

MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2011/12 IDP REVIEW
1st DRAFT



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BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Integrated development plan remains the strategic planning instrument which must guide and inform all planning, development and decisions with regard to development in the municipality. It aims to coordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent manner to improve the quality of life. Furthermore, IDP is a management tool for assisting municipalities in achieving their developmental mandates. The following pieces of legislations outline the development and implementation of the IDP.

1.2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS/LEGAL STATUS

1.2.1 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (A CT 108 OF 1996)

Section 151 of the Constitution, states that developmental local government should make provision for a democratic and accountable government for communities. It also encourages municipalities to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustained manner in order to promote social and economic development. Local government must promote a safe and health environment and encourage community involvement in matters of local government such as municipal transport, municipal health services, municipal roads, and municipal parks and recreation.

Section 152 of the Constitution says that local government should provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. It should ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, promote a safe and healthy environment as well as encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government. Section 153 of the Constitution states that each municipality should structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community. Municipalities should participate in national and provincial programmes and infrastructure development programmes. Section 153 of the Constitution also encourages municipalities to involve communities in their affairs.

1.2.2 DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (ACT 65 OF 1995)

The Development Facilitation Act (DFA) has formalized the restructuring of urban settlements and planning in South Africa. The aim of the DFA has been to expedite land development projects and to promote efficient and integrated land development. It is aimed at concluding the Reconstruction and Development Planning (RDP) Programme and to a certain extent replaces the RDP. The Act contains general principles for land developments. It provides that the municipalities must prepare the Land Development Objectives (LDOs) on an annual basis. All the regulations contain stipulations on public participation, creating room for communities to be involved in matters of land development in their areas. The LDOs deal with how people will gain access to basic services and the standard of the services. Since the inception of the IDPs the land development objectives are addressed in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which could form part of the sector plans in the IDP. Section s of the Act states that development initiatives are necessary for promoting integration in respect of social, economic institutional and physical aspects of development; promoting integrated development in rural and urban areas; promoting development of localities that are nearer to residential and employment opportunities; optimizing the use of existing resources; discouraging urban sprawl; and contributing to more compact cities and towns.

1.2.3 WHITE PAPER ON TRANSFORMING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY (BATHO PELE WHITE PAPER OF 1997)

The paper flows from the White Paper on the Transformation on Public Service (1995). In terms of the White Paper, transforming service delivery is identified as one of government's priority areas. The White Paper is primarily about how public services are provided, and specifically about the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which services are delivered. It "seeks to introduce a fresh approach to service delivery, an approach which puts pressure on systems, procedures, attitudes and behavior within the Public Service and reorients them in the customer's favour, an approach which puts the people first". The introduction of the concept of Batho Pele, which means putting people first, provides the following eight service delivery principles in an attempt to ensure that the people, as customers to the public institutions, come first.

Furthermore, the adoption of the concept "Customer" implies:

- Listening to their views and taking account of them in making decisions about what services are to be provided;
- Treating them with consideration and respect;
- Making sure that the promised level and quality of services is always of the highest standard; and
- Responding swiftly and sympathetically when standards of service fall below the promised standard

In giving effect to the notion of treating the recipients of government services as customers, the White Paper articulates that public sector, including the local government sphere, should be governed by the following ethos (principles):

- Consultation: citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public service they receive and wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are offered;
- Service Standards: Citizens should be told what level and quality of public services they would receive so that they are aware of what to expect;
- Access: All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled;
- Courtesy: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration;
- Information: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive;
- Openness and transparency: Citizens should be told how the national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, who is in charge;
- Redress: If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy, and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response;
- Value for money: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

1.2.4 WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) paper views that Integrated Development Planning as a way of achieving developmental government. The Integrated Development Planning intends to:

- Align scarce resources around agreed policy objectives;
- Ensure integration between sectors with local government;
- Enable alignment between provincial and local government and
- Ensure transparent interaction between municipalities and residents, making local government accountable (RSA, 1998, 18).

The paper establishes a basis for developmental local government, in which, “local government is committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”. It also encourages public consultation on policy formulation and in the monitoring and evaluation of decision – making and implementation.

1.2.5 MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT 32 OF 2000, AS AMENDED)

The Act regulates the IDP. It requires the municipality to undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the objectives of local government set out in Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution. Section 25 (1) requires the Municipal Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Links, integrates, co – ordinates and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- Complies with the provisions of Chapter 5, and
- Is compatible with the national and provincial department plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 26 of the Act further outlines the core components of the integrated development plan of a municipality. It requires the integrated development plan of the municipality to reflect:

- The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;
- A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality;
- The council's operational strategies;
- Applicable disaster management plan;
- A financial plan, which must include budget project for at least the next three years, and
- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

1.2.6 MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 56 OF 2003)

The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) was promulgated to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government. The Act provides a mandatory provision that relate to financial and performance management. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object is to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the local government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards for:

- Ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities;
- The management of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities and the handling of financial dealings, budgetary and financial planning processes;
- The coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government,
- Borrowing;
- Supply chain management; and
- Other financial matters.

Mogalakwena Municipality's involvement in the budget process is to ensure compliance with the provision of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It is crucial that the IDP review process facilitate community participation, provide ward level information, encourage discussion on priorities and provide an opportunity for feedback.

The main strategic outputs of the budget reform are to ensure:

- Modernizing financial management and improving accountability;
- Multi – year budgeting;
- Deepening and improving the budget preparation process, by involving the political leadership and community;
- Ensuring that the IDP and budgets are linked, and that the IDP takes account of budgetary resources, and contain proper capital and maintenance plans;
- Improving the in – year implementation of the budget; and
- Improving the auditing and performance reporting after the financial year has ended.

1.2.7 TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT ACT (ACT 41 of 2003)

This Act makes clear the role of the traditional leadership in the democratic and co – operative governance. The Act envisages an active involvement of the traditional leadership in the formulation and the implementation of the integrated development plans. Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of traditional councils that should:

- Support municipalities in the identification of community needs;
- Facilitate the involvement of the traditional community in the development or amendment of the integrated development plan of a municipality in whose area that community resides;
- Participate in the development of policy and legislation at the local level; and
- Promote the ideals of co – operative governance, integrated development planning, sustainable development and service delivery to promote indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and disaster management.

Section 5 (2) of the Act affirms that any partnership between a municipality and a traditional council must:

- a) Be based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition of the status and roles of the respective parties; and
- b) Be guided by and based on the principles of co – operative governance.

A greater percentage of the population in the municipality resides in traditional authority governed areas. To this effect, Mogalakwena Municipality has a standing commitment and tradition of involving the traditional leaders in both the IDP review process and any other developmental matter involving their areas of governance.

1.2.8 INTER – GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (ACT 13 of 2005)

The Act is a response to the limited successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The Act creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution in its definition of “cooperative governance”. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDP’s. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The municipality is participating in the district – planning forum, district – municipal managers’ forum, district – mayors forum and as well as in the Premier’s Intergovernmental Forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination of local, district and provincial plans. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance inter – governmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

1.2.9 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A municipality’s Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality’s cycle and processes of performance, planning, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role – players. It is critical that political leadership, managers and staff be involved to ensure that the municipality embraces the IDP and its implementation – which is performance management in practice. Implementing the processes and systems needed to operationalise the IDP will determine the ultimate success of the municipality. The following needs to be taken into consideration when starting to implement the IDP:

- Plan for performance by clarifying objectives and outputs to be achieved;
- Clarify performance expectations by setting standards and targets for each indicator to assess and evaluate performance in practice;
- Monitor, measure, assess and evaluate performance, and
- Link strategic priorities, goals and objectives agreed in the IDP by:
 - Enabling staff to understand how their job contributes to the aforementioned;
 - Ensuring resources are directed and used in efficient, effective and economic ways by each person in the municipality;
 - Including communities and other stakeholders; decision – making, monitoring and evaluation;
 - Learning from experience and use it to continuously improve what is achieved, and maintaining transparency and accountability and promoting good governance articulated in the Batho Pele principles.

1.3 ASSESSMENT POWERS & FUNCTIONS

Table : Mogalakwena Municipality Powers & Functions

Service	Authority for the service		Description of function preformed by municipality
	Local Municipality	District Municipality	
Air pollution	Yes		Air pollution control by monitoring the institutions that are more likely to pollute air
Building regulations	Yes		Enforcing the national building regulations
Child care facilities	Yes		Health and safety inspections for the purpose of registration and monitoring thereof
Electricity reticulation	Yes		Supply and maintain all electricity Functions
Fire fighting		Yes	Complete fire fighting services
Local tourism	Yes		To provide LED support To provide tourism enhancement support
Municipal airport			
Municipal planning	Yes		Forward planning Land use control Policy development Environmental GIS
Municipal health services		Yes	Provision of municipal health services through inspections, investigations, and control
Municipal public transport	Yes		
Storm water	Yes		Provide storm water system
Trading regulations	Yes		
Water (Potable)	Yes		Provision of potable water
Sanitation	Yes		
Beaches and amusement facilities			
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes		Regulation, control, and display of advertisement and billboards
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes		Provision of graves to the community for internment of deceased
Cleansing	Yes		Sweeping streets, picking litter, and emptying of street bins
Control of public nuisance	Yes		Control of public nuisance and inspection thereof issuing of notices
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes		
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals			
Fencing and fences	Yes		
Licensing of dogs	Yes		
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Yes		Quality control Safety and hygiene regulation
Local amenities	Yes		Object collection for the museum. Preservation of object for the museum. Researching object for the museum.

Service	Authority for the service		Description of function preformed by municipality
	Local Municipality	District Municipality	
Local sports facilities	Yes		Maintaining and provision of stadia and parks
Markets	Yes	Yes	
Municipal abattoirs	yes	yes	
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes		Recreational areas for local communities
Municipal roads	Yes		Maintenance of roads, upgrading roads from gravel to tar
Noise pollution	Yes		Control of noise pollution
Public places			Maintaining and provision of sports facilities
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal	Yes		Waste collection Waste transport Landfill management

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This is the **fiveth** in the second five-year cycle of the IDP preparation for the Mogalakwena municipality. The IDP for 2011/12 like all the previous IDPs was undertaken using the Municipality's internal resources. This approach of doing the IDP "in-house" has gained momentum and a meaningful participation from the Mogalakwena staff members took place in the preparation process. Stronger ownership of the IDP by the stakeholders is now more evident.

The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to:

- Ensure its relevance as the Municipality's Strategic Plan;
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting; and
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

For the IDP to remain relevant a Municipality must assess its performance and the achievement of its targets and strategic objectives. The IDP will therefore have to reflect the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address challenges. The IDP process will address internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, objectives, strategies, projects and programmes of integrated planning.

It is certainly true that in the absence of effective local delivery bodies, government is powerless; it cannot implement its policies and provide the services to which the people are entitled. Municipalities are role players in policymaking, innovators, and key players in the creation of local prosperity.

2.2 BACKGROUND

In order to produce a credible IDP, and a proper coordination between and within spheres of government, the preparation of the Process Plan has been regulated in terms of the MSA.

The 2011/12 IDP seeks to have the following key impacts:

- A programme specifying the time frames for the different planning steps;
- Integrated and sustainable settlement;
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities, and other role players in the IDP drafting process;
- Environmental Sustainability;
- Mechanisms and procedures for vertical and horizontal alignment and therefore a strengthening of inter-governmental relationships.

As part of the IDP preparation process, Council has resolved to establish an IDP Steering Committee which comprises of the following:

- Mayor, Speaker of Council, Full Time Councillor, and Three Exco Members
- The Municipal Manager
- Mogalakwena Municipality Section 57 Managers
- The IDP Divisional Head

The IDP Representatives Forum was constituted as part of the preparation phase of the IDP and will continue its functions throughout the annual IDP Review process. The proposed composition of the IDP Representatives Forum includes:

- Mayor
- Exco Members
- All councillors
- Traditional Leaders
- Ward Committee Representatives
- Heads of Sector Departments
- Private Sector
- CBOs, NGOs, Youth, Women, and Disabled
- CDWs

2.3 PRIORITY ISSUES

The following issues were identified as part of the IDP review and confirmed by management and councilors as applicable, namely:

Table 2: Priority Issues Alignment to Sections of the IDP

No	PRIORITY ISSUE	Section in the IDP
1.	Water & sanitation	Section B & G
2.	Roads & stormwater	Section B & G
3.	Institutional arrangements	Section B & G
4.	Electricity	Section B & G
5.	Solid waste & environmental management	Section B
6.	Land & cemeteries	Section B
7.	LED & unemployment	Section B
8.	Housing	Section B & G

2.4 OPPORTUNITIES

The following areas of growth potential have been identified in the LED Strategy namely:

- Agriculture – Organic farming, Biotechnology, Agro-processing, Biodiesel
- Mining
- Manufacturing
- Utilities
- Trade sector
- Transport
- Social services
- Tourism – Lepalala Wilderness Game Reserve, Doorindraai Nature Reserve, Percy Fyfe Nature Reserve, and Makapans Caves & Valley.

2.5 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY IN CONTEXT

Mogalakwena Municipality is situated in the western quadrant of the Limpopo Province, within the Waterberg District Municipality, and is bordered by Aganang Local Municipality to the East, Mookgophong Local Municipality to the South, Lephalale Local Municipality to the West and Blouberg Local Municipality to the North.

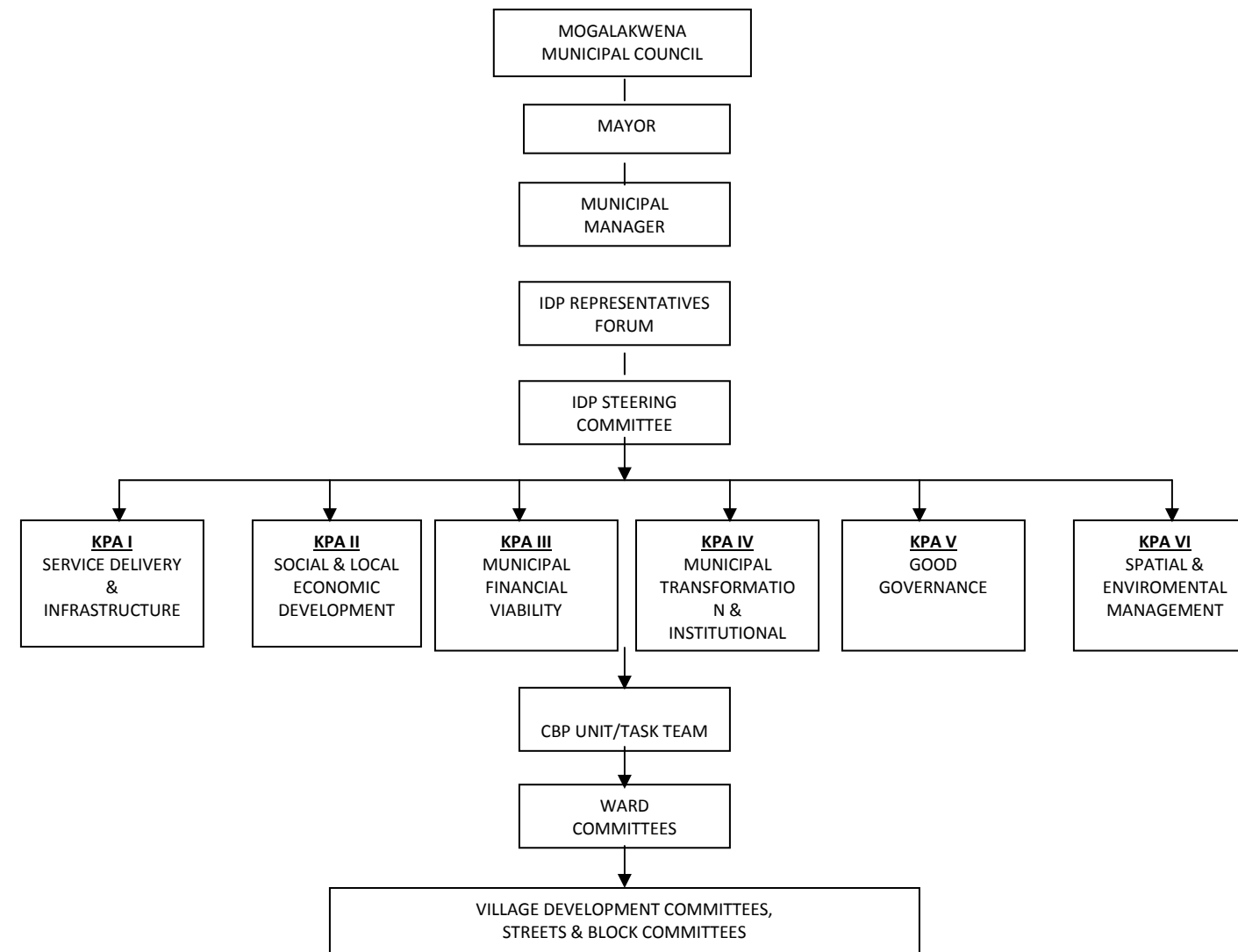
The total area of the Mogalakwena Municipality is approximately 6166.0740sq.km. The Municipality covers an area of approximately 616607.40ha.

Mogalakwena has a very well defined and established development footprint. There is also a very high correlation between the existing development patterns and the potential. Mogalakwena consists of 38 proclaimed townships and 109 villages. With about three or four exceptions, all the townships are located in Mokopane/Mahwelereng area. Rebone is the biggest one outside the urban core. It has more than 3000 stands of which 50% is still vacant. The rest of the settlements are distributed in the area between the N11 and R518. Densities decrease as one move further away from the urban core in the south.

The municipal area also covers a range of smaller settlements in the area between Mokopane and Rebone about 100km to the north along the N11 and Marken along the R518. The N1, N11, and R518, together with the Mogalakwena River and mountains provide very strong structural elements that shaped the development in the municipal area. One should link this to the rich history and cultural diversity, add the physical resource base that predetermined the agricultural and mining activity base and one gets understanding of patterns that drive development in the municipal area.

2.6 IDP METHODOLOGY AND CONSULTATION

The 2010/11 Mogalakwena review process started during July 2009 with the compilation of a Framework Plan for the Waterberg District. The process followed in Mogalakwena is discussed in greater detail below:



SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the geographical area within which Mogalakwena Local Municipality is positioned within the Limpopo Province and the country at large. In addition this section provides information on demographic profile and the status of service delivery covering the following areas spatial development, environmental issues, infrastructure investment (service delivery), Local economic development, financial management, institutional management and public participation.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

Mogalakwena Local Municipality contains over 50% of the Waterberg District Municipality's total population that is estimated at approximately 557 896 in 2001 and 596 094 in 2007 respectively. This is an increase of about 38 198. However, estimates for Mogalakwena population size vary. Most recent estimates are based on the 2007 Community Survey by StatsSA. According to these figures the total population of Mogalakwena Municipality adds up to 330 644 persons at 75 313 households. The average household is home to 4,4 persons. Many households are home to more than ten persons. It should, however, be noted that the population size of the municipality could be more than the number of people indicated as many people live on farms throughout the area. The area population changes with the seasons, since many residents migrate to work elsewhere. The annual population growth rate is estimated at 1, 4%, which represents the average provincial population growth rate.

3.2.1 POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER

Table: Mogalakwena Municipality Population by Age and Gender

	0 – 4 YRS		5 – 14 YRS		15 – 34 YRS		35 – 64 YRS		65+ YRS		TOTAL	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
MALE	15972	17 558	41928	41 496	46966	57 402	25697	31 284	6457	7 396	137020	155 136
FEMALE	16064	19 556	41665	39 264	53718	57 996	37001	41 760	12972	16 932	161420	175 508
TOTAL	32036	37 114	83593	80 760	100684	115 398	62698	73 044	19429	24 328	298440	330 644

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007.

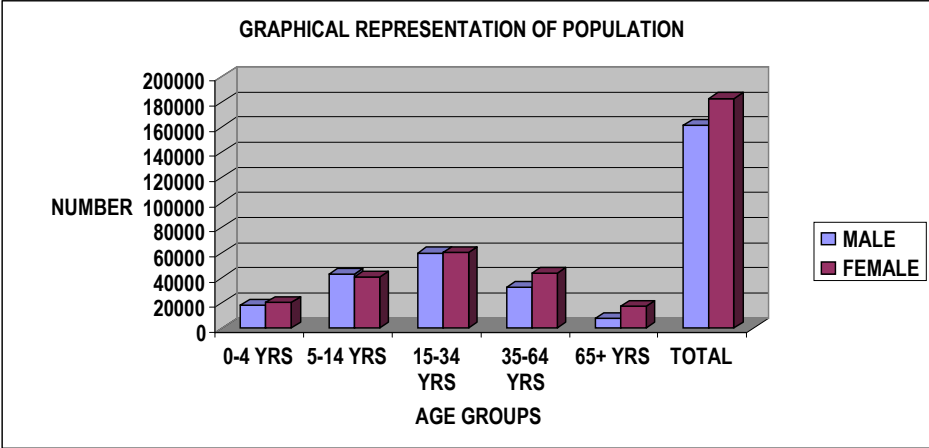
3.2.2 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY: PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER, 2010

Table: Mogalakwena Municipality Projected Population by Age and Gender

	0 – 4 YRS	5 – 14 YRS	15 – 34 YRS	35 – 64 YRS	65+ YRS	TOTAL
MALE	18 562	43 869	60 685	33 073	7 819	164 008
FEMALE	20 675	41 509	61 313	44 149	17 900	185 546
TOTAL	39 237	85 378	121 998	77 222	25 719	349 554

3.2.3 GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION: PROJECTED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER

Figure 1: Graphical Representation of Mogalakwena Municipality Population



3.3 NON-CORE FUNCTIONS

3.3.1 EDUCATION

There are 285 schools in Mogalakwena municipal area. A total number of 159 schools have access to water supply. Only 205 schools have access to electricity. From the total number of schools, 234 schools are recorded to be having sanitation facilities. There is a further need to provide 80 schools with electricity, 126 require water supply whereas 51 still need to be provided with sanitation facilities. There are more male learners than females. The female educators outnumber their male counterparts. The learner-teacher ratio is at 32.2 per class.

MUNICIPALITY	TYPE OF SCHOOL						LEARNERS		EDUCATORS		LEARNERS PER EDUCATOR RATIO ACCEPTABLE RATIO: 1:35 – SECONDARY 1: 40 – PRIMARY	NO. OF CLASSRO OMS	SCHOOLS WITH		
	SEC	SPECIAL	PRIMARY	COMBINED	FET	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE			ELECT	WAT	SAN
MOGALAKWENA	104	0	167	13	1	285	54 135	54 867	1 919	1 461	32.2	173	205	159	234

Source: Department of Education, 2007

3.3.2 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Mogalakwena Local Municipality has the highest number of people receiving Old Aged pension in Waterberg District Municipal Area. However, the following challenges are experienced by SASSA and the Department of Social Development:

- Lack of pay point facilities and office accommodation (offices are shared with other departments);
- Number of pay points do not have proper infrastructure i.e. water, sanitation, fencing, etc

Table: Mogalakwena Municipality Social grants breakdown

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	OLD AGE	DIS	WAR VETERAN	COMB	GRAND IN AID	FOSTER CARE BENEFICIARIES	FOSTER CARE CHILDREN	CARE DEPENDENCY BENEFICIARIES	CARE DEPENDENCY CHILDREN	CHILD SUPPORT BENEFICIARIES	CHILD SUPPORT CHILDREN	TOTAL	
												BEN	CHILDREN
MOGALAKWENA	24104	7135	15	13	136	1363	2148	438	439	40527	72667	74169	75254

Source: South African Social Security Agency, Limpopo Region, 2008

3.3.3 HEALTH

Co-ordination of health services should take place at district level where different health rendering authorities should formulate a plan called the District Health Plan which should be linked to the district municipality's Integrated Development Plan. The plan sets out the goals and strategies that will enable the health district to best meet the health needs of its population and includes details of the funding allocated for implementation.

Table: PRIMARY HEALTH CARE FACILITIES

Municipality	Hospital	Population	Clinic	Mobile Clinic
Mogalakwena Mahwelereng Local Area	Voortrekker Mokopane Provincial	126 081	Mahwelereng Clinic 1	Greater Potgietersrus
			Mahwelereng Clinic 2	Sekgagapeng
			Mahwelereng Zone 2	Potgietersrus mobile
			Bokwalakwa clinic	
			Mogalakwena clinic	
Bakernberg Local Area	George Masebe Hospital	64 573	Bakernberg clinic	Bakernberg mobile
			Paulos clinic	Bakernberg mobile 2
			Mokamole clinic	Bakernberg mobile 3
			Tiberius clinic	
			Jakkalskuil clinic	
Mapela Local Area		61 482	Mapela clinic	Sterkrivier mobile
			Tshamahansi clinic	Mapela mobile 1
			Pholotji clinic	Mapela mobile 2
			Phafola clinic	Gillemburg mobile
			Mamaselela clinic	
			Mosesetjane clinic	
			Serkwater clinic	
			Vaalkop clinic	
Rebone Local Area		52 325	Bavaria clinic	Koedoesrand mobile 1
			Lekhureng clinic	Koedoesrand mobile 2
			Mankuwe clinic	
			Mattanau clinic	
			Rebone clinic	
			Segole clinic	
			Weldevreden clinic	
			Thabaleshoba	

HIV has taken epidemic proportions as it has increased from less than 1% in 1990 for South Africa, to well above 10% since 1995. The prevalence of HIV also differs significantly between municipalities, districts and provinces. The table below provides information on HIV (Aids) prevalence in the Waterberg District Municipality area. Information regarding HIV prevalence per local municipality is, however, not readily available. Available information indicates that the HIV prevalence rates for the Waterberg District increased from approximately 5% in 1996 to 14,3% in the Waterberg District Municipalities and 9,6% in the Mogalakwena and Mookgophong Municipalities in 1999, where after survey results showed a further increase in 2000 to 10,3% and 10,2%, respectively in these municipal areas.

The smaller increase between 1999 to 2000 is positive and hopefully the prevalence of HIV is in the process of stabilising. Indications are also that with current technology HIV positive people are unlikely to live for more than 8 years.

The relatively high HIV prevalence is likely to have a major impact in the near future on economic development in this area if the following facts are considered, viz:

- **HIV Prevalence by education group** indicates that the highest prevalence occurs with people with better education and that it is amongst the highest for people with tertiary education. There was also an increase between 1999 and 2000 in the education groups Grade 1-7 and Grade 8 – 12. The biggest increase was for people with tertiary qualifications from 9,1% to 13,6% for the province as a whole; and
- **The age group** 20-24 and 25-29 years registered the biggest increases in HIV prevalence for the period 1999 to 2000. A decrease was registered for the age group 30-34 years. An increase was registered again for the age group 35-39 years.
- It is evident from this information that the economically active population, and more specifically education groups with the highest schooling grades and tertiary education, are most effected.

3.3.4 HIV (AIDS) PREVALENCE IN THE WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AREA:

DISTRICT/			HIV PREVALENCE RESULTS (%)			Notes: 1)		Prevalence by education group:		
LOCAL			1999	2000				1999	2000	
MUNICIPALITY										
								No education:	11.20%	5.60%
								Grade 1-7:	10.50%	12.60%
								Grade 8-12:	11.30%	13.70%
Waterberg District Municipality			14,3	15,1				Tertiary:	9.10%	13.60%
						2)		Prevalence by age group:		
Former Western District								1999	2000	
Mogalakwena Local Municipality			9.6	10.2				15-19 yrs:	6.60%	7.70%
Mookgophong Local Municipality								20-24 yrs:	14.20%	17.60%
SOURCE: Dept. of Health & Welfare (Epidemiology Sub-Directorate)								25-29 yrs:	15.60%	18.40%
								30-34 yrs:	13.40%	10.50%
								35-39 yrs:	2.80%	7.20%

				40-44 yrs:	6.80%	5.50%
				45-49 yrs:	10.00%	10.00%
				Provincial:	11.40%	13.20%

3.3.5 PROJECTED FUTURE IMPACT OF AIDS ON THE MUNICIPALITY

- **On individual families affected**

Family members of people living with or dying from HIV/AIDS are badly affected by the disease. People who are dying are usually breadwinners and parents. This means that children are often put in the role of caregivers of those that are ill and at the same time have to find ways for the family to survive financially. If both parents die, many children are left heading households and looking after younger siblings.

Children not only lose financial security but also very often lose their mothers who are their primary emotional caregivers. In most families affected by AIDS, teenage girls are the first step into the mother's shoes and to take over providing and caring for the family. This means that girls have to leave schools and lose a chance of getting an education that could lead to better employment in the future.

Families are also affected by very higher costs associated with the disease – both the caring for the ill and for burying them. Many families spend a large percentage of their annual income on paying for a single funeral (up to half in some cases)

Families also suffer because of the loss in income and the loss of productive time that members who are caring for the ill can spend outside the home. The additional stress of looking after someone who is ill and dealing with the emotional trauma of a parent dying can put great burden on the psychological well being of family members.

At the best of times losing a parent is a difficult thing for a child to deal with. When it happens in an atmosphere of insecurity, financial problems and surrounded by the stigma, secrecy and suspicion created by AIDS it becomes even more difficult.

- **On the community**

The poorest communities in our areas are often that are expected to carry the heaviest burden because of HIV/AIDS. It is in poor communities where more people die and where relatives, neighbours and grandmothers are expected to provide the extra care, money and food needed by Aids orphans. The burden of looking after the ill that cannot afford medical care also falls on the poor. While so many people are dying from AIDS, poor families are getting bigger because those families that are intact often take in children who are related to them who have lost their own parents. It is in the poorest communities where orphans also pose a potential threat in terms of social stability.

Children living in child-headed households or on the streets lack adult parental guidance, support and discipline. Out of desperation, they may turn to crime. There are already areas in our country where orphans and old people outnumber the economically active adults

- **On the economy**

The families first feel the economic effects of AIDS. Almost all families with relatives dying of AIDS have a decreased income because the affected person may have been employed or because another person may have to leave employment to become a caregiver. At the same time, there is an increase in the family because of the need for medication and care and the high cost of funerals. This also affects the economy on a bigger scale. The fact that so many families have a decreased income and increased spending on funerals and healthcare means that there is less money in the economy.

The economy is also affected by the high rate of absenteeism of people who are ill or people who are caring for those who are ill. In the long term the economy is affected by the fact that trained and skilled workers will die and that it will cost a lot of money to replace people in terms of training. There will also be a reduction in the number of workers available in our economy.

Ultimately when less money is available in the economy, there is a decrease in savings and investments. Banks have less money available to lend and this drives up the cost of borrowing money. This will have a direct effect on government's ability to invest in infrastructure. Government will also be affected by the high expenses of providing health care and welfare for people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Less money will be available in government coffers for providing basic services. In poor areas, fewer people will be able to pay for basic services and this will affect the local economy of the municipality.

- **On education**

In most countries in Southern Africa where research has been done, it was found that teachers were among the sector most affected by HIV/AIDS. In Zambia, almost twice the number of teachers is dying from AIDS as the normal population. This decrease in the availability of teachers can have a serious impact on education. At the same time, the demand for schooling will change in areas where child headed households cause young girls and boys to drop out of school. This decrease in a demand for education does not mean that fewer teachers are needed. In most areas, it simply means that children have dropped out of school and other methods will have to be found to ensure that they get back into the mainstream or schooling.

A number of studies have shown that there is a very high infection rate in young adults at tertiary institutions. This means that many of the people who are already receiving a higher level of education and who will be the future leaders of our economy may die before they fulfil their potential.

- **On the municipality, service delivery and housing**

The epidemic will change the composition and ages of residents in the housing dwelling units. This will have implications on the design and structure of future housing. Fewer single units will be required but larger units will be needed to cater for extended families.

The increasing number of economically active people becoming infected or dying will drastically reduce current payment levels that will affect service delivery. Municipal staff will also be affected and productivity may decrease due to absenteeism and the loss of skilled staff.

- **On our health**

The increased need for health care will lead to overcrowding and poorer quality care. Currently clinics and hospitals are experiencing an increase of attendees presenting themselves with HIV/AIDS related diseases and infections. The increasing queues and the waiting periods at clinics and hospitals will lead to overcrowding poorer quality care. Additional medicines have to be made available for people who get opportunistic infections. This together with testing, counselling and prevention services that clinics and hospitals have to implement put an extra burden on both budgets and staff.

Other health services for problems other than AIDS will start to suffer. Staff turnover in the health services will increase further and recruitment will become more difficult as HIV takes its toll on health workers both through infection and burnout.

- **On our Welfare Service**

The welfare system run by the Department of Social Development is only beginning to cope with the consequences of AIDS. Child supports grants and foster grants for orphans are available but the take up rate is not very high. When take-up increases, this will put a huge administration and financial strain on the Department.

3.3.6 CRIME PREVENTION, SAFETY & SECURITY

Table: Crime Statistics per Police Station in Mogalakwena Local Municipality

Crime Category	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010	April 2008 to March 2009	April 2009 to March 2010
	Gilead Police Precinct		Mahwelereng Police Precinct		Mokopane Police Precinct		Tinmyne Police Precinct	
CONTACT CRIMES(CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON)								
Murder	5	4	26	28	4	4	6	5
Total sexual crimes	39	49	167	176	70	91	29	34
Attempted murder	3	12	8	17	9	8	1	6
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	153	134	360	401	184	138	87	105
Common assault	43	52	129	172	211	183	42	32
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	9	12	134	79	91	70	12	17
Common robbery	17	17	86	134	133	85	14	15
CONTACT-RELATED CRIME								
Arson	4	2	7	7	2	1	2	0
Malicious damage to property	50	47	156	150	165	122	34	44
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME								
Burglary at business premises	29	58	182	129	132	127	73	69
Burglary at residential premises	42	51	447	389	369	334	74	95
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	2	0	23	21	38	66	4	6
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	8	7	79	82	250	187	10	8
Stock-theft	21	31	24	32	23	31	7	15
CRIME HEAVILY DEPENDANT ON POLICE ACTION FOR DETECTION								
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1	2	18	17	5	8	2	4
Drug related crime	22	38	123	232	18	206	34	63
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1	7	24	9	41	42	4	1
OTHER SERIOUS CRIME								
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	64	68	459	318	615	506	83	68
Commercial crime	0	6	8	35	114	99	2	2
Shoplifting	0	0	3	4	427	332	0	0
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGREVATED ROBBERY FORMING PART OF AGGREVATED ROBBERY ABOVE								
Carjacking	0	1	12	14	5	6	0	0
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Robbery at business premises	3	4	42	12	8	7	5	2
Robbery at residential premises	1	8	25	42	5	10	0	1
OTHER CRIME CATEGORIES								
Culpable homicide	9	5	28	26	39	33	9	8
Public violence	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	1
Crimen injuria	24	28	18	14	51	33	7	6
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	5	1	5	5	4	4	1	3
Kidnapping	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0

SOURCE: SAPS 2010 CRIME STATISTICS

3.4 SPATIAL RATIONALE

3.4.1 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

Mogalakwena municipal area was established in 2000 as part of the finalization of the South African municipal transformation process and in the process broad together a number of interim municipal structures. The municipal area is diverse in all respects. It has a wide ranging socio-demographic profile underscored by the spatial and physical diversity that reflects in all aspects of local development.

Mogalakwena functions largely as the interface between Waterberg District Municipality and Capricorn District Municipality. Mogalakwena is surrounded by the following local municipalities:

Table: Mogalakwena Municipality Boundaries

North	Lephalale Local Municipality (Largely deep rural areas)
East	Polokwane Local Municipality (Strong tribal component directly adjacent to Mogalakwena) Lepele Nkumpi Local Municipality
South	Mookgopong Local Municipality Modimolle Local Municipality
West	Lephalale Municipality.

3.4.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Mogalakwena has a very well defined and established development footprint. There is also a very high correlation between the existing development patterns and the potential. Mogalakwena consists of 3 proclaimed townships and 178 villages. With about three or four exceptions, all the townships are located in Mokopane/Mahwelereng area. Rebone is the biggest one outside the urban core. It has more than 3000 stands of which 50% is still vacant. The rest of the settlements are distributed in the area between the N11 and R518. Densities decrease as one move further away from the urban core in the south.

It is noticeable that the environmental quality in the more remote rural area is significantly better than in the urban areas of Mahwelereng. The villages in the rural areas are closely linked to subsistence farming. However, the types of farming differ in the sense that the villages closer to the mountains, such as Basterpad, are more cattle farming orientated while the villages on the plains are involved in crop farming. The number of land that was not cultivated for a number might be evidence of a declining involvement in farming activities. This might imply a shift from being self sufficient to being more dependent on other resources such as social grants or higher dependence on remittances from other urban areas. This might imply higher levels of migration and links to migrant labour. The mining area is fixed and clearly defined. It overlaps with a number of densely populated settlements. This area must be treated with special care in order to ensure that the rights of local residents are not affected while settlement and development should be managed in such a way that it does not unnecessarily impede on the mining activities.

The spatial framework is developed though an interrelated set of nodes, networks and surfaces. The essence of development in this system is the movement of people, goods and services that produces the basic impetus for developing functional relationships between otherwise independent and unrelated elements. The movement of people, goods and services are channeled along specific routes that describe a **network of interaction**. Where networks intersect the opportunity for people, goods and services develop to interact and this gives rise to activity nodes. The intensity of interaction gives rise to the development of a **hierarchy of nodes** of different sizes depending on the level of interaction taking place in a node. This one dimensional system of networks and nodes are tied together through **surfaces** that fill the areas between the nodes and networks.

3.4.3 MOKOPANE URBAN CORE, REBONE SERVICE POINT, MMONTONG (BAKENBERG) SERVICE POINT AND MAHWELERENG SUB-CORE

- **NODES AND HIERARCHIES OF NODES**

As indicated in the previous section the development of a nodal system is dependent on the movement of goods and services. In stimulated movement the gap or distance between supply and demand must be bridged. The overcoming of distance is so basic to development that spatial differentiation cannot develop without movement. For example if there is demand for a commodity from a household living in remote village and the commodity is available the business area of a town, supply and demand do exist. However, it is of no value if the distance between supply and demand cannot be bridged. Movement is central to nodal development and the extent and ability to generate movement of people goods and services leads to the ability for geographic centres or nodes to specialized and develop.

- **THE NODAL STRUCTURE IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA**

Given the low levels of household mobility, the lack of effective demand sustained through subsistence farming and the low densities across the rural component, the nodes as indicated in the provincial SDF must be adjusted. The service points at Marken and Ga-Matlou are scrapped. Marken falls within Lephalale's sphere of influence and serves a very sparsely and isolated area. The Ga- Matlou service point is in close proximity to the urban core and the level of potential investment by the Council cannot warrant such a service point.

Given the potential for growth, the Mokopane/Mahwelereng provincial growth point is retained. The Mmtong (Bakenberg) and Rebone municipal growth points are downgraded to municipal service points. The municipal service points will serve as the points for providing and establishing higher level government and municipal functions should it be necessary. As the analysis indicated the Mokopane urban core is strongly orientated towards regional service centre functions. The physical size of the urban core is however of such an extent that it does not warrant the development of extensive sub-centres beyond the central business district. However, distance factors linked to the general immobility of people in Mahwelereng might warrant a low level neighbourhood centre in Mahwelereng.

- **Activity Zones**

An activity zone is a broad demarcation with a set of characteristics that distinguishes it from other zones and fills the areas between the networks and nodes. The initial functional zone identified for assessment purposes serves this particular function and has been retained for developing the spatial concept.

- **The urban core**

The **urban zone** is where typical urban activities dominate to the exclusion of other activities. The focus is on Mokopane/Mahwelereng and includes the activities and land uses in Mahwelereng. However, Mahwelereng starts to exhibit the features of a peri-urban area with elements of subsistence farming on the fringes of the denser residential components.

3.5 HOUSING

The right to adequate housing is enshrined in the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) and it states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right. Housing is the competency of National government. All housing challenges and programmes are governed by the Housing Act 1997 (Act No.107 of 1997). The Housing Act is the supreme housing law in the country, repealing all other housing legislation that come before it. The National Housing Code is developed inline with the housing act. According to the code for the municipality to take part in the national housing programme, it must be firstly be accredited.

3.5.1 HOUSING DEMAND

Table: Housing Demand

Municipality	Backyard rental	Rural	CRU	Project Linked	BNG/ IRDP	Total Backlog
Mogalakwena	3 080	22 101	60	4 500		33 363

Source: 2007 Municipal IDP Housing Chapters

With an established town and townships within the municipal area, there are sprawling informal settlements that are found adjacent to the nodes, especially where there are mining economic activities. The existence of the informal settlements within the municipal area extends the service delivery backlogs in the municipality.

Table: Number of Informal Settlements

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENT	NAME OF AREA
Mogalakwena	3	Mzombanza, Sterkwater, Mohlohlo

Table: Type of Main Dwellings

Total no. of HH		House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard		Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials		Flat in block of flats		Town/ cluster/ semi – detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)		House / Flat / Room in back yard		Informal dwelling / shack in back yard		Informal dwelling / shack not in back yard e.g. in an informal / squatter settlement		Room / Flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property		Caravan or tent		Other	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
70 132	75 313	55 076	67 460	5 063	1 932	367	28	438	566	1 990	513	1 622	2 566	3 076	1 404	241	405	125	54	2 122	64

Source: Stats SACensus 2001 & Community Survey 2007.

3.6 TRANSPORT

Car ownership within the municipal area is low and commuters depend on public transportation. Further, mobility of communities is a serious concern. Tables below describe the modes of travel in the municipality. The majority of the population mostly uses public transport services (bus and taxi operations).

Table: Mode of Travelling

Municipality	Total number of Taxi routes
Mogalakwena	64

Table : Bus Services

Municipality	Total Number of bus terminals	Total number of formal terminals	Total number of informal bus terminals
Mogalakwena	4	1	3

Other modes of transport found in the municipality are:

Train transport – the rail service in Mogalakwena, serves only the long distance passengers, with the available infrastructure (rail station in Mokopane) which is relatively in good condition.

Donkey carts – these are mainly used in most parts of our rural villages and villages surrounding Mokopane Town (Madiba, Sekgakgapeng, Masodi, and Vaaltyn)

3.6.1 TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

- Due to the fact that places of work are separated from places of residence, people have to travel long distances to employment areas. The cost of and the opportunity cost of travelling are greater for the rural commuters.
- Some roads' conditions are not conducive for formal transport system. The need for high maintenance and operations cost amongst the factors contributing to the problem, the low use of service between peak traffic periods results in infrequent services.

3.7 LAND REFORM AND LAND TENURE

3.7.1 LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LUMS)

After the demise of South Africa's racially based dispensation most of the land-use management legislation in the form of "Town Planning Schemes" remained in force. With the creation of new local authorities, joining former homelands and several previously white towns together under one entity emphasised the need for a new set of legislation that will govern the land-use regulations and management within a local authority.

It is important to note that the jurisdiction of the Mogalakwena Municipality is entirely covered by the draft Land Use Management Scheme, but the implementation of the scheme is in conjunction of the Town Planning Scheme, the Potgietersrus Town Planning Scheme of 1997, which governs only the town of Mokopane. In tribal areas, the Land Use Management Scheme only provides guidelines for control and management of land use.

The regulation of land use is still done in terms of different legislations still applicable throughout the municipal area in most instances with regard to development and that land use change applications is administered by the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing, either through the Development Tribunal and Land Use Management Section.

The municipality owns a substantial amount of land, some of which are strategically located for development and alienation and disposal of municipal owned land or properties is done in terms of the Policy on Sale and Disposal of Municipal Land/Property, and properties are sold at market related prices.

Approximately 252342ha representing 40.80% of the total local municipal area of Mogalakwena is subjected to land claim

3.7.2 OUTSTANDING LAND CLAIMS IN MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY

Approximately 252342ha representing 40.80% of the total local municipal area of Mogalakwena is subjected to land claim.

OUTSTANDING LAND CLAIMS IN MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY

Local municipality	No. of properties	Rural	Urban	Further research
Mogalakwena	275	R(275)		8 Gazetted
				267 Research

Name of claim	Claim forms received	Consolidated	Property Description	Rural	Status of claim
Bakgalaka Community	1	0	R/E and Ptn 1-4 of Wydhoek 746 LR	R	Research
Mothoa Family	1	0	R/E and Ptn 1-4 of Vogelfontein 527 KR Nylsvley 560 KR	R	Research
Grobler NMJ	1	0	Ptn 1 & 2 of Rietfontein 665 LR	R	Research
Masenya MP	1	0	Platreef, Mapela	R	Research
Mamatlakala Community	1	0	Eldorado 203 KR	R	Research
Molekwa R.E(Mautjana Community)	1	0	Keerom 204 LR	R	Research
Matlagwe J.M	1	0	Mapela	R	Research
Lemekoana D.M	1	0	Breda 373 LR	R	Research
Botha B.P	1	0	Vuursteenlaagte 594 KS	R	Research
Konaite M.A	1	0	Vlig Kraal 783 LR	R	Research
Goddard D.H	1	0	Ptn 3 of Riebeek West 539 LR	R	Research
Sebueng Community	1	0	Schoonoord 786 LR	R	Gazetted
Mathole P	1	0	Middelboomfontein 681 KR	R	Research
Kekana L.A	1	0	Gras Valley 631 KS, Witfontein 688 KS	R	Research
Bavaria Ga Mathapo Community	1	0	Wisconsin 420 LR	R	Research
Mapela Community	1	0	R\E of Ptn 1 , Ptn 2,4,5,10,11,17,22,23,24,26,27,28,30,31,36,37,39,40,41,42,43,48, & 49 ,R\E of Ptn 3,R\E of Ptn 7, R\E of Ptn 13 , R\E of Ptn 14, R\E of Ptn 15, R\E of Ptn 16, 18,25 & 45 of Belgium 608 LR, Ptn 1 & 2 of Mozambique 807 LR	R	Gazetted
Zebediela Ndebele TA	1	0	Zaaiplaats 579 KR, Weltevreden 523 KS, Calais 563 KS, Welgegund 693 KS, Vogelfontein 659 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Tygerpad 633 KS, Singapore 585 KS, Sedan 654 KS, Saxonia 689 KS, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 Riet Valley 572 KS, Rietfontein 448 KR, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 of Restuarant 588 KS, Orangefontein 664 KS, Onverwacht 698 KS, Ongegund 675 KS, Mooigelegen 586 KS, R/E & Ptn 1 of Mokkafontein 584 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Marffin 629 KS, Marsfontein 91 KS, Klipheuvel 573 KS, Klipfontein 587 KS, Klavervalley 671 KS, Hinloopen 647 KS, Haringbult 699 KS, Grootklip 760 KS, Groothoek 99 KS, Grasvalley 631 KS, R/E & Ptn 1 of Globe 579 KS, Gelyk Doorn 700 KS, Frischgewaag 579 KS, Eerste Geluk 571 KS, Dronkfontein 724 KS,R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Doornpan 694 KS, Delftzyl 655 KS, R/E, Ptn 1, R/E of Ptn 2, R/E of Ptn 4, R/E of Ptn 5, R/E of Ptn 6, R/E of Ptn 7, R/E of Ptn 8, R/E of Ptn 9, R/E of Ptn 10, R/E of Ptn 11, R/E of Ptn 12, Ptn 13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23 & 24 of Conterberg 665 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2, R/E of 3, 4,5,6,7 & 8 of Ceres 548 KS, Blydrift 170 KS,R/E & Ptn 1 of Buitenpost 656 KS, Belvedere 580 KS, R/E, Ptn 1 of Appelfontein 595 KS, Ameland 658 KS, Ariaansdraai 759 KS, R/E of Bellevue 577 KS, Boschhoek 703 KS, Doornpoort 578 KS, Doornboom 586 KS, Vlakfontein 702 KS	R	Gazetted

Name of claim	Claim forms received	Consolidated	Property Description	Rural	Status of claim
Tayob A.B	1	0	Erf 248 Pretorious Str, Potgietersrus	R	Research
Ledwaba M.S (Nkidikitlane Community)	2	1	Weltevreden 667 LR, Sterkwater 668 LR, Slaapkraal 661 LR,Zuidbraband 719 LR	R	Research
Ramonenyana Community	1	0	Locatie 584 KR	R	Research
Mfisa PS(Mfisa Lehuma)	1	1	Manamane 201 KQ	R	Research
Mahlangu JP	1	0	Witfontein 526 KQ	R	Research
Matlangoe E.M	86	1	Zwartfontein 818 LR, Vaalkop 819 LR, Bokpoort 312 KR, Buffelshoek 277 KR, Doorndraai 282 KR, Froenfontein 225 KR, Groenfontein 227 KR, Groenfontein 254 KR, Groenvlei 224 KR, Grootrivier 251 KR, Groothoek 220 KR, Houtboschrievier 307 KR, Kalleegte 283 KR, Klipplaatdrift 231 KR, Klipsruit 231 KR, Louwskraal 257 KR, Mooihoek 226 KR, Naauwkloof 247 KR, Rietfontein 249 KR, Roodepoort 222 KR, Rooiwal 280 KR, Rooiwal 281 KR, Rykdom 278 KR, Schaapok 279 KR, Solomons Temple 230 KR, Sterkfontein 305 KR, Sterkfontein 306 KR, Sterkrivier nedersitting 253 KR, Sterkstroom 301 KR, Swartkop 219 KR, Vosdal 258 KR, Waterval 250 KR, Zaaiplaats 223 KR	R	Research
Molomo M.P	1	0	De Hoop 54 KS	R	Research
Tsoai P	1	0	Erf 363 Vaaltyn Location	R	Gazetted
Mokonyane M.C	1	0	Rietbokspruit 302 KR	R	Research
Lerumo M.F	1	0	Abbotspoort 201 LR	R	Research
Bakenberg Tribe	1	0	Klein Galakwin 712 LR, Ruigtevley 710 LR, Galelia 675 LR, Rietfontein 665 LR, Kafferboom 664 LR, Lagerplaats 451 LR, Vianen 450 LR, Inhambane 802 LR, Mozambique 807 LR, Jackhalskuil 754 LR, Zwartkop 742 LR, Elandsfontein 760 LR, EersteGeluk 741 LR, Cleremont 738 LR, Vlakfontein 739 LR, Haaspan 739 LR, Haaspan 724 LR, Buffelshoek 722 LR, Madamefontein 721 LR, Hermasdal 789 LR, Schuurmanshoogte 792 LR, Esselsdrift 788 LR, Bastaardspad 790 LR, Galakwyn Stroom 745 LR, Wydhoek 746 LR, Haakdoorndraai 758 LR, Skrikfontein 715 LR, Schonoord 786 LR, Rietfontein 665 LR, Vlakfontein 763 LR, Bellevue 808 LR, Kiss Me Quick 794 LR, Malokongskop 780 LR, Groningen 779 LR, Vogelstruisfontein 765 LR, Goedehoop 762 LR, Hellem Bricks 761 LR, Krom Kloof 744 LR, Paulus 743 LR, Sterkloop 720 LR, Raadslid 718 LR, Haakdoorndraai 711 LR, Klipplaatdrift 787 LR, Wydhoek 746 LR, Vlakfontein 763 LR, Molokong 784 LR	R	Research
Mamashela Community	1	0	Bultongfontein 239 KR, Rietfontein 2 KS, Holmsleigh 1 KS, Rietvalley 5 KS, Hartebeesfontein 8 KS, Bloemhof 4 KS	R	Gazetted
Bellingan D.P	1	0	De Draai 374 LR,Salem 671 LR	R	Research

SETTLED LAND CLAIMS (PER FINANCIAL YEAR)

Claim (Project)	Approval Date	No of Claim forms	No of claims Settled	No of Rights restored	Claim Type		H/Hs	Beneficiaries	Female Headed HHs	Ha			Land Cost	Financial Compensation	Grants					Total Award Cost
															Development					
					Rural	Urban				Private	State	Total			Develop.	S42C	RDG	SPG	RSG	
1998-2004																				
Mokerong	7/28/2000	183	183	178	0	183	178	915	45	0	0	0	0.00	4,000,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	4,000,000.00
Sandri/Seedat	10/24/2000	2	2	2	0	2	2	10	1	0	0.4	0.4	138,638.50	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	138,638.50
Hafsa Cachalia [LCC155/98]	10/21/2002	6	6	11	0	6	6	30	2	0	0	0	0.00	1,200,000.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,200,000.00
2004-2005																				
Koka Matlou Community	7/1/2004	1	7	7	7	0	250	921	167	2955	0	2955	2,870,000.00	1,245,000.00	0.00		750,000.00	360,000.00	0.00	5,225,000.00
Legata Community	7/1/2004	1	4	4	4	0	45	154	13	0	1671	1671	0.00	0.00	0.00		135,000.00	64,800.00	0.00	199,800.00
2005-2006																				
Zuurfontein 749 LR [LCC 89/03]	2/5/2007	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0.00	1,647,001.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,647,001.36
Molekwa Community (Phase 2)	3/30/2007	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4235	0	4235	49,874,800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49,874,800.00
Maphutlu Community	7/18/2006	1	1	1	1	0	47	185	12	1823	0	1823	5,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	141,000.00	67,680.00	0.00	5,808,680.00
Motse Community (Phase 1)	10/19/2006	3	3	12	3	0	489	1887	229	0	5934	5934	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,467,000.00	704,160.00	0.00	2,171,160.00
2006-2007																				
Matabane Community (Phase 1)	10/31/2007	1	1	4	1	0	79	116	44	1214	0	1214	30,801,320.00	0.00	0.00	7,700,330.00	237,000.00	113,760.00	0.00	38,852,410.00
2007-2008																				
Molekwa Community (Phase 3)	10/10/2008	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	2137	0	2137	14,609,805.00	0.00	0.00	19,537,512.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	34,147,317.75
Motse (Mokitlane) Community (Phase 2)	11/13/2008	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	13280	0	13280	67,678,500.00	0.00	0.00	16,919,625.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84,598,125.00
2008-2009																				
Machikiri Community S42C	5/15/2009	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	750,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	750,000.00
Maraba Tribe (Phase 1)	6/22/2009	1	1	4	1	0	780	3037	448	1361	0	1361	12,786,000.00	0.00	0.00	3,196,500.00	0.00	0.00	5,144,100.00	21,126,600.00
Seabi Community (Phase 1)	7/29/2009	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	882	0	882	10,550,000.00	0.00	0.00	2,637,500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,187,500.00

3.8 SPATIAL CHALLENGES

3.8.1 TOPOGRAPHICAL CONSTRAINTS FOR DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY

- The unavailability of bulk water supply is generally recognised as a major constraint for development. Flood lines and the availability of ground water for irrigation and other uses can have a very direct impact on development.
- Geology determines not only soil conditions but have an impact on development cost and safety in an urban development context. It also directly determines agricultural potential in terms of soil potential and vegetation types.
- The impact on crop farming is mainly due to the soil conditions as a result of the weathering of the underlying geological formations, while the escarpment is the key morphological feature that impacts on all functional activity zones.
- Soil depth in combination with geological conditions and topography; add to the cost of urban development.

3.8.2 LAND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- Tribal land has a significant impact on development. Ownership is restricted and controlled outside the normal land ownership arrangements.
- The impact of tribal land on the development of the urban core is clear. The townships falling within the tribal area is clearly deprived from social and business facilities. This will remain in the absence of free hold land rights in these areas.
- The land restitution process can restrict investment and economic activity over the short- and medium-term but should not have an impact on the long-term use of the land.

3.8.3 ROAD NETWORK

- The municipal area has a well developed road network. The road network includes links to both the N1 in the south and the N11 running north-south through the area. Where the N11 serves the eastern border region of the municipality, the R518 fulfills this function along the western part of the municipality.

3.8.4 SPATIAL CHALLENGES AS PER MTAS

- Non-transfer of R293 township
- Land prices are too high
- No record of land claims
- No environmental officer to monitor compliance
- Lack of land for cemeteries

3.8.5 SPATIAL OPPORTUNITIES

3.8.5.1 NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL IDEAL TO SUPPORT TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

- **Waterberg Biospheres** – Biospheres are environmentally unique areas which can be negatively affected by human activities that physically change the environment. The biospheres identified are therefore sensitive to urban, rural and mining activities but provide opportunities for ranching and conservation activities.
- **Nature Reserves** – There are a five (5) proclaimed nature reserves in the municipal area, namely: Wonderkop (16 100ha), Masebe (4 542ha), Moepel (27 500ha), Witvinger (4 450) and Percy Fyfe (2 985ha).
- **Archaeological sites** – The most important archaeological site in the area is Makapansgat near Mokopane located just outside the municipal area.

3.8.5.2 MUNICIPAL OWNED LAND

- The municipality owned substantial amount of land for both residential and industrial development.
- The CBD is well developed and is spreading along the main arterials. The extent to which it is growing along the N11 towards Mahwelereng is a response to the needs and demand of the lower income areas
- There is sufficient land available for business development. However, in the light of Mokopane's role as regional centre and its economic profile, the CBD should be allowed to respond to increased demand from regional business facilities.

3.8.5.3 ROAD NETWORK

- The municipal area has a well developed road and rail network. The road network includes links to both the N1 in the south and the N11 running north-south through the area.
- The N11 serves the eastern border region of the municipality; the R518 fulfills this function along the western part of the municipality.

3.8.5.4 MINING ACTIVITIES

The Limpopo Province generates only about 6% of the total number of job opportunities in this sector in South Africa. The local mining industry is mainly based on platinum. The availability of platinum resources on the Vaalkop farm is abundant. Although Gold is limited, it is the only precious metal found in the area. Sufficiently available ferrous and base metals consist of nickel, vanadium and tin, with titanium and molybdenum found on a limited scale. Available minerals constitute barites, phosphate, granite, chrysotile, brick-clay, limestone, andalusite and fluorspar. Although the mining sector is limited around Mogalakwena, this may change in the future with the planned extension of Mogalakwena Platinum Mine, the extraction of methane gas from the Springbok flats, and the discovered kimberlite pipes just north of the town of Mokopane.

3.8.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The Mogalakwena municipal area is rich with a number of environmentally sensitive areas, which need protection. The Waterberg Biosphere represents one of the most critical environmental assets of the Municipality together with the Moepel Farms located next to it. Ninety percent of the municipal area is supplied with under-ground water resources, which require protection. Makapansgat is another environmentally sensitive area that needs protection in the municipal area. Underground water is another key environmental issue that has to be protected. The matter should be addressed as part of providing communities with sanitation in order to ensure that there is no pollution of underground water.

3.8.6.1 CLIMATE, RAINFALL, AND TOPOLOGY

The municipal area falls within the summer rainfall region of Limpopo, with the rainy season lasting from November to March. The average rainfall is 600-650 mm with the highest measurements occurs in January and December. The average rainfall declines from east to west. Thunderstorms are recorded fairly often. Hail and fog are infrequent.. The climate of this region is renowned for its hot but pleasant summers and mild sunny winters. Summer temperatures are from October to March with temperature ranging between 27C and mid 30C. The topography of the area is characterized by irregular undulating lowlands with hills and low-lying mountains. It also has some moderately undulating plains.

3.8.6.2 RIVERS

There are a number of other important rivers flowing through the study area, such as Sterkrivier. The Sterkrivier flows alongside the western border and flows into the Doorndraai Dam. The Pholotsi River flows past the Ga-Mapela, Pholotsi villages and is a tributary of the Mogalakwena River. It is a non-perennial river. Lastly the Thwathwe River flows past the Ga-Mabuela, Ga-Masoge villages and is a tributary of the Mogalakwena River.

3.8.6.3 AIR QUALITY

Air quality legislation comprises primary standards which protect human health and secondary standards which protect property, vegetation, climate and aesthetic values. The development of new industries that increase air pollution through the emission of gases in the atmosphere should be managed.The municipality is one of the two air quality hotspot within Waterberg followed by Thabazimbi. The following table depicts environmental challenges in the Mogalakwena area:

Table: Environmental challenges

Issue	Detail
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inadequate sanitation systems
Water quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Most of the rural communities rely on borehole s / bulk storage for water provision.Mining and industrial activities might affect the underground water quality
Air Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Mogalakwena is the largest contributor to domestic fuel burning emissions in the District, contributing to approximately 52% of emissions.

3.9 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste is managed through pieces of legislation dealing with pollution and waste. The concept “pollution” incorporates the concept of waste Section 24 of the constitution grants all South Africans “**the right to an environment that is not harmful to health and wellbeing**” and gives the state and municipalities the responsibility to prevent pollution and ecological degradation. section 28 of the Environmental Management Act imposes further responsibility on individuals to remedy environmental damage or take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution or degradation from occurring, continuing or recurring. Environmental Management: Waste Management Act, 2008 [Act No 59 of 2008] gives municipality the executive authority to deliver waste management services, including waste removal, waste storage and waste disposal services.

3.9.1 REFUSE REMOVAL

Table: Provision of refuse removal service

		Removed by local authority/ private company at least once a week		Removed by local authority/ private company at less often		Communal Refuse Dump		Own Refuse Dump		No Rubbish Disposal		Other	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
70 132	75 313	11 839	16 977	610	441	789	529	50 114	43 513	6 775	13 793	6	61
100%	100%	16,88%	22,54%	0,86%	0,58%	1,12%	0,70%	71,45%	57,77%	9,66%	18,31%	0%	0,08%

Source: Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007

Table : Land Fill site

NUMBER OF LAND FILL SITES	PERMITTED SITES
2	2

3.9.2 WASTE COLLECTION METHODOLOGY

Table : Waste Collection Methodology

AREA	TRANSPORT TYPE	STORAGE TYPE
1. Town [Mokopane]	REL [12 m³]	Bins liners
2. Mahwelereng	REL [22 m³]	240 lt 2-Wheeled bins
3. Armoede & Rooibokfontein	REL [22 m³]	240 lt 2-Wheeled bins
4. Rebone	6 m³ tractor & trailer	85 lt bins

3.9.3 NUMBER OF WASTE COLLECTION VEHICLES IN OPERATION

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \quad 2 \times 22\text{m}^3 \text{ compactors} \\ 2. \quad 2 \times 12\text{m}^3 \text{ compactors} \\ 3. \quad 1 \times 6\text{m}^3 \text{ compactors tractor \& trailer} \end{array} \right\} \text{Total vehicle capacity} = 74\text{m}^3$$

3.9.4 AMOUNT OF WASTE COLLECTED FROM URBAN AREAS

During the year **2009/10** in cubic meters = 122 638 m³. The total amount of waste disposed at landfill site during same year = 174 900 m³. General waste collection in the municipality is found from domestic or households. Settlements that receive municipal waste collection are Mokopane, Mahwelereng and Rebone. The municipality does not provide the service in rural areas, with the exception of Armoede and Rooibokfontein, which existed as a result of the relocation by the mine [PPL].

3.9.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

- Land fill site in town is operating at full capacity.
- Unable to cope with collection in new extensions.
- Obsolete machinery and equipment.
- No provision of waste services in rural settlements.

4. BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

4.1 WATER

Water is life – it is the most important resource to encourage both social and economic development within communities. Water supplies to the main urban areas of Mogalakwena Municipality form part of the Doorindraai Water Resources System. The system is not a complex one.

The following main water supply schemes supply the urban areas with water:

- Doorindraai Water Resources System (Private owned)
- Uitloop farm (Private owned)
- Weenen / Planknek

4.1.1 SCHEMES WHICH SUPPLY VILLAGES

Which are all in need of refurbishment or upgrading of the design v/s. population capacity as the villages have outgrown the schemes:

- Sefakaola Water Supply Scheme – (41 boreholes)
- Glen Alpine Water Supply Scheme – (34 Bore holes)
- Mapela Regional Water Scheme (45 boreholes)
- Bakenberg Regional Water scheme (51 boreholes)
- Nkidikitlana Regional Water Scheme (45 boreholes)
- Salem Regional Water Scheme (42 boreholes)

4.1.2 WATER TREATMENT WORKS

Mogalakwena Municipality owns no water treatment works for potable water production.

It should be noted that, Doorndraai bulk potable water supply system from LNW is pre treated prior provision is made to MLM and safe for drinking (class.1.) However water Quality remains a challenge at most of the rural villages water resources (Bore holes), mostly the water tastes salty, in some instances the water being sourced will be class 2 and 3. The area is already under constant threat of water shortages as a result of conveyance bottlenecks.

4.1.3 WATER DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE

The Mogalakwena Municipality has a vast network of water distribution infrastructure consisting of pipes, valves and meters etc. The infrastructure has deteriorated as a result of ageing and the corrosive effects in some cases of unstabilised water (soft water).

Ageing infrastructure is prone to bursts and leaks, with the consequent increase in water loss. The incidence of bursts has been increasing over the last few years. The Municipality will have to embark on a systematic replacement programme to ensure that the infrastructure continues to function economically. It should however again be noted that O & M division is seriously addressing the various challenges within the villages Water resources, i.e. Refurbishment of boreholes, pipe lines, Water storages reservoirs' including pumping equipments etc.

4.1.4 WATER BACKLOG (WSDP)

The Quality of Life Study indicates that the majority of the traditional areas (72.3%) and informal areas (89.5%) rely on standpipes for their potable water supply. The current Water Services Development Plan investigation indicates the following in respect of backlogs to access to basic water service (4.18% of households)

The total percentage of 26% refers to RDP standard of Water supply, viz. less than 200m from standpipe. The percentage of population without access to potable water is being addressed thru I.D.P. Water projects, although this remains a challenge due to an increase in the number of shacks (It's a moving Target).

This remains a serious financial element that hampers proper planning as most of the extensions are unplanned and there seems to be a serious lack of willingness on the part of traditional authority to only allocate settlements in coordination with the municipality. In the rural areas a water requirement of 25 liters per person per day is assumed and 200 liters per person per day is assumed for urban population. Based on these assumptions, the number of people that can theoretically be provided with groundwater per km² (population support capacity) is as follows:

- Rural Population Support Capacity of 700 – 1500 persons/km²
- Urban Population Support Capacity of 75 – 180 person/km²

In general, groundwater is available for use; however, the quality and yield tends to be variable. The suitability of ground water for use in rural village supply system will need to be determined on an individual project level. Due to the fact that the Abstraction Potential (what may be withdrawn practically or economically) is less than the Harvest Potential (what may be withdrawn sustainably) very little chance of over-exploitation exists in this region. Data on ground resources indicates that there is a possibility in local areas of supplementing local water supply schemes by utilizing this resource on a managed basis.

- Adequate and Sufficient Water provision or supply in urban areas such as (e.g. Ext 14, 19, 20 & Unit-D), this is a change from the previous report and situation.
- The present and future quality of water in the urban areas.
- Water supply to the rural areas/settlements
- Non-existent, poor or deteriorating infrastructure and services in the
- Previously disadvantaged areas, especially in informal settlements.
- The need for integrated management of water resources.
- NB. ORWRDP as a catalyst project, once implemented completely will address the water challenges; say approximately to 98% sufficiency.

Table: Access to Water

Total no. of HH		Piped water inside the yard		Piped water from access point outside the yard		Piped water inside the dwelling		No access to piped water		N/A & Other	
2001	2010	2001	2010	2001	2010	2001	2010	2001	2010	2001	2010
70 132	77 100	20 502	28 184	24 431	34 206	6 082	20 706	19 111	10 677	6	66
100%	100%	29,23%	44,02%	44,83%	41,29%	8,67%	24,99%	37,25%	22,88%	0%	10,07%

Source: StatsSACensus 2001 & Community Survey 2007.

Table: Water Backlog (Below basic level of service)

SERVICE	BACKLOG
Water	3 229

Source: StatsSA Community Survey 2007.

From the table above, it is evident that the number of households in Mogalakwena Municipality has increased by 6968 households since 2001. However, the number of households with piped water inside their dwellings has increased from 20 502 in 2001 to 28 184 in 2010.

The accessibility to water from access point outside the yard has also increased from 24 231 in 2001 to 34 206 in 2010. While this indicates an improvement in service provision, it is still important for the Mogalakwena Municipality to encourage communities to harvest rainwater for household usage. This is very critical due to the fact that Mogalakwena Municipality is water scarce.

4.2 SANITATION

Sanitation is about dignity. The availability of sanitation facilities not only improves the dignity of people, but also promotes their health. Areas without proper sanitation systems give rise to water borne diseases like cholera, diarrhea, typhoid, etc. it is therefore important that as a municipality, prioritization should be given to this service, particularly taking into account the backlog (rural sanitation) and the national target.

The Mogalakwena Municipality Quality of Life Study indicates that 79% of people in traditional areas and 18% of people in informal settlements have access only to basic pit latrines. The WSDP indicates the following backlog in respect to access to sanitation: Mogalakwena Municipality there is only one treatment works, namely: Mokopane Waste Water Treatment works (WSDP) The WWTW is fed from one pump stations at Ext. 20, which is all in need of replacement, refurbishment or upgrading of its capacity. Refer WSDP

- SEKGAKGAPENG OXIDATION PONDS
- MAHWELERENG OXIDATION PONDS
- REBONE SEWER
- STERKWATER SEWER

On the rural sanitation front, the current implementation model is based on using community builders by programme managers. The model does deliver the desired quantities given the limited budgets available and although it does not necessarily comply with CIDB Act but standard is acceptable. The municipality opted to construct VIP toilets one village each year on a rotationary basis. This model might be expensive and does not have an impact on the ground nor meeting the objective of sanitation. The current funding strategy it is also a challenge because we will not meet the target as set by national cabinet.

Table: Access to sanitation

Total no. of HH		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)		Flush toilet (with septic tank)		Dry toilet facility		Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)		Pit toilet without ventilation		Chemical toilet		Bucket toilet system		None	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
70 132	75 313	14 369	17 796	1 348	1 811	755	3 555	5 322	6 985	40 424	41 780	428	0	7 482	0	6	3 388

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007.

Table: Rural Sanitation Backlog

SERVICE	BACKLOG
Rural Sanitation	37 610

Source: StatsSA Community Survey 2007.

The above table indicates that the municipality has not made significant impact as far as the provision of sanitation services in rural areas is concerned. The number of households using pit latrines increased from 40 424 in 2001 to 41 780 in 2007 (1 356 increase). The provision of flush toilets (connected to a sewerage system) increased slightly from 14 369 in 2001 to 17 796 in 2007. This implies that there is a need to adopt service levels in respect of basic services and ultimately the development of a comprehensive sanitation plan in order to meet the national target. Mogalakwena has the lowest RDP sanitation backlog 4.4% with 40.4% of the District backlog and 2.2% of the Provincial backlog.

4.3 ELECTRICITY

The mission of the electrical department is to provide an effective electrical service to all the consumers of the municipality by ensuring that all networks are well maintained and that new projects are being completed to acceptable standards and within set time frames. To further ensure that all communities have access to service.

The municipality supplies electricity to almost 10,000 consumers of which approximately 8000 residential, 980 agriculture and 1020 industrial and business consumers.

The above is achieved by making use of almost 1200km of overhead 33kV, 11kV, 400V electrical lines and \pm 400km underground cables. We are furthermore making use of 4 major 33kV/11kV substations, which were being upgraded in the 2009/2010 financial year to an amount of almost R34m, with a total firm capacity of 90MVA. There are 4 minor 33kV/11kV substations supplying electricity to the almost 2800km² farming area surrounding Mokopane town as far as 10km from Mookgophong in the south west, 50km in a western direction and 30km in a northern direction from Mokopane town.

Table : Energy Source for Lighting

Total no. of HH		Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
70 132	75 313	49 368	69 004	78	63	1 553	647	18 724	5 437	103	59	300	102

Source: StatsSA Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007.

Table : Electricity Backlog

SERVICE	BACKLOG
Electricity	6677

Source: Department of Minerals & Energy 2008

The number of households that use electricity as a source for lighting has increased from 49 368 in 2001 to 69 004 in 2007. This increase can also be used as a benchmark for access to electricity by households. The increase can be attributed to new household connections, particularly in respect of those areas that had no electricity at all before 2001. However, taking into account the electricity shortage facing the country, as well as the principles of sustainable development, it is important for the municipality to develop its Energy/Electricity Plan. This plan would explore various energy sources to be used/ developed. The plan should, among others, ensure that the physical environment is protected for future generations. The development of an Energy/Electricity Plan that considers renewable and non-renewable energy sources is therefore very critical.

The budgeted income from the sale of electricity for 2010/2011 amounts to R133, 592,800.00 compared to an expected expenditure of R139, 744,790.

The maintenance function of the electrical department is exactly what the name indicates; maintenance on all networks both in urban and rural areas, in the supply area of the municipality and to make new electricity connections. The loss control section is responsible for the proper functioning of all electrical meters, attending to meter complaints, public and high mast light maintenance and council owned building electricity complaints and maintenance. Mogalakwena is supplying and maintaining public and high mast lights in the total area of jurisdiction of the municipality. Approximately 58 high lights are in operation at this stage and is being maintained by the electrical department. In Mokopane town approximately 2727 street lights are in operation and being maintained. Capital projects are planned and implemented with the

assistance of a 5 year Master Plan which was approved in 2007/2008. The first year of implementation was 2008/2009. We are currently on schedule with the implementation of the master plan with the exception of the upgrading of the Eskom connection and the establishing of a new Eskom connection and a substation in the Sterkrivier area, due to financial constraints.

A major challenge to the municipality is the funding of projects, more specifically for bulk supply and the electrification of low cost housing of which the upgrading of the bulk supply is very critical at this stage due to the shortage thereof being the bottleneck of all other development in the municipal supply area. Meeting the “electricity for all” targets of National Government is another major challenge to the municipality due to financial constraints.

4.4 PROVISION OF FREE BASIC SERVICES

Free basic municipal services are services provided at no charge by the Government to poor households. The services currently include water and electricity. These services are provided by municipalities and include a minimum amount of electricity, water and sanitation that is sufficient to cater for the basic needs of a poor household. However, policies regulating the provision of basic sanitation and refuse removal are yet to be finalized by the relevant sector departments of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) and Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT)

Table: Number of consumer units receiving free basic services

Municipality	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Mogalakwena	69 879	69 892	68 326	68 915	2 992	2682	2 992	2682

Source: StatsSA (Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended June 2009)

Table: Number of consumer unit benefiting from indigent policy

Municipality	Beneficiaries							
	Water		Electricity		Sewerage and sanitation		Solid waste management	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Mogalakwena	2 992	2682	2 992	2682	2 992	2682	2 992	2682

Source: StatsSA (Non-financial census of municipalities for the year ended June 2009)

Table: Budget to implement Free Basic Services and Indigent Policy

Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management	Assessment rates	Total Budget for Free Basic Services & indigents
2010/11	2010/11	2010/11	2010/11	2010/11	2010/11
10,226,282	13,000,000	183,537	585,120	1,800,000	25,794,939

4.5 ROADS & STORM WATER

The municipality has a road network of approximately 1205 km covering its area of jurisdiction. Roads Agency Limpopo (RAL) is the institution responsible for provincial and district roads. Mogalakwena Local Municipality is responsible for local roads. The information provided in this document is to assist the municipality to confirm the need for road upgrading and ultimately identify projects required to address the backlog/needs.

The road network affects the entire area of Mogalakwena Municipality. Poor road conditions, coupled with high vehicle usage, maintenance and repair costs, portray a poor image of the Municipality, making it unattractive to prospective investors, developers and industrialists. It also discourages public transport. A large percentage of Mogalakwena road infrastructures is old and is deteriorating rapidly. It is difficult to quantify the rate of deterioration of the road, storm-water and sidewalks infrastructure, but from general observation they are all reaching critical levels. In some respects, in certain areas of the Municipality, critical levels have already been surpassed. A conservative estimate puts the replacement costs of the road infrastructure at approximately R900 million. In the recent past the annual increases in maintenance budgets have not kept pace with the escalation rates applied to labour material and transport costs inherent in these maintenance activities.

Capital allocations have enabled the resurfacing of 14.5 % of the roads over the past 5 year's .i.e. an average resurfacing rate of once every 24 years. In order to raise the level of maintenance and ensure that the resurfacing programme keeps pace with the expected life of the new surfacing, roads with a chip and spray surface will require to be resurfaced every 5 – 10 years and those with a premix surface, every 10 – 15 years depending upon pavement structure and traffic loading

In areas such as Moshate, (Peri Urban) and other rural areas where the road infrastructure has had little or no maintenance, major rehabilitation to surfaced roads is being addressed thru I.D.P programme. A large proportion of the roads are gravel, which in time is being surfaced, or gravel changed to tar. Funding for the upgrading of these roads is also important as maintaining a gravel road to an acceptable standard is very costly and of short duration.

Table: Main corridors of freight in the municipality

Local Municipality	Town	Corridor	Corridor Length
Mogalakwena	Mokopane	N11 Tshamahansi to Mokopane	25km
Mogalakwena	Mokopane	Mahwelereng to Mokopane	14km
Mogalakwena	Mokopane	R518 Mmalepeteke to Mokopane	25km

In the municipal area there are business investment in the sector of platinum, the business investments that exist within the area require investment on road infrastructure as these will increase on activities.

TRANSPORT

Car ownership within the municipal area is low and commuters depend on public transportation. Further, mobility of communities is a serious concern. Tables below describe the modes of travel in the municipality. The majority of the population mostly uses public transport services (bus and taxi operations).

Table: Mode of Travelling

Municipality	Total number of Taxi routes
Mogalakwena	64

Table : Bus Services

Municipality	Total Number of bus terminals	Total number of formal terminals	Total number of informal bus terminals
Mogalakwena	4	1	3

Other modes of transport found in the municipality are:

Train transport – the rail service in Mogalakwena, serves only the long distance passengers, with the available infrastructure (rail station in Mokopane) which is relatively in good condition. Donkey carts – these are mainly used in most parts of our rural villages and villages surrounding Mokopane Town (Madiba, Sekgakgapeng, Masodi, and Vaaltyn)

TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

- Due to the fact that places of work are separated from places of residence, people have to travel long distances to employment areas. The cost of and the opportunity cost of travelling are greater for the rural commuters.
- Some roads' conditions are not conducive for formal transport system. The need for high maintenance and operations cost amongst the factors contributing to the problem, The low use of service between peak traffic periods results in infrequent services.

Table: Assesment of roads infrastructure

Area	WardNo	Length	% Paved	Length (km)	Condition	% Unpaved	Length (km)	Condition	Intervention	No. of Project	Length (km)	Cost
Breda, Preezburg, Khala, Pollen, Mattanau, Galakwena, Thabaleshoba, Duren, Monte-christo, Sodoma, Lennes, Tipeng, Setupulane, Vernietmorglik	93607001	40	10%	4.0	Poor	90%	36.0	Poor	Major upgrade	12	3	2,450,000
Uitzicht, Blinkware, Vergenoeg, Bavaria, Makobe, Galelia, Matjitjileng	93607002	34	20%	6.8		80%	27.1	Poor	Major upgrade	19	56	45,460,750
Rebone, Taueatswala, Srekwater, Ga-tlhako	93607003	35	25%	8.7	Poor	75%	26.1	Poor	Major upgrade	10	6	4,800,000
Ga-ramela/Tenerife, Hlogo Ya Nku, Ga-chipana, Scirappies, Ham No 1, Lekhureng	93607004	40	10%	4.0	Poor	90%	35.7	Poor	Major upgrade	16	2	1,000,000
Tiberius, Grasvlei, Mphello, Buffelshoek, Matebeleng, Mahabaneng, Segole 1, Segole 2, Kgopeng, Diphichi, Ramosesane	93607005	32	20%	6.4	Poor	80%	25.7	Poor	Major upgrade	6	2	1,500,000
Ga-mushi, Ga-chere, Vianna, Ga-monare, Rapadi, Ga-nong/Rietfontein, Senita, Nkidikitlana, Dipere	93607006	37	10%	3.7		90%	33.0	Poor	Major upgrade	20	19	15,154,233
Lesodi, Skulpadkraal, Mamatlakala, Ga-phaladira, Uitspan, Marken, Moerdyk farm, Moepel farm, Daggakraal	93607007	36	20%	7.2	Poor	80%	28.7	Poor	Minor upgrade	5	1	850,000
Skrikfontein A, Skrikfontein B, Rasslid, Nelly, Wydhoek, Paulos, Malapile, Ga-moshuka, Ga-mathekga, Thutlwane/Krokkloof	93607008	34	0%	-		100%	34.2	Poor	Major upgrade	21	16	12,254,080
Jakkalskuil, Bokwidi, Kabeane, Dikgokgopeng, Mabuladihlare, Harmansdal, Galakwenastroom, Basterspad, Lusaka/Nkgoru	93607009	39	10%	3.9		90%	35.4	Poor	Major upgrade	20	19	15,154,233
Clearmont, Taolome, Goodhope, Van wykspan, Ga-masipa, Pudiakgopa, Marulaneng	93607010	36	0%	-	Poor	100%	35.8	Poor	Major upgrade	9	5	4,000,000
Mahlaba, Mothwathwase, Rooiwal, Basogadi, Malokongkop, Mautjana, Kwanaite, mmotong, Ditlotswane	93607011	45	0%	-		100%	45.3	Poor	Major upgrade	21	16	12,254,080
Aluta park north, Weenen, Makapans valley	93607012	47	25%	11.8		75%	35.5	Poor	Major upgrade	21	16	12,254,080
Mothlotlo/Ga-puka, Phafola, Rooibokfontein, Sekuruwe, Luxemburg/Mellinium park, Witrivier, Mothlotlo, Rietfontein	93607013	39	10%	3.9		90%	34.9	Poor				-
Ga-chaba, mamaala, Mosoge, Ga-mabusela, Mesopotamia, Skimming, Kwakwalata, Parakis, Magope, Fothane, Matopa	93607014	38	0%	-		100%	37.5	Poor	Major upgrade	22	8	6,100,000
Rantlakane, Makekeng, Lyden, Kaditshwene, Sepharane	93607015	33	0%	-		100%	33.0	Poor	Major upgrade	22	8	6,100,000
Zaaiplaas farm, Sterkwater/Ga-pila, Ga-mabuela, Ga-ramorulane, Mmahlogo	93607016	33	20%	6.6		80%	26.4	Poor	Major upgrade	22	8	6,100,000
Ga-matlou, Ga-lelaka, Mashahleng, Hans, Danisane, Ga-chokoe	93607017	33	10%	3.3		90%	30.0	Poor	Major upgrade	22	8	6,100,000
Ga-molekane, Ga-machikiri, Ga-mokaba, Sandsloot	93607018	44	0%	-	Poor	100%	44.0	Poor	Major upgrade	7	1	905,000
Sandsloot/Ga-mabusela, Malepetleke, Mosesetjane/Kgobu	93607019	30	5%	1.5	Poor	95%	28.3	Poor	Major upgrade	13	2	2,025,000
Tshamahansi, Ga-magongoa	93607020	42	25%	10.5	Poor	75%	31.4	Poor	Major upgrade	14	7	4,950,000
Tshamahansi	93607021	19	25%	4.8	Poor	75%	14.5	Poor	Major upgrade	8	4	3,250,000
Maroteng part, Mosesetjane	93607022	25	15%	3.7	Poor	85%	21.2	Poor	Major upgrade	15	1	1,000,000
Masehlaneng part, Madiba part, Masodi, Maroteng	93607023	21	10%	2.1	Poor	90%	18.7	Poor	Major upgrade	11	4	3,190,000
Mahwelereng Unit B, Ga-madiba	93607024	49	50%	24.5		50%	24.5	Poor	Major upgrade	22	3	2,033,333
Moshate, Masehlaneng part	93607025	48	45%	21.7		55%	26.5		Major upgrade	22	3	2,033,333
Mahwelereng Unit A, Mountain view	93607026	31	75%	23.6	Poor	25%	7.9	Poor	Major upgrade	17	4	3,100,000
Mahwelereng Unit B, Mahwelereng Unit A	93607027	40	75%	30.2	Poor	25%	10.1	Poor	Major upgrade	2	5	3,800,000
Mahwelereng Unit C, Mahwelereng Unit B	93607028	54	75%	40.8		25%	13.6	Good	Minor upgrade	22	3	2,033,333

Area	WardNo	Length	Paved			Unpaved			Intervention	Roads Projects		Cost
			% Paved	Length (km)	Condition	% Unpaved	Length (km)	Condition		No. of Project	Length (km)	
Phola park, Sekgalgapeng part, Michelle/Ga-monama, Parkmore	93607029	43	50%	21.5	Good	50%	21.5	Good	Minor upgrade	1	3	2,150,000
Maroteng part, Sekgakgapeng part, Moshate part	93607030	33	50%	16.6	Good	50%	16.6	Good	Minor upgrade	4	4	3,300,000
Drummond lea, Mokopane geyser, Sterkrivier farms, Nylpark, Chroompark	93607031	57	75%	43.0	Good	25%	14.3	Good	Surface treatments	18	14	7,050,000
Mokopane cbd, Maribashoek, Akasia, Extension 19, Mokopane unit d	93607032	37	85%	31.3	Good	15%	5.5	Good	Minor upgrade	3	6	4,500,000
Totals		1,205		346.2	222.2%		858.9	286.3%			257	196,851,455

Source: 2008 Mogalakwena Municipality Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan

4.5.1 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY TURNAROUND STRATEGY ANALYSIS ON BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Table: Analysis on Basic Services and Infrastructure Investment

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY TURN AROUND FOCAL AREA	CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	CHALLENGES
Basic Service Delivery	Access to water Access to sanitation Access to electricity Refuse removal and solid waste disposal Access to municipal roads Formalization of informal settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient Bulk Water supply: • Urban: 23 MI a day. • 65% Supply rate at all 178 Rural Areas. • Incomplete water and sanitation infrastructure (Extensions 14, 19 & 20). • Existing waste water treatment plant at 98% capacity. • Rural sanitation backlog 37 610 • Rural sanitation access 9956 VIP's. • Municipal Supply area: 9330. • Eskom supply area: 68205. • Electricity backlog: 1992. • Bulk supply from Eskom is too small to supply the backlog. • Current landfill site in Mokopane is operated at full capacity. • Waste removal is only rendered in urban areas (Mokopane, Mahwelereng, Rebone and Motlhotlo). • 500km bus and taxi routes needs to be tarred / paved. • 570km gravel roads in villages and farms needs to be re-gravelled. • 100km dilapidated internal village streets. • 2 informal settlements consisting of 1200 units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency on borehole water leads to undesirable levels of tankering. • Insufficient bulk potable water supply – moratorium on development. • Dilapidated water and sewer infrastructure. • Insufficient revenue and budget for operations and maintenance of water schemes, partly due to non-payment. • Existing waste water treatment plant is at 98% capacity. • Lack of technical staff. • Dysfunctional Enviroloo toilets in Mochotlo. • Makapans Valley settlement without toilets due to its world heritage site status. • 500km tar roads. • 450km gravel roads. • Poor maintenance of roads, e.g. Pothole by all spheres of government. • Lack of co-ordination between provincial, district, and municipality in relation to planning. • Lack of proper drainage system. • Lack of bulk supply in the municipal supply area. • Non-electrification of extensions. • Maintenance and upgrading of existing infrastructure. • Land fill site in town is operating at full capacity. • Unable to cope with collection in new extensions. • Obsolete machinery and equipment.

4. 6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic growth and development is an important part of every region within South Africa. It creates employment and an improvement in living standards for the people to ultimately become active participants in the economy. In order to foster and promote economic growth and development, municipalities develop local economic development strategies to systematically create measures for growth.

Depicting the local economy of the municipal area based on the LED Strategy of the municipality, the municipality has both comparative and competitive advantages in agriculture, mining and tourism.

In order to determine the people's living standards as well as their ability to pay for basic services such as water and sanitation, the income levels of the population are analysed and compared to the income levels of Limpopo. In the table below distribution of the households per income group in Mogalakwena Municipality is shown. The table reiterates that general education levels are low, as income earned by low-skilled labourers is lower than income earned by highly skilled workers. Since education levels are low, income earned is concentrated in the lower brackets, which suggests that the general population is poor. In addition the table shows that there is a tremendous amount of people who have no income and hence, that poverty is a major problem in the municipal area

Table: Annual household income

No income		R 1 - R 400		R 401 - R 800		R 801 - R 1 600		R 1 601 - R 3 200		R 3 201 - R 6 400		R 6 401 - R 12 800		R 12 801 - R 25 600		R 25 601 - R 51 200		R 51 201 - R 102 400		R 102 401 - R 204 800		R 204 801 or more	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
1028	146682	7158	89382	8135	21294	7240	44157	6146	8642	4958	6746	1711	6538	466	1771	144	175	65	149	18	85	11	328

Source: Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007

Table: Employment Status, 2001 vs. 2007

	EMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED		NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
FEMALE	16 345	22 698	19 172	16 601	56 353	59 600
MALE	20 744	30 121	14 526	14 335	37 919	43 150

Source: Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007

One of the key social problems facing the Mogalakwena Municipality is Poverty. The unemployment estimates in the Municipality vary between 45% and 70% of the economically active population (people between the ages of 15 and 64 years). Women, and especially rural women, form the greatest number affected by the lack of job opportunities as well as other social problems.

Table : Literacy Levels, 2001 vs. 2007

	NO SCHOOLING		GRADE 0 – 7		GRADE 8 – 10		GRADE 11 – 12		CERTIFICATE/DIPLOMA WITH LESS THAN GRADE 12		TERTIARY		OUT OF SCOPE (CHILDREN UNDER 5YRS OF AGE)	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
NO. OF PERSONS	44 831	37 460	29 225	110 951	26 100	67 660	32 213	56 799	701	6 692	9 569	10 735	N/A	36 998

Source: Community Survey 2007

As far as education is concerned, illustrated in Table 26 above, it is important to note that, although the level of education improved slightly from 2001 to 2007, only 17.1% of the population has Grade 12 education and only 3.2% achieved a tertiary education qualification. This is problematic and places the economy in a difficult position. There is a clear mismatch in terms of economic growth per market sector and the available skills base to be employed in those growing sectors.

4.6.1 MINING

The mining industry in the municipal area contributes to the economic development of the District, Province, and National. Mogalakwena area is the largest production area of platinum in the Province. Mogalakwena Platinum Mine has proven reserves of 280 million tons and its current extraction rate is 57 million tons per year.

Table: Mining Activities in Mogalakwena Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PRE INVESTMENT ACTION	LOCATION	DESCRIPTION
Mogalakwena Platinum Mine	Done	Overysel 815 LR Vaalkop 819 LR (Mokopane)	Expansion of the existing open pit mine
Platreef Project	Feasibility study	Drenthe 778 LR Awaitrivier 777 LR (Mokopane)	Re-evaluation and mining of platinum resources (PGM)
Vanadis Project	Done	Molendraai (Mapela)	Extraction of vanadium bearing magnetite deposits
Haaspan Granite	Feasibility study	Haaspan (Bakenberg)	Granite mining
Matlala Stone Crushers	Done	Bakenberg and Matlala region	Production of stone aggregates from dolerite boulders
Bestaf Granite	Done	Kadichuene village (Bakenberg)	Extraction of granite stone
African Red Granite	Done	Leyden village (Bakenberg)	Extraction of granite stone
Lonmin	Feasibility study	Mapela area	Mining of Platinum
Babirwa Tshabang Tlala Cooperatives	Done	Taueatswala	Pebbles Collections
Setlhatlha Sand Mining	Done	Marulaneng	Sand Mining

4.6.2 AGRICULTURE

The inherent agricultural production capacities of an area can be considered a function of a number of variables including soil types, climate, and access to service infrastructure, distance to markets, and access to suitable water (both ground and surface water). By comparison, the actual portfolio of commodities and the volume produced in an area (given its inherent capacities), is a function of a different set of variables including effective demand and price levels per commodity, financial and technical abilities of the particular farming community, policies and support provided by government, etc. From the above it is clear that, given the last set of variables, agricultural production capacities and abilities are area specific. It is therefore important to identify the various agricultural production areas as they impact upon the macro land-use patterns (e.g. irrigation regions and extensive cattle production).

Casual observations indicate a gradual movement away from cattle farming towards game farming. A survey done by the Mara Research Station has indicated that there are about 2 400 game ranches in the province (1997), totaling an area of about 4.1 million ha (i.e. 29.7% of the province's land area). About 40% of these game ranches are owned by persons that reside outside of the Limpopo province. The area most affected by this trend represents the form of a horseshoe, running from the western area at Thabazimbi (including the Waterberg area), upwards and along the Limpopo River and down along the Kruger National Park up to the border of Eastern District Municipality (the central parts and the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality are not affected).

Table: Agricultural Activities in Mogalakwena Municipality

Crop	Fruit	Vegetables	LIVESTOCK; POULTRY& PIGGERY
Peanuts Maize, Sorghum and Babala. Sunflower, Wheat, Sorghum Cotton. Tobacco	Citrus (oranges) Grapes	Potatoes, Orions, Tomatoes, Melons, Pumpkin, beet, Carrots, Onions, cabbage, spinach, butternut.	The whole area has the capacity for cattle and game farming, with beef/cattle dominance in the Mapela/ Bakenberg area and Robone/ Baltimoore having the potential for goat farming. The most dominant breed is the Bonsmara.

4.6.3 TOURISM

The area of Mogalakwena is also blessed with rich history and cultural heritage resources that have potential for tourism. The Mogalakwena tourism sites include the following:

- **Waterberg Biosphere Reserve**- received its international status in March 2001 and now forms part of the World Network of biosphere reserves, registered with UNESCO. The Waterberg Biosphere Reserve is the first “ savannah” biosphere reserve registered in Southern Africa;
- **The Makapan Valley World Heritage Site** - is a site for one of the most dramatic incidents in the long and fascinating local history near Mokopane town in the Mogalakwena Local municipality. This cooking pot reached a boiling point between the Voortrekkers and the local Ndebeles. The Voortrekkers, which by the 1850s were already well established as far as Schoemansdal near Soutpansberg, used the local area as a thoroughfare. The Makapan Valley was declared as one of the first National Heritage Sites of the new united nation-an act supported by all local communities. In fact, current Chief Mokopane made contributions towards the development of the site as a cultural shrine and tourism icon. The application for the World Heritage Status has been approved by UNESCO.
- **Entabeni Game Reserve:**
Big Five game park of more than 20 000 ha; Beautiful mountain scenery around a major water feature; A magnificent Golf Estate & Ancient African Theme Resort; Multi-Cultural Museum; and A major Marine Resort: Limpopo Tourism & Parks investment of R60 m (3-star).
- **George Masebe Nature Reserve:**
Core demonstration project for the Waterberg Savannah Biosphere Reserve;

- Linked to major land restitution could create 100 000 ha mega reserve. The Reserve also has some old Bushmen paintings on the rocks which serve as tourist attraction icon in that area.

- **Mokopane Game Breeding Centre**

The centre is managed by the Zoological Gardens in Pretoria breeding of different animal species and it is currently a major tourist attraction icon in the municipal area.

- **Percy Fyfe Game Reserve:**

Rare game breeding centre in a granite-studded landscape Future major conference centre and rare game exhibition linked to the capital of Polokwane

- **Doorndraaidam Nature Reserve**
- **Bundox Bush Camp**
- **Ettrich Game Farm**
- **Touch Stone Game**
- **Leshoka Thabang Game Lodge**
- **Malapati Game Farm**
- **Wonderboom Nature Reserve**
- **River Nature Reserve (Mabyaneng)**
- **Thutlane Sacred Site**
- **Ndegi Ranch**
- **Shikwaru Game Lodge**
- **Tibane Lodge**
- **Vistas – Vistas Game Reserve**
- **Willow Brooke Game Ranch**
- **Arend Dieperink Museum**
- **Tumuga Game Lodge**
- **Ditholo Game Ranch**
- **Vistas Vistas Game Reserve**
- **Willowbrooke Game Ranch**
- **Shingelana Game Lodge**
- **Thaba ya Metsi country estate**
- **Crocuta Game Lodge**
- **Klippan River Lodge**
- **Hanwill Lodge**
- **Masodi Lodge**
- **Nakene Lodge**

4.6.4 SECOND ECONOMY

The second economy is characterized by high unemployment and lack of skills mainly amongst the youth, women, and people with disabilities within Mokopane town. The second economy makes up a significant component of the economy and makes a particularly important contribution to the livelihoods of the poor. The sector is most visible with informal enterprises and derives their living as self-employed, micro-entrepreneurs from street trading and other informal activities.

The Mogalakwena area is characterized by economic area that has the potential of absorbing the second economy population. The WDM Skills Development Strategy shows that a number of scarce skills which can help the local economy develop are listed in the table below:

Table: Number of scarce skills

Sector	Scarce Skill	Baseline	Required	Variance
Mining	Artisan [mining, electricity]	89	120	31
	Mining Technician	19	90	80
	Machine Operators	54	140	86
	Excavator	100	210	110
	Engineering Manager	2	10	80
Tourism	Tourism Marketing	20	200	180
	Tour Guides	690	1200	510
	Tourism Information Presenters	50	300	250
	Travelling & gallery	20	120	100
Agriculture	Agriculture Engineering	2	12	10
	Veterinary Medicines	8	45	37
	Meat Processors	18	240	222
	Horticulturists	1	180	179

Over the years Mogalakwena Local Municipality has been implementing projects through labour intensive methods aligned to the Extended Public Works Programme. The EPWP involves creating temporary work opportunities for the unemployed, using public sector expenditure. It builds on existing best-practice government infrastructure and social programmes either by deepening their labour absorption or extending them.

The EPWP is a programme that cuts across all departments and spheres of government. Under the EPWP, all government bodies and parastatals are required to make a systematic effort to target the unskilled unemployed. They must formulate plans for utilising their budgets so as to draw significant numbers of the unemployed into productive work in such a way that workers gain skills while they work, so increasing their chances of getting out of the marginalised pool of unemployed people.

Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010, 628 jobs were created through EPWP and LED initiatives in Mogalakwena Municipality.

4.6.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Incorrect understanding of Local Economic Development within the municipality (i.e. internal units, sector departments) & lack of institutional resources to support LED initiatives.

4.6.6 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY TURNAROUND STRATEGY ANALYSIS

Table: Turnaround Strategy Analysis on Local Economic Development

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY TURN AROUND FOCAL AREA	CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	CHALLENGES
Local Economic Development	Municipal contribution to LED Reviewed LED Plan will be aligned to the LEGDP and adopted by Council by June 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing - 5 LED officers: Divisional Head, LED coordinator, and 3 Project officers Budget of R3,964, 548.00 LED plan is being reviewed and will be aligned to the PGDS. Investment and retention strategies will be developed as a result of the review of the LED Plan Busy implementing some of the elements in the plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills shortage Lack of financial resources to support LED initiatives by the institution Projects collapse No co-ordination and alignment of activities amongst institutions No capacity to determine economic trends Lack of bulk services to accommodate mining developments

4.7 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY

4.7.1 FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Table: Financial position of Mogalakwena Municipality

	2007/08	2008/09	RESTATED 2008/2009	2009/10
Billings to customers	R 132 085 272	R 150 978 767	R 168 145 982	R 201 077 273
Total operating transfers (Grant + Subsidy income)	R 149 696 566	R 124 270 999	R 104 480 686	R 148 430 157
Total operating expenditure	R 267 384 647	R 321 242 935	R 357 008 115	R382 486 389
Capital budget spent in year	R 163 554 034	R 154 633 431	R 154 633 431	R 150 942 595
Council approved capital budget in year	R 139 967 346	R 158 060 190	R 158 060 190	R183 499 926
Invoices Outstanding	R 14 398 985	R 15 220 545	R 15 220 545	R17 469 366
Total outstanding customer debt as at 30 June 2008, 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010	R 138 293 148	R 169 933 643	R 167 798 214	R 198 609 369
Billed revenue for year	R 132 085 272	R 150 978 767	R 168 145 982	R 201 077 273
Current assets as at 30 June 2008, 30 June 2009 AND 30 June 2010	R 199 945 798	R 199 063 759	R 199 724 596	R 252 428 079
Current liabilities as at 30 June 2008, 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010	R 116 930 204	R 114 352 413	R 113 782 870	R 108 329 320
Total revenue	R 371 567 641	R 441 069 477	R 468 959 847	R 556 120 619
Revenue from grants	R 178 461 212	R 250 336 001	R 250 784 997	R 307 496 141
Salaries budget (including benefits)	R 102 536 001	R 120 030 338	R 120 030 338	R 140 780 565
Total operating budget	R 309 754 200	R 373 828 923	R 373 828 923	R 411 200 680

4.7.2 GRANT EXPENDITURE & MANAGEMENT

Table: Grant Expenditure of Mogalakwena Municipality

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Did Mogalakwena Municipality receive the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) during	YES	YES	YES
What was the allocation for	R 735 000	R 735 000	R 735 000
What amount of this allocation was utilized in	R 735 000	R 735 000	R 735 000
What amount of this allocation rolled over	NONE	NONE	NONE
Did Mogalakwena Municipality receive the Local Economic Development Fund (LED) in	NO	NO	NO
What was the allocation for	N/A	N/A	N/A
What amount of this allocation was utilized in	N/A	N/A	N/A
What amount of this allocation was rolled over	N/A	N/A	N/A
Did Mogalakwena Municipality receive the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) in	YES	YES	YES
What was the allocation for	R 58 325 657	R 61 695 906	R 67 549 000
What amount of this allocation was utilized in	R 32 502 997	R 42 181 862	R47 207 205
What amount of this allocation was rolled over	R 25 822 660	R 19 514 044	R 20 341 795

4.7.3 AUDITED REPORTS

Table : Auditor General's Reports of Mogalakwena Municipality

FINANCIAL YEARS	DISCLAIMER	QUALIFIED	UNQUALIFIED
2003/04		X	
2004/05	X		
2005/06		X	
2006/07		X	
2007/08			X
2008/9		X	
2009/10			X

4.7.4 FINANCIAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES & SYSTEMS IN PLACE

Table: Financial Policies, Strategies & Systems

SYSTEMS/POLICY/STRATEGY	AVAILABLE (YES/NO)	COMMENTS
Rates policy	YES	Review on an annual basis
Compilation of valuation rolls	YES	
Established audit committee	YES	
Utilization of "shared services" of audit committee	NO	
Establishment of Internal Audit Unit	YES	
Adopted anti-corruption policy	YES	
Adopted supply chain management	YES	Review on an annual basis
Established budget and treasury office	YES	Inadequate staff

4.7.5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY CHALLENGES

Financial viability as expressed in terms of Regulation 10 of the Municipal Systems Act:

$$(i) \quad A = \frac{B - C}{D} = \frac{556,063,129 - 148,430,157}{201,077,273} = 2,027$$

Where -

“A” represents debt coverage

“B” represents total operating revenue received

“C” represents operating grants

“D” represents debt service payments (i.e. interest + redemption) due within the financial year;

$$(ii) \quad A = \frac{B}{C} = \frac{211,819,462}{201,077,273} = 1,05$$

Where -

“A” represents outstanding service debtors to revenue

“B” represents total outstanding service debtors

“C” represents annual revenue actually received for services;

$$(iii) \quad A = \frac{B + C}{D} = \frac{17,635,641 + 167,618,097}{31,873,866} = 5,81$$

Where -

“A” represents cost coverage

“B” represents all available cash at a particular time

“C” represents investments

“D” represents monthly fixed operating expenditure.”

- The Auditor General’s report (Qualification)
- Revenue collection
- Demand on service delivery without adequate funding
- Supply chain management (overpricing by SMME’s)
- Unproductive personnel/ Outsourcing of services
- No risk management unit

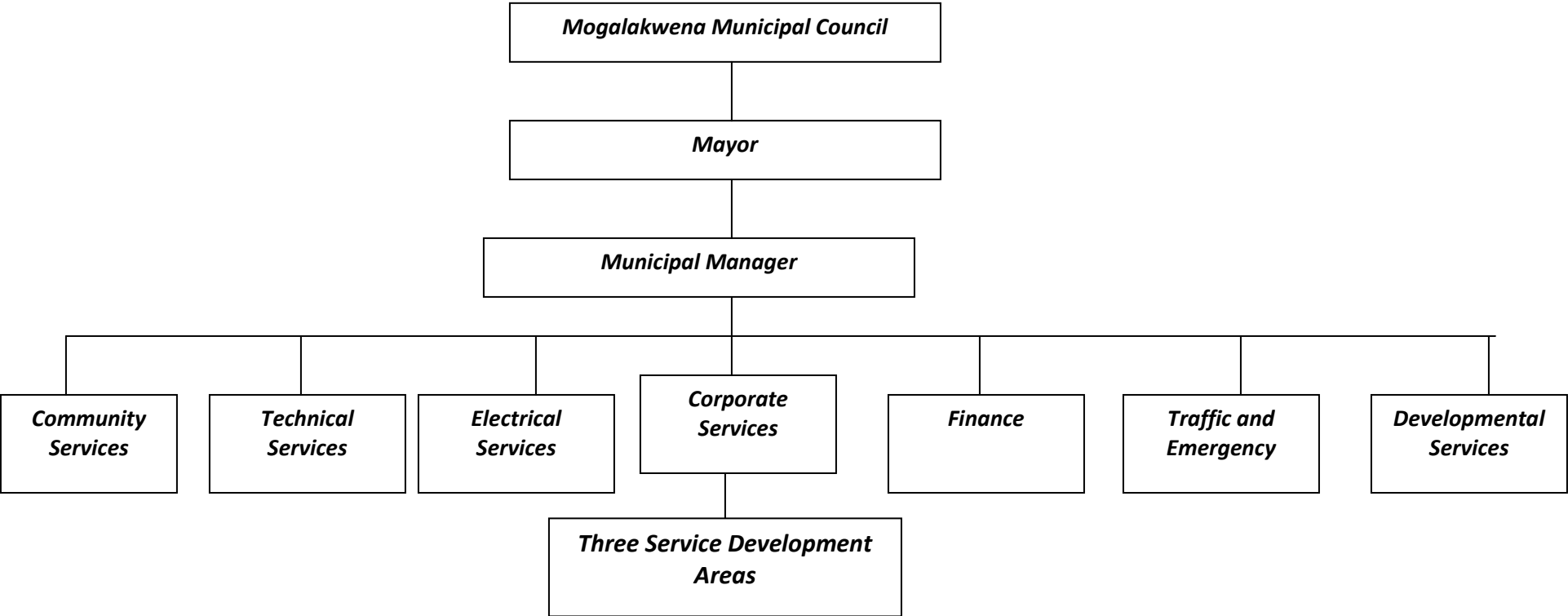
4.7.6 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY TURNAROUND STRATEGY ANALYSIS

Table: MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY TURNAROUND STRATEGY ANALYSIS ON FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY TURN AROUND FOCAL AREA	CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	CHALLENGES
Financial Management	Revenue enhancement Debt management Cash flow management Repairs and maintenance provision Capital expenditure Clean Audit Submission of Annual Financial Statements Capital expenditure Asset management Credibility and transparency of Supply Chain Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 78% payment level • Current debt is ± R232m • Under spending • Inadequate funding on increasing villages low cost housing • Qualified report 08/09. Still Awaiting 09/10. • Financial statements submitted by 31 August 2010 • • In process of verifying assets. • No functional specification committee • Over pricing • Manpower demand 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue enhancement strategy to be implemented • Slow project implementation • Government department debts • • Asset management • Lack of supplier education in supply chain • Lack of participation by special groupings • Shortage of skilled staff

4.8 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4.8.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



4.8.2 INSTITUTIONAL OVERVIEW

Table: Institutional Overview

DEPARTMENT	OVERVIEW	SUB-FUNCTIONS
CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate support services plays a vital role in the performance and developmental role of Mogalakwena Municipality as it provides a supportive function to all departments, council, executive committee, portfolios, councillors and officials. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal Services Information Technology Human Resources Council Secretariat Property Management Support Services
TECHNICAL SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, provision and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure, including roads, storm water and Building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water & Sanitation Roads & Storm water Building Inspectorate & PMU
ELECTRICAL SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an effective electrical service to all consumers of the municipality ensuring that all networks are well maintained and that new projects are being completed to acceptable standards and within set time frames. To further ensure that all communities have access to electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Projects Maintenance, Metering and Loss Control Public lighting
TRAFFIC AND EMERGENCY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic and Emergency Services is responsible for municipal emergency services, regulate traffic, and licensing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Traffic Fire Licenses
DEVELOPMENTAL SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developmental Services is responsible for developing an Integrated Development Plan that facilitates economic growth, alleviate poverty and addresses basic needs through an inclusive stakeholder-driven process and further ensures proper control of spatial planning and land use management within the municipal area. It finally provides support in the monitoring of the provision of quality and adequate housing and rural sanitation to the residents of the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Local Economic Development and Tourism Planning Housing
FINANCE DEPARTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance section is responsible for ensuring the smooth running of finances, assets, investments and liabilities of the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget and Treasury Income Expenditure Supply Chain Management
COMMUNITY SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community services is responsible for municipal waste management, environmental health, parks & recreational and library services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Management Environmental Health [Municipal Health Services] Parks & Recreational Services Library Services

4.8.3 APPROVED ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Table: Approved Organogram

Department	Code	Total Posts	Filled Posts	Gender		Employment Equity Target Groups (Top 3 Posts)	People with Disability
				Female	Male		
Municipal Manager's Office	MM	23	12	5	7	0	
Developmental Services	MDS	57	26	13	13	1	
Technical Services	MTS	270	83	5	78	0	
Community Services	MCD	272	137	33	104	1	
Traffic & Emergency	MTE	139	97	31	66	1	
Finance	CFO	86	63	30	33	1	1
Corporate Services	MCS	81	50	29	21	2	
Electrical Services	MES	89	65	10	55	0	
Total		1017	533	156	377	6	1

4.8.4 MANAGEMENT OF MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Table: Management of the Municipality

Municipal Manager appointed	Yes
Municipal Manager signed performance contracts 2009/10 FY	Yes
CFO appointed	Yes
CFOs signed performance contracts	Yes
Technical Manager appointed	Yes
Technical Manager signed Performance Contracts	Yes
Total of section 57 Managers posts	6
Total number of Section 57 managers posts filled	6
Total number of Section 57 managers posts vacant	

4.8.5 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Table: Mogalakwena PMS

PMS revised in line with Performance Management Regulations	No
Have all Section 57 managers signed performance agreements for 2009/10	Yes
2008/09 Annual Performance Reviews Conducted	No
Total Budget used to pay 2008/09 Performance Bonus to Section 57 managers	0
Submission of Performance Agreements MEC by 31/08/09	No

4.8.6 MOGALAKWENA SKILLS NEEDS

Table : Skills Needs

Status Quo	Challenges	Action Plan
There is no consolidated skills needs database	Individual employees indicated needs that they are interested in and not those that would address their skills gaps in terms of their Job Descriptions. The needs are not in line with the objectives of the IDP	Curriculum Vitaes of all employees have been requested to be submitted to the training officer on or before 25 May 2010 to establish the skills gaps and to identify relevant interventions based on the requirements of the occupied position. Skills database will be developed for all employees.

4.8.7 INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

- The non-alignment of the IDP, organisational structure and powers and functions.
- Insufficient training to fill skills gaps.
- Municipal skills audit completed but implementation does not follow.
- Too much political interference in administration that hinders good governance, service delivery and financial viability and also when enforcing by-laws.
- Ineffective coordination of activities between sector departments and the municipality.
- Non-existence of PMS implementation.
- Reviews for section 56 managers are not conducted.
- PMS not implemented to levels below section 56 managers.
- Quarterly feedback to community not done.
- Ineffective relationship between management and unions

4.8.8 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY TURNAROUND STRATEGY ANALYSIS ON INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Table: Analysis on institutional and organisational development

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY TURN AROUND FOCAL AREA	CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	CHALLENGES
Institutional and organizational development	Recruitment, Selection and Suspension of employees Vacancies Organisational Performance Management System Skills development for employees Functionality of Local Labour Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 511 positions out of 1027 on organogram are filled. • Insufficient funds to fill vacant positions • Framework adopted in 2006 • PMS implemented only section 56 managers. • No quarterly reviews and reporting to communities. • Insufficiently skilled DWAE staff to be absorbed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-alignment with IDP. • Non-adherence to the IDP Process Plan timelines. • Poor attendance of IDP meetings by sector departments. • Training budget not sufficient • No OHS procedures and standards in place.

4.8.9 S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilled staff • Well developed administration infrastructure/systems • Fully constituted Council providing leadership and direction • Commitment from the opposition parties and traditional leaders to co-operate • Administrative infrastructure in the SDA's and MPCC offices 	WEAKNESSES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to promote customer service values amongst council and officials • Lack of a provincial intergovernmental relations framework • Imbalance between staff strength and budget • Lack of telecommunication infrastructure in the SDA's • Integration of sector departments and relevant stakeholders budget in the IDP is lacking
OPPORTUNITIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of revenue base for rates in the entire municipality in terms of the new property rates act. • Implementation of an effective revenue enhancement strategy, credit control and indigent support policy • Development and capacitating of a representative workforce within the Municipality • The municipality is the implementation agent for the district, provincial, national government and parastatals • Availability of provincial staff, particularly from the Department of Local Government and Housing • Skills Development Act provides the municipality with a mandate to build the capacity of its workforce • Integration of staff from DWAE. • Increase in institutional infrastructure 	THREATS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of skills within Local Government sphere • Revenue from electricity has not been ring fenced • Inability to access adequate external funding for prioritized projects to address needs. • Political change

4.8.10 KEY PRIORITY ISSUES:

- ❖ Strengthening of institutional capacity in the SDA's.
- ❖ The revenue base, both from a service and rates perspective, has to be expanded beyond the confines of the former Greater Potgietersrus TLC.
- ❖ The development and implementation of an indigent support policy that correctly reflects the level of indigence in the Municipality
- ❖ Implementation of employment equity plan
- ❖ The need to develop and implement appropriate strategies around:
 - Communication
 - Performance management of Councillors and officials
 - Capacity Building
 - Information Technology
 - Debt and revenue collection

5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The IDP process of Mogalakwena Municipality has been people driven. Various stakeholders were in the position to identify their needs and their key development priorities. The following stakeholders played an important role in identifying their community needs and development priorities:

- Ward Committees;
- Traditional Leaders;
- Taxi Organizations;
- Farmers and farmers unions;
- Mining Sector;
- Business Sector;
- Civic Society & Community based organisations i.e. Disabled Organisations, Pensioners Associations, Red Cross,etc.
- All government sector departments
- Parastatals;
- Village Development Committees(VDC);
- Traditional health Practitioners and
- Council of churches

In addition to the above Mogalakwena Municipality has established the following forums:

- Mogalakwena Municipality Youth Council
- Mogalakwena Municipality Disability Council

5.1 Ward Committee Management

- There are 32 wards within Mogalakwena Municipality.
- There are 320 ward committee members through out the municipality, which equates to 10 members per ward.
- 01 ward committee is not functional.

5.2 Community Development Workers (CDWS)

- To improve community participation and intergovernmental relations 39 (28 Appointed, 10 learners, and 2 deceased) CDW's are deployed in the Municipal area.
- There are identified challenges of the existence of CDW's in local municipalities

The following challenges are identified:

- No memorandum of understanding signed between local municipalities and Department of Local government and Housing
- Limited resources provided to CDW's to execute functions

5.3 Traditional Leaders

- There are 09(nine) traditional leaders in the municipality.
- The relationship between the municipality and the traditional leaders is sound.

Table: TRADITIONAL LEADERS AND AREA OF AUTHORITY

LEADER	AREA OF AUTHORITY
1. Kekana LV	Moshate, Madiba, Sekgakgapeng, Pholapark, Mitchel, Monama, Masodi, Mokaba, Tshamahansi, Leleso, Sandsloot [Masenya & Mabusela], Malepetleke, Mosesetjane, Masodi, Magongoa, Machikiri, Maroteng & Masehlaneng
2. Langa MJ	Danisne, Mashahlang, Molekane, Rooibokfontein, Armoed, Skiming, Seema, Sterkwater [GaPila], Matlou, Chokoe [Mapela], Hans, Parakis, Mamaala, Magope, Fothane, Chaba, Motlhotlo, Sekuruwe, Phafola, Mabusela, Matopa, Mesopotamia, Mosoge, Mahlogo, Mabuela, Ramurulane, Lyden, Lesodi, Raowe [Witrevier], Milleniumpark [Limburg] Mamatlakala, Skilpadskraal, Makekeng, Abbotspoort, Mokurunyane, Mongalo, Dipompong, Matiniki, Galakwena & Mmaletswai.
3. Langa LP	Ditlotswane, Rooiwal, Malokonng, Basogadi/Ramogoshommi, Bakennburg [motong, Mahlaba, Kwenait, Mautjana, & Mothwatwase], Taolome, Clermont, Goodhope, Pudiakgopa [Malo kongkop], Masipa, Kaditshwene, Mabula, Harmansdal, Marulaneng, Vanwykspan [GARalenkwane], Bokwidi [Doorfontein], Kromkloof [atahutlwane], Rantlakana, Skulpad, Makekeng, Mohlakaneng, Basterspad, Dikgokgopeng, Lusaka [Nkgoru], Kabeane, Jakkalskui, Galakwenasrom [GaMolekoa], Skrikfontein A&B [Magagamatala], Buffelshoek [Madamas], Kgopeng, M phello, Dipichi, Ramosesane, RAADSLID, Nelly, Paulos, Matebeleng, Nkaikwetsa, Masipa, Malapile, Mahabaneng, Mushi, Monare, Chere [Ga-Mongatane], Sepharane, Mathega, Moshuka, Viena, Uitspan, Moepel Farm, Mamatlakala, Lesodi, Marken
4. Lebelo GK	Grasvlei [Ga-LEBELL-Tukakgomo]
5. Lekalakala ME	Teberius
6. Ledwaba MS	Nkidikitlana
7. Tauetsola RR	Ga-Tauetsoala
8. Machaka	Khala, Pollen, Vernietmoeglik & Mattanau
9. Matlala PT	Ham no1, Hlogoyanku, Scirapies, Makobe, Kgotoro [Newtand/Blinkwater], Bavaria [Mathapa], Tenerife, Matjitjileng, Breda, Duren, Monte-christo, Preezburg, Galakwena, Setupulane, Lennes, Sodoma, Uitzicht, Vergenoeg, Galelia, Ga-Tlhako, Tipeng, Thabeleshoba, Segole1 Segole2, Segole3, Senita, Mogalakwena, Galakwenastroom, Ga-Mushi, Magagamata.

Table: Community Participation Areas

AREA	VENUE	TARGETED WARDS
1. Rebone	Rebone Community Hall	3,6, and part of 1 & 2
2. Makobe	Makobe Community Hall	4, and part of 1 & 2
3. Grasvlei	Grasvlei Community Hall	5, and part of 8
4. Basterspad	Basterspad Primary School	7,8, and part of 9 & 15
5. Bakenberg	Bakenberg Community Hall	10,11, and part of 9 & 15
6. Mapela	Mapela Community Hall	13,14,15,16,17, and 18
7. Mosesetjane	Mosesetjane Community Hall	19, 20, 21, and part of 22
8. Moshate	Moshate Community Hall	23,25, and part of 22,24,29 & 30
9. Mahwelereng	Mahwelereng Community Hall	26,27,28, and part of 24
10. Mokopane town	Mayor's Parlour	12, 31,32, and part of 29
11. Percy Fyfe	Tibane Lodge	12
12. Sterkrivier	Boere saal / Shikwaru Lodge	32

- Villages are very far from each other as a result ward committee members are not able to co-ordinate their activities easily and effectively.
- Under funding and lack of resources
- Lack of street committees and block committees in some areas
- Transformation of street and blocks committees into societies
- Non-adherence to the IDP Process Plan timelines.
- Poor attendance of IDP meetings by sector departments.

TABLE: MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY TURNAROUND STRATEGY ANALYSIS ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY TURN AROUND FOCAL AREA	CURRENT SITUATION/BASELINE	CHALLENGES
Communication and good governance	Functionality of Ward Committees Broader public participation policies and plans Public Communication systems Complaints management systems Front Desk Interface Stability of Councils Delegation of functions between political and administration Training of Councilors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All ward committee are active except 1. • Insufficient coordination. • Draft Communication and Public Participation Strategy • Web site is fully functional. • Call centre still to be completed • Complaints management system in place. • Security officer handles enquiries • Council is meeting according to the annual schedule and as and when there is an urgent need. • Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip meet occasionally but no approved programme. • Mayoral Committee also meets according to the annual schedule and as and when there is an urgent need. • Delegated powers are outdated. • 14 councillors trained: 11 on computer literacy and 3 on Executive leadership management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No communication unit in place • Insufficient funding • One non-functional ward committee • Ineffective co-ordination of ward committee due to vastness of municipal area • Lack of clear roles between councillors, CDWs, ward committees, and traditional leaders

5.4 COMMUNITY NEEDS PER SETTLEMENT

TABLE: ROADS & STORMWATER

REGRAVELLING OF ACCESS ROADS & INTERNAL STREETS	REGRAVELLING OF ACCESS ROADS & INTERNAL STREETS (CONTINUED)	TARRING ACCESS, MAIN ROADS & INTERNAL STREETS	ACCESS ROAD TO CEMETERIES	CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES & CULVERT STRUCTURES	CONSTRUCTION OF STORMWATER DRAINAGE OR CHANNEL	CONSTRUCTION OF SPEED HUMPS	MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ROADS INFRASTRUCTURE
WHERE: 1. Ramosesane 2. Buffelshoek 3. Matebeleng 4. Lekhureng 5. Ga-Chipana 6. Ga-Ramela 7. Ga-Chokoe 8. Ga-Matlou 9. Mosesetjana Sekgoboko 10. Malepetleke 11. Masodi 12. Masehlaneng 13. Mahwelereng unit B 14. Ga-Madiba 15. Mahlogo 16. Ga-Pilla 17. Ditlotswane 18. Basogadi 19. Rooiwal 20. Sekuruwe 21. Witrivier 22. Melinium park 23. Dikgogopeng 24. Ga-Masanya 25. Ga-Mokaba 26. Ga-Magongoa 27. Ga-Molekane 28. Kgopeng 29. Harmsdal 30. Bokwidi 31. Basterspad 32. Mabula 33. Mahwelereng Unit C 34. Ga-Monare 35. Ga-Mushi 36. Mountain View 37. Sekgakgapeng 38. Moshate 39. Fothane	WHERE: 40. Kwakwalata 41. Mosoge 42. Mabusel 43. Mesopotamia 44. Chaba 45. Skimming 46. Kromkloof 47. Malapile 48. Paulos 49. Nelly 50. Raadslid 51. Ga-Moshuka 52. Ga-Mathekga 53. Strikfontein A & B 54. Wydhoek 55. Magope 56. watervaal 57. Blinkwater 58. Makobe Matjitjileng	WHERE: 1. Vernietmoeglik 2. Bavaria 3. Blinkwater 4. Mphello 5. Hlogo ya Nku 6. Ga-Mushi 7. Nkidikitlana 8. Mahwelereng 9. Ga-kgobudi 10. Danisani 11. Hans 12. Mashahlang 13. Seema 14. Masodi 15. Malokongkop 16. Rooiwal 17. Moshate 18. Aluta Park 19. Ga-Magongoa 20. Molekane 21. Lusaka 22. Jakkalskuil 23. Mabusela 24. Parakisi 25. Ga-Masipa 26. Uitzight 27. Rapadi 28. Ga-Mushi 29. Mosoge 30. Mabusela 31. Fothane 32. Magope 33. Mamaala 34. Parakisi 35. Ga-Chaba 36. Extension 14 37. Galelia 38. Makobe 39. Matjitjileng 40. Bavaria	WHERE: 1. Ga- Ramorulane 2. Sekgakgapeng 3. Ga-Molekwa 4. Kabeane 5. Maroteng 6. Ga-Matlou 7. Mosesetjana 8. Sandsloot 9. Leruleng 10. Tenerife 11. Scirrapies 12. Ga-Chipana 13. Preezburg 14. Ga-Molekane 15. Ga-Machikiri 16. Ga-Masanya 17. Ga-Mokaba 18. Hans 19. Lelaka 20. Seema 21. Matopa 22. Ga-Chaba 23. Fothane 24. Mosoge 25. Magope 26. Mamaala 27. Parakisi 28. Paulos 29. Galelia 30. Waterval 31. Uitzight 32. Makobe 33. Blinkwater 34. Matjitjileng	WHERE: 1. Dipichi 2. Magabaneng 3. Lekhureng 4. Ga-Chipana 5. Scirrappies 6. Dipere 7. Nkidikitlana 8. Ga-Monare 9. Makekeng 10. Sterkwaterv 11. Madiba 12. Mahwelereng Zone B 13. Matebeleng 14. Nkidikitlana 15. Ga-Monare 16. Vergenoeg 17. Malapile 18. Skrikfontein 19. Mountainview (Ga-Kgosana) 20. Blinkwater 21. Makobe 22. Matjitjileng 23. Bavaria	WHERE: 1. Segole1 2. Ga-Mitchela 3. Sepharane 4. Phahladira 5. Skulspadskraal 6. Rhenosterfontein 7. Tauatsoala 8. Maroteng 9. Ga-Kgobudi 10. Masehlaneng 11. Mahwelereng zone B 12. Extension 14 13. Masodi 14. Mmotong 15. Kwenait 16. Mautjana 17. Buffelshoek 18. Ga-Machikiri 19. Harmsdal 20. Bokwidi 21. Basterspad 22. Mabula 23. Kabeane 24. Madiba 25. Matopa 26. Fothane 27. Dipere 28. Dikgogopeng 29. Ga-Molekwa 30. Matopa 31. Fothane 32. Magope 33. Mamaala 34. Kaditshwene 35. Nlypark (Letaba Street) 36. Ga-Moshuka 37. Ga-Mathekga 38. Uitzight 39. Watervaal 40. Makobe 41. Blinkwater 42. Bavaria 43. Matjitjileng	WHERE: 1. Leyden 2. Mahwelereng zone A 3. Maroteng 4. Masehlaneng 5. Maroteng 6. Extension 14 7. Madiba 8. Mokopane CBD 9. Matopa 10. Fothane 11. Nylpark 12. Bavaria 13. Makobe 14. Blinkwater 15. Matjitjileng INCOMPLETE PROJECTS WHERE: 1. Rantlakana 2. Sepharane 3. Sansloot Mabusela 4. Mahwelereng Unit c 5. Ga-Molekwa 6. Masodi 7. Rantlakana 8. Sepharane 9. Sansloot Mabusela 10. Mahwelereng Unit c 11. Ga-Molekwa	WHERE: 1. Breda 2. Vergenoeg/Waterval 3. Segole 2 4. Phola-park 5. Parkmore 6. Uitspan 7. Mountainview 8. Mahwelereng unit B 9. Ga-Hlako 10. Maroteng 11. Etension 14 12. Lelaka 13. Hans 14. Seema 15. Sansloot Mabusela 16. Ga-Madiba 17. Mokopane (Unit D) 18. Akasia 19. Flora Park 20. Extension 19 21. Mmahlogo 22. Ga- Ramorulane 23. Mabuela 24. Mothwathwase 25. Kwenait 26. Mahlaba 27. Mautjana 28. Malokongkop 29. Dikgogopeng 30. Tshamahansi 31. Matopa 32. Mabusela 33. Mamaala 34. Parakisi 35. Chaba 36. Skimming 37. Mesopotamia

TABLE: WATER & SANITATION

RETICULATION (EXTENTION) WHERE: 1. Kabeane 2. Jakkalskuil 3. Ga-Molekwa 4. Mabula 5. Basterspad 6. Bokwidi 7. Harmasdal 8. Mothwathwase 9. Mahlogo 10. Masodi 11. Sandsloot 12. Ga-Matlou 13. Ga-Chokoe 14. Lelaka 15. Hans 16. Skulspadskraal 17. Maroteng 18. Ga-Kgobudi 19. Masehlaneng 20. Nkidikitlana 21. Monare 22. Viana 23. Chere 24. Ramosesane 25. Segole2 26. Matshitshileng 27. Bavaria 28. Leyden 29. Ga-Magongoa 30. Danisani 31. Mashahleng 32. Matopa 33. Fothane 34. Kwakwalata 35. Mesopotamia 36. Mabusela 37. Mosoge 38. Magope 39. Paulos 40. Raadslid 41. Wydhoek 42. Skrikfontein A & B 43. Kroomkloof 44. Matjitjileng 45. Bavaria 46. Galelia 47. Blinkwater	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW RESERVOIRS, BUILDING OF MAIN SUPPLY LINES AND CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE WHERE: 1. Tipeng 2. Setupulane 3. Mogalakwinstroom 4. Makekeng 5. Ga-Magongoa 6. Moordkopie Water scheme (Mosoge,Kwakwalata,Mesopotamia & Mabusela) 7. Fothane – Matopa Mini Water Scheme 8. Mattanau 9. Mabula 10. Bokwidi 11. Harmasdal 12. Bavaria 13. Galelia 14. Matjitjileng REFURBISHMENT OF WATER SCHEMES WHERE: 1. Mabusela 2. Kwalakwata ELEVATED WATER TANKS WHERE: 1. Mokopane Unit D 2. Extension 20 3. Phafola 4. Kwenaita 5. Mautjana 6. Fothane 7. Parakisi 8. Makobe 9. Galelia 10. Lekhureng 11. Tshamahansi 12. Moshate 13. Malapile 14. Kroomkloof 15. Skrikfontein A & B	REPLACEMENT OF DIESEL ENGINE, TESTING, DRILLING, EQUIPPING, AND ELECTRIFICATION OF BOREHOLES WHERE: 1. Mahlogo 2. Mosesetjane 3. Mabusela 4. Matopa 5. Parakisi 6. Hans 7. Seema 8. Taueatsola 9. Lesodi-Motlana 10. Mamatlakala 11. Uitspanning 12. MoepelFarm 13. Rhenosterfontein 14. Magabaneng 15. Buffelshoek 16. Watervaal 17. Blinkwater 18. Duren 19. Bakenberg 20. Sepharane 21. Kgopeng 22. Molekane 23. Sekgakgapeng 24. Sandsloot 25. Wydhoek 26. Raadslid 27. Nelly 28. Skrikfontein A & B 29. utzight	DRILLING & EQUIPPING OF NEW BOREHOLES WHERE: 1. Mahlaba 2. Lennes 3. Mesopotamia 4. Ga-Machikiri 5. Buffelshoek(Segoboko High School) 6. Moordkopie Water scheme (Mosoge,Kwakwalata,Mesopotamia & Mabusela) 7. Fothane – Matopa Mini Water Scheme 8. Blinkwater 9. Uitzight 10. Galelia	EXTENTION OF WATER PIPES WHERE: 1. Ramorulane 2. Ga-Pilla 3. Ga-Madiba 4. Masodi 5. Tshamahansi 6. Malepetleke 7. Phahladira 8. Monte-Christo 9. Thabaleshoba 10. Setupulane 11. Preezburg\ 12. Sodoma 13. Tenerife 14. Ham no1 15. Chipana 16. Ga-Mokaba 17. Dipichi 18. Mokaba(Maponolla Secondary School) 19. Ga-Chokoe(Extension) 20. Ga-Matlou(Extension) 21. Moordkopie Water scheme (Mosoge,Kwakwalata, Mesopotamia & Mabusela) 22. Fothane – Matopa Mini Water Scheme 23. Blinkwater 24. Bavaria 25. Matjitjileng 26. Galelia	CONSTRUCTION OF SANITATION FACILITIES AND SEWER SYSTEMS. WHERE: 1. Kabeane 2. Jakkalskuil 3. Lusaka 4. Ga-Molekwa 5. Dikgogopeng 6. Talome 7. Phafola 8. Melinium Park 9. Armoede 10. Mothwathwase 11. Mmotong 12. Ditlotswane 13. Malokongkop 14. Mahlogo 15. Mabuela 16. Ga-Madiba 17. Masodi 18. Masehlaneng 19. Mosesetjane 20. Malepetleke 21. Mabusela 22. Fothane 23. Parakisi 24. Danisani 25. Hans 26. Ga-Chokoe 27. Ga-Matlou 28. Mashahleng 29. Seema 30. Taueatsola 31. Sterkwater 32. Uitspanning 33. Phahladira 34. MoepelFarm 35. Maroteng 36. Ga-Kgobudi 37. Masehlaneng 38. Nkidikitlana 39. Monare 40. Dipere 41. Mphello 42. Magabaneng 43. Matebeleng 44. Segole2 45. Segole1 46. Kgopeng	CONSTRUCTION OF SANITATION FACILITIES AND SEWER SYSTEMS. (CONTINUED) WHERE: 47. Watervaal 48. Makobe 49. Matshitshileng 50. Bavaria 51. Galelia 52. Duren 53. Thabaleshoba 54. Preezburg 55. Monte-Christo 56. Mattanau 57. Pollen 58. Rantlakana 59. Scirrappies 60. Molekane 61. Ga-Machikiri 62. Sekgakgapeng 63. Moshate 64. Ga-Masanya 65. Ga-Mokaba 66. Ga-Masanya(Leleso Secondary School) 67. Buffelshoek(Segoboko High School) 68. Bokwidi 69. Ga-molekwa 70. Lusaka 71. Dikgokgopeng 72. Kabeane 73. Mabusela 74. Matopa 75. Magope 76. Fothane 77. Mesopotamia 78. Makekeng 79. Nelly 80. Raadslid 81. Skrikfontein A & B 82. Wydhoek 83. Blinkwater 84. uitzight	MAINTENANCE OF SANITATION FACILITIES AND SEWER SYSTEMS. WHERE: 1. Exetension 19 2. Ga-Masipa 3. Mahwelereng Unit C 4. Basogadi 5. Extension 14 6. Pollen 7. Breda 8. Rantlakana 9. Leruleng 10. Mosoge 11. chaba 12. skimming 13. Leruleng 14. kwakwalata INCOMPLETE SANITATION PROJECTS WHERE: 1. Sandsloot
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TABLE: ELECTRICITY

ELECTRIFICATION OF EXTENDED HOUSEHOLDS/STANDS WHERE:	ELECTRIFICATION OF EXTENDED HOUSEHOLDS/STANDS (CONTINUED) WHERE:	UPGRADING OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY WHERE:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sekgakgapeng 2. Moshate 3. Taueatsoala 4. Sterkwater 5. Ga-Magongoa 6. Sekgakgapeng 7. Ga-Machikiri 8. Ga-Pilla 9. Pollen 10. Vernietmoeglik 11. Breda 12. Duren 13. Khala 14. Monto-christo 15. Mattanau 16. Tipeng 17. Sodoma 18. Tenerife 19. Lekhureng 20. Ham no.1 21. Rantlakana 22. Makekeng 23. Leyden 24. Watervaal 25. Makobe 26. Galelia 27. Hans Village 28. Danisani 29. Lerileng 30. Mesopotamia 31. Kwakwalata 32. Monare 33. Dipere 34. Rapadi 35. Viana 36. Senita 37. Ga-Chere 38. Ga-Mushi 39. Segole1 40. Segole2 41. Grasvlei 42. Tiberius 43. Mphello 44. Matjitjileng 45. Bavaria 46. Uitzigh 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 47. Magabaneng 48. Matebeleng 49. Kgopeng 50. Rebone 51. Good Hope 52. Marulaneng 53. Clermont 54. Talome 55. Mabuela 56. Ramorulane 57. Mahlogo 58. Ga-Kgabudi 59. Rooiwaal 60. Ditlotsane 61. Mahlaba 62. Kwenaita 63. Mmotong 64. Fothane 65. Phafola 66. Aarmoede 67. Rooibook 68. Melinium 69. Jakkalskui 70. Kabeane 71. Masodi 72. Skimming 73. Mesopotamia 74. Chaba 75. Fothane 76. Kwakwalata 77. Magope 78. Paulos 79. Nelly 80. Raadslid 81. Ga-Moshuka 82. Ga-Mathekga 83. Wydhoek 84. Strikfontein A & B 85. Malapile 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Makapan's valley 2. Ga-Mokaba 3. Molekane 4. Maroteng 5. Mhwelereng zone A 6. Ga-Madiba 7. Nelly 8. Wydhoek <p>NEW ELECTRICITY PROJECT</p> <p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rietfontein 2. Skimming 3. Mesopotamia 4. Chaba 5. Extension 14 <p>INCOMPLETE ELECTRICITY PROJECT</p> <p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ga-Chaba <p>MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ga-Masipa 2. Vanwykspan

TABLE: LAND & CEMETERIES

LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT, SITES ALLOCATION, CEMETERIES, AND GRAZING CAMPS	FENCING OF GRAZING CAMPS, PLOUGHING FIELDS, CEMETERIES, AND ROAD BOUNDARIES	WATER & SANITATION FOR CEMETERIES
<p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mabusela 2. Fothane 3. Parakisi 4. Mahwelereng Unit C 5. Ga-Pilla 6. Mahlogo 7. Sekgakgapeng 8. Mphello 9. Ga-Matlou 10. Sepharane 11. Masodi 12. Extension 20 13. Extension 19 14. Scirrapies 15. Lekhureng 16. Matopa 17. Kwakwalata 18. Mosoge 19. Makobe 20. Hlogo ya Nku 	<p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ga-Kgobudi 2. Mahwelereng ZoneA 3. Ramorulane 4. Magabaneng 5. Matebeleng 6. Senita 7. Watervaal 8. Galelia 9. Blinkwater 10. Uitzicht 11. Matshitshileng 12. Rooiwaal 13. Basogadi 14. Malokong 15. Ditlotswane 16. Mahlaba 17. Mmotong 18. Malepetleke 19. Mosesetjane 20. Sandsloot 21. Makekeng 22. Hlogo ya Nku 23. Scirrapies 24. Mogalakwinisroon 25. Hlongoane 26. Matebeleng 27. Matopa 28. Kwakwalata 29. Mosoge 30. Mabusela 31. Fothane 32. Ga-Moshuka 33. Ga-Mathekga 34. Skrikfontein 35. Wydhoek 36. Kroomkloof 37. Nelly 38. Paulos 	<p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sterkwater 2. Magabaneng 3. Ramosesane 4. Kgopeng 5. Lelaka 6. Danisani 7. Hans 8. Ga-Chokoe 9. Ham no1 10. Hlogo ya Nku 11. Scirrapies 12. Ga-Chipana 13. Lekhureng 14. Ga-Magongoa 15. Hlongoane 16. Dipichi 17. Buffelshoek 18. Taueatsola 19. Ga-Hlako 20. Matopa 21. Fothane 22. Mosoge 23. Kwakwalata 24. Magope 25. Blinkwater 26. Uitzicht 27. Makobe 28. Galelia 29. Matjitjileng 30. Bavaria <p>INSTALLATION OF LIGHTING FACILITIES</p> <p>WHERE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Segole2

TABLE: SOLID WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

DUMPING SITES	REFUSE REMOVAL	AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES/ WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REFUSE REMOVAL	BULK CONTAINERS	ENVIROMENTAL BY-LAWS
WHERE: 1. Tshamahansi 2. Ga-Magongoa 3. Dipichi 4. Lesodi 5. Rhenosterfontein 6. Moepel Farm 7. Phahladira 8. Uitspaning 9. Skulspadskraal 10. Mamatlakala 11. Leruleng 12. Mosoge 13. Mesopotamia 14. Kwakwalata 15. Ga-Chaba 16. Rooiwaal 17. Malokong 18. Dtlotswane 19. Mahlaba 20. Kwenaita 21. Tenerife 22. Ham no.1 23. Scirrappies 24. Ga-Chipana 25. Lekhureng 26. Mahlogo 27. Mabuela 28. Masehlaneng 29. Seema 30. Ga-Matlou 31. Hans 32. Danisani 33. Lelaka 34. Sekgakgapeng 35. Ga-Mitchel 36. Parkmore 37. Pholapark 38. Mabusela 39. Matopa 40. Fothane 41. Parakisi 42. Sepharane 43. Makobe	WHERE: 1. Preezburg 2. Thabaleshoba 3. Extension 20 4. Extension 19 5. Malepetleke 6. Mosesetjana 7. Sandsloot 8. Extension 14 9. Makobe	WHERE: 1. Ga-Pilla 2. Kgopeng	WHERE: 1. Sekgkgapeng 2. Moshate 3. Hlogo ya Nku 4. Ga-Mitchel 5. Masehlaneng 6. Masodi 7. Madiba 8. Makobe	WHERE: 1. Sekgkgapeng 2. Akasia 3. Ga-Madiba 4. Mahwelereng Zone A 5. Sepharane

TABLE: EDUCATION

NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL	NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL	FET COLLEGE	ADDITIONAL CLASSROOMS	MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE	LIBRARY	SCHOLAR TRANSPORT	PRE-SCHOOL	LABORATORIES
WHERE: 1. Leyden 2. Mosesetjane 3. Extension 20 4. Extension 19 5. Lesodi 6. Leruleng 7. Setupulane 8. Mmotong 9. Segole 2 10. Mphello 11. Seema 12. Lelaka 13. Masodi 14. Ga-Molekane 15. Tshamahansi 16. Ga-Magongoa 17. Skimming 18. Mesopotamia 19. Kwakwalata	WHERE: 1. Makekeng 2. Ga-Chipana 3. Ga-Monare 4. Extension 20 5. Extension 19 6. Parakisi 7. Melinium Park 8. Dipichi 9. Sterkwater 10. Mahwelereng unit C 11. Seema 12. Aluta Park 13. Magope 14. Mamaala 15. Parakisi 16. Galelia	WHERE: 1. Makekeng 2. Ward 06 3. Danisani 4. Mapela 5. Makobe	WHERE: 1. S.M Gwangwa High School 2. Ga-Chipana 3. Ngwanakwadi Primary School 4. Mahlogo 5. Malepetleke 6. Sandsloot 7. Kgaba High School 8. Ga-Kobudi 9. Rantjie 10. Mapitikama 11. Nthuba Secondary School 12. Makgenene High School 13. Matopa 14. Sebilane Primary School 15. Kgabagare 16. Mapela lower primary 17. Mamagola 18. Diretsaneng Primary School 19. Lamola Secondary School	WHERE: 1. Mabusela 2. Ga-Chokoe 3. Hans 4. Maserunyane 5. Mapela primary 6. Mosoge primary 7. Kgabagare 8. Mmopa	WHERE: 1. Sepharane 2. Lekhureng 3. Madiba 4. Makobe 5. Kgopeng 6. Masahleng	WHERE: 1. Makekeng 2. Ham no.1 3. Ga-Chipana 4. Ramurulane 5. Makobe 6. Mahwelereng Zone A 7. Malokongkop 8. Dipichi 9. Matebeleng 10. Magabaneng 11. Parakisi 12. Magope 13. Mamaala 14. Parakisi 15. Skimming 16. Chaba SCHOLAR PATROL WHERE: 1. Thulane 2. Manhlakane 3. Makobe 4. Bavaria 5. Matjitjileng 6. Galelia 7. Watervaal 8. Uitzicht 9. Blinkwater	WHERE: 1. Sepharane 2. Rantlakane 3. Hlogo ya Nku 4. Scirappies 5. Lekhureng 6. Lusaka 7. Jakkalskuil 8. Moepelfarm 9. Phahladira 10. Uitzicht 11. Extension 14 12. Mahwelereng unit C 13. Dipichi 14. Buffelshoek 15. Sepharane 16. Kroomkloof 17. Malapile 18. Paulos 19. Skrikfontein 20. Wydhoek	WHERE: 1. Madiba 2. Kgopeng 3. Masahleng 4. Mantutule

TABLE: HEALTH & WELFARE

NEW CLINIC	24 HOURS CLINIC SERVICES WHERE:	ACTIVATE/ UPGRADE EXISTING STRUCTURES WHERE:	MOBILE CLINIC WHERE:	PENSION PAY POINT CENTRE WHERE:
WHERE: 1. Malokong 2. Ditlotswane 3. Rooiwaal 4. Ga-Matlou 5. Lelaka 6. Pholapark 7. Raadslid 8. Galelia 9. Watervaal 10. Sandsloot 11. Pudiakgopa 12. Leruleng 13. Ham no.1 14. Makekeng 15. Kgopeng 16. Mabusela 17. Mosoge 18. Magope 19. Mamaala 20. Parakisi 21. Skimming 22. Leruleng	1. Sekgakgapeng 2. Ga-Molekane 3. Masehlaneng 4. Seema 5. Ga- Chokoe 6. Hans 7. Dabasini 8. Maroteng	1. Dipichi 2. Tshamahansi 3. Rebone 4. Tauatsoala 5. Maroteng 6. Masehlaneng 7. Mahlogo 8. Hlogo ya Nku 9. Segole1	1. Buffelshoek 2. Matebeleng 3. Makapan's Valley 4. Ga-Mokaba 5. Ga-Masanya 6. Moshate 7. Sterkwater(Ga-Chokoe) 8. Ga-Hlako 9. Mouintainview 10. Malepetleke 11. Sepharane 12. Segole2 13. Mabusela 14. Magope 15. Mamaala 16. Parakisi 17. Mosoge 18. Chaba 19. Skimming 20. Leruleng 21. Galelia	51 Mahwelereng Unit C 51 Ga-Masanya 51 Tshamahansi 51 Ga-Magongao 51 Sekgakgapeng 51 Ga-Machikiri 51 Masodi 51 Lusaka 51 Sepharane 51 Uitzicht 51 Watervaal 51 Galelia 51 Blinkwater 51 Makobe 51 Bavaria 51 Matjitjileng

TABLE: HOUSING

RDP HOUSES	RDP HOUSES (CONTINUED)	MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE	DISASTER HOUSES	COMPLETION OF INCOMPLETE HOUSES
WHERE: 1. Buffelshoek 2. Dipichi 3. Matebeleng 4. Makapan's Valley 5. Ga- Mokaba 6. Ga-Magongoa 7. Tshamahansi 8. Moshate 9. Sekgakgapeng 10. Rantlakana 11. Sepharane 12. Makekeng 13. Leyden 14. Ramorulane 15. Mabuela 16. Ga-Pilla 17. Dipere 18. Ga-Chere 19. Ga-Mushi 20. Maroteng 21. Ga-Kgobudi 22. Masehlaneng 23. Lekhureng 24. Ham no.1 25. Tenerife 26. Lusaka 27. Mabula 28. BastersPad 29. Bokwidi 30. Harmsdal 31. Dikgokgopeng 32. Moepelfarm 33. Phahladira 34. Leruleng 35. Mesopotamia 36. 37. Kwakwalata 38. Mphello 39. Kgopeng 40. Segole2 41. Mosesetjana 42. Malepetleke 43. Matshitshileng 44. Blinkwater 45. Bavaria	WHERE: 46. Tipeng 47. Monte-Christo 48. Setupulane 49. Thabaleshoba 50. Rooiwaal 51. Ditlotswane 52. Mautjana 53. Mahlaba 54. Kwenaita 55. Mahwelereng Unit C 56. Aarmode 57. Rooibok 58. Mellinium 59. Lelaka 60. Ga-Matlou 61. Ga-Chokoe 62. Hans 63. Danisani 64. Seema 65. Lusaka 66. Bokwidi 67. Kabeane 68. Mabusela 69. Matopa 70. Fothane 71. Mosoge 72. Kwakwalata 73. Mesopotamia 74. Chaba 75. Magope 76. Mamaala 77. Parakisi 78. Skimming 79. Leruleng 80. Galaliea 81. Ga-Hlako 82. Taueatsoala 83. Sterkwater 84. Madiba 85. Watervaal 86. Galelia 87. Makobe 88. Uitzicht	WHERE: 1. Ga-Molekwa 2. Seema 3. Mamaala 4. Parakisi 5. Fothane	WHERE: 1. Kgopeng 2. Preezburg 3. Blinkwater 4. Galelia 5. Uitzicht	WHERE: 1. Bakenberg 2. Mapela 3. Mahlogo 4. Ramorulane 5. Scirappies 6. Hlogo ya Nku 7. Mabusela 8. Fothane 9. Sandsloot 10. Wydhoek 11. Rebone 12. Malokongkop 13. Fothane 14. Matopa 15. Mabusela 16. Mesopotamia

TABLE: COMMUNICATION

POST OFFICE OR LOBBY BOXES	NETWORK TOWER	LANDLINE PHONES	PUBLIC PHONES	NEWSLETTER	MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE
WHERE: 1. Mattanau 2. Mahwelereng Zone B 3. Kgopeng 4. Ga-Chipana 5. Scirappies 6. Ham no.1 7. Maroteng 8. Tshamahansi 9. Ga-Magongoa	WHERE: 1. Lelaka 2. Hans 3. Ga-Chokoe 4. Ga-Matlou 5. Mashahleng 6. Seema 7. Pollen 8. Mattanau 9. Monte-christo 10. Preezburg 11. Wydhoek 12. Sterkfontein B 13. Raadslid 14. Rebone 15. Ga-Hlako 16. Lusaka 17. Kabeane 18. Mabula 19. Basterspad 20. Bokwidi 21. Harmsdal 22. Dikgokgopeng 23. Doorndrai dam 24. Kgopeng 25. Dipichi 26. Segole2 27. Matebeleng 28. Magabaneng 29. Uitspanning 30. Makekeng 31. Doorndraai dam 32. Blinkwater 33. Makobe 34. Uitzicht 35. Watervaal	WHERE: 1. Mahlaba 2. Ditlotswane 3. MalokongKop 4. Rooiwaal 5. Scirappies 6. Tenerife 7. Mabuela 8. Ga-Pilla 9. Sepharane 10. Sekgakgapeng 11. Molekane 12. Makapan's Valley 13. Matebeleng 14. Aluta Park 15. Hans 16. Ga-Chokoe 17. Ga-Matlou 18. Lelaka 19. Danisane 20. Mashahleng	WHERE: 1. Mabusela 2. Leruleng 3. Lekhureng 4. Ga-Chipana 5. Ham no1 6. Mahlogo	WHERE: 1. Mesopotamia 2. Mountainview	WHERE: 1. Hlogo ya Nku

TABLE: TRANSPORT

PUBLIC TRANSPORT	BUS STOP/TAXI RANKS, SHELTER & SANITATION/ WATER FACILITIES
WHERE: 1. Lindela 2. Matebeleng 3. Makapan's Valley 4. Dipichi 5. Buffelshoek 6. Makekeng 7. Sepharane 8. Mahlogo 9. Magabane 10. Kgopeng 11. Segole2 12. Maroteng 13. Uitspanning 14. Moepelfarm 15. Malokongkop 16. Raadslid 17. Sterkwater 18. Ritfontein 19. Skimming	WHERE: 1. Tshamahansi 2. Ga-Magongoa 3. Mahwelereng Unit A 4. Mountainview 5. Lekhureng 6. Ga-Chipana 7. Ham no.1 8. Tenerife 9. Leruleng 10. Nelly 11. Mathekga 12. Paulos 13. Strikfontein A 14. Strikfontein A 15. Wydhoek 16. Mahwelereng Unit B 17. Mahwelereng Unit C 18. Mosesetjane 19. Skimming 20. Matjitjileng 21. Bavaria 22. Makobe 23. Blinkwater 24. Uitzicht 25. Watervaal 26. Galelia

TABLE: CRIME PREVENTION, SAFETY & SECURITY

HIGH MAST LIGHTS	HIGH MAST LIGHTS (CONTINUED)	POLICE PATROLS	MOBILE POLICE STATION	CPF FORMATION
WHERE: 1. Malepetleke 2. Lelaka 3. Ga-Chokoe 4. Mashahleng 5. Seema 6. Strikfontein 7. Rebone 8. Taueatsola 9. Sterkwater 10. Bavaria 11. Blinkwater 12. Uitzicht 13. Matsitshileng 14. Sekgakgapeng 15. Preezburg 16. Tipeng 17. Mogalakwinistroon 18. Vernietmoeglik 19. Thabaleshoba 20. Sodoma 21. Lennes 22. Phafola 23. Witrevier 24. Sekuruwe 25. Leruleng 26. Madiba 27. Masehlaneng 28. Lekhureng 29. Tshamahansi 30. Mabusela 31. Mosoge 32. Skimming 33. Magope 34. Mamaala 35. Parakisi 36. Matopa 37. Mesopotamia 38. Kwakwalata 39. Fothane	WHERE: 40. Ga-Chipana 41. Scirappies 42. Tenerife 43. Buffelshoek 44. Dipichi 45. Matebeleng 46. Mphello 47. Magabaneng 48. Maroteng 49. Phahladira 50. Dikgokgopeng 51. Harmsdaal 52. Bokwidi 53. Basterspad 54. Mabula 55. Ga-Molekwa 56. Kabeane 57. Jakkalskuil 58. Lusaka 59. Masehlaneng 60. Ga-Kgabodi 61. Mahlogo 62. Ramorulane 63. Mabuela 64. Ga-Pilla 65. Pudi-a-Kgopa 66. Aluta park 67. Magongoa 68. Moshate 69. Rantlakana 70. Kaditshwene 71. Watervaal 72. Galelia 73. Makobe 74. Bavaria	WHERE: 1. Thabaleshoba 2. Lekhureng 3. Ga-Chipana 4. Hlogo ya Nku 5. Ham no.1 6. Tenerife 7. Matebeleng 8. Makapan's Valley 9. Mabusela 10. Matopa 11. Magope 12. Mamaala 13. Parakisi 14. Skimming 15. Leruleng 16. Mosoge 17. Mesopotamia 18. Kwakwalata 19. Fothane 20. Matjitjileng 21. Bavaria 22. Makobe 23. Blinkwater 24. Galelia 25. Watervaal 26. Uitzicht	WHERE: 1. Malepetleke 2. Sandsloot 3. Mosesetjane 4. Thabaleshoba 5. Mesopotamia 6. Kwalakwata 7. Ga-Chaba 8. Sepharane 9. Makekeng 10. Sekgakgapeng 11. Mabusela 12. Matopa 13. Magope 14. Mamaala 15. Parakisi 16. Skimming 17. Leruleng 18. Mosoge 19. Fothane	WHERE: 1. Mahwelereng Unit B 2. Mahwelereng Unit C 3. Mahwelereng 4. Thabaleshoba 5. Scirappies 6. Hlogo ya Nku 7. Mahlaba 8. Mautjana 9. Maroteng 10. Sepharane 11. Buffelshoek 12. Extension 19 13. Mabusela 14. Matopa 15. Magope 16. Mamaala 17. Parakisi 18. Skimming 19. Leruleng 20. Mosoge 21. Mesopotamia 22. Kwakwalata 23. Fothane

TABLE: SPORTS, ARTS & CULTURE

AWARENESS	MAINTENANCE & UPGRADING EXISTING FACILITIES	SPORTS FACILITIES	SPORTS, RECREATIONAL & CULTURAL MULTIPURPOSE CENTRE	STADIUM
WHERE: 1. Sterkwater 2. Ga-Hlako	WHERE: 1. Ga-Molekana 2. Rebone 3. Ga-Masanya 4. Ga-Mokaba 5. Ga-Kgobudi 6. Masehlaneng 7. Maroteng 8. Dipichi 9. Kgopeng 10. Preezburg 11. Wydhoek 12. Seema 13. Ga-Matlou 14. Ga-Chokoe 15. Hans 16. Lelaka 17. Mapela sporting facilities 18. Fothane 19. Magope 20. Mamala 21. Parakisi 22. Skimming 23. Mabusela 24. Kwakwalata 25. Mesopotamia	WHERE: 1. Tshamahansi 2. Ga-Machikiri 3. Sekgakgapeng 4. Ga-Magongoa 5. Matebeleng 6. Makapan's Valley 7. Aluta Park 8. Buffelshoek 9. Ramorulane 10. Makekeng 11. Uitspaning 12. Phahladira 13. Mamatlakala 14. Rhendsterkfontein 15. Moepelfarm 16. Segole2 17. Segole1 18. Rooiwaal 19. LeKhureng 20. Ga-Chipana 21. Hlogo ya Nku 22. Ham no.1 23. Tenerife 24. Sekgakgapeng 25. Mosesetjana 26. Sandsloot 27. Malepetleke` 28. Akasia 29. Mokopane Unit D	WHERE: 1. Mabusela 2. Sepharane 3. Skulpadskraal 4. Lesodi 5. Mattanau 6. Scirappies 7. Ga-Matlou 8. Lelaka 9. Ga-Chokoe 10. Mashahleng 11. Mapela sporting facilities 12. Fothane 13. Magope 14. Mamala 15. Parakisi 16. Skimming 17. Mabusela 18. Kwakwalata 19. Mesopotamia 20. Matopa 21. Makobe	WHERE: 1. Rantlakana 2. Lusaka 3. Jakkalskuil 4. Kabeane 5. Ga-Molekwa 6. Basterspad 7. Dikgokgopeng 8. Harmsdal 9. Monto-Christo 10. Leruleng

TABLE: LED & UNEMPLOYMENT

AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS, LEARNERSHIP ON EPWP, TOURISM & SMME DEVELOPMENT	REVITALIZATION OF TOURISM SITES	AWARENESS / SUPPORT ON POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS	AWARENESS/ TECHNICALSUPPORT ON AGRICULTURAL PROJECT	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT ON MINING ISSUES/PROJECTS	EPWP or LABOUR INTENSIVE PROJECTS
WHERE: 1. Malepetleke 2. Mosesetjana 3. Sandsloot 4. Leruleng 5. Mesopotamia 6. Bakenberg 7. Extension 20 8. Extension 19 9. Taueatsoala 10. Rebone 11. Mphello 12. Kgopeng 13. Phahladira 14. Skulspadskraal 15. Lesodi 16. Ga-Kgobudi 17. Ward 26 18. Ga-Machikiri 19. Extension 14 20. Uitzicht 21. Watervaal 22. Galelia 23. Blinkwater 24. Makobe 25. Bavaria 26. Matjitjileng	WHERE: 1. Mosesetjana (Makgapeng) 2. Masebe Nature reserve(Moshuka) 3. Diraesaneng(Raadslid) 4. Kgopeng 5. ThabaChweu heritage site(Sepharane)	WHERE: 1. Sandsloot 2. Rooiwaal 3. Ditlotawane 4. Mautjana 5. Mahlaba 6. Mmotong 7. Lelaka 8. Danisani 9. Hans 10. Ga-Chokoe 11. Ga-Matlou 12. Extension 20 13. Extension 19 14. Wydhoek 15. Strikfontein B 16. Raadslid 17. Sekgakgapeng 18. Sterkwater 19. Taueatsoala 20. Rebone 21. Ga-Hlako 22. Lekhureng 23. Ga-Chipana 24. Scirrappies 25. Hlogo ya Nku 26. Buffelshoek 27. Segole 2 28. Dipichi 29. Magabane 30. Segole1\ 31. Sepharene 32. Uitspaning 33. Phahladira 34. Skulspadskraal 35. Mahlogo 36. Parakisi 37. Ga-Machikiri 38. Uitzicht 39. Watervaal 40. Galelia 41. Blinkwater 42. Makobe 43. Bavaria 44. Matjitjileng	WHERE: 1. Malepetleke 2. Mosesetjana 3. Sandsloot 4. Rooiwaal 5. Basogadi 6. Mautjana 7. Mahlaba 8. Mashahleng 9. Extension 19 10. Nelly 11. Paulos 12. Malapile 13. Harmasdal 14. Dikgokgopeng 15. Basterspad 16. Mabula 17. Ga-Molekwa 18. Jakkalskuil 19. Taueatsoala 20. Rebone 21. Ga-Hlako 22. Lekhureng 23. Ham no.1 24. Tenerife 25. Maroteng 26. Makekeng 27. Rantlakakana 28. Uitspaning 29. Phahladira 30. Rhenostretfontein 31. Moepelfarm 32. Maroteng 33. Mahlogo 34. Ward 26 35. Ga-Mokaba 36. Ga-Molekana 37. Extension 14 38. Matjitjileng 39. Blinkwater 40. Makobe 41. Bavaria 42. Galelia 43. Uitzicht 44. Watervaal	WHERE: 1. Strikfontein A 2. Taueatsoala 3. Hlogo ya Nku 4. Tenerife 5. Uitspaning 6. Phahladira 7. Skulspadskraal 8. Mmamatlakala 9. Rhenostretfontein 10. Moepelfarm 11. Ga-Mokaba 12. Ga-Masanya 13. Ga-Machikiri 14. Ga-Molekana 15. Hans 16. Ga-Chokoe 17. Lelaka 18. Seema 19. Ga-Matlou 20. Mashahleng 21. Danisane 22. Extension 14 23. Nylpark 24. Matjitjileng 25. Makobe 26. Blinkwater 27. Uitzicht	WHERE: 1. Leruleng 2. Basogadi 3. Malokongkop 4. Ditlotswane 5. Ga-Matlou 6. Wydhoek 7. Strikfontein B 8. KroomKloof 9. Mathekga 10. Moshuka 11. Raadslid 12. Malapile 13. Harmasdal 14. Dikgokgopeng 15. Bokwidi 16. Mabula 17. Buffelshoek 18. Dipichi 19. Uitspaning 20. Phahladira 21. Rhenostretfontein 22. Maroteng 23. Matopa 24. Fothane 25. Ga-Masanya 26. Ga-Machikiri 27. Tshamahansi 28. Ga-Molekana 29. Hans 30. Ga-Chokoe 31. Lelaka 32. Ga-Matlou 33. Mashahleng 34. Danisane 35. Seema 36. Extension 14 37. Nylpark 38. Makobe 39. Blinkwater 40. Uitzicht

5.5 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

The Ward Committees, Street Committees, VDC's (Village Development Committee) and CDW's (Community Development Workers) were instrumental in ensuring the compilation of the needs of the community. The data captured in October 2010 creates a basis for the municipality to legitimately prioritise projects. The community perspective priorities which have been summarized below, have been aggregated and although this aggregation could serve as an indication of priority, this would not be scientifically accurate, as equal weights have been apportioned to all issues, and the scale of urgency and extent have not been taken into account:

Table: Priorities from a community perspective

No	PRIORITY ISSUE	AFFECTED WARDS	Number Of Votes ("X")	Aggregation "X" x 100 32
1.	Roads & storm water	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32	31	97%
2.	Electricity	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31	27	84%
3.	Crime prevention, safety & security	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 32	26	81%
4.	Housing	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32	25	78%
5.	Education	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32	25	78%
6.	Health & welfare	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30	25	78%
7.	Water & sanitation	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32	24	75%
8.	Sports, arts & culture	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 29, 30, 32	24	75%
9.	Solid waste & environmental management	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32	21	65%
10.	Land & cemeteries	1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32	19	59%
11.	Communication	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 25, 30, 31	19	59%
12.	LED & unemployment	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 26, 31	17	53%
13.	Transport	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28	17	53%

PRIORITIES FROM A MUNICIPAL PERSPECTIVE IN ORDER OF URGENCY

1. Water & sanitation
2. Roads & stormwater
3. Local economic development & unemployment
4. Institutional arrangements
5. Electricity
6. Solid waste & environmental management
7. Land & cemeteries
8. Housing
9. Crime prevention, safety & security
10. Education
11. Health & social development
12. Community facilities
13. Sports, arts & culture
14. Communication
15. Transport

SECTION C VISION STATEMENT

6. Vision

6.1 Introduction

This section describes the confirmed vision of the Municipality.

6.1.1 Municipal Vision

Mogalakwena municipality is faced with key development priorities as outlined in the Analysis Phase. These challenges are mainly about many people in the municipal area lacking basic services such as water and sanitation, electricity, lack of roads (both tarred and gravelled), lack of storm water drainage, lack of basic health care facilities, high crime rate, lack of housing for poor communities, lack of solid waste facilities, lack of land use management strategy, and high rate of unemployment. Many communities in the municipality lack basic services.

The vision of Mogalakwena Municipality is therefore:

“To be a community-orientated local authority committed to sustainable development and affordable service provision”

SECTION D MISSION STATEMENT

7. Mission

7.1 Introduction

This section describes the confirmed mission statement of the Municipality.

7.1.1 Municipal Mission and Values

Mogalakwena municipality is faced with key development priorities as outlined in the Analysis Phase. These challenges are mainly about many people in the municipal area lacking basic services such as water and sanitation, electricity, lack of roads (both tarred and gravelled), lack of storm water drainage, lack of basic health care facilities, high crime rate, lack of housing for poor communities, lack of solid waste facilities, lack of land use management strategy, and high rate of unemployment. Many communities in the municipality lack basic services.

The mission statement of Mogalakwena Municipality is

“Mogalakwena Municipality is committed to provide and sustain basic services in an affordable manner to its people by/through:

- **Ensuring that there is effective stakeholder and community participation in the IDP and budget process**
- **Ensuring the efficient and effective utilization of all available resources; and**
- **Promoting social and economic development “**

Value system

Driven by the needs of our communities, Mogalakwena Municipality will respect and uphold the Constitution, uphold the Code of Conduct for Councillors and Officials, ensure sound financial management, and uphold the Batho Pele principles.

SECTION E: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

8. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Guiding Principles and Legislation

This section constitutes the alignment between the national objectives (Millennium Development Goals); Provincial Growth and Development Strategy [PGDS], National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) principles and the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa [ASGISA] principles, Five National Key Performance Areas for Local Government, and the municipal strategic priorities; it further reflects on the state of the nation address [SONA]; and the state of the province address [SOPA].

TABLE: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP)per day 2.Poverty gap ratio(incidence x depth of poverty) 3.Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 5.Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary and energy consumption
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8.Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds
GOAL 3 :PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10.ration of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds 11.Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
GOAL 4 :REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate.	13. Under five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
GOAL 5 : IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 6: Reduce by three- quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	16. Maternal mortality rate 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
GOAL 6 :COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 7 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 14-24 year old pregnant women 19.Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 20.Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures

	23.Prevalence and death rates associated with TB 24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
GOAL 7 :ENSURE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 9: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environment resources.	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26.Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent)per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone depleting CFCs 29.Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
Target 11: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	31.Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation 32.Proprtion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)
GOAL 8 : DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 12: Develop further an open, rule – based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance, development and poverty reduction –both nationally and internationally.	
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access of least developed countries’ exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and more generous ODA for countries to poverty reduction.	<u>Official development Assistance</u> 33. Net ODA , total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors gross national income 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied
Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. (through the programme of Action for the sustainable Development o f small island Developing states and the outcome of the twenty- second special session of the General Assembly)	<u>Market access</u> 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs admitted free duties. 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as per GDP 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
Target 15: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	<u>Debt sustainability</u> 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$ 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16 :In co- operation with developing countries , develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 years, each sex and total
Target 17 :In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable Basis
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and internet users per 100 population

8.1 Five Principles of the NSDP

- Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key;
- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy health and educational facilities) wherever they reside;
- Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, Govt spending on fixed investment, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to:
 - gear up private sector investment
 - stimulate sustainable economic activities
 - create long-term employment opportunities
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places:
 - In localities with low development potential, Govt spending should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence which would enable people to become more mobile and migrate to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities.
 - In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities.
- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres:
 - Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy.

8.2 Reflections from the State of the Nation Address 10 February 2011

- Five government priorities
 - education
 - health
 - rural development and land reform
 - creation of decent work
 - fighting crimes
- provision of basic services
- improving the economic condition of communities by providing social grants to eligible children under the age of 18 years
- creating decent / work by focusing on the six priorities : infrastructure development, agriculture, mining, manufacturing, green economy and tourism
- provision of financial and non financial support to SMME's and cooperatives
- encourage and support the tourism sector to enable job creation
- implementation of the infrastructure development programmes to enable the expansion of accessing basic services
- reduction in energy usage to prevent load shedding
- improve on the delivery of houses and rental accommodation
- improve the working environment for both learners and educators, standard and quality of teaching
- to fight corruption by civil servants, priorities crimes against women and ensuring the functionality of the criminal justice system
- implement health programmes to encourage HIV/AIDS testing as a measure to create awareness
- implement the health insurance policy plan
- implement the municipal turn around strategies
- introduction of the disaster relief fund
- review of the legislation on labour brokers
- filling of all funded vacant positions
- provision of skills development programmes to enable technical skills
- opening of the medical faculty at Limpopo academic hospital to train more doctors and the revitalization of nursing colleges to train more nurses
- implementation of the national rural service corps programme to assist youth in the rural areas

8.3 Strategic Objectives of the Limpopo Employment Growth Development Plan

Key Objectives:

- Industrial Development Programme: Priority Growth Sectors
- Enterprise Development: Smmes and Cooperatives Development Programme
- Regional Economic Development and Integration Programme
- Public Infrastructure Investment Programme
- Water Resource Development and Demand Management
- Agriculture and Rural Development Programme
- Education and Skills Development Programme
- Health Care Development Programme
- Safety and Security
- Environmental and Natural Resources Development Programme
- The Green Economy and creation of green Jobs
- Corporate Governance
- ICT and Innovation Enabled Industries
- Building the capacity of the state to deliver

8.4 Reflections from the State of the Province Address, 18 February 2011

- Building good working relationship between the traditional leaders and the local government
- Positive cooperation during the census processes
- Municipal turn around strategy articulating the mandate and programme of actions for the municipalities
- Medium term strategic frame work objective for the provision of affordable houses and integrated human settlement
- eradicate corruption from all levels
- Provision of basic services to communities and schools
- Infrastructure development
- Education and skills development programme
- Inclusion of deaf learners at ABET
- Establishment of national youth development agency
- Review of liquor license legislation
- Health care development programme
- Enterprise development : cooperatives development and land care projects
- Immediate flood relief in the farming sector
- Limpopo employment growth and development plan ICT development and information technology advancement
- Introduction of the EPWP programme as a measure of poverty relief
- Greening initiative campaign programmes
- Development of Limpopo language policy
- Decrease crime in communities

8.5 Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA)

- A massive investment in infrastructure.
- Targeting economic sectors with good growth potential.
- Developing the skills of South Africans, and harnessing the skills already there.
- Building up small businesses to bridge the gap between the formal and informal economies.
- Beefing up public administration.
- Creating a macroeconomic environment more conducive to economic growth.

8.6 Five Key Performance Areas of Local Government Transformation

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional (Capacity) Development;
- Improving Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment;
- Improve Local Economic Development;
- Improvement of Financial Viability and Financial Management; and
- Strengthening Good Governance, Community Participation and Ward Committee Systems.

8.7 Strategic Guidelines

8.7.1 Spatial Guidelines

SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR LEGISLATION/POLICY

- ❑ White Paper on Spatial Planning
- ❑ Land Use Management (20 July 2001) and
- ❑ Land Use Bill, 2001

MOTIVATION

It is imperative that local strategy design and project planning be executed in accordance with national spatial development principles.

PRINCIPLES

The following principles emanate from legislation:

- ❑ **PROVIDE FOR URBAN AND RURAL LAND DEVELOPMENT OF FORMAL AND INFORMAL, EXISTING AND NEW SETTLEMENTS**
 - **Equality** in land development procedures
 - **Equal weight** for formal and informal land development process
 - New developments and upgrading of existing settlements
- ❑ **ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND**
 - **Discourage** illegal occupation of land
 - **Recognise** historical settlement processes
 - **Distinction between** illegality and informality

❑ **EFFICIENT AND INTEGRATED LAND DEVELOPMENT**

- Integration of social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development
- Integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other
- Residential and employment opportunities must be in close proximity of each other
- Optimise use of resources relating to agriculture, land minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities.
- Diverse combination of land uses
- Discourage urban sprawl-more compact towns
- Correction of historically distorted spatial patterns of settlements
- Environmentally sustainable land development practises
- Systems which can continue to operate on ongoing basis
- Self regulation: incorporating processes of growth and change
- No settlement in high risk areas
- No settlement on unique natural habitats of flora and fauna
- No interference with river catchments areas
- No air and water pollution
- Recycling wastes
- Bio-diversity (allow migration of species)
- Internal settlement patters
- Settlements which accommodate growth
- Pedestrians
- Structural and spatial order
- Strong spatial feel (public is defined and bounded and is environmentally and socially important)

❑ **SPATIAL PRINCIPLES TO CREATE POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT**

- Create enclosures by walls, trees, etc. to define spaces-not free standing elements in a sea of space
- Scale appropriate size in human scale
- Generosity: design and spatial structure
- Spaces need to be kept neat and clean

❑ **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

- Introduce local grassroots knowledge and understanding of local needs
 - Generate ideas
 - Broaden debate
 - More satisfaction with outcomes
 - Capacity building
 - Transfer of skills for income generating purposes
- ❑ Skills and capacities of disadvantaged should be developed
- ❑ Encourage and optimize contributions of all sectors of the economy
- ❑ Laws and procedures related to land development should be clear
- ❑ Promote sustainable land development

- ❑ Speedy land development
- ❑ Each land development area should be judged on its own merit
- ❑ Security of tenure
- ❑ Co-ordination of interests of the various sectors
- ❑ Stimulate effective functioning of land development markets based on open competition
- ❑ White paper on spatial planning and land use management, July 2001

- ❑ **SUSTAINABILITY**
 - Land may only be utilized in accordance with the law
 - National, provincial, local interest
 - Disaster prevention
 - Protect existing natural environment and cultural resources
 - Prime agricultural land should remain in production

- ❑ **EQUALITY**
 - Inclusive of all persons and groups
 - Land use regulators and planning authorities must ensure that benefits and opportunities flowing from land development go to previously disadvantaged and areas

- ❑ **EFFICIENCY**
 - Compact human settlements
 - Live and work close together

- ❑ **INTEGRATION**
 - Other spheres of government
 - Appropriate services and transport
 - Racial integration
 - Mixed use development

- ❑ **FAIR AND GOOD GOVERNANCE**
 - Affected parties have access to information on land use and plans
 - Capacities of communities should be enhanced
 - Decisions should be made in public
 - Names and contact details of planning officers must be published
 - Time frames

8.7.1 APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

The following localized principles are to be applied during strategy formulation and project design:

- ❑ that development initiatives such as housing projects, business or industrial development, extension of infrastructure networks, be used to normalize distorted spatial patterns;
- ❑ the adoption and implementation of policies/design criteria to achieve integration, diversity of land uses and densification of development;
- ❑ the consideration of the environmental impact of development initiatives to minimize environmental degradation;
- ❑ the consideration of the land reform potential of each development initiative and the extension of strategies and projects to incorporate this dimension;

- ❑ active intervention by Council with reference to land availability for settlement purposes;
- ❑ Facilitation of tenure through interaction with role-players.

8.8 POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GENDER EQUALITY GUIDELINES

MOTIVATION

The application of poverty alleviation and gender equity policies during strategy formulation is important so that marginalised groups are integrated into the mainstream.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR LEGISLATION/POLICY

- ❑ The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa;
- ❑ Reconstruction and Development Programme;
- ❑ White Paper on Local Government
- ❑ SALGA Handbook
- ❑ Provincial Growth Development Strategy(PGDS)
- ❑ Limpopo Employment Growth Management Plan
- ❑ Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa(ASGISA)

RELEVANT GUIDELINES/PRINCIPLES

- ❑ Access to basic services;
- ❑ Promotion of opportunities for sustainability through productive activity;
- ❑ Social security systems (safety nets);
- ❑ Empowerment of marginalized groups;
- ❑ Gender inequality;
- ❑ Focus of resources to improve quality of life of especially marginalized groups;
- ❑ Inclusively by empowerment

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

The following localized principles are to be applied:

- ❑ the principle of access to availability of basic infrastructural and social services to especially the poorer part of the resident community to be pursued through development strategies employed by the municipality;
- ❑ The alleviation of hardship serves as point of departure in respect of service provision strategies to be implemented by the Mogalakwena Municipality;
- ❑ the promotion of employment of especially marginalized groups is critical for sustainable growth and development, and that priority projects and implementation strategies consider employment potential where possible;
- ❑ That strategies be directed at creating opportunities and advantages for groups that have been disadvantaged.

8.9 ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

MOTIVATION

The incorporation of NEMA principles into local strategies and projects must be ensured so that ecologically sustainable development is achieved.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR LEGISLATION/POLICY

- ❑ National Environmental Management Act, 1998;
- ❑ Local Agenda 21

RELEVANT GUIDELINES/PRINCIPLES

The following general principles are to be applied:

- ❑ Avoid pollution and degradation of the environment;
- ❑ Avoid waste, promote responsible waste management;
- ❑ Minimization of negative impacts on the environment;
- ❑ Consider consequences of exploitation of non-renewable natural resources;
- ❑ Avoid placing ecosystems at risk;
- ❑ Protection of vulnerable ecosystems;
- ❑ Protection of biological diversity;
- ❑ Protection of cultural heritage sites.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

Localized principles translate to incorporating the following elements into strategies:

- ❑ Efficient waste management services;
- ❑ Public education programmes;
- ❑ Promotion of recycling initiatives/drives;
- ❑ Preventative and curative programmes for air and ground pollution;
- ❑ Environmental education programmes.

8.10 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

MOTIVATION

The achievement of IDP objectives is largely dependent on local economic development. Strategies should incorporate elements of LED/economic promotion strategies.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR POLICIES/GUIDELINES

- ❑ Constitution of the Republic of South Africa;
- ❑ White Paper on Local Government
- ❑ GEAR (Growth, Employment and Redistribution)/
- ❑ LED National Policy
- ❑ LED Provincial Policy

RELEVANT GUIDELINES & PRINCIPLES

- ❑ Poverty alleviation through creation of employment opportunities by primarily utilizing local resources;

- ❑ Introduction of LED support programmes through strategies;
- ❑ To give financial support to projects that will lead to poverty alleviation;
- ❑ To give financial support to projects that will promote the empowerment of women.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

- ❑ The consideration of employment creation possibilities for municipal projects;
- ❑ The advancement and facilitation of development of local economic potential;
- ❑ LED projects should aim at alleviating poverty;
- ❑ LED projects should promote the empowerment of women

8.11 INSTITUTIONAL GUIDELINES

MOTIVATION

Efficient service delivery by the municipality is directly linked to institutional capacity, and it is therefore critical that strategies address institutional deficiencies and constraints.

SOURCE DOCUMENTS FOR LEGISLATION/POLICY

White Paper on Local Government, March 1998.
Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000.
Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003

RELEVANT GUIDELINES/PRINCIPLES

The following principles are applicable:

- ❑ the development of service delivery capabilities by management reform, and the selection of appropriate forms of service delivery;
- ❑ Choices by the municipality in respect of approach to service delivery should be guided by clear criteria such as coverage, cost, quality and socio-economic objectives;
- ❑ The application of appropriate internal and external mechanisms to service delivery;
- ❑ Performance management is critical in ensuring that plans are being implemented, have the desired developmental impact, and that resources are being used efficiently;
- ❑ The municipality must establish a performance management system taking into account the core components which ensure community involvement;
- ❑ Job descriptions for each post within the policy framework determined by the Council and subject to any applicable legislation must be installed.

PRINCIPLES & GUIDELINES IN LOCAL CONTEXT

- ❑ Assess the current service delivery mechanisms in relation to Council meeting its requirements for service delivery;
- ❑ Council policy should reflect different options for service delivery which may be used such as partnerships with CBO's and NGOs, contracting out of services, leasing and concessions, public-private partnerships, and building on existing capacity;
- ❑ Criteria should be developed by the municipality when assessing various options;
- ❑ Council should to establish performance-based contracts that it may enter into within external service providers if the need arises;
- ❑ The performance management system should have the ability to be used by both the municipality and community to assess performance;

- ❑ The community and all the staff of the municipality should form part of the process of developing the PMS;
- ❑ The PMS should include all core components as indicated in the Municipal Systems Act;
- ❑ Performance agreements should be entered into between Council and managers should be instituted;
- ❑ Job descriptions/duty sheets for all other employees which spell out the job functions, conditions of employment and remuneration.

APPLICATION OF PRINCIPLES

- ❑ The municipality needs to develop delivery capacities for accessible, affordable, sustainable and efficient quality services on an accountable basis. This can in part be achieved by growing capacity as part of the strategies for addressing priority needs through ensuring that management, administrative, financial and maintenance capabilities keep pace with service delivery of the municipalit

8.12 Objectives Per Priority Issue

Section 26(c) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) stipulates that an Integrated Development Plan must reflect, *“the council’s development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs”*.

The Objectives at local level were drafted per priority issue as identified in Phase 1 of the IDP Process and carried over into the REVIEW. The under-mentioned Priority Issues were identified and listed in descending order of priority.

The table belows indicates the relation between the Mogalakwena Local Municipality, National and Provinc ial strategic objevtives

TABLE: STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

MDGs	NSDP	LEGDP	Outcome 9	Municipal Priorities/Categories	Municipal Priorities
Develop a global partnership for development and radicate extreme poverty and hunger	Provision of basic services to all citizens	Public infrastructure investment programme	Improved access to basic services	Infrastructural Priorities	Roads and storm water
			Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome		Water and Sanitation
					Electricity
					Housing
Ensure environment sustainability	Spatial development	Environmental and natural resources development programme		Spatial Priorities	Land and Cemeteries
Develop a global partnership for development and radicate extreme poverty and hunger	Rapid economic growth and Poverty alleviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Regional economic development and integration programmeIndustrial development programmeEnterprise developmentAgriculture and rural developmentGreen economy and creation of green jobs	Implement the community work programme and cooperatives supported	Economic Priorities	Local Economic Development and Unemployment
Reduce child mortality, Improve maternal health, Combat HIV/AIDS, Malari and other diseases, Promote gender equilty and empower women, and Achieve universal primary education	Social inequalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Health care development programmeSafety and securityEducation and skills development programme.	Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model	Social Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Sports, Arts & CultureHealth & WelfareTransportSolid waste and environmental managementCrime prevention, safety, and securityEducationCommunicationCommunity Facilities
Develop a global partnership for development and eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Rapid economic growth and Poverty alleviation	Improving the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government	Improve municipal financial capacity	Institutional Priorities	Institutional arrangements

8.13 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The municipal strategies have been clustered around the National Key Performance Areas (KPA's) to ensure that all powers and functions assigned to the municipality are captured adequately. The strategies indicate how the municipality would achieve each and every one of these objectives as follows:

TABLE: WORKING OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES PER PRIORITY ISSUE

PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1. Roads & Stormwater	1.1 Provide and ensure accessible road networks within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2015. 1.2 Provide adequate storm water drainage within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2015.	Strategy A: Ensure that all possible resources, finances, manpower, and equipments are effectively applied for the improvement of roads and stormwater management within the municipal area. Strategy B: Establish condition of all roads concerned, establish costs and create a management plan. Strategy C: Develop & implement stormwater management plan.
2. Water and Sanitation	2.1 Access to clean water and decent sanitation by 2008 and 2010(Moving target)	Strategy A: Contribute to the development of Water Services Development Plan. Strategy B: Access all possible financial resources to implement the Water Services Development Plan. Strategy C: Set priorities for basic services for various areas. Strategy D: Reduce illegal connections. Strategy E: Develop & implement a policy on water conservation and demand management. Strategy F: Investigate appropriate effective and efficient sanitation facilities. Strategy G: Develop & implement policy to deal with grey water to create development opportunities Strategy H: Provide free basic water Strategy I: Implementation of water by-laws
3. Electricity	3.1 Access to electricity by 2012	Strategy A: Engage ESKOM and other role-players in the provision of services. Strategy B: Identify and negotiate the increase of electricity reticulation to all residents by the relevant authorities. Strategy C: Provision of free basic electricity. Strategy D: Implement loss control action. Strategy E: Upgrading of bulk electricity supply
4. Land & Cemeteries	4.1 Ensure both the provision and proper utilisation of land within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2014.	Strategy A: Develop & implement a local SDF & LUMS in relation to the Provincial Spatial Rationale which will identify and earmark land for future development with all level uses. Strategy B: Plan within the framework of the local SDF & LUMS proactively to ensure that proclaimed stands will be available in advance. Strategy C: Develop & implement a land use management Strategy that will ensure orderly development.

		<p>Strategy D: Review the existing Central Business Plan and extend it to include the other impartial business nodes as well as the industrial areas.</p> <p>Strategy E: Upgrade existing tenure rights in areas where there is support for this process.</p> <p>Strategy F: Develop & implement a cadastral data base as an effective management tool for all land related matters.</p> <p>Strategy G: Fencing of cemeteries.</p> <p>Strategy H: Fencing of roads.</p> <p>Strategy I: Fencing of grazing camps.</p> <p>Strategy J: Maintenance & utilization of cattle pounds.</p>
9. Health and Social Development	9.1 Facilitate the minimization, treatment, and control of the spread of HIV/Aids within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2014.	<p>Strategy A: Facilitate and support awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS, Cholera, Malaria, and other communicable diseases.</p> <p>Strategy B: Support the provision of health care & information centres.</p> <p>Strategy C: Support the provision of child care centres in all SDA's.</p> <p>Strategy D: Encourage the development of early childhood facilities.</p> <p>Strategy E: Support job creation opportunities</p>
10. Crime Prevention, Safety, and Security	<p>10.1 Reduction of crime rate by half within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2012.</p> <p>10.2 Improve disaster response time by 45% within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2009.</p>	<p>Strategy A: Provide & maintain public lights.</p> <p>Strategy B: Support & encourage community corrections office in the SDA;</p> <p>Strategy C: Expansion of the surveillance system services to SDA's.</p> <p>Strategy B: Support & facilitate the establishment of CPF's, Neighbourhood Watch etc;</p>
11. Education	11.1 Ensure access and functionality of schools by 2014.	<p>Strategy A: Support & facilitate the adopt a school campaign.</p> <p>Strategy B: Introducing an education awareness campaign.</p> <p>Strategy C: Support and encourage ABET classrooms.</p> <p>Strategy D: Support the establishment of night schools.</p> <p>Strategy E: Develop & implement the culture of learning by building libraries or providing mobile libraries.</p> <p>Strategy F: Support & facilitate building of additional classrooms or building of new schools.</p> <p>Strategy G: Support & facilitate renovation of schools.</p>
12. Communication	<p>12.1 Facilitate availability of communication facilities within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2009.</p> <p>12.2 Provide an effective communication strategy for Mogalakwena Municipality</p>	<p>Strategy A: Encourage automate telephone exchanges and municipalities to provide land for the building of automated telephone exchange.</p> <p>Strategy B: Mobilise cell networks to build network towers in rural areas.</p> <p>Strategy C: The establishment of tele-centres in the municipalities.</p> <p>Strategy D: Establishment of awareness campaigns to protect cables from theft.</p> <p>Strategy E: Develop & implement the communication & public participation strategy.</p>
13. Sports, Arts & Culture	13.1 Facilitate and provide adequate and accessible sports and recreational facilities within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2009.	<p>Strategy A: Ensure co-operation between the municipality and federations.</p> <p>Strategy B: Mobilise funding for coaching programmes.</p> <p>Strategy C: Building and maintenance of facilities.</p> <p>Strategy D: Facilitate and support annual sports festivals.</p> <p>Strategy E: Facilitate and develop multi-purpose cultural centres.</p>

PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
14. Community Facilities	14.1 Provide and facilitate accessible and affordable community facilities to promote social and economic growth within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2012.	<p>Strategy A To identify areas for establishment of parks and recreational facilities in the entire Municipal area.</p> <p>Strategy B Support the provision of facilities.</p>
15. Transport	15.1 Facilitate accessible, adequate and affordable transport system within Mogalakwena Municipality by 2010.	<p>Strategy A: Minimise the constraints on mobility of commuters and goods.</p> <p>Strategy B: Facilitate road safety and awareness programmes.</p> <p>Strategy C: Facilitate transportation of learners in farm schools.</p> <p>Strategy D: Develop & implement transportation study plan.</p>

SECTION G PROJECTS

9. INTRODUCTION

The Project Review is about the design and specification of projects for implementation. The Mogalakwena Municipality has further outlined the Project Progress Report for 2010/11 in this section. The Mogalakwena Local Municipality has to ensure that the projects/programmes identified have a direct link age to the priority issues and the objectives that were identified in the preceding phases. The Mogalakwena Municipality IDP Review for 2010/2011 contained **83** projects; the implementation status of which as at February 2011 was as indicated in the table below:

Table: Assessment of capital project s implementation -2010/11 IDP capital projects

#	PROJECT NAMES	PROJECT VALUE (Excl. VAT)	BRIEF SCOPE OF WORKS	PROGRESS TO DATE (PHYSICAL PROGRESS, MIG REPORT, ISSUES ON SITE)	PROGRESS %	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	EXP %
ROADS AND STORMWATER (FUNDED BY MIG)							
1	MAHWELERENG DT RAMPOLA STR ACCESS SLABS AND EDGE BREAKS	R 2,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF ENTRANCE ACCESS SLABS AT 52 HOUSE, REPAIR EDGE BREAKS AND IMPROVE STORM WATER SYSTEM ALONG DT RAMPOLA STREET IN MAHWELERENG	CONTRACTOR ON SITE: CONSTRUCTION OF PAVING BETWEEN EDGE BEAM AND V DRAIN IN PROGRESS. CASTING OF ACCESS SLABS IN PROGRESS. THERE IS A SLOW PROGRESS IN TERMS OF THE DELIVERY OF THE CONCRETE SLABS.	80.00%	R 1,176,591.20	58.83%
2	REHABILITATION OF MARIBASHOEK ROAD	R 4,000,000.00	REHABILITATION OF APPROX 2.9 KM OF THE PLANKNEK ROAD, INSTALLATION OF 2 CULVERT CROSSING AND SHOULDER REPAIRS	SEALING OF THE ROAD IS COMPLETED. MINOR CONCRETE WORKS OUTSTANDING.	95.00%	R 1,839,181.96	45.98%
3	MMALEPETLEKE TAXI ROUTE PHASE 3 ****	R 3,300,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF LOW LEVEL WATER BRIDGE, 400M STORM WATER PIPES AT MMALEPETLEKE	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 2,613,310.36	79.19%
4	LEYDEN TAXI ROUTE	R 3,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 1.5KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD WITH THE REQUIRED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (V-DRAINS AND KERBING.	SURFACING COMPLETED	98.00%	R 1,672,382.77	55.75%
5	UITZIGHT TAXI ROUTE	R 4,622,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX. 1.5 KM AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINKING INTERSECTION AS PER SANRAL'S SPECIFICATION AT UITZIGHT VILLAGE.	PROJECT PRACTICALLY COMPLETED, CONTRACTOR STILL BUSY WITH STORM WATER CHANNELS AND ROAD MARKINGS.	95.00%	R 1,702,361.31	36.83%
6	MOUNTAIN VIEW TAXI ROUTE	R 3,200,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 1.4KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD WITH THE REQUIRED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (V-DRAINS AND KERBING.	PROJECT COMPLETED	100.00%	R 3,054,587.94	95.46%

7	LENNES STORM WATER	R 1,000,000.00	INSTALLATION OF STORM WATER CULVERTS, GABION BOXES IN THE EARTH CHANNELS, CONSTRUCTION OF STONE PITCHED DRAINS AND DRIFTS AND ALSO REPAIRING OF THE EXISTING STONE PITCHED STORMWATER CHANNEL AT LENNES VILLAGE.	PROJECT COMPLETED	100.00%	R 924,178.41	92.42%
8	MAHWELERENG-DUDU MADISHA STR STORM WATER AND ROAD REHAB	R 2,000,000.00	REHABILITATION OF APPROX 750M OF THE EXISTING ROAD, CONSTRUCTION OF SPEED HUMPS, CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER DRAINS AND INSTALLATION OF CULVERTS AT DUDU MADISHA STR IN MAHWELERENG	PROJECT COMPLETED	100.00%	R 2,221,868.40	100.00%
9	MOSHATE REHABILITATION OF TAXI ROUTE	R 3,000,000.00	REHABILITATION OF APPROX 1.2 KM OF THE EXISTING ROAD, CONSTRUCTION OF STONED PITCHED OPEN DRAINS AND INSTALLATION OF NEW STORM WATER SYSTEM (CULVERTS AND PIPES).	PROJECT PRACTICALLY COMPLETED, STORM WATER DRAINS AND STONE PITCHING OUTSTANDING.	95.00%	R 2,586,869.40	86.23%
10	GALELIA TAXI ROUTE	R 4,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX 2.0KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD, CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER CULVERTS AND V DRAIN AND CONSTRUCTION OF LINKING INTERSECTION AS PER SANRAL'S SPECIFICATION AT GALELIA VILLAGE.	LAYER WORKS COMPLETED; SURFACING OUTSTANDING.	80.00%	R 2,199,374.20	54.98%
11	MARULANENG TAXI ROUTE	R 4,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX 2.0KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD, CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER CULVERTS, CONCRETE V - DRAINS AND STONE PITCHED DRAINS AT MARULANENG VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 3,667,211.56	91.68%
12	SEKURUWE TAXI ROUTE	R 4,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX. 1.7KM ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD, INSTALLATION OF STORM WATER CULVERTS, GABIONS AND CONSTRUCTION OF STORM WATER V DRAINS AND KERBING.	PROJECT PRACTICALLY COMPLETED, STORMWATER DRAINS AND KERBS OUTSTANDING.	80.00%	R 1,217,651.03	30.44%
13	GRASVLEI STORM WATER	R 1,000,000.00	INSTALLATION OF STORM WATER CULVERTS, GABIONS AND EXCAVATION OF A STORM WATER CHANNEL	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 868,111.72	86.81%
14	MOSESETJANE TO MAGONGO MAIN ROAD	R 4,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX 1.8 KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD BETWEEN MAGONGO AND MOSESETJANE	BUDGET MOVED TO KGOBUDI ROADS PROJECT. (MOSESETJANE TO MAGONGO TO BE DONE BY RAL)	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
15	DITLOTSWANE TAXI ROUTE PHASE 3	R 4,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 2.0KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD WITH THE REQUIRED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (V-DRAINS AND KERBING.	PROJECT PRACTICALLY COMPLETED, 100M SECTION OUTSTANDING, AWAITING RELOCATION OF THE ESKOM LINE.	95.00%	R 2,864,905.52	71.62%

16	SENITA STORMWATER PHASE 2	R 1,500,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF A STONE PITCHED V-DRAIN AND REGRAVELLING OF APPROXIMATELY 700M OF ROADS	PROJECT AT CONSTRUCTION STAGE (EXCAVATIONS FOR CHANNELS COMPLETED).	30.00%	R 304,822.68	20.32%
17	MOKOPANE EXT 17 ROADS AND STORM WATER	R 3,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 1.1KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD WITH THE REQUIRED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (V-DRAINS AND KERBING).	CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS , LATER WORKS COMPLETED. KERBING AND SURFACING OUTSTANDING.	50.00%	R 857,510.92	28.58%
18	MAPELA MATOPA ROADS PHASE 2	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 0.4KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD WITH THE REQUIRED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (V-DRAINS AND KERBING).	LAYER WORKS COMPLETED AND SURFACING ONTSTANDING	90.00%	R 109,373.57	10.94%
19	SEIRAPPIES STORM WATER PHASE 2	R 2,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF A STONE PITCHED OPEN CHANNEL AND REGRAVELLING OF DAMAGED ROADS	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 1,272,352.32	63.62%
20	AKASIA/MOKOPANE ROADS (DOMBEYA, RIVER AND STORES)	R 2,600,000.00	UPGRADING FROM GRAVEL TO TAR OF (DOMBEYA STREET, RIVER STREET AND STORE SECTION)	ALL THE ROADS ARE COMPLETED TO SURFACING LEVEL. CONTRACTOR BUSY WITH INSTALLATION OF KERBS.	95.00%	R 1,275,198.96	49.05%
21	MAHWELERENG ROADS AND STORM WATER PHASE 5	R 4,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 2.0KM OF ASPHALT SURFACED ROAD WITH THE REQUIRED STORM WATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (V-DRAINS AND KERBING).	PROJECT AT CONSTRUCTION STAGE, CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT HOSPITAL VIEW SECTION WERE STOPPED, PENDING APPOINTMENT OF LABOURERS FROM THAT PARTICULAR SECTION OF MAHWELERENG.	40.00%	R 1,223,954.84	30.60%
22	PHAFOLA STORM WATER PHASE 2	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF AN OPEN EARTH CHANNEL STONE PITCHED AT CRITICAL POINTS AND CULVERTS CROSSING THE MAIN ROAD.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 512,668.49	51.27%
23	PHOLA PARK ROADS CONNECTION LINK	R 1,500,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 LINKING INTERSECTION TO THE N11 ROAD AS PER SANRAL'S SPECIFICATION	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 1,314,578.36	87.64%
#	PROJECT NAMES	PROJECT VALUE (Excl. VAT)	BRIEF SCOPE OF WORKS	PROGRESS TO DATE (PHYSICAL PROGRESS, MIG REPORT, ISSUES ON SITE)	PROGRESS %	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	EXP %
WATER AND SINATATION (FUNDED BY MIG)							
1	GRASVLEI WATER	R 2,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX. 3.5 KM WATER RETICULATION PIPELINE, DRILLING AND EQUIPPING OF 2 NEW BOREHOLES AND CONSTRUCTION OF 2 CONCRETE PUMPHOUSES.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 1,531,801.40	76.59%
2	MATEBELENG /NKAIKWETSA WATER PROJECT	R 1,200,000.00	REFURBISHMENT OF THE EXISTING BOREHOLE AND CONSTRUCTION OF A RISING MAIN AND EXTENTION OF THE RETICULATION NETWORK.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 1,197,766.00	99.81%

3	MATTANAU WATER PROJECT	R 1,700,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 160KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK, SEALING OF THE EXISTING TANK, DRILLING AND EQUIPPING OF NEW BOREHOLE, EXTENSION OF THE RETICULATION NETWORK AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING SYSTEMS.	COMPLETED (ONE BOREHOLE COLLAPSED)	100.00%	R 1,677,611.41	98.68%
4	MESOPOTAMIA/MOORDKOPPIE WATER PROJECT	R 1,200,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 4.2KM OF RETICULATION NETWORK AND INSTALLATION OF STAND PIPES AT RDP STANDARD.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 783,344.06	65.28%
5	NELLY WATER PROJECT	R 1,500,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 260 KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND EXTENTION OF THE RETICULATION SYSTEM AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING NETWORK AT NELLY VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 1,376,881.86	91.79%
6	PAULOS WATER PROJECT	R 2,000,000.00	DRILLING AND EQUIPPING OF A BOREHOLE, ERECTION OF 160KL ELEVATED STEELTANK INCREASING OF RETICULATION USING A 63mm DIA PIPE	STARTED WITH DRILLING FOR WATER AT RIVERBED (SANDPIT) AS PER COMMUNITY REQUEST	30.00%	R 115,877.32	5.79%
7	MOKOPANE HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	R 6,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF VIP TOILETS AND SANITATION FACILITIES AT TRIBAL OFFICES IN VARIOUS VILLAGES.	SERVICE PROVIDER APPOINTED, CURRENTLY BUSY WITH SOCIAL CONSULTATION AND PROCUREMENT OF MATERIAL	20.00%	R 908,200.00	15.14%
8	THABALESHOBA STEEL TANK PROJECT	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 160KL/200KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING RISING MAIN AND RETICULATION SYSTEM .	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FY)	20.00%	R 167,016.86	16.70%
9	VERGENOEG STEEL TANK PROJECT	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 160KL/200KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING RISING MAIN AND RETICULATION SYSTEM . (EXACT SIZE OF TANK TO BE DETERMINED APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER)	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FY)	20.00%	R 166,685.21	16.67%
10	NKIDIKITLANA STEEL TANK PROJECT	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 160KL/200KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING RISING MAIN AND RETICULATION SYSTEM .(EXACT SIZE OF TANK TO BE DETERMINED APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER)	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FY)	20.00%	R 167,015.11	16.70%
11	JAKKALSKUIL STEEL TANK PROJECT	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 160KL/200KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING RISING MAIN AND RETICULATION SYSTEM . (EXACT SIZE OF TANK TO BE DETERMINED APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER)	STEEL TANK ALREADY ORDERED FOR DELIVERY; STARTING WITH DRILLING OF BOREHOLE.	10.00%	R 91,855.72	9.19%
12	TIBERIUS STEEL TANK PROJECT	R 1,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 160KL/200KL STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING RISING MAIN AND RETICULATION SYSTEM . (EXACT SIZE OF TANK TO BE DETERMINED APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER)	STEEL TANK ALREADY ORDERED FOR DELIVERY; STARTING WITH DRILLING OF BOREHOLE.	10.00%	R 65,080.85	6.51%

13	RAPADI EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION	R 600,000.00	EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STANDPIPES AT RDP STANDARD AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM AT RAPADI VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 558,452.15	93.08%
14	TIBERIUS EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION	R 400,000.00	EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STANDPIPES AT RDP STANDARD AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM AT RAPADI VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 40,955.95	10.24%
15	CHERE EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION	R 400,000.00	EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STANDPIPES AT RDP STANDARD AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM AT CHERE VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 396,038.30	99.01%
16	VERGENOEG EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION	R 400,000.00	EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STANDPIPES AT RDP STANDARD AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM AT VERGENOEG VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 398,423.03	99.61%
17	THABALESHOBA EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION	R 400,000.00	EXTENTION OF WATER RETICULATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF STANDPIPES AT RDP STANDARD AND LINKING TO THE EXISTING SYSTEM AT THABALESHOBA VILLAGE.	COMPLETED	100.00%	R 396,473.21	99.12%
18	CONSTRUCTION OF (32) CONCRETE PUMP HOUSES IN VARIOUS VILLAGES	R 2,500,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX 32 CONCRETE PUMPHOUSES AT VARIOUS VILLAGES AS PER DWAF SPECIFICATIONS.	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE 11/12 FY)	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
19	REBONE WATER PROJECT	R 5,000,000.00	ERECTION OF 160KL ELEVATED STEEL TANK AND CONSTRUCTION OF A SUMP, NEW MOBILE PURIFICATION PLANT AND INSTALLATION OF 1.8 KM OF PIPELINE AND STAND PIPES.	INSTALLATION OF WATER METERS AT RDP COMPLETED. RISING MAIN AND SAND PIT COMPLETED. CONSTRUCTION OF CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS IN PROGRESS. CONTRACTOR AWAITING DELIVERY OF THE STEEL TANK.	50.00%	R 2,339,889.14	46.80%
20	LUSAKA/DIKGOKGOPENG WATER PROJECT	R 1,500,000.00	RELOCATION OF THE EXISTING ELEVATED STEEL TANK, DRILLING AND EQUIPPING OF NEW BOREHOLES AND EXTENSION OF WATER RETICULATION.	RETICULATION AND INSTALLATION OF STANDPIPES COMPLETED. CURRENTLY BUSY WITH THE CONCRETE FOOTINGS FOR THE STEEL TANK.	65.00%	R 487,506.08	32.50%
21	DRILLING AND EQUIPPING OF NEW BOREHOLES IN VARIOUS VILLAGES	R 2,000,000.00	DRILLING AND EQUIPPING AND ELECTRIFICATION OF (6) SIX NEW BOREHOLES AT VARIOUS VILLAGES (BRED, BLINKWATER/ MONARE, MATLOU/HANS MINI SCHEME, MATHEKGA AND LESODI)	FOUR BOREHOLES (MATLOU/HANS MINI SCHEME, BLINKWATER/ MONARE MATHEKGA) HAVE BEEN DRILLED AND EQUIPPED. AWAITING DELIVERY OF CONCRETE PUMPHOUSES.	70.00%	R 673,028.47	33.65%
22	MARULANENG WATER PROJECT	R 1,300,000.00	DEVELOPMENT AND EQUIPPING AND ELECTRIFICATION OF 2BOREHOLES, CONSTRUCTION OF APPROX. 2KM OF RETICULATION NETWORK.	CONTRACTOR APPOINTED, INVESTIGATION OF BOREHOLES AND THE EXISTING RISINGMAIN IN PROGRESS. CONTRACTOR COULD NOT DO FURTHER WORK DUE TO THE HIGH WATER LEVEL IN THE MOGALAKWENA RIVER WHERE THE BOREHOLES ARE SITUATED.	30.00%	R 221,861.38	17.07%

23	MOLEKANE WATER PROJECT	R 1,200,000.00	DEVELOPMENT AND EQUIPPING AND ELECTRIFICATION OF 2 BOREHOLES, CONSTRUCTION OF RISING CONNECTING STEEL TANK. CONSTRUCTION OF 250kl STEEL ELEVATED TANK AND CONNECTING TO THE EXISTING RETICULATION SYSTEM	DESIGNS AND DRILLING OF BOREHOLES (2) COMPLETED. PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (MOVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION IN THE NEXT FY - 2011/12.)	30.00%	R 323,031.00	26.92%
24	REBONE SEWER (LINING OF TERTIARY POND)	R 3,000,000.00	LINING OF 2 TERTIARY POND WITH A SYNTHETIC UPVC UNDER LAYER AT REBONE.	CONTRACTOR CURRENTLY BUSY WITH MASS EARTHWORKS OF THE PONDS. HDPE MATERIAL FOR LINING IS ALREADY PROCURED AND DELIVERED TO SITE.	50.00%	R 793,317.73	26.44%
25	REBONE LANDFILL -PHASE 2 (COMPLETION)	R 300,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF ACCESS CONTROL AND STORAGE FACILITIES, 10,000 lt JOJO TANK ON A STAND AND CONNECTION FROM THE STEEL TANKS COMPLEX AT THE LAND FILL SITE.	DESIGNS, SURVEYING AND QUANTIFYING OF THE WORKS COMPLETED. AWAITING APPOINTMENT OF CONTRACTOR FOR LABOUR	20.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
ROADS AND STORMWATER (FUNDED BY EQUITABLE SHARES)							
1	RESEALING OF ROADS IN MOKOPANE	R 7,000,000.00	RESEALING OF INTERNAL STREETS IN TOWN, INDUSTRIAL SITES, BO DORP, AKASIA, CHROOM PARK, NYL PARK & IMPALA PARK.	SEALING OF STREETS IS COMPLETED, CONCRETE WORKS AND PAVING IN PROGRESS	70.00%	R 4,776,502.95	68.24%
WATER AND SANITATION (FUNDED BY EQUITABLE SHARES)							
1	MOKOPANE OLD SEWER : REFURBISHMENT.	R 4,200,000.00	REFURBISHMENT OF THE EXISTING SEWER TREATMENT WORKS	ENGINEERS WERE APPOINTED FOR AN OVERALL ASSESSMENT AND CURRENTLY THEY ARE BUSY WITH THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW PONDS AND REFURBISHMENT OF THE OLD ONES.	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
WATER AND SANITATION (FUNDED BY DWAF)							
BULK WATER							
1	OLIFANTS RIVER WATER PROJECT (FB)	R 28,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF 2.5ML CONCRETE RESERVOIR, CONSTRUCTION OF 9.8 KM (450mm) DIAMETER PIPELINE FROM WEENEN TO MOKOPANE.	PROJECT COMPLETED	100.00%	R 28,000,000.00	100.00%
REFURBISHMENT PROGRAMME							
1	UPGRADING OF EXISTING MAJOR WORKS (HLOGO YA NKU, SANDSLOOT (MASENYA & MABUSELA), RIETFontein, SKRIKFontein, LENNES, MPHELO)	R 3,800,000.00	NOT YET DEFINED (TO BE COMPILED AFTER APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FY)	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
2	UPGRADING OF MINOR WATER WORKS (DUREN, MATHAPO, SODOMA)	R 1,000,000.00	NOT YET DEFINED (TO BE COMPILED AFTER APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FY)	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3	EXTENSION OF WATER RETICULATION (PHAFOLA, LESODI, STERKWATER)	R 1,200,000.00	NOT YET DEFINED (TO BE COMPILED AFTER APPOINTMENT OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS)	PROJECT WITHDRAWN DUE TO BUDGET CONSTRAINTS. (TO BE EXECUTED IN THE SUBSEQUENT FY)	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT GRANT							
1	MAHWELERENG STREET LIGHTS	R 4,219,800.00	INSTALLATION OF 401 STREET LIGHTS	395 STREET LIGHTS INSTALLED.	75.00%	R 1,204,363.09	28.54%
2	MAHWELERENG CORRIDOR PHASE 1	R 3,510,000.00	INSTALLATION OF PAVED WALK WAYS (APPROX 4.6 KM)	CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS (2KM OF SIDE WALKS COMPLETED)	70.00%	R 2,209,482.79	62.95%
3	MAHWELERENG SPORT NODE						
3.1	EARTHWORKS	R 5,200,000.00	PREPARATION OF THE GROUND FOR SPORTS NONE FACILITIES AND ALSO PREPARATION OF FOINDATIONS FO THE LIBRARY. GRADING OF SITE TO THE REQUIRED LEVEL STANDARD.PREPARATION OF GROUND FOR PARKING AREA AND SPORTING FACILITIES.	CONTRACTOR ON SITE	15.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3.2	ELECTRICAL	R 3,641,000.00	PROVISION OF ADEQUATE LIGHTING FOR THE SPORTS FACILITIES,PARK,PARKING AREA,WALK WAYS THROUGH STAND ALONE AND MOUNTED ELECTRICAL LIGHTING.	TENDER STAGE	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3.3	IRRIGATION	R 4,900,000.00	PROVISION OF COVERAGE FOR THE GREENING PART OF THE SPORT NODE THROUGH POP UP SPRINKLER IRRIGATION SYSTEM.	TENDER STAGE	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3.4	FENCING	R 1,182,000.00	PALISADE FENCING OF THE LIBRARY, OLD CEMETARY AND THE SPORTS DONE FACILITIES.	TENDER STAGE	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3.5	LANDSCAPING PHASE 1	R 5,165,000.00	PROVISION OF THE FINAL LAYERS ON THE PREPARED EARTHWORKS, PLANTING OF TREES ,LAWN,CONSTRUCTION OF BRAAI AREA,TALES AND CHAIRS,PAVING (WALK WAYS,LAPA.	TENDER STAGE	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3.6	LANDSCAPING PHASE 2	R 6,240,000.00		TENDER STAGE	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
4	MAHWELERENG LIBRARY	R 16,000,000.00	CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW 820 M2 LIBRARY FACILITIES. IT EQUIPMENTS, BOOKS, EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE.	TENDER STAGE	5.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
CRIME PREVENTION SAFETY AND SECURITY (FUNDED BY EQUITABLE SHARE)							
#	PROJECT NAMES	PROJECT VALUE (Excl. VAT)	BRIEF SCOPE OF WORKS	PROGRESS TO DATE (PHYSICAL PROGRESS, ISSUES ON SITE)	PROGRESS %	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	EXP %
1	HIGHMAST LIGHTS IN VILLAGES: GA-MOKABA, GA-CHABA, PHOLAPARK, MATEBELENG	R 500,000.00	INSTALLATION OF HIGH MAST LIGHTS	CONTRACTOR APPOINTED. MANUFACTURING OF THE MASTS HAS ALREADY COMMENCED. THE CONTRACTOR IS ON SCHEDULE TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT ON TIME. PAYMENTS WILL ONLY BE MADE AFTER THE HIGH MAST LIGHTS ARE INSTALLED.	15.00%	R 0.00	0.00%

TRANSPORT(FUNDED BY EQUITABLE SHARE)							
1	INTERSECTION TRAFFIC LIGHTS SET - CNR THABO MBEKI/VOOR, CNR NELSON MANDELA/VAN HEERDEN, CNR NELSON MANDELA/BEZUIDENHOUT AND CNR NELSON MANDELA/SCHOEMANSTREET	R 680,000.00		ALL MATERIAL PROCURED. BUSY WITH TRENCHING OF CABLE TRENCHES. WE ARE FORCED BY LEGISLATION TO APPOINT A TRANSPORT ENGINEER TO APPROVE THE DESIGNS OF THE INTERSECTION. THE MATERIAL WAS PROCURED IN THE PREVIOUS FININCIAL YEAR FOR THE INTERSECTION THAT HAD TO BE DONE FOR IAST YEAR AND THIS YEAR DUE TO A PROBLEM WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF LABOURERS.	45.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
ELECTRICITY(FUNDED BY CRR)							
1	UPGRADING OF CENTRAL SUBSTATION	R 17,884,127.00		AILL THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN PURCHASED AND DELIVERED TO SITE. APPROXIMATELY 25% OF THE MATERIAL HAS BEEN INSTALLED.	25.00%	R 12,508,974.00	69.94%
2	UPGRADING OF SOUTH SUBSTATION	R 1,000.00		AWAITING FOR THE CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT HIS RETENTION CLAIM	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
3	UPGRADING OF NORTH SUBSTATION	R 60,000.00		AWAITING FOR THE CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT HIS RETENTION CLAIM	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
4	UPGRADING OF WEST SUBSTATION	R 6,000.00		AWAITING FOR THE CONTRACTOR TO SUBMIT HIS RETENTION CLAIM	0.00%	R 0.00	0.00%
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT (FUNDED BY OTP)							
1	CALL CENTRE	R 1,448,999.00		BUSY COMPILING TENDER SPECIFICATIONS. ADJUSTMENT BUDGET APPROVED FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGES TO VENUE.	10.00%	R 0.00	0.00%

9.1 Summary of the Capital projects as reflected in the 2010/11 IDP

A better indicator of implementation success could be attained by calculating the value of implemented projects as a percentage of the total value. However, some projects funded by sector departments and private companies have not been implemented and unaccounted for.

PRIORITIES	NO. OF PROJECTS
WATER & SANITATION (23 FUNDED BY MIG, 1 FUNDED BY ES, 4 FUNDED BY DWAF)	28
ROADS AND STORMWATER (23 FUNDED BY MIG, 1 FUNDED BY ES)	24
INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT (1 PROJECT FUNDED BY OTP)	1
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP GRANT (STREET LIGHTS, CORRIDOR PROJECTS, MAHWELERENG SPORTS NODE AND LIBRARY)	5
ELECTRICITY PROJECTS (FUNDED BY CRR)	4
SOLID WASTE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (FUNDED BY MIG)	2
CRIME PREVENTION, SAFETY AND SECURITY (FUNDED BY ES)	1
TRANSPORT (FUNDED BY ES)	1
TOTAL NO. OF THE CAPITAL PROJECTS	66

SUCCESS RATE OF: 53.03%

9.2 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY 2011/12 FINANCIAL CYCLE CAPITAL PROJECT

WATER & SANITATION			
IDP REF.	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLWS-1	Bakenberg Central water scheme	MIG	300,000.00
MLWS-2	Bakenberg Central water scheme: Basogadi, Mothwathwase, Mahlaba, Motong, Mautjana and Kwenaita	MIG	2,300,000.00
MLWS-3	Daggakraal Water Project	MIG	1,400,000.00
MLWS-4	Makobe Water Project	MIG	1,800,000.00
MLWS-5	Tshamahanzi/Magongoa/ Mosesetjane/ Malepetleke/Mokaba mini water scheme	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-6	Magongoa Water Project	MIG	1,800,000.00
MLWS-7	Ham no. 1 Extension Water Project	MIG	1,800,000.00
MLWS-8	Marulaneng/ Van Wykspan Water Project	MIG	3,000,000.00
MLWS-9	Bavaria Water Project	MIG	2,000,000.00
MLWS-10	Molekane Water Project	MIG	2,000,000.00
MLWS-11	Rooiwal Water project	MIG	500,000.00
MLWS-12	Chipana water project	MIG	500,000.00
MLWS-13	Witrivier water project Phase 2	MIG	300,000.00
MLWS-14	Mabula/Hermansdal water Project	MIG	300,000.00
MLWS-15	Raadslid water project	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-16	Mphello water project	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-17	Taueatswala/Hlako Mini Scheme	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-18	Ramoseseane/ Kgopeng/Dipichi Mini Scheme	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-19	Ramoseseane Water(12/13)	MIG	150,000.00
MLWS-20	Lelaka/Matlou water (12/13)	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-21	Mabuela/ Ramorulane water(12/13)	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-22	Fothane Mini Scheme: Chaba, Magope, Mamahala, Fothane, Matopa and Parakisi	MIG	200,000.00
MLWS-23	Thabaleshoba water	MIG	1,500,000.00
MLWS-24	Vergenoeg water	MIG	1,500,000.00
MLWS-25	Nkidikitlana water	MIG	1,500,000.00
MLWS-26	Upgrading of exist. major works Skrikfontein	MIG	1,000,000.00
MLWS-27	Upgrading of exist. major works Lennes	MIG	1,000,000.00
MLWS-28	Mushi water project	MIG	1,000,000.00
MLWS-29	Construction of storage facilities Dipere/Nong, Malapile, Kromkloof, Vienna, Skrikfontein, Bokwidi,Khala/Pollen mini scheme.	MIG	2,800,000.00
MLWS-30	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Malepetleke	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-31	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Mosesetjane(Kgobudi)	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-32	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Dipere/ Nong	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-33	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Nkidikitlana	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-34	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Dipichi	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-35	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Tiberius	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-36	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Wydhoeck	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-37	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Phahladira	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-38	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Grasvlei	MIG	78,125.00

IDP REF.	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLWS-39	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Mushi	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-40	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Vianah	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-41	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Uitspanning	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-42	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Van Wykspan	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-43	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Marulaneng	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-44	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Kromkloof	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-45	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Taolome	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-46	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Pudiakgopa	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-47	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Leyden	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-48	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Lesodi	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-49	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Rantlakane	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-50	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Ga- Molekane	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-51	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Rooiwal	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-52	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Fothane scheme	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-53	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Moordkoppie	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-54	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Mapela RWS	MIG	156,250.00
MLWS-55	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Sodoma	MIG	156,250.00
MLWS-56	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Uitzicht	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-57	X 2 Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Galelia	MIG	156,250.00
MLWS-58	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Hlogo ya Nku	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-59	Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Ham no.1	MIG	78,125.00
MLWS-60	X 2 Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Vergenoeg	MIG	156,250.00
MLWS-61	X 2 Construction of concrete Pumphouse in New stand	MIG	156,250.00
MLWS-62	Upgrading of minor pipeworks Skuilpadkraal, Senita and Monare	MIG	1,250,000.00
MLWS-63	Electrification of existing diesel Engines-Mokaba, Makekeng, Leleso, Malokong, Rapadi, Khala, Masipa and Preezburg	ES	600,000.00
MLWS-64	Ext 19 water meters	ES	600,000.00
MLWS-65	Ext 20 water meters	ES	1,000,000.00
MLWS-66	Rebone water meters	ES	1,000,000.00
MLWS-67	Rehabilitation of dilapidated water infrastructure-Mokopane	ES	2,000,000.00

REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE			
IDP REF.	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLWS-64	Olifants river water project	DWA	40,000,000.00

ROADS & STORMWATER			
IDP PROJECT CODE	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLRS-1	Kgobudi/Sekgoboko taxi route	MIG	4,000,000.00
MLRS-2	Lyden main taxi route	MIG	2,700,000.00
MLRS-3	Marulaneng taxi route	MIG	4,500,000.00
MLRS-4	Rehabilitation of Maribashoek road phase 2	MIG	3,760,000.00
MLRS-5	Moshate rehabilitation of taxi route	MIG	2,700,000.00
MLRS-6	Scirappies roads and storm water	MIG	500,000.00
MLRS-7	Mabusela /mosoge taxi route	MIG	500,000.00
MLRS-8	Mitchell roads and storm water	MIG	4,140,000.00
MLRS-9	Mamatlakala roads	MIG	2,550,000.00
MLRS-10	Hlako taxi routes and storm water	MIG	2,430,000.00
MLRS-11	Danisane /mashahleng taxi route	MIG	270,000.00
MLRS-12	Danisane /mashahleng taxi route	MIG	2,520,000.00
MLRS-13	Witrivier taxi route	MIG	2,700,000.00
MLRS-14	Molekane taxi route	MIG	2,700,000.00
MLRS-15	Tipeng taxi route	MIG	1,800,000.00
MLRS-16	Ham no.taxi route	MIG	500,000.00
MLRS-17	Rooiwal storm water	MIG	1,800,000.00
MLRS-18	Preezeburg storm water	MIG	2,700,000.00
MLRS-19	Van wyk span storm water	MIG	350,000.00
MLRS-20	Mahabaneng storm water	MIG	150,000.00
MLRS-21	Matebeleng/ nkaikwetja storm water	MIG	150,000.00
MLRS-22	Masipa storm water	MIG	150,000.00
MLRS-23	Setupwane storm water	MIG	150,000.00
MLRS-24	Extension 14 roads and storm water	MIG	300,000.00
MLRS-25	Extension 20 roads and storm water	MIG	300,000.00
MLRS-26	Upgrading of bridge Mattnau/base water	MIG	2,498,205.00
MLRS-27	Resealing of roads-Mokopane	ES	7,500,000.00

CRIME PREVENTION, SAFETY AND SECURITY			
IDP PROJECT CODE	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLE-1	High mast lights in villages phase 1: Mokaba, Skuilpaskraal, Setupulane, Mouintainview and Mabuela	ES	700,000.00
MLE-2	High mast lights in various villages :Segole1, Phafola, Tenerife, Bokwidi, Buffelshoek and Raaslid	MIG	600,000.00

SOLID WASTE & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT			
IDP PROJECT CODE	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLSW-1	Mokopane - New plant design	ES	1,500,000.00
MLSW-2	Sewer pump station and rising Main Ext 20	ES	1,000,000.00

TRANSPORT			
IDP PROJECT CODE	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
MLT-1	2x(sets traffic lights and black plates for robots on Cnr Dudu Madisha drive & Geyser Street and cnr Thabo Mbeki and Kruger)	ES	200,000.00

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME			
IDP PROJECT CODE	PROJECT NAME	FUNDER	PROJECT VALUE
	Library	NDPG	2,000,545.00
	Corridor (Dudu Madisha drive)	NDPG	
	Sports node	NDPG	3,007,349.00

9.3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

MOGALAKWENA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY							
	Preceding year 2009/10	Current Year 2010/11			Medium term revenue and Expenditure		
Description	Audited Actual	Approved budget	Adjustment budget	Full year forecast	2011/12 Budget	2012/13 Budget	2013/14 Budget
<u>TOTAL REVENUE</u>							
<u>GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES</u>							
Conditional Grants	160,008,494	178,793,459	250,440,323	245,431,517	206,678,336	259,420,208	260,381,801
Unconditional Grants	148,430,157	172,434,000	172,162,595	168,719,343	208,942,000	229,937,000	243,522,600
Service Charges	170,631,037	180,460,147	186,566,938	182,835,599	214,189,011	248,051,125	289,066,711
Operational Income	47,769,950	43,938,508	47,608,722	46,656,548	55,074,830	59,164,096	65,428,305
Interest	29,223,491	10,370,000	15,120,000	14,817,600	13,040,321	12,286,526	13,923,718
TOTAL INCOME	556,063,129	585,996,114	671,898,578	658,460,606	697,924,498	808,858,955	872,323,135
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>							
Salaries, Wages & Allowances	95,911,901	129,550,346	126,391,599	123,863,767	136,967,171	146,455,412	155,545,906
Remuneration of Councillors	13,003,863	14,483,810	14,483,810	14,194,134	15,180,875	16,427,720	17,443,874
Bad Debts	24,849,343	32,193,880	32,193,880	31,550,002	36,784,552	41,228,998	43,942,400
General Expenditure	15,779,125	50,048,880	59,618,431	58,426,062	52,340,492	56,870,215	60,955,212
Repairs & Maintenance	48,700,214	41,520,779	53,345,320	52,278,414	46,097,459	48,918,511	52,228,493
Contributions to Capital Outlay	36,331,024	50,419,963	50,419,963	49,411,564	58,226,865	62,476,211	71,847,670
Contributions to funds/ provisions	20,425,543	27,072,990	27,072,990	26,531,530	33,067,328	35,982,359	38,772,644
Bulk Purchases	83,022,981	106,725,000	106,613,800	104,481,524	132,191,250	163,641,168	203,279,151
Other Expenses	64,597,498	33,814,585	39,090,485	38,308,675	48,527,650	43,209,203	43,976,175
Departmental Charges	(20,135,103)	(24,948,180)	(23,248,180)	(22,783,216)	(13,455,384)	(14,411,385)	(15,546,823)
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	384,320,644	460,882,053	485,982,098	476,262,456	545,928,258	600,798,412	672,444,702
Gain/(loss) on sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)	173,576,740	125,114,061	185,916,480	182,198,150	151,996,240	208,060,543	199,878,433

9.4 MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY- MULTI YEAR CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 1: WATER AND SANITATION							
Bakenberg Central water scheme:Basogadi, Mothwathwase, Mahlaba, Motong, Mautjana and Kwenaita	MIG	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00				
Bakenberg Central water scheme (12/13) (2.7 Million)	MIG	2,700,000.00	300,000.00	2,400,000.00			
Bakenberg Central water scheme	MIG	9,000,000.00			4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00	
Daggakraal Water Project	MIG	1,400,000.00	1,400,000.00				
Makobe,Scirrappies, Hlogo ya Nku and blinkwater mini scheme	MIG	8,300,000.00			3,300,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Makobe Water Project	MIG	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00				
Tshamahanzi/Magongoa/ Mosesetjane/ Malepetleke/Mokaba mini water scheme (12/13)	MIG	10,500,000.00	200,000.00	2,800,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	
Magongoa Water Project	MIG	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00				
Ham no. 1 Extension Water Project	MIG	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00				
Marulaneng/ Van Wykspan Water Project	MIG	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00				
Bavaria Water Project	MIG	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00				
Molekane Water Project	MIG	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00				
Rooiwal Water project (12/13)	MIG	1,500,000.00	500,000.00	1,000,000.00			
Chipana water project	MIG	2,000,000.00	500,000.00	1,500,000.00			
Witrivier water project Phase 2 >12/13 (R 3.7million)	MIG	3,700,000.00	300,000.00	3,400,000.00			
Mabula/Hermansdal water Project 12/13 (R 3.7 million)	MIG	3,700,000.00	300,000.00	3,400,000.00			
Raadslid water project (12/13)	MIG	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	1,800,000.00			
Mphello water project (12/13)	MIG	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	1,800,000.00			
Mamatlakala/Lesodi/Skulpad Mini Scheme	MIG	8,700,000.00		700,000.00		5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Jakkalskuil/ Kabeane Mini Scheme	MIG	5,200,000.00		200,000.00		5,000,000.00	
Segole 1 & 2 Mini Scheme	MIG	200,000.00		200,000.00		3,000,000.00	
Mapela Regional Scheme: Leleso, Sandsloot, Danisani/Masahleng, Lelaka/Chokoe/ Matlou, Hans and Skimming	MIG	6,700,000.00		200,000.00		3,500,000.00	3,000,000.00
Rantlakane/Makekeng/Motlhakaneng/Basterpad Mini Scheme(13/14)	MIG	8,500,000.00		500,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Taueatswala/Hlako Mini Scheme	MIG	6,200,000.00	200,000.00			3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Ramoseseane/ Kgopeng/Dipichi Mini Scheme	MIG	6,200,000.00	200,000.00			3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 1: WATER AND SANITATION							
Phahladira water project	MIG	2,000,000.00				2,000,000.00	
Ramoseseane Water(12/13)	MIG	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,350,000.00			
Lelaka/Matlou water (12/13)	MIG	2,000,000.00	200,000.00	1,800,000.00			
Moordkoppie water scheme: Mabusela, Phafola, Mosoge, Kwakwalata, Mahlogo, Mesopotamia, Mabuela and Ramurulana	MIG	5,000,000.00				5,000,000.00	
Mabuela/ Ramorulane water(12/13)	MIG	1,900,000.00	200,000.00	1,700,000.00			
Fothane Mini Scheme: Chaba, Magope, Mamahala, Fothane, Matopa and Parakisi	MIG	9,500,000.00	200,000.00			5,000,000.00	4,300,000.00
Cleremont/Taolome/Goodhope Mini Scheme	MIG	10,000,000.00			3,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Nelly/Paulos water scheme	MIG	1,500,000.00			1,500,000.00		
Thabaleshoba water	MIG	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00				
Vergenoeg water	MIG	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00				
Nkidikitlana water	MIG	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00				
Upgrading of exist. major works Skrikfontein	MIG	3,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00			
Upgrading of exist. major works Lennes	MIG	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Upgrading and extension of water reticulation Pudiakgopa	MIG	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
Upgrading and extension of water reticulation Malokong	MIG	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
Setupplane water project	MIG	2,800,000.00		1,800,000.00			
Sodoma water project	MIG	4,500,000.00		3,500,000.00			
Luxemberg Development of Water Source and Taolome Rising Main pipe	MIG	6,500,000.00		3,500,000.00	3,000,000.00		
Duren/ Monte Cristo Mini Scheme	MIG	7,700,000.00		200,000.00	3,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Mahabaneng Water Project	MIG	2,500,000.00				2,500,000.00	
Khala/Pollen/ Vernietmoeglik mini scheme	MIG	8,000,000.00				5,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Water project Mosombane 7 miles	MIG	8,000,000.00			4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Mushi water project	MIG	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Construction of storage facilities Dipere/Nong, Malapile, Kromkloof, Vienna, Skrikfontein, Bokwidi,Khala/Pollen mini scheme.	MIG	25,800,000.00	2,800,000.00	3,500,000.00	6,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	6,500,000.00

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 1: WATER AND SANITATION							
Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Various Villages: Malepetleke, Mosesetjana(Kgobudi), Dipere/Nong, Nkidikitlana, Dipichi, Tiberius, Wydhoek, Phahladira , Grasvlei, Mushi, Vianah, Uitspan, Van Wykspan, Marulaneng, KroomKloof, Taolome, Pudiakgopa, Lyden, Lesodi, Rantlakane, Ga-Molekane,Rooiwaal, Fothane Mini scheme, Moordkopie Mini Scheme, Mapela RWS, X2 Sodoma, Uitzight, X 2 Galelia, Hlogo ya Nku, Ham no.1, X 2 Vergenoeg, and X2 New Stand(Kgotsoro)	MIG	2,890,625.00	2,890,625.00				
Construction of concrete Pumphouse in Various Villages: Leleso, Ga-Matlou, Tshamahanzi, Ga-Chokoe, and Ditlotswane	MIG	468,750.00		468,750.00			
Upgrading of minor pipeworks Skuilpadkraal, Senita and Monare	MIG	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00				
Ext 19 water meters	ES	600,000.00	600,000.00				
Ext 20 water meters	ES	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Rebone water meters	ES	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Rehabilitation of dilapidated water infrastructure- Mokopane	ES	6,500,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	2,000,000.00		
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Buffelshoek; Matebeleng, Witrivier, Mesopotamia, Matopa, Kaditshwene, Lyden, Mashahleng, Hans, Danisane, Ga-Malapile,Watervaal/Vergenoeg , Makapan's valley ,Chere, Uitspaning, jakkalskuil, Ga- Molekoa (Galakwena) Sodoma & Ga -Chokoe	MIG	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00				
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Kwenaite, Monte christo, Mamaala, Parakis, Ham No.1, Senita, Lesodi, Nelly, Wydhoek, Raaslid, Skrikfontein A & B and Phahladira, Thabaleshoba, Mattanau, Iennes, Duren, Pollen, Galelia, Hlogo yanku, Scrapies, Tiberius, Grasvlei, Mphello,Segole 1&2 & Mahlaba	DHS	7,500,000.00	7,500,000.00				
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Uitzight, Bavaria, Kgotsoro, Sterwater, Taueatswala, Ga- Hlako, Lekhureng Paulus, Ramosesane, Diphitchi, Matsoapong,Skimming, Phafola, Magope, Sepharane, Ga Mabuela, Ramurulane, Mmahlogo, Mautjane, Taolome , Clermont , Ga Lelaka , Thabaleshoba, Duren & Polen		6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00			

	MIG						
DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 1: WATER AND SANITATION							
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Mosesetjana, Magongoa, Tshamahansi, Marulaneng, Masodi, Madiba, Mokaba, Phola Park, Mountain view, Sekgagapeng, Vaaltyn, Maroteng, Sekuruwe, Masehlaneng, Ga Mushi, Matlou, Matjitjileng, Mmamatlakala & Basterspad	DHS	16,000,000.00		16,000,000.00			
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Ga Machikiri, Mellimum park, Armoed, Rooibok, Rietfontein, Mmamala, Breda, Tipeng, Setupulane, Uitsight, Tenerief, Hlogo ya Nku, Ga Chipana, Scirappies, Ga Mush, Rapadi, Mmamatlakala, Skuildpad & Skriekfontein A & B	MIG	6,000,000.00			6,000,000.00		
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Ham no 1, Tiberius, Grasvlei, Mphello, Senita, Nkidikitlana, Ga Monare, Dipere, Nong, Lesodi, Nelly, Rasslid, Wydhoek, Mmotong, Pholapark, Sekgagapeng, Moshate, Madiba, Maroteng & Masodi	MIG	6,000,000.00				6,000,000.00	
Construction of Household Sanitation in various villages: Galakwena, Mattannau, Preezburg, Makobe, Galelia, Matjitjileng, Lekhureng, Buffelshoek, Matebeleng, Segole 1, Segole ii, Vianna, Malapile, Moshuka, Mathekga, Kroomkloof, Sekuruwe, Kabeane, Dikgokgopeng.	MIG	6,000,000.00					6,000,000.00
Mokopane sewer treatment plant	MIG	52,000,000.00		10,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	22,000,000.00	
Rebone sewer - Lining of Tertiary Ponds** Phase 2	MIG	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00				
Rebone sewer - Lining of Tertiary Ponds** Phase 3 > 13/14	MIG	3,000,000.00		300,000.00	2,700,000.00		
Ext. 20 Lining and Fencing Overflow Dam	MIG	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Electrification of existing diesel Engines-Mokaba, Makekeng, Leleso, Malokong, Rapadi, Khala, Masipa and Preezburg	ES	600,000.00	600,000.00				
Electrification of existing diesel Engines-Sekuruwe, Kgalakwena(Steiloo), Thabaleshoba, Galelia, Dipere/Nong, Nkidikitlana, Ham no.1, Mathekga and Hlako	ES	800,000.00		800,000.00			
Olifants river water project: Mokopane RWS and Mapela RWS	DWA	196,700,000.00	40,000,000.00	76,700,000.00	80,000,000.00		

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 2: ROADS AND STORMWATER							
Kgobudi/Sekgoboko taxi route	MIG	6,500,000.00	4,000,000.00	2,500,000.00			
Hospital View / Unit C Stormwater Project	MIG	4,740,000.00		2,500,000.00		2,240,000.00	
Leyden Main Taxi Routes	MIG	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00				
Ditlotswane Taxi Routes	MIG	1,500,000.00				1,500,000.00	
Uitzicht Taxi Routes	MIG	2,000,000.00				2,000,000.00	
Galelia Taxi Routes	MIG	2,000,000.00				2,000,000.00	
Marulaneng Taxi Routes	MIG	4,500,000.00	4,500,000.00				
Rehabilitation of Maribashoek road Phase 2	MIG	3,760,000.00	3,760,000.00				
Moshate Rehabilitation of Taxi Route	MIG	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00				
Moshate Rehabilitation of Taxi Route Phase 3	MIG	3,000,000.00		300,000.00	2,700,000.00		
Mokopane Ext 17 Internal Streets	MIG	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00			
Scirappies Road and Storm water (12/13)	MIG	4,500,000.00	500,000.00	4,000,000.00			
Scirappies Road and Storm water (13/14)	MIG	3,000,000.00			3,000,000.00		
Mabusela/ Mosoge Taxi Route (12/13)	MIG	5,000,000.00	500,000.00	4,500,000.00			
Mabusela/ Mosoge Taxi Route (13/14)	MIG	5,500,000.00			5,500,000.00		
Phahladira	MIG	7,000,000.00				7,000,000.00	
Mahwelereng internal streets	MIG	6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00			
Kabeane Taxi Route	MIG	5,000,000.00				5,000,000.00	
Mitchell Roads & stormwater	MIG	4,140,000.00	4,140,000.00				
Millenium Park Taxi Route	MIG	7,000,000.00			500,000.00	6,500,000.00	
Sekgagapheng Main Taxi Routes	MIG	9,000,000.00			4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Mamatlakala roads	MIG	5,400,000.00	2,550,000.00	2,850,000.00			
Rantlakana/Makekeng/Baster Taxi Route(13/14)	MIG	3,500,000.00		500,000.00	3,000,000.00		
Rantlakana/Makekeng/Baster Taxi Route(14/15)	MIG	5,000,000.00				5,000,000.00	
Hlako Taxi Routes & stormwater	MIG	2,430,000.00	2,430,000.00				
Hlako Taxi Routes & stormwater (12/13) (R 3.6 million)	MIG	3,600,000.00		3,600,000.00			
Danisane/Mashahleng Taxi Routes	MIG	2,520,000.00	2,520,000.00				
Danisane/Mashahleng Taxi Routes (12/13) (R 2.97 million)	MIG	2,970,000.00	270,000.00	2,700,000.00			
Witrivier Taxi Routes	MIG	5,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	3,000,000.00			
Molekane Taxi Routes	MIG	11,700,000.00	2,700,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		
Rooiwal stormwater	MIG	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00				

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 2: ROADS AND STORMWATER							
Tipeng Taxi Routes	MIG	4,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	3,000,000.00			
Ham no. 1 Taxi Routes (12/13)	MIG	5,000,000.00	500,000.00	4,500,000.00			
Hlako/Tauetsoala Taxi Route & stormwater(12/13)	MIG	4,000,000.00		500,000.00	3,500,000.00		
Hlako/Tauetsoala Taxi Route & stormwater(14/15)	MIG	4,000,000.00				4,000,000.00	
Seema Taxi Route	MIG	4,000,000.00		4,000,000.00			
Preezburg Stormwater	MIG	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00				
Skrikfontein A & B stormwater 12/13 (R 3.0 million)	MIG	3,000,000.00		300,000.00	2,700,000.00		
Van Wykspan Stormwater(12/13)	MIG	3,500,000.00	350,000.00	3,150,000.00			
Ga-mushi Stormwater	MIG	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
Pudiakgopa Stormwater	MIG	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00			
Mahabaneng Stormwater (12/13)(R 1.5 million)	MIG	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,350,000.00			
Matebeleng/ Nkaikwetsa Stormwater (12/13) (R 1.5 million)	MIG	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,350,000.00			
Masipa Stormwater (12/13)> (R 1.5 million)	MIG	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,350,000.00			
Sepharane Roads & Stormwater	MIG	9,500,000.00				5,000,000.00	4,500,000.00
Setupwane Stormwater (12/13)> (R 1.5 million)	MIG	1,500,000.00	150,000.00	1,350,000.00			
Ext 14 Roads & stormwater (12/13)	MIG	15,500,000.00	300,000.00	2,700,000.00	4,000,000.00	8,500,000.00	
Ext 20 Roads & stormwater (12/13)	MIG	15,500,000.00	300,000.00	2,700,000.00	4,000,000.00	8,500,000.00	
Rebone RDP Internal streets	MIG	13,000,000.00			8,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Viana/Rapadi - Senita Access andTaxi Route	MIG	17,000,000.00		500,000.00	10,500,000.00	6,000,000.00	
Mahlogo taxi route	MIG	7,400,000.00			4,000,000.00	3,400,000.00	
Phola park internal streets	MIG	5,000,000.00			2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	
Magope/Mamaala/Parakies	MIG	4,000,000.00				4,000,000.00	
Sandsloot Mabusela/Masanya taxi road (13/14)	MIG	8,500,000.00		500,000.00	4,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Upgrading of Bridge Mattanau /Basewater	MIG	2,498,205.00	2,498,205.00				
Monare Stormwater Project	MIG	2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00			
Skimming / Hans Taxi Route	MIG	11,000,000.00			500,000.00	5,500,000.00	5,000,000.00
Madiba /Mahwelereng Road Bridge and Connection Link	MIG	500,000.00				500,000.00	8,000,000.00
Thabaleshoba Taxi Route Phase 2	MIG	1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00			
Lusaka/Dikgokgopeng Taxi access route	MIG	7,000,000.00			3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00	
Machikiri Taxi route	MIG	10,000,000.00			5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Jakkalskuil Taxi route	MIG	6,000,000.00				6,000,000.00	4,000,000.00
Resealing of roads-Mokopane	ES	24,500,000.00	7,500,000.00	7,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 4: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT							
Call Centre	OTP	1,448,999.00	1,448,999.00				

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 5: ELECTRICITY							
Electrification Ext 19	WDM	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Electrification Ext 20	WDM	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00				
Electrification Ext 20(962 houses)	DE	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00				
Arial Bundle Conductor	CRR	1,155,000.00		550,000.00	605,000.00		
Electrification Ext 20	CRR	2,300,000.00	2,300,000.00				
Ext 14 Reticulation And Connection	CRR	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00			
Installation Of Ring Feeder To Ext 19	CRR	750,000.00		750,000.00			
Install Cables From West Sub To Geyser	CRR	1,438,690.00			1,438,690.00		
Install New Feeder In Ext 6 Industrial	CRR	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
Installation Of Ring Feeder To Ext 17	CRR	2,400,000.00			2,400,000.00		
Ht Switchgear In Mokopane	CRR	1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00		
Replacing of 11 Kv Cable Ext 8	CRR	500,000.00			500,000.00		
Replacing of 11 Kv Cable Ext 1	CRR	700,000.00		700,000.00			
Replacing of 150mm 11 Kkv Cable Cbd	CRR	3,030,000.00	3,030,000.00				
Upgrade of Transfomers Ext 17	CRR	1,300,000.00		1,300,000.00			
Upgrade Of Central Substation Roll over 10/11	CRR	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00				
Upgrading Of Transfomers Ext 19	CRR	1,400,000.00			1,400,000.00		
11 Kv Connector Line Bokpoort	CRR	800,000.00			800,000.00		
33 Kv Feeder Klipplaatdr To Entabeni	CRR	2,600,000.00		2,600,000.00			
Entabeni Project Substation	CRR	500,000.00		500,000.00			
Relocation Of Helderfontein 11 KV Feeder	CRR	750,000.00		750,000.00			
33/11Kv Substation Bokpoort	CRR	500,000.00			500,000.00		
Relocation of Doorndraaidam line in Moorddrift Farm	CRR	1,500,000.00	930,000.00	570,000.00			

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 9: CRIME PREVENTION, SAFETY AND SECURITY							
High Mast Lights in various villages Phase1(11/12): Skulpaskraal, Setupulane, Mouintainview, Mokaba and Mabuela	MIG	600,000.00	600,000.00				
High Mast Lights in various villages Phase1(11/12): Segole 1, Phafola, Tenerife, Bokwidi, Buffelshoek, Raaslid,	ES	700,000.00	700,000.00				
High Mast Lights in various villages Phase2 (12/13):Sepharane, Mphello, Watervaal(Vergenoeg), Hlako and Lennes	ES	630,000.00		630,000.00			
High Mast Lights in various villages Phase2 (12/13): Mushi, Ramurulane, Sandsloot(Mabusela), Galakwena(Steiloo), Malokong, Sterkwater(Ga-Chokoe), Galakwenastroom(Ga-Molekwa)	MIG	800,000.00		800,000.00			
High Mast lights in various villages Phase3(13/14): Wydhoek, Mabusela(Mapela), Preezburg, Rantlakana, Khala, VanWykspan, Kabeana, Paulos, Mahlogo and Ditlotswane	ES	1,258,400.00			1,258,400.00		
High Mast lights in various villages Phase4(14/15): Malepetleke, Rooiwaal, Blinkwater, Malapile, Tipeng, Rebone, Jakkalskuil, Machikri, Scirrapies, Skimming and Monare	ES	1,384,240.00				1,384,240.00	
High Mast lights in various villages Phase5(15/16): Galelia, Mosoge, Pudiakgopa, Rapadi, Sekuruwe, Mamatlakala, Mabula,Skrikfontein, Sodoma, Sterkwater(Ga-pilla Newstands), Nelly and Malokong	ES	1,635,920.00					1,635,920.00

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
PRIORITY 15: TRANSPORT							
2x(sets traffic lights and black plates for robots on Cnr Dudu Madisha drive & Geyser Street and cnr Thabo Mbeki and Kruger)	ES	700,000.00	200,000.00	240,000.00	260,000.00		

NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME

DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	Total Project Item Cost	Budget 2011/2012	Budget 2012/2013	Budget 2013/2014	Budget 2014/2015	Budget 2015/2016
COMMUNITY FACILITIES							
Library	NDPG	2,000,545.00	2,000,545.00				
ROADS							
Corridor (Dudu Madisha drive)	NDPG	27,352,923.00	11,959,182.00	10,843,741.00	4,550,000.00		
SPORTS AND RECREATION							
Sports node	NDPG	12,580,037.00	12,580,037.00				