

GREATER TZANEEN

MUNICIPALITY



FINAL

2011 – 2016 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2015/2016 Review

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ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
AG	Auditor General
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
CBD	Central Business District
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CDW	Community Development Workers
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CS	Community Services
COGHSTA	Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DGP	District Growth Point
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DoRT	Department of Roads and Transport
DSAC	Department of Sport, Arts and Culture
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
EE	Electrical Engineering
EECF	Employment Equity Consultative Forum
ELMDP	Executive Leadership Municipal Development Programme
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programmes
ES	Engineering Services
EXCO	Executive Committee
FIFA	Federation of Internationale de Footbal Association
GIS	Geographic Information System
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTEDA	Greater Tzaneen Economic Development Agency
GTTA	Greater Tzaneen Tourism Association
GTM	Greater Tzaneen Municipality

Waste

Efficiency Virus

HR	Human Resource
HRD	Human Resource Development
IDC	Industrial Development Cooperation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relation
INEP	Integrated National Electrification Programme
IPMEF	Integrated Performance Management and Evaluation Framework
KV	Kilovolts
LED	Local Economic Development
LEDET	Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LEGDP	Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
MDM	Mopani District Municipality
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MFMP	Municipal Finance Management Programme
MGP	Municipal Growth Point
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MIS	Management Information System
MM	Municipal Manager
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTAS	Municipal Turnaround Strategy
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MVA	Mega Volt Ampere
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPG	Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant
NERSA	National Energy Regulator of South Africa
NT	National Treasury

Health and Safety

Economic Development

PGP	Provincial Growth Point
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PT	Provincial Treasury
PTO	Permission to occupy
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RHIG	Rural Household Infrastructure Grant
SANS	South African National Standard
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SALGBC	South African Local Government Bargaining Council
SAPS	South African Police Service
SAQA	South African Quality Assurance
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small medium and micro-sized enterprises
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VEP	Victims Empowerment Programme
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan

Vision:

"To be the most prosperous economy in the country where communities are integrated and have access to sustainable basic services."

Mission:

"To stimulate economic growth and improve the quality of life through sustainable, integrated service delivery and partnerships"

Values:

- Commitment
- Integrity
- Accountability

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GTM Space economy

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1. Greater Tzaneen Municipality Mayor – Dikeledi Josephine Mmetle.
2. Acting Municipal Manager – Norah Lion.

REVIEW

It is always a pleasure to present our Final IDP 2015/16 Review to our communities and various stakeholders. The IDP remains a strategic document that guide our planning and budgeting in pursuit of service delivery.

We are delighted that we continue to work with our people and stakeholders to ensure that this remains a people's document. Our communities, through the Representative Forum and the Public Participation has ensured maximum participation. They have done so by giving their constructive inputs and comments. Our communities have noted the achievements despite challenges of the past financial year. There is still much to be done to address the most basic services for our people such as water, roads, electricity, strategic lights, speedhumps, community halls, libraries, housing, recreational facilities and LED project support.

We are committed to work with National and Provincial Government to achieve the priorities of the National Development Plan of Education, Health Care, Creating of Decent Work, Fighting Crime and corruption and Rural Development and Land Reform

We have therefore directed our administration to ensure that we fast track the implementation of projects approved by Council as part of our IDP.

We thank you.

CIlr DJ Mmetle

Mayor

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

I am pleased to accept the challenge to ensure fast tracking of the implementation of the approved Final IDP 2015/16 Review on behalf of the administration.

The Process of drafting this Final IDP was a vigorous exercise which our management were committed throughout. We have improved with regard to the alignment of the IDP and Budget. We commit to improve even further in the coming Review to ensure full alignment.

To ensure speedy implementation of projects we have embarked on a forward planning process. We are therefore calling upon all our officials to work tirelessly to ensure effective and efficient implementation of Council's decision including the IDP.

I thank you

M. N. Lion

Acting Municipal Manager

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process is a process through which the municipalities prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period. An IDP is one of the key instruments for local government to cope with its new developmental role and seeks to arrive at decisions on issues such as municipal budgets, land management, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner. In order to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the IDP Review process and proper coordination between and within spheres of government, municipalities need to prepare IDP review process plan and formulate budget to implement the IDP.

2.2. Legislative Background

The preparation of the IDP and Budget processes are regulated by the Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 and the Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003. This is to ensure certain minimum quality standards of the integrated development planning and budget process and proper coordination between and within the spheres of government.

As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local level. The Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000 (as amended) and the Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003 confer the responsibility on the Executive Mayor to provide political guidance over the budget process and the priorities that must guide the preparation of the annual budgets.

In terms of section 53 of the Municipal Finance Management Act the Mayor must also coordinate the annual revision of the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act and the preparation of the annual budget, and determine how the integrated development plan is to be taken into account or revised for the purpose of the budget. The Municipal Systems Act further requires the following regarding the IDP process:

Chapter 5 and Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) indicate that:

Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, all inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- a. Links integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b. Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c. Complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- d. Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

In terms of the core components of the integrated development plan, Chapter 5 and Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) indicate that:

An integrated development plan must reflect a:

- a. The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c. The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d. The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- e. A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for land use management system for the municipality;

ies;
t plans;
ude a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
1. The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

Section 27 stipulates that:

1. Each district municipality, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected terms and after following a consultative process with the local municipalities within its area, must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole;
2. A framework referred to in subsection (1) binds both the district municipality and the local municipalities in the area of the district municipalities;
3. The framework must ensure proper consultation, co-ordination and alignment of the IDP Process of the district municipality and the various local municipalities.

1.3. Alignment between IDP, Budget and PMS

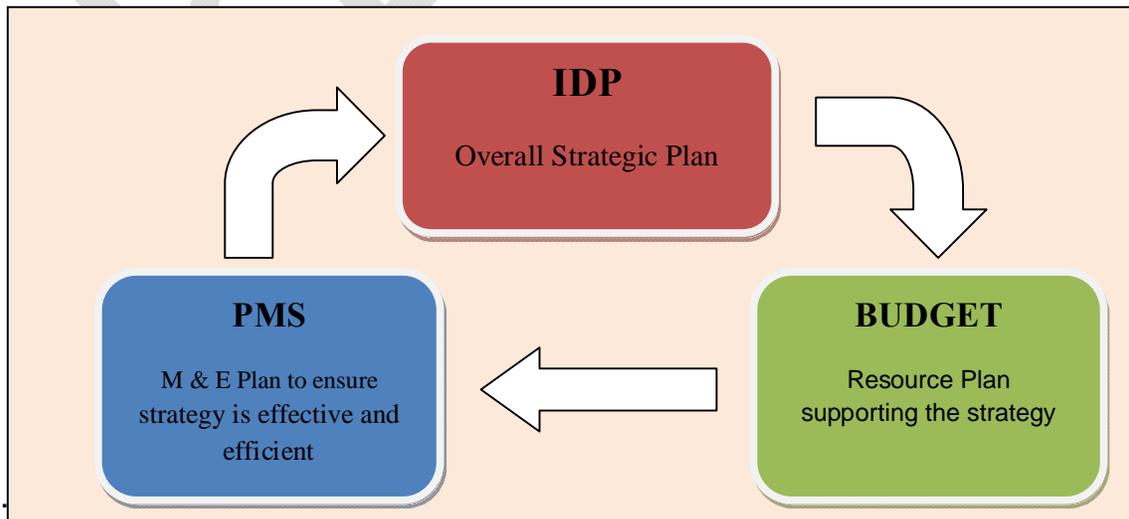
In terms of the Municipal Systems Act, municipalities are required to prepare organisational performance management system that must be linked to the IDP. Tremendous progress has been made with the process of aligning the IDP, Budget and Performance Management System (PMS). Every endeavour is made in the 2010-11 financial year to link and integrated these three processes to an even greater extent through the Process Plan. It should however, be noted that the PMS on its own requires an in-depth process comparable to that of the IDP.

Such PMS is tightly linked and guided by the IDP and Budget processes. The PMS process will address the following issues:

- Alignment of the PMS, Budget and IDP processes;
- Implementation of individual performance management system at managerial level.

The IDP, performance management systems (PMS) and budget are all components of one overall development planning and management system. The IDP sets out what the municipality aims to accomplish, how it will do this. The PMS enables the municipality to check to what extent it is achieving its aims. The budget provides the resources that the municipality will use to achieve its aims. As indicated earlier, every attempt has been made in this process plan to align the IDP and PMS formulation and/or review, and the budget preparation process.

The linkages of the three processes are summarized in the following diagram:



...ization of the fundamental challenges facing the country as a whole and the electoral mandate for the next four years. The ruling party identified the following five priority areas:

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

Alignment of our national programmes and plans with our IDP becomes very important. Closer interact and cooperation between the three spheres of government is critical during the planning process.

1.4.2 Provincial Planning Context

After the April 2009 General Elections, Limpopo Provincial Government embarked on a process to align our growth and development direction to conform with the objectives and priorities of the manifesto of the ruling party.

The Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) was approved in 2009 by the Provincial Executive Committee. The LEGDP is a fundamental document that must be used to reverse the socio-economic imbalances of the past and put the province towards a growth path. The LEGDP contextualized ten priority areas as contained in the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) as follows:

- 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 world and better Africa
- Sustainable resource management and use, and
- A developmental state, including improvement of public services

Consideration will have to be given to the above provincial LEGDP priorities throughout our IDP process.

1.4.3 Local Planning Context

At local level, a number of fundamental issues impact on the planning processes of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality. The national priorities, NDP, LEGDP and District Growth and Development Summit are key plans to be considered by our municipality in the process of planning.

Community Based Planning (CBP) is also going to be a very important tool towards enhancing community participation in the 2013/2018 IDP process

Roles for the IDP Process

Position		Responsibilities
1. Council	Members of Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Final decision making structure on the IDP, Budget and PMS ❖ Consider and approve the IDP, Budget and PMS Process Plan ❖ Approval of the Reviewed IDP, Budget and SDBIP ❖ Monitors the conclusion of management performance agreements
2. Executive Committee	Executive Committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Manage the drafting of the IDP, Budget and PMS Process Plan ❖ Co-ordinate the annual revision of the IDP, Budget and PMS in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act ❖ Monitoring of the IDP, Budget and PMS process. ❖ Assign responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager ❖ Make recommendations to Council for the adoption and approval of the Draft and Final IDP and Budget.
3. Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Members of MPAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To monitor the implementation of the IDP and Budget; ❖ To ensure accountability on non compliance
4. Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Accounting Officer on the management of the IDP, Budget and PMS process ❖ Identify and appoint officials in charge of different roles. ❖ Ensure that the contents of the IDP, Budget and PMS satisfy the legal requirements and the requirements as stipulated by various legal statutes. ❖ Ensure that all relevant stakeholders are appropriately involved in the drafting of the IDP, Budget and PMS. ❖ Submission of draft SDBIP to the Mayor within 14 days after approval ❖ The submission of the annual financial statements to the AG within two months after the end of the Financial Year. ❖ Submission of the Draft and Final IDP to COGHSTA and Treasury within 10 days after approval
5. IDP and PMS Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IDP Officer - PMS Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Day to day management of the IDP and PMS process ❖ Ensure that the contents of the IDP and PMS satisfy the legal requirements and the requirements of the District Framework ❖ Consolidate inputs from various stakeholders to the IDP and PMS ❖ Provide secretariat and administrative support to all relevant meetings
6. Directors/Managers/Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal manager - Directors - Managers - IDP/PMS Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Directors, with the assistance of Managers and officials, will be responsible for coordination and submission of departmental inputs for all phases of the IDP, Budget and PMS ❖ Reporting progress with regard to project implementation ❖ Provision of relevant technical and financial information for budget preparation.

Position	Responsibilities
(Chairperson) - Directors - Managers - IDP & PM Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Serve as a working committee of the IDP, Budget and PMS ❖ Ensure integration between the IDP, PMS and Budget by adhering to process plan ❖ Ensure alignment with Provincial Departments and District Municipality plans
8. IDP Representative Forum - Members of Council - Senior Municipal Official - Traditional Authorities - Ward Committee Representatives - NGOs and CBOs - State Owned Enterprises - National and Provincial Departments - Youth, Women and Disability organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders inclusive of all spheres of governance; ❖ Ensure communication between all the stakeholder representatives inclusive of all spheres of governance and ❖ Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process.

Table 1: Institutional arrangements

1.5. Process Overview

1.5.1 Phases of the IDP

<p>Phase 0: Planning</p> <p>During Phase 0 of the IDP the municipality have to develop an IDP Process Plan that is in line with the District IDP Framework. All organizational arrangements for the development of the IDP should be put in place during this phase.</p>
<p>Phase 1: Analysis</p> <p>The Analysis phase is aimed at establishing the current developmental status of the municipal area. This will be done by comparing community needs with statistical information that is available to be able to identify priority areas, jointly with the community.</p>
<p>Phase 2: Strategies</p> <p>During the Strategies phase the developmental priorities identified during the analysis are used as the basis for developing a vision and a mission for the municipality. Thereafter strategic objectives and strategies are developed to ensure that the vision is achieved.</p>
<p>Phase 3: Projects</p> <p>During the Projects phase projects are identified in line with the strategies developed during phase 2. These projects have to be prioritized.</p>
<p>Phase 4: Integration</p> <p>During the integration phase all sector plans and programmes are developed e.g. Spatial Development Framework. Only summaries of these sector plans are included in the IDP document.</p>
<p>Phase 5: Approval.</p> <p>During the Approval phase of the IDP the IDP document has to be advertised for 21 days to enable all stakeholders and members of the public to give inputs. Thereafter the IDP has to be adopted by council before the start of the new fiscal year</p>

Table 2: Phases of the IDP

IDP Framework

IDP PHASES	TIME FRAMES
Preparatory phase	By the 30 th June 2014
Analysis Phase	By the 31 st August 2014
Strategies Phase	By the 30 th September 2014
Project Phase	By the 31 st October 2014
Integration Phase	By the 30 th January 2015
Approval Phase (Draft IDP/BUDGET)	By the 31 st Mach 2015
Approval Phase (Final IDP/ BUDGET)	By the 30 th May 2015

Table 3: Mopani District Municipality IDP Framework

1.7. IDP and Budget Time Table for July 2014 – June 2015

TARGET DATES	ACTIVITIES	CONVENER	STAKEHOLDERS
Planning Phase			
July - August	Development of the IDP, Budget and PMS Process Plan	IDP Office	IDP, Budget and PMS Offices
13 Aug 2014	IDP Steering Committee (Process Plan and Vision 2030)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
13 Aug 2014	Executive Committee (Process Plan and Vision 2030)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, Speaker, Chief Whip, MM, Directors and Managers
13 Aug 2014	Briefing Councillors (Process Plan) and Vision 2030	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, Speaker, Chief Whip, MM, Directors and Managers
20 Aug 2014	Rep Forum meeting (Process Plan)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, Speaker, Chief Whip, MM, Directors, Managers and external stakeholders
26 Aug 2014	Finance Cluster meeting (Process Plan)	Cluster Chairperson and CORP	Finance Cluster Committee
28 Aug 2014	Table the Process Plan to Council	Mayor	Members of Council
Analysis Phase			
July- August 2014	Ward needs analysis	Ward Cllrs	Community stakeholders
August 2014	Cluster meetings . Priority	Cluster	Cluster chairperson, Ward Cllrs and

		CONVENER	STAKEHOLDERS
		Chairpersons	ward committee members)
11 Aug 2014	IDP Steering Committee (Analysis Phase)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
13 Aug 2014	Executive Committee (Analysis Phase)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM, Directors and Managers
15 Aug 2014	Briefing Councillors (Analysis Phase)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM, Directors and Managers
20 Aug 2014	Rep Forum meeting (Analysis Phase presentation)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, All Councillors, Senior officials, Sector Dept. NGO's, Ward Committees etc
27 Aug 2014	Table the Analysis Phase to Council	Mayor	EXCO and All Councillors
Strategies Phase			
05 Sep 2014	Review Financial position	CFO	MM & Directors
16 Sep 2014	Draft initial allocations to functions: Budget	CFO	MM & Director
22 Sep 2014	IDP Steering Committee (Preparation for the Annual Lekgotla		
08 - 10 Oct 2014	Annual Lekgotla	Mayor and MM	Mayor, Speaker, EXCO, All Cllrs, MM, Directors, Managers and external stakeholders
18 Oct 2014	Start preparing draft budget and plans for the next 3 years	All Directors	MM, Directors and Managers
20 Oct 2014	IDP Steering Committee (Strategies Phase presentation)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
22 Oct 2014	Executive Committee (Strategies Phase presentation)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
25 Oct 2014	Briefing Councillors Strategies Phase presentation)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, All Cllrs, MM, Directors and Managers
31 Oct 2014	Rep Forum meeting (Strategies Phase)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, All Councillors, Senior officials, Sector Dept. NGO's, Ward Committees etc
Project Phase			
October 2014	Preparations and submission	All Directors	Directors, Managers and all officials

		CONVENER	STAKEHOLDERS
	Projects		
17 Nov 2014	IDP Steering Committee (Project Phase . Internal projects)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
19 Nov 2014	Executive Committee (Project Phase . Internal projects)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
19 Nov 2014	Briefing Councillors (Project Phase-Internal Projects)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO and Councillors
16 Jan 2015	Submit 6 months actual figures to Directors	CFO	MM & Directors
19 Jan 2015	IDP Steering Committee (Project Phase- External Projects)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
21 Jan 2015	Executive Committee (Project Phase . External projects)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
21 Jan 2015	Briefing Councillors (Project Phase-External Project)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO and Councillors
February 2015	Budget Adjustment	CFO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
01 Feb 2015	Budget request submitted to Chief Financial Officer	Directors	CFO
05 Feb 2015	Finalize detailed budget, IDP projects, PMS and Sector plans for next 3 years.	CFO, Managers, Financial Services	MM, Directors & Managers
13 Feb 2015	Rep Forum meeting (Project Phase)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, All Councillors, Senior officials, Sector Dept. NGO's, Ward Committees etc
Integration Phase			
02 Mar 2015	IDP Steering Committee (Integration Phase and Draft IDP)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
04 Mar 2015	Executive Committee meeting (Integration Phase and Draft IDP)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
10 Mar 2015	Briefing Councillors (Integration Phase and Draft IDP)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
20 Mar 2015	Rep Forum meeting (Integration and Draft IDP)	Mayor	Mayor, EXCO, All Councillors, Senior officials, Sector Dept.

		CONVENER	STAKEHOLDERS
			NGO's, Ward Committees etc
23 Mar 2015	Finance Cluster meeting (Integration and Draft IDP and Budget)	Cluster Chairperson and CORP	Finance Cluster Committee
Approval Phase			
31 Mar 2015	Special EXCO & Council Adopts the Draft IDP & Budget	Mayor and EXCO	EXCO and All Councillors
April 2015	Public Participation On Draft IDP and Budget	PPP, IDP & Budget	Community and Stakeholders
03 Apr 2015	Publish Preliminary Budget in news and make it available on Councils website	CFO	Communication
10 Apr 2015	Submit Draft IDP and Budget to National Treasury, Provincial Treasury, COGHSTA and Mopani District Municipality	CFO	National Treasury, Provincial Treasury, COGHSTA and Mopani District Municipality
11 May 2015	IDP Steering Committee (Final IDP and Budget)	MM	MM, Directors and Managers
13 May 2015	Executive Committee meeting (Final IDP and Budget)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM and Directors
15 May 2015	Briefing EXCO and Councillors (Final IDP and Budget)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, MM, Directors and Managers
19 May 2015	Representative Forum Meeting (Final IDP and Budget)	Mayor and EXCO	Mayor, EXCO, All Councillors, Senior officials, Sector Dept. NGO's, Ward Committees etc
21 May 2015	Finance Cluster meeting (Submit Final IDP/Budget changes finance Study Group for consideration)	Cluster Chairperson and CORP	Finance Cluster Committee
28 May 2015	Special EXCO and Council to approve budget and changes	Mayor and EXCO	EXCO and All Councillors
01 Jun 2015	Publish final budget and IDP in newspaper and Website	IDP, Communication	Communities
12 Jun 2015	Submit IDP and Budget to National Treasury, Provincial Treasury, DPLG and Mopani District Municipality	MM & CFO	IDP Budget

Table 4: IDP/Budget process plan 2014/ 2015

Performance Management Calendar 2014/15

QTR	Activity	Due Date	Responsible Agent
1	Place current year SDBIP on the website	01-Jul	IT
	Circulate 4th Qtr Score sheets for Directors & Managers	07-Jul	PMS
	Submission of 4th Qtr SDBIP & Outcome 9 progress to PMS office	14-Jul	Directors
	4th Qtr SDBIP PoEs submitted to Internal Audit	14-Jul	Directors
	Submit PoEs for 13/14 Annual assessment to Internal Audit	14-Jul	Directors & Managers
	Submit Score sheets for 13/14 Annual assessment to PMS	14-Jul	Directors & Managers
	4th Qtr SDBIP Report submitted to Internal Audit	18-Jul	PMS
	4th Quarter Outcome 9 to COGHSTA	27-Jul	PMS
	Annual Performance Agreements for MM & Directors signed	31-Jul	MM
	Audit Report on 4th Qtr SDBIP submitted to MM	01-Aug	Internal Audit
	Annual Performance Agreements for MM & Directors on website	16-Aug	IT
	Annual Performance Agreements for MM & Directors submitted to Council	16-Aug	MM
	Audit on 4th Quarter Assessment PoEs concluded	22-Aug	Internal Audit
	Annual Performance Report (SDBIP) presented to Council	26-Aug	PMS
	Annual Performance Plans of lower level staff (3) signed	31-Aug	MM, Directors & Managers
	Annual Performance Report submitted to AG & COGHSTA	31-Aug	PMS
Annual Performance Report (SDBIP) presented to REP Forum	28-Sep	Mayor	
2	Annual Performance Assessments	9-17 Oct	MM, Directors & Managers
	1st Qtr SDBIP & Outcome 9 progress submitted to PMS	14-Oct	Directors
	1st Quarter SDBIP PoEs to Internal Audit	14-Oct	Internal Audit
	1st Quarter SDBIP Report to Internal Audit	20-Oct	PMS
	1st Quarter Outcome 9 to COGHSTA	22-Oct	PMS
	Annual Employee Assessment report to Council	30-Oct	Directors
	Audit Report on 1st SDBIP submitted to MM	03-Nov	Internal Audit
	1st Quarter Informal assessments: Directors submit report to MM	09-Nov	M & Directors
	1st Quarter SDBIP Report to Council	25-Nov	MM
1st Quarter SDBIP Report to Rep Forum	28-Nov	Mayor	
3	2nd Quarter SDBIP and Outcome 9 progress submitted to PMS	14-Jan	Directors
	2nd Qtr SDBIP PoEs submitted to Internal Audit	14-Jan	Directors
	Mid Year Assessment PoEs submitted to Internal Audit	14-Jan	Directors & Managers
	Submit Score sheets for 14/15 Mid-year assessment to PMS	14-Jan	Directors & Managers
	2nd Quarter SDBIP Report submitted to Internal Audit	20-Jan	PMS

Performance Management Calendar 2014/15			
		Due Date	Responsible Agent
	2nd Quarter Outcome 9 to COGHSTA	23-Jan	PMS
	Un-Audited Mid-year Performance Report (SDBIP & Outcome 9) to Council & COGHSTA	23-Jan	Directors
	Draft Annual Report to Council	31-Jan	Directors
	Audit report on Mid-year SDBIP submitted to MM	03-Feb	Internal Audit
	Annual Report on Website & circulated to public	05-Feb	IT, PPP
	Annual Report submitted to COGHSTA, AG, PT & MDM	07-Feb	PMS
	Adjustments to SDBIP completed	15-Feb	Directors
	Audit on Mid-year Assessment PoEs concluded	20-Feb	Internal Audit
	Mid-year Performance Report on website	28-Feb	IT
	Mid-year Performance Report to REP Forum	28-Feb	Mayor
	Adjusted SDBIP to Council along with budget	28-Feb	Directors
	Mid-year Performance Assessments	5-13 Mar	MM & Directors, AC
	Oversight Report on Annual Report to Council	31-Mar	MPAC
	4	Annual Report & Oversight report to COGHSTA, AG & PT	07-Apr
Annual Report & Oversight report placed on website		07-Apr	IT
3rd Qtr SDBIP & Outcome 9 progress submitted to PMS		14-Apr	Directors
3rd Quarter Outcome 9 to COGHSTA		24-Apr	PMS
3rd Quarter SDBIP to Internal Audit		20-Apr	PMS
Mid-year Employee Assessment report to Council		29-Apr	PMS
3rd Quarter Informal Employee Assessment: Directors submit report to MM		10-May	Directors
Audit Report on 3rd Quarter SDBIP report submitted to MM		01-May	Internal Audit
Draft Institutional Scorecard (SDBIP) ready for Mayor		01-May	MM & Directors
3rd Quarter SDBIP to Council		26-May	MM
3rd Quarter Performance Report to REP Forum		29-May	Mayor
Draft Performance Agreements to Mayor		16-Jun	MM
SDBIP signed by Mayor		20-Jun	PMS

Table 5: Performance Management process Plan 2014/2015

1.9. External Institutional Arrangements for the IDP Process

1.9.1 District IDP Representative Forum and Planning Forum

Greater Tzaneen Municipality will attend the District IDP Representative Forum meetings in order to ensure the alignment of its processes, Spatial Development Framework and strategies with that of Mopani District Municipality.

and the Provincial Planning Forum meetings in order to ensure the alignment of its processes, Spatial Development Framework and strategies with that of the Province.

1.10. Powers and Functions

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality has the following powers and functions assigned to it in terms of section 84 (2) of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998):

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	
a. The provision and maintenance of child care facilities.	p. Control of public nuisances.
b. Development of local tourism.	q. Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public.
c. Municipal planning.	r. Ensure the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals.
d. Municipal public transport.(District)	s. Fencing and fences.
e. Municipal public works relating to the municipality's functions.	t. Licensing of dogs.
f. Administer trading regulations.	u. Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public.
g. Administer billboards and display of advertisements in public areas.	v. Administer and maintenance of local amenities.
h. Administer cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria.	w. Development and maintenance of local sport facilities.
i. Cleansing	x. Develop and administer markets.
j. Administer pounds	y. Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation.
k. Development and maintenance of public places	z. Regulate noise pollution
l. Refuse removal, refuse dumps disposal.	aa. Receipt and allocation of grants made to the municipality.
m. Administer street trading	bb. Provision of Electricity
n. The imposition and collection of taxes and surcharges on fees as related to the municipality's functions.	
o. Imposition and collection of other taxes, levies and duties as related to municipality's functions	

Table 6: Powers and Functions

1.11. MEC COMMENTS FOR FINAL IDP 2014/2015

The Integrated Development Plans for all Municipalities in Limpopo was assessed by the MEC of Cooperative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs from the 29th July to 01st August 2014 at Swadini Forever Resort. Our IDP has rated as credible.

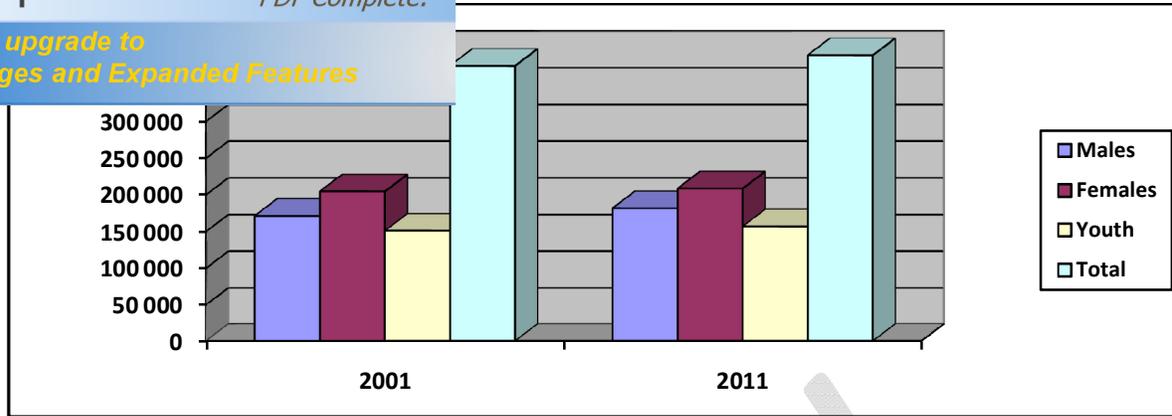
2. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Population of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality

According to the South African Statistics Census 2011, the Greater Tzaneen Municipality has increased its population from **375 588** to **390, 092** (an increase of **14 504**) comprising of **181 558** males (Census 2001, **171 119**) and **208 536** females (Census 2001, **204 469**). Females still outnumber males as they comprise 53% of the population (54% during Census 2001). Young people between the ages of 14 . 35 constitute 40% (**156 900**) of the total population of the municipality.

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Graph 1: GTM Population

(Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

2.2 Population and households per ward

Voting District and Ward no	Population	Households
93303001: Ward 1	11 459	3 271
93303002: Ward 2	10 455	2 830
93303003: Ward 3	11 335	3 119
93303004: Ward 4	11 364	3 111
93303005: Ward 5	13 526	3 429
93303006: Ward 6	10 253	2 743
93303007: Ward 7	10 781	2 792
93303008: Ward 8	9 062	2 187
93303009: Ward 9	17 930	4 175
93303010: Ward 10	6 246	1 476
93303011: Ward 11	7 719	2 096
93303012: Ward 12	11 228	2 721
93303013: Ward 13	13 239	4 551
93303014: Ward 14	13 831	5 925
93303015: Ward 15	6 053	1 979
93303016: Ward 16	17 609	6 385
93303017: Ward 17	12 936	3 679
93303018: Ward 18	12 765	3 384
93303019: Ward 19	8 319	2 229

	Population	Households
	12 050	3 248
	14 356	4 077
93303022: Ward 22	9 123	2 487
93303023: Ward 23	9 174	2 716
93303024: Ward 24	10 368	2 849
93303025: Ward 25	11 573	3 381
93303026: Ward 26	9 441	2 613
93303027: Ward 27	11 563	3 047
93303028: Ward 28	11 253	2 944
93303029: Ward 29	15 588	4 268
93303030: Ward 30	7 124	1 695
93303031: Ward 31	12 080	3 169
93303032: Ward 32	12 163	3 125
93303033: Ward 33	16 046	4 097
93303034: Ward 34	12 079	3 129
TOTAL 34	TOTAL 390 095	TOTAL 108 926

Table 7: Population and Households per ward GTM

Source: Stats SA (Census 2011)

2.3 Statistics per Languages GTM

The following are the languages found in the Greater Tzaneen Municipality according to the 2011 Census:

Language	Total no. of people
Afrikaans	10, 063
English	6, 129
IsiNdebele	946
IsiXhosa	384
IsiZulu	1, 713
Sepedi	179, 572
Sesotho	16, 815
Setswana	972

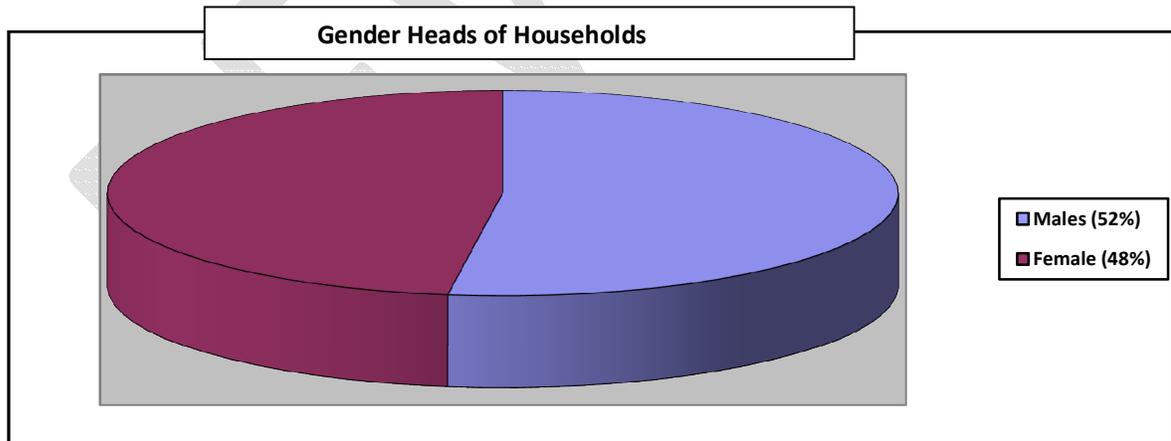
	Total no. of people
	600
SiSwati	658
TshiVenda	1, 675
Xitsonga	159, 074
Other	9, 964
Not applicable	1, 529
Grand Total	390, 092

Table 8: Statistics per Languages GTM

Source: Stats SA (Census 2011)

2.4 Heads of Households

The graph below represents the gender heads of households within the municipality. According to the Statistics South Africa Census 2011, the municipality comprises of 108 926 households (Stats Census 2001, 89,831) this represents an increase of 19 092. Males constitute 56,884 of heads of households whereas female constitute 52 052. The above information shows a shift of gender heads of households to males from females.

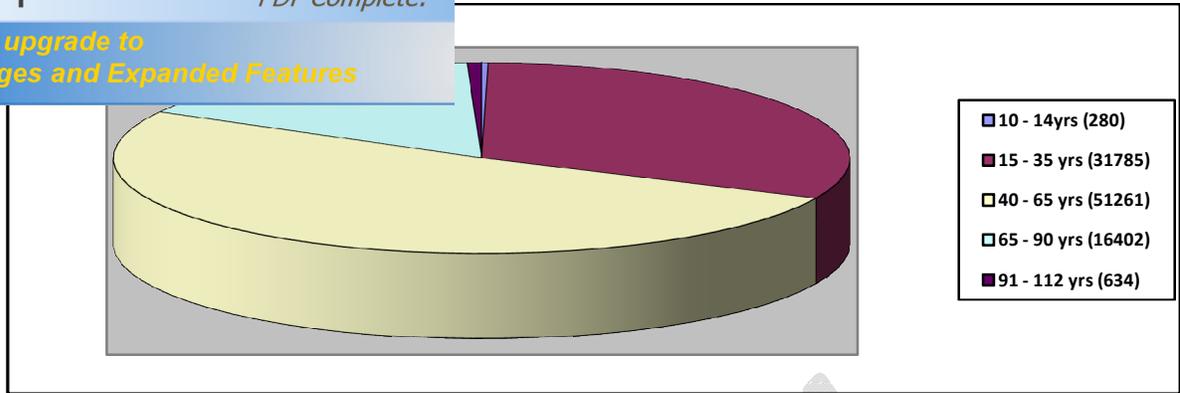


Graph 2: GTM Gender Heads of Households

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

2.5 Age of Households Heads

Greater Tzaneen Municipality has a worrying trend of households headed by orphans (10 - 14 years) and older people (90 - 112 years). The graph below represents statistical information of heads of households according to different age brackets:

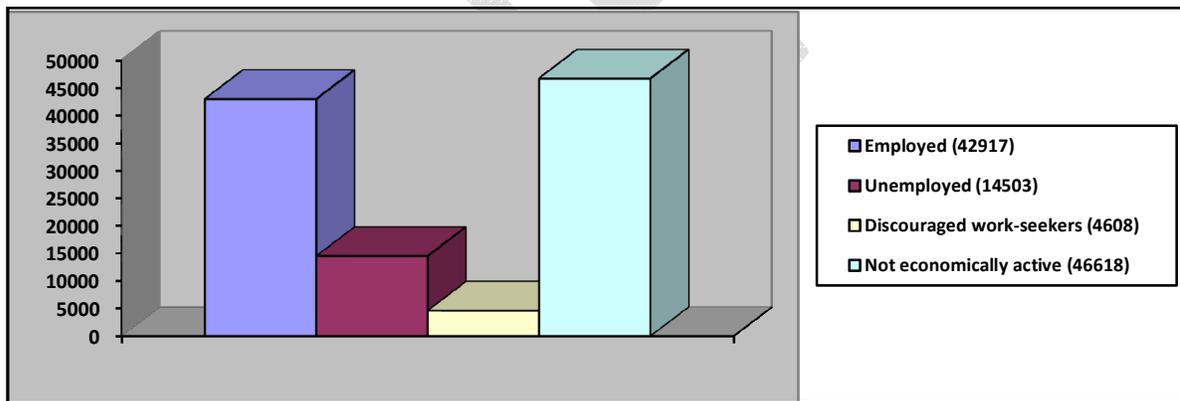


Graph 3: GTM Age of Household Heads

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

2.6 Employment Status

The employment status within Greater Tzaneen Municipality according to the Stats SA Census 2011 shows a not impressive situation. We still have the majority of our people in our households comprising of the unemployed, discouraged work-seekers and those who are not economically active. Our LED strategy and other related programmes should begin to be geared towards decreasing these figures through the creation of decent work for our people.



Graph 4: GTM Employment status

(Source: Stats SA Census 2011)

2.7 Individual Monthly Income levels

The figure below show that 160 256 individuals, who makes 41% of the total population in the municipality do not have any source of income. While the rest of the individuals do have sources of income, 45% of them earn an income below the minimum living levels, that is R 9,600 per annum or lower than R 1,600.00 as defined by Statistics South Africa. This then requires concerted and integrated efforts by the municipality to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods for the people. It is also worth nothing that only 0.2% of individuals earn above R50,000 per annum within our municipality.

	Total
	160 254
R 1 - R 400	105 823
R 401 - R 800	15 004
R 801 . R 1, 600	56 634
R 1 601 . R 3 200	15 148
R 3 201 . R 6 400	8 057
R 6 401 . R 12 800	7 793
R 12 801 . R 25 600	5 779
R 25 601 - R 51 200	1 507
R 51 201 . R 102 400	367
R 102 401 . R 204 800	226
R 204 401 or more	190
Unspecified	11 785
Not applicable	1 529
Total	390 095

Table 9: GTM Income Levels

(Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

2.8 Annual Household Income

Household Annual income level	Total Households
No Income	14 573
R 1 - R 4800	7 647
R 4801 - R 9 600	12 995
R 9 601 . R 19 600	27 206
R 19 601 . R 38 200	23 922
R 38 201 . R 76 400	9 614
R 76 401 . R 153 800	5 474
R 153 801 . R 307 600	4 227
R 307 601 - R 614 400	2 285
R 614 001 . R 1 228 800	594

	Total Households
	200
R 2 457 601 or more	188
Unspecified	1
Not applicable	1 529
Total	108 926

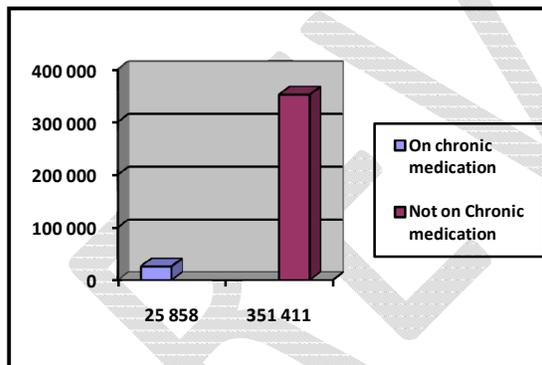
Table 10: GTM Household Annual Income

(Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

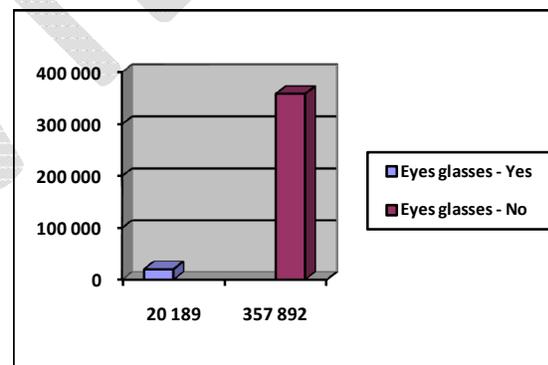
The figure above show that 14 573 households, who makes 4% of the total households in the municipality do not have any source of income. The majority of employed households (about 10%) earn between R 9 601 . R 19 600. This then requires that our planning and programmes should respond to the 4% of our households who do not have any source of income. It is also worth noting that only 0.5% of households earn above R1, 000, 000 per annum within our municipality.

2.9 Disability Prevalence

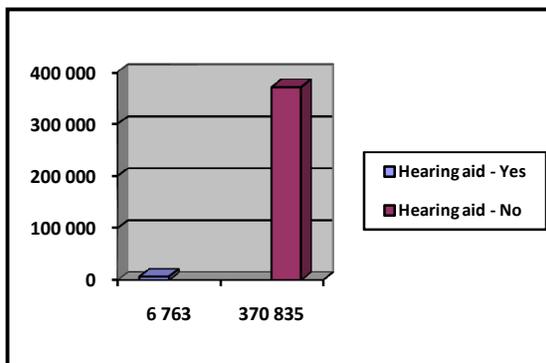
(a) Persons: Chronic medication



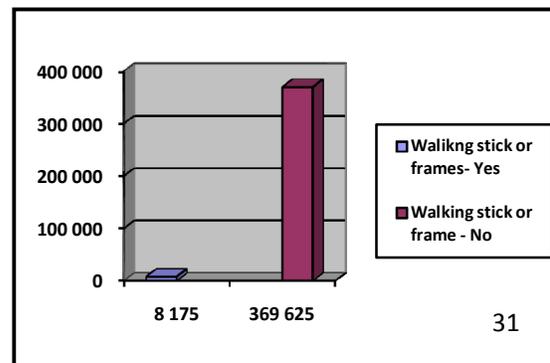
(b) Persons: Eye glasses



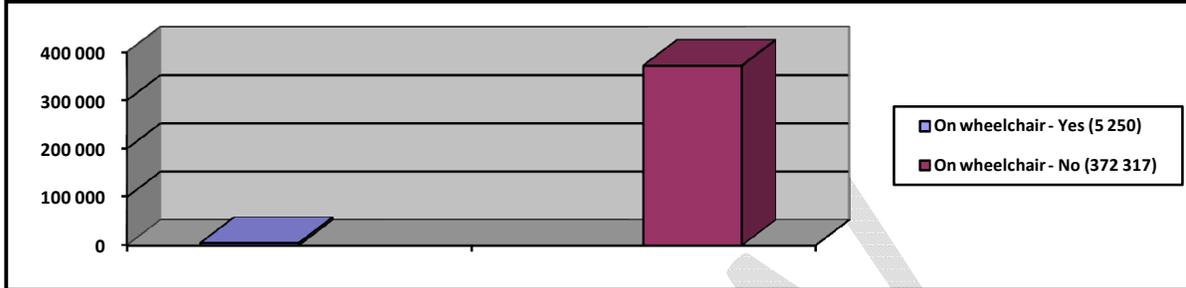
(c) Persons: Hearing aid



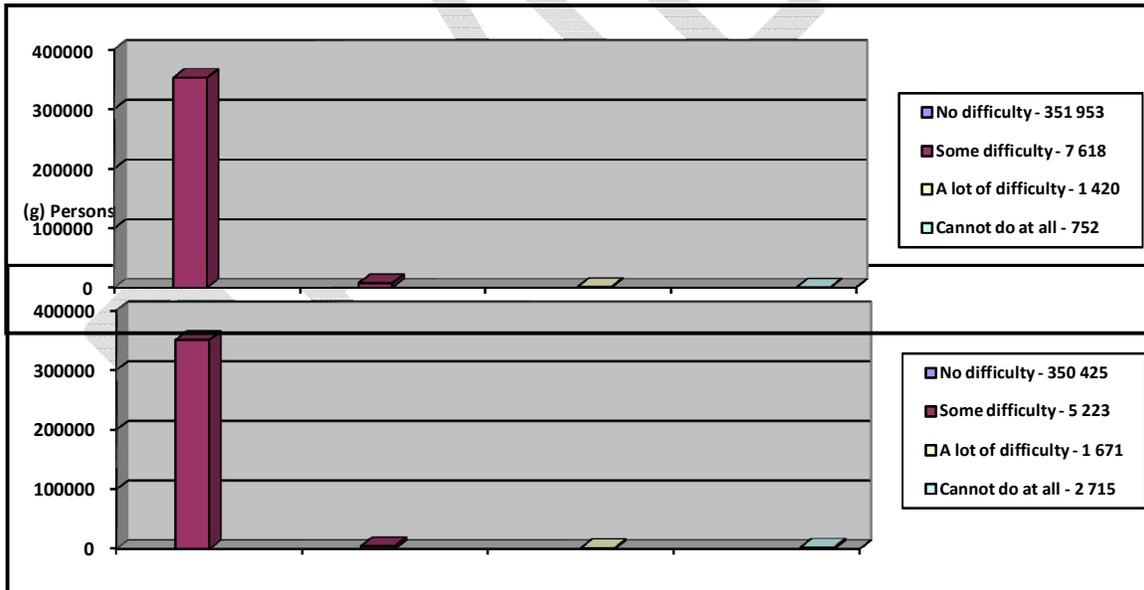
(d) Persons: Walking stick or frame



(e) Persons: On wheelchair



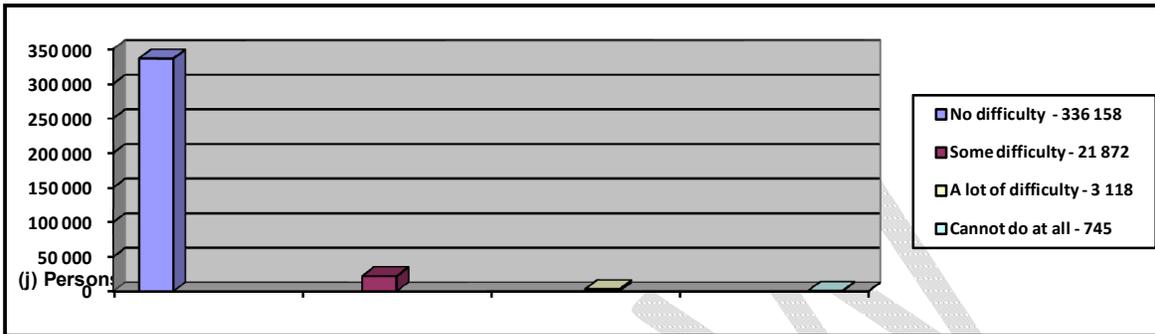
(f) Persons: Hearing



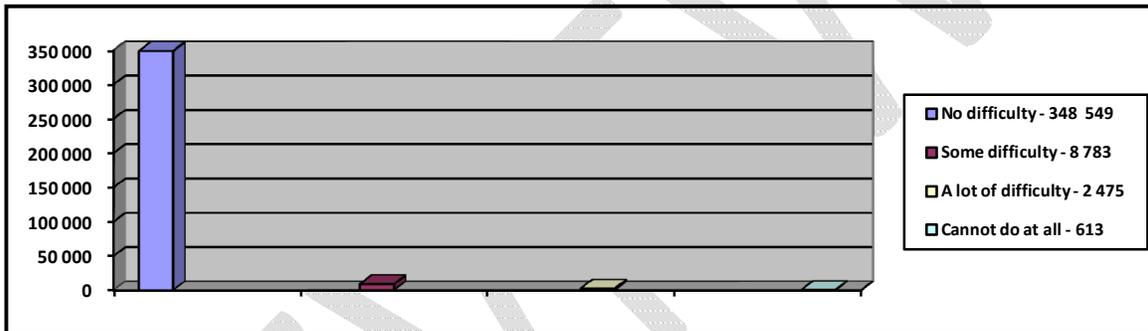
(h) Persons: Concentrating



(i) Persons: Seeing



(j) Person



Graph 5: GTM Disability Prevalence

(Source: Stats SA 2011 Census)

The above graph illustrates the local disability prevalence within the municipality. People with disabilities have often been overlooked during planning processes of government at all levels. These graphs clearly demonstrate the fact that we have people with various disabilities with the municipality. This then requires the municipality to put a special focus to mainstream this section of the community in all planning and budgeting processes.

2.10 Highest Educational Level

This results below illustrates a decline of education after Grade 12/Std 10 within the municipality. Access to higher education remains a challenge not only locally, but nationally as well. The large number of people with no schooling must be a course for concern within the municipality.

address and respond to these realities through interaction with various institutions within and without the municipality and the

department of education.

Highest Educational Level	Figure
Grade 0	13 038
Grade 1/Sub A	11 383
Grade 2/Sub B	11 374
Grade 3/Std 1/ABET 1 Khari Gude	12 685
Grade 4/Std 2	13 949
Grade 5/Std 3/ABET 2	14 628
Grade 6/Std 4	14 705
Grade 7/Std 5/ABET 3	18 885
Grade 8/Std 6/Form 1	24 818
Grade 9/Std 7/Form 2/ABET 4	24 518
Grade 10/Std 8/Form 3	31 688
Grade 11/Std 9/Form 4	31 847
Grade 12/Std 10/Form 5	51 433
NTC I /N1 /NIC /V Level 2	540
NTCII /N2 /NIC /V Level 3	472
NTC III /N3 /NIC /V Level 4	450
N4 /NTC 4	325
N5 /NTC5	231
N6 /NTC 6	544
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	367
Diploma with less than Grade 12 /Std 10	380
Certificate with Grade 12/ Std 10	3 450
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10	4 322
Higher Diploma	3 841
Post Higher Diploma Masters/Doctoral Diploma	628
Bachelors Degree	2 638

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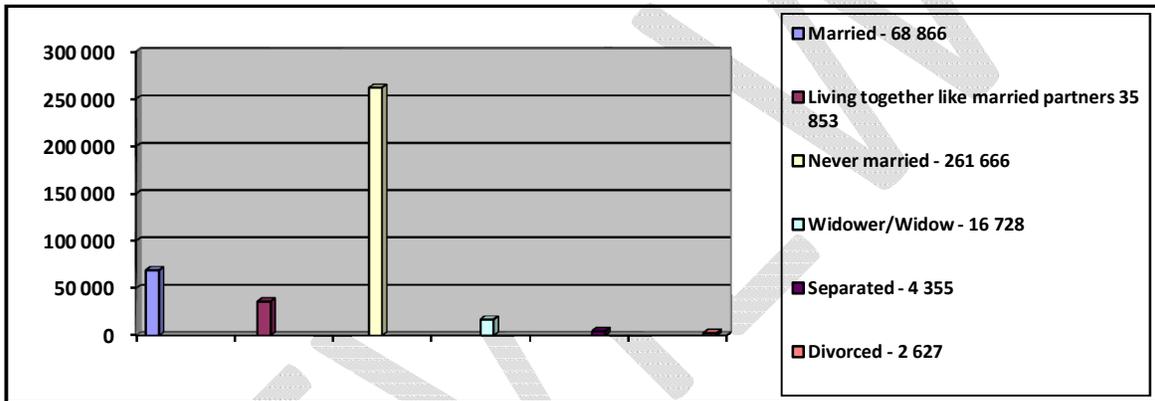
	Figure
a	948
Honours Degree	1 375
Higher Degree Masters/Phd	673
No schooling	44 075

Table 11: GTM Highest Educational Level

(Source: Stats SA Census 2011)

2.11 Marital Status

The graph below shows a worrying trend of people living together like married partners and those who never married.

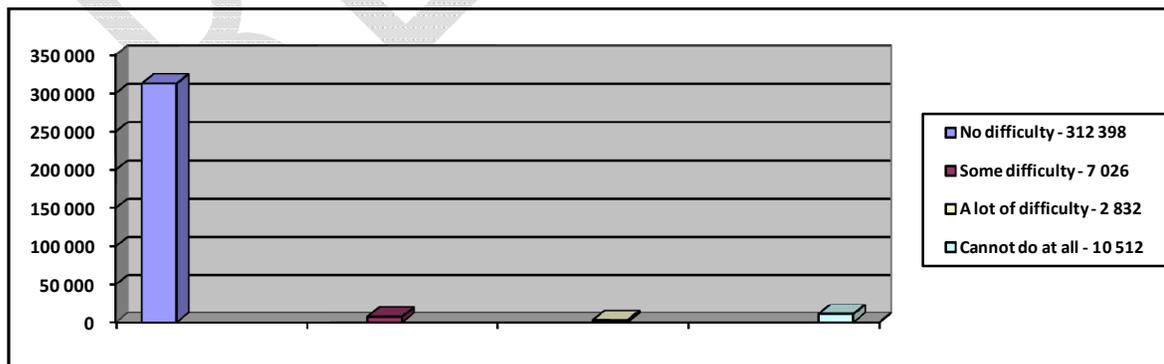


Graph 6: GTM Marital Status info

(Source: Stats SA Census 2011)

9.12 Persons - Self Care

The graph below shows a worrying trend of people who need care.



Graph 7: GTM Self Care info

(Source: Stats SA Census 2011)

Legislative framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to spatial development in our country. However is imperative to note that the legislations are short-lived due to the assertion by the president in 2013 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Act (SPLUMA). The Regulation of the said Act will soon come into operation in due cause

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Physical Planning Act no 125 of 1991	To promote the orderly physical development of the Republic, and for that purpose to provide for the division of the Republic into regions, for the preparation of national development plans, regional development plans, regional structure plans and urban structure plans by the various authorities responsible for physical planning
White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	To regulate the administration of land, the transfer of land, the ownership of land and the cadastral boundaries of land.
Formal Townships Development Act no 113 of 1991	To provide for shortened procedures for the designation, provision and development of land, and the establishment of townships, for less formal forms of residential settlement; to regulate the use of land by tribal communities for communal forms of residential settlement

The purpose of the legislation (SPLUMA) is to provide for uniform spatial planning and land use systems throughout the RSA. Therefore the above mentioned pieces of legislations will be repealed overtime.

The Presidency has assented to new Planning Legislation referred to as **“SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT, No. 16 of 2013”**, on 5th August 2013 (from herewith referred to as **“SPLUMA”**).

The objective of the legislation is:

“To provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic; to specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning; to provide for the inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at the different spheres of government; to provide a framework for the monitoring, coordination and review of the spatial planning and land use management system; to provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial development planning and land use management; to address past spatial and regulatory imbalances; to promote greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision-making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and

for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal facilitation and enforcement of land use and development connected therewith”.

Clearly from the objectives elaborated in the preceding paragraph, it is evident that the legislation seeks to address the historical imbalances in areas of *racial inequality, segregation and unsustainable settlement patterns*.

Although the Regulations of the very Act are not yet promulgated, it is imperative to start planning towards the objectives of the legislation as alluded into.

Therefore Greater Tzaneen Municipality in its endeavour to address the critical aspects of forward planning, has in the current financial year of 2014/2015 embarked on a process to review its Spatial Development Framework of 2008, to comply with chapter 4 of **SPLUMA**. The review must be conducted in terms of **SPLUMA** Guidelines with amongst others, seek to address critical aspects of Land Development in Traditional Authorities areas of jurisdiction, formulation of uniform Land use systems, provisions of Bulk Infrastructure, Nodal Development and the establishment of Tribunals, etc.

The Guidelines also provide for establishment of a Spatial Development Forum, which primary objective is to ensure comprehensive participation of all stakeholders in Land Development matters.

2.1. Purpose of Spatial Analysis

The purpose of the spatial analysis is to ensure that the municipality’s spatial strategies and land-use management decisions are based on a general awareness of:

- Spatial constraints, problems, opportunities, trends and patterns;
- The necessity for spatial restructuring;
- The need for land reform; and
- The spatial dimension of development issues.
- To review the targets and access progress made pertaining to backlogs.
- Align the policy prescript to those of Province and National.

2.2. Settlement Patterns and Development

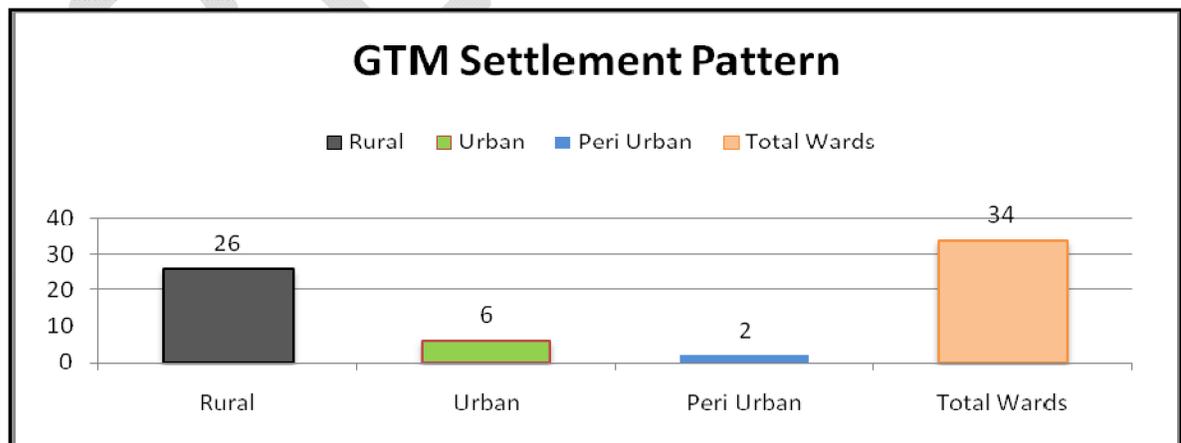


Table 7: GTM Settlement Pattern

(Source: GTM Spatial Development Framework)

informal settlements in the jurisdiction of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality, according to the pre-feasibility study conducted by the Housing Development Agency (HDA) survey in 2013. The respective areas are the following;

- Mokgolobotho
- Mapolankeng
- Burgersdorp Extension
- Nkambako
- Pulaneng
- Mbambamencisi
- Mohlaba Cross
- Kuwait

The Housing Development Agency recommended that G.T.M Council approves the future upgrading of 6 of the 9 informal settlements (Mogkolobotho, Mapolankeng, Burgersdorp Extension, Nkambako, Pulaneng and Mbambamencisi).

2.4. Land invasions

The Nkuna Traditional council reported the following illegal occupations in 2014, which require intervention of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality;

- Dan Village adjacent to Charles Mathonsi Secondary School.
- Solani Village
- Pebeni near Bonn Village

Other illegal occupations identified by the Greater Tzaneen Municipality took place at the following areas;

- Morokolotsi, near the archer processing firm
- Dan Extension 2
- Runnymede and
- Lenyenye, adjacent to the Lydenburg road
- Tzaneen Ext 11 (Talana)

2.5. Opportunities (i.e. Land availability of the Municipality)

The following are spatial opportunities existing within the municipality:

2.5.1 Capital Investment Framework

The compilation of a capital investment framework for the implementation of the Spatial Development Framework is comprised of the following cost components:

- Purchase of Land
- Geotechnical Survey
- Environmental Impact Assessment

The capital investment framework could be extended to include the provision of infrastructural services. The costs to this component are extremely variable as proximity and capacity of bulk services and the level of services impact on the end cost per unit.

2.5.2 Land vacancy

- The municipality has a lot of vacant land that could be used for development

2.5.3 Migration

- The municipality has been experiencing migration pattern which is a good sign in terms of availability of labour

2.5.4 Planned Bulk Infrastructure

The Mopani District Municipality National Council of provinces Report of 10 September 2014 identified a number of planned bulk infrastructure projects that are on tender and those that have already started and reached a certain level in terms of progress. These bulk infrastructure projects are the following;

- Jopie Mawa bulk water supply
- Lephephane bulk water supply
- Mopani Rural Household sanitation phase 5 (Greater Tzaneen and Giyani Municipalities)
- Upgrading of Nkowankowa sewage works
- Lenyenye sewage plant
- Municipal building (Tzaneen)

2.5.5 Private sector investments

- The private sector has been responding well by investing within our area through the development of shopping malls in town and rural areas

2.5.6 Provision of planned integrated human settlements

Greater Tzaneen municipality is spearheading the provision of planned integrated human settlements such as;

- Tzaneen extension T03 (Proclaimed)
- Talana (Ptn 292 & 293, Pusela) and;

2.5.7 Basic planning of arterial and provincial roads

- Both the national and provincial departments of roads and transport are busy with improvement of strategic roads within our municipality. The Mopani district Municipality's National council of Provinces report of 10 September 2014 listed a number of arterial roads that have been identified for future upgrades as follows;
- Agatha Street (Only investigations concluded)
- Claude Wheatly (Only investigations concluded)
- Mafarana to Sedan Tar (6km) (On construction)
- Thapane to Moruji tar (On construction)
- Sapekoe drive (Only investigations concluded)
- Bankuna street (Only investigations concluded)

2.6 Land use management tools

Regulations and policies are primary **tools for land-use** and development **management**.

- Spatial Development Frameworks
- IDP
- Tzaneen Town Planning Scheme 2000
- Town Planning and Townships Ordinance 15 of 1986
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill

2.7 Land Claims

- Kgatle community
- Berlyn Community
- Bathlabine BaMogoboya Land claim (Phase 1)
- Bathlabine BaMogoboya Land claim (Phase 2)
- Bathlabine BaMogoboya Land claim (Phase 3)
- Bathlabine BaMogoboya Land claim (Phase 4)
- Maitjene Community
- Maitjene Community (Phase 2)
- Bakgaga Ba Maake Tribe (Phase1)
- Valoyi Traditional Authority (Phase 1)
- Mapaana Community
- Letsoalo SM

From a development perspective (2007) a Growth Point is a town/village where some form of economic, social and institutional activities and substantial number of people is usually found. These growth points seem to have a natural growth potential, but do not develop to their full potential due to the fact that capital investments are made on an ad hoc basis without any long term strategy for the area as a whole.

The GTM Spatial Development Framework (2009) identified the following growth points of G.T.M

Traditional Authorities land-Southern area:

- Mohlaba Cross/Sasekani
- Mulati Village
- Galedikela Village
- Kgampakga and Mangweni Village
- Petanenge
- Mokotlo Village
- Burgersdorp/Ramalema/Sunnyside/Myakayaka area
- Mogoboya/Longvalley/Craighead Villages
- Dan Extension/Nkowankowa
- Letsitele

Traditional Authorities land-Northern area:

- Jokong village
- Semarela/ Seopeng Villages
- Botlodi Village
- Runnymede and Serolorolo
- Lwandlamuni/ Fofza/ Nwa-mitwa/ Mandhlakazi villages

The Demacon Market studies of 2010 identified nodal growth points on the eastern part of G.T.M with economic potential as follows;

- Tzaneen
- Nkowankowa
- Dan and
- Lenyenye

The G.T.M area has a dualistic economy with a highly developed commercial sector existing next to an informal subsistence sector, according to the Greater Tzaneen Municipality SDF (2009). The commercial sector has established itself largely in accordance with the spatial location of the production sector. Due to the nature of the informal sector, very little accurate information is readily available on the level of the various activities

2.9 Hierarchy of settlements (i.e. PGP, DGP, LSC or 1st to 5th order settlements within municipal area)

The proposed settlement hierarchy is as follows:

First order Settlements (Growth Points) . which are further divided into three categories, viz.:

- Provincial growth point (PGP);

- Second Order Settlements (Population Concentration Points)
- Third Order Settlements (Local Service Points)
- Fourth Order Settlements (Village Service Areas)
- Fifth order Settlements (Remaining Service Areas)

	Development Area	Designation	Affected Towns & Villages	Function	Development Focus
1.	1st Order Growth Points: High Potential for development. Have sizeable economic Sector providing jobs. Has regional function and large number of social and institutional facilities. High population	Tzaneen (Provincial Growth Point)	Tzaneen	Residential, business, industries, institutional	To sustain the area as primary development area through receiving first priority for provision and encouragement of residential, formal business, industrial, infrastructural, social and economic development. Acquisition of land and township establishment to timeously provide for serviced sites. Transfer of Portion 292 and 293, Pusela 555-LT from Dept of Public Works priority to provide for social housing and to prevent the illegal occupation of vacant land, especially river beds. Adams farm (Tzaneen Ext 78) as integrated human settlement development. First priority for tourism development (Tzaneen Dam, Tourist Information Centre. Construction of Provincial by-pass road to receive priority.
2.		Nkowankowa Lenyeny (District Growth Point)	Nkowankowa, Dan, Mokgolobotho, Mohlaba Headkraal, Petanenge, Lenyeny, Sasekani, Mohlaba, Moime	Residential, business, industries, institutional	To become the primary development area which attracts people from the region or beyond, through the creation of a conducive environment for business, industrial and institutional development. Unlocking the development potential of the towns to attract investors and retain spending. Acquisition of land and township establishment to timeously provide for serviced sites. Prevention of illegal settlement. First priority to provide and

					<p>encourage residential, formal business, industrial, infrastructural, social and economic development.</p> <p>Revival of Bindzulani centre and the Nkowankowa industrial area. Formalization of informal settlements and prevention of urban sprawl. Community and village tourism development.</p> <p>First priority for provision of a cemetery at Lenyenye and Nkowankowa extension. Upgrading of R36 of high priority.</p>
3.		Burgersdorp (Municipal Growth Point)	Burgersdorp, Maake, Gabaza, Ramalema, Rita, Myakayaka, Makhwibidung, Co-op, Matselapata, Shiluvane.	Residential, business, industries, institutional	<p>Second priority for residential, infrastructural, social and economic development.</p> <p>Development of community hall.</p> <p>1st priority for development of filling station with taxi rank and hawker facilities.</p> <p>First priority for development of Maake Shopping Centre.</p> <p>First priority for provision of a cemetery.</p> <p>Community Prevention of indiscriminate settlement.</p> <p>Community and village tourism development.</p>
4.		Moleketla / Mandlakazi (Municipal Growth Point)	Moleketla, Mopye, Motupa, Jokong, Thako, Moruji, Sethone, Relela, Bokuta, Fobeni, Lerejene, Thapane, Mapihlula, Marinoni, Kobjana, Mandlakazi, Mbekwana, Nwamitwa, Fofosa, Lwandlamuni, Babanana, Rwanda	Residential, business, industries, institutional	<p>Second priority for residential, infrastructural, social and economic development.</p> <p>Development of community hall. 1st priority for development of filling station with taxi rank and hawker facilities.</p> <p>First priority for development of Nwamitwa Shopping Centre. Prevention of indiscriminate settlement.</p> <p>Community and village tourism</p>

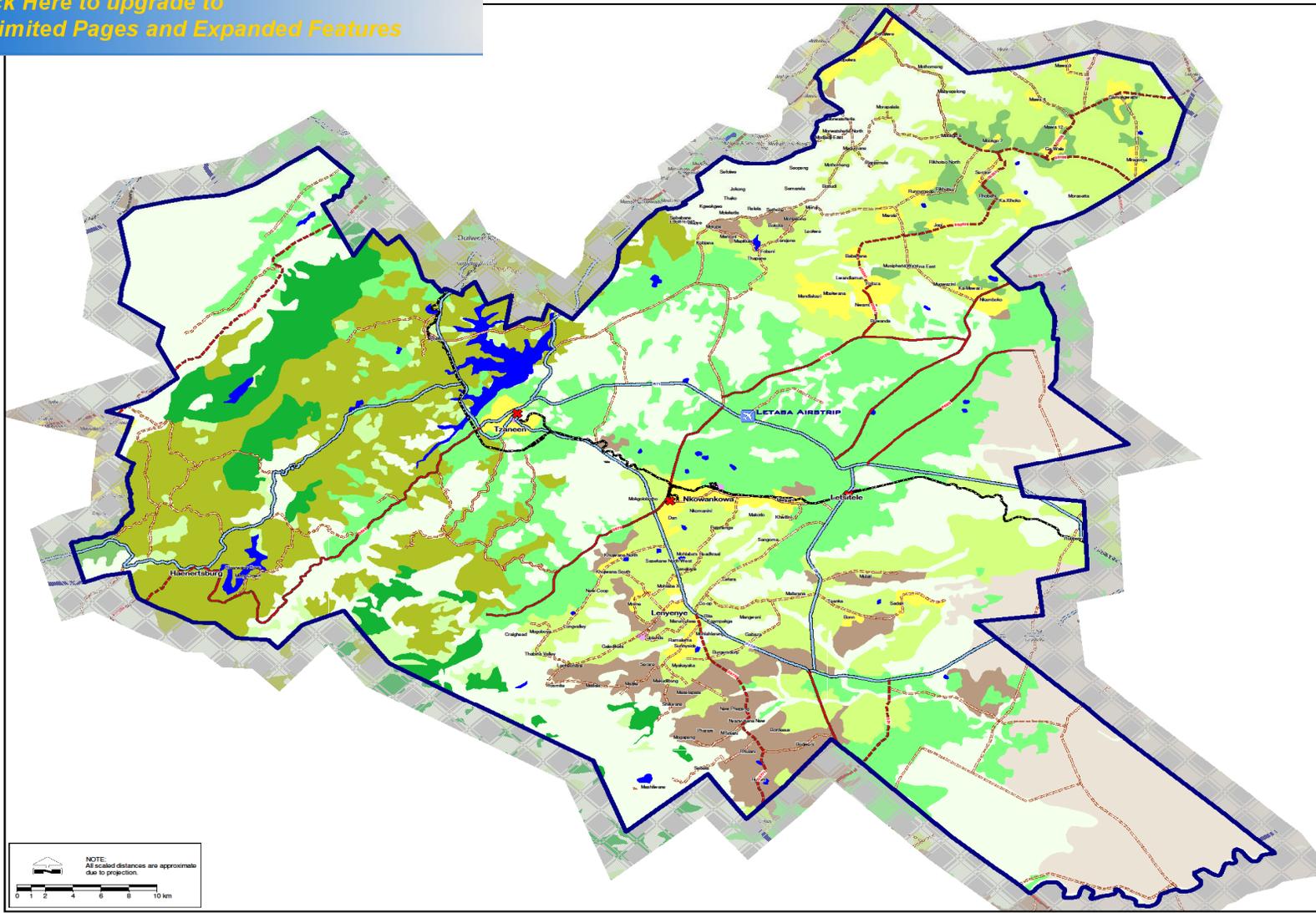
					development
		(Municipal Growth Point	Makotlo, Khwitini	Residential, business, industries, institutional	Third priority for residential, infrastructural, social, and economic development. First priority Tourism development.

Table 5: Proposed Settlement Cluster for the GTM area.

2.10 Strategically located Land

- All the vacant land on the periphery of **Tzaneen, Nkowankowa** nodes of which most of them have already been seeded to the municipality
- Opportunities exists in **Nkowankowa** and **Tzaneen** factory sites
- The Valoyi Tribal Authority vacant land for shopping mall

REVIEW



MAP 5
Economic Activities

- LEGEND :**
-  Tzaneen Local Municipality
 - Land Cover:**
 -  Built-up Land: Commercial
 -  Built-up Land: Residential
 -  Cultivated Land: Commercial
 -  Cultivated Land: Subsistence
 -  Degraded: Forest and Woodland
 -  Degraded: Thicket and Bushland
 -  Exotic Plantations
 -  Grassland
 -  Indigenous Forest
 -  Mines and Quarries
 -  Thicket and Bushland
 -  Waterbody
 -  Woodland
 - Road**
 -  District Roads
 -  Gravel Roads
 -  Paved Roads
 -  National Roads
 -  Provincial Roads
 -  Paved Roads
 -  Gravel Roads
 -  Railway
 -  Letaba Airstrip
 -  Formal Business Areas



Projection: Geographic (Latitude/Longitude)
Spheroid: WGS 84
Disclaimer:
The delimitation of all boundaries on this map should not be considered as authoritative.
The consultants cannot be held responsible for the quality and accuracy of the data presented in the maps.
VD11072901 (GTM - IDP Maps) August 2011

al activities dominate spatially within the G.T.M municipality. District Municipality National Council of Provinces Report of 10 September 2014 indicates that within the district of Mopani, Agriculture is the second highest creator of jobs after Social and infrastructure projects.

Industry	TOTAL NUMBER OF JOBS CREATED FOR NUMBER OF PERSONS		
	Temporary	Permanent	Total
Agriculture	785	763	1548
New Agriculture projects	500	56	556
Manufacturing projects	0	178	178
New Manufacturing projects	14	28	42
Tourism	165	14	179
Social and Infrastructure Projects	7049	205	7254
New Social and Infrastructure Projects	7099	205	7304
TOTALS	15612	1449	17061

2.11 Land Claims

Our municipality has quite a number of parcels of land under claims by different communities. The issues of land claims impact negatively to our spatial planning in our municipality as there cannot be any form of development on land under claims.

2.12 Dispensed settlements

- The population densities of settlements illustrate the scale of displacement of settlements from each other as well as the location of nodal points.
- Approximately 125 settlements varying in size are scattered throughout the GTM municipal area (see Map 3). This spatial pattern was mostly determined by political rather than economic processes and forces.
- Almost all these settlements have no or a very small economic base and function as dormitory settlements.
- Many of the residents are therefore also dependant on subsistence agriculture and/or from money, which is sent home from family members working as migrants elsewhere in primarily the metropolitan areas (Gauteng Province).
- Economic and political processes and forces are undoubtedly the two most important development determinants for spatial development in the GTM Municipality area. These two processes and forces, which shaped the existing spatial pattern, will most definitely also be the most important influencing factors to guide spatial development in the future.

ally viable land is in hand of private sector and is located in close proximity to urban centre's.

- Approximately 66% of the total land area is privately owned while 33% of the total land area is owned by the state mainly in Traditional Authority areas. A negligible extent is municipal commonage. Map 6 indicates land owned by the state versus land owned privately.

2.14 Land restitution and redistribution

- Land restitution and land redistribution are all part of the Government's policy on land reform. Land restitution is a programme to restore land to people who were dispossessed since 1913. It is a precious resource that forms the basis of a nation's wealth, security, pride and history. It is a major resource on which all spatial development proposals are based.
- Land and its ownership and use play an enormous role in shaping the political, economic and social processes. The importance of land claims and land redistribution in the compilation of a spatial plan for the Greater Tzaneen Municipality cannot be over-emphasized.

2.15 Illegal settlements and occupation of land

The following are some of the illegal occupation of land within our municipality in addition the ones mentioned on point number 4:

- a) Talana Hostel there's lot of illegal shacks behind each house, the Municipality has appointed Talana Attorneys to evict those illegal occupants
- b) Illegal car washes along Mariven Road, Land & Human Settlement Division issue notices to illegal business, we also inform the Engineering Dept to cut off water supply to the illegal business.
- c) Lenyenye Taxi Rank, there's illegal structure and car washes, we have issue letters of illegal occupation to the owners but they do not adhere to the notices.
- d) Illegal activities along Lydenburg road (Tilly Ramphala) who is doing brickyard just before entrance to Lenyenye from Town, we served him with letter of illegal occupation, these includes all people who were given by Bakgaga to occupy the portion opposite to Lenyenye entrance, including Lenyenye entrance however Chief Mhlava has appointed Steven Van Rensburg Attorneys to evict the occupants, this include the illegal structure after Lenyenye bridge, fortunately some of them has been vacated voluntarily.

2.16 Engineering Infrastructure Constraints

- Inadequate and fragile infrastructure is a challenge within the municipality
- The challenge is compounded because we have to deal with inherited shortcomings of existing infrastructure regarding age, access, and an unprecedented demand for new infrastructure driven by rapid urbanization

lack of Transport plan)

of public transport (buses and taxis)

- The other challenge is that not all areas are serviced by this mode of transport
- Other areas within the municipality also experience transportation through bakkies (Vans) which is risky and unreliable.

2.18 Environmental Constraints

- There are areas within the municipality where there is a serious environmental constraints such as mountainous areas etc.

2.19 Land Use Management System

Currently there is no system to regulate LUMS in the municipality.

NDPG

The current Project Manager's contract has expired in December 2014, however, through the intervention of National Treasury the Acting Director Planning & Economic Development (Me Norah Lion) extended the contract with an additional three (3) months to allow for the completion of the outstanding work on the programme.

The new Service Provider will be contracted within the next three (3) months to engage with all the new projects including Lenyenye projects (e.g. taxi rank, etc)

On the basis of the abovementioned facts National Treasury will consider releasing the outstanding amount of equitable share.

2.20 Greater Tzaneen Spatial Challenges

The municipality is faced with several spatial challenges that are not necessarily unique to Greater Tzaneen but a common phenomenon in most towns and cities in South Africa due to the apartheid policy of planning which advocated for separate development.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

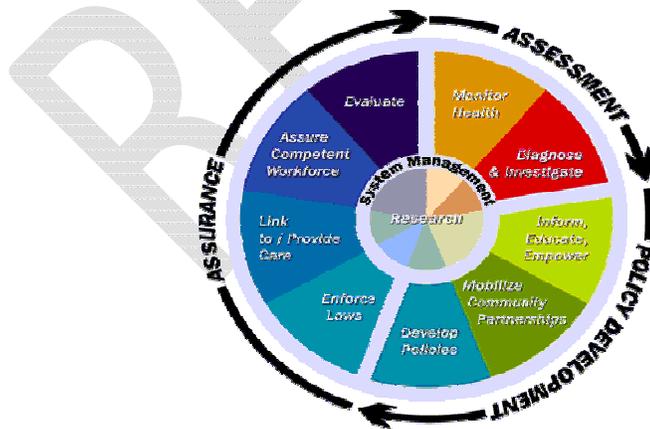
The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Environmental Management in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
National Environmental Management Act no 107 of 1998	To provide for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state;
National Environmental Management:	To provide for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental

	<p>Management Act;</p> <p>The protection of species and ecosystems that warrant national protection;</p> <p>The sustainable use of indigenous biological resources;</p> <p>The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from bioprospecting involving indigenous biological resources;</p> <p>The establishment and function of a South African National Biodiversity Institute</p>
<p>National Environment Management: Air Quality Act No 39 of 2004</p>	<p>To reform the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development;</p> <p>To provide for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; for specific air quality measures</p>

3.1.1 The Scope of Practice for Environmental Health

Environmental Health comprises those aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are determined by physical, chemical, biological, social and psychosocial factors in the environment. It also refers to the theory and practice of assessing, correcting, controlling and preventing those factors in the environment that can potentially affect adversely the health of present and future generations



Graph 9: The scope of practice for Environmental health

includes performance of the following:

- 1) Water quality monitoring;
- 2) Food control;
- 3) Waste management;
- 4) Health surveillance of premises;
- 5) Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunisations
- 6) Vector control;
- 7) Environmental pollution control;
- 8) Disposal of the dead; and
- 9) Chemical safety

3.1.3 Water quality monitoring:

Water that is unsafe for human consumption poses serious health risks and those at greatest risk of waterborne disease are infants and young children, the elderly and those individuals whose immune systems are compromised and living under unsanitary conditions. Safe drinking-water is required for all usual domestic purposes, including drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Water samples are collected on a monthly basis at strategic points to ensure that water for domestic, industrial and food production is safe in respect of its microbiological, chemical and physical quality. A total of 284 water samples were taken during the period July 2013 to June 2014. With only 14.52%. There is 100% compliance to water quality.

3.1.4 Water samples taken in 2013/2014

	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Complying	28	18	20	20	22	23	20	20	24	20	15	19
Not complying	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	10	4

% of samples complying 86, 3

% of samples not complying 14, 7

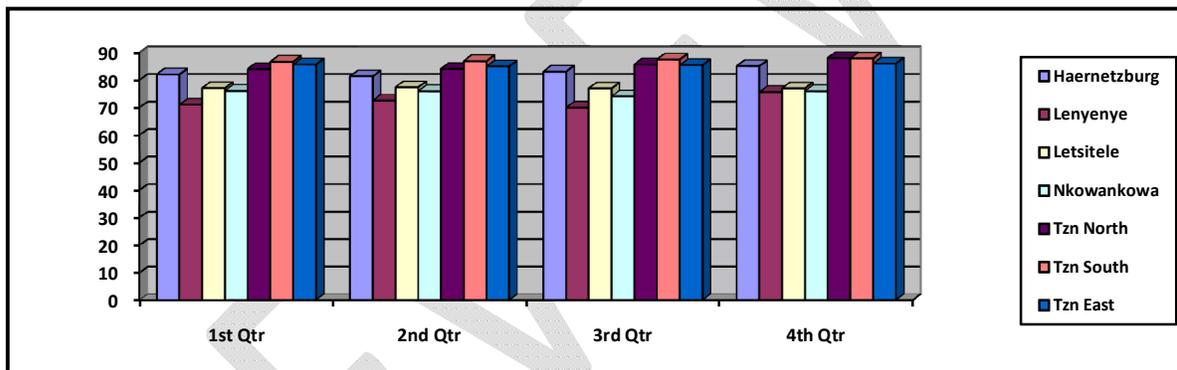
3.1.5 Environmental pollution control

This entails conducting Environmental Health Impact Assessments on proposed developments, advising on projects which require Environmental Authorizations and commenting on Environmental Impact Assessment Applications. A total of 21 pre-assessment committee applications have been commented on, 12 Environmental Impact Assessment applications have been commented on.

any other facility which might give rise to a health hazard has

3.1.5 Food control

This entails evaluating food handling premises to ensure food safety in respect of acceptable microbiological and chemical standards, quality of all food for human consumption and optimal hygiene control throughout the food supply chain from the point of origin, all primary raw material or raw products production, up to the point of consumption. There are a total of 356 formal food handling premises including accommodation facilities in our area of jurisdiction. As Greater Tzaneen Municipality EHS, we are currently serving 164 food premises and 13 accommodation facilities. In the period under review we have seen an increase in the volumes of foodstuff that had to be declared unfit for human consumption. There is an increase in home industries and spaza shops. The spaza shops are rented out to foreign Nationals, in most instances there is a language barrier which makes health education ineffective.



Graph 10: Average % of food handling premises per inspection area for the 2013/14 financial year.

3.1.6 Biophysical Environment

We have one of the highest levels of biodiversity in the country and in particular our municipal area. We have thirteen areas which fall under the Kruger to Canyon bio-sphere. These are:

- Lenyenye
- Rita
- Bugersdorp
- Shilubane
- Mogapeng
- Rhulani
- Pharare
- Haenertsburg
- Nyanyukani
- Solani
- Hovheni
- Ga-Masoma
- Hweetsi

Greater Tzaneen municipality has both an urban and rural setting within its area of jurisdiction. Its main economic driver is agriculture followed by tourism then rest is made up of various sectors including the informal sector. Intense weather events such as flash floods in the urban area with associated infrastructural damage may lead to the spread of water borne diseases. Crop failure for both commercial and subsistence farmers will impact on food security. Malaria was endemic in the area; increased temperature and erratic wet weather create an environment conducive for the breeding of malarial mosquitoes. We are a signatory to the Durban Adaptation charter on Climate change.

3.1.8 Air Quality

To prevent air pollution and ecological degradation, the municipality is mandated to develop an Air Quality management Plan. This will set out mechanisms and systems to attain compliance with ambient air quality standards. The main source of air pollution is the burning of fossil fuels for energy. The table below lists the various types of sources of energy in use by residents within municipalities in Mopani

Type	GGM	GLM	GTM	BPM	MLM	MDM
	HOUSE HOLDS					
Electricity	12433	13160	34802	20353	6353	87101
Gas	0	242	80	149	175	646
Paraffin	303	1119	2031	1741	180	5374
Wood	43866	44586	50672	11285	17645	168054
Coal	59	122	286	60	0	527
Animal dung	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solar	0	0	187	0	0	187
Other	876	310	1773	203	237	3399

Table 14: Energy usage for heating by municipalities

Source: Community Survey, 2007, STATSSA

3.1.9 Waste Management

Monitoring is done to ensure that approved methods of waste collection, storage, transportation and disposal are adopted and implemented. The collection, storage and disposal of general waste, must be managed in accordance with the requirements as specified in *Part U of the National Building Regulations and Section 2-5 of the Norms and Standards for Waste Management*. Most major centres have an approved refuse area for the storage of all refuse pending removal.

3.1.10 Overgrazing

Subsistence farming; and small scale cattle ranching are part of economic activity in the rural area. Development in the rural areas has resulted in the encroachment of residential area onto grazing land. Grasslands are diminishing due to overgrazing. The negative impact of overgrazing is loss of bio diversity of the land. It displaces habitats and lead to erosion

3.1.11 Veld fire

The South African Weather Services regards the period from June to October as a fire season. Our municipal area is affected by veld fires which in the recent year were catastrophic. Land use patterns are changing rapidly under the influence of diverse factors, including the expansion of towns and cities, causing an expanding urban-rural interface, and exposing more assets to the hazard of wildfires. The areas which are affected are: Hasivuna, Lushof, Broederstroom drift, Yarmona and Adams farms.

Section 27 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) of South Africa provides for places of historic or cultural importance to be designated National heritage sites. A State of the Heritage study needs to be undertaken in order to document the rich heritage of our area. There are land marks, natural and man-made which in terms of the act need to be preserved.

3.1.13 Natural Water bodies and wetlands

Greater Tzaneen municipal area falls within the Letaba/Levubu and the Olifants catchment areas. Due to the topography of our area; we have a lot of drainage areas which develop into wetlands.

3.1.14 Chemical Spills

We have had major one major chemical spillage which occurred at the temporary asphalt plant set up during the reconstruction of the Magoebaskloof pass. An emergency response team involving various stake holders has been set up to deal with incidents of chemical spillages. A significant occurrence was the mushrooming of bush mechanics along the Letaba River.

3.1.15 Informal Settlement

The establishment of informal settlements has along with it associated health risks. The informal settlement around Talana Hostel is a classical example. In the face of re-emerging diseases, its location and lack of basic services may lead to a quick spread of communicable diseases in the event of an outbreak.

4. WATER AND SANITATION

4.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to water and sanitation in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 106 of 1996, Chapter 2, section 27 (1) (b)	Everyone has the right to sufficient food and water;
Water Services Act 108 of 1997	To provide for the rights of access to basic water supply and basic sanitation; To provide for the setting of national standards and of norms and standards for tariffs; To provide for water services development plans; To provide a regulatory framework for water services institutions and water services intermediaries; To provide for the establishment and disestablishment of water boards and water services committees and their powers and duties; To provide for the monitoring of water services and intervention by the Minister or by the relevant Province; To provide for financial assistance to water services institutions;
National Water Act 36 Of 1998	To provide for fundamental reform of the law relating to water resources; to repeal certain laws
SANS 241:2011	Provides for monitoring of drinking Water and setting of minimum and maximum levels of determinants.
Water and Wastewater by-laws	Provides for regulation of water and wastewater use as well as its relevant management requirements.
ISO 17025:2005	Specifies the general requirements for the competence to carry out tests and/or calibrations, including sampling by water laboratory.

4.2 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

4.2.1 Water Service Authority

- Mopani District Municipality MDM has been assigned as Water Services Authority.

4.2.2 Water Service Provider

- Mopani District Municipality MDM has been assigned as Water Services Authority.

4.3 Water catchment areas

Greater Tzaneen municipality

4.4 Water sources and quality and Water services Infrastructure

Greater Tzaneen Municipality is supplied through these systems:

			Capacity	Managed by	Quality
			1.4 MI/day	GTM	Class 1
			12 MI/day	MDM	To be confirmed
		Tzaneen D WW	9.0 MI/day	GTM	Class 1
		Ritavi WW	6.5 MI/day	GTM	Class 1
4	Nkowankowa	Ritavi WW	24 MI/day	Lepelle N Water	Class 1
5	Haenerstburg	Ebernezer WW	50 MI/day	Lepelle N Water	Class 1
6	Bolobedu	Thapane WW	4.5 MI/day	MDM	To be confirmed
7	Nqwa Mitwa	Nkambako WW	12 MI/day	MDM	To be confirmed
8	Ward 1	Modjadji WW	12 MI/day	Lepelle N water	Class 1
9	Politsi	Politsi WW	5.5 MI/day	Lepelle N water	Class 1
10	Tours	Tours WW	4.5 MI/day	MDM	To be confirmed
11	Rural Segments	Boreholes (280 plus)	Variation	MDM and GTM	To be confirmed

Table 15: GTM Water sources and quality and Water services Infrastructure

4.5 Water Sources

Source of water	Percentage
Regional/Local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	44,1%
Borehole	18,8%
Spring	2,8%
Rain water tank	0,7%
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	11,2%
River/Stream	8,8%
Water vendor	6,1%
Water tanker	2,3%
Other	5,2%

Table 16: Water sources Source: Stassa census 2011

4.6 Increase on Water quota

Our application for an increase in water allocation by DWA is still hanging as their latest report was that both Tzaneen and Ebenezer Dams are over allocated. Options given are:

- Introduction of Water Demand Management Systems
- Raising of Tzaneen Dam level which will increase water availability
- Revisiting of other unused water allocated to farmers and negotiates with them for transfer.

DWA is manning the Groot Letaba River Water Development Project+which includes construction of Nwamitwa Dam and rising of Tzaneen Dam level by three meters (3m) with the aim of increasing the yield of the dam. However it must be emphasized that GTM must implement Water Demand Management System which will ensure that the available allocated water is used sparingly.

4.7 Blue Drop Water System Award

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality has retained its Blue Drop (Drinking Water Quality) status for the third year running. The award which was handed over by Minister of Water Affairs, Edna Molewa at the Cape Town International Convention Center (ICC) on the 30th of June 2012 is for the Tzaneen and

o local municipalities to be certified blue drop in Limpopo and MMs (starting from abstraction to the tap) which produce a set the following requirements.

1. Water Safety Plan Process and Incident Report Management
2. Process Control, Maintenance and Management Skill
3. Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Programme
4. Drinking Water Sample Analysis Credibility
5. Submission of Drinking Water Quality Results
6. Drinking Quality Compliance
7. Publication of Drinking Water Quality Management Performance
8. Drinking Water Asset Management

The award is an indication of GTM’s high level of professionalism, performance and compliance. The award will also boost GTM’s tourism prospects and investment. The Blue Drop status is recognised globally and has a potential to allay tourists fears of contracting disease. High Water quality is also essential for the production of food and beverages, hence ensuring GTM’s commitment to ensuring a quality of human life.

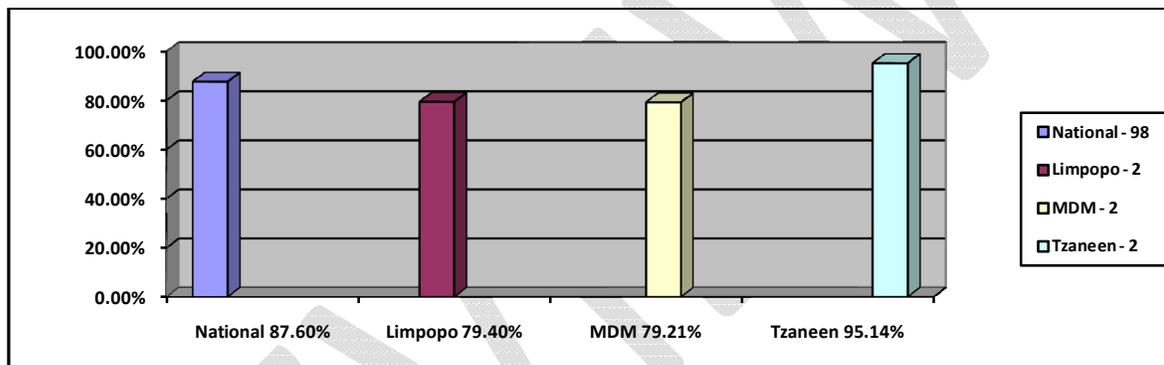


Table 16: GTM Blue Drop Certification Assessment 2011

Performance Area	Tzaneen 2011	Tzaneen 2012	Letsitele 2011	Letsitele 2012
Water Safety Plan	95	90	95	89
Process Control & Maintenance competency	100	100	100	100
DWQ compliance	94	100	94	100
Management Accountability	93	84	93	84
Data Submission to DWA	100	88	100	88
Bonus Score		2.09		2.13
Penalties		0		0
Blue Drop Score + trend	95.08	95.14	95.05	95.02

Table 17: Blue Drop Performance Records for Tzaneen and Letsitele Systems

4.8 Water challenges

Water supply challenges is being experienced in the entire municipality especially where boreholes are dysfunctional due to lack of regular maintenance, theft of electrical cables while others being that they never operated from the time of construction. Some water schemes initially designed to cater certain number of households are unable to supply due to increase in demand while those schemes were not upgraded.

Water tankers are being used to supply the villages without water and this exercise is exerting extreme stress on financial situation of the municipality. Our current budget cannot cater for those

ing or compromise other responsibilities to cater for these

GTM Challenges	Mopani District Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ageing and lack of maintenance on water and wastewater works and boreholes. • Lack of water reticulation in villages • Vandalism and illegal water connections by communities, leaving huge water loss in the system • Lack of cost recovery plans in rural areas especially when water supply is consistent and reliable. • Lack of Water Master Plan. • Lack of Water Demand Management System. • Insufficient electricity for completed water projects • Water Services Supply constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate bulk water supply • Over . reliance on boreholes • Illegal connections, theft and vandalism • Ageing water infrastructure • Water rights and allocation • Skewed water supply • Quality of drinking supply • Inadequate funding

4.9 Sanitation challenges

- Huge backlog against small allocation making it difficult to reduce or close the backlog.
- Increase on number of household which also need the services in areas where there are no services.
- Wastewater works not big enough to cater for rapid increase of households who need to be connected. (Funds needed for upgrading of treatment works)
- Huge sanitation backlog caused by construction of many RDP houses without VIPs or sanitation.

4.10 Indicate FREE basic water and sanitation

4.10.1 Water

- Number of Households with access to Free basic Water in Greater Tzaneen Municipality **2273** and number of backlogs **85475**.

4.10.2 Sanitation

- Number of Households with access to Free Basic sanitation in Greater Tzaneen Municipality **1360** and number of backlogs **86388**

4.11 Capability of GTM to ensure access by household to sanitation by 2014

- Allocation of VIP for sanitation is the function of MDM. GTM's function is to monitor the sanitation projects. The function as mentioned had been carried out successfully by GTM.

Water and Sanitation

expressed in order to mainstream HIV/AIDS in relation to water and sanitation in our municipality.

- People affected by HIV/AIDS are often marginalized by society and face extraordinary difficulties in accessing safe water and sanitation, while both is vital to their health.
- Diseases related to poverty, such as diarrhoeal and skin diseases, are the most common for people suffering from HIV/AIDS. Moreover, access to improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene services is also important for health and livelihoods in general, helping to prevent exposure to infection.
- That there is general risk of women and children being raped due to the location of standpipe, rivers and toilets.
- Limited or no access to water and sanitation increases the disease burden and presents challenges to providing care; and how do HIV-positive mothers mix infant formula?

4.13 Gender mainstreaming on Water and Sanitation

- Women and girls, far more than men and boys, face difficult issues of privacy, safety and health in finding spaces to relieve themselves.
- Sanitation facilities should be improved at the household and community levels to mitigate safety, convenience, and hygiene issues in our municipality.
- The need to construct separate and appropriate latrines for boys and girls in schools is also an urgent issue
- In our rural areas, it is generally women and especially girls who are more affected than men by inadequate provision of water because they have the responsibility for collecting water, often queuing for long periods in the process and often having to get up early or go late at night to get the water.

4.14 Disability mainstreaming on Water and Sanitation

- The needs of most disabled people can be met by ordinary facilities and services. Minor changes can enable them to be included in regular water and sanitation service provision. This would make a great difference to a group of people who are often excluded from access and who are particularly vulnerable to the causes and consequences of poverty.
- Improving disabled people's access to and use of the domestic water cycle could assist in restoring the social integration and dignity of the individual disabled person. It would reduce the burden of personal care placed on family members and release valuable time, enabling disabled people and their families to apply more effort to improving income and reducing poverty.

5. Energy and Electricity

5.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to energy and electricity in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993	To provide for the Health and Safety of persons at work and for the health and safety of persons in connection with the use of plant and machinery; the protection of persons other than persons at work against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work; to establish an advisory Council for Occupational health and Safety; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

	<p>To establish a single regulator to regulate the electricity, piped-gas and petroleum, industries; and to provide for matters connected therewith.</p>
<p>National Energy Act no 34 of 2008</p>	<p>To ensure that diverse energy resources are available, in sustainable quantities and at affordable prices, to the South African economy in support of economic growth and poverty alleviation, taking into account environmental management requirements and interactions amongst economic sectors;</p> <p>To provide for energy planning, increased generation and consumption of renewable energies, contingency energy supply, holding of strategic energy feed stocks and carriers, adequate investment in, appropriate upkeep and access to energy infrastructure;</p> <p>To provide measures for the furnishing of certain data and information regarding energy demand, supply and generation; to establish an institution to be responsible for promotion of efficient generation and consumption of energy and energy research;</p>
<p>White paper on Renewable Energy 2003</p>	<p>To bring about integration of renewable energies into the mainstream energy economy;</p> <p>To ensure that the renewable energy resources are used optimally</p> <p>To ensure renewable energy for rural communities, far from the national electricity grid, remote schools and clinics, energy for rural water supply and desalination, and solar passive designed housing and solar water heating for households in urban and rural settings and commercial applications</p>
<p>Eskom Conversion Act no 13 of 2001</p>	<p>To provide for the conversion of Eskom into a public company having a share capital incorporated in terms of the Companies Act;</p>
<p>Electricity Regulation Act no 4 of 2006</p>	<p>To establish a national regulatory framework for the electricity supply industry;</p> <p>To make the National Energy Regulator the custodian and enforcer of the national electricity regulatory framework;</p> <p>To provide for licences and registration as the manner in which generation, transmission, distribution, trading and the import and export of electricity are regulated</p>

licensed service provider for electricity within the proclaimed towns and townships (Tzaneen, Letsitele, Haenertsburg, Lenyenye and Nkowankowa).

5.3 Distribution Area

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality is one of the largest non-Eskom distributors (in terms of distribution area size) of electricity in the country. The municipality currently distributes, under License, to an area approximately 3500 km² in extent.

The distribution area does not correspond with Councils Municipal jurisdiction area. The two main areas of difference is the general areas of Nkowankowa, Lenyenye and Southern most areas, which are serviced by Eskom, but fall within the Tzaneen Municipal area. The Municipality has bulk supply points to these areas at Nkowankowa and Lenyenye T-Off.

The second general area of difference is that of Letsitele (farming area), Eiland and Gravelotte, which forms part of the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, but has electricity supplied to it by the Greater Tzaneen Municipality. GTM has also bulk supply points to Eskom's licensed distribution area at Spitzkop (Segwashe . Polokwane Municipality) and Three (3) at Selwane (Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality).

Electricity is currently being distributed to areas including Letaba Ranch, Eiland, Waterbok, Gravelotte, Letsitele, Letaba, Deerpark, Tzaneen, Haenertsburg, Politsi, Magoebaskloof and bulk supplies to Nkowankowa, Lenyenye, whilst all the in between farming areas are also part of the distribution area.

Income from the electricity supply to the above areas amounts to almost 68% of the total Council's operating income.

5.4 Cost effective and Electricity infrastructure

Electrical Infrastructure

The Council's bulk electricity supply from Eskom with a firm capacity of 120 MVA, is supplied through 3 x 60 MVA, 132/66 kV transformers at Tarentaalrand substation. Five other main substations (66/33 kV and 66/11 kV) comprising of the Tarentaalrand T-off, Letsitele, Tzaneen, Western Substation, Rubbervale and Letsitele Valley serve as main distribution substations.

The main distribution network (66 kV primary) consists of the following:

- 3 x 60 MVA, 132/66 kV transformers with outdoor switchgear at Tarentaalrand substation which is the main bulk intake point from Eskom.
- 4 x 10 MVA 66/33 kV transformers with outdoor switchgear at Letsitele substation.
- 2 x 15 MVA and 1 x 10 MVA, 66/11 kV transformers with indoor switchgear at Tzaneen substation. (Town feed)
- 3 x 10 MVA, 66/33 kV transformers with indoor switchgear at Tzaneen substation (Rural feed)
- 1 x 5 MVA, 66/11 kV transformer with outdoor switchgear at Letsitele Valley.
- 1 x 10 MVA, 66/33 kV transformer with outdoor switchgear at Rubbervale Substation.
- 1 x 5 MVA, 66/11 kV transformer with outdoor switchgear at Tarentaalrand T-off Switchyard.
- 2 x 20 MVA, 66/11 kV transformers with indoor switchgear at Western Substation. (Town Feed)

The 33/11 kV rural network consists of more than 40 transformers with a total capacity exceeding 60-MVA. The rest of the network is 33/0.400-kV and 11/0.400-kV which forms a bulk of end-use consumer points. The total length of the overhead powerlines is estimated at exceeding 2000-km.

41 substations and 97 minisubstations in the 4 towns of Gravelotte. The 11-kV cable network in towns is estimated at (Status Quo Survey Report; 2003)

5.5 Electrical distribution system capacity

A combination of phenomenal growth and insufficient capital reinvestment has culminated in the entire Tzaneen distribution area not having sufficient electrical capacity to allow any further growth. This is a major concern for Council and consequently applications for funding to the tune of R162 million (for Tzaneen capacity), R247 million (for Tzaneen and other 4 towns capacity)) and R408 million (infrastructure and capacity, total area) has been applied to from various government departments during the first part of 2007.

A loan of R30 million and R15 million for system capacity was approved for the 2010/11 financial year and financed by the DBSA and ABSA respectively. A further R8.5 million has been budgeted for the 2011/12 financial year and phase1 of the project will be completed by December 2011. Phase1 of the project consist of a 40MVA substation behind Unicorn Primary school and strengthening of the cable network up to the new Church Switching Station area. Phase II of the project consist of a cable ring from Prison substation to the new Church substation in Aquapark and was completed in October 2013 for the total amount of R11.3 million. It is estimated that the total cost to reinforce the cable network back to Tzaneen main substation is in the region of R16.5 million and will have to be budgeted for in phases from the 2014/15 financial year.

5.6 Urban distribution network

The firm 11 kV installed capacity at Tzaneen main substation and the new Western Substation is 45 MVA. The main substation consists of 1 x 10 MVA and 2 x 15 MVA transformers and the Western substation consists of 2 x 20 MVA transformers.. The maximum recorded network demand is 26, 31 MVA, thus exceeding the firm capacity by 1.31-MVA or 5.24%. A master plan study was commissioned to detail the requirements for the alleviation of the problem over a short term and long term periods.

Although the capacity project has been initiated, there is the need to ensure all the projects phases are completed the existing and outdated sections of the town distribution system will not be able to handle the increased electrical demand as a result of the increased development. We need to attend to:

- Upgrading/ replacement of existing cable network
- Upgrading of existing sub . stations.

5.7 Rural distribution network

Also historically neglected, the rural system capacity also needs urgent attention. Certain substations are already overloaded. The following substations need to be attended to:

- Pusela Substation (New 2 MVA substation)
- Agatha (New 2 MVA substation),
- Riverside (Auto closers and Capacitor Banks)

The infrastructure in Greater Tzaneen Municipality is generally older than 25 years which exceeds the life expectancy of a cable, especially in light of the fact that most cables are being utilized at more than 100% capacity. Old switchgear technology combined with the age of the switchgear is of great concern to safety of the workers. The Tzaneen Town has grown with a very consistent percentage each year and the infrastructure could handle the expected growth,

b) Status of the rural network

Below are some facts and figures that will demonstrate just how close the distribution system is to total collapse:

Along with a sudden and pronounced increase in demand due to surging development, the Electrical Engineering Department has recently experienced increased power outages and customer complaints due to various reasons regarding continuous power supply and the quality of that supply. Measures were implemented to log customer complaints and power outages to determine the extent of the problem. Instructions were also given to Maintenance personnel to report on the state of the system.

It transpired from the findings that the system has deteriorated to unacceptable levels which will ultimately cause the total and imminent collapse of some parts of the network, unless drastic and immediate intervention is not undertaken. There are also increased incidences of lines falling to the ground during storms because of old and rotten poles.

The implications of these problems are the;

- Potential negative impact on development.
- Loss of revenue due to unnecessary power outages.
- Possible sanctions by the NERSA for non-compliance.
- Dissatisfied customers.
- Increased power losses in the system.
- Increased maintenance costs and overheads
- De-motivated and overworked employees due to recurring breakdowns and overtimes.
- Increased wages caused by unplanned overtime due to recurring breakdowns.
- Unsafe conditions for both public and private property (fires, electrocution, etc.)

The following salient factors also need to be highlighted:

- Some parts of the network (+- 50%) exceed the end of their projected lifespan. Indicators are the rotten poles and breaking of overhead conductors due to aging. It should also be noted that rotten poles are the main cause of the need to rebuild lines.
- Sometime ago a decision was made in the Electrical Department that all old technology steel earth wires used as conductors should be replaced by 0.05+ ACSR (aluminium conductor steel reinforced) conductor. The reason for is that the steel wire is old and breaks easily as it has become brittle with aging and overload. The steel lines also breaks easily if a tree falls on the line during storms, a common event especially during the rainy season. The length of steel line in the system is estimated at +- 30% of the total length in the 11 kV network.

re-closers (+/- 40%) are not in good working condition. Not only
monitor their efficiency. Not only must the old auto re-closers be replaced, but the number of units
in the system needs to be increased. An initial 20 of the most critical auto re-closers have to be
replaced, with an additional 6 per annum thereafter.

It is also obvious that it is not possible to conduct follow-up investigations of power outages due to the
frequency with which breakdowns occur. Recurring problems can thus not be adequately addressed
and eliminated.

- More than 70% of the rural personnel's man hours are used for breakdowns. Concerted efforts should be made to reverse the situation so that more than 70% is used for planned maintenance and less than 30% for breakdowns.
- Some of the distribution transformers have exceeded their life span and loading capacity and must be replaced by new transformers.

5.9 Overhead Power lines

In order to address the neglected state of the system and the future maintenance of the system, distinction has been made between the two main aspects of remedying the situation. Addressing backlogs, this entails either the refurbishing or total rebuilding of overhead lines, which are regarded as severely neglected. The following is applicable:

Lines rebuild – 170km

Remaining Backlog . 380km

Lines Refurbished – 146km

Remaining Backlog . 154km

5.10 Electrification

a) Integrated National Electrification Programme

In accordance with the White Paper on Energy Policy for the republic of South Africa, published in December 1998, government through the Department of Minerals and Energy took responsibility for the electrification programme. The Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) commenced during the year 2002. The programme, which is within the Department of Energy, is aimed at eliminating electrification backlogs of household dwellings and schools and clinics in South Africa.

Funds are made available as part of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework of National Government budgeting process on the line budget of the Department of Energy. The implementing agencies for the programme are the licensed distribution entities, i.e. Eskom and municipalities.

Municipalities involvement with Eskom's programme is through the Integrated Development Plans (IDP) which guides the implementation priorities. Progress and annual connections achieved depend on the allocated funds and cost per connection as determined by Eskom.

Basic Electricity

1) benefits from the INEP through the annual energy forumsq allocations or connections and direct applications by the municipality received from the Department of Energy.

The municipality has a total number of 125 villages, with an estimated 108,926 households. The total electrification backlogs are estimated at 9,385 (8.6%). Households that are receiving **Free Basic Electricity stand at 5,619** out of a total of 108,926 households in the municipality.

c) Electrification in GTM licensed distribution areas

Farm Labour housing projects were initiated in 2004/2005 financial year, funded by the Department of Minerals and Energy. The Municipality is responsible for the management of the programme as well as the design and the implementation of electrification projects. The backlog is dependent on applications received and no applications were received since 2012/13.

d) Pre-Paid metering in GTM licensed area

The Electrical department embarked on a project to develop a smart pre-paid system with the main focus on revenue enhancement. This project entails the conversion of domestic customers in town areas to pre-payment metering. This project kicked off as a pilot project in 2005/2006 and since then 650 meters were installed on 4 rural pilot sites and Tzaneen Town. This project is still in the development phase.

5.11 Solar Energy

Municipalities have a significant role in climate mitigation and promotion of the green economy. As electricity distributors responsible for managing the interface with domestic and industrial consumers of power, municipalities have critical role to play in the rollout of REEE programmes. As planners and local regulators municipalities can also crucially influence and enable the development of REEE by private developers. Furthermore, municipalities own and operate infrastructure that have significant REEE potential, such as landfills and sewage treatment plants.

Greater Tzaneen Municipality can also begin to plan towards rolling out the REEE programme within our area of jurisdiction as part of our contribution towards the promotion of the green economy. Some of the renewable energy supply sources that could be looked upon are as follows:

- a) Biogas
- b) Concentrated solar power
- c) Landfill gas
- d) Solar water heaters, and
- e) Solar photovoltaic

5.12 System Performance

- a) Metering



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/ 11-kV substations) need 33-kV metering. We currently have metering units.

b) System Protection

We currently have around 100 auto reclosers in the system. The need for autoreclosers is done on an ongoing basis with changes in the system configuration.

c) Main rings

The building of main rings is necessary to enable the department to minimize the number of consumers without power during outages or maintenance and also to allow the shifting of loads when networks become overloaded due to seasonal or other reasons. This is done on an ongoing basis.

e) Management Information System

To a large degree this department finds itself in a crisis situation due to the lack of a comprehensive MIS system. Unbelievably, use is still made of a paper system and with very few monitoring systems had made it very difficult to keep tabs on the systems performance. In order to bring us into line with the minimum Eskom standard this department needs to install, implement and populate a comprehensive MIS system at an estimated short term cost of around R 2 500 000.00.

f) Quality of supply

Suitable test equipment such as fault locating equipments and some quality of supply monitoring equipment were procured in the 2010 / 2011 financial year. SCADA systems, modern line building equipment and vehicles are a necessity if we are to maintain the system at a high standard over the next few decades. These requirements are also short term and are estimated to cost around R10,000,000.00.

5.13 New Developments

Tzaneen as a Town is currently experiencing a massive growth in residential and business units. This trend is mirrored in the surrounding GTM Towns and farming areas, an occurrence which clearly defines the investor and developer confidence as extremely positive, whilst Greater Tzaneen Municipality is often praised and highlighted as a leader and example of a South African success story.

The phenomenal growth and expansion coupled with the unfortunate occurrence of our predecessors to insufficiently financially invest in the maintenance and expansion of our distribution system has placed us in a crisis situation.

As food for thought and for the sake of adding some perspective, it needs to be noted that the Tzaneen electrical distribution system is not only one of the most expansive (3500 square kilometers) in the country, but our electrical loading compares to that of Polokwane. The maximum demand metered for Tzaneen was 107 MVA, whilst Polokwane registered just over 120 MVA during the corresponding period. Comparing the electrical budgets of the two electrical departments will indicate the severe and unrealistic financial challenges faced by the Greater Tzaneen Municipality and will clarify just how the Electrical Engineering Department found itself in this crisis.

Electrical infrastructure is required to ensure that the Tzaneen prime development area.

Short-term funding of **R161, 949,066.00** and Long-term funding of **R247, 035,000.00** will not only resolve the crisis facing our Electricity, it will also place us in an ideal position to meet the future demands of the Developers whom are flocking to Tzaneen because of the beauty of the area, the friendliness of our people, the strength of our Municipality and the drive and pride of its officials to excel.

The current replacement value of the Electrical Engineering Department and related equipment is around R700 million, and even at the minimum NERSA or EDI reinvestment benchmarks it is obvious that the upliftment of the Electrical infrastructure is well beyond the financial capability of the Council with external intervention being the only way forward.

It needs to be noted that as far as personnel capacity, drive, commitment and passion is concerned, the GTM has overflowing resources

5.14 Master Plan Study

On informally hearing of developers intending to build many varied and large developments, this department took the proactive step and in July 2006 procured the services of Africon Engineering International Energy and Industrial Consulting Services to conduct a study with the purpose of compiling a long term (15 years) Electrical Master Plan for the electrical distribution network, to account for the expected growth, expansion and necessary reinforcements or refurbishment thereof.

An amount of R1,7 million is budgeted for the development of a new Master Plan in the 15/16 financial year. It will consist of a short term plan (5 years) to strengthen the reticulation system and a long term plan (15 years) to ensure capacity and sustainability of the distribution system.

DIVISION	SHORT TERM (Urgent)	MEDIUM TERM
Rural	R 33,060,000.00	R 132,600,000.00
Urban	R 105,000,000.00	
Electrification	R 39,976,000.00	R 79,952,000.00
Strategic light and streetlights	R 4,400,000.00	
Miscellaneous requirements	R 12,500,000.00	
Total	R 194,936,000.00	R 212,552,000.00
Grand Total		R 407,488,000.00

Table 18: Financial Summary

Side Management

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in the DOE to reduce the electricity demand on the National grid. This entails the installation of the latest energy efficiency technology on street lights, buildings and pump stations on Municipal assets. This project began in the 2013/2014 financial year with a budget of R15 million funded by the DOE over a 3 year period

15.16 Household Access to Energy or fuel for lighting

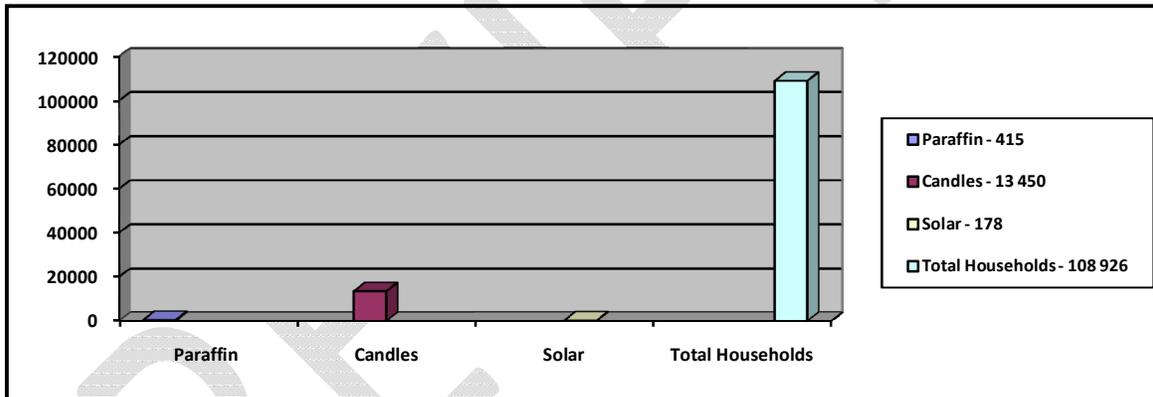
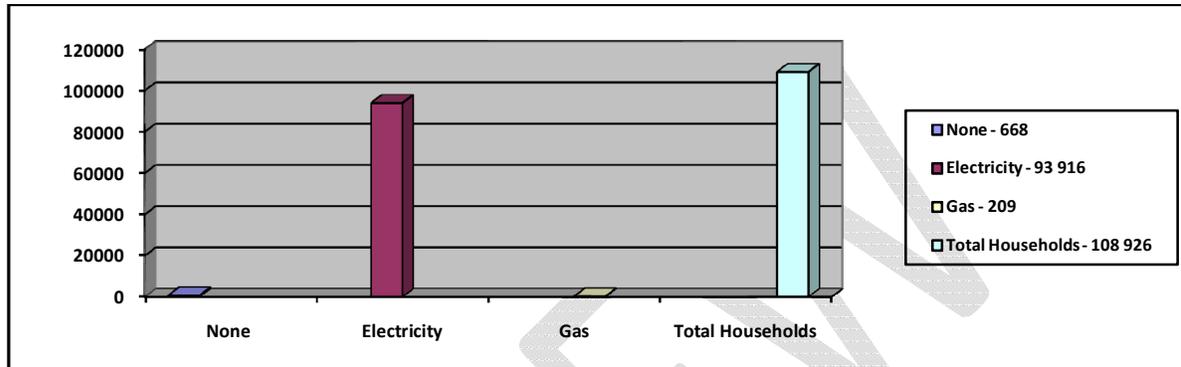


Table 19: GTM Household Access to electricity

(Source: Stats SA Census 2011)

5.17 Challenges

- Upgrading of Electricity capacity in town
- Maintenance of electrical network
- Installation of Strategic Lights
- Installation of Street lights
- Rural electrification backlogs
- Electrical Management Information System

Energy and Electricity

Electricity is the backbone for any functional medical center. In a country where the infection rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) are extraordinarily high, electricity is essential for medical technologies such as lab analysis, medical equipment, and diagnostic testing at hospitals and clinics.

The provision of reliable electricity to our health facilities and communities is critical for the provision of quality health care for our people.

5.19 Gender mainstreaming on Energy and Electricity

- As a sphere related to technology, energy is a highly male dominated issue. Because of the predominating division of labour by gender, women are represented marginally in this domain.
- Moreover, energy is considered as dangerous and risky, in terms of the risks of nuclear power, as well as for electricity in private households. Boys are expected to face and master these dangers. Whereas they are encouraged to get acquainted with electricity step by step, girls are kept away not only from electric power but also from the power of knowledge.
- As a result of this socialization, a clear gender separation is found as regards energy equipment and environmental friendly energy use in private households: Men are primarily considered to be responsible for the technical side and the investments in thermal insulation of homes, boilers, and hot water installations.
- In contrast to this, women are expected to save energy based on behaviour, and to communicate the necessary rules of conduct to the rest of the family, such as abstaining from the use of electric applications, reasonable loading of washing machines and dishwashers, etc., similar to other environmental fields

5.20 Disability mainstreaming on Energy and Electricity

- The provision of basic services such as electricity could assist in restoring the social integration and dignity of the individual disabled person in our communities.
- Whilst it is easy for able bodied persons to access other forms of cooking and boiling water such as fire woods, for the disabled persons it becomes a burden.
- Hence it is very important to prioritize households with disabled persons in the provision of electricity in our communities

6. ROADS AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE

6.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to roads and storm water in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
National Roads Act no 7 of 1998	To make provision for a national roads agency for the Republic to manage and control the Republic's national roads system and take charge, amongst others, of the development, maintenance and rehabilitation of national roads within the framework of government policy; for that purpose to provide for the establishment of The South African National Roads Agency Limited, a public company wholly owned by the State; To provide for the governance and management of that company (the Agency) by a board of directors and a chief executive officer, respectively, and to define the Agency's powers and functions

	and financial and operational accountability, and regulate its functioning; To prescribe measures and requirements with regard to the Government's policy concerning national roads, the declaration of national roads by the Minister of Transport and the use and protection of national roads;
Constitution of South Africa act no 108 of 1996, Schedule 5B	Make provision for maintenance local roads

6.2 POWERS AND FUNCTION

6.2.1 Powers and function on Roads and Storm water

- Greater Tzaneen Municipality is responsible for providing and maintaining local roads as stated in Schedule 5B of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

6.2.2 Powers and function of other institutions (national, Provincial, district roads) within GTM

- All the Provincial and District roads are maintained by Department of Roads and Transport.
- All the Provincial and District roads are rehabilitated and upgraded by RAL
- All the National roads are the responsibility of SANRAL

6.3 State of Roads and Storm Water drainage

The planning capacity of the Municipality is impaired due to lack of information regarding the conditions, state and exact length of our road network. At present there is no inventory / data base that can accurately profile and identify upgrading and maintenance needs as and when required. Prioritization for upgrading and maintenance of roads is a problem due to lack of proper information, more especially on the conditions of the pavement, surfacing drainage structures, signage and other road accessories. We are waiting for the development of the Roads Master Plan in order to have well informed.

The road network of Greater Tzaneen Municipality consist of an estimated 2 300 km (< 200 km surfaced tar and > 2100 km of gravel / dirt roads are in rural segment of Greater Tzaneen Municipality). The maintenance of gravel roads has since placed an enormous burden on the Greater Tzaneen Municipality maintenance budget, as almost 94% of the road infrastructure consists of gravel / dirt road. Officials are constantly pressurized by politicians and residents to provide full standard roads, but with the current funding level this dream can only become reality over the next 100 years.

6.4 Road Network

Greater Tzaneen Municipality manages ± 2300 km of municipal road network. This network comprises of district / connector and municipal / access roads in terms of road classification.

The municipality is tasked with the planning, design, maintenance, construction and usage of these roads. It is also required to prevent the deterioration of surfaced roads by conducting preventative maintenance, control of storm water and provision of drainage structures and to surface priority roads.

6.5 Maintenance of rural gravel roads

- We have four (4) graders which are operating in all clusters namely: Relela, Runnymede, Lesedi and Bulamahlo.
- Greater Tzaneen Municipality managed to purchase two graders which are grading the streets in all the clusters .One grader have been deployed to the municipality by Mopani District Municipality

Water tankers and 4 x Tipper trucks have been purchased to attend to requests on a weekly basis we sometimes start to attend to them on Mondays and Tuesdays.

- Every week Monday and Tuesday they are grading internal streets in villages as per programme and Wednesday to Friday they are assisting with funeral roads.

6.6 Classification of road network

Within our Municipality jurisdiction we only have the following roads:-

- **Internal streets municipality** . GTM roads
- **District Roads** - Roads and Transport
- **Provincial Roads** - Roads and Transport
- **National Roads** - SANRAL

6.7 Lists of roads infrastructure within Greater Tzaneen Municipality

6.7.1 Lists of major roads within Greater Tzaneen Municipality

List of major roads within Greater Tzaneen Municipality		
ID	Corridor	Description
1	Tzaneen to Nkowankowa and Lenyenye	Along road R36 south-west of Tzaneen through Nkowankowa up to Lenyenye
2	Tzaneen to Boyne	Along road R71 west of Tzaneen up to Boyne and Polokwane
3	Tzaneen to Modjadjiskloof	Along road R36 north-west of Tzaneen to Road R529
4	Tzaneen to Ngvamitwa	Along a road east of Tzaneen to road R529
5	Nkowankowa to Letsitele	Nkowankowa through east to Letsitele

Table 20: list of major roads within the district

6.7.2 National Roads in Greater Tzaneen Municipality

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

- R36: From outside Morebeng to junction R71 & R36 (junction Makgobaskloof & Modjadjiskloof roads)
- R71: From Haenertzburg to Gravelotte (junction R40 & R71 roads)

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

6.7.3 Provincial and District Roads Services Levels

Municipality	Tarred roads (km)	% Tarred	Gravel roads (km)	% Gravel	Total
Greater Tzaneen	419,6	40,7	611,85	59,3	1031,45

Table 21: Provincial & District roads service levels

Source: Road Management Systems (RAL, 2007)

and tarring of municipal roads

- Insufficient funding for storm water control
- Insufficient funding for maintenance of municipal gravel roads and internal streets
- No funds to develop Roads Master Plan
- There are not enough labourers to construct stone pitching, wing walls and other maintenance related tasks which need to be done by Labourers.
- One old grader needs to be maintained and R200, 000.00 is needed for its refurbishment.
- The municipality is sometimes forced to maintain roads which need to be attended to by the Department of Roads and Transport as they take too long to maintain them. This has a negative effect on our programme and budget.

6.9 Solution for challenges

- Development of a road master plan estimated at R3 million will assist in terms of prioritisation of roads.
- Road management system to help with maintenance of all surfaced / paved roads estimated at R1, 5 million.
- Priority be given to areas where there is potential for cost recovery and these areas are already receiving 24 hour water service places like Dan, Khujwane, Mariveni and Muhlava villages
- These areas are strategic growth points of the municipality and have a high potential for cost recovery on services.
- Employment of general workers for roads and storm water maintenance

6.10 Roads and Storm water backlogs

- There is a backlog on roads and storm water since that a lot of roads are still gravel and some of the tarred roads need rehabilitation
- Due to non- availability of roads master Plan we don't have the actual backlog figures.

6.11 HIV/AIDS mainstreaming on Roads and Storm water

- The provision of quality and accessible roads in our communities is critical for the provision of quality health care for our people.
- The provision of workplace HIV and AIDS education interventions to construction workers on site will also increase levels of HIV knowledge and responsibility

6.12 Gender mainstreaming on Roads and Storm water

- The municipality should begin to look at a gender perspective in the design of rural roads operations to improve the quality of both roads and road maintenance, promote overall entrepreneurial capacity, and increase job opportunities for women.
- Increasing women involvement in small-scale contracting also adds to their income-generating options. However, there are constraints on their involvement in labour-based works. These include 'negative perceptions by men, both within the household and the community as well as contracting procedures that may inadvertently exclude women. Male prejudice must be reduced and provisions that ensure that contractors comply with measures to ensure gender equality must be enforced.
- The municipality must stimulate the development of female-owned construction enterprises by defining more flexible criteria for selection of enterprises to be trained as small and medium rehabilitation contractors, thus removing the present bias towards firms led by technically qualified male degree holders.

6.13 Disability mainstreaming on Roads and Storm water

- The provision of basic services such as quality and accessible roads infrastructure could assist in restoring the social integration and dignity of the individual disabled person in our communities.

in such a way that disabled persons have easy access such as ramps, elevators etc

7. WASTE MANAGEMENT

7.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Waste Management in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
A. National Environmental Waste Management Act (Act 59 of 2008)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To reform the law regulating waste management in order to protect health and the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development; To provide for institutional arrangements and planning matters; To provide for national norms and standards for regulating the management of waste by all spheres of government; to provide for specific waste management measures; To provide for the licensing and control of waste management activities; to provide for the remediation of contaminated land; to provide for the national waste information system; to provide for compliance and enforcement;
B. Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for co-operative, environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote co-operative governance and procedures for co-ordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state;
C. Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment
D. Greater Tzaneen Municipality Solid Waste By-Law, Notice no 12 of 1990	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate management of storage, collection, transportation, treatment and disposal of solid waste

7.2 Powers and function on Waste Management

- The mandate of GTM is to provide all households with a basic removal service to protect the environment for the benefits of future and present generations through legislative and other measures to prevent pollution and ecological degradation promote conservation to secure sustainable development
- The International context of which the Integrated Waste Management Plan forms part are as follows:-
 - Strategic goals of the Rio declaration
 - The Agenda 21 principles
 - Kyoto protocol
 - 19 x other International agreements
- The National context of which the Integrated Waste Management Plan forms part are as follows viz:-
 - The Bill of Rights (Section 24) of the National Constitution provides as follows:-
 - Everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being+
 - The Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)
 - The Environmental Waste Management Act (Act 59 of 2008)
 - Environmental Conservation Act (Act 73 of 1989)
 - The Solid Waste By-Laws (Notice 12 of 1990)
 - The Waste Management Policy
- Land fill site Licence

- ii) Date = 11 November 2004
- iii) Classification = GMB ⁽⁻⁾
- iv) Issuing Authority = D.W.A.F.

7.3 Rural Waste Management Programme

- 1) Key Issues:-
 - a) 10,767 or 12% urban H/h's from 108,905 households receive a full kerbside service, where 88% of H/h's are not serviced at present with a Kerbside-service
 - b) The lack of 40 x W.M.O.'s (Waste Management Officers) to do awareness activities at 98 x Eco-club schools
 - c) The jurisdiction-area is "informally" demarcated into 66 x W,S,A,'s (Waste Service Areas) and the Waste Division at present conduct a BASIC waste removal service as follows viz:-
 - i) 14 x Community Group's are registered i.t.o. of the Waste-Act to do VOLUNTERY basic collections in the W.S.A.'s
 - ii) ± 16,732 rural H/h's (14 x W.S.A.'s) received a BASIC service
 - iii) D.o.C.s (Drop-of-Centres) at rural Schools serve as "Primary Storage Areas" in bulk-bins from where G.T.M. removals take place to the Landfill-site
 - iv) Recycling are also encouraged at rural D.o.C.s
 - d) Re-use of firewood from the Landfill-site are available and delivered to rural D.o.C.s for utilization by communities, to mitigate deforestation-practices
 - e) 98 x D.o.C.s were erected @ present, but it is anticipated that it will become "White Elephants" if dedicated intervention are not implemented i.t.o. the National B.R.R. Policy viz:-
- 2) Intervention strategies i.t.o. Regulation No. 21 (National Standards for Domestic Collections of the 21st Jan. '11) :-
 - a) Town planning Division ensure to:-
 - i) A formal demarcation "66 x Rural Service-Areas " indicating settlement densities to enable the Waste Division to determine a collection, transportation & disposal-methodology
 - b) The Chief Financial Officer ensure to:-
 - i) An appropriate tariff- & billing-system for non-indigent households in rural areas
 - ii) The allocation of sufficient E.S.G. (Equitable Share Grant) to ensure basic-services to all indigent households in the area of jurisdiction
 - iii) Other funding mechanisms as proposed in the National Policy viz:-
 - (1) Other taxes
 - (2) Property rates
 - (3) Cross subsidies from other services
 - (4) E.P.W.P. grants
 - (5) Sustainable M.I.G. grants for CAPEX
 - iv) Updated indigent registers to enable the Waste Division to render BRR-services
 - c) The Human Resource Division ensure to:-
 - i) The necessary staff-establishment on the organizational layout for the Waste Management Division to enable the rendering of BRR-services viz:-
 - (1) Storage
 - (2) Collections & transportation
 - (3) Treatment
 - (4) Disposal
 - (5) Education & Awareness raising
 - d) The I.D.P. // Budget office's respectively ensure to:-

as I.D.P.-projects & subsequent prioritization and budget services in all un-serviced areas

- i) Suitable appointment-procedures for the " EMPOWERMENT FROM THE RELEVANT COMMUNITY in the different SERVICE-AREAS" viz:-
 - (1) Appointments of 66 x M.S.P.'s for internal collections & transportation @ 66 x rural service-areas
 - (2) Appointment of 1 x M.S.P. for "bulk-removals" to the Landfill - site
 - (3) Appointment of 40 x W.M.O. 's to perform education and awareness raising @ rural community's i.t.o. the R.W.M.P.
- ii) To implement the Rural Waste Minimization Programme as soon as possible after final approved FUTURE I.D.P.'s & Budgets

7.4 Recycling at source

- 1) Key Issues
 - a) Recycling at source (+yellow-bags+) is undertaken in Tzaneen's residential areas by a registered M.S.P.(Municipal Service Provider) however due to fluctuating market-prices, "cherry-picking" take place
- 2) Intervention strategies
 - a) Procurement of a M.S.P. to undertake recycling @ source & operations of Buy-back-Center/s was done i.t.o. of Sec. 25 of the Waste Act 59/2008

7.5 Collection and Transportation

- 1) Key Issues
 - a) A full kerbside collection service is rendered @ following suburbs which represents only 12% of all households viz:-
 - i) Nkowankowa
 - ii) Lenyenye
 - iii) Letsitele
 - iv) Haenertsburg
 - v) Tzaneen
 - b) 160,000 m³ non-compacted solid waste of all residential, business, industrial and health care waste are removed per annum.
 - c) 88% of all households representing ± rural households do not receive a basic service
 - i) The cost to address the service in full (urban & rural) with immediate effect, will be approximately R140, 000,000-00 per annum for all 129 x villages
 - d) Vehicle replacements
 - i) Backlogs with UPDATED vehicles exist and replacements must be initiated @ 2014//15 to ensure sustainability
 - e) H.C.R.W. removals are being done by a M.S.P.
- 2) Interventions
 - a) Rural Waste Minimization
 - i) Cost recovery for rural removals to be debited against the relevant accounts is necessary
 - ii) Appointment of staff for Rural Waste Management is needed
 - b) Replacement of vehicles to commence @ 2014/15

± rural households do not receive a basic service

- a) The cost to address the service in full (urban & rural) with immediate effect, will be approximately R140, 000,000-00 per annum for all 129 x villages

7.7 Geographic Distribution

- The jurisdiction area is divided by the main roads from Politsi via Tzaneen, Tarentaalrand, Letsitele and Trichardtsdal, in a Northern and Southern service region.

7.8 Litter Picking

- 1) Litter Picking
 - a) Urban streets, main roads & urban taxi / bus ranks are cleaned on a regular and period schedule from all debris and solid waste, where ± 25,784 m³ are collected monthly
 - b) Roads and streets @ rural areas are not being attended to

7.9 Treatment and Disposal (Landfill site)

- 1) Key Issue
 - a) One 11 x ha Licensed landfill, classified as a G.M.B- site, are managed in compliance with specifications ,with an expected life-span of the site is +- 12 x years
 - b) Hazardous waste viz. H.C.R.W. etc. are removed to a permitted and approved treatment facilities and are not received on the Landfill-site
 - c) Lack of weather-proof entrance & internal roads @ Landfill & D.o.C.
 - d) Landfill being managed by a M.S.P.(Municipal Service Provider) in compliance with specs from the Integrated Waste Management Plan (in accordance with construction plan . cell building method)
 - e) Composting
 - i) ± 11,264 m³ organic waste (garden) is treated at a basic technology (no tub-grinder is available) composting site
 - ii) Bulky organic waste cannot be composted
 - iii) Composting Intervention
 - (1) Procurement of a M.S.P. with appropriate equipment to operate a appropriate-technology compost plant, as part of Landfill management
- 2) Interventions
 - a) Political engagement with M.D.M. to initialize the establishment of a District Landfill in accordance with the National Waste Sector Plan
 - b) R 150,000,000-00 required to select, rank, erect and construct a new site
 - c) Procurement of a M.S.P. with appropriate equipment to operate the Landfill Site compost plant, as part of Landfill management
 - d) Civil Engineering Manager to address Roads & Storm water maintenance, as requested annually during budget-cycle

7.10 Drop-of Centres (D.o.C.s)

- 1) D.o.C.s each at viz:-
 - a) Nkowankowa
 - b) Lenyenye
 - c) Letsitele

are cleaned on a daily basis at the Tzaneen Regional

- 3) All urban D.o.C.s are managed by a Service Provider

7.11 Pollution Control (Public Toilets)

- 1) Key Issues
 - a) 10 x public toilet blocks managed as follows viz:-
 - i) 6 x blocks at Tzaneen
 - ii) 1 x block at Nkowankowa
 - iii) 1 x block at Letsitele
 - iv) 1 x block at Haenertsburg
 - v) 1 x block at Lenyenye
 - vi) Blocks are open for 12 hours daily, cleaning and disinfecting of blocks done every 2.5 hours and provision of toilet paper to public free
 - b) Law Enforcement
 - i) Law Enforcement are delayed due to a lack of dedicated Officers
 - c) Awareness
 - i) Lack sufficient number of W.M.O.'s in Rural Waste Programme
- 2) Intervention
 - a) C.E.M.to ensure the structural operationalization & extension of blocks
 - b) Appointment of 2 x dedicated Officers at Law-Enforcement Division
 - c) Deployment of a minimum of 8 x W.M.O. `s for Rural Waste Education

7.12 Waste Quantities and Characteristics

- 1) Waste quantities and characteristics
 - a) General Waste = 61,842m³
 - b) Health Care Waste = 540 m³
 - c) Garden Waste = 10,636m³

7.13 Backlog level of Waste Management, Plan and cost for three years

Waste Management	Backlog	Plan	Cost
Waste Minimization (Recycling)	No collection at source at present due to withdrawal of the Recycling-company as a result of their own financial constraints	Formal recycling system to be implemented via Tender procedures	No cost involved as Contractor must do it for his own financial benefit
Waste Minimization (Composition)	Low technology composting plant exists adjacent @ the Landfill without tub-grinding undertaken as result of tender-price (Contractor must do it as part Landfill Management)	Renewal of tender specs & budget provision	1 st yr = R 6,0 m 2 nd yr = R 6,6 m 3 rd yr = R 6,9 m
Waste Minimization (Rural waste)	On-going WISE-UP-ON-WASTE AWARENES training to be implemented at schools	Tender specifications to be advertised for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WISE-UP-ON-WASTE Awareness • Bulk-removals 	1st year = R 7,1 m 2nd year = R 13,3 m 3 rd year = R 27,5 m

		Plan	Cost
(Household removals at Nkowanokwa & Lenyenye)	Need an appropriate & new Tender to be awarded for the removals	Tender for extended service delivery to be awarded	1st year = R 10,4 m 2nd year = R 11,4 m 3rd year = R 12,0 m
Collection and Transportation (Litter picking)	Need a appropriate & dedicated new Tender to be awarded for the removals	Tender for extended service delivery to be awarded	1st year = R 8,2 m 2nd year = R 9,4 m 3rd year = R 10,0 m
Collection and Transportation (Health Care Waste Removals)	Need a appropriate & dedicated vehicle for the removals	Tender for extended service delivery to be awarded	1st year = R 3,1 m 2nd year = R 3,3 m 3rd year = R 3,5 m
Collection and Transportation (Vehicle replacements)	No backlogs yet but replacements to start @ 2014//15	Needs analyses submitted to C.E.M. annually during budget cycle	1st year = R 3,0 m 2nd year = R 3,7 m 3rd year = R 4,2 m
Treatment and Disposal (New Landfill development)	No site selections being done yet	Involve M.D.M. in development of future Regional Site	1st year = R 2,0 m 2nd year = R 10,0 m 3rd year = R 6,0 m
Treatment and Disposal (Closure of Landfill)	No closure investigations done [permit issued 1/12/2004] until the construction & design plan will be finalized	Finalization of design & construction plan to determine the remaining life-span	1st year = R 0,9 m 2nd year = R 3,0 m 3rd year = R 4,0 m
Treatment and Disposal (Landfill operations)	Insufficient budget for new tender allocations	Awarding of new tender & costing on landfill budget	1st year = R 6,0 m 2nd year = R 6,6 m 3rd year = R 6,9 m
Treatment and Disposal (Roads and storm water maintenance at access roads)	Insufficient budget for roads and storm water maintenance	Annual needs analyses to C.E.M. during budget cycle	By C.E.M.
(Toilet block management)	Shortage of toilet blocks at urban taxi-& bus stops as per annual stats report	Needs analyses to C.E.M. annually during budget cycle	Cost for construction:- By C.E.M. Cost for operations:- 1st year = R 6,0 m 2nd year = R 6,6 m 3rd year = R 6,9 m
Pollution Control (Enforcement actions)	2 x vacancies for Green Scorpions+at Traffic Division	Filling of vacancies	By Traffic Division
Pollution Control (Awareness Actions @ Schools)			1st year = R 7,1 m 2nd year = R 13,3 m 3rd year = R 27,5 m
Management & I.C.T. . System (DESCRIPTION/PROBLEMS) (ADMIN SUPPORT)	G.I.S. . Lack of operational software		Budget support [grants and funds]

Table 22: Backlog level of Waste Management, Plans and Cost or 3 Years

7.15 Existing Waste Management Practices

- a) Waste minimization
- Recycling.
 - Composting.
 - Rural Waste Minimization { On-going-school-project}

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- Kerbside collection.
- Bulk removals.
- Health Care Waste removals.
- Toxic waste removals.
- Litter picking.
- Vehicle provisioning

c) Disposal and Treatment

- Permitted treatment facilities.
- Permitted disposal sites
- Public off-loading facilities.

d) Pollution Control

- Operationalization of Toilet-blocks
- Effective Law-Enforcement.
- Communication Operations (Awareness)

e) Management and ITC Information

- Appropriate I.T. hard- & software for all sub-offices.
- Effective admin- system.{ personnel & procedures}

7.16 Waste management challenges

1. Development of a new Landfill site
2. Rural waste Programme
3. Waste Minimization
4. Collection and Transportation
5. Disposal and Treatment
6. Pollution Control
7. Management and ITC Information

7.17 HIV/AIDS mainstreaming on Waste Management

- The provision of reliable waste management services in our communities is critical for the provision of quality health care and the management of HIV/AIDS.
- Improper disposal of medical waste is also a health hazard

7.17 Gender mainstreaming on Waste Management

- Ineffective solid waste management creates highly unsanitary conditions in areas with huge environmental threats to all residents. In rural areas, it has resulted in huge mounds of un-disposed waste. Because women spend more time inside homes/settlements . either in home based occupations or as home makers, the health risk from highly unsanitary environments to them is higher.
- A programme to educate women in rural areas how to sort solid waste and to use organic waste for compost and food gardening is essential.

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Transport and Public Transport in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
National land Transport Transitional Act no 22 of 2000	To provide for the transformation and restructuring of the national land transport system of the Republic
National Land Transport Act no 5 of 2009	To provide further the process of transformation and restructuring the national land transport system initiated by the National Land Transport Transition Act, 2000 (Act No. 22 of 2000)

8.2 Powers and Function on Public Transport

- The District municipality has powers (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 106 of 1996), schedule 5, Part B) to manage Public Transport within its area of jurisdiction.

8.3 Mode of public transport

- Buses
- Taxis
- Maxi . Taxi

8.4 Public Transport Scheduled Services

a) Bus operations

- All bus operations run on schedules be it for private hire purposes, or for ferrying passengers on subsidized coupons like workers, or ordinary coupons so used, not excluding taxis who also schedule their operation on either fixed routes they operate, or on private trips.
- Unscheduled services will include taxi services running between two destinations in order to retain their position after returning from a trip, and they both are operated in our Municipality.

Other operations to and from other neighbouring Municipalities are:-

- Bus and taxi operations to and from Tzaneen/Greater Letaba Municipality.
- Taxi operations from/to GTM Grater Giyani Municipality.
- Taxi operations to/from Maruleng Local Municipality (Acornhoek)
- Taxi operations to/from Capricorn District Municipality and
- Taxi operations to/from Ba-Phalaborwa

8.5 Public Transport Scheduled Services

a) Facilities and Infrastructure in place will include:-

- Tzaneen Mall taxi facility which houses taxis to Giyani, Bolobedu, Ga-Kgapane, JHB/PTA, Polokwane, Acornhoek, Phalaborwa, Mamitwa.
- The Tzaneen Crossing facility that caters for taxis to The Oaks, Metz, Mogoboya, Masoma, Lephepane, Nkowankowa, Burgersdorp, Julesburg
- The Letsitele ranking facility that caters for Tzaneen, Mafarana, Rita, Sedan etc

8.6 Minibus taxi facilities

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.

	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Burgersdorp on road reserve along the R36 Tzaneen Lydenburg Road. ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2. Gabaza Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Gavaza opposite Burgersdorp on road reserve along the R36 Tzaneen Lydenburg Road. ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3. Lenyenye Minibus taxi rank • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Lenyenye entrance ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4. Leolo Minibus taxi rank • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Leolo Settlement ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5. Lephephane Minibus taxi rank • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lephephane near the market place on the road reserve ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6. Letsitele Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Situated in Letsitele CBD area ✓ It is a formal minibus taxi rank occupying an area of about 475m². There are 7 platforms without shelters for loading purposes. There is an office and toilets that are provided and maintained by the Tzaneen Local Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7. Letaba Cross Minibus taxi rank • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated near the intersection between the roads D673 and R36 on the Lydenburg/Tzaneen road. ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8. Letaba Hospital (E) Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated opposite Letaba Special School on road reserve D673. ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9. Letaba Hospital (W) Minibus taxi rank • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated on 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. ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10. Mafarana Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated on the entrance of Mafarana on road reserve at an intersection of roads D8 ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11. Nqvamitwa Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Nqvamitwa near the Nqvamitwa Head Kraal ✓ It is a formal minibus taxi rank
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12. Madumane Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Madumane ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13. Moime Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated on the South entrance of Moime Village ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14. Mokgwathi Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated on the Mokgwathi at the T-Junction of the road from Merekome and D31 ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15. Motupa/Relela Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated at Motupa village ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16. Nkambako Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated at Nkambako Risaba junction on the road reserve ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17. Nkowankowa Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated at the Nkowankowa business area ✓ It is an on street informal type of minibus taxi rank with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18. Nwamahori Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated in Khujwana ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19. Petanenge Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated on the entrance of Petanenge ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20. Maake Plaza taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated at Maake Plaza ✓ Formal with facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21. Khopo taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated on the turn off to Letsitele via Lefaro/Zangoma from the R36 road ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22. Thapane Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated at Thapane ✓ Informal with no facilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23. Tzaneen Sanlam Centre Minibus taxi rank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Situated next to Sanlam Centre shopping area occupying an area of about 3934 m². ✓ There are 11 loading platforms with shelters

Description
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situated next to Pick n Pay shopping mall occupying an area of about 4763 m² There are two separate loading areas in the minibus taxi rank

8.7 Busses

- All bus operations are centralized at the Tzaneen Mall bus ranks, destination-wise spreading to places including Bonn, Julesburg, Lenyenye, Mamitwa, Bolobedu, Lephapane, Masoma, Dan/Nkowankowa.
- Infrastructure-wise, we have the Tzaneen-Lydenburg Road, Letsitele, Modjadjiskloof, Mamitwa, Giyani, Phalaborwa, Lephepane

8.8 Public Transport challenges

- Public Transport disputes
- The municipality is unable to collect revenue from the taxi operators and their use of transport facilities within our area of jurisdiction
- Challenges with regard to public transport is that not all public transport is properly catered for in terms of ranking facilities, shelters and platforms that Council provides for these taxis/busses do not cover all users.
- The road condition at these ranking facilities are not conducive to healthy transport system, with damages in pot holes, little availability of parking spaces especially during peak times of month ends and festive seasons.
- Continued congestion due to the design of GTM infrastructure manpower to cater for all needy areas at any given time and place in town.
- The Public Transport by-law has not yet been Gazetted.

8.9 Public transport backlogs

- Shelter at Taxi ranks (Lenyenye, Mogoboya, Burgersdorp, Bolobedu South & Risava)
- Ablution facilities at all Taxi Ranks within GTM area

8.10 HIV/AIDS and Public Transport

- Transport has a crucial role to play as we come in to contact with millions of people every day and some of the people working in our sector are in the highest risk groups for exposure to infection by HIV/AIDS.
- With almost half of the country's population using public transport, commuters have become a large mobile audience for interactive HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns.
- Every truck driver, taxi driver, bus operator, commuter and passenger should be an active role player in spreading the HIV/AIDS prevention messages

8.11 Truck Drivers:

- It is generally accepted and well-documented that long distance truck drivers have been and remain one of the key forces in the spread of HIV/AIDS pandemic across the African continent. The role of truck drivers in the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases is rooted in the lifestyle that comes with the profession, as well as the broader social and economic societal factors.
- Truck drivers are highly mobile and spend long hours on the road away from their families. Their need for entertainment and female companionship, coupled with relative solvency compared to the rest of the population, makes them very likely to use the services of commercial sex workers in stop-over towns near major transportation routes.

c Transport

most women's daily routines. Major differences in the basic mobility needs of women and men are grounded in the gender-based division of labour within the family and community.

- Men's stereotypical role in almost all societies is the one of the income-earning breadwinner, who leaves the house for work in the morning and comes back in the evening.
- Women, however, usually perform triple roles as income earners, home-makers, and community-managers. Women's complex household and caretaking responsibilities usually force women to make multiple stops. Women also frequently carry shopping bulky loads and are accompanied by children or elderly relatives
- Gender analysis needs to be incorporated into all transport planning, so that gender impacts are studied and considered before project implementation

8.13 Disability mainstreaming and Public Transport

- There is lack of accessible public transport for the physically challenged, the visually impaired and hearing impaired people, which makes it extremely difficult for them to travel to places of employment and health facilities.
- Our Public Transport planning should take cognizance of the needs of disabled persons

9. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

9.1 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS/ HOUSING

9.1.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Housing in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 106 of 1996, Chapter 2, section 26 (1)	Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing.
Housing White Paper, 1994	To provide a framework for future provision of sustainable housing in the country
Housing Act no 107 of 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the facilitation of a sustainable housing development process; For this purpose to lay down general principles applicable to housing development in all spheres of government, • To define the function of national, provincial and local governments in respect of housing development; • To provide for the establishment of a South African Housing Development Board, the continued existence of provincial boards under the name of provincial housing development boards and the financing of national housing programme.

9.1.2 Powers and Function

- The provision of houses remains the function of the Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA).
- The role of the municipality is mainly to coordinate the identification of sites, beneficiaries and monitoring the construction process

9.1.3 State of housing in the municipality

- 12 960 units build to date and the backlog still stand at 12 590 according to municipal housing database.
- 333 units were allocated in 2012/13 financial years.

years due to challenges experienced by Provincial Department
in Settlement and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) the

- 000 units were vetted and captured on the Housing Subsidy System (HSS) for 2013/14 financial year but no allocation yet.
- 100 units allocated for 2014/15.
- We are told that all projects will be rolled over to 2015/16 financial years.

9.1.4 Current National Housing Programmes

- Integrated Residential Development Programme.
- Upgrading of Informal Settlements
- Provision of Social and Economic Facilities
- Housing Assistance in Emergency Circumstances
- Social Housing Programme
- Institutional Subsidies
- Community Residential Units Programme
- Individual Subsidy Programme
- Rural Subsidy : Communal Land Rights
- Consolidation Subsidy Programme
- Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme
- Rectification of Certain Residential Properties Created Under the Pre-1994 Housing Dispensation.

9.1.5 Housing Consumer Educations

- Housing Consumer Education was conducted to all wards which benefitted for **2012/13** financial year and those to benefit for **2013/14** financial year though no allocation was made. The total number of beneficiaries targeted was **933**.
- Two officials from National Department of Human Settlement visited the province and municipal officials conducted the workshop.
- The first workshop was conducted at Xihoko Tribal Authority on the 30th October 2012 for **50** beneficiaries. On the 31st October 2012 it was held at Bulamahlo Cluster Hall for beneficiaries from ward 27 and **42** beneficiaries were trained. On the 1st of November 2012 and 14 August 2013 was conducted at Relela community hall **124** beneficiaries trained. second round of workshop was held at Mamitwa Tribal hall and the target number of beneficiaries was **100**, at Khujwana Nduna Magwaza for **100** beneficiaries and the last one was held at ward 26 from the 19th to 22nd of August 2014 and **306** beneficiaries were trained.
- **333** beneficiaries were trained in Housing Consumer Education for 2012/13 financial year.
- In 2013/14 financial year **591** beneficiaries were trained though there was no allocation.

9.1.6 New Developmental Areas

Extension 60, 70, 78, Dan Ext 1. Portion 14 and 34 of farm Dwarsfontein in Politsi, Talana, Pusela 6 and Erf 1628 Nkowankowa. Mix development of National Housing Programmes. eg. Community Residential Units. Social Housing and Middle Income Housing.

Housing challenges

- Allocation of houses from the department versus the demand of the Municipality does not meet the Municipality demands.
- No delegated powers for the Municipality on the provision of housing
- Pioneers Old Age home, there are sixty five (**87**) people on the waiting lists and only 37 units which are occupied.
- Insufficient land for development
- Land grab on tribal land/unauthorised demarcation of land.

- Municipality housing backlog is standing at twelve thousands, five hundred and ninety (**12 590**) pending the review of beneficiaries for **2012 to 2015**.
- Middle Income backlog is standing at one thousand five hundred and sixty three (**1 613**)

9.1.8 Backlog in the provision of housing in the municipality

- The back log still stand on **12 590** due to the challenge experienced by COGHSTA and no allocation was made for 2013/14 financial year.
- The untouched blocked project standing at **70 units**.
- Touched blocked project are standing at **196 units**.

9.1.9 HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in the Housing sector

- Poor housing and infrastructure affects persons with HIV/AIDS and those with HIV/AIDS in turn affect the production of housing, the ownership status of the houses, repayments and the sustainability of the concerned institutions;
- The links between inadequate living conditions and HIV and AIDS are multiple and complex. Actors in the Human settlements sector are increasingly recognizing the impact of HIV and AIDS on their efforts to provide safe and sustainable housing in communities. Likewise, an important determinant of health for those affected by HIV and AIDS is housing conditions.
- Some of the connections between housing and HIV and AIDS:
 - **Evictions and homelessness:** How do you provide home-based care when there is no home?
 - **Overcrowding:** Increases risk of opportunistic infection and exposes children to sexual activity very early
 - **Stretched household budgets:** Funds to pay rent, housing charges and micro-loans for land or housing are diverted to ARVs and medical care.

9.1.10 Gender mainstreaming in the Housing sector

- Housing is important in that it provides a place to live and a shelter for human beings. Traditionally, it is a place of work for women and more recently a place for home-working for women and men in the labour market.
- Factors such as men and women employment patterns can and do affect access to housing for women. Low incomes, part time employment and lower pensions mean that many women may have limited access to housing. Evidence also shows that homelessness is experienced in a different way by men and women with different causes and outcomes
- The cost of housing, whether owner occupied or rented, relative to people's income, is a significant issue for women. A number of factors may mean that they experience greater difficulties in accessing finance
- A range of issues around home ownership, provision of social infrastructure such as transport, shopping and leisure facilities need to be viewed through a gender lens in order to mobilise policies around the strategy to mainstream gender equality in the housing sector.
- The issue of discriminatory inheritance practices also puts women and children in the streets

9.1.11 Disability mainstreaming on the Housing sector

- Disabled people are twice as likely to be social housing tenants, less likely to own their own homes and more likely to live in non-decent homes.

housing requirements, aspirations and experiences of disabled using provisioning processes;. the supply and efficient use of accessible housing in our

municipality

- A need to prioritize disabled persons in the provision of housing in our municipality.

9.2 PROPERTY

9.2.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Property in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 106 of 1996, Chapter 2, section 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the management of property in the country

9.2.2 Powers and Function

- The role of the municipality is the management of Council property through lease and sale.

9.2.3 Gender mainstreaming and Property Rights

- In some communitiesq widow and children cannot inherit land, equipment and other family property. The deceased In-Laws take over the land and property, even if the woman has used her income to buy it and needs it to support herself and her children. Such %property grabbing+makes life harder for widows and orphans. However the law of succession must take place in isolated such case.
- The Municipality through its public representatives should be able to intervene in such cases in order to defend the rights of women and children

9.3 LAND

9.3.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Land in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Restitution of Land Rights Act no 20 of 1994.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the restitution of rights in land in respect of which persons or communities were dispossessed under or for the purpose of furthering the objects of any racially based discriminatory law; • To establish a Commission on Restitution of Land Rights and a Land Claims Court

9.3.2 Transfer of Land

Land transferred to Greater Tzaneen Municipality by Public Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pusela 292 and 293 • Pusela 6
Possible Land to be transferred to Greater Tzaneen Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portion 37 Farm Hamawasha 557LT • Haenersburg Town and Town land • Portion 149 of the Farm Tzaneen • Portion 23 Farm Gelukauf 497LT • Portion 9 and 39 of the Farm Hamawasha 542LT

Table ?:

of land area of approximately 3240 km² and extends from Mambachema in the West, to Kubbervare in the East, and from South of Modjadjiskloof in the North to Trichardsdal /Julesburg in the South.

The municipality is predominantly rural in nature, with vast areas of land is the state land on the Trust of Traditional Authorities thus: Modjadji Traditional Authority, Baloyi Traditional Authority, Nyavana Traditional Authority, Bakgaga Traditional Authority, Mokgoboya Traditional Authority, Bankuna Traditional Authority and part of Mmamabolo Traditional Authority.

The space- economy land of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality is dominated by the five proclaimed towns which include Tzaneen Town, Nkowankowa, Letsitele, Lenyenye and Haenertsburg. In addition to the aforementioned towns, approximately 125 settlements of varying size are scattered system. These are mainly concentrated within the North-Eastern and South- Eastern extends of the Municipality.

a) Lenyenye

- Lenyenye is land locked.
- Extension 2, 4, 5 and 6 are not yet transferred to Greater Tzaneen Municipality.
- The Municipality only owns Parks, Municipal Offices, Taxi rank and Stadium.

b) Nkowankowa

- The Town is landlocked which prevent future development however the portion of 555LT Muhlabaq location on the Northern part can be use for extension of the boundary of the township.
- The Municipality owns few pieces of land with the majority being zoned parks and schools, which some of them can be rezoned for development of residential and business.
- Thirty (30) sites in Nkowankowa A1 Industrial are available for development and Erf 1628 Nkowankowa A earmarked for Community Residential Units.

c) Letsitele

- Letsitele is also landlocked by privately owned land and Berlin Farm which is under land claim.
- Novengilla farm is proclaimed as a township by private owners however the owner is negotiating to alienate the property to Council for mix development.
- The owner of Novengilla farm is negotiating to contribute no million toward the extension of units for his employees.

d) Haenertsburg

- The town is not yet transferred to Council is still a property of the National and provincial Department of Public Works.
- There are consensus to transfer portion of the land to GTM Council

e) Tzaneen town

- Tzaneen Town is a Provincial Growth Point.
- Industrial and Business Development is concentrated in Tzaneen Town. According to SDF, residential, formed business, industrial, infrastructural, social and economic development should be encouraged in Tzaneen Town.
- **Bulk infrastructure, insufficient water and electricity supply presents a serious threat to the new development.**

10. EDUCATION

10.1 Categories of schools

There are two categories of schools around the Greater Tzaneen Municipal area:-

- Public Schools
- Independent / private schools

There are 10 Circuit offices under Mopani Circuit

		Independent school
Mafarana	24	No independent/ Private
Xihoko	19	No independent/ Private
Shiluvane	23	1
Khujwana	19	1
Nwanedzi	24	No independent/ Private
Nkowankowa	26	2
Motupa	31	1
Mawa		

11. HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Health facilities

- 4 health centres
- 30 Clinics
- 10 Mobile Clinic

11.2 Shortage/ backlogs

There are no backlogs with regard to health facilities

11.3 State of prevalence of range of diseases including, HIV/AIDS and TB

-
-
-

12. SAFETY AND SECURITY

12.1 Legislation

- The Constitution, 1996 (act 108 of 1996)
- South African Police Services Act, 1995 (Act 68 of 1995)
- Private Security Industry Regulatory Act, 2001 (Act 56 of 2001)
- Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act 51 of 1977)
- Control of Access to Public Premises and Vehicles Act, 1985 (Act 53 of 1985)
- Liquor Act, 2003 (Act 59 of 2003)

12.2 Safety and security facilities

South African Police Services Stations

1. Tzaneen SAPS
2. Haenertsburg SAPS
3. Ritavi SAPS
4. Letsitele SAPS
5. Maake SAPS
6. Bolobedu SAPS

Security

officers

- Training of Community Safety Forum by stakeholders
- Conducting safety and security Audit of the municipality
- Conducting Crime Prevention Programmes with the SAPS

12.4 Crime categories

- Contact Crime . Murder, attempted Murder, Sexual Offenses, Assault GBHB, Common Assault, Robbery Aggravating and Common robbery (with sub . categories such as what is deemed TRIO crime which is Robbery Residential and Other Premises / Business and Carjacking
- Contact Related Crime . Arson, Malicious Damage to Property
- Property Related Crime . Housebreaking Residential, Housebreaking Other Premises, Theft of Motor Vehicle / Cycle, Theft out of and from Motor Vehicle and Stock Theft.
- Crimes Dependent on Police Action for Detection . Illegal Possession of Firearms and Ammunition, Possession of Drugs and Driving under the influence of Drugs and Alcohol
- Other Serious Crime . Ordinary Theft (other theft), Fraud related (Commercial Crime) and Shoplifting

12.5 Statistics

Precinct: Tzaneen
Province: Limpopo

Type of crime	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Contact crimes (Crimes against a person)										
Murder	12	9	13	12	10	12	10	18	7	12
Total sexual crimes	131	121	120	96	84	72	92	79	85	555
Attempted murder	32	17	23	11	7	3	8	7	8	7
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	444	349	361	378	263	269	197	176	225	266
Common assault	724	657	557	518	370	249	193	148	244	226
Common robbery	131	134	93	109	51	45	47	42	53	50
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	157	173	191	170	60	46	52	73	77	83
Contact – Related crimes										
Arson	8	16	18	20	16	7	4	10	4	19
Malicious damage to property	264	211	182	212	145	107	130	100	101	129
Burglary at non - residential premises	154	151	209	121	87	86	104	119	114	114
Burglary at residential premises	459	327	395	344	215	269	250	299	236	254
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	71	78	42	45	22	16	13	7	31	31
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	506	394	454	438	190	185	223	192	188	203
Stock . Theft	10	11	1	5	6	3	8	11	9	15
Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection										
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	11	5	20	6	10	9	43	14	6	3
Drug . related crime	51	65	128	96	162	129	105	71	48	8

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		
	27	36	82	70	101	78	104	124		
Other serious crimes										
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1288	1199	1251	1157	809	524	589	659	723	675
Commercial crime	109	107	97	107	134	215	259	198	248	402
Shoplifting	594	544	497	527	342	460	457	347	363	353
Hijacking	3	6	5	3	0	4	3	2	3	6
Truck Hijacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Robbery at residential premises	10	52	73	38	15	11	20	26	11	17
Robbery at non - residential premises	4	4	10	6	7	9	6	11	20	8
Other crimes categories										
Culpable homicide	26	20	23	17	26	27	28	18	14	19
Public violence	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1
Crime injuria	136	128	124	95	43	36	35	47	45	36
Neglect and ill . treatment of children	2	3	1	3	0	1	2	5	1	0
kidnapping	2	5	2	2	2	0	2	0	3	2

12.6 Safety and Security challenges internally and external

- Shortage of personnel . only one official for the division. This makes it difficult to provide adequate service delivery.
- Non filling of vacant positions affect provision of services at Thusong Services.
- Lack of resources for Community Safety Forum (CSF) which include transport costs, communication tools, training amongst others.
- Lack of funds for the division which hamper Crime Prevention Programmes.

12.7 Gender mainstreaming and Safety and Security

- Women are at risk of violence both in public and private spheres, in and around the home, in neighbourhoods and at community level;
- The importance of women's safety and security in our communities both within the household as well as outside in public spaces, is an important planning matter. However, gender mainstreaming requires a shift from a specific focus on women's security to one that incorporates the safety and security of women and men, as well as boys and girls.
- The municipality's safety and security programmes should also address amongst other, the following challenges:
 - Violence against women and the girl child
 - Support for participation of women in Community Policing Forum
 - Initiate women dialogue on gender violence
 - Identification of crime areas and lobby for provision of lights etc
 - Support of the South African Police Victims Empowerment Programme (VEP)

12.8 Disability mainstreaming on Safety and Security

- Disabled people are at greater risk of experiencing violence or hostility than the wider population. This includes violence or hostility which might be perceived as a hate crime

a daily experience in the street, at work, at home in hospitals
en.

- The municipality has a responsibility together with relevant stakeholders, to initiate programmes that would respond to such challenges as mentioned.

13. FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES, DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT

13.1 Status on fire and rescue

- Fire and Rescue is the competent of the District - (Mopani District Municipality).
- Assist our municipality in case of any incident relating to fire both structural and structural fires.
- Assist our municipality in case of any incident relating to rescue e.g. drowning, spillage and rescuing.
- Alerting the municipality in case of veld and forest fires.
- Extinguishing unwanted fires in our vicinity.

13.2 Challenges on fire and rescue

- Stationed in (Tzaneen) town of which it cannot reach house fires incidences in communities in time.
- Under-staffed, i.e. during fire season is difficult for them to extinguish 3 or more fires at different places.

13.3 Status on Disaster Management

- The division do among other things:
- Do risk identification, analyses, response with relief
- Do disaster awareness campaigns to various places in the municipality e.g. schools, communities and to different groups (CWP) of the community.
- Training of ward committees and councillors.
- Responding to any incidents relating to disaster.

13.4 Disaster Management Challenges

- Late reporting of incidences during emergency.
- Late responding to incidents during emergency and during rainy season.

Type	Risk
Floods	Communities building within flood lines.
Fires	Plantation,forests,grass,house and shack fires and electrical breakdowns in communities
Severe Storms(Wind and Hail)	Flooding, uprooting of trees, house roofs blown away collapsing of mud houses in and electrical power breakdowns in communities a
Transportation	Accidents, Heavy Duty Transport, Volume of traffic,(Lydenburg road, Georges Valley road, Magoebaskloof road are accident prone areas) Hazardous material spillage(Road and Rail)

14. POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION

14.1 Network infrastructure

- There are a total of 25 outlets in the Greater Tzaneen municipal jurisdiction.

14.2 Network challenges

- No funding
- Shareholder subsidy stopped to expand the networks
- Delayed approval processes within the organization.

14.3 Number of Post Offices

- 11 Fully operational Post Offices
- 14 Retail Post Office Agencies
- 1 Approved Mobile Post Office service to be introduced and in full service within the current financial year (Tzaneen Area),
- 1 proposed new Post Office in the Relela area to be established (still to be approved).

14.4 Post office challenges

- Poor status of Rural businesses prevent South African Post Office from embracing leasing process with Land Lord in areas where services are non-existent
- Infrastructure in not so good condition or not available
- dirt roads make accessibility difficult for Post Office vehicles
- No Telkom line facility
- Water supply is poor
- Sewer reticulation
- Eskom take long time to supply/ connect electricity to the office
- Some Post offices are situated at high risk areas creating security concerns.

Due to the budgetary constraints, the Infrastructure Rollout programme has been put on hold until further indication from the Shareholder and the Department of Communications.

15. SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE

15.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Sport, Arts and Culture in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
National Sport and Recreation Act no 110 of 1998	To provide for the promotion and development of sport and recreation and the co-ordination of the relationships between the Sports Commission, national and recreation federations and other agencies; To provide for measures aimed at correcting imbalances in sport and recreation; To promote equity and democracy in sport and recreation; To provide for dispute resolution mechanisms in sport and recreation; To empower the Minister to make regulations To provide for the role of municipalities on sport and recreation
National Arts Council Act no. 56 of 1997	To establish a juristic person to be known as the National Arts Council; To determine its objects, functions and method of work; To prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and governed; To regulate its staff matters and financial affairs
South African Geographical Names Council Act no 118 of 1998	To establish a permanent advisory body known as the South African Geographical Names Council to advise the Minister responsible for arts and culture on the transformation and standardisation of geographical names in South Africa for official purposes; To determine its objects, functions and methods of work;
Cultural Promotion Amendment Act no 59 of 1998	To amend the Culture Promotion Act, 1983, so as to further regulate the powers of the Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology
National Heritage Council Act no 11 of 1999	To establish a juristic person to be known as the National Heritage Council; To determine its objects, functions and method of work; To prescribe the manner in which it is to be managed and governed; To regulate its staff matters and financial affairs
National Heritage Resources Act No.25 of 1999	To introduce an integrated and interactive system for the management of the national heritage resources; to promote good government at all levels, and empower civil society to nurture and conserve their heritage resources so that they may be bequeathed to future generations; To enable the provinces to establish heritage authorities which must adopt powers to protect and manage certain categories of heritage resources; To provide for the protection and management of conservation-worthy places and areas by local authorities;
Cultural Institutions Act No 119 of 1998	To provide for the payment of subsidies to certain cultural institutions; To provide for the establishment of certain institutions as declared cultural institutions under the control of councils; To establish a National Museums Division

15.2 Powers and Function on Parks, Sports, Arts, Culture and Cemeteries

- The municipality has powers (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 106 of 1996), schedule 5, Part B) to establish, develop and maintains parks within its area of jurisdiction;
- In terms of the National Sport and Recreation Act no 110 of 1998, section 3 (a), a municipality may carry out sporting or recreational activities or activities relating to physical education, sport and recreation, including training programmes and development of leadership qualities.

s (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 106 of
publish, develop and maintains cemeteries within its area of

15.3 Current status

- Parks Division participated in Letaba Show 2014
- Greater Tzaneen has 2 soccer Teams which are on Vodacom League and 1 ladies soccer which is on SASOL Leagues, this indicates that Tzaneen needs to have playable fields and must support these teams as their needs are growing as they get promoted.
- GTM has 22 Coaches that are placed at 9X schools at Nkowankowa to assist with Sport Development by NDGP and schools responded very well.
- The Sport, Arts and Culture Parks division supports the activities that are initiated by the Department of Sport Arts and Culture for district and national as per MOU signed by the GTM and the Department of Sport Arts and Culture. The division organizes the activities such as Indigenous games, Club development, Farm Sport, Visual and Performing Arts and SAFA activities that are done from clusters level of GTM.
- The Mayors Cup has been renamed The Greater Tzaneen Sport Day which is organized by the Sport Office and Sport Council which is hosted annually.
- The IMSA Games will be hosted by Buffalo City in September 2014 and the GTM teams will be leaving on the 19 September and be back on the 29/ 09/2014.
- The GTM has a Museum but is privatized to Curator Witt. The new Museum will be developed through MIG in 2015/2016 as the current building is very small for holding the artefacts.
- The division has need for a Senior Team Leader for Area 1 to supervise Lenyenye, Julesburg, Burgersdorp sport facilities and rural areas as indicated in the organogramme, currently one person is overloaded due to lack of budget for the post and is compromising service delivery.
- The sport office needs a senior sport officer as it is also indicated in the revised organogramme.

15.4 Sport and recreation facilities

- Nkowankowa Stadium which will be upgraded in 2015/2016 financial year
- Nkowankowa Club House
- Lenyenye Stadium is under renovation through MIG
- Juliesburg stadium
- Burgersdorp artificial stadium
- ERF 345: indoor sport facility is under construction and 4 hockey
- Olympic swimming pool is under renovations through MIG
- Golf course is privatised
- Bowling green is also privatised
- Netball courts -part is privatised
- Community sport grounds in all Wards are graded once a year

15.5 Sports, Arts and culture Challenges

- Juliesburg needs upgrading
- Burgersdorp needs upgrading
- Community grounds in all wards needs more soil and to be compacted than just grading.
- Part of netball courts needs u grading.
- Sport Officers offices have no land line and its hard to get info to the sport Council and Ward Committee members.

15.6 HIV/AIDS and Sport and Culture

- Within sport there exists a risk of injury and subsequent bleeding. Accordingly, there is a possibility, albeit small, of risk of HIV infection during participation in certain physical activities. This is particularly true in the case of high-risk combat sports, such as boxing, wrestling, and the martial arts, where open bleeding wounds tend to occur quite often, especially during competition.

Persons, coaches, and administrators should be appropriately sport presents
ence on their fans. Sport and Recreation Council should use
this influence for good by letting these role models speak about HIV/AIDS at major events.

15.7 Gender mainstreaming and Sport and Recreation

- Women's participation in sport has a long history. It is a history marked by division and discrimination but also one filled with major accomplishments by female athletes and important advances for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls
- Women were often perceived as being too weak for sport, particularly endurance sports, such as marathons, weightlifting and cycling, and it was often argued in the past that sport was harmful to women's health, particularly their reproductive health
- The participation of women and girls in sport challenges gender stereotypes and discrimination, and can therefore be a vehicle to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. In particular, women in sport leadership can shape attitudes towards women's capabilities as leaders and decision-makers, especially in traditional male domains. Women's involvement in sport can make a significant contribution to public life and community development.
- Currently GTM has ladies soccer Team which was in ABSA Women's League and recently promoted to SASOL Women's League from Ward 6.

15.8 Disability mainstreaming and Sport and Recreation

- People with disabilities experience the same need for sport, including competitive sport and recreation as their non disabled peers Sport is generally regarded as one of the vital components in the integration of people with disabilities into society. It is also often a vital component in the successful rehabilitation of people with disabilities.
- Sports can also be used as a tool for development of personalities while at the same time integrating and encouraging social contact between people diverse abilities. Sport, leisure and other recreational activities are as important for people with disabilities as they are for the able-bodied persons.
- Again, the benefits of sport to people with disabilities are immense. It can be used as means of treatment, leisure, hobby, therapy and rehabilitation.
- Therefore, there is need for policy objective to develop and extend sporting activities for people with disabilities in both mainstream and special facilities so that they can participate in sport for both recreational and competitive purposes.
- GTM available sport facilities and facilities to be constructed need to be made disability friendly.

16. PARKS

16.1 Parks Status

a) Nkowankowa Parks

- Nkowankowa has two upgraded parks by NDGP i.e. 944 will be Indigenous Games Park, Park 2065 is children friendly but still accommodates parents because of barbecue facilities constructed there. River Park is also upgraded.

b) Tzaneen

- Mini Tzanie was upgraded during Mandela Week through partnership Business Chamber, GTEDA and others.
- Park at Maritz Street is dilapidated; wooden structure is removed because it could not be fixed the park currently looks empty.
- Flora Park (extension 13), park needs upgrading

c) Lenyenye

- Lenyenye has one children's play park that needs upgrading too

community park development
municipal offices is also potential space.

- d) Letsitele
 - Letsitele has one childrens play park that needs upgrading too
- e) Haenersburg
 - Haenertsburg has a small park that needs upgrading
- f) Rural Areas
 - There is absolute lack of community parks at all 135 villages
 - One (1) park in each of the four Clusters is planned

16.2 Challenges facing parks

- River Park is vandalised.
- Water availability is a challenge, not able to water
- The 2065 is used by thugs who brakes the gates if they locked in the evenings- reported to Police for patrol.

16.3 Parks and gardens which used to be maintained daily by contractors

1. Jetty 3 and Marits Street park	11. Four way stop, Danie Joubert
2. Pioneer Flats	12. Sapekoe Drive
3. Minitzani	13. Skirving
4. Waterfall Park and First Ave	14. Central Cemetery and in front of
5. King Edward Drive and Adams circle	15. Boxer
6. Nkowankowa Hall and Town managers offices	16. Agatha Street Entrance of town
7. Letsitele Gardens	17. Information Centre
8. Cnr. Sapekoe and Plantation Street.	18 Adams farm
9. Library and Civic Centre areas	19. Ext 13 Park
10. Kudu Street plant boxes	

16.4 Challenges facing gardens

No appointed contractor yet and gardens are in bad state due to insufficient personnel and equipment to maintain

16.5 Grass cutting and hand slashing

- Is done in all proclaimed towns by Municipality officials and Contractors

16.6 Trees donations:

- Trees are donated to schools for arbor week and for Mandela Week celebration and to individuals. In order to keep GTM GREEN
- They are also given to RDP houses for planting.
- Challenge is that some RDP house owners do not look after the trees; it is encouraged that during community meetings it be a standing item to remind the community members to look after their trees.

16.7 Challenge

...s for more than two years and lot of areas became overgrown
 ...unity as house braking etc too place.
 ...nt, brush and bush cutters were procured and the appointed
 ...services providers failed to deliver the service due to underquoting. The funds were lost and the
 ...machines were never procured till today.

17. CEMETERIES

17.1 Development of new Cemeteries

- New cemeteries need to be developed by our municipality in order to address future challenges.
- Currently there is need for extension of full cemeteries, fencing and construction of ablution facilities.
- Nkowankowa cemetery has no space for burial and is crucial. Tzaneen Agatha cemetery is also running out of space and needs EIA and low bridge to cross over the stream for further burial work if EIA recommends it. Lenyenye cemetery is more than full, and stills no go ahead for Environmental Impact Assessment process since the service provider requested a consent letter from the Tribal Authority.
- Insufficient burial space in Nkowankowa, Lenyenye new cemetery land is small i.e. 2500m2. They are also affected by pauper burials that come from Hospitals and SAPS. Tribal Authorities need to be urged to assist with burial land for paupers.
- There are volunteers which are cleaning some of the cemeteries. The plan is to have 10 volunteers in each Ward to keep CLEAN and GREEN all cemeteries in Wards. There is need for stipend of grave diggers and volunteers.

17.2 Challenges

- Lack of budget for cemetery extensions, fencing, construction of ablution facilities and development of new cemeteries as the community requests.

18. LIBRARIES

18.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate matters relating to Library Services in South Africa.

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
The National Library of South Africa Act no 92 of 1998	To provide for the National Library of South Africa; for collecting, preserving, making available and promoting awareness of the national documentary heritage
South African Community Library and Information Services Bill, 2010	To provide for the promotion and development of community libraries and the provision of library and information services; To promote co-operative governance and co-ordination of responsibilities and mandates for the provision of library and information services; To provide measures aimed at correcting uneven and unequal provision of resources for library and information services; To provide for essential minimum uniform norms and standards required for the rendering of library and information services; To empower the Minister to make policy and regulations for community libraries and library and information services.
National Council for Library and Information Services Act, no 06 of 2001	To establish the National Council for Library and Information Services; To provide for its objects, functions, composition, meetings, committees and annual report

Services

bility of Municipal authorities and the Dept. of Sport, Arts and Culture.

- South African libraries are not mentioned in the Municipal Structures Act. Nevertheless, municipalities countrywide have entered into Service Level Agreements with their respective Provincial Library Services.
- The Greater Tzaneen Municipality has entered into a Service Level Agreement with the Limpopo Provincial Library Services, Dept. Sports, Arts and Culture. In terms of the Service Level Agreement the municipality is responsible for all operational costs re library services. The Provincial Library Services is responsible for building new libraries and supplying furniture, equipment and reading material.
- A manual from the Limpopo Provincial Library Services is used as a policy guideline for all Community libraries in the Limpopo Province. The manual guides matters such as cataloguing, shelving, the lending function and mending of books. A copy of the manual is available in the Tzaneen Library.
- In addition, the GTM Library By-Laws detail rules and regulations specific to the GTM libraries.

18.3 Status of libraries

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality runs library services in the following towns:

- Tzaneen (Main library)
- Haenertsburg (Branch library)
- Letsitele (Branch library)
- Shiluvane Library

The Limpopo Provincial Library Services, DSAC, has completed a new library at Mulati, using National Conditional Library Grant funding. The library has been handed over be handed over to the GTM and will then open to the community.

- Communities from all over the Greater Tzaneen Municipality area and beyond use the Greater Tzaneen Municipal libraries. As the Tzaneen Library is one of only two municipal libraries in the Limpopo Province that is open on Saturdays, students and learners from all over the province rely on the library for information.
- The Greater Tzaneen Municipality libraries all offer full library services, including the following:
 - Access to balanced book collections
 - Lending services
 - Information services, with the emphasis on school project help
 - User education
 - Holiday programmes and book-related arts and craft events, including an annual reading competition.
 - Room to study.
 - Free public access to the Internet is currently available at the Shiluvane, Haenertsburg and Letsitele libraries and will be available at the Mulati library as well.

The high level of service should be maintained and extended, as the demand for quality library services is high.

18.4 Library challenges

- The ever increasing demand for learning material, the lack of school libraries in the area, the poor service delivery at libraries outside of the GTM area, the slow delivery of books via the Provincial Library Services and the high cost of establishing and operating new municipal libraries are the main challenges facing the GTM Library Services.
- The Limpopo Provincial Library Services communicates very little regarding the grant to municipalities. Planning is made difficult when the Greater Tzaneen Library Services is not informed about what may be expected from its list of requirements.

18.5 Library backlogs

- Library services are needed within reach of all towns, villages and communities. Establishing a library in Nkowankowa and in each of the municipal clusters would be a practical way of ensuring accessible library services to all.
- The estimated cost of building and furnishing a proper library with sufficient books and study space is 8 million rands. In order to function optimally, and to open for extended library hours, including Saturdays, each library would need a staff complement of 6, including 2 librarians and 4 library assistants. Operational costs would be an estimated two million rands per new library per year.

18.6 Recommendations:

- That the Tzaneen, Letsitele and Haenertsburg and Shiluvane Libraries be maintained and improved.
- That operational cost for the Shiluvane and Mulati libraries is budgeted for.
- That the establishment of school libraries be encouraged.
- That the establishment of new libraries at Nkowankowa and in all the municipal clusters be supported.

18.7 Disability mainstreaming of Library Services

- Libraries play an important role in the lives of people with disabilities as books and information empower all people equally.
- The Tzaneen, Letsitele and Haenertsburg libraries are wheelchair accessible in terms of accessing library materials and information services. The new libraries at Shiluvane and Molati are accessible to wheel chairs and include toilets which are wheelchair accessible.
- People with disabilities are welcome to engage with the GTM Library Services as their opinion of, and suggestions for library infrastructure, collection development, programmes and facilities are highly valued and seriously considered.

18.8 Gender mainstreaming of Library Services

- All genders are treated with equal respect and information is free to all.



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ry Services

- Additional books on HIV/AIDS are available in the GTM libraries.

REVIEW

19. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

“The purpose of LED is to create an enabling environment in which local people and institutions can make realistic and practical contribution to strengthen the local economy, create more jobs, promote new enterprises, including self employment, and to improve the quality and prospects of life for all”

19.1 Legislative and Policy Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Economic Development in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
The Constitution of South Africa 1996, Sec 153	% Municipality must structure and manage its administration, budgeting and planning process to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community.+
National Development Plan . Vision 2030	The policy proposes for the rise in specific targets in terms of unemployment rate, labour force, the Growth Domestic Products.
New Growth Path	The new growth path is intended to address unemployment, inequality and poverty in a strategy that is principally reliant on creating a significant increase in the number of new jobs in the economy, mainly in the private sector. Is a broad framework that sets out a vision and identifies key areas where jobs can be created
Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (2009 . 2014)	Provides a framework for the provincial government, municipalities, the private sector and all organs of civil society to contribute toward pursuing the strategic priorities as encapsulated in the Medium Term Strategic Framework.
A Co-operative Development Policy for South Africa, 2004	This policy statement deals with an important variant of economic enterprise, namely co-operatives and outlines the government’s approach to defining the cooperative enterprises as well as the policy instruments that will be utilized to achieve our objectives.
Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment Act no.53 of 2003	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and to publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council
National Framework for Local Economic Development (LED), 2006 . 2011	To shift towards a more strategic approach to the development of local economies and overcome challenges and failures in respect of instances where municipalities themselves try to manage litany of non-viable projects or start ups. To support local economies in realising their optimal potentials and making local communities active participants in the economy of the country. To elevate the importance and centrality of effectively functioning local economies in growing the national economy. To improve community access to economic initiatives, support programmes and information. To improve the coordination of economic development planning and implementation across government and between government and non-governmental actors.
Mopani District LED Strategy	The Strategy has developed seven (7) strategic thrusts for economic development in the District. Priority projects were identified based on job creation, skills development, community involvement, SMME development and overall economic impact in the district.

19.2 Powers and Functions

maintained as follows: To become the most prosperous economy integrated and have access to sustainable basic service, the five anchor projects as a basis to proceed with the relevant interventions. The five anchor projects have been selected to achieve a target of 12,500 new jobs during this five year planning period.

The National Development Plan and the New Growth Path set specific targets for the economy for 2020 such as halving unemployment rate and increasing labour force participation. The Greater Tzaneen Municipality will thus make its required contribution to the achievement of these targets.

LOCAL ECONOMIC PROFILE 2013/2014

19.3 Economic Employment

The latest labour force survey by Statistics South Africa (first quarter 2012) indicates that unemployment in Limpopo has deteriorated from 19.3% in March 2011 to 21.9% in March 2012. During this period the number of discouraged work seekers increased from 415,000 (March 2011) to 424,000 in March 2012. This is the strict definition of unemployment, which excludes discouraged work seekers. The unemployment rate will be worse if discouraged work seekers are included. Unfortunately these official statistics are not available at the district or the municipal level.

The only estimates at the municipal level that are available, are from commercial statistical service providers, such as Quantec.

The table below reflects the Quantec labour force estimates for Greater Tzaneen Municipality from 2011 to 2013 in comparison to those of Mopani District

Quantec Regional Economic Database: 2014

	2011	2012	2013
Mopani District			
PT00: Total population	1141054	1E+06	1E+06
Employed Formal and Informal	243516	263051	284762
Employed Formal	156080	166376	174447
Employed Informal	87436	96675	110315
Unemployment rate	19,4%	19,0%	18,8%
Labour force participation rate	41,8%	43,4%	45,6%
Greater Tzaneen Municipality			
	2011	2012	2013
Total population	374558	4E+05	4E+05
Employed Formal and Informal	81222	87241	94962
Employed Formal	49892	52718	55570
Employed Informal	31330	34523	39392
Unemployment rate	21.2	21.0	20.8
Labour force participation rate	42.3	43.7	46.0

Economic Sector	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1302	1400	1400
Mining and quarrying	8044	7750	7857
Manufacturing	1194	1204	1216
Electricity, gas & water	1405	1645	1811
Construction	723	767	813
Wholesale & retail trade; catering & accommodation	4826	5351	5856
Transport, storage & communication	2974	3103	3238
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	5395	5861	6333
Community, social and other personal services	1682	1817	1929
General Government	6800	7290	8058
Total	34344	36188	38512

Table 33: Gross Value added at basic prices, Rm Mopani District Municipality

Sources: Quantec Regional Economic Database: 2014

Economic Sector	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	520	557	555
Mining and quarrying	218	215	202
Manufacturing	461	492	478
Electricity, gas & water	523	604	664
Construction	318	340	363
Wholesale & retail trade; catering & accommodation	1443	1553	1667
Transport, storage & communication	944	977	1011
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	2097	2258	2425
Community, social and other personal services	578	620	653
General Government	1778	1896	2087
Total	8880	9512	10105

Table 34: Gross Value added at basic prices, Rm Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality

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large economy by Limpopo standards, with a total value of production of R7 billion in 2010 at constant 2005 prices. Finance, insurance, real estates and business services is the dominant sector, significantly influenced by the high imputed rent value of land.

19.5 Employment and Unemployment statistics in proportion to Gender (2013/2014)

The graph below is a representation of employment and unemployment statistics within Greater Tzaneen Municipality in proportion to gender:

	Male	Female	Grand Total
Employed	39855	33627	73482
Unemployed	17572	24965	42537
Discouraged work-seeker	5147	8274	13421
Other not economically active	49253	64903	114156
Grand Total	111827	131769	243596

Source: Quantec Regional Economic Database: 2014

19.6 Levels of current economic activities – dominant sectors and potential sectors

The latest labour force survey by statistics SA (first quarter 2012) indicates that unemployment in Limpopo has deteriorated from 19,3% in March 2011 to 21,9% in March 2012. During this period the number of discouraged work seekers increased from 415,000 to 424,000. Unfortunately these official statistics are not available at the District or the Municipal level.

19.7 Job creation initiatives by the municipality (e.g. local procurement, Extended Public Works programme – EPWP) 2013/2014

The Community Works Programme (CWP) was established in 2011 in communities which have low income or no household income at all. The programme has to create 2000 jobs with a view to expand to the entire Municipal area.

19.8 Local skills base and Job market

- Skills training within GTM should be concentrated on the three priority sectors, namely agriculture, tourism and processing.
- The intention of this intervention is to improve the employability of the economically active persons within the GTM area so that these persons will qualify for the new jobs that are expected to be created through the project proposals that are contained. SETAs that are particularly relevant to GTM are Tourism and Hospitality (THETA), Primary Agriculture (PAETA), Local Government and Water (LGWSETA) and the Wholesale and Retail Education and Training Authority (WRSETA).
- A Skills Development Project Team was established comprising the relevant municipal officials with representatives from the Tzaneen Labour Centre and the Limpopo Office of the Department of Labour. This team will obtain project application forms from the SETAs that are mentioned above as a starting point to facilitate the flow of levies back to employers. Applications for taxi-driver training will also be included under the auspices of the Transport Education and Training Authority. The Skills Development Forum needs to be formalized and regular meetings need to be ensured.

municipality through LED initiatives in the past year

LED has no direct projects funded, however projects that of local economic nature emanate from MIG and other Municipal outsourced services like in consultation.

19.10 Comparative and competitive advantage of the Municipality:

- In terms of Agriculture, Greater Tzaneen Municipality generate the majority of the districts GDP which accounts for 43% followed by Letaba Municipality which contributes 23%. This is evident by the high employment sector in Greater Tzaneen as Agriculture by 40% followed by Letaba with 25%. Thus the Municipality has a competitive advantage in Agriculture within the district followed by Manufacturing which contributes 38%, 3% of the local Municipality to the district.
- The highest GDP contribution per sector in the Greater Tzaneen Municipality is Community services by 31, 7 % followed by Finance and Trade by 23, 8% and 10, and 2% respectively. Agriculture contributes only 7, 6% in the local Municipality with the least in Construction and Manufacturing by 1.7% and 3, 7 respectively. Community services, has therefore a competitive advantage in the local Municipality as compared to agriculture. The figures shows that manufacturing and Construction have a comparative advantage as sectors for economic growth within the Municipality.

19.11 Sectors with local economic potential

The following are sectors which have an economic potential within our municipality:

- a) Agriculture
- b) Tourism, and
- c) Agro-Processing

19.12 Opportunities for LED:

The 2012 LED strategy identified five sets of anchor projects to proceed with relevant initiatives that were previously identified and to incorporate new development imperatives. These five anchor projects are thus summarised as follows:

- Improved Municipal Service Delivery
- Community Development
- Nodal Development
- Unlocking Resource Potential
- Informal Sector Development Support

The five sets of anchor projects have been selected to achieve a target of 12,500 new jobs in the Municipality over the five year period, which translates to an average of 2,500 per year. This is also informed by the local natural resource potential and by the local development conditions. Agriculture, Tourism and Industrialization still remains the main source of economic development in Tzaneen Local Municipality.

19.3 Social and Environmental Challenges

Social	Environmental
Poverty	Climate change
HIV and AIDS	Pollution
Cultural Diversity	Illegal occupation of land
Political Climate	Veld fires
Xenophobia	Exploitation of Natural Resources
	Land Redistribution/Restitution

Table 36: Social and Environmental Challenges

gy for the entire Municipal area

- Delayed restitution processes
- Lack of coordination of the value chain
- Business and trade needs to be diversified for retention and sustainability purposes
- Large concentrations of population settlement and purchasing power still present opportunities for more retail/shopping centres.
- Lack of incentives for private sector driven development
- Informal sector shows substantial growth which needs to be part of the organized/Formal business

20. TOURISM

20.1 Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Tourism in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Tourism Act no 72 of 1993.	To make provision for the promotion of tourism to and in the Republic; Regulation and rationalization of the tourism industry; Measures aimed at the maintenance and enhancement of the standards of facilities and services hired out or made available to tourists; The co-ordination and rationalization, as far as practicable, of the activities of persons who are active in the tourism industry; with a view to the said matters to establish a board with legal personality which shall be competent and obliged to exercise, perform and carry out certain powers, functions and duties; To authorize the Minister to establish a grading and classification scheme in respect of accommodation establishments, the membership of which shall be voluntary; To make provision for the registration of tourist guides; To prohibit any person to act for gain as a tourist guide unless he has been registered as a tourist guide in terms of the Act; to authorize the Minister to make regulations
Tourism Second Amendment Act no 70 of 2000	To amend the Tourism Act 1993, so as to insert certain definitions; to further provide for the training and registration of tourist guides; To make provision for a code of conduct and ethics for tourist guides;
Tourism BEE Charter	To provide for the empowerment and transformation of the tourism sector and its commitment to working collectively to ensure that the opportunities and benefits of the Tourism Sector are extended to black South Africans as well

20.2 Powers and Functions

- The municipality has powers (Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act no 106 of 1996), schedule 5, Part B) to manage local tourism within its area of jurisdiction.

20.3 Local Tourism sector

- As outlined in the Provincial Economic Strategy analysis, tourism has been identified as a sector having competitive advantage. This sector reflects strengths, unique characteristics and a potential for growth and development
- Whilst the municipal area has tremendous natural and heritage potential for development, the performance of the trade sector (wholesale, retail, catering and accommodation) has tended to

There appears to be general consensus that tourism demand is well served in an area with such outstanding natural potential.

20.4 Tourism Development Opportunities

The following opportunities have been identified in the revised tourism strategy:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revive interest in agri-tourism and farm visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spearhead an official approach to the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to create tourism zoning plans around each dam and to permit appropriate water-based activities on the dams.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runnymede community garden tours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism facilities at Ebenezer, Magoebaskloof and Tours Dams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backpacker chalets in Haenertsburg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debegeni Waterfall tourism plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adventure tourism camp at Tours dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special interest pamphlets
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Centre for Culture, Nature and Adventure guides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine value of Tzaneen Museum
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism facilities at Tzaneen Dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine state of Old Public Works building and tourism value
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expanded day-visitor facilities at Tzaneen Nature Reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance and interpretation at all monuments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Haenertsburg Grasslands declared a site of Natural Importance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal relationship between GTM and the Village Tourism Trust
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active involvement of tourism operators in the Tourism Development Agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create route forums
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acceptable tourism branding for the GTM destination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More effective liaison with neighbouring destinations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Marketing Plan and a strategic marketing alliance at a regional or district level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Introduction of Tourism Awareness programmes at local schools

The revised tourism strategy is based on the following broad opportunities:

- Agri-tourism opportunities
- Adventure and sports tourism opportunities
- Nature-based tourism opportunities
- Cultural heritage tourism opportunities
- Events and Routes opportunities
- General - organizational and marketing requirements

21. AGRICULTURE

21.1 Status Agriculture

- Agriculture constitutes the main source of employment of the majority of our poor people in our municipality
- The area has a dual agricultural economy, with both well-developed commercial farming and more subsistence-based production in the deep rural areas.
- It has fertile land, access to labour, local farming expertise and a sub-tropical climate, which favours the primary production of various agricultural products.
- Currently a lot of fresh produce from our area is still being sent to Johannesburg only to be sold back in processed form back to large chain stores in and around Tzaneen.

21.2 Agricultural Programmes

The following programmes forms the basis of agricultural development in the municipality:

- Livestock improvement, processing and support
- Forestry development and processing

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport is accessible • Plenty of retail outlets (fresh produce) • There is plenty of agricultural water • Availability of farm inputs within reasonable distance • Abundance of unskilled labour • Availability of farm service e.g. ploughing, harvesting, pruning • There is fertile land and favourable climate • Emerging farmers are getting well institutionalized • Vibrant hawkers market serves as good local distributor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoordinated agricultural production • High costs of commercial transport • Inconsistent markets make farmers to switch to other enterprises that may seem convenient • Poor irrigation infrastructure e.g. service roads, fences • Not sufficient CASP funding only a few benefiting • Poor/lack of technical or management skills • LRAD . long processes of acquiring land • Expensive skilled labour (few experienced but expensive to keep) • Poor access of information (farmers don't know how to tap into governments opportunities) • High costs of farms service/lack of access to services (related to lack of finance) • Tenure . PTO only conducive for cash crops or other short term production • High competition with commercial farmers (there is a wrong perception on quality of products that commercial farmers product is always good) • Agents at the fresh produce market don't represent the emerging farmers needs • No access to export market (Global Gap & HACCP are not easy to meet) • Lack of fresh produce market (wholesale) • Lack of insurance brokers that look into black farmer needs (all insurance packages are not affordable) • Lack of skilled labour • Poor technical advice (no specialists) extension officers lack knowledge that is specific to some commodities • Finance . lack of collaterals and black listing being the main problems • Lack of capital for irrigation pipes to draw water from source to farms • Poor access to water rights • Pack house prerequisites and standards very difficult for black farmers • Processors only buy from contracted producers if supply is too high
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There's still room for processors (during, canning, etc) as existing firm sometimes to absorb everything available • Establishment for a fresh Produce Market • Black empowerment agents • Export market growing with lots of opportunities but needs government intervention • Establishment of specialized transport service specific for emerging farmer needs • Start Agri-BEE focused farm service companies • PPP opportunities for retailers and wholesalers • Export BEE company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production likely to decline due to land claims • Barriers to entry into export market e.g. certification (Global GAP) • Certification need to have a national policy and governing body . Organic Product • Crime . theft of electric cables, transformers and crop vandalization of farm houses • Natural disasters

economic activity through business support and retention, mobilising support of organised business structures, promotion of local buying and improvement of business services, new business development and promotion, skills development, retail trade promotion and informal sector development to assist emerging businesspersons to engage meaningfully in the mainstream economy of GTM.

- The following programmes form the basis for support and development of the formal and informal business in the area:
 - Business retention and attraction , Skills development , Retail trade promotion and informal sector development and Land claims and infrastructure development and support

21.5 Gender mainstreaming in Local Economic Development

- Successful gender mainstreaming in local economic development processes brings about fundamental changes in power relations between women and men.
- From the very start of the LED process, when consensus is being built around an LED strategy and the first activities are being planned, special care must be taken to ensure that women and men are given equal opportunities to be directly involved in the LED strategy formulation process, and have opportunities to express their needs and opinions concerning the development of their locality.
- Desired outcomes of LED interventions on gender-sensitive enterprise development initiatives are
 - Improved productivity of women-owned or operated enterprises;
 - Greater opportunities for women to venture into high-return business fields;
 - Higher self-confidence among women entrepreneurs as they, respectively, become knowledgeable about their options and their rights as workers and entrepreneurs;
 - Greater access of women micro entrepreneurs to higher credit levels and technical support, allowing them to move to less crowded business fields

21.6 Disability mainstreaming in Local Economic Development

- “ Local government sphere bears responsibility for facilitating and ensuring that the progressive achievements of government on disability issues are incorporated into all municipal and local economic development initiatives.
- “ The LED Strategy should be able to clearly articulate the participation and support of disabled persons in the local economy

22. EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME

a) Background

The expanded Public works programme (EPWP) is South African Government initiated programme aimed at creating 4.5 million work opportunities by 2014. The programme is implemented by all spheres of Government, across four (4) defined sectors, namely the infrastructure, social, Non-state and Environmental and culture sector.

The National EPWP framework provides that local government develop an EPWP policy that is embedded within the integrated development plan, the policy is expected to promote EPWP principles and the restructuring of local government activities to facilitate and create greater employment opportunities per unit of expenditure .it further provides that EPWP projects and programmes must be identified within each department ,which can be implemented using labour . intensive or community based services delivery method.

Works Programme

is about the reorientation of the line function budgets so that expenditure by government results in increased employment opportunities and training particularly for unemployed and unskilled labour. The following main objectives of the programme, inter alia, to create an enable environment to:

Create employment opportunities for unemployed within local communities through the implementation plan which collectively cuts across the different sectors.

Develop SMMEs to execute EPWP work by facilitating the transfer of technical managerial and financial skills through relevant SETA & DOL courses, in properly structured learnerships programmes. Out of total annual budget spent, maximise the percentage retained within local communities in form of wages, promote the procurement of goods and services from local manufacturers, suppliers and service providers.

Develop skills within communities through EPWP training by accredited training providers aimed at the developing sustainable skills and capacity within communities. Using clearly defined key performance indicators . monitor, evaluate and report all EPWP initiatives, including those implemented using provincial and National government budgets.

c) EPWP Phase II Targets for Greater Tzaneen Municipality

As per the Municipal Protocol agreement entered between the National Minister of Public works, the Mayor and also the annual contract signed by the Municipal Manger. The set targets for 2013/2014 financial year is 1291 work opportunities (WO) and 445 full time equivalent (FTE).

The targets are distributed within the services delivery department and the targets read thus:

Department	Annual target	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
Electrical Engineering Services	206	52	102	154	206
Engineering Services	917	229	58	687	916
Community Services	168	42	84	126	168

D) Source of funding

The Department of Public has introduced an integrated EPWP conditional grant and the 2013/2014 financial year allocation is R 1 712 000

- Municipal infrastructure grant (MIG)
- Neighbourhood development Grant (NDPG)
- Operational and capital budget
- Equitable share

23. GREATER TZANEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Status on GTEDA

23.1 Introduction

GTEDA is a municipal entity of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality(GTM). The existence of GTEDA is as a result of an initiative between GTM and the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC). A Memorandum of Understanding between GTM and GTEDA was entered into in November 2006.

This is a mechanism used by municipality to assist in driving economic development and ensure job creation through investment attraction. As such, it is an organ of state and has to comply with legislature framework to ensure accountability, transparency and consultative processes, similar to requirements that apply to a municipality. Though this is a municipal entity, it has been registered as a company per Company Act.

Being a Municipal Entity of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality (GTM) established with the main aim of implementing economic development within the GTM area, the Greater Tzaneen Economic Development Agency (GTEDA) therefore derives its legislative mandate first and foremost from Chapter 10 of the *Municipal Finance Management Act, 2006* (Act No. 53 of 2006) and its Regulations read with Chapter 8A of the *Municipal Systems Act, 2000* (Act No 32 of 2000) and its Regulations. GTEDA also ensures compliance, to an extent applicable, to all other relevant legislation governing local government.

23.3 SWOT Analysis

The ability of GTEDA to deliver on its mandate was analysed by looking at its strengths and weaknesses using the following factors:

Factor	Strength/Weakness	Intervention
Financial Resources	Weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Most projects have not reached their implementation stages hence no revenue can be generated. - Lack of resources to leverage investors/investments and ensure self sustainability. - Poor projects identification and prioritisation (most mandated projects not feasible and are disputes bound). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop revenue generating strategies - Secure Municipal resources/ transfer of assets that can be used to leverage investments and ensure self sustainability. - Motivate for a mandate/projects review; and resolution of current disputes amongst stakeholders.
Human Resources	Weakness -weak in competencies; align organogram, job descriptions and ensure segregation of duties, needs to have balance between support and core business. The current situation is that the agency is skewed towards support services.	Align organogram to be responsive to the mandate; Recruit specialised skills and competencies in line with mandate; Provide Staff Benefits to ensure attraction and retention of the skills.
Policies and Procedures	Strength – must update with new developments	Ensure complete alignment to municipal policies and procedures.
Systems and Processes	Strength – must update with new developments	Ensure complete alignment to municipal Systems and Processes.
Infrastructure	Weakness - Lack of office space	Secure funding to build an office park or renovate an underutilised municipal building for office use.
Technology	Weakness – Lack of adequate technology and Master Information System strategy	Development of an Information Technology Policy and procedure; and a Master Information System strategy.
Customer Orientation	Weakness – was more internal looking; external communication has been poor	Develop a comprehensive communication strategy.

	<p>ss – Needs additional managers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Board needs to be strengthened 	Recruit additional Managers and Board of Directors
	<p>ss – No new concepts developed</p>	Recommend the implementation of new ideas/projects sourced from Ideas Hub+ funded by Council
Organisational Arrangements	<p>Weakness – Relationship with GTM departments, traditional leaders and other key stakeholders needs improvement.</p>	Develop a Stakeholder Management Plan
Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>Strength – Reports are done and strategy is reviewed annually</p>	Ensure complete alignment to municipal Monitoring and Evaluation.
Economic development	<p>Weakness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mandated projects do not entirely address economic development within the GTM. - Lack investment incentives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop an Economic and Growth Strategy for the GTM area (e.g. Vision 2030). - Develop jointly with GTM the Investment Incentives to be built into the investment strategy.

REVIEW

24. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

24.1 Legislative Framework for Traditional Leaders

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Traditional Authorities in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
National House of Traditional Leaders Act no 22 of 2009	To provide for the establishment of the National House of Traditional Leaders; To determine the powers, duties and responsibilities of the House; To provide for support to the House by government; To provide for the relationship between the House and the provincial houses; To provide for the accountability of the House
Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act No. 41 of 2003	To provide for the recognition of traditional communities; To provide for the establishment and recognition of traditional councils; To provide a statutory framework for leadership positions within the institution for traditional leadership, the recognition of traditional leaders and the removal from office of traditional leaders; To provide for houses of traditional leaders; To provide for the functions and roles of traditional leaders; To provide for dispute resolution and the establishment of the Commission on Traditional Leadership Disputes and Claims; To provide for a code of conduct; To provide for amendments to the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act, 1998;

24.2 Relationship with Traditional Authorities

The Municipality has a good relationship with the Traditional Authorities. They participate in all programmes of the Municipality starting from council to the ward committee. In ward committee Traditional Authorities participate by delegating once to represent the house of Traditional Authorities.

The following are Traditional Authorities within our area of jurisdiction:

1. Modjadji Traditional Authority
2. Bahlabine Traditional Authority
3. Bakgakga Traditional Authority
4. Valoyi Traditional Authority
5. Nkuna Traditional Authority
6. Nyavana Traditional Authority
7. Mmamabolo Traditional Authority

24.4 Community Development Workers

- There was a challenge in relation to who do what between CDF and CDW. They were competing for the ground, but there is a good relationship since clarity is given from the provincial office about the framework for CDW.

nts of local government in deepening democracy in our communities, work closely with CD and CDW. There are no challenges with ward committee.

24.6 Non government and Community based Organisations,

The municipality involves Community Bases Organizations (CBO's), Non-Governmental Organizations and Business sector within our IDP and Budget processes. We have a database of all these stakeholders which is updated every financial year. They are invited and participate in our IDP Representative Forums.

24.7 Availability and Functionality of MPAC

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality has an established and functioning Municipal Public Accounts Committee appointed as follows:

Name	Designation
1. Cllr T.K Nukeri	Chairperson
2. Cllr JHS Mbhalati	Member
3. Cllr S Mahori	Member
4. Cllr TS Manyama	Member
5. Cllr L Mohale	Member
6. Cllr D Maake	Member
7. Cllr N Nkhwashu	Member
8. Cllr T L Mhlongo	Member
9. Cllr H Zandamela	Member
10. Cllr J Mokgoloboto	Member
11. Cllr A Van Vuuren	Member
12. Cllr G Nghondzweni	Member

24.8 Communication challenges within the municipality

- Poor Internal communication
- Ineffective Customer Care Management System
- Poor inter-governmental relations
- Inadequate outreach programmes to marginalized sectors of our community and lack of Civic education, insufficient information provision to the community, Low public participation in municipal programmes and projects
- Negative Media coverage
- Ineffective Website Content Management and social media
- Inadequate Marketing of GTM
- Financial Resources
- Poor reach to the marginalized sectors of our community

25. YOUTH AND CHILDREN ANALYSIS

Youth and children (aged 0-35 years) constitute the highest population in the municipality 74% (Statics SA 2001). In terms of GTM SDF population projection, in 2008 youth comprised of 397 227 of the total population of 536 793. According to Stats SA 2011, youth (14-35 years)comprises of 40% (or 156 900) of the total population of 390 092. It also represents the most vulnerable sector of society. There is also a worrying trend of orphan headed families (280 : SSA 2011) These people are at their early stage of development and have lot of needs.

th and Children:

	Challenges
• Learnerships	• Crime
• Indoor Sports complex	• Unemployment
• Job creation projects	• High mortality rate
• Regular grading of existing sports field	• HIV/Aids
• Youth Information centre	• High School drop-outs
• Rehabilitation centre	• Tertiary education funding
• Orphaned and Vulnerable children facility (Drop-In-Centres)	• Teenage Pregnancy
• Community libraries	• Alcohol & substance abuse
• Swimming pools	
• Recreational parks	• Child abuse

25.3 The needs and challenges of disabled persons

Needs	Challenges
• Automated wheel chairs.	1. Accessibility public infrastructure & transport
• Manual wheel chairs.	2. Inaccessible municipal buildings
• Disability friendly RDP houses (e.g. with toilets inside).	3. Access to social grants.
• Disability sports & sports facilities.	• Accessibility & Availability of Assistive devices.
• Water.	• Abuse & Neglect
• Learnership for blind people.	• Inequity
• Disability Awareness Campaigns	
• Braille & sign language interpretation in public events.	
• Assistive devices	

26. WOMEN AND THE AGED ANALYSIS

Women constitute 53% according to SSA 2011 (54% SSA 2001) of the total population in GTM. There are 52 052 female headed families. The sizable number of elder people is women as their lifespan is longer than that of males. Women are directly affected by patriarchy. They suffer because of their gender, their skin colour as well as their social standing.

The recent introduction of the Women Ministry and policies criminalizing abuse of older persons is assisting a great deal in South Africa.

The municipality has established and launched the Men's Forum and the Gender Forum. The older person's forum is also supported in their programmes. There is apparently 634 families headed by older persons above 90 years (SSA 2011) NGO's & CBO's in the database which focuses on gender and older person's sector stands at 26.

26.1 Needs and challenges of women and the aged

Needs	Challenges
• Community poverty alleviation projects	• Neglect & Abuse
• Jobs	• Vulnerability to Chronic disease
• Women sports development	• Inequality & patriarchy
• Family support programmes	• Sexism
• Old age facilities	• Lack of capacity building initiatives
• Community poverty alleviation projects	• Safety & Protection
• Jobs	• Illiteracy

established Gender unit whose responsibility is to coordinate and advise Council on gender-related matters. Generally we are doing well in redressing the issues of gender equity in the municipality. However, the municipality is still to develop a Gender Equity Plan that will ensure that we are able to monitor and measure our work towards redressing the gender imbalances in the workplace.

26.3 Gender equality promoted for access to economic opportunities

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality in response to MDG 3 is participating in various economic opportunities, which seek to emancipate women. The municipality promotes the gender equity through various economic opportunities for women by putting resources into poor women's hands while promoting gender equality in the households. This is also attained through partnership with civil societies.

26.4 HIV/ Aids mainstreaming

All focus groups are either affected or infected by the pandemic of HIV/AIDS. The youth, children, disabled and women are more vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. Many families are headed by children orphaned due to HIV/AIDS. The elderly are bound to fend for the orphans left by their parents due to HIV/AIDS. High rapes targeting women and disabled women is a serious concern.

To assist in curbing perpetuation of the situation requires much effort from society, government and private sector. Public health education targeting these vulnerable groups must be continued. The security justice cluster must be able to prosecute and correct perpetrators of crime. The social security programmes must be systematic and must be channeled to alleviate the situation. Economic programmes must be targeted to these focus groups.

27. DISABILITY

- This sector of the society is even more vulnerable. The challenge is that this problem is genetic which means a disabled person may bear offspring who are also disabled. This limits the chances of the families in terms of socio-economic growth. Given the disability prevalence of 5% of the total population of 390 092 in GTM, the intervention in terms of mainstreaming becomes more than important.
- Currently there is Yingisani and Letaba special schools situated next to Letaba hospital and Shilubane hospital user group who caters for the disability.
- The municipality has launched the Local Disability Council to advocate & lobby issues of disability. This population has been neglected in the planning processes in the past. The Council assist in raising issues in all forums within the municipality.

27.1 Status on Disability

In terms of the StatsSA Community Survey, 2007, (Table 10, Disability Prevalence) there are 349 085 people in Greater Tzaneen Municipality. Out of this population 14 879 people are living with disabilities. This means there is 4.26% of people living with disabilities.

and the summary below gives indication per type.

	Disabled population
Sight	3128
Hearing	1349
Communication	781
Physical	5304
Intellectual	1447
Emotional	2254
Multiple	616
TOTAL	14 879

27.2 Disability challenges

- Inaccessibility to public infrastructure & transport
- Inaccessible municipal buildings
- Access to social grants.
- Accessibility & Availability of Assistive devices.
- Abuse & Neglect by families, relatives and strangers
- Inequity in the society
- Lower or inaccess to general education facilities
- Stigmatisation & segregation by people
- Inaccessible labour markets
- Access to sign language interpreters at public facilities
- Non existence of Braille laboratory and materials

28. INTERNAL AUDIT

28.1 Legislative Framework for Audit

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Audit in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Public Audit no 25 of 2004	To give effect to the provisions of the Constitution establishing and assigning functions to an Auditor-General; To provide for the auditing of institutions in the public sector To provide for accountability arrangements of the Auditor-General;
Local Government : Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003	Section 165 provides for the establishment of an Internal Audit unit and its functions

28.2 Main functions

- The main responsibility of the division is to give assurance to management in relation to the effectiveness of internal controls as well as compliance to legislation requirements and assurance.
- Annually we source information from the risk register to develop our annual plan and on quarterly we submit our report to Audit committee which must report to council as it is required in terms of section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

28.3 Internal Audit Challenges

- Staff shortage - the jurisdiction of the municipality has increased as well as its personnel, the activities of the municipality has also increased and with the present staff it is impossible to complete our annual plan no matter how hard we try.
- Office space is a major challenge to our division as we have only four offices.
- The audit staff still use manual to collect information and then proceed to their office to capture such information to their computers.

28.5 Internal Audit findings

- Lack of internal control system to monitor overtime
- Lack of internal control system to monitor legal fees
- Irregular, fruitless wasteful and unauthorised expenditure
- Non compliance to supply chain policy.

28.6 Corruption

- No tangible evidence of corruption.

29. RISK MANAGEMENT

29.1 Status on Risk Management

Risk Management Unit is functional effectively. There is a Risk Management Committee, chaired by independent person, has been appointed and also functional. In 2013/2014, Risk Committee managed to sit for the 4 quarters and made recommendations to Accounting Officer.

29.2 GTM major risks identified

- Fraud and corruption
- Loss of Assets
- Lack of disaster recovery site
- Lack of BCP
- Lack of IT governance
- Safe guarding of assets
- Lack of internal controls at the Municipality
- Lack of emergency evacuation plan
- Debt Management
- Overspending on budget
- Revenue management
- Lack of internal control on the telephone bill
- Expenditure analysis on overtime and rental allowance
- Poor contract management
- Security vetting
- Lack of internal controls

29.3 Risk Management Challenges

- Risks identified are not prioritised
- The unit is not capacitated
- Departments are not developing internal controls e.g. gaps in terms of developing policies and internal control systems
- Lack of anti-corruption structure to deal with fraud and corruption issues.
- Lack of software
- Lack of office space
- Risk Management and Internal Audit not synchronised
-

30. FINANCE STATUS

30.1. Legislative Framework

The following acts/legislations regulate all matters relating to Finances in our country:

Legislation	Summary/Scope of Legislation
Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003	To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government; to establish treasury norms and standards for the local sphere of government;
Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act no 6 of 2004	To regulate the power of a municipality to impose rates on property; To exclude certain properties from rating in the national interest; To make provision for municipalities to implement a transparent and fair system of exemptions, reductions and rebates through their rating policies To make provision for fair and equitable valuation methods of properties; To make provision for an objections and appeals process; To amend the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, so as to make further provision for the serving of documents by municipalities
Division of Revenue Act	To provide for the equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the national, provincial and local spheres of government for each financial year and the responsibilities of all three spheres pursuant to such division
Treasury Regulations	To regulate the management of finances and other related matters

30.2 Overview of Budget funding

30.2.1 Fiscal Overview

- “ To comply with relevant legislation, the MTREF is drafted annually.
- “ Greater Tzaneen Municipality continues to display a relative sound financial profile which is mainly attributes to:
 - Balanced budget based on realistically anticipated revenue.
 - Expenditure kept within the limits of the approved budget.

- ed from time to time due to the seasonal electricity tariff of
- non payment of accounts by parastatals such as LIMDEV and Mopani District Municipality;
- “ The implementation of the MFMA required a reform in financial planning within Municipality. The focus has therefore shifted from the Municipal Manager and Chief Financial Officer to all senior managers who are responsible for managing the respective votes or departments of the Municipality, and to whom powers and duties for this purpose have been delegated. Top Management must also assist the Accounting Officer in managing and co-ordinating the financial administration of the Municipality.
- “ During the performance management process Greater Tzaneen Municipality identified the following objectives to comply with the requirements of the Constitution:
- Apply innovative systems to retain existing customers;
 - Promote community based problem solving;
 - Improve service delivery in a sustainable manner;
 - Enhance economic development through funding and partnerships;
 - Optimally leverage capital investment and utilization; and
 - Increase financial viability
- “ The 5 year financial plan therefore focuses on the improvement of service delivery and the addressing of the physical infrastructure backlog facing Greater Tzaneen Municipality.

30.3 Evidence of billing system

Greater Tzaneen Municipality does monthly charges for rates, electricity, water, sewer, refuse and other charges based on approved tariffs and actual usage to owner and consumer accounts through the Promis debtors and financial system. We distribute monthly more or less 21 000 account statements. Stand data, meter data, valuation of property, and property zoning are some of the information available on the debtors system.

- Promise billing system supported by Fujitsu is used
- Billing is done monthly using the actual consumption readings for water and electricity to determine the charges as per approved rates
- Property rates are charged monthly based on the value of the property.

30.4 Revenue Management and credit control

- Credit control and debt collection policy apply
- Service provider (Utility Management services) assists with credit control

Financial allocations

The 2015/2016 Division of Revenue Bill are summarized as

follows:

<u>Allocation</u>	<u>2015/2016</u>	<u>2016/2017</u>	<u>2017/2018</u>
Equitable Share	R288 642 000	R293 532 000	R292 259 000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	R 91 191 000	R 94 911 000	R100 486 000
Financial Man Grant	R 1 675 000	R 1 810 000	R 2 145 000
INEP (Elect)	R 30 000 000	R 20 000 000	R 25 000 000
Mun. Syst Imp. Grant	R 930 000	R 957 000	R 1 033 000
Neighbourh Dev Grant	R 0	R 0	R 0
Expanded Public works Prog.	R 1 842 000	R 0	R 0
EE & D	R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000

Take note of the following indirect Grants which have been allocated to Greater Tzaneen Municipality.

<u>GRANT</u>	<u>2015/2016</u>	<u>2016/2017</u>	<u>2017/2018</u>
INEP	R 28 826 000	R 43 429 000	R49 601 000
NDPG	R 0	R 0	R 0

These are indirect Grants which means that the money will not be transferred to Council, but projects to the Value of the mentioned amounts will be executed in our area of jurisdiction.

30.6 Auditor – Generals findings

Greater Tzaneen Municipality received a Qualified Audit opinion for the 2013/2014 financial year.

The basis for the qualified opinion are as follows:

- Cash Flow Statements
- Revenue
- Receivables
- Contingent Liabilities
- Aggregation of immaterial misstatements

30.7 Expenditure Management

The application of sound Financial Management principles for the municipality's financial plan is essential to ensure that the municipality remains financially viable and that services are provided sustainably, economically and equitably to all communities with emphasis on long term sustainability.

Expenditure management is one of the management tools used to ensure long-term sustainability, apart from the normal day to day expenditure activities which include.

management policy and principles

of the following policies

- Budget implementation and management policy
- Cash management policy
- Virement policy
- Borrowing policy
- Funding and reserve policy
- Policy dealing with infrastructure, Investment and capital projects

The following cost containment measures as approved on 23 October 2013 by cabinet have been discussed and following focus areas receive special attention

- Consultancy fees
- No credit cards
- Travel and related cost
- Advertising
- Catering and events cost
- Cost for accommodations

30.8 Rates Policy

- Approved rates policy apply
- Municipal Property Rate Act apply
- The above policies are reviewed annually with the Budget.

29.9 Banking and investment Policy

Adequate provision has been made by way of external investments to ensure that cash is available on the maturity date of external sinking fund loans. Short-term Investment income on the other hand is utilized to fund the operational budget. Details of the investments of Greater Tzaneen Municipality are disclosed as follows.

30.10 Supply Chain Management

30.10.1 Legislative framework

The supply chain management unit is a regulated and supporting division that ensure that all procurements in their variety are within the same regulations/legislations that govern it. Amongst other many legislations that are available to Supply Chain Management Unit below are some:

- The constitution of RSA
- The Public Finance Management Act
- Municipal Finance Management Act
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act
- Procurement Regulations
- And others

The Supply Chain management Unit is further regulated by the Supply chain management policy that is derived from the Treasury SCM policy model and customized to the needs of Greater Tzaneen Municipality. This policy after being customized it is tabled at Council to be approved and be implemented as a working tool for the Unit. There are Treasury practice notes and circulars that strengthen the implementation of the supply chain policy.

30.10.3 Supply Chain Committees

The approved policy by Council determines the committees and their quorums. According to our policy there are three bid committee structures that are legitimate. And those committees are:

- The Bid Specification Committee
- The Bid Evaluation Committee
- The Bid Adjudication Committee

It should further be noted that all these committee are well functioning as it is required by the law.

30.11 Tariffs and Charges book

Council is permitted to levy rates, fees and charges in accordance with the Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act, the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, Section 75A and the Municipal Finance Management Act, no. 56 of 2003, 17 (a)(ii).

30.12 Inventory

1. Purchase of inventory done according to Supply Chain management policy and procedures.
2. Issue of inventory only receipt of issue document signed by the manager
3. Supplier and early settlement discount negotiated to secure lower prices.
4. Spot checks or inventory done on a daily basis
5. Verification of inventory done on a daily basis
6. To improve the inventory turnaround rate
7. Identification of absolute inventory to be sold on th annual auction.

30.13 Assets management

The assets management has formed a greater scope of the overall audit of the municipality in 2012/13 Financial year.

Although the audit opinion has improved from disclaimer to qualified, there is still much space for improvement particularly on assets.

The findings on land and properties, depreciation as well as impairment of infrastructure were very key to the audit opinion.

to spend enough time at GTM particularly during the year end issues are addressed.

The improvements done include:

- The impairment was done by firstly addressing the prior year issues
- Depreciation well calculated
- Assets take on date corrected
- Fair value cost on properties adjusted in line with recent valuation roll
- Adjusting the transfers in and out on properties
- Classification of properties accordingly
- Duplicated assets taken out of asset register
- The general ledger balanced to the asset register

The results of assets verification are reported to council with suggestions such as recommendations for disposal of scraps, duplications and further investigations for the missing assets.

All the required assets notes are placed on the Annual Financial Statements as asset register is balancing the general ledger

30.14 Financial Challenges

The challenges facing Greater Tzaneen Municipality are, inter alia, the following:

- Debt collection and Credit control
- The levying of property rates with emphasis on sub-divisions and consolidations
- Recovering of all Greater Tzaneen Municipality income with emphasis on land sales
- Manage procurement of GTM
- Management of Expenditure

KPA 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

31. Introduction

“ The aim of the institutional analysis is to ensure that municipal development strategies take existing institutional capacities into consideration and that institutional weaknesses are addressed.

31.1 Legislative and Policy Framework

- The MEC for Local Government in the Limpopo Province has by notice in the Provincial Gazette established the Greater Tzaneen Municipality. (Provincial Gazette No 28 of 1 October 2000). This area consists of the former Tzaneen Transitional Local Council, Letsitele / Gravelotte and Haenertsburg Rural Local Councils and a vast area under control of the former Northern District Council. Staff, equipment, assets and liabilities of the latter administrative units were transferred to the newly established Municipality. A new institutional framework was created and arrangements made accordingly based on the obligation of co-operative governance in terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

en of the array of statutes that have an impact on human financial and related issues as well as various collective issues.

- Council committed itself to providing the following free basic services to indigent people:
 - Water;
 - Sanitation;
 - Electricity; and
 - Waste Removal

31.2 Type of Municipality

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality is a Category B Municipality which operates on the Executive Committee System contemplated in section 2 (a) of the Northern Province: Determination of Types of Municipality Act, 2000 (Act no 4 of 2000).

31.3 Powers and Function

The Greater Tzaneen Municipality has the following powers and functions assigned to it in terms of section 84 (2) of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998):

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The provision and maintenance of child care facilities. b) Development of local tourism. c) Municipal planning. d) Municipal public transport. e) Municipal public works relating to the municipality's functions. f) Administer trading regulations. g) Administer billboards and display of advertisements in public areas. h) Administer cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria. i) Cleansing j) Administer pounds k) Development and maintenance of public places l) Refuse removal, refuse dumps disposal. m) Administer street trading n) The imposition and collection of taxes and surcharges on fees as related to the municipality's functions. o) Imposition and collection of other taxes, levies and duties as related to municipality's functions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> p) Control of public nuisances. q) Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public. r) Ensure the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals. s) Fencing and fences. t) Licensing of dogs. u) Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public. v) Administer and maintenance of local amenities. w) Development and maintenance of local sport facilities. x) Develop and administer markets. y) Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation. z) Regulate noise pollution aa) Receipt and allocation of grants made to the municipality. bb)

Table?: Powers and Functions

A municipality as provided for in section 11 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000, exercises its legislative or executive authority by:

- Developing and adopting policies, plans strategies and programmes, including setting targets for delivery.
- Promoting and undertaking development.
- Establishing and maintaining an administration.
- Administering and regulating its internal affairs and the Local Government affairs of the community.
- Implementing applicable national and provincial legislation and its by-laws.
- Providing municipal services to the community, or appointing appropriate service providers in accordance with the criteria and processes set out in section 78 of the Systems Act.

ate, regulating municipal services where those services are
ner than the municipality.
nenting its budgets.

- Imposing and recovering rates, taxes, levies, duties, services fees and surcharges on fees, including setting and implementing tariffs, rates and taxes and debt collection policies.
- Monitoring the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans.
- Establishing and implementing performance management systems.
- Promoting a safe and healthy environment.
- Passing by-laws and taking decisions on any of the above-mentioned matters.
- Doing anything else within its legislative and executive competence.

31.4 Approved organisational structure

Comprehensive Organisational Design investigation was last undertaken by external Service Provider in 2011 to ensure an Organisational Structure that is aligned to the powers and functions to be executed by the Greater Tzaneen Municipality.

Therefore, the overall approval of the Council Organisational Structure was approved by Council in 2011. But an ad hoc approval of Organisational Structure redesigns also took place from time to time to make provision for new organizational needs and to annually align the Organisational Structure to the revised IDP. As on 30 June 2014-1415 positions were approved of which 690 were filled and with 725 vacancies.

Whereas, during September 2013, the current Organizational Structure was sent to all Departments for inputs on the review of Organisational Structure for 2014/15. The Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) were also invited to provide support and advice on the process and procedure to review the Organizational Structure within the Local Government sphere.

Subsequently, during the month of January 2014, consultation meetings were held with Management per Department to gather and discuss the inputs. The inputs gathered during consultation meetings were captured on the proposed Organisational Structure and further discussed during the combined Management meeting in February 2014, in order to finalize the Organisational Structure prior adoption by the Council. The last consultative meeting was held on the 16th May 2014 with Management.

In June Management has taken a decision to suspend the adoption of the Organizational Structure for 2014/15 financial year, pending the training for HR officials on TASK Job Evaluation System to finalize evaluating outstanding jobs and re-evaluate previously evaluated jobs in order to adopt the Organizational Structure using TASK Job Evaluation System as currently the Organizational Structure is on van der Merwe Job Evaluation System.

But later, during the LLF meeting for August 2014 it was resolved that, the Organisational Structure must be approved by Council on van der Merwe Job Evaluation system pending the implementation of TASK Job Evaluation system as a matter of urgency in order to prioritize the filling of critical and strategic positions that are budgeted. Therefore, HR was tasked to coordinate consultative meeting with Trade Unions in order to finalize Organisational Structure process. Therefore, the Organisational Structure will be approved in due course.

31.5 Organogram alignment to the Powers and Function

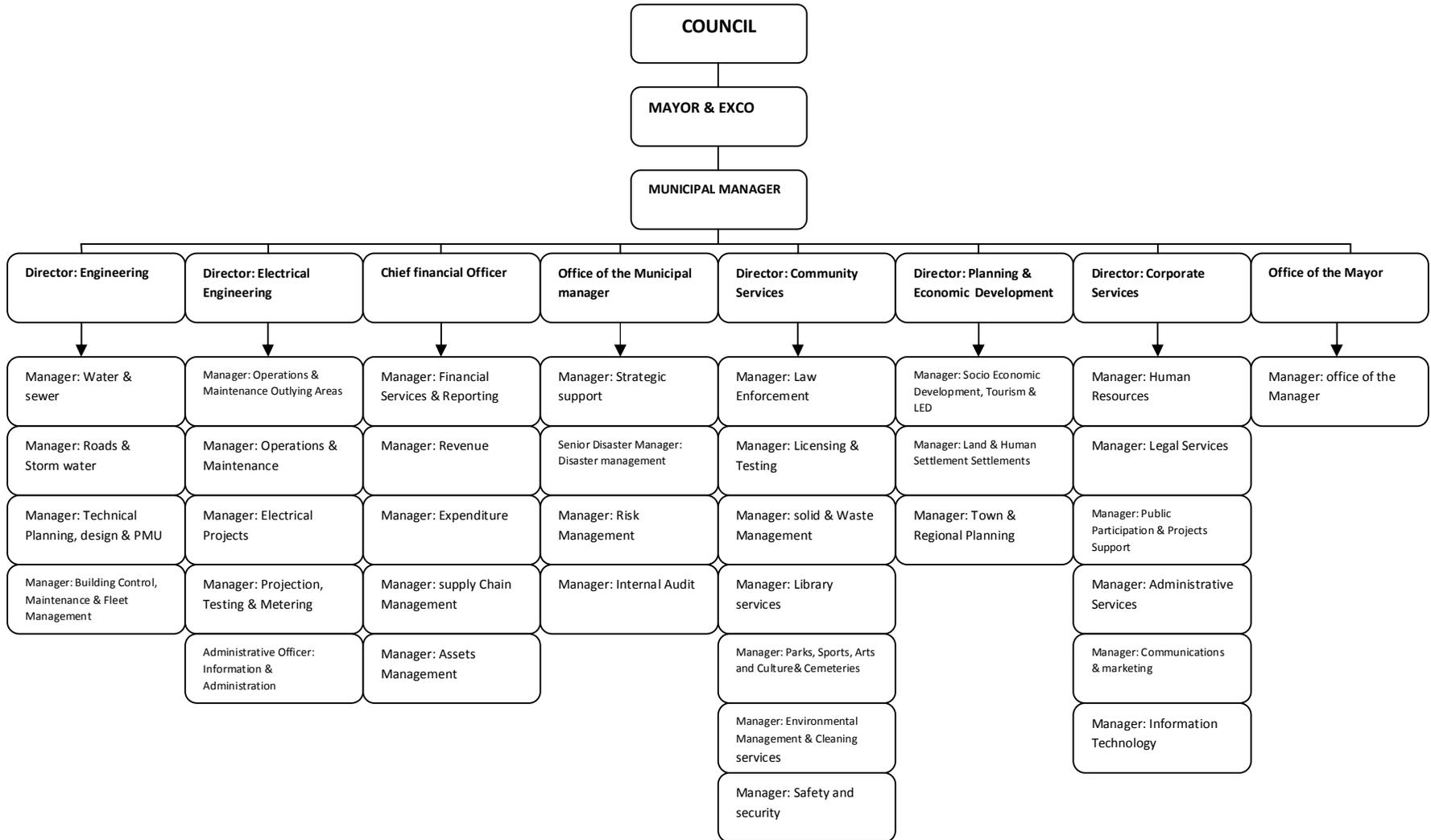
In terms of the recommendations implemented in the 2011/2012 financial year eight functional and organizational components were instituted compared to the previous seven. A department for the Office of the Mayor is now in place to enhance co-ordination of the political components.

staff establishment shows an increase of positions, namely, which has been affected in the service delivery departments to correlate with the strategic priorities of the Municipality. Adequate provision was made for new service delivery entities, for example, for additional road maintenance teams for rural areas, expansion of water services and added electricity maintenance teams.

Service delivery at the four Thusong Centres has also been beefed-up as well as provision was made for a complete new Library at Nkowankowa, new Testing station at Lenyenye, a newly established Crime and Safety unit, new Law Enforcement unit, new Risk unit, etc. Attention is also directed to the many problems reported during the review process that can be directly attributed to the anomalies resulting from the TASK Job Evaluation grades published on 6 December 2007.

REVIEW

Greater Tzaneen Municipality Organisational structure



2014 . 2018) for Greater Tzaneen Municipality awaits approval by Council. The Plan was implemented with effect from 1 July 2000 and, inter alia, deals with identified employment barriers as well as targets to achieve demographic representation.

During June 2006, the Employment Equity Plan and targets was revised and new targets were set for demographic, gender as well as disability representation for the period 2006 to 2011. The EE Plan has already been circulated for consultation, presented to Management. The outstanding phase is the presentation of this Plan to the Councillors for their consideration and approval for the period 2014 - 2018.

An Employment Equity Consultative Forum (EECF) was established and trained with the purpose of consulting on employment barriers and making recommendations on solutions to Council and to oversee the execution of the project. This Forum was reconstituted several times since inception due to the lapse of office of the democratic elected occupational level representatives for the designated and non designated groups. Newly appointed members of this forum have been trained based on their roles and responsibilities to the EECF by the Provincial Department of Labour

As on 30 June 2014, the Employment Equity representation was as follows:

	Male		Female		Totals	
	Race	Total	Race	Total	Total	%
Demographics	African	405	African	219	624	91
	Coloured	0	Coloured	1	1	0.1
	Indian	1	Indian	2	3	0.4
	White	30	White	28	58	8.5
Gender	436		250		686	100
Disability	15 (2.2%)					

Table : Employment Equity representation

31.7 Employment Equity Representation

- Attraction of women has to be prioritized during the recruitment stage for equal representation in all occupational levels or categories. Another dynamic is to attract the non-designated group on the operational and labourer levels.
- Employment Equity targets (2%) for disability as set by Cabinet was achieved by the council. The current status is 2.2% which constitute of 15 officials.
- The Council is working on achieving the set target by cabinet of 50% for women on Senior Management Services.
- The Council current workforce comprises of 168 youthful officials which constitute 24.48 percent.
- The Employment Equity Consultative Forum developed its own constitution for effective implementation of Employment Equity within the Council.

31.8 Employment equity challenges

- Lack of management support with regard to addressing the barriers raised by the EECF
- Lack of allocated funds or budget for Employment Equity Programmes. For example, Casual day and International disability day celebration

31.9 Skills needs of the Municipality

Unfortunately the Skills Audit Project was not conducted and as such the below information will have to remain as is until such time that the project is delivered. It must further be noted that the information is sensitive and cannot be thumb sucked.

for Tzaneen Municipality shows the following:

- 18% of the staff has no schooling (illiterate).
- 46% has below Gr 9 school level.
- 52% of all employees hold a NQF 4 (Gr 12 or equivalent) or higher qualifications.

The training needs ranges from the most basic training, such as:

- Functional literacy;
- Basic maintenance skills;
- Specialized functional training;
- Post graduate level training; and
- Details of the training needs for each individual are covered in the Annual Training Plan.

The following 15 high priority training needs as per the skills audit results were identified:

- Advanced . computer MS Word, Power Point, Excel
- Interpersonal Skills
- Electrical
- In-service staff supervision
- Promis
- Management Skills
- Supervisory Management Skills
- Project Management
- Communication Skills
- Artisan
- Water Quality Management Supervisory and Management
- Garden maintenance
- Welding
- Trade Test
- Driver

31.11 Comprehensive Skills Audit

A comprehensive skills audit was conducted for all staff; which data was captured per department, division and individual. The training needs assessed was captured into a Skills Audit Report / Training Plan.

31.12 Institutional Capacity (Vacancy rate)

DEPARTMENT	POSITIONS APPROVED	POSITIONS FILLED	POSITIONS VACANT	VACANCY RATE
Office of the Mayor	10	5	5	50%
Office of Municipal Manager	24	10	14	58.3%
Planning and Economic Development	30	19	11	36.6%
Office of Chief Financial Officer	74	56	18	24.3%
Corporate Services	68	51	17	25%
Engineering Services	592	172	420	70.9%
Community Services	431	273	158	36.6%
Electrical Engineering	186	104	82	44%
TOTAL	1415	690	725	51.2%

Table : Institutional Capacity

32.1.1 Function

~ To render committee services to the Council and its committees by providing meeting support services, compilation of agendas and minute-taking, also to render office auxiliary services such as safe-keeping of information, archiving-, messenger-, typing-, and switchboard services.

32.1.2 Committee Management

a) Challenges

- Lack of buy-in of Management on the use of the Electronic Committee/Records Management System (Collaborator).
- Management unable to track progress on the workflow of Council Items and daily incoming correspondence due to lack of knowledge on the use of the system.
- Printing of bulk agendas of Council and other committees results in wastage of paper and time consuming, official claims on overtime and complaints from Councillors on the late delivery of agendas.

b) Strategies

- Management to develop an interest on the use of the electronic system and all receive training/re-training on the use of the system.
- Provision be made for the purchase of laptops for all councillors to receive notices, agendas and minutes of Council and committees on line, that will result in a saving on printing and overtime in the long run.
- Arrangement of basic computer training for all councillors to use the laptops.

32.1.3 Switchboard Services

a) Challenges

* The telecommunication system is outdated and no longer user friendly to clients.

b) Strategies

- Revamp the whole telecommunication system and extend to the Call Centre system.
- All frontline officers to be trained on the telephone etiquette to improve on the handling of telephone customers.
- Extend the switchboard office to accommodate better the physically impaired switchboard operator.

32.1.4 Records Management

a) Challenges

- The inevitable land developments in the area of Tzaneen results in the increase of stand files to be opened and more information to be safely kept at records.
- Records not effectively managed due to the lack of sufficient office space.

b) Strategies

Develop a plan for the establishment of a new Records office that will accommodate extra filing cabinets, archive room and extra space for personnel

SWOT Analysis

<p>Strength</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Current political and administrative leadership and staff competent and credible 2. Ability to raise alternative funding due to clear credit rating 3. Building of a new sub-station 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of effective organizational performance management system resulting in poor monitoring and evaluation 2. Low organizational maturity levels 3. Lack of effective communication channels and systems 4. Lack of effective stakeholder management framework 5. Low revenue base and collection to fund key programmes 6. Lack of critical skills and resources to build and maintain infrastructure 7. Aged Municipal Infrastructure 8. Organisational resources focused on legislative compliance 9. Huge backlogs in the provision of basic services 10. Outdated financial and administrative policies, procedures and systems 11. Non filling of critical positions 12. Co-Governance of the Municipality by Administration and Unions
<p>Opportunities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attracting investment in existing and newly identified sectors 2. Strategically positioned to champion public private partnerships 3. Creating an environment to stimulate economic activities 4. Increase municipal revenue base through mega townships 5. Establishment of Greater Tzaneen Economic Development Agency to facilitate economic activities with key industries i.e. Mining 6. Front loading 	<p>Threats</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HIV/AIDS 2. Global warming 3. Global economic crisis resulting in increases unemployment and crime 4. Unavailability of land for development and human settlement 5. Inadequate supply of bulk water and electricity 6. Low customer payment rates for services 7. Negative perceptions and publicity about the Municipality 8. Land Claims 9. Lack of access to land owned by Traditional Leaders 10. Poor compliance to Health and Safety regulations 11. Service delivery uprising/strikes

S ANALYSIS AND PRIORITIES FOR 2015/2016 REVIEW

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1: SPATIAL RATIONALE

1.1 DERMACATION OS SITES

Responsible Dept/Organ of state/State owned Enterprise	Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs/MDM and GTM
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Ward no	Location	Needs
01	Ga-Patamedi and Senopelwa	Finalize sites demarcation process
02	Mawa Block 8, 9 & 12	Demarcation of sites
04	Rikhotso, Xihoko, Mookgo block 6 and 7	Demarcation of new sites
05	Nkambako, Malubane and Mugwazeni	Demarcation of sites
06	Runnymede and residential and business sites	Demarcation of sites
09	Sebabane	Demarcation of sites
13	Mbekwani	Demarcation of sites
16	Khujwana	Demarcation of sites
22	Mshenguville	Demarcation of sites
23	Mariveni C	Demarcation of sites
24	Zangoma, Sasekani Mohlaba and Petanenge	Formalization of sites
25	Mafarana, sites for residential and cattle camps	Demarcation of sites
	Letsitele/Mafarana/Harmony junction	
26	Rhulani	Demarcation of sites

		Needs
	...ne ext, Simulwane west, Ghana, matshelaphata	Demarcation of sites
28	Gavaza and Burgersdorp new settlement	Demarcation of sites
31		Demarcation of sites
34	Topanama	Demarcation of sites

KEY PERFORMAMCE AREA 2: BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

DEVELOPMENT

2.1 WATER

2.1.1 AREAS WITH NO WATER

Ward	Location
01	Moloko village, Patamedi village, Senakwe (Mokwakwaila side), Maunatlala, Senopelwa zone 2 and extension, Mantswa and Pelana extensions
02	Mawa Block 8, Mawa 12 and Mokhwati, Legwareng
03	Ga-Wally and Radoo
04	Xihoko, Rikhotso (Ga-Maake new ext), Mookgo 6, Mookgo 7
05	Musiphane, Mackery and Akanani and Mugwazeni
06	Joppie and Mavele
07	Mohlakong and Botludi, Mothomeng, Madumane, Matarapane, Seopeng and Morutji
08	Relela, Sethone, Semarela, Mphatasediba, Ramphelo and Setheeng
09	Sebabane, Thako, Mopye, Kgweggwwe, Masebutse, Moleketla and Khekhwenya
10	Marirone, Kubjana and Motupa
11	Thapane, Bokhuta, Fobeni, Leokwe, Lerejeni and Mapitlula
12	Khubu, Nwajaheni, Rwanda, Lwandlamuni, Malovisi, Shongani and Mchengeye

Location	
	taal farm and Mieliekloof farm
14	Politsi Citrus and Maribethema
16	Lephepane and Khujwana
17	Mokgoloboto
18	Khujwana
19	Section A & B
22	Mafarana, Mshenguville and Khopo
23	Tshamahansi
24	Mohlaba, Petanenge and Sasekani
25	Sedan, Bonn, Ntsako, Mafarana, Mulati/ Berlin
26	Nsolani, Nyanyukani, Rhulani, Hovheni and Bordeaux, Julesburg, Hweetse, Masoma
27	Serututung, Malekeke, Part of Shiluvana/Ezekhaya, Mineview, Khayalami and Shoromone
28	Burgersdorp and Gabaza, New Phepene, Pharare, Sethabaneng
29	Burgersdorp, Pulaneng, Mothadarreng, Sunnyside and Myakayaka and Matshelapata
30	Tickyline (Ramalema), Tickyline (New Rita), Marumofase and Nabane
31	Extension 3, 4, 5, Kuwait 1 and 2 (Household meter connection)
32	Mhlava Cross, Moime, Wisani and Shikwambana, Mekomotsi
33	Serare, Dipatjeng, Ga . Matlala, Mamogola, Mogabe, Tsidinko, Mmasetlate, Ga-Ramoraga, Mmaphala, Rakoma and Mothopong
34	Rasebalane, Lephepane, Khopo, Topanama and Thabine

cess to water but there is still a need to address challenges such as

<p>Boreholes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Repair of boreholes ✓ Electrification of boreholes ✓ Change of diesel pumps to electricity ✓ Appointment of boreholes machines operators ✓ Provision of extra boreholes ✓ Need for transformers ✓ Provision of jojo tanks ✓ Water tankers ✓ Pressure pump & submersible pumps <p>Reservoirs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Upgrade reservoirs <p>Water reticulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Senopelwa, Mantswa, Pelana and Senakwe extension along the main line ✓ Moleketla , Kgweggwe and Thako <p>Water purification Plant in Mariveni (furrows)</p> <p>Household taps (Ward 13)</p> <p>Stand pipes (Ward 33)</p> <p>Water authority status</p> <p>Package Plant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Between Mopye & Setoni • Between Kgweggwe & Thako 	<p>Water pipeline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Extension of pipelines to new settlements ✓ Provision of bulk water supply ✓ Provision of household connections ✓ Provision of street pipes/taps ✓ Deal with illegal connections <p>Water schemes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ All water schemes to be upgraded ✓ Thapane water scheme ✓ Pyapyamela and Runnymede ✓ Tours & Thabina <p>Cattle dam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mookgo Block 6 & 7, ✓ Block 9 & 12 ✓ Nyagelani ✓ Ward 25 <p>Dams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Miragoma river ✓ Madibogong ✓ Nyagelani
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SANITATION

- ❖ Sewege connection . Kuwait 1 & 2 and Lenyenye Ext 3 & 4.
- ❖ Sewege connections . Nkowakowa A (Old 4 roomed houses)
- ❖ Sewerage or drainange in ward 34
- ❖ Maintenance of sewerage and drainage for sceptic tanks in Haenertzburg
- ❖ Toilets in graveyards Senopelwa, Pelana, Sonkwane
- ❖ VIP toilets for the disabled in Ward 5
- ❖ Toilets for ward 27, Moime, Mohlaba Cross
- ❖ Sewerage and drainage of sceptic tank at Haertzburg

2.2 ROADS

2.2.1 DISTRICT AND LOCAL ROADS

2.2.1.1 PRIORITIZED LINK ROADS

No	Cluster	Road number	Description	Lenght Km
1.	Relela	D1350	Moruji to Ksheshokolwe road	13
2.	Bulamahlo		Myakayaka - Burgersdorp - Gavaza - Mafarana	
3	Lesedi		Rita-Khopo-Lefara-Zanghoma-Xipungu - Mariveni	12.5
4	Runnymede	D 3249	Risaba - Musiphana	8
5	Lesedi	D3873	Lephephane - Vumeni	7
6	Bulamahlo	D3876	Tickyline - Lenyenye via Marumofase	6.3
7	Runnymede		Xihoko - Block 5 - Block 6 - Block 7 - Thapane	
8	Runnymede	D3247/D3246	Mamitwa-Babanana-Jopie-Xihoko	16.1
9	Relela		Motupa - Marerone - Mapitlula - Thapane	
10	Lesedi	D3762	Lenyenye - Moime - Khujwana	6.1

2.2.1.2 LIST OF ROADS

No	Cluster	Road number	Description	Lenght Km
1	Bulamahlo	D 3779/3890	Tickyline-Dr CN Phatudi -Via new Phephepne-Nsolani - Mogapeng	13.2
2	Relela	D 3237	Madumane - Morapalala	6.33
3	Runnymede	D3248	Mamitwa . Mandlakazi road	10,8
4	Relela	D3198	Pelana-Lapaside via Mabjepelong and Mookgo bock 6 villages (Miragoma road)	40.12
5	Runnymede	D3256/D3186	Rikhotso via Xihoko to Mookgo Block 6 and 7 road	
6	Lesedi		Ramalema - Bahlabine Brickyard	

			Description	Lenght Km
7	Bulamanio	D3775	Mnangweni - Mafarana	4.4
8	Relela		Relela Bus stop - Setheeng - Semarela road	
9	Runnymede	D3187	Lekwareng-Mawa	6
10	Bulamahlo	D3766/3767	Sedan	6.3
11	Relela	D3215	Morapalala-Moogo 6	7
12	Lesedi		Risiva Bus stop - Dr Nhangwana road	
13	Bulamahlo	D3876	Tickyline to Lenyenye via Marumofase - Nabane	6.3
14	Relela	D3199	Block 6 - Matshwi/Senakwe	12.7
15	Runnymede	D3253	Xihoko-Xirulurulu	3
16	Lesedi		Mariveni chicken farm - Shipungu - Uhuru - Zanghoma	
17	Bulamahlo		R36 Pulaneng - Mutatareng - Myakayaka- Serututung via Makhubidung - Shoromong	9
18	Relela	D1350	Thapane	10.6
19	Runnymede	D3191/D3150	Runnymede - Pjapijamele - Madumane	
20	Lesedi		Letaba Cross - Chakaza bar launch	1
21	Bulamahlo	D3772	Rhulani (Julesburg) -Bordeaux	5.8
22	Runnymede		Khesethwane - Mokwakwaila	40
23	Runnymede		Rikhotso - Mookgo - Mawa block 8 (old Kamela road)	
24	Lesedi		Nkomanini road	
25	Bulamahlo		Makhubidung -Shiluvana Library - Shiluvana Hospital	
26	Relela		Relela bus stop -Lerejene main road-Ramoshaba - Mailula - Bus stop- Mabje a Kgoro state of arts- Flying birds - Shubrey shop-Ngobeni - Mampeule	
27	Runnymede	D3252	Goshele - Nyagelane	8.7
28	Lesedi		Mogabe / Tsidinko road	
29	Bulamahlo	D3894	Mokgapeng-Solani	4.4
30	Relela		Mopye to Sethone road	
31	Runnymede	D3202	Ramachinyadi-Mokgwathi	12.5
32	Lesedi		Lephephane bridge - Mangena cattle dipping (Sand seal road)	

			Description	Lenght Km
33	Bulamano		Serare road	
34	Relela		Mokhwathi to Lekgwareng road	
35	Runnymede	D3201	Wale - Ramotshinyadi	4
36	Lesedi	D3984	D3766-Mariveni	2
37	Bulamahlo	D3897	Julesberg-Agric (Mashiloane via Hweetse to Rhulani)	6.3
38	Relela		Mawa Block 9 -Taulong -Mokgwathi	
39	Runnymede	D3200	Hlohlokwe-Mawa 8	9.8
40	Lesedi	D4139	Ramodike dam-Maake	6
41	Bulamahlo	D3891	New-Phepeng-D3770	2
42	Relela		Ramalepe Resturant -Bennett Malatji-Semarela High School-Makhudu tuck shop -Play ground-Joho tanks -ZCC church-Mongone wa Paane -Morontololo Mahash-Matikase- Mapiti Malatjie- Moyophokene-Mashala-Ramalepe resturant- Seepe tarven -Malapane -Setheene	
43	Runnymede		Khubu to Rwanda	
44	Relela		Mawa bock 8 to Ga - Patamedi	
45	Runnymede		Rikhotso -Xihoko -Mookgo Block 6 and 7 road	
47	Relela	D1402	Politsi road	2
48	Runnymede		Mawa Block 9 to Buqa	
49	Relela		Mopye-Sethone road	
50	Runnymede		Makhefora road	
51	Relela		Thako -Sefolwe road	
52	Runnymede		Mawa Bock 12 . Mookgo	
53	Relela		Mabake -Sebabane road	
54	Relela		Sefoto-Kelekeshe road	
55	Relela		Bophesese road	
56	Relela		Sebeka road	
57	Relela		Jokong road-Khekhwenya to Masebutse	
58	Relela		Plant -Mpathasediba -Molelene-Madiba-Selepe- Crech . Letsie	
59	Relela		Morapalala-Buqa	

			Description	Lenght Km
60	Relela		Matipane main street	
61	Lesedi		Mokgoloboto main raod	
62	Bulamahlo		Zwane junction to Hweetse	
63	Bulamahlo		Julesburg Health Centre, Kom Kyk to R36	
64	Lesedi		Shikwambana to Wisani	
65	Lesedi		Lenyenye to Moime	
66	Bulamahlo		Internal streets at Extension 3/4/5 and Kuwait 1 and 2	
67	Relela		Pilusa to Mopye cemetery	
68	Relela		Makapane to Makhubje crech	
69	Relela		Rabothatha-Khoza-Kgwekgwe	
70	Relela		Fourways-Mokgomola-Kgwekgwe	
71	Relela		Thabo Spaza-Mokgomola-Kgwekgwe	
72	Lesedi		Lenyenye Etx 3 & 4 and Kuwait 1 & 2	
73	Relela		Morapalala- Mabjepeleong,-Mapitlula-Moloko-Patamedi to Block 6	
74	Lesedi		Pheying in Lephepane to Letsitle Valley	
75	Lesedi		Mmatap Café to Leseka Primary school	
76	Bulamahlo		Tickyline glass work	
77	Runnymede		Mokgwathi to Dzumeri	
78	Relela		Mabapa-Rametse-Maseding	
79	Relela		Makhubidu-Jokong	
80	Relela		Lelope-Moshakgathengpeng	
81	Relela		Selokela-Tipeng-Modise-Mmileng	
82	Relela		Khethapoye Primary school-Selowa	
83	Relela		Khethapoye Bus stop-Mphirilele-Ramatapa-Lekota- Mosa	
84	Relela		Masenamela-Sefolwe	
85	Relela		Makete-Headman Kgatle	
86	Relela		Maphosho-Makole	
87	Relela		Sehlwana-Raolane-Maluleke	

			Description	Lenght Km
88	Relela		Netshikudini-Ramahlo-Bababalela-Rametse	
89	Relela		Motsai-Mohale sefoto	

2.2.2 LOCAL ROADS TO SCHOOLS

No	Ward No	Name of School	No	Ward No	Name of School
1	17	Sebone Primary School	60	33	Modupi school
2	11	Maloti High School	61	22	Malabusane school
3	34	Thabeni Primary School	62	22	Shibodze shool
4	20	Banana School	63	24	Mohlaba school
5	20	Magoza School	64	24	Tingetsi school
6	20	Mavumbha School	65	24	Mapulane school
7	34	Serurubele High School	66	24	Nwahungani school
8	34	Lephephane Primary School	67	27	Khataza school
9	34	Maje primary School	68	27	Mokwane school
10	34	Mogape Primary school	69	27	Shiluvane school
11	29	Mabushe High School	70	30	Marumofase school
12	29	Semana High School	71	30	Nabane school
13	01	Mothabane School	72	26	Allegraine School
14	01	Malilopa School	73	26	Bordeaux School
15	01	Morwasehla School	74	09	Kgweggwe H School
16	07	Majeke School	75	13	Favasi School
17	07	Modipe School	76	26	Mamosala School
18	07	Bothudi Primary School	77	26	Phyuphyani School
19	08	Sethone Primary School	78	26	Bordeaux School
20	08	Semarela High School	79	25	Jacob Magamana High School
21	08	Mabjeakgoro school	80	25	Professor High School

24	03	Mbogotwane School	81	25	Mbangwa Primary School
25	03	Maphoto School	82	25	Nyantshiri Primary School
26	03	Mdingazi Secondary School	83	25	Jack Mashaba High School
27	03	Mhlavazi School	84	25	Mlunglisi High School
28	04	Ngwamgololo School	85	25	Scotch Mabhoko SS School
29	04	Mmamuding School	86	28	Phephene School
30	04	Mpapalati school	87	28	Mulati School
31	04	Gwambeni school	88	28	Timangeni Primary School
32	09	Tlhapedi Primary School	89	10	Pholoahlaba School
33	05	Malubane Primary School	90	23	Tito Mboweni School
34	05	Akanani School	91	23	Mariveni School
35	05	Nkambako School	92	33	Bessie Maake H School
36	06	Runnymede School	93	33	Thabina School
37	06	Mavele School	94	30	Mabushe High School
38	06	Masekwana School	96	30	Mmapai Primary School
39	10	Pholoahlaba	97	30	Marumofase Full Service School
40	11	Ngwana Masedi School	98	30	Nelson Ramodike High School
41	11	Mahoti School	99	30	Montsheng Primary School
42	11	Boke School	100	08	Mmatokane Secondary School
43	23	Shipungu School	101	08	Mabjeakgoro school of Arts
44	03	Makobo School	102	05	Mugwazeni Secondary School
45	13	Mpenyisi Primary School	103	16	Shikathi Primary School
46	02	Khesethwane School	104	11	Thapane Primary School
47	09	Sefolwe P school	105	29	Tinghwazi Primary School
48	09	Kelekeshe School	106	19	St George school
49	09	Thako school	107	1	Paving to all schools
50	10	Mokudupi school	108	2	Mohale Primary school
51	11	Sara school	109	2	Masefora Primary School
			110	2	Mokgwathi Primary School
			111	2	Mawa Primary School

54	12	Shongani school
55	12	Hlengeti school
56	18	Matimu school
57	16	Shikhathi school
58	16	Khujwana Primary school
59	16	Leseka Primary school

112	2	Vallmbrosa Primary School
113	2	Lekgwareng Primary School
114	2	Mayarapane High School
115	2	Hesethwane High School
116	2	Mashooro High School
117		
118		
119		

2.2.3 LOCAL ROADS TO CLINICS

No	Ward No	Name of Clinic/Health Centre	No	Ward No	Name of Clinic/Health Centre
1	20	Dan village Clinic	9	13	Mbhekwane Clinic
2	32	Maake Clinic	10	34	Lesedi Clinic
3	28	Burgersdorp Clinic	11	34	Mogoboya Clinic
4	01	Morapalala Clinic	12	23	Mariveni Clinic
5	03	Mmadumane Clinic	13	32	Moime
6	03	Relela Clinic	14	28	Charlotte clinic (Burgersdorp)
7	10	Motupa Clinic	15	22	Jamela clinic (Mafarana)
8	13	Mphenyisi Clinic	16	28	Carlota Clinic

2.2.4 LOCAL ROADS TO GRAVEYARDS

No	Ward No	Name of Graveyard/Village	No	Ward No	Name of Graveyard/Village
1	27	Matengteng graveyard	27	06	Runnymede
2	34	Khujwana	28	06	Mavele
3	32	Moime graveyard	29	06	Pjapjamela
4	02	Mookgo Block 12	30	12	Rwanda

			No	Ward No	Name of Graveyard/Village
5	02	Mokgwathni graveyard	31	12	Mamitwa
6	01	Senopelwa	32	27	Makhubedung
7	01	Matipane	33	27	Mpotle graveyard
8	01	Senakwe	34	27	Mogapene
9	07	Morotjie	35	27	Hezekhaya graveyard
10	07	Mothomeng	36	26	Rhulani
11	07	Bothudi	37	26	Hovheni
12	11	Foveni	38	09	Jokong
13	11	Mapitula	39	09	Setoni
14	11	Bokhuta	40	26	Masoma bus stop to graveyard
15	10	Kobjana	41	26	Masoma graveyard
16	10	Marirone	42	26	Nsolani
17	08	Semarela	43	26	Hweetse
18	08	Relela	44	25	Sedan, Ntsako, Mafarana, Mulati and Berlyn, Bonn
19	09	Mopje	45	28	Gavaza
20	09	Thako	46	28	New Phepene
21	09	Sefolwe	47	33	Ga-Matlala
22	03	Wally	48	30	Ramalema
23	03	Radoo	49	30	New Rita
24	04	Xihoko	50	30	Nabane
25	05	Mackery	51	09	Kgweggwe
26	05	Maweni	52	11	Thapane
27	05	Nkambako	53	11	Babanana
28	06	Runnymede	54	11	Lwandlamuni
			55	19	Exit road from Nkowakowa graveyard

ND BUSES

No	Ward No	Road	No	Ward No	Road
1	10	Motupa Mareroni	9	24	Petanenge
2	04	Merekoma	10	07	Mothomeng
3	05	Mackery to Malubane	11	05	Relela bus stop to Leretjeni
4	27	Mogapeng	12	12	Khubu to Iwandlamuni
5	06	Mavele	13	12	Babanana to Musiphani
6	06	Jopie	14	12	Mamitwa to Deerpark
7	06	Runnymede	15	12	Mamitwa to Nyakelani
8	26	Shilubane	16	1	Pelana and Mantswa

2.2.6 LOW LEVEL BRIDGES

No	Ward no	Location	No	Ward no	Location
1	01	Between Senopelwa and Mponeng, between Senopelwa and Mantswa, between Pelana and Senakwe and between Patamedi and Mawa Khehlakone river (Morapalala)	14	18	Dan, Lusaka, Nkomanini and Khujwana
2	02	Mawa block 12 , Legwareng and Mokhwati Block 11 and 9 cemetery roads	15	20	Dan (near Paypoint)
3	03	Ga-Wally Radoo visiting point	16	22	Khopo
4	04	Rikhotso, Mookgo block 7 and Xihoko	17	23	Mariveni B (Manocha street)
5	05	Maweni to Akanani, Akanani to Mugwazeni and Musiphane East to Hetiseka	18	24	Majomela section, Thokwe, Risenga section, Sasekani, Zanghoma and Muhlava
6	08	Relela, Semarela, Sethong, Mphata Sediba and Ramphelo	19	25	Sedan, Bonn, Ntsako and Mulati/Berlin
7	09	Moleketla, Thako, and Jokong,	20	26	Masoma cemetery road

Ward no	Ward no	Location	Ward no	Ward no	Location
			21	27	Next to Bokgakga High School and Sonkwane
9	11	Leokwe to Babanana, Thapane to Fobeni, Fobeni to Lerejeni, Bokhuta to Lerejeni and Mapihlula to Reilela School	22	28	New Phepheni/Madawa and Pharare Sethabaneng Pharare via Sethabaneng to Mokgapeng clinic
10	12	Khubu and Lwandlamuni Khalanga Cultural village	23	31	Ithuseng street and Kuwait
11	13	Mandlakazi, Mbhekwana, Tarentaal farm and Mieliekloof farm	24	33	Matlala cemetery
12	16	Lephephane Shikhati P School, ZCC Church road, Near Makamu, Near Sephusephu (masethane) Matapa Café Lephephane, Magoro Hilda, Leseka P School	25	34	Topanama, Khopo, Lephephane, Rasebalana and Thabine
			26	31	Ithuseng street and Kuwait
			27	6	Road to graveyard at Joppie
			28	19	Between busaf and nkowakowa (upgrade)
13	17	Mokgoloboto (near Seboni School)			

2.2.7 HIGH LEVEL BRIDGES

Ward no	Location
01	Katapi River (main street)
04	Rikhotso Leratlou river (old Kamela road)
08	Between Semarela and Setheeng,
	Between Semarela and Ga-Machubeni
09	Kgwegwe
13	Tarentaal farm
16	Lephephane
17	Mokgoloboto Cemetery site near Neave Tavern,
	Sebone Primary School
	Dan Extention

angoma and Petanenge villages

33	Mogabe
30	Nabane to Tickyline
14	Maribethema next to school

2.2.8 OVERHEAD BRIDGE

Ward no	Location
04	Xihoko
14	Maribethema
17	Mokgolobotho on R36
19	Nkowankowa , Bankuna street
24	Sasekani to Mhlaba Cross
25	Mafarana Bus stop
26	Ofcalaco road
27	Makhubidung . Bokgaga High school
28	Burgersdorp(Chukumetani) R36
30	Nivana
27	Bokgaga High school aces

2.2.9 ROAD TRAFFIC LIGHTS

No	Location
1	Nkowankowa 4 way stop
2	R36 Maake plaza turn off Rita/Tickyline
3	R71 turn off Bolobedu/Deerpark
4	Linyenye T-Junction
5	Tarentaalrand
6	Bridgeway
7	Mokhwati four way

ROAD TRAFFIC CYCLE

No	Location
1	Haenertzburg food zone

2.2.11 SPEEDHUMPS

No	Ward No	Location	How many	No	Ward No	Location	How many
1	1	Senakwe Primary School	1	68	16	Tzaneen - Magnolia street	1
2	2	Mokgwathi David Chisa Nyama	2	69	31	Lenyenyene - Main street	4
3	4	Rikhotso - on the main internal street	1	70	31	Lenyenyene - Lenyenyene str	3
4	4	Rikhotso- next to Rikhotso graveyard	3	71	31	Lenyenyene -Kgahara street	1
5	4	Xihoko - next to Muweru Gwambeni taxi rank	2	72	31	Lenyenyene - Lesedi street	3
6	4	Xihoko - next to M.W Mathebula creche	2	73	31	Lenyenyene - lthuseng street	4
7	4	Mookgo - next to Makgope Primary school	2	74	31	Lenyenyene - Phuseng street	1
8	4	Xihoko - next to nhlayiseko early childhood creche	2	75	31	Lenyenyene - Roman street	1
9	4	Moogo block 6 from Mayimele to Nyavana Tribal	2	76	31	Lenyenyene - Mankweng street	1
10	6	New Road		77	31	Lenyenyene - Tshukudu street	1
11	6	Runnymede- Next to Berffay Bus stop	2	78	32	Moime - next to Mommy	
12	6	Runnymede - Next to	2	79	32	Moime - next to Makwela shop	
13		Mackery store		80	32	Moime - next to Matlala	
14	6	Runnymede next to Xibukulani h. School	2	81	32	Mhlava cross - at the curve	
15	6	Runnymede next to Nghazana	2	82	32	Mhlava cross - Malatjie before	4

					corner	
			2			
17	8	Relela next to bus stop	2	83	32	Mhlava cross- After corner (Mnisi)
18	8	Sethong next to Bus stop	2	84	32	Mhlava cross - Hlomani
19	9	Moleketla next to Moleketla Primary School	2	85	32	Mhlava cross - AFM
20	9	Mopye next to Mabake quarters	2	86	32	Mhlava cross - Joseph Maenetja Primary school
21	9	Mopje - next to Mishack Pilusa	1	87	32	Wisani - Corner to Mathlari
22	9	Mpoje - next to Ndhuna Rabothata	2	88	32	Wisani - corner curve to moime
23	9	Moleketla - next to Mokgomola never	1	89	32	Wisani - stop sign four way to moime
24	9	Moleketla - next to Masilo Maloko	2	90	32	Wisani - Khumalo
25	9	Moleketla Motsheneng next to mokhithi	2	91	32	Wisani - curve near graveyard
26	10	Motupa- Moyafalo- Kubjana & Motupa- Marirone	4	92	32	Moime - clinic
27	10	Motupa next to Denise shop	4	93	32	Moime next to Sekgaba high school
28	10	motupa next to Mohlahleo Machava	2	94	32	Moime next to Ramodike Bottlestore
29	12	Mamitwa Headkrall- Mspiphana	3	95	34	Rakoma next to Mafutsane H.school and Thabine primary school
30	14	Tzaneen - Douglas street	2	96	34	Rasebalane
31	14	Tzaneen - Agatha street next to Moslim Church	1	97	34	Thabine
32	14	Tzaneen - Douglas street	1	98	34	Khopo
33	14	Tzaneen - Aqualaan street	1	99	34	Topanama
34	14	Tzaneen - Voortrekker street	1	100	17	Nkowankowa Section A (Malwandla, Chyeza, Tirhani & Langutelani)
35	14	Tzaneen- Sees Street	1	101	26	Nyanyukani next to Mashele cafe
				102	26	Julesburg Health Centre

		varencia	2		103	26	Julesburg Sport Facility	7
			2		104	28	Burgersdorp	
38	16	Tzaneen - Alwyn street	2		105	33	Mmaphala Bus stop	
39	16	Tzaneen - Cycad street	1		106	33	Mothopong Bus stop and Modupi Primary School	
40	16	Tzaneen - Heide street	1		107	33	Ga Ramoraga Bus stop	
41	16	Tzaneen - Lobelid street	1		108	33	Itsosheng Day Care Centre	
42	16	Tzaneen - Clivia Street	3		109	33	Ga-Mawasha Bus stop	
43	16	Tzaneen - Magnolia street	1		110	33	Collen's Market	
44	16	Tzaneen - Lupine street	1		111	33	Ga -Boki	
45	16	Tzaneen - Krisant street	1		112	33	Headkraal ZCC	
46	16	Tzaneen - Jasmyn street	1		113	33	Ga Maake Kgoshing	
47	16	Tzaneen - Salie street	1		114	33	Mothodumela P School	
48	16	Tzaneen - Vygie street	1		115	33	Leolo Creche	
49	16	Tzaneen - Loreta farm school	2		116	33	Ga Makgoba's Spaza	
50	16	Tzaneen - Road to railway	2		117	33	Lebaleng Creche	
51	19	Nkowankowa - Rhandzanani	3		118	33	Ga Judas Rakgoale	
52	19	Nkowankowa - Hitsakile	3		119	33	Thipene (next to Ga Matlala)	
53	19	Nkowankowa - Ritavi street	2		120	33	Sepeke and Serare Schools	
54	19	Nkowankowa - Hoxani street	2		121	30	Glasswork Shop	
55	19	Nkowankowa - Ntwanano street	2		122	30	St Engenas ZCC Church	
56	19	Nkowankowa - Nkateko street	2		123	08	Semarela village	
57	19	Nkowankowa - Hitekani street	1		124	34	Khujwana	
58	19	Nkowankowa - Sasavona street	3		125	34	Lephepane	
59	19	Nkowankowa next to Letaba hospital	4		126	1	Mantshwe village	
60	19	Nkowankowa next to Meridian College	2		127	16	Khujwane and Lephepane	
61	20	New Dan Tar Road	2		128	30	Glasswork and Ga-Manyama	
62	20	Sunnyside Dr CN Phatudi	6		129	15	Claude Wheatly street-van	

						Velden Hospital		
			4		130	15	Circle drive opposite Rotary House	1
64	31	Lenyenyene Khutso street	1		131	19	Banana	
65	31	Lenyenyene - Boiketso street	1		132	19	Hlekani	
66	31	Lenyenyene - Budutung street	1		133	19	Chivirikani	
67	31	Lenyenyene - Dirapeng street	2		134	26	Hoveni	
					135	29	Turnoff to Semana	
					136	29	Myakayaka to Carlote clinic	
					137	27	Ward 27	
					137	21	Near Joe Nqwa-Madleke	

2.3 ELECTRICITY

2.3.1 PART 1 - CONSOLIDATED TOTAL BACKLOG ELECTRIFICATION PRIORITY LIST 2013

IN PROGRESS 2014/15

No	Ward	Name of Village	No. of Units	Implementing Agent & Financial year
1	8 & 7	Relela-255, Sethong-69, Semarela-85, Ramphelo-15, Setheeni-24, Mphatasediba-14, Matarapane-8, Seopeng-14	484	Eskom - 2013/14
2	11	Fobeni-89, Lerejeni-71, Bokhuta-90, Thapane-44, Mapitlula-59, Leokwe-42	395	Eskom - 2013/14
3	18 & 32	Khujwana-610, Segabeni-87, (Ndhuna Magwaza- 195, Ndhuna Mugiyo-200)	1092	Eskom - 2013/14
4	2	Mokgwathi Block 10-98, Mokgwathi Block 11-199	297	
5	9	Thako-69, Kgwekgwe-99, Moleketla-206	374	
6	30	Nabane-125, Marumofase-29	154	
7	4 & 6	Nwamugololo-279, Runnymede-94, Pyapyamela/Masenakwe-41, Joppie, Mavele 128	542	
		TOTAL	3338	

PRIORITY LIST 2015/16

No	Ward	Name of Village	No. of Units	Implementing Agent & Financial year
1	18 & 19	Khunjwana Phase 2	674	
2	7	Mohlakong-119, Morutji-58	177	
3	25	Bonn-64, Lekutswi-8	72	
4	28	Pharare (New Phepene/Madawa)	245	
5	9	Mopje-117, Seabane-61	178	
6	11	Babanana	12	
7	7	Botludi-110, Mothomeng-64	174	
8	12	Nqajaheni-83, Rwanda/Mandlazi-104,	187	
9	10	Marirone-268, Motupa-41, Kubjana-24	333	
10	34	Khopo (Civic)-234, Topanama-33	267	
11	5	Musiphani (East + West)	83	
12	3	Wally	310	
13	2	Mawa Block 12-211, Mawa Block 8-174	385	
14	1	Morapalala	108	
15	27, 28 & 30	Sunnyside/Mothatlareng-18, Myakayaka/Sepacheng-113, Mine View-179, Hospital view-173	494	
16	7	Madumane-60, Moroatshehla-40	100	
17	2	Mawa Block 9	269	
		TOTAL A	4068	
PRIORITY LIST				
1	1	Mabyepilong	19	
2	34 & 33	Thabina Valley (Thabina-74, Mothopong/Garakoma-169, Ramoraga-83, GaMmaphala-113)	439	
3	4 & 3	Xihoko (Rhobeni site-370, Nduna Bvuma-70, Radoo-67)	507	
4	25 & 26	Private Farm-2, Julesburg/Rhulani-57, Nsolani-5, Hovheni-28, Bordeaux-59	151	

		ne-(17), Rasebalane-30	213	
		Headkraal-30, Sasekani-101	202	
		TOTAL B	1531	
		TOTAL A + TOTAL B	5599	

2.3.2 PART 2 - CONSOLIDATED TOTAL BACKLOG ELECTRIFICATION PRIORITY LIST 2013

No	Ward	Name of Village	No. of Units
1	28 & 29	Burgersdorp - 457, Burgersdorp . 56	513
2	12	Shongani -75, Shirilele- 105, and Mchengeye- 150	330
3	25	Sedan - 50, Ntsako - 90, Mulati . 80, Berlyn-60	72
4	23	Shipungu - 50, Mariveni (Babana Section) . 200	250
5	1	Senopelwa, Mantswa, Pelana (and new stands) and Senakwe	228
6	22 & 25	Lefara - 25, Khopo - 55, Mshenguville - 77, Mafarana (New Canada) - 52	207
7	3	Ramotshinyadi	200
8	27	KhayalamC - 120, Legobareng . 15, Shiluvane Ext-15	150
9	33	Leolo/Lebaleng - 24, Serare/Mogabe/Tshidinko - 79	103
10	26	Nyanyukani - 20, Masoma - 20, Hweetsi -50	90
11	20	Rhulani (Magoza), Lusaka and Dan	78
12	28	Gabaza	48
13	14	Canners Settlement - 13, Citrus Settlement . 24	37
14	29	Pulaneng	20
15	9	Jokong	12
16	32	Wisani/Shikwambana	15
17	24	Muhlava extension, Petanenge extension and Sasekani extension	516
18	16	Matlowe	160
19	32	Motseteng	150
		TOTAL	3 179

No	Ward no	Cluster	Location	Project
1	18	Lesedi	Dan main entrance	Strategic Lights
2	08	Relela	Relela taxi rank	Strategic Lights
3	22	Bulamahlo	Maake Plaza R26 Road	Strategic Lights
4	05	Runnymede	Mackery Bus Stop	Strategic Lights
5	20	Lesedi	Chakaza Bar Launch	Strategic Lights
6	07	Relela	Moruji Bus Stop	Strategic Lights
7	26	Bulamahlo	Julesburg Health Centre	Strategic Lights
8	6	Runnymede	Badfack	Strategic Light
9	20	Lesedi	Dan (Nkanyini)	Strategic Lights
10	09	Relela	Moleketla	Strategic Lights
11	26	Bulamahlo	Solani Bus Stop	Strategic Lights
12	06	Runnymede	Nkuna Cafe	Strategic Lights
13		Lesedi	Next to Maakane Crech	Strategic Lights
14	03	Relela	Makoti Shopping Centre	Strategic Lights
15	29	Bulamahlo	Sunnyside Y Junction	Strategic Lights
16	13	Runnymede	Mandlakazi Bus Stop	Strategic Lights
17	18	Lesedi	R36 Khujwana junction	Strategic Lights
18	28	Bulamahlo	Pharare Bus Stop	Strategic Lights
19	06	Runnymede	Joppie Bus Stop	Strategic Lights
20	26	Bulamahlo	Tours Clinic	Strategic Lights
21	01	Relela	Mini market	Strategic Lights
22			Phalaborweni Shopping Centre	Strategic Lights
23			Senopelwa Clinic	Strategic Lights
24			Mohalenyana cross	Strategic Lights
25			Senakwe Mambazo site	Strategic Lights
26			Manunatlala	Strategic Lights
27			Moloko	Strategic Lights

			Patamedi	Strategic Lights
			Morapalala	Strategic Lights
30	28	Bulamahlo	New Phepene	Strategic Lights
31	28	Bulamahlo	Burgersdorp to Julesburg Busstop	Strategic Lights
32	33	Bulamahlo	Ga -Mawasha	Strategic Lights
33	33	Bulamahlo	Collen's Market	Strategic Lights
34	33	Bulamahlo	Maake Headkraal	Strategic Lights
35	33	Bulamahlo	Mogabe Tsidinko	Strategic Lights
36	09	Relela	Mopye	Strategic Lights
37	09	Relela	Thako	Strategic Lights
38	09	Relela	Sethone	Strategic Lights
39	09	Relela	Kgwegwe	Strategic Lights
40	09	Relela	Sebabane	Strategic Lights
41	09	Relela	Jokong	Strategic Lights
42	09	Relela	Sefolwe	Strategic Lights
43	09	Relela	Masebutse	Strategic Lights
44	04	Runnymede	Chisanyama 4 way Shihoko	Strategic Lights
45	04	Runnymede	Dynamic sports ground-Rikhotso	Strategic Lights
46	04	Runnymede	Block 6 Mashatole café	Strategic Lights
47	04	Runnymede	Block 7 Mathipa Busstop	Strategic Lights
48	05	Runnymede	Mugwazeni busstop	Strategic Lights
49	05	Runnymede	Maluvane graveyard	Strategic Lights
50	05	Runnymede	Musiphane next to satellite Hetiseka	Strategic Lights
51		Lesedi	Khujwane and Lephepane	Strategic Lights
52	26	Bulamahlo	Nsolani, Nyanyukani and Hovheni	Strategic Lights
53	28	Bulamahlo	Madawa and Phepeni	Strategic Lights
54	25	Bulamahlo	Sedan, Bonn, Ntsako, Mafarana and Mulati cross/Berlyn, Headman Machana	Strategic Lights
55	24	Lesedi	Petanenge- bridge	Strategic Lights

			Mogapeng clinic, Shilubane Health centre, Shilubane library, Pheretla to Kings 2	Strategic lights
57	3	Runnymede	Radoo crossing (Mashabela), ga-Wally(Seshabela) and Madabeni Brick yard	Apollo lights
58	7	Relela	Madumane & Mothomeng	Apollo Lights
89	26	Bulamahlo	Main Busstop	Apollo Lights
90	31	Bulamahlo	Main streets	Apollo lights
91	32	Bulamahlo	Matlhari High, Sefateng cross, Shikwambana next to R36, Mokonyane	Apollo lights
92	02	Runnymede	Mawa Block next to graveyard and Mangena Brick yard	Strategic lights
93	16	Bulamahlo	Haenertzburg intersection and other areas	Strategic lights
94			Medipark Extension	Apollo lights

2.4 HOUSING PRIORITIZATION

2014/15 FINANCIAL YEAR			
Runnymede	Lesedi	Relela	Bulamahlo
Ward 06 Runnymede, Pyapyamela and Joppie	Ward 34 Ward 20	Ward 7 Ward 10	Ward 33 Ward 28 Ward 30
Ward 05 Musiphana, Mugwazeni and Mackery	Ward 16		
2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR			
Runnymede	Lesedi	Relela	Bulamahlo
Ward 04 Rikhotso, Xihoko, Block 6 & 7	Ward 32 Ward 19 Ward 17	Ward 08 Ward 09 Ward 11	Ward 27 Ward 29 Ward 24 Ward 25
Ward 03 Ramotshinyadi, Wally and Radoo	Ward 31 Ward 21 Ward 18 Ward 23		

2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

	Lesedi	Relela	Bulamahlo
Ward 13 Mbhekwana, Mandlakazi and Rwanda	Ward 34 Ward 20 Ward 16 Ward 32	Ward 07 Ward 08 Ward 09 Ward 10 Ward 11	Ward 22 Ward 24 Ward 25 Ward 25 Ward 26 Ward 27 Ward 28 Ward 29 Ward 30 Ward 33
Ward 02 Mawa, Legwareng and Mokgwathi	Ward 19 Ward 17 Ward 31 Ward 21		
Ward 12 N'wajaheni and Lwandlamuni	Ward 18		

2.5 EDUCATION

2.5.1 NEEDS FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Ward no	Location	Name of School	Needs
01	Mantswa	No Primary school	New Primary School
	Senakwe	No school	New School at Mokwakwaila
02	Mawa	Mawa primary school	Re . building of school
	Mawa Block 9	No High School	New High School
	Mashooro	No High School	New High School
	Mokgwathi Block 10	Vallambrosa Primary	New Primary School
	Legwareng Block G	Matarapane High School	New High School
	Mawa Block 9	Mawa Block 9	New Library
03	Ramotshinyadi	No Lower Primary School	New Lower Primary School
	Ga-Wally	No Lower Primary	New Lower Primary
04	Rikhotso	Mbhomani High School	New High School

		Name of School	Needs
		No Primary School	New Primary School
07	Moruji		New Admin Block
	Madumane		New Admin Block
08	Semarela	No Pre-School and creche	New Pre-School and creche
	Relela	Relela disabled school	Relela disabled school
	Setheng, Ramphelo and Mphata Sediba	No Primary School and creche	New Primary School and creche
09	Khebabane	No Primary/High School	New Primary and High School
	Thako	No crèche	New Creche
	Moleketla	No crèche	New Creche
	Moby	No Disability School	New Disability School
	Kgwekgwe	No crèche	New Creche
	Sefolwe	No crèche	New Creche
	Jokong	No Primary/High School	New Primary & High School
10	Marirone	No High School	New High School
	Khubyana	No Pre-School	New Pre-School
	Motupa	No Pre-School	New Pre-School
11	Bokhuta	No Primary School	New Primary School
	Babanana	No High School	New High School
12	Lwandlamuni	No Primary School	New Primary School
	Nwajaheni	Crèche	cheche
	Mchengeye	No Lower Primary School	New Lower Primary School
13	Mieliekloof	No Educational Institution	New Creche, Primary and High School
14	Maribethema	No Educational Institution	New High School
15	Talana	No Educational Institution	New Creche, Primary and High School
16	Lephepane		New High School
	Flora Park	No High School	New High School

		Name of School	Needs
		No Primary/High School	New Primary and High School
	Mokgoloboto	No Primary/High School	New Primary and High School
18	Nkomanini	No Primary School	New Primary School
	Khujwana	No Primary School (Between Matimu Primary and Chicken Farm)	New Primary School
	Mohlaba Cross JB	No High School	New High School
19	Nkowankowa B	Primary school	New Primary school
21	Nkowankowa C	No High school	New High School
	Nkowankowa D	No Primary School	New Primary School
22	Mshenguville	No Primary/High School	New Primary and High School
24	Sasekani	Mpumulana High School	New Admin Block
	Zangoma Village	No High school	High School
25	Bonn		Need for a Comprehensive School
	Sedan	Mbetana Primary School	New Admin Block
		No school	New Comprehensive High School
26	Nsolani	No Primary School	New Primary School
	Hweetse	No Primary School	New Primary School
		Dumela High School	Demolishing and building
27	Shoromong	No Educational Institution	New Creche
	Mineview/Hospital view	No Primary School	New Primary School
	Sonkoane	No Primary School and crèche	New Primary School and creche
28	New Phephene/Madawa	Lebitso High and Phepheni Primary School	New Ablution blocks
	Pharare Sethabaneni	No Junior Secondary School	New Junior Secondary School
		No Senior Primary	New Senior Primary School
		No Creche	New Creche
		Maponya Primary School	Construction of a new School
	Phepene Primary School and Madawa	Ablution block	

		Name of School	Needs
		Timangeni	Ablution block
29	Pulaneng	No Primary/High School	New Primary and High School
	Myakayaka	No High School	New High School
32	Mokomotji	No High School	New High School
34	Longvalley (Khopo)	No Primary School	New Primary School
	Topanama, Thabine, Lephepane, Rasebalane, Khopo and Longvalley	No Drop in Centre	New Drop in Centre
	Rasebalane and Topanama	No crèche	New creche

2.5.2 NEEDS FOR EXTRA CLASSROOM BLOCKS/RENOVATIONS

Ward no	Location	Name of School	Needs
01	Senopelwa	Motlobong Combined School	Toilets
	Pelana	Mabyepilong School	Extra classrooms
	Senakwe	Morwasethla Secondary School	Admin Block
02	Lekgwareng	Matarapane High School	Renovations and extra classes
	Mokgwathi Block 10	Vallambrosa Primary School	Renovations
	Mawa Block 8	Mawa Primary School	Renovations
	Legwareng	Legwareng Primary	Extra classrooms
	Mawa	Khesethwane	Admin, hall and extra classes
03	Radoo	Ndzungulwane School	Extra classrooms
		Mapheto Secondary School	Extra classrooms
	Ga-Wally	Makobo High School	Extra classrooms
		Ooghoek Primary School	Extra classrooms
	Ramotshinyadi	Ramotshinyadi Secondary School	Extra classrooms
04	Xihoko	Mhlavasi Primary School	Extra classrooms and Admin Block
		Gwambeni High School	Extra classrooms and Admin Block

		Name of School	Needs
		gazi Secondary School	Admin block and renovation
		Mpapalati Primary School	Admin Block
	Mookgo Block 7	Molokwane Primary School	Extra classrooms and Admin Block
		Mamoding High School	Extra classrooms and Admin Block
	Mookgo Block 6	Makgope Primary School	New Classrooms and Admin Block
		Mookgo High School	Extra classrooms and Admin Block
	Rikhotso	Nwamungololo Primary School	Admin Block
05	Mugwazeni	No primary school	New Primary School
06	Runnymede	Runnymede Primary School	New School
	Runnymede, Joppie, Mavele	All schools	Renovations
07	Modipe	Modipe School	Renovations
09		Primary schools: Khethapoye, Malemela, Thlapedi, sefolwe. Mopje Secondary School and Keleleshe High school	Extra classrooms
		Moleketla Primary	Admin block
10	Marirone	Mokutupe Primary School	Renovations
11	Lerejeni	Mapula Primary School	Extra Classrooms
	Fobeni	Sarah Primary School	Renovation
	Thapane	Thapane Primary School	Renovation and admin
	Leretjeni	No disability school	New Special school
	Mapitlula	Mapitlula school	Mobile classrooms
12	Nhlengeleti	Nhlengeleti School	3 Blocks of classrooms, 1 Admin Block and 1 Computer Lab
	Nwajaheni	Nwajaheni	4 Blocks of classrooms, 1 Admin Block, Toilets for foundation phase learners
	Shongani		Extra classrooms
13	Mandlakazi	Favazi and Tsakani Primary School	New School
	Tarentaal	Tarentaal	Pre school, Higher Primary and Secondary school

		Name of School	Needs
		Orville Primary School	8 Extra Classroom
16	Lephepane	Graighead Primary School	Extra classrooms
	Khujwana	Khujwana Combined School	Extra classrooms
	Khujwana	Shikhathi Primary School	Extra Classrooms
17	Dan	Charles Mathonsi	Renovation
18	JB	Magreth Shiluvana Primary School	Extra classrooms
	Khujwana	Matimu High School	Extra classrooms and renovations
19	Nkowankowa	Progress High School	Renovations
		DZJ Mthebule	Extra classrooms
20	Dan	Magoza Secondary School	Extra classrooms and Admin block
21	Nkowankowa	Bombeleni Primary	Need for renovation and Science Laboratory
		Masungulo Primary School	Extra Classrooms and Science Laboratory Need for renovation
23	Mariveni	Shipungu High School	Extra classrooms and admin block
		Zivuko High School	Extra classrooms and admin block
		Tito Mboweni Primary School	Admin block
24	Petanenge	Petanenge High School	Extra classrooms
	Zangoma	Totwana Primary school	Extra Class rooms
	Sasekane	Mpumulana High School	Admin Block
	Sasekani	Tinghitsi Primary	Extra classrooms and admin block
25	Bonn	Professor High School	Toilets
		Mbangwa Primary	Extra classrooms and renovation
		Jacob Magamana	Extra classrooms and renovation
	Ntsako	Nyatshiri Primary	Extra classrooms and renovation
	Mulati/ Berlin	Jack Mashaba	Extra class rooms
		Mulungisi P school	Extra Class rooms and renovations
	Scotch Mabhoko Sec School	Extra classrooms and renovation	

		Name of School	Needs
		...ela High School	Renovation
	Nyanyukani	Bordeaux Primary School	Renovations
	Bordeaux	Allegraine	Extra classrooms
27	Mogapene	Mmalahla Primary School	Extra Classrooms
28	New Phephene	Lebitso High School	Renovations and classrooms
	Pharare	Phepheni Primary School	Extra classrooms
29	Mohlatlareng	Semana Primary School	Renovations
	Tinghwazi	Tinghwazi school	Renovations
30	Tickyline . Ramalema	Mabushe High School	Extra classrooms
	Tickyline . New Rita	Montsheng Primary School	Extra classrooms
	Nabane	Nelson Ramodike Primary	Extra classrooms
	Marumofase	Marumofase Primary School	Extra classrooms
31	Lenyenye	Ramalema school	Renovations
	Lenyenye	Pusela High School	Learners furniture
33	Mosiye	Serare Junior Secondary School	Renovation of classroom block
34	Mogoboya	Mogoboya Primary School	Extra classrooms

2.6 HEALTH

Ward no	Village	Health Facility Needs
01	Ga-Patamedi, Moloko and Patamedi	New Clinic
	Senakwe	New Hospital and EMS
	Senopelwa	Upgrading of the clinic
	Maunatlala	New Clinic
02	Lekgwareng	New Clinic
	Mokgwathi clinic	New buildings and consulting rooms
	Mawa Block 12	New Clinic
03	Ramotshinyadi	Upgrading of the Health Centre

		Health Facility Needs
		New Clinic
04	Rikhotso	New Clinic
	Mookgo Block 7 (between Xihoko and Block 7)	New Clinic
05	Nkambako	New Clinic
06	Joppie, Runnymede and Pyapyamela	Mobile Clinics
07	Mohlakong	New Clinic
	Seopeng	New Clinic
	Matarapane	New Clinic
	Botludi	Mobile Clinic
	Mothomeng	Mobile Clinic
	Morwatshelha	New Clinic
08	Semarela	New clinic
09	Khebabane	Mobile Clinic
	Khetoni	New Clinic
	Mobyé	Mobile Clinic
	Kgwekgwe	Mobile Clinic
	Thako	Mobile Clinic
	Moleketla	New Hospital
	Sefolwe	Mobile Clinic
	Jokong	Mobile Clinic
10	Marirone	New Clinic (Must operate 24 hrs) and Mobile clinic
	Khubyana	Mobile clinic
	Motupa	New Health Centre
11	Thapane	New Clinic
	Fobeni	New Clinic
	Lerejeni	New Clinic
	Bokhuta	New Clinic
	Mapitlula	New Clinic
	Leokwe	New Clinic

		Health Facility Needs
		New Clinic
13	Mandlakazi	New Health Centre
	Mbhekwana	New Clinic
	Tarentaal farm	New Clinic
	Mieliekloof farm	New Clinic
14	Maribethema, Politsi Citrus, and Noordewenke	Mobile Clinic and new clinic
15	Talana	New Clinic
16	Lephephane	New Clinic
17	Dan	New Health Centre
	Dan extension 1 and 2	New Clinic
	Mokgoloboto	New Health Centre
	Nkowankowa A	New Clinic
18	Nkomanini	New Clinic
	Mohlaba cross JB	New Clinic
19	Nkowankowa	Health Centre to be upgraded
20	Dan	Health Centre to be upgraded
21	Nkowankowa B	New Clinic
	Nkowankowa C	New Clinic
	Nkowankowa D	New Clinic
24	Petanenge	New Clinic
	Sasekani	New Clinic
	Muhlaba	Health centre and should operate 24hrs
25	Sedan	Visiting Point
	Bonn	Visiting Point
	Ntsako	Visiting Point
	Mulati	Visiting Point
	Mafarana	Health center
26	Hovheni	Visiting Point rescucitation

		Health Facility Needs
		Visiting Point rescucitation
	Hweetsi	New Clinic
	Julesburg	New Health Centre
28	Gabaza	New Clinic
	New Phepheni/Madawa	New Clinic
	Pharare Sethabaneni	New Clinic
29	Tickyline	New Clinic
30	Tickyline . Ramalema	New Clinic
31	Lenyenye	New Health Centre
32	Mokomotsi	New Clinic
	Mohlaba cross	New Clinc
34	Topanama	New clinic
	Khopo	Extension of Lesedi clinic into a Health Centre
	Khopo	Rehabilitation centre/ Traumer centre

2.7 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Ward no	Village	Safety and Security Needs
01	Senopelwa	New Police Station
	Ga-Patamedi	New Satelite Police Station
	Morapalala	New Satelite Police Station
02	Mokhwati	New Police Station/Satelite
03	Ga-Wally	New Satelite Police Station
04	Rikhotso	New Satelite Police Station
	Mookgo block 6 and 7	New Satelite Police Station
07	Botludi	New Satelite Police Station
	Mothomeng	New Satelite Police Station

		Safety and Security Needs
		New Satelite Police Station
	Morwatshehla	New Satelite Police Station
08	Relela	Upgrading of existing Satelite Police Station
09	Sefolwe	New Police Station/Satelite
	Mokaba	New Police Station/Satelite
11	The whole ward	New Police Station/Satelite
13	Mandlakazi	New Satelite Police Station
	Mbhekwana	New Satelite Police Station
	Tarentaal farm	New Satelite Police Station
	Mieliekloof	New Satelite Police Station
14	Maribethema	Mobile Police Station
16	Lephephane	New Satelite Police Station
	Khujwana	New Satelite Police Station
17	Dan extension 1 and 2	New Satelite Police Station
	Mokgoloboto	New Satelite Police Station and Visible policing
18	Lusaka, Nkomanini, Mohlaba cross and Khujwana	New Satelite Police Station
21	Nkowankowa B	New Satelite Police Station
	Nkowankowa D	New Satelite Police Station
23	Mariveni	Satelite Police Station
		Patrol at all Tarven
24	Mohlaba	New Satelite Police Station at Muhlaba Head kraal
	Petanenge	New Satelite Police Station at Muhlaba Head kraal
	Sasekani	New Satelite Police Station at Muhlaba Head kraal
	Zanghoma	New Satelite Police Station at Muhlaba Head kraal
25	Sedan	New Satelite Police Station
26	Julesburg	Satelite Police Station (24 hours)
27	Shiluvana	New Satelite Police Station
28	Pharare Sethabaneni, Gavaza, Julesburg	New Satelite Police Station

		Safety and Security Needs
29	Sunnyside	New Satelite Police Station
32	Moime/Mohlava Cross and Mokomotsi	New Satelite Police Station
34	Khopo	New Police Station

2.8 SPORT AND RECREATION

Ward no	Location	Needs
01	Senakwe	New Sport and Recreational Facility
	All villages	Recreational facilities
	Morapalala	Community Hall
02	All villages	Grading of sport grounds
	Mawa Block 8	Community Hall
	Mokhwati	Library
03	Ramotshinyadi, Radoo and Ga-Wally	Community Hall
04	Rikhotso, Xihoko, Block 6 and 7	New Sport and Recreational Facilities
	Xihoko	Renovation of the old Xihoko Show Ground
05	Musiphana, Mugwazeni, Maweni, Malubana and Mackery	Grading of sport grounds
	Mackery	New community sports ground
06	Runnymede	New Library
07	Moruji, Matarapane , Seopeng, Madumane and Morwatsehla	New Sport and Recreational Facilities
	Botludi and Mothomeng	New Libraries
08	Relela, Semarela	New Library
09	Khebabane, Khetoni, Moby, Kgwegwe, Thako, Moleketla, Sefolwe and Jokoni	New Sport and Recreational Facilities
10	All villages	Grading of Sports ground
11	Leokwe	New Sport and Recreational Facility
	Lerejeng	Upgrading of Lerejeng sports field

		Needs
	Shongani and Lwandiamuni	
	Shongani, Mchengele,	One New Library
13	Mandlakazi	Need for fencing and grassing
	Mbhekwana	Grading of sport ground
	Tarentaal farm	Grading of sport ground
	Mieliekloof	Grading of sport ground
15	Tzaneen	Renovation of the Swimming Pool
	Talana	New Sport and Recreational Facility
	Tzaneen	Construction of a Modern Museum
16	Flora Park	Upgrading of the Park New Community Hall
	Lephephane	New Community Hall
	Khujwana	New Community Hall
17	Dan, Dan ext 2, Mokgoloboto and Nkowankowa section A	New Sport and Recreational Facilities
18	Dan, Lusaka, Nkomanini, Mohlaba cross and Khujwana	Upgrading of sports grounds
	Khujwana and JB	New Community Hall
19	Nkowankowa	Upgrading of the Community Hall
	Nkowankowa	Library
20	Dan	Upgrading of the sport ground New Community Hall
21	Nkowankowa B	Upgrade Sport Field next to Sewer Plant
	Nkowankowa C	Upgrade of Sport Field next to Park
	Nkowankowa D	New Sport and Recreational Facility
	Letaba Landgoed	Upgrade Sport Facility
	Nkowankowa Park near Mabhodlela and Mangatlo store	Sports facilities
23	Mariveni	Upgrading of sports ground
		Tennis court and Netball grounds

		Needs
		New Stadium and Library
	Sasekani	Community Hall
	Zanghoma	Community Hall, Library, New Sport and recreation facilities
	Petanenge	
25	Sedan, Bonn, Ntsako, Mafarana and Mulati/Berlin	New Sport and Recreational Facilities Grading of sport grounds
26	Hovheni, Nsolani, Nyanyukani, Hweetsi, Bordeaux and Masoma/Mashiloane	New Sport and Recreational Facilities
	Rhulani,	Upgrading of the sport facility and chairs, library and computer centre
	Rhulani	Upgrade of existing Sport and Recreational Facility
27	Makhubidung	Sport and Recreational Facility
	Mokgapeng	Community Hall and support for marathon
28	Gavaza	Rehabilitation of Gavaza Show Ground Upgrading of soccer grounds
	Burgersdorp, Pharare and New Phephene	New Community Hall
	Pharare- Sethabaneng	New Sport and Recreational Facilities Upgrading of soccer grounds
29	Myakayaka, Burgersdorp, Pulaneng, Tickyline, Sharpville and Mohlatlareng	Upgrading of sports grounds
30	Ramalema Cosmos, New Rita Pld Birds and Nabane Kazoro	Upgrading of sports grounds
31	Lenyenye	Upgrading of Lenyenye stadium Rehabilitation of the old sewer into a sport facility
32	Moime/Mohlava Cross/Mokomotsi	Upgrading of sport grounds and Recreational Facilities
	Mokomotsi	Community Hall
33	All villages	Grading of sports field
34	Khopo and Thabine.	Sports center (Upgrading of existing sports grounds) and stadium

Location	Needs
, Rasebalane, Thabine	Grading of sport grounds

2.9 PARKS AND CEMETERIES

Ward no	Location	Needs
01	Senakwe Cemetery	Extension
	Senakwe, Maunatlala, Moloko, Patamedi and Morapalala	Cemetery sanitation and water
02	Mawa Block 12	Cemetery extension and grading of all cemetery parking
03	Ga-Wally	New cemetery and Fencing of old graveyard
	Ramotshinyadi, Ga-Wally and Radoo	New Parks
04	Rikhotso, Xihoko, Mookgo block 6 and 7	New Parks
05	Maweni and Malubana	Extension and Fencing of cemeteries
06	New Canada	New Cemetery
	Mavele	Extension of cemetery
07	Mothomeng	Extension of cemetery
	Madumane	Extension of cemetery
09	Mopje, Moleketla, Jokong, Setoni, Sefolwe	Fencing graveyard
	Moleketla and Mopye	Cemetery extension
10	Marirone, Motupa and Kubjana	Fencing of cemeteries
11	Thapane	Fencing of cemetery
	Babanana	Extension of cemetery
	Bokhutla	New graveyard
12	Ngvamitwa	Extension of Mchengeye
13	Mandlakazi	New Park and cemetery extension
	Tarentaal	New cemetery
14	Maribethema	Need for a Tlb
16	Khujwana and Lephephane	Fencing for graveyards

		New cemetery
	ross and Khujwana	New Parks
19	Nkowankowa	New Cemetery
20	Dan	New park
21	Nkowankowa B, C and D	New parks
22	Rita	New cemetery
23	Mariveni	Cleaning of graveyard
	Letsitele	Park
24	Mohlaba/Sasekani and Zanghoma	Cemetery bush clearing and water
25	Mafarana	Extension of graveyard
	Ntsako, Mulati/ Berlin and Sedan	Toilets at graveyard
26	Masoma	Fencing of the cemetery
	All villages	Clearing for parking in all cemeteries
27	Mogapene	Gate and toilets
	Makhubedung	Gate and toilets
28	Gavaza and New Phephene	New Parks
29	Harmony, Malesa, Phokongwane and Semana	Cemetries
31	Lenyenye	- Cemetery toilets and fencing of new and old - Lenyenye Main Entrance -Maintenance of parks and facilities
33	Mothopong	Fencing for new cemetery
34	Thabina and khopo	Maintenance of Parks
	Phoshoko and Maphoofolo	New Cemetery
16	Florah Park	Conversion of park to Sports Complex

2.10 POST OFFICE

Ward no	Location	Needs
01	Ga-Patamedi	Construction of a Post Office
02	Mawa Block 12	Construction of a Post Office

		Needs
		Construction of a Post Office
06	Runnymede	Construction of a Post Office
13	Mandlakazi	Construction of a Post Office
16	Khujwana	Construction of a Post Office
25	Mafarana	Construction of a Post Office
26	Julesburg, Rhulani	Construction of a Post Office
28	Burgersdorp	Construction of a Post Office
33	Maake Headkrall	Construction of a Post Office

2.11 THUSONG CENTRE

Ward no	Location	Needs
02	Mawa Block 8	New Thusong Centre
19	Nkowakowa Satellite offices	Thusong services
26	Julesburg	Thusong centre

KEY PERFORMAMCE AREA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

3.1 NEW SHOPPING COMPLEX

Cluster	Need
Relela	Site to be identified
Runnymede	Nwamitwa Shopping Centre
Runnymede	Mokhwati, Block 8 and Legwareng
Lesedi	Bindzulani Shopping Centre, Ntsako showground

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Ward no	Location	Needs
01	Molototsi	Agriculture along Molototsi river, Chicken farming, Brick making, sewing.
	Pelana	New LED projects (Sewing and brickmaking)
09	Moleketla and Mopye	Market stalls
05	Nkambako	EPWP for persons living with disabilities
07	Mothomeng Poultry project	Poultry project
11	Thapane	New Poultry Farm
	Fobeni	New Chicken Farm
	Lerejeni	Stock Farming
25	Tshamahansi	Open Land for LED
26	Nsolani	Agricultural schemes
	Hweetse	Agricultural schemes
	Julesburg	Irrigation scheme and fencing
28	Gavaza	Cattle Dam
27	All villages	EPWP
34		Saw mill

OFFICES FOR TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Ward No	Location	Needs
01	Moloko, Patamedi, Senakwe (Mokwakwaila side), Mauantlala, Mantswa and Pelane	Offices
02	Mawa Block 8, Mokgwathi and Legwareng	Offices

COMMUNITY HALLS

	ion	Needs
05	Nkambako	New community hall
23	Mariveni	New community hall/pension point
26	Julesburg	Build satellite offices
16	Flora Park	New Community hall
14	Maribethema	New community hall

REVIEW