



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2022/23 – 2026/2027

MAYOR'S FORWARD

IDP REVIEW 2022/2023

It is my greatest privilege on behalf of Thulamela Local Municipality and in my capacity as a Mayor of Thulamela to present to you the Council's adopted IDP for the period 2022/23 -2026/27. We have noted the progress that has been made thus far and we count it all to our competent staff and management who worked tirelessly in ensuring good governance and effectiveness.

It is imperative to begin this term by acknowledging the contribution made by the council and the entire staff led by the acting accounting officer. The political leadership provided by councillors in their oversight to visit all capital projects within Thulamela Local Municipality, indeed is the task given to me by

the ruling party, African National Congress, one appreciates the stability of the institution which makes good governance possible.

Service delivery targets sets in the integrated Development plan for 2021/22/23/24 should be realised. What is crucial is that visible socio-economic changes should be possible during our term in office. Working together with our communities we shall overcome challenges of unemployment, poverty and shortage of resources.

Thulamela Local Municipality stakeholders play an important role in IDP consultative engagements (Public participation) and the improved participation of citizens in the process of decision making proves that the municipality continues to deepen democracy. We urge citizens to protect our infrastructures.

Through this IDP, for the next five years we commit to:

- Contribute actively to the development of our Thohoyandou Town and all rural villages.
- Offer high-quality service delivery to our people and provide support to our capital projects.

Furthermore, Thulamela Local Municipality always ensure that the IDP and Budget processes are aligned with the SDBIP section 34 of the Local Government System Act of 2000, indicate that, each municipality is required to review its integrated development plan annually, to assess its performance against measurable targets and to respond to the demands of service delivery. I have no doubt that, we will be guided towards greater service delivery excellence during this term of office, and that we will be making even more progress possible together. We serve with dedication.

It is generally accepted that the broader public are fully aware of the origin, purpose and implementation of the Integrated Development Plan. We can never forget our leaders who hardly fought for the freedom we are enjoying today. Among the many that we hold in high esteem is Tshifhiwa Muofhe, who fought tirelessly for freedom and democracy.

We have been able to overcome most of the pain of the past and have built a new society.

We have formed a unitary, non-racial, non-sexist democratic state, answerable to and representative of all South Africans. It is a fact, that freedom among others gains has brought gender equality. The representation has increased considerably since the dawn of freedom.

I am proud to indicate that, in Thulamela Local Municipality there are Woman occupying Strategic Senior Positions. May I congratulate the entire new leadership of Councillors, that were democratically elected on the first of November 2021. Our Councillor's has already signed performance agreements, and must also regularly report to communities on their work.

This will give power to the people of Thulamela Municipality in holding their representatives accountable and making local government work. We remain steadfast in our commitment to create a better life for all. I am determined that all of us in this new administration will work firelessly, day and night, to live up to this vote of confidence to ensure that we do justice to the hope, dreams and aspirations of all the people of Thulamela.

Thulamela Municipality remains committed to the realisation of the five (5) National Key Performance Areas of municipalities, being the following:

- Good Governance and Public Participation;
- Municipal Transformation and Organisation Development;
- Basic Infrastructure and Service Delivery;
- Local Economic Development; and
- Municipal Financial Viability and Management.

This IDP together with its projects and implementation focus relates more strongly to the capital budget. This process, which facilitates planning and delivery should arrive at decisions on such issues as municipal budgets, local management, promotion of local economic development and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

I promise to work together for the entrenchment of democracy, we extend a hand of friendship to all the stakeholders of Thulamela and across the borders

of Vhembe District Municipality, it is very true that together we can achieve more.

We plan to achieve a city status by the year 2030. We serve with dedication.

Cllr Rambuda A.S

Mayor: Thulamela Local Municipality

Statement by the Acting Municipal Manager

It gives me great pleasure to present the revised 2022/2023-2026/2027 Integrated Development Plan for the Thulamela Local Municipality.

In this IDP, we have reviewed the Thulamela Local Municipality strategic plan in line with the demands of the municipality's vision 2030, socio-economic environment, the needs of our residents as well as the available financial resources. The plan represents a strategic response that will allow the municipality to respond to its mandate in a sustainable manner.

Thulamela local municipality has confirmed its strategic focus areas, specifically Five KPAs and some strategic priorities. They are informed by a desire to bring real transformational change to communities through the vision 2030 agenda.

In 2022/2023 – 2026/2027 we are therefore placing significant focus on bringing real change to residents, targeting improving the quality of infrastructure through increased repairs and maintenance of basic infrastructure specifically potholes and investing in improving the circumstances in rural settlements in all our nodal areas, improving the environment to stimulate economic growth and ultimately reducing unemployment through our approved Local Economic Strategy and promoting Public private partnership investments.

Thulamela Local municipality intends to deliver all these interventions in a financially sustainable manner. Therefore the IDP also contains financial projections that are informed by the need to collect as much revenue from the services we provide to enable the municipality to meet its infrastructure development as service delivery demands and to provide services to the less privileged in our communities. These will only be realistic by enforcing our approved Enhancement Revenue Generation Strategy

The IDP is developed in consultation with our communities and stakeholders. To this end a number of engagements were held to ensure the IDP is informed as far as possible by the residents and stakeholders of the municipality. We aspire to go beyond merely complying with legislative requirements, but ensuring that the IDP is genuinely informed by the needs of communities and stakeholders.

The 2022/2023 – 2026/2027 IDP review presents an exciting opportunity for staff in the Thulamela Local Municipality to collectively demonstrate their commitment to put our residents first, and to deliver the change envisaged in this strategic plan for us to be able to receive clean Audit and vision 2030

Acting Municipal Manager

Makumule M.T

SECTION 2: VISION AND MISSION

Thulamela Vision

We, the people of Thulamela would like our Municipality to Achieve a city status by 2030, to promote urban regeneration and comprehensive rural development whilst encouraging Local Economic Development to improve the quality of lives of our People.

Thulamela Mission

We build prosperity, eradicate poverty and promote social, political and economic empowerment of all our people through delivery of quality services, community participation, local economic development and smart administration

Motto

We serve with dedication.

SECTION 3: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

Thulamela Municipality is a Category B municipality established in terms of Local Government Structures Act number 117 of 1998. Thulamela Municipality is one of the four local municipalities comprising Vhembe District Municipality.

Thulamela Municipality shares the boundary in the south east with Collins Chabane Municipality while sharing the border's with Musina Municipality in the north east and Makhado Municipality in the west.

Thulamela covers **2 893.936** km²: 22° 57' S 30° 29' E

Thulamela Municipality is a municipality area covering vast track of lands mainly tribal, and Thohoyandou is its political, administrative and commercial centre.

In terms of population it is the second largest of all the municipalities in Limpopo Province. The political leadership of the municipality is vested in the Municipal Council comprising of 81 Councillors of whom 41 are Ward or directly elected Councillors, 40 Proportional Representative (PR), representing political parties on the strength of their performance in the August 2016 Local Government Elections. Municipal Code is LIM 343. The Mayor chairs Executive Committee meetings, while the Speaker presides over Council meetings.

Additional members of Council are 7 Senior Traditional Leaders or their representatives who sit on the Council as Ex-Officio representing the traditional systems of governance. There are 6 Departments that form the basis of Administration. Administration is responsible for strategic day to day operational matters of the municipality, implementation of Council's decisions, as well as providing technical, professional support and advice to the Council.

Table: 3.1

Councillors	Thulamela
Directly Elected	41
Proportional Representative	40
Senior Traditional	7

Leaders	
Total	88

Mr Makumule M.T is the acting Municipal Manager and he is the Accounting Officer / Head of Administration. There are five departments headed by five Senior Managers (All appointed on performance contracts and are responsible for line functions of their Departments).

The Municipal Demarcation Board has re-drawn Municipal outer boundaries in the Vhembe District during August 2016 Local Government Elections. The District's outer boundary has not changed. The outer boundaries of Makhado, Musina, Mutale and Thulamela Municipalities were affected.

The MDB has decided to disestablish Mutale Municipality. Eight wards from Mutale were incorporated into Thulamela Municipality. The Northern part of Mutale was incorporated into Musina Municipality.

Figure 3.1: LOCAL AND DESCRIPTION OF THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF PROVINCIAL CONTEXT

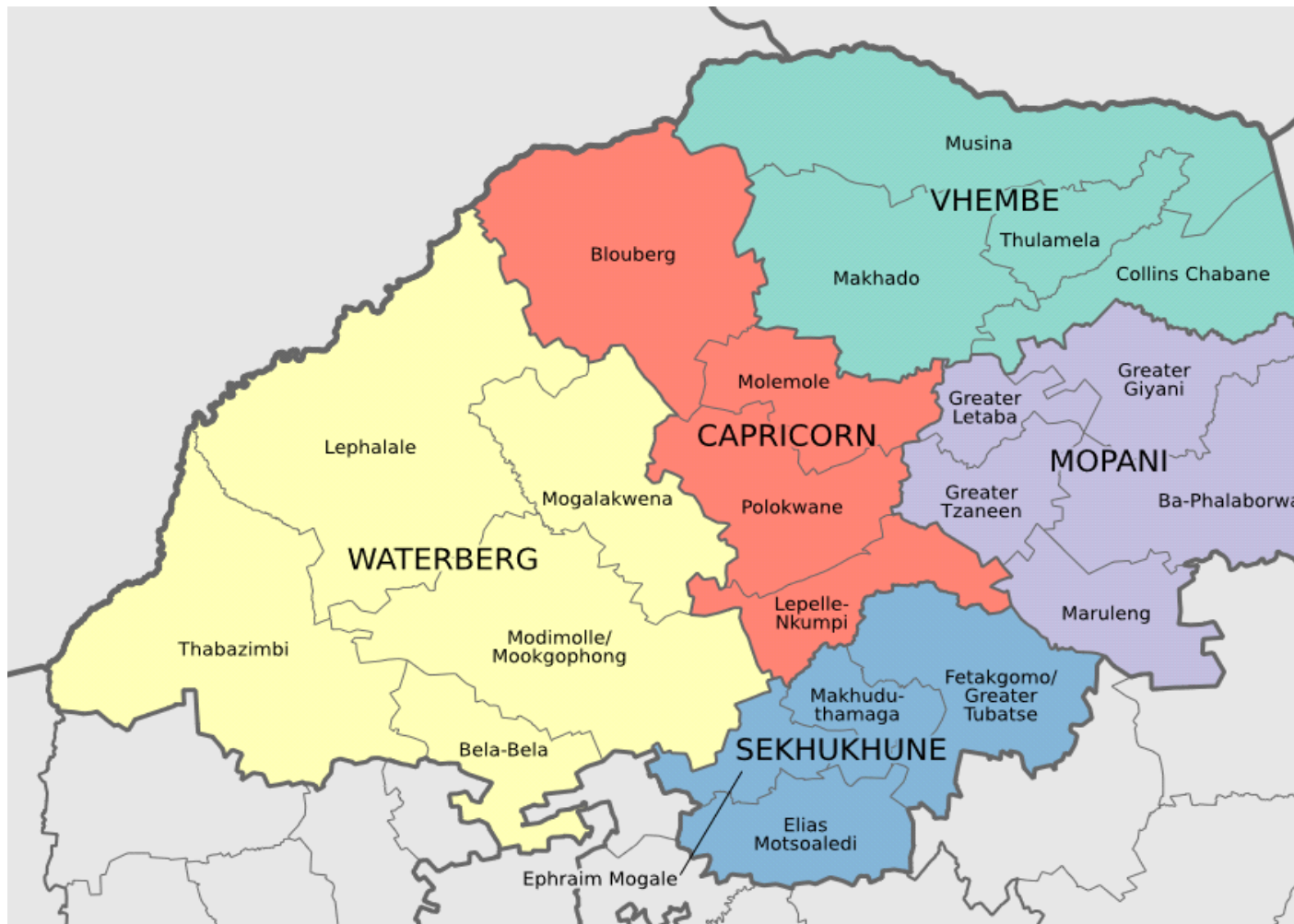
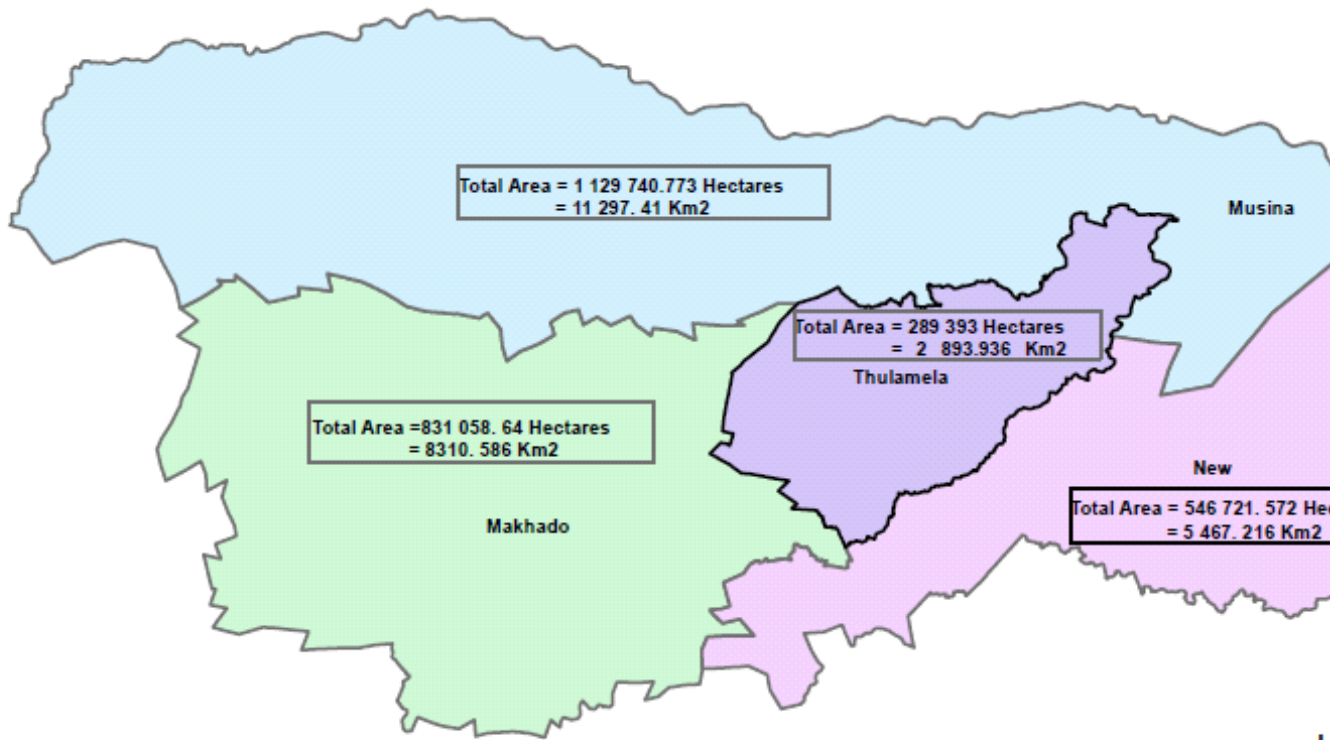


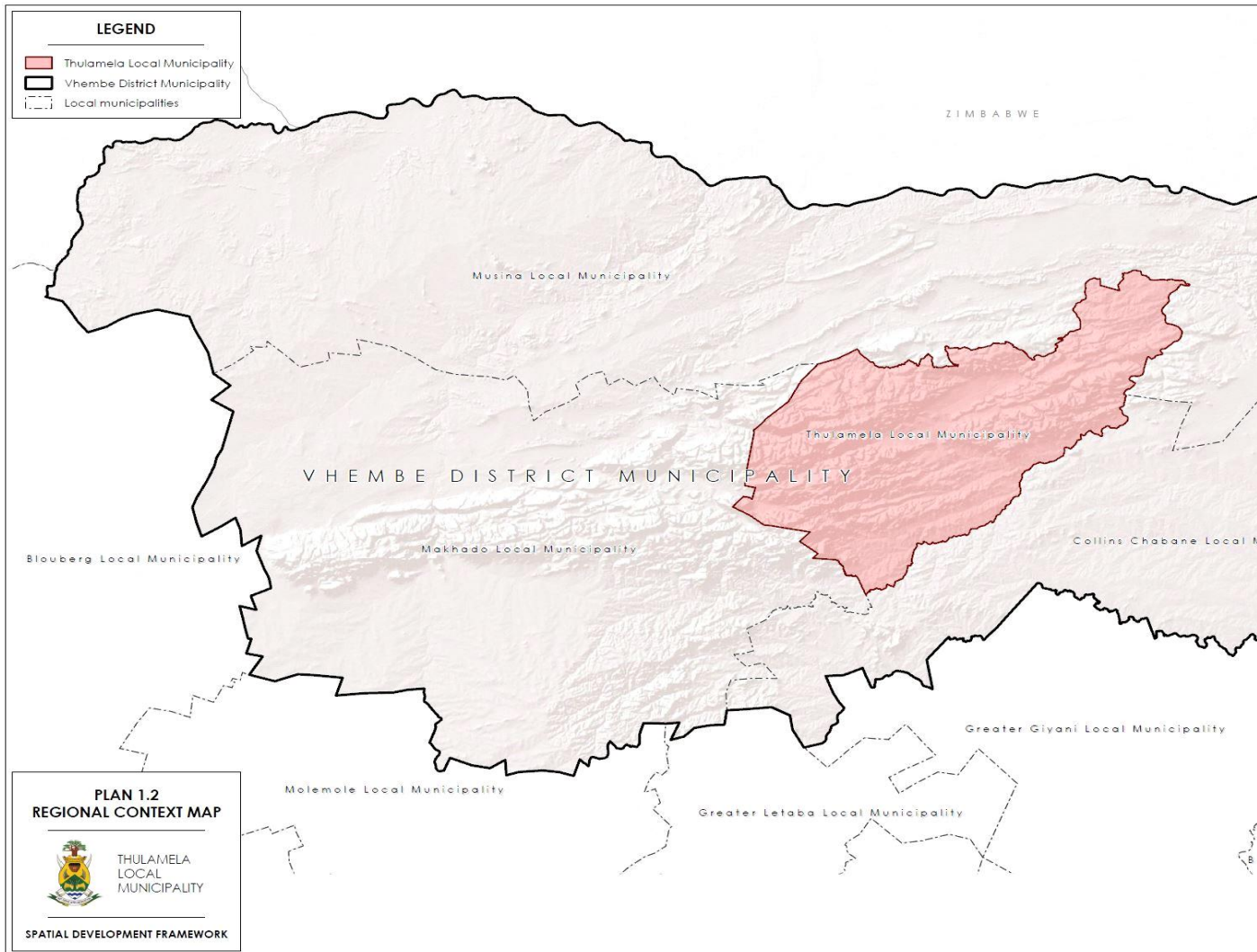
Figure 3.2: LOCAL AND DESCRIPTION OF THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF THE DISTRICT CONTEX

VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY: Area Total Map



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SCALE: 1: 1 104 133



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

POPULATION SIZE

Table 3.2

3.1 Population size index

Table 3.1: Population size						
Municipalities	1996	2001	% Change	2011	% change	2016
Vhembe	1 095 728	1 197 952	1.8	1 294 722	0.8	1 393 948

Thulamela	533 757	581 487	1.7	618 462	0.6	497 237
Musina	33 061	39 310	3.5	68 359	5.5	132 009
Makhado	455 597	494 264	1.6	516 031	0.4	416 728
Collins Chabane						347 974

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2016

The table above shows the population distribution in the district. High population concentration is in Thulamela followed by Makhado municipality as also indicated in population statistics table above.

The table above then reveals that as a result of the demarcation changes and STATS SA community survey of 2016 The population of Thulamela had decreased by 121 225.

POPULATION GROUP

Table 3.3

MUNICIPALITY	BLACK AFRICAN	COLOURED	INDIAN/ASIAN	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL POPULATION
LIM343: Thulamela	493780	749	2479	229	-	497237

Stats SA; Community Survey; 2016

Table 3.4:

AREA	LIM343: THULAMELA
AGE	NUMBER
0-14 (Children)	168496
15-34 (Youth)	192769
35-64 (Adults)	102497
65+ (Elderly)	33475

Table 3.9: Number of households

Municipality	Male	Female	Totals
Thulamela	64593	65728	130321

Stats SA; Community Survey; 2016

Types of dwellings

Table 3.10

Main dwelling that household currently lives in by Geography hierarchy 2016 for Household weight	
	Thulamela
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a	112181
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure	6754

		by the hou seh old									
LIM 341 : Mu sina	193 49	306 54	3372	135 78	182 9	754	6 0 5 9	52 99 8	3 3 5 1	67	13 20 09
LIM 343 : Thu lam ela	420 1	234 965	62358	587 86	151 8	27220	5 2 8 4	99 32 1	3 5 8 2	2	49 72 37
LIM 344 : Ma kha do	194 67	167 013	24369	595 68	503 5	26892	4 4 1 5	10 26 61	7 3 0 2	5	41 67 28
LIM 345 : Ne w	331 8	124 504	26251	775 20	113 8	16815	1 9 2 6	90 32 6	6 1 7 7	-	34 79 74
Tot al	463 35	557 136	116350	209 451	952 0	71681	1 7 6 8 4	34 53 07	2 0 4 1 2	74	13 93 94 9

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2017**

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Source: Stats SA, Community
Survey 2016**

EDUCATION

Table 3.5: Level of Education IN THULAMELA

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL HIERARCHY 2016	LIM343: THULAMELA
No schooling	85029
Grade 0	19566
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	13915
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	14203
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1	17630
Grade 4/Standard 2	16167
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	16666
Grade 6/Standard 4	17552
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	20851
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	26079
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4/Occupational certificate NQF Level 1	38374
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/Occupational certificate NQF Level 2	43006
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3/	46850

Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NCV Level 4/ Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	79701
NTC I/N1	450
NTCII/N2	582
NTCIII/N3	1346
N4/NTC 4/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	1733
N5/NTC 5/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	1394
N6/NTC 6/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	2337
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	581
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	924
Higher/National/Advanced Certificate with Grade 12/Occupational certificate NQF	2786
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10/Occupational certificate NQF Level 6	8624
Higher Diploma/Occupational certificate NQF Level 7	3239
Post-Higher Diploma (Masters)	2301
Bachelor's degree/Occupational certificate NQF Level 7	7244
Honours degree/Post-graduate diploma/Occupational certificate NQF Level 8	3093
Masters/Professional Masters at NQF Level 9 degree	829
PHD (Doctoral degree/Professional doctoral degree at NQF Level 10)	482
Other	1429
Do not know	2099
Unspecified	176
Total	497237

Stats SA; Community Survey; 2016

HEALTH

Table 3.6 Number of Birth and Death by Hospitals 2011 in the District

	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Donald Frazer Hospital	4 770	2 423	2 347	822	371	451
Tshilidzini Hospital	5 323	2 731	2 592	1 307	623	684
Hayani Hospital	0	0	0	04	03	01

Source: Department of Health, 2015/16

Table 3.7: Child Mortality Rate /1000 Live birth 2011

Indicator	Tshilidzini Hospital	Donald Frazer Hospital
Inpatient death under 1-year rate	11.1	4.6
Inpatient death under 5 years rate	5.6	2.7

Source: District Health Information 2016/17.

Table 3.8: Social grants per Recipients

Municipality	Old Age	Disability Grant	War Veteran	Grant In Aid	Forester Care	CDG	Child Support	Total
Thulamela	17486	3759	1	441	714	641	72612	95654

Source: SASSA, 2017

Neonatal death rate is usually targeted at half the target of stillbirth rate.

Table 3.10: HIV AND TB district indicators: FY 2015/16 to 2017/18 Prevalence in the municipality.

Pillars	Indicator	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Pillar no 1: Prevention	Male condom distributed	21 487 991	28 918 918	18 843 800
	Medical male circumcision performed	17108	9577	10040
Pillar no 2: Case identification	Antenatal client HIV re-test rate	85.1%	131.5%	186.1%
	Infant 1st PCR around 10 weeks uptake rate	0	47.2%	57.2%
	Child rapid HIV test around 18 months rate	44.6%	84.4%	56.4%
Pillar no 3: Treatment initiation	Antenatal client start on ART rate	91.3%	96.6%	94.8%
	TB client 5 years and older initiated on treatment rate	121.9%	127.4%	71%
	Adult naive started on ART this month	12987	12248	9856
Pillar no 4: Retention and Treatment Success	Adult remaining on ART end of month– total	52408	59800	63664
	TB Treatment success rate	81.2%	74.1%	84.3%

Source: DHIS and ETR.net.

HIV and TB prevention and management is collaboratively implemented through the Department of Health fast tracking strategy. Prevention of new spread of HIV infections is enhanced through increasing access to preventative intervention amongst others scaling up medical male circumcision and condom distribution.

HIV, Counselling and Testing (HCT) for the general population is ongoing with the inclusion of targeted population amongst others, antenatal women, babies and children. Testing for children at 18 months. There is decline in Pillar 3 treatment initiation however improvement marked on pretension on both adult remaining on ART and TB success rate.

SECTION 4: POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF MUNICIPALITY

TABLE: 4.1

Constitution: Competency Schedule 4B	The division in section 84(1) and (2) of the Municipal Structures Act	
	District municipality – s 84(1)	Thulamela Local municipality – s 84(2)
Air Pollution	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Building regulations	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Child Care Facilities	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Electricity and Gas Reticulation	Bulk Supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution, and where applicable the generation of electricity	No Powers
Fire Fighting Services	Firefighting services serving the area of	No Powers

	<p>the district municipality as a whole, which includes –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services (ii) specialized firefighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services (iii) co-ordination of the standardization of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures (iv) training of fire officers 	
Local Tourism	<p>Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality (Does not include regulation and control of tourism industry)</p>	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Municipal Airports	<p>Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole. Establishment, regulation, operation and control of airport facility that serves the area of the district municipality</p>	No Powers
Municipal Planning	<p>Integrated development planning for the district</p>	Integrated Planning for the Area of the Local Municipality

	municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality	
Municipal Health Services	Full Powers	No Powers
Municipal Public Transport	Regulation of passenger transport services	No Powers
Municipal Public Works	Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality	Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality
Storm-water management systems	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Trading Regulations	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Water and Sanitations Services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems	Potable Water Supply Systems, Domestic Waste-Water Disposal Systems	No Powers
Constitution: Competency Schedule 5B	The Division in section 84(1) and (2) of the Municipal Structures Act	
	District Municipality-Section 84(1)	Local Municipality-Section 84(2)
Billboards and Display of Advertisements in Public Places	No Powers	Full powers in the area of jurisdiction
Cemeteries, Funeral Parlors and Crematoria	The Establishment, Conduct and Control of Cemeteries and	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction

	Crematoria serving the Area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district	
Cleansing	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Control of Public Nuisances	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Control of Undertakings that Sells Liquor to the Public	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Fencing and Fences	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Licensing of Dogs	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Licensing and Control of Undertakings that Sell Food to the Public	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Local Amenities	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Local Sport Facilities	No Powers	Full Powers in the Areas of Jurisdiction
Markets	Establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of fresh produce markets...serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district Restricted to markets that sell fresh products, such as vegetables, flowers and meat and	Remaining Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction

	excluding car markets, utensils, souvenirs	
Municipal Abattoirs	Establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of abattoirs...serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district	Establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of abattoirs that serve the area of the local municipality only
Municipal Parks and Recreation	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Municipal Roads	Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole The establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of roads that link local municipalities within the district, fall under the authority of the district municipality	The establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of roads that serve the area of the local municipality
Pounds	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Public Places	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal	Solid waste disposal sites, insofar as it relates to – (i) the determination of a waste disposal	Remaining powers in the area of jurisdiction, including the establishment, operation, management, control and regulation of refuse

	strategy (ii) the regulation of waste disposal (iii) the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district	dumps and of solid waste disposal sites that serve the area of
Street Trading	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Street Lighting	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction
Traffic and Parking	No Powers	Full Powers in the Area of Jurisdiction

SECTION 5: PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

5.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IDP PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION

The organizational structure is reviewed and approved annually in line with IDP/ Budget Priorities.

5.2. THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

5.2.1. IDP REVIEW PROCESS PLAN:

The IDP represents a continuous cycle of development planning, implementation and review. It is a Five Strategic Plan of council that informs the Financial and Institutional planning.

The Process plan covers the following areas:

- Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities
- Institutional Arrangements for Implementation
- Mechanism and Procedures for Public Participation
- Binding Legislations and Planning Requirements
- Cost Estimates for Developing and/or Review Process
- Monitoring of the Process Plan – role of local municipality.

The following Structures were created for IDP and Budget review process, as per the adopted Process Plan:

- IDP Steering Committee.

The steering committee is established to provide guidance, technical and professional assistance to both councillors and communities when they take decisions.

- IDP Representative Forum meeting.

It's a forum / Platform where community by the Municipality in the process of developing the IDP.

- Nodal Points meetings with community

PROCESS UNDERTAKEN TO REVIEW THE IDP REVIEW: 2022/23 FY

IDP/BUDGET PROCESS PLAN (JULY – AUGUST 2021)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISMS	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE

Steering committee	IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2022/2023 Financial Year	Consideration of IDP/Budget Plan Process	Meeting held to recommend the Plan	One Senior official from municipal departments	August 2021
Portfolio Committee	IDP/Budget Process Plan	Consideration of IDP/Budget Plan Process	Meeting held to recommend the Plan	All members of IDP/LED Portfolio Committee.	August 2021
Representative Forum Meeting	IDP/Budget Process Plan	Consideration of IDP/Budget Plan Process	Meeting held to recommend the Plan	All Municipal Stakeholders	August 2021
EXCO	IDP/Budget Process Plan	Consideration of IDP/Budget Plan Process	Meeting held to recommend the Plan	All members of EXCO	August 2021
Council	IDP/Budget Process Plan	Consideration of IDP/Budget Plan Process	Meeting held to recommend the Plan	All Municipal Councillors	August 2021

COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JULY – SEPTEMBER 2021)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISMS	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
Steering Committee	Review of Community Needs	Consideration of Community	Meeting held to recommend	One official from municipal	September

		Needs	d the Needs Document	departments	2021
Portfolio Committee	Review of Community Needs	Consideration of Community Needs	Meeting held to recommend the Needs Document	All members of IDP/LED Portfolio Committee.	September 2021
Senior Managers	Income Budget	Income Budget Submissions	Submissions noted by Senior Management	Heads of Departments	September 2021

STATUS QUO ANALYSIS (JULY – SEPTEMBER 2022)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISM	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
Steering Committee	Service Delivery Analysis & Priorities	Consideration of Service Delivery Analysis & Priorities	Meeting held to recommend the submission	One Senior official from municipal departments	September to October 2021
Portfolio Committee	Service Delivery Analysis and Priorities	Consideration of Service Delivery Analysis & Priorities.	Meeting held to recommend the submission	All members of IDP/LED Portfolio Committee.	September to October 2021

Representative Forum	Service Delivery Analysis and Priorities	Consideration of Service Delivery Analysis & Priorities.	Meeting held to recommend the submission	All Municipal Stakeholders	Not held due to Local Government Elections that also affected ward demarcations changes
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VISION, STRATEGIES (OCTOBER – DECEMBER 2021)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISM	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
Steering Committee	Vision, Mission, Strategies & Objectives	Consideration of Vision, Mission, & Strategies	Meeting held to consider the submission	One senior official from municipal departments	December 2021
Portfolio Committee	Vision, Mission, Strategies & Objectives	Consideration of Vision, Mission & Strategies	Meeting held to consider the submission	All members of IDP/LED Portfolio Committee.	December 2021
Representative Forum	Vision, Mission,	Consideration of	Meeting held to	Municipal Stakeholders	December 2021

	Strategies & Objectives	Vision, Mission and Strategies	consider the submission		
Budget Steering Committee	Adjusted Budget for 2022/23FY	Consideration of Submissions made	Meeting held to consider the submissions	One senior official from municipal departments	December 2021

STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSIONS (JANUARY – MARCH 2021)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISM	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
Senior Officials EXCO , Chairpersons of portfolio committees	Strategic Planning	Developing Strategies & Setting Objectives of the Municipality	Workshop was conducted	Senior officials, EXCO , and chairperson of Portfolio committees,	March 2022
Senior Management and Managers	Risk Management Workshop	Review of Strategic Risk Register	Workshop held as planned	Senior Management and middle Managers	April 2022
Council	Adjusted Budget	Approval of Budget	Meeting held to	Councillors	February 2022

		Adjusted	adopt adjusted Budget for 2022/23 FY		
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ADJUSTMENT BUDGET PROCESS (JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2022)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASK	MECHANISM	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
Council	Budget Time Schedule	Approval of budget Time Schedule	Meeting held as per IDP/Budget Process Plan (August 2022)	Councillors	August 2021
Senior Management	Income Budget	Income Budget Submission	Submissions made to Budget and Treasury Department	Heads of Departments	November 2021
Senior Management Budget Steering Committee	Budget & Business Plan	Departmental Budget Submissions (Budget & Business	Submissions considered at the meeting	Heads of Departments	December 2021

		Plan)			
Council & Administration	Public Participation on Adjusted Budget	Public Meetings	Meetings not held	Municipal Stakeholders	Public Meeting was not held in January 2022, as structures of council were not yet in place
Council	Approval of Adjusted Budget for 2022/23	Final Draft: Adjusted Budget for 2022/23 FY	Meeting held to adopt Adjusted Budget for 2022/23FY	Councillors	February 2022
Budget and Treasury Department	Budget to National & Provincial Treasury & other Stakeholders	Submission of Approved Budget to National, Provincial Treasury & other Stakeholders	Submissions were made	Budget Offices	February 2022

PROJECT SELECTION (JANUARY – MARCH 2022)

STRUCTURE	PLANNING	TASKS	MECHANISMS	PARTICIPANTS	TIME
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RESPONSIBLE	G ACTIVITY		M	S	LINE
Steering Committee	Screening of Projects & Budget Estimates	Consideration of Projects (Municipal, Sector Departments, Parastals, Projects selection)	Meeting	One senior official from Municipal Departments	March 2022
Portfolio Committee	Screening of Projects & Budget Estimates	Consideration of Projects Municipal & Sector Departments, Parastals Projects	Meeting held to consider draft Projects selected	All members of IDP/LED Portfolio Committee.	March 2022
Budget Steering Committee	Draft Budget	Consideration of Draft Budget	Meeting held to consider draft Budget for 2022/23FY	One senior official from Municipal Departments	March 2022
EXCO	Screening of Projects & Budget Estimates	Consideration of draft IDP, Budget and Tariffs	Meeting held to consider draft IDP, Budget and Tariffs Review for 2022/23 FY	All members of EXCO	March 2022
	Screening	Consideration	Meeting to	All Municipal	March

Council	of Projects & Budget Estimates Draft IDP/ Budget	n of draft IDP, Budget and Tariffs for 2022/23 FY Tabling of first Draft IDP,2022/23-26/27 Budget and Tariffs Review for 2022/23-2024/25	Note draft IDP, Budget and Tariffs and parking By law Review for 2022/23 FY Meeting held to note the draft of IDP , Budget, Tariffs and parking By law	Councillors All Municipal Councillors	h 2022
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DEEPENING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (APRIL – MAY 2022)

A Amendemt of the process plan was adopted by council to conduct participation on face to face meetings , replacing the use of technology that was enforced by the National Disaster Regulations

Nodal Area Visits: Meetings were conducted from 20 April – 06 May 2022 to deepen public participation. Public participation was conducted by visiting 10 nodal points.

VDM Meeting with Thulamela Stakeholders (To represent VDM IDP Review for 2022/23- 2026/27 FY to with special focus on water and sanitation was held on the 12 may 2022 at Town Hall

APPROVAL (MAY – JUNE 2022)

STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISM	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
Steering Committee	Consolidation / Integration of Project & Programmes	Consideration of Integration of Projects & Programmes	Meeting held to consider sector departments projects and municipal projects	One senior official from Municipal Departments	April 2022 & May 2022
Portfolio Committee	Consolidation / Integration of Projects & Programmes	Consideration of Integration of Projects & Programmes	Meeting held to consider sector departments projects and municipal projects	All members of IDP/LED Portfolio Committee.	April 2022 & May 2022
Representative Forum	Consolidation / Integration of Projects & Programmes	Consideration of Integration of Projects & Programmes	Meeting held to present sector departments and municipality drafts programme	All Municipal Stakeholders	April 2022 & May 2022

			and projects		
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STRUCTURE RESPONSIBLE	PLANNING ACTIVITY	TASKS	MECHANISMS	PARTICIPANTS	TIME LINE
EXCO	Draft IDP, Budget, Tariffs, Risk Register, Parking By Law	Consideration of Draft IDP/Budget	Meeting was held to recommend the Draft IDP 2022/23-2026/27, Budget and Tariffs and Parking By Law Review 2022/23 - 2024/25 to council	All members of EXCO	
Council	Draft IDP, Budget, Tariffs, Risk Register Parking by law	Consideration of Draft IDP, Budget and Tariffs Review 2022/23-2024/25	Meetings held to adopt the Final Draft IDP,for 2022/23-2026/27 Budget and Tariffs Review 2022/23 – 2024/25FY	All Municipal Councillors	

5.3. The MEC IDP Assessment Findings

The Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) is responsible for conducting IDP Assessment Session after municipalities had submitted their IDPs for assessment purposes. COGHSTA further distributes IDP documents to all sector departments in the Province for them to assess the IDPs and identify gaps that would be responded to through various departmental programmes and projects as departments compile their Annual Performance Plans.

The IDP assessment of the previous financial year focused on the assessment of municipalities in addressing their planning & governance mandates. After the IDP documents were assessed, preliminary findings were sent to respective municipalities to enable Municipalities to comment on the preliminary IDP Assessment Findings and to consider the findings and recommendations as they undertake the annual review of the IDPs

In terms of the Assessment rating Thulamela Municipality was rated HIGH.

5.4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Development and review process of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is within the context of legislations that governs the Local Government (I.e. Constitution: sec 152; Municipal System Act: section 25(1) and sections 26, 34, 41.

We are currently reviewing the IDP for 2021/22 in order to develop the IDP 2022/23 Financial Year. It is in this context that the municipality has engaging stakeholders to develop the 2022/23 IDP document.

The IDP Review of 2022/23 Financial Year had also took cognisance of the new Municipal Wards realignment and new council structure /committee of council

The following legislations are referred to when developing the IDP:

- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management, 2003
- National Environment Management: Waste Act, 2008
- Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, 2013

5.5. INSTITUTIONAL PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE IDP

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS

SECTION 6

SECTION 6: SPACIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

KPA: SPATIAL

CLUSTER: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

6. SPATIAL RATIONALE ANALYSIS

Service Standards or Norms and Standards for Thulamela Municipality

- Deed of Grant right Application- 5 working days
- PTO(Business) certificate- 5 working days
- Change of ownership-5 working days
- Trading licenses- 5 working days
- PTO(Farming) certificate- 5 working days
- PTO(Residential) certificate- 5 working days

- Rezoning applications- 3 months
- Sub-division applications- 3 months
- Consolidation applications- 3 months
- Demarcation of site- 12 months
- Building plans- 3 months
- Building inspection & noticed issued
- Compilation of maps-3 days

Thulamela municipality has predominately tribal or traditional area which is 134,200 and the urban only covers 22,374 hectares and there are only 22 farms.

Service Delivery Challenges

- Non-compliance by the communities with regards to approval of building plans.
- Communities do not submit the required documents in time
- Disputes with regards to ownership of the property in proclaimed areas.
- Illegal use of municipal land.
- Land invasion by traditional authorities and local structures in some proclaimed areas.
- Non availability of land for the expansion of proclaimed areas.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

National Development Plan aims to deal with spatial patterns that exclude the poor from the fruits of development, the National Development Plan further identifies nine main challenges and one of them is that spatial patterns

excludes the poor from the fruits of development e.g. most of our villages are located away from the main towns and major routes.

The province has Spatial Rationally to deal with hierarchy of settlements and Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) to deal with provincial growth points. District has SDF which is aligned to NSDP, Spatial Rationale, National Development Plan and the Limpopo Province is currently reviewing Limpopo Development Plan.

Thulamela Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (SPLUMA) Bylaw is currently in operation promulgated in accordance with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management SPLUMA of 2013.

REVIEW OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

The municipality has reviewed the Thulamela Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in March 2019. The new SDF has incorporated new Thulamela Municipal Area (MDB 2016).

The main thrust of the new Spatial Development Framework being revolve around our clear defined nodal point's development and hierarchy of settlements based on the priorities of the residents, as well as the direction that the municipality intends to take in relations to the following identified areas:

- Strategic and potential development areas;
- Service upgrading;
- Hierarchy of business centre as well as areas for future industrial development;
- Open space system and nature conservation areas;
- Radial road network;
- Future spatial form and major directions of desired growth;
- National, Provincial and Municipal routes and nodal points as well as strategic development initiatives and functional development areas.
- More detail in this regard is documented in the actual Spatial Development Framework document

HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT

The Spatial Rationale highlighted the settlement hierarchy based on the classification of individual settlements (i.e. towns and villages) in which the hierarchy is characterized as follows:

First order settlement (Growth Points) which are further characterized into three categories i.e.

- Provincial Growth Point;
 - District Growth Point;
 - Municipal Growth Point;
-
- Second Order Settlements (Population Concentration Point);
 - Third Order Settlement (Local Service Points);
 - Fourth Order Settlement (Villages Services Areas);
 - Fifth Order Settlement (Remaining Small Settlements);

The new order of Settlement and Nodal Points will be reflected in the new SDF to be developed in line with new Municipal Demarcations.

Settlement Clusters indicate priority development areas/ nodes in which primarily first order settlement and second order settlements are identified. Growth Points are therefore the highest order in the settlement hierarchy, with population concentration points being the second order in the settlement hierarchy.

- **DISTRICT GROWTH POINTS**

District growth points are those growth points which already have meaningful economic sector creation, various higher order social facilities such as hospitals and /or Municipal offices with large number of people grouped together.

- **MUNICIPAL GROWTH POINTS (MGP)**

In contacts to the above-mentioned categories, the Municipality growth points have relatively small economic sector. Municipal growth points serving mainly framing areas often have a sizeable business sector providing a meaningful number of job opportunities. This growth points usually also have a few higher order social and institutional activities. In most instances these growth points also have reasonable number of people areas within the villages; the economic sector is relatively with only a few local businesses, but a substantial number of people. They usually exhibit a natural growth potential if positively stimulated.

- **MUNICIPAL PLANS**

The following Plans are available

Urban Renewal Strategy for Thohoyandou and Sibasa CBDs.

- Town Planning Scheme
- Precinct plans for all nodal areas were developed

CHALLENGES

- Allocation of land by traditional leaders in proclaimed areas.
- No Land for future commercial and residential development, in Thohoyandou, Mutale and Sibasa proclaimed areas.

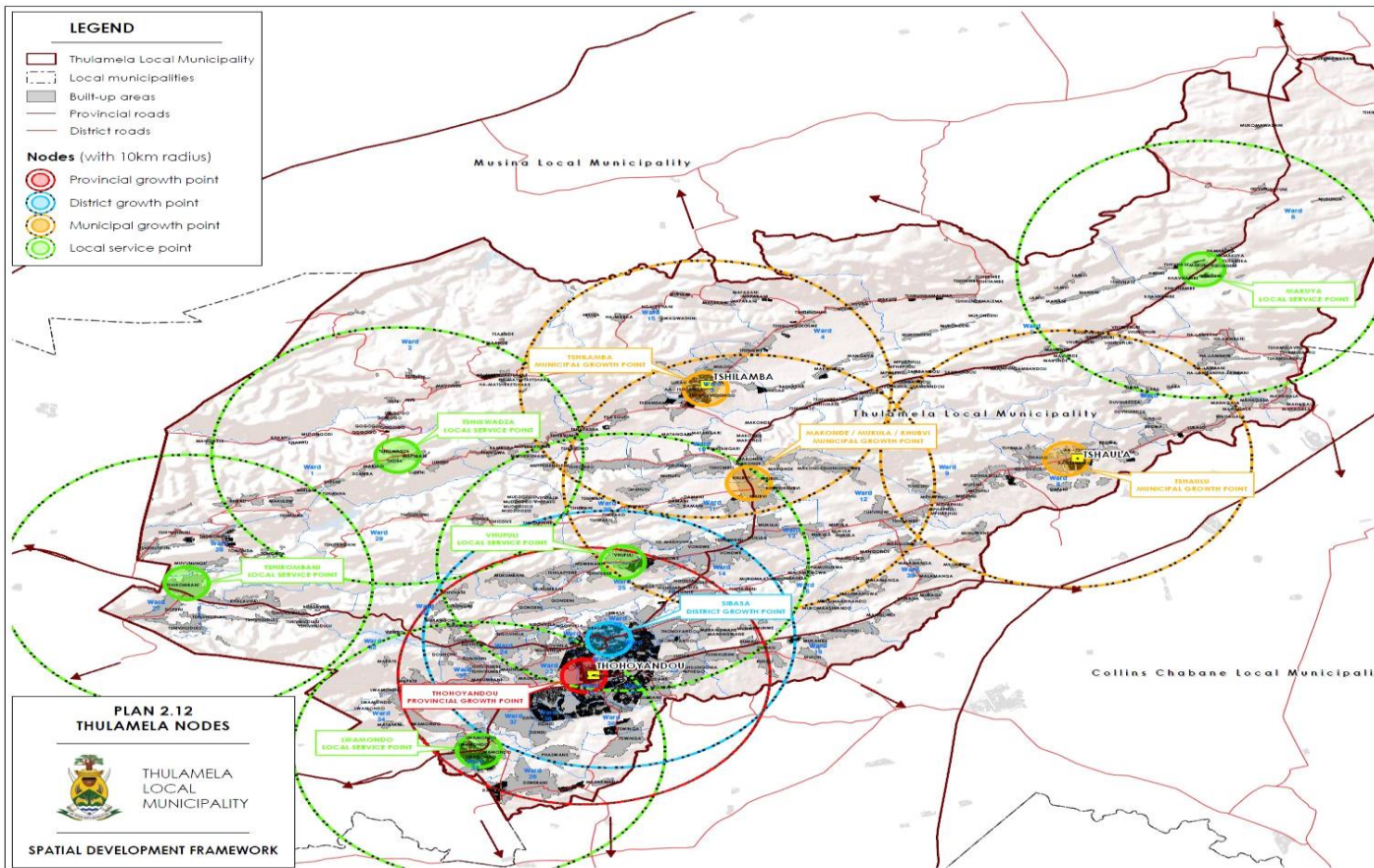
6.1. SETTLEMENT CLUSTERING/NODAL POINTS DEVELOPMENT

Based on Provincial macro spatial planning initiatives, ten nodal points have been identified within the Thulamela areas of jurisdiction

Table 6.1 Hierarchy of Settlements

GP	THULAMELA
PGP	Thohoyandou
DGP	Sibasa
MGP	Tshilamba /

	Tshandama
LSP	Makonde Lwamondo Tshaulu Tshikombani Vhufuli/ Tshitereke Makuya Tshixwadza



LEGEND

- Proposed urban edge
- Municipal boundary
- Interconnecting roads (tarmac)
- Interconnecting roads (gravel)
- Perennial rivers
- Built-up areas
- Isolated settlement
- Prime agricultural land

BIODIVERSITY AREAS

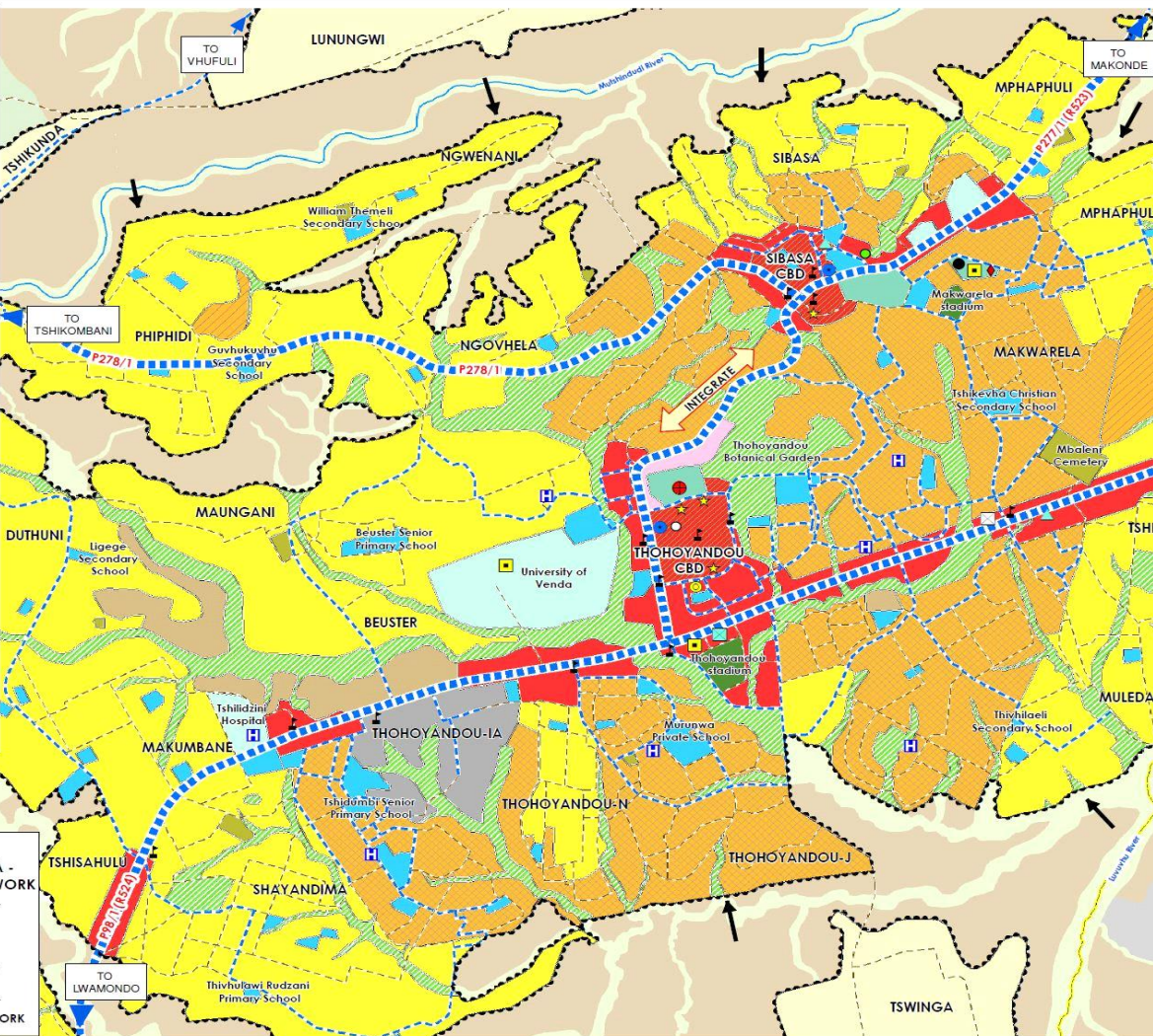
- Mountainous areas
- Valleys / rivers / streams

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Educational
- Sports and Recreation
- Institutional
- Government / Municipal
- Killing station
- Hospital / Clinic
- Police Station
- Taxi Rank
- Library
- Traffic Department
- Umpopo Dept: Public Works
- Makwarela Government Offices
- Dept of Agriculture (Vhembe)
- Vhembe District Municipality
- Thohoyandou Magistrate Court
- Department of Labour
- Thavhani Mall
- Phangani Mall

PROPOSALS

- Mixed use area
- Upgrade CBD
- Future Residential
- Residential densification
- Formalisation
- Integrated open space system
- Industrial area
- Tourism Intensification
- Cemetery upgrades



PLAN 5.1: GREATER THOHOYANDOU & SIBASA - SPATIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

LEGEND

- Proposed urban edge
- Municipal boundary
- Interconnecting roads (tarmac)
- Interconnecting roads (gravel)
- Perennial rivers
- Prime agricultural land

BIODIVERSITY AREAS

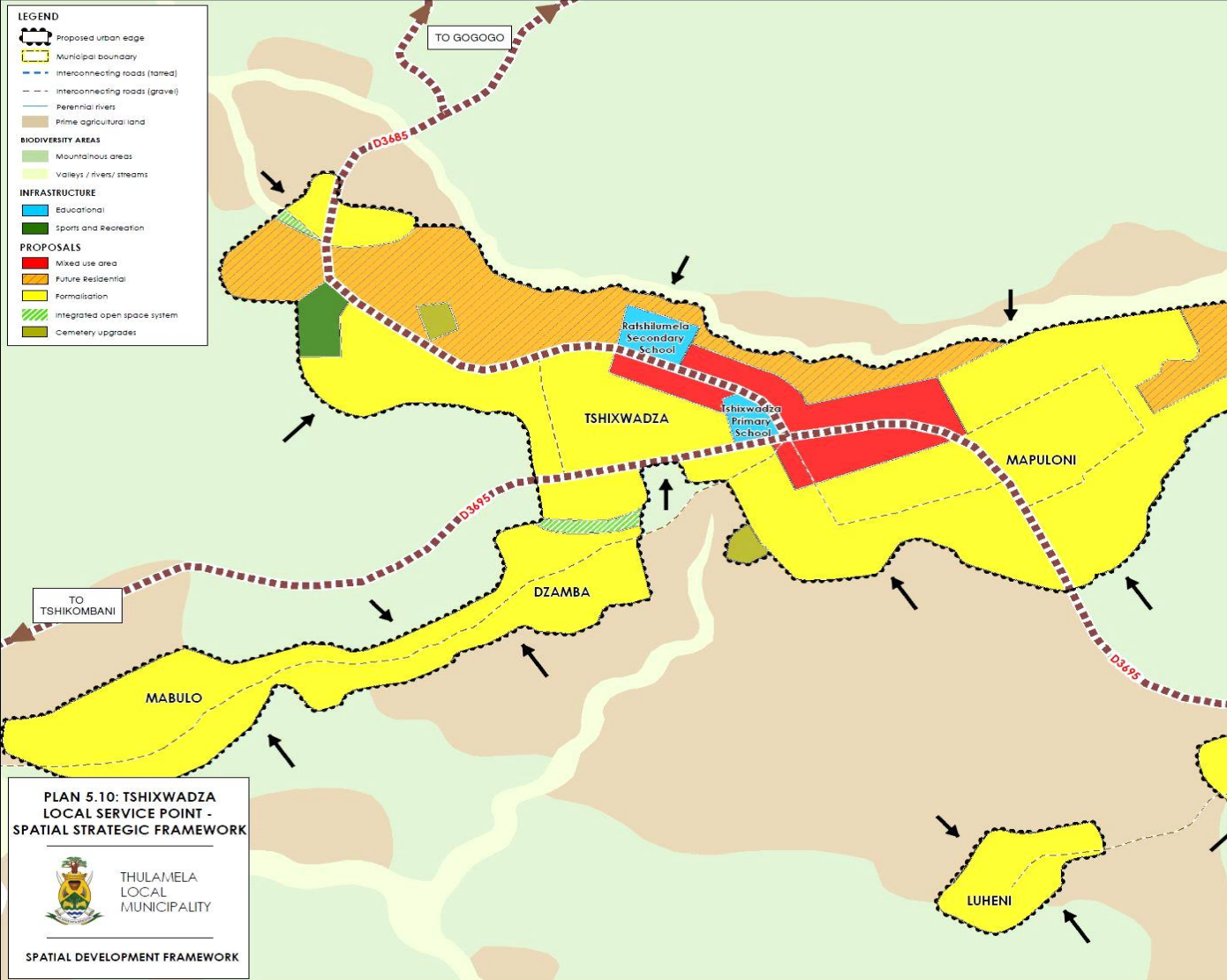
- Mountainous areas
- Valleys / rivers / streams

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Educational
- Sports and Recreation

PROPOSALS

- Mixed use area
- Future Residential
- Formalisation
- Integrated open space system
- Cemetery upgrades

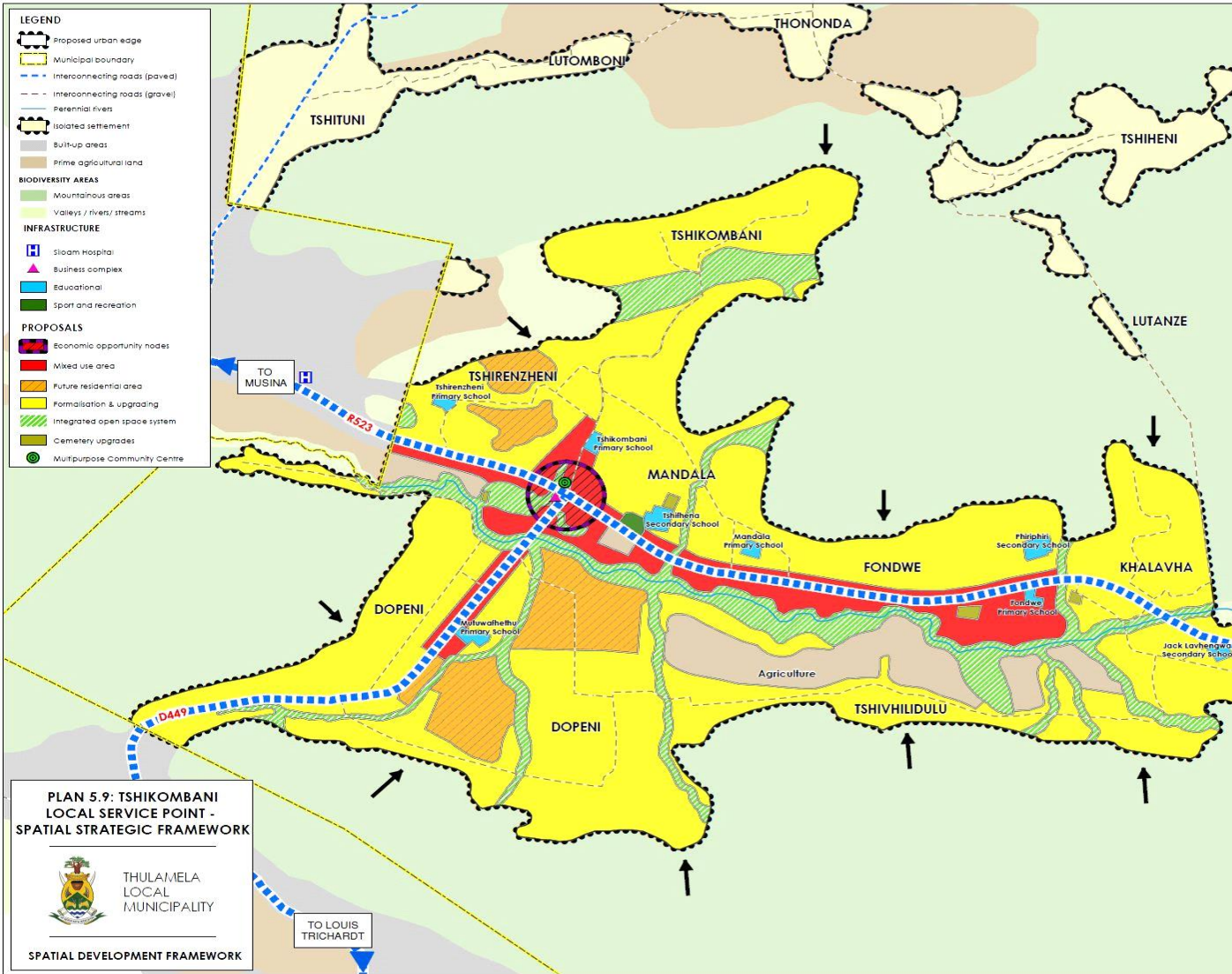


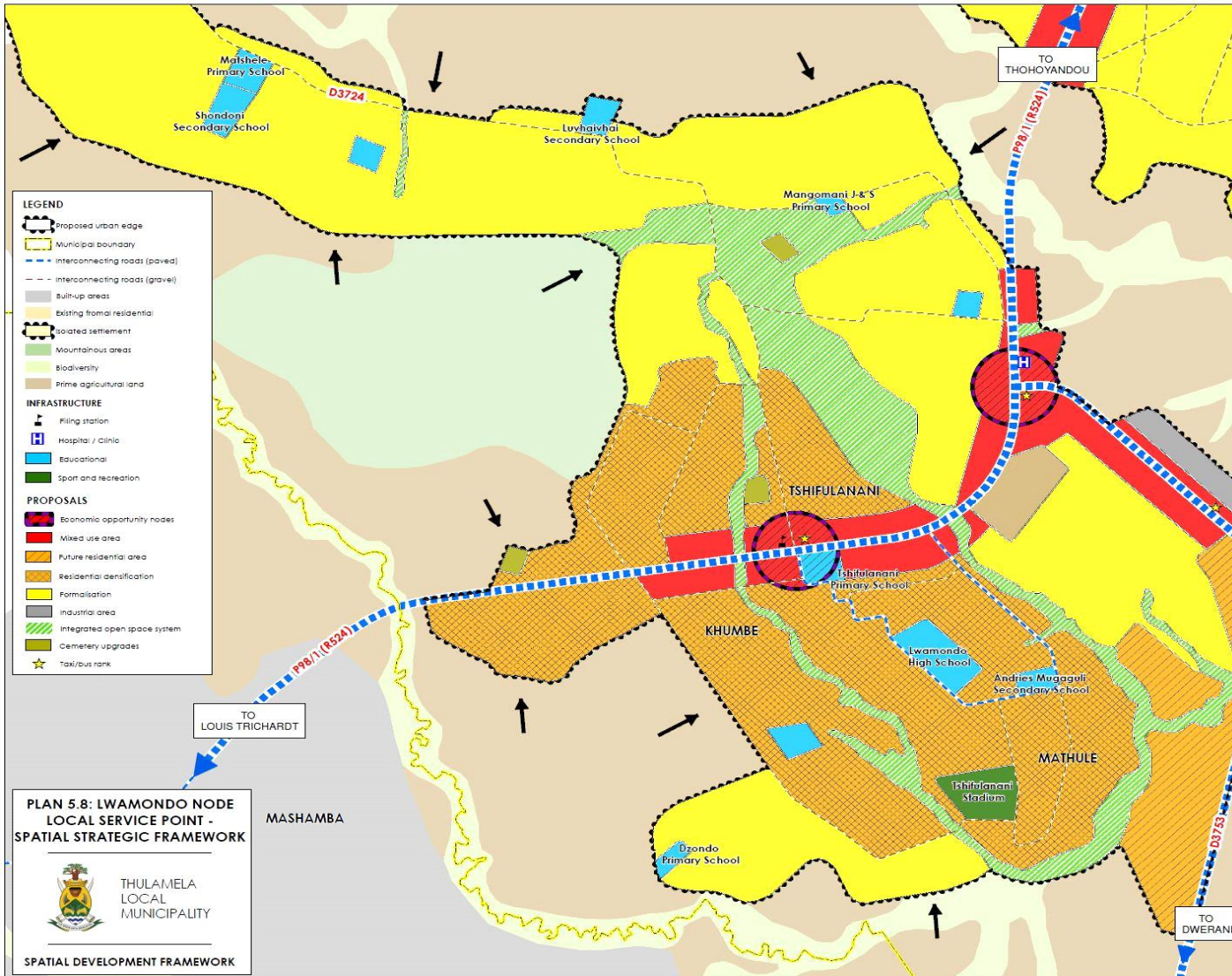
**PLAN 5.10: TSHIXWADZA
LOCAL SERVICE POINT -
SPATIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

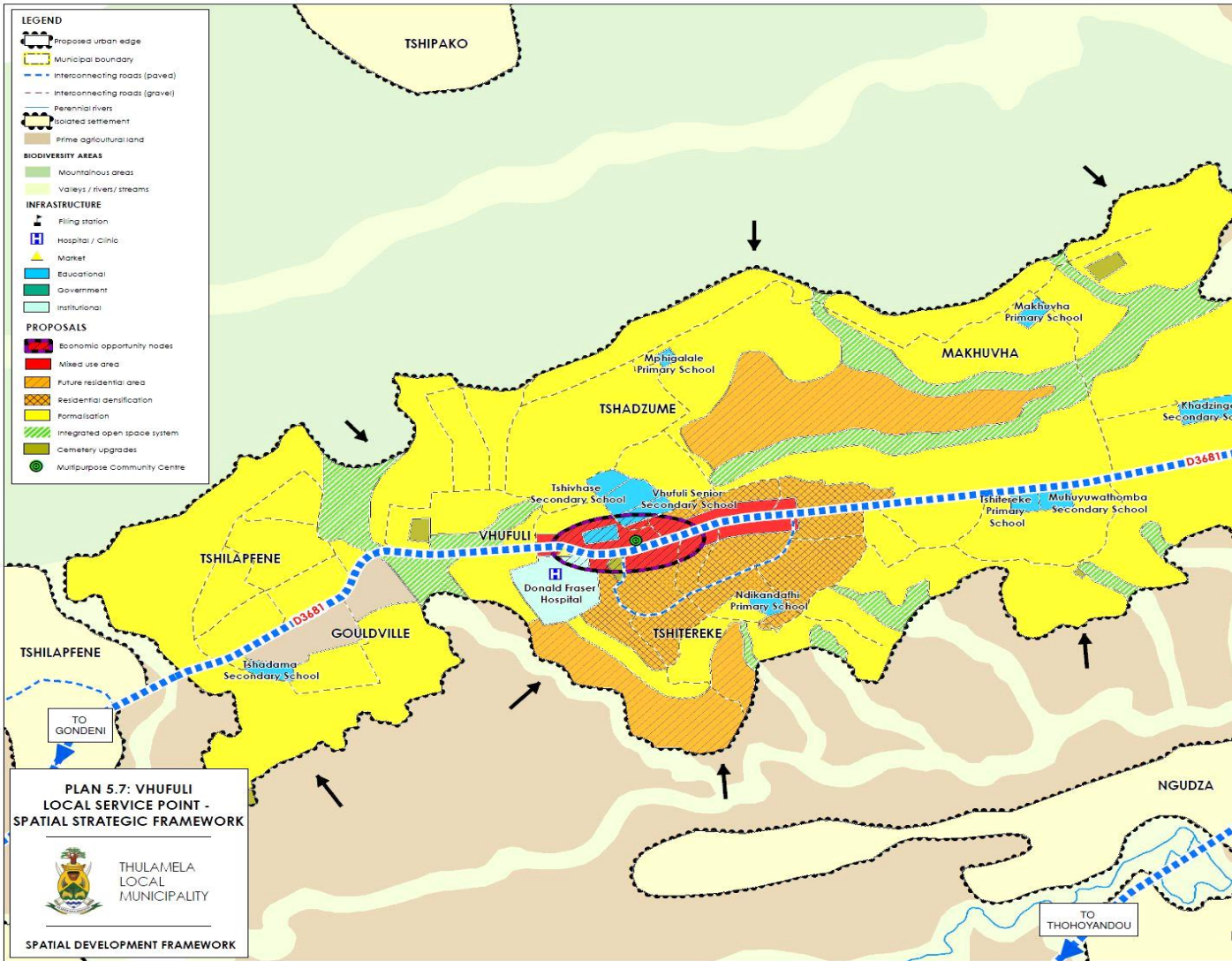


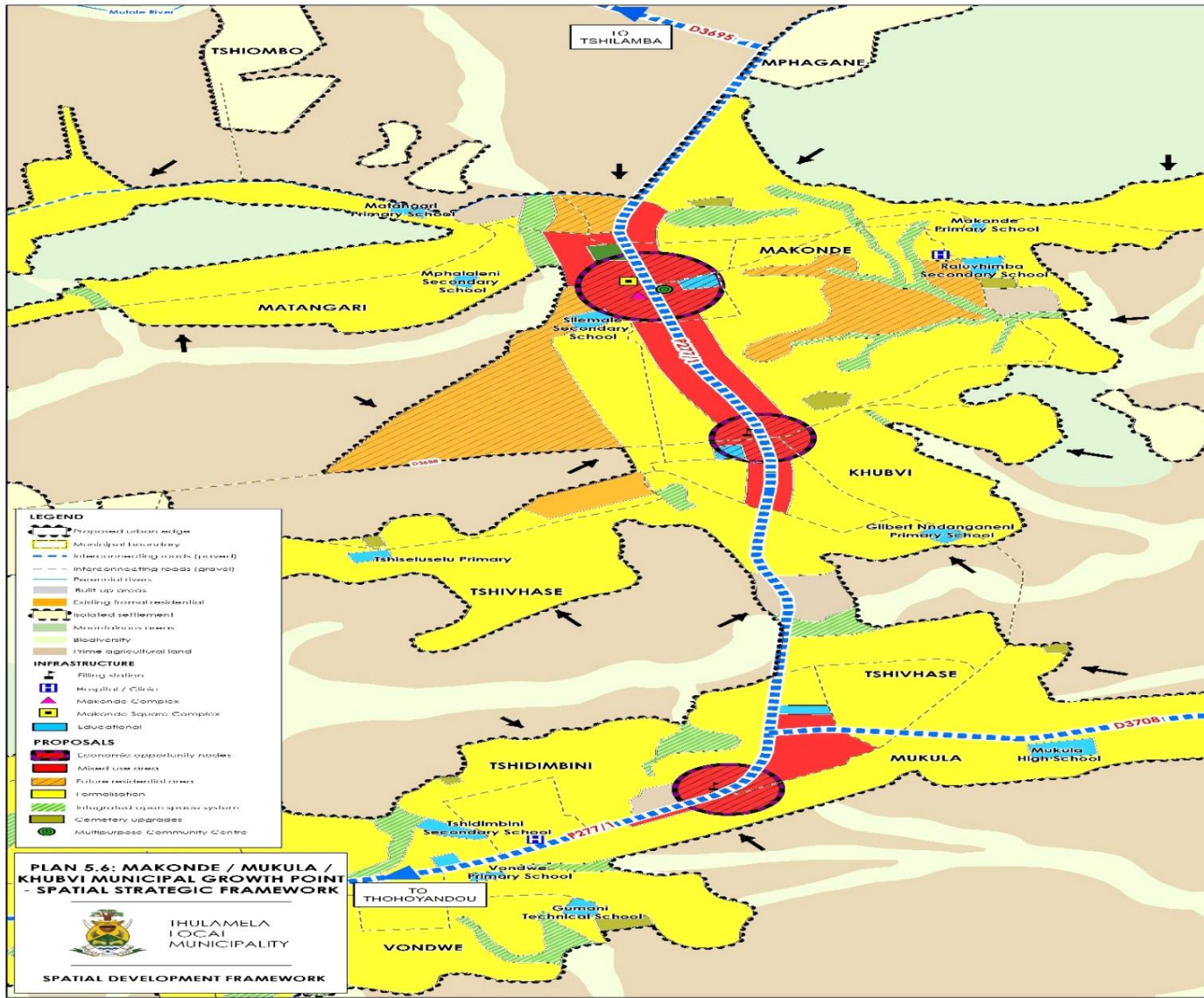
THULAMELA
LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK









LEGEND

- Proposed urban edge
- Municipal boundary
- Interconnecting roads (paved)
- Interconnecting roads (gravel)
- Perennial rivers
- Isolated settlement
- Prime agricultural land

BIODIVERSITY AREAS

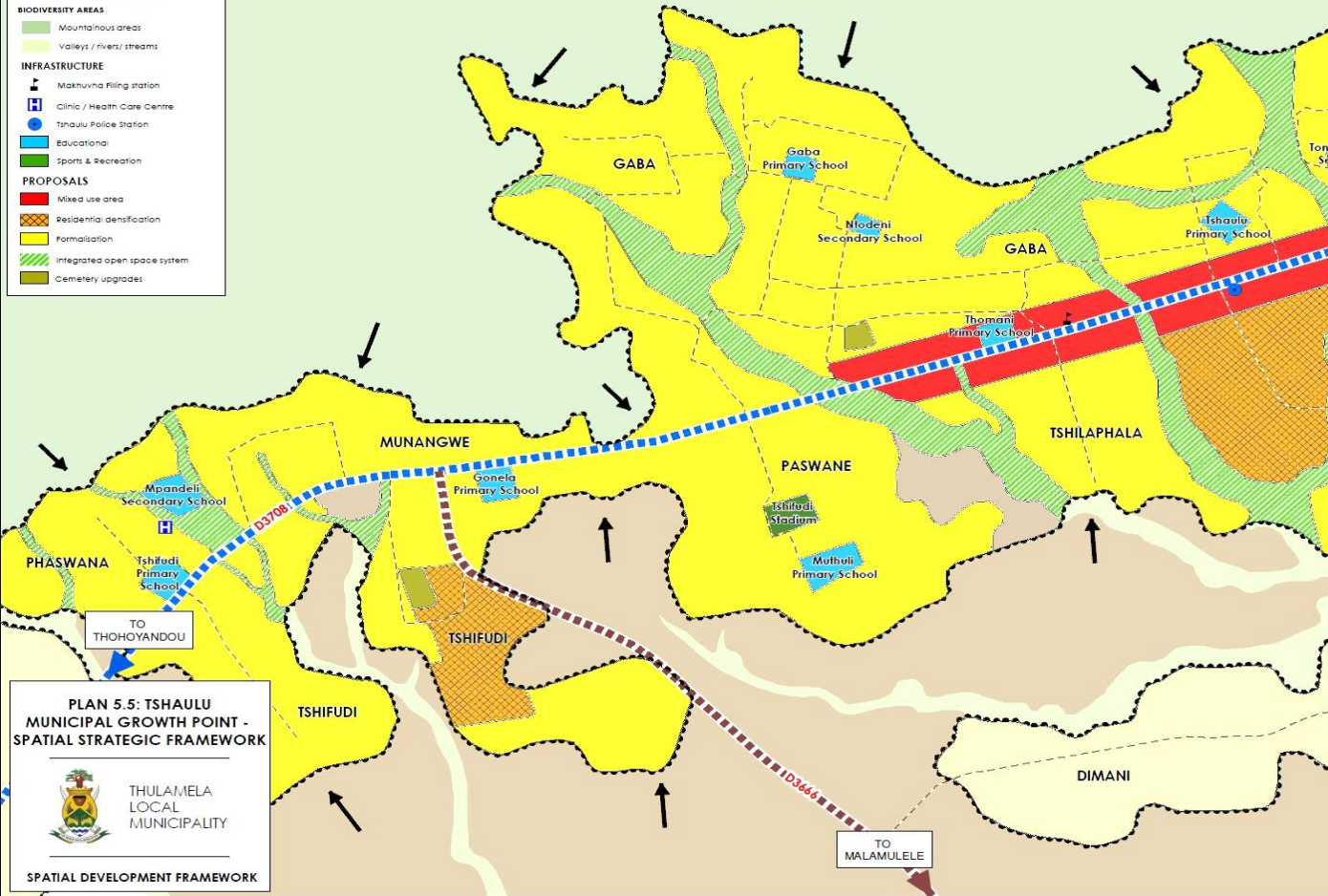
- Mountainous areas
- Valleys / rivers / streams

INFRASTRUCTURE

- Makhuvena Filling station
- Clinic / Health Care Centre
- Tshaulu Police Station
- Educational
- Sports & Recreation

PROPOSALS

- Mixed use area
- Residential densification
- Formalisation
- Integrated open space system
- Cemetery upgrades

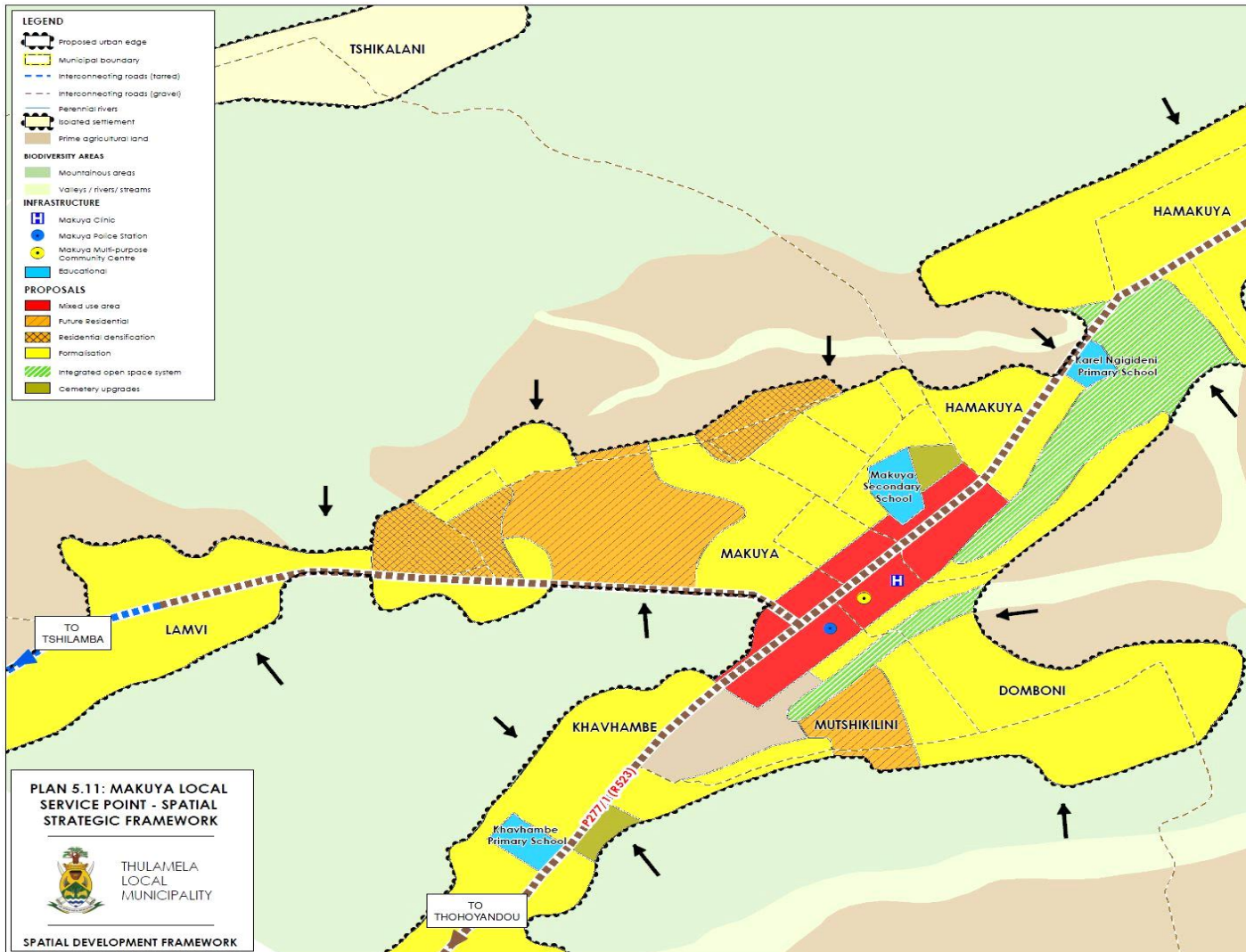


PLAN 5.5: TSHAULU MUNICIPAL GROWTH POINT - SPATIAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



6.2. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Table 6.2: Informal settlement in Thulamela

MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA
Informal Settlement	None

Source: Thulamela planning & Development Department

6.3. LAND ADMINISTRATION

- Land ownership

The Municipality is characterized by private land i.e. freehold title and state-owned land i.e. leasehold/PTO by COGHSTA, Municipal and Department of Rural and Land Reform.

TENURE STATUS IN THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY LAND

Table 6.3

RENT	8251
OWNED BUT YET NOT PAID OFF	6630
OCCUPIED	38479
OWNED AND FULLY PAID	102522
OTHER	712

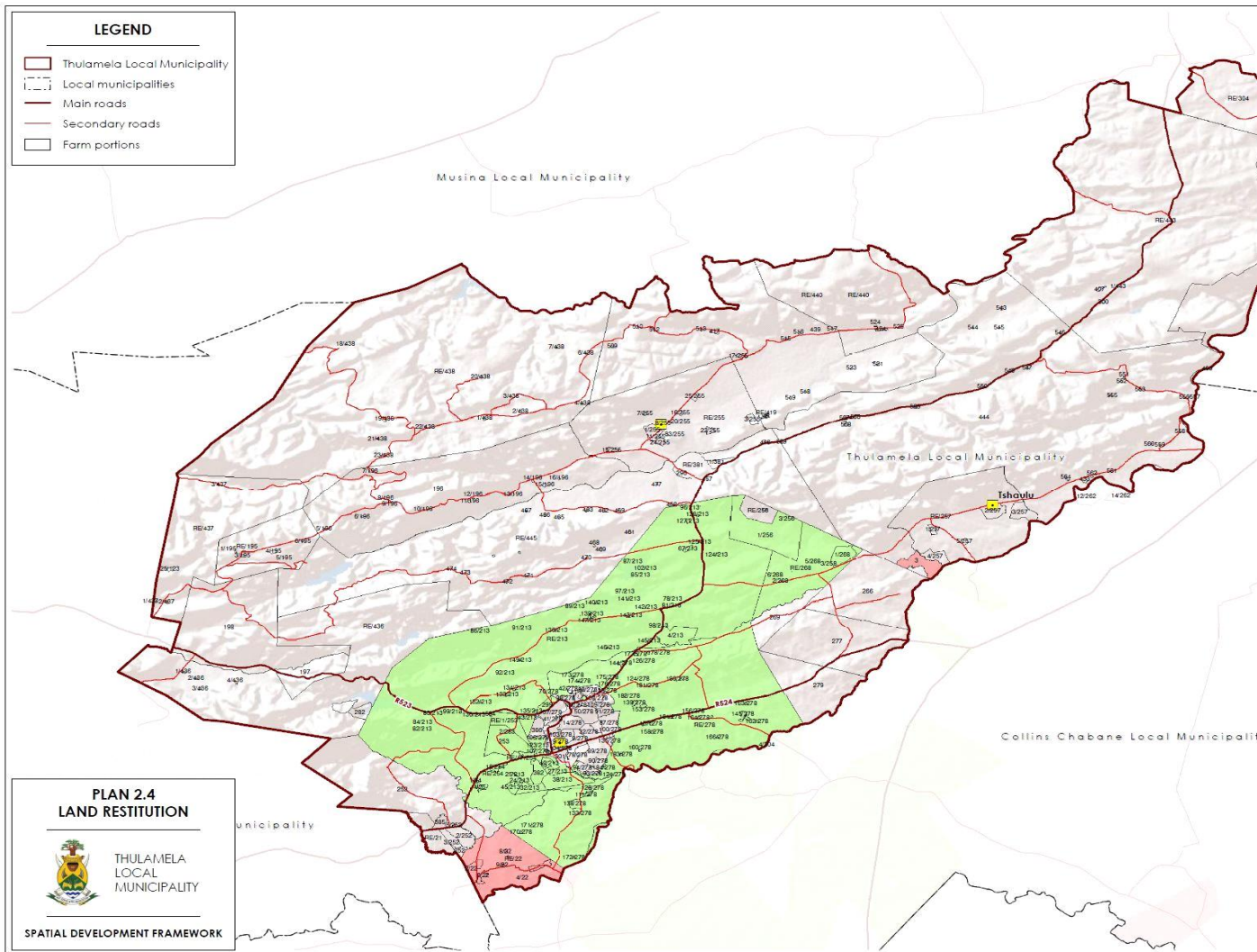
Source: Thulamela Municipality; Department of Planning and Development
Majority of villages from 400 dispersed villages do not have survey general plans

6.4. LAND CLAIMS & REDISTRIBUTION

The department of Rural Development need to provide updated information on Land Claims status in Thulamela Municipal Area.

STATUS FOR LAND CLAIMS IN THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

All land claims are being processed by the relevant department, this also affect the proclaimed area of Thohoyandou Unit D.



SECTION 7: STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

7. 1 Environmental and natural resource management

Thulamela municipality has an Integrated Waste Management Plan and Environment Management Plan which are all in line with environment legislations such National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989 and etc.

Thulamela Local Municipality forms part of the Vhembe District Environmental Education Forum, Vhembe District Environmental Management Forum,

Thulamela Disaster Management Forum, Thulamela Recycling Forum and Limpopo Air Quality Management Forum.

CLIMATE

The Thulamela municipality is classified as a sub-tropical type climate, with the majority of rain falling within the summer months from October until March. The mean annual precipitation for the Thulamela Local Municipality (Figure 7.1) ranges between 400mm (northern and north-eastern section) and more than a 1 000mm (south-western section) with an average of approximately 800mm (Nell & Van der Walt, 2017).

Figure 7.1: Long-term median annual rainfall

The long-term average maximum temperatures range in January from 34°C in the northeast to 26°C in southwest (Figure 7.2). The long-term average July minimum temperature ranges from 5°C in the west to 12°C in the northeast. Climatic conditions in Thulamela, with warm frost-free winters and summers are suitable for the production of a wide range of annual and perennial crops under irrigation (Nell & Van der Walt, 2017).

The prevailing wind direction is east to southeast in both the summer and the winter months. The average wind speed is 11km/h in the summer and 15km/hr in the winter.

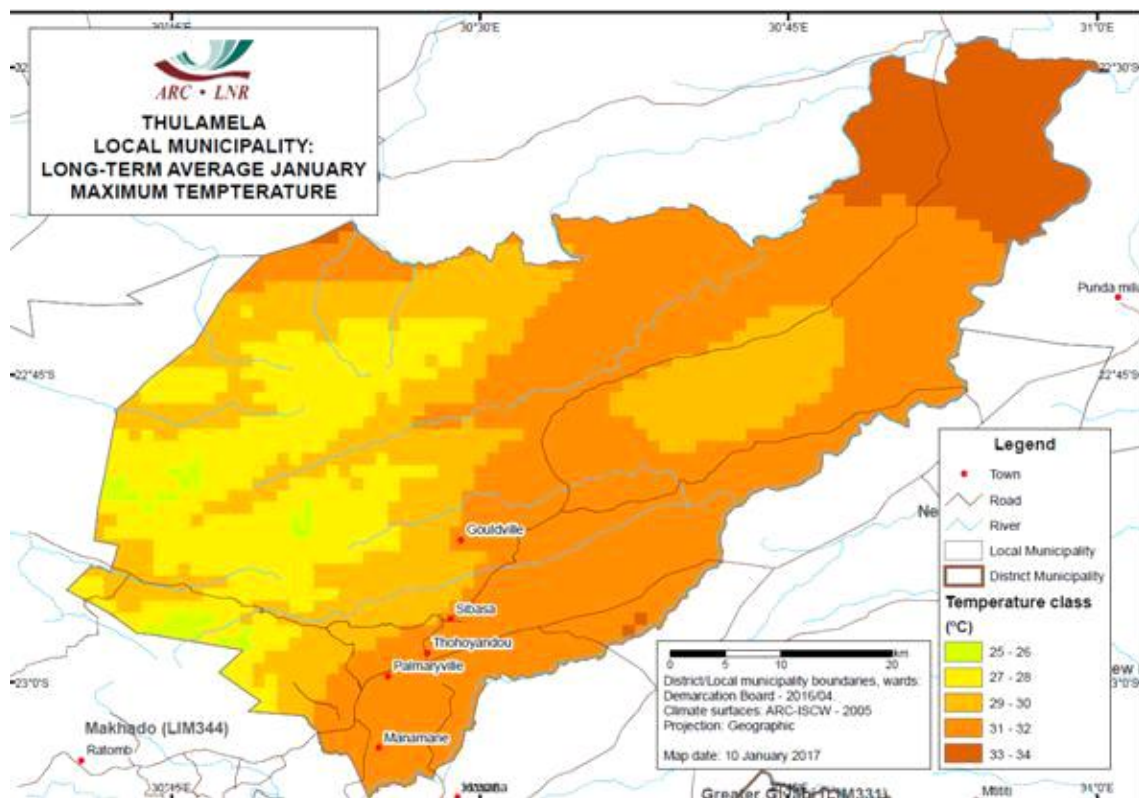


Figure 7.1: Long-term median annual maximum temperatures

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is generally accepted as the rise in global temperatures which affects the long term weather patterns by altering processes such as hydrological cycles. The Limpopo region has already experienced a number of droughts and floods. Currently, the increase in water stress resulting from the decrease in rainfall in the region is affecting agricultural yields which affects food security. Much of the agriculture is rain fed rather than irrigated therefore the decrease in rainfall impacts the poorer regions more negatively

than the commercial farmers who have access to infrastructure such as dams, canals, irrigation etc. The future temperature and rainfall patterns for the Thulamela Municipality have been modelled and reflected in the dashboard below. The temperature variance is less significant and a slight increase in temperate can be expected until 2030. The rainfall variance however has a more significant impact as wetter and especially the dryer cycles increase the socio-economic vulnerability of the region as the water resource availability has a direct impact on agriculture (OABS, 2017).

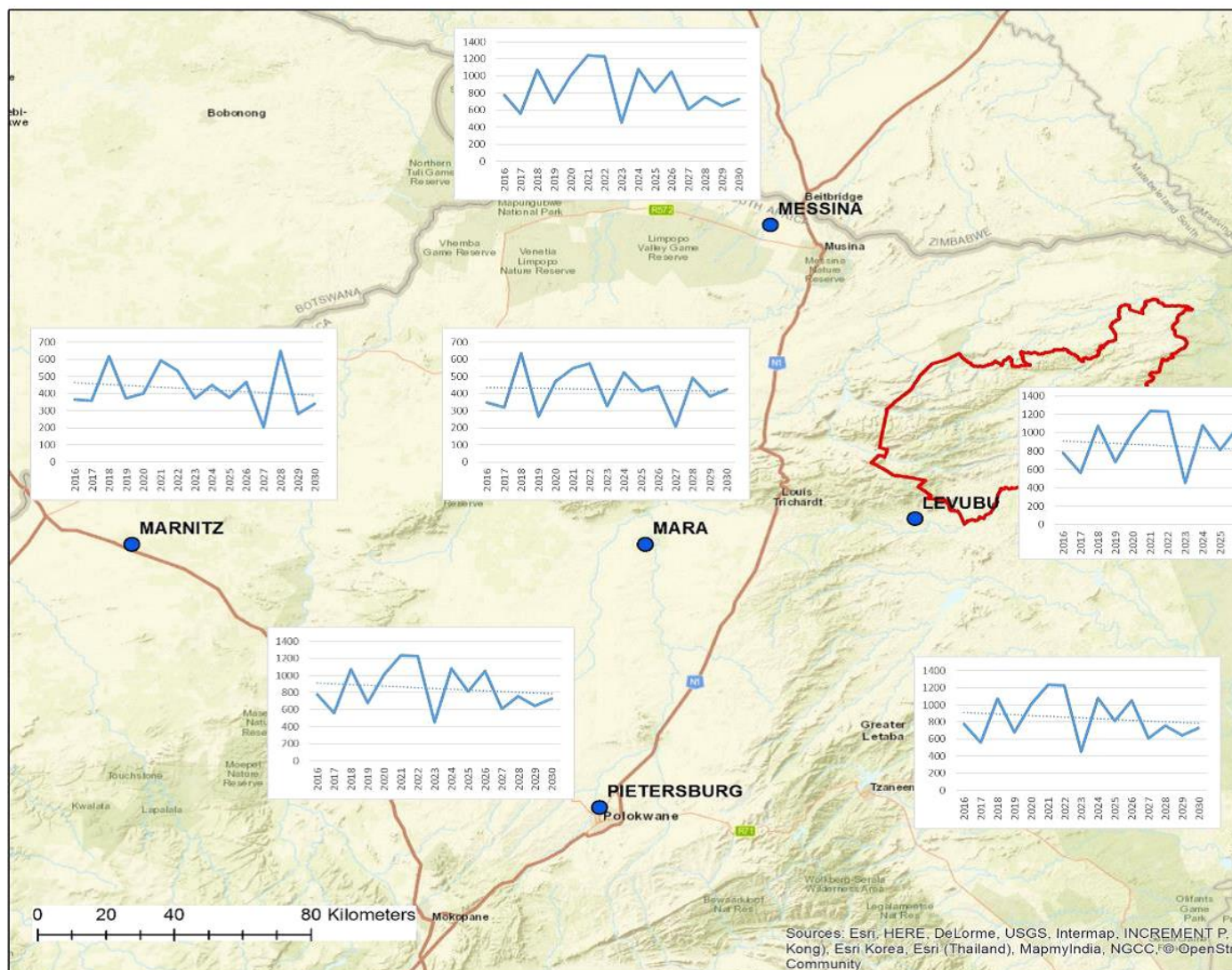


Figure 7.2: Thulamela Rainfall Predictions (Source: OABS, 2017)

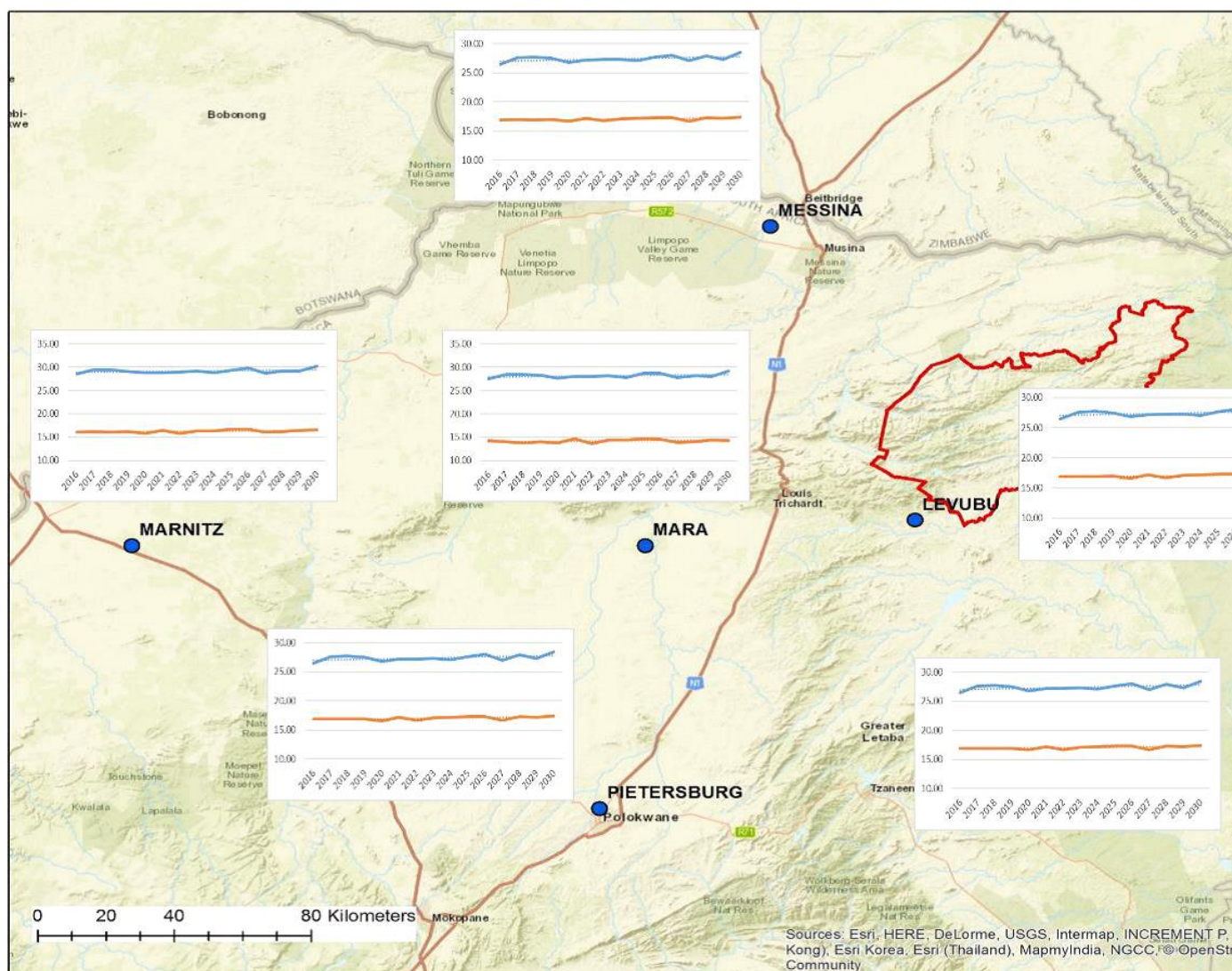


Figure 7.3: Thulamela Temperature Predictions (Source: OABS, 2017)

According to the Limpopo Outlook Report 2016, the future climate change predictions will include the following impacts:

- Decrease in summer rainfall;
- Decrease in river flow leading to water shortages;
- Increase in evapotranspiration and decrease in soil moisture;
- Reduced water levels in boreholes and recharge of groundwater;
- Increase in extreme weather patterns such as flooding and droughts.

As a result, on the impacts mentioned above, the following effects will occur in the agricultural sector:

- Decrease in crop productivity;
- Decrease in food security;
- Increase in temperature will result in increased irrigation needs;
- Decrease in soil moisture content;
- Increase in disease, pests etc. will affect livestock as well as human livelihoods.

The Thulamela Municipality has been classified according to the Vulnerability Index (based on climate related impacts and ability to adapt) as highly vulnerable (Limpopo Outlook Report 2016). The agricultural sector in particular, according to the most recent Limpopo Vulnerability Assessment, is extremely vulnerable to climate change. (Limpopo Outlook Report 2016).

There have been a number of climate change strategies, adaptation plans and response tools implemented in the region such as the Limpopo Green Economy and Climate Change Response (2011), Climate Change Response Tool for Municipalities in Limpopo (2013) and the Provincial Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Strategies Project (2015) however,

the lack of responsiveness and governance at the local municipal level is seen to be the biggest hindrance to any form of climate change action plan (Limpopo Outlook Report,2016).

Future agricultural plans should take into account as much of the new technology as possible such as the use of slow drip irrigation, mulching, alternative crops such as drought resistant cactus, pear etc.

AIR QUALITY

Thulamela Local Municipality is generally none industrial and therefore can be considered as having limited contribution to the emission of air pollutants.

However, there are identifiable sources of air pollution in the municipality.

Agricultural activities such as ploughing and harvesting, pest control, spraying of nitrogen fertilizers, agro-processes, agriculture landfills, etc. all release air pollutants into atmosphere. Commercial activities such as light industries, bakeries, restaurants, natural gas heating, land clearing burning, dry cleaning, prinking wood stoves, backyard burning, welding shops, space heating, building construction/demolition, gravel pits, metal degreasing, printing Inks, glues adhesives and sealants, and paint applications contribute to pollution.

The fugitive emissions from brickworks (e.g. Vhavenda Brickworks) also contribute to air pollution. Other sources of pollution include light and heavy motor vehicle emissions and wildfires (TLM SDF, 2019).

Adverse effects of global warming

Global warming's massive impact on social, economic, and physical health are areas for great distress. Scientists agree that the earth's rising temperatures are fuelling longer and hotter heat waves, more frequent droughts irregular rainfall and extreme weather patterns.

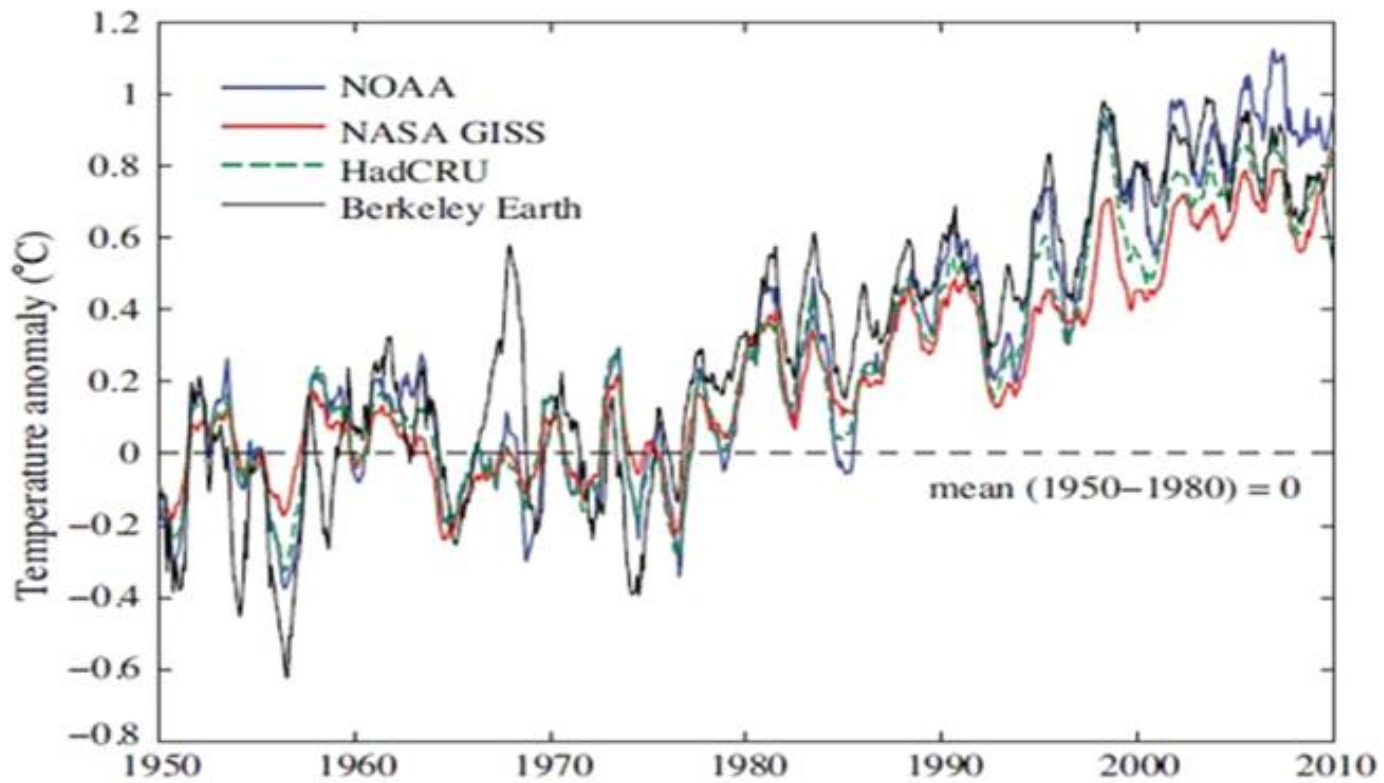


Figure 7.4. Evidence of Global Rise in Temperature.

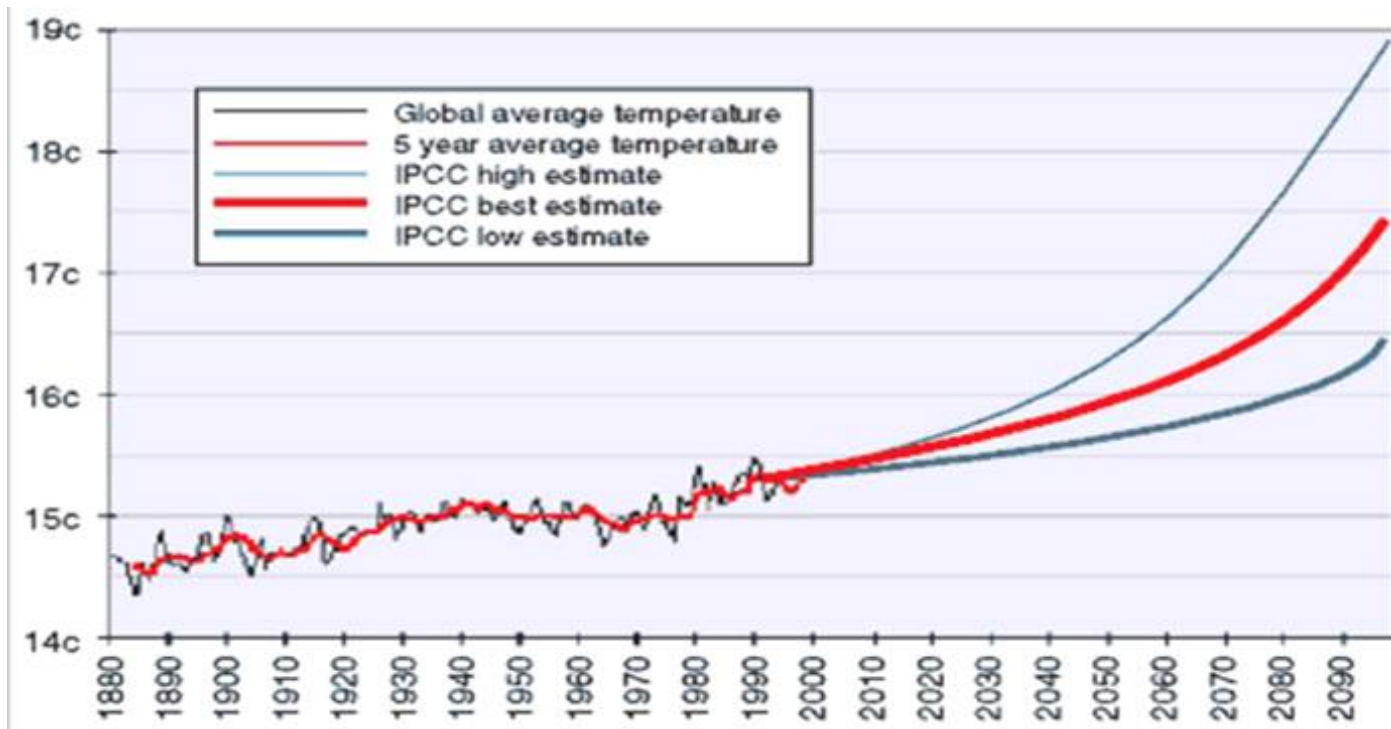


Figure 7.5: Predicted Global Rise in Temperature.

Figures 7.4 and 7.5, it is evident that there is a steady increase in the maximum temperature in Vhembe district municipality. The average yearly maximum temperature from 1980 to 2014 during summer was 37° C. Fig 2 displays a steady increase in the maximum temperature as observed from 1922 to 2014, which was the highest maximum temperature recorded, 2015 yielded 37.4 ° C (VDM, 2015).



Figure 7.6: Effects of drought at Nandoni dam (VDM, 2016)

HERITAGE RESOURCES

Thulamela has incredibly rich cultural and historic resource base with unique features that include the sacred Lake Fundudzi, the holy Thathe Vondo Forest and Tshatshingo Potholes. These sites are of significant tourism importance as they are vital economic drivers. Cultural and historic sites include the following:

- Phiphidi Waterfall;
- Thathe Vondo Forest;
- Lake Fundudzi;
- Tshatshingo Potholes;
- Nandoni Dam;
- Mphaphuli Cycad Reserve; and
- African Ivory Route Camp (Fundudzi/Tshivhase) (TLM SDF, 2019).

TOPOGRAPHY

The change in topography (altitude and relief) gives rise to varied climatic characteristics in the area. The area is gently undulating with prominent mountains such as the Soutpansberg. The Thulamela topography is an important aspect when considering the environmental parameters for agriculture in the region. The majority of the land with a more gradual gradient is occupied with a high population concentration while the steeper mountain slopes are mostly unsuitable for agricultural use due to the high potential for soil erosion.

Some mountain slopes have been utilised for pine plantations which benefit from the additional moisture available in the form of fog harvesting (OABS, 2017).

HYDROLOGY

Thulamela Local Municipality is well-drained by dendritic perennial rivers such as the Mutale, Mushindudi, Mutangwi and Tshinane, as well as the Luvuvhu River. All the rivers empty their water into the Limpopo River, which is also a border between South Africa and Zimbabwe (OABS, 2017).

The municipal area hosts five (5) notable water bodies which are Vondo, Damani, Nandoni dams and Mbwedi and Fundudzi lakes. These dams belong to the Department of Water and Sanitation and used as water supply in the region. Nandoni Dam is the major source of water for the Vhembe District and the northern parts of the Mopani District (TLM SDF, 2019).

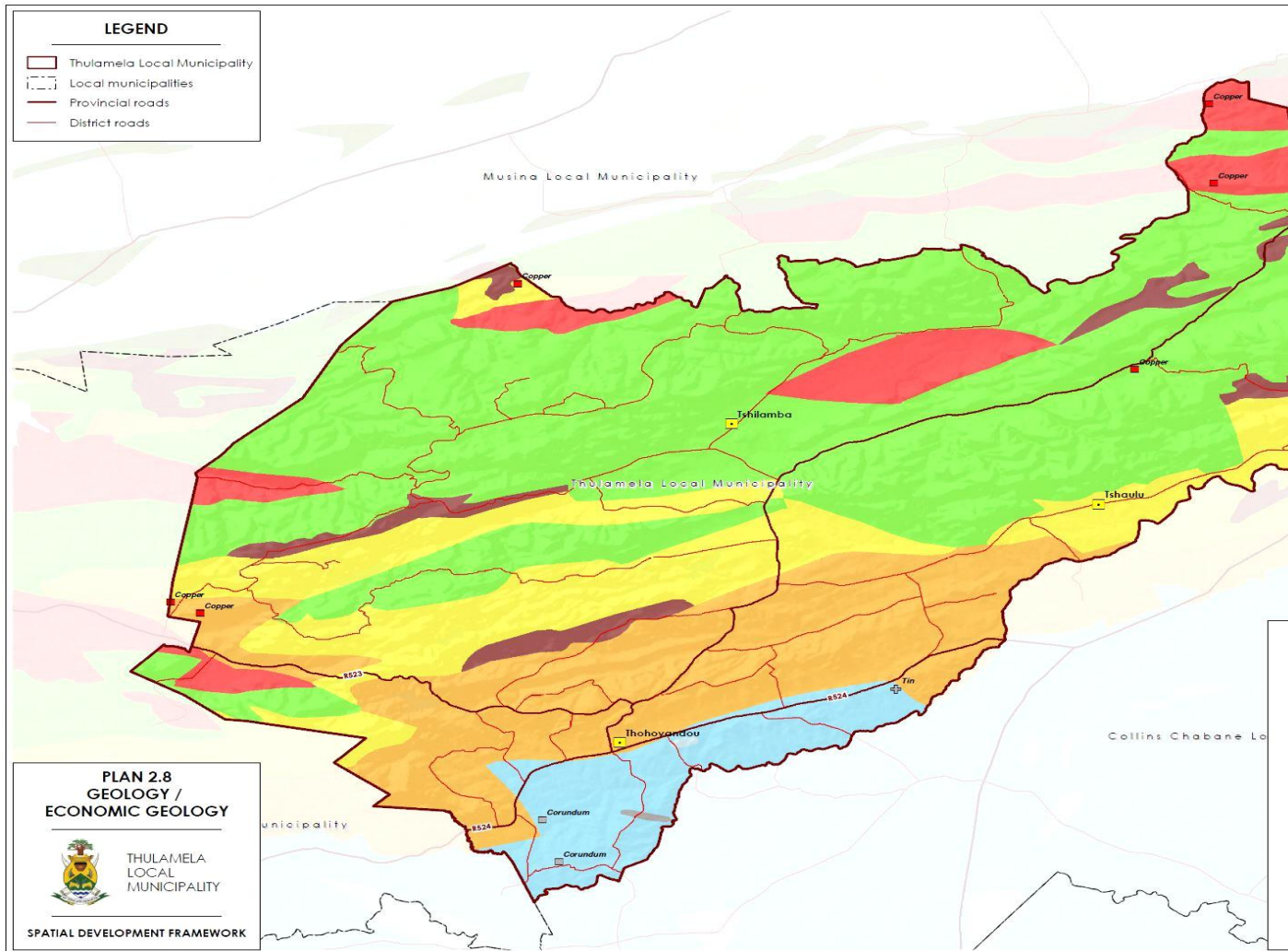


Figure 7.9: Thulamela Geology Map (Source: TLM SDF, 2019)

Vhembe Biosphere Reserve

Thulamela local municipality forms part of the five local municipalities that constitute the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve (VBR) areas of the Limpopo Province. The other local municipalities are: Blouberg, Musina, Makhado, and Collins Chabane. A portion of the Kruger National Park, north of the Shingwedzi River, is also included. The VBR aims to conserve the area's uniquely biodiverse environment, while simultaneously supporting and promoting much needed sustainable development. Biosphere Reserves are custodians of, and co-

enablers for collaborative and synergetic actions in the landscape. The UNESCO recognition elevates Biosphere Reserves to an international level (UNESCO,2018). The main functions of the biosphere reserves are to promote social and economic development, to protect biodiversity and to be the focus for research and education (Mphidi, 2019). MAN and biosphere's objectives for 2015-2025 were derived directly from the function of the biosphere reserve identified in the statutory framework of the World network of biosphere reserve.

SOIL AND VEGETATION

In general soil production potential decreases from high potential soils in the southwest to relatively poor potential soils in the northeast. With proper irrigation planning and management, sub-surface drainage and reclamation for salinity and sodicity are not required for most areas (Nell & Van der Walt, 2017).

A total of 2 500ha irrigable soils were broadly identified. Of these 1 000ha encompass existing or abandoned irrigation schemes, while the remaining 1 500 ha represented areas where new irrigation could be developed. It should be emphasized that these areas are gross and approximate and can only be finalised after detailed soil surveys. The Luvuvhu irrigation area found within Thulamela Local Municipality has one of the highest agricultural potential for the production of fruits and crops such as avocados, macadamia, mangos, citrus and paprika. However, high population concentrations pose limits to the production potential of this area. They occupy high potential agricultural land and place a lot of pressure on the water resources. Diverse plant communities are found within the area, and the Vhembe Biosphere Reserve falls within this municipality. Several grasslands with scattered trees, short open woodland and

bushes of different kinds cover the entire municipality. This district falls within the Greater Savanna Biome. There are finger grasses, herbaceous plants, wooded plants, grasslands and farmlands within the area (OABS, 2017).

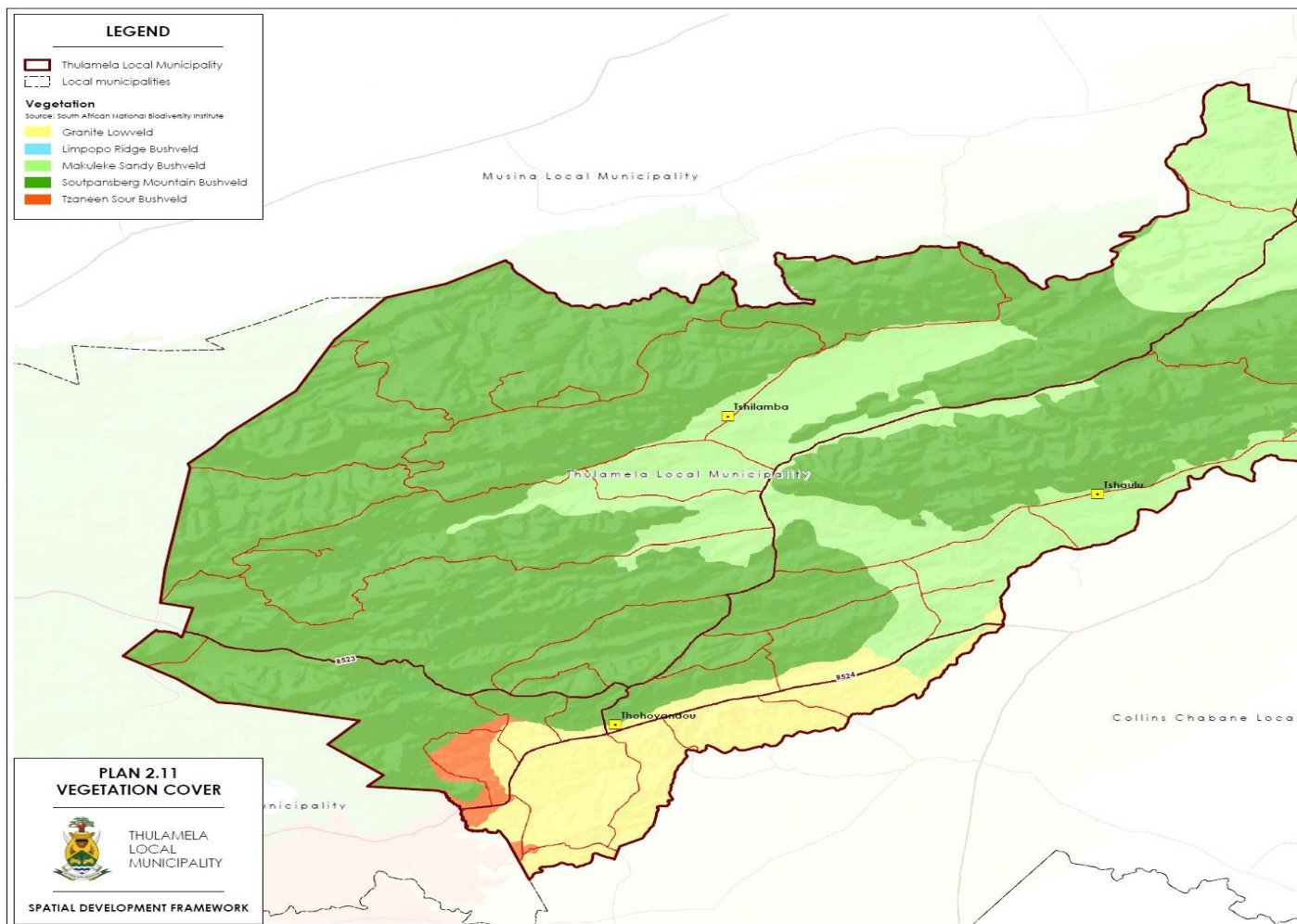


Figure 7.10: Thulamela Vegetation Cover Map (Source: TLM SDF, 2019)

Reference

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Mphidi, M.F. 2019. The Effectiveness of Biosphere Reserve as A Tool for Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Vhembe District Municipality, Limpopo Province, South Africa

OABS Development (Pty) Ltd. 2017. Horticultural Development Plan for The Thulamela Local Municipality. Post-harvest innovative programme.

UNESCO, 2018. UNESCO designates Biosphere Reserves in accordance with its Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.

Limpopo Environmental Outlook Report (LEOR). 2016: *Chapter 10: Air Quality and Atmosphere* for the Limpopo Province, South Africa.

Thulamela Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2019

7.2 SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY AREA

Month	Stats	Fines	Pending
April	10	10	-
May	11	11	-
June	0	0	-
July	2	2	-
August	1	1	-
September	3	3	-
October	3	3	-
November	3	3	1
December	0	0	-
January	0	0	-
February	0	0	-
March	2	2	-

Table 7.1: Deforestation Statistics for Thulamela (Source: LEDET, 2021)

Month 2021	Stats	Fines	Pending
------------	-------	-------	---------

April	1	1	-
May	5	5	-
June	0	0	-
July	2	2	-
August	5	3	2
September	3	3	-

Table 7.2: Deforestation statistics for 2021 (Source: LEDET, 2021)

Table 7.3: Status of Thulamela Landfill Site

MUNICIPALITY	Permitted/ Licensed	Status	Not Permitted/ illegal	Status
Thulamela	Thohoyandou Landfill	Operational	N/A	N/A
	Gundani Landfill	Under Construction	N/A	N/A
	Makwilidza Landfill	Not operational	N/A	N/A

Table 7.4: Status of Thulamela Landfill Site

MUNICIPALITY	Permitted/ Licensed	Status	Not Permitted/ illegal	Status

	Licensed		Permitted/ illegal	
Thulamela	Thohoyandou Landfill	Operational	N/A	N/A
	Gundani Landfill	Under Construction	N/A	N/A
	Makwilidza Landfill	Not operational	N/A	N/A

Waste Management

Service Standards or Norms & Standards

- Town- refuse is collected everyday
- Residential- refuse is collected once per week
- Rural area- refuse is collected once per week

Service Delivery Challenges

- Access road for refuse collection in residential area are gravel and not maintained all the time.
- **Waste Collection in Thulamela**
Thulamela Municipality is responsible for waste collection to 59097 households.

The following areas are receiving the services: Makwarela, Thohoyandou, Shayandima, Thohoyandou Block F, Thohoyandou Block J, Maniini, Thohoyandou Golgotha, Thohoyandou Block G, Thohoyandou N, Thohoyandou P-East, Unit C, Mbaleni, Thohoyandou A, Thohoyandou Q, Unit D and Tshishushuru, . The service is also provided at the following CBD: Thohoyandou, Sibasa and Mutale CBD. Extension of refuse removal service has been done to the following villages, Mulodi, Phalama, Khubvi, Makonde, Lwamondo, Tswinga, Khumbe, Tshidzete, Tshalovha. Areas that are not serviced at household level are serviced at (RDP) level, along the main roads and collection is also done on the Nappy .

Waste collection in the Municipality is characterized by urban and rural areas. Thulamela municipality collect 5761 cubic metres respectively at around 59 097 households. Waste collection in rural areas is not done systematically therefore villages in rural areas constitute backlog. There are transfer stations that are established in Rural Areas namely Tshikombani, Tshaulu, Makonde. The collection is done once a week in the proclaimed areas and every day in the CBDs.

TABLE 7.5

Refuse disposal by Geography	
Filters:	
Geography	LIM343: Thulamela

Refuse disposal	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	19,600
Removed by local authority/private company less often	584
Communal refuse dump	1,211
Own refuse dump	+-
No rubbish disposal	19,268
Other	807
Unspecified	-
Not applicable	-
Total	130321

Source: STATS SA, 2016

WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

Thulamela municipality has 3 landfills sites out of which all of them are unlicensed (Muledane-Tswinga) and Gundani and Makwilidza

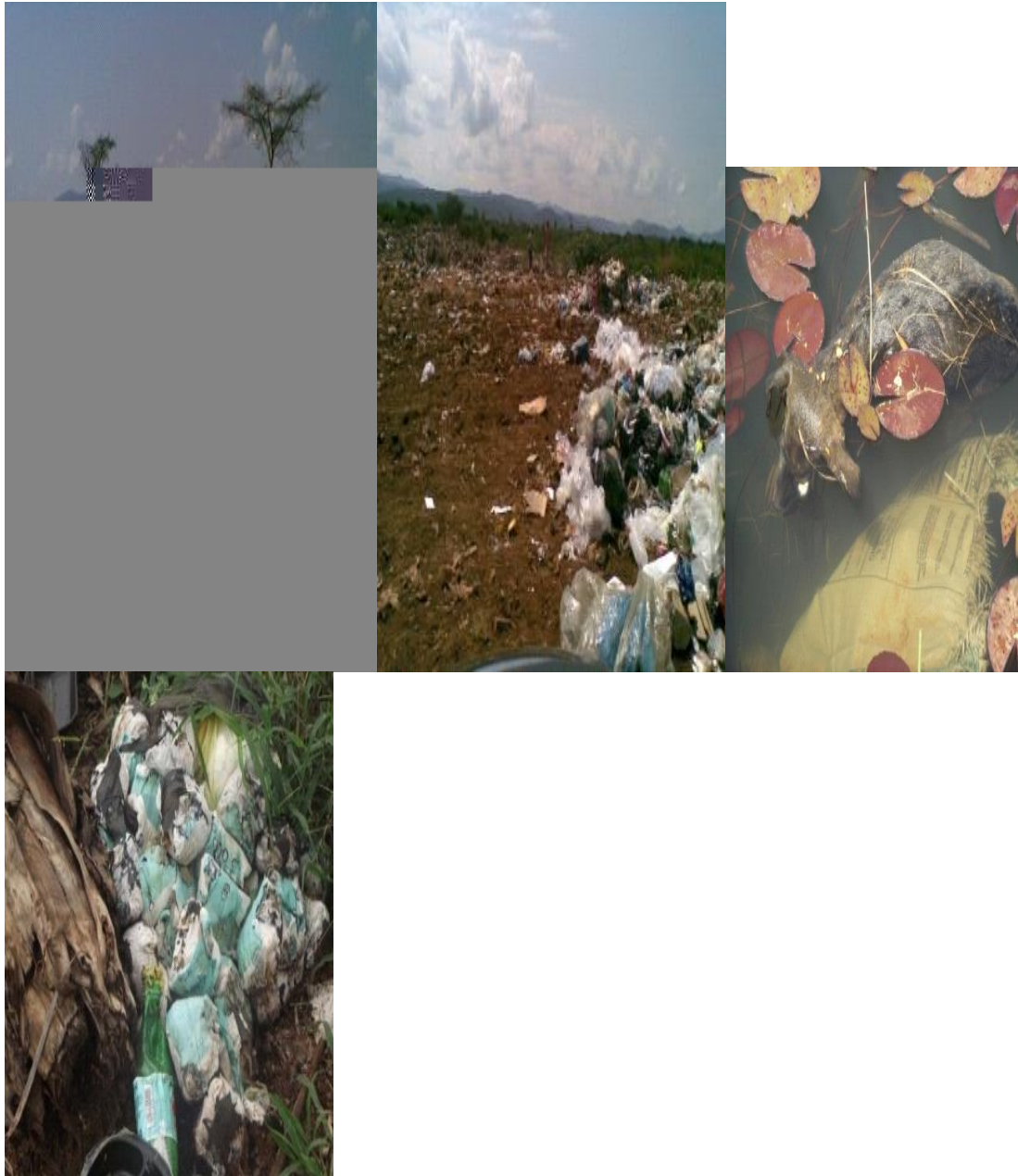


Figure 7.11: DUMPING AREAS AT THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE OF PREMISES

Food and Non Food Health surveillance of premises

Food inspection and monitoring is carried out to all food premises.

Workshops and Trainings are done to food handlers. All food premises and

food handlers are entitled to have Certificate of Acceptability. Food control committees are established and functional. Regular food sample runs is done to all food premises.

Health Surveillance of all premises is carried out regularly. The certificate of Fitness is issued to all Business premises to indicate that building do comply with minimum health requirements.

Inspection of mortuaries and funeral Parlors is routinely carried. Certificate of Competence is issued to Funeral Parlors which comply. Pauper burials are done by local municipalities with the support of funeral undertakers in some cases. The District Municipality Environmental Health Practitioners monitors pauper's burials and exhumation.

Water samples are carried out to monitor water quality around the District. Food sample runs are carried out as per schedule from National Department of Health. Waste management monitoring programs are done at all municipalities.

Trainings are done annually to Traditional healers for the establishment of Initiation schools. EHP has to monitoring all processes at the Initiation Schools.

Municipal Health Services also focuses on climate change, health and vector control issues. The program of chemicals management and hazardous substances management is being monitored.

Pictures below indicate food handling and Personal hygiene to our Food premises during 2017/18 financial years.

Figure 7.12

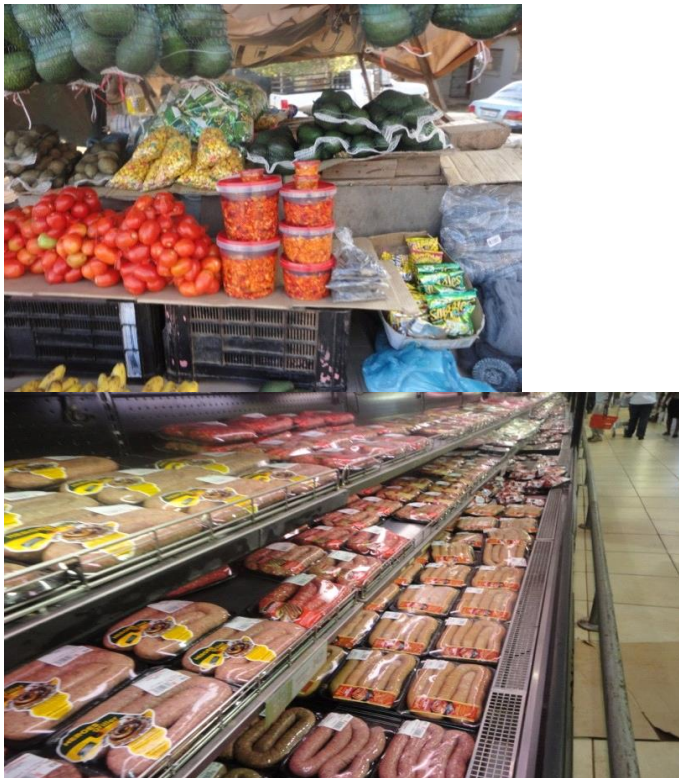


Table 7.6

Table 7.5: Food Premises inspections							
Financial Year	Food Premises	Inspection frequencies	Food Condemned per units			Compliance Notices issued	Legal Notices (Legal action)
			Units (unspecified)	KG	Litters		

							issued
2014/1 5	2500	8 000	19 270	35 145	789. 9	15	-
2015/1 6	3600	3600	21011	4100 0	841	24	
2016/1 7	4600	4600	20 700	39 156	910	20	-

Source: VDM EHP, 2017

Disaster risk management

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. Natural hazards and other disasters affect the country and impact the nation's development initiatives. The District developed Disaster Management Plan as required by the Disaster Management Act (Section 53). The aim of the plan is to establish uniform approach in assessing and monitoring disaster risks, implementation of integrated disaster risk management plans and risk reduction programmes and effective and appropriate disaster response and recovery to inform disaster risk management planning and disaster risk reduction.

The poor conditions of Thulamela's roads constitute further risks of vehicles breakdowns and accidents when roads become dusty or slippery. The increase in population and variety of land use practices impose pressure on water resources and the future need for alternative resources.

Figure 7.13



Source: VDM IDP Review 2016

Thulamela has a large proportion of the population that belongs to the African culture. The use of 'muti' contributes greatly to the unsustainable harvesting of bark and indigenous plant species. Overgrazing, bush encroachment, poor settlement planning and high-

density rural areas is placing severe stress on the vegetation and soil. Drought periods only the worsen situation. Poor farming practices, especially by the subsistence farmers, leads to severe land degradation in the whole of the district.

Thulamela has severe degradation along rivers where farming is practiced.

Table.7.7

Thulamela Disaster Risk Profile

Hydro Meteorological Hazards:	Biological Hazards:	Technological Hazards	Environmental Degradation:	Geological hazards:
Drought	Food poisoning	Dam failures	Air pollution	Landslide/mudflow
Hail storms	Malaria	Derailment	Desertification	Earthquake
Cyclone	Foot and mouth disease	Hazardous installations	Deforestation	
Severe	Measle		Land	

storm	s		degradati on	
Storm surges	Rabies (animal s)	Hazardo us material by rail	Soil erosion	
Hurricane	Tuberc ulosis	Hazardo us materials by road		
Floods	Bilharzi as			
Lightning	Cholera			
Fire	Typhoi d			
	Diphthe ria			

Source: VDM IDP Review; 2016



Source: IDP Review; 2019

ENVIRONMENTAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT CAMPAIGN

DATE	EVENT	WARD NO	VENUE
17 July 2019	Mandela Day Event		Mangondi Gole Sports Ground
23 July 2019	Environmental Education		Lukau Primary School
24 July 2019	Environmental		Sudzulusani

	Education		Primary School
25 July 2019	Environmental Education		Lukwarani Primary School
30 July 2019	Environmental Education		Mapate Primary School
02 August 2019	Green Day School Competition Workshop		Thulamela Library Auditorium
22-16 August 2019	Assessment for Green-Day and Greenest Household Competition		All Wards and schools that entered the competition.
21 August 2019	Thathe- Vondo Clean-Up campaign		Thathe-Vondo
20 September 2019	Tree Planting and Clean-up campaign		Denganya Secondary School
26 September 2019	Tourist Attraction clean-up campaign		Thathe-Vondo
October	Tree-Planting		Todani Secondary
24 October 2019	Habitat Day Celebration		Mukula
08 November 2019	Clean-up Campaign		Ngudza
2 December 2020	Green-Day School Competition &	All	Thohoyandou Stadium

	Greenest Household Competition Prize-Giving Ceremony		
24-26 February 2020	School Outreach Program	27, 28, 29	16 Schools (Nzhelele East Circuit)
27 February 2020	Community Outreach Program	27	Tshikombani Village
28 February 2020	World Wetlands Day	21	Ha-khakhu Makuleni Sports Ground
14 April 2020	Greenest Household for Municipal		All wards
17 July 2020	Mandela Day		Tshifudi
05 June 2020	World Environment Day		Tshamulungwi

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

LIST OF PROJECTS WHERE ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) WAS CONDUCTED.

Finalised Authorised	Proposed Guyuni telecommunication Mast 70m high at farm Makuya 443 MT	12/1/ 9/3- V34	22/Nov/ 2018	Vhembe	ACE Environmental Solutions	Thulamela
Finalised Authorised	The proposed demarcation of 100 sites with street pattern at Mafukane village within the jurisdiction of Thulamela Local Municipality in Vhembe District.	12/1/ 9/1- V227	13/Nov/ 2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology (Pty) Ltd	Thulamela
Finalise	The	12/1/	19/Feb/2	Vhe	Tekplan	Makha

d Authori sed	proposed bush clearing on the farm Toby 601 MS, Afstap 608 MS & Bruilof 598 MS	9/2- V71	019	mbe	Environme ntal	do
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed construction of a 25m lattice mast at Tshidzini village	12/1/ 9/3- V31	30/Aug/2 018	Vhe mbe	Lokisa Environme ntal Consulting	Thulam ela
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed construction of a 54M lagged lattice mast and base station on farm Rambuda 438 MT in Guyuni Village	12/1/ 9/3- V36	12/Feb/2 019	Vhe mbe	Pfulo Geo- environme ntal Services	Thulam ela
Finalise	The	12/1/	27/Sep/2	Vhe	Jema	Thulam

d Authori sed	proposed construction of Gwangwanti ni low level bridge on ptn 20 of the farm Thengwes 255 MT	9/1- V222	018	mbe	Environme ntal Consultants	ela
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed demarcation of 360 sites with streets pattern at Mulodi village.	12/1/ 9/2- V56	07/Aug/2 018	Vhe mbe	IMPC (Pty) Ltd	Thulam ela
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed demarcation of 105 sites with internal streets patterns at Lukau village on the farm	12/1/ 9/1- V215	25/Jun/2 018	Vhe mbe	MPC Technology (Pty)Ltd	Thulam ela

	Tengwes 255 MT within Thulamela Local Municipality of Vhembe district					
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed demarcation of 200 sites with internal street patterns at Mutoti Village on the farm Mpapuli 278 MT	12/1/ 9/1- V221	05/Sep/2 018	Vhe mbe	MPC Technology (Pty) Ltd	Thulam ela
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed demarcation of 250 sites with internal street patterns at Muraga	12/1/ 9/2- V67	05/Nov/ 2018	Vhe mbe	MPC Technology (Pty) Ltd	Thulam ela

	village on the farm Sterkstroom 277 MT					
Finalised Authorised	The proposed demarcation of 50 sites with streets pattern at Baimoro village within the jurisdiction of Thulamela Local Municipality in Vhembe District; Limpopo Province	12/1/9/1-V217	27/Aug/2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology (Pty) Ltd	Thulamela
Finalised Authorised	The proposed demarcation of 50sites with streets pattern at	12/1/9/1-V219	13/Aug/2018	Vhembe	IMPC (Pty) Ltd	Thulamela

	Mangwele village					
Finalised Authorised	The proposed demarcation of 600 sites with internal street patterns at Malamangwa Village on the Farm Sterkstroom 277 MT	12/1/9/2-V69	15/Nov/2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology (Pty)Ltd	Thulamela
Finalised Authorised	The proposed demarcation of 201 sites and streets pattern at Tshidzini village within Thulamela local municipality	12/1/9/2-V65	05/Nov/2018	Vhembe	IMPC (Pty) Ltd	Thulamela
Finalised	The proposed	12/1/9/1-	19/Jul/2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology	Thulamela

<p>Authorised</p>	<p>demarcation of 51 sites with internal street patterns at Tshiozwi village on the farm 440 MT within Thulamela municipality of Vhembe.</p>	<p>V218</p>				
<p>Finalised Authorised</p>	<p>The proposed development entails the establishment of Zwasane Services station with a capacity of 230 000 L and shopping centre on an area of 6000m² on the farm 381</p>	<p>12/1/9/1-V216</p>	<p>13/Aug/2018</p>	<p>Vhembe</p>	<p>Mukundi Consultants</p>	<p>Thulamela</p>

	MT at Makonde under Shadani village of Thulamela local Municipality.					
Finalised Authorised	The proposed development of a filling station in the farm Chabase 213 MT Matatshe ward 14, Thulamela Local municipality	12/1/9/1-V226	27/Nov/2018	Vhembe	Tshikovha Green and Climate Change Advocates (Pty)Ltd	Thulamela
Finalised Authorised	The proposed development of Dovheni diesel and petrol depot on portion of	12/1/9/1-V202	20/Jun/2018	Vhembe	Envirotech Consultant	Thulamela

	the Mulendzhe 204 LT at Dovheni village					
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed development of filling station and mini complex on the remainder of the farm Mpapuli 278 MT at Mangodi village within the jurisdiction of Thulamela Local Municipality.	12/1/ 9/1- V230	03/Dec/2 018	Vhe mbe	MPC Technology (Pty)Ltd	Thulam ela
Finalise d Authori sed	The proposed establishmen t of a farming	12/1/ 9/1- V248	12/Feb/2 019	Vhe mbe	SHEQ and Environme ntal Projects	Thulam ela

	<p>entreprise for organically certified essential oils on portion of the Farm CHIBASE 213 MT withib Tshisahulu village</p>					
Finalise d Authori sed	<p>The proposed establishmen t of Makwarela Student Village in portion 1 of Erf 4926 in Makwarela Extension 3 in the Thulamela Local Municipality.</p>	12/1/ 9/1- V254	18/Feb/2 019	Vhe mbe	Lambeu Consulting and Training Services (Pty) Ltd	Thulam ela
Finalise	The	12/1/	16/May/	Vhe	Naturecare	Thulam

d Authori sed	proposed filling station establishmen t with related infrastructur e at Dzanani Tshituni Tshantha on the farm Doornhoek 203 MT within Makhado local municipality	9/1- V206	2018	mbe	Environme ntal Consultants	ela
Finalise d Authori sed	X10932 Tshamavhud zi 54 m high Telecommuni cation Mast	12/1/ 9/3- V28	16/May/ 2018	Vhe mbe	ACE Environme ntal Consultants	Thulam ela
Finalise d Lapsed	Expansion of Global Kha Vha De Filling station and convenient store on Stand	12/1/ 9/1- V241	25/Jan/2 019	Vhe mbe	P Enviro Holdings	Thulam ela

	Number 837, in Tshilamba Town, Mutale, within Thulamela Local Municipality					
Finalise d Lapsed	Expansion of Global NMN Filling station on stand number 828, Duthuni Village, Portion of Chibase 213 MT	12/1/ 9/1- V240	25/Jan/2 019	Vhe mbe	P Enviro Holdings	Thulam ela
Finalise d Lapsed	The Nandoni Dam Eco- Park development to be located on the northern banks of the National	12/1/ 9/1- V205	16/May/ 2018	Vhe mbe	Thulamela	Thulam ela

	Dam on the farm Mphaphuli 278 MT.					
Finalised Lapsed	The proposed demarcation of 600 sites with internal street patterns at Malamangwa village on the farm Sterkstroom 277 MT within Thulamela local municipality of Vhembe.	12/1/9/2-V62	25/Jun/2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology	Thulamela
Finalised Lapsed	The proposed demarcation of 500 sites with streets pattern at	12/1/9/2-v61	25/Jun/2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology (Pty)Ltd	Thulamela

	Maphefeni village within the jurisdiction of Thulamela Local Municipality.					
Finalised Lapsed	The proposed development of a Golf Drive Range & Theme Park at farm 278	12/1/9/1-V238	12/Feb/2019	Vhembe	Muthetshel esi Projects	Thulamela
Finalised Lapsed	The proposed establishment of a farming enterprise for the production of high value organically certified essential oils and related	12/1/9/1-V229	10/Oct/2018	Vhembe	SHEQ and Environmental Projects	Thulamela

	activities on Portion of the Farm Chibase 213 MT within Tshisahulu village of Thulamela Local Municipality, Vhembe Di					
Finalised Lapsed	The proposed establishment of agricultural infrastructure for a Farmers Production Support Unit on a Portion of the Farm Tshivhase 445 MT within Tshiombo	12/1/ 9/1- V243	24/Jan/2 019	Vhembe	Emalulu Holdings	Thulam ela

	village					
Finalised Withdrawn	Golf driving range and the theme park.	12/1/9/1-V199	18/May/2018	Vhembe	Muthetshel esi Project	Thulamela
Finalised Withdrawn	The proposed demarcation of 50 sites with internal street patterns at Phindula village on the farm Beuster 253 MT within Thulamela local Municipality of vhembe district.	12/1/9/1-V214	25/Jun/2018	Vhembe	MPC Technology	Thulamela

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

- PHYSICAL PROGRESS

Project Name	Consultant Contractor	Start date	Completion date	Time elapsed	Project budget	% Physical progress	% Financial progress	Jobs created	DMP Alignment	Comments
Development of Thohoyandou Landfill site Fence	TTR infrastructure developers	18 March 2021	22 February 2022		R6 000 000	32%	0%	0		Site establishment, site clearance done, excavations in progress.

Development of Gunda ni Landfill Site (Cell)	-	TBC	TBC		R1 500 000	0%	0%	0		Advertised for consultants, closed on the 26 March 2021.
Thohoyandou Landfill Cell Development	Mulaifa Development	09 March 2019	30 June 2021		R3 117 722.97	100%	71%	0		Contractor is done on site, practical handover was done on the 10 th of May 2021.
Traffic Testing Establishment	Tshahu Consulting	1 July 20	Multi year		R 6 700 000	0%	18,65%	0		Advertised, closed 31

shmen t at Manda la	and projec t Mana gers	19								March 2021
Traffic Testin g Establi shmen t at Tshaul u	Tshas hu Consul ting and projec t Mana gers	1 Jul y 20 19	Multi year		R 300 000	0%	0%	0		Curren tly no progre ss due to land owners hip disput es.

Schools and Libraries

Table below shows the distribution of schools in Thulamela municipality. There are many schools in Thulamela as influenced by population concentration.

There is 1 University that renders quality education in the District in general and Thulamela in particular. There are shortage of classrooms and administration blocks and lack of reliable electricity.

According to the norms and standard of the Department of Basic Education a school should be situated within a radius of 5km from the community it serves and the total walking distance to and from school may not exceed 10 km. Learners who reside outside the determined feeder zone may be provided with either transport or hostel accommodation on a progressively phased and pro-poor basis

TABLE 7.7

Local Municipalities	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Combined Schools
	127 schools	297 schools	16 schools
Thulamela	87 047 pupils	111 878 pupils	8 185 pupils

Source: Department of Education; 2012

Table 7.7 above indicate the number of schools and pupils per municipality, in which Thulamela municipality has 297 and 127 primary schools.

Table 7.8 for library in Thulamela municipality

The norms and standards for acquiring a library is 1 library for 10000

MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA
LIBRARIES	Makwarela, Thohoyandou, Mutale

HEALTH

Hospitals, health centre and clinics.

Thulamela has 03 hospitals: Donald Fraser, Hayani and Tshilidzini is the only referral (regional) hospital in the district. Thulamela has clinics & mobiles.

The Lack of basic amenities like shade and water at clinics visiting points, shortage of medicine, poor roads and communication networks in some of the clinics are the major challenges in the provision of health and social development services in the Municipality.

Table 7.9 CS2016 TABLE 1

	LIM 343
Good	304988
Average	118033
Poor	56270
No Access	13517
Do not use	4149
Unspecified	280
Total	497237

Table 7.10: Water Supply to Clinics and Health Centres in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	52
Number of clinics supplied with water and	52

sanitation	
Number of clinics remaining to be serviced	0

Source: Vhembe Department of Health, 2012

Table 7.11: Sanitation in clinics and health centers in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	52
Number of clinics supplied with water and sanitation	52
Number of clinics remaining to be serviced	0

Source: Vhembe Department of Health

Table 7.12: Electricity Supply to Clinics and Health Centres in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	52
Number of clinics supplied with electricity	52
Number of clinics remaining to be serviced	0

Source: Vhembe Department of Health, 2012

Figure 7.11 below indicates the distribution of health facilities in the district. The map shows that more hospitals are found in Thulamela municipality.

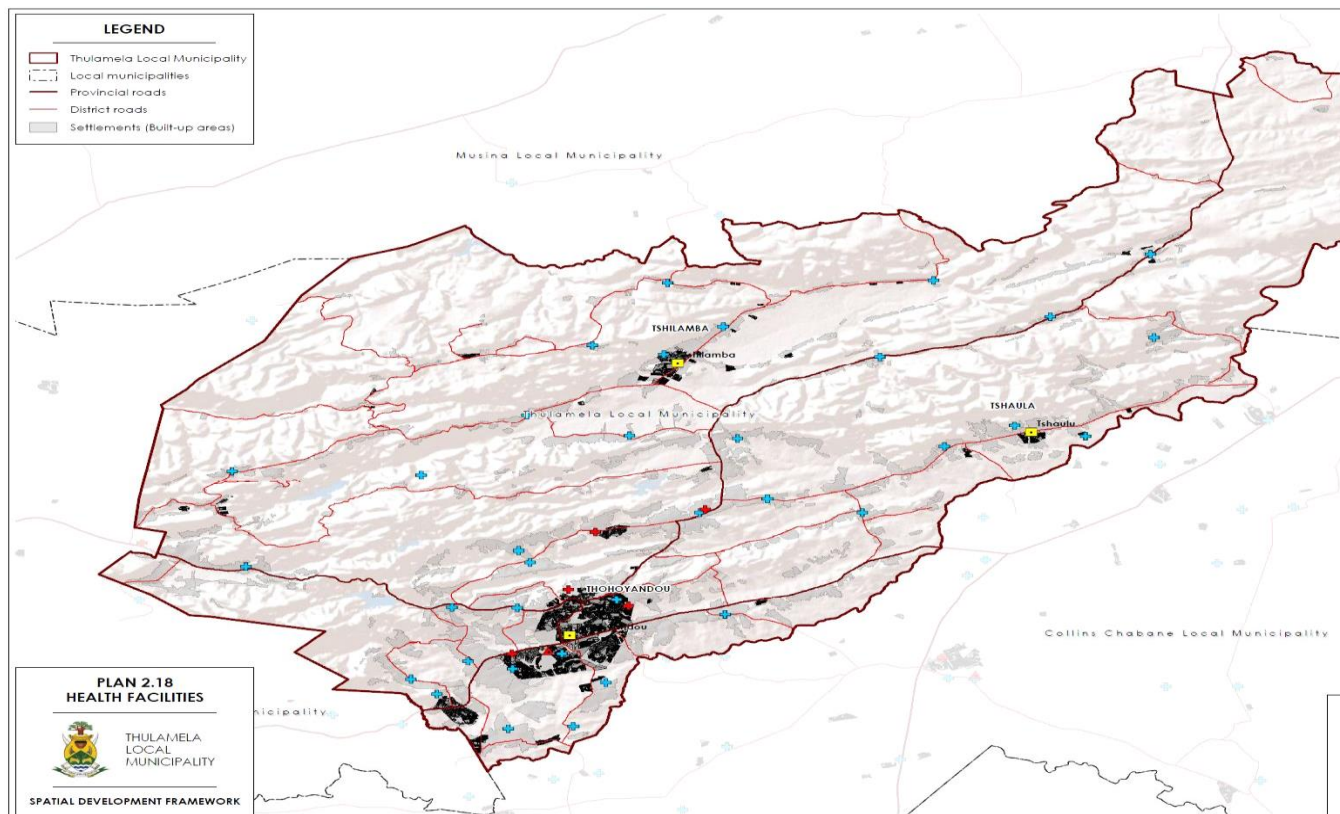


Table 7.76: Health Facilities

Thulamela
Damani Clinic
Duvhuledza Clinic
Dzingahe Clinic
Dzwerani Clinic
Fondwe Clinic
Gondeni Clinic

Guyuni Clinic
Khakhu Clinic
Lwamondo Clinic
Madala Clinic
Magwedzha Clinic
Makonde Clinic
Makuya
Mbilwi
Mukula
Muledane
Murangoni
Mutale health center
Phiphidi
Rambbuda
Sambandou
Shayandima
Sibasa
Sterkstroom
Thengwe
Thohoyandou
ThondoTshivhase
Tshaulu
Tshififi
Tshifudi
Tshiombo
Tshisaulu
Tshixwadza
Tswinga
Vhufulwi Tshitereke
Vhurivhuri
William Eddy
Tshilidzini
Hayani
Donald Frazer

Source: Department of Health 2012

Table 7.77 CS2016

	LIM343: Thulamela
Good	304988
Average	118033
Poor	56270
No access	13517
Do not use	4149
Unspecified	280
Total	497237

Table 7.78 below shows the number of clinic facilities that have access to water and sanitation within the district, wherein Thulamela municipality has 52 which is the highest number followed by 48 Makhado Municipalities.

Table 7.78: Access to water and sanitation for Thulamela Municipality Clinics

	Thulamela		
Total number of clinics	52		
Number of clinics supplied with water and sanitation	52		
Number of clinics remain to be serviced	0	0	0

The Lack of basic amenities like shade at clinics visiting points, shortage of medicine, Lack of dedicated PHC pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, influx of migrants from neighbouring countries, Malaria, Rabies, Equipment's, HIV and AIDS, poor roads and communication networks in some of the clinics are the major challenges in the provision of health and social development services in the district.

Table 3.6: HIV AND TB district indicators: FY 2015/16 to 2017/18

Pillars	Indicator	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Pillar no 1: Prevention	Male condom distributed	21 487 991	28 918 918	18 843 800
	Medical male circumcision performed	17108	9577	10040
Pillar no 2: Case identification	Antenatal client HIV re-test rate	85.1%	131.5%	186.1%
	Infant 1st PCR around 10 weeks uptake rate	0	47.2%	57.2%
	Child rapid HIV test around 18 months rate	44.6%	84.4%	56.4%
Pillar no 3: Treatment initiation	Antenatal client start on ART rate	91.3%	96.6%	94.8%
	TB client 5 years and older initiated on treatment rate	121.9%	127.4%	71%
	Adult naive started on ART this month	12987	12248	9856
Pillar no 4: Retention and Treatment Success	Adult remaining on ART end of month– total	52408	59800	63664
	TB Treatment success rate	81.2%	74.1%	84.3%

Source: DHIS and ETR.net.

HIV and TB prevention and management is collaboratively implemented through the Department of Health fast tracking strategy. Prevention of new spread of HIV infections is enhanced through increasing access to

preventative intervention amongst others scaling up medical male circumcision and condom distribution.

HIV, Counselling and Testing (HCT) for the general population is ongoing with the inclusion of targeted population amongst others, antenatal women, babies and children. Testing for children at 18 months.

There is decline in Pillar 3 treatment initiation however improvement marked on retention on both adult remaining on ART and TB success rate.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social development infrastructure

All service offices or points must be within a distance of twenty (20) km radius. One Social welfare practitioner should serve a population of 3,000 (1:60) children in a particular service point. Social assistance applications should be complete within 8 hours – more realistic 45-56 hours.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: NORMS AND STANDARDS

- All services office/points must be within a distance of 20 km radius.
- One social welfare practitioner should serve a population of 3000 (ratio: 1=60 children in a particular service point).
- Social assistance applications should be completed within 8 hours- more realistic 45 to 56 hours

Table 7.13 Social Grants

	THULAMELA
Old age	44564
Disability grant	9934
War veteran	6
Combination	32
Grant in Aid	673
Foster Care Grant	1982

beneficiaries		
FCG children	2797	
CDG Beneficiaries	1639	
CDG children	1699	
CSG Beneficiaries	105640	
CSG children	188937	
TOTAL	Beneficiary	Children
	164470	193433

Source: Department of Social Development; 2012

Housing

The right to adequate housing enshrined in Constitution Act 108 of 1996 and states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right. The main challenges are abandoned RDP houses, outdated housing chapter, poor quality and unavailability of land for future township development in private farms, **lack of consumer education, royalties required for accessing land and** Non-compliance to Environmental legislations when improving housing infrastructure, Lack of middle-income houses.

Table 1.53 below indicates the housing backlog in the district, Thulamela municipality was 37 700 in 2014/15 and for 2015/16 is 22 600 which is the highest housing backlog and Musina municipality is 5 798 and still the lowest housing backlog.

Table: 7.65: Housing backlog

Year	Thulamela		
	Backlog	Completed	Allocated
2016/17	37 700	1504	-
2017/18	22 600	-	1000

Source: Local Municipalities, 2018

Table 7.66

	LIM343 : Thulamela
Yes	51458
No	444821
Do not know	383
Unspecified	575
Total	497237

SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Table 7.13: Sport, Arts and Culture Facilities for Thulamela municipality;2016

SPORTS FACILITIES	THULAMELA	
Multipurpose Sport Courts	Makwarela Thohoyandou	2
	Thohoyandou	

Indoor Centres	indoor	1	
Multipurpose Stadiums	Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Tshifudi, Makhuvha,	5	
Stadiums	Thohoyandou, Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Tshifudi, Makhuvha, Makonde, Tshixwadza.	8	
Multipurpose Sport and Recreation Hall	, Thohoyandou indoor sports centre	1	
Museum	-		
Community hall	Makwarela, Thohoyandou Mutale	3	
Arts and culture centre	Thohoyandou Mutale	2	
Recreational parks	Shuma Park, River side Miluwani Block G Park Tshilamba Park; Shayandima Park Tshatshingo Potholes; Phiphipidi and Mukumbani waterfalls	3	

- **Indigenous Sport, arts & Culture**

The following events are held in the Municipality to enhance social cohesion: Arts & cultural competitions - Tshikona, Malende, and Zwigombela and auditions for talent identification, fine and visual arts competition annually; Indigenous Games like khadi, Mufuvha, Muravharavha, Nnode, and Duvheke and Sports arts and culture Achievers Awards are effective in the district. Wednesdays are declared Sports Day in the municipality.

EDUCATION

Norms and Standards for schools are as follows:

- A school should be situated within a radius of 5km from the community it serves.
- Scholar transport: walking total distance to and from school may not be less than 10 km radius.
- Minimum size of school site, including sporting field: primary school site should be 2,8ha and secondary school site should be 4,8ha.
- School may not be located close to: cemeteries, business centre, taxi rank, sewer treatment plants, public hostel, busy roads unless adequate preventative measures have been taken to ensure the safe of the learners.

Table 7.14: Number of Schools and Pupils

Local Municipality	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools
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Thulamela	127 schools 87 047 pupils	297 schools 111 878 pupils	16 schools 8 185 pupils
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Source: Department of Education, 2012

Table 7.14 above indicate the number of schools and pupils per municipality, in which Thulamela municipality has 297 the highest number of Primary schools.

Education services in the Municipality are negatively affected by the following problems: older persons are not participating actively on ABET programme, violence, burglary, vandalism and gangsters, none or late submission of Audited statements and none compliance to prescripts.

National school's nutrition programme is carried out in all primary schools. All Q1& Q2 Primary Schools & all Q1 Secondary schools are benefiting from National school's nutrition programme. All Q1, Q2 and Q3 are no fee schools.

CHALLENGES

Most schools do not meet the required norms and standards of having a functional school. This includes infrastructure backlog, enrolment rate and distance travelled by learners.

Special schools in Thulamela municipality

Tshilidzini special school and Fhulufhelo School.

Level of Education in Thulamela by Gender

Table 7.15

GEOGRAPHY	LIM343: THULAMELA		
Gender	Male	Female	Total
Level of education			
Unspecified	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	290	303	592
N5 /NTC 5	335	369	704
N4 / NTC 4	407	413	820

Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	300	350	650
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	390	417	806
Other	389	406	795
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	358	427	785
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	411	543	954
N6 / NTC 6	525	560	1,085
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	605	450	1,055
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	737	580	1,316
Bachelor's Degree and Post graduate Diploma	952	799	1,752
Honours degree	1,239	1,536	2,776
Bachelor's Degree	2,953	3,398	6,352
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	2,316	3,362	5,678
Higher Diploma	2,854	3,868	6,721
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	2,777	4,421	7,198
Grade 1 / Sub A	9,826	10,036	19,861
Grade 2 / Sub B	9,747	10,287	20,034
Grade 4 / Std 2	11,335	11,175	22,510
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	10,081	11,790	21,872
Gade 0	11,946	12,095	24,040
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	11,048	11,718	22,766
Grade 6 / Std 4	12,254	12,393	24,648
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	14,223	15,652	29,876
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	18,892	20,842	39,734
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	18,107	21,481	39,588
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	21,351	26,501	47,852
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	19,989	26,462	46,451
Not applicable	42,490	41,439	83,929
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	33,116	42,244	75,360
No schooling	16,408	43,494	59,902
Total	278,650	339,812	618,462

Table 7.16. LEARNERS ENROLMENT PER MUNICIPALITY

Local Municipality	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools
Thulamela	127 schools 87 047 pupils	297 schools 111 878 pupils	16 schools 8 185 pupils

SOURCE: Vhembe Department of Education 2012

Primary school's classification

- Small Primary school: 135:one class per grade
- Medium Primary school:311: two classes per grade
- Large primary school :621: three classes per grade
- Mega primary school :931: three and above

Secondary school's classification

- Small sec school: 200:2 classes per grade
- Medium sec school:401: up to 3 classes per grade
- Large sec school:604: with up to 5 classes
- Mega sec school: 1001:5 and above

A school should be situated within a radius of 5 km from the community it serves.

Scholar transport: walking a total distance to and from may not exceed 5 km radius.

Minimum size of school site, including sporting field:

- Primary school site should be 2,8 ha
- Secondary school site should be 4,8 ha

School may not be located close to:

Cemeteries, business Centre, taxi ranks, sewer treatment plants, public hostels, busy roads unless adequate preventative, measures have been taken to ensure the safety of the learners.

Special schools: Tshilidzini Special School and Fhulufhelo School.

Challenges: Most schools do not meet the required norms and standards of having a functional school. This Infrastructure backlog, enrolment rate and distance travelled by learners.

Table 7.17: Numbers of Schools and Pupils 2011 in the Municipality

School categories/ Municipality 2011	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulam	125	843	287	106	1	187	0	0	4	170
ela		19		685		6				6

Table 7.18: Numbers of Schools and Pupils 2011 in the Municipality

School categories/ Municipality 2011	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	125	84319	287	106685	1	1876	0	0	4	1706
School categories/ Municipality 2012	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	127	87 047	297	111 878	16	8185	0	0	0	0

Source: Dept. of education, 2012

Table 7.18. Above indicates that in 2011 secondary learners were 170 910 from 283 schools, primary learners were 229 518 from 667 schools, 6 503 combined school learners, 1 intermediate school with 52 learners and 1 963 learners from 6 special schools in the Municipality. Thulamela municipality has high number of special schools (4 out of 6) with 1 706 learners.

Table.7.19

CS2016 TABLE 1

	LIM343: Thulamela
Good	380364
Average	85363
Poor	22079
No Access	3282
Do not use	5857
Unspecified	292
Total	497237

Table 7.20: Libraries per municipality

Municipality	Thulamela	
Libraries	Makwarela & Thohoyandou Mutale	3

PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

Education service in the district is negatively affected by the following problems: older persons are not participating actively on ABET programme, violence, burglary, vandalism and gangsterism, management of school finance, none or late submission of Audited statements and none compliance to prescripts.

National school's nutrition programme is carried out in all primary schools in the district. All Q1& Q2 Primary Schools & all Q1 Secondary schools are benefiting from National school's nutrition programme. All Q1, Q2 and Q3 are no fee schools.

Table 7.67: Number of enrolled learners per municipality

Table 7.26: Educational institution	
	Thulamela
Public (government)	196093
Private (independent)	27613
Do not know	207
Not applicable	273325
Unspecified	-
Total	497 237

Source: Dept. of education, 2014

Table 7.67 above indicates that secondary learners in 2012 were 176 618, primary learners were 236 327, 20 246 combined school learners and 1914 learners from special needs education (SNE) in the district. Thulamela municipality has high number of enrolled learners in 2014 with 194 389 and followed by Makhado municipality with 157 643 learners.

Table 7.68

	LIM343 : Thulamela
No schooling	85029
Grade 0	19566
Grade 1/Sub A/Class 1	13915
Grade 2/Sub B/Class 2	14203
Grade 3/Standard 1/ABET 1	17630
Grade 4/Standard 2	16167
Grade 5/Standard 3/ABET 2	16666
Grade 6/Standard 4	17552
Grade 7/Standard 5/ABET 3	20851
Grade 8/Standard 6/Form 1	26079
Grade 9/Standard 7/Form 2/ABET 4/Occupational certificate NQF Level 1	38374
Grade 10/Standard 8/Form 3/Occupational certificate NQF Level 2	43006
Grade 11/Standard 9/Form 4/NCV Level 3/ Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	46850
Grade 12/Standard 10/Form 5/Matric/NCV Level 4/ Occupational certificate NQF Level 3	79701
NTC I/N1	450
NTCII/N2	582
NTCIII/N3	1346
N4/NTC 4/Occupational certificate	1733

NQF Level 5	
N5/NTC 5/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	1394
N6/NTC 6/Occupational certificate NQF Level 5	2337
Certificate with less than Grade 12/Std 10	581
Diploma with less than Grade 12/Std 10	924
Higher/National/Advanced Certificate with Grade 12/Occupational certificate NQF	2786
Diploma with Grade 12/Std 10/Occupational certificate NQF Level 6	8624
Higher Diploma/Occupational certificate NQF Level 7	3239
Post-Higher Diploma (Masters)	2301
Bachelor's degree/Occupational certificate NQF Level 7	7244
Honours degree/Post-graduate diploma/Occupational certificate NQF Level 8	3093
Masters/Professional Masters at NQF Level 9 degree	829
PHD (Doctoral degree/Professional doctoral degree at NQF Level 10)	482
Other	1429
Do not know	2099
Unspecified	176
Total	497237

Table 7.69

Municipality	Thulamela
Level of education	
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	592
N5 /NTC 5	704
N4 / NTC 4	820
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	650

NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	806
Other	795
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	785
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	954
N6 / NTC 6	1,085
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	1,055
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	1,316
Bachelor's Degree and Post graduate Diploma	1,752
Honours degree	2,776
Bachelor's Degree	6,352
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	5,678
Higher Diploma	6,721
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	7,198
Grade 1 / Sub A	19,861
Grade 2 / Sub B	20,034
Grade 4 / Std 2	22,510
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude; SANLI	21,872
Grade 0	24,040
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	22,766
Grade 6 / Std 4	24,648
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	29,876
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	39,734
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	39,588
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	47,852
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	46,451
Not applicable	83,929
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	75,360
No schooling	59,902

Source: StatsSA-Census 2011

Table 7.69 above indicates that 9 090 people in Mutale have never attended school, 59 902 in Thulamela, 5 599 in Musina and 55 106 in Makhado.

Table 7.70: 2017 LEARNER ENROLLMENT AND SCHOOLS PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY					
Local Municipalities	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools	Special Schools	TOTAL
Thulamela	109 schools 61 337Lrn	261 schools 84 826 Lrn	1school 2198 Lrn	3 schools	374 schools 148 361 Lrn

Source: Department of Education, 2017

Table 7.71

for Person Weight	
	LIM343 : Thulamela
Agriculture	502
Architecture and the built environment	416
Arts (Visual and performing arts)	99
Business	2307
Communication	179
Computer and information sciences	455
Education	6399
Engineering	685
Health	2061

professions and related clinical sciences	
Family ecology and consumer sciences	69
Languages	144
Law	782
Life sciences	155
Physical sciences	170
Mathematics and statistics	243
Military sciences	52
Philosophy	108
Psychology	263
Public management and services	686
Social sciences	526
Other	1944
Do not know	95
Not applicable	478149
Unspecified	747
Total	497237

TABLE 7.72: TVET REGISTERED COURSES IN THE DISTRICT

		Thulamela			Total
Management		3064			4835
Marketing		1194			1800

Table 7.73: Educational mode of transport to school		
Type of Transport		Thulamela
Bakkie		16453
Bus		16719
Private Vehicle		4056
Animal-Drawed Cart		130
Bicycle		339

Source: STATSSA, Community Survey 2016

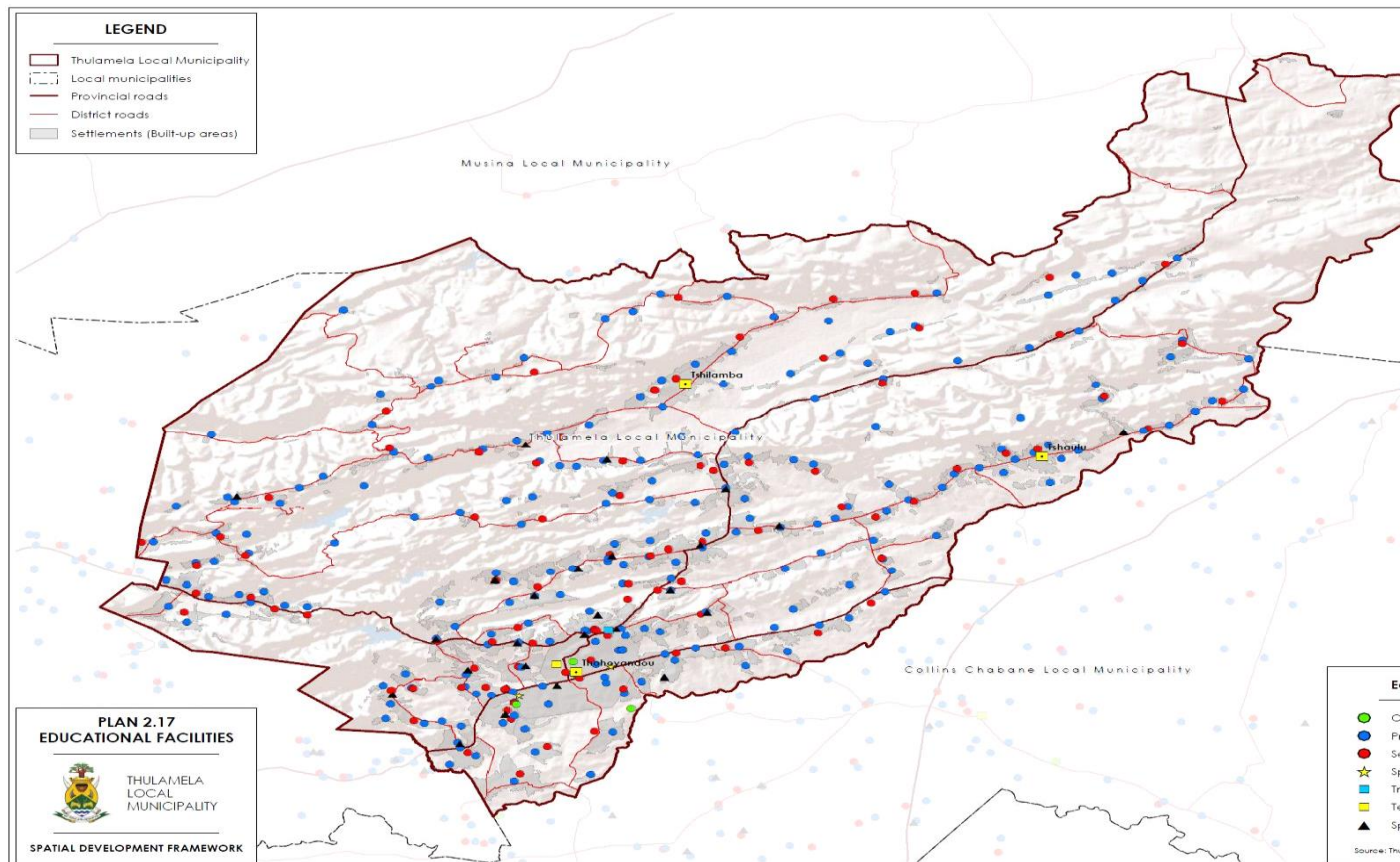
Table 7.74: Number of libraries	
Thulamela	
•	1 Thohoyandou
•	1 Mutale community library
•	1 Khubvi modular library
•	1Maniini modular library

Table 7.75: Educational mode of transport to school					
Type of Transport		Thulamela			

Bakkie		16453			
Bus		16719			
Private Vehicle		4056			
Animal-Drawed Cart		130			
Bicycle		339			

Source: STATSSA, Community Survey 2016

Figure 7.10. Schools distribution in the district



Social Cohesion

Social Cohesion is the process through which individuals or groups are included to participate fully in the society they live e.g. Social cohesion allows young people to participate and engage in activities that build their social capital and networks and strengthen the relations that bind people together. Various

special programmes are functional as part of social coherent in the district: People with disability, Children, Gender and Senior citizens programmes.

Social Development Programmes: 2019/20 Financial Year Undertaken

Table 7.21

HIV/AIDS, TB AND GENDER	
Programmes	Time schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPO forum • Home Based Care 	First quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Aids Council • Local aids council 	Second quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Forum • Men’s Forum 	Third quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s Forum • Civil Society Forum 	Fourth quarter
MORAL REGENERATION YOUTH AND CHILDREN: 2019/20 FY	
Programmes	Time schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MRM forum • Youth forum • ECD forum 	First quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children music festival • Children cultural festival • Children’s sports day 	Second quarter

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launching of youth council • Moral regeneration campaign 	Third quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECD seminar • Entrepreneurship 	Fourth quarter
DISABILITY AND SENIOR CITIZENS: 2019/20 FY	
Programmes	Time schedule
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability • Disability build up event 	First quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goal ball for visually impaired • Senior citizens forum 	Second quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior citizen's education trip • Senior citizens annual day celebration 	Third quarter
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golden games 	Fourth quarter

- **People with Disability and National Remembrance Days**

Thulamela holds the following events: annual celebration of youth month, children's rights month, Older Persons month, hold young women in dialogue, 16 Days of Activism and National days: National Women Day, Heritage Day, Human Rights Day, Day of Reconciliation, Freedom Day, Workers Day and World Aids Day. Thulamela also recognises Programmes and Activities for People with Disabilities.

- **Youth and Children**

Thulamela municipality organized pre-event celebration of the youth day to galvanize communities to support National and Provincial event of the day. The following Youth Events: Young Women in Dialogue, Youth Parliament, “Go back to School” campaigns, Municipality Youth Election Seminar are celebrated. The purpose of the Young women in dialogue was to interact on the socio-economic and political issues that affect women. Youth parliament’s main purpose was to deliberate on issues that affect Youth and Go back to school campaign to encourage learners to take their studies seriously. There is partnership with Local Youth Council on training of young entrepreneurs who registered in the Municipality’s Database Children Advisory Councils were launched and children forum is functional in the Municipality. Children’s rights months is also celebrated in the Municipality.

- **Senior Citizens**

The Municipality facilitated Campaign on abuse to elders and Municipal Celebration events at Thohoyandou Magistrate and Town Hall in Thulamela local municipality. The main aim was to do awareness campaign on abuse to elders to the public, and bring together Senior Citizen and stakeholders to share challenges. The Senior Citizen recommended the establishment of Pensioners Committees in pay points and ward structures. There is a joint ABET programme between the municipality and Dept. of Education. The challenges are lack of programmes empowering the aged through establishing socio-economic projects and lack of indigenous knowledge imparting plan / policy in the district municipality.

- **Moral Regeneration**

Politicians, religious leaders and social commentators have all spoken about a breakdown in morality in South Africa, with crime as the most commonly cited evidence. The moral regeneration initiative is one response to this crisis, emerging in parallel to countless other initiatives aimed at reducing crime, some of which have themselves contained explicit appeals to morals, values or ethics. Moral Regeneration Movement is the movement at the Centre of Collective Activism for moral regeneration initiatives whose vision is to build an

ethical and moral community and the mission is to promote positive values. The objective of the moral regeneration movement is to assist in the development of a caring society through the revival of the spirit of botho / Ubuntu and the actualisation and realization of the values and ideals enshrined in our constitution, using all available resources and harnessing all initiatives in government, business and civil society.

July marks the commemoration of Moral Regeneration Month, an initiative of the Moral Regeneration Movement (MRM), which is aimed at encouraging people to recommit to efforts of building communities grounded on positive values and rededicate to building a caring society in pursuit of creating lasting peace and prosperity in the country. The commemoration takes place specifically in July to coincide with the celebration of Mandela Day on 18 July and the birthday month of former President Nelson Mandela, an icon who is considered to be the main leader of the formation of the Moral Regeneration Movement.

The Municipality is in the process of reviving them and some of the activities are taking place such as 16 Days of Activism campaign and men's dialogue in partnership with Munna ndi nnyi NGO.

KPA: BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

CLUSTER: SOCIAL AND JUSTICE CLUSTER

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- **Police stations and Courts**

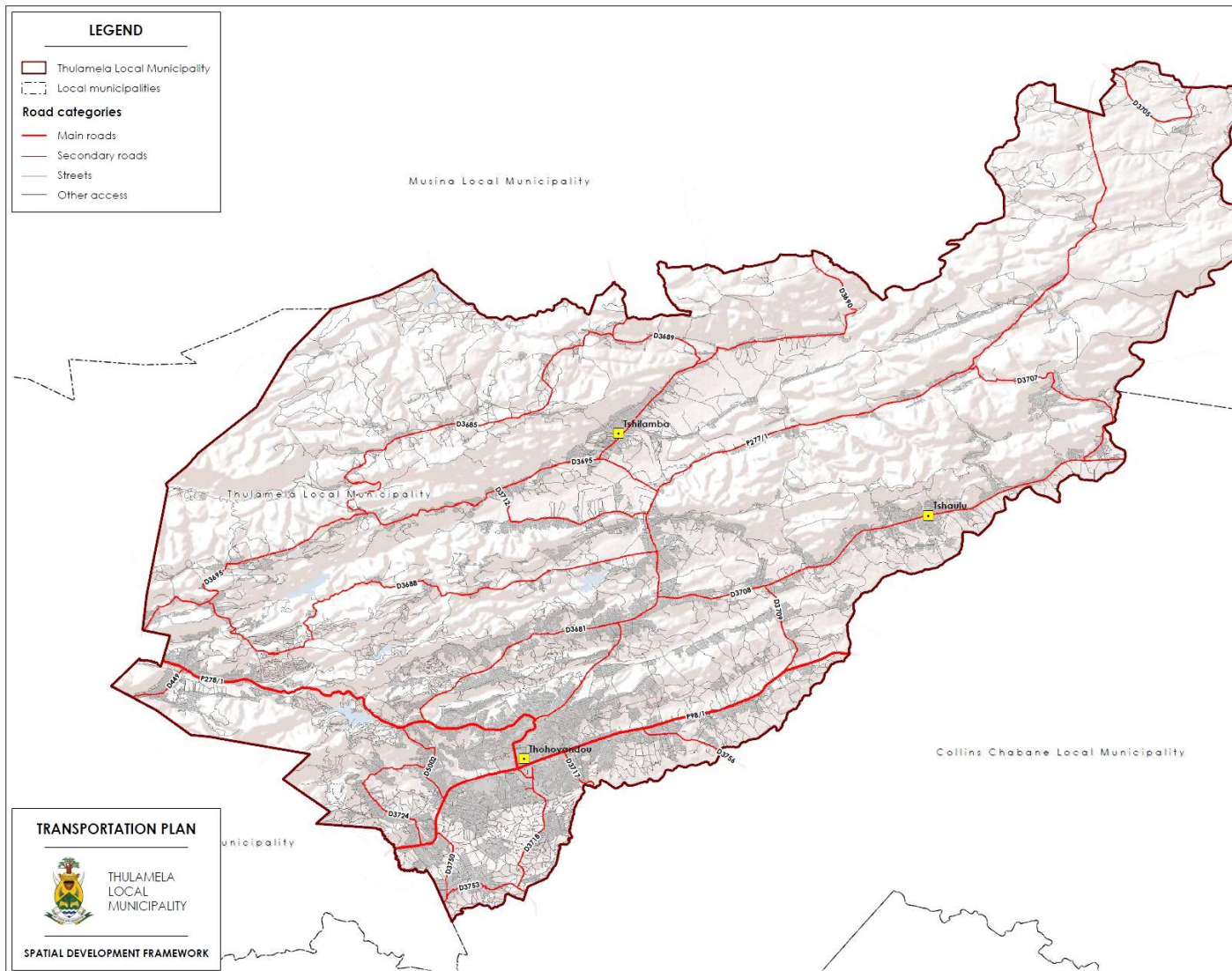
The demarcations of Police Stations and courts is not aligned to Municipal Boundaries.

The district is divided into Thohoyandou and Makhado Justice Cluster. Thohoyandou cluster comprised of Thohoyandou, Levubu, Mutale, Makuya, Tshaulu, Siloam and Vuwani policing area as indicated in figure 8 below.

Makhado cluster comprised of 06 police stations: Mphepu, Tshilwavhusiku, Watervaal, Mara, Tshaulu and Siloam. There is 01 high court: Thohoyandou, 10 district courts: Musina, Louis Trichardt, Dzanani, Hlanganani, Thohoyandou, Vuwani, Tshilwavhusiku, Waterval & Mutale, 03 Regional Courts: Sibasa, Louis Trichardt and Dzanani, 4 Periodical Courts: Makuya, Tshaulu, Levubu and 43 Traditional Courts under Traditional Councils in the district.

Table 7.22 CS2016

	LIM343: Thulamela
Good	271289
Average	128612
Poor	75895
No Access	15615
Do not use	5184
Unspecified	642
Total	497237



- **Provision of Safety and Security**

Police are responsible for maintaining law and order in the country. Communities must work with police to combat crime, corruption and lawlessness. Police image in the eyes of communities has changed drastically from the days of apartheid where they were perceived to be defending apartheid government and persecute innocent and defenceless citizen.

None reporting of fraud and corruption cases by the whistle blowers, minimal declaration of interest by employees, reluctance of vetting by employees are

the main challenges in the district. All reported cases within the district municipality are investigated and the findings and recommendations are submitted to the Accounting officer for further action. The information for the establishment of the District Fraud Hotline has been gathered and Corruption awareness campaigns are conducted. All employees are encouraged to complete the declaration of interest forms.

Corruption and Fraud cases are a very serious concern in South Africa. Research shows that 31% of reported cases are caused by bad morals and ethics, 25% caused by greedy and desire for self-enrichment, 18% poverty and unemployment, 14% weak checks and balances and 12% Legacy of apartheid (Dept. Safety & Security, 2009).

South African Police Services (SAPS) has various programmes to combat corruption and fraud: managing perceived and actual level of corruption, Anti-Corruption operations across criminal justice system, the prevention, detection and investigation of corruption within SAPS, compliance with legislative obligations, stock theft program, building relationship with farming community, partnership with the community, Farm/Patrols and partnership with traditional leaders. The aim of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

- **Safety & Security Activities**

Dominating crimes in the municipal area are as follows: Armed robbery, Common assault, Assault GBH, Unlicensed liquor stores, and Rapes which are found to be caused by abuse of liquor, greediness, negligent and unemployment. Unlicensed liquor stores and vandalism of electrical cables is predominant in Thohoyandou by community members.

SAPS establish the following programmes to manage crime in the district: Raiding of liquor stores/bar lounge, Speed arrest, Foot & Vehicle Patrols,

Roadblocks, Partnership Policing, Door To Door Campaigns, Vehicle Checkpoints, Awareness Campaigns, Road Patrols, Monitoring Check-in Transit, visit to Financial Institutions, Operation Focus, Reduction of Illegal Fire Arms, monitoring of Liquor Outlets, mobilization of the Community, fight against crime and victim empowerment program. Structures for Community involvement in Policing are Reservists (SAPS), CPF (SAPS Act), Community Patrol Groups, Street Watches, Street Committees, Neighbourhood Watches.

- **Community Safety Forums and Street Committee**

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing; that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS.

Partnerships between police officers (who are appointed as sector managers) and communities strengthen existing community policing forums (CPFs), which have been in place since 1993. Community Police Forum objectives according to Sec 18 of SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) are establishing and maintaining a partnership between the community and the Service, promoting communication between the Service and the community, promoting co-operation between the Service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing, improving the rendering of police services to the community at national, provincial, area and local levels, improving transparency in the Service and accountability of the Service to the community and promoting joint problem identification and problem-solving by the Service and the community.

- **Rural and Urban Safety**

Government views the safety and security of the rural community in South Africa as a priority. The seriousness of continued acts of violence against the rural community, required from the South African Police Service to formulate a comprehensive and holistic strategy. The rural safety strategy aimed at addressing rural safety as part and parcel of an integrated and holistic day to day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of sector policing which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community. Rural safety on the South African borderline will further

be strengthened in terms of integrating and coordinating of local deployment along borderline operations to combat illegal cross border movement of people, goods and contraband.

- **Sector Policing Program**

Sector Policing means policing that focuses on small manageable sectors of a police station area and a tool to implement Community Policing. Its purpose is to perform targeted visible police patrols, ensure a rapid response to complaints, address crime generators, investigate reported cases and provide a localized policing service to the community in accordance with their respective needs. In Vhembe district sector policing is visible however there is a need to strengthen the sector by establishing more sectors.

- **Tourism Safety**

The main factors that negatively affect tourism safety in Thulamela are insufficient registered tourist guides, not readily available sites security, and vandalism of fence by the undocumented people, poor road conditions and animal poaching.

Correctional Service

- **Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme**

Thohoyandou Correctional Services and Mavambe Juvenile Centre are the only rehabilitation centres for offenders in the District. Mavambe caters youth or children under the age while waiting sentences.

The Department of Correctional Services endow with Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme: Education and Training with accredited institutions, Recreational programs (League games, tournaments, choirs, traditional games (Malende) and religious program. Community re-integration programmes include Parole and Community service programmes.

Border management

There is a serious challenge of influx of undocumented people particularly in Makhado, Thohoyandou, Mutale and Musina area. Improving regional cooperation is required to improve efforts in combating of crime that has the potential to affect the Southern African region and the Continent. The SAPS is taking a leading role in defining the relationship between a local police station, borderline, port of entry and exit, and a police station in a neighbouring country. The SANDF satellites offices to be established along the border fence and the army to resume monitoring in order to assist SAPS in minimizing unlawful entry to the country. Thulamela borders LIM345 in the east and Musina Municipality in the north next to Zimbabwe border.

- **Demarcations of magisterial courts and Police Stations**

Transformation on magisterial courts is a serious problem. Police and magisterial courts are not aligned to municipal demarcations. There are however approximately 18 magisterial courts and 1 high court in the district and it is situated in Thohoyandou in the Thulamela Municipality.

KPA: BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

CLUSTER: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY AREA.

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

The strategic objectives of the priority area are to have accessible basic and infrastructure services. The intention is to provide services to all household in sustainable manner.

Service delivery is the provision of services with aim of improving levels and quality of life in terms of the powers and functions as stipulated in the

Constitution in section 156 and 229 and in the Municipal System Act 117 of 1998, chapter 5, section 83 and 84

National Development Plan indicate that to achieve the sustainable and inclusive growth by 2030 south Africa need to invest in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support the country's long-term objectives. This is possible if there is targeted development of transport, energy, water resources, and information and communication technology (ICT) networks. South Africa has relatively good core network of national economic infrastructure. The challenge is to maintain and grow it to address the demands of economy effectively and efficiently. Current investment level is insufficient and maintenance programmes are seriously lagging. Government can achieve better outcome by improving coordination of integrated development approaches, particularly by pivotal development points, to ensure full benefits for the country. The district therefore aims to improve access to water through provision, operation and maintenance of socio-economic water Infrastructure. To show the intention to improve the access to service the district has Comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Plan (CIIP) to deal with district infrastructure development. This is in line with National Development Plan Vision 2030. The district has Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) to deal with water and sanitation infrastructure as water services authority and provider. Eskom has Energy Master Plan to deal with electricity infrastructure. Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) of the district deals with transport services

1996 Constitution guarantees the rights to basic amount of water and basic Sanitation services that is affordable. Strategic framework for services defines basic water supply services as the provision of basic water supply facilities, the sustainable operation of facilities and the communication of good water use, hygiene and related practices. Water should be available for at least 350 days per year and not interrupted more than 48 consecutive hours per incidents

Water Resource Development and Demand Management

		d e y a r d			k i n y a r d									
Thul ame la	4033 1	1 7 0 8 6 7	11 88 85	14 75 2	6 8 5	168 00	6314 2	314 4	77 06	33388	4 5 9 4	1 9 5 2 4	3 4 1 9	4 9 7 2 3 7

Table: 7.25: Alternative water source during interruptions

Muni cipalities	Bor ehole	Sp rin g	W el l	Ra in w a t e r t a n k	Dam/po ol/stagn ant water	River /stre am	W a t e r v e n d o r	W a t e r t a n k e r	Ot he r	N o n e	D o n o t k n o w	Not appl icab le	To tal
Thula mela	276 62	19 05 9	3 8 1 7	26 82	9465	3055 2	19 84 1	14 59 1	31 01 3	11 87 1	4 3 3	326 252	49 72 37

Table 7.26 CS2016

	LIM343: Thulamela
Good	203387
Average	107600
Poor	153375
No Access	31761

Do not use	757
Unspecified	357
Total	497237

**Table 7.27
CS2016**

	Water vendor	Water tanker	Other	None	Do not know	Not applicable	Total
LIM 343: Thula mela	19841	14591	310 13	11871	433	32625 2	497237

**Table 7.28
CS2016**

	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Public/communal tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole outside the yard	Flowing water/stream/river	Well	Spring	Other	Total
LIM 343: Thula	1708 67	63142	3144	7706	33388	4594	1952 4	34 1 9	4972 37

m									
ela									
Table 7.29 CS2016									
	Poor								
LI M 34 3: Th ul a m ela	153 375								
Table 7. 30									
									Thulame la
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)									120 425
Borehole									7 871
Spring									5 959
Rain water tank									615
Dam/pool/stagnant water									4 269
River/stream									7 781
Water vendor									2 433
Water tanker									3 022
Other									4 219

Source: STATSSA - Census 2011

Table 7.31: Purification plant & Boreholes

PURIFICATION PLANT			CAPACITY IN M3/DAY			
			Design		Actual	
Vondo water works			52 000		51 729	
Dzindi package			5 180		2 008	
Belemu package			7 000		1 957	
Phiphidi water works			2 000		1 348	
Dzingahe package plant			242		183	
Mudaswali package			596		55	
Mutale water works			13 500		10 000	
Damani water works			4 000		2 122	
BOREHOLES:	Electricity		Dried Boreholes	101	Reservoirs (concrete)	448
	Diesel Driven		Collapsed	63		
	Hand pumps		Operating	887	Steel tanks	35

Table 7.31 above indicates number of water treatment works, boreholes and reservoirs within the district. Challenges are royalties demanded by local authorities; Insufficient own funding; extensions of new residential areas; Illegal connections; Integrating new system to the old system; Lack of plant operator and aged staff; lack of planned maintenance programme; Non-implementation of punitive measures on non-performance

Water and Sanitation services analysis

Water services Act of 1997 inter alia provide for the rights of access to basic water and basic sanitation, the accountability of water service provider, the promotion effective water resource effective management and conservation, preparation and adoption of water service development plans by service authorities. Every water service authority has a duty to all consumers or potential consumers in water services. Strategic framework for water services defines water supply services as the abstraction from water resource, conveyance, treatment, storage and distribution of portable water, water intended to be converted to portable and water for industrial or other use, to consumers or other water service providers. Sanitation service is the collection

removal, disposal or treatment of human excreta and domestic water and the collection, treatment and disposal of industrial water. Water is fundamental to our quality of life and adequate water supply of suitable quantity and quality makes a major contribution to economic and social development.

- **Water Sources in the Thulamela**

The province's water resources are obtained from 4 Water Management Areas (WMAs), namely: The Limpopo, Olifants, Luvuvhu-Letaba and Crocodile West Marico WMAs as indicated on figure 8 below. In terms of water resources, Nandoni and Vondo RWS falls within the Luvuvhu/Letaba water catchment area which spans across Vhembe and Mopani District Municipalities.

The sources of water in the municipality are from the following dams: Nandoni, Damani, and Vondo. Groundwater is a very valuable source of water however borehole yields and groundwater monitoring are problems in the municipality.

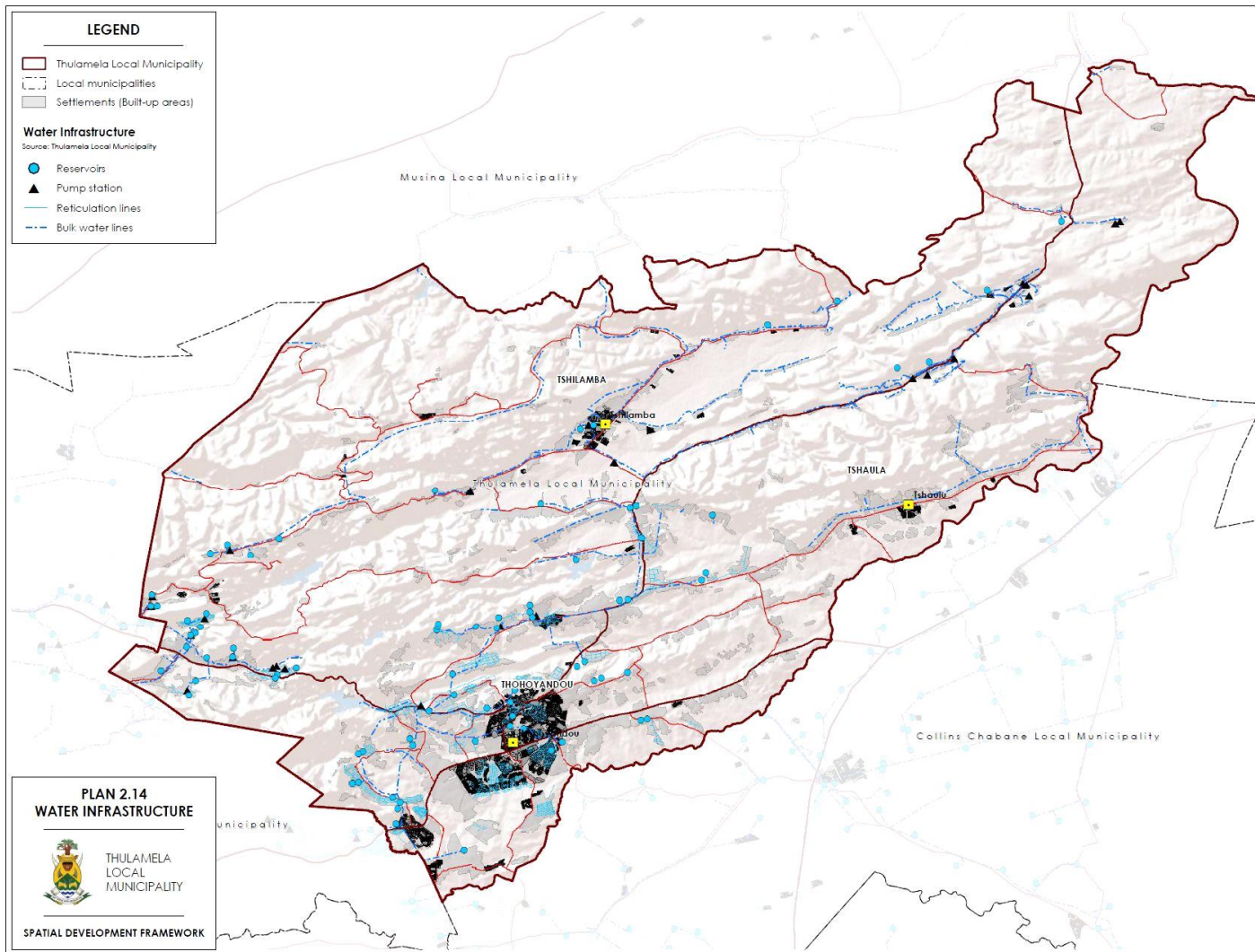


Figure 7.13 below shows the boreholes distribution in the district. There are many boreholes which are used as source of water. This poses pressure to water table. The danger is that some trees species will be affected by dropping or lower water table. There are many boreholes in Thulamela municipality compare to other municipalities.

Figure 7.13

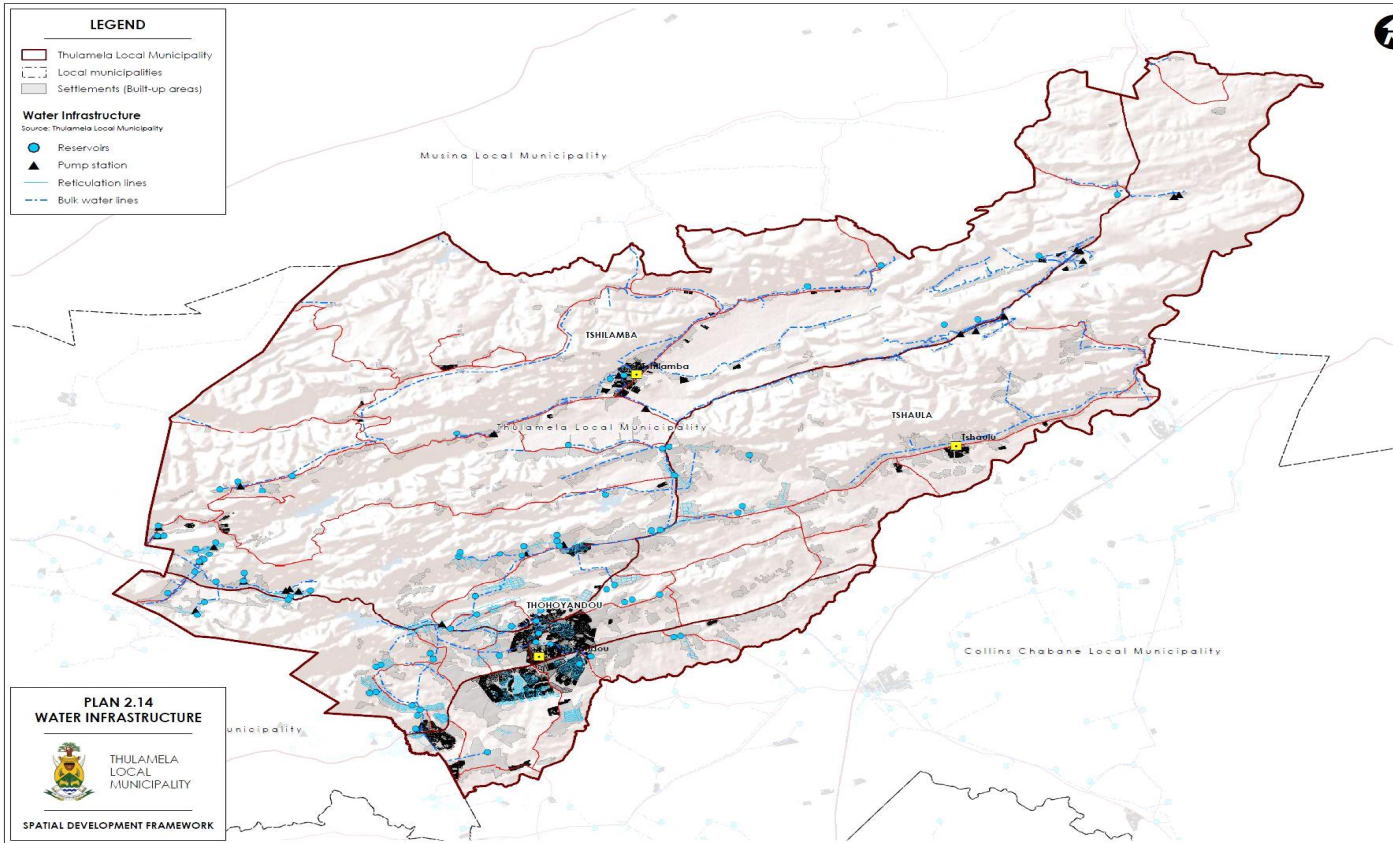
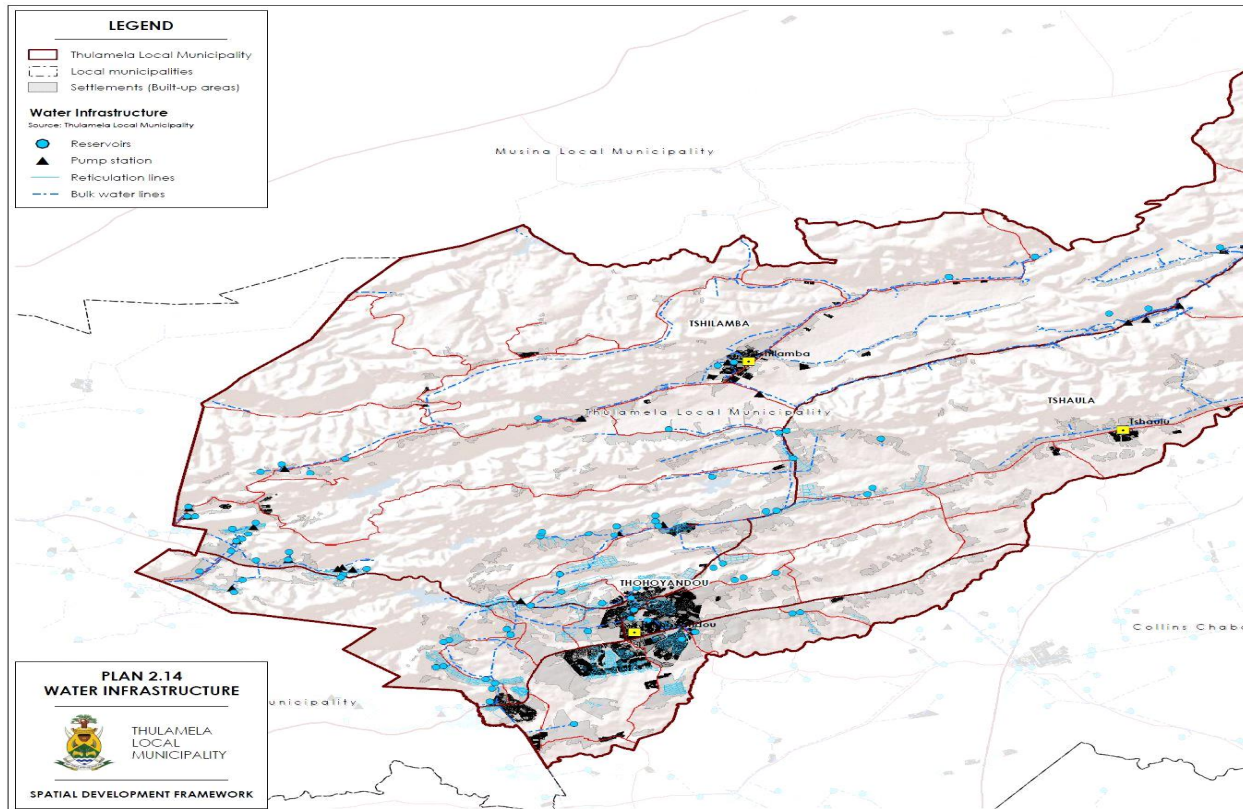


Figure 7.14 below illustrates water treatment plant and schemes in the district. Thulamela municipality has more water schemes and treatment plant then followed by Makhado and Mutale respectively.



Mutshedzi water treatment plant in the Makhado Municipality is just an example of treatment plants in the district that are functional and assisting in solving water problems in the district.

Table 7.32: Purification plant & boreholes in THULAMELA

Purification Plant	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY	
	Design	Actual
Vondo water works	52 000	51 729
Dzindi package	5 180	2 008
Belemu package 11	7 000	1 957
Phiphidi water works	2 000	1 348
Mutale water works	13 500	10 000
Damani water works	4 000	2 122

Water conservation and demand management

Water conservation is the minimization of loss or waste, the care and protection of water resources and the effective and efficient use of water. Water demand management is the adaptation and implementation of a strategy or a programme by a water institution or consumers to influence water demand and usage of water in order to meet any of the following objectives: economic efficiency, social development, social equity, and environmental protection, sustainability of water supply and services and political acceptability.

Water supplied in Thulamela is controlled at the outlets of command reservoirs where there are meters. Losses are not measured, although there is cost recovery in place in some areas.

Water Backlogs/ Challenges

The District municipality has Water Demand Management challenges and a great need exists for the implementation of water demand and conservation management projects. Water loss in the district is estimated at 20% or 36 MI/day of total production of water from all the total water produced within the schemes (181 MI/day) through spillages. This is influenced by the lack of cost recovery for water services process, insufficient bulk meters to monitor the system, control over the communal street stand pipes by communities, insufficient personnel to monitor project implementation combined with the fact that the municipality also does not have sufficient funds to meet the National Targets. There are areas where Bulk line is complete but with no reticulation line. Illegal connections, bursting of plastic tanks, damages and theft of manhole covers & padlocks, leakages broaden water crisis in the Municipality.

Table 7.33: Types of Water Services Needed

Type of Service Needed	Thulamela
Comm. Access to infrastructure but no access to water due to functionality (O & M/ Refurbishment) problems	21 307
Comm. Requiring water extension to existing infrastructure	24 860
Comm. Access to Infrastructure but no access to water due to source problem	16 334
Community having no formal water infrastructure	1 291
Total HH Backlog	63 792

Source: DWA 2012

Table 7.33 above shows that Thulamela Municipality has 1 291 HH.

BLUE DROP 1

Table 7.34

Performance Area	Systems	Thohoyandou
Water Safety Planning (35%)		62
Treatment Process Management (10%)		50
DWQ Compliance (30%)		78
Management, Accountability (10%)		66
Asset Management (15%)		65
Bonus Scores		5.08
Penalties		0
		71.21% (↑)
Blue Drop Score (2012)		
<i>2011 Blue Drop Score</i>		51.65%
<i>2010 Blue Drop Score</i>		58.13%
<i>System Design Capacity (Ml/d)</i>		7
<i>Operational Capacity (% to Design)</i>		57.14
<i>Population Served</i>		102 000
<i>Average daily Consumption (l/p/d)</i>		6.86
<i>Microbiological Compliance (%)</i>		96.8%
<i>Chemical Compliance (%)</i>		>99.9
2013 Municipal Green Drop Score		12.45% ↓
2011 Municipal Green Drop Score		14.00%

2009 Municipal Green Drop Score	16.00%
--	---------------

Figure 7.35

SANITATION PROVISION

- **Waste-water**

The Green Drop Report 2011 reported that wastewater services delivery in the province is performed by eleven (11) Water Services Authorities an infrastructure network comprising of 62 wastewater collector and treatment systems. Vhembe team is highly energetic and a pleasure to engage. Vhembe team is actively striving for continuous improvement. The most severe challenge faced by the municipality is wastewater compliance monitoring. Most of the plants are still residing in high and critical risk space, as result of the poor monitoring regimes that is in place. However, a markable downwards trend in risk movement is observed for 11 of the 12 plants (DWA, 2012).

Footnote: Siloam system remains under Vhembe until the WSA and DPW provide evidence that Siloam is owned and operated by DPW.

- **Treatment Plants**

Vhembe District has 9 waste water works (1 new under construction) (Thohoyandou, Makhado, Reitvlei, Maunavhathu, Watervaal, Elim Orbal, Musina Nancefield, Musina Singelele,) 11 Ponds (Mhinga, Tshufulanani, Madzivhandila, Matatshe, Tshitereke, Siloam, Dzanani, Lemana, Vleifontein, Phalama) and 10 Booster pump stations (Riphambeta, Maniini A, Maniini B, Nare Tswana, Mbilwi, Shayandima, Eltivillas, in the district as indicated in table 7.19 below. Challenges are Waste water plants receiving more inflow than the design capacity; Vandalism and theft of manhole covers and cables; Introduction of undesirable objects in the sewerage system, Lack of staffing to operate the plant, ageing Infrastructure,

over grown shrubs and grass at plants and poor maintenance of sewerage system: Centralisation of workers.

Table 7.36: District Sewage Treatment plant

TREATMENT PLANT	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY		STATUS
	Design	Actual	
Thohoyandou sewage works	6 000		Operating
15 SAI Military base	-	-	



Table 7.37

Toilets facilities placement	Thulamela
In the dwelling/house	62866
In the yard	410457
Outside the yard	5646
Unspecified	18269
Total	497237

Table 7.38

Geography hierarchy 2016 by the main type of toilet facility used											Total
Municipalities	Flush toilet connect	Flush toilet connected to a septi	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventil	Pit latrine/toilet without	Ecological toilet (e.g.	Bucket toilet (collected by	Bucket toilet (emptie	Other	None	Total

	ed to a public sewerage system	c tank or conservancy tank		ation pipe	ventilation pipe	urine diversion; environment; etc.)	municipality)	d by household)			
Thulamela	48607	17719	2704	171038	229354	566	-	320	9115	17815	497237

Table 7.39

	Thulamela
None	17 896
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	16 803
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 526
Chemical toilet	1 198
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	26 014
Pit toilet without ventilation	89 431
Bucket toilet	292

Other	2 433
-------	-------

Source: STATSSA - Census 2011

Table 7.39 above indicate toilets facilities by population group of head of household, district with the 70 869 VIP toilets and 30 006 of households has no toilet facilities.

The district has managed to complete 3 950 VIP toilets in 2014/15 with the remaining current backlog of 87 658 which will be decreased in 2015/16 financial year. Table 1.39: below indicate the number of VIP toilets provided since 2003/4-2011/12 is 96 579 with the remaining backlog of 91 436 in 2014/15. Challenges are huge sanitation backlog, Bucket system; Lack of policy clarity on the development of infrastructure on private land, Non-availability of maintenance infrastructure for VIP i.e. removal of waste when the pit is full;

Poor policy on identification of beneficiaries of VIP and Poor project management.

Table 7.40: VIP toilets provided since 2003/4-2011/14 and backlog (VDM)

VIP TOILETS		Thulamela
2003/4-2011/12	Backlog	91 710
	Completed	35 937
2012/13	Backlog	55 773
	Completed	3325
2013/14	Backlog	52448
	Completed	3950

Source: VDM 2013

There is 01 sewage treatment plant in Thulamela municipality.

Table 7.41: Sewer treatment backlogs for Thulamela

TREATMENT PLANT	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY		STATUS
	Design	Actual	
Thohoyandou sewage works	6 000		Operating

FIGURE 7.15: RIVERS AND VILLAGES

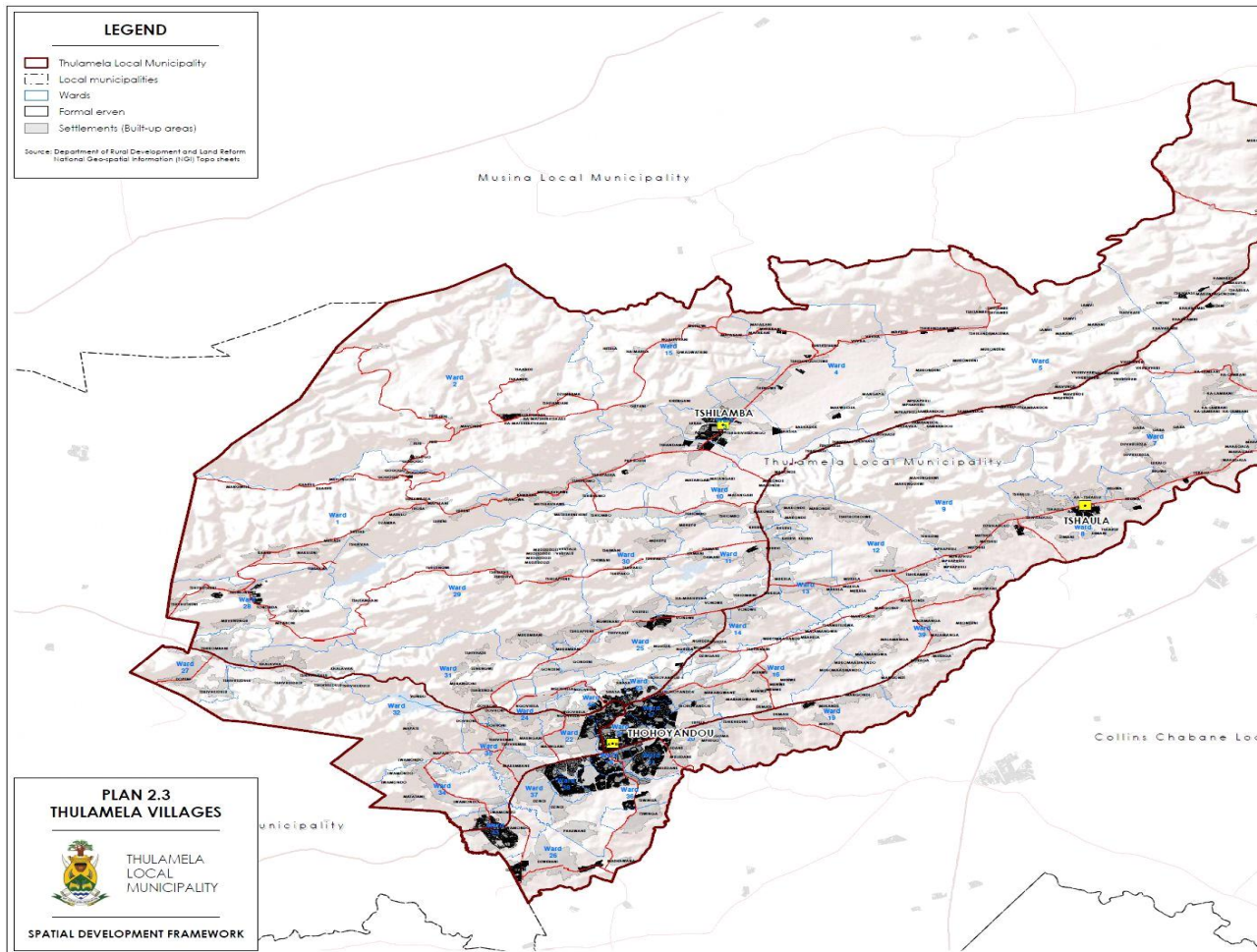


Table 7.42: Census 2011 by Municipality and source of water by population group of head of household

	LIM343: Thulamela
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	120 425
Borehole	7 871
Spring	5 959
Rain water tank	615
Dam/pool/stagnant water	4 269
River/stream	7 781
Water vendor	2 433
Water tanker	3 022
Other	4 219

Table 7.43: Census 2011, Municipality, piped water by population group of head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
	23 747
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	
Piped (tap) water inside yard	41 915
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	39 461
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	18 175
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	10 204
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	5 697
No access to piped (tap) water	17 395

- **Cost Recovery**

Vhembe District Municipality [VDM] as the Water Services Authority [WSA] is the sole responsible authority for the provision of water and sanitation services. It needs to purchase, explore and distribute water supply services and sanitation services in the area of jurisdiction and has also to recover cost related to this service. The district therefore has developed Water and Sanitation Tariff Policy to manage the recovery of the cost associated with the protection of the raw water sources from which water is drawn, supply and purchase of raw water, storage and distribution of raw water and the treatment of raw water and the maintenance of purification works. This is in line with the provisions of section 74 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and Section 64 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No. 56 of 2003).

WATER

- The following big Dams are in Thulamela Municipality: Nandoni, Damani, Vondo. Damani; Nandoni and Vondo are not fenced and pose challenges to Visitors and Fishermen.

Dams, Weirs and Sand Wells

- There's a need to construct additional weirs and sand wells, especially where there are strong river

Reservoirs and Boreholes

- The main problems experienced including the following challenges:
- Bursting of Plastic tanks
- Damage & theft of main hole that covers and padlocks
- Limited staff to clean reservoirs
- Theft of Pumps and Electricity equipment's for boreholes
- Poor underground of water quality.

There's a need to enforce through By-Laws that deals with theft and vandalism there is a need to construct additional reservoirs to help communities to access Nandoni Dam Water.

Water Connections

The following challenges exist:

- Inadequate water supply
- No consistent flow from water tap
- Areas without infrastructure

- Lack of water for irrigation and livestock
- Illegal connections

There's a need to install pre-paid water meters, to add form those who have been connected.

The national target for household access to water was 2008. The target was not met.

More households need to be accessed with indigent forms to register in the database.

There's a need to install pre-paid water meters to save water, and also to make it each for indigent household to access Free Basic Water.

Water Treatment Plant

- The following Water Treatment Plant are found in Thulamela: Vondo, Damani, Dzingahe, Dzindi, Mudaswali and Belemu.
- The following challenges exist: the demand exceeds the capacity of the treatment plant
- There's a need to refurbish water treatment plant by DWAF. Most infrastructures are ageing.
- Vandalism of Schemes
- Lack of preventative and routine maintenance.
- Lack of water demand Management

FREE BASIC WATER (FBW)

- All indigent consumers are allocated 6kl on monthly basis on the water consumption.
- A total of 14383 households are benefiting from Free Basic Water Services.
- **Water quality**

The Department of Water Affairs has the Blue Drop Certification Programme which is an innovative means to regulation, designed and implemented with the core objective of safeguarding the tap water quality management. This objective stems from the fact that the livelihood of mankind depends on the availability of clean drinking water. People participate as process controllers, laboratory staff, samplers, engineering staff, scientists, environmental health practitioners, maintenance staff, management and general workers motivated to ensure sustainable supply of safe drinking water.

Municipal and water board officials are provided with a target of excellence (95% adherence to the set Blue Drop Requirements) towards which they should aspire. This is done to motivate and refocus the people working in the South African water sector to aspire towards targets well beyond the usual minimum requirements.

Table 7.44 below indicates blue drop performance of Water Authority municipalities in Limpopo province. The table reveals that VDM was in position 67 in the 2012 National Log position with 74.85 Blue Drop score.

Table 7.44: The Performance Log of the Municipal Blue Drop Scores for 2011 and 2012

Water Services Authority	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
Vhembe DM	LP	67	74.85	103	45.06
Lephalale LM	LP	29	92.84	45	82.63
Polokwane LM	LP	46	86.52	21	92.61
Mopani DM	LP	58	79.21	71	63.87
Capricorn DM	LP	75	71.99	33	86.85

Bela Bela LM	LP	79	71.21	62	71.07
Modimolle LM	LP	82	70.1	46	81.7
Mogalakwena LM	LP	98	60.5	51	77.86
Greater Sekhukhune DM	LP	100	59.93	78	59.05
Thabazimbi LM	LP	108	54.33	142	14.32
Mookgopong LM	LP	131	31.73	133	24.79

Source: DWA, 2011/12

The 2013 Blue Drop Progress Assessment Tool were developed making provision, amongst other, for the following types of information, data / conditions related the assessment criteria (each factor presenting a different risk-value):

**Vhembe District Municipality 2013 Blue Drop
TABLE 7.45: Municipal Blue Drop Score**

Performance area	Thohoyandou	Malamulelele
Water safety planning (35%)	62	64
Treatment process management (10)	50	90
DWQ Compliance (30)	78	90
Management, Accountability (10%)	66	66
Asset Management (15)	65	65
Bonus Scores	5.08	3.81
Penalties	0	0

<i>2011 Blue Drop Score</i>	51.65%	36.93%
<i>2010 Blue Drop Score</i>	58.13%	44.13%
<i>System Design Capacity (Ml/d)</i>	7	16
• Water quality	•	• Water quality
<i>Population Served</i>	102000	200 000
<i>Average daily Consumption (l/p/d)</i>	6.86	8.00
<i>Microbiological Compliance</i>	96.8%	99.3%
<i>Chemical Compliance (%)</i>	>99.9	>99.9

Source: DWA

SANITATION

Table 7.46

Table 7.46: Census 2011 by Municipality and toilet facilities by Population group of head of household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
None	17 896
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	16 803
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	2 526
Chemical toilet	1 198
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	26 014
Pit toilet without ventilation	89 431
Bucket toilet	292
Other	2 433

Table 7.47

Statistics South Africa/Census 2011 Community Profiles

CS2016 Table

Geography hierarchy 2016 by the main type of toilet facility used for Person Weight

	Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; envirolo; etc.)	Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	Other	None	Total
LIM 343: Thulamela	48607	17719	2704	171038	229354	566	-	320	9115	17815	497237

Created on 08 February 2017

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Table 7.48

Statistics South Africa/Census 2011 Community Profiles
CS2016 Table

The main toilet facility in the dwelling/yard/outside the yard by Geography hierarchy 2016 for Person Weight

LIM343: Thulamela

In the dwelling/house	62866
In the yard	410457
Outside the yard	5646
Not applicable	-
Unspecified	18269
Total	497237

Created on 08 February 2017

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CS2016

	LIM343: Thulamela
Good	255504
Average	109435
Poor	62541
No access	55416
Do not use	13941
Unspecified	401
Total	497237

VIP Toilets

- The District Municipality is providing the service to rural communities
- The District has insufficient budget to meet the National target
- The other challenges may be the danger of underground water being contaminated

Ponds

The following Ponds are available in Thulamela Municipality: Tshifulanani, Tshitereke, Matatshe and Mutale.

The following challenges exist:

- Spillage and seepage
- Lack of Operational manuals
- Overloaded of Ponds, e.g. Tshitereke
- Authorization of Ponds to discharge final effluent into the river

There's always a need to constantly treat with chemicals to prevent diseases.

Table 7.50: Green Drop 2

	Thohoyandou
Technology	Biological (trickling) filters, Anaerobic digestion
Design Capacity (Ml/d)	6
Operational % i.t.o. Design Capacity	216.7%
Iv) Microbiological Compliance	NM
Ivi) Chemical Compliance	NM
Ivii) Physical Compliance	NM
Annual Average Effluent Quality Compliance	NM
Wastewater Risk Rating (%CRR/CRRmax)	86.4% (↓)
Highest Risk Area	Flow exceed design capacity, no monitoring
Risk Abatement Process	Draft W ₂ RAP

Capital & Refurbishment expenditure in 2010/2011	R 32 million
--	--------------

Table 7.51: Green Drop 3

	Tshifulanani
Technology	Aerated lagoons/ Oxidation ponds
Design Capacity (Ml/d)	NI
Operational % i.t.o. Design Capacity	NI
lviii) Microbiological Compliance	NM
lix) Chemical Compliance	NM
lx) Physical Compliance	NM
Annual Average Effluent Quality Compliance	NM
Wastewater Risk Rating (%CRR/CRRmax)	94.1% (↓)
Highest Risk Area	No monitoring
Risk Abatement Process	Draft W ₂ RAP
Capital & Refurbishment expenditure in 2010/2011	R 0
Description of Projects' Expenditure	N/A
Wastewater Risk Abatement planning	
Additional Notes	

Sewer Treatment Plant

The Following Challenges Exist:

- Overloading treatment works e.g. Thohoyandou
- Lack of Laboratory equipment's

- Disposal of sludge

All the plants need refurbishment. Water quality program need to be undertaken frequently.

There's also a need to upgrade the plant to services all households.

ENERGY SUPPLY AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT

Eskom is the electricity authority in the Municipal Area. Its ESKOM that has electricity to distribute electricity in the area.

The electricity sector in South Africa is dominated by state owned utility Eskom which account for 96% of production and is regulated by National Energy Regulator of South Africa, which is also responsible for regulation of gas and petroleum pipelines. The energy needs of poor households are still immense, original goal of universal access to electricity by 2014 is not feasible and there is a need to review the target and planning (National Development Plan, 2011). Eskom has District Energy Master Plan to deal with electricity supply.

There are 12 sub- stations in the district namely; Sanari, Makonde, Tshikweta, Leeudraai, Paradise, Flurian, Pontdrif, Musina and Nesengani. The backlog is currently 9x 132/22KV to be built at Singo, Mashau, Mamaila, Mageva, Mbahe, Jilongo, Mandala, Tshilamba, and Lambani. The challenges are Energy supply and interruption, lack of capacity to supply the demand, insufficient capacity of the power station to supply all areas in the district, cable theft, Illegal connections, poor project management PSPs and Slow rate of construction.

Table 7.52

FINANCIAL YEAR	ENERGISED BY THE MUNICIPALITY	HOUSEHOLDS ENERGISED/ALLOCATION BY ESKOM	Backlog
2016-17		3000	13800

2017-18		2709(ALLOCATIONS)	10800
Table:7.39 Census 2011, Municipalities, energy or fuel for cooking by population group of head of the household			
	LIM343: Thulamela		
Electricity	47 928		
Gas	1 947		
Paraffin	1 076		
Wood	105 152		
Coal	80		
Animal dung	30		
Solar	92		
Other	11		
None	277		

Table 7.53: Municipalities, energy or fuel for heating by head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	50 715
Gas	903
Paraffin	957
Wood	88 044
Coal	73
Animal dung	178
Solar	141
Other	1
None	15 581

Table:7.54: Census 2011 by Municipalities, energy or fuel for lighting by population group of head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	136 567
Gas	305
Paraffin	1 857
Candles	15 161

Solar	2 303
Other	0
None	401

Eskom has the license to reticulate electricity provision in the whole municipal area.

Some Challenges Include:

- Regular interruptions of power supply, lack of Maintenance, especially street lighting, illegal connections

Power Stations

The following Sub-Stations exist in the Municipal area: Makonde, Tshikweta ,Sanari.

The following challenges have been identified:

- The current capacity is insufficient to supply all areas.
- There's a need for DE to increase funding to Eskom.
- There's also a need to promote the use of alternative energy, such as solar in conjunction with DE.

Table 7.55

	LIM343: Thulamela
In-house	14318

conventional meter	
In-house prepaid meter	468634
Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con	1797
Connected to other source which household is not paying for	1247
Generator	19
Solar home system	120
Battery	-
Other	703
No access to electricity	10400
Total	497237

Table 7.56: Energy Supply

ELECTRICITY SERVICE LEVEL

GRID ELECTRICITY			NON GRID ELECTRICITY	
Municipality	Number of Household	Backlog	Number of household current supplied through SOLAR	
Thulamela	156594	16383	1158	

Sources: STATSSA 2011

FREE BASIC SERVICES IN THULAMELA

The District has Basic Water and Sanitation Service Policy to manage the provision of basic water to the indigent people. The free basic water is 6kl per month per household. The local municipalities invoice the district, their monthly free basic water expenditure. Table 7.41 below shows that Thulamela municipality provide 14083 households with free water and 14 083 households with electricity in 2019/20 financial.

Table 7.57: Free Basic Services and Indigent Support for Thulamela Municipality (Households)

FREE BASIC SERVICES 2017/18	THULAMELA	FREE BASIC SERVICES 2017/18
	ESKOM (50KW/Months)	
Electricity	14083	
Water	26850	
Refuse Removal	11812	
	ESKOM (50KW/Months)	

Budget for Free Basic Services for 2016/17 is 6,8 Million rands

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

FREE BASIC SERVICES

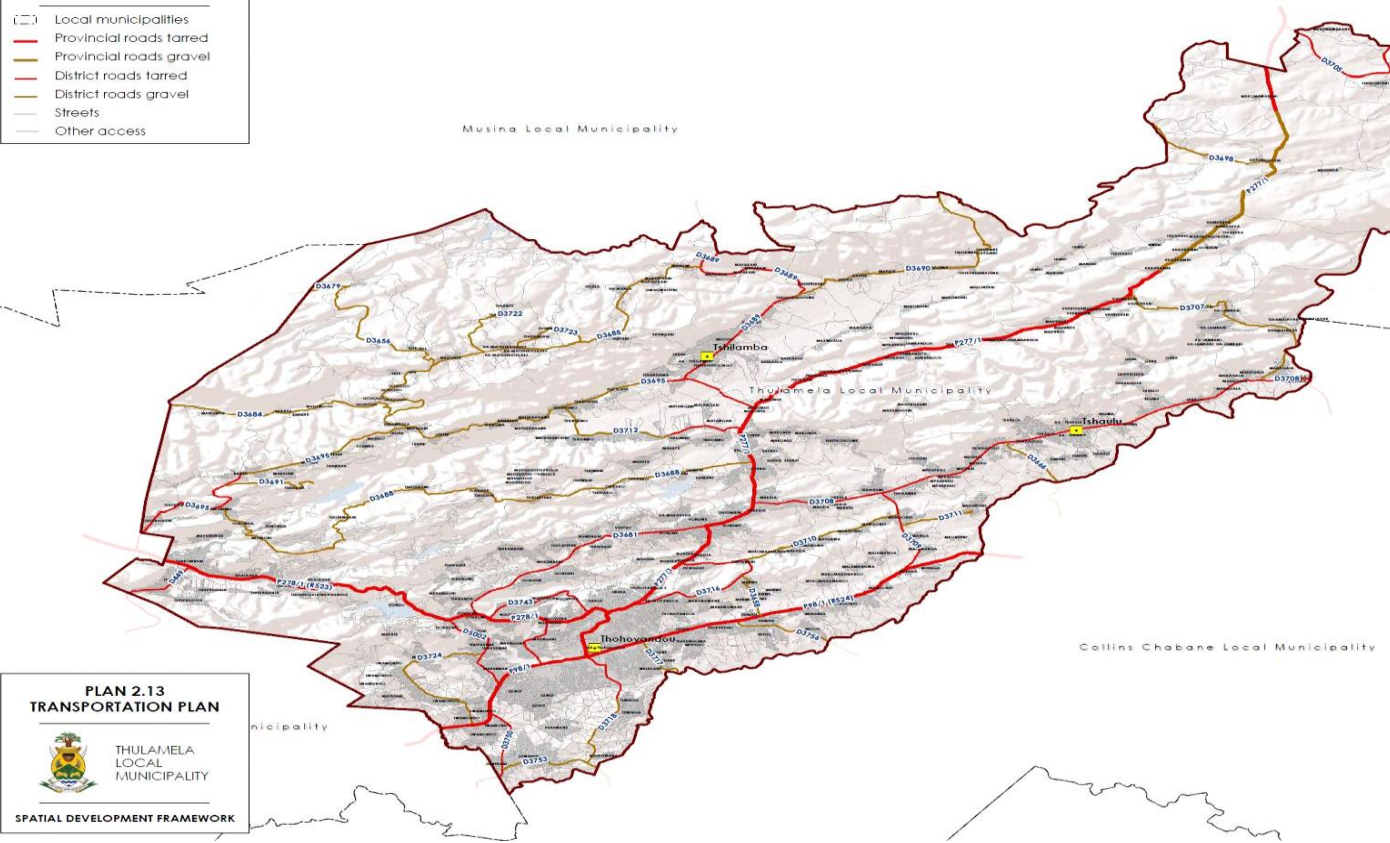
- The Municipality currently provides the 14083 household with free basic electricity coupons.
- Many households are still not benefiting from the services meant to alleviate their burden.
- Community mobilization to register indigents who qualify to apply for the services need to be intensified

Source: STATS SA, 2011

ROAD, PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

LEGEND

-  Local municipalities
-  Provincial roads tarred
-  Provincial roads gravel
-  District roads tarred
-  District roads gravel
-  Streets
-  Other access

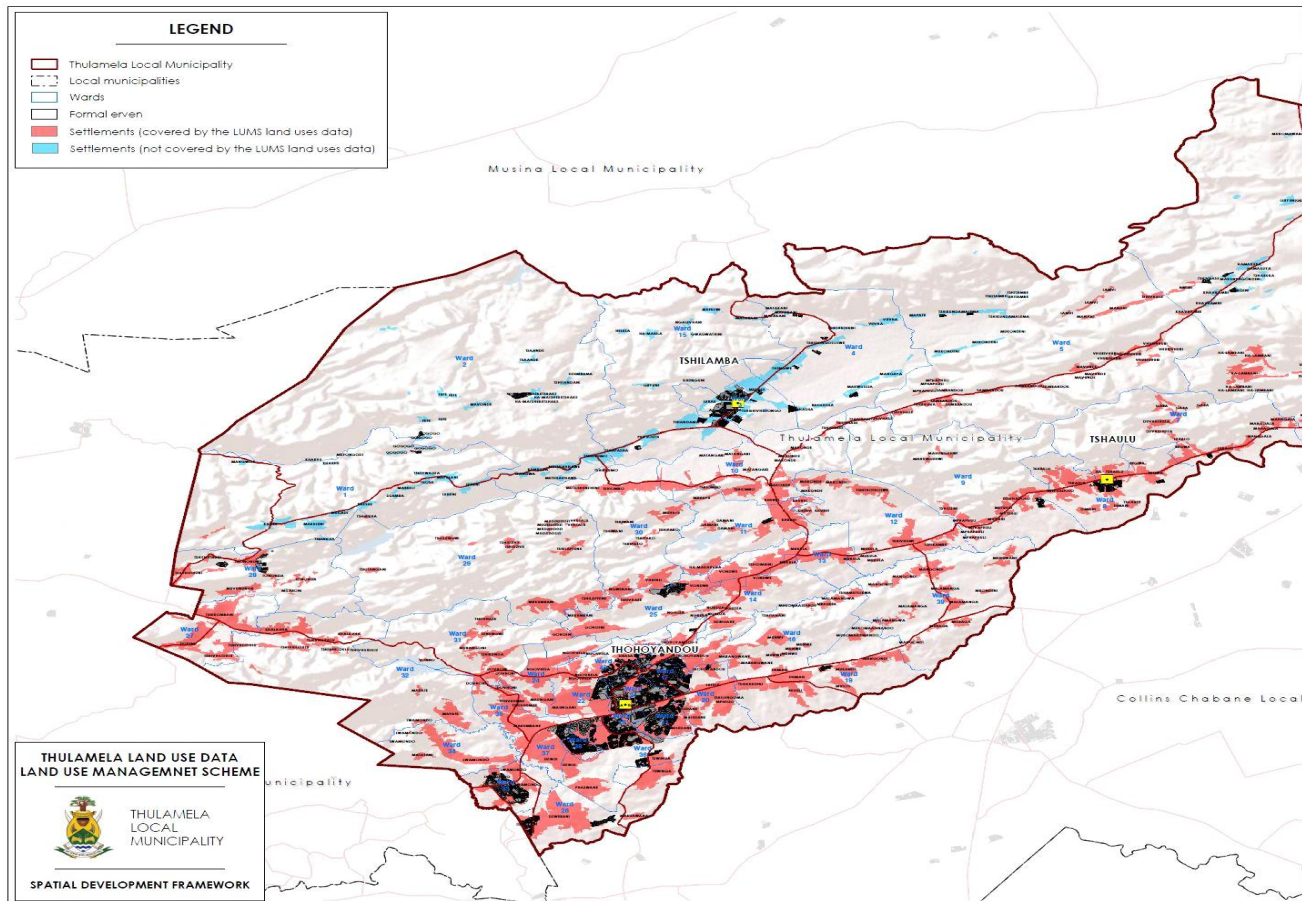


**PLAN 2.13
TRANSPORTATION PLAN**



THULAMELA
LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



Provincial road passes through the municipal area and that emphasizes the municipality's strategic position within the Province. The other settlements road infrastructure is the responsibility of local municipality. There's a huge backlog in opening and maintaining access streets. Rural backlog is unknown.

And storm water drainage systems. This is due to the fact that plants that are available cannot adequately and timorously reach all areas at the same time.

For gravel roads, Council has a programme of re-gravelling and blading of internal streets. This has been done and many areas were covered in the past. But during rainy seasons all the graveled roads are washed away. Through MIG, streets are being tarred and maintenance of streets is done regularly.

- The municipality will strive to implement labor-intensive methods in roads construction and maintenance commonly known as Kharishumisane Programme. Labor-intensive methods can play an important role in terms of facilitating skills development and creation of

jobs. This will be in line with the national government's move towards implementation of a comprehensive public works programme to create jobs and to reduce poverty eradications.

Transport and Logistics Management

NATIONAL LAND TRANSPORT TRANSITION ACT, ACT 22 OF 2000, section 18 (1), (2) & (3) stipulates that Land Transport planning must be integrated with land development process and must be carried out so as to cover both public and private transport and all modes of land transport relevant in the area concerned and must focus on the most effective and economic way of moving from one point to another in the system. Transport plans must be developed to enhance effective functioning of cities, towns and rural areas through Integrated Transport Planning of transport infrastructure and facilities, transport operation including freight movement, bulk services and public transport services.

National land transport act requires municipalities to develop their ITPs which comply with the minimum requirements as set out in the: "Minimum requirements for preparation of Integrated Transport Plans" published 30 November 2007. Transport vision is an integrated safe, reliable, efficient, affordable and sustainable multimodal transport system and adequate infrastructure.

The SA transportation system is inadequate to meet the basic needs for accessibility to work, health care, schools, shops, etc. and for many developing rural and urban areas. In order to meet these basic needs for accessibility, the transport services offered must be affordable for the user. The transport system must aim to minimise the constraints on the mobility of passengers and goods, maximising speed and service, while allowing customers a choice of transport mode or combination of transport modes where it is economically and financially viable to offer a choice of modes. This demands a flexible transport system and transport planning process that can respond to customer requirements, while providing online information to the user to allow choices to be made.

Roads

Service Standards or Norms and Standards

- Feedback on all roads related complains/ requested in the Thulamela Local Municipality shall be provided within 07 working days.
- All potholes inspected/ reported within Thulamela Local Municipality's CBD must be repaired within 02 working days in normal weather and a plan will be developed after bad weather.
- All potholes inspected/ reported within Thulamela Local Municipality's Residential must be repaired within 05 working days in normal weather and a plan will be developed after bad weather.
- All road marking/ signs (installation, maintenance and replacement) reported/ inspected within Thulamela Local Municipality's CBD must be attended within 02 working days in normal weather and a plan will be developed after bad weather.
- All road marking/ signs (installation, maintenance and replacement) reported/ inspected within Thulamela Local Municipality's Residential area must be attended within 05 working days in normal weather and a plan will be developed after bad weather.
- All road signs (installation, maintenance and replacement) reported/ inspected or requested within Thulamela Local Municipality must be attended with 24hrs.
- All programmed culverts within Thulamela Local Municipality must be constructed in with the financial year.
- All programmed gravelling work within Thulamela Local Municipality must be done within financial year.
- All programmed gravel roads will be bladed within financial year.

- All funeral requests submitted before Wednesday 12h00 pm must be attended on Thursday and Friday.
- All inspected/ reported drainage structures in Thulamela Local Municipality will be maintained within 07 working days in normal weather and a plan will be developed after bad weather.
- All Thulamela Local Municipality's fleet will be serviced plan.
- All reported breakdowns in Thulamela Local Municipality will be repaired within 24hrs depending on the availability of parts in our warehouse.

Status Quo

- Road services department has an obligation to deliver road services to the entire population of Thulamela Municipal area. The municipality has approximately 237.7km of sealed roads and 6 582.2km of gravel roads.
- The road network within the municipality is increasing very rapidly in such a way that the staff required to perform day to day operation and maintenance is no longer sufficient to carry out the assigned tasks. It is apparent that should this trend be left without being attended, it will gradually leads to total deterioration of the road infrastructure assets.
- The municipality has taken a decision during its strategic cession to put more focus on the provision of roads infrastructure and it has been seen as a vehicle that can drive the vision 2030 mission successfully by building sustainable roads which in turn can bear some fruits in terms for local economic spinoffs.
- The municipality has been divided into three operational regions namely Thohoyandou Region (Office located Shayandima); Tshilamba Region (Office located at former Mutale Municipal Office) and Tshitereke Region (located at Tshitereke). Each region is responsible to deliver all roads services to all the wards allocated in that particular region such as blading of streets, re-gravelling, pothole fixing etc.

Roads Network

- The road network in the province are classified as follows:
 1. National roads – like N1, R71 & R521/ R523. It is the National department of Transport's responsibility through SANRAL.
 2. Provincial Roads – these roads are numbered with prefix D or R excluding national and municipal roads, it is Roads and Transport's Department responsibility.
 3. Municipal Roads – these are unnumbered roads including streets and accesses, they are municipal's responsibilities.
 4. Private Roads – these are roads or accesses to and through private properties, property owners are responsible.

Each tier of government is responsible for its own road network. The approach is to make sure that Local Points Growths are connected to District Growth Points whilst District Growth Points are connected provincial, while at the same time Provincial Growth Points are somewhat connected to one another and ultimately linked to centres of national economy.

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES

- Shortage of machinery and equipment
- Borrow pits availability
- Backlog of unsurfaced numbered roads (i.e. RAL roads)
- Backlog of unsurfaced municipal roads
- Cutting of roads when repairing ageing of underground water services
- Demarcation of stands with by traditional leaders with poor road networks

Table 7.59: THULAMELA PROVINCIAL ROADS IN VDM 2012 and 2013

	TOTAL LENGTH OF SEALED/PAVED ROADS:KM	TOTAL LENGTH OF GRAVEL/DIRT ROADS:KM (Backlog)	TOTAL LENGTH OF ROADS:KM
	237,7	6 582	

Provincial roads are numbered with prefix D or R, excluding national and municipal roads of which Department of Roads & Transport is responsible through Road Agency Limpopo. Municipal roads are local roads which include streets and accesses. Most of these roads are not numbered. Private roads are accessed to and through private properties of which property owners are responsible.

Source: Department of Roads and Transport

Table above shows that the total length of provincial roads is 1065 km in Thulamela and of which 33, 8% of roads are tarred/paved. The total length of gravel roads is 704, 7 km which constitute a backlog. The roads challenges experienced during rainfall time in Thulamela. The total length of provincial roads is 1059, 1 km. The total length of gravel roads is 365,98 km and the total length of gravel roads is 332,69 km.

MUNICIPALITY ROADS

We are tarring streets in urban and rural areas. However; the municipality still faces huge backlog.

Bus and Taxi Ranks

Mutale Cost Centre

Table: 7.60

Road No	Description	Road Length (km)	
		Gravel	Surface
D3689	Tshandama-Muswodi		28,6
D3695	Makonde-Tshandama		5,6
D3705	P277/1- Tshikondeni Mine		9,6
P277/1	Vhurivhuri-Masisi		31,2
D3684	Maranikhwe-Tshixwadza	19,2	
D3685	Tshixwadza-Matavhela	37,5	
D3690	Mafukani-Muraluwe	30,4	
D3691	Mazwimba- Tshiavha	5,71	
D3695	Khakhu-Tshandama	31,6	
D3722	Tshamulungwi-Tshaanda	4,8	
D3723	Guyuni-Tshitandani	5,3	
UN1 mut	Maheni-Tshikundamalema	17,4	
UN2 mut	P277/1- Musunda	6,5	
		158.41	75
Thohoyandou Cost Centre			
Table 7.61			
Road No	Description	Road Length (km)	
		Gravel	Surface
D3681	Matatshe-Phiphidi		18,3
D3708	Mukula-Mhinga		37,5
D3718	Muledane-Tswinga		5
D3724	Tshifulanani-Duthuni		7,7
D3743	Sokoutenda-Phiphidi		9
D3750	Tshifulanani-Airport		6,1

P277/1	Thohoyandou-Vhurivhuri		56,5
P278/1	Sibasa-Siloam		33,5
D3756	Dumasi-Mavambe		15
D3742	Ramasaga- Ngovhela		5
D3712	Makonde-Dzimauli		5
D3695	Siloam-Khakhu		14
D3709	Tshivhilwi-Muraga		7,6
UN8 thoh	Tshivhilwi-Makonde		15,1
D5002	Tshisaulu-Duthuni		9
D3717	Hollywood-Mulenzhe		0,4
D3710	Dzingahe-Malavuwe		4,25
D3716	Makwarela-Dzingahe		8,74
D3658	Tshififi-Dumasi	4,32	
D3666	Tshifudi-Xigalo	15,2	
D3688	Khubvi-Tshilungwi	23,8	
D3688	Thononda-Tshiheni	6,2	
D3707	Vhurivhuri-Madandila	19	
D3710	Dzingahe-Malavuwe	10,25	
D3711	Malavuwe-Matsika	6,8	
D3712	Makonde-Dzimauli	9	
D3718	Tswinga-Mashawana	7,5	
D3724	Tshifulanani- Duthuni	6	
D3753	Dzwerani-Tshimbupfe	14,1	
D3780	Khakhanwa-Mavhambe	1,9	
UN1 thoh	Begwa-Vhurivhuri	13	
UN2 thoh	Matangari-Tshipako	3,6	
UN3 thoh	P278/1-Khalavha	3	
UN4 thoh	D3681-Maranzhe	4	
UN5 thoh	P278/1-Murangoni	5,2	
UN6 thoh	Mangondi-Gondeni	10	
UN7 thoh	Mahunguwi-Tshitavha	12,5	
UN9 thoh	Dumasi-Tshilivho	4,7	
UN10 thoh	Tshilapfene-Mukumbuni	6	
		207,57	257,69

Total Gravel is 365.98 and 332.69 is a tarred.

- **Routine maintenance**

Thulamela municipality has Thohoyandou and Mutale cost centres. Thohoyandou cost centre caters for 262,9 km surfaced and 280,9 km unsurfaced roads while Mutale caters for km surfaced and km unsurfaced roads. The main problems are regular break down of machines and equipment, shortage of machines and ageing personnel are the routine maintenance major challenges in the district.

TRANSPORT PLANNING

The mode of transport in the municipal area is only through road.

In terms of road transport, the dominant mode of public transport is taxis and buses. It is mainly the Thohoyandou, Tshilamba and Shayandima and Makwarela areas that are reasonably served. Some rural areas still experience various problems as far as public transport is concerned.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

Table 7.62: Bus and Taxi ranks per Thulamela municipality

Formal Ranks	Thulamela
Bus	02
Taxi	06
Intermodal Facility	01

Source: VDM, 2012

They include:

Residential areas are separated from work places. People are expected to travel long distances to their places of employment. The cost and time spent on travelling are greater for rural commuters.

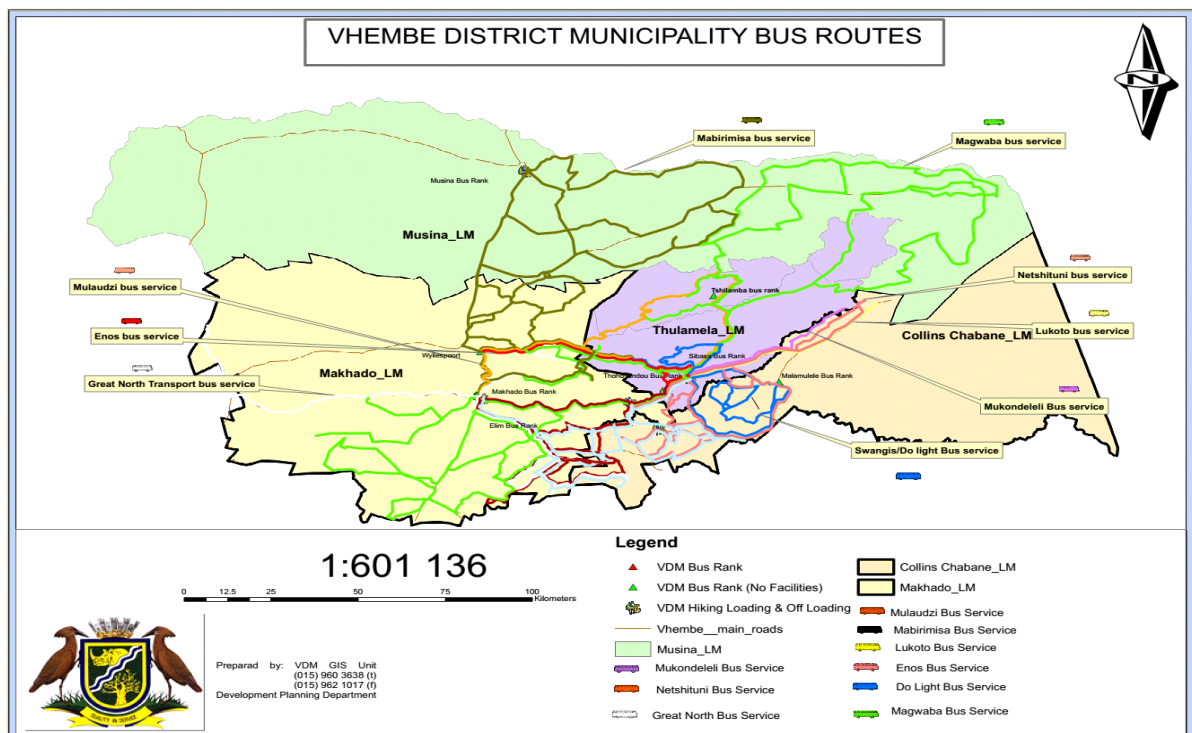
The conditions of roads are not conducive for the formal transport system. The need for high maintenance and operation cost are among the factors contributing to the problem. This is largely because most roads in the municipal area are gravel roads. They need constant maintenance, especially during rainy season.

Non-Motorized Transport

Bicycles were awarded to school children by the Department of Education in the previous financial years. There are school children who still travel long distances to access secondary education.

Pedestrian crossings were identified in major routes and they need to be prioritized by the department of roads and transport. The donkey Carts are used as mode of transport.

Table 7.18: Major Public Transport Corridor Routes in VDM Area



- **Airports and Stripes**

There is no Air Stripe in the Municipality.

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

The Fire and rescue special operations include building fires, grass and bush, rescue services and special services, hazardous materials incidence and removals of bees. This a Vhembe District Municipality function. Fire and Rescue Services by laws have been gazetted in 2009.

There are 4 Associations that have been established per municipality in terms of the provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act. These associations help to fight veld and forest fires and the district umbrella body has to be launched in order to co-ordinate the activities of the local FPAS.

Pre fire plans have been developed in order to ready fire fighters for any eventuality in a high risk building. All fire stations in the district participate in arrive and alive campaigns during festive and Easter Holidays by performing standby duties on major routes and crossings to ensure visibility of emergency services.

Vehicles for normal firefighting, rescue and special services are available, although some of them are beyond economic repair and the equipment's to deal with a host of eventualities are available. The district however does not have commercial diving capability as only scuba divers have been trained. Heavy duty rescue equipment has been purchased for all the fire stations.

The district has rapid response vehicles equipped with heavy duty rescue equipment and water, rescue vehicles, 10 firefighting water tankers, heavy duty major urban pumpers, medium duty pump units, Light duty pump units, heavy duty pump units, grass tenders and service vehicles. The pictures below display some of the fire and rescue vehicles and equipment's available in the district.

Figure 7.19: Vhembe District Municipality fire stations



VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY FIRE STATIONS



TABLE 7.63: HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS/ACCIDENT HOTSPOTS	
MUNICIPALITY	AREA
Thulamela	R524: Tshisele village and Tshalovha

Table 7.64: Scholar patrol

Municipality	No. of existing Scholar Patrol points established	Status
Thulamela	24	Functional

Source: Department of transport 2017



SAFETY AND SECURITY

None reporting of fraud and corruption cases by the whistle blowers, minimal declaration of interest by employees, reluctance of vetting by employees are the main challenges in the district. All reported cases within the district municipality are investigated and the findings and recommendations are submitted to the Accounting officer for further action. The information for the establishment of the District Fraud Hotline has been gathered and Corruption awareness campaigns are conducted. All employees are encouraged to complete the declaration of interest forms.

Corruption and Fraud cases are very serious concern in SA. Research shows that 31% of reported cases are caused by bad morals and ethics, 25% caused by greedy and desire for self-enrichment, 18% poverty and unemployment, 14% weak checks and balances and 12% Legacy of apartheid (Dept. Safety & Security, 2009).

South African Police Services (SAPS) has various programmes to combat corruption and fraud: managing perceived and actual level of corruption, Anti- Corruption operations across criminal justice system, the prevention, detection and investigation of corruption within SAPS, compliance with legislative obligations, stock theft program, building relationship with farming community, partnership with the

community, Farm/Patrols and partnership with traditional leaders. The aim of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

- **Police stations and courts**

The district is divided into Thohoyandou and Makhado Justice Cluster. Thohoyandou cluster comprised of Thohoyandou, Levubu, Mutale, Makuya, Tshaulu, Siloam and Vuwani policing area as indicated in figure 7.5 below.

Makhado cluster comprised of 06 police stations: Mphepu, Tshilwavhusiku, Watervaal, Mara, Tshaulu and Siloam. There is 01 high court: Thohoyandou, 10 district courts: Musina, Louis Trichardt, Dzanani, Hlanganani, Thohoyandou, Vuwani, Tshilwavhusiku, Waterval & Mutale, 03 Regional Courts: Sibasa, Louis Trichardt and Dzanani, 4 Periodical Courts: Makuya, Tshaulu, Levubu and 43 Traditional Courts under Traditional Councils in the district as indicated in figure 7.22 below.

Figure 7.22 Transport network and police station

- **District safety & security activities**

Dominating crimes in the district are as follows: Armed robbery, Common assault, Assault GBH, Unlicensed liquor stores, and Rapes, which are found to be caused by abuse of liquor, greediness, negligent and unemployment. Unlicensed liquor stores and vandalism of electrical cables are predominant at Makhado, Waterpoort and Thohoyandou and Musina by community members. The District crime management forum composed of various stakeholders is existing and operating however, the lack of designated coordinator to the forum from SAPS is the main challenge.

SAPS establish the following programmes to manage crime in the district: Raiding of Shebeens, Speed arrest, Foot & Vehicle Patrols,

Roadblocks, Partnership Policing, Door to Door Campaigns, Vehicle Checkpoints, Awareness Campaigns, Road Patrols, Monitoring Check-in Transit, visit to Financial Institutions, Operation Greedy Meetings, Operation Focus, Reduction of Illegal Fire Arms, monitoring of Liquor Outlets, mobilization of the Community, fight against crime and victim empowerment program. Structures for Community involvement in Policing Are Reservists (SAPS), CPF (SAPS Act), Community Patrol Groups, Street Watches, Street Committees, Neighbourhood Watches and Business Watches.

- **Community Safety Forums and Street committee**

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing; that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS. Partnerships between police officers (who are appointed as sector managers) and communities strengthen existing community policing forums (CPFs), which have been in place since 1993. Community Police Forum objectives according to Sec 18 of SAPS Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) are establishing and maintaining a partnership between the community and the Service, promoting communication between the Service and the community, promoting co-operation between the Service and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing, improving the rendering of police services to the community at national, provincial, area and local levels, improving transparency in the Service and accountability of the Service to the community and promoting joint problem identification and problem-solving by the Service and the community.

Correctional services

- Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme

The Correctional services in the district endow with Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme: Education and Training with accredited institutions, Recreational programs (League games, top 8 tournaments, choirs, traditional games (Malende) and religious

program. Community re-integration programmes include Parole and Community service programmes.

Border management

There is a serious challenge of influx of undocumented people particularly in Makhado, Thohoyandou, Mutale and Musina area. Improving regional cooperation is required to improve efforts in combating of crime that has the potential to affect the Southern African region and the Continent. The SAPS is taking a leading role in defining the relationship between a local police station, borderline, port of entry and exit, and a police station in a neighbouring country. The SANDF satellites offices to be established along the border fence and the army to resume monitoring in order to assist SAPS in minimizing unlawful entry to the country.

Demarcations of magisterial courts and Police Stations

Transformation on magisterial courts is a serious problem in the district, e.g. Tshilwavhusiku is still referring their cases at Thohoyandou whilst Makhado magistrate is in the same jurisdiction area. There are however approximately 18 magisterial courts and 1 high court in the district.

POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Table 7.79

	Availability	Thulamela
Cell phone by Geography	Yes	142183
	No	14411
Computer by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	19150
	No	137444
Landline/telephone by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	3862
	No	152732
Mail delivered at residence by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	5910
	No	150684

Mail Post box/bag by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	47790
	No	108804
Television by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	114726
	No	41868

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.79 above shows the post office and telecommunication status per municipality, in which 21005 people in Mutale and 120988 people in Thulamela have access to cell phone.

Table 7.80

	Thulamela
From home	3316
From cell phone	27546
From work	2257
From elsewhere	7460
No access to internet	116016

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.80 above indicate that number of people who have access to internet which is 3319 people in Thulamela Municipality.

	LIM343: Thulamela	
Yes	23122	
No	438923	
Unspecified	35193	
Total	497237	
CS2016		
Table.7.81		
	LIM343: Thulamela	
Yes	39321	
No	446147	
Unspecified	11769	
Total	497237	

HOUSING/HUMAN SETTLEMENT

Service Standards or Norms & Standards

- One RDP house- 3 months
- Maintenance of street lights – within 7 days
- Maintenance of AIRCON- within 7 days
- Maintenance of municipal building- within 7 days

Status Quo

- Department is growing: new sections are added such as Facility Management, Housing Tribunal, etc.

The right to adequate housing enshrined in Constitution Act 108 of 1996 and states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right. The main challenges are abandoned RDP houses, outdated housing chapter, poor quality and unavailability of land for future township development in private farms.

Current Thulamela housing provision status

Table 7.23. Below indicates the housing backlog in Thulamela: by 2019/20 Financial year.

Year	Allocation	Thulamela Backlog
2016/17	1 000	27 000
2017/18	800	26 400
2018/19		
2019/20		

Source: Technical Services (Human Settlement)

The annual RDP housing allocation from DLG&H is not sufficient.

Housing typologies in Thulamela Municipality are:

- House or brick structure on the stand
- Traditional dwelling/ muddy hut
- House/room in backyard (especially in the towns)
- Informal dwelling/shack in backyard (especially in Thohoyandou)

Some of the challenges in the provision of RDP houses:

Municipality is not accredited as a housing developer, but COGHSTA

- Challenges of monitoring and evaluating the work of housing constructors
- Poor quality work in the construction of housing
- Housing allocation is not consistent with the backlog
- Incomplete housing projects for previous financial years
- No land is available in the proclaimed land
- Unused state land
- Most land in rural areas is not serviced

COGHSTA is yet to develop the Housing Chapter to be incorporated into the IDP during review process

7.3 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE PRIORITY ANALYSIS

Good governance describes how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Public Participation is defined as a process of decision making and the process by which decisions are

Implemented or not implemented in consultation with the community.

ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report for 2018/19 will be tabled before Council in January 2020 and it will then be submitted to the MPAC to conduct assessment review and public participation and it was tabled again before Council at the end of March 2020.

AUDITOR GENERAL FINDINGS

Auditor General Opinion in the municipality

Table 7.82

16/17	17/18	18/19
Unqualified	unqualified	Unqualified

BY LAWS

TABLE 7.83

Name of by laws	Purpose	Status		Date of next review
		Draft	Approved	
Tariffs by law	Regulates tariffs		•	
Property rates	Governs the property price around the municipality		•	
Parking area by-laws	To regulate parking's		•	
Standard street and miscellaneous by-laws	To control advertising and cleanness and public auction in the streets etc.		•	
Credit control by-laws	To control the credits		•	
Refuse and sanitary by-laws	To control refuse as well as promoting sanity		•	
Solid waste disposal by-laws	To control the disposal of solid waste		•	

VEHICLE TESTING STATIONS

In the year under review, there is 02 Vehicle Testing Centres in the municipality. 7 895 were tested for learners & driver's license. 2 450 vehicles were tested and 7 506 drivers were tested for driver's licence all in the previous financial year.

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The IDP Process Plan to review 2021/22 in order to develop 2022/23 FY was approved by Council in August 2021. The Steering Committee/Technical Committee) links the inputs from communities with other role players, like Council administration and other spheres of government to discuss integration and projects. Most of community-based organizations and Traditional Leaders attend public meetings on IDP and Budget. Meetings are also held in nodal areas at a time that is convenient to most people. Sometimes nodal areas are clustered together for the purpose of public participation meetings. Local languages are used during discussions. Councilors are responsible for facilitating these meetings.

AUDITING

The Municipality has a functional audit unit.

It is headed by chief Internal Auditor.

Audit committee was also established and it meets regularly once quarter.

- The Audit Committee was established to perform the following responsibilities:
- Performance of the Municipality auditing (none financial performance)
- Financial auditing

Internal Auditing Challenges

- None submission of Information by officials for auditing purpose.

- Late submission of information for auditing.
- Internal Auditor's recommendation not implemented

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee exist and it has three (3) members. All Senior Managers including the Municipal Manager attend Audit Committee's quarterly meetings.

Traditionally the responsibilities of the Audit Committee centered on assisting Management in meeting their financial reporting, Control and Audit- related responsibilities. In one of King reports on governance, the responsibility of the Audit Committee is centered on:

- Reviewing of performance, internal controls, financial controls, accounting systems and reporting
- Reviewing of the Internal Audit Function
- Liaise with External Auditors (AGSA)
- Monitor compliance with existing legislations, policies and resolutions

During the previous financial year, the Committee focused on the following targets:

- Encouraging the Municipality to develop and carry out systems and a program to ensure that Clean Audit is achieved.
- Risk Manager and Risk Management committee was appointed and established.
- Ensuring that the Performance of the Municipality maintain unqualified Audit opinion and improve on Audit opinion.

OVERSIGHT & INTER GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The Oversight Committee has been replaced by Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) to work on the both financial and none financial matters and submit its reports to Council. The MPAC is established and it's functional.

Intergovernmental Relations

The District Technical and Mayor's Forum are convened by the District every quarter.

The Premier or Mayor Forum meetings are convened by the Premier every quarter.

Both forums are functional

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The Public Participation Plan is incorporated into Communication Strategy.

Council Strategy is in place and is reviewed annually

SERVICE STANDARDS OR NORMS AND STANDARDS

- Produce quarterly newsletter
- Communicate to both print and electronic media when need arise
- Hold communication strategy review meeting on yearly basis.
- Hold local communication forum meeting on quarterly basis.
- Quarterly Imbizo
- Feedback session once in a financial year to update website 100%.
- Produce flyer when need arises
- Cover every event of the municipality
- Conduct research on quarterly basis
- Media monitoring on daily basis
- Support the Office of the Mayor on daily basis

- Respond to media timeously
- Produce calendars and diaries on yearly basis.
- Purchasing of sound system
- Producing quarterly newsletter

SERVICE DELIVERY CHALLENGES

- Slow pace in appointing service providers

SERVICE BACKLOGS

- Non-production of quarterly newsletters
- Slow pace in the production of quarterly newsletter.
-

Newsletter

- 10 000 copies of Thulamela Newsletter are produced on quarterly basis, and distributed to various stakeholders.

Media & Liaison

- We have a good relationship with both print and Electronic media

Research

- Communication Research Officer is effective and Functional.

Branding/Marketing

We have a Marketing Strategy is in place.

MAYOR OUTREACH PROGRAMME/LOCAL /PROVINCIAL IMBIZOS

We were able to communicate face to face with the community, exchanging views in terms of issues pertaining to Service delivery. These included: Imbizo meetings, Mayor/Mahosi Forum, Mayor/Pastor's Forum, IDP Representative Forum meeting, IDP Nodal Area Visits, Projects visits.

MAYORAL PROGRAMME

Service standards or norms and standards

- Two ward committee meetings per month
- One special council per month
- One ordinary council per quarter
- One MPAC meetings per quarter

Service delivery challenge

- Lack of resources (human resources and tools of trade)
- Disruptions of planned scheduled meetings due to covid 19

RISK & ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

- The Anti-Corruption Strategy is available
- Anti-Corruption Hotline was launched by the district municipality and it's a shared service with local municipalities
- The Strategy is aimed at establishing internal mechanism and system that are cable of preventing and dealing with corruption and unethical behavior.
- The Strategy will further assist in deepening good governance in the administration and promote community participation in
Exposing corruption that may take place within the Municipality.
- Risk Strategy has been developed and approved by Council

- Risk assessment has been developed and all departments report once per quarter
- Risk Committee has been established and it is chaired by a member of Audit Committee
- Risk unit is located in the Municipal Manager's office and the Risk Management Officer was appointed and the office is functional.

RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

- **INTRODUCTION**

The adoption of the Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 and the Treasury Regulations issued in terms of the Act infused the Municipal service with a Municipality culture, which must add to its emphasis on external sanctions and include stronger internal controls with anticipatory management systems to assess the abuse of power, which is the central principle of risk management. This is why risk management is central to managing the Municipality as a whole, and why risk management is integral to planning, organising, directing and coordinating systems aimed at achieving Municipality's goals and objectives.

A major challenge for any Municipality is to develop and implement strategies to deliver on mandates and policies decided on by the Council.

One of the most important mandates is the development and implementation of an integrated risk management strategy whose major objective is to encourage best practice within an evolving government service delivery strategy, while minimising the risks and ensuring that Municipality meets its objectives.

2. THE NEED

The need to manage risk systematically applies to all components and to all functions and activities within Thulamela Municipality.

- **An effective risk management strategy helps the Municipality to meet its objectives by ensuring that everyone has a clear understanding of:**
 - The objectives of the Municipality.
 - Factors that could impact on the Municipality's ability to meet those objectives
 - The actions necessary to ensure objectives are met.
- **An effective Risk Management Strategy can:**
 - Improve accountability by ensuring that risks are explicitly stated and understood by all parties, that the management of risks is monitored and reported on, and that action is taken based on the results.
 - Focus on planning to deal with factors that may impact on the objectives of the Municipality and provide an early warning signal,
 - Ensure opportunities are not missed and surprise costs don't arise.
- **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of Risk Management Strategy are as follows:

- To provide and maintain a working environment where everyone is following sound risk management practices and is held accountable for achieving results;
- To provide municipality with the Public Sector Risk Management Framework which the employees will utilise to implement risk management;
- To provide the facilities and create a conducive working environment in ensuring that everyone has the capacity and resources to carry out his or her risk management responsibilities;
- To ensure that risk management activities are fully integrated into the planning, monitoring and reporting processes and into the daily management of program activities.

- **DEFINITIONS**

Risks:

Any threat or event that has a reasonable chance of occurrence in the future, which could undermine the institutions pursuit of its goals and objectives. Risk Manifest as negative impacts on goals and objectives or as missed opportunities to enhance institutional performance. Stakeholders expect Municipality to anticipate and manage risks in order to eliminate waste and inefficiency, reduce shocks and crises and to continuously improve capacity for delivering on their institutional mandates.

Risk Management:

Risk management is a continuous, proactive and systematic process, effected by a Municipality's Council, accounting officer, management and other personnel, applied in strategic planning and across the Municipality, designed to identify potential events that may affect the Municipality, and manage risks to be within its risk tolerance, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of Municipality objectives.

Enterprise Risk Management:

Enterprise risk management (ERM) is the application of risk management throughout the Municipality rather than only in selected business areas or disciplines.

Risk Analysis:

The process that involves identifying the most probable threats to the Municipality and analysing the related vulnerability of the Municipality to the threats. This includes risk assessment, risk characteristics, risk communication, risk management, and policy relating to risk.

Risk Assessment:

The process concerned with determining the magnitude of risk exposure by assessing the likelihood of the risk materialising and the impact that it would have on the achievement of objectives.

Risk Identification:	The process concerned with identifying events that produce risks that threaten the achievement of objectives.
Inherent Risks:	A risk that is intrinsic (a risk which it is impossible to manage) to Municipality activity and arises from exposure and uncertainty from potential events. It is evaluated by considering the degree of probability and potential size of an adverse impact on strategic objectives and other activities.
Residual Risk:	The risk remaining after management took action to reduce the impact and likelihood of an adverse.
Strategic Risks:	Any potential obstacles that may impact on the ability of the Municipality to achieve its strategic objectives.
Risk Response:	The process concerned with determining how the Municipality will mitigate the risks it is confronted with, through consideration of alternatives such as risk avoidance, reduction, risk sharing or acceptance.
Monitor:	The process of monitoring and assessing the presence and functioning of the various components overtime.

Risk Owners:

The Risk Owner is a person who supports the risk management process in a specific allocated component and ensures that the risk is managed and monitored over time.

Council:

Local government of a municipality.

5 .RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The risk management framework of the Municipality will be depicted as follows:

		Risk identification
		Risk classification
	Risk assessment	
		Risk analysis
		Risk prioritization
Risk management		

		Risk handling
	Risk control	Risk monitoring
		Risk reporting
		Fraud management

- **Risk Identification**

Using a business process approach, risks are identified in the Municipality. A business process approach involves identifying all the components or processes within a Municipality.

Risks will be identified on component level by having structured interviews and / or workshops with key process staff.

The following definition of a risk will be used by the Municipality:

- ***Any event or action that hinders a process's achievement of its component (explicit and implicit) objectives.***

Below is a common language used during Risk Identification (but not limited to):

- Lack of

- Insufficient
- Inappropriate
- Failure to
- Ineffective
- Inefficient
- Incorrect
- Inaccurate
- Incompetent
- Non-compliance
- Excessive
- Increase
- Over/Under
- Irrelevant
- Non-alignment
- Lost Opportunity
- Shortage of
- Changes to
- Intolerable

A risk has two attributes that must be articulated as following:

- A cause (i.e. any event or action)
- An effect (i.e. impact on achievement of business objectives)

The three constituent elements of risk are:

- Inherent risk
- Control risk
- Detection risk

Every Municipality is subject to its own inherent and control risks and these risks should be catalogued for use in risk assessment.

The Municipality have its own, unique inherent risks associated with its operations and management style. The risks are countered by installing controls. Since there is no way to reduce risk to zero, there will be some risk even after the best controls are installed (control risk). That degree of risk is control risk. A more detailed discussion of inherent risk, control risk and detection risk follows:

- **Inherent risk**

Inherent risk is defined as the “risk that is intrinsic (a risk which it is impossible to manage) to Municipality activity and arises from exposure and uncertainty from potential events. It is evaluated by considering the degree of probability and potential size of an adverse impact on strategic objectives and other activities.” With the background of the Municipality’s broad outlook on risk, inherent risk also relates to the intrinsic susceptibility of operational and administrative activities to errors and/or fraud that could lead to the loss of Municipality resources or the non- achievement of Municipality objectives.

The importance of inherent risk evaluation is that it is an indicator of potential high-risk areas of the Municipality’s operations that would require particular emphasis and it is also an essential part of the combined risk assessment for each process. The identification of all risks pertaining to a process is also the starting point of the risk assessment exercise.

Aspects that bear consideration when assessing the inherent risk are grouped into three categories, namely:

- The operational risk
- The management environment
- The accounting environment

Factors that could influence inherent risk under the three categories are:

- Operational risk
 - Management environment
 - Control risk
 - Detection risk
- **Operational risk**

Some programmes / mega processes may have more inherent risk attached to it. Some objectives, outputs and outcomes may have higher priority than others. The objective's outputs and outcomes as well as the programme operations may also be subject to variable factors outside the Municipality's control that may make it more difficult to achieve the programme objectives. These variables outside the Municipality's control increase the overall risk profile of the programme / mega process and therefore also the inherent risk.

- **The management environment**

The integrity of management and staff.

The potential for internal control override, and deception, is always present. An assessment of management and staff's integrity is difficult. If there were past incidences of fraud or theft within a programme or sub process where personnel were involved and these personnel are still working there the possibility of a lack in integrity would be obvious. A wide range of reasons might tempt management to manipulate accounting records or misstate financial information.

- **Control Risk**

Control risk is defined as "the risk that an error which could occur and which, individually or when aggregated with other errors, could be material to the achievement of Municipality's objectives, will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the internal controls." That is, a risk that the Municipality's controls (processes, procedures, etc) are insufficient to mitigate or detect errors or fraudulent activities.

Control risk arises simply because the accounting system lacks built-in internal controls to prevent inaccurate, incomplete and invalid transaction recording, or due to the intrinsic limitations of internal controls. These limitations are due to factors such as:

- The potential for management to override controls,

- Collusion circumventing the effectiveness of the segregation of duties;
- Human aspects such as misunderstanding of instructions, mistake made in judgment, carelessness, distraction or fatigue.

Control risk also arises when certain risks are simply not mitigated by any control activities.

- **Detection risk**

Detection risk is defined as “the risk that management’s procedures will fail to detect error which, individually or when aggregated with other errors, could be material to the financial information as a whole.” This would also include errors that could be material to the Municipality as a whole.

- **Risk classification**

In order to integrate risk management into other management processes, the terminology should be easily understandable by program managers. By developing a common Municipality risk language, program managers can talk with individuals in terms that everybody understands.

An important step in developing a common Municipality risk language is to classify risks identified in various categories.

The categories to be used by the Municipality are as follows:

Risk type	Risk category	Description
Internal	Human resources	<p>Risks that relate to human resources of a municipality. These risks can have an effect on municipality's human capital with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity and honesty; • Recruitment; • Skills and competence; • Employee wellness; • Employee relations; • Retention; and • Occupational health and safety.
	Knowledge and Information management	<p>Risks relating to municipality's management of knowledge and information. In identifying the risks consider the following aspects related to knowledge management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of information; • Stability of the information; • Integrity of information data; • Relevance of the information; • Retention; and • Safeguarding.
	Litigation	<p>Risks that the municipality might suffer losses due to litigation and lawsuits against it. Losses from litigation can possibly emanate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Claims by employees, the public, service providers and other third party • Failure by municipality to exercise certain right that are to its advantage

	Loss \ theft of assets	Risks that municipality might suffer losses due to either theft or loss of an asset of the municipality.
	Material resources (procurement risk)	Risks relating to a municipality's material resources. Possible aspects to consider include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of material; • Costs and means of acquiring \ procuring resources; and • The wastage of material resources
	Service delivery	Every municipality exists to provide value for its stakeholders. The risk will arise if the appropriate quality of service is not delivered to the citizens.
	Information Technology	The risks relating specifically to the municipality's IT objectives, infrastructure requirement, etc. Possible considerations could include the following when identifying applicable risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security concerns; • Technology availability (uptime); • Applicability of IT infrastructure; • Integration / interface of the systems; • Effectiveness of technology; and • Obsolescence of technology.
	Third party performance	Risks related to municipality's dependence on the performance of a third party. Risk in this regard could be that there is the likelihood that a service provider might not perform according to the service level agreement entered into with municipality. Non-performance could include:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outright failure to perform; • Not rendering the required service in time; • Not rendering the correct service; and • Inadequate / poor quality of performance.
	Health & Safety	Risks from occupational health and safety issues e.g. injury on duty; outbreak of disease within the municipality.
	Disaster recovery / business continuity	<p>Risks related to municipality's preparedness or absence thereto to disasters that could impact the normal functioning of the municipality e.g. natural disasters, act of terrorism etc. This would lead to the disruption of processes and service delivery and could include the possible disruption of operations at the onset of a crisis to the resumption of critical activities. Factors to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster management procedures; and • Contingency planning.
	Compliance \ Regulatory	<p>Risks related to the compliance requirements that municipality has to meet. Aspects to consider in this regard are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to monitor or enforce compliance • Monitoring and enforcement mechanisms; • Consequences of non-compliance; and • Fines and penalties paid.
	Fraud and corruption	These risks relate to illegal or improper acts by employees resulting in a loss of the municipality's assets or resources.

	Financial	<p>Risks encompassing the entire scope of general financial management. Potential factors to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash flow adequacy and management thereof; • Financial losses; • Wasteful expenditure; • Budget allocations; • Financial statement integrity; • Revenue collection; and • Increasing operational expenditure.
	Cultural	<p>Risks relating to municipality's overall culture and control environment. The various factors related to organisational culture include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication channels and the effectiveness; • Cultural integration; • Entrenchment of ethics and values; • Goal alignment; and • Management style or Governance.
	Reputation	<p>Factors that could result in the tarnishing of municipality's reputation, public perception and image.</p>
External	Risk category	Description
	Economic Environment	<p>Risks related to the municipality's economic environment. Factors to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inflation;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign exchange fluctuations; and • Interest rates.
	Political environment	<p>Risks emanating from political factors and decisions that have an impact on the municipality's mandate and operations. Possible factors to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political unrest; • Local, Provincial and National elections; and • Changes in office bearers.
	Social environment	<p>Risks related to the municipality's social environment. Possible factors to consider include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment; and • Migration of workers.
	Natural environment	<p>Risks relating to the municipality's natural environment and its impact on normal operations. Consider factors such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depletion of natural resources; • Environmental degradation; • Spillage; and • Pollution.
	Technological Environment	<p>Risks emanating from the effects of advancements and changes in technology.</p>
	Legislative environment	<p>Risks related to the municipality's legislative environment e.g. changes in legislation, conflicting legislation.</p>

Municipality Risk Appetite and Tolerance Level

- **Risk Appetite**

Risk appetite is the amount of risk, on a broad level, the municipality is willing to accept in pursuit of value. It reflects the institution's risk management philosophy, and in turn influences the institution's culture and operating style. In practice some institutions consider risk appetite **qualitatively** (it provides focus and focus provides improvement), with such categories as high, medium, or low, while others take a **quantitative** (is the key to making better municipality decisions) approach, reflecting and balancing goals for growth, return, and risk.

Improved risk quantification supplements the traditional focus on common ERM benefits such as:

- Improved controls;
- Better communication and;
- Common risk Language.

Risk appetite is directly related to municipality strategy and is considered at strategy setting, where the desired return from strategy should be aligned with the municipality appetite. Objectives must exist before management can identify potential events affecting their achievement. Enterprise risk management ensure that management has in place a process in setting objectives aligned with the selected strategy and in developing mechanisms to manage the related risks.

The Importance of defining Risk Appetite

- Promotes a shared view amongst Executive, Audit and Risk Management Committee;
- Allows for alignment of risk appetite and strategy which is essential for creating an integrated risk management framework;
- Should improve consistency in decision making;
- Risk management maintains that a defined number of failures can be tolerated if the costs of guarding against them is more expensive than the risks they impose;
- Serves as a key input into strategic planning processes on two levels:
 - Evaluating strategic alternatives;
 - Setting objectives and developing mechanisms to manage the related Risks;
- Assists management more efficiently allocate and manage resources;
- Provides a framework risk-taking boundaries as well as a benchmark for acceptable level of risk.

Management considers its risk appetite as it aligns its municipality, people and processes, and designs infrastructure necessary to effectively respond to and monitor risks.

- **Risk Tolerance**

Risk tolerances are the acceptable levels of variation relative to the achievement of objectives. Risk tolerances can be measured, and often are best measured in the same units as the related objectives. Performance

measures are aligned to help ensure that actual results will be within the acceptable risk tolerances.

In setting Risk tolerances, management has considered the relative importance of the related objectives and aligns risk tolerances with risk appetite. Operating within risk tolerances provides management greater assurance that the municipality remains within its risk appetite and, in turn, provides a higher degree of comfort that the municipality will achieve its objectives.

Rationale on which the municipality needs to determine the risk tolerance level

Since the Municipality has taken a stance towards implementation of risk management, it is quite imperative that management should have sufficient guidance on the levels of risks that are legitimate for them to take during execution of their duties.

By clearly articulating the risk tolerance level, it will among other things assist the Municipality in:

- Showing how different resource allocation strategies can add to or lessen the burden of risk;
- Enhancing decision making processes;
- Improved understanding of risk-based audits;

Recommended model for the municipality risk tolerance level

The residual risks (*exposure arising from a specific risk after controls to minimize risk have been considered*) will be used to determine the risk tolerance level. The following risk tolerance level model is recommended with regard to all risks facing the Municipality of Social Development:

Risk priority	Risk acceptability	Proposed actions
Maximum risks	Unacceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drastic action plans needed to reduce the risk• Continuous monitoring
High risks	Unacceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Action plans (avoid/transfer/Reduce)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocate resources • Contingency plans • Remedial actions • Accounting officer's attention required
Medium risks	Unacceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement further actions to reduce likelihood of risk occurrence • Draw action plans to mitigate risks • Senior Management attention required • Monitor at least quarterly
Low risks, except those falling within financial and fraud categories	Acceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further risk reduction required • Continue control • Monitor at least annually
Minimum risk	Acceptable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor at least annually

Risk analysis/assessment

Risk analysis allows the Municipality to consider how potential risks might affect the achievement of objectives. Management assesses events from two perspectives: likelihood and impact. Likelihood represents the possibility that a given event will occur, while impact represents the effect should it occur.

The following tables reflect the rating criteria that will be used by the Municipality:

Risk rating:

Extreme	
Medium	
Low	

Risk mapping that municipality will use to plot risks:

LIKEHOOD	Almost Certain					
	Likely					
	Moderate					

	Unlikely					
	Rare					
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
	IMPACT					

Impact categories:

Per risk identified, the impacts are assessed for each of the following categories:

Financial resources	The impact of an event on the Municipality's financial stability and ability to maintain funding for the activities that is critical to its mission.
Material resources	The impact of an event on the material resources—such as assets and property—that a government uses in the activities that are critical to its mission.
Human resources	The impact of an event on the Municipality's workforce.
Service delivery	The impact of an event on the Municipality's ability

	to deliver services.
Municipal perception of Municipality	The impact of an event on the public's perception of the Municipality and on the degree of cooperation the Municipality is willing to give in conducting the activities that are critical to its mission.
Liability to third parties	The impact of an event on the Municipality's liability to third parties.
Environment	The impact of an event on the environment and people who use it.
Public	The impact of an event on the public

Impact criteria that will be used by municipality to rate risks:

Rating	Assessment	Definition
1	Insignificant	Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a negligible impact on the ability to meet objectives
2	Minor	Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a relatively low impact on the ability to meet objectives.
3	Moderate	Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a relatively moderate impact on the ability to meet objectives
4	Major	Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are likely to have a relatively substantial impact on the

		ability to meet objectives
5	Critical	Negative outcomes or missed opportunities that are of critical importance to the achievement of the objectives

Likelihood criteria that will be used by municipality to rate risks:

Rating	Assessment	Definition
1	Rare	The risk is conceivable but is only likely to occur in extreme circumstances
2	Unlikely	The risk occurs infrequently and is unlikely to occur within the next 3 years
3	Moderate	There is an above average chance that the risk will occur at least once in the next 3 years
4	Likely	The risk could easily occur, and is likely to occur at least once within the next 12 months
5	Almost certain	The risk is already occurring, or is likely to occur more than once within the next 12 months

Inherent risk exposure (impact x likelihood) and refer to risk mapping above:

Risk rating	Inherent risk magnitude	Response
21 – 25	Maximum	Unacceptable level of risk – Maximum level of control intervention required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk
16 – 20	High	Unacceptable level of risk – High level of control intervention required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk
11– 15	Medium	Unacceptable level of risk, except under unique circumstances or conditions – Moderate level of control intervention required to achieve an acceptable level of residual risk
6 – 10	Low	Mostly acceptable – Low level of control intervention required, if any.
1 - 5	Minimum	Mostly acceptable – minimum level of control

Residual risk exposure (impact x likelihood) and refer to risk mapping above:

Risk rating	Residual risk magnitude	Response
21 – 25	Maximum	Unacceptable level of risk –Maximum level of control intervention required to achieve an acceptable level of tolerance risk
16 – 20	High	Unacceptable level of residual risk – Implies that the controls are either fundamentally inadequate (poor design) or ineffective (poor

		implementation). Controls require substantial redesign, or a greater emphasis on proper implementation.
11 – 15	Medium	Unacceptable level of residual risk – Implies that the controls are either inadequate (poor design) or ineffective (poor implementation). Controls require some redesign, or a more emphasis on proper implementation.
6 – 10	Low	Mostly acceptable level of residual risk – Requires minimal control improvements.
1 – 5	Minimum	Mostly acceptable level need no control

The qualitative criteria that will be used by municipality to assess likelihood are:

- Geographical dispersion of operations;
- Complexity of activities – management judgments;
- Pressure to meet objectives;
- Frequency of losses;
- Competency, adequacy and integrity of personnel;
- Vague objectives/mandates;
- Time constraints;
- Potential of conflict of interest; and
- Susceptibility of the asset to misappropriation.

- **Risk prioritization**

Within the risk management framework, risk prioritisation provides the link between risk assessment and risk control. Risks assessed as key risks will be introduced and managed within the control major-process.

Depending on the results of the risk analysis performed, risks will be prioritised for the Municipality and per component.

The prioritised risks will inform both the scope of both the audit committee and the risk management committee. Both these support structures will primarily focus on the risks assessed as high, medium and low successively.

- **Risk handling / Mitigation Strategy / Risk Treatment**

The Municipality will use the following four strategies or risk response in dealing with risks:

- **Avoidance**

Risk avoidance involves eliminating the risk-producing activity entirely (or never beginning it). Although avoidance is highly effective, it is often impractical or undesirable, either because the Municipality is legally required to engage in the activity or because the activity is so beneficial to the community that it cannot be discontinued.

- **Reduction**

Risk reduction strategies reduce the frequency or severity of the losses resulting from a risk, usually by changing operations in order to reduce the likelihood of a loss, reduce the resulting damages, or both. An example of a risk reduction strategy is the preparation, before a loss occurs, of contingency plans to expedite recovery from the loss.

- **Control**

The Municipality will implement corrective action to manage risks identified while still performing the activity from the Municipality, e.g. after a loss has occurred, risk control strategies keep the resulting damages to a minimum.

- **Transfer**

Risk transfer strategies turn over the responsibility of performing a risky activity to another party, such as an independent contractor, and assign responsibility for any losses to that contractor. (When used as a risk financing method, such strategies transfer the liability for losses to another party),

The Municipality or component is responsible for choosing a suitable strategy for dealing with a key risk. The implementation and eventual operation of this strategy is the responsibility of program managers and must be within above risk response strategies.

- **Risk monitoring**

The Risk Management Committee must monitor the handling of key risks by programme managers as in line with the charter. Key performance indicators must therefore be developed by the committee to facilitate the monitoring of each key risk.

- **Risk reporting**

The risk management committee will report to the Accounting Officer as depicted in the risk management policy.

- **Fraud management**

The Chief Risk Officer will develop Fraud Prevention Strategy which will be reviewed by the risk management committee annually.

Council will approve the fraud prevention strategy of the Municipality.

The strategy should be submitted for review and recommendation to the Risk Management Committee and approval by the Council.

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

The Municipality has established a Risk Management Committee. The chairperson of the committee must be appointed in writing by the Accounting Officer. The Risk Management Committee will also attend to all fraud and corruption matters.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES & FUNCTIONS OF THE RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

Risk Management Committee Charter serves as a reference for explanation of detailed functions and responsibility of Risk Management Committee.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES OF COUNCIL**

Council is accountable to the communities in terms of the achievement of the goals and objectives of the municipality. As risk management is an important tool to support the achievement of this goal, it is important that the Council should provide leadership to governance and risk management.

- **High level responsibilities of Council in risk management include:**
- Providing oversight and direction to the Accounting Officer on risk management related strategy and policies;

- Having knowledge of the extent to which the Accounting Officer and management has established effective risk management in their respective institutions;
- Awareness of and concurring with the municipality's risk appetite and tolerance levels;
- Reviewing the municipality's portfolio view of risks and considers it against the institution's risk tolerance;
- Influencing how strategy and objectives are established, municipality activities are structured, and risks are identified, assessed and acted upon;
- Requiring that management should have an established set of values by which every employee should abide by;
- Insist on the achievement of objectives, effective performance management and value for money.
-
-
- **In addition Council should consider the following aspects below which if not considered could affect the institution's risk culture:**
 - The design and functioning of control activities, information and communication systems, and monitoring activities;
 - The quality and frequency of reporting;
 - The way the municipality is managed including the type of risks accepted; and
 - The appropriateness of reporting lines.
- **In addition, Council should:**
 - Assign responsibility and authority;
 - Insist on accountability.
 -
- **RESPONSIBILITIES OF ACCOUNTING OFFICER**

The Accounting Officer shall be responsible for the following:

- Setting the tone at the top by supporting Enterprise Risk Management and allocating resources towards Establishing the necessary structures and reporting lines within the institution to support Enterprise Risk Management (ERM);
- Place the key risks at the forefront of the management agenda and devote attention to overseeing their effective management,
- Approves the institution's risk appetite and risk tolerance,
- Hold management accountable for designing, implementing, monitoring and integrating risk management principles into their day-to-day activities,
- Leverage the Audit Committee, Internal Audit, Risk Management Committee and other appropriate structures for assurance on the effectiveness of risk management,
- Provide all relevant stakeholders with the necessary assurance that key risks are properly identified, assessed, mitigated and monitored,
- Provide appropriate leadership and guidance to senior management and structures responsible for various aspects of risk management.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT**

The Senior Management is responsible for:

- Integrating risk management into planning, monitoring and reporting processes, and the daily management of programs and activities,

- Creating a culture where risk management is encouraged, practised, rewarded and risk management infrastructure is provided.
- Aligns the functional and institutional risk management methodologies and processes,
- Implements the directives of the Accounting Officer concerning risk management,
- Maintains a harmonious working relationship with the CRO and supports the CRO in matters concerning the functions risk management.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERNAL AUDIT**

The role of internal audit is, but not limited, to provide assurance of the Municipality on the risk management process.

These include:

- Provides assurance over the design and functioning of the control environment, information and communication systems and the monitoring systems around risk management,
- Provides assurance over the Municipality 's risk identification and assessment processes,
- Utilises the results of the risk assessment to develop long term and current year internal audit plans,
- Provides independent assurance as to whether the risk management strategy, risk management implementation plan and fraud prevention plan have been effectively implemented within the institution.

- **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHIEF RISK OFFICER**

- Develop risk management implementation plan of the Municipality,
- Works with senior management to develop the overall enterprise risk management policy as well as strategy which include risk appetite and tolerance levels for approval by the Accounting Officer,
- Communicates the risk management policy, strategy and implementation plan to all stakeholders in the municipality by placing these documents on the municipal website,
- Continuously driving the risk management process towards best practice,
- Implementing a common risk assessment methodology that is aligned with the institution's objectives at strategic, tactical and operational levels for approval by the Accounting Officer.
- Coordinating risk assessments within the Municipality/ component / sub-component as outlined in the policy,
- Sensitising management timeously of the need to perform risk assessments for all major changes, capital expenditure, projects, Municipality's restructuring and similar events, and assist to ensure that the attendant processes, particularly reporting, are completed efficiently and timeously.
- Assisting management in developing and implementing risk responses for each identified material risk,
- Participating in the development of the combined assurance plan for the institution, together with internal audit and management,

- Ensuring effective information systems exist to facilitate overall risk management improvement within the institution,
- Collates and consolidates the results of the various assessments within the institution,
- Analyse the results of the assessment process to identify trends, within the risk and control profile, and develop the necessary high-level control interventions to manage these trends,
- Compiles the necessary reports to the Risk Management Committee,
- Providing input into the development and subsequent review of the fraud prevention strategy, business continuity plans occupational health, safety and environmental policies and practices and disaster management plans,
- Report administratively to Accounting Officer and functionally to Risk Management Committee.

- **ROLE OF THE STRATEGIC PLANNING COMPONENT MANAGER**

The adoption of the MFMA of 2003 and the Treasury Guidelines, issued in terms of the Act pushed the need for intelligent decisions on resource allocation down through the administrative chain to the point at which services are delivered.

This forced managers at every level to focus on the Governments objectives, to manage the risks and become more responsive to the requirements of the recipients of their services.

Within the context of the Risk Management Strategies of the office, Strategic Planning Component Manager will be responsible for:

- Familiarity with the overall enterprise risk management vision, risk management strategy, fraud risk management policy and risk management policy,
- Acting within the tolerance levels set by the component,
- Maintaining the functioning of the control environment, information and communication as well as the monitoring systems within their delegated responsibility,
- Participation in risk identification and risk assessment strategic risks,
- Implementation of risk responses to address the identified risks,
- Reporting any risks to chief risk officer on a periodic and timely basis, and taking action to take advantage of, reduce, mitigate and adjusting plans as appropriate.
- Incorporating risk managing into project management planning process.

- **ROLE OF ALL OFFICIALS**

Each official will be responsible for:

- Identifying and controlling risks appropriate to his/her position.
- Reporting any risks to his/her immediate supervisor on a timely basis.

- Ensuring that proper and sound system of internal controls is appropriately maintained to ensure that all risks identified are alleviated to tolerable levels through risk mitigation / treatment plan approved by Accounting Officer.

ROLE OF RESPONSIBILITY MANAGERS OR RISK OWNERS

Risks should be identified at a level where a specific impact can be identified and a specific action or actions to address the risk can be identified. All risks, once identified, should be assigned to an owner who has responsibility for ensuring that the risk is managed and monitored over time.

A risk owner, in line with their accountability for managing the risk, should have sufficient authority to ensure that the risk is effectively managed. The risk owner need not be the person who actually takes the action to address the risk. Risk owners should however ensure that the risk is escalated where necessary to the appropriate level of management.

It is the responsibility of the Risk Owner to:

- Ensure that divisions are effectively implementing the Risk Management Strategy,
- Identify and report fraudulent activities within their Unit,
- Conduct preliminary inquiry on any alleged incident that is in conflict with the Code of Conduct for the Municipal officials and draft a report for the investigators,
- Provide support on investigations by facilitating the obtaining of information in any form [electronic, documentary, etc.] by investigators, in line with the applicable regulations,
- Be a point of entry for investigators and risk management officials within their respective units.

- **DISCLOSURE**

In order for risk management to work, it must be embedded into everyday activities of the Municipality. It should be integrated into the reporting process. Risk should be part of every decision that is made, every objective that is set and every process that is designed. Risk management will be integrated into the reporting process of managers in strategic planning meetings of the Municipality that are held on a quarterly basis.

- Every Senior Manager shall, on a monthly basis and during the strategic planning meetings of the Municipality, disclose and confirm that:
 - he /she is accountable for the process of risk management and the systems of internal control which are regularly reviewed for effectiveness, and in establishing appropriate risk and control policies and communicating this throughout the office.
 - There is an on-going process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the component concerned.
 - There is an adequate and effective system of internal control in place to mitigate the significant risks faced by the component concerned to an acceptable level.
 - There is a documented and tested process in place which will allow the component to continue its critical business process in the event of disastrous incident impacting on its activities. This is commonly known as business continuity plan and should cater for worst-case scenario.
 - That the component complies with the process in place, established to review the system of internal control for effectiveness and efficiency.
- Where the Accounting Officer cannot make any of the disclosures set out above he or she should state this fact and provide a suitable explanation.

- **INTEGRATING RISK MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS**

The developed risk management planning process includes a sequence of activities that will occur every year. The risk management planning process is a limited but focused set of strategic objectives that inform the risk management planning process. The planning process links risk management with the day-to-day activities of Units within Municipality.

The planning process is outlined, in detail, in Risk Management Implementation Plan 2022/23.

- **CONCLUSION**

Risk Management is a powerful management tool to deal with uncertainties in the environment, and to establish pre-emptive mechanism to enhance service delivery, while narrowing the scope of corruption, misconduct and unethical professional behaviour.

It is also an effective decision-making tool, to assist management to take the correct decisions in an uncertain environment. The development of a culture of risk management and specific procedures for implementation will assist Municipal servants to focus on risk analysis and response. This will improve the quality of strategic plans, which will assume both predictive and preventative dimensions.

To this end, the Municipality takes full responsibility to ensure that implementation of risk management takes place in all components

- **Mayors/ Forum and Municipal Manager's forum**

The Mayor and Municipal Manager's Forum are coordinated by the District and the Province

The forums are functional and adhere to the developed schedule of the meetings. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis. Special meetings are held to deal with emergency issues.

- Clusters

Infrastructure, Economic, Social, Justice, Governance and administration clusters are functional. They hold meetings on a regular basis to discuss the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) issues as well as preparing for the District IGR technical Forum and District IGR meetings.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The council has appointed Municipal Public Accounts committee (MPAC) to provide the oversight role in the municipality on financial matters. The committee is functional and sits regularly.

- Supply Chain Committees

Three committees are in place and functional i.e. Bid specification, Bids evaluation and Adjudication committees. The Committees meet as and when required.

- Ward Committees and Community Development Workers

Ward committees were constituted after 2021 Local Government Election and are functional.

7.4 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Transformation is a complex and multifaceted and integrated process of continuous institutional renewal in all aspects of its functionality (administrative and support services), in an ongoing effort to represent excellence, through diversity, with the aim of achieving its vision and mission towards providing proper services. Organizational development is a

deliberately planned, organization-wide effort to increase an organization's effectiveness and or efficiency.

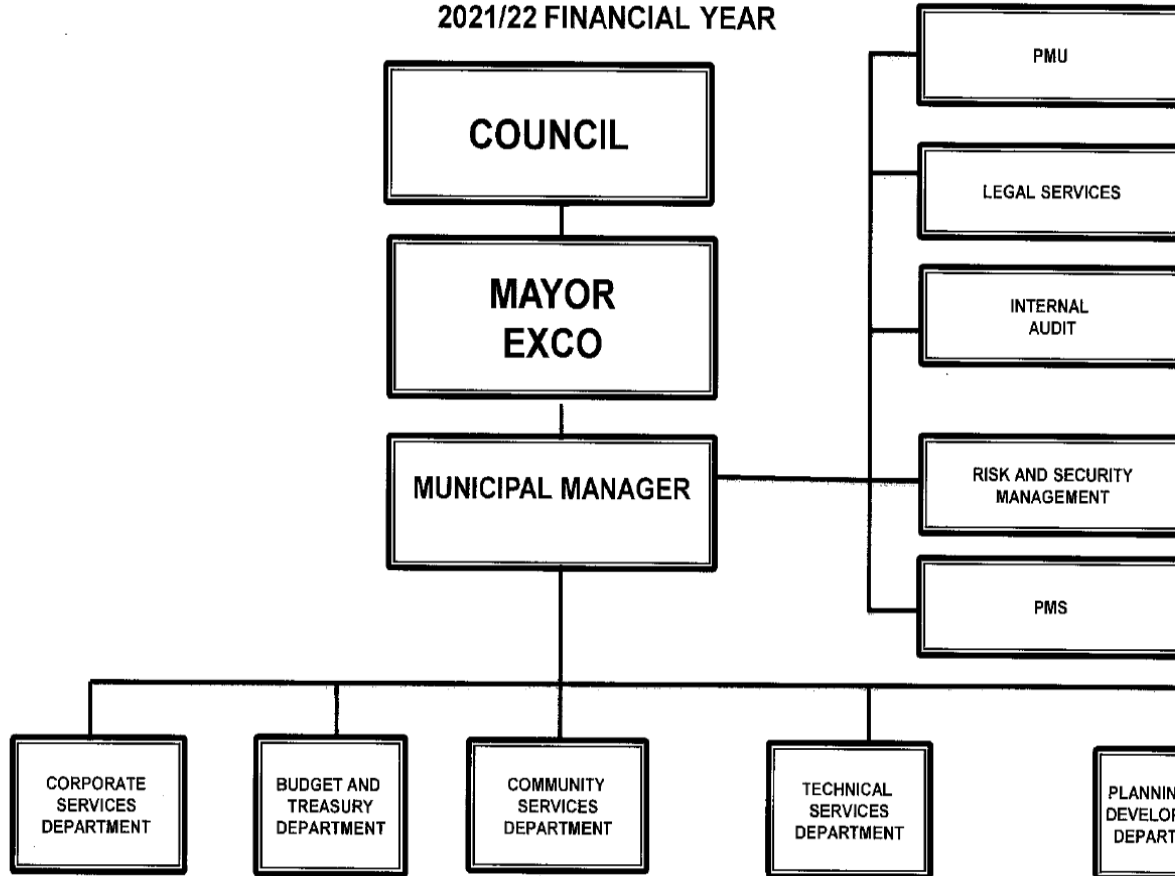
ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND WORKSTUDY

The Municipality has Organizational Structure that is aligned to IDP Priorities.

REVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

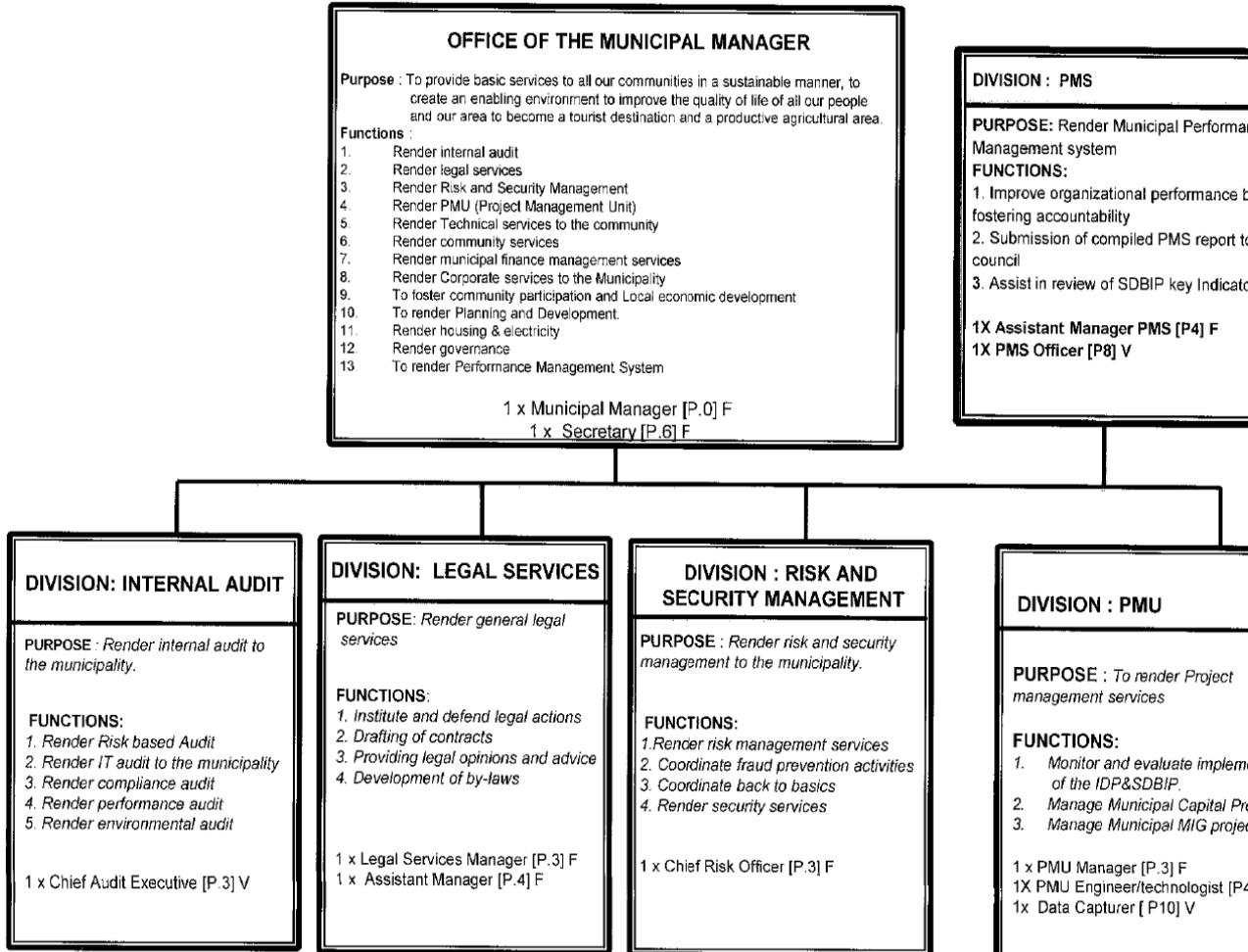
FIGURE 7.24 THULAMELA ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

THULAMELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE
2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

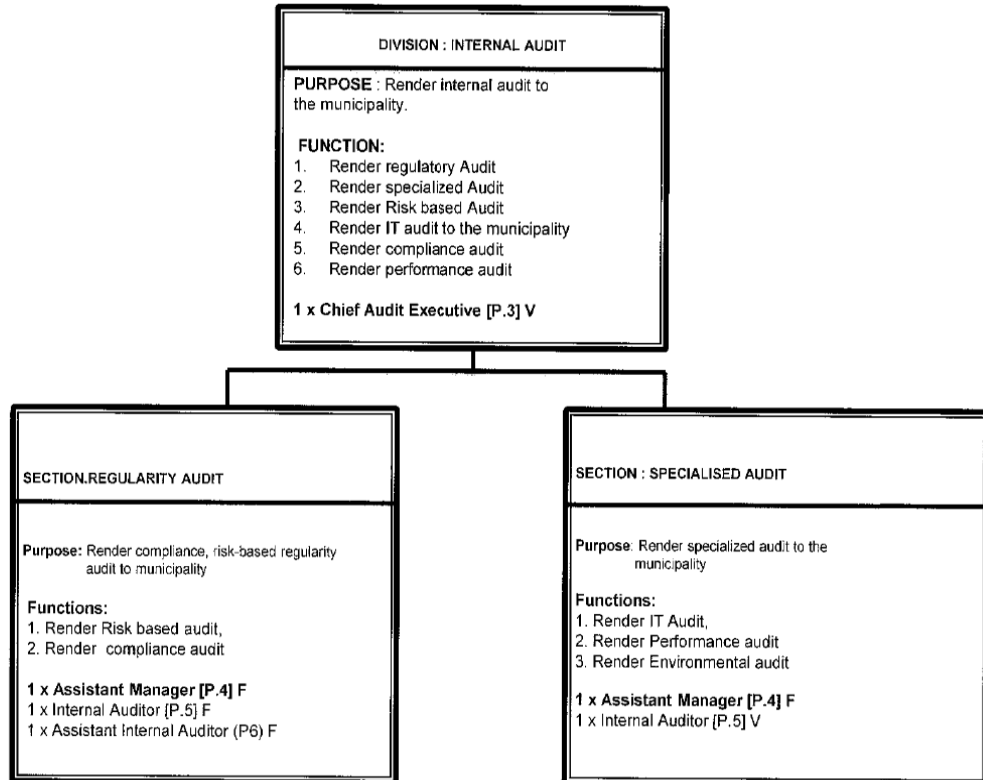


THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

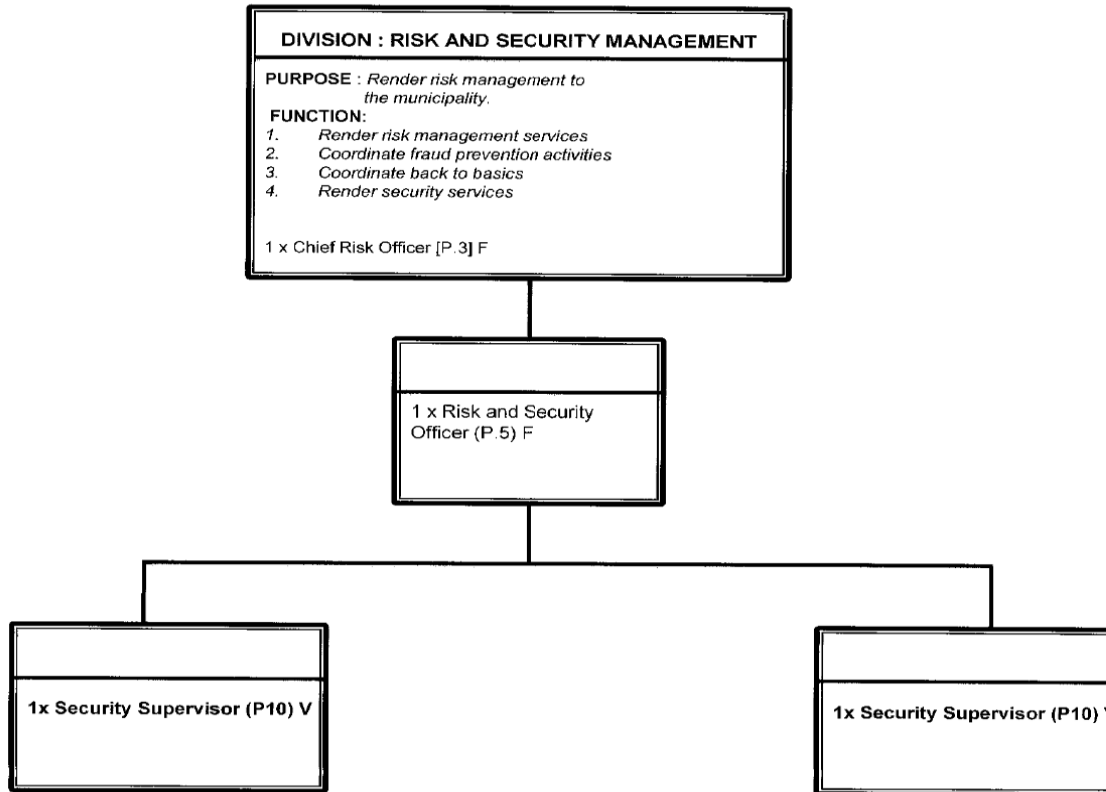
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



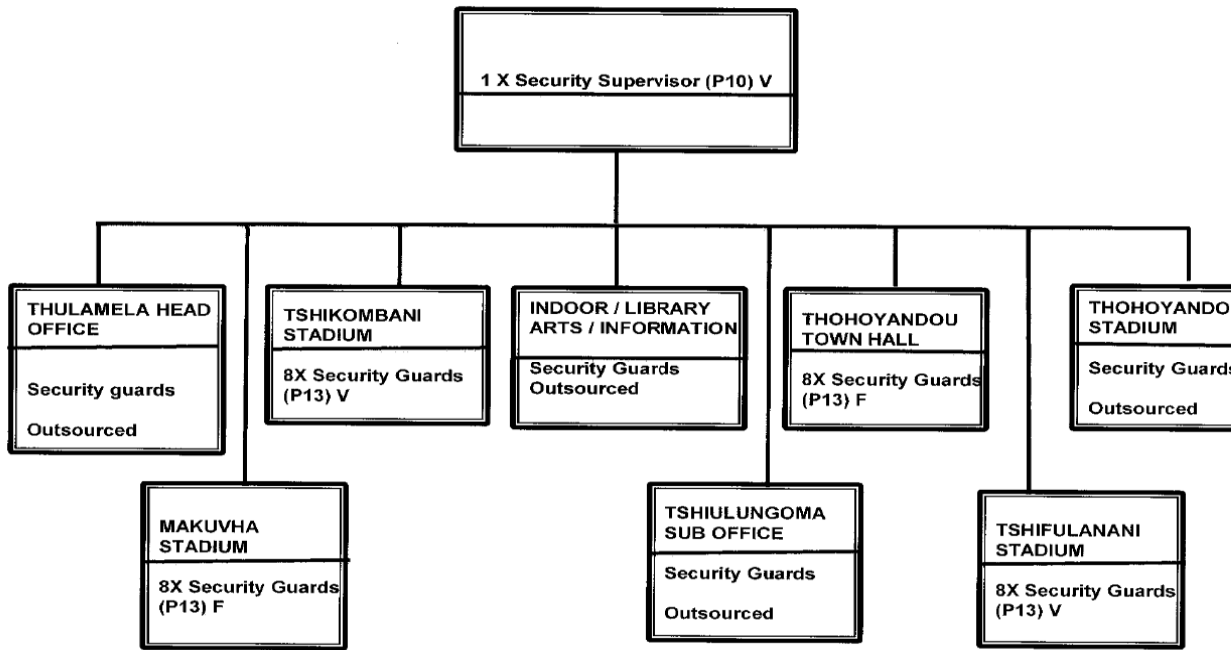
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



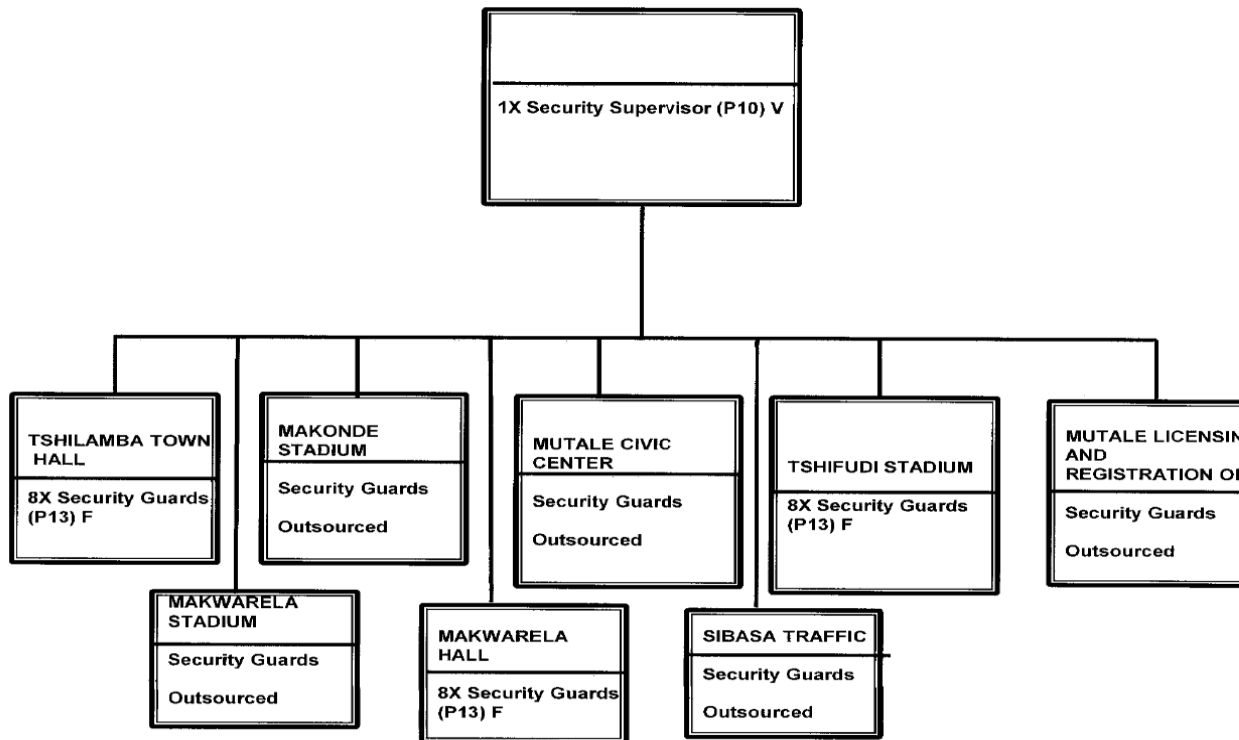
**THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY
ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 2021/22
FINANCIAL YEAR**



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

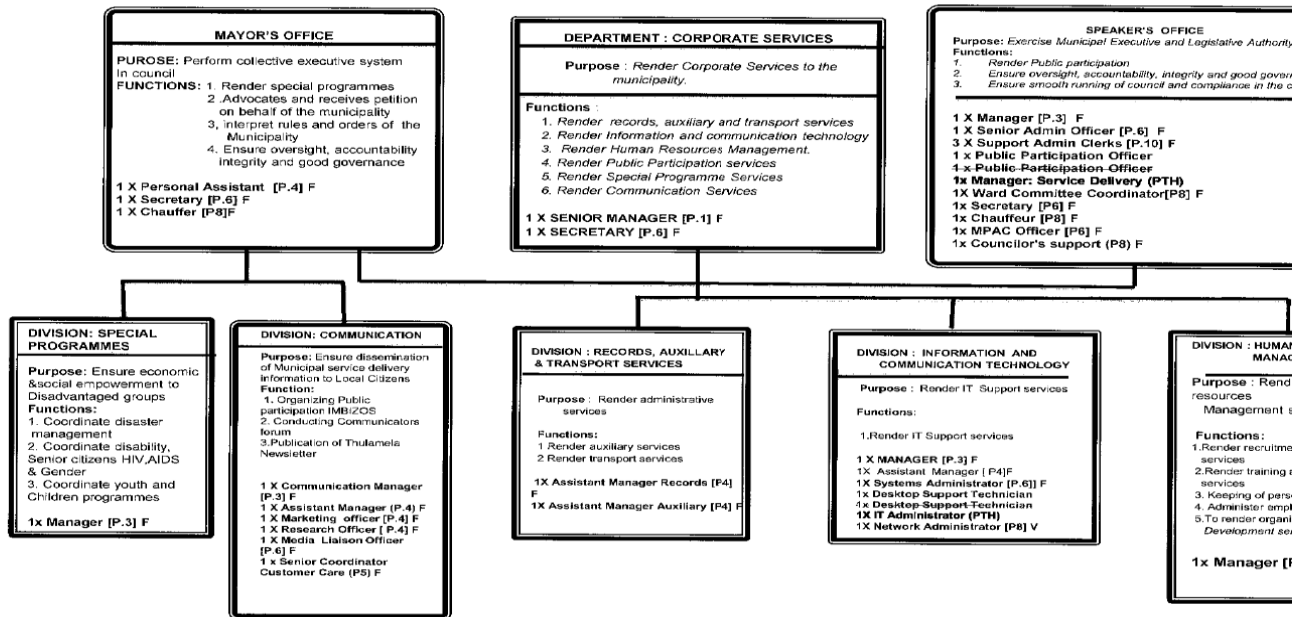


THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

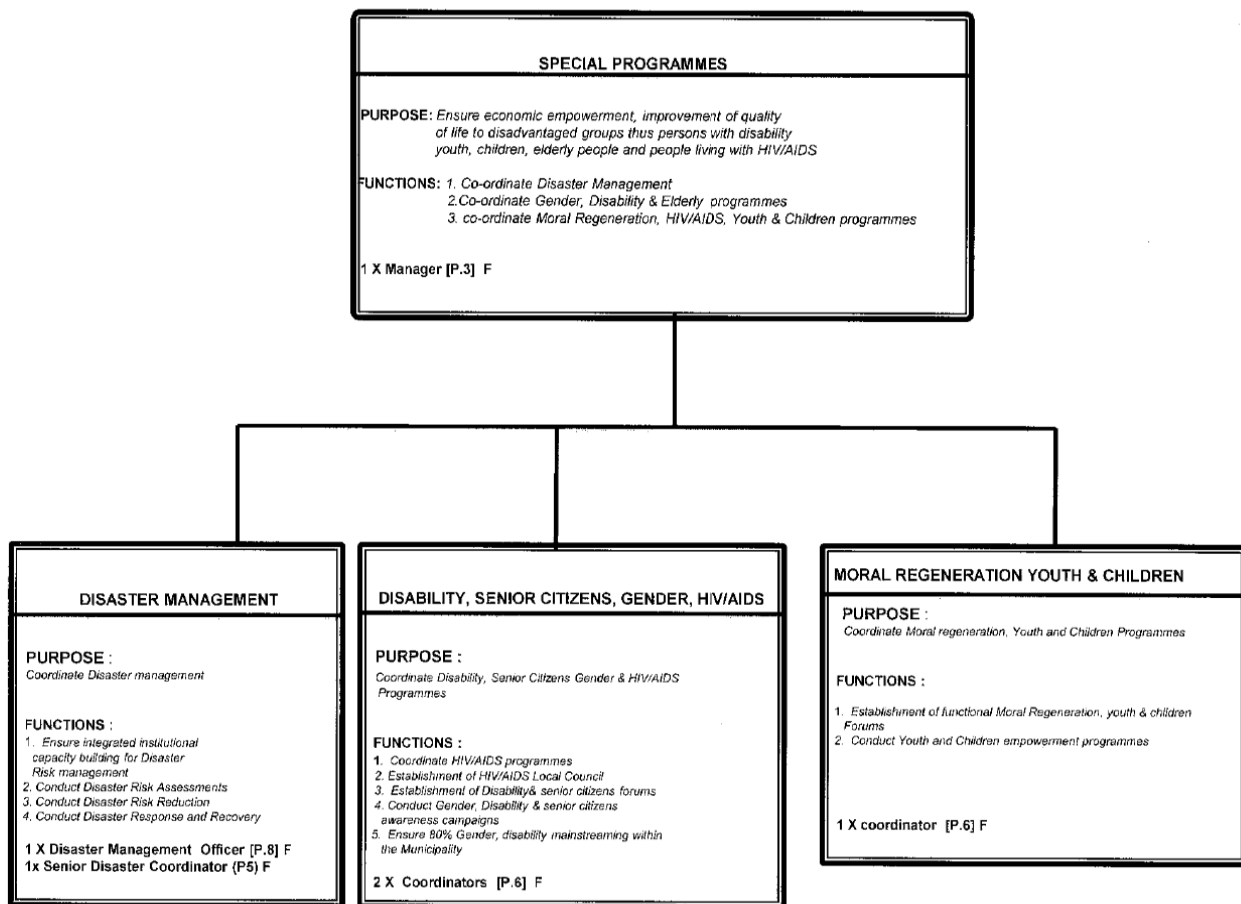


THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 2021/2022 FINANCIAL YEAR

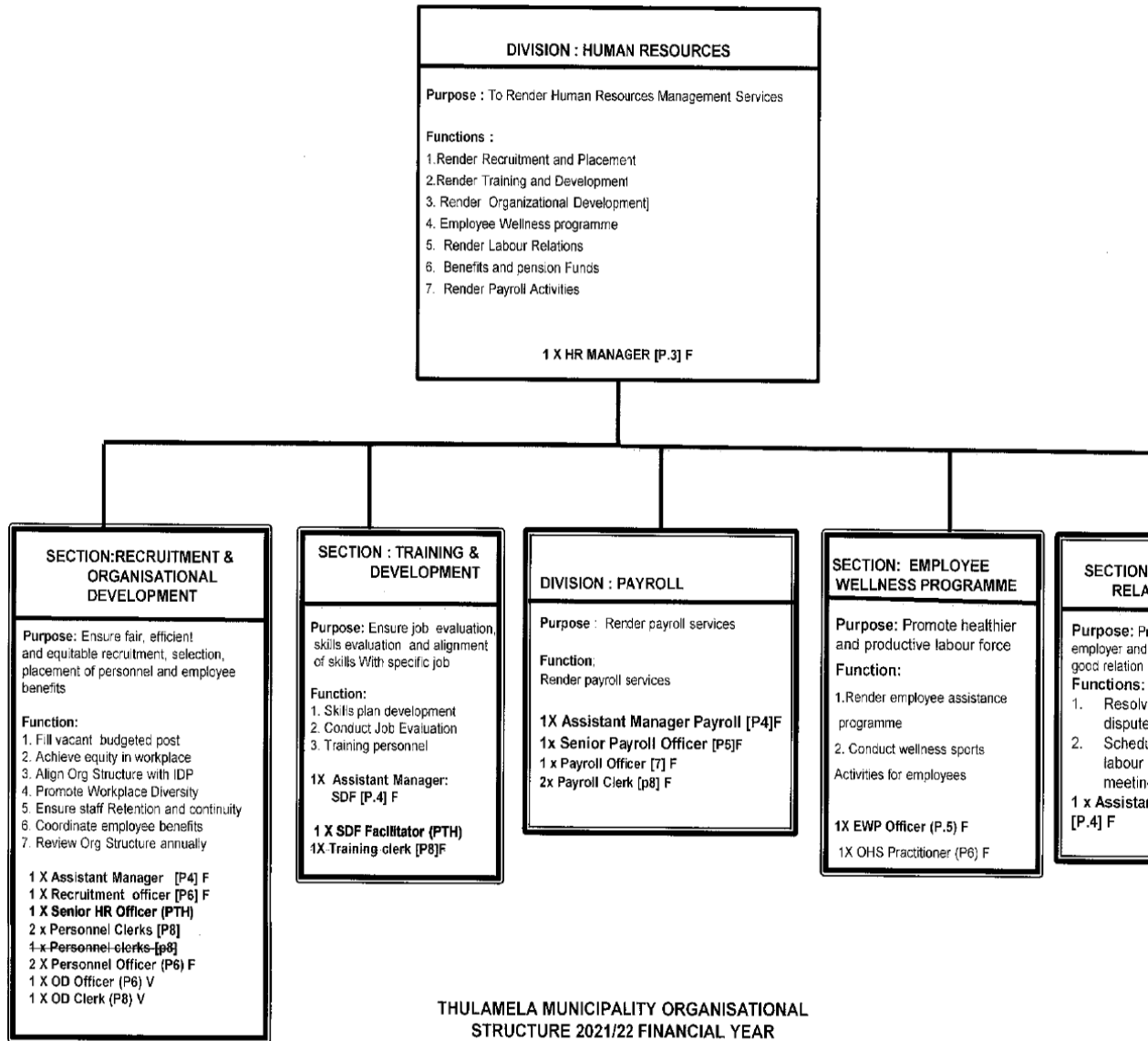
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT



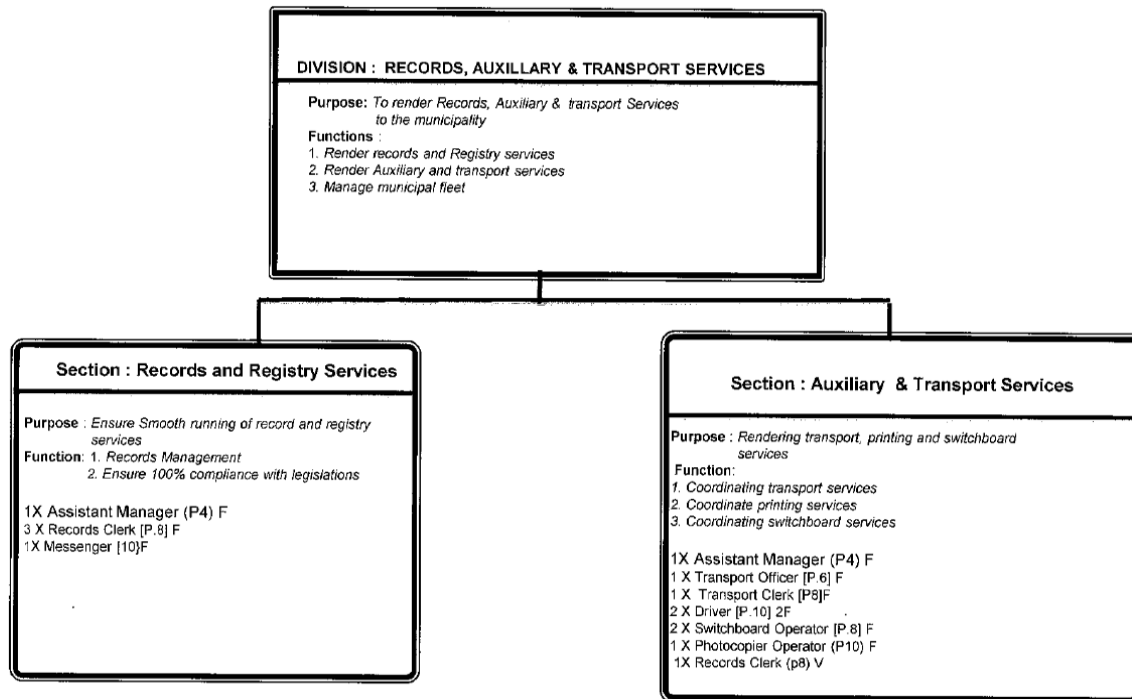
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
 STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

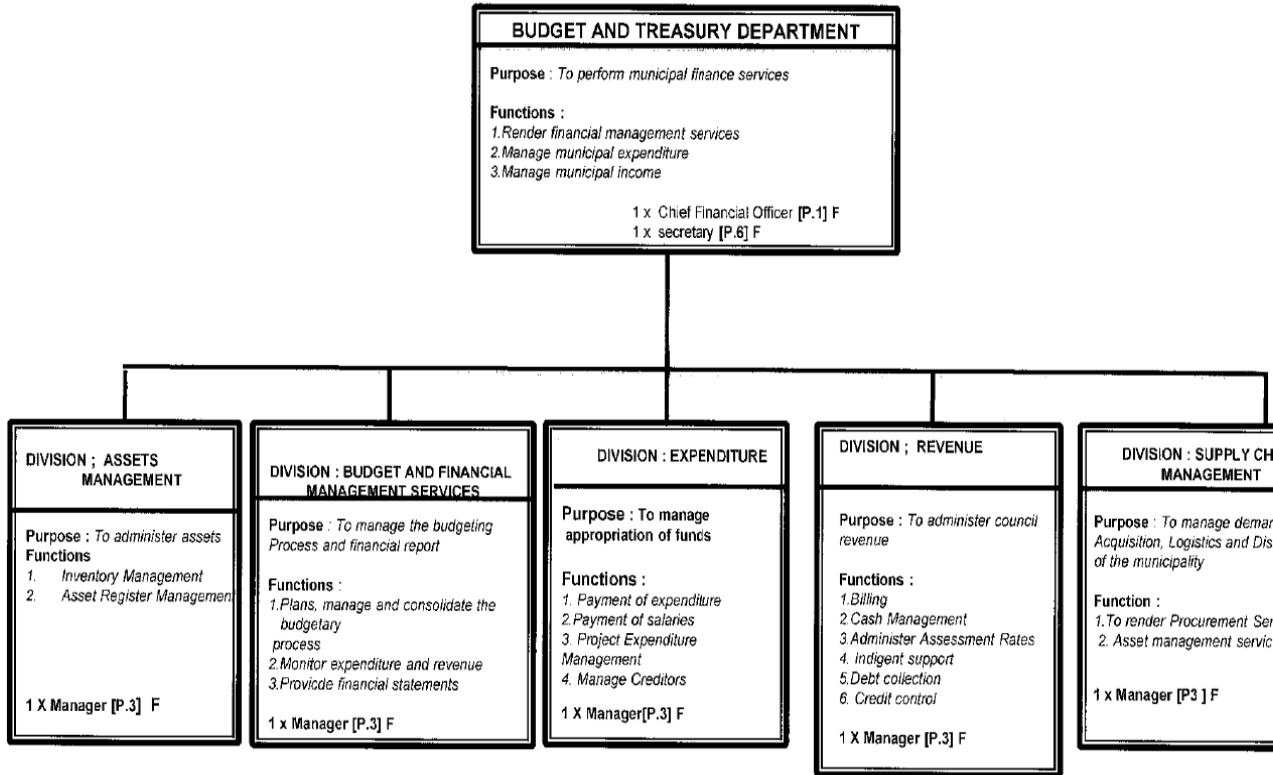


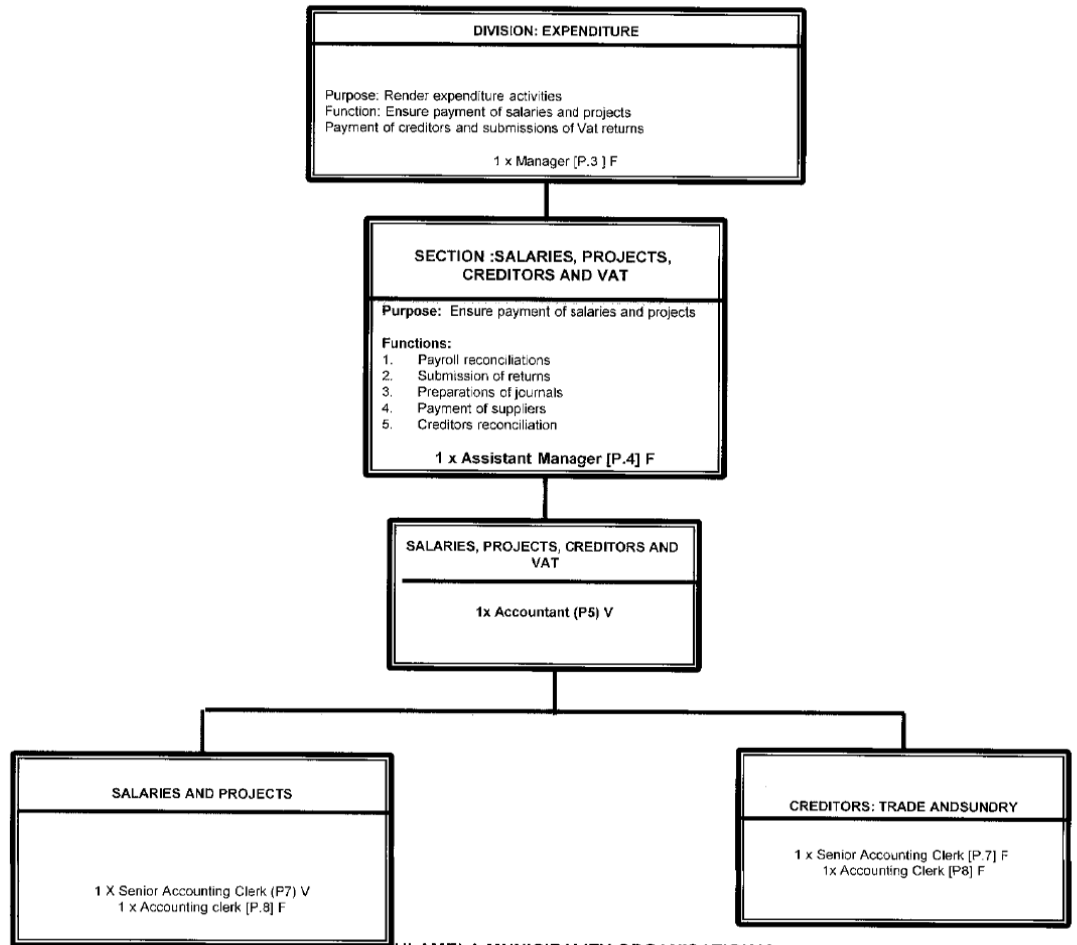
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



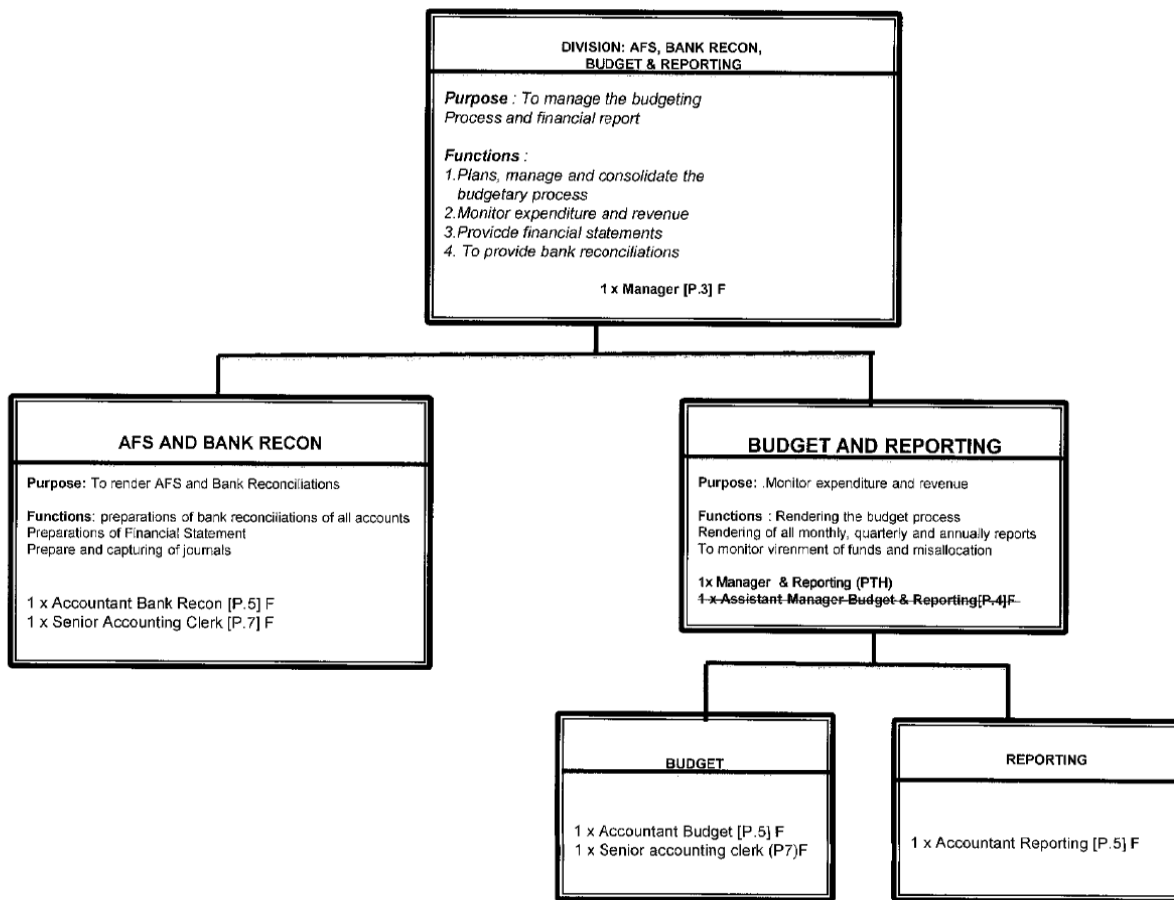
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

BUDGET AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT

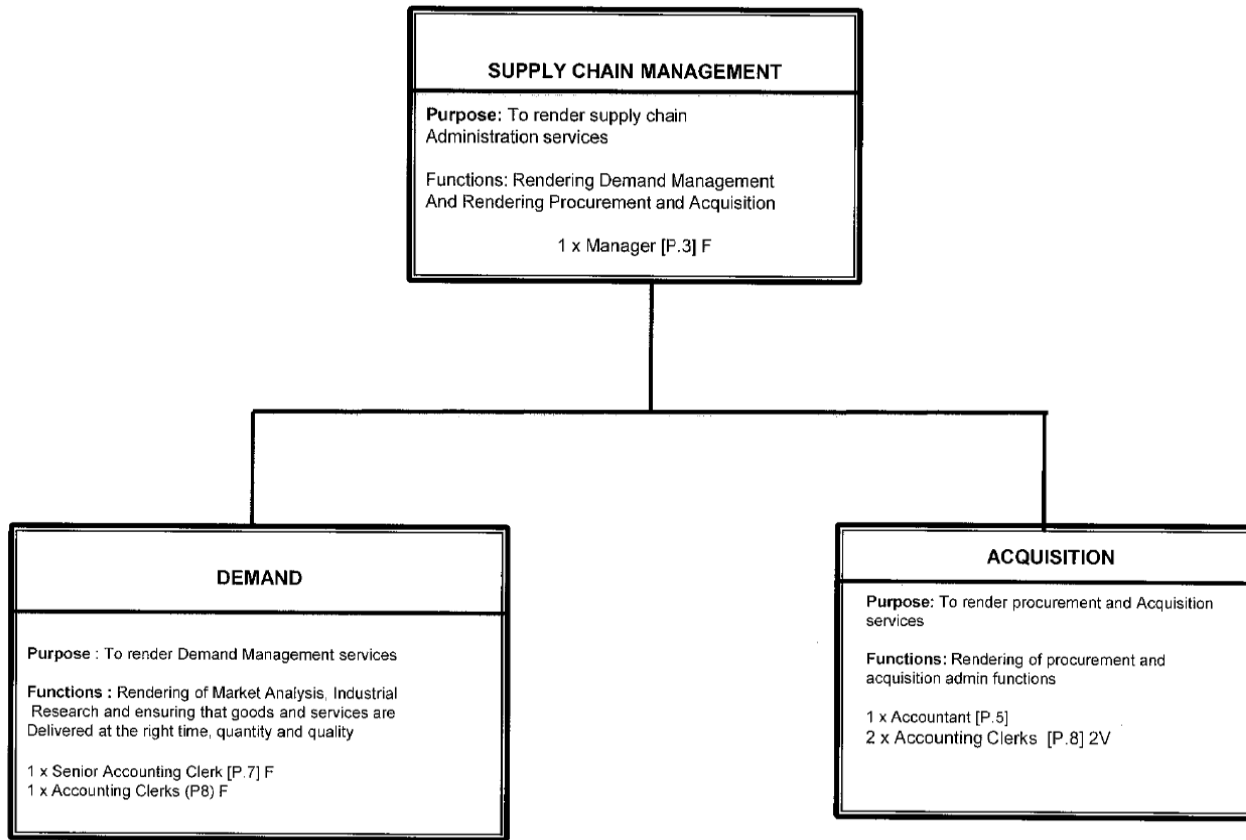




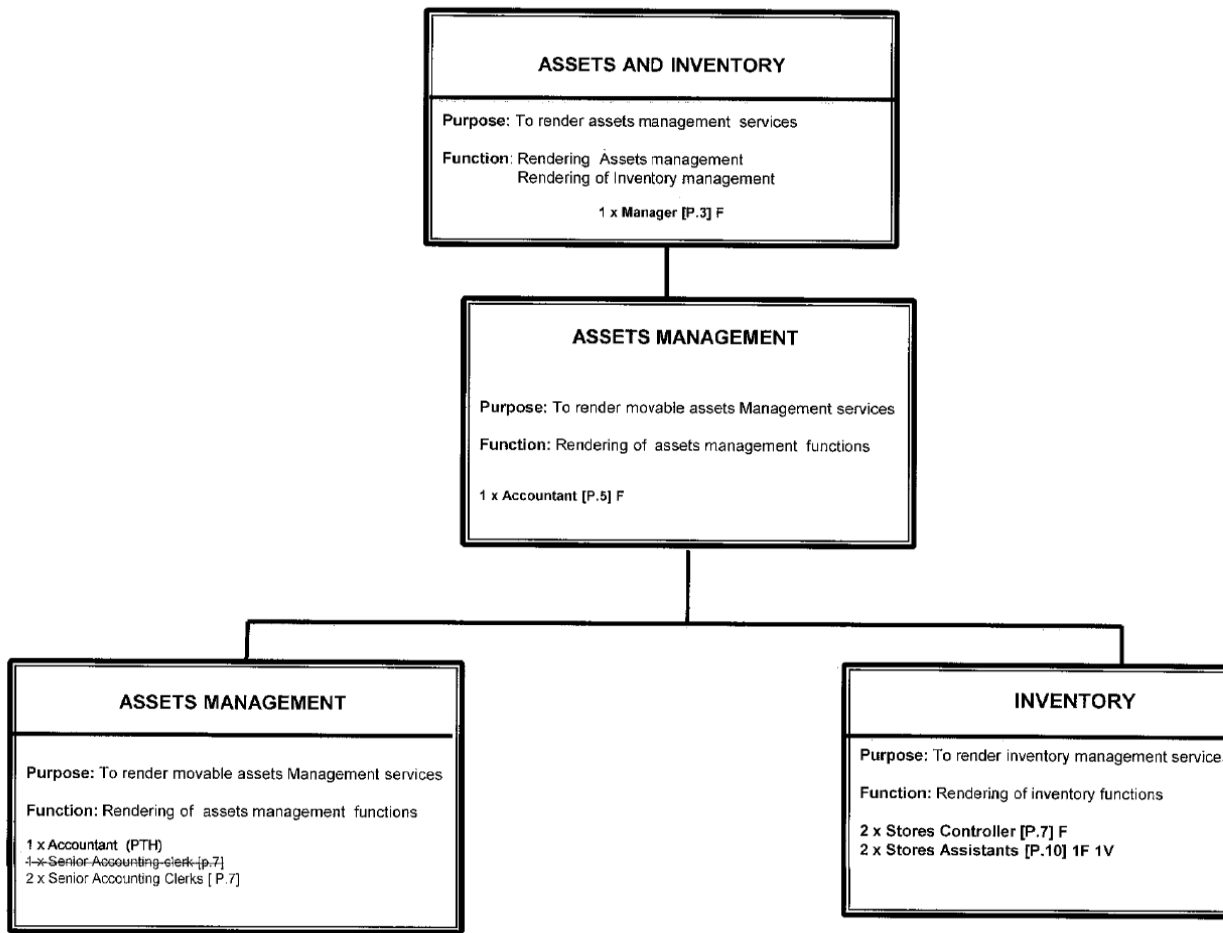
TRULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



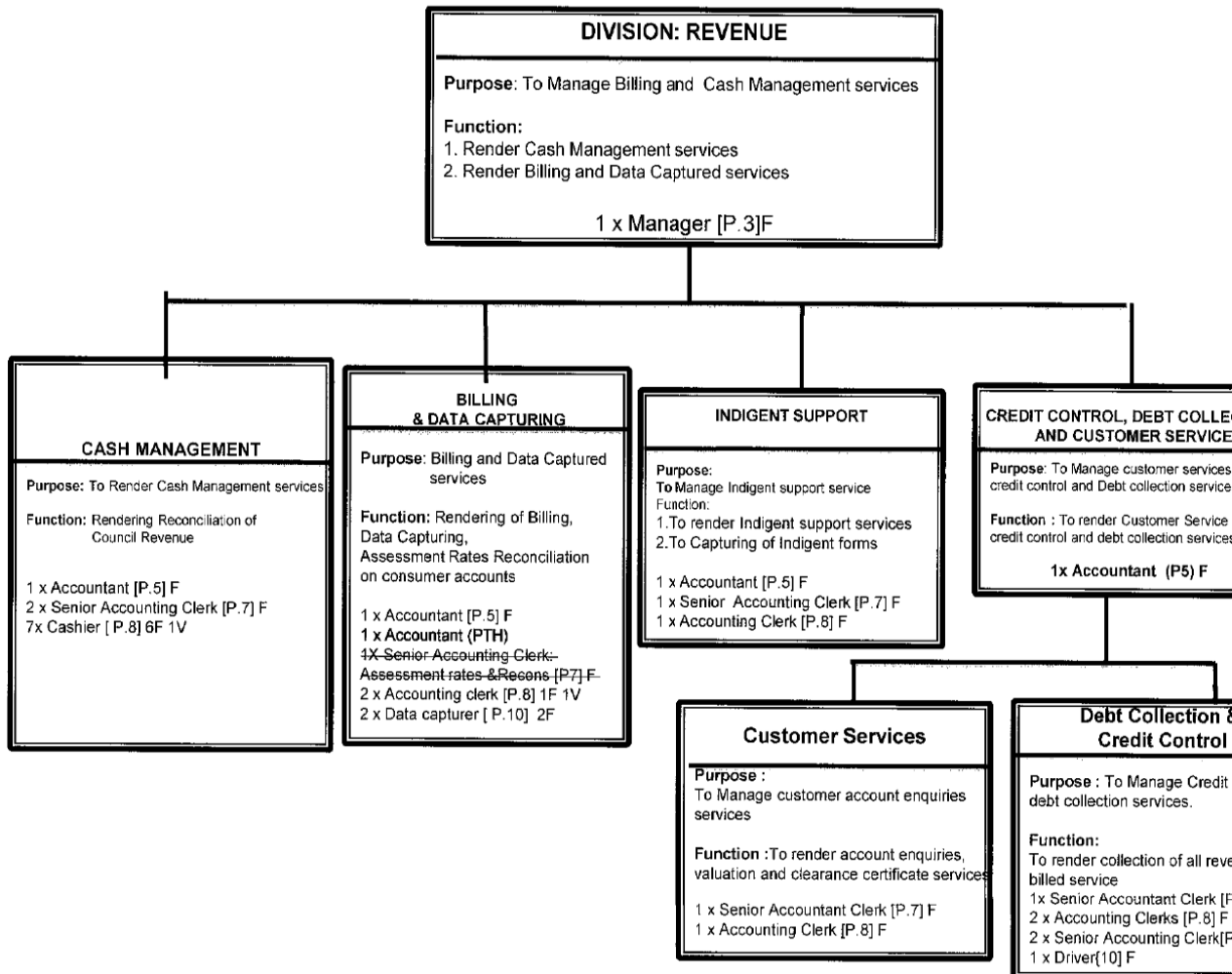
**THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR**



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

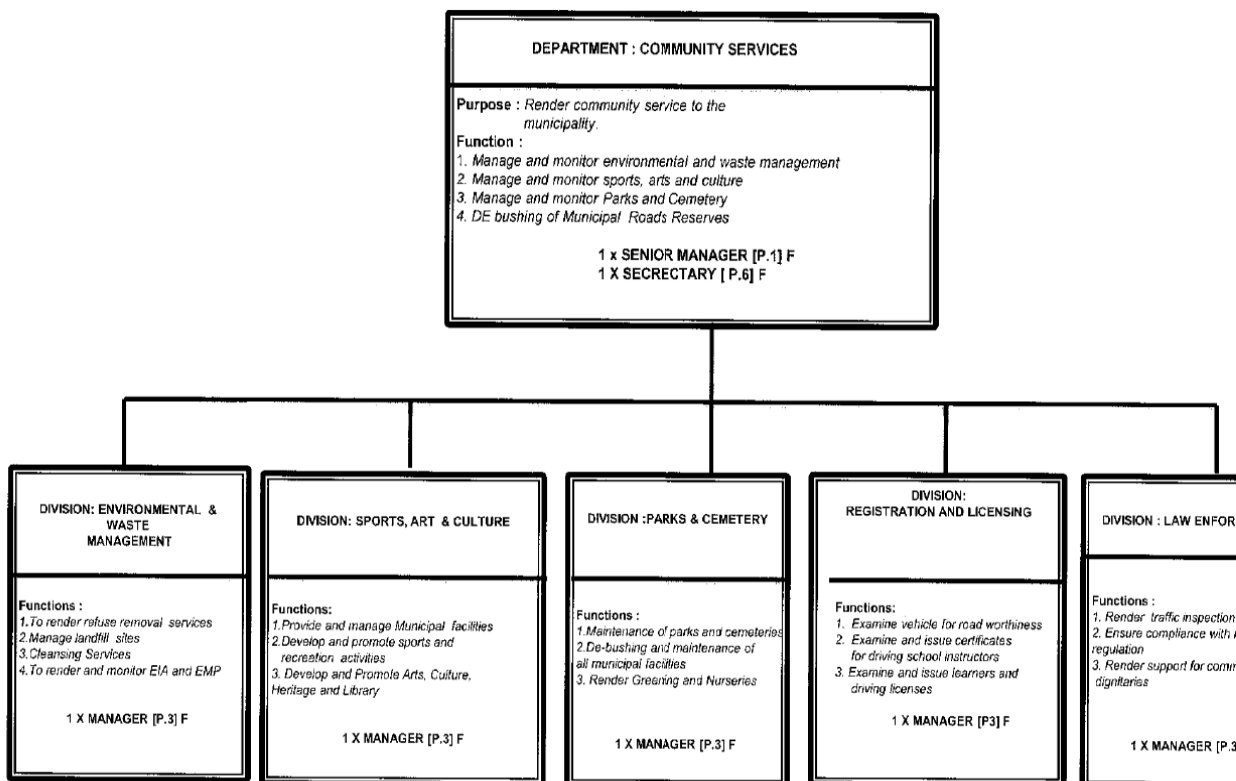


THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

DIVISION: PARKS AND CEMETERY SERVICES

Purpose: *To render parks and cemetery services*

Functions:

1. *Maintenance of parks and cemeteries*
2. *De-bushing and maintenance of all municipal facilities*
3. *Render greening and nurseries*

1x Manager [P.3] F

**THOHOYANDOU & MUTALE
PARKS,GROUND AND MUNICIPAL FACILITIES**

Purpose: Render parks and cemeteries services

Function:

1. Establishment of parks
2. Maintenance and bush cleaning in all municipal facilities
3. Maintenance of all pitches

1X Horticulturist [p.6] F
1x Foreman [p.8] F
4x Driver Operators [p.9] F
10x grass Cutter [P.9] F
1x Supervisor [p12] F
19x GA [P.15] 17F 2V

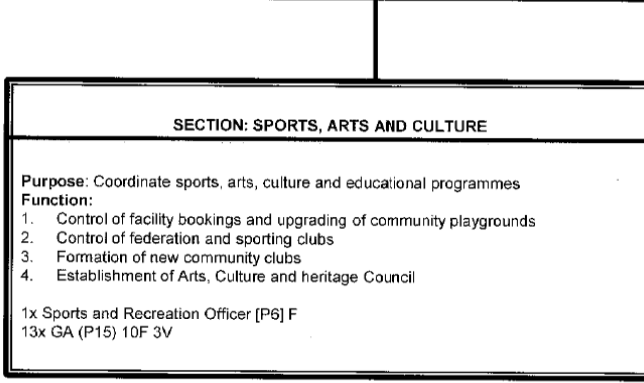
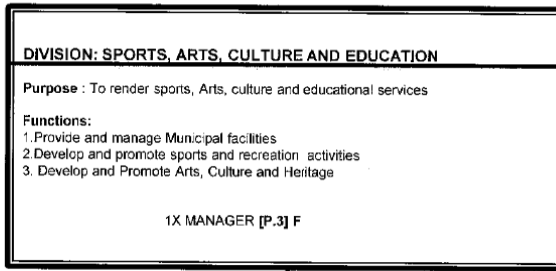
**THOHOYANDOU & MUTALE
CEMETERIES, GREENING AND NURSERIES**

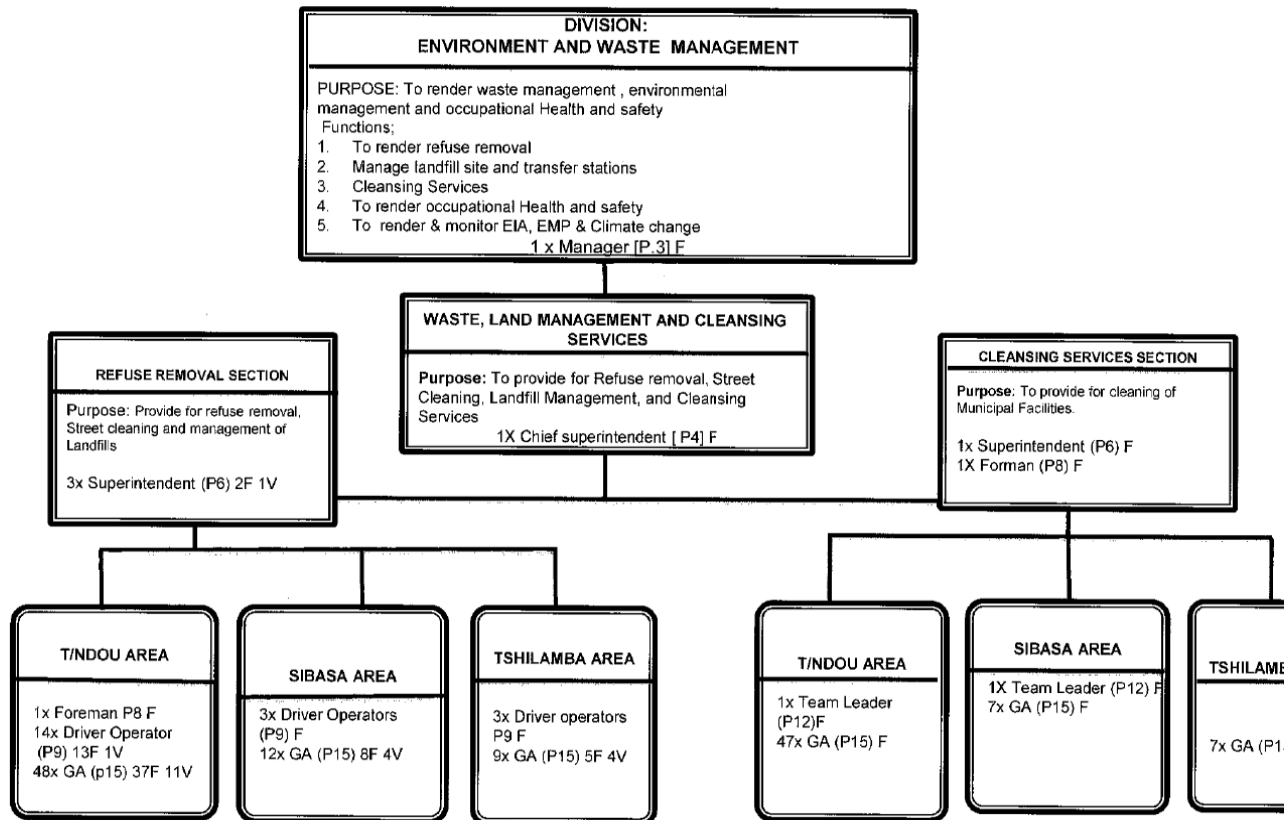
Purpose: Render cemetery and greening services

Function:

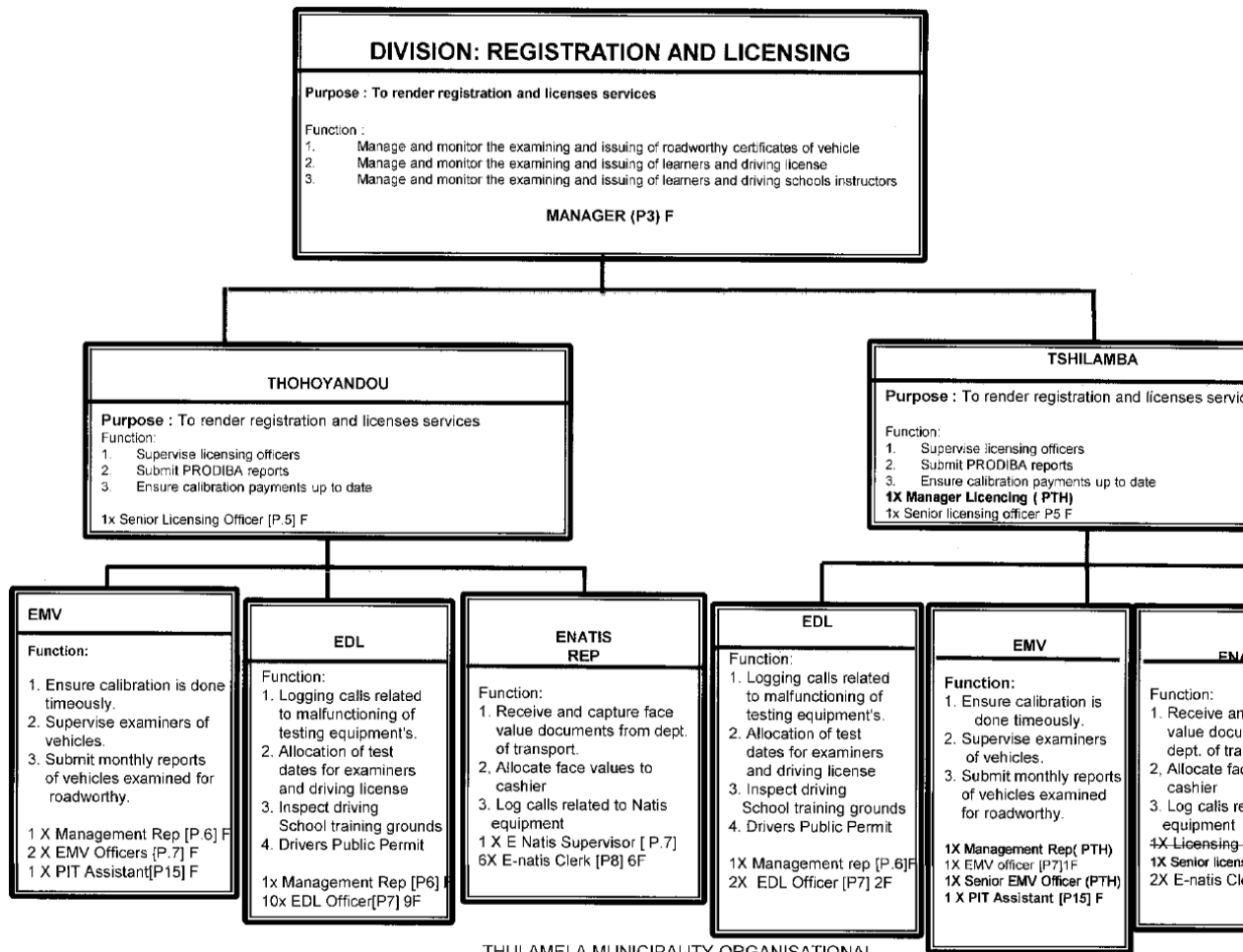
1. Provision of graves
2. Maintenance of all cemeteries
3. Greenery and nurseries

9 x General Assistance (P15) F

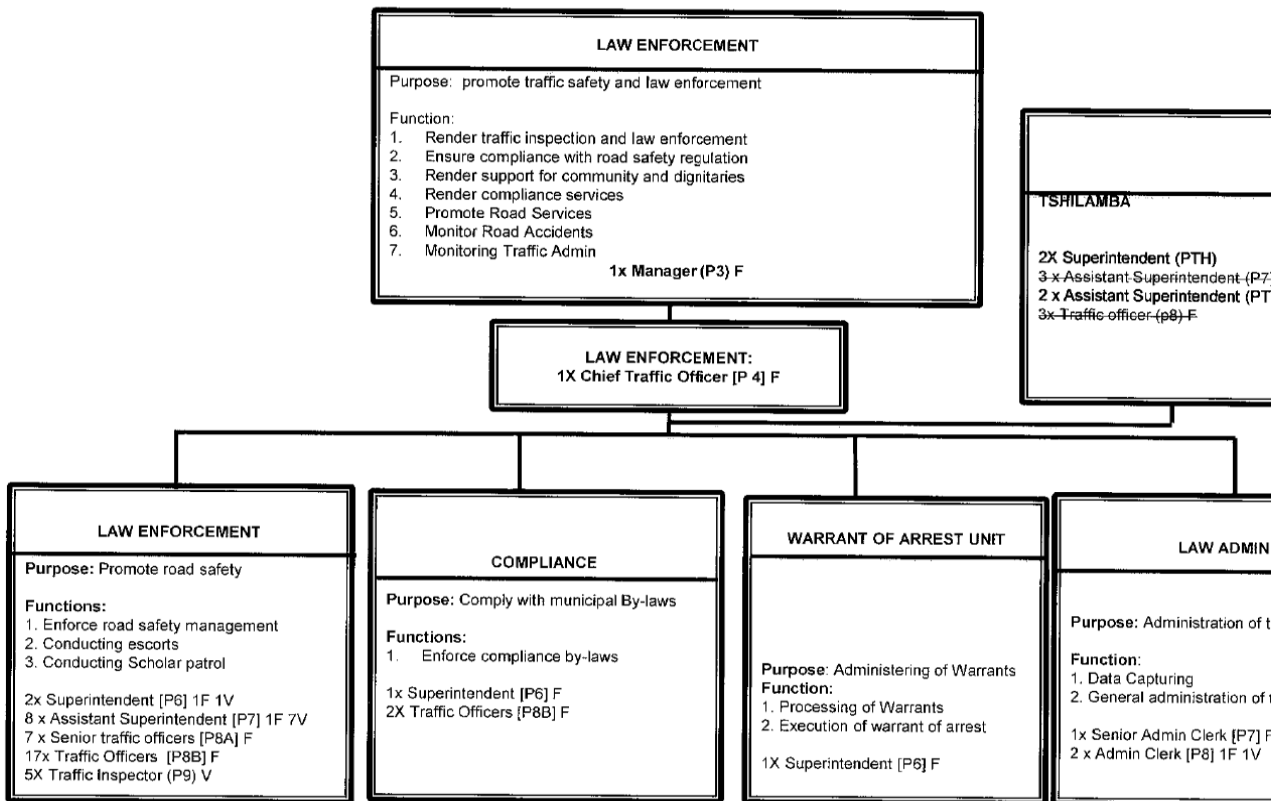




THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

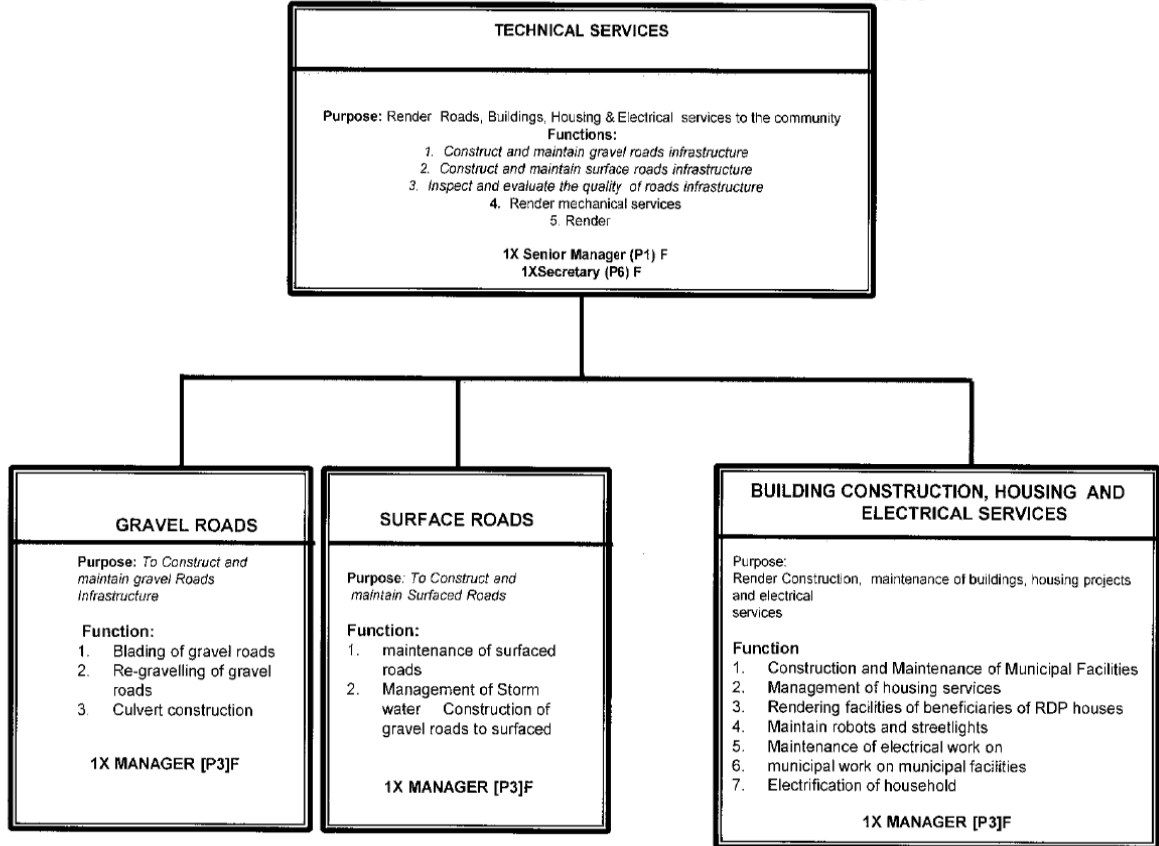


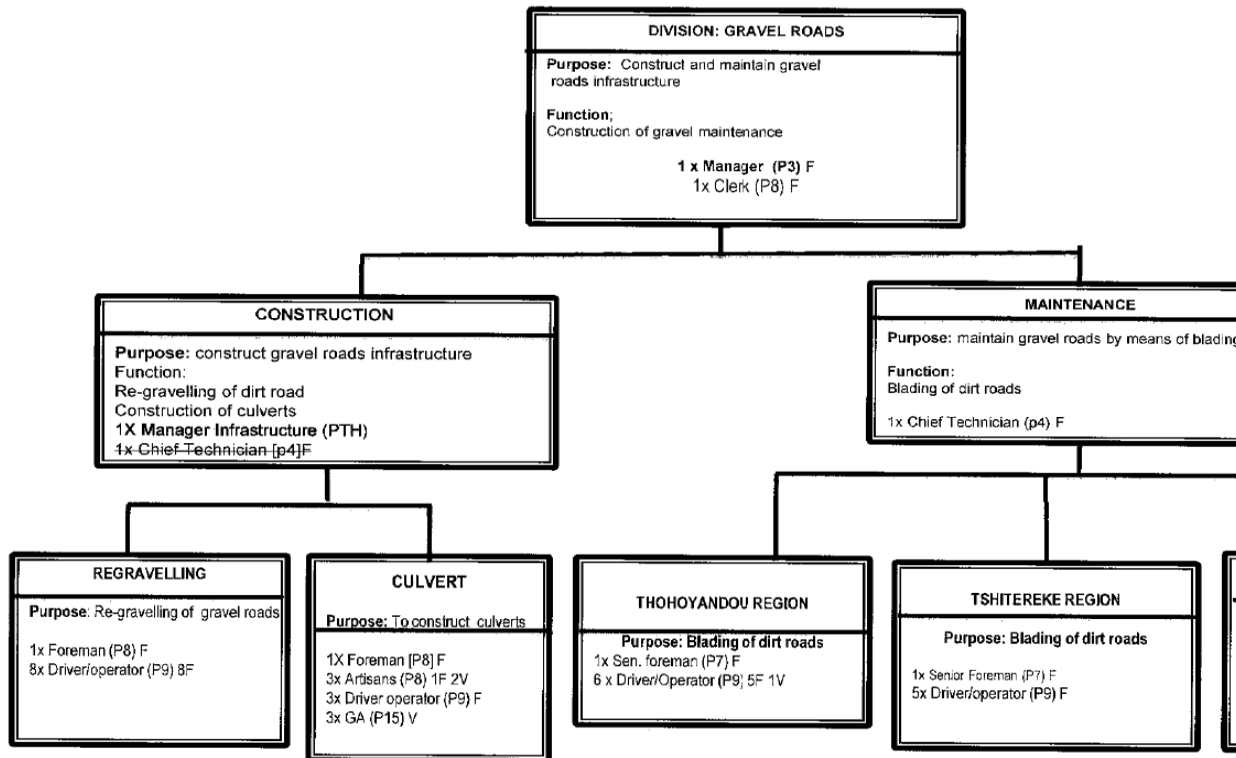
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



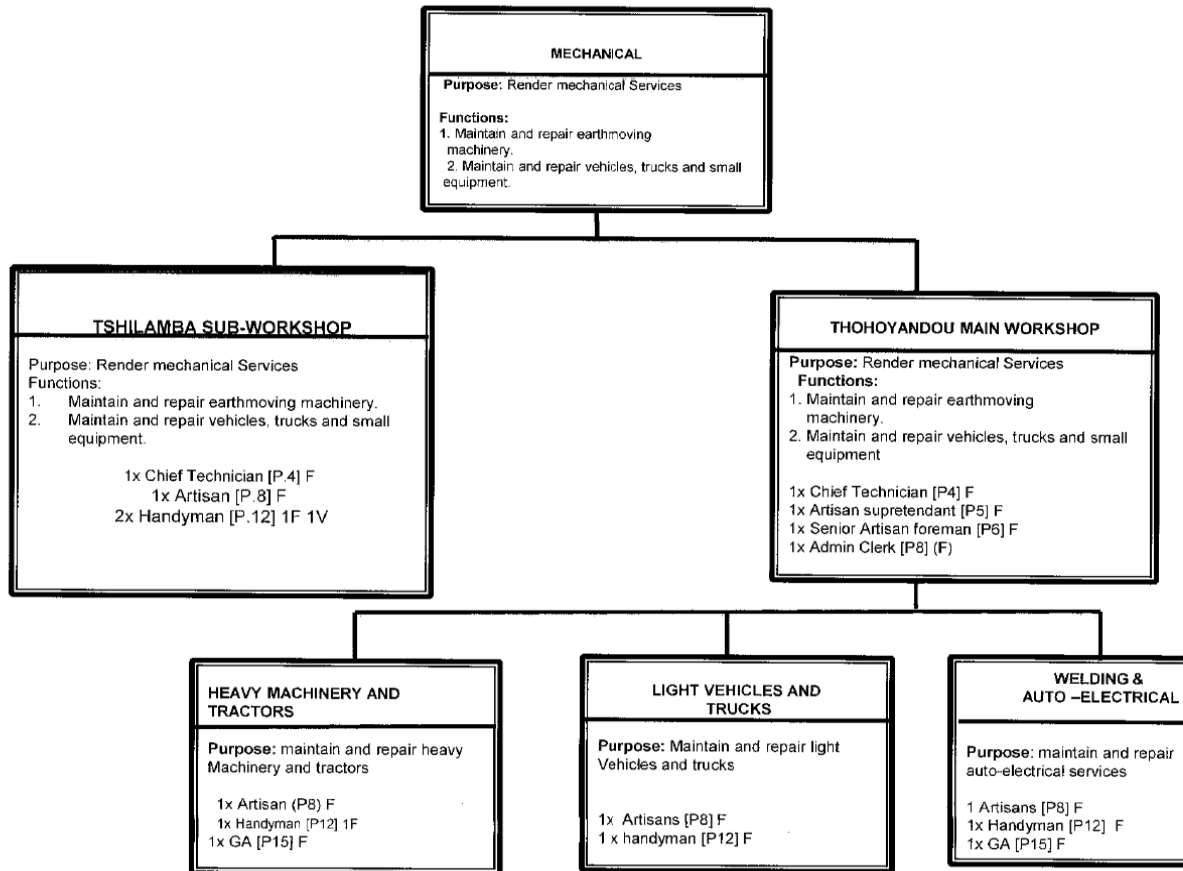
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

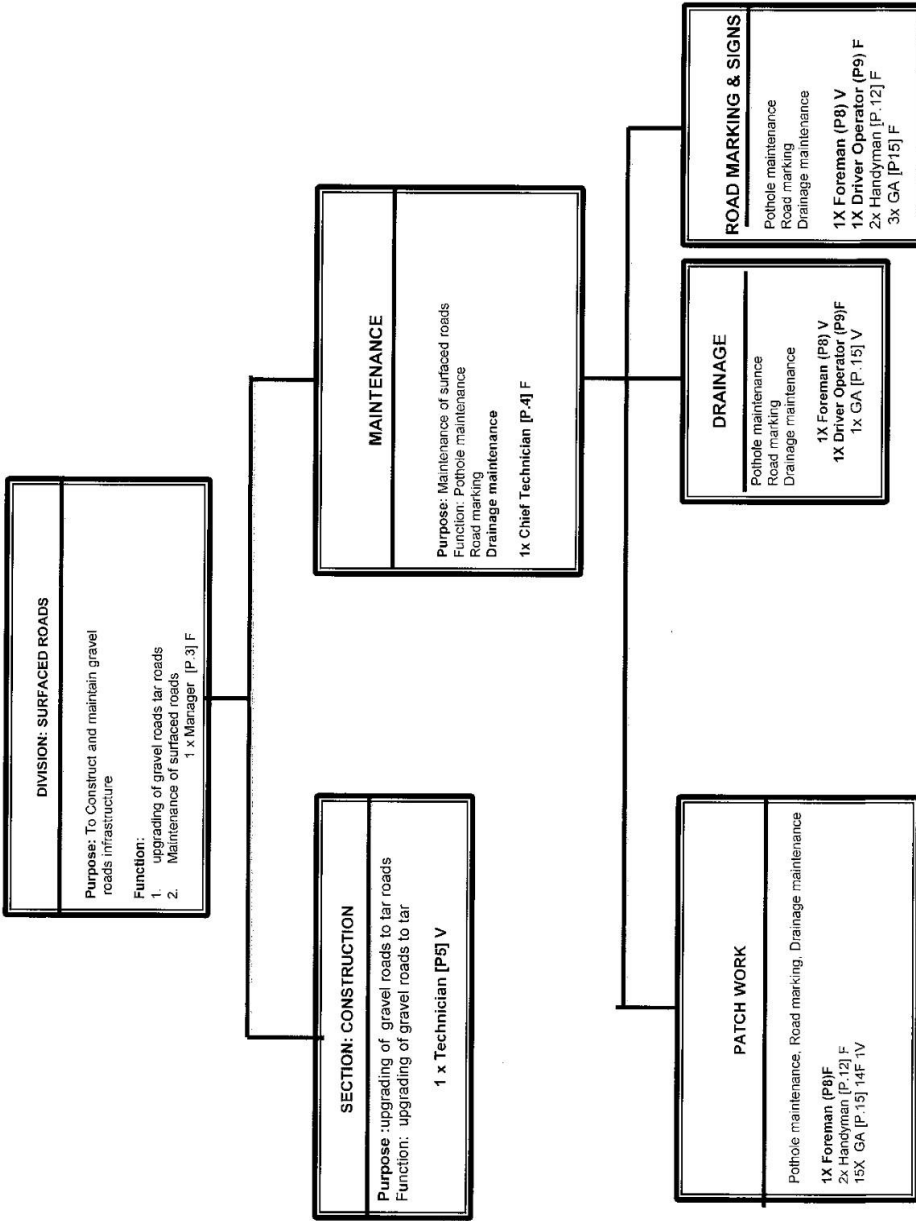




THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ORGANISATIONAL
 STRUCTURE 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR



DIVISION : BUILDING, HOUSING AND ELECTRICITY
Purpose: Construction and maintenance Of municipal buildings Function: Construction and maintenance of municipal facilities
1 x Manager [P.3] F

SECTION : BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
Purpose: Construction of municipal buildings Function: Building of municipal buildings and boundary walls 1 x Assistant Manager [P4] F 1x Senior Artisan Foreman (P6)F 1x Artisan Foreman [P.7] F 3x GA [P.15] F

SECTION : BUILDING MAINTANANCE
Purpose: Maintenance of municipal facilities Function: Maintenance of municipal buildings ablution blocks, painting of municipal buildings 1X Facilities and ISD officer [P5] F 1 X Artisan Foreman [P.7] F 1 X Artisan[P.8] V 3 X Handyman [P.12] 2F 1V 6x GA [P.15] F

DIVISION : HOUSING MANAGEMENT SERVICES	
Purpose : To render housing projects and management services	



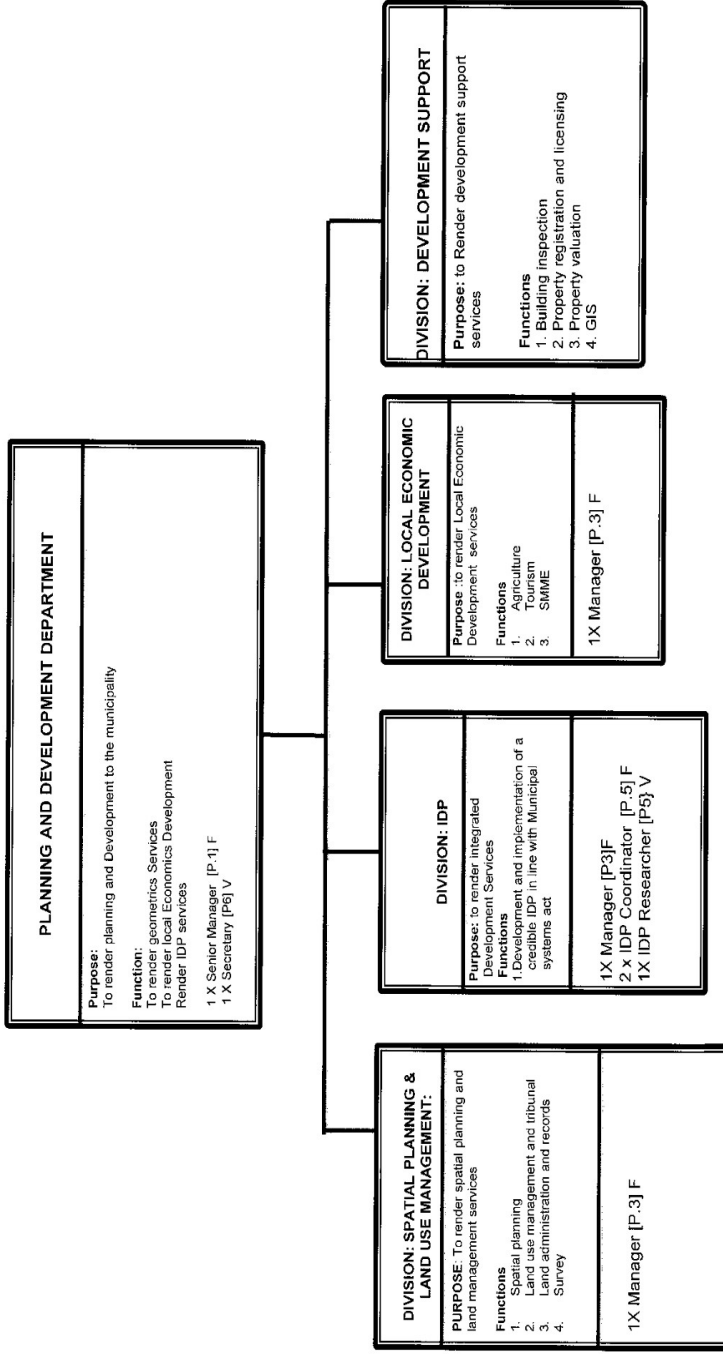
SECTION: BENEFICIARY MANAGEMENT	
Purpose: facilitation of housing beneficiaries	
Function: Management of allocation of houses	
1 X Senior administrator [P6] F 1X Senior Housing Officer (PTH) 1-x housing-administrator [P8]-2F-2V- 2 X Data Capture (P10) 2V	

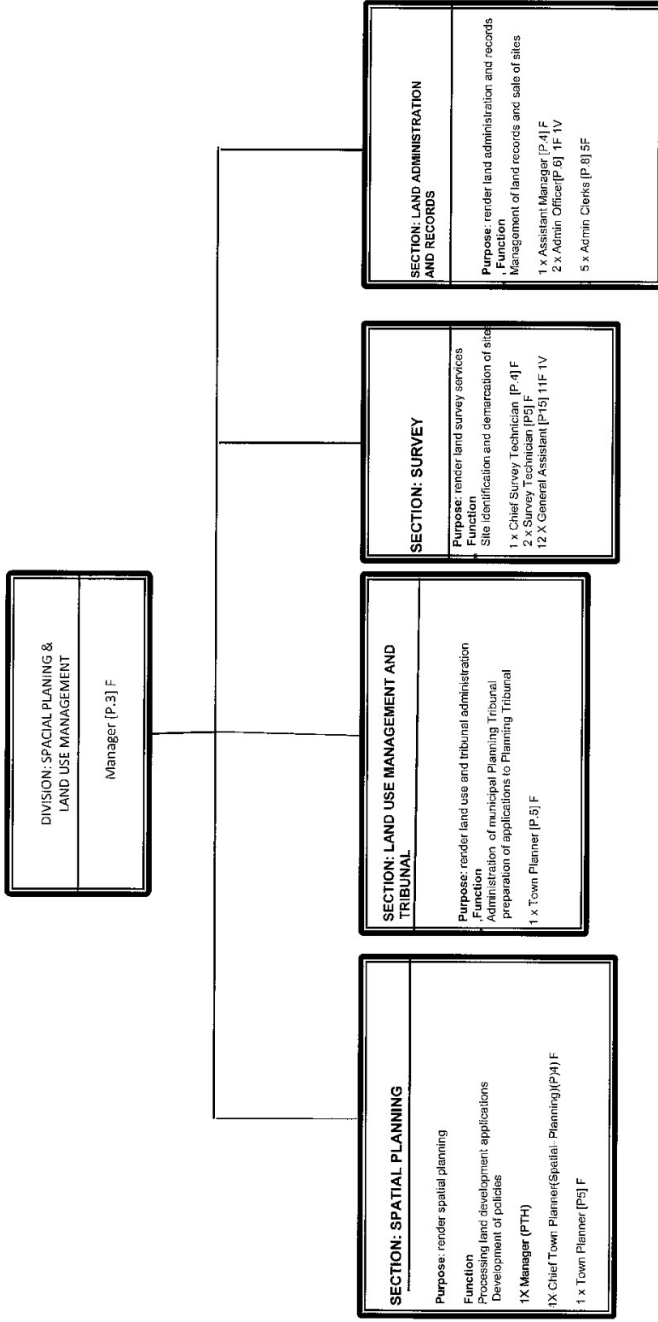
SECTION: PROJECT MANAGEMENT	
Purpose: Project management	
Function: Inspectorate of RDP houses	
1 X Senior Project Manager [P5] F 4 X Project manager [P6] 1F 3 V 2 X Admin Clerk (P8) V	

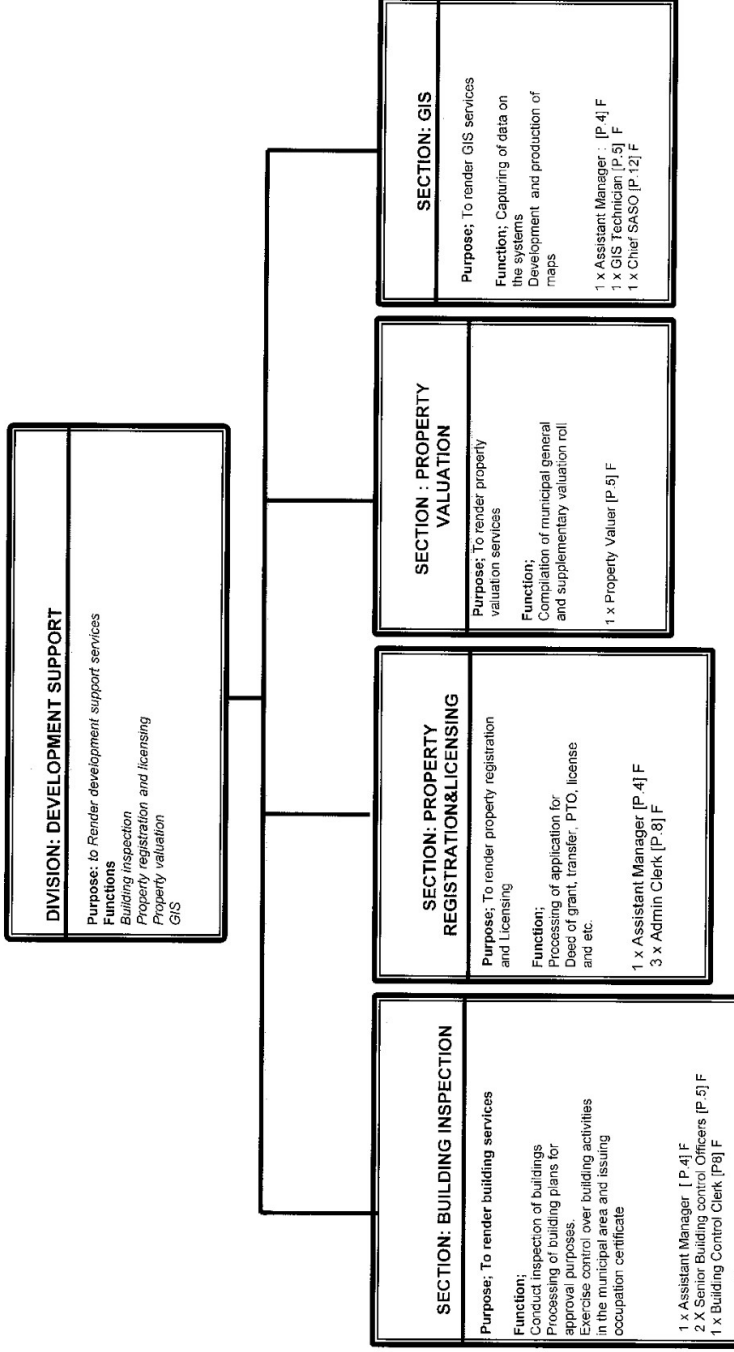
DIVISION: ELECTRICAL
<p>Purpose: Render electrical and mechanical services</p> <p>Functions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of electrical services 2. Electrical Project management

SECTION: ELECTRICAL, PROJECTS MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE
<p>Purpose: Maintenance of electrical services</p> <p>Function:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintenance of robot and streetlights 2. Maintenance of electrical services on municipal facilities <p>1x Chief Technician (P 4) F 5 x Artisan (P 8) 2F 3V 1x Admin Clerk (P9) V 2 X Driver Operator (P 9) 1F 1V 3 x Handyman (P12] F 2 X GA (P15) V</p>

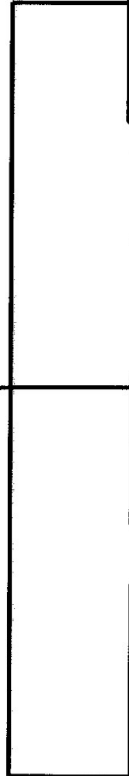
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT







DIVISION: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Purpose: Render agriculture, SMME and tourism	
Function:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote agriculture 2. Promote SMME 3. Promote tourism 	
1x Manager [P.3] F	



SECTION: AGRICULTURE	
Purpose: To render agricultural Support	
Function:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate and promote agricultural activities within the municipal area 	
1 x Assistant Manager [P.4] F	

SECTION: SMME	
Purpose: To render SMME support	
Function:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate and promote SMME within municipal area 2. Registration of Hawkers and Spaza shops 3. Issuing trading licenses to Hawkers and Spaza shops 	
1 x Admin Officer [P6] F 1x Business Registration Officer[P5] F	

SECTION: TOURISM	
Purpose: To render Tourism support	
Function:	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To facilitate and promote SMME within municipal area 	
1 X Assistant Manager [P4] F	

DEPARTMENT	FILLED POSTS	VACANT POSTS	TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	54	25	79
CORPORATE SERVICES	64	05	68
BUDGET AND TREASURY	53	07	60
COMMUNITY SERVICES	269	41	309
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	46	04	50
TECHNICAL SERVICES	108	31	139
TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS	594	113	707

Table 7.86 Status quo of section 57 posts

Name of posts	Vacant	Filled
• Municipal Manager		

• Corporate Services		
• Chief Financial Officer		
• Community Services		
• Technical Services		
• Planning and Development		

Table 7.87 Allocation of Posts per Department

No.	DEPARTMENT	TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS	FILLED	VACANT	PLACED
1	Governance	27	14	06	07
2	Municipal Manager's Office	24	13	07	04
3	Corporate Services	76	27	14	35
4	Finance Department	111	44	09	58
5	Planning & Development	59	36	17	6
6	Community Services	580	250	124	206
7	Technical Services	196 + 87	85 + 33	110 + 14	01 + 40

PLACEMENT CHALLENGES

- Placement of workers from former Mutale Municipality has been completed. Those who were not satisfied lodged complains with a Arbitration . Disputing Officials won the Award.

RECORD MANAGEMENT

The Municipality has a functional Record Management Office. The most important areas that are performed continually include implementing and maintenance of File Plan; Perform Records Management, Implementing Records Management Policy and Procedures, and Implementing Registry System.

NETWORK AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

The following functions were performed in the financial year under review:

-

- End-User Support.
- Network Administration and Support.
- Server Maintenance.
- Data Security.
- Continuous update of Website.

MUNICIPAL FLEET/TRANSPORT

The municipality has 113 plant (Machinery operators and pool vehicles)

The following Human Resource policies exist in the Municipality: Recruitment Selection Policy, Staff Training Policy, Performance Management Policy Framework, Service conditions, Placement Policy, Delegation of Authority Policy, Overtime Policy, Employment Equity Policy, Cell phone Allowance Policy, and Workplace Skills Plan.

The Municipality also has the following policies: Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Disable People Policy, and Youth Development Policy.

There are other HR related policies that are not yet developed, this includes, Internship Policy, Sexual Harassment Policy, IT Security Backup Policy, Occupational Health & Safety Plan.

Remuneration of Officials and Councilors, Disciplinary and Grievance Procedure Systems are all in place and are implemented.

A Labour Forum committee that is constituted by Labour Unions (SAMWU & IMATU) representatives and management is in place and functional. All workers, except Section 56 Managers are free to join worker Union of their choice.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) is developed every year. WSP is submitted to the LGSETA on or before 28th of April every year. The Municipality complies with the Skills Development Act, Act 97 of 1998 and Skills Development Levy's Act no of 1999.

Table 7.88 Policy Status

Name of Policy/Strategy That Exist
Equity Plan
Retention Strategy
Training and Development Policy
Leave Policy
Human Resource Plan
PMS Framework

Table 7.89: Human Resource Policies

Policies	Approved	Reviewed
STATUTORY EMPLOYMENT POLICY		
• Employment Equity Policy	•	
• Disciplinary and grievance procedure	•	
• Training and Development policy	•	
REGULATORY POLICY		
• Recruitment Policy	•	
• Internship policy	•	
• Gender policy	•	
• Bereavement policy	•	
• Telecommunication Policy	•	
• Bursary policy	•	
• Dress code policy		
• Furniture and Equipment policy		
• Placement policy	•	
• Travelling and Subsistence policy	•	
• Succession policy		
• Overtime policy	•	
• Standby Allowance policy		
•		
• Sexual Harassment policy		
• IT System backup policy	•	
• Attendance and punctuality policy	•	

• Smoking policy		
• Records Management policy	•	
• HIV/AIDS policy	•	

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY CHALLENGES

Majority of citizens in Thulamela are African and black s in general.

Whites, Indians and Coloureds are in the minority.

Mostly Venda, Tsonga and few Pedi's do apply when posts are advertised.

The other minority groups are not represented in employment of the Municipality

LEGAL SERVICES

Service standards or norms and standards

- Provision of legal advice to the Municipal Manager and Council.

Municipality has a legal section established and it is attached to the Municipal Manager Services. It deals with labour disputes, cases of litigations, and defending the municipality in courts through law firms that are contracted with the municipality

LABOUR RELATIONS

The Local Labour Forum was established and it's functional. The main composition of the Labor Forum is the Senior Managers and Workers Union Representatives. The Local Labour forum was established to address issues of uniform conditions of service for employees.

Pay Day, Attendance of Memorial Services/Funerals, Time off for Union activities, leave days, Disciplinary Code & Procedures, Strike & Picketing rules, Essential Services are some of issues that are negotiated at Labor Forum.

ESSENTIAL SERVICE

There is no agreement between Workers Union and Management

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (EAP)

EAP section has been established and is functional.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

The Performance Management Framework has been approved by Council. The PMS unit is not fully established and is located in the Corporate Services

Department. PMS has not been cascaded to include all employees, except section 56 Managers.

GENERAL AUXILLARY SERVICE & MECHANICAL WORKSHOP

- The Municipality has an approved Transport Policy

The Municipality depends on outsourcing the repairs of our fleet. There is a need to establish a fully-fledged workshop. This will also minimize the cost for minor repairs which presently are done by private individuals or garages.

COMPLAINING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Municipality has established complain management committee. They are schedule meetings of the committee.

Suggest box is placed at the main entrance of the building where meeting of the community are submitted their complaints.

Provincial quarter meetings are also held to attend to all complaints received The Municipality is also using a district shared toll-free number to receive complaints.

7.5 KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

CLUSTER: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

7.5FINANCIAL VIABILITY ANALYSIS

Service Standards or Norms & Standards

- Payment of suppliers- within 10 days

- Statements of account area sent on the 25th every month
- Consumer account queries- attended within 14 days
- Bid evaluation meetings are held at least twice per week
- Bid adjudication meeting are held at least once per week

Service Delivery Challenges

- Under-collection of revenue as a result of culture of non-payment of services

The ability of the municipality to financially maintain and provide the level of services anticipated by its rates payers: The ability to generate sufficient revenue to meet the short term and long-term obligations.

The municipality has developed the Revenue Enhancement Strategy. The Finance Portfolio Committee is responsible for developing financial policies and the Budget.

BUDGET INCOME & EXPENDITURE 2022/23 Financial Year

Budgeting is regularly done in the municipality in line with MFMA. The information detailing the past and present income and expenditure trends is available. The table below illustrates the status quo with regard to Thulamela municipality revenue and expenditures plans.

Table 7.90

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY	ORIGINAL BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT
------------------------	-----------------	------------

PROPOSED REVENUE 2022/23		
COMMISSION FOR INSURANCE EMPLOYEES	(23,000.00)	1,200,000.00
REFUND FOR INSURANCE	(506,690.07)	622,598.00
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FUND 0031001081 SETA	(74,347.39)	800,000.00
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT FUND 0031001081 SETA	(178,607.68)	-
TEL ACC 003001055	(16,504.67)	-
	(799,149.81)	2,622,598.00
TENDER DOCUMENTS	(36,464.52)	100,000.00
MSIG 035 Rev	-	-
Commission: Transaction Handling Fees	(6,645.37)	15,000.00
INTEREST RECEIVED	(17,018,549.36)	36,000,000.00
INTEREST RAISED: ARREAR	(13,387,223.83)	27,800,000.00
R/D FINES	(206.00)	500.00
Operational Revenue: Other Revenue	75.14	-
SUNDRY / OTHER REVENUE	(1,965,815.23)	2,100,000.00
CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	(33,419.76)	90,000.00
ASSESSMENT RATES BUSINESS	(14,823,917.20)	30,067,500.00
ASSESSMENT RATES AGRICU	(28,237.12)	60,000.00
ASSESSMENT RATES CHURCH	-	-
ASSESSMENT RATES PUBLIC 0	(9,791.58)	19,585.00

ASSESSMENT RESIDENTIAL	(19,798,857.62)	40,000,000.00
ASSESSMENT RATES GOVERNMENT	(13,793,611.19)	27,000,000.00
FINANCE MANAGAMENT GRANT(FMG)	(170,525.00)	1,700,000.00
	(81,073,188.64)	164,952,585.00
APPLICATION FEE FOR WAY LEAVE	(157,108.75)	300,000.00
National Government: Municipal Infrastructure Grant (Schedule	(62,073,217.00)	99,383,000.00
National Governments: Expanded Public Works Programme Integr	(1,870,000.00)	7,477,000.00
	(64,100,325.75)	107,160,000.00
Governance INEP GRANT	(4,739,821.00)	25,430,000.00
Governance EQUITABLE SHARE	(331,839,000.00)	442,452,000.00
	(336,578,821.00)	467,882,000.00
BURIAL FEE	(181,109.16)	400,000.00
RENTAL COUNCIL PROPERTY	(19,193.07)	
RENTAL COUNCIL PROPERTY	(1,208,908.78)	3,500,000.00
Traffic: Court Fines	-	
PARKING FEE PROTECTION SERVICES	(2,130.43)	5,000.00

HAWKERS FINES ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH	(38,033.00)	80,000.00
POUND FEE ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH	(18,602.00)	40,000.00
SPAZA/HAWKERS LICENCE ENVIROMENTAL HEALTH	(153,326.20)	400,000.00
Parking control	-	-
Traffic Fines	(1,138,980.00)	18,000,000.00
Road and Transport: Motor Vehicle Licence	(6,055,101.14)	15,000,000.00
REFUSE RESIDENTIAL	(7,365,547.52)	18,000,000.00
DUMPING SITE	(359,233.31)	718,467.00
REFUSE BUSINESS	(3,877,287.98)	12,000,000.00
Receivables: Service Charges	(79.53)	160.00
Env Health Development Charges	6,703.10	-
TRADING OF ANIMALS	(8,892.00)	20,000.00
SALE OF EMPTY CONTAINERS	(4,493.04)	10,000.00
Waste management: Refuse bin	(2,932.20)	6,000.00
CONDEMNATION AND CONTAINERS	(12,387.90)	30,000.00
	(20,439,534.16)	64,309,627.00
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant Revenue 002	(640,761.00)	3,500,000.00
CONSOLIDATION FEE	(1,958.26)	5,000.00

RURAL LAND SALE	(95,146.92)	-
RURAL LAND SALES	(1,127,176.45)	2,000,000.00
Accommodation rental Contingent: Other Assets	-	-
BUILDING PLANS APPROVAL	(299,059.83)	685,000.00
FINES ILLEGAL USE OF LAND	(3,060,222.00)	8,000,000.00
UNDEVELOPMENT SITE	-	-
BILLBOARDS ADVERTISEMENT	1,710.23	-
BUSINESS OFFICE AND MARKET STALLS RENTAL	(209,304.76)	500,000.00
THULAMELA ANNUAL SHOW	-	-
BUSINESS ANNUAL RENEWAL FEE	(4,920.00)	15,000.00
Business Application Fee	(2,595.67)	10,000.00
Business Registration fee	(5,783.59)	15,000.00
MISCELLANEOUS FEES	(2,833.05)	6,000.00
Development charges		
SPECIAL / WRITTEN CONSENTS	(7,197.39)	17,000.00
APPLICATION OF DEED GRANT	(140,114.07)	300,000.00
BILLBOARDS ADVERTISEMENT	(431,845.99)	5,000,000.00
PROPERTY SITE IDENTIFICATION	(114,636.15)	400,000.00
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT GRANT		
PROPERTY TRANSFER FEES	(238,057.21)	600,000.00

OTHER TARRIFFS SPATIAL PLANNING	(56,848.56)	120,000.00			
Request for Information: Plan Printing and Duplicates	(150,334.83)	421,600.00			
ADVERTISING	(23,061.89)	1,000,000.00			
PROPERTY REZONING	(53,719.19)	110,000.00			
SELLING OF SITES	(3,567,200.62)	25,000,000.00			
Penalty fee Fines: Building	(32,905.79)	100,000.00			
APPLICATION OF SUBDIVISION	(61,703.75)	125,000.00			
	(10,325,676.74)	47,929,600.00			
Totals	(513,316,696.10)	854,856,410.00			

FINANCIAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

Thulamela municipality has adopted and approved financial management policies and procedure that are being used to perform efficient and effective financial controls. The following are adopted policies for the municipality:

- Financial Accounting Policy
- Rates policy
- Cash management and investment policy
- Tariff policy
- Bad debt review policy
- Supply chain management Policy
- Subsistence, travelling Policy
- Inventory
- Investment Policy
- External loan Policy
- Petty cash policy
- Budget Implementation and Monitoring Policy
- Receipt, depositing and control Policy
- Asset Management Policy

- Credit control Policy
- Debt collection Policy
- Indigent Policy
- Overtime Policy

BUDGET & FINANCIAL REFORMS

Thulamela municipality is complying with the requirement of the legislations as regards to the financial reforms. Financial statements are prepared in line with GAMAP/GRAP.

BUDGET REFORMS

Thulamela municipality has fully implemented budget reforms as outlined in the MFMA. Considerations are taken into the following:

- Tabling the 2022/23 financial year budget 90 days before the start of the financial year (Section 16 (2) of the MFMA)
- Tabling the 2022/23 budget time schedule by August. (Section 21 1 (b) of the MFMA)
- Submission of monthly budget statement to the Mayor, National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.
- Submission of quarterly budget statements to Council.
- Alignment of the Budget with GRAP standards.
- Preparations of the financial statements using GAMAP or GRAP accounting principles.

FINANCIAL REFORMS REPORT

The municipality has during the previous financial year complied with the following financial reporting requirements:

- Financial Statement prepared line with GAMAP, GRAP and directive 4 of AFS as required by MFMA
- Financial Statements were submitted on time

- The Annual Report was submitted to Council within the prescribed time frame of seven months after the end of the financial year.
- There is good compliance with the Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Financial Reporting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

AUDIT REPORTS AND AUDIT ACTION PLAN

MM's OFFICE

FINANCIAL YEAR		Audit status									
2018/19		Unqualified Opinion									
2019/20		Unqualified Opinion									
2020/21		Unqualified Opinion									
Audit Findings	Category of Finding	Description of Finding	Finding status	Root Cause	Action Plan Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Position	Progress	Probability	Narrative to Progress
Predetermined Objectives	Other important matters	Performance of each external service	Recurring	Non-compliance with sector	1. To ensure that there is a review of the	30-Dec-19	30-Jun-20	Municipal Manager	In progress	Reviewed SDB IP	The municipality is busy with the

					measures taken to improve performance.					

Action Plan Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Position	Progress	POE	Narrative to Progress
Conduct impact analysis and ensure that changes are logged, prioritised, categorised, assessed, authorised, planned and scheduled. (ISACA, CoBIT 5: BAI06.01 – Evaluate, prioritise and authorize change requests)	15-Jan-20	31 - June - 2021	Senior Manager: Corporate Services		BIRA impact analysis report	BIRA assessment is underway
Management to make sure that all activities by the system administrators	1-Jan-20	30-Jun-20	Senior Manager: Corporate		Quarterly System Report	

on both Munsoft and Payday are reviewed each and every quarter, and aligned the policy to it.			Services			
Management to ensure that a review be done so that all aspects outlined on the findings be included on the ICT Charter with assistance of BIRA consultants	1-Jan-20	31 - June - 2021	Senior Manager: Corporate Services		Revised ICT charter	

CORPERATE SERVICES

FINANCIAL YEAR	2021/22										
Municipality Name	Thulamela Municipality										
Audit Opinion	Unqualified										
Reporting Period											
Audit Find	Category	Description of	Findings	Root Cause	Action Plan Descripti	Sta	Compl etio	Pos ition	Pr ogr ess	POE	Narr ative to

				assessment							
Information Technology	Other important matters	System Administrator activities were not reviewed on Payday and Munsoft COFO 1 (ISA)	New	System Administrator activities were not reviewed on Payday and Munsoft system due to lack of responsibility and accountability by the IT personnel	Management to make sure that all activities by the system administrators on both Munsoft and Payday are reviewed each and every quarter, and aligned the policy to it.	1 - January 2020	30-June-20	Senior Manager: Corporate Services		Quarterly System Report	
Information Technology	Other important	The Corporate Governance	New	Lack of knowledge and	Management to ensure that a review	1 - January 2021	31 - June 2021	Senior Manager:		Revised ICT charter	

		(IDP) COFO 1 (ISA)		lately formi ng part of the strate gic meeti ng.							
Info rma tion Tec hno logy	Oth er imp ort ant mat ter s	Proc esses to moni tor retur n on inves tmen t and bene fit realis ation for IT spen ding were not in place COFO 1 (ISA)	Ne w	Mana gemen t oversi ght in ensur ing that retur n on invest ment and benef it realis ation proces ses were put in place.	ICT manage ment to pursue all actions as outlined on the findings	1 - J an - 2 0	30- Jun- 21	Sen ior Ma nag er: Cor por ate Ser vic es		Eval uati on repo rt and train ing certi ficate	
					Procure services for return on investme nt evaluation	1 - J an - 2 0	30- Jun- 21				
					Conduct training on VAL IT	1 - J an - 2 0	30- Jun- 21				
Info	Oth	The	Ne	Lack	Manage	1	30-	Sen		Revi	

Information Technology	Other important matters	Corporate governance - ICT charter policy inadequately designed	New	Lack of knowledge and skills as the municipality did not develop and implement the terms of reference charter for the ICT steering committee.	IT to make sure that all internal control deficiencies are identified.	1 - Jan - 20	Jun-20	Senior Manager: Corporate Services		Updated ICT Governance charter	
Information Technology	Other important matters	Skills gap analysis not performed COFO 1 (ISA)	New	Lack of knowledge and skills by IT personnel to develop	IT to make sure that skills gap analysis be done	1 - Jan - 20	30-Jun-21	Senior Manager: Corporate Services		Submission of gap analysis to HR	

				was implemented by the municipality							
Information Technology	Other important matters	User accounts on PayDay not linked to specific users (Prior year finding). COFO 1 (ISA)	Recurring	Noncompliance with the approved user account management policy when the users were created on the Payday system.	Management to ensure that duties are segregated on Payday	1 - Jan - 20	30-Jun-20	Senior Manager: Corporate Services		System report	Resetting service provider users to align to the requirements
Information Technology	Other important matter	Duties were not adequately	Recurring	Lack of knowledge and skills to	Management to engage HR so that all duties on the	1 - Jan - 2	30-Jun-20	Senior Manager: Corporate		Reviewed segregation of	

				gation of duties in the reconciliation of VAT							by Manager: Expenditure pending filling of vacant post
Payments	Other important matters	Payables - Unidentified deposits. CoF 28	Recurring	Unidentified transactions done through internet banking system	Reconcile suspense account monthly	31/12/2019	30/06/2020	Chief financial Officer	In progress	Suspense account reconc	6 Monthly Activity Reports
					Follow-up with banks on any amount not identified monthly				In progress	Bank Recons	6 Monthly Activity Reports
					Report any amount for more than 3 years to council				Completed	Council resolution	
Pro	Mat	SCM-	Re	False	Request	31/	30/	Ch	In	Lett	Supp

Pro cur em ent	Oth er imp orta nt matt ers	Devi ation s and Non- com plian ce with legisl ation . COF 37	Re cur rin g	Inad equa te plan ning and reas ons for devia ting from the proc urem ent proc ess not align ed to the devia tion form of the muni cipali ty	Timeous, adequat e and proper planning for all procure ments to be done through notices and competit ive bidding process and applying reg 36 only for transacti ons that qualifies or meet the criteria set on the deviatio n form develope d by the municipa lity	31/ 12/ 201 9	30/ 06/ 202 0	Ch ief Fi na nci al Of fic er	In pro gre ss	Devi atio n repo rts	Impl eme ntati on of cost cont ainm ent meas ures, deve lope d cost cont ainm ent polic y and devi ation chec klist.
Pro cur	Oth er	Non- com	Ne w	Reas onab	Complia nce with	31/ 12/	31/ 06/	Ch ief			

				regulation							
Receivables	Other important matters	Revenue from Exchange transactions - Licence and permits. COM AF 06	New	Understatement of license and permits	Address misalignment/misallocation on monthly on reconciliations and quarterly during AFS preparation	31/12/2019	31/06/2020	Chief Financial Officer	In progress	Adjusted AFS on license and permits	Corrected during adjustment by AGS A
Receivables	Other important matters	Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions - Fines. COM AF 06.	New	Overstatement of traffic fines	Address the overstatements during traffic fine reconciliations.	31/12/2019	30/06/2020	Chief Financial Officer	In progress	Adjusted AFS on Mutual traffic fines	Corrected during adjustment by AGS A
Liabilities	Other important	Understatement of VAT	New	Vat reconciling trans	Processing of journals on the system	31/12/2019	30/06/2020	Chief financial	In progress	Journals and reconcili	Journals were captured

	matters	Payable. CoF 14		actions not processed on the system	to be performed as and when the reconciling transactions are identified.			l Of fic er		atio ns	on the syste m.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Progress	POE	Narrative to Progress
In progress	New approved list with qualifying indigent	The process of cleansing the list is underway. Payments for March, April, May and June will not be effected.
In progress	Reviewed SDBIP	All necessary changes were done during the adjustment of the budget and SDBIP
In progress	New approved list with qualifying indigent and necessary attachments.	The process of cleansing the list is underway. Payments for March, April, May and June will not be effected.

In progress	Completion certificates	Standard template of completion certificate developed.
In progress	New approved list with qualifying indigent and necessary attachments.	The process of cleansing the list is underway. Payments for March, April, May and June will not be effected.

5 YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

FINANCIAL STRATEGY FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

Objective

To create a medium term strategic financial framework for allocating municipal resources through the municipal budgeting process in order to ensure the financial viability and sustainability of the municipality's investments and operation; and

To ensure a close planning-budgeting link

Summary statement of current financial management arrangements

- **Financial Supervisory Authority**

In terms of section 99 of the Municipal System Act, 2000 the Mayor as the supervisory authority-

Oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of credit control and debt collection policy-

Oversee and monitor the implementation and enforcement of the credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws

Reports to every meeting of the council on the overall financial position of Council including:

- Status of outstanding debtors and payment rate
- Cashbook-payment and receipts for the previous month
- Cashbook balance as at the end of the previous month
- Status of investment

Implementation Authority

The Municipal Manager in conjunction with the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the municipality's credit control and debt collection policy.

In accordance with the credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws, establishing of effective administration mechanism, procedures and process to collect money that is due and payable to the municipality.

Basic Financial Management guideline and procedures

- A debtor 's payment rate of 100% is pursued
- Accounts for assessments rates, sewer, refuse removal, water, general levy
- All accounts are payable on the first working day after the fourteenth day of the month failure of which interest on arrears are charged at 4,4% per annum
- Every charges are forwarded monthly before end of the month

- Notes giving five working days' grace are delivered by hand to all defaulters
- Water supply reduced in respect of accounts still unpaid after the expiring of five days' period of grace
- All creditors are paid within 30 days
- Provisions are established to meet liabilities or contingencies known at the date of the balance sheet, but for which the amounts cannot be determined with accuracy
- One percentage of the immediate previous year 's total income is contributed to the Capital Revenue Fund
- Service deposits are adjusted during April, May and June every year
- Surpluses arising from the operation of water is transferred to rates and general service

Summary Statement of financial strategy

Revenue raising strategy

Due to the fact that the Thulamela Municipality only receives 61% of its revenue from intergovernmental grants, the remainder of 39% has to be generated from internal sources. The optional utilization of all its sources of revenue is thus of the utmost importance in order to ensure the reminder of sustainable services to the residents of the municipality.

Assessment Rates

Revenue from assessment rates constitutes 4, 2% of council's revenue and in order to ensure the optimization of this source, the following strategies need to be implemented

- An audit of all ratable property as described in the new Property Assessment Rate Act as well as Land Use Management Scheme
- Monthly reconciliation of revenue billed with valuation roll

- Valuation and Billing of households in rural areas had begun on 1st July 2014

Traffic Fines

Whereas currently only 0, 78% Of all traffic fines are paid, a thorough investigation has been undertaken in order to identify the reason for the current state of affairs and recommendations has been made pertaining to correctional strategies to be implemented in order to ensure the services becomes self-supporting as from 01 July 2020, 30-40% of total estimated income to be met for 2022/23 financial.

Motor Vehicle Licensing Fees

The current 0, 13% of all licensing fees Council receives from Provincial government hardly cover the administration to render the service.

In order to optimize revenue from this source, the following strategies need to be implemented:

- negotiations with the Department of Transport to increase Council's share to 50% receipts or to pay Council 20% of the net revenue after operating expenditure have been deduced
- To send out reminders after the due date to all license holders who failed to renew their licenses and to charge arrears per notice
- The present 35% collected should be raised to 40-50% by 2023 July

Revenue Collection

Although Council 's revenue collection rate for the last 12 months is in excess, the following strategies need to be implemented to further increase the collection rate:

- Installation of cost recovery system in rural areas
- Decentralization of pay points

- Availability of adequate personnel to perform timeous follow-ups on defaulters and implementation of management information
- Improve accessibility of management information

Asset Management and Inventory Management

The implementation of a bar coded computerized Asset Management System, will contribute to the improvement control and management of assets. Useful management information will improve decision-making and utilization of assets

Asset Management verifications

Asset maintenance

Financial Management Strategies

Implementation of the stipulations of the Municipal Finance Management Act will improve financial reporting to Council and National Treasury and will enable Council to take timeous informative decisions.

Cost-Effectiveness

Due to the relative high personnel expenditure and the tendency of this budget item to increase with a higher percentage than the annual limit set by National Treasury, it is of the utmost importance to find ways and mean of decreasing expenditure and increasing cost-effectiveness.

The Following Strategies need to be explored:

- Utilization of private contractor in respect of seasonal related activities
- Corporatizing of current non-profitable services
- Outsourcing of functions that can be performed more cost-effectively by the private sectors and which are not Council 's core functions

- Ensure decision-making in accordance with business principles

Capital Financing Strategies

Current Council is dependent on grants from National Government, like Equitable Share, MIG, MSIG, FMG and Treasury Grant (Neighborhood).

Sources of capital financing can be expanded by implementing the following strategies:

- Utilization of municipality 's natural and waste resources to encourage industries and to settle in our area of jurisdiction
- Exploration of public-private partnership

Operational Financing

In order to ensure affordability of operating expenses, annual increase in operating expenditure should result in excessive tariff increase.

The following strategies need to be implemented to ensure affordability at all times:

- Cost-effective measure to promote local economic development and growth rate of 3% per annum
- Set of key performance indicators in respect of repair and maintenance of roads, water and sewer mainstream
- Set key performance indicators in respect of transport and equipment costs
- Implementation of zero-based budgeting

Indigent Support and Free Basic Services

The current indigent policy is insufficient, as it does not reach out all communities that are targeted. The Council is however expected to extend indigent support and free basic services to the poor communities. It therefore becomes imperative to effectively implement the indigent policy so that it encompasses the task of delivering.

Credit Control

The current Council payment level is 18%, this figure excludes the consideration of the newly demarcated area. It would be ideal that the payment level be increased to 30-40% by 2023 June.

Debit Policy

It is an agreeable fact increasing the level of services by raising additional finance through loans is counter-productive and Council will not be able to sustain huge debt services charges in future. This may also result in the Council not maintaining its tariff escalation and credit control policies.

7.6 KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER: ECONOMIC CLUSTER

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES ANALYSIS

Local economic development is an economic development approach that emphasises the importance of local activities: a participatory process where local people from all sectors work together to stimulate local commercial activity, resulting in a resilient and sustainable economy. LED is a result of joint planning by municipality, its communities and business sectors

AGRICULTURE

Status Quo

- Revitalisation of Khumbe irrigation scheme canal.
- Matsika banana irrigation scheme.
- Thohoyandou Peanut Butter co-operative.

Service Delivery Challenges

- Khumbe irrigation scheme

- Construction of canal was delayed due to misunderstanding by project beneficiaries.
- Matsika irrigation scheme
 - Poor access road.
- Thohoyandou Peanut Butter co-operative.
 - Aging peanut butter grinding mill.

Service Backlogs

- Construction of Khumbe irrigation scheme canal was delayed due to misunderstanding by project beneficiaries.
- Roads services was requested to budget for the re-graveling of access roads leading to both Tshifudi achar co-operative and Matsika banana irrigation scheme.

The municipal area is rich in agriculture, since we have archer factories, Juice manufacturing and construction of Tshifudi archer manufacturing is about to kick-start. There are no privately owned farms in Thulamela municipality but there are a number of agricultural schemes and projects products like bananas, mango and macadamia nuts are produced, and cattle's farming is also done on a small scale.

CS2016 Table 7.92

	LIM343 : Thulamela
Irrigation	36625
Dry land	112956
Both irrigation and dry land	77844
Not applicable	269812

Total	497237
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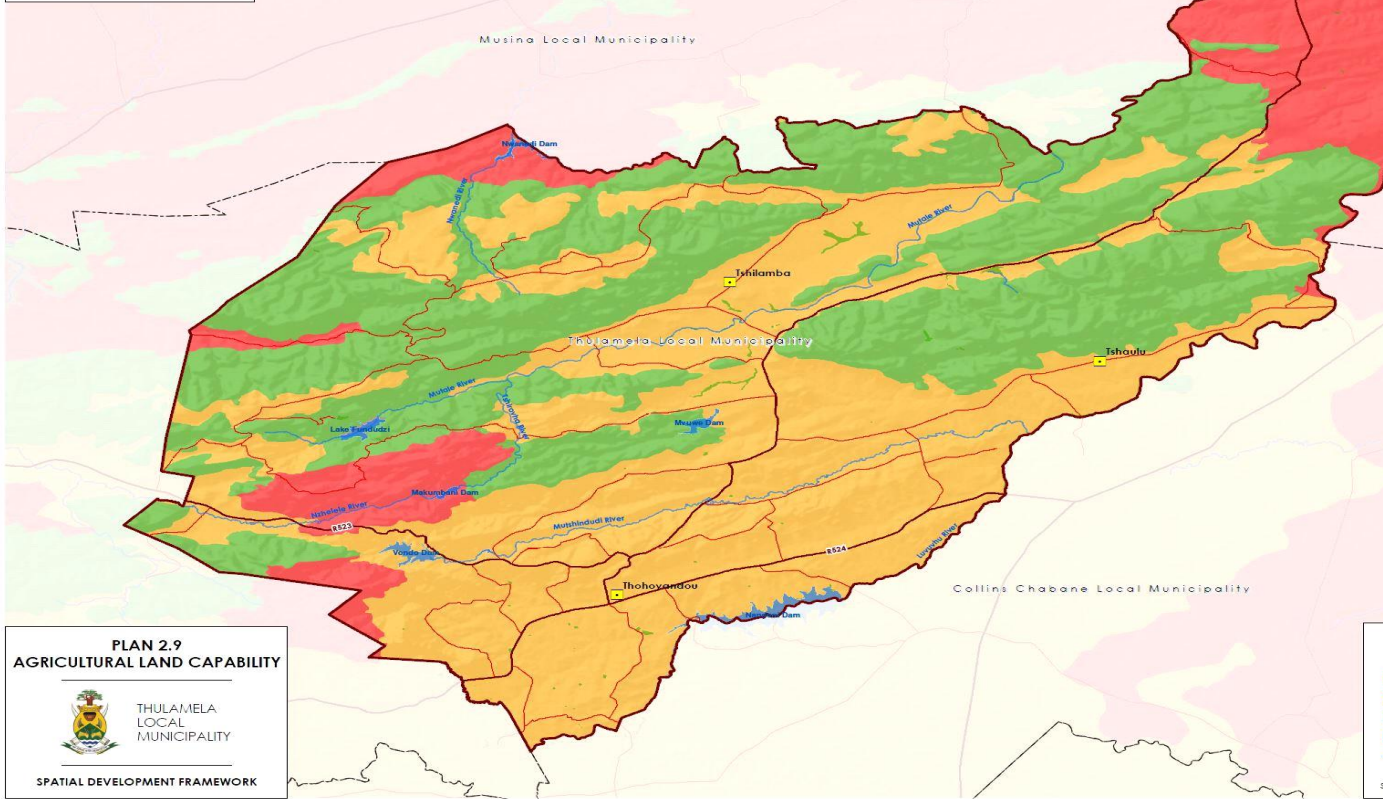
CS2016 Table 7.93

	LIM343 : Thulamela
Irrigation	7468
Dry land	211088
Both irrigation and dry land	269812
Not applicable	8870
Total	497237

Figure 7.25

LEGEND

-  Thulamele Local Municipality
-  Local municipalities
-  Provincial roads
-  District roads

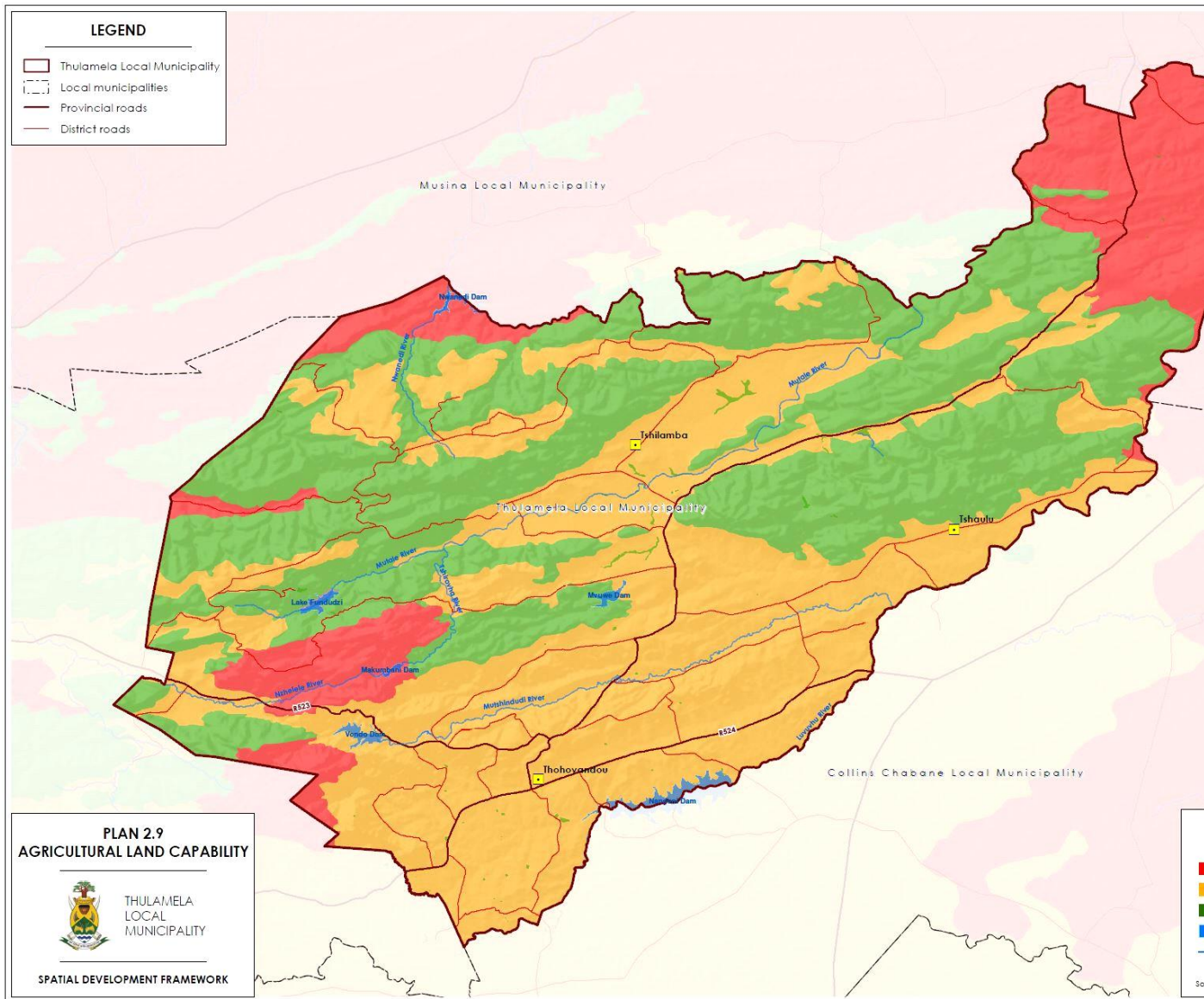


PLAN 2.9
AGRICULTURAL LAND CAPABILITY



THULAMELE
 LOCAL
 MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



TOURISM

Status Quo

- Mutale Information Centre
 - Mutale Information centre is currently under construction and it will be completed in 2022/23
- Capacity Building of Tourism Establishments
 - To be done in November.
- Christmas Tourism and Safety Awareness

- To be done in December.
- Tourism Month School Competition
 - To be done in March.
- Thulamela Annual Show
 - Due to anstenty measure imposed the national Treasury , the Annual show by the Municipality has been suspended

Service Delivery Challenges

- Lack of access road
- Lack of signage leading to the attraction infrastructure.
- Lack of transport.

Service Backlogs

- Road towards attraction
- Attraction signage
- Lack of transport to attraction

There are so many tourist attractions in Thulamela, such as Nandoni Dam, Mukumbani and Phiphidi waterfalls and accommodation establishments.

SMALL MEDIUM & MICRO ENTERPRISE (SMME)

Service Standards or Norms and Standards

- Market stalls are allocated after the approval by portfolio committee.
- **Status Quo**
- Thulamela Show Site has been identified and fenced at maniini

- Shayandima Industrial Area streets are in poor state
- Annual SMME Expo

Service Delivery Challenges

- Lack of infrastructure
- Lack of land for business development in proclaimed areas.

Service Backlogs

- Lack of business sites in the proclaim areas.
- Encroachment of traditional leaders in the proclaimed areas.
- Illegal demarcation of site by civic structure in the proclaimed area.

Emerging businesses including Spaza shops, hawkers and traditional clothing manufacturers

MANUFACTURING/ INDUSTRIES

Shayandima industrial area is zoned for heavy and light activities e.g. Sasko, SAB and NTK

MINING POTENTIAL

RETAIL

There are potential big retail businesses such as Spar Supermarket, Shoprite, Pick N Pay, Game and others. Sibasa and Thohoyandou there are some SMME happening.

Table 7.96: Employment status in Thulamela Municipality

	Thulamela
Employed	75592
Unemployed	58917

Discouraged work-seeker	33530
Other not economically active	195493
Not applicable	254929
Grand Total	618462

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.97: Individual monthly income

	Thulamela
No income	260152
R 1 - R 400	188178
R 401 - R 800	25807
R 801 - R 1 600	71121
R 1 601 - R 3 200	13954
R 3 201 - R 6 400	9697
R 6 401 - R 12 800	11471
R 12 801 - R 25 600	7849
R 25 601 - R 51 200	1383
R 51 201 - R 102 400	218
R 102 401 - R 204 800	228
R 204 801 or more	191
Unspecified	22469
Not applicable	5743
Total	618462
Source: Stats SA Census 2011	

JOBS CREATED THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MUNICIPAL CAPITAL PROJECTS : 2020/21

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT NUMBER	PROFILE ID	WORK OPPORTUNITY	ADULT MAN	ADULT WOMAN	YOUTH MAN	YOUTH WOMAN	WITH DISABILITY	STATUS	COMMENTS
INFRASTRUCTURE										
Univen to Maungani Access Road	29/2017/2018A	90039	44	9	4	20	11	1	Validated	
Thohoyandou N(Muledane) service road	29/2018/2019TLM	90314	37	3	8	11	15	0	validated	
IG Thulamela special project gravel	IG 07/2018/2019	76911	28	8	12	1	7	1	Validated	
IG Thulamela special project Surface	IG 08/2018/2019	76912	17	3	1	4	9	1	validated	
IG Thulamela Surface Road maintenance	IG 05/2018/2019	76907	73	4	18	24	27	2	Validated	
Completion of Makonde	01/2017/2018	80321	41	18	6	13	4	1	validated	

sport Facility										
Makwarela Stadium Upgrading Phase 2	35/2018/2019 TLM	95102	10	1	2	4	3	0	Validated	
Electricity Construction at Tshandama	25/2018/2019 TLM	95288	6	1	0	2	3	0	Validated	
Gwangwatini to Ngalavani Low-level River crossing	48/2018/2019 TLM	95636	11	3	2	5	1	0	Validated	
Construction of Lambani Bridge	47/2018/2019 TLM	95676	31	6	10	11	4	0	Validated	
Electricity Construction at Vhufuli Tshitereke	23/2013/2019 TLM	95996	11	2	1	6	2	0	Validated	
Upgrading of Makwarela extension 3 streets	43/2018/2019	96559	42	10	10	12	10	1	Validated	
IG Thulamel	IG/05/2019/202	98841	3	1	0	0	2	0	Validated	

a surface road maintenance	0								ed	
IG Thulamela special project	IG/07/2019/2020	98848	8	1	3	3	1	0	Validated	
IG Thulamela culvert construction	IG/06/2019/2020	98815	18	2	2	8	6	0	Validated	
Construction of Tshikomani Stadium fencing	31/2018/2019 TLM	95888	19	9	7	1	1	1	Validated	
Electricity construction of Dzwerani village	24/20/2019 TLM	95401	18	2	7	5	4	0	Validated	
Thulamela culvert construction	IG-06/2018/2019	76909	42	17	14	5	6	2	Validated	
Design and Electricity of Mavhola village	87/2018/2019 TLM	100039	8	0	1	4	3	0	Validated	
Design and Electricity of Lufule	77/2018/2019 TLM	100162	12	3	1	6	2	0	Validated	

Design & Electrification at Lwamondo Tshivhale	81/2018/2019	100202	11	4	2	3	2	3	Validated	
Design and Electricity at Tshisaulu	83/2018/2019	100991	12	6	1	5	0	0	Validated	
Design(Tshithuthuni)	88/2018/2019 TLM	101072	8	3	1	2	2	0	Validated	
Design & Electrification at Ngwenani Ha-Themeli	89/2018/2019 TLM	101202	17	3	3	7	14	0	Validated	
Design & Electrification at Maniini	80/2018/2019 TLM	101230	8	0	0	0	0	8		
Design & Electrification at Dzwerani	84/2018/2019 TLM	101214	10	2	1	4	3	0	Validated	
TOTAL			545	121	117	166	142	21		
Environment & Culture										
IG Thulamela integrated	IG-02/2018/2019	76896	102	13	34	19	36	1	Validated	
IG		769	110	11	36	19	44	4	Valid	

Thulamela Horticulture		02							dated	
IG Thulamela Refuse removal		76893	217	25	64	50	78	7	Validated	Budget exhausted for August 2019 budget
IG Thulamela street cleaning and greening	IG-03/2018/2019	76900	104	13	16	31	44	1	Validated	
Design and construction of Gundani Landfill site	MLM/01/2015-16/Tech /	97526	4	1	3	0	0	0		2 not captured
IG Thulamela Refuse removal	IG/01/2019/2020	98466	60	6	20	12	22	3		
IG Thulamela street cleaning and greening	IG/03/2019/2020	98511	69	7	31	8	23	1		
IG Thulamela	IG/04/2019/2020	98545	76	13	28	14	21	4		

horticulture										
IG Thulamela integrated	IG/02/2019/2020	98736	29	5	5	7	12	0		
TOTAL			771	94	237	160	280	21		
Social Sector										
Social programme, Sport and Library	01/2018/2019 TLM	86526	10	2	0	5	3	0	Validated	
Khethi Security Services	95/2018/2019aA TLM	95230	13	0	5	6	2	0	Validated	
Ditirotsaka Security services	29/2017/2018B TLM	89909	9	1	2	4	2	0	Validated	
ERNSIK Development Enterprise	29/06/2018	89912	10	2	5	3	0	0	Validated	
GANN Trading cc	30/2018/2019 TLM	97308	10	3	4	2	1	0	Validated	
Tshakhwilo Trading Enterprise	96/2018/2019 TLM	97374	8	1	1	5	1	0	Validated	
Social program	01/2019/2020	99366	11	1	2	3	5	0	Validated	

me, Sport and Library									ed	
TOTAL			71	10	19	28	14	0		

WORK OPPORTUNITIES (CREATED) = TOTAL 1387

WORK OPPORTUNITIES (DISABILITY) = TOTAL 42

WORK OPPORTUNITIES (WOMEN) = TOTAL 809

WORK OPPORTUNITIES (YOUTH) = TOTAL 790

LOCAL SKILLS BASED

Statistics South Africa/Census 2011 Community Profiles						
CS2016_both_boundaries(updated_v1)						
Table 1						
Field of TVET by Geography hierarchy 2016 for Person Weight						
		LIM343 : Thulamela				
Management		3064				
Marketing		1194				
Information technology and computer science		1640				
Finance		1435				
Office administration		1081				
Electrical infrastructure construction		1128				
Civil engineering and building construction		1298				
Engineering		2767				
Primary agriculture		242				
Hospitality		935				
Tourism		367				
Safety in society		394				
Mechatronics		173				
Education and development		999				
Other		3635				
Do not know		108				

Not applicable		476029				
Unspecified		747				
Total		497237				
Created on Monday, 18 March 2019						
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www.statssa.gov.za						
Support: info@statssa.gov.za						
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SECTION 8: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS AND TARGETS PER KPA STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES

Table 8.1: Strategic Opportunities

Table 8.1: SWOT ANALYSIS

THULAMELA	
	Approved Organogram
	Employee assistance programme
	Policies & by laws
	Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)
	Organizational PMS in place
	IT system is in place
	Policies & by laws
	Political stability
	Established & functional ward committees
	Availability of mechanism for public participation (Imbizo, Budget & IDP Consolation)
	Approval of IDP and Budget as per MFMA/MSA
	Credible IDP
	Established and functional Oversight, Portfolio Audit and Bid committees
	Approved SDF
	Availability of special programmes

	Availability of Risk Register
	Availability of assets register
	Water Authority Status
	Available water sources and infrastructure
	Availability of Disaster Management Centres
	Availability of Thusong Service Centre
	LED Strategy available

OPPORTUNITIES

- Location / bordering Collins Chabane Municipality in the East towards Kruger National Park
- Natural tourism attractions, “land of legend”, Frontier Park, Fundudzi, Tshatshingo Potholes, Biosphere Natural Reserve, Waterfalls at Phiphidi, Mukumbani.
- Infrastructure
- Water catchments and dams
- Energy
- Willingness of communities to participate in Planning
- Agricultural potential including (Game farming)
- Nandoni dam
- Accommodation Facilities.
- High buying power/business opportunities
- Factory for Agricultural processing (Agro processing)
- Existence of cooperatives
- Tourism attraction centres & heritage sites
- Accommodations and B&B

Table 8.2: INTERNAL WEAKNESSES \ MUNICIPALITY		
THULAMELA		
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development		
None approval of municipal service standards		
Lack of Retention & Succession Plan		
	Inadequate Implementation of Policies & by Laws	
Financial Viability		
- Poor collection rate		
- Without electricity licence, renders municipality not to have an effective tool to make people to pay.		
Basic Service and Infrastructure Services		
- Ageing infrastructure (Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads/Streets)		
- Lack of operation & maintenance infrastructure plan		
- Lack of Monitoring & Metering of Water system		
- Lack of Road/Streets Master Plan		

Table 8.3: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES \ MUNICIPALITY
THULAMELA
Basic Services Delivery And Infrastructure Development
Availability of water sources & Service Infrastructure (Dams, Reservoirs, Boreholes, water networks)
Local Economic Development (LED)
Land Available for future development
Tourism attraction areas(destinations)
Agriculture & Tourism opportunities

Favourable climatic conditions for Agriculture
Twining agreements (UNIVEN)
Training support from various sectors
Training support from various sectors
Good communication & Transport network
Good Governance and Public Participation
Participation of sector departments in IDP meetings

Table 8.4: EXTERNAL NEGATIVES (THREATS)\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	
Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development	
Land invasion and delay in settling claims	
Illegal demarcation of sites	
Illegal water & electricity connections	
Theft & Vandalism Infrastructure	
Illegal Immigrants	
Protests & Violence	
Poor workmanship	
Inadequate water infrastructure in the municipal areas	
Health and Environment	

Deforestation	
Air & noise pollution	
Climate change	
Land claims & delay in settling claims	
Natural Disasters (Drought, Floods, Veld fires, Storms, Landslides)	
Increase rate of HIV/AIDS	
Illegal dumping sites	
Local Economic Development (LED)	
Illegal public transport operations	
Poverty & Unemployment	
Stray Animals	
Labour unrest	
Low literacy rate	

The SWOT analysis of the Thulamela Municipality shows that the municipality has everything to make the area a huge South African success story and that the weaknesses can be addressed through political and administrative will. It also reveals that the focus should be broadened to facilitate economic growth through visionary approach and commitment.

PRIORITISATION

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

TABLE 8.5: Thulamela Priorities and Targets per Cluster

Basic services and Infrastructure	
Priorities	Municipal Targets/ Goals
Parks and Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To respond within 72 hours to all cases of emergency reported • To protect the environment and to clean our streets and public places continuously • To eliminate of gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2023. • To ensure that, by 2023, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
Disaster management provision	
Environmental/ municipal health provision	
Health and social development services provision	
Educational services provision	
Special programmes for the moral regeneration, youth, gender, disable people, children, and pensioners	
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To clean our areas to have licenced landfill sites
Sports, Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide access to all sporting and cultural activities to all citizens
Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To halve people without sustainable access to safe
Sanitation	
Electricity Supply	
Spatial Planning	
Public Transport Planning	

Roads & Storm Water Infrastructure Development	drinking water by 2021(deadline has passed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halve people who do not have access to basic sanitation by 2015 (deadline has passed) To ensure everyone has access to electricity in 2030
Housing	
LED	
Growing the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one Rand a day by 2023 To halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2030 To halve unemployment and poverty a year before 2030 To provide training to project leaders
Creation of jobs and poverty alleviation	
Rural economic base development	
Skills Development	
Spatial Planning	
Environmental management	
Financial Viability	
Financial Management and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% compliance with the MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation (MBRR) annually To maximise our collection rate of own revenue and achieve 100% budget expenditure in order to ensure municipal financial viability and sound financial management by 2023
Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	

Good governance and Community Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To ensure that assets are managed, controlled, safe guarded and used in efficient and effective manners all the time• To ensure that procurement of goods and services are done following processes which are fair, equitable, transparent and competitive all the times• To have clean audit report by June 2023.• To review organizational structure in line with the IDP review, and ensure that all posts are attached with job descriptions and all budgeted vacant posts are filled• To ensure 100% (full) participation of all sphere and tiers of government in the IGR meetings and to comply with IGR Framework Act and good governance on matters of community participation.• To improve municipal audit controls, risk management and good governance.• To assist management in improving the effectiveness of risk management, corporate

	<p>governance and internal control all the times in order for municipality to achieve clean Audit by 2023</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure 100% participation of communities in municipal programmes/activities all the times. • To develop Credible IDP.
Good Governance and Public Participation	
Provision of Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure 24 hours' access to police services in order to prevent crime around residential and farming area. • To review and implement an efficient and effective Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy within the district.
Provision of Traffic Law Enforcement	To provide traffic officials availability on our roads every day
Provision of Learner and Drivers Licence	To test drivers who have applied on scheduled days
Development\Review of Policies and By Laws	To conduct annual review of by laws and policies

PRIORITY NEEDS PER KPA

Table 8.6

MUNICIPALITY TRANSFORMATIO N AND ORGANIZATIONAL	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCT	FINANCIA L VIABILITY	LED
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DEVELOPMENT	S	URE		
1. Skills Development/Internship	1 Policing Services and satellite Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Sanitation Services Roads & Storm water Management Electricity and Energy Sources Health Facilities and Services Education facilities and Training Waste management and Cleansing Land and Housing Welfare facilities and Training Sports and Recreation facilities 	1.revenue generation and management 2.financial policies	1 Agriculture and Rural Development 2.Trading and Retail 3 SMME Development 4.Tourism
3 Review and Development of Policies\Plans\strategies	2. Traffic Law Enforcement & Licensing 3.By Laws Development\Review 4. Public Participation, Empowerment and Community Development 5. Fraud and Risk Management			5. Industrial Development

SECTION 9: SECTOR PLANS

Table 9.1: STATUS FOR SECTOR PLANS

Name of Sector Plan	Status Annexure	Date of Approval	Last date of Review	When is it due for Review	Development Stage	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2022/23Budget 	Available	30/05/2022	31/05/2021	May 2023	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Management Plan 	Available	2010	2015	2015	Draft	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disaster Management Plan 	Available	2010	2010	2015	Review	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) 	District Function	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Service Development Plan (WSDP) 	District Function	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Economic Development Strategy (LED) 	Available	2007	2007	2012	Draft	N/A

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Plan 	Not Available					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retention and Succession Plan 	Available					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace Skills Plan 	Available					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated HIV/AIDS Programme 	Available	2010	2010	2015	Review	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy 	Available	28/06/2018	28/06/2018	June 2019		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Development Framework 	Available	2019	2024	2024		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICT Strategy 	Available	2012	2012	2017	Review	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Management System Framework 	Available	2010	2010	2015	Review	

• Communication Strategy	Available	2010	2010	2015	Review	
• Recruitment Strategy	Available	2015	2015	2020		
• Employment Equity Plan	Available	2015	2015	2020		
• Institutional Plan	Available					
• LUMS	Available	2012	2012	2017	Draft	
• IDP/Budget Process Plan 2019/20 Financial Year	Available	August 2019		August 2021	N/A	
• Human Resource Plan	Available					
• Supply Chain Management Policy	Available	May 2018		June 2019		
• Policy on Disability	Draft Available	2010	2010	2015	Review	

• Gender Policy	Draft Available	2010	2010	2015		
• Organogram	Available	May 2018		2019		
• Road Management System	Available					
• Integrated Waste Management Plan	Available	2010	2010	2015	Draft	
• Revenue Enhancement Strategy	Available					
• Five Year Financial Plan	Available					
• Energy Master Plan	NO					
• Integrated Human Settlement Plan	NO					

SECTION 10: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

CLUSTER: SERVICE DELIVERY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
Spatial	Land	• Ownership	To ensure	Planning and

	Ownership	of land	integration in rural, urban development and land use control in order to promote sustainable Integrated Spatial development by June 2023	Development
Spatial	Land Ownership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of land 	To ensure integration in rural, urban development and land use control in order to promote sustainable Integrated Spatial development by June 2023	Planning and Development
Local Economic Development	Local Business Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance to legislations for business growth 	To provide a climate that will attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development	Planning and Development
Spatial	Spatial Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance to legislations & By Laws 	To ensure integration in rural, urban development and land use	Planning and Development

			control in order to promote sustainable integrated Spatial development by June 2023	
Spatial	Survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of implementation of Land Use Management Scheme in rural areas. • Illegal demarcation of sites. • Land invasion. 	To ensure integration in rural, urban development and land use control in order to promote sustainable integrated Spatial development by June 2023	Planning and Development
Spatial	Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of buildings without approvals. 	To ensure integration in rural, urban development and land use control in order to promote sustainable integrated Spatial development by June 2023	Planning and Development
Spatial	Building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of buildings without approvals. 	To ensure integration in rural, urban development and land use control in	Planning and Development

			order to promote sustainable integrated Spatial development by June 2023	
Local Economic Development	Business Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of job opportunities 	To provide a climate that will attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development.	Planning and Development
Local Economic Development	Marketing the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no Show Site for the municipality 	To provide a climate that will attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development	Planning and Development
Local Economic Development	Marketing the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threats of invading the land 	To provide a climate that will attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development	Planning and Development

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
Local Economic Development	LED Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LED strategy not reviewed 	To provide a climate that will attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development	Planning and Development
	Branding the municipal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor education background for emerging farmers. • Parallel development (sector departments & municipality). • Less prioritisation of agricultural activities (food security). • Lack of land administration guidelines/ procedures. 	To provide a climate that will attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development	Planning and Development

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure for agricultural development. • Invasion of prime agricultural land authorities by traditional leaders. 		
Spatial	Land use management Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of implementation of land use management scheme in rural areas. • Illegal demarcation of sites. • Land invasion 	To ensure integration in rural, urban development and land use control in order to promote sustainable Integrated Spatial development by June 2023	Planning and Development
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
Spatial	Spatial Development Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to comply with legislation 	To provide a climate that will attract	Planning and Development

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properties not valued 	investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development	
Spatial	Integration Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Compliance to MSA & applicable municipal plans/ strategies 	To provide appropriate environment for Thulamela municipality to become a city by 2030 by promoting urban regeneration and comprehensive rural development	Planning and Development
Local Economic Development	Marketing the municipal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No functional arts and craft centre in Mutale 	To provide a climate that attract investment and reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development.	Technical Services

CLUSTER: SOCIAL

KPA	SPECIFIC	PROBLEMS /	STRATEGIC	RESPONSIBLE
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	PRIORITY ISSUES	ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Basic Service & Infrastructure Development	Environment health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untidy environment • Illegal dumping • Littering • High density un-serviced area 	Provision of clean and healthy environment on continuous basis.	Community Services
Basic Service & Infrastructure Development	Environment health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untidy environment • Illegal dumping • Littering • High density un-serviced area 	Provision of clean and healthy environment on continuous basis.	Community Services
Basic Service & Infrastructure Development	Environment health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untidy environment • Illegal dumping • Littering • High density un-serviced area 	Provision of clean and healthy environment on continuous basis.	Community Services
Basic Service & Infrastructure Development	Environment health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Untidy environment • Illegal dumping 	Provision of clean and healthy environment on	Community Services

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Littering High density un-serviced area 	continuous basis	
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Service & Infrastructure Development	Environment health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untidy working environment 	Provision of clean and healthy environment on continuous basis.	Community Services
Basic Service & Infrastructure Development	Environment health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untidy working environment 	Provision of clean and healthy environment on continuous basis.	Community Services

CLUSTER: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Good Governance & Public participation	Compliance to applicable legislations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of service applicants & bad drivers 	To render registration and licensing, traffic safety and law enforcement	Community Services
Good Governance & Public participation	Compliance to applicable legislations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bad driving 	To render registration and licensing, traffic safety and law	Community Services

			enforcement	
Good Governance & Public participation	Compliance to applicable legislations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of service applicants • Bad driving 	To render registration and licensing, traffic safety and law enforcement	Community Services
Service Delivery & Infrastructure	Backlog of Sports Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of recreational Facilities 	To provide safe and reliable recreational facilities	Community Services
Good Governance and Public Participation	Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of staff • Lack of proper support by District Disaster management • Non-attendance of disaster advisory forum by identified practitioners. 	<p>To ensure and enhance sustainable development in the municipal area of jurisdiction through effective disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>To ensure response to all reported cases within 72hrs</p> <p>To ensure Effective institutional capacity building</p> <p>To ensure Effective Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>To ensure Well informed</p>	Community Services

			disaster risk assessment To establish Disaster Advisory Forum.	
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Good Governance and Public Participation	Disability & Senior Citizens, Gender & HIV / AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-submission of disability register from ward level • Unemployment of persons with disability with the municipality • Low allocation of budget to above-mentioned programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure economic and social empowerment to persons with disability, senior citizens and mainstreaming of gender and HIV/AIDS programmes. • To render special Olympics programmes • To render senior citizens sports tournament • Establishment of disability 	Community Services

			<p>database</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To observe and host disability, senior citizens, human rights, 16 days of activism and world aids local events. • To render HIV/AIDS and Gender Programmes • To establish and coordinate local aids council, disability forum and Gender forum. 	
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Good Governance	Moral Regeneratio	•	• To ensure effective	Community Services

<p>and Public Participation</p>	<p>n Youth & children</p>		<p>coordination of moral regeneration, youth and children programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of moral regeneration, youth and children forums in the municipality and at ward level • To observe youth month and make related youth events • To budget and hold youth summit annually • To embark in career guidance for youth • To hold youth parliament, children sports day, child protection 	
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			<p>week and awareness campaigns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To hold children`s cultural dance and music festival. 	
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Service Delivery & Basic infrastructure	Roads / Streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backlog of unsurfaced roads Poor condition of collector & distributor roads of RAL & District Traffic congestion within CBDs Operations & maintenance Aging of infrastructure Backlog on upgrading of RAL roads Illegal occupation of roads reserve on both local & provincial roads Lack of information 	To provide Infrastructure and Sustainable Basic services on continuous basis.	Technical Services

		<p>on ownership & classification of roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of land (borrow pit) • Lack of proper storm water drainage system 		
Service Delivery & Basic infrastructure	Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations and maintenance. • Aging of infrastructure • Offices need facilities 	To provide Infrastructure and Sustainable Basic services on continuous basis.	Technical Services
Service Delivery & Basic infrastructure	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlog on household electrification 	To provide Infrastructure and Sustainable Basic services on continuous basis.	Technical Services
Service Delivery & Basic infrastructure	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backlog of street lights 	To provide Infrastructure and Sustainable Basic services	Technical Services

			on continuous basis	
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Financial Viability	Budget & Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to comply with existing legislation and Treasury Instruction 	To ensure compliance with the MFMA, policies, Regulations and Treasury Circulars	Budget and Treasury

CLUSTER: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Municipal Transformation Organisational Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to comply with MSA & Performance Regulations 	To improve organisational performance by fostering accountability by 2022/23 (PMS)	Corporate Services
Municipal Transformation Organisational Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To upgrade IT systems for the Municipality. 	ICT to align the municipality to the 4 th Industrial Revolution on an ongoing basis	Corporate Services

Municipal Transformation Organizational Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to review Organizational Structure annually 	To improve organisational performance by fostering accountability by 2022/23 (PMS)	Corporate Services
Municipal Transformation Organizational Development	Communication: Website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with legislations 	To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted ICT services communication and admin through the use of ICT	Corporate Services
Spatial	Planning and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To upgrade GIS System 	To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted ICT services communication and admin through the use of ICT	Corporate Services
Municipal Transformation Organizational Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To upgrade traffic system 	To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted ICT services	Corporate Services

			communication and administration through the use of ICT	
Transformation & Institutional Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To upgrade IT System (services) 	To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted ICT services communication and administration through the use of ICT	Corporate Services
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		
Municipal Transformation Organizational Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of skilled personnel 	To improve organisational performance by fostering accountability by 2022/23 FY	Corporate Services
Municipal Transformation Organizational Development	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of computers & laptops 	To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted ICT services communication and administration through the use of ICT	Corporate Services
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Good	Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance 	To provide an	MM's Office

Governance & Public Participation	Management Audit matter Legal services and pms	e to MFMA	effective risk, audit, legal and PMS support to the municipality	
		•		

**SECTOR DEPARTMENT STRATEGIES
CLUSTER: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUTURE**

Table 10.2

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Transport Network and Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations and maintenance • Ageing of infrastructure • Poor Funding of roads • Illegal occupation of roads reserves • Lack of information • Poor database in terms of village names • Non availability of inter modals facilities • Unavailability of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that 20% of public transport operator comply with trip fares regulation and roadworth y public transport annually in order to provide safe, affordable, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport operations and 	DEPARTMENT OF ROADS

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Road safety • Lack of proper storm-water drainages system • Poor road management • Illegal operations of public transport • Funding of transport business • Poor public transport due to bad road conditions 	infrastructure by June 2023	
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CLUSTER: SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUTURE

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES		PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Water resource development and demand management	Distribution/ Supply of water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism and Theft (e.g. Cables, Communal Taps, (Transformer) • Illegal connectio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make 7 500-yard connections and 35 876 households to RDP 	
	Water Infrastructure	Water infrastructure			

	Investment programme (Public Infrastructure)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dams, weirs and sand wells 2. Reservoirs 3. Treatment plant 4. Boreholes 5. Bulk pipe lines 	<p>ns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None implementation of By Laws • None integration of plans (e.g. (Settlements) • Pollution of water sources (e.g. Pampers disposal) • Ageing of water services infrastructures • Non availability of as built drawings. • Lack of operations Manuals. • Insufficient funding for O & M and Capital projects. • Shortage of 	Standard in order to provide sustainable access to safe and drinking water by June 2023	VDM
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			<p>qualified operators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Operation and Maintenance Business Plan • To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 		
Basic Services and Infrastructure	VIP Toilets		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground water contamination (VIP toilets) • No water borne system • Land availability • Operatio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct 35 220 units in new developed villages to ensure provisi 	VDM
	Sewerage System				
	Treatment Plant and Ponds				

			<p>n and maintenance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Water spillage 	<p>on of sustainable basic sanitation by June 2023.</p>	
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Energy supply and demand management	Households connections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Licensing of electrification Vandalism, theft and illegal connection Late connections by Eskom Lack of land availability for building substations No master plan in place. Illegal establishment on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate provision of electricity on continuous basis. 	<p>ESKOM</p> <p>ESKOM</p>
		Business			
		Free Basic Electricity			
	Electricity infrastructure Investment programme (Public Infrastructure)	Power Substations			
		Feeder lines			

			boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O & M problem • Building under KV lines 		
Basic Services and Infrastructure	RDP (Low cost housing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unavailability of land • Lack of proper services in place • Poor quality • Lack of funding • Back log of abandoned projects • Community driven not applying • Poor relation between municipality and COGHSTA • Integration of services • Selling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure on continuous basis. 	COGHSTA	
	Gap market (Middle income)				
	Community Residential Unit (CRU)				
	Social Housing / family units (Flats)				
	Social Housing / family units (Flats)				
				COGHSTA	

		and rental of houses		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incomplete houses 		

CLUSTER: SOCIAL AND JUSTICE CLUSTER

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES		PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Sports, Arts & Culture	Stadia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilapidating facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure. To provide adequate places for recreation and disposal of the dead. 	DEPT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE
		Arts & Culture Centers			
		Museum			
		Libraries			
		Recreational & Parks & Commentaries			

CLUSTER: SOCIAL AND JUSTICE CLUSTER

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY

					AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Schools	Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor technical skills • Lack of training on OHS • Refurbishment and maintenance of ageing infrastructure • Lack of proper sanitation structure in our school • Noncompliance Norms and standards (schools) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 	DEPT OF EDUCATION
		Secondary			
		Tertiary			
		Special			
		ABET			
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Social Facilities	Drop in Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 	DEPT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
		Child & Youth Care Centers			
		Victim Empowerment Centers			
		Old Age Home Centers			

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES		PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Health Facilities	Clinics Health Centers Hospitals Special Hospitals	1. Lack of training on OHS 2. Refurbishment and maintenance of ageing infrastructure 3. Lack of proper sanitation structure in our health facilities. 4. Non-compliance of Norms and standards (clinics and hospitals). 5. Roads leading to Clinic not maintained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 	DEPT OF HEALTH
Basic Services and	Bus & Taxi Ranks Road furniture Storm - Water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that 	TRANSPORT	

<p>Infrastructure</p>	<p>Drainage System</p>		<p>20% of public transport operator comply with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • trip fares of regulation and roadworthy public transport annually in order to provide safe, affordable, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport operations and infrastructure by 2030 • Blading of dirt 	<p>DEPT OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT AND THULAMELA</p>
	<p>Integrated Rapid Public Transport network</p>			

			roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To repair and maintain all reported repairs and breakdowns 	
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CLUSTER: SOCIAL AND JUSTICE CLUSTER

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Police station and satellite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure To provide security to all 	SAPS & THULAMELA
	Correctional services			
	Courts			
	Law Enforcement and Public safety			

			<p>council facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote road safety by 2022/23 FY. 	
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Territorial offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dilapidating facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 	COGSTHA
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Building compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of building approval by Council as per National Building Regulation (e.g. CBD & Townships) Lack of Adherence to National Building Regulations by builders (Quality). Non 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure. 	THULAMEL A

			Compliance with SABS Standards (SANS)		
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Social Cohesion	Special Programmes: youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Gender, Moral Regenerations Movement		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that 80% of the disadvantaged focus groups are economically empowered in order to improve the quality of life 	THULAMELA, VDM
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES		PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Health Services	Primary Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The spread of HIV, STI's & TB, Stigma & Discrimination attached to HIV & TB Non functionality local AIDS Councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all sectors & AIDS Councils are functional for effective and efficient 	VDM & DEPT OF HEALTH

				HIV / TB programmes in order to achieve healthy life style by June 2023	
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Fire & Rescue Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate response to incidence due to shortage of fire engines, rescue vehicles & operational communication. • Veld fires 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure 100 % response to all reported incidence within 72 hours 	VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Disaster Risk Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate communication facilities • Lack of commitment from stakeholders • Delay in supply of disaster relief. • No essential service level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% response to incidents within 72 hours. 	VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	

			agreement and lack of volunteers		
Basic Services and Infrastructure	Municipal Health Services	Waste Management and Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management in rural areas. • Air quality plan. • Noncompliance to environmental legislations. • Food & nonfood premises not complying with minimum health requirements • Pollution (Air & Water) • To empower community structures on environmental health issues in order to achieve clean and healthy environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To empower all recognized community structures on environmental health issues in order to achieve clean and healthy environment 	THULAMELA, VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

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CLUSTER: ECONOMIC DEVELOPEMENT

KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
Local Economic Development	Agricultural , Forestry and Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm encroachment. • Grazing camps. • Stock-theft. • Animal branding/ registration (stock theft and accidents) • Illiteracy/ Lack of technical skills • Noncompliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders e.g Local Municipalities & Sector departments • None alignment of (development) function (Parallel development) • Less prioritization of agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that 10 Agricultural, and 5 Manufacturing worker cooperatives are transformed into commercial user cooperatives to maximize farmers' and contractors' profit and jobs creation by June 2023 	DEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPEMENT, AGRICULTURE AND VDM, THULAMELA

		<p>activities (food security)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land administration guidelines/procedures • Provision of production infrastructure for agricultural development • Lack of integrated planning from local level • Invasion of prime agricultural land authorized by local traditional leaders and the local municipalities 		
Local Economic Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of proper infrastructure to support agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an inclusive rural development and integration, employment creation, and inequality reduction through infrastructure development 	<p>RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM</p>

			ent	
Local Economic Development	Rural Enterprise and Industry Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient support (mechanization and inputs) to farmers to be fully productive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalize agriculture and the Agro-Processing value chain in trying to ensure growth in the Agricultural Sector 	RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide support to small holder producers at household level 	RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM
KPA	SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS / ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
Local Economic Development	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incomprehensive farmer support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a comprehensive farm development support to small holder farmers & Land 	RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM

			Reform Beneficiaries	
Local Economic Development	Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High number of land claims not finalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement and finalization of land claims 	RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM

SECTION 11: ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES



President Cyril Ramaphosa – SONA 2022

STATE OF THE NATIONAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT C. RAMAPHOSA CAPE TOWN , 10 FEBRUARY 2022

- **ADDRESS OF CAPE TOWN CITY HALL**

The president ,in his opening remarks , noted that the speech was being delivered at the Cape Town City Hall for the first time and not at its usual place , Chamber of the Natural Assembly . A huge fire has engulfed the parliament building early after new year's day in 2022

- **COVID 19**

The president acknowledge the devastation effect of the pandemic . The rising unemployment and deepening poverty were the main negative impact of the pandemic . However , he encouraged massive vaccination to help stop the pandemic.

- **Seeking to establish new new consensus**

He emphasised the need for the state to create an environment where the private sector can invest in the economy . There has to be a shared responsibility to one another . He encouraged the social partners – government , labour , business and communities to work together for the betterment of the country .

- **Economic Reconstruction & Recovery plan**

He focused on the priorities that were identified in 2021 SONA:

- Massive roll out of infrastructure
- Increase in local production
- Employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods
- Expanding energy generation capacity

- **Challenges of Eskom**

He identified the following challenge :

- Aging power stations
- Poor maintenance
- Challenges of state capture
- Shortfall of around 4000 MW electricity
- Challenge of loadshedding

He further explained steps to bring additional generation capacity online as quickly as possible

The president had also undertaken to establish a separate transmission subsidiary.

Cabinet has also approved amendment to the Electricity Regularities Act for public comment.

- **Ports and Railways**

The President explained the importance of ports and railways. Well run ports assist in export to overseas markets. Transnet will need private partners for Durban and Ngqura Container Terminals by October 2022.

He further emphasised the need rehabilitation of passenger rail network in 10 priority corridors Southern Line in Cape Town and Mopane Line in Pretoria have been re-opened

- **Switch to digital TV**

This programme is meant to assist poor household to access top box

- **Immigration challenge**

According to the president, government is streamlining and modernising the visa application process to make it easier to travel to South Africa for tourism, business and work

- **Challenge of water**

Government to FastTrack the process for water use license application

- **SME**

Government is reviewing the Business Act – to reduce regulatory burden on informal business.

- **Infrastructure Fund**

Some of the projects include: student accommodation, social housing, telecommunication, water and sanitation and transport

- **SANDF to assist in Infrastructure Development**

SANDF expertise will assist in road construction, especially rural roads faster and more cost-effectively

- **Africa Continental free Trade Area Agreement**

Government will increase Africa's manufacturing of vaccines Aspect and Biovac to produce COVID 19 vaccines

- **Presidential climate commission**

Government is commitment to implement renewable energy that will make electricity cheaper and more dependable and for industries to remain globally competitive

- **President Employment stimulus programme**

More beneficiaries are being supported

- **Social Relief of Distress Grant**

10 million unemployed people who are most vulnerable the pandemic are benefiting from the grant.

- **Land Reform**

Government will continue to work towards the passing of expropriation bill. Government will further support small scale farmers in poultry, livestock, fruit and vegetables.

- **State Capture**

He reiterated government's willingness to consider and act upon the commission's recommendation. The National prosecuting Authentic is also expected to investigate and institute criminal cases to wrong doers.

- **State security Agency and Crime Intelligence**

Government is committed to strengthened security structures.

- **Gender Based Violence**

The president has signed three new piece of legislation, to strengthen criminal justice system to promote the state and supporting survivor's

- **National Health Insurance Bill (NHI)**

Public Hearings are continuing in Parliament to prepare introduction

- **District Development Model (DDM)**

The model bring all these three spheres of government together with other social partner in every district to grow inclusive local economic. DDM facilitates integrated planning and budgeting across sphere of government

- **SARS**

The revenue collection agent has made remarkable progress in restoring integrity, creditability and performance.

BUDGET SPEECH

2022/23 BUDGET SPEECH DELIVERED BY MINISTER OF FINANCE. MR E GODONGWANA ON THE 22 FEBRUARY 2022

The 2022 Financial Budget speech focused on the following areas:

- 2022 Division of Revenue Bill
 - 2022 Appropriation Bill
 - 2nd Adjustment Appropriation (2021/22FY) Bill
 - Estimates of National Expenditure
 - 2022 Budget Review; and
 - Budget speech
- **Inclusive Growth**

He started by indicated that the budget presents the balance between saving lives and lives/hoods and supporting inclusive growth .Economic recovery remained at high risks.

He highlighted the fact that 2021 MTBPS was planned to narrow the budget deficit and stabilize debt. It also extended income and employment support to the vulnerable people, and also provided tax relief.

- **Economic Outlook**

Global economic growth at a small pace due to COVID-19 restrictions. South Africa's economic is also having the same challenge experienced by the pandemic.

- **The Fiscal Framework**

The report that tax revenue estimates for 2021/22 were to be R1,55 trillion higher than last year Budget. But R 308 billion has been directed towards bailing out failing state-owned companies. He congratulated SARS for doing fine.

This year, government debt has reached R4,3 trillion and is projected to rise to R5,4 trillion over the medium term. There is a need to reduce fiscal deficit and stabilize debt.

- **Risk to the fiscal framework**

He mentioned the following:

- Slow global and domestic economic growth
- Pressure from the public – service wage bill
- Continued request from state-owned companies bail out

- **Eskom**

The Minister also reported that government continues to support Eskom Dept so that the power utility could become sustainable .

Government is amending Electricity Regulation Act of 2006 , to pave way for new generation projects.

- **Supporting Economic Reconstruction and Recovery**

Government is committed to Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Programme , paying particular emphasis on electricity , rail, ports, and telecommunication .

- **Support to SMEs**

The support business troubled by covid 19 pandemic , a new scheme would be launched.

- **Public Employment**

Over R76 billion is allocated for job creation programmes and an additional R18,4 billion budget is made available for the president Employment Initiative .

- **Spending proposals**

The Minister allocated budget for education , health, safety and security, social services , Covid 19 , justice , water.

- **Division of Revenue**

The Minister also allocated budget for municipalities . Municipalities are encouraged to improve their service delivery mechanisms, and ensuring that billing system are fair and efficient.

- **Corruption and state capability**

He urged accounting officers to ensure that their procurement process have integrity, and avoid political interference at all time . The public Procurement Bill will be tabled before Parliament in 2022/23 . The bill is in response to issue raised by the Zondo Commission.

Government is also fighting illicit trade and money laundering .

- **Tax Proposals**

He states that government has no plans to increase taxes.

- **Personal Income Tax**

The Personal income tax brackets and rebates will be adjusted by 4,5 percent , in line with inflation .

- **Employment tax incentive**

Employment tax incentive will be expanded through a 50% increase in the maximum monthly value to R 1500.

- **Fuel Levies**

The minister explained that higher prices have put pressure on the cost of transport , food and other goods and services

There will be no increase in the Road Accident Fund levy.

- **Corporate tax**

Government is committed to restructure corporate income tax system in order to create a conducive environment for business to grow , increase investment and employ more people .

- **Excise Duties**

The minister announced increase on alcohol and tobacco

- Financial sector reform

Government proposes changes to Regulation 28 of the Pension Fund Act to enable greater investment in infrastructure by pension funds .

Government also proposed a restructuring of the retirement system to allow individual greater prevention and partial access to fund .

STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE PREMIER OF LIMPOPO PROVINCE TO THE SIX LIMPOPO PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE : PREMIER C.S MATHABATHE

The following were the Premier's main presentation:

- A Growing Economy for All

The Premier focused on the following issues: -

- Commitment to grow the economy and create jobs, particularly young people
- To attract investments in the provincial economy
- He touched on technical recession the country once faced
- Acceleration and consolidate economic integration within SADC through SEZ
- Mineral resources in Limpopo Province
- Role of SMMEs
- National Biodiversity Economy Programme

- Road Infrastructure development
- Economic benefits
- Delivery of basic service to the people, including electricity, sanitation, housing, handing over deeds
- The Premier also focused his speech on the following areas:
 - Restoring good corporate governance/Ethical and developmental stae
 - Municipalities vs MIG spending
 - Access to Education, School Nutrition No School Fee
 - Affordable health care, fight against diseases e.g. HIV and AIDS
 - Role of Traditional Leaders
 - Safer communities

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSION

The Municipality has held its the strategic session from the 09-11 March at Anventura Tshipise . The session discussed among others: municipal status Quo challenges , SWOT Analysis strategies and five year projects interventions , Vision 2030 and the alignment of programes with the District Municipality.

**SECTION 12 : PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF SECTOR DEPARTMENTS :
THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY**

**KPA : MUCIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORAGANISATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT**

DEPARTMENT MUNICIPAL MANAGER’S OFFICE

N O	Projects Name	W ar d No	Loca tion	Budget Planning					Sour ce of Fun ding	Implem enting Depart ment/ Agency
				2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25	2025 /26	2026 /27		
	Perform ance Manage ment System		Head offic e	R 3 20 0 000					OW N Fun ding	Municip al Manage r Office
	Security Equipme nt		Head offic e	R500 000	R50 000				OW N Fun ding	Municip al Manage r Office
	Security Radio Commun ication		Head offic e		R100 000			R100 000	OW N Fun ding	Municip al Manage r Office

KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

KPA 2 : GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

DEPARTMENT : CORPORATIVE SERVICES

NO	Projects Name	Ward No	Location	Budget Planning					Source of Funding	Implementing Department/ Agency
				2022 /23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
•	Computers and Laptops		Head Office	R200000	R120000	R120000	R120000	R120000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Website Redevelopment		Head Office	R180000					OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	CS IT Equipment		Head Office	R400000	R300000	R120000	R120000	R120000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	E-Signature		Head Office	R700000					OWN Funding	Corporate Services

	Solution								ding	s
•	Council Board Pack System		Head office		R200000	R500000			OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	IT Management Software		Head Office	R300000	R200000	R200000	R200000	R200000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Implement Cloud Computing		Head Office		R300000	R200000	R200000	R200000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Intensify Cybersecurity focus		Head Office	R300000	R200000	R200000			OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Computer Mobile Tracking System		Head Office			R600000	R300000		OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Deploy Que-Matic		Head Office		R500000				OWN Funding	Corporate Services

	System								g	s
•	Deploy CCTV Tshiulungoma		Tshiulungoma	R850 000					OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Deploy CCTV Mutale Offices		Mutale Offices		R650 000				OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Deploy CCTV Mutale Traffic		Mutale Traffic offices			R570 000			OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Deploy CCTV Information Centre		Nwendamutswu information centre(Thohoyandou)				R450 000		OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Deploy CCTV Library		V.N Ralushai Library (Thohoyandou)					R450 000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	CS Motor Vehicle		Head Office	R320 000	R700 000	R700 000			OWN Funding	Corporate Services

									g	s
•	Furniture and Equipment		Head Office	R190000		R130000			OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Public Participation		Head Office	R300000	R313200	R327294	R340000	R345000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Skills Training		Head Office	R180000	R1879200	R1963764	R200000	R210000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Indigent Assistance		Head Office	R300000	R3132000	R3272940	R3400000	R350000	OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Voice Record		Head Office	R50000					OWN Funding	Corporate Services
•	Steel Cabinet		Head Office	R110000	R700000	R700000			OWN Funding	Corporate Services

•	Poverty Relief		Head Office	R 6 00 0 00 0	R 6 26 4 000	R 6 54 5 880			OWN Fundin g	Corpor ative Service s
•	Disaster Houses		Head Office	R 300 000	R 313 200 0	R 327 294			OWN Fundin g	Corpor ative Service s
•	Govern ance Disaster Relief		Head Office	R110 0 000	R11 48 400	R12 00 078	R1 300 000	R13 50 000	OWN Fundin g	Corpor ative Service s
•	Covid 19 : Health Care		Head Office	R120 0 000	R12 52 800	R13 09 176	R13 50 000	R15 00 000	OWN Fundin g	Corpor ative Service s
•	Gender Disabilit y Youth		Head Office	R160 000	R16 7 040	R17 4 556	R20 0 000	R25 0 000	OWN Fundin g	Corpor ative Service s
•	Server		Head Office	R 100 000					Ow n Fundin g	Corpor ate Service s

**KPA : SPATIAL PLANNING & LOCAL ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT**

DEPARTMENT : PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

N O	PROJECT NAME	W A R D NO	LOCATI ON	BUDGET PLANNING					SO URC E OF FU NDI NG	IMPLEME NT DEPARTM ENT/AGE NCY
				2022 /23	202 3/24	202 4/2 5	202 5/2 6	202 6/2 7		
	Townshi p Establish ment and Demarca tion of Sites		In the selecte d areas	R 6 00 0 000	R6 0 00 000	R 6 0 00 000			Ow n fun ding	Planning and Developm ent
	Compute r and Laptops		Head Office	R140 000					Ow n fun ding	Planning and Developm ent
	Tshilamb a Flea Market		Mutale/ Tshilam ba		R 500 000	R 1 5 76 000			MIG	Planning and Developm ent
	Develop ment Of		Maniini		R1 1 34 2	R2 000			MIG	Planning and

	Thulamela Show Site				31	000				Development
	Construction of Tshilamba Arts Centre		Mutale/Tshilamba	R13 196 968	-	-			MIG	Planning and Development
	Office Park ThembiNwedamutsu Information Centre		Information centre Thohoyandou				R1 60 00 000	R1 3 000 000	MIG	Planning and Development
	Thulamela LandMark		Thohoyando CBD				R2 00 0 000	R5 00 0 000	MIG	Planning and Development

KPA : BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

DEPARTMENT : COMMUNITY SERVICES

N	Projects	War	Locatio	Budget Planning	Sou	Imple
		ar			rce	ment

o	Name	d No	n						of Fun ding	Depar tment / Agenc y
				2022/2 3	202 3/2 4	202 4/2 5	202 5/2 6	202 6/2 7		
	Tshikom bani Testing Centre		Manda la	R18 000 000	R3 000 000	R1 00 000			OW N Fun ding	Comm unity Servic es
	Tshaulu Testing Station		Tshaul u	R2 000 000	R18 000 000	R2 00 000			O W N Fun ding	Com muni ty Servic es
	Thohoya ndou Landfill Cell		Thohoy an dou J	R2 211 487.47	R 18 0 00 000				MIG	Com muni ty Servic es
	Construc tion Of Gundani Landfill Cell		Gunda ni/	R 1200 000	R6 000 000				MIG	Com muni ty Servic es
	Construc tion Of Boundar y Wall at		Thohoy andou J	R5 000 000					O W N Fun	Com muni ty Servic

	Thohoyandou Landfill								ding	es
	Construction of Thulamela Buyback Centre		Thohoyandou J		R200000	R400000			OWN Funding	Community Services
	Development New Landfill Site		Area		R500000				OWN Funding	Community Services
	Skip loader Truck		Head Office	R 1 250 000	R1500000				OWN	Community Services
	Compact or 2 Trucks		Head Office	R 5 200 000					MIG	Community Services
	TLB		Head Office	R1100000					OWN Funding	Community Services
	Vehicle (LDV)		Head Office		R700000				OWN Funding	Community Services

12	Half Truck		Head Office	R 650 000	R80 000				OWN Funding	Community Services
13	Tshilamba Sports Centre		Thengwe	R4 000 000	R10 000 000	R15 000 000	R10 000 000	R2 000 000	OWN Funding	Community Services
14	Thulame la Indigeno us Games,P latform and Outdoor Games		Munici pal Area	R3000 000	R3 000 000				MIG	Community Services
15	Makwar ela stadium		Makwa rela	R 250 000					OWN Funding	Community Services
16	Portable Radio		Head Office	R 350 000					OWN Funding	Community Services
17	Vehicle Traffic		Head Office	R 3 684 000					OWN Funding	Community Services

18	Equipments : Waste Management		Head Office	R 250 000					OWN Funding	Community Services
19	Equipments Parks		Head Office	R 100 000					OWN Funding	Community Services
20	Covid 19		Head Office	R 900 000					OWN Funding	Community Services
21	Tshaulu Library		Tshaulu	R 18 000 000					Sports, Arts and Culture	DAC

KPA : BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

DEPARTMENT : TECHNICAL SERVICES

No	Project Name	War	Locat	Budget Planning	Sou	Im
		ar	ion		rce	ple

		d N o							of Fun din g	me nti ng De par tm ent / Ag enc y
				202 2/2 3	202 3/2 4	2 0 2 4 / 2 5	2 0 2 5 / 2 6	2 0 2 6 / 2 7		
	• TshindonganaBashasha Low Bridge Level		Bash asha	R1 931 37 9					MI G	Te ch ni ca l Se rvi ce s
	• Mukumbani Access Road		Muku mban i	R30 58 48 89. 77	R 40 00 000				MI G	Te ch ni ca l Ser

										vic es
•	Tshilamba Streets Phase 3		Tshila mba	R 30 000 000	R17 67 2 7 69. 34				MI G / OW N Fun din g	Te ch ni ca l Ser vic es
•	Thohoyandou J (Muledane) Street Phase1		Mule dane J	R 20 087 27 6	R 150 0 000				MI G/O WN Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
•	Upgrading of internal streets and lighting in Shayandima Industrial Area		Shay andi ma	R5 000 000	R15 000 000	R 2 5 0 0 0 0 0			OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
•	UIF to Shell Garage Access street		Thoh oyan dou CBD	R 12 000 000 .00	R10 000 000	R 1 2 0 0 0 0			Nei ghb our hood Gra nt /	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

• Mapate Access Road		Mapate		R2 00 0 000	R 2 4 0 0 0 0 0			MI G	Te ch ni ca l Ser vic es
• Hamakhuvha Ring Road to upgrade to tar		Hamakhuvha		R1 00 0 000	R 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	R 2 9 0 0 0 0 0 0		MI G	Te ch ni ca l Ser vic es
• Makumbane to Thavhani Road		Makumbane/Tshisaulu				R 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	R 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MI G	Te ch ni ca l Ser vic es
• Tshilungoma Ring		Tshil	R1			R	R	MI	Te

	Road		ungo ma	931 37 9.5 4			2 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 0 0 0 0 0 0	G	ch ni ca l Ser vic es
	• Thohoyandou M (Maniini) streets phase 1		Manii ni		R 2 0 00 000	R 2 2 0 0 0 0 0			MI G & OW N Fun din g	Te ch ni ca l Ser vic es
	• Thohoyandou J(Muledane) street phase 2		Thoh oyan dou J		R 2 0 00 000	R 2 4 0 0 0 0 0			MI G & OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal ser vic es
	• Shayandima Ext 3 Streets		Shay andi ma					R 4 0 0 0 0	MI G & OW N Fun din	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

								0 0 0. 0 0	g	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shayandima A and Ext 3 Streets 		Shay andi ma					R 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0. 0 0 0	MI G & OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matavhela Internal streets upgrade 		Mata vhela	R 10 000 000		R 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		OW N Fun din g/M IG	Tec hni cal Ser vic es	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pile Internal streets upgrade 		Pile					R 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	OW N Fun din g/M IG	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

								0		
	•		R293 Town	R 53 587 345	R 44 364 819	R 1 2 9 5 4 0 0 0 0	R 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	R 1 0 0 0 0 0	O W N Fu ndi ng	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	•		R293 Town s	R8 0 00 0 000	R3 0 00 000	R 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	R 3 0 0 0 0 0 0	R 3 0 0 0 0 0	MI G& OW N Fun din g	Te ch ni ca l Ser vic es
	•	i	Sibas a- Mak warel a Town	R6 000 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	•		Thoh oyan dou K,L,M		R70 0 000	R 7 0 0			OW N Fun din	Tec hni cal Ser

						0 0 0			g	vic es
	• Thohoyandou J High mast (1)		Thohoyandou J			R 7 0 0 0 0 0			OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshikombani T Junction High mast (1)		Tshikombani		R70 0 000				OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mapitasi Junction High mast (1)		Phiphidi (Mapitasi)	R65 0 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Donald Frazer High mast (1)		Vhufuli	R65 0 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Dzimauli High mast		Dzimauli					R 7 0 0	OW N Fun	Tec hni cal Ser

								0 0 0	din g	vic es
	• Tshikundamalema high mast		Tshik unda male ma	R65 0 000					Ow n Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Lambani High mast (2)		Lamb ani				R 7 0 0 0 0 0	R 7 0 0 0 0 0	OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Makuya High mast (1)		Maku ya	R65 0 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshaulu High mast (1)		Tsha ulu	R65 0 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshitereke Camp High mast (1)		Tshit ereke		R70 0 000				OW N Fun din	Tec hni cal Ser

									g	vic es
	• Sibasa to Tshikevha street light		Sibas a- Thoh oyan dou		R 4 000 000				OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Thulamela Head Office refurbishment of old building roof		Head Offic e	R40 00 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Thohoyandou Unit Q High mast	23	Thoh oyan dou	R65 0 000	R70 0 000				OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mutale ablution block CBD		Muta le	R1 500 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Thohoyandou J Service Road New		Thoh oyan dou	R 10 000 000	R 10 00 000				OW N fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

• Thohoyandou M (Maniini) Streets phase 1		Maniini		R 2 0 00 000	R 2 0 0 0 0 0 0			OWN Fund ing	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
• Air condition		Head Offic e	R25 0 000					OWN Fund ing	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
• Thohoyandou Town Hall stand by Generator		Thohoyandou CBD				R 1 0 0 0 0 0		OWN Fund ing	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
• Thohoyandou E street lights		Thohoyandou E				R 5 0 0 0 0 0		OWN Fund ing	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
• Thohoyandou M street		Tho				R		O	Tec

	lights		hoy and ou M				5 0 0 0 0 0		W N Fun din g	hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mutale sub office palisade fen brickwall)		Muta le					R 8 0 0 0 0 0	OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Pundamaria/ Madzivhandila c High mast (1)		Dum asi	R65 0 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Sibasa traffic New Office Block		Sibas a		R 45 000 000	R 2 5 0 0 0 0 0			OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshixwadza High Mast(1)		Muta le			R 7 0			O W N	Tec hni cal

						0 0 0 0			Fu ndi ng	Ser vic es
	• Khakhu High Mast (1)		(ma pula) Khak hu				R 7 0 0 0 0 0		O W N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Matavhela High Mast(1)		Mata vhela				R 7 0 0 0 0 0		O W N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshidongololwe High Mast (1)		Tshid ongol olwe		R70 0 000				O W N Fun din g	Tec hni cal ser vic es
	• Mutale Hall Fencing		Tshila mba	R1 700 000					O W N Fun din g	Tec hni cal ser vic es
	• Information Centre		Thoh	R30					O	Tec

	Packing Paving		oyan dou Infor matio n Centr e	0 000					W N Fun din g	hni cal ser vic es
	• Tshilamba Mechanical Workshop		Tshila mba	R5 500 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Thulamela Parking shades		Head Offic e	R5 00 00 0					O W N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshilungoma Asphalt Plant shed		Tshil ungo ma	R5 50 0 000					O W N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mutale roofing and ceiling		Muta le	R2 000 000					OW N Fun din g	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

• Thohoyandou stadium perimeter fence (Clearview fence)		Thohoyandou	R5 000 000					OWN Funding	Technical Services
• Backup generator Mutale sub office		Mutale	R90 0 000					OWN Funding	Technical Services
• Makwarela Ext 3High Mast		Makwarela EXT 3				R 2 1 0 0 0 0 0		OWN Funding	Technical Services
• Lunungwi Gondeni Electrification phase 2 (100units)		Lunungwi Gondeni	R 2 0 00 000					INEP	Technical Services
• Fefe Electrification of 50 units						R 9 0 0 0 0		INEP	Technical Services

							0			
	• Mbilwi Makanga Electrification of 150 Units	Mbilwi (Makanga)					R270000		INEP	Technical Services
	• Dopeni 120 Electrification of 120 Units	Dopeni					R216000		INEP	Technical Services
	• Mukumbani Electrification of 100 Units		Mukumbani				R180000		INEP	Technical Services
	• Tshilapfene Electrification of 60 Units		Tshilapfene				R108000		INEP	Technical Services

							0			
	• Haradali Electrification 60 Units		Hara bali				R 1 0 8 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshidzivhe Electrification 50 Units		Tshid zivhe				R 9 0 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Makwarani Electrification Units 50		Mak waan i				R 9 0 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mudzidzidzi Electrification 50 Units		Mudz idzidz i				R 9 0 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshipako Electrificationof 100 Units		Tship ako				R 1		INE P	Tec hni

							8 0 0 0 0 0			cal Ser vic es
	• Tshidzini Electrification of 100 Units		Tshidzini				R 1 8 0 0 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mvelaphanda Electrification 800 Units		Mvelaphanda				R 1 4 4 0 0 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Ha Muraga Electrification of 80 Units		Hamuraga				R 1 4 4 0 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Dzwerani Electrification		Dzwe				R		INE	Tec

	of 200Units		rani					3 6 0 0 0 0 0	P	hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshithuthuni Thengwe Electrification 100 Units		Tshit huth uni (Then gwe)					R 1 8 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Hamakuya Electrification Units 300		Maku ya					R 5 4 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Dumasi Electrificationof 100 Units		Dum asi					R 1 8 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budeli Electrification Units 150 		Budeli				R 2 7 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mukula Electrification Units 100 		Mukula				R 1 8 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mavhola Electrification Units 50 		Mavhola				R 9 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matangari/Tshiombo Electrification Units 200 		Matangari /Tshiombo				R 3 6 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tshitavha Electrification Units 80 		Tshitavha				R 1 4 4 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Duthuni Electrification Units 100 		Duthuni				R 1 8 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lwamondo Electrification Units 300 		Lwamondo				R 5 4 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tswinga Electrification Units 400 		Tswinga				R 7 2 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

								0		
	• Thengwe Electrification Units 100		Then gwe					R 1 8 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mphego Phase 2 Electrification (100 Units)		Mph ego				R 8 7 1 8 0 0 0		INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Makonde ext New Area Electrification		Mako nde Ext		R4 400 000				INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Haluvhimbi phase 2 (100 units) Electrification		Haluv himbi	R 2 0 00 000					INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Lunungwi /Gondeni Electrification of 100		Lunu ngwi/ Gond	R 2 0 00					INE P	Tec hni cal

	units		eni	000						Ser vic es
	• Halambani / Madandila Electrification (140 units)		Hala mban i	R 2 0 00 000					INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshififi/ Bunzhe Electrification (150 units)		Tshifi fi,Bu nzhe		R 3 2 00 000				INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Mangondi ha (Sidou) New Area		Mang ondi ha (Sido u)			R 2 0 0 0 0 0			INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tswinga New Area Electrification		Tswin ga	R 2 4 00 000	R 5 0 00 000				INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Itsani(Maguluvheni) Electrification (20 units)		Itsani	R 400 000					INE P	Tec hni cal

										Ser vic es
	• Tshithuthuni Electrification(50 units)		Tshit huth uni	R 1 0 00 000	R 3 0 00 000				INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Makhuvha Tshilivho Nkhwathiseni Electrification		Makh uvha Tshilil o (Nkhw athis eni)						INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Madzivhanani Electrification /		Then gwe Madz ivhan ani	R 1 8 00 000					INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Tshirenzheni Electrification (100units)							R 1 8 0 0 0 0 0	INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es

• Mudunungu / Tshirenzheni Electrification		Mudunungu / Tshirenzheni	R 2 0 00 000					INE P	Technical Services
• Tshamutora feederline 20 units connection		Tshamutora	R 3 8 00 000					INE P	Technical Services
• Tshamulungwi electrification units 20		Tshamulungwi	R 160 0 000					INE P	Technical Services
• Malavuwe Electrification units 100		Malavuwe		R 2 0 00 000				INE P	Technical Services
• Thononda Electrification units 120		Thononda		R 2 4 00 000				INE P	Technical Services
• Tshikunda Electrification		Tshikunda		R 100				INE	Tec hni

	50 units		unda		0 000				P	cal Ser vic es
	• Tshifudi Electricification 200 units		Tshif udi			R 4 0 0 0 0 0			INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Jim Kone Electrification (100 units)		Jim Kone			R 2 0 0 0 0 0			INE P	Tec hni cal Ser vic es
	• Office Furniture		Head office	R20 000		R2 0 00 0	R2 0 00 0	R5 0 00 0	MIG	Mu nici pal Man ager offic e
	• Furniture and office equipment: Printer		Head office	R25 000				R3 0 00 0	MIG	Mu nici pal Man ager offic e

				2/2 3	3/2 4	4/2 5	5/2 6	5/2 7		
1	House hold and Routine maintenance of roads (affected by recent floods)		All provincial Roads in the District	R 13 000 000					Public Works, Roads& Infrastructure Department	Public Works, Roads& Infrastructure
2	Vhembe Residence maintenance		Thohoyandou	R2 673 000					Department of Public Works	Public Works
3	Replace collapsed bridge on road D3724 from p98/1 to Mapate to Phiphidi (road D5002)(Floods)		Mapate – Phiphidi	R18 726 542					Department of Roads &Transport	RAL
4	Maintenance of Road p277/1 Vhurivhuri		Vhurivhuri	R30 000 000					Department of Roads &Transport	RAL
5	3 years		Thulam	R43 1					Department	RAL

	Routine Roads maintenance in Thulamela Municipality		ela Municipality Area	86715					ent of Roads &Transport	
6	Road maintenance D3709 Tshivhilwi to Muraga		Tshivhilwi-MUrag a	R950000					Department of Roads &Transport	RAL
7	Road D3724 Tshifulanani to Duthuni		Tshifulanani - Duthuni	R200000					Department of Roads &Transport	RAL

KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT : AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

N O	PROJE CT NAME	W AR D NO	LOC ATION	BUDGET PLANNING					SOUR CE OF FUNDI NG	IMPLEMEN TING DEPARTME NT/AGENC Y
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
1	Madzivhandila Academic Area Installa		Dumasi	R450000					Agriculture & Rural Development	Agriculture & Rural Development

	tion of School and Auditorium Furniture									
2	Madzivhandila Building & Fencing maintenance		Dumasi	R 3 500 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
3	Madzivhandila Hostel repairs		Dumasi	R 5 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
4	Madzivhandila Library Maintenance		Dumasi	R 9000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
5	Madzivhandila Lecture Room		Dumasi	R1 350 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
6	Madzivhandila Horticulture Development		Dumasi	R5 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
7	Madzivhandila store room for fertiliser and chemicals		Dumasi	R3 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture

8	Madzivh andila sporting Facilities		Dumasi	R3 300 00					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
9	Madzivh andila sewage ponds		Dumasi	R5 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
10	Madzivh andila Upgrading of IT & Security Infrastructure		Dumasi	R3 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
11	Madzivh andila Upgrade of water supply system at Tshiomb o		Tshiombo	R2 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
12	Madzwororo Irrigation scheme pre Feability study		Madzwororo	R6 000 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
13	Muvhi Primary Cooperative Limited			R6 400 000					Department of Agriculture	Agriculture

KPA : LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT , ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

N O	PROJEC T	W AR	LOCA TION	BUDGET PLANNING				SOU RCE	IMPLENTIN G
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	NAME	D NO		BUDGET PLANNING					OF FUNDING	DEPARTMENT/AGENCY
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
1	Refurbishment of Industrial Park Phase 1		Shayandima	R 50 000 000					DTI	LEDET

**KPA : BSIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE
DEPARTMENT : ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO(RAL)**

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING					SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT/AGENCY
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
1	Makuya to Masisi p2771 (stage 5)		Makuya	R 20 000 (initial Budget R 378 40700 0)					RAL	RAL
2	Khubvi toTshid		Khubvi ,	R1000(initial					RAL	RAL

	zivhe toTsha tshingo potholes to Sendesa D3688 (3km) (stage 5)		Tshixwadza, Sendez a	budget R28 339 000)						
3	Siloam to Tshixwadza to Tshandama D3695 (stage 5)		Tshixwadza, Tshandama	R4 000 000 (initial budget R85 252 000)					RAL	RAL
4	N1 to Willyspoor to Thohoyandou P27811 Design Development (stage3)		Thohoyandou	R841 7000	R 5 000	R 5 000			RAL	RAL
5	Masisi to Thohoyandou		Thohoyandou						RAL	RAL

	P277/1 P135/1									
6	Bokma kirie to Bend Mutale Design Develo pment stage 3 P135/1		Bend Mutale	R 5 000 000	R 6 00 0 000	R 6 00 0 000			RAL	RAL
7	Muswo di – Tshipis e Design Develo pment RAL /T1154 : Design Develo pment stage 3		Musw odi	R 5 000 000	R 5 00 0 000	R 5 00 0 000			RAL	RAL
8	Tshiful anani – Duthun i RAL/ T1154 : Design Develo pment stage 3		Tshiful anani- Duthu ni	R 5 000 000	R 5 00 0 000	R 5 00 0 000			RAL	RAL
9	Mukul		Mukul	R 5	R	R			RAL	RAL

	a – Mhing a RAL / T1157: Design Develo pment stage 3		a	000 000	5 00 0 000	5 00 0 000				
1 0	Tshivhi lwi – Murag a RAL /T1157 : Design Develo pment stage 3		Tshivhi lwi- Muran ga	R 5 000 000	R 6 00 0 000	R 6 00 0 000			RAL	RAL
1 1	N1 to Dopeni : Design Develo pment stage 3		Dopeni	R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000	R 5 00 0 000			RAL	RAL
1 2	Mainta nance of bridge PN 180 on Road D 3753 -010 Dzond		Tshidz ete	R 3 000 000	R 2 47 4 000	R2 5 00 000			RAL	RAL

0									
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KPA: BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCT

DEPARTMENT :VHEMBE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

N O	PROJEC T NAME	W AR D N O	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING					SOU RCE OF FUN DIN G	IMPLE MENTI NG DEPAR TMENT / AGENC Y
				202 2/2 3	202 3/2 4	202 4/2 5	202 5/2 6	202 5/2 7		
1	Upgra ding of Mutale Region al Water Schem e : Purific ation Works		Mutale	R26 017 94 0,5 8					MIG	Vhemb e District Munici pality
2	Increa sing		Vondo	R11 8	R79 532				MIG	Vhemb e

	the capacity of Vondo WTW and Upgrading of Water related Infrastructure in the Area			272 0 34, 97	140 , 63					District Municipality
3	Vondo Regional Water scheme Duthuni (sub Water Scheme)		Duthuni		R14 704 634 ,63	R10 2 787 8 72, 20	R57 000 000		MIG	Vhembe District Municipality
4	Upgrading of Mutale Regional Water		Mutale	R26 017 94 0,5 8					MIG	Vhembe District

	Schem e : Purific ation Works									
5	Increa sing the capacit y of Vondo WTW and Upgra ding of Water relate d Infrast ructur e in the Area		Vondo		R79 532 14 0, 63				MIG	Vhemb e District Munici pality
				R11 8 272 0 34 , 97						
6	Vondo Region al Water Schem e Duthu ni (sub Water Schem		Duthuni		R14 704 63 4,6 3	R10 2 787 8 72, 20	R57 000 000		MIG	Vhemb e District Munici pality

	e)										
7	Water Supply and Bulk Water of Reticulation		Ngwenani ya Themeli ,Ngulumbi ,Ngovhela Madamalala , Phindula		R47 222 775 ,00	R11 3 224 0				MIG	Vhembe District Municipality
8	Vondo RWS: Water supply		Murangoni, Marenzhe, Vondo la fhasi,	R 35 427 097 ,89	R92 332 64	7,3 3				MIG	Vhembe District Municipality
9	Tshikunda Matondoni Watet supply		Tshikunda, Matondoni							WSI G	Vhembe District Municipality
10	Construction of VIP Toilet (958)		All local municipalities	R12 454 00 0,0 0						WSI G	Vhembe District Municipality
11	Drilling of borehole		Tshivhulani (Lusaka)	R1 300 000						WSI G	Vhembe District Municipality
12	Construction of		Mukula	R3 000						WSI G	Vhembe

	mukula water supply and storage			000						District Municipality
13	Development of borehole and Associated Infrastructures of water supply		Tshaulu	R4 000 000					WSIG	Vhembe District Municipality
14	Tshikunda Matondoni water supply		Tshikunda,						WSIG	Vhembe District Municipality

**KPA : BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE
DEPARTMENT: EDUCATION**

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING				SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT /AGENCY
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
	Upgrading Phophi		Guyuni	R6 744 190				Departm	Public

	Secondary School							Department of Education	Works
	Construction of Marude sec School		Ngovhela Marude	R8 647 700				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Denga Tshivhashe Sec School		Phiphidi	R16 806 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Masikha Primary School		Mutoti	R7 200 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Pfumbada Primary School		Pfumbada	R7 000 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Gogogo Primary School		Gogogo	R1 670 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Ladzani Primary School		Thengwe	R1 390 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Mutshaling and Primary School		Vondwe	R1 700 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Nweli Primary School		Nweli	R1 310 000				Department of Education	Public Works

	Upgrading Ralson Tshinane Primary School		Ngovhela	R1 800 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Rambuda Secondary School		Tshibvumo	R2 500 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Shavhani Primary School		Dopeni	R1 170 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Thinashaka Secondary School		Tshivhili	R1 500 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Tshikambe Primary School		Tshikambe	R890 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Tshimedzwa Primary school		Lunungwi	R1 170 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Tshirenzeni Primary school		Tshirenzeni	R 1 500 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading Tshivhili dudu Primary school		Tshivhili dudu	R1 500 000				Department of Education	Public Works
	Upgrading		Tshivhili	R890				Department	Public

	g Tshivhilw i Primary school		wi	000				ent of Educatio n	Works
	Upgradin g Ramusha sha Primary school			R1 31 0 000				Departm ent of Educatio n	Public Works
	Upgradin g Tshapash a Primary school		Tshiposh a	R1 22 0 000				Departm ent of Educatio n	Public Works
	Upgradin g Tshiende ulu Primary school		Tshiende ulu	R1 06 4 000				Departm ent of Educatio n	Public Works
	Upgradin g Tshanda ma Secondar y School		Tshanda ma	R15 9 34 000				Departm ent of Educatio n	Public Works

KPA: BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

DEPARTMENT : TRANSPORT , COMMUNITY LIASM AND

SECURITY

N O	PROJECT NAME	WA RD NO	LOCATIO N	BUDGET PLANNING				SOUR CE OF FUNDI NG	IMPLEMEN TING DEPARTME NT /AGENCY
				2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	2026/ 27		
1	Limpopo Training		Lukau	R10 0 00				DTCS	Public Works

	College Accommodation Block C and Refurbishment			000					
2	Construction of Thohoyandou DTL and EOVPIT 006		Thohoyandou	R 5 000 000				DTCS	Public Works
3	Limpopo traffic training College Accommodation Block B 002		Lukau	R13 000 000				DTCS	Public Works
4	Remedial work and supplementary water system at Thohoyandou Intermodal Taxi Rank		Thohoyandou	R6 000 000				DTCS	Public Works
5	Limpopo Traffic College Accommodation Block , Traffic stations , Weighbridge garage & workshops		Lukau	R6 382 000				DTCS	Public Works

**KPA : BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE
DEPARTMENT : SPORTS ARTS & CULTURE**

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING				SOURCE OF FUNDING	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT /AGENCY
				2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27		
	Maintenance and repair of Mutale Library		Lukau (Tshishivhe)	R30 000				Sports, Arts&Culture	Sports, Arts&Culture
	Construction of Tshaulu Library		Tshaulu	R11 640 000				Sports, Arts&Culture	Sports, Arts&Culture
	Upgrade of Khubvi Modular Library		Khubvi	R300 000				Sports, Arts&Culture	Sports, Arts&Culture