



**ADOPTED INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
2010/11**

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#### ABBREVIATIONS

BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDW	Community Development Workers
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DLGH	Department of Local Government and Housing
DEAT	Department of Environment and Tourism
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
ES	Equitable Shares
EU	European Union
EXCO	Executive committee
FAR	Fixed Asset Register
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FMG	Financial Management Grant
FBW	Free Basic Water
GAMAP	Generally Accepted Municipal Accounting Practice
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GRAP	Generally Recognized Practice Accounting
GSDM	Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality
GVA	Gross Value Added
HOD	Head of department

IAA	Internal Audit Activity
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IWMS	Integrated Waste Management System
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KPA	Key Performance Areas
LED	Local Economic Development
LUMS	Land Use Management Systems
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MLM	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant
NGO	Non Government Organization
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SAFA	South African Football Association
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
RAL	Road Agency Limpopo
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Program
PHP	People Housing Process

PMS	Performance Management System
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSP	Water Services Provider
WSA	Water Service Authority

## **FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has moved with remarkable stride to comply with the following legislation in respect of tabling of the Municipal Budget and IDP:

- Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998
- Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003

It is imperative to further note that this year, unlike other years; the Budget has been prepared in line with the new regulations as promulgated by the National treasury.

The Municipality is herein presenting a projected budget of R173, 28m which is composed of R137.9m of Grant based revenue. This picture does not auger well for the fast growing Municipality like ours. We as the Executive Committee, Council and Administration will work hand in glove to accelerate the collection of rates and taxes in order to broaden our revenue base.

We are very proud that the Municipality has already gazzeted the Property Rate By- Law, the Tariff by-law, Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law. All these BY- Laws shall assist the Municipality to be on a correct footing to maximize the collection of rates and taxes in line with the Municipal Property Rates Act. It is with great pleasure to indicate that moving forward we shall make it.

Our operating expenditure stands at R97, 44m while our Capital expenditure is at R76, 02m which is at the 44% percentage split. Our commitment to service delivery should compel us to increase our capital investment. This can only be possible if we work harder to increase own revenue and make huge investment in our infrastructure development programs.

During our Community needs analysis which we undertook during the month of September, October and early November 2009 a lot of data was gathered which clearly indicate the need to accelerate service delivery. The Community are our biggest beneficiaries and everything is basically about them. As a developmental Municipality we should as we do, in this budget, put our Community at the centre of all our programs.

The Executive Summary, the detailed Budget and all tables are herein presented for adoption and the Council must further adopt the Public Participation program as presented.

Kind regards

.....  
**CLR. Q.E. MOKHABELA**  
**MAYOR**



## **FOREWORD BY MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality IDP/Budget for 2010/2011 is the culmination of huge effort on the part of Councilors and Administration in their endeavor to deepen and advance the Community Based Planning approach. This started with Community Survey that was conducted amongst the residents of Makhuduthamaga in order to identify their needs as expressed by themselves.

This went further by organizing Community meetings in September, October and November 2009. These meetings opened a valve for community inputs in order to come up with the first draft of the IDP/Budget. Indeed we owe invaluable amounts of honor to the community for their time in making inputs into the first draft.

This first draft shall go a long way to enable the Municipality to undertake further rounds of consultations as demanded by the legislation:

- Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998
- Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003
- Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000

It is imperative to further note that this year, unlike other years; the Budget has been prepared in line with the new regulations as promulgated by the National treasury.

The Municipality is herein presenting a projected budget of R173, 2m which is composed of R137.9m of Grant based revenue. This picture does not auger well for the fast growing Municipality like ours. The Executive Committee, Council and Administration will work hand in glove to accelerate the collection of rates and taxes in order to broaden our revenue base. We are very proud that the Municipality has already gazzeted the Property Rate By- Law, the Tariff by-law, Credit Control and Debt Collection By-Law. All these BY- Laws shall assist the Municipality to be on a correct footing to maximize the collection of rates and taxes in line with the Municipal Property Rates Act. It is with great pleasure to indicate that moving forward we shall make it.

The product of the oncoming consultations shall be analyzed and encapsulated into the final draft that shall be adopted by the Council by the end of May 2010. The Management shall then develop and refine the SDBIP for onward implementation.

Kind regards

.....  
**THAMAGA M.J**  
**MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 LOCATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is based in Greater Sekhukhune District, Limpopo Province of the Republic of South Africa.



**Locality map**

It comprises a land area of approximately 2 096 square meters. It is made up of 146 settlements with a population of 262 726 people and 53 654 households, which amounts to just more than 24% of the District 1 090 424(Statistics SA; Community survey 2007)

Jane Furse, the head quarter of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is located 347 km North East of Johannesburg; 247km North East of Pretoria; 189 km South East of Polokwane; and 70 km South West of Burgersfort.

The Municipality shares boundaries with Fetakgomo; Greater Marble Hall, Greater Tubatse and Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipalities of Greater Sekhukhune District.

## 1.2 IDENTITY

### Establishment, Category and Type of Municipality

MLM municipality was established in 2000. MLM is a category B municipality as determined in terms of Municipal Structures Act (1998). MLM is a municipality with a Collective Executive System as contemplated in Section 2(a) of the Northern Province Determination of Types of Municipalities Act (2000).

The establishment of the municipality fulfilled the local government transformation process as articulated by the White Paper on Local Government, 1998. The White Paper envisaged the form and nature of new local government structures in the country. The new local government structures are mandated to improve the quality of life of their citizens and residents.

The Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality (MLM) is predominantly rural in nature with a high unemployment rate and resulting in high poverty levels. The MLM is linked with many other places through shared environmental, social and economic systems and structures. The most apparent of these links are with neighbouring and nearby municipalities across Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality. The MLM is also integral to the Provinces of Limpopo and Mpumalanga. It forms part of the Sekhukhune District Municipality and has significant development potential in sectors such as agriculture (both horticulture and livestock) and tourism.

### HISTORY BEHIND THE NAME

Makhuduthamaga: Literally means “the executive”, this was a term used to denote members of the Fetakgomo movement in the 1950s.

## 1.3 KEY CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Makhuduthamaga is a typical rural municipality which is characterized by poverty and deprivation. According to our SDF (Spatial Development Framework) it has potential in Agriculture (both horticulture and livestock) and Tourism. It has challenge of developing local economy, revenue base and infrastructure and service delivery due to budgetary constraints.

AREA	KEY CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
Infrastructure and Basic Services	Basic services backlog not reduced Bulk services not fastreked	Growing the local economy through infrastructure and basic services
Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	Retention of skilled personnel and capacity building	Strengthened institution
Good Governance and Public Participation	Building capacity in communities to develop effective participation	The willingness of communities to be involved in municipal programmes and activities
Financial Viability and	Lack of revenue base	Exploring alternative revenue

Management		
Local Economic Development	Lack of major economic activities	There is a potential for economic growth
Spatial Rationale	Land for development is controlled by the Traditional authorities	Enough land for development purposes

#### **1.4 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES**

Informed by the key challenges in line with policy positions and Local Government Strategic Agenda, Makhuduthamaga Municipality has identified key strategic priorities for the development and positioning of the municipality as a pace setter for a better life for our communities.

##### **1.4.1 INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY IN LINE WITH NATIONAL TARGETS AND MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDG)**

It encompasses delivery of infrastructure like roads, electricity, housing, water, sanitation, transport, waste and refuses removal and etc to the community of Makhuduthamaga.

##### **1.4.2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)**

According to the national targets ,poverty should be halved by 2014.The national target can be achieved through support to LED initiatives,Agriculture,support to tourism potential areas and the development of secondary economic activities within the municipality.

##### **1.4.3 FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality does not create its own revenue and as such it depends on grants and subsidies for infrastructure development and delivery of services.

##### **1.4.4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Institutional development is key to service delivery. It is an enabling environment that assists in meeting new challenges. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality ensures improvement and excellence in municipal transformation and organizational development.

##### **1.4.5 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is a community and stakeholders driven municipality. Mechanisms, processes and procedures are put in place for community involvement. Policies and by-laws are developed to effect meaningful engagement and participation for good governance.

#### 1.4.6 SPATIAL RATIONALE

Development unfolds itself on a space. Land becomes a useful commodity that needs to be released for development of rural communities. Municipality and Traditional leaders should engage one another to fast track development.

#### 1.4.7 FIGHT AGAINST HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has impoverished many families. Awareness campaigns and Programmes should be intensified to fight this pandemic.

#### 1.4.8 SPECIAL FOCUS PROGRAMMES

Municipality which undermines its designated groups will not sustain itself in future. There is a need to intensify programmes that capacitate and develop the designated groups in the municipality.

### 1.5. POLICY FRAMEWORK

Section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic South Africa says that Local government should provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. Municipalities should participate in national and provincial programmes. They are spheres of government at the local level, where services are rendered to communities. In terms of Act 108 of the Constitution, municipalities were established with the following objectives:

- Provide services to the communities in a sustainable manner.
- Provide democratic government to communities.
- Provide Local Economic Development.
- Provide safe and healthy environment.
- Encourage involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government.

### 1.6 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Makhuduthamaga is a category B municipality established to perform the following functions as bestowed upon it by the Constitution in terms of section 156(1) and the division of powers

Schedule 4 Part B	Schedule 5 Part B
Air pollution Building regulations Child care facilities Electricity and gas reticulation Firefighting services Local tourism Municipal airports Municipal planning	Beaches and amusement facilities Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria Cleansing Control of public nuisances Control of undertakings that sell liquor

Municipal health services Municipal public transport Municipal public works Pontoons, ferries, jetties, piers and harbors, Storm-water management systems in built-up areas Trading regulations Water and sanitation services	to the public Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals Fencing and fences Licensing of dogs Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public Local amenities Local sport facilities Markets Municipal abattoirs Municipal parks and recreation Municipal roads Noise pollution Pounds Public places Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal Street trading Street lighting Traffic and parking
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## 1.7 AUTHORIZATIONS

### AUTHORIZATION OF FUNCTIONS TO THE MUNICIPALITY

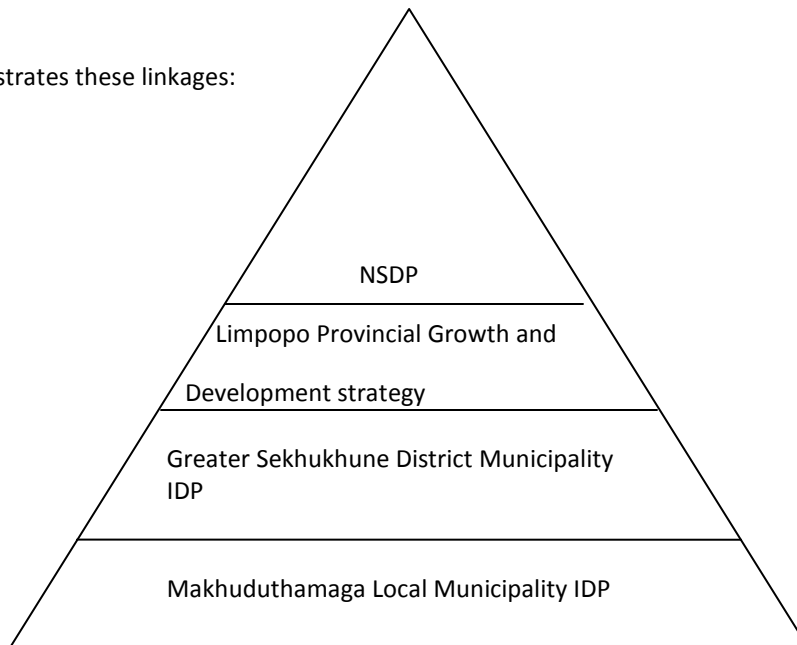
<b>FUNCTIONS</b>	<b>MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNICIPALITY</b>
AIR POLLUTION	NO
BUILDING REGULATIONS	YES
CHILD CARE FACILITIES	YES
ELECTRICITY RETICULATION	NO
FIRE FIGHTING	NO
LOCAL TOURISM	YES
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT	YES
MUNICIPAL PLANNING	YES
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES	NO
MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT	YES
PONTOONS AND FERRIES	YES
STORM WATER	NO
TRADING REGULATIONS	YES

WATER	NO
BEACHES AND AMUSEMENT FACILITIES	NO
BILLBOARDS AND THE DISPLAY OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN PUBLIC PLACES	YES
CEMETERIES, FUNERAL PARLOURS AND CREMATORIA	YES
CLEANSING	YES
CONTROL OF PUBLIC NUISANCE	YES
CONTROL OF UNDERTAKINGS THAT SELL LIQUOR TO THE PUBLIC	NO
FACILITIES FOR THE ACCOMODATION, CARE AND BURIAL OF ANIMALS	YES
FENCING AND FENCES	YES
LICENSING OF DOGS	YES
LICENSING AND CONTROL OF UNDERTAKINGS THAT SELL FOOD TO THE PUBLIC	YES
LOCAL AMENTIES	YES
LOCAL SPORT FACILITIES	YES
MARKETS	YES
MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS	YES
MUNICIPAL PARKS RECREATION	YES
MUNICIPAL ROADS	YES
NOISE POLLUTION	YES
POUNDS	YES
PUBLIC PLACES	YES
REFUSE REMOVAL, REFUSE DUMPS AND SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL	YES
STREET TRADING	YES
STREET LIGHTING	YES
TRAFFIC AND PARKING	YES

### **1.8 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PERSPECTIVE**

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which a Municipality and other stakeholders compile a blue print outlining how services will be rolled out to communities. The IDP process unfolds when a Municipality prepares five years Strategic Development Plan which serve as a principal planning instrument for service delivery. The Municipal IDP is aligned to the District IDP, Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP).

The table below illustrates these linkages:



In May 2006, the Municipality developed its five year Integrated Development Planning (IDP) covering the period 2006 to 2011. In line with legislative requirements, this document is an annual review of that IDP for 2010/11.

The Municipality has engaged in a process of reviewing the IDP for 2010/11 in order to inform the 2010/11 budget and also to align with other programmes and projects from sector departments and parastatals. The review is to cater areas requiring attention like MEC comments, comments from public hearings, Imbizos and to update projects. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality (MLM) council has adopted its Process plan on the 11th August 2009.

#### 1.9 MEC'S COMMENTS ON 2009/10 REVIEWED IDP

KPA	FINDINGS	REMEDIAL ACTION
1.Spatial Rationale	Analysis: No provision of the spatial issues, challenges and opportunities	Spatial issues, challenges and opportunities clearly outlined in the 2010/11 review.
	Strategies: Spatial strategic objectives and strategies not clearly articulated	Strategic objectives and strategies clearly articulated in the 2010/11 review.
	Integration: Makhuduthamaga municipality do not have Land Use Management Scheme	LUMS was developed and adopted by council 2008
2.Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Planning		
Water and Sanitation	Analysis: No clear indication of water and sanitation backlogs	Water and sanitation backlogs indicated in the 2010/11 review
	Strategies: Water and sanitation strategic objectives and strategies not clearly outlined.	Objectives and strategies are clearly outlined in the 2010/11 review



Energy and Electricity	Strategies: The Electricity strategic objectives and strategies are not clearly indicated.	Objectives and strategies are indicated in the 2010/11 review
Waste Management	Integration: No indication of having Integrated Waste Management Plan(IWMP)	Plan available
3.Good Governance and Public Participation	Analysis: No reflection of the existence of Audit committee, Anti corruption and Risk Management	Audit committee established and information on Anti corruption and Risk Management provided in the 2010/11 review.
4.Fianacial Viability	Integration: No indication of Five/Three Year Financial Plans respectively	2011/2012 council to consider plans.
5. Municipal Transportation and Organizational Development.	Integration: Makhuduthamaga municipality did not indicate their Municipal Institutional Plan	2011/2012 council to consider plans.

### 1.10 PROCESS PLAN

#### BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Section 21 (1) (b) of Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 prescribes that the Mayor of a Municipality must at least 10 months before the start of the financial year, table in the council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for the preparation, approval and review of the Integrated Development Plan. Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000 also prescribes the process to be followed by municipality to draft its IDP.

The Municipal Council adopted a process plan that would guide the review process for the 2010/11 financial year. The process plan outlines in detail the activities and dates that underpin the review process. These include amongst others meetings of the IDP forums, analysis of development status of the municipality, estimation of revenue and expenditure and determination of department commitments to demonstrate progress towards the implementation of the IDP.

**SCHEDULED BELOW IS THE TIME TABLE FOR THE MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2010/11IDP REVIEW PROCESS.**

#### 2010/11 IDP PROCESS PLAN

ACTIVITIES	MONTH
Review and finalization of the IDP process plan with the guidance of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Systems Act Consultation on the District framework and process plan with all stakeholders. Tabling of the IDP process plan as well as framework	July 2009
IDP process plan made public. Needs analysis, prioritization and project identification at ward level. Presentation of community needs/issues to IDP Managers Forum.	August 2009
Presentation of the status quo to the 1 <sup>ST</sup> Municipal IDP Representative Forum.	September 2009

<p>Review/development of strategic priorities review of vision and mission  Determination of strategic objectives for service delivery and development for the next three years budget including review of provincial and national sector and strategic plans.  Quarterly review of 2009/10 budget and IDP and related policies.</p>	<p>October 2009</p>
<p>IDP Forum meetings to consider the preliminary drafts of the IDPs.  Presentation of proposed projects including sector departments to the 2nd IDP Rep forum.  Consolidation of programme/projects from sector departments.</p>	<p>November 2009</p>
<p>Tabling of Annual report to Council.  Oversight Committee appointed by council to consider annual report.  Finalize draft IDP.</p>	<p>December 2009</p>
<p>Midyear performance review, review IDP and related policies.  Review and draft changes to the IDP.</p>	<p>January 2010</p>
<p>Submission of the draft IDP and plans for the next three years to Management, Exco and Portfolio committees.</p>	<p>February 2010</p>
<p>Issue notice of Council meeting to consider proposed IDP.  Tabling of the Draft IDP to Council.  The tabled documents are sent to prescribed organs of state.</p>	<p>March 2010</p>
<p>Community participation and stakeholders' consultation on the Draft IDP.  EXCO and IDP Steering committee consider all submissions emanating from consultative meetings.  Public comments and comments from other organs of state are taken into cognizance and where the need be, amendments are effected to the IDP.</p>	<p>April 2010</p>
<p>Tabling of IDP to Council for final approval.  Copies of the approved IDP and Top Layer SDBIP are made available for the public. Service delivery implementation plan and performance agreements are submitted to the Mayor.</p>	<p>May 2010</p>
<p>Mayor signs SDBIP and Performance Management contracts of Municipal Manager and Directors. Copies of the approved IDP and SDPIP are made available to the public. Process plan for the next financial year is adopted by Council.</p>	<p>June 2010</p>

## 1.11 IDP/BUDGET REVIEW STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

### 1.11.1 DISTRIBUTION OF ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

ACTOR	ROLE/RESPONSIBILITY
Council	Political decision making body Approve Process Plan. Consider, adopt and approve the Reviewed IDP Answerable to the Community.
Executive committee	Decides on the process of IDP's. Overall management. Political co-ordination and monitoring. Approval of nominated persons to run the IDP process. Recommends to the Council.
Municipal Manager	Manages and co-ordinates the process. Implements the IDP's. Answerable to Council and officials. Represents the Council at District level in the IDP co-ordination committee. Ensures that all HOD's and officials are capacitated and involved in the IDP process. Nominates persons in charge of various roles and responsibilities in the IDP process. Chairperson of the Steering Committee. Responsible to establish Project Task Teams.
IDP Steering Committee	Consists of HOD's and officials. Chaired by Municipal Manager. Fully involved in the planning and implementation process of the IDP's Provides technical inputs.
Representative Forum	Consists of all organized formations. Chaired by the Mayor. Accepts various phases of the IDP process. Represents various interests. Participates voluntarily. Nominates representatives to the Project Tasks Teams.
Ward Committees	Identify specific needs. Addresses them at the Representative Forum. Nominate their representatives to the Representative Forum.
Sekhukhune District Council	Participates in the IDP process at all levels. Assist with capacity building. Ensure alignment. Provides for the District Framework.
Prov., Nat. Govt.	Ensure alignment. Participate in the Stakeholders Forum

### 1.11.2 PARTICIPATION

One of the main features about the integrated development plan is the involvement of the community and stakeholders in the process. Participation of affected parties and interest groups ensure that the IDP addresses the real issues that are experienced by the citizens of a municipality.

### 1.11.3 PROGRAM

Date	Time	Cluster/Participants	Venue	Target
03.05.2010	09h00	All	Municipal Chamber	Magoshi, Traditional healers and Churches
	13h00	All	Municipal Chamber	Business, youth, women, disabled persons, political parties
04.05.2010	09h00	Phokoane	Phokoane Tribal Office	All stakeholders of wards:1-9
05.05.2010	09h00	Peter Nchabeleng	Seopela Tribal Office	All stakeholders of wards:12-17&22
06.05.2010	09h00	Jane Furse	Municipal Chamber	All stakeholders of wards:10,11,18,19,20,21,23,24&25
07.05.2010	09h00	Masemola	Makgwabe Community Hall	All stakeholders of wards:26-31
18.05.2010	09h00	IDP REP FORUM	Municipal Chamber	IDP representatives forum members
28.05.2010	09h00	Council	Municipal Chamber	Council

### 1.11.4 ALIGNMENT

Alignment is the instrument to synthesize and integrate developmental issues horizontally and vertically. In the main the following alignment activities took place:

- Within the municipality various departments had to engage each other to assess the linkages and contradictions among their programmes, to compete and prioritize their programmes and projects from the same common fiscal pot.
- Between the Makhuduthamaga Municipality and the people in the Makhuduthamaga municipal area to ensure that the planning process and issues are co-ordinated and addressed jointly.
- Between the Makhuduthamaga Municipality and the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality and Provincial/National Sector Departments as well as corporate service providers such as Eskom and

Telkom to ensure that the IDP is in line with national and provincial policies and strategies and to ensure that it is considered in the allocation of departmental budgets and conditional grants.

## 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS PHASE

An understanding of the inter play of issues in the municipality give character and characteristics of the visible environment. The major components of the visible environment that shape Makhuduthamaga as a municipality are as follows:

### 2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

#### 2.1.1 POPULATION NUMBER AND COMPOSITION.

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has 146 settlements, 262 726 population and 53 654 households. Of the total population 99.9% are blacks. This shows that the municipality has a rural base which is in keeping with the legacy of the past. One of the characteristics of a municipality like Makhuduthamaga would be poverty and deprivation. Therefore the main consideration of the municipality will be to fight poverty and deprivation with every means at their disposal.

Population Group	Population 2001	% 2001	Population Numbers 2007	% 2007
Black	262 750	99.94	262 569	99.93
Coloureds	46	0.02	6	0.002
Indian or Asian	54	0.03	9	0.003
White	35	0.01	144	0.05
Grand Total	262 885	100	262 728	100

Source: STATS SA Community Survey 2007

#### 2.1.1.2 POPULATION GROUPINGS

The population of Makhuduthamaga is mainly black with insignificant numbers of whites, Indians and Coloreds. The distribution confirms the settlement order created by the then Group Areas Act of the past as reflected in the table.

Community Survey 2007(%)	Blacks	Coloured	Indian Asian	White
	262 569	6	9	144
	99.93%	0.002%	0.003%	0.05%

Source: STATS SA, Community Survey 2007

## 2.1.2 AGE AND GENDER PROFILE

### 2.1.2.1 GENDER DISTRIBUTION

There is a higher proportion of females (56.6% females to 43.3% males) than males in terms of gender break down of the total population. The main reason for this trend could be labour migration to economic centres such as the metropolitan areas of Gauteng Province. The labour force is predominantly male. This indicates either a higher level of migration or single parent households, both factors place constraints on the households to afford proper services.

Gender	Population 2001	%	Population 2007	%
Male	114 008	43%	115 487	44%
Female	148 877	57%	147 241	56%
Grand Total	262 885	100%	262 885	100

STATS SA Community survey 2007

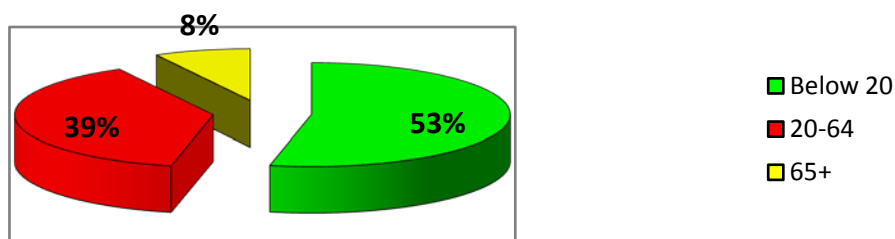
### 2.1.2.2 AGE

There are more youth than adults in the municipality i.e. between 0-34 years. This signifies a population with a high dependency ratio. The trend has an influence on the provision of facilities and services like education, sports and recreation, food schemes, child grants to mention but a few. The youth are also subjected to social ills like child labour and abuse, alcohol and drug abuse, crime as well as teenage pregnancies. Where this is prevalent the government spends more funds in awareness campaigns and child grants facilities.

Adults live longer (e.g. up to the age of 85 years plus. This could be the effect of improved medical technology and free Medical Scheme for the aged provided by government. This trend also signifies that the government will pay more both in medical bills and social grants.

The age structure of the municipality's population is typical of that of other developing areas characterized by an apex in the early ages of life that taper down towards old age as can be seen in figures. A comparative analysis of the trends in age distribution in year 2001 and 2007 in terms of the Population Census and Community Survey depicts a noteworthy trend. In 2001 the youth population was 56% and has gone down to 53% in 2007, the adult population increased from 37% in 2001 to 39% in 2007, and the old age population increased from 7% in 2001 to 8% in 2007. If this trend continues Makhuduthamaga will find itself having a population which can be classified as adult population i.e. a population that has more adults and the aged than youth. This type of population has its own peculiar demands that may have to be considered in the subsequent IDP's.

### Age Distribution



Source: Statistics SA; Community survey 2007

#### 2.1.3 HOUSEHOLDS SIZE

There are 53 654 households in Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality. The average household size has been calculated at 5.3 per household. As a result of high unemployment rate in the municipality which is between 60% - 75% (source Community Survey 2007, STATS SA) it therefore means that there should be a high dependency rate where a lot of people would be dependent on government grants. The challenge therefore is whether the municipality has the capacity to register all the beneficiaries of different government grants and also ensuring that the grants are administered.

Individuals per household	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10+	Grand Total
Frequencies	5,355	5,999	7,682	8,818	7,879	6,469	4,585	2,559	2,117	2,192	53,654

STATS SA, Community survey 2007

#### 2.1.4 EMPLOYMENT STATUS, OCCUPATION, INCOME AND POVERTY LEVELS

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is one of the municipalities within Sekhukhune District with high unemployment rate.

Economically Active Population by Gender

	Male	% for Males	Female	% for Female	Total % For Male & Female	Total for Male & Female
Economically active						
Employed	10 759	49	11 219	51	100	21 978

Unemployed	11 950	36	21 397	64	100	33 347
Total	22 709		32 616	100		55 746
Not economically Active	34 403	41	49 636	59	100	84 039
Total	57 111		82 251			139 364

STATS SA, Community survey 2007

#### 2.1.4.1 INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The majority of households are very poor due to their low income which is constrained by the rural economy which is unable to provide individuals with remunerative jobs or self employment opportunities.

STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA, 2007		
TABLE : ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME		
Income Categories	No.	Population (%)
No income	144,105	54.85%
R 1 - R 4 800	60,966	23.2%
R 4801 - R 9 600	8,279	3.15%
R 9 601 - R 19 200	32,154	12.24%
R 19 201 - R 38 400	2,128	0.81%
R 38 401 - R 76 800	2,637	1%
R 76 801 - R 153 600	3,829	1.46%
R 153 601 - R 307 200	718	0.27%
R307 201 - R 614 400	57	0.02%
R 614 401 - R 1 228 800	9	0.003%
R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	235	0.1%
R 2 457 601 or more	-	0%
Response not given	5911	2.25%
Institutions	1 698	0.65%



Total	262731	100%
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#### 2.1.4.2 OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

Employment Sector	Population	%
Legislators; senior officials and managers	1,634	0.62
Professionals	3,148	1.20
Technicians and associate professionals	777	0.30
Clerks	747	0.28
Service workers; shop and market sales workers	1,159	0.44
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1,295	0.49
Craft and related trades workers	2,103	0.80
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	672	0.26
Elementary occupations	3,324	1.27
Occupations unspecified and not elsewhere classified	9,665	3.68
Not applicable/Institutions	238,204	90.67
TOTAL	262 728	100

Source (STATS SA Community Survey 2007)

The majority of the population 90% works at institutions. This is followed by occupations that are not specified and not classified at 3.68%. Elementary and professionals occupations contribute just in excess of 1%. The rest contribute less than 1% of the total occupation population. This distribution shows that the rural areas did not have any economic base. The major occupations were government related e.g. teachers, nurses, policemen, clerks, and magistrates to mention but a few. The number was swelled by the establishment of the local municipality and the hospitals at Jane Furse and Glen Cowie (St Rita's)

#### 2.1.5 DEPENDENCY RATIO

The Dependency Ratio= Number of Children (0-15) plus Number of Pensioners (65+) (Economically Inactive) divided by the Number of Working age 16-65 (Economically Active)

Source: <http://www.economicshelp.org/dictionary/d/dependency-ratio.html>.

	Male	% for Males	Female	% for Female	Total % For Male & Female	Total for Male & Female
Economically active						
Employed	10 759	49	11 219	51	100	21 978
Unemployed	11 950	36	21 397	64	100	33 347
Total	22 709		32 616	100		55 746
Not economically Active	34 403	41	49 636	59	100	84 039
Total	57 111		82 251			139 364

STATS SA, Community survey 2007

The dependency ratio of the municipality in 2007 as per the formula above was 3, 3 which means for every 10 economically active people they will support 33 not economically active and unemployed persons. There is therefore an added load on those who are employed which seems to be the result of the economy that is not growing. Poverty alleviation and not reduction may still have to continue for a foreseeable future if the other nongovernmental sectors do not grow.

#### 2.1.6 DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES

- Lack of developmental projects for sustainable livelihoods
- Lack of engagements in job creation initiatives

### 3. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

The section provides an overview of social issues in the Makhuduthamaga Municipality. It assesses Health defects prevalent, HIV/AIDS, Education, Health facilities and services, Libraries, Community Centre, Sports, Arts and Culture, Post Offices, Social development facilities, Food insecurity and Vulnerability, Safety and Security and Social cohesion

#### 3.1 Prevalent health defects in Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality

Type of disability	Number	%
Sight	2,590	0.99
Hearing	743	0.28
Communication	786	0.30
Physical	4,705	1.79
Intellectual	1,273	0.48

Emotional	1,485	0.57
Multiple disabilities	907	0.35
No disability	248,537	94.60
Institutions	1,698	0.65
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>262,725</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: STATS SA, Community Survey 2007

95% of the population does not have any health disability. 1.79% of the population has physical disability followed by sight and emotional defects at 0.99% and 0.57% respectively. Other disabilities below the 0.5% mark are intellectual (0.48%), multiple disabilities (0.35%), communication (0.30%) and hearing (0.28%)

### 3.2 STATE OF HIV/AIDS IN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA

Total Stats June 2009

Name of facility	Female	Male	Children	Total Stats September 09	Grand total
Jane Furse Hospital	774	222	54	51	1101
St Rita's	1375	542	261	124	2302

Data Elements Name	Statistics
HIV pre test counseled(excluding antennal)	23559
HIV client tested(excluding antennal)	20930
HIV test positive – new(excluding antennal)	3144

Source: Limpopo Facility Indicator Data, 2009

The challenge however is that testing is a voluntary decision. More people may not want to test because of the stigma associated with being HIV Positive. In many communities being HIV Positive is seen as a death sentence, a way will have to be found to appeal to the hearts of those who have not tested to do so. According to the table above there are signs that HIV AIDS is not a farce but a reality. What is pleasing though is the fact that the Department of Health and Social Development has a comprehensive counseling, testing, treatment and after care system in place.

#### DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES

- Inaccessibility of health due to poor roads and inadequate transportation
- Stigma attached to the HIV/AIDS disease by communities
- Awareness campaign to educate the community about the normality of living with the Virus
- Lack of medication at clinics and hospitals

### 3.3 SOCIAL GRANTS

#### Statistics on Grant Beneficiaries

O/A	D/G	War/V	Grand in aid	FCG BEN	FCG children	CDG BEN	CDG children	CSG BEN	CSG children
23825	5566	10	131	1505	2429	683	716	40044	71263

Source: SASSA, Limpopo

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

Makhuduthamaga has 111 service points (Pay points) whereby community members can access social grants on monthly basis. It has 6 permanent and 4 temporary offices whereby applications for grants and other services can be made.

#### CHALLENGES

- No water in many Pay points
- No shelter
- Lack of access roads
- Finances

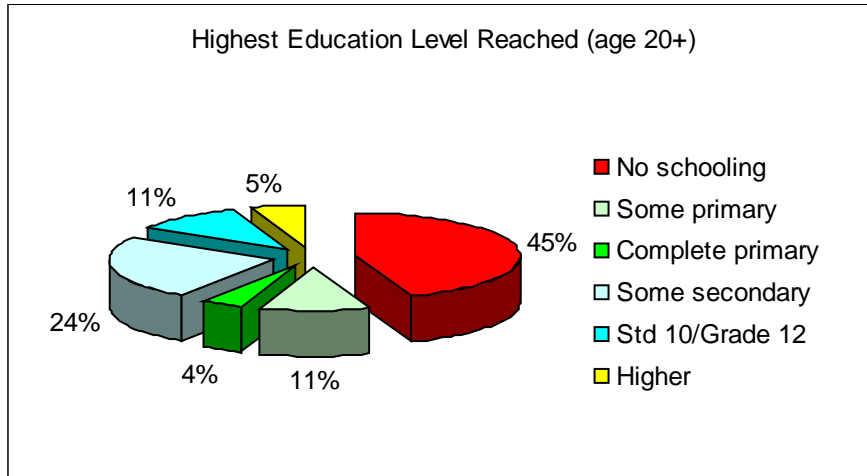
### 3.4 EDUCATION PROFILE OF MLM

Institution	Number of population	%
Pre-school	15,178	5.7
Primary school	47,474	18.1
Secondary school	51,195	19.5
College	648	0.2
University/University of technology/Technikon	598	0.2
Adult basic education & training	-	-
Other	684	0.2
Not applicable/Institutions	146,951	56
Total	262,728	100

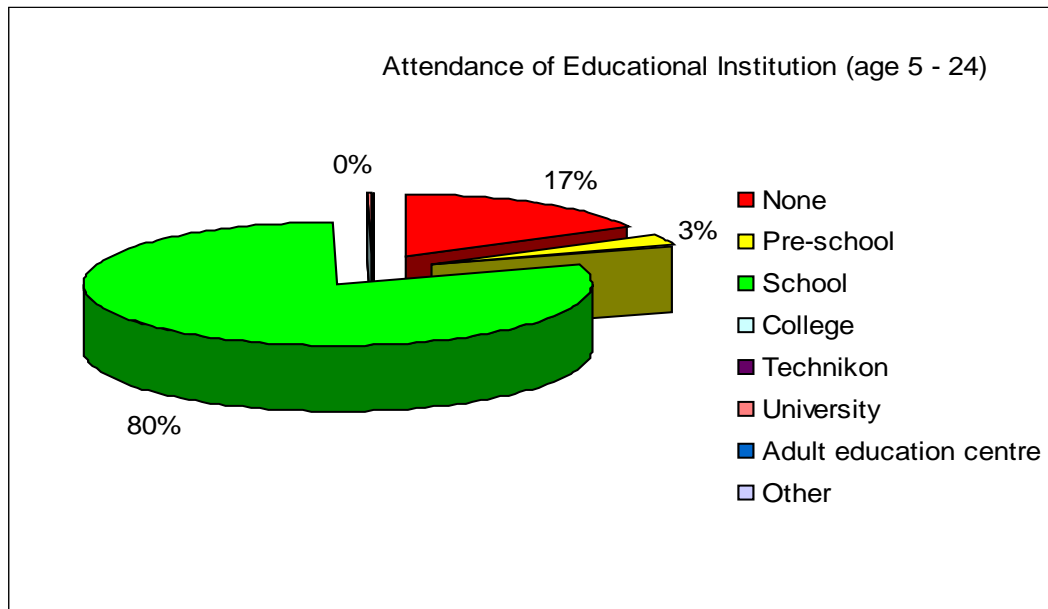
Source: STATS SA, Community survey 2007

In terms of the table above the majority of the population has either primary (18.1%) or secondary education (19.5%). An insignificant number of the population has college education (0.2 %), University or Technikon education and life skills education (0.2%). 56% of the population has no formal education. This trend shows that the municipality will have a challenge in producing home brewed technical or professional staff. This means the

municipality will rely on importing technical and professional skills from elsewhere. The main drawback in this case is that such staff may be easily retained.



Source: Community Survey 2007, STATS SA



Source: Community Survey 2007, STATS SA

The pie chart above further indicates the need for early childhood development and higher education. However the following challenges mitigates against achievement of proper education viz

- insufficient schools or classes;
- inaccessible school facilities;
- inadequate human resources or staffing;
- poor social environment

- lack of relevant subjects in schools;
- lack of the necessary physical resources and equipment;
- demoralized educators as a result of redeployment and rationalization;
- lack of active parents participation in the education of the child

### 3.4.1 EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ACCORDING TO CIRCUIT CLUSTERS

Circuit Cluster	No. of Secondary Schools	No. of Primary Schools	No. of Crèches & Pre-School
Sekhukhune	39	82	120
Nebo	82	131	130
Makhuduthamaga	121	213	250

Source: Department of Education, 2009

According to planning standards 1 primary school supports 4000 people. There were thus supposed to be 66 primary schools in the whole municipality. The existing number of 82 primary schools shows an over provision of schools in the municipality. The majority of schools have been built before the demarcation of municipality boundaries. Therefore what seems to be an over provision may not necessarily be so as they were built under different circumstances. The size and the distribution of the villages could have distorted what could have been a normative system.

Backlog for the building of schools in Makhuduthamaga is at 05 according to Department of Education (Sekhukhune District)

### CHALLENGES

- Development and support of Early Childhood development.
- Delivery of basic services like sanitation, water and electricity to schools.
- Lack of effective literacy campaigns and ABET Centres to reduce illiteracy level.
- Lack of leaner ships and bursary schemes for students.
- Lack of tertiary institutions within Makhuduthamaga make percentage of people with post Matric qualifications very low.

### 3.5 HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES

This refers to facilities and services of government that provide the local population with life sustaining requirements. It deals with the numbers and adequacy thereof.

Provision of health services within Makhuduthamaga is not satisfactory. This view derives from generally low levels of services combined with poor health infrastructure. Makhuduthamaga has only two public hospitals i.e. Jane Furse and St Rita's hospitals.

### ACCESS TO HOSPITALS

Hospitals	Percentage within 5km radius to hospitals
Jane Furse/St Rita's Hospital	80%

Source: Department of Health and Social Development- 2009

## ACCESS TO CLINICS

Clinics	Percentage within 5km radius to clinics
24 Clinics	48%

Source: Department of Health and Social Development- 2009

**THE TABLE BELOW PROVIDES AN INDICATION OF THE NUMBER OF POPULATION SERVED BY EACH HEALTH FACILITY FOUND IN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA AREA:**

FACILITY	POPULATION SERVED
1.Dichoeung	7 731
2.Eenzaam	4 869
3.Jane Furse Gateway	35 037
4.Jane Furse Mob 3	7 435
5.Jane Furse Mob 4	8 925
6.Klipspruit	18 293
7.Magalies	14 303
8.Mamokgasefoka	6 456
9.Mamone	13 682
10.Mampana	8 640
11.Manganeng	12 714
12.Marishane	10 565
13.Marulaneng	8 049
14.Phaahla	9 548
15.Patantshoane	5 331
16.Phokoane	17 648
17.Probeerin	13 237
18.Rietfontein Ngwaritsi	10 250
19.Schoonoord	14 205
20.Setlabosoane	6 926

21.St Rita's Gateway	24 915
22.St Rita's Mob 2	6 827
23.Tshehlwaneng	11 890
24.Tswaing Clinic	2 032

Source: Department of Health, Makhuduthamaga Sub District, 2009

Proportionally there are 262 728 people to be serviced. In terms of the planning standards there should be 25 000 people to 1 hospital. Therefore the Municipality needs 11 hospitals as its total population is 262 728. However, the health system has a demarcation process which may not necessarily agree with the planning standards due to the hierarchy of hospitals. There are two hospitals at the moment within the boundaries of the municipality. In an event where new hospitals are to be built, factors to consider would be population density and accessibility.

In so far as clinics are concerned the planning standards prescribed that there should be one clinic for every 5 000 people (source: CSIR). There are 262 728 population in the Municipality. Therefore a total number of 53 clinics were supposed to have been provided

#### CHALLENGES:

- Poor access roads
- Inadequate transportation
- No private hospitals
- Resources
- Lack of more funding for Primary Health Care
- Inadequate health infrastructure
- Lack of medication at clinics and mobile clinic

Backlog for Building of New Clinics

Name of the Municipality	Name of Village
Makhuduthamaga	Madibaneng
Makhuduthamaga	Hoeperkrans

Source: Dept of Health and Social Development 2009

### 3.6 LIBRARIES

There are three libraries within Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality area of jurisdiction i.e. Jane Furse, Phaahla and Patantshwane. The rural nature of the municipality renders accessibility ineffective. While more libraries would be needed they should be located at densely populated areas and provided with internet access.

### 3.7 COMMUNITY CENTERS

There are no community centers in the municipality. The state of affair robs the community of socializing. The establishment of Multi Purpose Community Centers would come in handy. Efforts will be made to liaise with the Premier's Office to request for the facility.



### **3.8 SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE**

The rural nature of the municipality suggests that even sports facility will be in short supply. There are very few sporting and recreational facilities most of which are sub standard. The community is forced to share some of the facilities with schools. The main sporting codes are football, netball and soft ball. Such codes are also played under non competitive circumstances due to lack of funding and the quality of the field themselves. There are two sport centers: Peter Nchabeleng and Phokoane. There is an artificial turf that is about to be constructed in Jane Furse with the help of SAFA as part of the 2010 Soccer World Cup legacy. Other sports centers or sports grounds hardly qualify to be called sports grounds. There is a need to construct few standard sports fields in the municipality. The provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture will be contacted in this regard in the new financial year.

### **3.9 POST OFFICES**

There are seven Post offices in Makhuduthamaga municipality i.e. Jane Furse, Nebo, Masemola, Sekhukhune, Glen Cowie, Marishane, and Mamone with several villages having lobby's offices. Post office still plays an important role in the lives of rural people on micro banking, post services, information communication and technology. When future post offices are provided it would be cost effective to look at a set up like the MPCC which could be a one stop shop for the consumption of government services.

#### **SERVICES:**

- Post services
- Banking
- Payments of services like car registrations, TV licenses, accounts and etc.

#### **CHALLENGES**

- Street delivery
- Households numbering

### **3.10 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES**

No separate social development facilities exist. The hospitals and police stations are utilized as service points for social development related issues like counseling and victim assistance programmes

### **3.11 SAFETY AND SECURITY**

Makhuduthamaga Municipality has two Magistrate Courts located at Nebo and Schonoord settlements and three main Police Stations located at Jane Furse, Nebo and Schonoord. One satellite police station is located at Ga-Masemola and is recently under construction. Villages of Wards 1, 4 and 6(Mare and Eensaam only) within Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality are serviced by Hlogotlou Police Station. According to planning standards one police station suppose to serve 25 000 people. In Makhuduthamaga therefore there were suppose to be 11 Police Stations. The actual number to be provided might defy the provision of the standards as the building of the police station is dependent on the following:

- the presence and frequency of crime;
- the population figure in the area of concern;
- surrounding police areas and the distance from the area of concern;
- availability of a premises or suitable buildings for a police station;
- communication systems in place;

- infrastructure in the area of concern like schools, churches, shops, etc;
- availability of water and electricity;
- availability of housing for members;
- distance from the nearest court;
- availability of funds and human resources to establish a new police station.

The citizens always complain of poor service due to lack of resources such as police vehicles, good communication service, adequate police staff manning the stations and their willingness to service the population.

**THE SAFETY AND SECURITY SET-UP IS FACED BY THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES:**

- Lack of an efficient and effective policing;
- Slow response or lack thereof to criminal calls;
- Poor accessibility to existing police stations due long distance location, lack of an efficient public transport service, poor roads and lack of efficient communication system;
- Poorly resourced police stations in terms of human and physical resources such as transport or police vehicles;
- Lack of good relations between the police and community that impedes co-operation and also lack of policing forums. The strategies must be able to address the following aspects:
- inadequate police stations;
- slow response to criminal calls
- existing police stations are inaccessible and poorly resourced;

**CRIME STATISTICS PER POLICE STATIONS THAT SERVICE MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY COMMUNITY:**

**HLOGOTLOU POLICE STATION: CONTACT AND PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES 2008/2009**

ANNUAL									
DECREASING/EQUAL CRIMES					INCREASING CRIMES				
Crimes	2007/08	2008/09	No Down	% Down	Crimes	2007/08	2008/09	No Up	% Up
(DSSC35)ATTEMPTED COMMON ROBBERY	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC13)ASSAULT COMMON	127	150	23	18.11
(DSSC33)ATTEMPTED ROBBERY:AGGRAVATED: WITH FIRE ARM	2	1	-1	-50	(DSSC02) ATTEMPTED MURDER	6	8	2	33.33
(DSSC34)COMMON ROBBERY	42	31	-11	-26.19	(DSSC46) ROBBERY WITH WEAPON OTHER FIRE ARM	1	5	4	400

(DSSC12)ASSAULT GBH	161	139	-22	-13.66					
(DSSC04)ROBBERY AGGRAVATING	46	40	-6	-13.04					
(DSSC01)MURDER	15	14	-1	-6.67					
<b>CATEGORY TOTAL:</b>  <b>Annual</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-3.24</b>					
(DSSC40)ATTEMPTED THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTORCYCLE	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC14)BURGLARY (EXCLUDING RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	69	129	60	86.96
(DSSC39)ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES(HOUSES)	1	0	-1	-100					
(DSSC18)THEFT OF ALL STOCK	39	29	-10	-25.64					
(DSSC18)THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE	12	10	-2	-16.67					
(DSSC19)THEFT OFF/FROM M/OFF MOTOR VEHICLE	13	11	-2	-15.38					
(DSSC15)BURGLARY(HOUSES)	128	113	-15	-11.72					
					<b>CATEGORY TOTAL:</b>  <b>Annual</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11.03</b>

JANE FURSE POLICE STATION: CONTACT AND PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES: 2008/2009

ANNUAL									
DECREASING/EQUAL CRIMES					INCREASING CRIMES				
Crimes	2007/08	2008/09	No Down	% Down	Crimes	2007/08	2008/09	No Up	% Up
(DSSC35)ATTEMPTED COMMON ROBBERY	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC12)ASSAULT GBH	89	106	17	19.1
(DSSC46)ROBBERY WITH WEAPON OTHER THAN FIREARM	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC04)ROBBERY AGGRAVATING	28	34	6	21.43
(DSSC33)ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AGGRAVATED WITH FIREARM	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC13)ASSAULT COMMON	32	54	22	68.75
(DSSC34)COMMON ROBBERY	37	23	-14	- 37.84	(DSSC01)MURDER	8	16	8	100
(DSSC04)ATTEMPTED MURDER	14	11	-3	- 21.43	<b>CATEGORY TOTAL: Annual</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15.64</b>
(DSSC14)BURGLARY  (EXCLUDING RESIDENTIAL PREMISES)	48	45	-3	-6.25	(DSSC19)THEFT OFF/FROM/OFF MOTOR VEHICLE	9	11	2	22.22
					(DSSC16)THEFTOF ALL STOCK	10	13	3	30
					(DSSC15) BURGLARY (HOUSES)	47	94	47	100
					(DSSC40) ATTEMPTED THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR CYCLE	0	1	1	100
					(DSSC18)THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE	6	23	17	283.33

						<b>120</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>55.83</b>
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NEBO POLICE STATION CONTACT AND PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES: 2008/2009

ANNUAL									
DECREASING/EQUAL CRIMES					INCREASING CRIMES				
Crimes	2007/2008	2008/2009	No Down	% Down	Crimes	2007/2008	2008/2009	No Up	% Up
(DSSC02)ATTEMPTED MURDER	30	26	-4	-13.33	(DSSC34)COMMON ROBBERY	27	28	1	3.7
<u>(DSSC04)ROBBERY AGGRAVATING</u>	49	45	-4	-8.16	(DSSC12)ASSAULT GBH	106	121	15	14.15
					<u>(DSSC33)ATTEMPTED ROBBERY: AGGRAVATED: WITH FIREARM</u>	35	41	6	17.14
					(DSSC01) MURDER	21	26	5	23.81
					<b>CATEGORY TOTAL: Annual</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7.43</b>
(DSSC16)THEFT OF ALL STOCK	54	38	-16	-29.63	(DSSC14) BURGLARY(EXCLUDING RESIDENTIAL PREMISES	109	129	20	18.35
(DSSC15)BURGLARY(HOUSES)	129	102	-27	-20.93	(DSSC40)ATTEMPTED THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE	0	1	1	100

<u>(DSSC19)THEFT OFF/FROM/OFF MOTOR VEHICLE</u>	12	12	0	0	(DSSC18)THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE	8	16	8	100
<b>CATEGORY TOTAL:</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-4.49</b>					
<b>Annual</b>									

SEKHUKHUNE POLICE STATION CONTACT AND PROPERTY RELATED CRIMES

ANNUAL									
DECREASING/EQUAL CRIMES					INCREASING CRIMES				
Crimes	2007/2008	2008/2009	No Down	% Down	Crimes	2007/2008	2008/2009	No Up	% Up
(DSSC02)ATTEMPTED COMMON ROBBERY	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC01)MURDER	19	21	2	10.53
(DSSC02)ATTEMPTED MURDER	24	19	-5	-20.83	<u>(DSSC04)ROBBERY AGGRAVATING</u>	56	63	7	12.5
(DSSC12)ASSAULT GBH	231	202	-29	-12.55	(DSSC34)COMMONROBBERY	28	38	10	35.71
(DSSC48)ROBBERY WITH WEAPON OTHER THAN FIREARM	2	2	0	0	(DSSC13)ASSAULT COMMON	76	111	35	46.05
					<u>(DSSC33) ATTEMPTED ROBBERY: AGGRAVATED WITH FIREARM</u>	1	3	2	200
					<b>CATEGORY TOTAL:</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4.79</b>
					<b>Annual</b>				
(DSSC40)ATTEMPTED THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC15) BURGLARY	102	125	23	22.55

CYCLE					(HOUSES)				
(DSSC38)ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES(BUSINESS)	1	0	-1	-100	(DSSC19)THEFT OFF/FROM/OFF MOTOR VEHICLE	17	23	6	35.29
(DSSC18)THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLE	15	12	-3	-20	(DSSC14) BURGLARY(EXCLUDING RESIDENTIAL PREMISES)	91	132	41	45.05
					(DSSC16)THEFT OF ALL STOCK	19	40	21	110.53
					(DSSC39) ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES (HOUSE)	0	3	3	300
					<b>CATEGORY TOTAL:</b> <b>Annual</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>36.18</b>

Source: SAPS 2008/09

**Development challenges:**

- Establishment of additional satellite police stations in some wards
- Revival and capacitating of Community Policing Forums
- Conducting crime prevention and awareness campaigns

**3.12 SOCIAL COHESION**

The following factors disturb the required social cohesion among communities and individuals in the municipality namely:

- Political unrest brought about by the new demarcated municipal boundaries
- Militancy resulting from political intolerance
- Low per capita income levels
- High illiteracy rates
- Hunger
- Crime
- Unemployment and other social ills

The inability of the municipality to deal with the above usually results in unrests and social challenges. A multi pronged approach is required to deal with the situation.

## **4. SPATIAL, ECONOMIC AND ENVIROMENTAL ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 SPATIAL ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1.1 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS**

There are about 146 settlements. The municipality is characterised by dispersed villages that lie distant from one another. The villages are characterised by poor accessibility, low density and large distances between settlements. The state of affair makes it expensive, sometimes impossible to provide the necessary infrastructure and services. Such settlements were never planned and surveyed. They are a product of embitterment schemes of the past. They are surrounded by land set aside for grazing and land tilling. The location of these settlements was not based on any economic principle but politics of Separate Development. As a result these villages do not have any economic base. The municipality does not have a proclaimed town that could serve as a node although the Nebo corridor seems to assume such a status. Jane Furse although not proclaimed has all the qualities of a town because of its economic and administrative functions. Its planning as a node is long overdue. However the process should be inclusive of the affected, interested and traditional leadership.

The ideal situation would be to begin to plan the areas in the municipality to ensure that high density settlements result. The community should therefore be discouraged from establishing new villages in areas that lie far away from other settlements. Smaller settlements also create developmental challenges in that their sizes may not justify the provision of certain infrastructure, facilities and services. The municipality will establish the possibility of upgrading tenure in terms of Communal Land Rights Act or any of the legislation that is available and applicable as these areas have Permission to Occupy as a form of ownership.

#### **4.1.2 LAND USE / SPATIAL STRUCTURE**

A valuation roll has recently been compiled for Jane Furse and surrounding villages but detailed land use data for the rest of the municipality is not available as there was no formal physical planning and land use management and control mechanisms at local level. A Draft Land Use Management System for the Municipal is available. In general, Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality comprises mainly of settlements mostly rural in character, shopping complexes, small scale mining areas, tourism areas and agricultural activities.

#### **4.1.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**

During 2007 the Municipality prepared a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for its area of jurisdiction. The SDF identified the following areas as focus areas for development.

**PRIMARY GROWTH POINT:** Jane Furse was identified as the primary growth point in the entire municipality which is supposed to be proclaimed as an urban area due to its economic and administrative activities it is rendering to the municipality.

**SUB GROWTH POINTS:** The Nebo- Phokoane cluster

**DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS:** Apel-cross to Ga-Marishane and Jane Furse to Phokoane

**SUB CORRIDORS DEVELOPMENT:** Schonoord to Mathibeng and Jane Furse to Schonoord

The identified areas above are the hub and spine of the development in the municipality. The areas need to be planned properly so as to maximize the potentials identified in the SDF. Development plans should therefore be prepared before the land identified falls into other uses not proposed in the SDF.



#### **4.1.4 LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

Previous legislations for the management of land were based on Group Areas Act. Different group areas had their own legislation. Makhuduthamaga is by and large a rural set up and composed of Trust and State land. Such land was administered through Proclamation R188 of 1969. With the advent of the new Democratic Order new structures were created which was not part of the provision of Proclamation R188. As a result a new Land Use Management System (LUMS) was essential hence the compilation of the existing LUMS. It has not yet been promulgated due to legislative challenges emanating from the non-enactment of the Land Use Bill into an act. If the LUMS is promulgated the municipality will have a system of Land Use Management that is compatible with the new Democratic Order.

**4.1.4.1 INFORMATION ON LAND CLAIMS IN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNICIPALITY**

File No.	Name of claim	Property Description	Local municipality	Progress	Plans
<b>TOTAL OUTSTANDING CLAIM IN Makhudu Thamaga Local Municipality = 76</b>					
2426	Bakoni Ba Maimela Community	Buffelshoek 368 KT, Wildebeestkraal 354 KT, Belvedere 362 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Buffelshoek 368 KT settled, and others in research	finalize the research for the two properties by March 2010
12171	Tisane Tribe	Mooifontein 806 KS, Goedehoop 824 KS, Eensgevonde 825 KS, Weltevreden 822 KS, Bothaspruit 820 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research report end March 2011
9591	Maleka KF	Masemola Village	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research report end March 2011
9253	Morena Tribe	Pains Hill 271 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research report end March 2011
10972	Monareng SP	Selale Village (Unclear Property)	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research report end March 2011
1965	Baroka Ba Phelane Community	R/E of The Shelter 121 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research report June 2010
2358	Mnisi LB	Paradys 773 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research report June 2010
2126	Kgoete MR	Onverwacht 292 KT, Praktiseer 275 KT, Maandagshoek 254 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	research approved	gazette June 2010
1504/1510/2027/4556	Marutleng Tribe/Maloma MG	Goedetrouw 860 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	research report approved	gazette June, verification and legal entity

1876/1611	Manaswe RS	Vierfontein 871 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and Further Research	Finalize the research report end of March 2011
1530	Jibeng Community	Jagdlust 410 KS, Wintersveld 417 KS, Moijesluk 412 KS, Zwartkoppies 413 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in June 2010
10542	Mojalefa DL	Mokororoane Village	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in June 2010
9359	Madupsane Community	Rostok 140 KS, Ga Nkwana, Sekitukitane	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in June 2010
1598/6170	Pedi Mamone Tribe	Kanaan 783 KS, Leeuwkraal 877 KS, Goede Trouw 860 KS, Rietfontein 852 KS, Roodepoort 880 KS, Tweefontein 848 KS, Boschpoort 843 KS, Spitskop 874 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in June 2010
1643	Baroka ba Maila of Segolo	Eensaam 811 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in June 2010
1923	Molapo Land Claim Committee	California 228 KT, Sterkspruit 412 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
892	Magokubjane Community	Spitskop 874 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
5094	Tshehla MD	Paradys 773 KS, Steelpoort, Nooitverwacht 324 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
10714/2549/4508	Moretsele AM/MC	Mooimeisjesfontein 363 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in June 2010

10173	Mosehla KB	Unclear Property	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	conduct research and clear the properties claimed \
10289	Malaka Tribe	Tweefontein 848 KS, Roodepoort, Goedgeacht, Eensaam 811 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
11722	Bakone Ba Mmanakana	Ontevreden 838 KS,Tweefontein 848 KS, Leeuwkraal 877 KS, Uitkyk 851 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
10552	Magakwe RM	Mooihoek 808 KS,Eezaam 811 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
1507	Batau Ba Mphanama Tribe	Vlakspruit 681 KS, Mooihoek 808 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
5530	Makola JM	Goedverwacht 511 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research in March 2011
2342	Moroangoato Tribe	Bothaspruit 820 KS,Mooifontein 806 KS,Welteceden 799 KT,Eenkantaan 798 KS,Hopeflelj 800 KS,Kopjen Allen 828 KS,Goedehoop 832 KS,Driekopjes 826 KS,Deusadvalei 827 KS,Vlakplaats 802 KS, Rustplaats 788 KS, Eensgevonde 825 KS ,Zoetvelden 821 KS,Weltevreden 822 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	Finalize research in June 2010
1431/1412	Maphosa SP/Maphosa JM	Vlakfontein 130 JS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010

1577	Maserumule M	Uitkyk 815 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
11637	Mkalapa MJ	Kannan 783 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
1833	Tau Tribe	Mooiplaats 516 KS, Strydkraal 537 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
3806	Mokwena E	Balmoral 508 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
2585	The Kingdom of Sekhukhune Land	Wismar 96 KT, De Paarl 97 KT, Waterkop 113 KT, Mecklenburg 112 KT, Surbiton 115 KT, Sterkspruit 412 KT, Rooiboklaagte 259 KT, Winnarshoek 250 KT, Grootvygeboom 284 KT, Genokakop 285 KS, Houtbosch 323 KS, Derdegelid 278 KT, Hetfort 329 KT, Corndale 330 KT, Drakenstein 784 KS, Kanaan 783 KS, Loopspruit 805 KS, Eenzaam 875 KS, Magnetsvlakte 541 KS, Balmoral 508 KS, Schonoord 462 KS, Malekskraal 509 KS, Indie 474 KS, Umkoenesstad 419 KS, Jagdlust 418 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
11283	Maphalla Community	Stellenbosch 91 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
1553	Marotha MarulengTribe	Goedgemeend 815 KS, Lordskraal 810 KS, Korenvelden 812 KS, Groenland 813 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010

11146	Chief Tladi SM	Doornveld 781 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
1495	Mashupi K	Mooihoek 808 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
2387	Riba Community	Steelpoortdrift 296 KT	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	finalize research by May 2010
4462	Tau TT	Buffelskloof 382 KT	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	finalize research by May 2010
2471	Mambae A, Msuthu	Fraaiuitzicht 317 KT	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	finalize research by September 2010
4217	Mnisi PS	24 Boomplaats JT & Nooitgedacht 27 JT	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	finalize research by September 2010
10996	Kgwete MF	Unclear	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	conduct research and clear the properties claimed \
6199	Morena SJ	Unclear	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	conduct research and clear the properties claimed \
11056	Batau Ba Matji Community	Unclear Property	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	conduct research and clear the properties claimed \
10735	Mahlatji R	Unclear Property	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	conduct research and clear the properties claimed \
	Mpanyane TM	Unclear	Makhudu Thamaga	Further Research	conduct research and clear the properties claimed \
1520	Ntshabeloeng Tau-Mankotsane Tribe	Hoeraroep 515 KT, Eerste Reg 502 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research by January 2011
6917	Baphoto Batau Community	R/E of Paradys 773 KS, R/E of Moskow 772 KS, R/E of Hoeraroep 551 KS, R/E of	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research by January 2011

		Driekop 540 KS			
1939	Selepe MT	Brakfontein 464 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by January 2011
1522	Mampa Community	R/E & PTN 1 of Waterkop 113 KT, Klipdraai 3 KT, Ceylon 4 KT, Walmer Castle 39 KT, R/E, Ptn 2 f Bokhara 38 KT, R/E of Mampaskloof 10 KT, R/E & Ptn 1 of Parma 211 KT, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 of Faugha Ballagh 306 KT, R/E of Voorspoed 305 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 & 8 of Ashmole Dales 211 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research in May 2010
1444/5328	Mashabela NJ	Heerlyheid 768 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research in September 2010
1481/1482	Mogashwa Manamane Tribe	Magnet Height, Ironstone 847 KS, Groblersvrede 844 KS, Diamond 845KS, Duizeind Annex 816 KS, Government Ground 503 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research in September 2010
1851/2497		R/E, Ptn 1, R/E of Ptn 2,3,4,5,6 & 7 of Spitskop 874 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2,3,4,8,9,11 & 12 of Rietfontein 876 KS, R/E of Ptn 0, R/E of Ptn 1, R/E of Ptn 2 & R/E of Ptn 3 of Roodepoort 880 KS, r/e OF Ptn 1, R/E of Ptn 2, R/E of Ptn 3, 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			
1556/2012	Kwena Madihlaba Community		Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research in September 2010

		Ptn 9 of Eenzaam 875 KS, Leeuwkraal 887 KS, Stad Van Masleroem 841 KS, Morgenson 849 KS, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 Rietfontein 880 KS			
	Leboeng Community	California 228 KT,	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research in September 2010
866/4599/2365/1911	Bengwenyama Ya Maswati Community	Eerstegeluk 327 KT, Winterveld 293 KT, Doornbosch 294 KT	Makhudutha maga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research in February 2010
998	Mdluli Community	Rietfontein 876 KS, R/E of Ptn 1 & R/E of Ptn 7 of Luckau 127 JS	Makhudu Thamaga	research completed and Negotiations	section 42D
12154/930 & 5others	Mampuru Community	Brakfontein 187 JS, Mineralrange 190 JS, Wintershoek 189 JS	Makhudutha maga	Negotiations	Finalize research on outstanding farms
12204	Makwana	De hoop 886 KS	Makhudutha maga	Further Research	finalize research report by September 2010
562	Erlank Family	R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Van Der Merwe's Kraal 636 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research by May 2010
11179	Baroka Ba Nkoana (Rostok) Community	R/E & Ptn 1 of Hoeraroep 515 KT, R/E, Ptn 1, & 2 of Middelpunt 420 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,& 2 of Goedgedacht 878 KS, Ptn Oof Rostok 140 KS, Ptn 0 of Haakdooringhoek 409 KS, Ptn 0 of Mooijelyk	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research by May 2010



		412 KS, Ptn o of Zwartkoppies 413 KS, Ptn 0 & 1 of Jagdlust 418 KS			
10993	Mokhine M	Ontevreden 838 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize report by March 2011
11635	Magadimana Ntoeng Local Government	Surbiton 115 KT, Surbiton 332 KT, Mecklenburg 317 KT, De Paarl 378 KT, Wismar 38 KT, Schwring 375 KT, Crydon 120 KT, Putney 110 KT, Waterkop 113 KTTswickenham 114 KT, Hackney 116 KT, Stellenbosch 91 KT, Havencroft 99 KT, Zwartkoppies 90 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by May 2010
1493	Kwena Mashabela Tribe	R/E, 1,2, 3,4,5 & 8 of Proberen 785 KS,R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Loopspruit 805 KS, R/E of Meerlust 804 KS, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 of Vooruitzicht 787 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Rustplaats 788 KS, R/E of Drakenstein 784 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by August 2010
11120	Roka Mashabela Community	Hackney 116 KT, Twickenham 114 KT, Djsjate 249 KT, Quartzhill 542 KT, Fernkllof 539 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by October 2010
1447	Phokoane Tribe	R/E, R/E of Ptn 1, R/E of Ptn 2, R/E of Ptn 3, R/E of Ptn 4 & R/E of Ptn 5 of Klipspruit 870 KS,R/E of Mooiplaats 516 KS, R/E,R/E of Ptn 1, R/E of Ptn 4 & R/E of Ptn 5 of	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by May 2010

		Strydkraal 537 KS, Uitkyk 851 KS, Rietfontein 852 KS, Doornspruit 397 KS, Plaatklip 867 KS, Vleeschboom 869 KS, Rietfontein 876 KS, Leeukraal 877 KS,			
11158	Oberholzer PR	Paardeplaats 135 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted; Further Research	finalize research by August 2010
1169	Mutsweni BW	Eenzaam 811 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted; Further Research	finalize research by August 2010
1439	Roka Phasha Makgalanoto Tribe	R/E, Ptn 1,2, R/E of 3, 4,5 OF Mecklenburg 112 KS, Ptn 0 & 1 of Waterkop 113 KT, Ptn 0 of Wismar 96 KT, Ptn 0 of De Paarl 97 KT, Ptn 0 of Schwerin 95 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted; Further Research	finalize research by August 2010
1440	Mampane Tribe	R/E of Ptn 1,3, R/E of 4, 5, 6 of Roodewal 678 KS, R/E of Pnt 1 of Kwarriehoek 710 KS, De oude Stad 765 KS, Ptn 4 of Rooibokkop 744 KS, R/E, Ptn 1,2 & 3 of Weltevreden 799 KS, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 of Eenkantaan 798 KS.	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted Further Research	finalize research by August 2010
1524	Monyaka Seromo Trust	Nooitverwacht 324 KT	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted Further Research	finalize research by September 2010

1652	Monama CW	R/E of Boschpoort 843 KT, Vergelegen 819 KS, R/E of Ptn 1 & R/E of Ptn 2 of Goedgedacht 878 KS, R/E of Duizendannex 816 KS, R/E of Groenland 813 KS, R/E of Lordskraal 810 KS, R/E Hoeglegen 809 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted; Further Research	finalize research by November 2010
11996/12068/2344	Batlokwa Ba Mogodumo Community	Goedgedacht 878 KS, Vergelegen 819 KS, Boschpoort 843 KS, Hoeglegen 809 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by September 2010
1602	Kwena Mashabela Community	R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 of Voortuizicht 787 KS, R/E, Ptn 1, 2 & 3 of Loopspruit 805 KS, Kamaan 322 KS, R/E of Meerlust 804 KS, R/E of Drakenstein 784 KS, R/E, Ptn 1 & 2 of Rust plaats 788 KS, R/E, Ptn 1, 2, 3, 4 & 8 of Proberen 785 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by September 2010
1560	Shebambu ME	Ga Nkwane	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by February 2011
772/1921/1941	Selepe DA	Brakfontein 469 KS	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by May 2010
801/5533	Babina-Kgomo ba Mohlala	Driekop 253 KT	Makhudutha maga	Gazetted and further research	finalize research by November 2010

	Land Claim				
1508	Makunyane Community	Hok	Makhudu Thamaga	Gazzeted and further research	finalize research by November 2010

Source: Regional Land Claims Commissioner, 2010

#### 4.1.4.2 SETTLED RESTITUTION CLAIMS FOR MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

FILE	NAME OF CLAIM	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	PROGRESS
12152	The Diocese of Saint Marks the Evangelist	Vergelegen 819KS (Ptn 1,24)	Makhuduthamaga	Settled vesting is taking place

Source: Regional Land Claims Commissioner, 2010

#### 4.1.4.3 ALLOCATED SITES WITHIN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA VILLAGES

VILLAGE/AREA	NUMBER OF SITES/ERVEN	DATE OF DERMACATION
1. Krokodel	210 Site + 2 Parks = 211	August/October 2003
2. Mamatsekele	218 Erven + 6 Parks = 224	August 2004
3. Mohloding Ext 1	194 Erven + 6 Parks = 200	February 2004
4. Marishane	201 Erven + 4 Parks = 205	April 2004
5. Masemola	88 Erven + 1 Park = 89	August 2004
6. Tswaing	207 Erven	January & February 2004
7. Tjatane	300 Erven	April 2004
8. Sehuswane	208 Erven + 1 Park = 209	March 2004
9. Tisane	300 Erven	April & June 2004
10. Ga –Maboke	256 Erven + 5 Parks = 261	August 2007
11. Kgaruthuthu Ext 1	405 Erven + 9 Parks = 414	October 2006 & June 2007
12. Ga Masemola (Apel Cross)	509 Erven + 2 Parks = 512	October 2009

Source: DLGH, 2010

**DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES:**

- Jane Furse not yet planned and declared as town
- Competing land claims in the area threaten to destabilize future development
- The scattered nature of settlement coupled with low density, make it extremely expensive to provide infrastructure and services
- Current land ownership patterns deter potential investors
- Land ownership under tribal administration that include the power to allocate
- The Municipality is 100% rural
- Dual authorities on land matters (municipalities and Traditional Leaders).

**4.2 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

**4.2.1 THE STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY**

The municipality is not well endowed with mineral resources. It is therefore an agricultural and farming municipality. However the two sectors are failing to prosper due to, land tenure system, insufficient skills to develop both agriculture and farming into an economic development sector, poor and lack of infrastructure, ineffective support from agricultural institutions, lack o support from financial institutions and lack of proper studies that will determine the suitability off pieces of land. As a result no proper Local Economic Development (LED) projects can be promoted as the resources are poorly developed. It is therefore unclear as to what the competitive and comparative advantages of the municipality are. The savior in this regard seems to be the unemployed population who could be useful/ helpful in labour intensive projects and under takings that require inexpensive labour.

**4.2.1.1 KEY ECONOMIC SECTORS**

**4.2.1.1.1 SECTOR ANALYSIS**

**ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION AND JOB CREATION**

The table below is drawn from Stats SA data and sets out the main sectoral contributions to Makhuduthamaga Gross Geographic Product (GGP)

Table: Key sectoral contributions to Makhuduthamaga GGP

Activity	Population		Population (%)		Population	
	2007	2007 (%)	2001	2001 (%)	1996	1996 (%)
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	534	0.38	235	2.19	423	3.07
Community/Social/Personal	4 504	3.23	4987	46.42	4749	34.51
Construction	1 858	1.33	563	5.24	1008	7.32

Activity	Population (%)		Population	Population (%)	Population	Population (%)
Electricity/Gas/Water	158	0.11	148	1.38	224	1.63
Financial/Insurance/Real Estate/Business	320	0.22	356	3.31	495	3.60
Manufacturing	1 043	0.75	394	3.67	593	4.31
Mining/Quarrying	91	0.06	147	1.37	819	5.95
Other	812	0.58	0	0.00	0	
Private Households	-	0.00	958	8.92	1476	10.73
Transport/Storage/Communication	515	0.34	502	4.67	879	6.39
Undetermined	117 384	84.22	896	8.34	1580	11.48
Wholesale/Retail	3 095	2.22	1558	14.50	1516	11.02
Total	139 362	100.00	10744	100.00	13762	100.00

Source: Stats SA 2007

#### MINING AND QUARRYING

The mining and quarrying sector plays a very limited role in the municipality's economy representing less than 1% of the total economic production. The number of formal sector employment opportunities within the municipality is less than 1%.

#### AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING

Despite MLM being predominantly rural, this sector represents only 2% of all formal sector employment opportunities throughout the municipality. Forestry and fishing activities do not take place. Agriculture is the main formal contributor to the economy of the municipality albeit at very limited scale.

#### CONSTRUCTION

The construction sector plays a very limited role in the municipality's economy. The number of formal sector opportunities in this sector within the municipality declined from about 7% to 5%.

#### ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER

The electricity, gas and water sector plays a very limited role in the economy of the municipality including the percentage of formal employment opportunities which declined from about 2%.

#### TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION

As with other many other sectors, the transportation, storage and communication sector plays a limited role towards the GGP of the municipality. The number of formal sector employment opportunities in this sector within the municipality declined from about 6% to 5%.

#### MANUFACTURING

The manufacturing sector contributes relatively higher percentage of the total economic production in the municipality. The number of formal sector employment opportunities in this sector within the municipality declined from about 4.3% to 3.6%.

#### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

The wholesale and retail sector contributes relatively higher percentage of the total economic production in the municipality. There has been an improvement between 1986 and 2001 with about 11% employment opportunities to about 15% respectively.

#### PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS

The private households play some role in the economy of the municipality. This sector experienced a significant decline in terms of employment formal employment opportunities which declined from about 11% in 1986 to less than 9% in 2001.

#### FINANCIAL, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS

The financial, insurance, real estate and business sector contributes very little towards the total economic production in the municipality. There has been an improvement between 1986 and 2001 with about 4% employment opportunities to about 3% respectively.

#### COMMUNITY, SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The community, social and personal sector is the largest contributor towards the total economic production of the municipality. This sector experienced a significant increase in terms of employment opportunities between 1986 and 2001 with about 35% employment opportunities to about 46% respectively.

#### FUTURE FROWTH

#### LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The municipality promotes agriculture; tourism and mining as the key growth sectors. There is a number of mining exploration exercises that are taking place within the municipality. If mining does indeed prove feasible it will have an added impetus on the creation of much needed jobs in particular and growth of the economy in general. The decision to locate the District offices in Jane Furse will provide substantial growth impetus. Furthermore, the agricultural and tourism potential of the municipality have yet to be exploited fully. At the moment limited forms of agricultural and tourism activities are taking place.

TABLE: PRIORITY SECTORS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Agriculture and agro processing	Mining	Construction	Tourism	Other Sectors	Public sector
X	X (concrete)		X	X (retail)	X

#### 4.2.2 KEY ECONOMIC SECTOR CONDITIONS

The GSDM is in the process of formulating a 2025 year development strategy and has conducted some research into the key economic sectors of the municipal area, namely agriculture, mining and tourism. The outcome of this research is contained in a Synthesis Report of which the following is extract of issues that may be relevant to Makhuduthamaga Municipality.

##### AGRICULTURE

Water – Despite potential for agricultural production, not all this potential can be realized due a general lack of water. Ecological reserves from dammed rivers have become affected and the non maintenance of annual flow of the Lepelle River is impacting negatively on small scale irrigation farming along the banks of the river. Rainfall is variable/unpredictable which makes the cultivation of dryland crops highly risky.

##### LAND

There is good arable land throughout the district but with restricting factors such as lack of full ownership of land which has an effect on ability to raise capital for farming purposes. It also has a negative impact on conservation due to over utilization and unsustainable practices.

Support Services - This is a major problem for developing agriculture. Many government assisted schemes are taking off the ground because of poor co-ordination between stakeholders.

Infrastructure and enabling environment – The District generally has adequate infrastructure to support agriculture. The creation of a suitable environment to attract industrialists, especially for processing and value adding of primary agricultural products will be required to help realize the full potential of the resources in the area.

Disparity in agriculture – An inherited legacy is the disparity in agriculture with a huge gap between commercial and subsistence/small scale farming. Attention needs to be given to institutional restructuring and incentives.

Commercial farming - Large scale commercial agricultural production mostly occurs in the southern and eastern areas of the GSDM and occurs mostly on privately owned land. Agriculture has generally been under pressure the past five to ten years. However the economic contribution and job creation capacity of agriculture in the District is significant. There is trend towards an increase in establishing permanent crops.

Developing agriculture – The majority of farmers (70%) in Sekhukhune are subsistence farmers (mostly extensive cropping and live stock). The potential of the area can be illustrated by the extent of production that was maintained by the Farmer Support Programmes of the mid 90's (40,000ha cultivated).

Competitive advantage – The District has a competitive advantage in a number of crops such a table grapes, citrus and vegetable processing. An effective method of maintaining this competitive advantage is to create a market for products locally, especially primary products, for processing or value-adding. This forms the basis for cluster development and value chains.



#### GENERAL AGRICULTURAL TRENDS –

- Agriculture is under increasing financial pressure
- Farm management and productivity has had to increase significantly
- The youth is not keen to become involved in the industry
- Movement away from labour intensive production
- Movement to perennial crops
- Production for niche markets
- There is still a serious lack of access to support services due to bureaucracy and some programme requirement that do not conform to the rural nature of the district.

#### IRRIGATION SCHEMES TO BE REVITALIZED IN THE MAKHUDUTHAMAGA AREA:

No	Scheme	No of Farmers	Size (ha)
1	De Paarl	54	66
2	Gataan	129	155
3	Goedverwacht	75	90
4	Hakdoordraai	84	102
5	Hindustan	43	52
6	Nooitgesien	91	110
7	Veeplaas	385	463
8	Vlakplaas	62	74
	<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1112</b>

#### THE MAIN CHALLENGE THEREFORE IS:

- To identify additional land for agricultural schemes, settlement of more farmers, mechanization, marketing of products, beneficiation of products as well as capacity building.

## LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Projects with potential –

### BIO-FUELS

Provincial Government initiatives are underway to develop the bio-fuel industry in the district. A major programme by Limpopo Department of Agriculture, funded by LIBSA, is being established at Tompi Seleka. This creates opportunities with linkages in the industry, especially the production of raw materials by emerging farmers through farmer support and other development programmes.

### DRYLAND

Indications are that, at this stage, a dryland support programme for emerging farmers would be a viable option and welcomed by the broader Sekhukhune Community

Department of Agriculture commitment towards this, in terms of personnel, but especially resources would be a cornerstone in this revival. Pilot in Phokoane in Makhuduthamaga and Atok/Mecklenburg in Fetakgomo would be low risk but attract enough attention after the first season or two to justify the expansion of the initiative.

Dependant on the success of the initiative, Local Government could also expand this programme and extend support services to the hundreds of community projects throughout the district which are in various stages of implementation and operation. Most of these projects have collapsed or are operating below expectation. Project support services which would have an impact on these projects would typically be along the following:

- Address infrastructure and physical scheme constraints
- Facilitate access to inputs – advice, production inputs, mechanization, private sector support etc.
- Improve capacity – build on skills in institutional structuring, technical and managerial ability, together with Department of Agriculture
- Address marketing problems – improve access to markets, better co-ordination of production (timing and volumes), transport and logistics, production contracts etc.

### LIVESTOCK – CATTLE

Indications are that, at this stage, a livestock support programme for emerging farmers would be a viable option, and welcomed by the broader Sekhukhune Community. With sufficient start up funding one or two initiatives could be launched immediately in progressive communities in Makhuduthamaga, Fetakgomo, or Tubatse. At least one initiative should be in a communal area on communal land.

### LIVESTOCK – GOATS

Indications are that, at this stage, a goat production programme for commercial and emerging farmers would be a viable option, and welcomed by the broader Sekhukhune Community.

A number of initiatives are already underway to establish pilot projects which could lead to the roll out of a broader goat programme one in Makhuduthamaga supported by EU.

Local Municipalities could make a meaningful contribution to ensure the success for the current goat production initiatives underway. The allocation of additional resources would lower the risk of failure and accelerate the outcomes which could then be replicated in similar circumstances.

### FEED MANUFACTURE

This phenomenon of a feed production facility warrants further investigation. The scale of demand in the district suggests that some investigation take place into taking advantage for the value chain upstream of livestock production, along the value chain. This would not only be in line with BEE and cluster development strategies, but it could also serve to bring the communal/small-scale and commercial livestock sectors closer together through creation of common interest and support.

#### FEEDLOTS

There is a need at this stage to consider additional feedlot facilities as it would be a viable option. The involvement of the communal and small-scale farmers is a challenge with undisputed rewards if successful. It falls directly within the cluster development approach and is assumed to have the acceptance of the broader Sekhukhune Community.

#### ABATTOIR

There are indications that additional red meat processing facilities would be a viable option. The involvement for the communal and small-scale farmers is a challenge with undisputed rewards if successful. The initiative has both an important BEE component and falls directly within the cluster development

#### OCCUPATION STRUCTURE

The overall occupation structure of the employed population of MLM is represented in table below. Notably, there is a relatively small proportion of people employed in the professional occupations.

The spatial distribution of the occupation sector throughout the municipality which is dominated by the elementary occupations closely corresponds with the dominance of the agricultural sector.

#### OCCUPATION LEVELS

	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Legislators and senior officials	30	0.06	-	0.00	30	0.02
Corporate managers	97	0.18	15	0.02	112	0.08
General managers	165	0.31	66	0.08	231	0.17
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	33	0.06	3	0.00	36	0.03
Life science and health professionals	48	0.09	83	0.10	131	0.10
Teaching professionals	355	0.66	339	0.41	693	0.51
Other professionals	99	0.18	39	0.05	138	0.10
Natural and engineering science associate professionals	33	0.06	12	0.01	45	0.03

	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Life science and health associate professionals	100	0.19	375	0.46	475	0.35
Teaching associate professionals	889	1.65	1248	1.52	2137	1.57
Other associate professionals	96	0.18	18	0.02	114	0.08
Office clerks	276	0.51	266	0.32	542	0.40
Customer service clerks	94	0.17	277	0.34	371	0.27
Personal and protective services workers	446	0.83	233	0.28	679	0.50
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	226	0.42	153	0.19	379	0.28
Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers	81	0.15	51	0.06	132	0.10
Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers	3	0.01	-	0.00	3	0.00
Extraction and building trades workers	532	0.99	84	0.10	616	0.45
Metal; machinery and related trades workers	238	0.44	21	0.03	259	0.19
Handicraft, printing and related trades workers	27	0.05	-	0.00	27	0.02
Other craft and related trades workers	84	0.16	60	0.07	145	0.11
Stationary-plant and related operators	45	0.08	9	0.01	54	0.04
Machine operators and assemblers	54	0.10	3	0.00	57	0.04
Drivers and mobile-plant operators	696	1.29	45	0.05	741	0.54
Sales and services elementary occupations	386	0.72	1266	1.54	1652	1.21
Agricultural; fishery and related labourers	36	0.07	27	0.03	63	0.05
Mining; construction; manufacturing and transport labourers	206	0.38	82	0.10	289	0.21

	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Undetermined	328	0.61	298	0.36	626	0.46
Not applicable (not economically active)	48263	89.43	77239	93.84	125502	92.09
Total	53967	100.00	82312	100.00	136279	100.00

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board Website

#### 4.2.3 TOURISM

The Municipality is developing Tourism strategy and will be adopted in the new financial year.

##### CURRENT TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

Tourism has been identified as one of the major growth sectors in the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality. Of all the local municipalities of Sekhukhune, MLM is the heartland of heritage and cultural activities.

##### THE FOLLOWING HERITAGE SITES ARE WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF MLM:

- Hlako Tisane conservation camp –Khoi/San Rock Art
- Matjeding Fortress
- Musical stones- Thabampshe
- Mabje Mabedi Maramaga -Leolo mountains
- God's Foot print – Molebeledi
- The God's Bed
- Archeological sites
- Borishane
- Rain making pots

Source: Makhuduthamaga Tourism Guide 2009

##### ANNUAL EVENTS THAT LURE TOURISTS TO THE MUNICIPALITY:

- **MAMPURU DAY:** He was a great warrior and a chief who was brutally killed during apartheid era. It is commemorated yearly at Mamone.
- **MANCHE MASEMOLA DAY:** She was a staunch Christian who died at the age of 14 after she was killed by her parents for refusing to stop to attend the church. Her grave turned to be one of the world's pilgrimage centres since 1935 when small groups of Christians visited the site annually to commemorate the heroine who vowed to be baptized with her own blood. Today the grave site of Manche Masemola is visited and celebrated yearly on the first week of August by hundreds of tourists, especially Anglicans from all over the World.

Source: Makhuduthamaga Tourism Guide 2009

#### ACCOMODATION FACILITIES WITHIN MLM:

- Masanteng Lodge and Entertainment Centre
- OAT Lodge: Jane Furse
- Tanya Motel: Masemola
- Kings and Princess Guests House: Masemola
- Phokoane Road Lodge
- Monare B&B: Jane Furse
- Piekie's Joint: Phokoane
- Dorothy Lodge: Mochadi
- Morwa Accommodation and Restaurant: Jane Furse
- Lobethal Missionary House

Source: Makhuduthamaga Tourism guide 2009

#### THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE TOURISM HOT SPOTS THAT NEEDED TO BE DEVELOPED INTO TOURISM PRODUCTS IN THE CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR.

- ❖ Sekhukhune Centre of Plant Endemism: underlain by the Bush veld Igneous Complex and covers areas of approximately 5,449 square km. i.e. Protea Flower and Yellow arum Lily flower
- ❖ Wetland and Protected area: Game parks and nature conservation
- ❖ Scenery of Leolo Mountains: Adventure, Scenery, Hiking and Trail.

#### CHALLENGES:

- Most accommodation facilities not graded
- No signage
- Tourism information centre

### 4.3 CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

#### CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

Makhuduthamaga is susceptible to major climate conditions which can oscillate between floods and droughts. Mean average rainfall 500-800mm. Water scarcity affects a range of other developmental issues in Makhuduthamaga – municipal service delivery, subsistence farming activities, commercial agriculture and the mining sector expansion. Its implications for development are mentioned throughout the IDP, and it is a key constrain for the municipality.

Temperature is hot in summer and cold in winter. The average temperature shows moderate fluctuation with average summer temperature of 23C, as well as a maximum of 28C and a minimum of 18C. In winter, the average is 13,5C with a maximum of 20C and a minimum of 7C (as measured at the Sekhukhune Weather Station).

The topography varies between flat and undulating slopes interrupted by koppies a steep slope that makes the area prone to erosion.

The soil types include dolomite, limestone, iron formation, shale and quartzite. Various water courses transverse the municipal area. They flow during rainy seasons and dry out when it does not rain.

## 5. INFRASTRUCTURE AND BASIC SERVICES ANALYSIS

### 5.1 HOUSING

The Municipality is not responsible for housing, it is the responsibility of DLGH. The municipality gets allocation of houses from DLGH and we are only required to identify and submit the names of beneficiaries and projects get implemented by the department itself. It has a Draft Housing Sector Plan and will be adopted before the end of the 2010/11 financial year. All the housing stock is located within a rural setting made up of traditional authority settlements. The character of the area is viewed as rural even where some form of settlement formalization processes has been implemented. Informal dwelling / shacks need some attention although it is not a major problem.

#### TYPES OF DWELLING

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING TYPE		
Dwelling Type	Number	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	38,949	72.6%
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	7442	13.9%
Flat in block of flats	61	0.1%
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex)	-	0%
House/flat/room in back yard	3,863	7.2%
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	574	1.1%
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement	1,524	2.8%
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on a shared property	470	0.88%
Caravan or tent	-	0%
Private ship/boat	-	0%
Workers' hostel (bed/room)	225	0.4%
Other	547	1%
Total	53654	100%

Source: Community Survey 2007/Statistics South Africa, 2007

MULTI-YEAR HOUSING PLAN: HOUSING NEED FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2012

Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Traditional</b>	4787	4851	4912	4970	5027	5082
<b>Informal</b>	1734	1758	1780	1801	1822	1842
<b>Backyard</b>	868	879	890	901	911	921
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7389</b>	<b>7488</b>	<b>7582</b>	<b>7672</b>	<b>7760</b>	<b>7845</b>
	<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2011-2011</b>	<b>2007-2012</b>
%growth per annum	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2

Source: Limpopo Province multiyear Housing Plan and Africon

Most houses in the municipality are situated on separate stands and this indicates potential for formalization and upgrading in future. Enormous housing backlogs building up at urban areas due to influx of people to these areas resulting in large numbers of informal dwellings / shacks in backyards and an open land. Due to envisaged development in Jane Furse proper housing plan needs to be developed.

**Rural Housing Units provided by Department of Local government and housing in Makhuduthamaga**

WARD	VILLAGE	UNITS
27	Masemola	150
04	Vierfontein	200

Makhuduthamaga Local municipality housing backlog is 13,258 which is 22% of the population.

Source: Draft Municipal IDP Housing Chapter

**DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES:**

- Beneficiaries who are not aware that they have benefited because wrong people have unlawfully benefitted on their behalf.
- Untraceable beneficiaries
- Eradication of blocked housing projects
- Provision of houses to the needy households
- Slow housing delivery which is caused by issues like shortage of funding
- Lack of necessary infrastructural services such as water, sanitation and roads.
- Insufficient capacity to deal with issues of housing delivery.
- Lack of reliable data regarding housing backlog.
- Staff shortages.
- Lack of well located, developable land for housing. Most of land which is well located and well suited for housing purposes is either privately owned, or owned by local authority. This has the implementation that land for development purposes must either be released by a State department, traditional authority, or purchased from private land owners.



## 5.2. WATER

The Municipality is neither a WSA nor WSP thus we are not responsible for water issues. An estimated 72 % (59128 households) of the population of Makhuduthamaga Municipality does not meet the RDP level of water supply. An estimated 28% (11760 households) of the population meets the minimum RDP standard or better.

An estimated 16% of the population is within 0 - 200 meters from a water supply point. There have been significant improvements in the provision of basic water in the last four years where the proportion of the population relying on natural sources for water has declined significantly in contrast with the figures on table and figure below. The situation still requires intensive intervention.

According to Greater Sekhukhune District Profile, Makhuduthamaga has 683 households having water in house, 8441 in the yard and 8713 communal taps. National government's target was to eradicate all water supply backlogs by 2008. The target was not met. At the current rate of progress it will take another four or five years before all households have access to water within 200 meters.

### MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WATER SUPPLY BREAKDOWN:

<b>Makhuduthamaga</b>	<b>Households</b>	<b>Backlog</b>	<b>% Backlog</b>
	53 654	32 899	64%

### SOURCES OF WATER WITHIN MLM

- Piped water inside the dwelling
- Piped water inside the yard
- Piped water from access point outside the yard
- Boreholes
- Springs
- Dam
- River/stream
- Rain water tanker

### MLM RECEIVE WATER FROM THE FOLLOWING SCHEMES

- Arabie / Flag Boshielo RWS Central
- Arabie / Flag Boshielo RWS East Group 1
- Arabie / Flag Boshielo RWS East Group 2
- De Hoop Group 2 Upper Ngwaritsi
- De Hoop Group 3 Vergelegen Dam – Jane Furse
- De Hoop Group 4 Middle Ngwaritsi
- De Hoop Group 6 Nkadimeng
- De Hoop Group 7 Schonoord Ratau
- De Hoop Group 8 Mampuru
- De Hoop Group 9 Spitskop Ngwaritsi
- De Hoop Group 10 Mahlangu
- Leolo Local Sources and
- Piet Gouws

#### DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES:

- No source in other areas
- Budgetary constraints
- Stealing of both electric and diesel engine pipes
- Breakdown of machines, illegal connections and extensions of settlements.
- Some of the boreholes are contaminated.

#### 5.3 SANITATION

The District municipality is responsible for sanitation provision .The provision of sanitation in Makhuduthamaga is also a major challenge to the municipality.

##### SANITATION WITHIN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Sanitation Type	No.	%
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	879	1.6%
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	412	0.8%
Dry toilet facility	242	0.5%
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	6,945	12.9
Pit toilet without ventilation	41,738	77.8
Chemical toilet	-	0%
Bucket toilet system	-	0%
None	3,439	6.4%
Total	53,654	100%

Household Services 2007, GSDM

5329 households has sanitation up to RDP standard in Makhuduthamaga, this figure represent only 9% of the total number of households. The current sanitation capacity, which is situated at Jane Furse, cannot accommodate the envisaged development in Jane Furse and the three growth points. A mini water borne sanitation plan already exists in Jane Furse which can only accommodate 980 households. What is required is the construction of 3 water borne sanitation plants at Jane Furse, Masemola and Schonoord and appointment of staff to maintain the constructed plants.

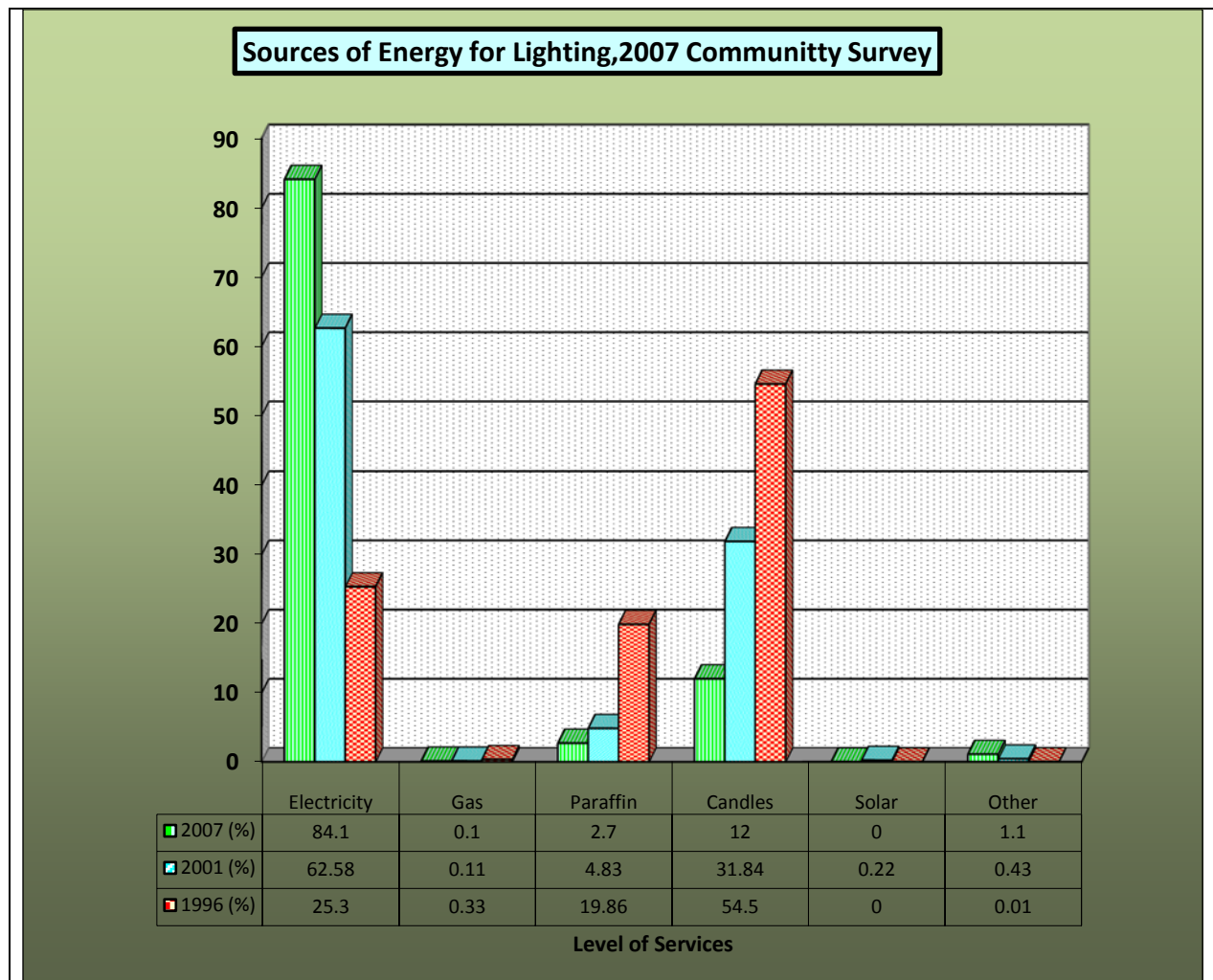
The backlog on sanitation is at 51 271 for Makhuduthamaga according to Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality. The National government’s target is to attain hundred percent of households with sanitation facilities at the RDP standard by 2010. With a backlog of 91% it is evident that the target will not be met.

**DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES:**

- Mountainous areas
- Budgetary constraints
- High backlog figures

**5.4. ELECTRICITY**

The Municipality is not licensed to supply electricity. All electrification projects that are implemented by the municipality are ceded to Eskom for operation and maintenance. The municipality with the assistance of Eskom and GSDM has managed to electrify a total of 46 266 households.



Source: Sources of Energy for Lighting, Community Survey 2007

## BACKLOGS:

Name of municipality	Electrified households	Connection backlogs
Makhuduthamaga	46 266	8039 excluding post connections

Source: Eskom

## DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES:

- Eskom has no capacity
- Illegal connections to households
- New extensions of residential sites for post connections
- Budgetary constraints
- Authority over electricity

## 5.5 TRANSPORT

The main transport systems are the following: buses, taxis and trucks. There are two types of bus companies found within the municipality i.e. private (individually owned) and public (owned by organ of state or government)

### Public Passenger Transport

The most common forms of public passenger transport are the taxis and buses. The taxi industry determines its route largely by looking at factors like the location of the towns and villages, dominant economic activities in the area and employment status within the municipality.

Transport routes in Makhuduthamaga are often limited by deteriorating roads conditions as well as local storm water problems caused by rainy seasons.

(Source: Greater Sekhukhune District CPTR and ITP 2007).

### TAXI RANKS FOUND IN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA:

Name of Taxi Rank	Ward	Village where rank stationed
1.Jane Furse	18	Dichoeung
2.Jane Furse Plaza	18	Vergelegen C
3.Schoonoord	14	Schoonoord
4.Phokoane	03	Phokoane
5.Vierfonten	04	Vierfontein
6.Masemola	28	Apel Cross
7.Moratiwa Plaza	01	Moratiwa Crossing

The Provincial and District road network is currently the responsibility of the Roads Agency Limpopo (RAL) and the Department of Public Works (Limpopo). The RAL utilise the Road Management System (RMS) as a tool for assisting with road network management.

**CHALLENGES:**

- Taxis fighting for the use of certain routes
- Roads infrastructure

**5.6 ROADS AND STORM WATER DRAINAGE**

There are several Provincial and District Roads in the MLM. The local access roads are gravel and predominantly utilised by buses and taxis. The condition of these roads is below standard. They require upgrading and improved storm water management.

The Local Municipality identifies road maintenance and upgrade projects at random in consultation with the communities and Ward Councillors.

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality as local municipality is responsible for the maintenance of all the internal roads in the residential areas and villages. These internal roads do not have specific road numbers, and must be addressed in future by the Road Master Plan (District or Municipal).

The total length of roads within the municipality is not known due to lack of roads master plan. The municipality is in the process of developing Road Master Plan that will be adopted during the course of 2010/11.

According to Greater Sekhukhune District Profile, 147, 83 Km of road is paved and 2916, 28 km is unpaved (Backlog)

**DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES:**

- The high cost of tarring of roads
- Grading of internal access roads (streets)
- Construction of bridges

**5.7 WASTE AND REFUSE REMOVAL**

There is partial formal refuse removal service rendered by Provincial Government on behalf of the municipality. The pilot project covers the following villages: Phokoane, Glen Cowie, Jane Furse and Schonoord. Collection bins are placed at Phokoane, Glen Cowie, Riverside, Jane Furse Tshehlwaneng and Schonoord. There is a permitted land fill site in Jane Furse. An assessment was done at Apel Cross for the extension of waste removal points. The municipality has won a provincial award on improved municipality in terms of waste management. The majority (88%) of the population utilize their own dumps for this purpose. These dumps are usually located within the individual household property. The municipality has budgeted money to extent the pilot project to other areas within MLM in 2010/11 financial year

Source: Refuse Disposal, Community Survey 2007

## **CHALLENGES:**

- No cost recovery
- Provision of new disposal sites to those who lack them
- Refuse removals do not cover all villages
  
- Informal disposal of wastes
- Maintenance of existing land fill site

## **5.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Community Services Department has developed Disaster Management Plan which was approved by council. The following forums were also established Municipal Disaster Advisory Forum and Fire Protection Association. Even though the municipality plays a coordinating role, the municipality has budgeted money to conduct awareness campaigns in 2010/11.

### **DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES**

- Lack of Disaster equipments to render the service to the whole Municipality.
- Lack of human capacity i.e. only one official responsible for disaster issues.
- Unable to provide tents and PHP houses to families whose houses have been destroyed.

## **5.9 ICT (INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY/TELECOMMUNICATIONS).**

Communication in Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality mainly comprises of telephones, cellular phones and community radio. Communication service includes private household connections and public phones housed in phone booths. Cellular phones also comprise of private cellular and public cell phone spazas or containers placed at strategic points.

## **ACCESSIBILITY OF INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **PROCUREMENT FOR TRANSFORMATION**

Procurement is one of the undertaking to which the stakeholders subscribing to the Broad-Based Socio-Economic Empowerment Charter for the South African Mining Industry have committed to create an enabling environment for the empowerment of HDI's.

#### **Impact of Mining on Transport Infrastructure**

##### **PGM mining transport impacts**

Two conclusions can be drawn from these results. First, the transport service demands of the PGM sector are modest. Secondly, that these requirements can be satisfied by road transport, as indeed they currently are. PGM concentrates are high value and high density cargo suited to road transport. The road network in the GSDM area is therefore the principle transport infrastructure used by the PGM sector and its quality will directly impact mining operations. This report has drawn attention to the huge impact that mining will make on expanding formal sector employment within the GSDM, consequently the road network is the principle component of transport

infrastructure supporting the growth of the PGM sector. It is essential that transport planning take account of the needs of the PGM sector and plan for upgrades in the road network to meet the needs of heavy vehicle transport.

#### Metalliferous Mining Transport Impacts

Ferrochrome production in and near the GSDM is a major consumer of transport services. Consequently the condition of the transport infrastructure serving the industry is an important factor influencing its development.

#### **ENGINEERING SERVICES**

The focus of the Government's Reconstruction and Development Programme is to address service backlogs and create parity within the South African society. This is implemented through the Integrated Development Plans that assesses service levels at grassroots level and align municipalities' budgets towards areas of need.

#### **5.10 FREE BASIC SERVICES**

Most Makhuduthamaga households can be defined as indigent where the total income is below R1, 500 per month. At present approximately 85% of households in Makhuduthamaga fall into this category. These are the households to which Free Basic Water (FBW) is supplied by the Sekhukhune District Municipality and to whom the Equitable Shares subsidy applies. Refuse removal is also rendered freely in areas that are covered by pilot project initiated by the provincial government i.e. Phokoane, Glen Cowie, Jane Furse and Schonoord. They also receive Free Basic Electricity (FBE) in their households.

#### HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FBE (FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY) IN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA

SERVICE	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES	PERCENTAGE %
1.Electricity	12257	15,39

Source: MLM/Eskom 2009

### **6. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS**

#### **6.1 COUNCIL**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has 61 councilors i.e. 31 Ward councilors and 30 councilors elected from proportional party list (PR). The Mayor is the head of Exco which comprises of 10 Councilors who are heads of departments in terms of Section 80 of Municipal Structure Act. The Mayor, Speaker, Chief whip and two Exco members are full time whereas the remaining number of councilors is on part time basis.

#### **6.2 STAFF COMPONENTS AND EMPLOYMENT EQUITY**

The staff component of the municipality is made up of 29 women and 35 men and it represents employment equity. We have four disabled employees.

	MALE	FEMALE	PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED		
			Male	Female	
SECTION 57	4	1			5

SECTION 55	2	4	1		7
OTHERS	37	25	1	2	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>77</b>

Source: MLM HR DEPT

### **6.3 HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES**

THE MUNICIPALITY HAS, AMONG OTHERS, THE FOLLOWING POLICIES IN PLACE NAMELY:

- Supply Chain Management Policy
- Human Resource Policies
- Employee Wellness Programme
- Disaster Management Policy
- Financial Management Policies
- Spatial Development Framework
- LED Strategy

### **6.4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)**

Performance Management System is recently applies to Section 57 Managers and the municipality is intending to implement it to other levels in the new financial year. All Section 57 Managers have signed Performance Agreements for 2009/10. Quartely Makgotlas are held to assess the performance of the municipality.

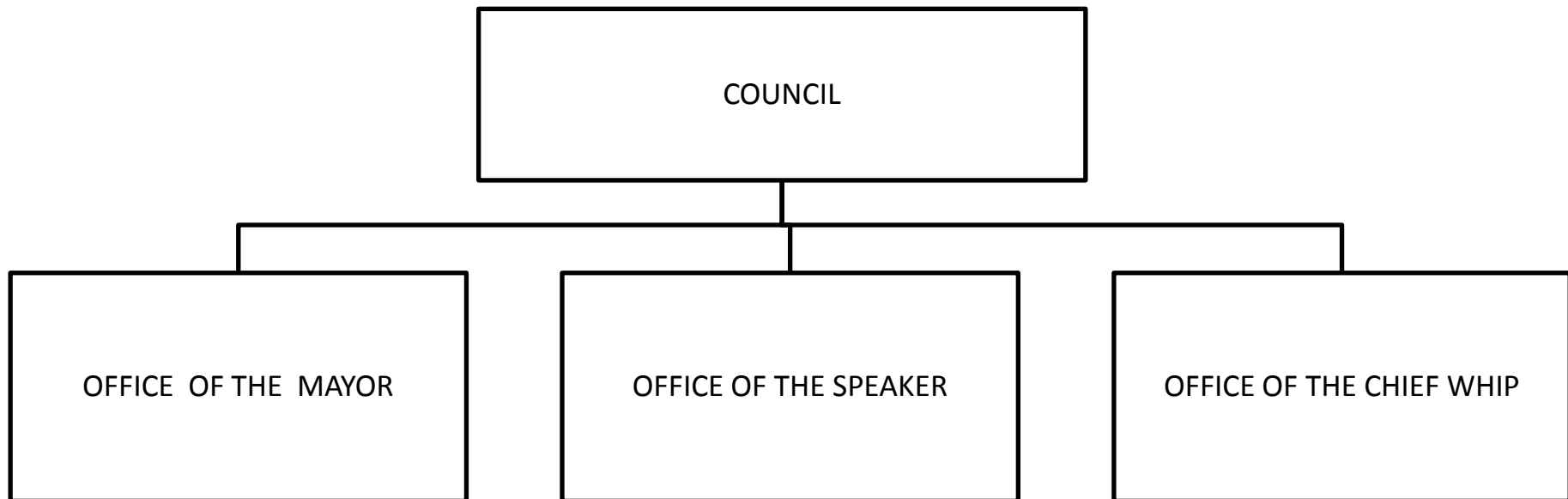
### **6.5 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is divided into five departments which are interrelated:

- Strategic Support
- Corporate Support and Shared Services
- Social Development and Community Services
- Budget and Treasury Office
- Infrastructure Development and Planning



6.6 ORGANOGRAM  
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL



**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION**

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER  
 PURPOSE:  
 TO PROVIDE STRATEGIC ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT TO COUNCIL  
 FUNCTIONS :  
 MANAGE STRATEGIC SUPPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING  
 MANAGE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES.  
 MANAGE CORPORATE SUPPORT AND SHARED SERVICES.  
 MANAGE BUDGET AND TREASURY SERVICES.  
 1 X MUNICIPAL MANAGER  
 1 X ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

STRATEGIC SUPPORT TO THE OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER  
 PURPOSE:  
 TO PROVIDE STRATEGIC SUPPORT TO THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER.  
 FUNCTIONS  
 MANAGE PMS  
 MANAGE STRATEGIC FUNCTIONS IN THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER,S OFFICE.  
 MANAGE AND COORDINATE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS AND PROGRAMS  
 MANAGE LEGAL SERVICES  
 1 X DIRECTOR STRATEGIC SUPPORT  
 1 X ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGAL SERVICES  
 1 X SECRETARY  
 INTERNAL AUDIT  
 PURPOSE:  
 TO PROVIDE INTERNAL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SERVICES  
 FUNCTIONS:  
 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT INTERNAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY  
 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY  
 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT INTERNAL AUDIT PLAN  
 1X ASSISTANT DIRECTOR INTERNAL AUDIT  
 2X INTERNAL AUDITORS  
 1X 1 RISK OFFICER

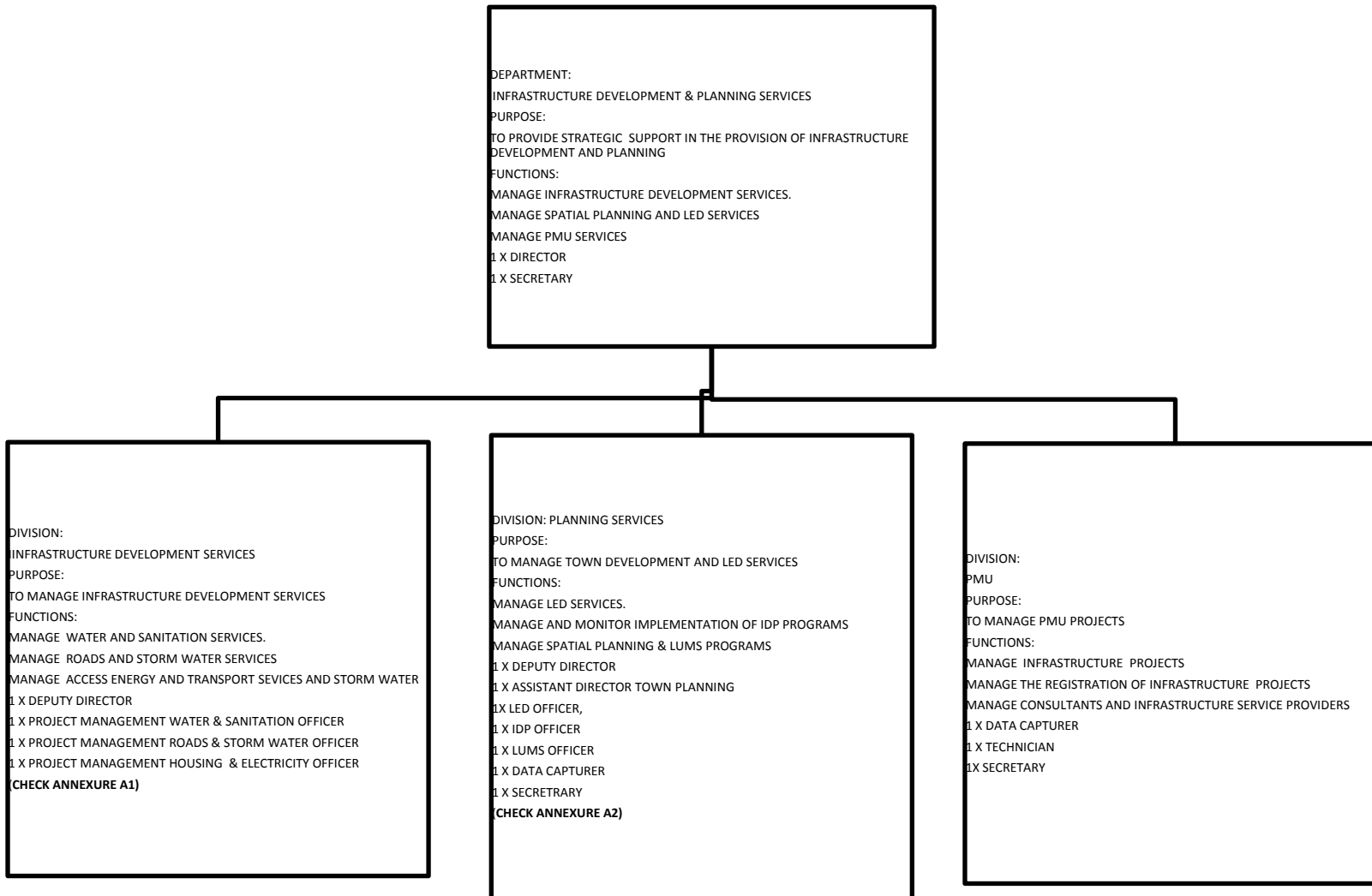
DEPARTMENT:  
 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & PLANNING  
 1 X DIRECTOR  
 (CHECK ANNEXURE A)

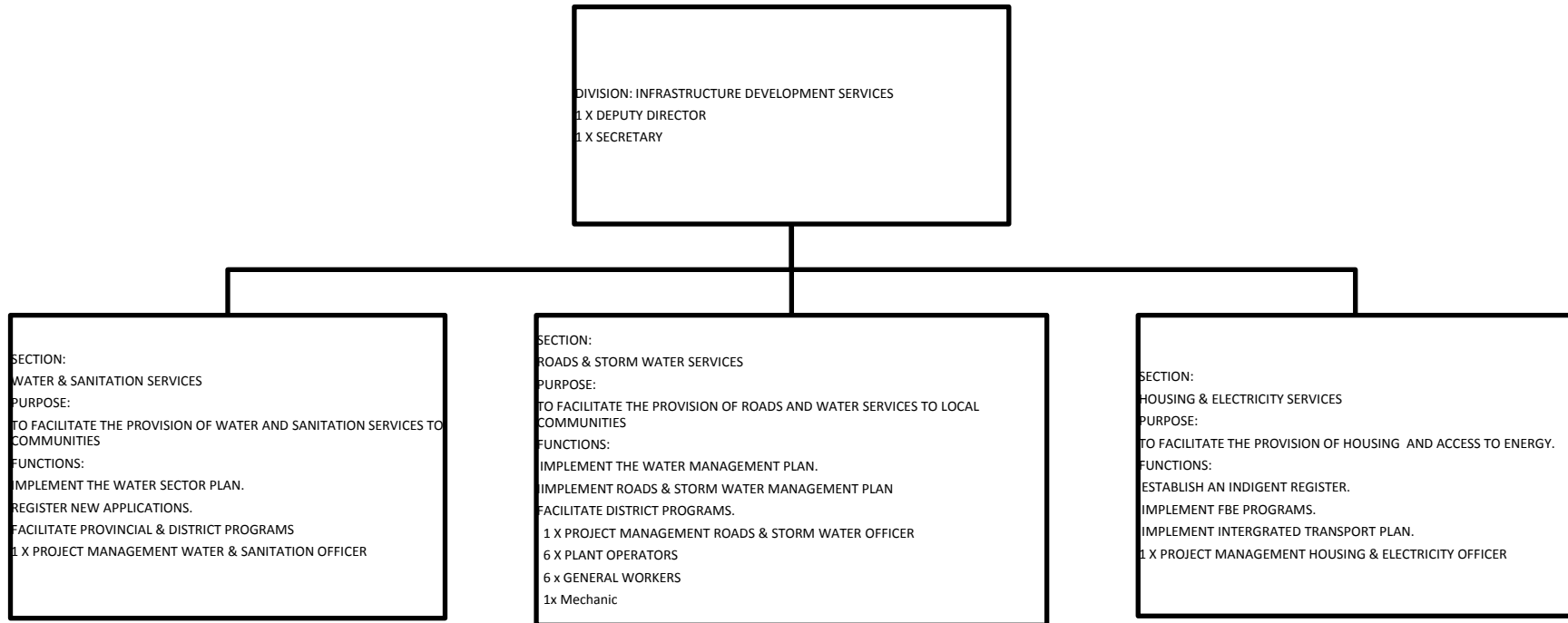
DEPARTMENT:  
 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY SERVICES  
 1 X DIRECTOR  
 (CHECK ANNEXURE B)

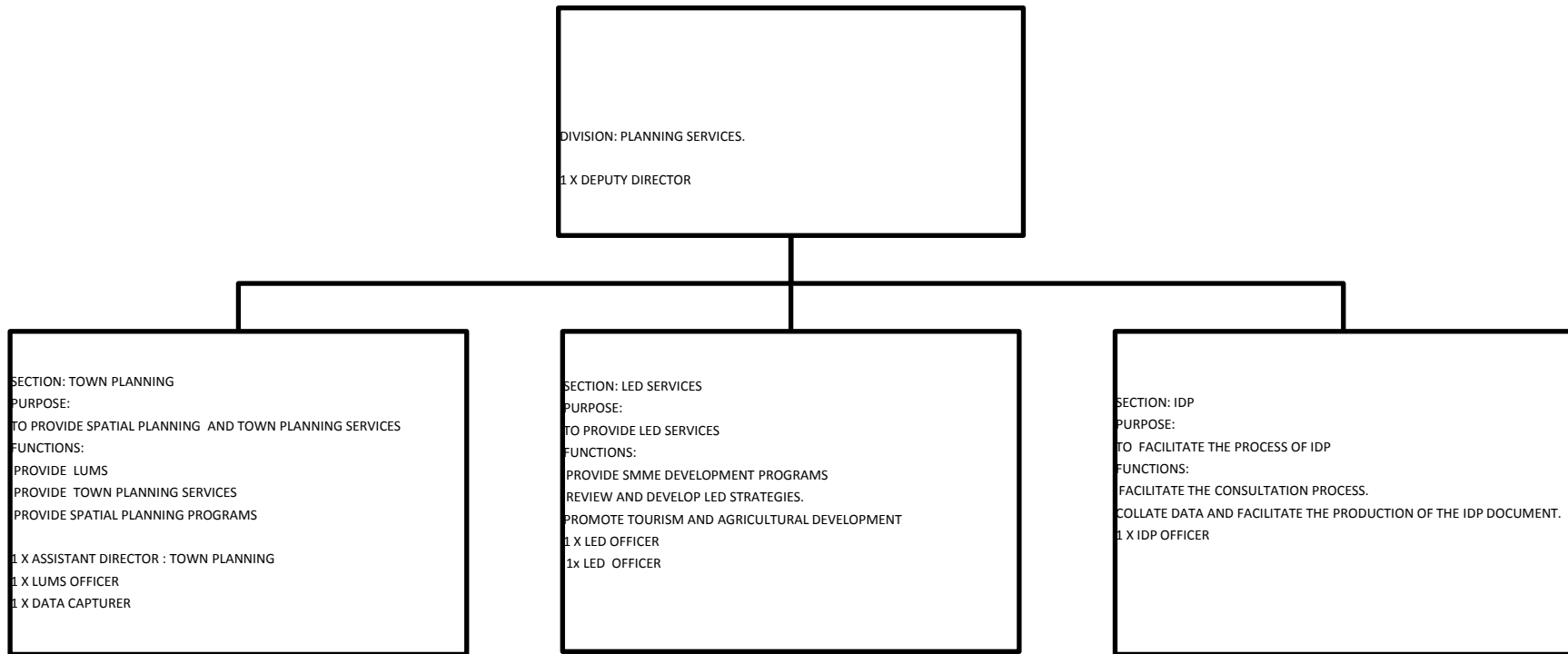
DEPARTMENT:  
 CORPORATE SUPPORT & SHARED SERVICES  
 PURPOSE:  
 1 X DIRECTOR  
 (CHECK ANNEXURE C)

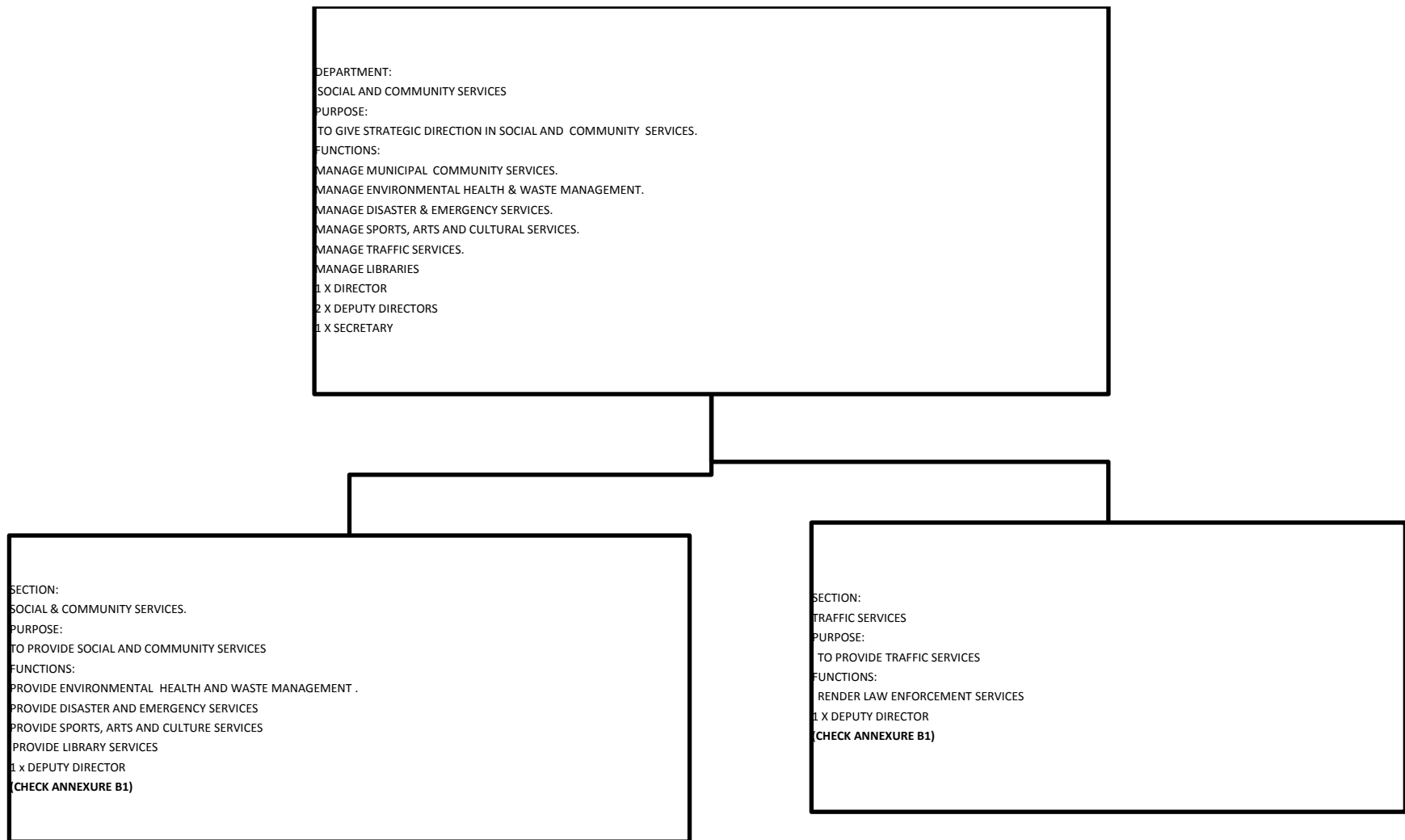
DEPARTMENT:  
 BUDGET & TREASURY SERVICES  
 1 X DIRECTOR  
 (CHECK ANNEXURE D)

## DEPARTMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING SERVICES



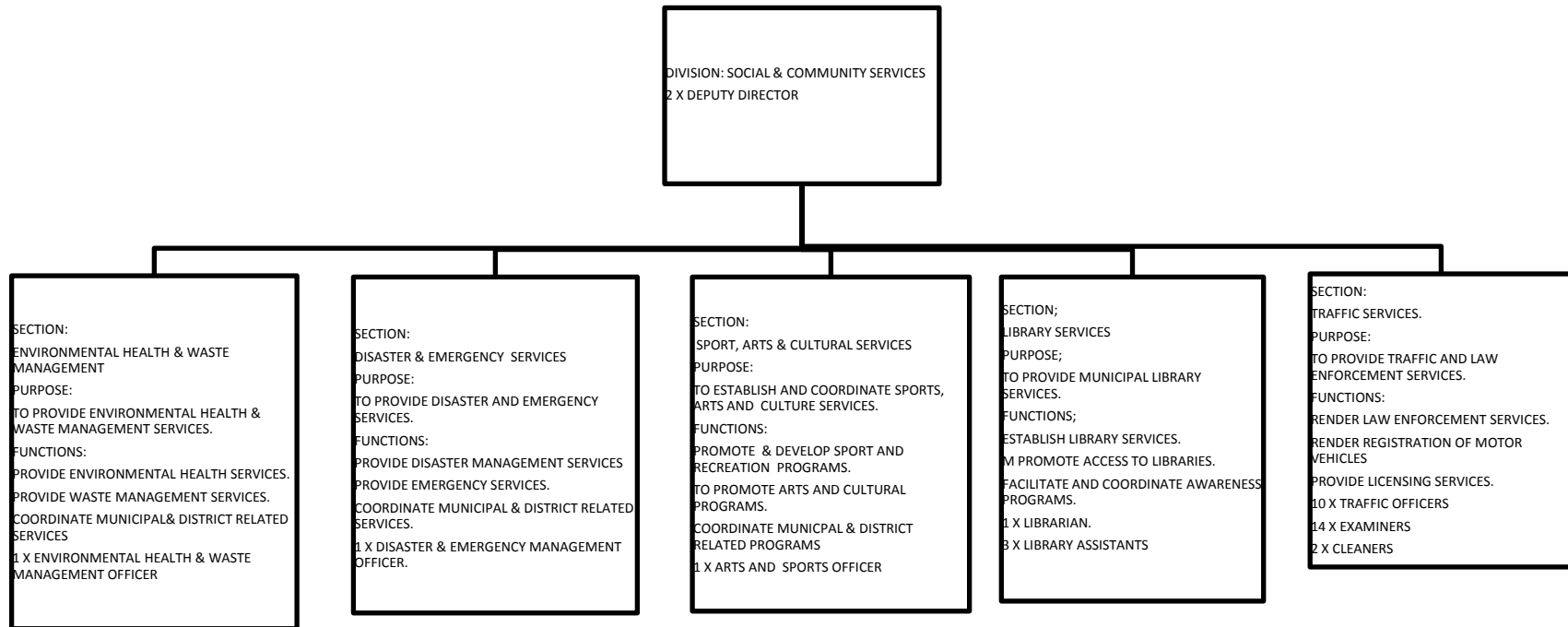






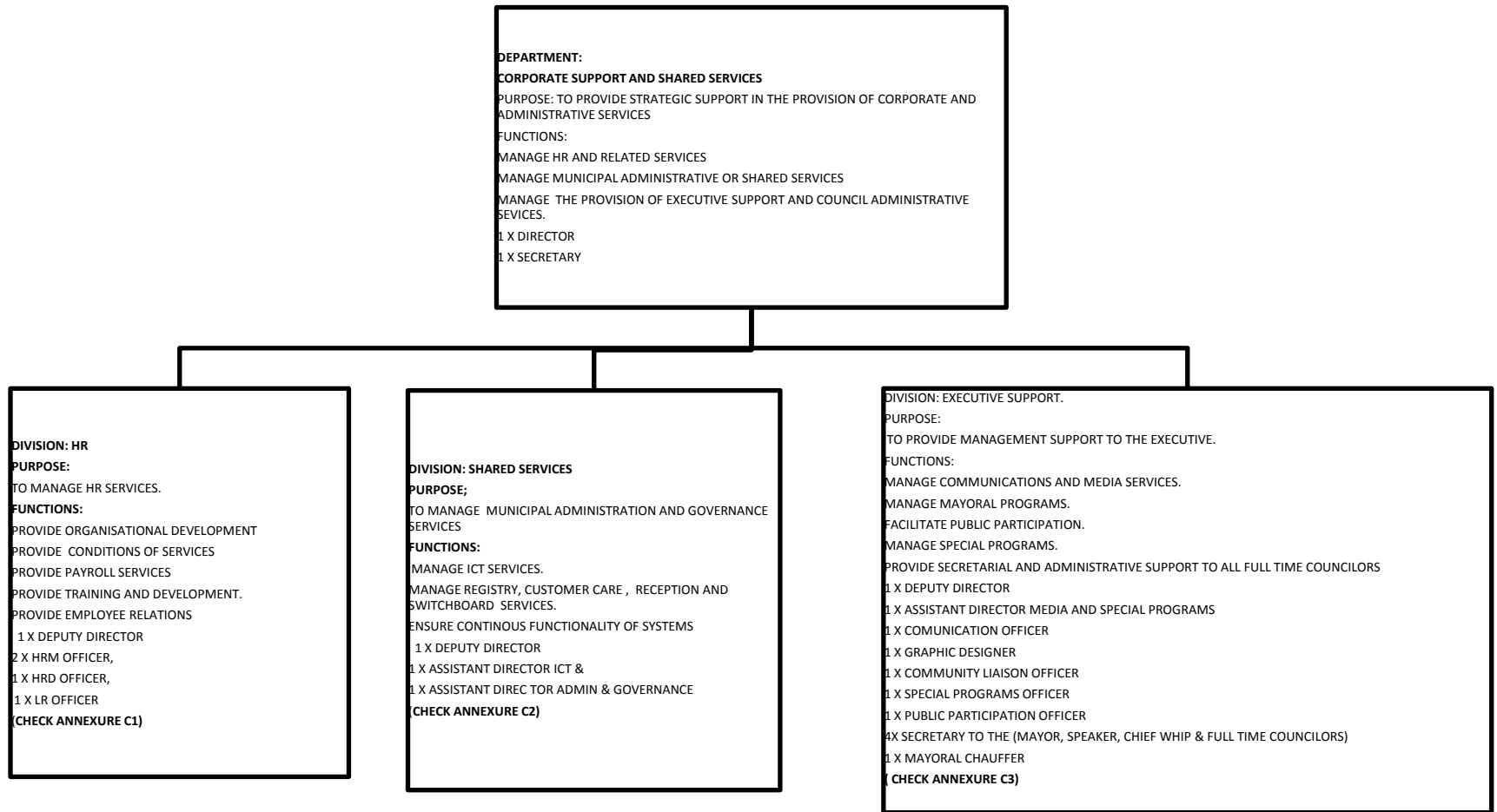
**DIVISION: SOCIAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES**

**Annexure B1**

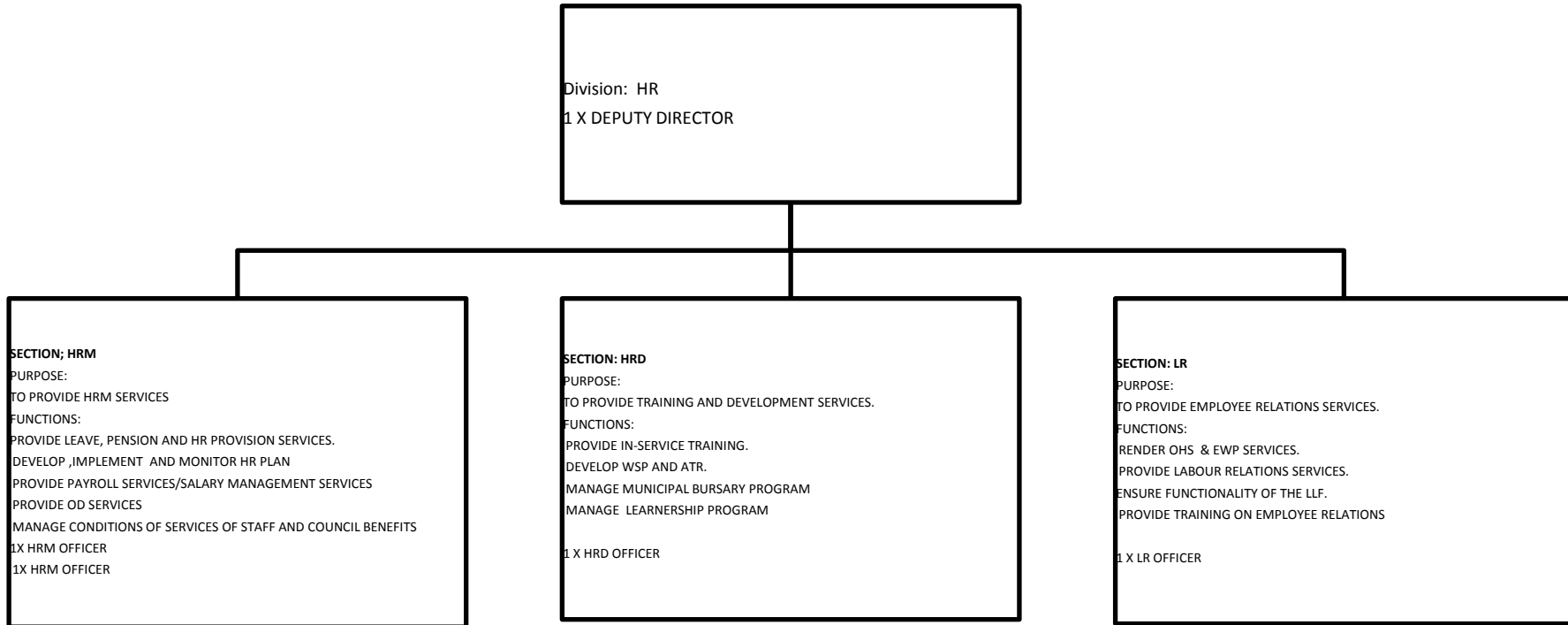


**DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SUPPORT AND SHARED SERVICES**

**Annexure C**

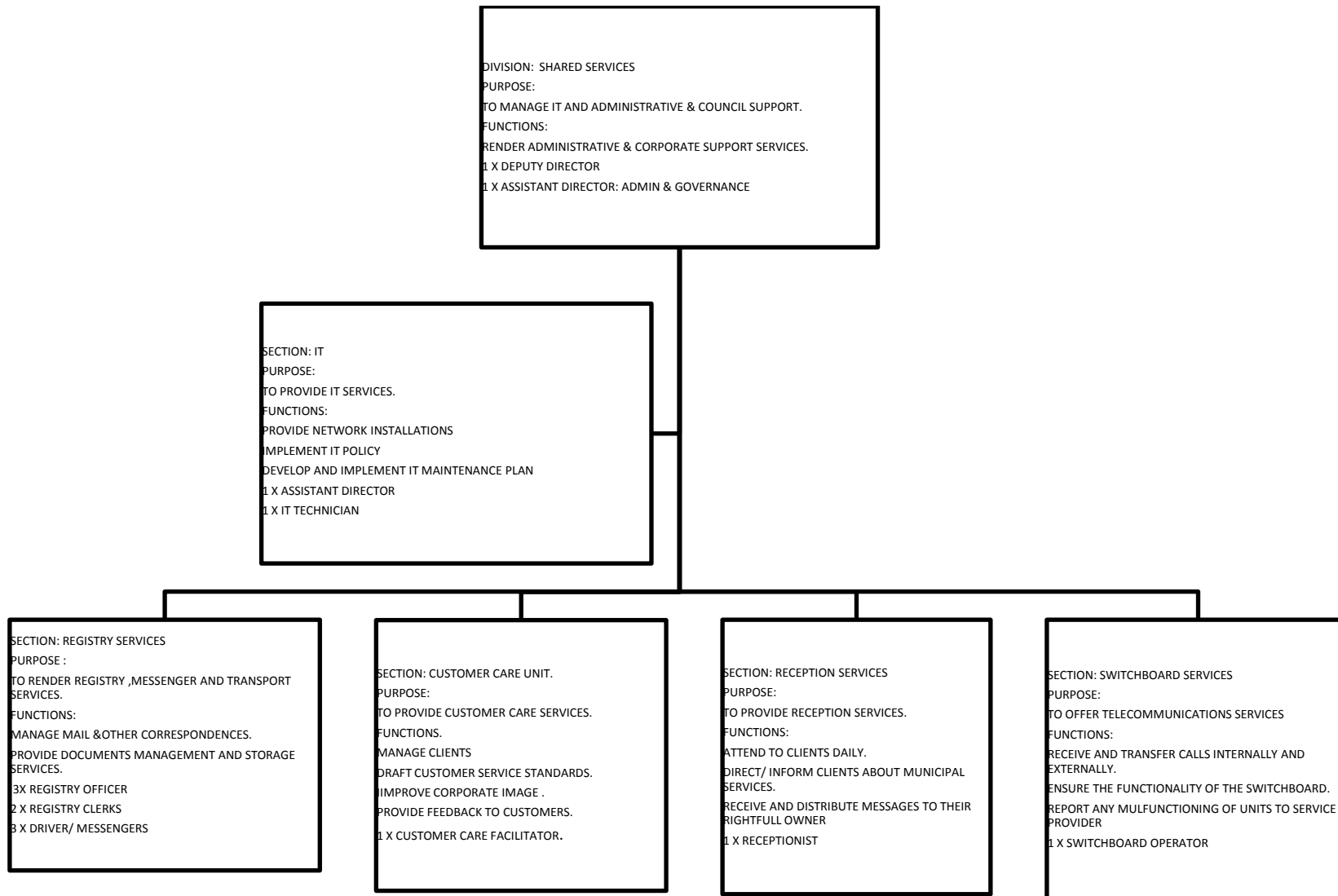






**DIVISION: SHARED SERVICES**

**Annexure C2**



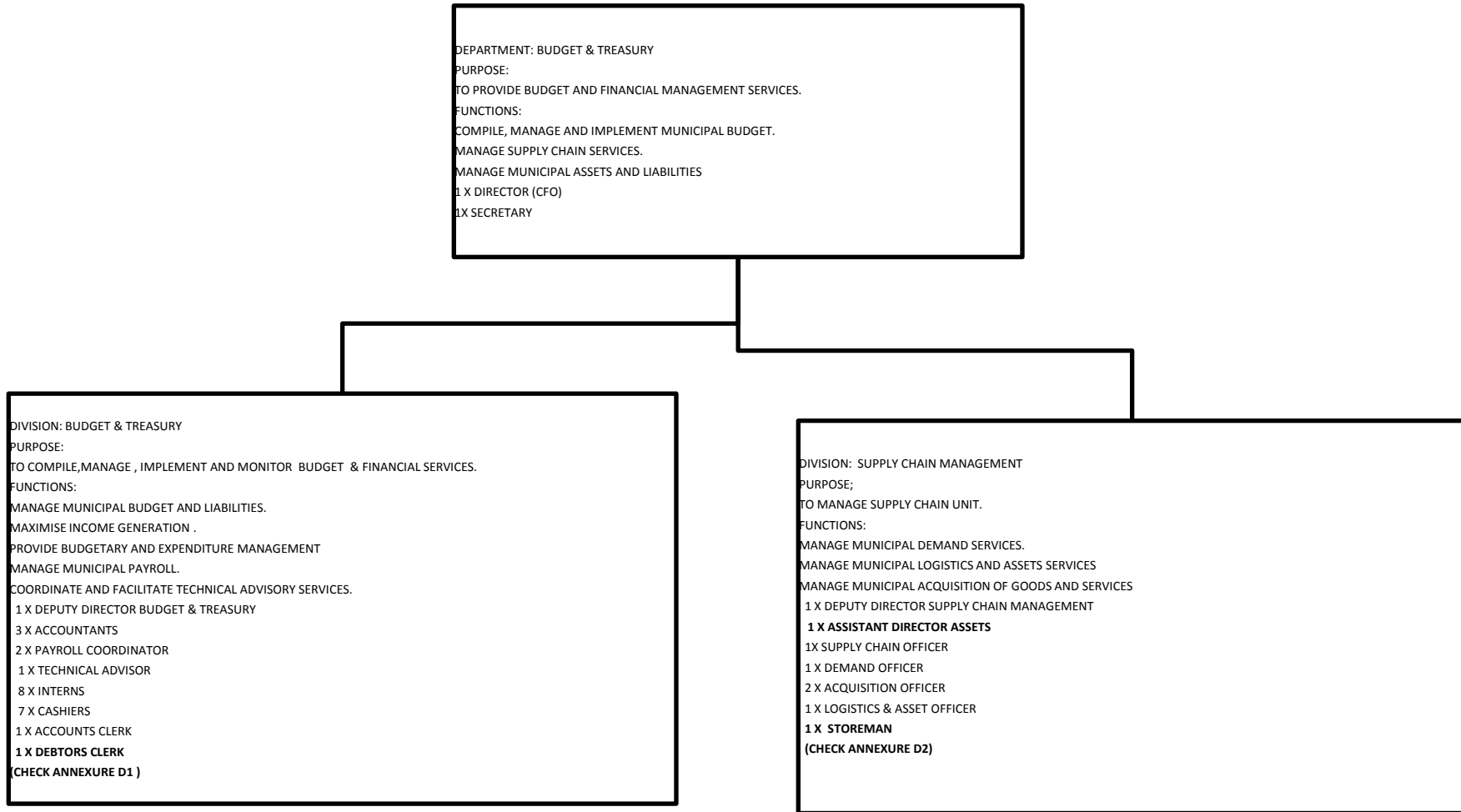
**EXECUTIVE SUPPORT- DIVISION**

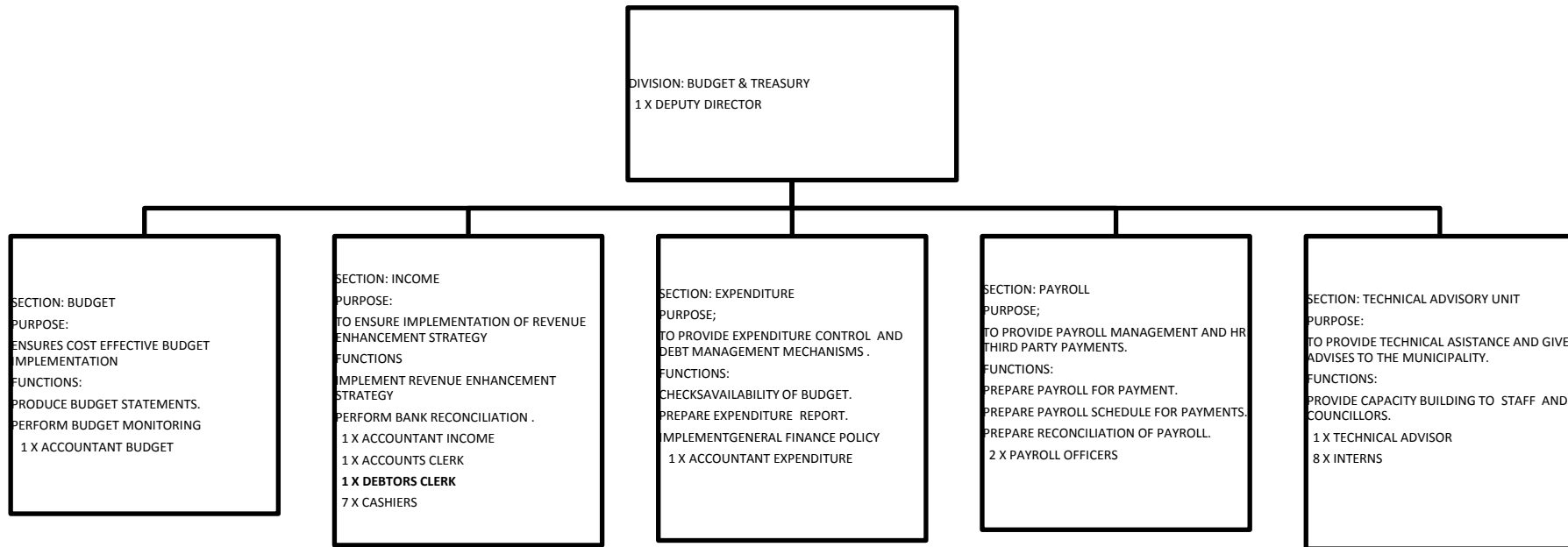
**Annexure C3**



**DEPARTMENT: BUDGET AND TREASURY**

**Annexure D**







## 7. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

### 7.1 GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality receives the following grants on yearly basis as per Division of Revenue Act (DORA)

#### CONDITIONAL GRANTS

NAME OF GRANT	AMOUNT FOR 2009/10
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	R 24 424 000.00
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	R 1 500 000.00
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG)	R 735 000.00

#### OTHER GRANTS

NAME OF GRANT	AMOUNT FOR 2009/10
Equitable Shares (ES)	R 84 451 000.00
Grant – Sekhukhune District Municipality	R 0.00

### 7.2 CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality acquires goods and services from different suppliers in accordance with the procurement policy, and maintains creditors' management systems which are regulated by the municipality's payables policy. The Municipality has started billing for property rates as from July 2009. The debtor's management system is controlled by the debt policy.

There is still a need for specific internal controls that will support the Payables policy and Debt policy to regulate the daily procedures and also ensure effectiveness and efficiency in the two systems.

### 7.3 INVESTMENTS

The Municipality invests surplus amounts that are not required immediately in Call Accounts with an accredited banker. Currently the municipality has two Call Accounts and three Money Market Accounts in which funds that are to be needed at a later stage are invested on a short term basis as per the Investment policy of municipality.

### 7.4 BUDGET AND TREASURY

As required by MFMA, Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has established a Budget and Treasury Office which is responsible for the compilation of annual budget, implementation of the budget, budget monitoring and preparation of the budget reports as per Section 71 of the MFMA. National Treasury has seconded a Service

Delivery Facilitator to assist in the Division. The municipality has also recruited six Accountants as Interns to assist the Division.

### **7.5 REVENUE MANAGEMENT**

The municipality's main Revenue is from the National and Provincial grants. The other source of income for the municipality is the two Traffic Stations i.e. Nebo and Sekhukhune Traffic Stations i.e. 80% of the total collection and MPRA (Businesses and sector departments).The municipality has got a Revenue Enhancement Strategy in place that is used to maximize the revenue for the municipality and is in alignment with the General finance policy.

### **7.6 AUDITS**

The Municipality has established Audit unit. Report is submitted to Municipal Manager and Audit committee.

#### **CHALLENGES:**

- Disclaimer reports from past financial years that are awaiting management respond.
- Staffing

### **7.7 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT**

The Municipality adopted Supply Chain Management policy in 2008. There is a Procedure Manual that outlines how SCM policy should be implemented.

#### **CHALLENGES:**

- Non compliance to the policy.
- Sourcing of quotations from various departments.
- Decentralization of SCM Unit.

### **7.8 ASSET MANAGEMENT**

Previously the structure of our FAR was not GRAP/GAMAP compliant as required by our new accounting system which was one of the challenges we were faced within asset management. Through the initiative by the DPLG and Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality, a service provider was appointed through municipal systems improvement programme to assist on the GRAP/GAMAP compliant asset register.

The following were done by the service provider in assisting the municipality to achieve a goal of owning a GRAP compliant FAR:

- Assessment of current fixed asset register
- Report on the status of the FAR
- Roadmap for GRAP compliance
- Estimated costing for GRAP compliance
- Disbursement

#### **AUDITED SITES**

- Jane Furse (MKM) Offices
- Patantshwane Library
- Phaahla Library
- Makgwabe Community Hall
- Mogaladi Community Hall



- Sekhukhune Pound and Traffic Station
- Nebo Traffic Station

The municipality has an established GRAP/GAMAP/FAR, conducted an asset verification process for our assets in different locations/municipal buildings, have a sound fixed asset management policy. We are to conduct infrastructural asset verification on our technical projects before the end of this financial year (2010/11).

## **7.9 RISK AND ANTI CORRUPTION**

Risk management is the responsibility of management of Makhuduthamaga Municipality. In order to fulfill this responsibility Internal Audit Activity (IAA) has facilitated process in the identification, evaluation and prioritization of risks within the municipality. The municipality has a Risk Management Strategy which has been developed by Limpopo Department of Local Government and Housing. Risk management workshops were conducted from 06 April to 03 July 2009 where the risks, which will prevent the municipality from achieving its objectives or exploit available opportunities, were identified and rated in terms of the impact and livelihood. Enterprise Wide Risk Assessment report was drafted and submitted to the management (10-11 July 2009 Strategic meeting) for further consideration and the comments for incorporation in the final document.

### **SETTING OF A RISK MANAGEMENT UNIT**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality does not have the Risk Management Unit. Internal Audit Activity (IAA) facilitates the Risk Assessment in the absence of the Chief Risk Officer.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT UNIT**

A committee responsible for Risk Management should be appointed and should act independently with regard to Internal Audit to include the following:

- Discussion and agreement of municipality's risk appetite, including the need for qualitative and quantitative guidance at Business level
- Definition of how the municipality is going to implement Risk Management Strategy
- Defining criteria to be used to for assessment throughout the risk management process including timelines, measurability and responsibility.

A senior internal individual should be the chairperson of this committee, while management as well as a representative of internal audit, could serve as members.

### **CHALLENGES:**

- Staffing
- Awareness

## **8. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

### **8.1 COMMUNICATION**

MLM subscribes to the government 10 Commandments of communication in the public service. The following are the main objectives of communicating:

- To enhance communication between Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality and its stakeholders - Internal and External.
- To enhance coordination of communication activities between the National, Provincial, Local government and the parastatals.
- To encourage public participation through the empowerment of communities with information.
- To promote indigenous languages that represents and appreciates diversity in our Municipality.
- To project the positive image of the municipality locally, provincially, nationally and internationally.
- To forge links with the media houses.
- To develop and maintain correct public perceptions and build community's trust on Municipality's programmes.
- To effectively communicate democratic Government achievements, challenges and interventions.
- To intensify the struggle against poverty by implementing development communication and information to the communities.

The main communication theme is business unusual, all hands on deck for faster service delivery. The target audience is all citizens of different backgrounds. The municipality uses the following communication channels namely:

- Use of languages people understand
- Use more of community media
- Target by Message segmentation
- Face-to-face communication
- Outreach campaigns
- Unmediated communication (Izimbizo and Road shows )
- Communicate through media
- Internal communication channels

HOWEVER, IN OUR ATTEMPT TO COMMUNICATE EFFECTIVELY WE ARE CONFRONTED WITH THE FOLLOWING CHALLENGES:

- Critical need to strengthening relations with the media houses.
- Negative perception in some communities.
- Lack of integrated approach
- Critical need to inject resources in communication programs and projects.
- Critical need for improvement in the internal communication.
- Critical need to improve on skills development for communicators.
- Critical need to improve on the implementation of SALGA 2006 resolutions.
- Critical need to build partnership with other stakeholders in order to communicate the strengthening of confidence in the security system, LED/ economic opportunities and service delivery.
- Lack of reporting on resolutions by Council.

The municipality has adopted a targeted approach to resolving the challenges elucidated above. There are days IDP is taken to the people which are in March, April and July. This is complemented by the process plan that spells out events and dates on which the public will be consulted and communicated to.

## **8.2 WARD COMMITTEES**

The Municipality has 300 ward committee members. Committees were re-established from the 27 July to 17 August 2009, as the term of first elected committee members has expired. Official launching and inauguration took place at Rob Riba Hall on the 08 August 2009.

### **PURPOSE:**

- Represent community interest on matters of development
- Line of communication between communities and the municipality

### **CHALLENGES:**

- Late payments of stipends
- Non/late submission of reports from some ward committees
- Resources

## **8.3 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS (CDW)**

The Municipality is made up of 28 CDWs i.e. 11 males and 17 women. There are three wards that do not have CDWs i.e. Wards 03, 13 and 23, that means there are CDWs that service more than one ward. They were recruited as learners for training in terms of CDWs Framework since 2006 with the University of Venda.

### **INTERVENTIONS MADE BY CDWS:**

- Identifying service delivery issues and reporting them to relevant authorities.
- Community mobilization to participate in government programmes e.g. Freedom, Youth, and Women, Children and Disability days and IDP/Budget consultation.
- Liaison work.

### **CHALLENGES:**

- Lack of office space
- Little operational resources e.g. fax phones, stationeries and etc.
- Transport
- Funds (11 trained CDWs but not absorbed due financial constraints).

## **8.4 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

Women empowerment is a phenomenon that is high on the agenda. The municipality has women Mayor and Speaker as part of empowering them. Women should be encouraged to partake in developmental projects that would assist them to get out of the poverty line that they found themselves in. This means that the resources should be channeled in the direction of women empowerment projects in order to empower them economically and politically.

## **8.5 YOUTH EMPOWERMENT**

The Municipality has appointed Assistant Director Special Programmes to deal with issues of Youth Empowerment. It is in this office where issues that affect the youth are attended to. Issues that affect the youth are unemployment, lack of housing, poverty, shortage of skills, high level of crime and violence, social and family disintegration and other social ills like HIV/AIDS. It is within this background that youth development strategy should be developed to assist youth young people to deal with issues that affect them as unemployment, skills shortage, and vulnerability and under resourced. Resources should be biasely channeled towards the development of youth's projects for the upliftment of young people of the district stop the escalating crime and violence.

## 8.6 TRADITIONAL LEADERS

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has 26 Traditional leaders and indunas appointed in terms of Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act, 2003. There are 12 traditional leaders serving in the Municipal council as Ex-officios since 2006 Municipal Elections in terms of Municipal Structures Act. The relationship between Traditional leaders and the municipality is healthy.

## 8.7 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 reflects on the Government of the Republic as “constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government, which are distinctive, inter-dependent and interrelated”. It thus establishes some principles of co-operative and intergovernmental relations which all spheres of government all organs of state within each sphere must adhere to. Among such principles with an impact on the IDP of which all spheres must observe are:

- Respect the constitutional status, institutions, powers and functions of government in the other spheres;
- Not assume any power or function except those conferred in terms of the Constitution;
- Exercise their powers and perform their functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of government in another sphere;
- Co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by-
- Fostering friendly relations
- Assisting and supporting one another;
- Informing one another of, and consulting one another on, matters of common interest;
- Co-ordinating their actions and legislation with one another;
- Adhering to agreed procedures; and
- Avoiding legal proceedings against one another.

In view of these principles of co-operative governance, a consideration was thus made on the powers and functions conferred to the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality as well as policy frameworks binding on the municipality, requiring consideration, or requiring alignment.

## 8.8 SWOT ANALYSIS

<b>STRENGTH</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
Well established institution	Staff retention
Supportive political leadership	Skills shortages in critical areas
Political stability	Lack of Master plan
Improved financial systems	Unclear economic picture
Bursary fund and Newsletter	Poor by-laws enforcement

Increased capacity building	
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
Agriculture	Low economic potential
Mining	Poverty and unemployment
Tourism	Low revenue base of the municipality
Jane Furse proclaimed a town	Low access to water
Land development	Crime
Booming taxi industry	HIV/AIDS affects the economically active group and also affect education
	Communal nature of land ownership makes it difficult and time consuming to develop land

## 8.9 COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Community needs assessment was conducted and the following issues were raised by the communities: water, electricity, mass lights, community hall, clinics, paving of roads, pay points, waste collections, houses, Graveyards fencing, water and toilets, PHP houses, Maintenance of Boreholes, Storm water drainage, bridges, schools, classrooms, sanitation, access roads, maintenance of roads, post connections, paving of police-station roads, electricity post connection, network coverage, fencing of dam, funding of projects, free basic electricity, toilets and taxi ranks, mobile clinic, new stands and cleaning of livestock. The needs will be addressed with other municipal wide priorities.

## 8.10 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

- Water
- Roads and storm water drainage
- Electricity
- Houses(PHP)
- Sanitation

## 9. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

### 9.1 KEY DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

- High Dependency Rate
- Dependency on Social Grants
- Abject Poverty
- High Illiteracy Rate
- Low Per Capita Income
- Limited Skills
- Underdeveloped Tourism Potential
- Limited municipal infrastructure i.e. electricity, water, roads and sanitation,
- Lack of Economic Base
- High Unemployment Rate
- Traditional Land Tenure System
- Over Reliance on the Public Service for Employment
- Lack of Beneficiation of Agricultural Resources
- Scattered Residential System
- Erratic Rainfall Patterns that disrupt agricultural production
- Susceptibility of Climate to both El Nino and Li Nina
- Scarcity of water for both potable and agricultural development
- Nascent Institutional Setup with Limited Capacity to Implement Service Delivery

### 9.2 DEVELOPMENT VISIONING

The purpose of this section is to formulate/confirm a vision for the long-term development of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality as well as to formulate development objectives and strategies for the municipality. The municipal priority issues and the national and provincial policy and strategic guidelines will inform the strategic decisions.

#### 9.2.1 VISION

The vision of the municipality reads as follows **“a developmental municipality that provides need-satisfying sustainable services”**.

#### 9.2.2 MISSION

The mission of the municipality is **“to strive for a people centered municipality that delivers sustainable services underpinned by the following principles:**

- Efficiency
- Effectiveness
- Economy
- Integration and
- Accountability

### 9.2.3 CORE VALUES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The fundamental values guiding the operational ethos of the MLM is grounded on Batho Pele. The municipal Council and administration has resolved to be guided by the Batho Pele principles, which are aimed at defining the acceptable standards that govern the behavior of individuals within the municipal organization.

- Transparency
- Access
- Courtesy
- Efficiency
- Value for money
- Professionalism
- Redress

The municipality has not moved an inch from these values.

#### RELATIONSHIP AMONGST COUNCILORS:

We believe:

- That councilors should stand united, trust each other and be trustworthy at all times, be approachable and honest in order to achieve a cohesive, transparent relationship of mutual understanding and tolerance amongst themselves.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OFFICIALS AND COUNCILORS:

We believe

- In building a partnership based on trust and fidelity aimed at continued acknowledgement and respect for the respective roles of Councilors and staff in order to achieve complementary capacity building and amicable resolving of differences through agreed procedures.

#### RELATIONSHIP OF COUNCILORS AND OFFICIALS TOWARDS THE PUBLIC:

We believe

- In adherence to Batho Pele principles, we as Councilors and officials, strive to respect and be responsive to our community by being humble, courteous, accountable, transparent, fair and honest.

#### RELATIONSHIP AMONGST OFFICIALS:

We believe:

- That officials should mutually respect the different roles that each member of staff plays and resolve differences according to agreed procedures to achieve a complementary capacity building partnership based on trust and fidelity.



## 9.2.4 HIGH-LEVEL OBJECTIVES

THE MUNICIPALITY'S MAIN STRATEGIC PRIORITIES ARE:

- To ensure greater investment infrastructure and provide better services to Makhuduthamaga residents and businesses.
- To deepen community participation and enhance Good governance.
- To build the capacity of the Makhuduthamaga Local municipality.
- To promote Local economic development (LED) in the municipal area.
- To build a sustainable revenue base for municipality's financial viability

## NATIONAL MILLENNIUM GOALS FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

Makhuduthamaga development strategies have been significantly influenced by the desire to meet South Africa's commitment to the MDGs.

- Eradication of bucket system by 2006
- All schools and clinics have access to water and sanitation by 2007
- Access to basic water by 2008
- Access to basic sanitation by RDP level by 2010
- Economic growth of 6% by 2010
- Access to electricity by 2012
- Half employment by 2014
- Access to housing by 2024

## 9.2.5 MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNICIPALITY'S DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

This section provides an overview of the municipality's key development strategies. They are arranged according to Key performance Areas (KPAs), which have been defined according to the high level objectives that were formulated in line with the development challenges as highlighted in the analysis phase.

### 9.2.5.1 SPATIAL RATIONALE

KPA	Development Challenge	Strategic Objective	Development Strategies	Outcome
Spatial rationale	Land invasion	To ensure improved land use management by 2012.	Engage the DLGH and Traditional authorities on land issues to create conducive environment for sustainable development	Social cohesion
	Unresolved land claim	To encourage speedy resolution of land claims by 2014.	Call for an engagement with Dept of Rural Development and Land Reform, House of Traditional Leaders, Sekhukhune District Municipality	Rural development

			and other relevant stakeholders to expedite land claim resolution.	
	Dispersed settlement, uncoordinated and chaotic land use	To ensure the creation of sustainable environment and land use management in the municipality in 2010.	Identify and protect strategic areas for promotion of clusters and integrated development	Sustainable rural development
		To promote core settlement and compatible land use in 2011.	Enforcement and implementation of land development policies i.e. ensure proper co ordination of land use development and management	

#### 9.2.5.2 ENHANCED INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY

This set of development strategies addresses the provision of basic services with improved infrastructure. The aim is to improve residents' quality of life through eliminating poverty and unemployment, improved literacy levels and reduced dependency ratios. The provision of the following services is seen as especially important: integrated human settlements, water, sanitation, electricity, roads, education, health and social development and safety and security

KPA	Development challenge	Strategic objective	Development strategies	Outcome
Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment	Shortage of Housing units	To facilitate the provision of 1200 adequate affordable housing on a progressive base to communities by 2012	Negotiate with DLGH for the provision of 400 housing units per annum  Linking Housing provision to SDF, engineering infrastructure and all other related spatial plans.	Broad housing coverage  Promotion of compact settlements. Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure for efficient service

				delivery
			Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure	Reliable and safe Housing
			Facilitate Quality Assurance	Satisfied beneficiaries
			Identify strategic areas for large scale housing sites with potential for good supportive infrastructure	Integrated Human Settlement
			Ensure that low cost housing is integrated into existing villages	Preservation of cultural settlements patterns
			Facilitate monitoring on incomplete projects by DLGH by the end of 2010/11	Satisfied beneficiaries
	Shortage of portable water and reliable sources	To facilitate provision of portable water to villages by 2010/11 through GSDM engagements	Identify and prioritize villages with no water infrastructure  Submit to GSDM for prioritization of extension of bulk water to new areas @6 km per annum	Reliable data  Accessibility for reliable water
		Poor Operation and maintenance	To facilitate Operation and maintenance	Highlight to the GSDM for improved and acceptable turnaround time
			Highlight to the GSDM the need	Alignment

			for alignment of WSP to WSDP	
	Insufficient basic level sanitation services	To facilitate provision of basic level sanitation infrastructure to at least 2000 households in the municipality by 2010/11 financial year.	Negotiate with Local Government and Housing and GSDM for provision of 1000 units per annum to meet national target	Healthy sanitation
			Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure	Quality Assurance
			Engage all targeted communities in sanitation awareness and education	Informed communities
			Facilitate monitoring of sanitation projects	Satisfied beneficiaries
	Shortage of Grid and Non Grid Energy	To facilitate provision of grid energy to 3000 households by 2012	Engage Eskom and GSDM in the prioritization of villages in line with the IDP's priority list	Broad coverage electrification
			Update data on households that are not electrified in areas that have already been electrified (Post connections with possibility of new projects).	Data base on post connections
	Declining statistics from FBE benefit	To improve FBE benefit to all qualifying beneficiaries by	Create awareness to communities on registration and collection	Informed communities

		2010		
			Constant updating of beneficiary database	Reliable beneficiary database
	Lack of municipal master plan on bulk infrastructure	To facilitate provision of bulk infrastructure in areas earmarked for development by 2014	Facilitate for development of Master plan for Jane Furse Township (sewerage system, Bulk water, Electricity and related bulk services).	Adequately serviced areas

### 9.2.5.3 DEEPEN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

Public participation process will enhance the skills and capacity of community by using their indigenous knowledge systems to participate in their own development process. The approach of the municipality strives to integrate special programmes in a more meaningful manner to ensure sustainable service delivery.

KPA	Development Challenge	Strategic objective	Development Strategies	Outcome
Good governance and public participation	Inadequate institutional governance systems	Improve functionality of governance systems by 2011	Strengthening the support system model for governance structures	Adequate institutional governance system
			Employ customized capacity building for governance structures	Capacitated stakeholders governance structures
			Mobilize for empowerment of management forums	Functional forums
			Support existing forums	Structured participation
			Cascade and customize District plans to the local Municipality	Alignment
		Ensure customer care yearly.	Conduct customer satisfaction survey	Reference Service Delivery feedback

	Inadequate IGR mechanisms	To facilitate coordination of government programmes within the municipality by 2010	Ensure alignment of community outreach and public participation programmes from all spheres of government	Effective IGR
			To ensure support for cross cutting issues	Social accountability
			To improve municipal wide communication	Informed communities

#### 9.2.5.4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The long term goal of the municipality is to have an organization that is transformed, promote skills development of officials and councilors and development of policies and by laws that promote service delivery and sound organizational management.

KPA	Development Challenges	Strategic Objectives	Development Strategies	Outcome
Municipal transformation and organizational development	Inadequate institutional governance systems	Strengthen institutional efficiency and governance to ensure effective service delivery in the municipality by 2011	Development of municipal planning framework, e.g IDP/Budget, Community participation and communication strategy	Synchronized Planning Processes
			Enhance legislative compliance for effective governance	Improved compliance
			Ensure implementation of PMS	Institutional accountability
			By laws: implementation of the approved, finalization of outstanding and identification of new by laws	Improved regulatory environment
			Ensure provision of adequate and reliable information management systems	Effective and efficient information management
			Implementation of anti corruption	Institutional accountability

			strategy	
			Ensure realistic human resources Development and effective Human Resource Management	Improved institutional performance
			Ensure compliance to applicable labour legislation	Maximum compliance
			Ensure maintenance of municipal facilities	Safe environment
			Maximize monitoring, evaluation and reviewing of accountability systems	Improved transparency and fairness
			Ensure provision of efficient fleet management	Sustainable transport service

#### 9.2.5.5 INCREASED LED EFFORTS

The long term goal of the municipality is to promote LED through coordination and facilitation of local, provincial and national initiatives. The following development sectors will be prioritized-agriculture, tourism with particular emphasis on funding coordination, and SMME development.

KPA	Development Challenge	Strategic Objective	Development Strategies	Outcome
Local Economic Development	Weak environment for local economic development	To create an environment that would stimulate economic growth and development by 2014	Mobilize for the implementation of LED Strategy. Facilitate for establishment of small scale agro processing plants to add value to local farming products	Economic empowerment Value chain creation
			Mobilize technical support for local farmers	Increased capacity
			Promote and support community based sustainable income generating projects	Sustained community projects
Increased LED efforts	Inadequate Tourism development	To create a conducive environment for promoting community tourism in the municipality by	Enter into negotiations with relevant departments and potential private investors for funding	Public Private Partnership
			Ensure the development of	Informed LED implementation

		2011	Tourism plan	
			Facilitate infrastructure investment that link to tourism sites	Compact development
			Preserve cultural heritage sites	Cultural preservations
	Uncoordinated land use and large tracts of dispersed land development	To ensure the creation of sustainable environment and land use management in the municipality by 2012	Engage traditional authorities on land use issues to create a conducive environment for sustainable development	Improved relations
			Ensure proper coordination of land use development and management	Improved land use management
			Identify strategic areas for promotion of nodes and integrated development	Sustainable human settlements
	Environmental challenge		Undertake environmental awareness campaigns	Informed communities

#### 9.2.5.6 IMPROVED MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

If Makhuduthamaga Municipality is to perform its functions effectively and achieve its developmental outcomes, it needs to improve its financial variability. The development strategies below work towards the realization of that goal.

KPA	Development Challenges	Strategic Objectives	Development Strategies	Outcome
Financial viability	Highly insignificant revenue base	To maximally harness opportunities for revenue generation by 2012	Concentrate on increasing revenue from the following potential sources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic functions</li> <li>Property rates</li> <li>Sourcing of other available grants</li> </ul>	Financial viable municipality



		To meet the requirements of MFMA	<p>Comply with SCM regulations</p> <p>Improve credit control</p> <p>Ensure effective implementation of MPRA</p> <p>Improve on on-time in-year financial reporting</p>	Unqualified report
		Sustain departmental growth	<p>Ensure provision of training to staff</p> <p>Hiring of competent personnel</p> <p>Expose staff through inter municipal programmes</p>	Effective and efficient finance department
		Offer customer care	<p>Ensure effective implementation of the indigent policy</p> <p>Provide a dedicated customer care as per Bathopele principles</p>	Satisfied customers

## 10. PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS

### 10.1. INTRODUCTION

The section below depicts key projects for the coming year as aligned to the budget

### 10.2. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

#### INFRASTRUCTURE AND PLANNING

KPA	Programme	KPI	Proposed Projects	Total Cost	Funding Source	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Cost 2010/2011	Cost 2011/2012
Infrastructure Development and Service Delivery	Water and sanitation	Monitor WSA's implementation of Projects within the Municipality				x	x	x	x		
		Public queries and requests submitted to WSA				x	x	x	x		
		Water sector plan in place	Update the existing Water Sector Plan	R 0.00	ES	x	x			R 0.00	
	Roads and Storm water	Implement the Roads and Storm water projects	MIG allocation:	R 28,401,000.00	MIG	x	x	x	x	R 28,401,000.00	
			Phokoane road and storm water	R 8,685,438.00	MIG	x	x	x	x		
			Moretsele Access Road	R 1,130,401.00	MIG						
			Access Road to Water Treatment	R 247,296.00	MIG						
			Tshehla Internal Road	R 1,074,817.00	MIG						
			Construction of Madibong	R	MIG						

		and Storm water	845,570.00							
		Hlalanikahle road and storm water	R 8,199,766.0 0	MIG	x	x	x	x		
		Kutupu Roads and Storm water	R 3,974,479.0 0	MIG						
		Vierfontein to Rietfontein link	R 2,363,189.0 0	MIG						
		Mohlwarekoma Access Road	R 227,875.00	MIG						
		PMU overheads	R 1,652,169.0 0	MIG						
	Access Bridges	construction of access bridges at various villages:	R13,300,000	ES	x	x	x	x	R 13,300,000	
		Maila Mapitsane(Mankotoane/Ma shilo)	R 3,000,000.0 0							
		Maila Mapitsane(Mokadi)	0.00							R 2,000,000.00
		Mathibeng access	R 1,500,000.0 0							
		Mohloding/Molebeledi	R 0.00							R 5,200,000.00
		Ga-Selepe	R 4,800,000.0 0							
		Dikatone/Malaka	R 0.00							R 3,000,000.00
		Ntshong/Mammene	R 2,500,000.0 0							
		Sehuswane/Makhutso	R 0.00							R 5,200,000.00
		Rehabilitation of Motseleope existing bridge	R 1,500,000.0							

			0							
	Maintenance of existing Surfaced and Gravel roads	Grading and maintenance of graveled roads within the municipal area of Jurisdiction.	R 2,000,000.0 0	Own Funds	x	x	x	x	R 2,000,000.0 0	
		Rehabilitation of R579 Jane-Furse to Nebo road	R 2,000,000.0 0	Own Funds					R 2,000,000.0 0	R 4,000,000.00
	Maintenance of the Municipal plant	Maintenance of the existing Municipal Plants	R 1,000,000.0 0	ES					R 1,000,000.0 0	
	Implement the internal access road and storm water	Diverting of existing access road to Vergelegen C	R 1,500,000.0 0	ES					R 1,500,000.0 0	
		Kalafong/Jane Furse cemetery road	R 0.00	ES						R 3,000,000.00
Energy	Free basic electricity to all registered indigent	Provision of Free Basic Electricity as per the approved indigent register.	R 2,500,000.0 0	Own Funds	x	x	x	x	R 2,500,000.0 0	
		Submission of monthly report		ES	x	x	x	x		
		100 % Registered Indigents Collecting Tokens		ES	x	x	x	x		
	1654 households electrified	electrification of households at various villages:	R 12,768,000. 00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 12,768,000. 00	
		Vergelegen C(70)	R 900,000.00							
		Moripane(240)	R 0.00							R 2,280,000.00
		Sekale(350)	R 3,150,000.0 0							
		Mohwelere(250)	R 2,250,000.0 0							

		Ntshong(120)/Diphagane(53 )	R 1,643,500.0 0								
		Glen Cowie A(105) & B(76)/Legaletlwa(20)	R 1,909,500.0 0								
		Kolokotela(100)	R 1,250,000.0 0								
		Kgapamadi(20)/Ga-Mogashoa(50)/Madibong next to clinic(200)	R 2,565,000.0 0								
	Installation of high mast light	Installation of high mast light around Jane-Furse area and artificial turf stadium	R 2,000,000.0 0	ES	x	x	x	x	R 2,000,000.0 0		
		Installation of high mast light on various villages:	R 2,500,000.0 0	ES	x	x	x	x	R 2,500,000.0 0		
		Schoornoord Taxi Rank									
		Tshehlwaneng Taxi Rank								500 000	
		Malegale Taxi Rank									
		Masemola clinic(next to the police station)									
		Vleisboom Taxi Rank									
		Phokoane clinic								500 000	
		Mogaladi Taxi Rank									
		Apel Cross Taxi Rank									
		Mamone Super								500 000	
		Maintenance of existing high mast and street lights	Jane-Furse RDP high mast	R 500,000.00	Own Funds					R 500,000.00	
			Moji high mast								
			Jane-Furse street lights								
Transport	ITP Plan in place	Complete Integrated Transport Plan in place	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 0.00		
PMU	Project	Development of effective			x	x	x	x			

		implementation within specified budget and time-frame	project management Submission of 12 monthly reports			x	x	x	x		
		MIG projects registered within time frame given by DPLG	commitment of 2011/2012 allocation as per DoRA								
		Management of all capital projects consultants	Ensure that the consultants implement projects as per service level agreements								
	Housing	Approval of Sector plan	submission of the Plan to Council for approval	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 0.00	
		Municipal Building maintenance plan in place	Maintenance of Municipal building	R 250,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 250,000.00	
		Increase office space	Extension of the existing Municipal offices	R 2,000,000.00	Own Funds	x	x	x	x	R 2,000,000.00	R 4,000,000.00
		Refurbishment of Motlatle property	refurbishment of the building	R 400,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 400,000.00	
Township Establishment	Spatial Planning and Land use management	No of site acquired from Makhuduthamaga Traditional Authorities for Town Establishment	acquired site fully developed	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 0.00	
		No of sites acquired for office	All Identified sites acquired	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 400,000.00	R 400,000.00

		expansion									
		Rezoning and Site Development	Formal planning of all site targeted for development	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 0.00	
		LUMS in place and implemented	LUMS awareness seminar	R 100,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 100,000.00	
		Geographic information system in place	Purchasing of GIS software and equipments	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 0.00	
		SDF Review	SDF reviewed, adopted and implemented	R 400,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 400,000.00	
LED	Building and Supporting the LED	Development of the funding policy	Funding policy in place, adopted and implemented	R 150,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 150,000.00	
		Tourism Exhibition	Tourism Exhibition Center Erected in Jane Furse	R 500,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 500,000.00	
		Tourism Guide	Annual production of 4 000 tourism guides	R 120,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 120,000.00	
		Land Scarping	Branding of entrance for Municipal Investment and Marketing	R 1,000,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 1,000,000.00	
		Investment and Marketing strategy implementation	Branding, Marketing and Promotion of local economic products	R 100,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 100,000.00	
		No of SMMEs funded	10 SMMEs funded	R 800,000.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 800,000.00	
		Hawkers stalls	No of stalls constructed	R 0.00	ES	x	x	x	x	R 0.00	R 600,000.00

**DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SUPPORT & SHARED SERVICES**

KPA	Programme	KPI	Total Cost	Funding Source	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cost 2011/2012	Cost 2012/2013
<b>1. HRM</b>	Time management.	Time register monitored								
	Management of pensions	Quarterly pension reports generated								
	Review Organizational structure	Quarterly organizational structure reports generated								
	Implement HR plan	HR plan implemented.								
	Job evaluation	SALGA job evaluation system in place								
	Review HR policies.	HR policies reviewed and adopted by Council.	R 180 000.00	MKM	X			X	<b>R 189 000.00</b>	R 198 000.00
	Implement HR strategy.	HR strategy implemented.								
<b>2. HRD</b>										
	Implement Municipal bursary fund.	Bursary management policy in place.  Bursary Fund strategic plan implemented.	R 800 000	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 880 000.	R 960 000.
	Compile WSP Annual Training report and quarterly reports	ATR and quarterly reports compiled and submitted to LGSETA on time.	R50 000.00	MKM & Discretionary grants. LGSETA levy	X	X	X	X	<b>R52000.00</b>	R 55125.00
	Staff Training	Training for all staff members	R400 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	<b>R420 000.00</b>	R441 000.00



	To create database for unemployed graduates	Database of unemployed graduates.	R 50 000.00							
	To develop a plan of learner ships.	Learner ship policies developed & implemented.	R 20 000.00							
<b>3. LR</b>	Develop OHS policy.	OHS committee functional and policy available.	R 150 000.00	MKM	X		X	X	R 157 500.00	R 165 375.00
	Strengthen local labor forum.	Implement SALGBC collective agreements.								
	Review employment equity plan.	Employment equity plan reviewed and adopted by council.	R 50 000.00						R 52 500.00	R 55 125.00
<b>4. ADMIN</b>	Implement filing plan	Registry facilities in place.	R 50 000.00	MKM	X	X			R 52 500.00	R 55 125.00
	Improve service delivery	Administrative staff trained on customer care								
	Improve customer care services	Customer care plan improved and implemented								
<b>5. ICT</b>	Install & maintain intranet	Intranet installed & maintained.	R 80 000.00	MKM		X	X	X	R 88 000.00	R 97 000.00
	Develop preventative maintenance plan on IT infrastructure	Preventative maintenance plan developed and implemented	R 200 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 220 000.00	R242 000.00
	To develop IT policies	IT policies developed and implemented	R100 000.00						R110 000.00	R120 000.00
	Procure & install IT equipment	IT equipment procured and installed	R 800 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X		
	Maintain ICT equipments	Maintenance of ICT equipments							R500 00.00	R600 000.00
	Design Masters Systems Plan(MSP)	MSP is must be developed to assist the Municipality to strategically plan for ICT	R125000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X		

	Connect for Corporate APN	APN connectivity be established	R40 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R50 000.00	R60 000.00
	Register With DBSA for LG-NET connectivity	Be registered with LG-NET for recourses center	R32 500.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R33 000.00	R40 000.00
	Signing of SLA with SITA for website management	SLA be signed with SITA for website content management	R100 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R120 000.00	R130 000.00
	Upgrade current telephone system to Telkom	The system be switched to Telkom	R200 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R220 000.00	R242 000.00
	Site offices Connectivity (Connect Libraries and Traffic)	All site offices must be connected	R130 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R140 000.00	R150 000.00
	Upgrade Financial system server	Financial system server be upgraded	R0.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R350 000.00	R400 000.00
<b>6. MAYORAL OUTREACH</b>	Develop Mayoral outreach programs.	28 outreach programs undertaken 4 public participations	R 400 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 420 000.00	R 441 000.00
	Publish Mayoral messages in the media.	15 messages published.	R 100 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 105 000.00	R 110 250.00
<b>7. SPECIAL PROGRAMS</b>	Develop and implement women's month program.	Program developed & 3 activities implemented.	R 290 000.00	MKM	X	X			R 319 000.00	R 350 900.00
	Develop and implement children's program.	Program developed and 3 activities implemented	R 190 000.00	MKM		X			R 209 000.00	R 229 900.00
	Develop and implement the aged program.	Program developed and 3 activities implemented	R 190 000.00	MKM		X			R 209 000.00	R 229 900.00
	Develop and implement disability program.	Program developed and 3 activities implemented	R 190 000.00	MKM		X			R 209 000.00	R 229 900.00
	Develop and implement youth program.	Program developed and 3 activities implemented	R 190 000.00	MKM				X	R 209 000.00	R 229 900.00
	Database of operational HIV/AIDS awareness centers available	Database developed and centers visited.								
	Support to traditional leaders.	Traditional leadership supports.	R 200 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 209 000.00	R 229 900.00

<b>8. COMMUNICATIONS</b>	Develop and submit quarterly reports to Communicators Forum.	4 reports submitted to Local, District & Provincial Communicators; Forum.			X	X	X	X		
	Local Government Communicators Forum.	6 Local Government Communicator Forum held	R 30 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 31 500.00	R 33 075
	Corporate branding and develop marketing plan.	Plan developed and implemented.	R 100 000.00	MKM		X	X		R 105 000.00	R 110 250.00
	Review communication strategy	Reviewed communication strategy in place.								
	Management of website content	Website updated at least 12 times 6000 6000 data bundles in place.	R 110 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 121 000.00	R 133 100.00
Municipal publications	Number of publications released	No of publications done: 25 000 Newsletter 3000 Diaries 5000 Calendars 2000 Posters 2000 Flyers 3000 Brochures 14112 Newspaper	R500 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 525 000.00	R 551 250.00
<b>9. GOOD GOVERNANCE &amp; PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>	Ward committee monitoring.	Improved reporting by Ward Committees.	R 20 000.00						R 22 000.00	R 24 000.00
	Profiling of ward committees	Database for all ward committees in place.	R 50 000.00							
	Develop ward Committee Improvement Plan	Improved Ward Committee performance plan in place.	R 100 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X		
	Provide feedback mechanism.	Public policy in place.								
	Capacity building of Ward Committees	Training program of Ward Committees in place and implemented.	R200 000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R 550 000.00	R 605 000.00

	Improve Council administration.	Register of all council documents in place.								
	Capacity building of Councilors.	Training program of Councilors in place and implemented.	R 200 000.00						R210 000.00	R220 500.00
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>R 6,437,500.00</b>						<b>R 6,638,000.00</b>	<b>R8,070 325.00</b>

**DEPARTMENT: BUDGET AND TREASURY**

KPA	Programme	KPI	Total Cost	Funding Source	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cost 2011/2012	Cost 2012/2013
<b>1. Sound Financial Viability and Management</b>	Revenue management	-Awareness campaign to the community -Increase Revenue collection -Reconciliation of debtors - Reconciliation of DORA -Developed supplementary valuation roll	R300, 000.00	MKM  (Own Revenue)			X		R200,000.00	R220,000.00
	Financial information system	Develop new Financial System	R1,450,000.00	E.S	X	X	X		R120, 000.00	140,0000.00
	Cash Management and Investments	Reconciliation of Banks  Maintain four bank Accounts	R250,400.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R260 000. 00	R280, 000.00
	VAT	Compile VAT internally	R0.00	E.S	X			X		
	Financial Risk Management	Developed Financial Risk Management Policy	R250,000.00	<b>E.S</b>		X			0	

	Financial Reporting	GRAP Compliant AFS compiled and submitted to AG in time	R300,000.00	ES			X			
		Review of Financial Policies								
		Preparation and submission of all statutory reports	R300,000.00	ES			X			
		MFMA in place								
	.Audit Queries	Audit query plan developed and audit queries addressed.								
<b>SCM UNIT</b>										
<b>Sound financial viability and management</b>	Improved fleet management	Updated fleet register in place	0			X	X	X		
	Effective fuel management system in place	Implementation of fuel card system	R300,000.00	MSIG	X	X	X	X		
	Development of Fleet management policy and procedure manual	Adherence and compliance to the policy	R50,000.00			X	X	X		
	Asset Management	Updated Asset register	300,000.00	ES	X	X	X	X		

		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>R3,500,400.00</b>							

**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

KPA	Programme	KPI	Total Cost	Funding Source	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cost 2011/2012	Cost 2012/2013
<b>Sports, Arts and Culture</b>	Upgrading and Maintenance of Sports Centers	Phokoane, Glen Cowie, Jane Furse, Marishane and Jane Furse artificial Sports centers upgraded and well maintained	R600, 000.	MKM		X	X	x	R800, 000	R1,m
	Sports and culture promotions	Conducted two major activities for Sports and culture	R300 000	MKM		X	X		R450 000	R500 000
Waste and Environmental Management	Extension of the current waste collection Project.	Identified new areas for collection and contacted 4(four) awareness campaign, at Phokoane, Jane Furse, and Schonoord	R500,000.00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R1m	R1,5
	Maintenance of wetlands	Identified and well maintained wetlands	R100 000	MKM		X	X	X	R150 000	R200 000
Library Services	Upgrading and Maintenance of Libraries	Ga-Phaahla, and Patantshwane Libraries upgraded and well maintained	R200, 000	MKM		X	X	X	R350 000.	R500 000.
Traffic Services and Public Safety	Improvement of traffic station	Renewal of Schonoord traffic station structure	R500,000	MKM		X	X	X	R450,000	R500 000.
	Establishment of Law enforcement unit	Law enforcement established in both Nebo & Schonoord stations	R1,5m	MKM	X	X	X	X	R1m	R500 000.
	Renewal of Vehicle	Renewed VTS at Schonoord	R500 000	MKM		X	X		R150 000.	R200 000



	Testing Station	Station								
	Road Safety awareness campaigns	Conducted four awareness campaign at Sub growth points	R200 000	MKM	X	X	X	X	R250 000	R300 000.
	Crime Prevention awareness campaign	Four awareness campaign conducted at Sub growth points	R80 000	MKM	X	X	X	X	R150 000	R250 000
Indigent Register	Updating of Indigent register	Updated indigent register.	R80 000.	MKM	X	X	X	X	R85 000.	R90 000.
Customer Care	Awareness campaigns on Batho Pele Charter and Service Standard	4(eight) awareness campaigns to be held	R80 000.	MKM	X	X	X	X	R85 000.	R90 000.
Parks and Cemeteries	Parks and cemeteries development	Site development	R300,000.	MKM		X	X	X	R500,000	R800,000
Disaster Management	Implementation of Disaster Management Plan.	8(eight) Disaster Management campaigns held targeting hot spot areas.	R200 000	MKM	X	X	X	X	R250 000.	R300 000.
	Risk reduction on land degradation and floods	Indigenous trees planted, and Water channeling	R200 000	MKM		X	X	X	R350 000	R400 000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>R5, 340,000.00</b>							

**STRATEGIC SUPPORT SERVICES**

KPA	Programme	KPI	Total Cost	Funding Source	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Cost 2011/2012	Cost 2012/2013
<b>Strategic Planning</b>	Development of the IDP Process Plan	IDP Process Plan developed and noted by Council.			X		X	X		
	IDP Review Process	IDP Reviewed and adopted by Council	R350 000	MKM		X			R250 000	
<b>Performance Management</b>	Develop Performance Management Agreements and performance Commitments	Performance Agreements Developed and Signed by all Section 57 employees	R60 000 00	MKM	X		X		R40 000 00	R20 000 00
		Performance Commitments developed and signed by all employees	R80 000 00	MKM		X	X	X	R500 000 00	R20 000 00
<b>Legal Compliance</b>	Legal Professional Fees	All Legal issues managed and resolved	R800 000 00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R600 000	R50 000
	Maintenance of the Legal Unit and capacity building on legal matters	Municipal legislation booklets bought.  Legal Unit well functional, effective and efficient	R200 000 00	MKM	X	X	X	X	R600 000 00	R500 000 00
	Review of Delegations and Standing Orders of	Standing Orders of Council reviewed and adopted by Council	R 200 000	MKM	X	X	X	X	00	00

	Council.									
		Delegations reviewed and adopted by Council	R100 000						00	00
	Training on Legal Compliance	Training Completed	R200 000	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>R500 000</b>	
	Development and Publication of By-Laws	By Laws Developed and published	500 000	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>R500 000</b>	
<b>Risk Management</b>	Develop Risk Management Plan.	Risk Management Plan developed and adopted by Council.	R50 000	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>				<b>R50 000</b>	<b>R50 000</b>
	Internal Audit Conducted on key sections of the Institution	Internal Audit conducted and its findings implemented	R100 000.00	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	R200 000	R150 000
	Performance Audit Committee Supported	Performance Audit Committee well functional	R150 000.00	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	R150 000 00	R150 000
<b>Institutional Development</b>	Development of strategies, frameworks and policies in all functional areas to ensure institutional capacity	Policies developed and rolled out in all functional areas of the Institution	00	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>				000	000
	Customer satisfactory survey	Customer satisfactory Survey	R300 000.00	<b>MKM</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		R700 000	R500 000

	conducted	findings noted by Council.								
	Organizational diagnostic study	Institutional Diagnostic study findings noted by council.		<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	R250 000 00	R250 000 00
<b>Statutory Reporting</b>	In-year Reporting	Monthly and quarterly Reports								
.	Annual Reporting	Annual Report developed and adopted by Council	R200 000	<b>MKM</b>		<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>		R250 000	R250 000
Land Acquisition	Land identification, proclamation and formalization	.Land identified, proclaimed, formalized and consolidated	R1m	<b>MKM</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	R1m	R1m

**10.3 SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY 2010/11 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS FOR MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

KPA	PROGRAMME	OBJECTIVE	CAT	Projects	Status	TOTAL BUDGET	Budget 10/11	Budget 11/12	Budget 12/13
Sanitation	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Jane Furse Septic Tank SAPS Reticulation	New	R 1 200 000	R 1 200 000		
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Programme	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Jane Furse Sewer Ponds (Refurbishment Project)	New	R 3 500 000			R 3 500 000
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply sanitation to basic level of service	Sanitation	Ramphelane Sanitation	New	R 500 000	R 500 000		
Water Infrastructure	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Sekwati Water Supply	On going	R 22 000 000	R 7 000 000	R 15 000 000	
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	De Hoop Water Treatment Works Ph1B(Steel Bridge)	On going	R 59 000 000	R 30 000 000	R 29 000 000	
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Connector pipe to Kutupu	New	R 1 434 576		R 200 000	R 1 234 576
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Diphagane Command Res & Connector pipe (Ph.1B)	New	R 1 428 761		R 200 000	R 1 228 761
	MIG and District Infrastructure	To supply water	Water	Ga Malaka Water Supply	New	R 2 700 000	R 2 700 000		

	Development Project								
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Ga Maphopha Command Res & Connector pipe (Ph.1A)	New	R 6 772 568		R 1000 000	R 5 772 568
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Ga Marishane/Ph aahla Command Res Connector pipe from Lobethal(Ph.1 B)	New	R 28 801 253		R 2 000 000	R 26 801 253
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Ga Mashabela Command Res & Connector pipe(Ph.1B)	New	R 1 728 761		R 250 000	R 1 478 761
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Ga Mogashoa BWS,retic & cost recovery (Ph.1B)	New	R 6 723 199		R 600 000	R 6 123 199
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Jane Furse 10ML Command Reservoir(Ph.1 C)	On going	R 16 500 000	R 2 500 000	R 14 000 000	
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Jane Furse Marulaneng (Schonoord-Marulaneng)	On going	R 25 000 000		R 25 000 000	R 0
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Jane Furse to Monsterlus BWS	New	R 58 500 000			R 58 500 000
	MIG and District		Water	Jane Furse	On	R 4 500		R 4 500	

	Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water		Water Supply and Cost Recovery	going	000		000	
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Lobethal to Apel cross BWS	New	R 50 000 000			R 50 000 000
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Makgeru/Ratau BWS,retic & cost recovery(Ph.1 B)	New	R 7 320 317		R 650 000	R 6 670 317
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Ratau-Schonoord Connector pipe (Ph.1A)	New	R 8 724 754		R 800 000	R 7 924 754
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Mohwelere Command Res &Connector pipe (Ph.1B)	New	R 1 328 761		R 200 000	R 1 128 761
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Molebeledi Command Res & Connector pipe(Ph.1B)	New	R 1 626 761		R 250 000	R 1 376 761
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Nebo Plateau Bulk Water Supply- Jane Furse to Lobethal	On going	R 23 000 000	R3 000 000	R 20 000 000	
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Nebo Plateau Sub Project 1A- PL to Jane Furse	On going	R 36 620 000	R 36 620 000		
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development	To supply water	Water	Olifantspoort South Regional Water Supply	On going	R 90 518 405	R 25 518 405	R 45 000 000	R 20 000 000

	Project			Scheme – Phase 6					
	MIG and District Infrastructure Development Project	To supply water	Water	Schonoord Command Res (Ph.1A)	New	R 11 287 613		R 1000 000	R 10 287 613



#### 10.4 PROJECTS SUBMITTED BY SECTOR DEPARTMENTS AND PARASTATALS FOR MAKHUDTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2010/11 IDP

##### HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

##### HEALTH

Project Name	District	Municipality	Project Location	Project Description	Implementing Agent	Total Project Cost	Planning and Design		Implementing Period and Budget		
							Financial Year	Budget	2010/11	MTEF 2011/12	MTEF 2012/13
Eensaam	GSD	MLM	Eensaam	Clinic	Sakhiwo Health Solutions	8,602	2008/9	860			
Marulaneng	GSD	MLM	Marulaneng	Clinic	Sakhiwo Health Solution	10,209	2008/9	1,021	3,000	7,209	
Smasherblock	GSD	MLM	Smasherblock	Clinic	Sakhiwo Health Solutions	10,209	2009/10	1,021	4,000	6,209	
Dichoeung 2	GSD	MLM	Dichoeung	Clinic	Sakhiwo Health Solutions	10,209	2009/10	1,021	4,000	6,209	
Vlakplaas	GSD	MLM	Vlakplaas	Clinic	Sakhiwo Health Solutions	10,209	2010/11	1,021	-	6,400	3,809
Sekhukhune Central Laundry	GSD	MLM	St Rita's Hospital	District Laundry	Public Works	156,491	2010/11	31,298	55,000	30,000	800,000
Sekhukhune Nursing College	GSD	MLM	Jane Furse	Nursing College	Public Works	231,732	2012/13	46,346	-	-	-
Mamone	GSD	MLM	Mamone	Clinic	Sakhiwo Health Solutions	10,209	2009/10	1,021	7,000	3,209	
Jane Furse	GSD	MLM	Jane Furse	Clinic	Public Works	5,000	2010/11	500	-	5,000	-
Jane Furse Hospital Linen Bank	GSD	MLM	Jane Furse	District Hospital	Public Works	1,00	2010/11	100	-	1,000	-
Sekhukhune Malaria Unit	GSD	MLM		Malaria camp	Sakhiwo Health Solutions	6,015	2008/9	722	3,000	3,015	-
Hoeperkrans	GSD	MLM	Hoeperkrans	Clinic	Public Works		2010/11			R7 million	R7 Million

## SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project name	District	Municipality	Project location	Project Description	Implementing Agent	Total Project cost	Planning and Design		Implementing Period and Budget	
							Financial 1 Year	Budget	2010/11	MTEF 2011/12
Mampane(Eenkantan Hospital Clinic Gateway	GSD	MLM	Mampane	Drop In Centre	Nkonyama Okpanum and Ass	9,000	2008/9			
Masemola Clinic	GSD	MLM	Masemola	Staff Accommodation	Nkonyama Okpanum and Ass	2,821	2008/9	282		
VET Manganeng	GSD	MLM	Manganeng	Victim Empowerment	Nkonyama Okpanum and Ass	18,000	2008/9			

## AGRICULTURE

Project name	District	Municipality	Project Location	Project Description	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design		2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
							FY	Budget					
Krokodilheuwel	GSD	MLM	Krokodilheuwel Farm	Irrigation	LDA	R 450,000	2010/11		R450,000				
Setlaboswane	GSD	MLM	Setlaboswane Farm	Irrigation	LDA	R450,000	2010/11		R450,000				
Goedverwacht	GSD	MLM	Goedverwacht	Irrigation	LDA	R14,520	2013/14				R13,2000	R1,320,000	
Platklip	GSD	MLM	Platklip Farm	Irrigation	LDA	R13,024.00	2013/14				R11,840.00	R1,184.00	
De Paarl	GSD	MLM	De Paarl	Irrigation	LDA	R25,000.00	2014/15						R25,000.00

Flag Boshielo bulk Infrastructure	GSD	MLM	Flag Boshielo Bulk Infrastructure	Irrigation	LDA	2014/15							
Krokodilheuwel	GSD	MLM	Krokodilheuwel	Dam Safety	LDA	R2,200.00	2011/12			R2,000.00	R200.00		
Makhuduthamaga Tomatoes	GSD	MLM	Makhuduthamaga		LDA	R2,537,537.50	2009/10		R2,537,537.50				
Agangbohwa Agric Co-op	GSD	MLM			LDA/IDT	R374,000.00	2009/10		R374,000.00				
Diphagane Vegetable Project	GSD	MLM			LDA	R550,000.00	2010/11			R550,000.00			
Khuloanyane Layers	GSD	MLM			LDA	R350,000.00	2011/12				R350,000.00		
Shetja tsa Gago Citrus & Veg	GSM	MLM			LDA	R450,000.00	2012/13					R450,000.00	
Korringkopies Vegetables	GSM	MLM			LDA	R480,000.00	2013/14						R480,00.00
Integrated indigenous poultry production	All Districts	All municipalities	To be confirmed	Housing facilities and marketing facilities	LDA	R3,371,190.63	2010/11		R500,000.00	R575,000.00	R661,250.00	R760,437.50	R874,503.13
Cattle Improvement breeding projects (Cattle loan scheme)	All Districts	All municipalities	To be confirmed	Fencing, Handling facilities and cattle manage	LDA	R24,070,301.06	2010/11		R3,570,000.00	R4,105,500.00	R4,721,325.00	R5,429,523.75	R6,243,952.31

				ment									
Honey Bee Processing facilities	All Districts	All municipalities	To be confirmed	Processing facilities and equipment for honey production	LDA	R7,045,788.41	2010/11		R1,045,000.00	R1,201,750.00	R1,382,012.50	R1,589,314.38	R1,827,711.53
Integrated aquaculture production	All Districts	All municipalities	To be confirmed	Provision of earthen fish ponds	LDA	R20,227,143.75	2010/11		R3,000,000.00	R3,450,000.00	R3,967,500.00	R4,562,625.00	R5,247,018.75
Integrated Game Production	All Districts	All Municipalities	To be confirmed	Provide fencing/water reticulation	LDA	R10,113,571.88	2010/11		R1,500,000.00	R1,725,000.00	R1,983,750.00	R2,281,312.50	R2,623,509.38

**EDUCATION**

No	EMIS	Implementing agent	Sub Programme	Sub Programme/ Project Name	District/region	Municipality	Project description/type of structure	Total Project cost latest estimate	Planning and design		MTEF forward estimates					Latitude South	Longitude East
									F/Y	Budget	MTE F 2010/11	MTE F 2011/12	MTE F 2012/13	MTE F 2013/14	MTE F 2014/15		
1		LDOE	New schools 2010/1	Jane Furse	GSD	MLM	New Permanent	R45,000	2012	3,150	-	5,056	28,584	20,831	-		

			1/12														
2		LDOE	Offshot school 1	Onani Primary	GSD	MLM	New Permanent	R22,125	2010	1,549	12,720	9,590	-	0	-	25.0095	29.7432

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, ENVIROMENT AND TOURISM

PROJECT NAME	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT LOCATION	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	OVERALL BUDGET	PLANNING AND DESIGN	BUDGET	IMPLEMENTING PERIOD AND BUDGET					
									F/Y					
1. Market Stalls	GSD	MLM	Jane Furse	Construction of movable market stalls	Department of Public Works		2011/12/13					R1,9M		

#### LIBSA

Project name	Programme	Municipality	Project Description/type of structure	Outputs	Estimated project costs	Expenditure to date(if any)	Project duration	
							Start	Finish
Establishment of training centres in Waterberg and Sekhukhune	Technical training	Waterberg and Sekhukhune	Training centres with administrative blocks and training workshops	2 Training centres	R15 Million	Zero	2010	2013
Acquisition of fleet	Corporate Services	All Districts	Fleet acquisition	20 vehicles	R5 Million	Zero	2010	2013

**DEPARTMENT OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT (EPWP PROJECTS)**

ROAD NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROGRESS TO DATE	AWARDED
D4045,D4268	Maintenance by bush clearing and grass cutting along roads D4045 and D4250	Contractors appointed	R 210,233.67
D4250,D4251	Construction of 540m V drain on road D4251and D4250	Contractors appointed	R 351,677.29

**DEPARTMENT OF ROADS AND TRANSPORT**

PUDP NO	ROAD NO	CHIEF DIRECTORATE	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT CATEGORY	STATUS	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	PLANNED OUTPUTS (km)
PUDP 389E/2	D4343	EPWP	D4344 to Good Hope	Access road	Design and Tender	R 10,000,000	3,50
PUDP-TBA-MEC-22	D4230	Road Infrastructure	Regraveling through Leolo mountains(through Soupiana village	Regraveling	Consultant to be appointed	R 10,000,000	
PUDP TBA	D4230	Road Infrastructure	Jane Furse	Regraveling	Consultant to be appointed	R 5,452,650	
TBA	N/A	Traffic	Examiner of Motor Vehicle Pit	Municipal Vehicle Test Station	Planning	R 2,500,000	
TBA	N/A	Traffic	Examiner of Motor Vehicle Pit	Municipal Vehicle Test	Planning	R 2,500,000	

**MUNICIPAL HOUSING PROVIDED BY DLGH, 2010**

Municipality	Ward	Subsidy Program	Allocated Units	Contract Number	Contractor	Allocated Budget
MLM	4	Rural	200	TS/200/2010-11/19	Tupato Properties cc	R 10,930,000
MLM	28	Rural	150	TS/150/2010-11/25	Mmatshpe Business Enterprise	R 8,197,500

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

IDP PROJECTS FOR MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PERIOD: 2010-2013

Project Name	Project description	District	Local Municipality and Location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	FY	Planning and Design		Period of Implementation (Budget)		
							Budget		2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
<b>ARTS AND CULTURE</b>											
Film and Video	Film show	Sekhukhune	Jane Furse	DSAC	R5000	2010-2011	-	R5000	-	-	
Music	Talent search in Music	All five Districts	All Local Municipality	DSAC	R700 000	2010-2011	-	(R17 000 per Local Municipality) R10 000 per District Municipality)	-	-	
Freedom Day	Celebration of National Day	Sekhukhune	Makhuduthamaga	DSAC	R1000 000	2010-2011	-	R1000 000	-	-	

**ESCOM ELECTRIFICATION FOR 2010/11**

District Council	Municipality	Project name	Estimated Project costs	Estimated number of connections
GSDM	MLM	Ga- Maboki	R350,000.00	21
GSDM	MLM	Goodhope	R1,296,000.00	108
GSDM	MLM	Manotong/Dikatone/Setebong	R2,720,000.00	372
GSDM	MLM	Mare	R1,610,000.00	161
GSDM	MLM	Ntoane,Mantlhanyane/Botshabelo	R1,980,000.00	198

**10.5 NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS**

**DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND ENVIRONMENT**

PROJECT NAME	DISTR ICT MUN.	LOC AL MU N. N.	PROJEC T LOCATI ON	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMP L. AGE NT	OVER ALL BUD GET	PLANNING & DESIGN		IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD AND BUDGET					CO- ORDINA TES	
							F/Y	BUD GET	2010/ 11	2011/ 12	2012/ 13	2013/ 14	2014/ 15	X	Y
Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 3	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 3,Phokoane to Vergelegen Dam	GSD M	117,5 00	2009/ 10	0	38,00 0	79,50 0	0				
Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 7	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Magnet Heights to Mphanama/Machac ha	GSD M	50,00 0	2009/ 10	15,00 0	16,00 0	12,00 0	7,000				
Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 9	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Phokoane to Sebetha	GSD M	88,00 0	2009/ 10	0,000	43,50 0	0					
Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 10	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Schonoord to Nkadimeng	GSD M	13,69 0	2009/ 10	10,00 0	3,690	0	0				
Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 11	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 11,Jane Furse to Lobethal	GSD M	26,60 0	2009/ 10	4,000	0	0	0	10,40 0	12,20 0		



Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 12	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 12, Marishane to Masemola	GSD M	36,30 0	2009/ 10	0	0	0	0	36,30 0			
Nkadimeng RWS:(MIG/LP0698/W/06/10)	GSDM	ML M	Nkadimeng	Nkadimeng RWS:(MIG/LP0698/W/06/10)	GSD M	50,00 0	2009/ 10	15,00 0	35,00 0	0	0				
Nebo Plateau RWS Subproject 5	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Upgrade Piet Gouws RWTW	GSD M	0	0	0	0						
Nebo RWS Reticulation	GSDM	ML M	Nebo	Nebo RWS Reticulation	GSD M	90,00 0	2009/ 10	0	30,00 0	30,00 0	30,00 0				
Jane Furse Sanitation	GSDM	ML M	Jane Furse	Jane Furse Sanitation	GSD M	27,04 5	2009/ 10	15,04 5	12,00 0	0	0				
Goodhope Water Reticulation	GSDM	ML M	Goodhope	Goodhope Water Reticulation	GSD M	12,00 0	2009/ 10	1,000	11,00 0	0	0				
Phokoane Extension Reticulation	GSDM	ML M	Phokoane	Phokoane Extension Reticulation	GSD M	8,302	2009/ 10	5,651	2,651	0	0				
Arabie Reticulation Extension	GSDM	ML M	Arabie	Arabie Reticulation Extension	GSD M	34,14 0	2009/ 10	0	0	34,14 0	0				
Jane Furse WWTW/Oxidation Ponds	GSDM	ML M	Jane Furse	Jane Furse WWTW/Oxidation Ponds	GSD M	4,500	2009/ 10	0	4,500	0	0				
Jane Furse Water Supply and Cost Recovery Phase I and Phase II	GSDM	ML M	Jane Furse	Jane Furse Water Supply and Cost Recovery Phase I and Phase II	GSD M	17,50 0	2009/ 10	14,50 0	3,000	0	0				
Leolo Local Sources	GSDM	ML M	Leolo	Leolo Local Sources	GSD M	14,00 0	2009/ 10	0	0	14,00 0	0				
Jane Furse RWWTW	GSDM	ML M	Jane Furse	Implementation Readiness Study, Design and Construction of Regional Waste Water Treatment Works	GSD M	63,00 0	2009/ 10	0	1,000	2,000	20,00 0	20,00 0	20,00 0		

## 10.6 BUDGET SUMMARY

BUDGET SUMMARY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2009/10								
N O	REVENUE PER SOURCE	Pre audite d Actual s 2007/ 08	Current Financial year 2010/11					
			Budget 2009/10	Budget	Adjustm ent	Forecast	2011/1012	2012/2013
	<b>GRANTS</b>							
	Equitable Shares (ES)		84,451,000. 00	107,338,00 0.00	0.00	107,338,00 0.00	120,858,00 0.00	132,909,00 0.00
	Finance Management Grant (FMG)		1,500,000.0 0	1,500,000.0 0	0.00	1,500,000.0 0	1,500,000.0 0	1,500,000.0 0
	Municipal Improvement Grant (MSIG)		735,000.00	750,000.00	0.00	750,000.00	750,000.00	750,000.00
	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		24,424,000. 00	28,401,000. 00	0.00	28,401,000. 00	34,158,000. 00	41,533,000. 00
	Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality (GSDM)		0.00		0.00	0.00		
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>111,110,00 0.00</b>	<b>137,989,00 0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>137,989,00 0.00</b>	<b>157,266,00 0.00</b>	<b>176,692,00 0.00</b>
	<b>OWN INCOME</b>							
	Property Rates		16,100,000. 00	16,100,000. 00	0.00	16,100,000. 00	16,100,000. 00	16,100,000. 00
	Fines		2,200,000.0 0	1,000,000.0 0	0.00	1,000,000.0 0	1,000,000.0 0	1,000,000.0 0
	Licenses and Permits		3,000,000.0 0	4,000,000.0 0	0.00	4,000,000.0 0	4,000,000.0 0	4,000,000.0 0
	Interest Earned-External Investments		3,000,000.0 0	2,000,000.0 0	0.00	2,000,000.0 0	2,000,000.0 0	2,000,000.0 0
	Tender Documents		30,000.00	93,300.00	0.00	93,300.00	93,300.00	93,300.00

	Solid Waste		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	VAT Recovery		2,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	0.00	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	13,000,000.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>26,330,000.00</b>	<b>36,193,300.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>36,193,300.00</b>	<b>36,193,300.00</b>	<b>36,193,300.00</b>
	<b>OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE</b>							
	Salaries, Wages and Allowances		27,159,124.91	29,982,190.52	0.00	29,982,190.52	29,982,190.52	32,140,908.24
	Councilors Allowances		11,861,711.13	12,635,432.64	0.00	12,635,432.64	12,635,432.64	12,635,432.64
	General Expenses		35,944,635.00	52,875,554.82	0.00	52,875,554.82	56,153,839.22	59,466,915.73
	Repairs and Maintenance		5,600,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>80,565,471.04</b>	<b>95,493,177.98</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>95,493,177.98</b>	<b>98,771,462.38</b>	<b>104,243,256.61</b>
	<b>A4</b>			97,446,279.35				
	<b>PROVISIONS AND RESERVES</b>							
	Councilors upper limits		1,779,256.67	1,779,256.67	0.00	1,779,256.67	1,779,256.67	1,779,256.67
	Salaries & Allowances		3,961,068.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Bursary		500,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,240,325.41</b>	<b>1,779,256.67</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,779,256.67</b>	<b>1,779,256.67</b>	<b>1,779,256.67</b>
	<b>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE</b>							
	Infrastructure Assets: Roads, Bridges & Storm Water		23,556,990.00	50,548,831.00	0.00	50,548,831.00	50,548,831.00	50,548,831.00
	Infrastructure Assets: Electricity		11,030,000.00	18,668,000.00	0.00	18,668,000.00	18,668,000.00	18,668,000.00

1,953,101.37

Community Assets: Park & Cemetery Development		800,000.00	300,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	300,000.00	300,000.00
Other Assets:		14,700,000.00	6,500,000.00	0.00	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>50,086,990.00</b>	<b>76,016,831.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>76,016,831.00</b>	<b>76,016,831.00</b>	<b>76,016,831.00</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>137,440,000.00</b>	<b>174,182,300.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>174,182,300.00</b>	<b>193,459,300.00</b>	<b>212,885,300.00</b>
<b>LESS TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>		<b>136,892,786.45</b>	<b>173,289,265.65</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>173,289,265.65</b>	<b>176,567,550.05</b>	<b>182,039,344.28</b>
<b>SRPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>		<b>547,213.55</b>	<b>893,034.35</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>893,034.35</b>	<b>16,891,749.95</b>	<b>30,845,955.72</b>
surplus excluding Capex		50,634,203.55	76,909,865.35				

## **11. INTEGRATION**

### **11.1 INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this section is to compile a set of local integrated programmes for managing implementation of the IDP. This section will compile summaries, which can be used as the basis for consistency and compliance cross-checks. The municipality has to make sure that the projects are in line with the objectives and agreed strategies, with the resource frames (financial and institutional) and with legal requirements. The following process has been followed in compiling the Integrated Sector Programmes:

- ❖ Screening of all draft project proposals for compliance with policies, legislation, priorities, objectives, budget frameworks, strategies and feasibility/viability criteria.
- ❖ The project proposals and results of the screening process were presented to the IDP Steering Committee, which arrived at the draft project proposals through a discussion process. The recommendations refer to the project design, the project budget and priorities in terms of timing.
- ❖ Project proposals were amended while at the same time the Integrated Sector Programmes were compiled. The Integrated Programmes considered during this analysis include the following:
  - ❖ Integrated sectoral programmes
  - ❖ Financial plan
  - ❖ Capital investment programme
  - ❖ Performance management and integrated monitoring programme
  - ❖ Spatial development plan
  - ❖ Poverty reduction programme
  - ❖ Local economic development plan
  - ❖ Integrated institutional development
  - ❖ Integrated HIV/AIDS programme
  - ❖ Disaster management plan
  - ❖ Water services development plan
  - ❖ Integrated waste management plan

### **11.2 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY**

The MLM has adopted the Revenue Enhancement Strategy .The strategy is intended to enhance the revenue base of MLM.It is in alignment with the General Finance policy. The Municipality has started billing for property rates (only Businesses and sector departments) as from July 2009.

### **11.3 CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT MANAGEMENT**

The Credit Control and Debt Management Policy of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality was adopted in recognition of the constitutional obligations to develop the local economy and to provide acceptable service to the communities. The constitutional obligations cannot and will never be realized unless there are payments of services. The municipality has started billing for property rates as from July 2009.

### **11.4 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The Municipality has the 3year's Financial Plan that is aligned to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The plan caters for the income, revenue and expenditure for the year under review.

### **11.5 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY**

The MLM has developed and adopted Supply Chain Management Policy in 2008. It provides policy guidelines as and when the MLM procures goods or services, disposes goods no longer needed, selects contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services otherwise than in Chapter 8 of the MSA applies. There is also a procedure manual that outlines how SCM policy should be implemented.

### **11.6 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME/ SERVICE DELIVERY**

The purpose of a Capital Investment Programme is to link prioritized capital projects with sources of financing. The programme is in chapter dealing with programme and projects.

The municipality is not the Authority for water, sanitation, energy and electricity. But we have budgeted to review Water Services Development Plan to guide water infrastructural development programme and electrification so that we can meet Millennium Development Goals.

We have budget for Transport Plan and Storm Water Drainage Plan. We have also provided Eskom with our municipal electricity priority list.

The municipality has adopted indigent policy and indigent register to provide Free Basic Services to the poor needy households. However there is a need to review our register and policy as they were adopted about two years back.

There is MIG and other infrastructural projects showing projects implemented by the municipality, district and other sector departments

### **11.7 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK/STRATEGY**

The municipality has developed adopted Performance Management Strategy in May 2010 to ensure the achievement of individual objectives which are linked to departmental objectives, which in turn are linked to the organizational performance objectives. Performance management is an ongoing process, not once year event of conducting a performance review. It is aim at creating a motivating climate for employees and the organization to develop and achieve high standard of performance. It further empowers the MLM to develop targets, monitor and review performance based on the IDP – linked indicators and report on the performance against the set of indicators.

### **11.8. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)**

During 2007 the municipality prepared and adopted a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for its area of jurisdiction. A budget was set aside to review the framework in the new financial year. The SDF identified the following:

- PRIMARY GROWTH POINT.** Jane Furse was identified as the primary growth point by our SDF and also PGDS.
- The following Municipal Sub-growth points were identified:**
  - Nebo-Phokoane cluster.
  - Existing sub-corridors such as Schonoord to Mathibeng and Jane Furse to Schonoord.
  - Existing corridors such as Apel-cross to Ga-Marishane and Phokoane.
- HOUSING.** Most houses in the municipality are situated on separated stands and this indicates potential for formalization and upgrading in future.
- AREAS EARMARKED FOR FUTURE LAND USES**
  - Residential Development  
The development grows along the main routes. Intensive development is intended to take place at identified growth points. The developments of housing projects are concentrated Apel-cross sub-growth point, Phokoane, Schonoord and Jane Furse growth points.
  - Business and Office Development  
Jane Furse area has been designated a Presidential Growth Point. This area is the main economic hub of the whole municipality as well as being an important centre within the whole of Greater Sekhukhune District. The Jane Furse area is suited for high order economic activities such as offices and other commercial activities. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is currently negotiating with Magoshis around Jane Furse to release land for town and offices establishment.
- SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES.** The spatial development framework is informed by the strategic priorities, objectives and strategies of the municipality. The spatial development framework thus serves as an

integration of the various development issues and priorities. The following strategic priorities, objective and strategies constitute the basis for the development framework:

☒ **STRATEGIC PRIORITIES.** As a result of a consultative approach with the community the following project priority list was identified:

1. Water to communities;
2. Extension of the municipal offices;
3. Electricity to communities;
4. Maintenance of roads;
5. Health service to communities;
6. Town Establishment in Jane Furse/Mamone
7. Local economic development (LED) programmes/projects;
8. Sports facilities to communities; and
9. Business & industrial development in the municipal area.

### **11.9 LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME (LUMS)**

Guided by the SDF the Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) was developed and adopted by the council in 2008. The main orientation of the scheme is to provide mechanism for the control of land use and ensure that development takes place in a coordinated manner. The LUMS set out to address spatial challenges identified in the analysis phase and as inherited from the apartheid legacy.

### **11.10. HUMAN RESOURCE POLICIES**

#### **11.10.1 TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY**

The policy recognizes a workplace as an active learning environment and commits the MLM to undertake training and development of its employees as per Skills Development Act. This is part of capacity building for employees.

#### **11.10.2 BURSARY POLICY**

The policy aimed at providing financial assistance to the needy learners of the municipality in pursuance of supply of skills especially scarce skills category. It also promotes continuous professional development.

#### **11.10.3 STAFF RETENTION POLICY**

The purpose of the policy is to prevent loss of competent staff. That can have adverse effect on service delivery, retain and attract key staff members whose services are regarded as critical to achieve the vision and mission of MLM, to identify individuals' potential for assuming a higher degree of responsibility.

#### **11.10.4 TRAVEL ALLOWANCE POLICY**

### **11.11 MLM FILE PLAN**

The file plan was developed and adopted by Provincial Archivist and Council in 2009. Policy and procedure manual were also adopted.

### **11.12 INSTITUTIONAL PLAN**

The Municipality has developed and adopted Institutional Plan. The primary objective of an institutional plan is to ensure that consistent and integrated set of measures are put in place for institutional development. The secondary objectives include providing for gender equity and appropriate transformation in the light of the Constitution, Act No 33 of 2000 and the Employment Equity Act, No 55 of 1998.

### **11.13 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has developed the LED Strategy and adopted by council in 2006. The document describes the role of the municipality in LED which is more facilitating than being the primary implementer. The aim of the strategy is to create an enabling environment for employment opportunities for local residents, reduce constraints to business investment and growth, tackle market failures to make market work better and strengthen the competitiveness of local firms



#### **11.14. HOUSING CHAPTER/PLAN**

The Draft Housing Plan for the municipality was developed with the help of the Department of Local Government Housing. The programmes includes: Rural Housing, People's housing Programme and Emergency/Disaster housing. The draft housing plan attempts to address the following issues: unblocking housing service delivery constraints and planning challenges.

#### **11.15 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has developed the Disaster Management Plan and was approved by council in 2008. The main purpose of the plan is inter alia to implement appropriate disaster risk reduction measures to reduce the vulnerability of communities and infrastructure at risk. The plan is in line with national policy (National Disaster Management Framework).

#### **11.16 WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)**

During 2005/2006 Sekhukhune District Municipality conducted a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) for its area of jurisdiction which included Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality. The WSDP has highlighted the following issues:

- Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is not fulfilling a Water Service Provider (WSP) function. In terms of the findings of the WSDP, effective management of the WSP function is very important to ensure that water services are efficiently and effectively delivered. To this end, WSAs should address WSP management and associated organizational structure within the text portion of the WSDP, in the interests of good planning.
- A Section 78 process will be concluded between DWAF and the identified Water Services Provider (WSP) of which Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is an WSP;
- Water Services in the rural areas of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality must be aligned with the outcome of the Section 78 process within Sekhukhune District Municipality. Current indications are that an external water service provider model will be followed to operate and maintain all water schemes on behalf of the Water Service Authority (WSA).
- In future DWAF will enter into a Water Service Provider agreement with the identified WSP after the conclusion of the Section 78 process

#### **11.17 WORKPLACE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The municipality on yearly basis develops WSDP in compliance with applicable legislation. HRD personnel and training committee has been appointed to advice, monitor implementation of WSP, training, assessment and quality assurance.

#### **11.18 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

The municipality has developed and adopted communication strategy.

#### **11.19 CONCLUSION**

It is required that sector plans should be reviewed annually with the IDP in order to incorporate new challenges and development in the municipality.