



INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2023/2024

APPROVED BY COUNCIL ON THE 30 MAY
2023

In terms of Section 21 of Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003

Her Worship, Judith Motsei Mogapi.



**Chairperson of Council and custodian of rules and code of ethics
For Councillors
In terms of Section 36 of Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998**

.. ..

. .. . **Honourable Speaker, Cllr**

Tshegofatso Ramoabi

Elected Councilors 2021-2026



Cllr D masilo
Chief Whip



Cllr TN
Khalunga
MPAC



Cllr TMkansi
EXCO



Cllr MK Magetse
Ward 5



Cllr S Lerumo
Ward 3



Cllr P Sello
Ward 1



Cllr KA
Sesoma
Ward 12



Cllr X Nozozo
Ward 11



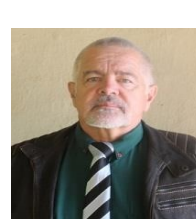
Cllr ML Sikhwari
Ward 6



Cllr RH
Kgotlhang
PR



Cllr SC
Sikwane
PR



Cllr F Erasmus
PR



Cllr X
Ntshantsheni
PR



Cllr R
Manyama
PR



Cllr OH
Selokela
PR



Cllr
Sekgobela
PR



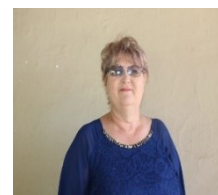
Cllr R kotsedi
EXCO



Cllr D Gouvea
PR



Cllr K
Steenkamp
PR



Cllr J
Swanepoel
EXCO



Cllr BB
Tlhabadira
PR

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

LETTER	ABBREVIATION	MEANING
D	DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
	DoE	Department of Energy
	DORA	Division of Revenue Act
	DWAS	Department of Water and Sanitation
E	EAP	Employee Assistance Programme
	ECD	Early Childhood Development
	EEP	Employment Equity Plan
	EXCO	Executive Committee
F	FBE	Free Basic Electricity
	FBS	Free Basic Sanitation
	FBW	Free Basic Water
G	GAP	General Accounting Practices
	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
	GIS	Geographic Information System
	GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
H	HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individual
	HR	Human Resource
I	ICT	Information Communication
	IDP	Integrated Development Plan
	IGR	Intergovernmental Relation
	IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
K	KPA	Key Performance Areas
	KPI	Key Performance Indicator

LIST OF ACRONYMS

LETTER	ABBREVIATION	MEANING
L	LAB	Local Area Based
	LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
	LED	Local Economic Development
	LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education & Training Authority
	LLF	Local Labour Forum
	LUS	Land Use Scheme
	MEC	Member of Executive Council
	MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
	MIIIF	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework
	MISS	Management Information Security Services
	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
	MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
	MPRA	Municipal Property Rates Act
	MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
	MSA	Municipal Structures Act
	MSA	Municipal System Act
	MsCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Account
	MTBF	Medium Term Budget Framework
	MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
N	NDP	National Development Plan
	NGO	Non-Profit Organization
	NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
	NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
O	OPEX	Operational Expenditure
	OTP	Office of The Premier

LIST OF ACRONYMS

LETTER	ABBREVIATION	MEANING
P	PAA	Public Audit Act
	PAIA	Promotion to Access of Information Act
	PED	Planning an Economic Development
	PEST	Political, Economic, Social and Technological
	PGP	Provincial Growth Points
	PHC	Primary Health Care
	PMS	Performance Management System
	PMT	Political Management Team
	PPC	Pretoria Portland Cement
	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
	PPP	Public Private Partnership
	PR	Party Representative
S	SA	South Africa
	SADC	Southern African Development Community
	SAPS	South African Police Services
	SBBKM	Siyanda Bakgatla Ba -Kgafela Mine
	SCM	Supply Chain Management
	SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
	SLA	Service Level Agreement
	SLP	Social and Labour Plan
	SMME	Small , Medium and Micro Enterprises
	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
	SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threads
T	TBZ	Thabazimbi
	TLM	Thabazimbi Local Municipality
W	WSDP	Water Services Development Plan

VISION, MISSION & VALUES

VISION

A MUNICIPALITY WITH A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMY IN THE PROVISION OF EXCELLENT SUSTAINABLE SERVICES

MISSION

TO BE A LEADING MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVISION OF EXCELLENT SUSTAINABLE SERVICES IN COLLABORATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

VALUES

- Honesty and Integrity
- Accountability
- Innovation and Transformation
- Safe environment
- Collaboration
- Transparency and Fairness
- Community involvement

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

Thabazimbi Local Municipality's new council took office in November 2021 after local government election held on the 1st November 2021, and during our inauguration meeting, council decided to adopt the IDP of the predecessor without amendments.

The rationale behind this was firstly that the late elections in November 2021 left the council with a short period of time to compile a new IDP, and secondly to give the new council ample time to plan for the new IDP that will come into effect in July 2022. This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the period 2022-2027 encompasses Thabazimbi Local Municipality's plans for the new five-year term.

The 2022/23 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) review marks an important milestone in the development of our municipality in two folds, one being that it provides us with an opportunity to reflect on the mid-term progress in our current term of office.

The IDP process is more than a "tick box" exercise in the mechanism of participatory governance. It also provides a reflective mirror which helps us assess the level of accessibility, quality, sustainability and accountability of service delivery. For the next five years, our manifesto is simply to have solution-driven innovations, to focus on essential economic and social development, and to continue excellent service delivery whilst maintaining steadfast good governance and financial management. We are furthermore committed to implement integrated communication that not only informs and empowers our community, but promotes Thabazimbi as a business, investment, tourism and sport destination.

It is common knowledge that the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world economy is devastating and locally we have felt the impact with many businesses that were forced to close down, leading to massive job losses. Together with our business sector, we are now getting Thabazimbi's economy back on track to support a growing number of disadvantaged residents—left destitute by mainly the pandemic; and looking to create jobs so that our people can earn an income, look after their own families, and have their pride restored.

The Municipality's focus for the next five years will be on maintaining good governance and compliance whilst practicing strict fiscal discipline. There will be an increased attention on improving efficiencies (doing more with less) as well the ease of doing business. Local contractor development will be given priority, and internal and external communication will be conducted proactively. The Municipality is also focused on completing key projects.

To give a further meaning to this year's mandate and to gratefully applaud Thabazimbi Management Team, Councillors and officials for the hard work invested in our programs, our IDP and broader infrastructure expansion as this yielded a qualified audit opinion. To speed up service delivery, one of our turnaround strategies should be a strategy of intervention geared towards ensuring that we meet the basic needs of our people, build a clean, responsive and accountable government, and strengthen partnership between the municipality and community and to improve support and oversight.

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On behalf of Thabazimbi Local Municipality Council, let me acknowledge the persistent hard work, dedication, determination and participation displayed by staff of our municipality during the IDP process.

In conclusion, we call upon all our stakeholders and communities to join hands with government to deliver on our mandate as Local Government is everyone's business.

"Working together for prosperity"

MUNICIPAL MANAGER’S OVERVIEW

The introduction of District Development Model (DDM) as outlined by the President will also assist in responding to provision of resources which are needed for sustainability. We also see the DDM as an opportunity to coordinate and integrate our work and service delivery within the District. There are indeed a lot we can do together and collectively.

This One Plan as outlined in the DDM have the set of the objectives, outputs, roles, responsibilities and commitments in which all sector departments as well as partners will have to act and ensure all of us are held accountable for prioritizing resources and delivering results. It will also seek to utilise the existing legal framework and implementation machinery which includes the Intergovernmental Relations (IGR).

We have recently held our Municipality Strategic Planning Session in preparation and as part our IDP review. During the session our mission, vision and values were reviewed to address our long term development.

Furthermore, as the Municipality we are still deliberating on best possible ways to address the current set up of existing practices of powers and functions which are not financially viable and detrimental to the economic growth. This IDP have identified and effected changes to respond to new circumstances, closing identified gaps at the planning, deliverables, revised

By working closely and in collaboration with the National, Provincial sector departments and stakeholders as well as committed and dedicated staff, communities and role players; we will ensure the successful implementation of our IDP aligned to One Plan (DDM) goes through attainment of our broader objective of improving the quality of the lives of our people.

Planning and working together we will overcome these challenges and hurdles and take our municipality forward.

LG TLOUBATLA

MUNICIPAL MANAGER:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is in line with the Legislative Framework which encompasses the Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 and The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 that makes it mandatory for the Thabazimbi Local Municipality to embark in a process to review its 5-year Integrated Development Plan on an annual basis. The 2022-2027 five year

term document serves as a guide for the municipal development. The review is done to ensure responsiveness of the Thabazimbi Local Municipality to the needs that are articulated by the people themselves on an annual basis through prioritization of projects that respond to community needs.

The review is conducted in line with the Council mandate period of five years. The IDP encompasses the analysis phase which depicts the current state of socio-economic circumstances of the Municipality. In developing the IDP the Municipality's Strategic Planning Session took note of the National Development Plan. The National Development Plan focus on infrastructure-providing basic services and transport. Improving quality of public services and reliability, ensuring that the poor and unemployed are located on well situated land.

It is in that context whereby as Thabazimbi Local Municipality we come on board with our 96 232 people/population who are mostly poor and underprivileged whose lives are mostly vulnerable. The Strategic Planning took note of the analysis phase and thus came with strategies that need to be developed to cater for the needs of the Municipality.

The structures that have been put in place to prioritize that are adopted in the IDP process plan and informed by Thabazimbi Local Municipality's community priorities. The participation of communities has been fully involved in preparation and shall also be part of the other annual reviews for the next 3years.

It is the prerogative of the Municipality to implement projects budgeted for each financial year after being extracted from this 5year IDP in the ensuing years. The council must account to the community on the successes and failures on the implementation of the SDBIP through the appropriate structures and mechanisms that have been put in place on an annual basis.

The IDP is a shared responsibility. Your participation and inputs guide the Administration and help shape the TLM for the future. All credit must go to the people of TLM and all stakeholders. As proud and vigilant custodians, we will implement and manage the IDP to the best of our ability.

CHAPTER 1: THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1.1. Introduction

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) **process** is a process through which the municipalities prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a **product** of the IDP process. The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making processes in a

municipality.

Through Integrated development planning, which necessitates the involvement of all relevant Stakeholders, a municipality can:

- Identify its key development priorities.
- Formulate a clear vision, mission and values.
- Formulate appropriate strategies.
- Develop the appropriate organizational structure and systems to realize the vision and mission; and
- Align resources with the development priorities.

1.2. Legislative Background and Policy Imperatives

1.2.1. The Objects of Local Government as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 stipulates that the local sphere of government consists of municipalities which were established for the whole of the territory of South Africa – the so-called wall-to-wall municipalities.

The objects of local government are set out in Section 152 of the Constitution. Accordingly, the objects are –

- a) To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities.
- b) To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner.
- c) To promote social and economic development.
- d) To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

The Constitution commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and social security.

The development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in municipalities is in different legislations that govern local government. The legislative framework that the IDP is vastly discussed includes the Municipal Systems Act of 2001 and the Municipal Structures Act of 1997. Another piece of legislation which has a tremendous impact on the IDP is the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) as it outlines the alignment of the budget and IDP.

Other legislation and policy documentation which contain reference to integrated development planning are:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 200 of 1993
- Tourism Act 72 of 1993

- Development Facilitation Act, Act 67 of 1995
- The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
- Housing Act 107 of 1997
- White Paper on Local Government of 1998
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
- National Land Transportation Transition Act 22 of 2000
- Disaster Management Act 52 of 2002

The following Environmental legislations have been taken into consideration:

- National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998(NEMA)
- Environmental Conservation Act, Act 73 of 1989
- National Environmental Management Act: Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004
- Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1995)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act 45 of 1965(APPA)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004(NEMBA)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Area Act, Act 57 of 2003(NEMPAA)
- NEMA: Waste Management Bill (Notice 1832 of 2007)
- NEMA: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (Notice R385 of 2006)
- Limpopo Environmental Management Act, (Act 7 of 2003)
- National Water Act, Act 36 of 1998
- Water Service Act, Act 108 OF 1997

1.2.2. District Development Model Waterberg District One Plan

(i) Background

On the 26 November 2019, the President launched the District Development Model (DDM) in Lephalale, Waterberg. This was followed by the launch of the DDM Hub and its associated expertise and services by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA), Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma on the 5th September 2020. The outcome of the first step in the DDM institutionalization.

Government is using the DDM as a practical method to improve cooperative governance and promote integrated planning, budgeting and implementation on the basis of stakeholder and community involvement, and thereby build a capable and ethical Developmental State with strong local government that can respond to current and future needs and effectively implement national priorities.

The objective of the DDM will be achieved through the One Plan. According to the DDM content guide, the One Plan serves as a strategic framework:

The One Plan is a Strategic Long-Range Framework including short, medium and long-term objectives/interventions to guide all state and private investment within the district and metropolitan areas. It is not a detailed or comprehensive plan covering the full range of departmental and municipal responsibilities.

This One Plan as a key instrument of the DDM, it is championed at the highest level by the President and is facilitated by the Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The Waterberg One Plan is based on the DDM Theory of Change which postulates six transformation areas (1. Demographic change and people development, 2. Economic Positioning, 3. Spatial Restructuring and Environmental Sustainability, 4. Infrastructure Engineering, 5. Integrated Services Provisioning, and 6. Governance and Management) to move from the current state of underdevelopment to a desired better future. The Waterberg One Plan aims to ignite the self-reinforcing sustainability cycle of the district by establishing Waterberg as a well-managed district that enables a participative, investment-friendly and diversified economy.

This will result in the Waterberg being a desired investment destination that leverage from its locational advantage with respect to the Gauteng global city region and various international border posts, its global resource competitiveness relating to mineral resources and the unique world heritage site and finally the social potential rooted within the district.

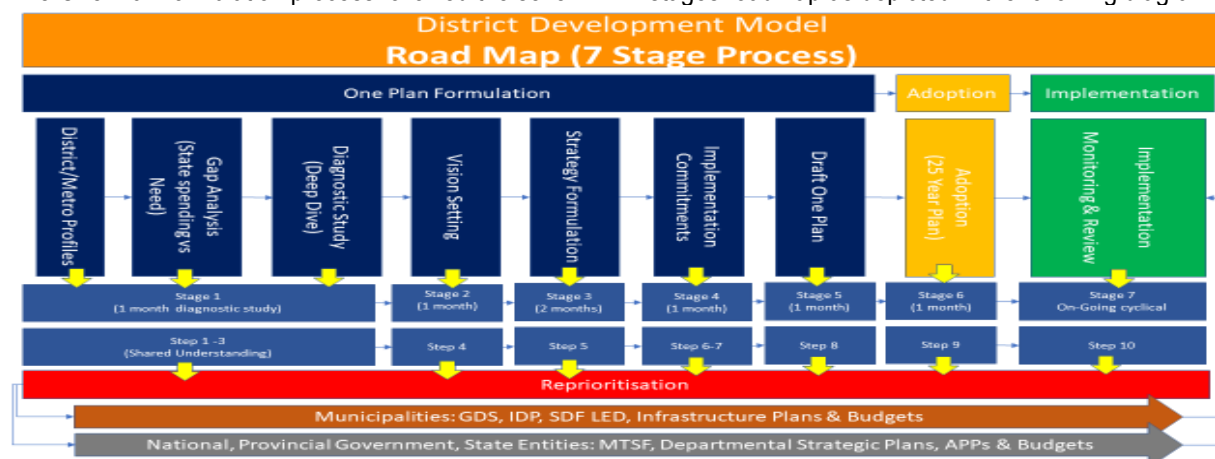
To achieve the aspiration of a well-managed district, respective role players will aim to stabilize governance framework and policies and improve intergovernmental communication and collaboration through the hub in order to focus on appropriate service delivery, focusing on existing asset maintenance and the provision of bulk basic services such as renewable energy and water supply.

(ii) The purpose of this Waterberg District One Plan is:

- To give effect to the District Development Model approved by cabinet as a practical method to improve service delivery and development impact in the Waterberg space through integrated planning, collaborative budgeting and focused delivery by all three spheres of government working together with stakeholders and communities;

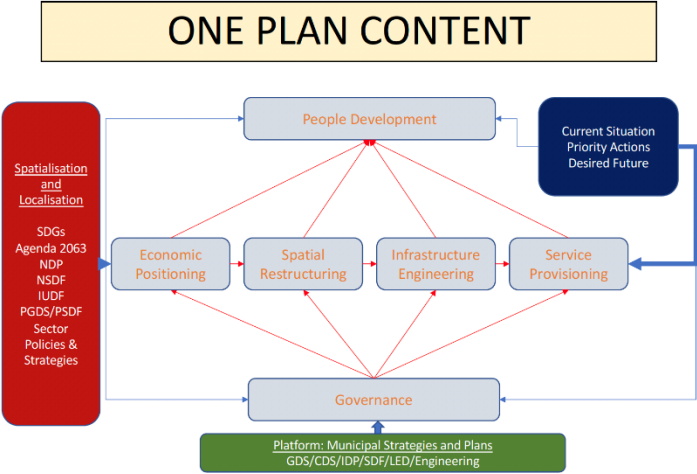
- To achieve the objectives of the National Development Plan (“NDP”), the National Spatial Development Framework (“NSDF”), the Integrated Urban Development Framework (“IUDF”) and other key national provincial and local socio-economic and spatial development policies;
- To jointly and coherently as all government and stakeholders develop a common vision and approach in addressing the current and future development needs and challenges and key priorities of the Waterberg district space;
- To restructure the Waterberg economy from a focus on primary activities such as mining and agriculture to secondary and tertiary activities which include manufacturing and downstream beneficiation opportunities;
- To create an environment which is conducive for investment;
- To stabilize governance and financial management practices in the Waterberg district;
- To capacitate people, in particular the vulnerable groups such as women, youth and the disabled through skills redevelopment and development to meaningfully participate in the economy; and
- To focus on infrastructure planning, maintenance and expansion.
- The Waterberg One Plan provides multiple spheres of government, stakeholders, communities, and investors with a strategic direction unique to the district in moving from the current situation to the desired future to which to aspire to. The strategic direction is represented by a set of key strategies and an action plan to start moving towards the realization of the desired future state. In fact, it is a product of a multi-sphere government approach with stakeholders and communities as strategic partners to change the fortunes of the people of Waterberg. Only through collaboration, internalization and a whole-of-society embedding of what needs to be done to tap into the potential of Waterberg – and respond to that – will the One Plan be successful.

The One Plan formulation process followed the seven DDM stages roadmap as depicted in the following diagram.



The One Plan content, catered on the Waterberg Vision 2050, follows the DDM theory of Change and logical framework and is structured in relation to the six DDM Transformation Focal Areas or Goals to ignite the self-reinforcing sustainability cycle of the district by establishing Waterberg as a well-managed district that enables a participative, investment-friendly and diversified economy.

One Plan content: Relationship between themes



Vision
Waterberg - A tourism and energy hub
that enables a participative, investment friendly and diversified
economy

Figure 2: Vision framework

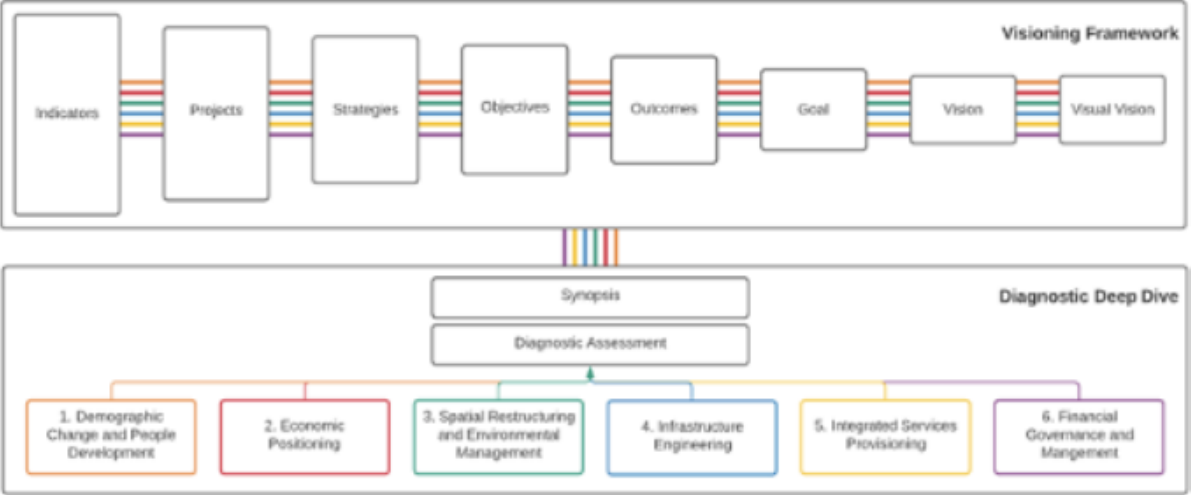
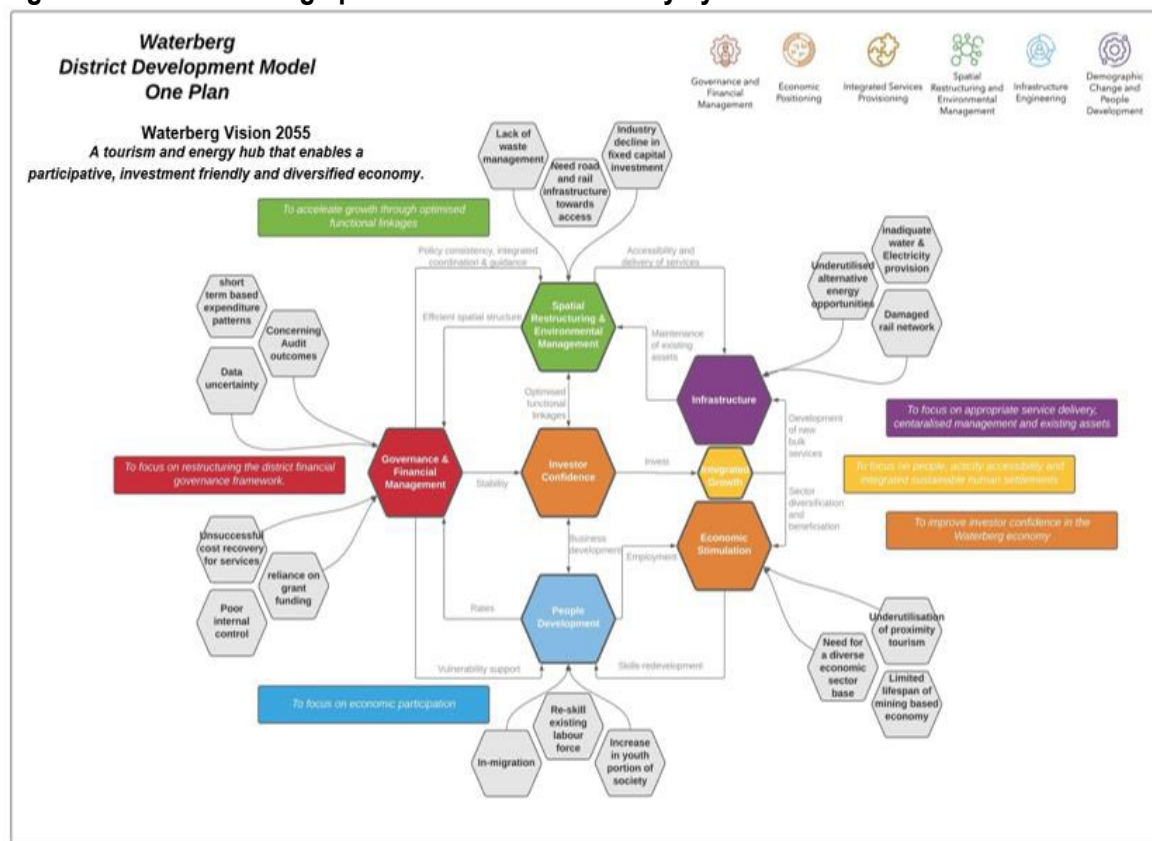


Figure below, highlights the self-reinforcing upliftment and sustainability cycle which indicates the interplay of the 21 strategies and various programmes emanating from the diagnostics. The sequencing is informed by the root causes and vision alignment. There are no one to one strategy and theme relationship. There is a complex interplay of governance, socio, economic, spatial elements that requires a whole system approach rather than a per-theme based approach. The figure shows the inter-relatedness and interdependence relationships of various strategies with the potential to positively reinforce each other.

Figure 3: Self-reinforcing upliftment and sustainability cycle



(iii) One Plan Strategies

The strategic goals below provide direction for all of government and the private sector in order to bring about the desired future in the Waterberg district and achieve the set vision. The strategies for each goal are outlined in this section and these strategies of a competitive nature, as well as strategies related to the operations of public sectors active in the district.

One Plan Strategic Goals

DDM Focal Area	Strategic Goal
Demographic change and People Development	To focus on economic participation
Economic Positioning	Improve investor confidence in the Waterberg economy
SpatialRestructuring and Environmental	Accelerate growth through optimised functional linkages between activities
Infrastructure Engineering	Focus on appropriate service delivery, centralised management, and existing asset maintenance.
IntegratedService Provisioning	Focus on people, activity accessibility and integrated sustainable human settlements.
Governance and Financial Management	Focus on restructuring the district financial governance framework.

(iv) Baseline Existing Commitments and Planned Initiatives

Existing project commitments and planned initiatives allocated per sphere of government are indicative of the intent of government to contribute and/or develop the Waterberg District and are also an indication of the effort required to implement the One Plan objectives which are to coordinate, collaborate and catalyze investment collectively across spheres of government and sectors. One way to gauge the intent of different spheres of government is to investigate the volume or number of projects together with the total value or project cost or financial commitments associated with the projects, targeted within the Waterberg district. The One Plan has several projects, however has prioritized fourteen (14) projects viewed as catalytic projects.

NB: It is advisable to refer to the One Plan on Annexure A: List of all projects, as nuances in the detailed project database will shed better light on a detailed level.

1.2.3. National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) (Presidency, 2006) is the primary spatial lens through which policymakers view socio-economic development in the country as a whole. It presents a wide variety of socio-economic trends emerging in South Africa, and then draws inferences about how that emerging space economy should affect public investment (expenditure) in the immediate future.

- National Spatial Development Plan and Principles

Those interpretations and conclusions are, however, guided by a number of normative principles that ultimately steer national infrastructure investment and development decisions. NSDP principles are that:

- Sustained, inclusive and rapid economic growth is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives (especially poverty alleviation). Government has a Constitutional obligation to provide basic services (water, electricity, health, education, etc.) to all citizens wherever they reside.
- Beyond the Constitutional obligation identified above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential. This would enable it to leverage in private investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities and to create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In places with low economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of basic services, concentrate mainly on human capital development (through providing education, social grants and poverty-relief programmes). Government should also provide people living in these areas with labour-market information to allow them to migrate to other (higher potential) localities if they choose to do so.
- Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to/linked to the main growth centres in the country. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa.

1.2.4. Medium Term Strategic Framework

One of the primary responsibilities entrusted to the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) is the development of the Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF). In his State of the Nation Address on 20 June 2019, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced the seven apex priorities for the term of this administration. These priorities will guide the medium-term plan for the sixth administration of the democratic government of South Africa. The MTSF 2019-2024 was developed in 2019 and it was anchored by these apex priorities. The DPME developed the MTSF 2019-2024 in consultation with government.

The MTSF outlines government's strategic intent in implementing the electoral mandate of the ruling party as well as the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030. It provides a strategic shift that marks the transition from the fifth administration to the sixth, and takes cognisance of the changes in the strategic direction from the first 25 years of democratic governance. The MTSF 2019-2024 sets out the interventions and targets that we needed to work towards over the five years in the spirit of "Khawuleza". We need to work with urgency to achieve the goals set out in the NDP 2030, noting that we will reach this critical milestone in less than 9 years. The MTSF 2019-2024 acknowledges that, while we have made some progress, fundamental transformation is needed to realise our national priorities. In recognition of the multitudes of challenges confronting our society today, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the MTSF 2019-2024 emphasised these as cross-cutting focus areas for our developmental vision.

The implementation of the MTSF 2019-2024 was however disrupted by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the declaration of a National State of Disaster on the 15 March 2020. Government had to reprioritise its plans and budgets in response to the pandemic, which has had a devastating impact on the health, social and economic aspects of the lives of South Africans. To fund government's relief measures, the President announced a R500 billion relief package which was unveiled in the Supplementary Budget on 24 June 2024. The President also launched the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) on 15 October 2020, which sought to restore much needed economic growth and employment. The combination of all these factors has meant that the MTSF 2019-2024 had to be revised to include critical interventions that are part of government's relief and recovery efforts. The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 continues to reflect government's plan of action over the remaining term of the sixth administration.

The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 also prioritises government commitments to prevail over the coronavirus pandemic and to work towards recovery. These commitments were outlined in the 2021 State of the Nation Address and include the following focus areas: First, to defeat the coronavirus pandemic; Second, to accelerate our economic recovery; Third, to implement economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth; and finally, to fight corruption and strengthen the capacity of the state. These commitments are included in the Revised MTSF 2019-2024 and will provide the focus for annual plans.

The MTSF 2019-2024 translates the NDP goals and the governing party's electoral mandate government's priorities over a five-year period. These apex priorities were announced by the President in July 2019 at the start of the term for the 6th Administration. These

apex priorities, which will be achieved through the joint efforts of all government institutions, are as follows:

Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state

Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

Priority 3: Education, skills and health

Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government

Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities

Priority 7: A better Africa and world

1.2.5. Government Plan of Action

The Programme of Action (PoA) is an annual statement of government's priorities for the year. It aims to outline government's major plans for the year ahead. The PoA is informed by the MTSF, the deliberations of the January Cabinet Lekgotla and the President's State of the Nation Address. Government has identified 10 priority areas. These are to:

- Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods;
- Introduce a massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure;
- Develop and implement a comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security;
- Strengthen the skills and human resource base;
- Improve the health profile of all South Africans;
- Intensify the fight against crime and corruption;
- Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities;
- Pursue African advancement and enhanced international cooperation;
- Ensure sustainable resource management and use; and
- Build a developmental state, improve public services and strengthen democratic institutions.

1.2.6. The New Growth Path

This National Policy framework deals specifically with issues such as creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty through “a restructuring of the South African economy to improve its performance in terms of labour absorption as well as the composition and rate of growth”. Of practical consequence to local government, are the specific job drivers that have been identified:

- (i) Substantial public investment in infrastructure both to create employment directly, in construction, operation and maintenance as well as the production of inputs, and indirectly by improving efficiency across the economy.
- (ii) Targeting more labour absorbing activities across the main economic sectors – the agricultural and mining value chains, manufacturing and services.
- (iii) Taking advantage of new opportunities in the knowledge and green economies.
- (iv) Leveraging social capital in the social economy and the public services.
- (v) Fostering rural development and regional integration.
- (vi) As a first step, it is proposed that efforts to support employment creation in the following key sectors should be prioritized:
 - Infrastructure
 - The agricultural value chain
 - The mining value chain
 - The green economy
 - Manufacturing sectors, which are include in IPAP2,and
 - Tourism and certain high-level services

1.2.7. National Development Plan (NDP)

The **National Development Plan (NDP)** aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realize these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society. South Africa has made remarkable progress in the transition from apartheid to democracy.

This transition has been peaceful despite the country's history of violent conflict and dispossession. In nearly every facet of life, advances are being made in building an inclusive society, rolling back the Shadow of history and broadening opportunities for all. South Africa has been able to build the institutions necessary for a democratic and transformative state. The Constitution enshrines a rights-based

approach and envisions a prosperous, non-racial, non-sexist democracy that belongs to its entire people.

Healing the wounds of the past and redressing the inequities caused by centuries of racial exclusion are constitutional imperatives. Access to services has been broadened, the economy has been stabilized and a non-racial society has begun to emerge. Millions who were previously excluded have access to education, water, electricity, health care, housing and social security. About 3 million more people are working today than in 1994, the poverty rate has declined and average incomes have grown steadily in real terms.

The diagnostic report from the National Planning Commission identified **9 main challenges** namely:

- Too few people work
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster higher growth
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development
- The economy is overly and unsustainably resource intensive
- A wide spread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system
- Public services are uneven and often of poor quality
- Corruption is widespread
- South Africa remains a divided society

Based on the identified challenges the commission developed a National Development Plan that seeks to address the identified challenges by 2030.

- An economy that will create more jobs
- Improving infrastructure
- Transition to a low carbon economy
- Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid
- Improving the quality of education, training and innovation
- Quality health care
- Social protection
- Fighting corruption
- Transforming society and uniting the country

[Type here]

Outcome 9

As part of government performance monitoring and evaluation system, the Medium Term Strategic Framework and government Programme of Action and 12 National outcomes give effect to the policy direction adopted by cabinet. Each outcome has a limited number of measurable outputs with targets.

The 12 outcomes have delivery agreement which in most cases involve all spheres of government and a range of partners outside government. Outcome 9 commits municipalities to deliver services in a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient manner to enhance the livelihoods of communities in a sustainable manner.

1. Improved quality of basic education;
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans;
3. All people in South Africa are and feel free;
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth;
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path;
6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network;
7. Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all;
8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- 9. A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system**
 - Output 1:** Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support;
 - Output 2:** Improve Access to Basic Services;
 - Output 3:** Implementation of Community Works Programme;
 - Output 4:** Action supportive to sustainable human settlement outcomes;
 - Output 5:** Deepening democracy through refined ward committee system;
 - Output 6:** Administrative and financial capability;
 - Output 7:** Single window of coordination.
10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
11. Create a better South Africa and contribute to better and safer Africa and World
12. An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

1.2.8. Limpopo Development Plan (LDP)

- The **LDP strives for economic development and transformation** to enable the province to address triple challenges: poverty, inequality and unemployment.

- The main economic agenda of the LDP is to intensify job-creation and enhance the skills base of the province towards supporting socio-economic growth and development in the province.
- The province aims to **diversify** the economy through placing emphasis in manufacturing thus creating value along commodities with competitive advantage within the prioritized economic sectors, in pursuit of addressing losses in employment and promoting sustained job opportunities. (Cluster Value-Chain development)
- Appropriate strategies and policies are in place to guide effective implementation processes

Provincial Goals

The LDP aims to achieve the **four overarching goals**:

- An increased economic growth rate
- A decreased unemployment rate
- A decreased poverty rate
- A decreased inequality level

Provincial Objectives

- Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods
- Improve the quality of life of citizens
- Prioritize social protection and social investment
- promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities
- Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service
 - Ensure sustainable development

Provincial Targets

The following targets are set to ensure attainment of the provincial goals:

- Limpopo's Growth Trajectory Scenario (Current MTSF) at 3%. (2030 = 5%)
- Increase Matric pass rate from 72% in 2013 to beyond 80% in 2020
- Create 429 000 jobs by 2020

- Reduction of official unemployment rate from 15.9% in 2014 to 14% by 2020. (Expanded unemployment rate from 30.9% in 2014 to less than 33% by 2020)
- Access to basic services (water) from 83% in 2014 to 90% by 2020
- Electricity supply from 83% in 2014 to 90% by 2020
- Sanitation from 43% in 2014 to 50% by 2020
- Reduce HIV Incidence by (50%) by 2020 (busy obtaining figures)
- Life expectancy M = 58.3, F = 62.5 in 2014 to M = 60, F = 65 in 2020
- Inequality (Gini-Coefficient) from 0.61 to 0.50 by 2020
- GGP contribution to GDP – from 7.1% to 9% by 2020

Prioritised Implementation Focus Areas

1. Economic Development and Transformation
2. Infrastructure Development
3. Building a Developmental State
4. Social Cohesion and Transformation
5. High Impact Growth Catalytic Programmes and Anchor Projects

1.2.9. S137 of MFMA, read in conjunction with Section 139 (1) (b) of the Constitution and the Financial Recovery Plan (FRP) which came into being.

- Significant governance, financial and service delivery difficulties.
- Limpopo Provincial Executive instituted a discretionary intervention in terms of S137 of MFMA, read in conjunction with **Section 139 (1)(b)** of the Constitution.
- S139 (1) (b): Provincial Executive **assuming responsibility** for the relevant obligation in a municipality to the extent necessary to:
 - maintain essential national standards for service rendering
 - prevent a Municipal Council from taking unreasonable action that is harmful to the interests of another municipality or to the province as a whole
 - maintain economic unity
- Administrator appointed.
- The first step in the financial recovery process was a diagnostic assessment to determine the reasons for the crises in the municipality's financial and service delivery affairs: Done by Provincial Treasury in consultation with municipality.

1.2.9.1. Financial Recovery Plan Approach

Phase I: Financial Rescue:

- Immediate actions identified to secure the financial position.
- Safeguard funds for operational requirements and address critical and fundamental aspects of the municipal financial health.
- Prioritise six (6) focus areas, namely Funded Budget, Cost Containment, Cash Flow Management, Trading Debtors and Collection Rates, Expenditure Creditor Management and Ring-fencing of Conditional Grants.

Phase II: Stabilisation:

- Largely about improvement of efficiencies and systemic improvements across municipality to ensure best practises are identified and implemented.
- This requires a systematically approach to redesign processes and policies to change the work climate within units and realignment of responsibilities and delegation to enhancement governance and productivity.
- Goal to ensure all structures of municipality are aligned and stable to provide basic required performance to stabilize environment.

Phase III: Sustainability:

- Approach will be guided by outcomes of first two phases.
- FRP activities will be identified for continued implementation, monitoring and support.
- The consistent monitoring of financial recovery against key financial ratio norms will be prioritised for a period of at least one year to ensure that the municipality has reached acceptable levels of financial sustainability. Exiting will be considered at the end of this phase if acceptable municipal financial health levels have been achieved.

1.3. Key Aspects of the SONA and SOPA

1.3.1. Key Aspects of 2023 State Of Nation Address

The Financial and Fiscal Commission takes an interest in the State of the Nation Address and the budget implications of any announcement in the address. The State of the Nation Address looked at how to improve the living conditions of South Africans. The 2023 SONA focused on four broad themes, namely energy crisis, reducing unemployment, cost of living and crime and corruption.

Energy Crisis

1. The President acknowledged that persistent load shedding is impeding the economy's recovery. It was highlighted that without a reliable electricity supply, businesses cannot grow, assembly lines cannot run, crops cannot be irrigated, and basic services are interrupted. Load shedding means households and supermarkets cannot keep food fresh, the water supply is often disrupted, traffic lights need to be fixed, and streets need to be lit at night. Without a reliable electricity supply, our efforts to grow an inclusive economy that creates jobs and reduces poverty will not succeed.
2. The President announced that National Treasury is finalising a solution to Eskom's R400 billion debt burden that is equitable and fair to all stakeholders, enabling the utility to make necessary investments in maintenance and transmission. The government will support Eskom to secure additional funding to purchase diesel for the rest of the financial year. This should reduce the severity of load shedding as Eskom can use its diesel-run plants when the system is under strain.
3. The President also announced that National Treasury is working on adjustments to the bounce-back loan scheme to help small businesses invest in solar equipment and to allow banks and development finance institutions to borrow directly from the scheme to facilitate the leasing of solar panels to their customers. The design and conditions of the loan scheme should make it easy for small businesses to take up the loan.
4. The energy crisis has prompted the government to look for a viable solution to the crisis in the short and long term. The President announced that Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma had gazetted the declaration of the State of Disaster, which began with immediate effect. Moreover, the president will expand his Cabinet by appointing a minister of electricity to the Presidency. The role of the minister would be to take full responsibility for overseeing all aspects of the electricity crisis response, including the work of the National Energy Crisis Committee.
5. The expansion of the cabinet by establishing a minister of electricity may result in the duplication of duties and coordination challenges. The Department of Public Enterprises and the Department of Energy have functional responsibilities relating to Eskom and energy. The addition of another Minister of electricity will result in duplication if there is no clarity on functional responsibilities.

Reducing Unemployment

1. The challenge of unemployment continues to be persistent and impacting on the youth more than other sections of society. The President highlighted efforts to mobilise greater levels of investment, which is essential to growing the economy and creating jobs. To address the challenge of youth unemployment, the Employment Tax Incentive has been expanded to encourage businesses to hire more young people in large numbers.
2. The Social Employment Fund was recruiting 50,000 participants in its next phase of undertaking work for the common good. The National Youth Service would create 36,000 opportunities through nonprofit and community-based organisations.
3. Labour market interventions may be suitable for addressing supply-sided challenges and preparing job seekers to enter the labour market. Still, their effect will only be limited if there is a corresponding increase in the supply of jobs through improving economic growth. Conventional labour market interventions centring on education, training, and wage subsidies are necessary but are inadequate to address today's youth unemployment challenge.

Cost of Living

1. The rising cost of living is deepening poverty and inequality. The President highlighted that approximately 60 per cent of the budget is allocated to the social wage, providing various forms of support, basic services and assistance to households and individuals to combat poverty and hunger. The President announced that to counter the rising cost of living, we will continue the Social Relief of Distress Grant, which currently reaches around 7.8 million people.
2. Furthermore, the President announced that the existing social grants would be increased to cushion the poor against rising inflation. The Minister of Finance will set out the quantum of the increases in the budget. He further announced that work is underway to develop a mechanism for targeted basic income support for the most vulnerable within our fiscal constraints.
3. A basic income grant comes with many economic and social benefits. It will result in the extension of economic opportunity for the poor, an expansion of human capabilities and a reduction in the burden of poverty, hunger and disease. However, it may also worsen the fiscal position of the country, and thus it requires a balanced approach to designing and implementing a basic income grant.

Crime and corruption

4. Crime and corruption continue to affect South Africa. The President announced the strengthening of the South African Police Service to prevent crime and improve the capacity of the National Prosecuting Authority and courts to ensure perpetrators are brought to justice. It was announced that more than 10,000 new recruits graduated from police academies and a further 10,000 will be recruited and trained this year.
5. Furthermore, the President announced that the government is working towards capacitating the Witness Protection Unit and would introduce amendments to the Protected Disclosures Act and Witness Protection Act to strengthen protections for whistle-blowers. In response to the State Capture Commission and in line with the framework for the professionalisation of the

public service, integrity assessments would become a mandatory requirement for recruitment to the public service and entry exams would be introduced.

[1] The R400 billion debt will increase the public debt and debt servicing costs. This will place pressure on fiscal sustainability and the ability to stabilise the debt-to-GDP ratio. The additional funding to purchase diesel will require reprioritising the budget to accommodate the additional funding

[2] In the recent annual submission, the commission recommended that the prerequisite for any measure to fight corruption and move towards support for anti-corruption reforms is consistent political will for good governance and accountability. Political leadership and a commitment to fight corruption should therefore come from the highest office and the top levels of a country's political system, with understanding of accountability

1.3.2. Key Aspects of 2023 State Of Province Address

Premier Stan Mathabatha delivered the 2023 Limpopo State of the Province Address at Jake Botes Hall in Polokwane on Thursday. Amongst the issues the Premier touched on was the Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone, Roads and Infrastructure, crime prevention, Agriculture and many more.

Here are some of the points to take from the Limpopo State of the Province Address speech by Stan Mathabatha:

1. Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone

Last year during this sitting, we reported that we had to urgently start visible work at the Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone. I am happy to report that after the approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment, construction work in the North-Site has commenced with the laying of bulk infrastructure. The construction of the 14 kilometres internal roads has already created immediate opportunities for work-seekers and local entrepreneurs.

Additional bulk installations, such as water, sewer, electricity, and integrated security infrastructure, will continue in 2023.

It is also worth mentioning that the appeal process, in respect of the Musina-Makhado SEZ South-Site Environmental Impact Assessment was concluded in July 2022. This has paved a way for the completion of the township establishment and the roll-out of the requisite bulk infrastructure services.

Nevertheless, we are aware of the other parties that continue litigating against the development of the Musina-Makhado SEZ. We are confident that, as before, we shall overcome this hurdle.

In the recent past, there has been an outcry about the unavailability of water to support the Musina-Makhado SEZ. We are, however, pleased to announce that the Department of Water and Sanitation has given us an assurance that it will support the project with water on a short, medium- to long-term basis. Among the proposed water sources are ground water, imported water, and the development of new dams in the Vhembe District.

Just last night, I had a fruitful engagement with some of the main investors in the Musina-Makhado SEZ. They welcome the progress we have made so far, and once more assured us of their unwavering support and commitment to this project.

Honourable Members of the House,

Another catalytic project we reported about during the State of the Province Address last year, is the Fetakgomo-Tubatse SEZ. I am delighted to report that the Environmental Impact Assessment was granted. We have since allocated a budget for Fetakgomo-Tubatse SEZ infrastructure development. We are now ready to submit the application for the designation of the Fetakgomo-Tubatse SEZ to the Cabinet.

2. Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme

We project to create over 6,000 jobs through the implementation of the Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme in all the five districts of our province. The Critical Infrastructure Programme has approved R49,9 million funding for the Seshego Industrial Park to refurbish the top structures of 11 factories. The plan is to start immediately with construction. We envisage that this construction will be completed in the next financial year.

3. Limpopo Investment Conference

In 2021 we hosted the first Limpopo Investment Conference. Through this initiative, we raised R209 billion worth of investment pledges. To date, more than seven major projects worth more than R50 billion are in the implementation phase.

Anglo-American has committed to advancing the hydrogen economy. Already, it has implemented R40 billion worth of their commitment in Mogalakwena. President Ramaphosa had the opportunity to launch the nuGen Hydrogen Truck in 2022. The development of the nuGen Truck Hydrogen Truck and its successful launch in the mining sector in Limpopo were an important contribution in the global response to climate change, specifically the decarbonisation of energy, transport, and broader industry.

4. Mining Restoration Investment

Mining in our province is a major contributor to our production output. The sector is poised to play an increasing role given our

mineral endowments.

It is my pleasure to announce that Mining Restoration Investment has made a significant investment in the mining sector, with a pledge of R700 million towards a chrome and Platinum Group Metal mine in the Thabazimbi area. I am proud to say that the company has already spent R140 million of the productive investment.

Sefateng Chrome Mine is revolutionising chrome mining with its unique underground shaft. They have invested a substantial sum of R1 billion to make this project a reality. This investment has created 350 jobs during the construction phase and provided a long-term source of employment for 600 individuals once production begins.

Last year, we reported to this august house progress regarding the Corridor Mining Resources, which is a shareholder through Limpopo Economic Development Agency to the Mphahlele Platinum Group Element Mining. In 2023, there will be further drilling to upgrade the resources. The equity partner, Sedibelo, is mobilising R1 billion to operationalise the mine.

Mozweli Engineering, which has pledged R115 billion investment, is paving the way in small-scale nuclear power.

Shekinah Lion and Game Lodge, which made an initial investment of R60 million, is now leading the way in eco-tourism.

Nalane Green Solar Energy Project, which has started implementing their R5 billion investment pledge, is providing a unique, socially responsible approach to energy generation.

The Nkuna City Investment is creating a vibrant, dynamic community that seamlessly integrates business, retail, commercial, industrial, hospitality, institutional, and residential land use. In just the first two phases of the project, it has created over 2,000 temporary jobs and 550 permanent jobs, with an estimated worth of R370 million.

5. Tourism Sector

Tourism is one of the key strategic economic growth-points in our province. Nevertheless, this sector, like other sectors of our economy, has been negatively affected by COVID-19 pandemic. This has led to the Department of Tourism developing a plan to facilitate recovery in the sector. The Limpopo Tourism Agency has made strides in implementing this recovery plan through its marketing efforts.

As a province, we have started regaining momentum in international tourist arrivals. From 0,6 million in 2021, we recorded over 1,5 million visitors in Quarter 3 of 2022. This figure has by far surpassed the 2021 international annual performance. This puts Limpopo back to the top three performing provinces in international tourist arrivals.

In domestic performance, Limpopo had the greatest number of trips originating from the province with 1, 53 million trips in 2022, compared to just over 57,000 in 2021. This is a tremendous growth, compared to the previous years.

Limpopo has recorded 1, 62 million trips by Province of destination in Quarter 3 of 2022. Again, this puts Limpopo back to the top three performing provinces in domestic trips.

In the same vein, we are delighted at the performance of Hoedspruit Airport. It is reported to be amongst the busiest airports and a major competitor among its peers in the country.

Of the 78,000 passengers that land at that airport, 61,000 of them are European tourists. The airport's ability to fly internationally allows many international travellers to have easy access to the regional routes such as Vilanculo in Mozambique, Maun in Okavango delta Botswana and the Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe.

It is in this context, that I have assigned the MEC for Transport and Community Safety, to work with ACSA, and coordinate a team to ensure development of a workable strategy for repurposing of this airport.

6. Agricultural Sector

In 2022, we reported about several agricultural projects that needed our focused attention so that we ensure food security for our people. The Lebowakgomo Abattoir has received a boost, with an approval of R32 million by the National Empowerment Fund.

We also reported about the interventions we planned to make in supporting the turnaround of the Zebediela Citrus Estate. Our intervention is bearing the fruits. Preparatory work on the development of a comprehensive Master Plan for Zebediela in partnership with Impact Catalyst has started following the conclusion and the signing of a Co-operation Agreement in October 2022.

Thus far, and despite the challenges experienced, mainly financial constraints from lower-than-expected income, the production of oranges is well on course. Preparations for harvesting are underway, scheduled to start later this month. The contribution made through the Social Employment Fund, which is implemented by Impact Catalyst, has managed to create more than 600 jobs.

Notable progress has been made through the Farmer Production Support Units Programme. The building for the Masala Farmer Production Support Unit in Mopani District has been completed. This will benefit no less than 110 farmers producing food on the 2,203 hectares of land.

Since Project Koba-Tlala Production Brigade was initiated in 2022/2023, the South African National Defence Force procured over R1 million worth of fresh produce from the farmers involved. Similarly, 32 collection points have been established to ensure active

participation of small-scale farmers close to military establishments.

7. Provincial Roads

In the 2022 State of the Province Address, I made commitments about rehabilitation and upgrading of roads in the province. I can now confirm that those projects have since been completed. They include;

The rehabilitation of 11 kilometres on Road D1589 from Ga-Kgobokanang to Ga-Makgato and De-Vrede in the Capricorn District.

Rehabilitation of 7,3 kilometres on Road D2537 road in Penge in the Sekhukhune District.

The rehabilitation of 9 kilometres on Road D11 from Ga-Mamaila Kolobetona connecting the R81 in the Mopani District is complete. To ensure the entire D11 is in a good condition, we have also appointed another contractor for Phase 3 in November 2022. When Phase 3 is completed, the entire D11 will be in a good condition to ensure that the districts of Mopani and Vhembe are connected.

The rehabilitation of 27 kilometres on Road D3840 from Giyani to Phalaborwa in the Mopani District is at 67 per cent. I can confirm that Phase 1 of the project has been completed. We have recently appointed a contractor for Phase 2.

I would also like to announce that we have made significant progress on the other projects I pronounced on in 2022.

We have completed the construction of bridge 6116 in Makuleke;

We completed rehabilitation of 5 kilometres on Road D3200 Lebaka to Mohlabaaneng;

Phase 2 of the rehabilitation of 30 kilometres of Road D4, Elim to Malamulele; has reached practical completion. We have seen that the condition of the road from N1 to Elim is in a dire state. We appointed a contractor to do major rehabilitation on the road.

λ The rehabilitation of flood damaged Road D4240, Maseven in Sekhukhune is at 70 per cent;

λ Phase 1 of the rehabilitation of 40 kilometres on Road D1483, Musina to Pondrift in Vhembe is complete. We have appointed another contractor for phase 2 who is currently at 75 per cent progress. Upon completion of Phase 2, we will appoint another contractor for phase 3 to ensure the road leading to Mapungubwe Nature Park is in a good condition.

λ We have completed the upgrading of 13 kilometres on Road D2922, D2919 from Keerom to Tshikanosi.

Madam Speaker,

In the same speech I pronounced on the appointment of contractors by the end of 2022. I would like to give a progress report as well, in this regard:

λ Following the completion of designs for Road D4180, Atok Mine to Ga-Selepe to Modimolle in Sekhukhune, the construction work will commence in the next financial year, 2023/2024.

Designs have also been completed for Road D4260, Malope to Phokwane in Sekhukhune and the construction work will commence in the next financial year.

The construction work for D4090, D4093, D4094, and D4096 Malimate Roads in Capricorn District will commence in next financial year.

Finally, the construction work for D4199 Apel to Ga-Nkoana to D4190 in Sekhukhune District will commence in the next financial year. In the same vein, we have prioritised other roads in the province, and, to this end, contractors have been appointed: Blouberg Hospital to Buffelshoek in Capricorn.

Segole 1 and Segole 2 (Masebe Nature Reserve to N11 Waterval) in Waterberg.

Mavhunga access road in Vhembe.

Tshatshama road in Mopani.

Ga-Ramoshwane, Ga-Rammetlwane, Ga-Ramotlwana in Capricorn.

Thapane access to Nwamitwa in Mopani.

Glencowie to Malaka in Sekhukhune.

Musekwa to Maranikwe in Vhembe, and

The upgrading of the 10 kilometres Road D4109 from Mmamatonya to Road D885 in the Capricorn District.

I would like to further mention that 83 maintenance and rehabilitation projects will be attended to in the province to fix the ailing road network in the 2023/2024 financial year. The current weather is however not doing well as most of the roads infrastructure are damaged and would require further planning. We have to think seriously about improving freight transport.

I am also glad to announce that we have appointed 41 Engineering Consultants to design roads in all five districts of the province. The designs are expected to be completed over a period of twelve months. This forward planning approach will help us ensure that whenever funds are available for construction. We implement them without waiting for designs to be completed.

8. Water provision

Water provisioning is high on the agenda of this government. During the State of the Province Address last year, we presented a detailed report about progress and challenges regarding water supply in Limpopo. Major projects for water resource development will be implemented by the Department of Water and Sanitation. These include the raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall, Olifants River Water Resources Development, Musina-Makhadzo SEZ bulk water supply and Nandoni Water Treatment Works. There is already a plan with timeframes for all these projects. Municipalities who are responsible for reticulation require the bulk resource to complete supply of water to communities.

I am pleased that during our engagement with the Minister of Water and Sanitation, Mr Senzo Mchunu. It was agreed that we must expedite these bulk water infrastructure projects, especially the Nandoni-Nsami Bulk pipeline, Giyani Water Treatment Phase 1, Giyani Water Services, and the Loskop Regional Bulk Water Supply. This we must do without hesitation because the people of Giyani have been waiting for water for a long-time. They must drink water before the end of the financial year. I am happy that Mopani District Municipality did not wait for the pipeline to be completed. They have just appointed contractors to commence with the work of laying infrastructure

for reticulation.

Madam Speaker,

Municipal infrastructure development is a key enabler for growth and development. We expect our municipalities to invest more in the development and maintenance of water, sanitation, electricity, and road infrastructure.

In the past years, our municipalities were performing above expectations in Municipal Infrastructure Grant spending. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted the Municipal Infrastructure Grant spending negatively.

Nevertheless, there are still municipalities which have performed well regarding their Municipal Infrastructure Grant. They include, Maruleng Municipality at 91,2 per cent. Ephraim Mogale Municipality at 80,9 per cent and Elias Motsoaledi Municipality at 72,1 percent.

This is not mere spending, it is, most importantly, infrastructure development and maintenance, which involves the provision of work as well.

It is also worth noting that the Municipal Infrastructure Grant was allocated to other important infrastructure development project besides water:

A total of 25 kilometres of local access streets has been added into the provincial road network.

8 community services projects were completed.

The community facilities constructed include community halls, sports facilities, cemeteries, and high mast lights.

One bulk water project was completed in the Capricorn District to benefit 2,745 households.

By the end of the financial year, municipalities had spent R2, 8 billion. That amounts to 92, 3 percent of the total Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocation. These, of course, are encouraging signs and I therefore call on the municipalities to sustain the momentum.

Madam Speaker,

Underspending and completion of water and sanitation projects remain another challenge in municipalities. We have noted that access to water has declined by 9.4 per cent between 2015 and 2021 (from 78.8 percent to 69.4 per cent). This has mainly been caused by ageing infrastructure, affecting sustainable and reliable water supply, as well as by changes in climatic conditions. However, there was a 4.5 per cent increase in sanitation between 2015 and 2021.

We have since encouraged municipalities that are water service authorities to utilise a portion of their Municipal Infrastructure Grant to refurbish or replace ageing infrastructure.

We shall continue to align all these projects through the Premier's Inter-Governmental Relations Forum so that the District Development Model can shape the way we provide services to our people.

10 Human Settlement

Government has since developed a turn-around strategy to address the Human Settlement portfolio which has been of great concern to us because of its performance. The implementation of the strategy is already yielding results and the current level of performance in the delivery of housing units is now at 3,881, excluding the 35 units delivered through the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme. We envisage that the Human Settlements Development Grant Budget allocation, mainly earmarked to deliver 4,973 housing units in 6,055 sites, will create housing opportunities for 3,150 qualifying job seekers.

11. Education

Today we have another good reason to celebrate. There is no doubt that our journey towards our target of 80 percent Grade 12 pass rate is on track. The Class of 2022 has shown us that it is doable.

Through resilience and dedication, the Grade 12 Class of 2022 has attained 72,1 percent pass rate. This represents a 5,4 per cent improvement from 2021. As the Minister of Education has said, Limpopo is the second most improved province in the country. What a milestone!

Limpopo set a new matric record in 2022. It improved the number of candidates who obtained bachelor passes from over 28,000 (26.7 per cent). In 2021 to approximately 33,000 (29.8 per cent) in 2022.

To team Education under the Honourable MEC Mavhungu Lerule-Ramakhanya and all the stakeholders, Limpopo says thank you once again.

There is no doubt that the intervention plan we adopted at the Education Indaba last year has made a huge impact. We must therefore intensify the implementation of this plan.

Madam Speaker, school infrastructure remains high on the agenda of this government. As it is prerequisite for a conducive learning environment. To this effect the province will build an additional 150 classrooms in the next financial year. This will go a long way towards reducing the classroom backlog at our schools.

On the other hand, we have made great strides in addressing the challenge of schools with inappropriate sanitation facilities. The next phase is to attend those schools that have inadequate sanitation. About 150 of such schools will be provided with additional sanitation facilities over the next Medium-Term Expenditure Framework period.

Honourable Members,

In keeping with the dictates of the Fourth Industrial Revolution and demands of the knowledge economy. The project of providing our learners and educators with appropriate ICT resources is also well on track.

In the previous financial years, we provided Grades 1 and 8 learners in quintile 1 to 3 select schools with tablets and their educators with laptops. There is still a lot of work we need to do to complete the shift. Inclusive of building learning and teaching interactivity on the e-Learning platform and securing digital connectivity across the province.

Similarly, we recognise the critical role that the Early Childhood Development programme plays. Cabinet took a decision to transfer this function to the Department of Education with effect from 1st of April 2022. We have since put in place systems to ensure that 105 000 children aged 0 to 4 years access registered ECD programmes in community-based centres throughout the province.

12. Crime prevention

Last year we also recommitted ourselves to make life very difficult for criminals. Especially those who wish to use Limpopo as a haven for their nefarious activities. This was largely because peace and stability have always been defining features of our province.

However, as of December 2022, the province experienced an increase in various categories of crime. The total number of crime statistics reported at that time was 242, which was an increase from the previous statistics.

There is, however, a notable decrease in reported cases of both sexual offence and attempted sexual offence. This indicates that the province, through SAPS and other partners in the safety and security cluster, are confronting gender-based violence head-on. Whilst noting this provincial decrease. We are concerned that incidents of gender-based violence continue to rise in Thohoyandou, Mankweng, Seshego and Giyani. For us to win the battle against gender-based violence, we need everyone to play their part.

Honourable Members,

Last year, there were numerous inter-sectoral campaigns through face-to-face, print and electronic media in an effort to intensify our fight against crime. All districts held dialogues wherein NGOs, Traditional Leaders, Interdenominational and sector departments participated. This platform has brought about a renewed commitment to fight crime on the part of our people.

13. Sport, Arts and Culture

Sport, arts and culture are key drivers towards building unity and social cohesion. In the year under review Banyana Banyana won the

Women's Africa Cup of Nations 2022. Once again, we congratulate the entire team for having made South Africa proud. That winning team included six players from Limpopo. We could not miss the opportunity of hosting them, welcoming them back to the heartland of Southern Africa, the home of the baobab tree in South Africa, Limpopo.

In the same wavelength, we will not tire from celebrating the achievements of the legendary Vakhegula Vakhegula, a football team from Limpopo comprising grandmothers up to the age 84. They have gained international recognition. Could this be an indicator of where the players in Banyana Banyana from Limpopo come from, socially speaking?

Similarly, Limpopo has seen an increase in football clubs participating in the Premier Soccer League and National First Division. There are seven teams in the two apex leagues from Limpopo Province. This progress has made imperative the development of FIFA-compliant stadia and hospitality sector facilities in our districts.

Honourable Speaker,

Let me also take this opportunity to congratulate the sons and daughters of this province who continue to place Limpopo on the map, especially in the field of arts and culture.

We congratulate our daughter, Ndavi Nokeri, the reigning Miss South Africa who went on to contest for Miss Universe last year. Nokeri hails from Tzaneen and she follows after other illustrious daughters of the soil, former Miss South Africa, Bokang Montjane, former Miss South Africa Shudufhadzo Musida, all from our beautiful province.

We are also excited about our super musicians who continue to wow the world with their storytelling music. When King Monada won the best song of the year with his song 'A ye kuwa' on ThobelaFM, and in the same vein, we saw our national rakgadi, Makhadzi collaborating with King Penny Penny with a powerful song, 'Milandu Bhe', on PhalaphalaFM and Munghana lo Nene FM.

When Idols 18 closed the curtain last year, the whole of South Africa came to a standstill. Thapelo Molomo became the Idols 18 winner. Thapelo Molomo comes from Diratseneng village, in Bakenberg .

On the other hand, we continue to be entertained through wedding songs such as 'Moleta Israel ga a robale' by our very own Pleasure, Ramadimetja Peta.

How can I forget our shining stars Sho Majozi and Master KG. Who also continue to shine and put Limpopo on the map. I am pleased that some of them are my guests of honour in this special sitting today. It is my singular honour and privilege to request Papa Penny and Pleasure Tsa Manyalo to please take a bow.

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1.4. Municipal powers and functions

Section 155(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996 states that a category B municipality is a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with category C municipality within whose area it falls. Therefore Thabazimbi local municipality and Waterberg district municipality have the right to administer the local government matters as listed in part B of schedule 4 and part B of schedule 5. These powers and functions are contained in the table below:

And 84 of the Municipal Structures Act outline the powers and functions of the municipal

Key: ATP =Authority to perform PFM=Powers Performed by Thabazimbi Municipality ESP =External Service Provider S78 =Section78Process in terms of Systems Act Complete SDA =Service Delivery Agreement in Place					
Functions of the Local Municipality according to the Constitution, the Municipal Structures Act and Systems Act	ATP	PFM	ESP or other sphere Of GOVT	S78	SDA
Air pollution	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Building Regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Child Care Facilities	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Electricity, Reticulation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Storm Water	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Trading Regulations	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Water (Potable)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cleansing	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Control of public nuisance	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

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Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Fencing and fences	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Municipal parks and Recreation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Noise Pollution	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
By- Laws	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Public Spaces	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Street Trading	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Street Lighting	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Traffic and Parking	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bulk supply of Electricity	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

1.5. **Priorities Issues from Municipal Perspective**

PRIORITY	NUMBER
Local Economic Development	1
Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads and Stormwater	2
Land for development	3
Institutional Development and Financial Viability	4
Waste Management and Environment	5
Community participation and Communication	6
Sports, Arts and Culture	7
Disaster Management	8
Transport and Community Safety	9

1.6. **Process Overview: Steps and Events (IDP Process Plan)**

Section 28 of the Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires that each Municipal Council adopts a process plan that would guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP, Budget and Performance. The Process Plan should have clear and established mechanism, procedures and processes to ensure proper consultation with the local communities. It should indicate clearly how the IDP process will work, who will be responsible for what, time frames and milestones will be set and a budget will be aligned to the programme.

Section 21 of the Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003 also provides the following:

The mayor of a municipality must –

(1)(b) at least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for the preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget:

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
PLANNING PROCESS		
Preparation for Revised IDP process plan	IDP	July 2023

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Tabling of the 2023/24 IDP/Budget Process Plan to EXCO/Budget Committee for recommendation for approval	IDP	August 2023
Adoption of IDP/ Budget Process Plan for 2023/2024 IDP/Budget.	Council	August 2023
Public notice of the adopted IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2023/24 IDP/Budget Review	IDP	September 2023
Submission of the IDP Process Plan to MEC for Local Government, National & Provincial Treasury Departments	IDP	September 2023

STATUS ANALYSIS PHASE

ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
Demographic & Service Delivery data analysis	IDP	September 2023
Socio-Economic data analysis	IDP & Sector departments	September 2023
Institutional data analysis	IDP & Internal departments	September 2023
Spatial data analysis	IDP& Planning	September 2023
Environmental sustainability data analysis	IDP & Community Services department	September 2023
PUBLIC CONSULTATION PHASE		

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•		
Public Participation - IDP Roadshows/Virtual Presentations	IDP & Public Participation Office;	November 2023
STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT PHASE		
Vision and Mission, values, priorities and strategic objectives All	Departments Feb/March	2024
PERFORMANCE AND BUDGET REVIEW PHASE		
Submission of Mid-year performance report	PMS	Jan/Feb 2024
PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS PHASE		
Priority Programmes and Projects	All Departments	Feb 2024
2022/23 Adjustment Budget	BTO	Feb 2024
CAPEX and OPEX costing	BTO	1-15 March 2024

Agreement on changes proposed by Mayor and Councillors IDP/Budget	BTO	15-26 March 2024
ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL PROGRAMMES PHASE		
ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE	DATES
Integration and Alignment of operational plans into the IDP	IDP& All Departments	March 2024
FINAL CONSULTATION AND APPROVAL		
Tabling of the draft IDP/Budget 2022/23	IDP/Budget	March 2024
Consideration and ensuring that MEC comments are addressed	IDP	April
Public participation process 1. List of community priority needs 2. List of all community needs submitted to departments for consideration	IDP	April/May 2024
Tabling of Annual IDP/Budget/SDBIP for consideration/ adoption.	Council	May 2024
Submission of the approved IDP to the MEC of Local Government	IDP	June 2024

1.7. Mechanisms and Procedures for Participation

- **Functions and context of public participation**

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 section 17(2) stipulates that the municipality must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality. Four major functions can be aligned with the public participation process namely:

-Needs identification

-Endorsement of appropriateness solutions

-Community ownership and buy-in

-Empowerment

- **Mechanisms for participation**

The following mechanisms for participation will be utilized:

-Media

Local newspapers and different social media platforms e.g. whatsapp groups will be used to inform the community of the progress of the IDP'

-Website

The municipal website (www.thabazimbi.gov.za)will also be used to communicate and inform community.

-Satellite Stations

Copies of IDP and Budget will be distributed to all satellite offices within the municipality.

- **Procedures for Participation**

The following procedures were utilized:

- **IDP Representative Forum (IDP)**

The forum consists of members representing all stakeholders in the municipality. Efforts will be made to bring additional organizations into the IDP Rep Forum and ensure their continued participation throughout the process. It is the structure which institutionalized and guarantees representatives participation in the IDP Process.

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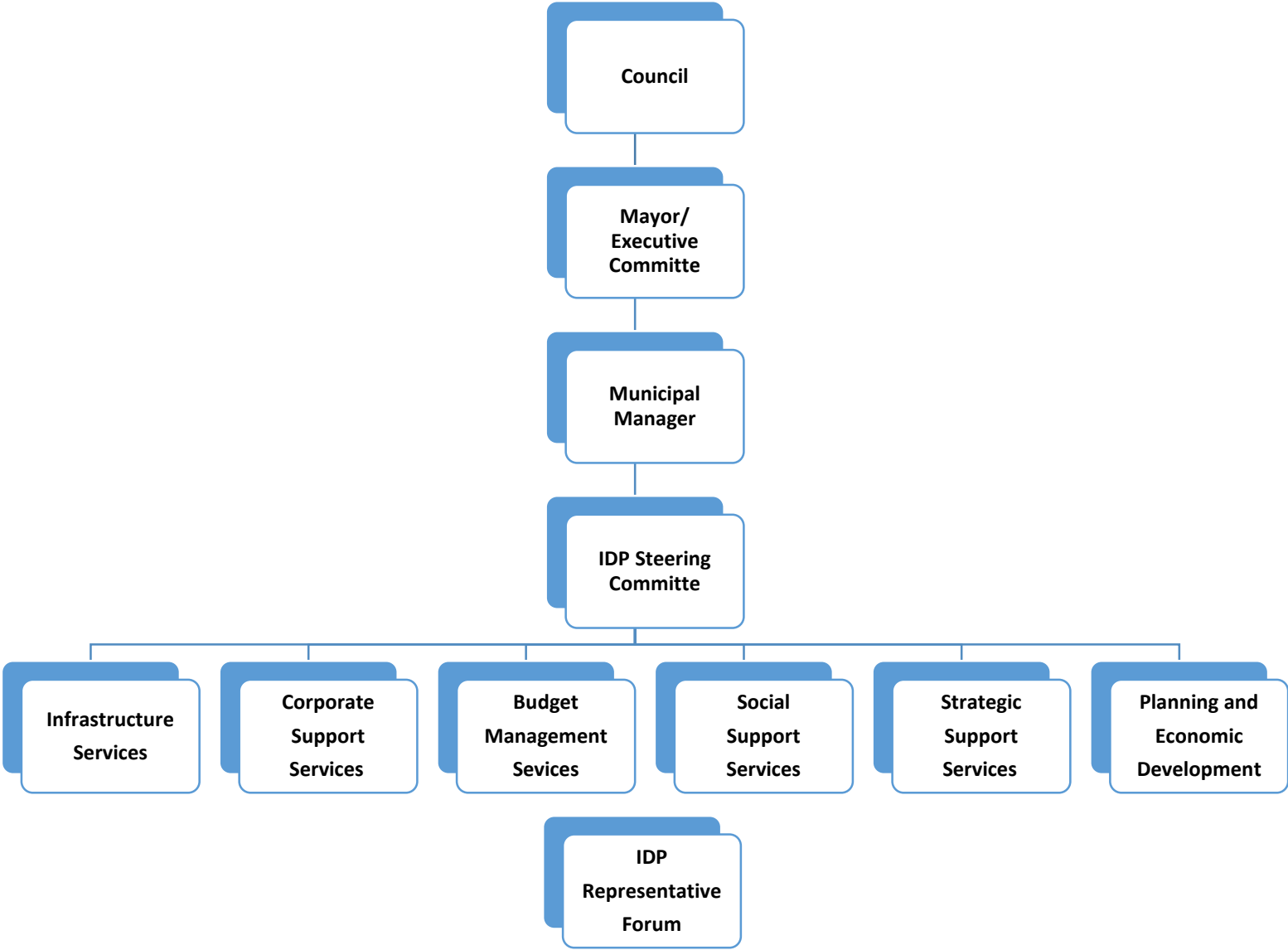
- **Members of the Rep Forum includes:**

Chairperson: Mayor or nominee

Secretary: Municipal Manager/Manager IDP

Members: EXCO Members, Councillors, Ward Committees Representative, Heads of sector departments, Private Sector, NGOs, Parastals, Municipal Trade Unions and CDWs.

1.8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO DRIVE THE IDP



STAKEHOLDER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
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Council	• As ultimate political decision-making body of the Municipality, council must consider, adopt and approve the IDP.
Mayor (Together with Elected EXCO Member)	• Manage the drafting of the IDP. • Assign the responsibility in this regard to the Municipal Manager. • Submit the draft plan to Municipal Council for adoption. • Submit final IDP and Budget to Council for adoption.
Municipal Manager	• The Municipal Manager is responsible and accountable for implementation of the Municipality’s IDP and the monitoring of progress with the implementation plan, responsible for advocating the IDP process and nominates persons of different roles.
IDP Unit	The IDP Section reports to the Municipal Manager, and is required to manage and co-ordinate the IDP review process, ensure IDP/ Budget Integration, the roll out of the Performance Management System and monitor the implementation of the IDP, including; • Preparing the Process Plan for the development of the IDP; • Day to day management of the IDP process; • Ensure involvement of different role-players; • Adjustment of the IDP in accordance with the MEC’s proposals as and when they are made; • Respond to IDP related comments and queries; • Ensure that the IDP is vertically and horizontally aligned; • Ensure proper documentation of the IDP; • Submit the review IDP to the relevant authorities.
IDP Steering Committee	• Assist and support the Municipal Manager and Representative Forum. • Information “GAP” identification. • Oversee the alignment of the planning process internally.
Ward Committees	Ward Committees are a major link between the Municipality and the residents. As such their role is to: • Ensure communities understand the purpose of the IDP, Budget and Performance Management

	processes. • Assist the municipality in prioritizing the ward specific needs. • Facilitate public consultation and participation within their wards. • Provide feedback to their communities on the adopted IDP and Budget.
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1.9. MEC IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR 2023/ 24

According to the CoGTA IDP assessment template or guidelines, a credible Integrated Development Plan must comply with relevant legislation, be budgeted for, and be implemented through the Services Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). This is why the report also indicates whether projects reflected in the IDPs (as a –year plan) are included in the SDBIPs (annual operational plans).

The IDP assessment template accentuated six (6) Key Performance Areas (KPA's), namely;

- Spatial Rationale;
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development;
- Local Economic Development;
- Good Governance and Public Participation;
- Financial Viability and
- Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

The 2022/23 MEC IDP Assessment report is solution- oriented and deliberately focused on IDP Sector Plans. The report methodology and approach are informed by the need to contribute to the constant improvement of IDPs in Limpopo Province.

The approach is informed by the advent of the District Development Model (DDM) and provincial resolution adopted during the IDP/DDM District Engagement session.

The 2022/23 MEC Assessment report details the shortfalls of each Municipality to trigger an immediate response. Each sector plan's purpose and

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legislative prescripts are outlined to guide the response.

The 27 Municipalities in Limpopo Province have met basic requirements of what constitutes a credible IDP as per CoGTA guidelines. CoGHSTA also analyzed the alignment of IDPs and SDBIPs to determine whether municipal projects reflected in the IDP/Budgets are the same as the ones in the SDBIP. The consistency is commendable; however, in some municipalities, there needs to be an alignment of the IDPs and SDBIPs, the findings for Thabazimbi Municipality are reflected below;

Municipality	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Thabazimbi	High	High	High	High	High

CHAPTER 2: MUNICIPAL PROFILE

MUNICIPALITY	AREA(km ²)	% of District
Lephalale	14000km ²	30.7%
Thabazimbi	10882km²	23.8%
Bela- Bela	4000km ²	8.8%
Modimolle	6227km ²	13.7%
Mogalakwena	6200km ²	13.6%
Mookgophong	4270.62km ²	9.4
Waterberg DistrictMunicipality	45579.62km ²	100%

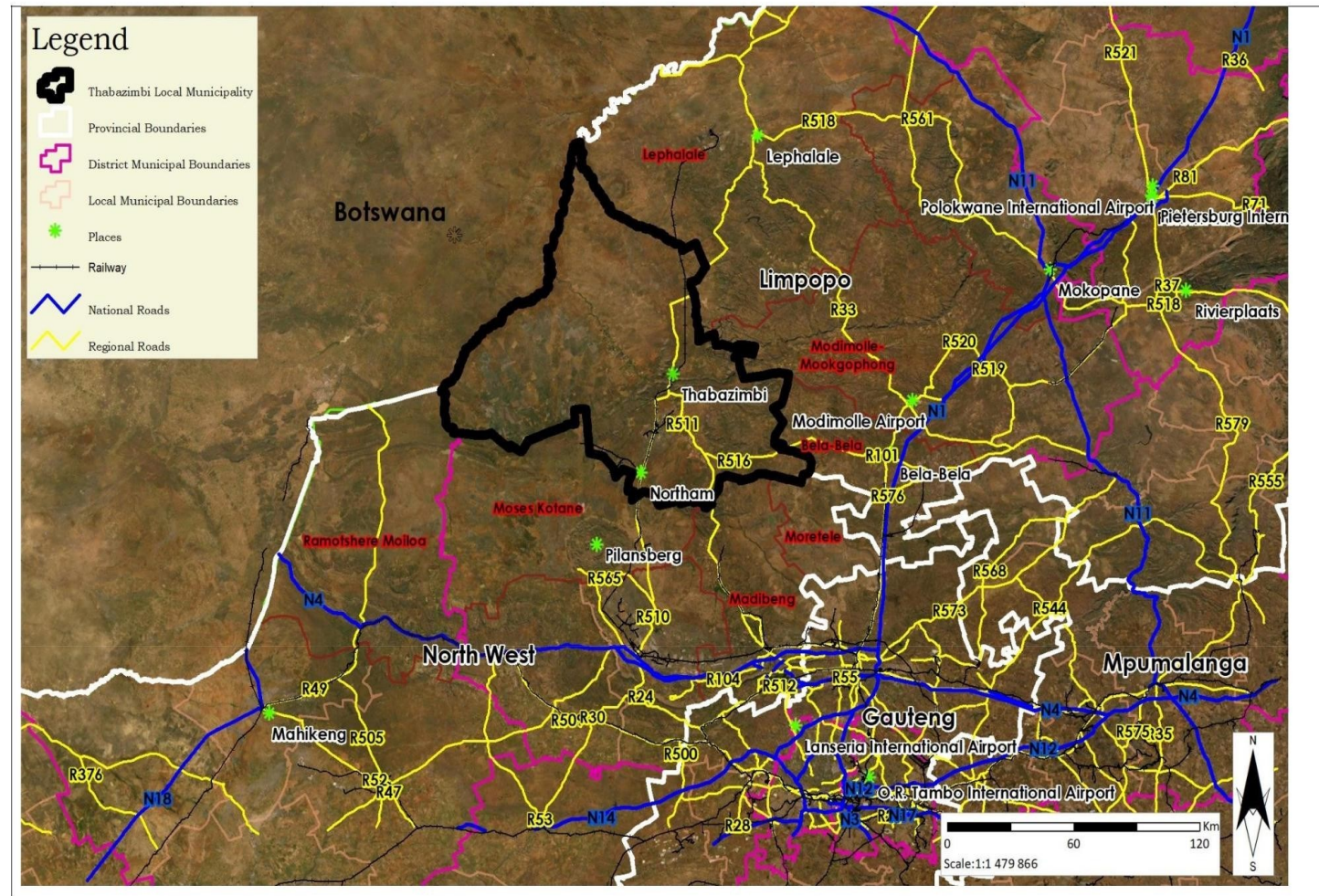
2.1 DESCRIPTION OF MUNICIPAL AREA

The Thabazimbi Local Municipality is located in the Limpopo Province and extends to the Botswana border. It is one of six municipalities in the Waterberg District area of jurisdiction. Neighboring municipalities include Lephalale Local Municipality to the north, Modimolle Mookgophong Local Municipality to the east and Bela-Bela Local Municipality to the south-east. The Northwest and Gauteng Provinces border the Municipality to the south, and Botswana to the west. Thabazimbi Town is the municipal capital and one of four major towns in the District, together with Modimolle, Mokopane, Lephalale, and BelaBela. Routes R511, R510 and R516 are the only regional roads that traverse the western parts of the District, linking Thabazimbi, Bela-Bela, Mookgophong and Mokopane with the provincial capital, Polokwane.

The Thabazimbi area is between 100km and 250km from three international airports, being ± 245km from the O.R. Tambo Airport to the east of Johannesburg, ± 190km from the Lanseria Airport to the north of Johannesburg, and 100km from the Pilanesberg Airport, adjacent to the Pilansberg Game Reserve. Furthermore, it is ± 200km from Tshwane and ±130km from Lephalale, a major city and an emerging node respectively. The study area is closer to Johannesburg and Tshwane in Gauteng than it is to Polokwane, its provincial capital (± 300km).

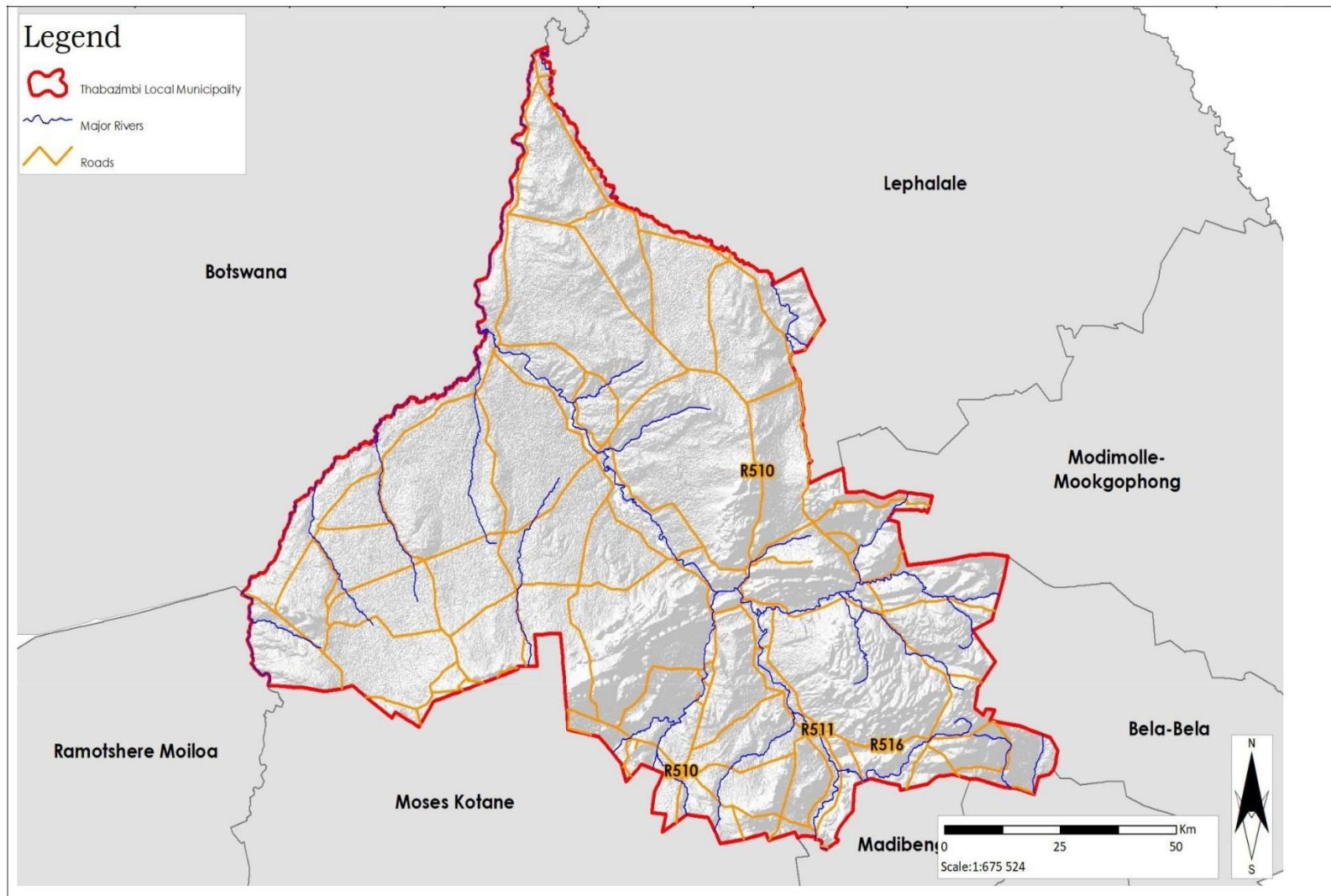
The two maps below depict the study area as described above.

MAP 1- STUDY AREA



Source: TLM DRAFT SDF 2022

MAP 2- STUDY AREA



Source: TLM DRAFT SDF-2022

2.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

According to Stats SA, and as depicted on the table below, the 2021 projection shows that there are ± 104 781 people residing within the area of the Municipality, which amounts to ± 38 175 households. 13% growth rate from 2011 to 2016, and 15% from 2016 to 2020. The table illustrates the comparison of demographics from the census, community survey and other sources which only provide highlights in terms of projections but cannot be regarded as formal statistics.

Population		Households		
Community Survey 2016	Stats SA 2021	Census 2011	Community Survey 2016	Independent data 2020
96 232	104 781	25 080	35 463	38 175

More detailed analysis of the socio-economic profile can be found in the Draft Spatial Development Framework 2022 which is currently under review and annexed hereto as a sector plan.

The pictures below demonstrate the socio-economic and demographics of the Municipality

2.3. POPULATION TRENDS

KEY STATISTICS

Total Population	96 232
Young(0-14)	24.3%
Elderly(65+)	2.2%
Population Age(15-64)	73.5%
Dependency Ratio	36%
Gender Ratio	146.9 males per 100 females
Population Density	7.26 persons/km²
Unemployment Rate	20.6%
Youth Unemployment Rate	26.9%
No Schooling	3.7%
Higher Education	6.2%
Matr-ic	31.8%
Household	35 463

Average Households	2.7
Female Headed Households	22.7%

2.3.1. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER

LM	POPULATION		AGE STRUCTURE						GENDER RATIO		POPULATION GROWTH	
			<15		15 – 65		65+		Males per 100 females		(% p.a)	
Thabazimbi	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	1996 -2001	2001 - 2011
	65 533	85 234	26.0	21.1	71.5	76.4	2.5	2.4	114.0	141.1	1.71	2.63

Source: Statssa, Census 2011

2.3.1.1. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX – 1996, 2001 and 2011

Thabazimbi	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 -4	2 438	2 325	4 763	3 359	3 515	6 874	4 004	4 058	8 062
5- 9	2 450	2 414	4 864	2 720	2 682	5 402	2 693	2 607	5 300
10 - 14	2 406	2 169	4 575	2 454	2 332	4 786	2 327	2 290	4 618
15 - 19	1 913	1 940	3 853	2 406	2 502	4 908	2 532	2 478	5 010
20 - 24	2 596	2 032	4 628	2 953	3 022	5 975	5 391	3 792	9 184
25 – 29	3 873	2 241	6 114	3 367	3 566	6 933	7 296	4 447	11 743
30 - 34	4 668	2 260	6 928	3 340	3 260	6 600	6 285	3 566	9 851
35 – 39	5 075	1 878	6 962	3 691	3 026	6 717	4 974	2 968	7 942
40 - 44	3 609	1 479	5 088	3 703	2 275	5 978	3 615	2 570	6 185
45 - 49	2 461	983	3 444	2 503	1 627	4 130	3 650	2 198	5 848
50 - 54	1 491	715	2 209	1 768	966	2 734	3 032	1 621	4 652
55 - 59	1 130	533	1 663	1 051	658	1 709	1 935	1 039	2 975
60 - 64	641	432	1 073	694	456	1 150	827	631	1 458
65 - 69	412	336	748	395	259	654	446	396	842
70 - 74	256	187	443	251	209	460	296	238	534
75 – 79	172	131	303	140	125	265	142	160	302
80 – 84	84	73	157	67	73	140	101	114	216
85+	78	104	132	52	63	115	87	80	167
TOTAL	35 757	22 245	58 002	34 915	30 617	65 532	49 634	35 253	84 887

Source: Statssa, Census 2011

Notes:

- Majority of population is aged below 35 years

2.3.1.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUP AND GENDER – 1996, 2001 and 2011

Thabazimbi	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Blacks	29 984	17 015	46 999	28 935	24 940	53 875	42 773	29 072	71 845
Whites	6 415	5 886	12 281	5 810	5 540	11 350	6 420	5 889	12 309
Coloured	136	115	251	151	122	274	310	217	527
Indians/ Asian	19	8	26	19	15	34	130	75	205
TOTAL	36 554	23 024	59 578	34 915	30 617	65 532	49 633	35 253	84 886

2.3.2. DEMOGRAPHICS (HOUSEHOLD)

LM	HOUSEHOLD		POPULATION			
			Average Household		Female Headed Household %	
Thabazimbi	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	20 734	25 080	2.9	3.4	29.4	24.7

2.3. 3. EDUCATION PROFILE**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 20 YEARS AND OLDER BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, SEX AND MUNICIPALITY – 1996, 2001 and 2011**

Thabazimbi	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No schooling	5 123	2 591	7 714	4 068	3 554	7 622	2 766	2 138	4 904
Some Primary	6 483	2 850	9 332	5 719	4 012	9 731	4 600	2 975	7 575
Completed Primary	2 402	1 114	3 516	2 113	1 736	3 849	1 970	1 342	3 311
Some Secondary	8 257	4 075	12 331	7 096	6 386	13 482	12 482	8 392	20 873
Grade 12	2 698	1 852	4 550	3 967	3 025	6 992	8 433	6 140	14 573
Higher	796	466	1 262	1 015	874	1 889	2 609	1 939	4 548
TOTAL	25 758	12 948	38 705	23 977	19 587	43 563	32 860	22 925	55 785

2.3.4. HOUSEHOLD MONTHLY INCOME CATEGORY

Thabazimbi 2011		
Income Category	Household	
No income	3 518	12 442
R1 – R400	686	
R401 – R800	1 027	
R801 – R1 600	3 165	
R1601 – R3 200	4 048	
R3 201 – R6 400	5 021	
R6 401 – R12 800	3 517	
R12 801 – R25 600	2 474	
R25 601 – R51 200	1 160	
R51 201 – R102 400	313	
R102 401 – R204 800	105	
R24 801 or more	45	

Source: Stassa, Census 2011

Notes:

- Majority of household earn between R3 201 – R6 400
- 12 442 household are potentially eligible for Free Basic Services (FBS), 49,6% of the total population

2.3.5. LABOUR MARKET (UNEMPLOYMENT RATE)

LM	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		LABOUR MARKET		EDUCATION AGE 2+				MATRIC	
			Youth Unemployment Rate 15 – 24 yrs		No Schooling		Higher Education			
TBZ	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
	21.0	20.6	31.0	26.9	17.5	8.8	16.0	26.6	4.3	7.6

2.3.6. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY the table shows number of people with disability and the extent to which are affected.

	Thabazimbi	TOTAL
No difficulty	66 365	
Some difficulty	5 587	
A lot of	596	
Cannot do at	169	
Do not know	82	
Cannot yet be	2 946	
Unspecified	2 832	
Not applicable	6 657	
TOTAL	85 234	612 823

The table indicates demographics in relation to the type of service that that the municipality offers. This also assists in determining the backlog in terms of service delivery and/or provision of basic services

Category	2011 Census (Stats SA)	2016 Community survey
----------	------------------------	-----------------------

[Type here]

Total Households	25 080	35 463
Type of dwelling		
Traditional	469	253 (0.7%)
Informal	6 505	10 638 (30%)
Formal	17 725	24 120 (68%)
Others	381	452 (1.3%)
Piped Water		
Access to Piped Water	23 530	25 178 (71%)
Other Source (Boreholes, Tankering	1 550	10 285 (29%)
Improved Sanitation		
Flush/Chemical Toilet	17 211	25 604(72.2%)
Backlog	7 869	9 859 (27.8%)
Electricity		
Connected to Electricity	19 269	25 882 > (27 041) (76%)
Backlog	5 811	9 581 > (8 422) (24%)

CHAPTER 3-SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1. KPA 1: SPATIAL RATIONALE

The Thabazimbi SDF is an overall strategic land development document that provides municipal-wide strategic direction in terms of spatial development patterns, the promotion of economic development in close proximity to residential developments, the conservation of valued environmental assets, the enhancement of the effectiveness of public capital projects, the optimization of existing and planned municipal engineering infrastructure, the promotion of mining and agri-tourism industries, and addressing the distorted spatial human settlement patterns brought about by apartheid spatial policy.

3.2. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The formulation of a Spatial Development Framework is legally required in terms of Chapter 5, Section 26(e) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000; and Chapter 2, Section 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001.

3.2.1. What is Spatial Development Framework in relation to Integrated Development Planning?

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) serves as a long term strategic document that guides spatial planning and future development within a municipal space (reviewed every 5 years), whereas an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as a short term (5 year) implementation tool (reviewed annually) to give effect to, and achieve the Spatial Development Framework.

The SDF is an integral component of an IDP, informs and translates the IDP spatially and guides how the implementation of the IDP should occur in space. The SDF therefore guides the overall spatial distribution of land uses /management within a Municipality in order to give effect to the spatial vision, goals and objectives of the Municipality.

The current municipal SDF was adopted in 2014 and undergoing a review whereby the Draft SDF 2022 is annexed.

33. Hierarchy of settlements

The prevalent driving forces behind current settlement patterns are economic activities and industrial employment opportunities, e.g. mining, agriculture and tourism)

- The settlements in the Municipal area is characterized by small towns including 3 mining towns and 11 informal settlements.
- Thabazimbi is the major centre while other prominent settlements in the municipal area include Northam, Dwaalboom and Rooiberg; smaller settlements include Leeupoort, Kromdraai, Koedoeskop, Skierlek Makoppa and Sentrum.
- The remaining settlements are either mining towns(Setaria, Swartklip and Amandebult) and informal settlements (Jabulani, Smashblock, Raphuthi, Kwa Boha, Matikiring and parts of Regorogile etc)

Thabazimbi Local Municipality is served by two established Central Business Districts: the Thabazimbi town CBD and the Northam CBD. Amandelbult is identified as an emerging node. The Thabazimbi Town is the largest composite of business and residential development in the municipal area. The large business centres, public transport infrastructure and administrative offices are located in this vicinity, and has thus been identified as a Provincial growth Point within Limpopo. This area must therefore become a focal area for development. This can be done by consolidating urban development and expansion within this area. Northam is the other major town in the TLM area and has been identified as a Municipal Growth Point. Urban development grew around Northam due to its locality to the mines. The distance between Thabazimbi Town and Northam is quite substantial and thus aiming for a corridor between the two towns is not feasible. Urban development in the form of economic as well as residential should also be focused in the Northam region. Northam has been identified as a PSHDA area and residential development will be concentrated in this area moving forward. Lastly, Amandelbult has been identified as an emerging node where Industry can be focused. It is important to diversify the local economy and provide space for value add industry that can be the result of the mining and agricultural activities in the municipality.

The following table is a summary of the different types of nodes identified within the Municipality:

TownName	Function	Nodal	Development thrusts
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[Type here]

		Status	
Thabazimbi Town & Regorogile	Main administrative centre and provincial growth point	1st order node	Business, mixed density residential, promotion of industry and higher order enterprises
Northam	Regional admin centre and regional Growth point. Support centre for settlements with 15-20 km radius	1st order node	Business, mixed density residential, promotion of industry and higher order enterprises

[Type here]

Amandelbult	Mining Industry Business & residential support	2nd order node	Emerging industrial node Business & residential support for farming and mining community
Rooiberg	Rehabilitation of old mining areas, conversion from mining town to tourism support (closest town to a number of game reserves/lodges)	2nd order node	Tourism development and support, business development, restrict urban sprawl
Dwaalboom	Small town offering residential support to mines in close proximity	Local Node	Business & residential support for farming and mining community

[Type here]

Swartklip	Mining Residential support	Local Node	Restrict urban sprawl
Setaria	Mining Residential support	Local Node	Restrict urban sprawl
Koedoeskop	Agricultural support	Local Node	Local education and farming and mining support
Leeupoort	Residential and tourism	Local Node	Tourism oriented development
Sentrum/Skierlik	Farming Residential support	Local Node	Restrict urban sprawl

3.4. LAND USE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The inclusion of the SDF in the integrated development plan, with a direct legal link to the land use management scheme, is an essential step towards integrated and coordinated planning for sustainable and equitable growth and development.

For the SDF to achieve its objectives, it requires the land use scheme to act as a management tool to implement the strategic plans prescribed by the SDF. In other words the relationship between the SDF and the land use scheme is generally that the land use scheme will ensure that land uses on the ground are in accordance with the proposals of the SDF.

Land Use Management Schemes (LUMS) were also developed and approved in 2012 however need to be reviewed to incorporate zoning of newly established township(s).

The existing LUS of the TLM which was adopted in 2014 and is also under review to give effect to and be consistent with the SDF; and determine the use and development of land within the municipal area. The review is further informed by the fact that the present Land Use Scheme was approved in terms of the Town Planning and Townships Ordinance, 1986 as such does not align to the current framework for spatial planning and land use management (SPLUMA).

3.5. Land Claims

According to information received from the Limpopo Office of the Premier, the following Land Claims are applicable to the Thabazimbi Local municipality:

The rows highlighted are active claims, the others have been settled and closed

	Claimant	Type	Property Description	Status
1	Sebilong Community	Community	Zwartkop 365 KQ (Only Ptn 26 and 29 of Zwartkop 365KQ was settled and restored) Research Report Approved on the 31/01/2019 on the Ptns 17 and 24 of the farm Zwartkop 365 KQ	Phase Outstanding
2	Mogale AM	Family	Haakdoornbult 542 KQ	Negotiations
3	Mauoane (Baphalane Mantsera)	HH ba Family	Schilpadnest 385 KQ	Land Restoration: Finalised
4	Maditse J (Selobatsane Community)	Community	Driefontein 553KQ	Land Restoration: Finalised
5	Mabusela SS (Sefatamollo Community)	Family	Hartebeestvley 510 KQ (Gazette published on the 30/01/2019 on Gazette No. 41754, Notice No. 684 of 2019)	Negotiations

6	Hudson Eduard James	Family	Ptns 2 & of Fairfield 306 KQ (Approved as Non-Compliant on the 27/02/2019 and a final letter for Non Compliant approved on the 16/04/2019)	Dismissed
7	Hutton GM	Family	Kameelpoort 332 KQ	Negotiations
8	Mphela DR	Family	Haakdoornbult 542 KQ	Negotiations
9	Mphela Sepatie Johannes	Family	Haakdoringbult 542 KQ	Land Restoration: Finalised
10	Baphalane Community	Community	R/E of ptn 1 tp ptn 18 of Nooitgedacht 22 JQ, R/E of ptn 2 to ptn 11 of Nooitgedacht 136 JQ. R/E of ptn 6,8,10 & ptn 11 of Haardekoolp 436 KQ.	Phase Outstanding
11	Setuki/Motlhabatse Community	Community	Colchester 17 KQ	Land Restoration: Finalised
12	Pheto MP	Family	Approved as Non- Compliant on the 30/09/2011: Krokoolinest 21 KP & Stand No 30A, Regorogile, Business Site (A final non-compliant letter signed on the 16/04/2019)	Dismissed

13	Setobanki Jacobeth Lehabe	Family	Approved as Non- Compliant on the farm Zwartklip 405 KQ and the Research Report approved on the R/E of Nooitgedaght 11 JQ Ptn 2 of Spitskop	Negotiations
			410 KQ on the 03/05/2019	
14	Mphela Family	Family	R/E of Haakdoornbult 542 KQ	Land Restoration: Finalised
15	Moabi SDL	Family	Ptn 5 of Haakdoringbult 542 KQ	Negotiations
16	Batlokwa ba Matlapeng Community	Community	Batavia 176 KP, Kameelboom 91 KP, Kameelhoek 174 KP, 14Krokoldildrift 87	Court

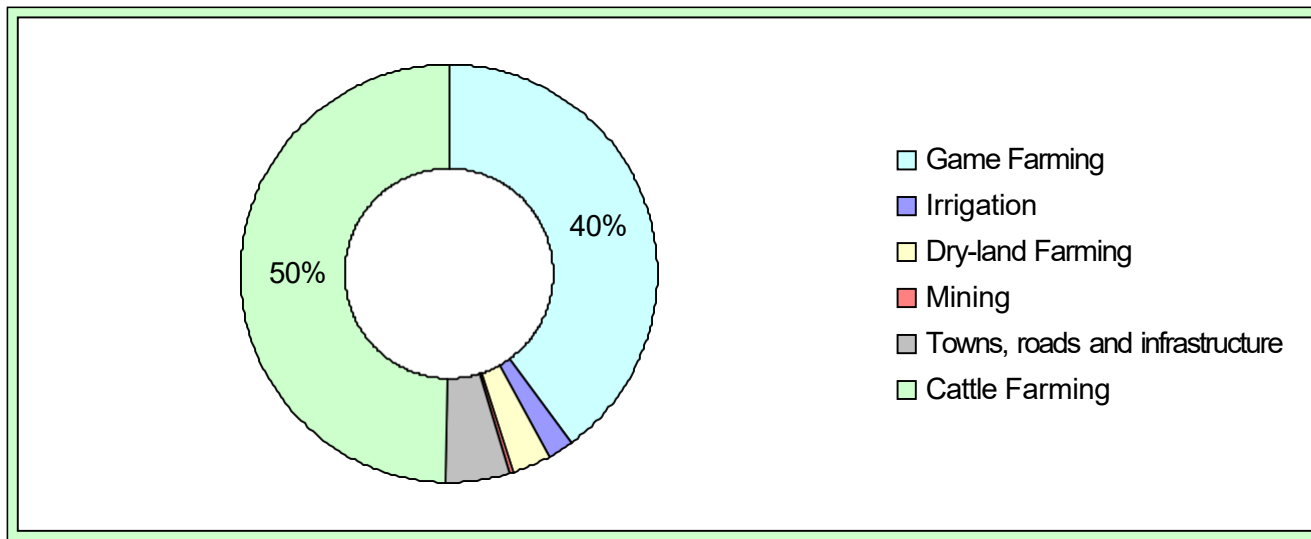
3.5.1. SETTLED LAND CLAIM

PROJECT NAME	PROPERTIES RESTORED	TOTAL AREA(ha)	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
Motlhabatse Community	Remaining Extent, Portion 1 and Portion 2 of the Farm Colchester 17 KQ	2271.3743 in extent and amounted to R17, 000, 000.00.	77 households with 15 women headed households.
Selobatsane Community (21 March 2017)	Farm Driefontein 553 KQ, Farm Koperfontein 550 KQ	R80,168,539	

PROPORTIONAL DIVISION OF LAND USES IN THE THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

Approximately 40% of the land situated within the municipal area is utilised for game farming, +/- 2% for irrigation, +/-3% for dry-land farming, Mining 0.4% and approximately 5 % for towns, roads and other infrastructure. 50% of the area is utilised for extensive cattle farming.

LAND USE CATEGORISATION



3.6. CHALLENGES AND OPPROTUNITIES OF THE LAND CALIMS

CHALLENGES/ CONSTRAINTS	OPPORTUNITIES
1. The time to resolve a land claim is too long. 2. Regarding Smashblock informal settlement there are too many role players being attended to resulting in the real issue not being treated. 3. Lack of land for development and resettlement, i.e. Thabazimbi informal settlement. 4. Inadequate staff compliment to deal with spatial and land use management.	1. The locality of Smashblock in relation to the surrounding mines (work opportunities) is ideal for formalisation should the the geo-technical studies allow 2. The development of integrated human settlements at such informal settlement with ideal locality can assist in the housing shortage. (Work opportunities close by should be a prerequisite). 3. Assistance to a community as soon as the claim has been finalised- to become economically viable can be channelled by the municipality.

3.6. SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS (SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS)

CHALLENGES	SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS
Slow redress of inherited spatial development imbalances.	Implementation of Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)
Lack of capacity enhance Local Economic Development and Job creation	Establishment of and Local Economic Development Forum (LEDf) and collaborative efforts in creating an environment that generates investor and developer confidence.
Illegal land use and unauthorized developments	Enforcement of the land use scheme and national building regulations and standards.
Land invasion leading to mushrooming of informal settlements	Development of informal settlement by-law and Establishment of municipal by-law enforcement unit
Scarcity of strategic land/well located land for integrated human settlements (inclusive of business, industries, cemeteries etc).	Conduct land audit and secure land for acquisition
Inadequate provision of sustainable human settlements	accelerate delivery of housing opportunities through in collaboration with national/provincial department of human settlements
Slow redress of inherited spatial development imbalances.	Implementation of Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)
Slow redress of inherited spatial development imbalances.	

SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND SPATIAL ACTIONS/REMEDIAL I INTERVENTIONS (Cont.)

CHALLENGES	SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS
Growth still occurs mainly on the urban peripheries thereby perpetuating urban sprawl.	Develop and/or review an SDF that will facilitate the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan and all government programmes or intentions to fight poverty and facilitate development
Access to well-located land and urban or spatial integration still remains a challenge	Revitalization of distressed mining towns/ town and rural regeneration programmes geared to boost the economy (Priority Housing Development Areas, Spatial Transformation Plans ,
Spatially fragmented developments	Conduct land audit
Excessive land invasions (mushrooming of informal settlements).	Establish and Implement Municipal GIS)
No data on land ownership (majority of the large vacant land pockets are privately and state owned).	Acquisition of strategically located land for integrated human settlements
Unauthorized development (illegal buildings, backyard dwellings, illegal land uses, informal trading)	
Lack of spatially referenced data(GIS)	

3.6.1. PROPOSED SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS

Below are further proposed interventions to remedy spatial irregularities and create sustainable and livable settlements:

Quality & affordable basic services

- Densification and compaction of existing settlements for maximum utilisation of existing services;
- Redefine the urban edge/development boundary to prevent urban sprawl;

- Ensure that all new developments have access to sufficient bulk basic service; and
- The provision of social facilities in close proximity to residential areas.

Good Governance

- Enforce proper and effective land use control;
- Prevent all forms of land invasions and development of informal settlements;
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas; and
- Infill development to ensure optimal utilisation of existing services.

Creating Sustainable Economic Opportunities

- Protect and conserve agricultural land;
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas with tourism potential;
- Protect land for industrial/business development; and
- Integrate commercial and residential land uses.

3.7. SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA) IMPLEMENTATION

Since promulgation of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act in 2013 (SPLUMA), the Municipality has been in transition towards ensuring its implementation from 01 July 2015 to date. SPLUMA provides for municipalities to play their developmental role effectively through the application of directive principles, land use schemes in decision-making with regard to land use and land development, and stipulates that municipalities be the primary land use regulators.

For Five years and more after commencement of SPLUMA, the Thabazimbi Local Municipality have been facing a few challenges towards ensuring full implementation of the Act thus leading lack of compliance in terms of management and administration of spatial planning related matters. This is however being remedied as indicated below and also through review of spatial planning and land use management guidelines and tools

CHAPTER FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

4.1. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall

Thabazimbi Local Municipality is in the Waterberg region comprises 1 378 000 ha, and consists of varied topography (steeper in the Waterberg on the south-east), generally flattening out towards the north, with altitude above sea level between 800 m and 1 200 m. Parent material comprises quartzite sandstone, shale and gneisses amongst others.

4.2. Climate:

The climate area varies, becoming both warmer and drier from south to north. Extremely hot in summer that result to heat-waves, with frequent thunderstorms developing during the late afternoons. Average daily temperatures vary from normal to extremely hot during summer due to climate change and winter months become very cold.

4.3. Temperature:

The area may thus be described as semi-arid. High temperatures in the municipal region, Thabazimbi is very hot in summer season. Daily temperatures are warm to hot, with a daily maximum average of 27°C to 33°C; but may reach as high as 45°C due to climate change. The daily minimum average varies between 8°C and 12°C. The study area has an approximate Weinert N-value of 5,2 and a Thornthwaite Moisture Index very close to -20.

4.4. Rainfall:

The average annual rainfall is approximately 450mm, occurring in the summer as thunderstorms. Rainfall is strongly seasonal, with most rainfall occurring as thunderstorms during the summer period of October to April.

4.5. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The Thabazimbi area is generally underlain by the sedimentary and chemical sedimentary rocks of the Transvaal Supergroup. Diabase dykes and sills

locally intruded the sediments of the Transvaal Supergroup. The area was structurally deformed and this deformation is manifested by the presence of folding and gentle cross folding that led to the syntaxes of the ridges near Thabazimbi, major east-west oriented thrust faults, smaller scale reverse faults, northwest oriented shear faults and smaller folding. The Transvaal Supergroup in the area is subdivided in the chemical sediments of the Chuniespoort Group and the sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Pretoria Group. The Pretoria Group in the area is comprised of formations which consist of quartzite and/or shale with the exception of the volcanic Hekpoort Formation. The Rooihoogte Formation is normally found at the base, followed upwards by the Timeball Hill, Boshhoek, Hekpoort, Dwaalheuwel, Strubenkop, Daspoort, Silverton, Magaliesberg and Rayton Formations.

The geology in the municipality has some of the richest mineral deposits in the world. North of the Magaliesberg the geology is largely dominated by the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Formations in this complex are extremely rich in minerals and a number of mines have been developed in the area as a result. Platinum, chrome and vanadium mining in particular, are taking place at a large scale. The area mainly consists of sedimentary rock. Extensive mining activities occur mainly in a circular belt around the perimeter of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. These mines are mainly focused on the platina group of metals which are in great demand on the world market at the moment, as well as granite mining. Soil types of the Crocodile (West) Marico WMA are broadly classified as Moderate to deep sandy loam. Most of the clayey loam soils in particular are highly suitable for commercial agriculture when sufficient water is provided.

4.6. Topography and Hydrology

The terrain of the municipal area ranges in altitude from approximately 1700 m.a.s.l. to about 900 m.a.s.l. (where the Crocodile River has its confluence with the Limpopo River). The topography of the eastern parts of the municipality area varies from plains which have a moderate to low relief to more complex lowlands, hills and mountains to closed hills and Mountains with relief varying from moderate to high. The Thabazimbi municipality area is situated in the "Lower Crocodile Water sub-management area". This sub-management area represents the remainder of the Crocodile River catchment, downstream of the confluence with the Elands River. The river flows in a north/north-westerly direction until the confluence with the Marico River. After the confluence the river is known as the Limpopo River. The Lower Crocodile River has two large tributaries, namely the Sand River and the Bierspruit which join the Crocodile River west of the town of Thabazimbi. Irrigation is the dominant water demand in this sub-area.

4.7. Vegetation Classification

The indigenous flora of Thabazimbi area consists of the Waterberg Mixed Mountain Bushveld. The vegetation includes the tree layer, which is characterized by *Faureasaligna*, common *Acacia caffra*, *Burkea Africana*, *Terminiasericea* and *Peltophorum africanum* on the deep sandy areas, with *Kirkiaacuminata* *Combretumapiculatum*. The shrub layer is moderately developed and individuals of *Grewiaflavescens*, *Ochnapulchra*, *Eucleacrispa*, *Rhuszeyheri* and *Tapiphyllumparvifolium* are commonly found. The grass layer is moderate to well develop topographical structure and grasses such as *Elionurusmuticus*, *Loudetiasimplex*, *Panicummaximumm*, *Digitariaeriantha* and *Urelytrumagropyroides* are the conspicuous species the area is also characterized by the Mixed Bushveld and Clay Thorn Bushveld.

- **Plants:** Species information was obtained from SANBI, including from database searches and literature sources (EMF, 2010b). Sixty-four plant species of special concern are found within the Waterberg District. Twenty-two of the 64 species are threatened. Three are Critically Endangered, namely: *Euphorbia clivicola*, *Gasteria disticha* and *Orbea elegans* (potentially extinct). Three are Endangered, including *Brachystelma gerrardii*, *Delosperma macellum* and *Encephalartos eugene-maraisii*. Sixteen species are Vulnerable, namely *Brachycorythis conica*, *Ceropegia stentiae*, *Corchorus psammophilus*, *Cucumis humifructus*, *Cullen holubii*, *Cyphostemma hardyi*, *Elytrophorus globularis*, *Eulophia coddii*, *Jamesbrittenia bergae*, *Ledebouria atrobrunnea*, *Marsilea farinosa* subsp. *arrecta*, *Oryza longistaminata*, *Prunus africana* and *Sartidia jucunda*. Of the 64 species, 43 are not threatened nationally, but are of local concern. These species are listed as Near Threatened (12), Critically Rare (1), Rare (16) or Declining (14) (EMF, 2010b).

4.8. Animal Classification

The indigenous fauna of Lephalale area consists of Red List vertebrates (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians) that could occur in the study area are listed. Those vertebrate species with a geographical distribution that includes the study area are discussed further. There are 43 mammal species of conservation concern that occur in the study area. Thirteen of these species are threatened with extinction and are on the Red List (classified as CR, EN or VU). Seven of these species are only found in protected areas, game reserves or in private breeding programmes. These are the Tsessebe, Black Rhino, Roan Antelope, Sable Antelope, Cheetah, African Wild Dog and Lion.

There are six mammal species on the Red List that have a restricted distribution in the study area and which survive independently of conservation efforts, i.e. are dependent on maintenance of natural habitat outside of protected areas. These are the Short-eared Trident Bat, Botswana Longeared Bat, Peak-saddle Horseshoe Bat, Juliana's Golden Mole, the Giant Rat and the Pangolin. There are 21 threatened bird species (CR, EN or VU) that are found in the study area. They are found in a variety of habitats, although some patterns are evident. Large rivers, streams and wetlands provide important habitat for a number of species. Cliffs and mountainous areas are important for many species, including a number of vulture species. Woodlands and savanna vegetation provide foraging habitat for many of the species found in the area. There is one frog species of conservation concern, the Giant Bullfrog, previously recorded in the study area. There are two Vulnerable and one Near-threatened reptile species that have a distribution that includes the study area. The Near Threatened species occurs only peripherally in the study area. The other two species are the Crocodile and the African Rock Python. A summary of existing information available in the Waterberg District for threatened Species and Species of Special Concern

- **Mammals:** Forty-five mammal species of special concern inhabit the Waterberg District. A total of 15 species are listed as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Those afforded protection in protected areas, game reserves or in private breeding programmes include the Endangered tsessebe (*Damaliscus lunatus*), the Endangered black rhino (*Diceros bicornis*), the Vulnerable roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*), the Vulnerable sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*), the Vulnerable cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*), the Endangered African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), the Vulnerable elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), the Vulnerable hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*) and the Vulnerable lion (*Panthera leo*). The

remaining species have a restricted distribution range and are not afforded such protection, namely the Critically Endangered short-eared trident bat (*Cloeotis percivali*), the Vulnerable botswana long-eared bat (*Laephotis botswanae*), the Vulnerable peak-saddle horseshoe bat (*Rhinolophus blasii*), the Vulnerable Juliana's golden mole (*Amblysomus julianae*), the Vulnerable giant rat (*Cricetomys gambianus*) and the Vulnerable pangolin (*Manis temminckii*) (EMF, 2010b).

- **Reptiles:** The Vulnerable Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) and Vulnerable African rock python (*Python sebae natalensis*), and the Near Threatened Muller's velvet gecko (*Homopholis mulleri*), are distributed within the Waterberg District (EMF, 2010b). The Kalahari purple-glossed snake (*Amblyodipsas ventrimaculata*) was recorded near Vaalwater, and occurs nowhere else in South Africa (River Health Programme, 2006).

- **Birds:** Three Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of South Africa lie within the Waterberg Ecosystem; Rivers, Floodplains and the Northern Turf Thornveld (also see Waterberg District Bioregional Plan – January 2016 14 Section 2.2). As a result, bird diversity is high, with 21 bird species of special concern that are classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The variety of ecosystems within the Waterberg District provides habitat for these birds, ranging from rivers, wetlands and mountainous areas, to savannas, forests and grasslands. The Critically Endangered Cape parrot (*Poicephalus robustus*) inhabits forest and is endemic to South Africa. The bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) is also Critically Endangered and inhabits lowland swamps and wetlands. Some of the species classified as Endangered include the Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*), white backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*), saddle-billed stork (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*) and Pel's fishing owl (*Scotopelia peli*). Vulnerable species include, for example, the blue crane (*Anthropoides paradiseus*), African finfoot (*Podica senegalensis*), African grass Owl (*Tyto capensis*), bateleur (*Terathopius ecaudatus*), kori bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) and the martial eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) (EMF, 2010b; EMF, 2010c).

- **Amphibian:** The Giant bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) is Near Threatened and relies on temporary wetlands and dams in the Waterberg District (EMF, 2010b).

4.9. SPATIAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In Thabazimbi Municipal Area the Waterberg Spatial Development Framework (WDM SDF) and Waterberg Environmental Management Framework (WDM EMF) identified functional zones, which consists of a range of features that clearly distinguishes it from the other zones and include the following:

- **URBAN ZONE:** typical urban activities dominate to the exclusion of other activities. The focus is around urban areas or towns of Thabazimbi, Northam and Rooiberg and includes the activities and land uses in townships. However, the rural hinterland starts to exhibit the features of a peri-urban area with elements of subsistence farming on the fringes of the denser residential components due to labor immigration for mining job opportunities.
- **RURAL ZONE:** has many elements of the urban zone but differs to the extent that it includes very clearly defined agricultural activities in the form of subsistence farming. The rural zone also consists of many small settlements of varying density. These settlements are not functionally linked and exist largely independent of each other.
- **(i) Crop farming zone** which describes the areas with high potential for intensive agricultural activities. These areas have occupied most of the land in the Thabazimbi municipal area.
- **(ii) Ranching zone** is dominated by low intensity cattle and game ranching activities. This zone covers major parts of the municipal area and very often co-exists of overlaps with conservation activities.
- **MINING ZONE:** is defined by virtue of the ore bodies and open plains that can potentially be mined. It is basically determined by a single factor and is in many instances in conflict with other uses.

4.10. Conservation Areas

From a biodiversity management and conservation planning perspective, protected areas are key for meeting a number of objectives, including conservation targets for protecting representative portions of vegetation and habitats, linking landscapes, providing economic benefits, ensuring a continued supply of ecosystem goods and services and providing refugia for threatened organisms. According to the Convention on Biodiversity, “they constitute an important stock of natural, cultural and social capital, yielding flows of economically valuable goods and services that benefit society, secure livelihoods, and contribute to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals. Moreover, protected areas are the key to buffering unpredictable impacts of impending climate change.

4.11. Eco-tourism

Development inside and in close proximity to private conservation areas & nature reserves should be planned very carefully so as not to impact negatively upon nature conservation land uses, mainly due to positive contribution that nature reserves brand towards conservation & eco-tourism.

4.12. NATURE RESERVES AND CONSERVANCY

Marakele & the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve:

The UNESCO Waterberg Biosphere Reserve area constitutes a core area (devoted to long term protection, according to the conservation objectives of the biosphere reserves), a buffer zone surrounding or contiguous to the core area (where only activities compatible with the conservation objectives can take place), and an outer transition area where sustainable resource management practices are promoted and developed. There are currently five core areas in the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve, of which only one, Marakele, is proclaimed a National Park. Apart from tourism and hunting, mixed farming **practices** such as cattle and game farming, are found on some of the buffer zone farms. Other activities within the buffer zone include a number of extensive environmental education programmes currently conducted by the Wilderness Trust of Southern Africa –Lapalala.

4.13. AGRICULTURE

4.13.1. Agricultural spatial node, has two (2) major zones:

(i) Crop farming zone which describes the areas with high potential for intensive agricultural activities. These areas are unlimited in the municipal area and occupied 90% of the Local Municipal Jurisdiction.

(ii) Ranching zone is dominated by low intensity cattle and game ranching activities. This zone cover major parts of the municipal area and very often co-exists of overlaps with conservation activities.

Thabazimbi Local Region has 90% of grazing land which consists of 50% cattle farming and 40% game farming. Both types of farming are herbivorous types of animals and they require vegetation such as grass land for food consumption. Due to high population numbers of these animals in the Municipal Region and the land coverage of the farming type, overgrazing becomes a prompting challenge that result to severe soil erosion and water runoff in rainy seasons. Continuous soil erosion and water runoff through flooding, land

degradation in Thabazimbi Region is very high and is a long term environmental management challenge. degradation of the natural vegetation caused by overgrazing and poor cultivation methods more especially in high lying areas. Lack of or inadequate land cover exacerbates the rate of soil erosion and the development of dongas. The agricultural potential of the area is intimately associated with topographical, pedological (soil) and climate determinants. As a general trend the potential for dry land cropping decreases with the rainfall distribution from south to north and west to east. The grazing capacity for Lephalale local Municipality (not for game farming) is around 8-12 ha/Isu. Threats to this aspect of the land include erratic rainfall and high input costs. This is evident in the number of fields that have been cleared of bush but that are only covered in grass or encroaching bush at the moment. A component of the high input cost is land value that is skewed at present through aspects such as land restitution, increased urban and mining development and foreign land ownership. The bottom line is that with the increased costs (costs of inputs, cost of land etc.) and environmental risks (erratic rainfall, soil degradation, bush encroachment) economically viable crop production options are diminishing rapidly.

4.14. MINING

The Limpopo Province generates only about 6% of the total number of job opportunities in this sector in South Africa. The local mining industry is mainly based on platinum. The availability of platinum and Iron Ore resources in Thabazimbi is abundant. Mining that occurs in Thabazimbi Local Municipality transportation of hazardous chemicals and abnormal mining machinery result to accidents of chemical spillages and hazardous accidents. Hence the Waterberg District Municipality has a disaster management function that manage such accidents and spillages on behalf of the Local Municipality.

4.14.1. Platinum Group Metals Mining Cluster

There are currently four operating platinum mines in the Waterberg district which include the Union and Amandebult sections of the Rustenburg Platinum mine, Potgietersrus Platinum and Northam Platinum mine. The Union Section, Amandebult Section and Northam Mine exploit the Merensky Reef and the UG 2 Chromitite while Potgietersrus Platinum is currently the only mine exploiting the Platreef. The largest producer of refined platinum in Waterberg district municipality is the Amandelbult mine in Thabazimbi, followed by Union Section, Northam Platinum and Potgietersrus Platinum respectively. Union Section is located just across the boundary from Amandelbult (Thabazimbi) and is situated in Northwest Province. At Amandelbult Section there was an increase in the refined platinum ounces produced since year 2000. Within the Northam area reserves measured at 12.7 M oz with resource base of 17.4 M oz, Northam Platinum Mine also recorded a production of refined platinum from 202459 oz to approximately 340 000 oz of platinum, palladium, rhodium and gold (3 PGE + Au) from the Merensky Reef and the UG 2 Chromitite. Potgietersrus Platinum is the only operating mine in the northern limb exploiting the Platreef. It produces about 200 100 ounces of refined platinum from two pits (Sandsloot and Zwartfontein south pit). The Waterberg District has increase in the platinum group metals prices in recent years, and that has put much pressure on mining and exploration companies to increase their production and consequently, to expand the lifespan of the mines.

4.14.2. Other potential mining development clusters in the Waterberg Region

Iron Ore waste, the hematite deposits in the Thabazimbi Iron Mines may be processed for its iron content in the future depending on the demand, price and availability of iron deposits in the country. Vast reserves of vanadium bearing, titano-magnetite occur in the Upper Zone of the Bushveld Complex in Thabazimbi area.

Lead occurs along bedding planes in early intergranular spaces in the dolomite of the Lyttelton Formation, in vertical siderite veins, as well as in pod-like bodies of siderite with galena deposited in karst cavities, about 1 500 t of galena has been mined from the deposit on Leeubosch 129 KQ, 16 km north of Thabazimbi in the Malmani dolomites (du Toit,

1998). Occurrences of lead mineralization have been reported from the farms Turflaagte 214 LR, Deugdzaamheid 197 LR, Waterval 443 KQ, Planknek 43 KS and Nooitgedacht 92 KR.

Tin and Nickel in the Waterberg district is produced as a by-product of PGM processing from the Platreef and the Merensky Reef. Hydrothermal nickel occurrence is reported from Blaauwbank 515 KQ about 6 km to the east of the main workings of the Rooiberg Tin mines (Hammerbeck and Schürmann, 1998). Tin deposits occur associated with the acid phase of the Bushveld Complex.

4.14.3. Mining and Environmental Management Plans

Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Environmental Management Programme Reports (EMPRs) in mining developments must be prioritised and implemented by the mining industries and energy generation industries such as Eskom. South African mining industries are based on the Minerals Act 50 of 1991. The Act focuses mainly on mining management and the regulation of existing mines. It deals with issues such as authorization and utilization of minerals, industrial development policy, trade and finance; however the Act does not address issues of environmental management.

The EMPs and EMPRs ensure that the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) principles are adhered to and incorporated in policies and practice rather than the Act. To plan for and manage environmental impacts of mining, all new mines must submit an Environmental Management Plan in order to acquire a mining license. An EMP must describe the management of the 'cradle to grave' environmental impact of the mine and is authorized by the Department of Minerals and Energy. The EMPs compiled and implemented by South African mining companies (self-regulatory system) comply with the International Organization Standards (ISO14001). EMPs are submitted to the Department of Mineral and Energy to assess the criteria whether they meet criteria. However, these programmes do not make adequate provision for the community and monitoring environmental pollution. Lack of awareness of environmental issues among the communities that are affected by mining operations need to gain an understanding of how their lives are impacted; for an example the release of polluted effluent to a local watercourse creates a serious danger of polluted water which affects people, fish and micro-organisms. The effects of cyanide poisoning on human, animals and other living organisms should be explained in plain language to community leaders so as to conduct and assess environmental audits. The communities must be included as prioritised affected stakeholders during the development of mining rehabilitation plans which comprise of an Environmental Impact Assessment, air pollution control plan and water pollution control plan in conjunction with municipal institutes.

4.15. AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

4.15.1. State of Air: Air Quality

The Waterberg-Bojanala Air Priority Area was declared on 15 June 2012 by the minister of Environmental affairs in response to the potential risk to ambient air quality due to the proposed expansion plans. The presence of the Lephalale Coal Fields and the Medupi Power Station affects all 5 Local Municipalities of the Waterberg District as all the municipalities are impacted by air pollution sources due to cross boundary pollution that also impact Bojanala District. The sources of pollution include power generation, mining, industrial emissions, domestic fuel burning, vehicle emissions, agricultural activities, biomass burning, waste treatment & disposal, and dust from various sources. The Air Quality Management Plan for Waterberg DM (June 2009) provided an emissions inventory with the main air pollution sources listed above, however the WDM AQMP plan is outdated as it was developed in 2009 – the plan will be redeveloped by the district when funding is available from environmental sector departments. The 2009 AQMP listed the following sources as more eminent in the Waterberg region and the air pollutants sources are increasingly growing due to increasing industrial activities in municipalities over the years.

The Air Quality Management Plan for Waterberg DM (June 2009) provided an emissions inventory with the main air pollution sources related to mining identified as:

- Power generation, with Matimba Power Station the main source of SO₂ emissions in Lephalale municipality and with the new Medupi Power Station just west of Lephalale also anticipated to becoming a significant source of Sulphur dioxide emissions, and with power generation the main contributing source of the Waterberg's SO₂ and NO₂ emissions contributing 95% and 93% respectively.
- Mining in general, with this relating to fugitive dust emissions from mining activities. Additional air quality issues come from Industrial emissions, mainly from small boiler sources and brickworks, contributing to PM₁₀ and SO₂ concentrations.
- Domestic fuel burning, mainly coal and paraffin burning in informal settlements.
- Vehicle emissions from petrol and diesel vehicles along the major roads and the N1 highway with this, however, not considered to be a significant pollution source in this district.
- Agricultural activities which, although not quantified, are considered to be a considerable source of ambient particulate concentrations.
- Biomass burning, with this also not quantified as this is irregular and seasonal, but adds to the ambient particulate concentration load.
- Waste treatment and disposal, and with incineration occurring on a small scale in hospitals.
- Wind erosion of exposed areas, also not quantified, and allied to agricultural activities where fields are bare for certain periods between crops.

There is a desperate need for clarity on what the government's long term plans are in respect to the further development of the Waterberg Mining Zones with Coal Fields, especially in relation to electricity generation and potential liquid effluent from coal processing.

4.16. Main Threats

Potential significant negative changes in the air quality of the district and the Lephalale area in particular, is likely to occur in future due to the development of the Lephalale Coal Field (LCF). Current air pollution sources of concern are:

- Dust from mines, quarries, brickworks, spoil/overburden heaps and heavy vehicles using gravel roads.
- The burning of solid waste at waste disposal sites, informal waste dumps and especially on farms and at tourism facilities in natural areas.
- Smoke from vehicles especially heavy vehicles that drive through towns. Relevant to the WDM is the operation of the existing Matimba Power Station, and the construction and operation of the Medupi Power Station near Lephalale. Emissions of SO₂, NO_x and particulate matter from Medupi will add to the current baseline concentrations on a regional scale.

In addition, with an increase in emissions associated with the development and the inevitable urbanization, i.e. motor vehicles and domestic fuel burning, there is a potential for exceedances of health-based ambient air quality standards to occur and a risk to human and environmental health. The greatest potential threat to ambient air quality exists in the WDM through the planned expansion of energy-based projects and coal mining in the district and in Botswana. The planned development poses a threat to human and environmental health in the region and it poses challenges for air quality management in the region. The greatest potential threat to ambient air quality exists in the WDM through the planned expansion of energy-based projects and coal mining in the district and in Botswana. The planned development poses a threat to human and environmental health in the region and it poses challenges for air quality management in the region.

The Lephalale Municipality has been identified as the air quality hot spot, under the declaration of the Waterberg-Bojanala Air Quality Priority Area by the National Department of Environment. Air quality legislation comprises primary standards which protect human health and secondary standards which protect properties, vegetation, climate and aesthetic values. Air quality management by-laws should be developed for non-compliance to the air quality standards. The development of industries that increase air pollution through emission of gases in the atmosphere should be managed through Atmospheric Emission Licensing processes. An air quality plan for the municipality should be developed in order to manage air pollution and environmental degradation.

The environmental features that are found in the municipal area are affected by natural environmental challenges inter alia, ozone depletion, global warming, solid and hazardous wastes, the endangerment of biological diversity and land degradation. Environmental degradation in the form of soil erosion, overgrazing, deforestation, over exploitation and habitat destruction should be prevented. There should be capacity in terms of human resources for the execution of related environmental duties.

4.17. Climate Change Impact

The municipality will need to plan and implement more for climate change impacts. The burden on the municipality will grow because of the expected increases in natural disasters, water scarcity and disease, and reduced agricultural production and food security. Some municipalities will be more sensitive to these changes than others, and many municipalities may lack the adaptive capacity because of existing developmental challenges, such as low incomes, weak institutions, low levels of education and primary health care, lack of markets and infrastructure and already-degraded ecosystems.

Rural communities and local municipalities will need to find appropriate and efficient ways of developing resilience to climate change through adaptation measures. These measures will need to be supported at a systemic level, including through intergovernmental finance mechanisms. It can be a result of both anthropogenic factors and natural factors, because human beings burn fossil fuels to heat their homes, run their cars, produce electricity, and manufacture all sorts of products, this adds more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. By increasing the amount of these gases, the warming capability of the natural greenhouse effect has been enhanced. It is the human-induced enhanced greenhouse effect that causes environmental concern, because it has the potential to warm the planet at a rate that has never been experienced in human history.

4.18. Environmental Challenges

The potential risks that can be highlighted includes:

- Increasing rate Deforestation and Veld fires
- Bush Encroachment
- Urban Sprawl and increasing informality
- Increase in Alien Invasive Plants invasion
- Soil Erosion and Wind Erosion
- Poor Management of landfill sites and illegal dumping in green open spaces

- Inadequate sanitation systems (sewer spillages into the Natural Environment)
- Pollution of Water, Land and Air
- Land Degradation and Overgrazing
- Animal and Plant Poaching
- Chemical spills and/ or other hazardous accidents
- Poor Management: Air Quality, Water Quality and Land Quality due to lack of budget and functional governance systems

4.19. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is required to ensure the integration of social, economic and environmental factors in decision-making so that development serves present and future generations. Furthermore, sustainable development requires that a risk-averse and cautious approach be applied to decision-making.

Thabazimbi Municipality has an environmental function to execute and ensure that the fundamental environmental rights of the community as enshrined in the constitution are realized. The fundamental rights as stated in the constitution are:-

- To prevent pollution and ecological degradation.
- To promote conservation.
- To secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The Municipality has sensitive and conservation worthy areas within its jurisdiction, such as the wetlands, river systems, cultural sites, rare and endangered species and part of the Waterberg Biosphere. There are also many areas that require remedial attention, such as; **eradication of alien vegetation, soil erosion control, pollution control and aspects that require spatial management such as land use management**. The Municipality does not have an Environmental Unit, however the municipality has the capacity to perform duties that enhance sound environmental management practices which include EIA related issues as well due to the appointed municipal environmental officer that conducts professional environmental work in Thabazimbi municipal jurisdiction.

4.20. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

Open spaces are recognized as a critical and fundamental element to building of **climate resilient communities and sense of place in human settlements**. Open spaces with both social and ecological functions are perceived as infrastructure equal to roads, water, electricity and the other traditional municipal services that have long taken precedence over open spaces. The

critical relationship between people and ecological systems creates sustainability and climate resilient settlements with dependence on ecosystem services. The National Development Plan (NDP 2015) requires authorities to scale-up and provide open space ecological infrastructure on par with typical municipal infrastructure funded under Municipal Infrastructure Grant Fund (MIG), to ensure balanced ecological and urban systems.

Open spaces must be granted a **status of urban land use** equal to any other 'typical' urban function. The term 'Open Space' covers green space consisting of any vegetated land or landform, water or geological feature in an urban area and most cities also include civic space consisting of squares, market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a dominant civic function. Natural open spaces include ridges, watercourses, wetlands, dams, conservation areas, play parks, as well as sports and recreation and utility areas including sports areas, city entrances, streets, traffic islands and squares, boulevards, parking areas, infrastructure servitudes, cemeteries and many more. It is important that urban functions, facilities and infrastructure be designed in consideration of **open spaces and reserves of biodiversity** for creation of a diverse planning, ecological resilience and climate resiliency of **open space network**.

Natural open spaces will be considered separate from parks areas but be integrated with a social function. Although the two may intersect and overlap, the absolute size provision must be calculated separately, for an example social spaces must ideally be provided at a ratio of 2ha (or more) per 1000 people in addition to the natural open spaces that is required for ecological functioning, even if the two spaces overlap. The design process needs to consider both the impact of infrastructure development on biodiversity, and the potential benefits or services that are derived from a functioning ecosystem through careful planning or formulation of (SDFs) Spatial Development Frameworks that will prohibit encroachment on sensitive natural environmental features such as wetlands, rivers, floodplains and many more. Open Spaces may be utilized as **environmental stormwater management infrastructure** in order to maintain and optimize the existing linear infrastructure services, in order to avoid progressive degradation of built infrastructure and ecological ecosystems. By implication, urban design through SDFs must provide adequate buffer areas as well as design and management strategies for open spaces that accommodates urban impacts and that provides protection of natural ecosystems from urban effluents by-products discharge (such as untreated wastewater effluent, hazardous oil substances and many more) from entering sensitive environments as such as rivers, wetlands, floodplains. Open space has long been recognized as a key building block of inclusive communities by functioning as a place that purifies water, harbors plant and animal life, cleans the air, and regulates weather and climate. This life-giving function of open space is the most threatened by urban development and spatial fragmentation.

Open space **key benefits that provide** quality of life ranging from social, health, environmental and economic benefits.

- **Social Benefits:** Open spaces provide a range of social benefits that are increasingly being recognized as important drivers in shaping future communities. Open space connects and builds strong communities by providing opportunities for local people to interact for a range of leisure, cultural and other activities leading to enhanced social cohesion and inclusion.
- **Health Benefits:** Access to open spaces encourages physical activity that in turn enhances physical and mental well-being, enhances children's development and well-being, reduce the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, obesity and many more.
- **Environmental Benefits:** Natural open spaces provide protection of biodiversity, cultural heritage value; and regulates climatic extremes, land pollution, stormwater management and air pollution control.
- **Economic Benefits:** Recreation activities, food garden services, tourism attraction points and many significant sources of employment for communities.

Table 1: Climate Risks, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation

KEY INDICATOR	CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECTIONS	RISKS, VULNERABILITIES AND ADAPTATION OPTIONS	RISK POTENTIAL
WATER VULNERABILITY			
ANNUAL RAINFALL AND PROJECTED CHANGES	Projections from a suite of CMIP5 climate models show slight reductions in MAP into the immediate future of the 2030s, generally of around 10-20 mm, but up to 20-30 mm in the southeast which translates into reductions of 2- 4%	A projected reduction of 10-20 mm per annum, equivalent to a 2-4% reduction in annual rainfall may not appear very significant, but can translate into a ~ streamflow reduction of 4-10%. However, this projected reduction has to be seen in light of simultaneous increases in temperature and with that increases in crop irrigation water demand, a reduction in soil water content and in dam storage. All sectors are considered to be “losers”. Adaptations will be primarily in the conversion of reduced annual rainfalls to reduced annual runoffs which imply • Judicious water usage and general water savings, • household tanks being installed, • more frequent water rationing • leakage control • more drought resistant crop varieties being grown • careful irrigation scheduling and • more judicious environmental flow controls.	Low
STREAMFLOW CHANGES	Major % flow decreases of up to 40% appear	The main risks in the WDM are the generally low streamflow,	

	in the north of the Waterberg DM in dry years while equally major % increases are shown in the Limpopo valley in wet years	their episodic nature and the high CVs which, in combination, pose a major threat to local surface water resources and their management, and in particular in low flow years. The major adaptations will involve water suppliers at all levels of government, including more frequent water rationing.	High
SEASONAL RAINFALL CHANGES	Relatively benign projected changes in seasonal rainfall, the most important impacts are likely to be the anticipated slight increase and concentration of summer rainfall, with summer being the main rain season, but probably more important the decrease in autumn rainfall with a dry winter awaiting the DM.	At risk are both dryland farmers and irrigators growing summer crops planted in spring – dryland farmers because reductions in rainfall in association with higher temperatures imply reduced soil water availability and more plant stress days and irrigators because of an increase in the number of irrigation applications necessary for optimum growth. The adaptations listed under projected changes in MAP apply equally to projected seasonal changes, only more severely,	Low
FROST OCCURRENCE	Frost is a major constraint in the Waterberg DM, especially in the central highlands, with up to 30- 40 frost days there, but with very few frost occurrences along the northwest and northeast borders of the DM. Severe frost, when minima reach below -2°C, are experienced much less frequently.	Where to grow cold sensitive vegetable and fruit varieties will be an important adaptation to make agriculturally. However, incidences of more pests and crop/animal diseases may increase. Night-time energy demand will decrease, as will the reduced use of firewood resources among poorer rural communities.	High

	Projected to the intermediate future of the 2050s the projections are for significant reductions in frost occurrences throughout, including the central highlands, with severe frosts a very rare occurrence		
POTENTIAL EVAPORATION	Climate projections with CMIP5 GCMs from the present into the immediate future of the 2030s show increases from ~ 95 to ~ 110 mm over most of the DM this translating to a percentage increase of around 5.5% spells, especially in the northwest, the northeast and the south of the DM. Additionally, the longer the duration the more the entire DM	All water resource suppliers will have reduced water available from the increased evaporation. In most of the DM evaporation losses from dams are already very high. The water sector cannot really apply adaptation measures to counter enhanced evaporation apply adaptation measures to their practices and their management choices. It also places pressure on farmers.	Medium
GROUNDWATER RECHARGE	Virtually no change projected across DM in dry years. Mean annual recharge into the immediate future, shows decreases from 4-10 mm, with the central highlands displaying gains, while this pattern is strengthened for 1:10 year high groundwater recharge, with two thirds of the WDM displaying marked decreases of > 10 mm except again in the central highlands where equally significant increases are shown	Projected changes are important because recharge feeds base flows, especially dry season flows in areas where streams are episodic or ephemeral. In this regard the exceptionally high CVs of recharge compared with those of streamflow show a further amplification that any change in climate may have on an “invisible” underground resource such as groundwater. Adaptation to projected changes in groundwater recharge is complex as it is an invisible resource which responds slowly and where repercussions may be felt only years after recharge events, be they positive or negative,	Low

		take place. Planners will therefore have to be exceptionally vigilant when any groundwater related development takes place	
AGRICULTURE VULNERABILITY			
CHANGE IN OVERALL ABOVE-GROUND PRIMARY PRODUCTION (ROSENZWEIG EQUATION)	Into the immediate future of the 2030s with relatively little change in rainfall together with increases in temperatures, an enhancement of primary production, and thus agricultural potential of climatically robust crops, is projected. This ranges from a ratio of 1.2, i.e. 20%, to 1.4, i.e. 40%	Potentially positive impact; Potentially higher crop, and grazing yields. Based on seasonal growth characteristics of natural vegetation. For robust crops outlook is good; for heat sensitive crops cannot necessarily presume high productivity	Medium
IRRIGATION WATER REQUIREMENTS	Mean annual net irrigation water requirements vary across the DM. Into the future of the 20130s, net irrigation water requirements increase, varying from 6-7.5% in a median year and 4-7% in a dry year.	Risks in the irrigation sector is the availability of water (river run-off or from dams), irrigation return flows and leachates likely to be of poorer quality, pressure by the irrigation sector for more licenses to irrigate. Risks in the irrigation sector is the availability of water (river run-off or from dams), irrigation return flows and leachates likely to be of poorer quality, pressure by the irrigation sector for more licenses to irrigate	Low
ACCUMULATED HEAT UNITS	The projected increases in heat units have major on-farm repercussions ranging from changes in growth rates, shortening of heat	The increase in heat units holds a positive response for farmers due to increased growth rates, shortening of heat unit dependent phonological periods and the potential	

	unit dependent phenological periods for certain crops, increases in the number of life cycles per year of certain pests and diseases, or changes in yields. Into the intermediate future – a ratio changes of 1.28-1.32, or 28-32% is projected. It is especially the cooler central highlands which display the well-known higher sensitivity of temperature parameters to climate change in cooler areas	increase in the number of life cycles a year. Livestock and game farmers will have to adapt to reduced production and conception rates by the introduction of new and more heat resilient breeds	Medium
POTENTIAL EVAPORATION	Soils dry out rapidly after rain resulting in crop stress, and irrigation water demands within the DM are already high. On the other hand, where and if soils are moist, crops grow very quickly. The significant additional potential evaporative losses under projected future climates do not bode well for irrigators, be they abstracting water from dams or from run-of-river.	Under historical climatic conditions (1950-1999) mean annual A-pan equivalent potential evaporation ranges from 1 700 mm in the central highlands to around 2 100 mm in the Limpopo valley. Climate projections with CMIP5 GCMs from the present into the immediate future of the 2030s show increases from 95 to 110 mm over most of the DM, this translating to a percentage increase of around 5.5%. Mulching and minimum tillage will reduce soil water evaporation	Medium
MAIZE YIELDS AND PROJECTED CHANGES	Dryland maize projections of yields into the future are mostly positive, albeit small at 0.2 t to maximally 1.2 t/ha, with distribution of the gains very patchy. Irrigated maize: in a hotter future in an area already hot the	An example of changes in optimum plant dates of maize, derived using the ACRU maize yield model which also captures rainfall adequacy and soil moisture stress at critical growth stages, shows for the Waterberg DM that a future optimum planting date into the intermediate future is 1-2	Medium

	prognosis is for decreases in irrigated yields, mostly of the order of 0.40 t, but in places the projected decreases are up to 1.40 t/ha.	weeks later than at present. Critical for farmers to know the optimum conditions (planting and flowering dates) for different varieties of maize. Need to supply sufficient water for irrigation, and need to correct the hybrid or variety of maize to cope with changing conditions; need accurate weather forecasts	
SORGHUM YIELDS AND PROJECTED CHANGES	Into the intermediate future (2050s) the projected sorghum yield changes are relatively small, with ~ 85% of the DM showing gains of 0.25 to 1.50 t/ha/season and only ~ 15% of the region projected to losing yields in future, mostly < 0.5 t/ha, with this translating into both gains and losses of up to 40%.	Generally increased yields and good for food security; better chance of adapting though still important to breed more resident grain sorghum varieties	High
SOYBEANS YIELDS AND PROJECTED CHANGES	Dryland soybean yield in the intermediate future are projected to increase, this increase ranging from 0.5 t in the west to > 1.4 t/ha in the central highlands, with these increases equivalent to percentage increases of 25 to more than 65%	Generally increased yields. In SA the adaptation strategies of conservation practices and crop rotation seem to not only counter the impact of climate change, but to positively impact on profitability, with soybeans seen as a very viable alternative to maize when the latter's price decreases	High
CITRUS FRUITS AND PROJECTED CHANGES	Navel oranges: suitable in central highlands – less suitable in future; Valencia oranges: less suitable out of central	Depends on location – changes in suitability between different areas of the WDM which may mean that the crops move to different areas to adapt; different cultivars; will	

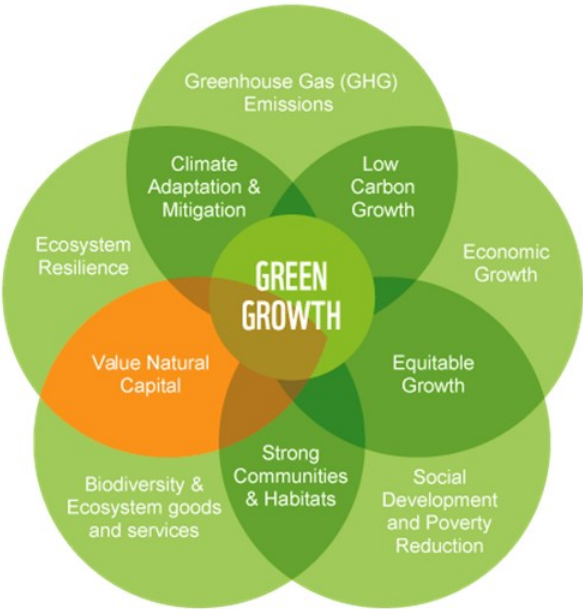
	highlands and more suitable in central highlands of WDM; Grapefruit: gains in the central highlands and south which are currently not very suitable for grapefruit; Lemons: projected suitability gains in the northeast of WDM	probably require irrigation. Shade nets and additional transport costs and energy costs re: storage temperatures	Low
CATTLE AND HEAT STRESS	The 100 to 200 favorable days/year in the WDM w.r.t. heat stress in cattle are reduced by between 60 and 85 days into intermediate future of the 2050s, while the 80-110 days with “middle-of-the-range” critical conditions under historical conditions also display “middle-of-the-range” uncertainties in the future showing range of projected changes from 35 more critical days in the cool central highlands to 25 fewer critical days in the hot Limpopo valley. The 10-60 very stressful emergency days of the present, however, are projected to increase by an additional 25 to 85 days	Decreased reproductive performance; decreased milk production. Very disconcerting findings with significant reduction in favorable days and significant more critical days in terms of heat stress; also highly stressful to game animals. Careful mitigation measures must be instituted: feeding management, increased water availability; spacing around cows when drinking; housing and facility adjustments; shade availability etc. High levels of management response required	High
GOATS AND HEAT STRESS	Into the warmer future of the 2050s, the favorable days for goats decreases by 65 to	Reduction of growth performance, reproductive performance, milk production and animal health and welfare.	

	80 days per annum. Projected to have an additional 50 to 70 moderate stress days for goats. Severe stress days for goats are only experienced on between 1 and 20 days per year, but with an additional 2 to 20 severe stress days by the 2050s	Effects are likely to be lower in goats' vs larger ruminants due to small body weight, well developed water retention in the kidney and lower metabolic rates – mohair goats may be more susceptible. Indigenous goats are most adaptive. Some measures such as supplementary feeding, grazing management etc. to be considered	High
BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT			
ALIEN INVASIVE PLANTS	Alien Invasive plants (AIPs) have potentially drastic impacts on local and catchment water resources. Currently, AIPs are estimated to reduce yields of dams and rivers by about 1.4% of RSA's MAR; however, AIPs are frequently located in riparian areas so under warmer future conditions and year-round growth, MAR could be reduced considerably more than at present; and they replace prime agricultural land, especially in floodplain areas	Likely to increase growth and vigor; widespread infestations in the south, generally transpire more than natural vegetation and reduce streamflow; can be fire danger, positive side can be source of firewood. Riverine infestations in particular need to be eradicated as soon as possible by the Working for Water initiative as well as by individuals, as infestations could well become denser with a warmer climate and they would then likely impact even more negatively on water resources than at present.	High
LANDSCAPE DEGRADATION	Degraded thicket and bushland in the north; degraded forest and woodland elsewhere but especially in the south-east of WDM.	All sectors are losers, particularly agricultural sector and water sector. Depends on commitment to sound management: grazing management, conservation farming and physical rehabilitation of eroded areas.	High
GROUNDWATER	In the WDM risks associated with reductions	Adaptation to projected changes in groundwater recharge is	

RECHARGE	in groundwater recharge are highest in the south where the repercussions of projected reductions in groundwater recharge may also have severe ecological implications.	complex as it is an invisible resource which responds slowly and where repercussions may be felt only years after recharge events, be they positive or negative, take place. Planners will therefore have to be exceptionally vigilant when any groundwater related development takes place.	High
HUMAN HEALTH VULNERABILITIES			
HUMAN DISCOMFORT AND PROJECTED CHANGES	Most significant variables are humidity, wind, and temperature. Comfortable Days: Historical data: < 40 in Limpopo Valley and 140 in central highlands. Projected to the 2050s to reduce comfortable days < 10 in Limpopo Valley and to 80 days in the central highlands Historic data: Uncomfortable Days: 40-60 days in Limpopo valley and about 10 days in central highlands. Projected to increase from 40-100 uncomfortable days in Limpopo valley and from 10-20 days in central highlands	Increased air conditioning costs, more heat-related emergencies, re-look at working hours, uncomfortable living conditions. Thermal discomfort on more days per year; implies more discomfort for livestock; humans can adapt using technology, but implications for costs, working hours, tourism industry, housing needs and insulation requirements; possible health implications through higher disease risk	High
INCREASED MALNUTRITION AND HUNGER AS A RESULT OF FOOD INSECURITY	Climate Change will affect food systems, compromising food availability, access and utilization, leading to food insecurity (particularly of subsistence farmers).	This is a real risk. A consolidated effort is required to address this critical vulnerability.	High

DISASTER MANAGEMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT			
EXTREME INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN RE. RAINFALL EVENTS AND PROJECTED CHANGES	From the 1 to the 2 to the 3-day accumulated design streamflow, there is a visible increase in magnitudes of flow. Between the 10 and the 50 year return periods there is, similarly, an expected increase in design flood	Flood damage, higher insurance; difficult to model extreme events; Should not relax standards or reduce design criteria.	Medium
EXTREME INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN RE. STREAMFLOW AND PROJECTED CHANGES	From the 1 to 2 to the 3-day accumulated design streamflow there is a visible increase in magnitudes of flow; Between the 10 and the 50 year return periods; there is, similarly, an expected increase in design floods. The larger river systems such as Mokolo flowing northwards, display markedly higher magnitudes of rare flooding. Conventional wisdom would suggest more extreme flooding in climate changed future, but projections do not always display this; the 1:50 year projections display more areas of higher extremes than the 1:10 year	“Extreme” streamflow with high recurrence intervals impact a wide range sectors from water planners at all levels, disaster risk management, all facets of agriculture, the insurance, mining and tourism industries, the transport sector, human settlements. Indications are that the northeast and parts of the central highlands are particularly vulnerable to large floods, and special care should be taken by engineers when designing hydraulic structures there. Extreme events cannot be isolated with great confidence. Care should therefore be taken for DM engineers not to assume a reduction in design streamflow events, and should NOT to relax present design criteria based on long term historical data. Considerably more research is required into design hydrology under climate change, using outputs from more GCMs	Medium

INCREASE IN FIRE DANGER RATINGS	Historical climatic conditions show favorable conditions in WDM; i.e. small number of days 2.5-10% of days (10-40 days/year) of fire risk, countered by the mean number of very likely fire days in range of 250-350 days per year due to frequent dry atmospheric conditions and high biomass.	Historical climatic conditions show favorable conditions in WDM; i.e. small number of days 2.5-10% of days (10-40 days/year) of fire risk, countered by the mean number of very likely fire days in range of 250-350 days per year due to frequent dry atmospheric conditions and high biomass. The projected increase in the number of very likely days in the fire danger rating index does not bode well into the future, the southwestern interior and the northwestern highlands being the most vulnerable. The many different impacts of fire are tabulated for a wide range of sectors. The population at large and especially disaster management agencies will need to be very vigilant to the dangers of fire under projected future climatic conditions.	High
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GOOD GOVERNANCE

Green municipality for sustainable development

The Municipality participative actively in the Provincial Green Municipality Competition, the LEDET GMC. Green Municipality Competition (GMC) is an environmental program with a broad focus on environmental management, sustainable development and service delivery. GMC has six / 6 core elements which are **waste management, energy efficiency and conservation, biodiversity management and conservation, landscaping and beautification, public participation and community empowerment, leadership and institutional arrangement**. The Municipality has performed consistently in the all competition and held the following positions at a district level.

4.21. Promotion of green developments by developing and implementing environmental municipal sector plans that:

- (i) Encourage and enhance of green economy.
- (ii) Creates environmental considerations in infrastructural developments.
- (iii) Develop tools of community environmental education, environmental awareness and environmental campaigns.
- (iv) Improve environmental skills development in communities.
- (v) Shape and create full-structured municipal environmental unit / section in municipal organisational structures.
- (vi) Conceptualise a strong foundation for environmental compliance for the preservation of Bela-Bela environment for future generations within Municipal jurisdiction.
- (vii) Creates attraction for green funding and increase green funding.

4.22. Integration phase with strategic objectives

The prioritization of environmental skills development and structural building of municipal environmental units / sections for green future building, predominantly is to strengthen the environmental function in municipal administration in order to ensure successful performance of the municipality across all environmental mandate (based on environmental legislation). As well, to also identify gaps that exist within municipalities and make recommendations on improvements. Interventions across all environment sectors will be detailed in each municipal administrative environmental thematic area.

4.23. Availability of Municipal Environmental Organisational Structure

Table 2. Number of Personnel available per environmental thematic area

LM			MANAGERS					EO		EMI
	AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF TOP PERSONNEL	AQO/ AQM	WO/ WM	B&C	EIA	CC	ENV C&E		

Thabazimbi	Yes Social Services Structure	4	2	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	0
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4.24. Waste Management / Biodiversity & Conservation (Parks Management) / EIAs (Spatial Planning Section)

Table 1.1 illustrates that Thabazimbi Local Municipality has partial **environmental related structure** under Social Services Section structure. The structure indicates that few number of personnel in the environmental thematic area, however the existence of an appointed municipal environmental officer make the municipal environmental performance better. As much as the municipal structure mainly focuses on **Waste Management and Parks Management under Social Services Section**, the municipal appointed environmental officer upholds a job description responsible for overarching environment sectors with functions ranging from waste management, air quality, biodiversity, climate change, environmental impact management and environmental control / compliance. The municipal environmental officer manages all environmental functions of the municipality, leading daily municipal environmental service delivery administration of the local municipality - professionally. Thabazimbi Local Municipality is required **to prioritize building an Environmental Unit** that will properly structure environmental functions and fill-in the structure with funded positions in environmental sectors. In this manner, environmental jobs for unemployed environmental graduates will be created in the municipality.

4.25. Air Quality Management and Climate Change / Environmental Compliance and Enforcement / Environmental Officer

The municipality does not have all personnel for all the above environmental thematic competences, only 1 Environmental Officer is conducting the work. The municipality has several mines in operation, within the municipal jurisdiction and partially the municipality has land dedicated to the UNESCO renowned Waterberg Biosphere Reserve. The district supports the local municipality with all the above services at a very limited basis due to shortage of personnel at the district level as well, however the municipality is encouraged to consider **appointing more Environmental Officers** and build the Environmental Unit that will be able to conduct professional environmental work daily and upgrade the existing performance conducted by the 1/one existing official.

4.26. Municipal Environmental Functions and Personnel

The local municipality have a Social Services structure that has a partly related environmental function of both Waste Management and Parks Management Services. In waste management, the local municipal management prioritize waste function as it is deemed as an essential municipal service by local government. Waste Management is directly funded by Treasury through MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) financial systems. The **existing Environmental Officer assumes duties of Waste Management Officer (WMO)** as well, because in Thabazimbi Local Municipality there is **no appointed Waste Management Officer** (in accord to NEWWA Act) that is employed by the municipality to be responsible for waste management function only. The Environmental Officer is not supported by any other officer, due to vacant positions in the management structure of Waste Management Section. The institute rely solely on 1/one Environmental Officer for the implementation of the entire environmental functions, with no Environmental Unit structure in place.

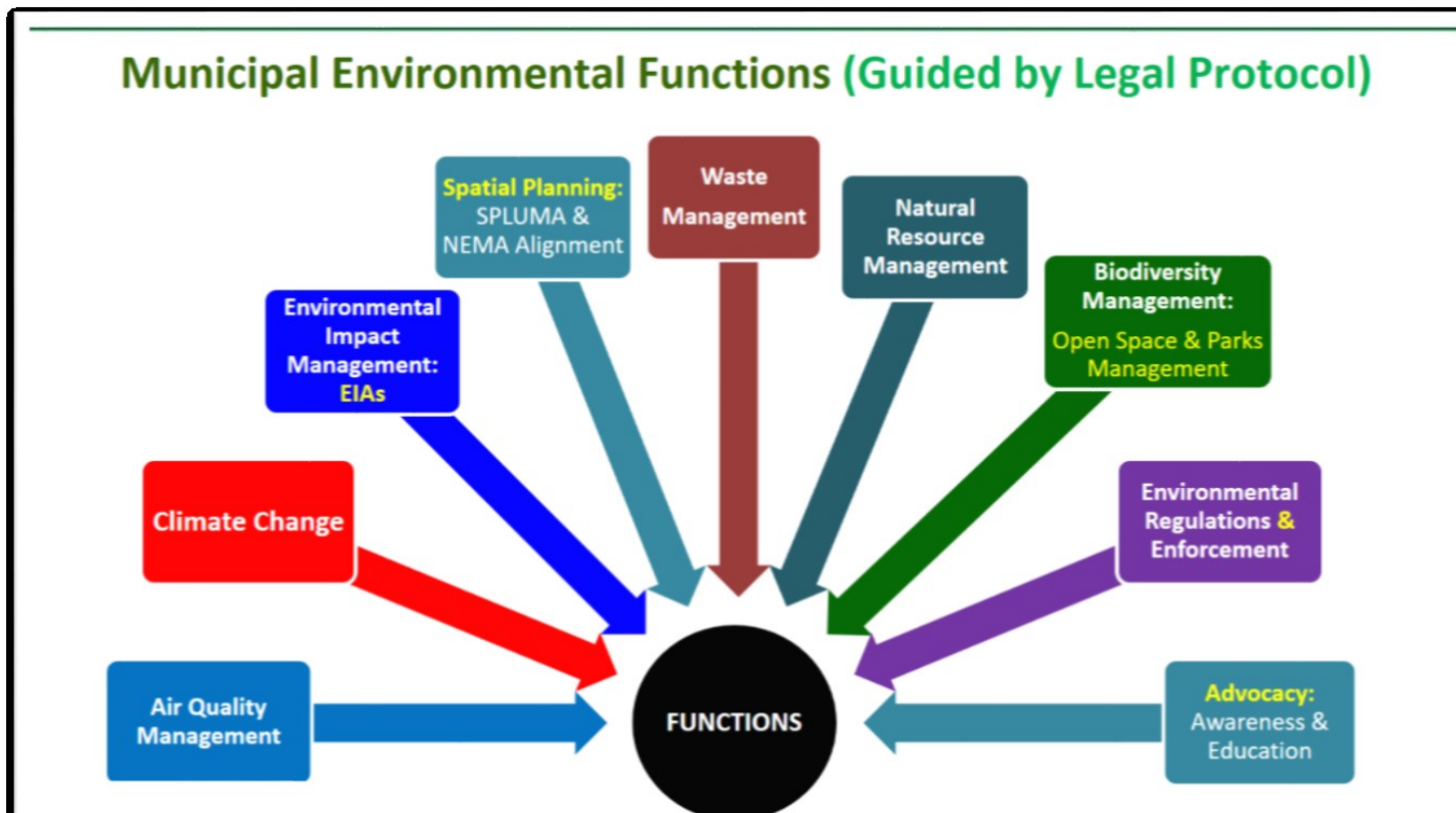
Specifically, in Parks Management there is an appointed Parks Manager. The Parks Manager is supported by 1/one Parks Officer. Parks Section is responsible for green open space management function in local municipalities. The green open space management function aligns perfectly with biodiversity and conservation; however, the existing structure is not well engineered to suite an overall biodiversity and conservation functions in local municipalities. In general, DFFE and LEDET also supports the municipality with implementation processes of developing environmental planning tools, establishing forums, conducting programmes and funding projects in both Waste Management, Biodiversity Management and

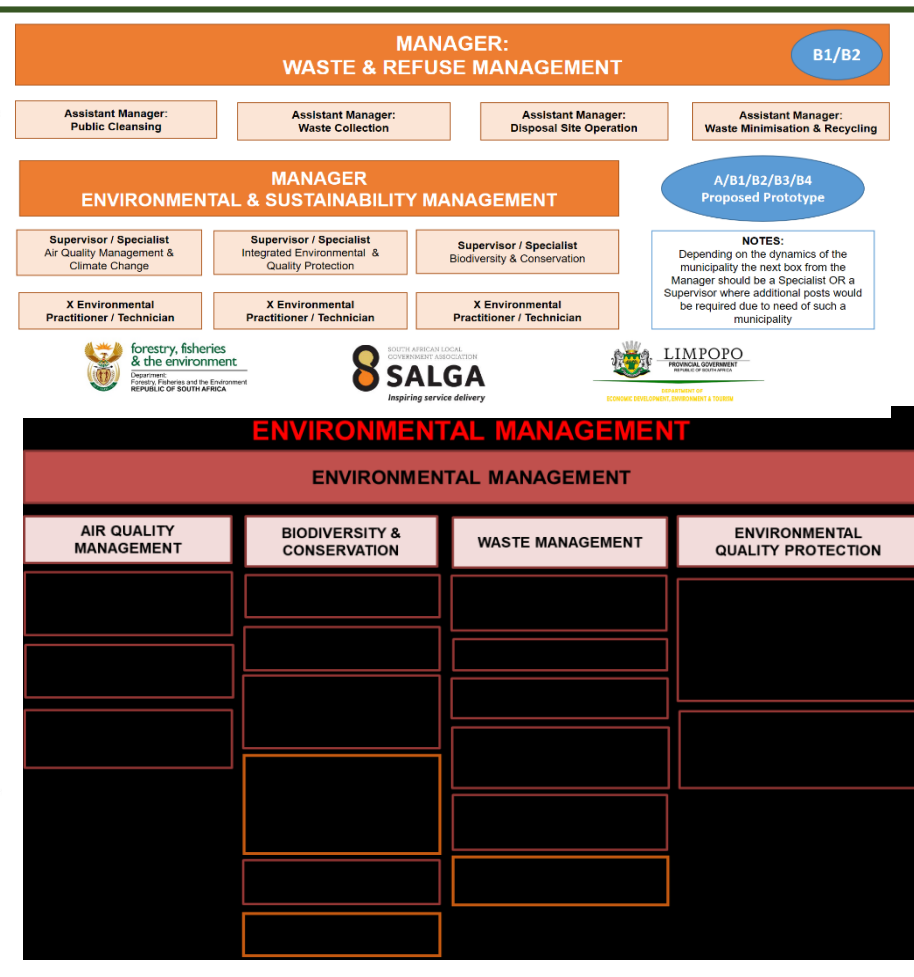
Air Quality Management.

Recommendation

Thence the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (**DFFE**) and the provincial Department of Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism (**LEDET**) recommends re-engineering of Thabazimbi Local Municipality Social Services structure, in order **to build an Environmental Unit** that will serve the environmental function properly. This approach of Social Services structural re-engineering will include all environment sectors and maximize new vital job opportunities within the local municipality. Young unemployed environmentalists and future young environmental professionals / graduates will be well accommodated in municipal environmental professional jobs, in the now and in the future.

Figure 1: Municipal Environmental Functions – Guided by Legal Protocol





4.27. ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING TOOLS, FORUMS, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Environmental Planning Tools, Forums, Programmes and Projects

PLANNING TOOLS	FORUMS	SECTOR PROGRAMS	ACTIVE PROJECTS
*Thabazimbi IWMP *Thabazimbi Spatial Development Framework: SDF *Thabazimbi Lephalale Green Economy Strategy	No Municipal Environmental Forum	* LEDET : Waste Cleaning Campaigns * LEDET : Environmental Campaigns	*MISA-COGTA & WDM-DDM: Waste Innovation Project – EPWP *DFFE & LEDET Greening Project: Tree Planting – EPWP *DFFE & LEDET Cleaning and Greening Project – EPWP * DFFE NRM: Natural Resources Management – EPWP * DFFE YCOP: Youth Community Outreach Project

The national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) and the provincial Department of Limpopo Economic Development Environment and Tourism (LEDET) supports the Thabazimbi Local Municipality in each financial year with human resources personnel that is based at district level. The environmental support is packaged with financial support that is allocated through environmental programs and projects that are implemented by the environmental sector departments in collaboration and together with the Waterberg District Municipality (WDM). The National DFFE and Provincial LEDET personnel, innovatively plan further and create public partnership programs with other government sector stakeholders and private sector stakeholders that conduct and carry the mandate of environment; in environmental planning, environmental management, environmental programs, and environmental project to support municipalities and communities with implementation of environmental activities holistically.

CHAPTER FIVE: BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

5.1. WATER

- Thabazimbi Local Municipality is a Water Service Authority and Water Service Provider.
- The current bulk supply infrastructure has a design capacity of approximately 13ML/day consisting of 4ML/day from ground water sources and 9ML/day from the Magalies Water bulk supply scheme.
- The population residing in Thabazimbi and Regorogile relies on surface water supply (Magalies Water) and it is augmented by groundwater supply.
- The population residing in Northam relies entirely on surface water supply (Magalies Water).
- The population residing at Leeupoort and Rooiberg relies entirely on groundwater supply.
- Thabazimbi Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction consists of 34 boreholes, of which 19 boreholes are operational.
- The population residing in Kromdraai relies entirely on groundwater supply
- The population residing in Skierlik relies entirely on groundwater supply
- The population residing in Smashblock relies on groundwater supply, tractor assisting with water tankering
- The population residing in Raphuti relies entirely on groundwater supply

- Sufficient and sustainable water supply and water balance
- Compliance with DWS water safety standards
- Proper planning of water resources and demand management
- Conserved water and managing water demands
- Access to potable water and accurate water accounting
- Water quality monitoring by sampling and analysing all required determinants to ensure quality compliance with SANS 241
- Developing Standard Operational Procedures by determining all necessary requirements and legislations needed to be followed by the plant operators to ensure that daily tasks can be executed in a safe working environment
- Conducting water balance including water losses
- Confirm submission to the monitoring programme at the laboratory by ensuring that all samples collected were correctly analyzed and that all results are relevant
- Prepare monthly water quality compliance reports by compiling all laboratory results which includes the discussion, recommendation and water quality test reports
- Performance and loading of Blue Drop, No Drop and RPMS Certification process for TLM's area of jurisdiction
- Sufficient and sustainable water supply and water balance
- Compliance with DWS water safety standards
- Proper planning of water resources and demand management
- Conserved water and managing water demands
- Access to potable water and accurate water accounting
- Water quality monitoring by sampling and analysing all required determinants to ensure quality compliance with SANS 241
- Developing Standard Operational Procedures by determining all necessary requirements and legislations needed to be followed by the plant operators to ensure that daily tasks can be executed in a safe working environment
- Conducting water balance including water losses
- Confirm submission to the monitoring programme at the laboratory by ensuring that all samples collected were correctly analysed and that all results are relevant
- Prepare monthly water quality compliance reports by compiling all laboratory results which includes the discussion, recommendation and water quality test reports
- Performance and loading of Blue Drop, No Drop and RPMS Certification process for TLM's area of jurisdiction
- Ensure that all water consumption in businesses and households are metered

- Inspect and report on the condition of water and sanitation networks and pump stations and water quality monitoring
- Attend to all customer complains relating to metering, billing and quality
- Plan, measure and design extensions/improvement to the existing water and sanitation systems and networks and future bulk supply
- Ensure that all Sanitation Schemes, boreholes within TLM by physical inspections to ensure efficiency and production of good quality that meet the required standard
- Plan and manage activities of subordinates including plant operators
- Maintenance of all borehole pumps, pipes and booster pumps
- Maintenance and repairs of all plumbing to be done to council buildings
- Repairing leaks and replacing pipes and valves
- New water meter connections
- Ensure stability, maintenance and construction of the water network
- installing and controlling Chlorine system
- Operating water pump station to ensure continuous pumping of water to the community and functionality of all pumps and systems
- Bulk meter readings

5.1.1. Water Backlog

Total HH	Level of Service - Piped water	Other sources (Water Tanker)	% of Backlog
35 463 (census 2016) 38 575 (Dec 2018)	34 549	4 026	11,65%

5.1.2. Blue Drop Status

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 - 2022
N/A	54%	14%	54%	59%	56%	National Department of Water and Sanitation did not conduct any assessment due to introduction of the IRIS system. TLM are capturing data on a monthly basis on the IRIS system

5.1.3. Water Losses

TLM have 5 registered water systems on the Blue Drop Certification System:

- Northam – Average water losses 21%
- Thabazimbi – Average water losses 42%
- Rooiberg – Average water losses 30%
- Leeupoort – Average water losses 24%
- Schilpadnest – Average water losses 18%

Average water losses for all 5 systems: 27%

(This is estimated as there is not proper data)

5.1.4. Water SOURCES AND CAPACITY - Status of service delivery per ward

WARD	WATER SOURCE
1 (Skierlik)	<u>GROUNDWATER</u> 2 Boreholes (1,2ML/d) • 1 Borehole operational • 1 Boreholes needs rehabilitation
2 (TBZ Town, Rooiberg) 9 (Reg Ext 2,5,9,Ipelegeng, Mmehane, Meriting, Apiesdoorn) 10 (Reg Ext 1 and 3) 12 (Reg Ext 1, 4)	<u>TBZ TOWN AND REGOROGILE</u> <u>SURFACE WATER</u> Vaalkop Dam (Magalies Water)-7ML/d <u>GROUNDWATER</u> B7 (1.8ML/d) • 2 boreholes - 1 operational, 1 not fully equipped Group 5 & 12 (2.1ML/d) • 4 boreholes – operational Thaba Park (1.6ML/d) • 2 boreholes, 1 operational, 1 needs to be rehabilitated B5 (1 ML/d Kumba borehole) • 1 borehole operational Regorogile Ext 6 • 1 borehole operational Regorogile Ext 5 (next to Ext 4) • 1 borehole not operational Regorogile sportground

	1 borehole operational Mountain View 1 borehole not operational
2 (TBZ Town, Rooiberg)	<u>ROOIBERG</u> GROUNDWATER 4 Boreholes (2,7MI/d) 2 Boreholes infested with fluoride – not operational 1 Borehole operational and 1 Borehole on standby which is not equipped (from private supplier – Imberbe)
3 (Smashblock)	GROUNDWATER 6 Boreholes (2,4MI/d) 3 Boreholes operational 3 Boreholes needs rehabilitation
4 (Raphuti/Leeupoort)	<u>LEEUPPOORT/RAPHUTI</u> GROUNDWATER 5 Boreholes (2.8MI/d) 2 Boreholes operational 3 Boreholes not equipped
5 (Dwaalboom)	<u>GROUNDWATER</u> 2 Boreholes (0,8MI/d) 1 Borehole operational 1 Borehole needs rehabilitation
6 (Jabulani)	Water tanker

7 (Northam Ext 5 & 7, Mojuteng)	<u>SURFACE WATER</u>
8 (Northam Ext 2 & 6)	Magalies Water-2.5ML/d <u>GROUNDWATER</u> Northam Ext 16 (750KL/d) • 2 boreholes operational
11 (Amandelbult)	Supplied directly by Water Services Board (Magalies Water)

5.1.5. Water supply to Mines

Name of Mine	Water Source
Ward 3	
Cronimet Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Imerys Rhino Mineral Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Ward 4	
Mamba Mine	Groundwater
Ward 4 & 9	
Arcellor Mittal	Groundwater
Ward 5	
Siyanda Bakgatla	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
PPC Dwaalboom Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Andalusite Resources Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Ward 6	
Dishaba Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Ward 8	
Afarak Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Amandelbult Tumela Mine	Supplied directly by Magalies Water
Ward 11	
Northam Zondereinde	Supplied directly by Magalies Water

5.2. SANITATION

- Monitors and controls the operations and maintenance requirements of the Waste Water Treatment Plant and Reticulation Network
- Conduct treatment process and plant optimization by ensuring that the plant dosing is done and that the final influent is chlorinated by using appropriate tools to ensure compliance
- Conduct plant monitoring by assessing the plant operation and meter readings to ensure that the plant operational procedures are followed
- Performance and loading of Green Drop, No Drop and RPMS Certification process for TLM's area of jurisdiction
- Operation and maintenance at the waste water treatment plant
- Plan, measure and design extensions/improvement to the existing water and sanitation systems and networks and future bulk supply
- Plan and manage activities of subordinates including plant operators
- Operate and maintain sewer network
- Operate and maintain waste water treatment plants including oxidation ponds

5.2.1. Sanitation Backlog

Total Households	Access to Sanitation	Backlog	% of Backlog
35 463 (census 2016) 38 575 (Dec 2018)	34 259	4 556	13.29%

5.2.2. Green Drop Status

2009	2011	2013	2014 Average CRR/CRR max % deviation	2015 - 2022
0%	48%	28%	80.4%	National Department of Water and Sanitation did not conduct any assessment due to introduction of the IRIS system. TLM are capturing data on a monthly basis on the IRIS system

5.2.3. Sanitation Services - Status of service delivery per ward

WARD	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	OXIDATION POND	ACCESS TO SANITATION	SANITATION BACKLOG
1 (Skierlik)			240 HH Ordinary pit latrines	240HH

2 (TBZ Town) 9 (Reg Ext 2,5,9,Ipelegeng, Mmebane, Meriting, Apiesdoorn) 10 (Reg Ext 1 and 3) 12 (Reg Ext 1, 4)	<u>Thabazimbi and Regorogile</u> Thabazimbi including Regorogile has a full water borne system Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Thabazimbi Waste Water Treatment Works from 3.5ML/d to 6.5ML/d is completed One communal toilet block at Matikiring - operational Fully serviced complete with water connection points and sewer connection points (1 500 hh) at Northam Ext 16		9 117 HH provided with sanitation facilities Two communal toilet blocks at Ga-Botha – not operational, to be connected to the sewer outfall lines Construction required for 1 800 VIP toilets at Regorogile Informal Construction of sewer reticulation line and connection to the existing network is required	938 HH
2	<u>Rooiberg</u> Rooiberg is using water borne sewer system No sewer pumping stations form part of the sewer system The treatment plant is adequate for the current and short to medium future situation. Regular maintenance is however lacking.		780 HH provided with sanitation facilities Rooiberg town is using water borne sewer system	230HH provided with pit latrines

3 (Smashblock)			6 000 HH provided with sanitation facilities Installation of 50 portable toilets, Waste Water Treatment Plant and Honey Sucker	1 500HH
4 (Raphuti and Leeupoort)		The oxidation ponds at Raphuti have been upgraded through HDA – 100% Construction of sewer network complete with connection points at Raphuti A new sewerage reticulation network should be investigated for future development	1 287HH provided with sanitation facilities Ordinary French drains/septic tanks are mainly used at Leeupoort and is emptied with a Honey Sucker There are no sewer pump stations that form part of this scheme. RDP houses at Raphuti have access to a full water borne system	110 HH
5 (Dwaalboom)				304 HH – Pit latrines
6 (Jabulani)				84 HH – Pit latrines
7 & 8 (Northam and Mojuteng)	Current sanitation system in Northam is 60% water borne and 40% septic tank.	Northam Platinum Mine have	11 526HH provided with sanitation facilities	1 150HH

	There are two sewer pump stations with submersible pumps installed. The waste water treatment facilities at Northam require urgent attention as current flows are exceeding the capacity of the existing oxidation ponds, thus resulting in extensive pollution (designed capacity 1.9MI/d the current effluent is 3.5MI/d – Memorandum of Understanding entered between Thabazimbi Local Municipality and Rustenburg Platinum Mines Limited for the construction of the Waste Water Treatment Works in Northam.	addressed the following challenges at Northam oxidation ponds: • Construction of a fence at oxidation ponds • Upgrading of pumping system • Installation of additional pump • Construction of mini overflowing sump • Removal of vegetation • Repair of oxidation ponds retaining wall	Fully serviced complete with water connection points and sewer connection points	
11 (Amandelbult)			5 309HH access to sanitation facilities	-

5.3. ELECTRICITY

- Operate and maintain electrical network
- Operate and maintain substations
- Operate and maintain streetlights and high mast lights
- Manage the prepaid and post-paid meters including streetlights and high mast lights
- Assess and approve new connections
- Assess and plan for future electricity needs
- Manage and maintain transformers and mini substations and meter boxes
- Analyse and create schematics and calculation of losses
- Maintenance of all municipal buildings
- Maintenance of the electrical components on waste water treatment plants and pump stations
- Thabazimbi Local Municipality has taken over the PCMA contract
- Control room has been launched and is operational
- 5 342 meters installed with electrification of Meriting 280 households
- Thabazimbi and Regorogile Electrical Master Plan – Area of Supply – Updated 2019
- Amendment of Thabazimbi Local Municipality's Distribution License

5.3.1. List of Licensed Supply Areas

- Rooiberg
- Rooiberg Ext 2
- Rooiberg North
- Meriting Informal
- Regorogile Ext 2, 5, 6 and 7
- Thabazimbi
- Thabazimbi Ext 12, 17, 31, 35, 37, 7 and 9 (Apiesdoorn)
- Thabazimbi Station Housing

Total households according to Stats 2016	-	35 463
Access to electricity	-	2 509
Backlog	-	26 211
Eskom supplies	20 365 hh	
Thabazimbi supplies	6 856 hh	

5.3.2. Electrical Services - Status of service delivery per ward

WARD	ELECTRICITY SUPPLY (Municipality/Eskom)	ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY	ELECTRICITY LOSSES	ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS	ELECTRICITY BACKLOG
1 (Sentrum,Skierlik)	Eskom	260			
2 (TBZ Town, Rooiberg)	Municipality	2 306		82 (Rooiberg)	-
3. Smashblock	Municipality	0	1400 SOLAR seytem		6 400
3 (Smashblock)		1	0		7 500
4 (Koedoeskop, Raphuti)	Eskom	60			62 (Phatsima)
5 (Swartklip,Dwaalboom)	Eskom				100
6 (Jabulani)	Eskom	250			0
7 (Northam Ext 5 & 7, Mojuteng)	Eskom				0
8 (Northam Ext 2 & 6)	Eskom				0
9 (Reg Ext 2,5,9,Ipelegeng, Mmebane, Meriting, Apiesdoorn)	Municipality	1 271		55 (Matikireng)	270

10 (Reg Ext 1 and 3)	Eskom				0
11 (Amandelbult)	Eskom				0
12 (Reg Ext 1, 4)	Eskom				0

5.4. ROADS AND STORMWATER

- Upgrading of gravel roads to paved/tarred roads
- Managing and maintenance of roads, sidewalks and stormwater
- Maintenance of gravel and surfaced roads
- Installation of traffic calming devices
- Maintenance and repairs on Municipal buildings

5.4.1. Roads and Stormwater - Status of service delivery per ward

WARD	STATE OF MUNICIPAL ROAD	BACKLOG
1 (Skierlik)	Gravel streets - Area not yet proclaimed	42,949km of roads needs to be paved 7,89km of roads were paved during the 20/21 financial year through MIG funding 51,35km of Stormwater channels needs upgrading Construction of a total of 3.45km of Stormwater and upgrading the existing stream channel at Regorogile during 2020/21 financial year through MIG funding The remaining backlogs will be addressed through MIG funding
2 (TBZ Town, Rooiberg)	Thabazimbi internal streets are tarred but need to be resealed Rooiberg town internal streets are tarred but need to be resealed RDP section – paved and gravel streets	
3 (Smashblock)	Gravel streets - Area not yet proclaimed	
4 (Raphuti)	Paved streets	
5 (Dwaalboom)	Tarred and gravel streets	
6 (Jabulani)	Gravel streets	

7 (Northam Ext 5 & 7, Mojuteng)	Northam Ext 5 – Gravel streets Northam Ext 7 – Paved streets Mojuteng – Tarred streets, needs resealing
8 (Northam Ext 2 & 6)	Tarred streets, needs resealing
9 (Reg Ext 2,5,9,Ipelegeng, Mmebane, Meriting, Apiesdoorn)	Ext 2 - Tarred streets, needs resealing Ext 5 – Some streets are paved Ext 9 – Tarred streets Ipelegeng – Tarred streets, needs resealing Meriting – Gravel streets Apiesdoorn – Paved streets
10 (Reg Ext 1 and 3)	Ext 3 – Paved streets Ext 1 – Paved streets
12 (Reg Ext 1, 4)	Paved streets

5.5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Constitution of South Africa (Act 106 of 1996)

- The Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic of South Africa and any act or conduct inconsistent with it is invalid and will have no force of law.
- Environmental provisions are included in the Bill of Rights in Chapter 2 of the Constitution Act, No. 108 of 1996.
- In terms of section 24 of the Act, everyone has the right:

a) *to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and*

b) *to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:*

- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- Promote conservation; and
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The Constitution provides the legal basis for allocating powers to different spheres of government, and is thus relevant to the institutional regulation of integrated pollution and waste management.

The duties of the TLM in terms of the Constitution is contained in Schedule 5B and Section 84 (1) (2) of the Municipal Structures Act (Act No 117 of 1998).

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (No. 59 of 2008) (NEM: WA)

The Waste Act covers a wide spectrum of issues including requirements for a National Waste Management Strategy, definition of priority waste, waste minimization, treatment and disposal of waste, Industry Waste Management Plans, licensing of activities, and waste information management.

Under this Act, the Municipality has a waste management responsibility as stipulated in Chapter 2 (9), chapter 3(10) (11) and Chapter 4 (23).

5.5.1. WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

The various waste sources of waste generation in TLM includes the following;

- Residential (household waste)
- Building and demolition rubble ■■■■■ business waste
- Healthcare risk waste including hazardous medical waste
- Industrial waste
- Agricultural waste
- Hazardous waste

5.5.2. STATUS QUO: WASTE MANAGEMENT

- TLM is responsible for the waste collection services and landfill management.
- TLM is currently operating four (4) licensed waste disposal sites, namely Donkerpoort (Thabazimbi), Northam dumpsite, Leeupoort landfill and Rooiberg landfill site.
- The current state of waste management, including landfill management, waste collection etc., is dissatisfactory, having a high potential of posing health issues and environmental pollution.
- The landfill facilities are all currently not meeting the acceptable standards as prescribed by the legislation and the condition of operation permitted thereof.

5.6. PARKS & SOLID WASTE

- Municipality has 5 refuse removal trucks
- 3 of the 5 trucks are older than 15 years
- Samancor Western Chrome Mine has sponsored 2 new specialized waste trucks
- Domestic and commercial refuse is collected on a daily basis from Monday to Friday according to collection schedule

- There are 3 landfill sites (Rooiberg, Northam and Donkerpoort/Thabazimbi)
- Permits for the 3 sites are under review for renewal
- Permit for Thabazimbi was issued under the old order regime and is being reviewed to align with the new legislation
- Although a permit was issued for Leeupoort, the site was never developed into a proper landfill site
- Plans are afoot to convert Leeupoort into a transfer station
- Thabazimbi municipality has 4 cemeteries (Thabazimbi, Regorogile, Northam and Rooiberg- Leeupoort?)

5.6.1. LANDFILL SITES: DONKERPOORT LANDFILL SITE

The Donkerpoort landfill site is located approximately 5km south west of the central business district (CBD) of Thabazimbi (24°36'14.01"S 27°21'31.40"E).

The site was licensed in August 1999 by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry under the Environmental Conservation Act.

Current condition of site

Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and no waste recording system. Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed.

No ablution or/and guardhouse. No landfill compaction.

No permanent equipment available, plant is hired from service providers, or sponsored by local mines for temporary use. Non-compliant with the permit conditions and other relevant legislation.

5.6.2. NORTHAM DUMPSITE

Northam makes use of an old quarry as a dump site (24°57'42.53"S 27°16'30.30"E).

The site is licensed for operation as a closure permit from the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism in August 2016.

Current condition of site

- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and waste recording system.
- Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed
- Northam makes use of an old quarry as a dump site (24°57'42.53"S 27°16'30.30"E).
- The site is licensed for operation as a closure permit from the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism in August 2016.
- Current condition of site
- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and waste recording system.
- Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed

5.6.3. LEEUPOORT LANDFILL SITE

The Leeupoort landfill site is located in an old quarry within the Leeupoort township (24°54'22.99"S27°38'11.15"E).

The site was licensed in July 2001 by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry under the Environmental Conservation Act.

Current condition of site

- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and no waste recording system.
- Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed.
- The Leeupoort landfill site is located in an old quarry within the Leeupoort township (24°54'22.99"S27°38'11.15"E).
- The site was licensed in July 2001 by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry under the Environmental Conservation Act.
- Current condition of site
- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and no waste recording system.
- Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed.

5.6.4. ROOIBERG LANDFILL SITE

The Rooiberg area makes use of an old quarry site as a small disposal site (24°46'59.75"S 27°44'30.12"E).

The site is situated approximately 2km from the residential area and was licensed in April 2016 by the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism under the NEMWA

Current condition of site

- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and no waste recording system.
- Site not fenced.
- No ablution or/and guardhouse.
- No compaction of waste.
- No permanent equipment available, plant is hired from service providers, or sponsored by local mines for temporary use.
- Non-compliant with the permit conditions and other relevant legislation.

5.6.5. State of refuse removal in urban and rural settlements

Waste collection is done in Thabazimbi town, Regorogile, Ipelegeng, Mojuteng, Ext 6 and 3, RDP houses, Block 7, Industrial Site. The Municipality utilizes only 5 trucks for refuse collection, the other 2 with an average lifespan of 22 years and a skip loader which is dysfunctional. Due to unreliable fleet Municipality experiences collection backlog.

5.6.6. Challenges with regard to refuse disposal and removal

- Poor access roads to informal settlements
- Unreliable fleet and limited resources

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HOUSING)

6.1. OVERVIEW

Land is an upfront component of integrated sustainable human settlements and/or provision of housing as such there is a need to acquire land. A considerable amount of well-located land however belongs to private individuals and tends to be expensive. Notwithstanding these, it is still a Constitutional right for citizens to be provided with shelter within the available resources of the state. This therefore implies that a few pockets of land are registered in the name of the Municipality and the state. The map below indicates land ownership within the Municipality:

6.2. PROPOSAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Land use data is a central consideration for municipal planning purposes with which Thabazimbi Municipality is no exception. The municipality, however has a land use scheme (which is under review) but does not have access to recent and accurate land ownership and other property-related information hence the land audit project was initiated and commenced in 2021. The need to conduct a comprehensive land investigation and audit is to assist in making informed decision on land use management and development through a guideline towards acquisition of strategically located land for integrated human settlements thus creating a conducive environment for local economic development to thrive. It must however be noted that the project has been deferred to the 2022/2023 financial year.

6.3. ALIENATION/ALLOCATION OF LAND

With regard to parameters for land/site allocations, the site identified should be strategically located with all socio economic amenities including infrastructure to achieve spatial integration. Council should therefore approve the allocation to a prospective applicant with guidance of the Land Alienation Policy

6.4. HOUSING ALLOCATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

One of the Department of Human Settlements' areas of responsibility relates to provision of housing subsidies to the needy. A housing subsidy is a grant by government to qualifying beneficiaries for housing purposes. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) 32 of 2000, Municipalities are required to prepare a **Housing Sector Plan (HSP) and/or a Housing Chapter (HC)** as a component of the Integrated Development Plans (IDP's). This is further supported by the Housing Act of 1997 which provides that Municipalities have to plan for housing development as part of their IDP.

The objective Housing Chapter, as the component of the IDP is to promote the creation of the sustainable human settlements. The HSP further aims to outline the needs and demands for housing, respond to issues underlying provision of housing and make proposals for strategic housing interventions resulting in integrated human settlements. (This implies that delivery of housing has to go hand in hand with the effective delivery of basic services e.g. water, electricity, accessibility and/or roads and sanitation, as well as social and educational amenities, and access to livelihood opportunities).

The increasing demand for adequate shelter in South Africa by the poorest of the poor resulted in many challenges in ensuring that there is fair and transparent allocation of housing opportunities to those applying and qualifying for housing subsidies from government. The provision of housing was perceived by many citizens as being ineffective and often associated with controversy and unnecessary delays due to various challenges. Based on this, it is then that the Minister of Human Settlements together with provincial housing departments recognised a need for a single integrated registration and allocation system that replaces the Municipal waiting lists. This resulted in the development of the **National Housing Needs Register (NHNR)** to ensure that a proper establishment of needs for housing and fair allocation of housing opportunities.

It is therefore prudent to highlight that Thabazimbi Local Municipality is no exception thus needs to ensure implementation of the **NHNR**. It must be noted that both **NHNR** and the **Provincial Beneficiary Management Policy (PBMP)** are used for identification of prospective beneficiaries and determine the housing need and allocation within the municipality. Registration

of potential beneficiaries per ward is done as and when COGHSTA has allocated housing opportunities and/or units and remains continuous process throughout.

In conclusion, a Resource Book on Housing Chapters - Sustainable Human Settlement Planning indicates that HSP/ HC must be done as part of the IDP process and becomes a chapter in the IDP thus not a comprehensive, stand-alone plan resulting from a separate planning process. It further highlights that it serves as a summary of the housing planning undertaken by a municipality and should be able to be used together with the IDP's Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and the budget.

It must be noted that it is vital that the housing sector plan is aligned with the IDP of the municipality area. There are however two potential scenarios that exist when developing a housing sector plan whereby firstly the housing sector plan is developed in parallel with the IDP and Secondly the housing sector plan is only developed after the IDP has been completed. Like the IDP, the HSP/HC is a 5-year plan which needs to be reviewed annually. This therefore suggests that the municipality must develop a housing sector plan in order to assist in responding to the housing needs within the municipal area.

6.5. HOUSING ALLOCATION

In the financial year of 2020/21, COGHSTA provided the preliminary allocation of hundred (100) housing opportunities to Thabazimbi Local Municipality. The project was never implemented and consequently COGHSTA re-allocated the same number of housing opportunities to TLM FOR 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years respectively. Both projects are still outstanding and no housing projects were implemented since 2019.

6.5.1. TITLE DEED REGISTRATION/RESTORATION PROGRAMME

The goal of the project is that the rightful occupiers of the state housing should receive their legal proof of property ownership in the form of a title deed in a timely and affordable manner with the state playing a direct enabling role to ensure that this is achieved.

It must be noted that delivery and distribution of title deeds to beneficiaries is still outstanding.

TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENT UPGRADING

The core mandate of the Local Municipality is to provide service delivery to the general public at large and efficiently facilitate creation of Integrated, sustainable Human Settlements within the area. The Township Establishment process forms critical and integral part to service delivery in collaboration with the Department of Human Settlements/COGHSTA/Housing development Agency. This is process of converting land into residential, industrial or commercial stands (mixed land-use) and falls within the wider township development process.

The formalization of Skierlik informal settlement located on Portion 8 of the Farm Groenvley is one of the approved projects in the Municipal IDP being funded by HDA through COGHSTA. The process has been completed and the township proclaimed in January 2022. It must further be noted the upgrading and/or formalisation of Portion of Remaining extent of the Farm Weikrans 539 KQ: proposed township establishment to be named Leeupoort vakansiedorp extension 8 (commonly known as Raphuthi) is underway.

There are however some incomplete township developments in Northam Ext.20 and Regorogile Ext.9 respectively

6.6. PRIORITY HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AREAS

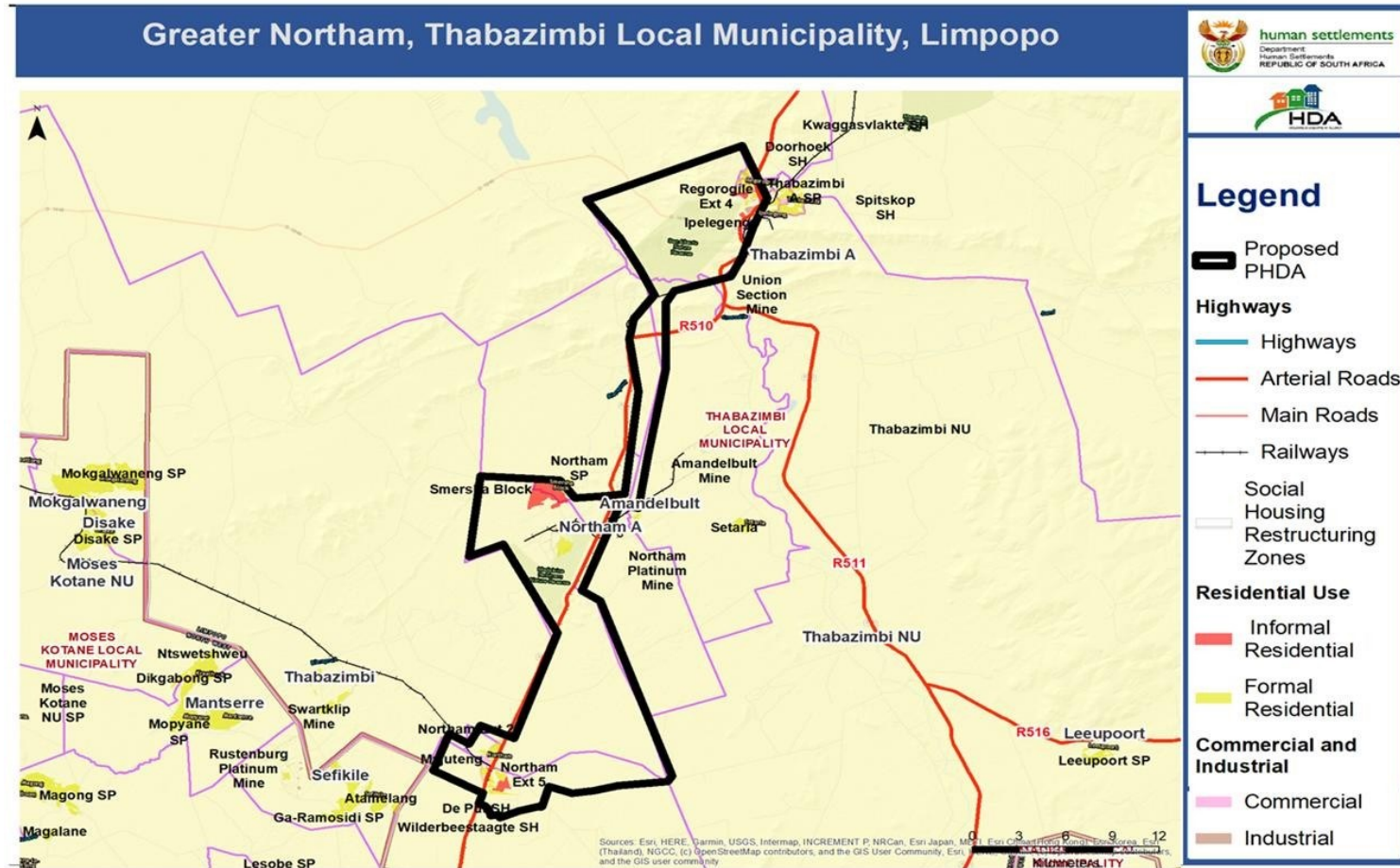
Housing development is an important restructuring element for transformation and consolidation initiated by the National Department of Human Settlements working together with the Housing Development Agency. As part of addressing housing development needs, Thabazimbi Local Municipality has identified Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development areas (PHSHDAs) and gazetted on 15 may 2020. The PHSHDAs target and prioritise areas for integrated housing and human settlements development to ensure the delivery of housing for a broad range of income groups within an integrated mixed use development. The following is considered as priority:

- a) Areas of urgent housing need where there is an established high demand and low supply of housing opportunities;
- b) Areas requiring upgrading and/or redevelopment for purposes of delivering housing choices including subsidized housing; and
- c) Areas requiring improved access to infrastructure, amenities and services

- d) Areas that supports the integration of different housing typologies, land-uses and economic development.

The map below depicts the gazetted PHSHDAs in Thabazimbi Local Municipality

MAP: PHSDA



6.7. GEOGRAPHY BY TENURE STATUS FOR HOUSEHOLD WEIGHTED

	Rented	Owned but not yet paid off	Occupied rent-free	Owned and fully paid off	Other
LIM361: Thabazimbi	11527	2158	6425	3963	1008
93601001: Ward 1	717	153	1193	243	91
93601002: Ward 2	1281	382	576	492	221
93601003: Ward 3	2224	286	618	740	64
93601004: Ward 4	446	102	610	216	56
93601005: Ward 5	869	19	202	17	89
93601006: Ward 6	885	4	215	1	20
93601007: Ward 7	1877	619	1007	429	120
93601008: Ward 8	828	192	220	183	119
93601009: Ward 9	1686	262	1276	1042	155
93601010: Ward 10	315	72	411	300	12
93601011: Ward 11	-	-	1	-	-
93601012: Ward 12	398	67	95	299	59

Source: Statssa, Census 2011

CHAPTER SEVEN: SOCIAL ANALYSIS

7.1. HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

7.1.1. Primary health care facilities

Service Norms and Standards (Health Center Clinics and Hospital) One (1) doctor per 1000. Clinic must serve a radius of 5 km. Health centre 10 km radius. Hospital must serve radius of 60 km.

NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals –Private 1

-Public 1

-Mines 3

Clinics -10

Mobiles-3

BACKLOG/ SHORTAGE OF HEALTH FACILITIES

Almost 40% of the Wards don't have hospitals and 30% clinics.

HEALTH CHALLENGES

Clinics not operating for 24 hours.

HIV/AIDS Council launched but not functional. Shortage of AIDS Counselors.

Child headed families.

Orphans.

Impact of HIV/AIDS on the working force.

No hospice as more people are infected and affected, the hospitals cannot carry the burden. Impact of HIV/AIDS on the working force.

High turn- over of professionals due to accommodation issue.

7.1.2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Service Norms and Standards (Social Development)

All service offices or points must be within a distance of twenty (20) km radius. (Drop in centers, Child & Youth care centers, Victim empowerment centers, Old age home center).

Service Norms and Standards (Social Services)

One Social welfare practitioner should serve a population of 3 000 (1:60) children in a particular service point. Social assistance applications should be completed within 8 hours – more realistic 45 – 56 hours.

3.1 single ratio occupation delivery unit in rural area is 1: 2 500 population and in Urban area is 1: 5 000

Case load for social services practitioner (deal with less than 60 cases).

All service points must have one full time register Social worker and one qualified Auxiliary Social Worker and one qualified Auxilliary Social

Worker and one child and youth care worker.

7.1.2.1. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS

	Child care & protection services	# of existing ECD Sites	Child protection Organisations	Foster care Grant Beneficiaries	Foster care grant children	Target # of children to be placed in foster care
Thabazimbi	1	24	1	258	401	60
Waterberg District	5	261	6	2 997	4 462	800

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Fraudulent access of grants by unreliable Proof of residence.

Lack of submission of death certificates to SASSA for system updates

7.2. EDUCATION

Social Analysis is not the competency of the municipality however the municipality is the facilitator.

7.2.1. Service Norms and Standards (Education)

Teachers Learner Ratio:

Secondary level Ratio: 1 teacher: 35 learners

(1/35) Primary level Ratio: 1 teacher: 40 learners

(1/40)

Every school should have a feeder zone with a radius of up to 5 km, 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.

The total minimum size for a school site, including sporting fields, is as follows:

A total of 2.8ha for a primary school.

A total of 4.8ha for a secondary school.

Every learner has access to the minimum set of textbooks and workbooks required according to

national policy: Minimum Schoolbag for Grade 6 learner:

Six textbooks, one each for the six subjects: mathematics, natural sciences, human and social sciences, general studies and two languages being studied.

Six workbooks for the subjects indicated above.

A one – language dictionary (any language).

Ruler, pens (five different colours), pencil, eraser and glue

7.2.2. THE NUMBER OF EDUCATION CATEGORIES

The following categories are found in

Thabazimbi: Quintile 1 & 2

Quintile 3

Quintile 4 & 5

THABAZIMBI CIRCUIT SCHOOL DETAILS & QUINTILES

SCHOOL	TYPE	QUINTILE	WARD
Bosveld Academy	Primary	5	1
Deo Gloria	Primary	1	10
Heuingvlei	Primary	1	1
Kesarona	Primary	1	1
Laerskool Leeupoort	Primary	1	4
Laerskool Thabazimbi	Primary	5	9
Reenpan	Primary	1	
Thabakhibidu	Primary	1	2
Tswelapele	Primary	1	
Vaalpenskraal	Primary	1	
Ysterberg	Primary	1	9
Makoppa	Combined	1	5
Sekgweng	Combined	1	1
Thabazimbi Christian	Combined		9
Advanced College	Combined		4
Kambaku	Combined		9
Groenvlei	Secondary	1	1
Hoerskool Frikkie Meyer	Secondary	5	2
Itireleng	Secondary	1	2
Mabogopedi	Secondary	1	10
Spitskop Special Need	Special Need		1
Thabazimbi TVET			10

DWAALBOOM CIRCUIT

SCHOOL	TYPE	QUINTILE	WARD
Chrome Mine School	Primary		3
Krause	Primary	1	7
Laerskool Northam	Primary	5	8
Platina Laerskool	Primary	5	5
Van Wyk Laerskool	Primary	5	5
Rabogale	Primary	1	5
Dwaalboom Primary	Primary	1	5
Dwaalboom Laerskool	Primary	5	2
Koedoeskop Laerskool	Primary	5	6
Neos Christian	Combined	5	6
Naletsana	Combined	1	4
Thekganang Technical	Technical	1	11
Northam Comprehensive	Secondary	1	7

EDUCATION FACILITIES

TYPE	TOTAL	TOTAL LEARNERS	WARDS											
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ECD	31 (7 fully registered, 15 conditionally registered and 9 not registered).	1 564	-	7	5	-	1	1	7	-	3	4	1	2
Primary	25	6894	16	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Combine	4	702	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	4	2387	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Private	4	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
FET														1
GRAND TOTAL	67	10 381	22	10	4	4	3	2	7	2	6	7	0	1

Source: Thabazimbi/Dwaalboom Circuit

7.2.3. BACKLOGS REGARDING CLASSROOMS

The following schools have backlog regarding classrooms: Deo Gloria Primary in need of six (6) classrooms. Groenvlei Secondary in need of five (5) classrooms.

3.5.7.5.6 SHORTAGE OF SCHOOLS

The following areas are in need of extra schools: Apiesdoring need a Primary School.

Regorogile need a Primary school.

Thabazimbi Town need: 1 Primary School

1Secondary School

7.2.4. CHALLENGES IN EDUCATION

Provision of water, sanitation and electricity to needy schools (Shortage of Water Tanks in schools). Lack of schools (Overcrowding in Classrooms)

Overhead bridge to Ysterberg Primary – many learners dies crossing over.

High water bills to schools.

Curricula of FET's to be demand orientated (e.g economic development) Partnership between locals, private sector and FET's

on skills development Tall grasses in Sports facilities.

Increased teenage pregnancy

7.3. SAFETY AND SECURITY

7.3.1. NUMBER OF POLICE STATIONS WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY/SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES

Location	Level of service
Thabazimbi -6	• Thabazimbi – Main station • Rooiberg – Main station • Cumberland – Main station • Hoopdal – Main station • Dwaalboom – Main station • Northam – Main station

SHORTAGE/BACKLOG OF SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES

90% of police stations are crowded in Ward 1 and Ward 2.

CRIME CATEGORY STATUS PER CLUSTER

Crime Category	Thabazimbi Cluster
CONTACT	Sexual, robbery common gone up
CONTACT RELATED	Theft out of motor vehicle gone up
PROPERTY/Thabazimbi	Theft out of motor vehicle gone up
CRIME DEPENDANT	Driving under influence gone up
OTHER SERIOUS	Car and truck hi jacking has gone up
OTHER RELATED WITH ROBBERY	Public violence Culpable Homicide

TYPES OF CRIMES IDENTIFIED:

Related to Robbery: Carjacking, Truck hijacking, Cash in transit robbery, Bank robbery and robbery in business and at residential premises. Contact Crimes: crimes against person-Murder, total sexual offences, assault, and robbery.

Contact Related: Arson and malicious damage. Property Related: Burglary and Theft.

Crime Detected as result of Police Action: Illegal possession of fire arms and ammunition, driving under influence of alcohol or drugs. Other Serious Crimes: All theft not classified elsewhere, Commercial crimes and shoplifting.

7.3.2. SAFETY AND SECURITY CHALLENGES

No sector plans, but DSSL prepared to assist municipalities in safety and security sector plan

Monitoring of proper utilization of licenses and permits issued to liquor

Sellers. Illegal operation of unlicensed sheens and taverns.

Access to certain crime scenes due to bad conditions of roads and lights. Domestic violence (women and child abuse).

Crime awareness and substance abuse.

Urgent municipal by-laws.

There is no affordable accommodation for SAPS members

7.4. SPORTS, ART AND CULTURE

There are 6 Sports facilities which are privately owned, and 4 facilities which are owned by the Municipality.

Thaba Park sporting grounds which falls under the sporting facilities owned by the municipality is not well maintained.

Both Libraries in Thabazimbi and Northam are in satisfactory form

7.4.1. SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN MUNICIPAL AREA

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	LOCATION / FACILITIES / CONDITION
THABAZIMBI	3 Sports grounds	2 Municipal grounds that include rugby, cricket, bowls, squash, jukskei, basketball, tennis
	1 Kumba ground	Swimming pool, gym
	2 School Sport Facilities	FrikkieMeyerSecondary school
		ThabazimbiPrimary school
REGOROGILE	1 Sports ground	Poor condition, includes soccer, tennis, basket ball
	1 School Sport Facility	Mabogo - PediSecondary school
IPELEGENG	1 Sports ground	Kumba Resources (ISCOR) provides soccer, tennis, athletics facilities
BEN ALBERTS NATURE RESERVE	Golf Course 18 holes golf course	Good Condition
NORTHAM	Sport Facilities	1 Comprehensive Secondary School 1 Northam Primary School 1 Community Sport Ground
SWARTKLIP	1 Soccer field 9 hole Golf course	Good Condition
AMANDELBULT/ RETABILE	1 Soccer field 9 hole Golf Course	Good Condition
DWAALBOOM	2 Sport Facilities	
GROENVLEISECONDARY SCHOOL	1 Sports ground	Tennis court, netball court and soccer fields need to be upgraded.
LEEUPOORT	Driving Range (golf course)	Good Condition

7.4.2. HALLS

AREA	COMMUNITY HALLS	SHOW GROUNDS
-------------	------------------------	---------------------

THABAZIMBI	Cinema Hall Library Hall Trollope Hall Ipelegeng	Agricultural / Landbougenootskap
NORTHAM	Community Hall	
REGOROGILE	2 Community Halls	
KROMDRAAI	Marula Hall	
DWAALBOOM		Agricultural Show ground
LEEUPORT	Community Hall	
ROOIBERG	Community Hall	
AMANDELBULT MINE	Rethabile Community Hall	
NORTHAM PLATS MINE	2 Community Hall	

7.4.3. Libraries

LIBRARY FACILITIES

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	LOCATION / STAFF
THABAZIMBI	1 Municipal Library	2 staff members Serviced by Regional Library
	3 Media Centres at schools	Frikkie Meyer Secondary
		Thabazimbi Primary School
		Ysterberg Primary School
REGOROGILE	1	Ward 9
NORTHAM	1 Municipal Library	1 staff member.
LEEUPORT	1 Municipal Library	No officials / Residents operate the Library
ROOIBERG	-	

7.4.4. CHALLENGES OF SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL

Poor condition of Sports facilities.

Lack of Sports programme

Non- functional Sports Committee.

Outdated materials at libraries.

Lack of maintenance on some halls

Poor administration and accessibility of facilities.

Upgrading of existing sports facility.

7.5. PARKS (OPEN PUBLIC SPACES) AND CEMETERIES

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	NAME/LOCATION / FACILITIES / CONDITION
THABAZIMBI	4 Active Public Open Spaces	Berg Boegoe Club
		MollieJordaanPark
		Areas along Rooikuitspruit
		Children’s Playground
REGOROGILE	08 Public Open Spaces	3 in Regorogile Ext 1, 1 in Regorogile Ext 2 1 in Regorogile Ext 3, 1 in Regorogile Ext 4 and 2 in Regorogile Ext 5

7.5.1. Challenges of Open Public Spaces (Parks)

New pipe and irrigation system still needs to be changed.

There is a problem of illegal dumping in most Municipal Parks.

Need irrigation equipment and qualified workers.

Incorrect usage of parks.

[Type here]

Thabazimbi local Municipality constitute of four cemeteries within its jurisdiction,1in Northam,1 in Thabazimbi town,1 in Regorogile and 1 in Rooiberg as a statutory requirement for burial of loved ones.

The current challenge is land as the Northam cemetery is fully capacitated and vandalism of ablution block.

7.6. POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Thabazimbi Local Municipality has seven post offices (Thabazimbi town, Northam, Swartklip, Cromite, Zonderinde, Dwaalboom and Mlanje) and four retail postal agencies (Koedoeskop, Leeupoort, Rooiberg and Kromdraai). Available Cell phone networks are MTN, VODACOM, CELL – C, TELKOM AND 8TA.

7.6.1. Number of Post Office FACILITIES WITHIN**MUNICIPAL AREA**

TOWN	TYPE & SERVICE	NO. OF POST BOXES
NORTHAM	1 Postal Service	
NORTHAM PLATINUM	1 Postal Service	
SWARTKLIP	1 Postal Service	
DWAALBOOM	1 Postal Service	
AMANDELBULT	1 Postal Service	
KOEDOESKOP	Collection point	
THABAZIMBI	1 Post office (rietbok street	2600 post boxes
ROOIBERG	Collection point	
REGOROGILE	Collection point Speed delivery service Courier Services	16 Private Bags1000 Post boxes 250 rented

7.6.2. Cellular Phone Network Infrastructure Challenges

There are areas with bad to no signal, named; Skierlik, Smashblock, Marakele area, Spitskop plots, Thaba Mall, surrounding farming areas and a portion on the R510 between Thabazimbi and Northam.

8. CHAPTER EIGHT: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

8.1. OVERVIEW

Local Economic Development (LED) offers local government, the private and non-profit organisations, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. It focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive. LED aims at building up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is thus a process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation.

8.2. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

8.2.1. Constitutional mandate

Part A of Schedule 4 to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, lists tourism as a functional area of concurrent national and provincial legislative competence.

Legislative mandate

Tourism Act, 2014 (Act No.3 of 2014) aims to promote the practise of responsible tourism for the benefit of the Republic and for the enjoyment of all its residents and foreign visitors; provide for the effective domestic and international marketing of South Africa as a tourist destination; promote quality tourism products and services; promote growth in and development of the tourism sector, and enhance cooperation and coordination between all spheres of government in developing and managing tourism.

8.2.2. Policy mandates

- The National Development Plan (NDP) is the 2030 vision for the country. It envisions rising employment, productivity and incomes as a way to ensure a long-term solution to achieve a reduction in inequality, an improvement in living standards and ensuring a dignified existence for all South Africans. The NDP recognises tourism as one of the main drivers of employment and economic growth.
- The New Growth Path (NGP) includes tourism as one of the six pillars of economic growth.
- The National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS) provides a blueprint for the tourism sector in the pursuit of growth targets contained in the New Growth Path (NGP).

- The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa, 1996, provides a framework and guidelines for tourism development and promotion in South Africa.

8.3. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Local municipalities are supposed to create an enabling environment to ensure that there is effective Economic Development, investment attraction and retention through key economic developments enablers that include effective stakeholder mobilisation, engagement and management through the vibrant and functional Local Economic Development Forum (LEDf) as enshrined in both the White paper on Local Government (1998) and the Section 152 (1) of the constitution highlighting the role of municipalities in promoting Local Economic Development to improve the social and economic conditions of its citizens.

Section 152 (1) of the Constitution spells out the objects of local government as follows:

- a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities,
- b) to promote social and economic development
- c) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

Section 153 of the South African Constitution (1996) further states that: "A municipality must structure and manage its administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community".

8.4. STATUS QUO

It must be noted that the Municipality does not have all resources required to implement projects, therefore pooling of resources is required hence the need to have a strong functional Local Economic Development Forum (LEDf). The forum's objectives amongst others is to ensure that that resolutions of the economic summit(s) are implemented and reviewed accordingly; and further facilitate access to funding for the implementation of the projects identified through the IDP processes.

As part of the municipal LED institutional arrangement, an Local Economic Development Forum (LEDf) within a municipality is an engagement platform composing of the local business and/or private sector, chamber of commerce, Non-Government Organisations

(NGOs), Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs), local community, government, academic institutions and any other stakeholders that play a part to drive the Local Economic Agenda of a municipality. It provides an opportunity to work together to improve the local economy with the aim of enhancing competitiveness, encouraging sustainable growth that is inclusive, investment attraction, retention initiatives; and LED catalytic project implementation.

LEDF further aims to facilitate access to funding for implementation of the projects identified in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP); sharing information and experiences, pool resources and solve problems which come up in the course of implementing LED projects.

The Municipality utilises the Local Economic Development Strategy as a tool for the execution of its development functions. As such the LED Strategy was developed and adopted in 2015, however due for review in order to respond to the current socio-economic needs. The Municipality also has the Tourism Strategy that guides towards creating a sustainable tourism market within the municipal jurisdiction

The aim was further to offer local government, the private sector, Non-Profit Organisations and local community the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy through investment attraction and retention initiatives; and LED catalytic project implementation.

It must however be noted that the Municipality does not have all resources required to implement projects, therefore pooling of resources is required hence the need to have a strong functional Local Economic Development Forum (LEDF). The forum's objectives amongst others is to ensure that that resolutions of the economic summit(s) are implemented and reviewed accordingly; and further facilitate access to funding for the implementation of the projects identified through the IDP processes.

In order to explore more on agricultural, tourism and mining development and other economic potentials in the Municipality, an LED Strategy and the Spatial Development Framework are annexed to the document.

In a nutshell, LED is everybody's business, including local residents, local business people and government working in collaboration to ensure creation of sustainable employment opportunities and improved well-being of the community.

8.5. Major Economic Patterns & Trends

The Mining, Agriculture/Farming/Hunting sectors are the most dominant economic sectors in the Municipal area. The Agriculture sector in the Municipal area is declining, which poses a threat in terms of jobs on farms.

Very little horticultural products are produced in the Thabazimbi

Municipal area. Tourism Facilities in the area are adequate.

The International status awarded to the Waterberg Biosphere can contribute in the marketing of the area in terms of:

- i. Conservation,
- ii. Development
- and iii. Logistic support.

The Commercial, Retail and Manufacturing sectors of the economy contributes very little to the Provincial economy.

The Thabazimbi Investment Initiative is currently being negotiated with Stakeholders to promote and facilitate economic development in the area.

8.6. Economic Potentials

Mining

The mining sector is the most significant employer in the Thabazimbi area. It has also been instrumental through its recruitment practices in driving significantly in-migration into the municipal area, thereby contributing significantly to its current population profile. In addition to the current mining companies, there are still a number of unexploited mineral deposits in the Thabazimbi municipal area. There are still a number of unexploited mineral deposits in the Thabazimbi municipal area. The exploitation of these minerals currently depends on the market (demand) and viability to exploit these minerals. The viability to exploit these minerals also depends on future technology in the Mining Sector

8.6.1. MINERAL RESOURCES IN THABAZIMBI

NAME OF THE MINE			FARM PORTION WITH AREA REGISTRATION	MINERAL COMMODITY	LOCAL COMMUNITY
Anglo American Platinum (Amandelbult)			Amandelbult 383KQ	Platinum	Smashblock
Siyanda Kgafela	Bakgatla	Ba	Swartklip 410 KQ	Platinum	Northam
ArcellorMittal			Kwaggashoek 345 KQ	Iron ore	Thabazimbi/ Regorogile
Northam Platinum (Zondereinde)			Zondereinde 384KQ	Platinum	Jabulani & Thabazimbi
Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC)			Grootvlei 160 KQ	Lime Stone	Dwaalboom
Chronimet Mine			Swartkop 369 KQ	Chrome	Smashblock
Rhino Mine			Roonval 441 KQ	Andalusite	Thabazimbi & Smashblock
Continental Cement			Nooitgedaght 136 JQ	Lime Stone	Raphuti
Andalusite Resources			Maroelasfontein 366 KQ	Andalusite	Smashblock
National ERTS & Mineral			Rhenosterkloof	Tigers Iron, Silica Sands, Tin Ore & Aluminium	Rooiberg
Vlakpoort Mine (AFARAK)					Ward 3
Gunbei					Rooiberg

8.7. BARRIERS TO GROWTH IN TOURISM

Various challenges / barriers to tourism growth exist. However, the purpose here is to list barriers / challenges with specific local implication, rather than an endless list of 'potential barriers':

- Tourism is currently an "unfunded" local municipality mandate and service delivery needs outweigh tourism funding needs, i.e. little to no reference of tourism in other sector plans.
- The Thabazimbi Local Municipality (TLM) are severely resource constrained due to historic corruption & mismanagement. This is the situation for capital, human and financial resource.
- A conducive environment for private sector business to thrive is severely hampered by state of basic infrastructure services i.e. electricity, water, waste management, road maintenance, park maintenance etc.
- A doubtful regulatory environment due to inadequate by-laws and limited enforcement of planning principles create a 'free-for-all / do-what-you- want' culture to the detriment of increased / new private sector investments.
- Investment in innovation & technology is almost non-existent.
- There is a lack of tourism skills and tourism standards in both the local government and private sector.
- Roles and responsibilities of the local municipality and tourism stakeholders are not clearly defined / articulated.
- "Tourism for Thabazimbi" is currently very generally defined, leading to a lack of focus, motivation and action and provides little chance of building tourism into a sustainable sector of the local economy.
- Private sector has a local competition ("protect my own") approach, rather than competing as a destination to grow the market to the benefit of all.
- Previous local marketing efforts characterised by "shotgun" attempts leading to no brand / destination positioning and consumer confusion.
- When all is said and done about tourism, it seems to be generally 100% said and very little to nothing done, i.e. not enough people that wants to help do the work required to be successful.

8.8. Agriculture

Municipality	Crop	Fruit	Vegetables	LIVESTOCK; POULTRY&
Thabazimbi	Soya Maize Manna Tobacco Paprika Peas Sorghum Lucerne Groundnuts Wheat Jug beans Sunflower Cotton	Citrus Peaches Grapes Tomatoes	Spinach Potatoes Tomatoes Cabbage Carrots Onions Cucurbits (squash & pumpkin) Cucumber	Cattle: Afrikaner, Brahman, Nguni, Simmentaller, Senglen, Tuli, Bonsmara Sheep: Van Rooyen. Goats: Boer goats. Poultry: New Hemisphere, White legorns, Australops, Potchefstroom Kokoes, Black Leg Horns. Piggery: Large white, Minnesota and Landras. Poultry: Koekoek

Established capacity to diversify livestock farming into the production of goats and game.

Dedicated beef ranching, mixed farming of game and beef, as well as dedicated game farming are key livestock models available in Thabazimbi. The long-term viability of game versus cattle farming should be assessed.

The meat processing factory and de-bushing of areas could provide a number of job opportunities.

As part of the IDP process the basis for a GIS system has already been compiled which will include all farms in the area. A complete database of farmers and farming activities can be included in this system.

Products from hunting operations in the area can be processed further e.g. skins, horns, etc.
Training and development opportunities to strengthen skills in agriculture.

8.8.1. Key Agriculture Interventions

- The critical factor that is already impacting on this sector is climate change, with changing rainfall and temperature patterns posing a real threat to agriculture in the District. What is, however, of key importance, is the consideration of climate change when planning for, establishing and supporting new farmers as they are likely to need support and might not be in a position to easily recover from shocks such as drought, water and heat stress, and storms.
- Water availability will have a significant impact on agriculture and the establishment of opportunities for emerging farmers.

Agriculture practices also need to consider important water sources and the ecological resources and biodiversity of the District. Some important water production areas are located in this district and responsible and sustainable farming practices should be practiced in order to preserve these areas.

- Implementation of the RAAVC plan
- Development of Grains and Oilseed Value Chain
- There is an opportunity to commercialise oil seeds production linked with processing. In order to realise this, there is a need to increase:
 - Participation of black producers in grain sorghum production
 - Support to subsistence maize production for rural HH food security
 - Development of Rural Grain Milling Cooperatives linked with rural maize production
- Development of Red Meat Value Chain

8.9. TOURISM

Waterberg’s tourism competitive advantage is based on its natural, cultural and heritage resource base. With an abundance of privately owned game reserves and more than ten provincial nature reserves, wildlife and eco-tourism can be regarded as a major strength for the Waterberg region.

The District hosts some of internationally significant attractions such as the Makapan’s Valley World Heritage Site, Waterberg Biosphere Reserve, Marakele National Park, Hot Springs, Nylsvley Wetland (Ramsar Site), and Limpopo Golf & Safari Route. These attractions provide tourism opportunities such as: Tour operations, Business Tourism, Theme parks/recreational facilities, Dam Tourism, Heritage Sites profiling, and Wildlife Industry, Linking tourism with agriculture, mining and supply.

4 of the top 10 popular destination Limpopo are located in Waterberg District, namely; Marakele NP, Forever Resorts, Nylsvlei NR and Zebula

Resorts. The foregoing could be attributed to the following:

Wildlife and Nature cluster is the foundation of tourism in the region, providing associated opportunities such as profiling the Waterberg wetlands and expanding options related to Adventure and Sport Tourism; the strengths of the Game, Meat, Hunting & Safari cluster, which is also a growing clusters posing potential growth for the region; and

The Waterberg region’s position as a big attractor of investment in the “Meetings, Incentives, Conventions, Exhibitions (MICE) Cluster” – including corporate incentive events, conferences and launches.

the Waterberg Biosphere, which includes the Marakele National Park, can create additional opportunities in the area.

The possible extension of the Biosphere to include Madikwe, Atherstone, Thaba Tholo and Welgevonden Game Reserves. The Ivory Route.

The Tourism and Information Centre.

Marketing of tourism facilities.

The GIS system can be utilized to assist the Tourism Association to update information on facilities and activities.

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An established reputation for domestic recreational hunters.

Strategically located as a tourist attraction area from Sun City and the Pilanesburg area to the south. An established destination for domestic recreational hunters.

8.10. Key Tourism Interventions

Other development opportunities which government should invest in to complement the comparative advantage of tourism in the area:

1. Tourism Marketing Campaign
 - a. Continued marketing of the Region as a Tourism Destination.
 - b. Increase the tourism impact of Provincial Nature Reserves.
 - c. Promote heritage based tourism
 - d. Host an annual festival/event
 2. The establishment of Work-Experience Programmes for young people.
 3. Developing specific assistance programmes for small, medium and micro-enterprises.
- Training more capable managers across the board to improve transformation in the industry

8.11. ENABLING ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The major economic nodes and mines are adjacent and in close proximity to Provincial Road, which extends from Rustenburg to Thabazimbi. The majority of the mines are located between Thabazimbi and Northam. Provincial Road therefore act almost as a spine for this Municipal area. The remainder of the area to the east and west of Provincial Road consists mainly of farm land. This present an opportunity in terms of unlocking economic potential along those areas.

8.12.1. Existing Economic Activity Nodes

The SDF of Thabazimbi acknowledges all the existing nodes in its area of jurisdiction. These existing development nodes will remain important in drawing economic spin-offs for municipal development in future. All CBD's will remain high density and high intensity commercial nodes with office development concentrating around it.

The following existing nodes are notable:

- Thabazimbi:
CBD, Thaba Mall, Benathie Centre, as well as the neighbourhood centres of Sasol and the Regorogile business node.
- Northam:
CBD, new business complex in Extension 6.
- Rooiberg:
Business area in the crossing of Rooi Ivoor Street and Maroela Street

8.12. Economic Analysis SWOT

Key constraints facing the economy of Thabazimbi

- High level of unemployment/poverty
- Unskilled labour force mainly amongst the youth, women and people with disabilities
- Limited local beneficiation through mining activities
- Limited sector/business linkages
- Lack of business support, investment opportunities and investment incentives
- Untapped tourism potential and undeveloped tourist attraction
- Lack of institutional capacity(linked to service delivery)
- Market entry barriers for emerging entrepreneurs
- Lack of support of LED initiatives
- No co-ordination and alignment of activities amongst institutions
- Lack of planning to accommodate mining institutions
- Aging infrastructure
- Lack of economic vision

Key strengths

- Richly endowed with mineral resources with numerous untapped opportunities
- Thabazimbi area is one of the main production of platinum in the Province
- An area of great natural beauty rich with natural resources
- Vacant industrial space
- Numerous government owned land
- Labour availability
- Strategic location to neighboring countries and provinces
- Numerous opportunities for mineral beneficiation

CHAPTER NINE - FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS- KPA: 4

9.1. Financial Viability

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation of Thabazimbi Municipality's financial plan is essential and critical to ensure that Thabazimbi Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided sustainably, economically and equitable to all communities.

9.2. FINANCIAL POLICIES STRATEGIES AND SYSTEMS IN PLACE

- Tariff Book for 2021/22
- Property Rates Policy 2021/22
- Virement Policy 2021/22
- Indigent Policy 2021/22
- Tariff Policy 2021/22
- Credit Control Policy 2021/22
- Asset Management Policy 2021/22
- Supply Chain Policy 2021/22
- Credit Control By- Law 2021/22
- Cash Management and Investment Policy 2021/22
- Borrowing Framework Policy 2021/22
- Funding and Reserves Policy 2021/22

9.3. LEGISLATIVE MANDATE OF THE DEPARTMENT

- - Municipal Structures Act
 - Municipal Systems Act
 - Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
 - Division of Revenue Act
 - Municipal Property Rates Act
 - National Treasury Regulations, Circulars, MBD Forms, GCC

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- Municipal Budget Reporting Regulations
- Municipal Investment Regulations
- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act 53, 2003
- Supply Chain Management Regulations No. 27636, 30 May 2005 Preferential Procurement Regulations No.34350 of 8 June 2011 □
Supply Chain Management Policy and Procedures, 2016

9.4. Assessment of Municipal Financial Status

9.5. DEPARTMENTAL CORE BUSINESS

- SCM
- Expenditure
- Budget & Reporting
- Income
- Customer Service

SCM: To support the institution in complying with SCM process while procuring goods and services whilst implementing its strategic objectives by ensuring the process of appointing service providers / suppliers is fair, equitable, competitive, transparent and open.

- Procurement of goods and services are centralized in the SCM Unit
- Purchase orders are issued on average 2 days after receipt of a requisition
- Centralised Supplier Database

Committees in Supply Chain Management

1. **BSC**–Bid Specification Committee
2. **BAC**- Bid Adjudication Committee
3. **BEC**- Bid Evaluation Committee

Expenditure: Administration of creditors, payroll and the asset register.

- Increasing Debtors balance
- No unauthorized expenditure in 2018/19, although irregular expenditure has increased
- Austerity measures implemented to improve going concern

Budget & Reporting: Provide information and reports that is a true reflection of the actual state of affairs of the municipality

- 99% of payments are processed through EFT

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2019/20 Budget aligned to SDBIP & IDP
o All reports submitted on time

- Income:** Administration of income (billing and customer payments) and debtors' management
- 30% reliant on Equitable Share, FMG & EPWP
 - 70% Own Revenue – collection @ 76% of billings

9.6.. Outline of revenue sources

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DESCRIPTION	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Billings to customers	289 497 888	340 275 208	401 328 713	328 415 002
Total operating transfers(Grant+Subsidy income)	192 624 067	213 298 859	153 945 378	180 913 587
Total operating expenditure	424 336 341	486 645 965	378 066 193	364 166 000
Capital budget spent in year	94 961 067	92 983 859	37 636 378	36 032 588
Council approved capital budget in year	224 047 058	126 900 000	126 900 000	116 893 000
Invoices outstanding				
Total outstanding customer debt as at 30 June2018,2019,2020,2021 and 2022	57 980 975	50 674 820	61 696 615	TBC
Billed revenue for year	326 554 673	385 774 630	463 025 328	TBC
Current assets as at 30 June2018,2019,2020,2021 and 2022	68 058 797	78 669 424	137 159 245	TBC
Current liabilities as at 30 june 2018,2019,2020,2021 and 2022	265 945 804	288 976 795	385 016 919	TBC
Total revenue	540 179 558	490 610 158	465 837 938	TBC
Revenue from grants	192 624 067	213 298 859	153 945 378	180 913 588
Salaries budget(including benefits)	133 360 526	145 090 778	157 783 372	102 644 174
Total operating budget	340 900 000	424 375 000	440 658 000	437 300 000

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Province: Municipality A - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance				
Description	Ref	2022/2023 Financial Period		
R thousands	1	Budget Data 2023/24	Budget Data 2024/25	Budget Data 2025/26
Revenue				
Exchange Revenue	2			
Service charges - Electricity	2	128,800	148,249	170,634
Service charges - Water	2	84,283	89,340	94,700
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	31,315	33,194	35,185
Service charges - Waste Management	2	19,259	20,415	21,640
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		998	1,058	1,121
Agency services		-	-	-
Interest		-	-	-
Interest earned from Receivables		34,699	36,781	41,103
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		623	696	778
Dividends		-	-	-
Rent on Land		-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets		606	642	681
Licence and permits		-	-	-
Operational Revenue	2	1,825	1,935	2,051
Non-Exchange Revenue				
Property rates		102,476	108,625	115,143
Surcharges and Taxes		-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		821	870	922
Licences or permits	2	5,016	5,317	5,636
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		140,212	152,756	168,552
Interest	3	-	-	-
Fuel Levy	2	-	-	-
Operational Revenue		-	-	-
Gains on disposal of Assets	2	-	-	-
Other Gains	8	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		550,934	599,877	658,146
Expenditure	4,5			

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Thabazimbi Local Municipality requires sustainable revenue streams in order to improve the lives of its citizens. The municipality does continuously review revenue management processes to ensure that the projected revenue and cash flows are realized. The municipality does maximize the revenue generating potential of all revenue sources through adequate and effective controls.

The municipality’s revenue strategy is built around the following key concepts:

- National Treasury’s guidelines in this regard in terms of the relevant Circulars, particularly circular 107 and 108;
- Division of Revenue Act guideline 2021
- Tariff Policies;
- Efficient revenue management, which aim to ensure better annual collection rates for property rates and other service charges;
- Electricity Municipality tariffs increases as approved by the National Electricity Municipality Regulator of SA (NERSA)
- Determining the tariff escalation rate by calculating the revenue requirement of each service taking into consideration the affordability of these tariffs; □ Budget Funding Plan

9.7. Indigent Support: The municipality will be providing free basic services as indicated in the table below:

Service	Free Basic Package per indigent household
Water	6kl
Electricity	50kwh
Sanitation	100% free
Refuse	100% free
Property Rates	100% free

9.8. Municipal Grant Allocations

Operating grants and transfers totals to R111.8 million in the 2021/22 to 2024/2025 financial year, the allocations are as follows:

- Equitable share - R107 453 000
- Financial Management Grant - R3 100 000

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- Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated(EPWP) Grant - R1 256 000

Revenue generated from rates and service charges forms a significant percentage of the revenue basket for the municipality.

Property Rates: The figure budgeted for Property rates were calculated using the 2023/24 actual figures and audited financial statements for 2021/22. A 6% inflation rate was used to reach a figure of R98 million. The following categories form part of Property Rates: Agricultural; Business; Industrial; Mines; Residential; Vacant Land. Property Rates are informed by the Tariff Policy and Indigent Policy.

Electricity Revenue: The figure budgeted for electricity was calculated taking into consideration the figures as per the 2019/20 financial statements and the actuals to date for the 2020/21 financial year. The figure also comprises of a 14.59% inflation rate as per NERSA regulations. The municipality generates revenue for electricity through two forms, namely conventional and prepaid meters. Additional smart pre-paid meters were installed towards the end of the 2019/20 financial year and continued until the 2023/24 financial year. This allows the municipality to collect 100% of electricity sales for pre-paid. Indigent contributions and electricity losses have been factored into the budgeted figure under expenditure: transfers and subsidies. The above factors result in a budgeted amount for electricity revenue of R90 million for the 2023/24 financial year.

Water Revenue: Water revenue for the 2023/24 financial year is budgeted at R 52 million. The billing reports from 2022/23 were taken into consideration when determining the budgeted figure. In determining the R52 million budgeted amount, the following was taken into account:

- Water losses for 2022/23
- Collection rate for water in 2022/23
- Net water revenue amount plus CPI

Sanitation and Refuse: The increase and decrease in sanitation and refuse respectively, was calculated based on the actual revenue to date generated in 2022/23 and audited financial statements for 2020/21. A tariff increase of 6% was applied for sanitation and refuse. Sanitation and refuse amounts to R24 million and R15 million respectively for the 2022/23 financial year.

2. ASSESSMENT OF MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATUS

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Province: Municipality A - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance				
Description	Ref	2022/2023 Financial Period		
R thousands	1	Budget Data 2023/24	Budget Data 2024/25	Budget Data 2025/26
Revenue				
Exchange Revenue	2			
Service charges - Electricity	2	128,800	148,249	170,634
Service charges - Water	2	84,283	89,340	94,700
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Dividends		-	-	-
Rent on Land		-	-	-
Rental from Fixed Assets		606	642	681
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Interest	3	-	-	-
Fuel Levy	2	-	-	-
Operational Revenue		-	-	-
Gains on disposal of Assets	2	-	-	-
Other Gains	8	-	-	-
Discontinued Operations		-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		550,934	599,877	658,146
Expenditure	4,5			

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Contracted Services: The table below provides a summary of items budgeted for as contracted services:

Contracted Services	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24
Munsoft	2,822,967.16	2,941,531.78	3,070,959.17
Payday	300,000.00	312,600.00	326,354.40
Legal Service/Costs	7,000,000.00	7,294,000.00	7,614,936.00
Fuel	2,000,000.00	2,084,000.00	2,175,696.00
Repairs and Maintenance	14,500,000.00	15,109,000.00	15,773,796.00
IT Services	6,500,000.00	6,689,000.00	6,895,316.00
Security Services	3,428,700.00	3,572,705.40	3,729,904.44
Biometric System	350,000.00	364,700.00	380,746.80
Review of SDF and LUMS	1,500,000.00	1,563,000.00	1,631,772.00
Review Of Assets	2,000,000.00	1,042,000.00	1,087,848.00
Supplementary Valuation Roll	500,000.00	521,000.00	543,924.00
Electricity Connections	100,000.00	104,200.00	108,784.80
Record Management System	500,000.00	521,000.00	543,924.00
Human Resource Training	300,000.00	312,600.00	326,354.40

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Total	40,801,667.16	42,431,337.18	44,210,316.01
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9.9.mSCOA

MscOA is an acronym for Chart of Accounts which is a National reform that has been promulgated by Gazette no.37577 dated 22 April 2014 called the Standard Chart of Accounts for Local Government Regulation,2014. The“m”in the acronym distinguishes between a Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts and a Provincial/ National Standard Chart of Accounts.

The introduction of mSCOA for municipalities will inter alia:

- ®Ai d transparency, accountability and overall governance in the daily, monthly and yearly activities of municipalities.
- ®Ai d the standardized of 278 different municipal charts of accounts.
- ®Im p r o v e the quality of municipal information that is compromised i.e it will introduce a uniform classification of revenue and expenditure items.
- ®En h a n c e monitoring and oversight by Council, DCOG, Treasures and legislatures.
- ®Co m p a r a b i l i t y of information across municipalities. i.e benchmarking.

Municipalities need to implement mSCOA by 1July2017 in order to comply with Government Gazette.

9.10. FINANCIAL VIABILITY CHALLENGES

Challenges	Interventions
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[Type here]

SCM Inadequate costing and specifications of budgeted projects resulting in delayed SCM processes* Non adherence to SCM procedures and project procurement plan timeframes Overregulation of SCM processes by National Treasury and government that delays appointment of service providers Difficulty in identify related party transaction in SCM procurement transaction		SCM Proper research be done by user department before development of project specifications* Adherence to timeframes as per project procurement plan which will improve the tender turnaround times* Development of SCM operating procedures to ensure compliance Cross Check Bureau system procured to assist in Identifying related party SCM transaction. Perform market related or benchmark with other service Providers.	
Under/ over pricing by service providers which			
Expenditure Increased personnel requirements in Salaries Expenditure Funding		Expenditure Bridge the gap between DM and subordinates	
Income Unable to collect >90% of billings		Income Revenue enhancement strategies in place with further more Strategies being developed	
Budget & Reporting Outstanding mSCOA issues on monthly reporting		Budget & Reporting mSCOA committees to meet regularly in order to address any challenges Timeously interaction with Munsoft to address any	

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MATTERS RAISED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL

ISSUES

INTERVENTIONS

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Property, Plant and Equipment	SP to be appointed service provider to reconstruct the assets register and recalculate depreciation, interim financial statements to be prepared and submitted to
Revenue (Revenue from exchange transactions & Revenue from non-exchange transactions) & Consumer Debtors	Revenue from exchanged transactions & consumer debtors to be reconciled to the billings and disclosed correctly on the 2019/20 AFS. Revenue from non-exchange transactions: Implementation of the newly developed valuation roll.
	Reconciling all grant income to the DORA (Division of)
Employee benefit obligations & Provisions	SP to be appointed actuaries for the valuation of the landfill site provision and employee benefits obligations.
Payables from exchange transactions	All payable from exchange transactions to be reconciled to supplier statements and recorded on the financial system for adequate audit trail
Value added tax (VAT) receivables	SP to be appointed to assist with the preparation and submission of monthly vat returns
UIFW (Fruitless and wasteful expenditure, Irregular expenditure and Unauthorized expenditure)	All UIFW expenditure as disclosed in the AFS and annual report, and audited by AG has been referred to MPAC for investigation and recommendation to Council for either write-off or recovery. Matters with an element of financial misconduct will be referred to the Financial Misconduct Disciplinary Board for further investigation

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	and
Contingencies and commitments	Contingencies – Confirmations for all litigations to be sought by the municipality through the attorneys in order to account and disclose all contingent liabilities Commitments – all commitments as per agreements entered into by TLM are being monitored and
Operating expenditure	Internal controls are being adhered to in order to align expenditure to an approved budget. Bulk purchases for electricity and water are reconciled to the supplier statements S71 reports are submitted timeously to Mayor and Treasury S72 & 52 reports to finance portfolio committee, Exco and
Cash and cash equivalents & Cash flow	Accurate and complete underlying accounting records are being kept on the financial system for audit trail for the purpose of reporting and disclosing correct amounts as per bank Statements and cash book. Bank reconciliations currently being prepared and

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reviewed by the delegated officials in order to monitor

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE ACTION PLAN AND ANTICIPATED RESULTS

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KEY ELEMENT	ANTICIPATED RESULTS
UIFW be investigated as prescribed in the MFMA.	Financial misconduct be identified and consequence management enforced.
Adequate and effective review of AFS before submission to the AG.	Submission of credible Annual Financial Statement to AG, Treasury and COGTA.
Bank reconciliation, debtors reconciliation & creditors reconciliation be performed monthly.	Identification of irregularities and investigations subsequent
Assets register updated regularly and physical verification conducted on a quarterly basis.	Credible assets register and safeguarding of municipal assets.
Procurement of electronic records management system and conduct training to officials	To improve the municipal record management system.
Ensure that service provider and municipal official works closely and also ensure there is transfer of skills.	Capacitate the skills of municipal officials. Annual Financial Statement will be done in house in the near future.

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CHAPTER 10- GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

10. 1.PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

A Municipality's Performance Management System (PMS) is the primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of its IDP and to gauge the progress made in achieving the objectives set out in the IDP. In addition, a Municipality's PMS must also facilitate increased accountability, learning, and improvement, provide early warning signals and facilitate decision-making. Chapter 6 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act makes provision for the establishment of the performance management system in municipalities. The establishment of the performance management system is meant to assist the municipalities to monitor, measure and evaluate its performance its developmental targets that are set in the IDP.

10.2. Functionality of Municipal Council and Committees

OVERSIGHT STRUCTURES	FUNCTIONALITY
Council	The municipal council and Mayoral committee were established guided by Chapter 3 and 4 sections 18 and 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1988 respectively. The Mayor chairs the Executive council(EXCO) meetings
Audit Committee	
	Established and fully functional. Report quarterly to council
Financial Misconduct Board	Established but not yet functional. Provincial Treasury to facilitate workshop to members of the board
Municipal Public Accounts Committee	MPAC established. MPAC researcher appointed and committee in

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	order

10.3. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The MSA provides that municipalities should undertake an integrated development planning process that integrates all sectors, strategies, programme and projects to promote integrated development in communities.

The municipality fosters relations with other spheres of government and participates in various intergovernmental activities to promote a closer working relationship between the various spheres of government.

Councillors of the view that these relationships can assist in enhancing Government's services to the communities of Thabazimbi.

District Municipalities are the core of promoting intergovernmental relations for better provision of service delivery.

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10.4. The municipality Forums

- Municipal Managers Forum
- Mayor's Forum
- CFO's Forum
- IDP Manager's Forum
- Internal Auditor's Forum
- SALGA Working Groups
- Provincial Planning Forum
- Premiers IGR Forum
- Provincial Service Complaints Forum
- Provincial Integrated Development Forum • Monitoring and Evaluation Forum
- Provincial Waste Forum

FORUM	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Municipal Managers Forum	Quarterly	Municipal Manager
Mayor's Forum	Quarterly	Mayor
CFO's Forum	Quarterly	Chief Financial Officer
IDP Manager's Forum	Quarterly	Manager IDP
Internal Auditor's Forum	Quarterly	Chief Internal Auditor
SALGA Working Groups	Quarterly	Manager and portfolio councillor specific to working group
Provincial Planning Forum	Quarterly	Manager Planning and Economic Development
Premiers IGR Forum	Bi-monthly	Mayor and Municipal Manager

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Provincial Service Complaints Forum	Monthly	Manager Communications and Municipal Manager
Provincial Integrated Development Forum	Quarterly	Manager IDP and Municipal Manager
Monitoring and Evaluation Forum	Monthly	Manager PMS and Municipal Manager

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10.5. RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Chairperson Risk Management: Mogotsi IS

Appointment date: 01 July 2021 to 30 June 2024

- Approved Risk management Policies
- 4 quaterly meeting Annually

Other Members of the Risk Management Committee

- Chairperson of the RMC.
- Accounting Officer
- Chief Financial Officer
- Director: Community Development
- Director: Corporate Support services
- Director: Planning and Economic Development
- Director: Infrastructure and Technical services

Standing invitees to the Committee shall be the Chief Internal auditor, the Risk Officer, Manager: Performance Management as well all the risk champions of each Directorates.

The municipality identified 10 ten top risks and developed internal control measures to mitigate the risks identified. Below are the 10 top risk:

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• 10.6.10 Top Strategic Risk

Link to objective	Risk category	Risk description
Ensure that there are functional & accountable governance and management structures.	Inherent Risk	• Improper functioning of council committee and management committee • High vacancies rate in senior management positions • Improper transitioning to newly elected council
Strengthen public engagement	Inherence Risk	• Limitation on community participation and public consultation • Lack of understanding municipal powers and functions by the community
To ensure restoration of effective financial management, viability and accountability	Inherence Risk	• Irregular expenditure and fruitless & wasteful expenditure. • Non-conformance to regulations relating to emergency procuremence in response to national state of disaster.
	Inherence Risk	Inability to grow revenue

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To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels	Inherence Risk	Inadequate Municipal infrastructure
		Conditional grants might be forfeited due to non-monitoring of performance.
Ensure sustainable spatial development	Inherence Risk	☐ Lack/scarcity of land for development. Undesirable settlement growth patterns
Create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development	Inherence Risk	☐ Lack of diversification on other economic sectors Lack of buy-in (support) from key stakeholders (Mining, Farmers, owners of the Tourism establishments as well as business community, local community members). Unconducive environment to support viable local economic growth and development

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Promote environmental management system.	Inherence Risk	Environmental and air Pollution
To achieve a well transformed and Integrated Organization.	Inherence Risk	Low staff moral
		Non-alignment of strategic documents
		Business continuity (Disaster Management)
To ensure efficient administrative Support services	Inherence Risk	ICT Infrastructure that does not support the strategy and Insufficient ICT resources

10.7. State Of Financial Entities

10.7.1. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) of 4 members was established to play overall oversight role. It should also be mentioned that members of MPAC are not Mayoral Committee Members

10.7.2. Audit Committees'

The municipality has established an audit committee. The audit committee members were appointed on 1st July 2021 for a three year period ending 30 June 2024. The composition of the committee is as follows:

Mphahlele LE (Chairperson)

Sebola TW

Mogotsi IS

Mothelesi MV

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The audit committee is functional and holds its quarterly meetings. Audit committee also report quarterly to council.

Municipality established a Financial Misconduct Disciplinary Board. The Board members were appointed on the 27 June 2019 for a period of 3 years 3 ending 27 June 2022. The Board is constituted as follows:

Sebola TW (Audit committee member)

Manong MD (Head of Internal Audit)

Sibiya T (Head of Legal)

Nel D (Community representative)

Ngoepe NA (Provincial Treasury representative)

10.8. FUNCTIONALITY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS (CDWs)

To improve community participation and intergovernmental relations, 9 CDW'S appointed and deployed in Municipal area, , 1deceased, 2resigned.

The challenge that was identified is the limited resources provided to CDW,S to execute functions.

10.9. FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES

12 Ward Committees established and functional.

10.10. AUDIT OUTCOMES

2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	1920/21	1921/22
Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Disclaimer	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified

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10.11. Good Governance and Public Participation Challenges

- Councillors and Ward Committees need to be empowered in terms of their roles as communications agents.
- Regular training of these stakeholders on importance of communications could greatly benefit communities.
- Establishment of Local Government Communicators Forum-enhance Intergovernmental relations.
- Lack of urgency in response time from municipal departments on queries and complaints.
- Improved public involvement. It is important to listen to the needs and views of the community so that the right priorities can be established and responsive service be developed.

10.12. SWOT

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
• .Public Participation and Communication Strategy in place • .HIV/AIDS Technical Committee established • .HIV/AIDS Council established • .Disability Forum established • .Traditional Healers	• . Ward Operational Plans not fully implemented • .Fora for Children,Youth,Men,Women and Older Persons,Local Drugs Action Committee among others not yet established.	• . Finalisation of Job evaluation to optimize performance • .Relative political stability i.e no reported protests and service delivery marches • .Continuous interaction with	• .Not having launched ward committees in ward 5 and ward 11 • .No community feedback meetings • .Lack of tools of trade i.e a laptops • .Divergent

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facilities for the launching of the two remaining wards i.e Ward 5 and Ward 11 • .Preparations are underway for the launching of Local Drugs Action Committee, Youth Forum and Sports Confederation before the end of the second quarter of 2019/2020 •	CDWs not complementing each other • .Inadequate tools of trade such as Laptop and Public Participation vehicle. • .Unconcluded Job evaluation process which once finalised will go a great deal in reconfiguring the organisational structure to improve and optimize performance •	• .Preparations underway for the launching of Youth Forum,Sports Confederation,Older Persons Forum,Local Drugs Action Committee before the end of the second quarter of 2019/2020. •	implemented •
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CHAPTER 11- MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

11.1. Introduction

The Minister of COGTA promulgated the Local Government: Municipal Staff Regulations – GNR 890 as published in GG No. 45181 of 20 September 2020. The objectives of the Regulations are to:

- Create a career local public administration that is fair, efficient, effective and transparent;
- Create a development oriented local public administration governed by good human resource management and career development practices;

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- Ensure an accountable local public administration that is responsive to the needs of local communities;
- Ensure that high standards of professional ethics are fostered within local government;
- Strengthen the capacity of municipalities to perform their functions through recruitment and appointment of suitably qualified and competent persons; and
- Establish a coherent HR governance regime that will ensure adequate checks and balances, including enforcement of compliance with the legislation.

11.2. Institutional Overview

DEPARTMENT	SUB- FUNCTION	POWERS&FUNCTIONS
Technical Services	• Water and Sanitation Services • Service Delivery • Electricity and Workshop	Electricity Reticulation Storm Water Water (Potable Sanitation Bulk supply of Electricity Bulk Water Supply Bulk sewage purification and main sewage disposal Municipal roads
Community Services	• Community Services • Protection Services • Solid Waste	Control of public nuisance Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public

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	.	· Noise Pollution · Traffic and Parking Cemeteries and Crematoria Fire-Fighting Services

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Budget & Treasury	· Budget and Reporting · Income · Expenditure · Supply Chain and Asset Management	· The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation
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Corporate Support & Shared Services	· Human Resource · Fleet Management · Information Technology · Administration and Council Support · Legal Services	· By- Laws · - Building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise the powers where such capacity is lacking.
Planning and Economic Development	· Building Control and human settlements coordination · Town Planning and GIS · Local Economic Development	- Building Regulations □ Coordination of Local Economic Development (Outdoor advertising, Business registration and regulation, street trading regulation and management, poverty alleviation programmes, SMME development □ Spatial Planning and land use management

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11.3. Staff Establishment

11.3.1. Filling of critical Posts

Municipal Manager appointed	Yes
CFO appointed	No
Technical Manager appointed	No
Manager corporate appointed	No
Manager Planning appointed	Yes
Manager Social Services appointed	Yes

11.3.2. Vacancy Rate

There are 334 positions filled in Thabazimbi Municipality with 141 vacant positions.

11.4. Human Resource Management System

11.4.1. List of HR policies

[Type here]

1. Leave Policy
2. Overtime Policy
3. Cellphone Policy
4. Acting Allowance Policy
5. Dressss Code Policy
6. EAP Policy
- 7.
8. Sexual Harassment Policy
9. Standby Policy
10. Experiential Learning Policy
11. Subsistence and Travelling Policy
12. Employment Practice Policy

13. Attendance and Punctuality Policy

11.4.2. Information Communication Technology System (ICT)

Information, Communication & Technology services in the Municipality is a strategic resource which has both a critical and catalyst function for enabling service delivery to Thabazimbi residents.

ICT is a very strategic resource.

ICT is key in helping the Municipality to meet its constitutional obligations.

ICT enables the achievement of these obligations by deploying relevant information technology s

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CHAPTER 12: MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

12.1. PRIORITIES FROM COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE

PRIORITY NUMBER	PRIORITY ISSUE	AFFECTED WARDS
1.	Unemployment	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
2.	Sports ground	1,4,5,7,9,10
3.	Cemeteries	1,3,5,6,8
4.	Water	4,5,6,7,9
5.	Paving of internal streets	1,8,9,10
6.	Roads and storm water	1,4,9
7.	Schools	5,6,7
8.	Land	5,6,7

12.2. PRIORITIES FROM MUNICIPAL PERSPECTIVE

PRIORITY	NUMBER
Local Economic Development	1
Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads and Stormwater	2
Land for development	3
Institutional Development and Financial Viability	4

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Waste Management and Environment	5
Community participation and Communication	6
Sports, Arts and Culture	7
Disaster Management	8
Transport and Community Safety	9

12.3. Summarised issues raised during consultation

- ▶ No service delivery (provision of water and electricity)
- ▶ Access to water – Thabazimbi, Northam (block 3 & 4) & all informal settlements
- ▶ Illegal dumping sites & waste collection
- ▶ Internal streets & patching of potholes
- ▶ Formalisation of informal settlements – Smashblock, Raphuti & Skierlik
- ▶ Access to RDP houses
- ▶ Land availability – residential and business purposes
- ▶ Northam landfill site – acquisition of land
- ▶ Walkways along main streets - Northam
- ▶ High mast & Street lights
- ▶ Grass cutting

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- ▶ Access to sport and recreational facilities including community halls & parks
- ▶ Access to Health and educational facilities – Clinics & Schools
- ▶ Waste water treatments plants – Northam & Thabazimbi
- ▶ Upgrading of Regorogile sports ground
- ▶ High unemployment rate – amongst youth
- ▶ Cemetery – fencing in Smashblock
- ▶ Domestic animals being kept in residential areas – Northam & Raphuti

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES

13.1. Thabazimbi Municipality Strategies Chapter

Strategic planning is the process through which the leadership of an organization envision its future and develops the necessary procedures and operations to achieve that future. The leadership focuses on its organization and what it should do to improve its performance and is often viewed as a system in which Managers go about making, implementing and controlling important decisions across functions and levels in the organization. The purpose of strategic planning is to transform the organization and should be a continuous consulting process that must be tailored to accommodate the climate of an organization. Strategic planning helps leaders to:

- Create its own organization's future.

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- Improve the standard of living through effective, efficient and socio-economic service, delivery to all citizens of the municipal area.
- Provide a framework and a focus for improvement efforts.
- Build a critical mass; and
- Provide a means for assessing progress.

13.2. SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
• Political support to administration	• Shortage of staff	• Vibrant economic sectors	• Uncontrolled illegal business activities
• A functional governance framework and systems in place	• Need for skills development and training	• Vibrant communities (culture and heritage)	• transgressions
• Cooperation and team effort from internal staff	• Low staff morale	• Potential for community – driven business support programs	• Dilapidated and abandoned buildings
• Skill diversity and mix within senior management team	• accountability	• Government support to economic development initiatives is solid	• Reliance on mining sector
• TLM performs key Powers and Functions i.e. water and electricity	• Turnaround time in processing land use and development applications		• Community confidence and perception
	• Absence of vibrant staff development incentives and recognition of scarce skills and good performance		

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13.3. MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Spatial Development and LED	Ensure that there are functional and accountable governance and management structures.
	Strengthen public engagement
Basic Services and infrastructure development	To ensure sustainable spatial development.
	To create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development
Financial Viability and Management	
	To ensure restoration of effective financial management, viability and accountability
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	
	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system

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Good Governance and Public Participation

To achieve a well transformed and Integrated Organisation.

To ensure efficient administrative support services

13.4. Strategic Objectives, Priority and Outcome

PRIORITY NO	PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
1	Local Economic Development	To create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development	• Review and implement LED Strategy • Develop and maintain infrastructure in areas with economic development potentials. • Identify and support LED initiatives e.g Tourism, Agriculture etc. • Develop Marketing and Tourism Strategies • Encourage participation in the sustainable livelihood approach.
2	Water, Sanitation,	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system	• Upgrade water network and reticulation • Construction of VIP toilets in informal settlement • Implement and monitor WSDP • Reduce illegal connections
2	Electricity,	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system	• Engage Eskom and other role players in the provision of services • Ensure provision of electricity infrastrucure • Upgrade of bulk electricity supply • Ensure installation of high mast lights in areas of concerns • Install electricity in backlog areas • Construction of substations where required • Pre-engineering overhead lines in areas like Smashblock • Installation of electricity pre-paid meters • Detailed and accurate customer billing information • Improve network reliability and sustainability

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2	Roads and Stormwater	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system	• Develop and implement stormwater management plan • Provide adequate stormwater drainage within Thabazimbi local municipality • Improve the condition of the municipal controlled roads and ensure upgrading
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3	Land for development	To ensure sustainable spatial development.	□ Implement and monitor SDF, LUMS and SPLUMA □ Identify strategically located land within the municipality in line with the principle of National Spatial Development Perspectives and the SDF □ Engage other spheres of government and private sector in land acquisition □ Land audit
4	Financial Viability	To ensure restoration of effective financial management, viability and accountability	□ Manage and use the public funds in an efficient and accountable manner □ Awareness campaign for revenue enhancement □ Strict implementation of credit control and debt collection policy & by-laws □ Develop appropriate partnership agreements
	Institutional Development and	To achieve a well transformed and Integrated Organisation. To ensure efficient administrative support services.	□ Review organogram □ Develop and implement Information Management System and Technology Strategy □ Capacity building

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5	Waste Management and Environment	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system	☐ Implement Integrated Waste Management Plan ☐ Develop and implement Environmental Management Plan ☐ Upgrade cemeteries ☐ Construction of transfer stations ☐ Identification of land for dumping site to minimize littering ☐ Awareness campaign on illegal dumping
6	Community participation and Communication	Ensure that there are functional and accountable governance and management structures.	☐ To improve and maintain official notices etc..
		Strengthen public engagement	☐ Inform community about service delivery ☐ Collaboration with all stakeholders ☐
7	Sports, Arts and Culture	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system	☐ Improve/ upgrade and maintain the existing sports, recreational and other community facilities. ☐ Seek funds in order to develop sporting and recreational facilities ☐ Ensure co-operation between the municipality and federations
8	Disaster Management	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system	
9	Transport and Community Safety		☐

13.5. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

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THABAZIMBISTRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	WATERBERG	LDP	MTSF	NDP
To ensure sustainable spatial development To create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development	Resource manage Infrastructure and service for access and mobility	Give specific attention and allocate sufficient resources to the high-priority challenges of: Regional Co-operation Sustainable Development and Climate Change Black Economic Empowerment The Informal Economy	Ensure sustainable resource management and use Building of a developmental state including improving of public services and strengthening democratic institutions	Transition to a low Carbon economy. Spatial Settlement planning. South Africa in the region and the world

13.6. Operational Objectives, Short, Medium and Long Term Strategies

13.6.1. KPA1: Spatial Rationale

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT Land and integrated human

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KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Scarcity of well-located land for integrated human settlements		Liaise with HDA and CoGHSTA in the identification of strategic land	Strategic land acquired	PED
Perpetuation of urban sprawl resulting in Spatially fragmented	Appointment of Service Provider to review the SDF	Redefine the Municipal Urban edge Review of SDF	Spatial Transformation Plans, Implementation of SDF	PED
Excessive land invasions		Develop/review informal settlements by-law	- Implement and enforce the bylaw - Strategic serviced land acquired - Implementation of Priority	PED
No data on land	Develop ToR	Land Audit Report		PED
Un authorised development	Community awareness campaigns	Develop/review the Building Control by-law	Well planned settlement patterns	PED

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lack of spatially referenced data(GIS)	Appointment of a GIS Specialist	Establish a well-equipped office	Implementation of GIS	PED
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13.6.2. KPA 2: Basis Services and Infrastructure Development

WATER

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Ageing Infrastructure	WSIG projects implemented during 2021/22 till 2023/24 financial year that will address aged infrastructure			Technical Services
Water Quality	Finalization of the contract with Magalies Water to include water quality monitoring		A project will be implemented through Distressed Mining Towns Grant "Construction of a Package Plant at Thabazimbi booster pump station and 1MI	Technical Services

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Consistent bulk water supply	Finalization of the contract with Magalies Water to provide bulk water. Implement Water Master Plan		Upgrading of bulk water pipeline between Thabazimbi Pumpstation and Thabazimbi Y-piece through WSIG funding	Technical Services
Completion of 10ML Reservoir at				Technical Services
Negotiate with Eskom when implementing load shedding not to cut supply to pumpstations and				Technical Services
waste water Permanent security at pumpstation and waste				

water treatment works				
War on leakages (Water Management)	WCWDM project funded through WSIG to address leakages		Upgrading of bulk water pipeline between Thabazimbi Pumpstation and Thabazimbi Y-piece through WSIG funding	Technical Services

SANITATION

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	

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Northam WWTW	Anglo American Platinum shared the draft Memorandum of Understanding with the Municipality and the final Memorandum of Understanding is expected to be signed off Duration of the construction of the plant is estimated to be 18 months. NB: this initiative is a long term solution to the Northam sewer problems		Technical Services
Northam Oxidation Ponds	Northam Platinum Mine has committed R750 000 for the upgrading of the current oxidation ponds as they are currently running at their maximum capacity. Procurement process has been set in motion. The following project activities were agreed upon: • Automate the pumping mechanism • Fencing of site to ensure controlled access • Remove vegetation • Repair and upgrade the retaining walls • Repair and Reconnect the ninth Lagoon to increase treatment capacity		
	• Additional pump to be purchased and installed NB. The Municipality has now introduced a two shifts program to ensure that the site is manned and monitored 24/7 to avoid sewerage overflow.		

ELECTRICITY

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	

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Ageing Infrastructure			Upgrading and refurbishment of Central Substation Switchgears and Building.	Technical Services
Internal Overloaded Network	Construction of new 3km Regorogile 11kV overhead line from Thabazimbi substation Phase 1	Construction of new 3km Regorogile 11kV overhead line from Thabazimbi substation Phase 2		Technical Services
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management			Replacement of existing streetlights and building lights with LEDs	Technical Services
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management			Installation of solar geysers at Regorogile extension 6 and 9	Technical Services
High Energy losses and Backlog reduction	Electrification of Households in Regorogile (Meriting) phase 1 and Rooiberg	1. Electrification of Households in Regorogile (Meriting) phase 2 2. Pre-engineering of 20MVA Smashblock substation (Swartkop).	1. Electrification of 900 RDP H/H in Regorogile ext 9 2. Construction of 20MVA Smashblock substation (Swartkop)	Technical Services

ROADS AND STORMWATER

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	

[Type here]

Road maintenance	Project implemented through CoGTA and MISA to address: • Repair of potholes and tar patching • Rehabilitation of roads • Culvert cleaning and open concrete or earth stormwater channel • Sweeping of streets • Cleaning of road reserve			Technical Services
Poor internal road network resulting in limited accessibility	Construction of 3.21km internal streets in Northam Ext 7 phase 1	Northam Ext 5 Paving of internal streets (Phase 2)		Technical Services
	Construction of 2.125km internal streets in Northam Ext 7 phase 2			
	Construction of 1.9km internal streets and road storm water management in Raphuti			Technical Services
		Regorogile Ext 5 Paving of internal streets Phase 3		Technical Services
		Upgrading of Doornhoek /Medivet Road		Technical Services
		Northam rehabilitation of roads networks		Technical Services
		Thabazimbi rehabilitation of roads networks		Technical Services
		Rooiberg rehabilitation of roads networks		Technical Services
		Northam Ext 2 Rehabilitation of internal streets Phase 1		Technical Services

[Type here]

Poor stormwater management		Upgrading of Stormwater management system at Regorogile (Phase 1)		Technical Services
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WASTE MANAGEMENT

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Landfill Non-compliance	Ensure compliance of landfill sites with the permit conditions and other legislative requirements.	Upgrade the existing landfill sites for Thabazimbi, in line with the permit and other legislative requirements, - Develop and operational Plan - Signage - Fencing - Gate - Office and security booth - Ablution Install weighbridge.	Upgrade the existing landfill sites for Thabazimbi, in line with the permit and other legislative requirements, - Develop and operational Plan - Signage - Fencing - Gate - Office and security booth - Ablution Install weighbridge.	Director Community Services
Lack of Material Recovery facilities and buy-back centre.	Conduct an EIA process to secure a permit for a material	Establish a material recovery facility and buy-back centre at the	Construction of a material recovery facility and/or back-back centre as per	Director Community Services
	recovery facility/buy-back centre.	Donkerpoort site.	the permit and other legislative requirements.	

[Type here]

Development of a landfill site for Northam	Conduct an EIA process to secure a permit for a new landfill site for Northam.	Construct a new landfill site for Northam, in line with the permit and other legislative requirements, • Develop and operational Plan • Signage • Fencing • Gate • Office and security booth • Ablution • Install weighbridge	Construct a new landfill site for Northam, in line with the permit and other legislative requirements, • Develop and operational Plan • Signage • Fencing • Gate • Office and security booth • Ablution Install weighbridge	Director Community Services
Closure and rehabilitation of Northam dumpsite	Prepare rehabilitation plan for Closure and rehabilitation of Northam dump site as per the permit requirements.	Closure and rehabilitation of Northam dump site as per the permit requirements.	Closure and rehabilitation of Northam dump site as per the permit requirements.	Director Community Services
Closure and rehabilitation of Rooiberg landfill site	Prepare EIA for closure of Rooiberg site and convert into a transfer station.	Prepare operational plan and submit to LEDET for registration of the Rooiberg Transfer Station.	Prepare operational plan and submit to LEDET for registration of the Rooiberg Transfer Station.	Director Community Services
Formalisation of Leepoort dumpsite	Prepare plan for formalisation and submit for approval by LEDET.	Construction of Leeupoort landfill as per the permit and other legislative requirements.	Construction of Leeupoort landfill as per the permit and other legislative requirements.	Director Community Services
Establishment of composting facility at Donkerpoort and/or proposed New Northam landfill site.	Feasibility study for establishment of composting facility.	Prepare operational plan and submit to LEDET for registration of a composting facility.	Construction of a composting facility as per the permit and other legislative requirements.	Director Community Services

[Type here]

Waste recording System	Re-initiate reporting of waste disposal and recovery quantities on SAWIS (South African Waste Information Service)	Submission of waste reports to SAWIS.	Submission of waste reports to SAWIS.	Director Community Services
Landfill sites permit Review	Initiate permit review process of all landfill sites to ensure alignment with current NEMWA (National Environmental Management: Waste Act) legislation		Review of the IWMP	Director Community Services
Development of Waste management By-Laws	Revise and ensure approval of the waste management By-Laws which includes responses to general and hazardous waste.	Promulgate and enforce the waste management By-Laws.	Enforcement of the waste management By-Laws.	Director Community Services
Environmental Compliance and Enforcement	Facilitate the appointment of EMIs {Environmental Management Inspectors} and WMO {Waste Management Officers} (as per the requirements of the NEWMA) to act against illegal dumping and other waste management issues.	Train EMIs to ensure efficient implementation and enforcement of waste management By-Laws.	Efficient implementation and enforcement of waste management By-Laws.	Director Community Services

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[Type here]

Waste Collection backlog, illegal dumping and general littering	Establish communal waste disposal/collection points, especially within the un-serviced and inaccessible areas. Strategically install mounted waste disposal bins in the Northam and Thabazimbi CBD. Auditing of illegal dumps for all Municipal areas.	Procure additional fleet (waste collection trucks). Procure waste disposal bins.	Monitoring and inspection	Director Community Services
Waste Awareness education and Training	Provide awareness and training for TLM internal waste management staff. Develop Municipal Waste Awareness Strategy (strengthen waste awareness education in communities, Youth and schools).	Facilitate the appointment of qualified landfill site personnel (i.e. Supervisor, security guides). Implementation Municipal Waste Awareness Strategy.	Implementation Municipal Waste Awareness Strategy.	Director Community Services
Waste compliance audit and monitoring	Internal and external auditing of landfill site facilities (in line with	Internal and external auditing of landfill site facilities (in line with the	Internal and external auditing of landfill site facilities (in line with the	Director Community Services
	the permit conditions and other legislative requirements.	permit conditions and other legislative requirements.	permit conditions and other legislative requirements.	

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PARKS AND CEMETERIES

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2022/24	
Establishment of a park facility for Rooiberg	Conduct a technical audit and design	Construction of a park	Development of maintenance plan.	Director Community Services
Re-development and extension of Thabazimbi Extention 7 cemetery (Apiesdoring) Cemetery	Conduct EIA Basic Assessment and Re-Zoning.	Secure and clearing of the proposed area.	Development of maintenance plan.	Director Community Services and Director Economic Development and Planning
Establishment of Regorogile Park	Conduct a Feasibility study.	Construction of a park.	Development of maintenance plan	Director Community Services
Lack of maintenance Plan.	Development of maintenance Plan for Municipal Parks.	Implementation of Plan.	Review of the Plan.	Director Community Services

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

KEY ISSUES	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE
ANALYSIS	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	

[Type here]

Awareness campaigns (Corona Virus)	Development and distribution of awareness material (on the current global corona virus crisis). Develop guidelines and communicate. Setting up of rapid response team/ command team.	Continuous communication and updating.	Continuous communication and updating.	Office of the Mayor, Director Community Service and Manager Communication
Review Disaster plan	Initiate process of the review of Disaster Management Plan.	To be updated with all towns Northam, Leeupoort, Rooiberg.		Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
Investigations Reports and Recovery plans, Tornados/flooding/Hamad accidents/aviation and rail freight incidents			Ongoing as per incidents reported	Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management “
Erection tents/tin houses for communities in need			Ongoing	Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
Reports to Sassa for food parcels and personal needs	As per incidents happen immediate intervention			Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
Disaster declaration on mayor incidents	Through channels from local to district to provincial up to National			Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
	Disaster Management			

[Type here]

Coordination and implementation of all measures to mitigate/prevent , prepare for and respond to and respond to and recover from Disaster events			Ongoing where disaster incidents occur	Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
Establishment of Disaster Management Operational Centre	Feasibility Study and secure funding	Construction of the centre	Implementation of Disaster Management Plan	Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Law Enforcement	Review of Operational Plan. Develop revenue enhancement Strategy. Investigate establishment of a law enforcement Office in Northam. Investigate the establishment of a permanent/ mobile weighbridge.	Implementation of operational plan. Secure Council Approval and implementation. Development of Operational Plan and Placement of full time Law enforcement Officers in Northam. Engage the Road Traffic Management office for Support.	Monitor and review. Implement and Monitor. Implementation of Operational Plan and Monitoring.	Director Community Services/ Divisional Head Law Enforcement

[Type here]

Licensing	Investigate the establishment of a registering authority in Northam.	Engage the Provincial Traffic Department to allow the Municipality to take over the current Provincial registering authority in Northam.	Setting-up of office and Monitoring.	Director Community Services/ Divisional Head Law Enforcement

13.6 3.KPA 5 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

INTERNAL AUDIT, RISK MANAGEMENT, & PMS

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Improving the audit outcome	- Develop PAAP - Establish task team to monitor implementation - Report progress to MANCO on a monthly basis - Report progress to Council and Audit committee quarterly - Develop AFS preparation plan	Monitoring and evaluation of audit improvement programmes	Monitoring and evaluation of audit improvement programmes	MM & CIA
	Establish task team for implementation			

[Type here]

	• Submit draft AFS to Audit committee and Internal audit for review before submitting to AGSA.			
Non implementation of IA & AC recommendations	• Develop IA & AC action plan • Conduct follow up on previous FY audits • Report progress to regularly to senior management meeting • Report progress quarterly to audit committee.	• Conduct follow up on previous FY audits • Report progress quarterly to audit committee Monitor and evaluate progress on mechanism developed	• Conduct follow up on previous FY audits • Report progress quarterly to audit committee Monitor and evaluate progress on mechanism developed	CIA
Lack of quality assurance and improvement program	• Development of quality assurance and improvement program • Approval of the quality assurance and improvement program by audit committee	• Implementation of the quality assurance and improvement program. Make budget provision for external quality assurer to conduct quality assurance on Internal Audit activities	• Evaluate the outcome of quality assurance exercise. Develop action plan to implement the recommendations by the quality assurer. Report progress quarterly to the audit committee	CIA

[Type here]

Lack comprehensive Business continuity plan and Disaster recovery plan	• Business continuity plan developed and approved by council • Disaster recovery plan developed and approved by council.	Implementation of business continuity plan and disaster recovery plan	• Monitor the implementation of the business continuity plan and evaluate the effectiveness • Monitor the implementation disaster recovery plan and evaluate the effectiveness	Risk officer and CIA
Lack of fraud awareness workshop to Councillors, employees & communities	Conduct fraud awareness workshop to councillors & employees	Conduct fraud awareness workshop to communities	Monitor responses to the fraud awareness campaigns	Risk officer and CIA
Performance assessment not conducted to senior management	• Implementation Performance Management system framework • Establish performance assessment committee • Conduct performance assessment to senior management	• Evaluate the outcomes for performance assessment. • Develop measures for underperformance areas • Conduct Performance assessment to evaluate improvement	• Conduct performance assessment • Made provision to reward good performance.	Manager: PMS and Accounting officer
Lack of Performance management operating standard procedure	• Develop and approval Performance Management Operating Standard	Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of Performance Management operating standard procedure	Monitor and Evaluate the implementation of Performance Management operating standard procedure	Manager PMS
	procedure.			

[Type here]

	• Implementation of Performance Management operating standard procedure • Workshop on PMS			
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IDP

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Stakeholder engagement	Strengthen stakeholder relationship	Sustain stakeholder relationship	Sustain stakeholder relationship	Manager IDP
Ensure Council adopts Draft and final IDP 2023/24	• Submit draft IDP 2023/224 to Council end March 2023 • Submit final IDP 2023/24 to Council end May 2023 • Align the IDP with Budget	Submit IDP Process Plan for 2023/24 for approval	Implementation	Manager IDP
IDP to be mSCOA compliant	Training in Munsoft	IDP documents uploaded on the portal		Manager IDP
Capacity in the IDP due to District Model	IDP Officer (old position)to be advertised	Filling of IDP Officer	IDP Co-ordinator (new position)	Manager IDP
Non – adherence to adopted Process Plan	Adhere to the approved plan	Adherence	Adherence	Manager IDP

COMMUNICATION

[Type here]

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
No network coverage in some areas	Areas to be identified	Send all identified areas to ICASA Limpopo(Complaints Unit)	Network coverage in all identified areas	Manager Communication

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Strengthening/ Deepening Participatory Democracy	Identifying outstanding/unlaunched Civil Society Fora	Establishing outstanding Civil Society Fora	Ensuring and sustaining functionality of the Civil Society Fora	Manager Special Programmes
	Identifying outstanding Ward Committees	Launching of outstanding Ward Committees	Sustaining the functionality of Ward Committees	Manager Special Programmes
	Preparing the re-launch of the Women Caucus in the Office of the Speaker.	Launching of the Women Caucus	Ensuring the functionality of the Women Caucus	Manager Special Programmes

13.6.4. KPA 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATE SERVICES

[Type here]

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	
Implementation of the electronic leave system in a phased approach	Load the system on computers Finalise trainings on system usage.	Rollout Self Service Leave Management in a phased approach	Fully implement Electronic Self Service Leave Management System	Manager HR and Manager IT
Implementation of Organisational Structure	Identify critical positions to be filled in the reviewed structure	Filling of the identified critical positions	Review of Organisational Structure	Manager ODT and Manager HR
Conduct OHS programmes	Revive the OHS Committee.	Appoint and train OHS Representatives. Conduct periodical OHS Assessments.	Monitor OHS compliance	Manager HR
Implement EAP Programmes	Develop and circulate EAP programmes calendar	Conduct a survey to identify wellness needs of our employees. Implement EAP programmes.	Conduct Impact Assessment and review	Manager HR
Institutional Development and capacity building	Conduct Skills Audits to determine skills needs for departments and	Implement WSP and submit Annual Training Report	Conduct Skills Audit and identify the gapskills	Manager ODT

[Type here]

	submit WSP to LGSETA			
Employment Equity plan	Ensure the adherence of the Employment Equity Act	Implement the EEP and report	On-going implementation of the EEP as per the Act.	Manager ODT
ICT Strategy Development	Ensure ICT operation are compliant with the approved ICT Framework	Implementation of ICT Strategy	On-going implementation as per strategy	Manager ICT
Disaster Recovery Plan development	Ensure that ICT disaster plan are in place	On-going implementation	On-going implementation	Manager IT
ICT Steering Committee quarterly	Oversight meeting with Management	Oversight meeting with Management	Oversight meeting with Management	Manager ICT Municipal Manager
Microsoft Licencing	Procurement of Microsoft Licence for compliant for 3 years	on-going compliant	On-going compliant	Manager ICT
Electronic Records Management	Procurement of a records management system	Review and align the policy with the records management system	Continuous improvement of the records management system	Manager Council Support
Pending Litigation against TLM	Defend all defendable matters. Settle all matter not defendable. Create and update of litigation register.	On-going implementation	On-going implementation	Manager legal Director Corporate Services

KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND Municipal Management

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIC RISK	CURRENT CONTROL	ACTION TO IMPROVE	BUDGET REQUIRED
To effectively manage finances and improve financial sustainability	Non adherence to SCM related legislation.	Adherence to SCM Policy & procedures as well as SCM Regulations	Training	TBC
To effectively manage finances and improve financial sustainability	Compulsory implementation of mSCOA	BTO officials currently ensuring that the system operates effectively	Re-train s57 managers and all users.	TBC
To effectively manage finances and improve financial sustainability	Inaccurate billing	Manual & device meter readings and estimates	Procure meter reading devices and provide training	TBC
To effectively manage finances and improve financial sustainability	Litigations	Adhere to settlement arrangements and pay SP timeously	Cost containment measures.	TBC
To effectively manage finances and improve financial sustainability	Limited staff to provide all required support Lack of succession planning – Huge gap between DMs and subordinates	Temp use of Interns	Require – DM: Assets Management	TBC
To effectively manage finances and improve financial sustainability	Lack of funds to implement capital and operational obligations	Minimise deficit	Review the equitable share formula drivers	TBC
			Source additional funding for unfunded projects (Mines)	

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: PROJECT PHASE

14.1 MUNICIPAL PROJECTS 2023/2024

KPA 2: BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

1. ROADS PROJECTS

Analysis/Challenges	Objectives	Project Name	Baseline	KPI	Annual Target	MTEF			Location/Ward	Funder
						2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		
Road un-accessible	To ensure that community has quality services delivery by improving the state of the accessible road	Skierlik Paving of Bus Route	New Project	Number of kms to be paved	1,78km paving road and associated storm water control	13 562 193, 78	-	-	Skierlik	MIG
Road un-accessible	To ensure that community has quality services delivery by improving the state of the accessible road	Rooiberg paving of internal streets	New Project	Number of kms to be paved	3km paving road and associated storm water	20 475 324, 44	3 000 000	-	Rooiberg	MIG
Road un-accessible	To ensure that community has quality services delivery by improving the state of the accessible road	Northam Paving of internal streets	New Project	Number of kms to be paved	3km paving road and associated storm water	5 744 800	15 000 000	-	Northam	MIG

[Type here]

Potholed Road	To ensure that the road is rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of Thabazimbi Internal streets	New	Number of kms to be paved	3km paving road and associated storm water	-	-	12 883 550		MIG
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2. WATER PROJECTS

Analysis/Challenges	Objectives	Project Name	Baseline	KPI	Annual Target	MTEF			Location/Ward	Funder
						2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrading of Northam Water Network	12km pipe line constructed	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	2.1km reticulation network and associated chambers and connections	5 000 000	-	-	Regorogile	WISIG

[Type here]

Ageing infrastructure	To ensure that community has quality services delivery by improving the state of the accessible road	Upgrading of Regorogile Water Network	4km pipeline constructed	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	1,2km reticulation network and associated chambers and connections	5 000 000	-	-	Northam	WISIG
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrading of 6.94 Km Bulk Water Pipeline Between Thabazimbi Pump Station And Thabazimbi Y Piece	New project	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	4km reticulation network and associated chambers and connections	20 490 000	33 510 000	-	Thabazimbi	WISIG
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrade of Rooiberg bulk water supply and associated infrastructure	New Project	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	4km reticulation network and associated chambers and connections	-	6 690 000			WISIG
Insufficient water supply	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promotes environmental management system	Rooiberg water reticulation	New Project	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	4km reticulation network and yard connection	-	-	10 000 000		WISIG

[Type here]

Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrade of Northam bulk water supply and associated infrastructure	New	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	Construction of 10km pipeline and associated chambers and connections	-	-	20 000 000			WISIG
Shortage of water	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure	Skierlik water supply	New	Number of kms of pipe to be constructed	Construction of 5km pipeline and associated chambers and connections	-	9 774 000				WISIG
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure	Upgrading of package plant at Thabazimbi booster pumpstation and 1ML storage tank	New	% of package plant to be upgraded	40% completion	-	-	20 000 000			WISIG
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Northam upgrading of 5ML/d RDP reservoir	New	% of 5ML/d reservoir	40% completion	-	-	8 300 000			WISIG
Shortage of water	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Drilling, equipping and connecting of boreholes	New	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	Completion of 3 boreholes	-	10 000 000	-			WISIG

[Type here]

Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrading of water pump station at Brits Junction	New	% of pump station upgraded	Completion of pump station	-	10 000 000	-		WISIG
Revenue enhancement	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Installation of water meters	New	Number of smart meters installed	500 smart meters installed	-	6 000 000	6 000 000		WISIG
Affection of Load Shedding	To ensure that water supply is not affected by load shedding	Installation of standby generators	New	Number of generators to be installed	4	-	10 000 000	10 000 000		WISIG
Shortage of water	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure	Thabazimbi water augmentation (Zandrivie rspoort to Thabazimbi water supply)								TLM
Shortage of water	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure	Leeupoort and Raphuti water augmentation								TLM

3. WASTE PROJECTS

[Type here]

Analysis/Challenges	Objectives	Project Name	Baseline	KPI	Annual Target	MTEF			Location/Ward	Funder
						2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		
Provision of new services	To ensure provision of new sewer infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Construction of VIP toilets (Rooiberg, Skeirilik, Meriting)	91 VIP toilets constructed (Rooiberg, Skierlik, and Meriting) by 30 June 2023	Nr of VIP toilets constructed	273	8 000 000	-	-	1,2,9	WISIG
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of sewer infrastructure, also to reduce environmental hazards	Upgrading of Thabazimbi waste water treatment	New	% of upgrading completed	60% complete	-	16 980 000	10 000 000	Thabazimbi	WISIG
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrading of bulk sewer line at Northam phase 1	New	Number of kms of sewer line constructed	Upgrading of 6km sewer bulk line including manholes to increase the sewage flow capacity	-	8 000 000	-	7,8	TLM
Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrading of bulk sewer line at Northam phase 2	The existing bulk sewer line cannot handle the sewage flow during peak times as at end June 2023	Number of kms of sewer line constructed	Upgrading of 6km sewer bulk line including manholes to increase the sewage flow capacity	-	12 000 000	-	7,8	TLM

[Type here]

Ageing infrastructure	To ensure provision of new water infrastructure while upgrading existing infrastructure	Upgrading sewer line between ext 5 and 8 Thabazimb i	The existing sewer line cannot handle the sewage flow during peak times as at end June 2023	Number of kms ofsewer line construct ed	Upgrading of 10km sewer bulk line including manholes to increase the sewage flow capacity	-	10 000 000	-	2	TLM
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4. ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Analysis/Challenge s	Objectives	Project Name	Baseline	KPI	Annual Target	MTEF			Location/War d	Funder
						2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		
Insufficient electricity supply	To ensure provision of electricity infrastructure	Construction of 1 Smashblock 20MVA Substation	Pre-engineering of 132kv overhead line at end June 2023	% of substatio n	50% completed	32 000 000	25 000 000	-	3	INEP
Backlog eradication	To ensure provision of electricity infrastructure	Meriting Post electrical connections	New	Nr of hh electrifie d	100 household electrified	800 000	-	-	Meriting	INEP
Backlog eradication	To ensure provision of electricity infrastructure	Electrification of 100 RDP HH in Regorogile ext 8, 9 (Phase 1	New	Nr of hh electrifie d	100 household electrified	-	-	16 000 000	9	INEP

[Type here]

Backlog eradication	To ensure provision of electricity infrastructure	Electrification of H/H in Smashblock (Phase 1&2)	New	Nr of hh electrified	100 household electrified	-	-	10 120 000	3	INEP
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5. PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR 2023/24 (LANDFILL/SPORT/CEMETERY

Analysis/Challenges	Objectives	Project Name	Baseline	KPI	Annual Target	MTEF			Location/Ward	Funder
						2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		
Illegal dumping site are sported around northam	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and	Construction of Northam Transfer stations	New	% of transfer station constructed	100% completion of transfer station	3 135 032	-	-	Northam	MIG

[Type here]

		promotes environmental management system									
Illegal dumping site are sported around northam	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promotes environmental management system	Constructio n of Northam Transfer stations	New	% of transfer station construct ed	100% completion of transfer station	-	12 000 000	-			MIG
Poor solid waste management in Northam	To compile with the NEM act	Upgrading of Northam landfill site phase 2	New	% of landfill site construct ed		-	18 000 000	-			MIG
Sport field not in a useable condition	To ensure the sport field is upgraded	Upgrading of Regorogile Sports field	New	% of sports field upgraded	100% completion of sports field	-	-	10 000 000			MIG
	To ensure that the fence is properly fenced	Fencing of Smashblock Cemetry	New	1 Cemeter y fenced	100 Completed	-	-	2 500 000			MIG

[Type here]

6. PMU OPERATIONAL COST

Analysis/Challenges	Objectives	Project Name	Baseline	KPI	Annual Target	MTEF			Location/Ward	Funder
						2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		
		PMU COST			100% spending	1 956 450	2 039 200	2 125 450		MIG

Capital Project Budget 2023/2024

Project Name	2023/24 Budget	
MIG		
Skierlik Paving of Bus route	R	14 500 000,00
Northam Tranfer Station	R	3 135 032,00
Rooiberg Paving of Internal street	R	19 537 518,00
Project Management Unit Fees (5% of MIG Grant)	R	1 956 450,00
TOTAL	R	39 129 000,00
WSIG 6B		
Upgrading of Regorigile water network	R	5 000 000,00
Upgrading of Northam water network	R	5 000 000,00
Construction of VIP toilets(Rooiberg, skeirilik,Meriting)	R	10 000 000,00

[Type here]

Upgrading of bulk water pipeline between Thabazimbi pumpstation and Thabazimbi Y- piece	R	18 490 000,00
	R	-
TOTAL	R	38 490 000,00
INEP		
Construction of Smashblock Substation	R	32 000 000,00
Electrification of Meriting (post Connection)	R	800 000,00
	R	-
TOTAL	R	32 800 000,00
Capital Project Budget 2024/2025		
MIG GRANT 2024/25		
Rooiberg Paving of Internal street	R	3 000 000,00
Regorogile tranfer station	R	12 000 000,00
Northam landfill Site	R	20 000 000,00
Northam upgrading of internal street Phase 2	R	3 744 800,00
Project Management Unit Fees (5% of MIG Grant)	R	2 039 200,00
TOTAL	R	40 784 000,00
WSIG		
Upgrading of bulk water pipeline between Thabazimbi pumpstation and Thabazimbi Y- piece	R	40 200 000,00
Drilling equiping and connections of boreholes	R	10 000 000,00
upgrading of pump statition at Brits Junction	R	10 000 000,00
Installation of standby generators	R	10 000 000,00

Installation of meters	R	6 000 000,00
Skeirilik water supply	R	9 774 000,00
Rooiberg bulk water Supply	R	16 980 000,00
TOTAL	R	102 954 000,00

INEP

Construction of Smashblock Substation	R	25 000 000,00
TOTAL	R	25 000 000,00

2025/2026 Capital Budget**MIG**

Northam upgrading of internal street Phase 2	R	20 000 000,00
Upgrading of internal street in Thabazimbi	R	20 383 550,00
	R	-
	R	-
Project Management Unit Fees (5% of MIG Grant)	R	2 125 450,00
TOTAL	R	42 509 000,00

WSIG

Upgrading of Rooiberg water reticulation	R	25 000 000,00
Upgrading of Northam bulk water	R	20 000 000,00
Upgrading of Skeirilik water supply	R	25 000 000,00
Upgrading of package plant at Thabazimbi booster pump	R	25 000 000,00
Northam upgrading of 5ml/d RDP Resavior	R	8 300 000,00
	R	-
TOTAL	R	103 300 000,00

INEP

Electrification of Meriting (post Connection)		
Electrification of household at Regorogile Ext. 8 & 9	R	20 000 000,00
Electrification of Smashblock	R	6 120 000,00

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TOTAL	R	26 120 000,00
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CHAPTER FIFTEEN: INTEGRATION PHASE

15.1. Inter-Governmental Relations

Intergovernmental Relations in South African context concern the interaction of the different spheres of government. The Constitution declares that government is comprised of National, Provincial and Local spheres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act, No.108 of 1996, Section 41 (2), an Act of Parliament must establish or provide structures and institutions to promote and facilitate Intergovernmental Relations and provide for appropriate mechanisms and procedures to facilitate settlement of Intergovernmental disputes. Intergovernmental relations processes are further developed to facilitate processes of development and cooperation between spheres of government.

15.2. District Intergovernmental Structure

The municipality participates in established Waterberg District Municipality. The established forums are important for the purpose of integrated development planning and strengthening governance processes within the District. The following are intergovernmental relations forums that Thabazimbi Municipality participates in:

- **Mayor Forum**

Mayors Forum seeks to bring together Mayors and Executive Mayors to interact on common interest issues as well.

- **Municipal Manager Forum and CFO's forum**

Municipal Manager's Forum which seeks to create a platform for all Accounting Officers to share and interact on common interest issues. Municipal Managers attend these meetings

- **Speaker's Forum**

- **IDP/PMS Managers Forum:**

Mainly facilitated through district IDP/PMS Office, the aim of this structure is to bring all the PMS and IDP Managers in the district together to share common issues.

15.3. Municipal Sector Plans Table

NO	SECTOR PLAN/ STRATEGY/policy	CATEGORY	AVAILABLE/ NOT	STATUS
1	Integrated Development Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Available	Annually (2022-2027)
2	Institutional Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Draft	To be approved by Council
3	Spatial Development Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Available	Developed 2009, reviewed 2014
4	Land Use Management System	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Available	
5	LED Strategy	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Available	Developed 2009, reviewed 2014
6	Investment and Marketing Strategy	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Available	Developed 2010, reviewed 2016
7	Water Services Development	Service oriented	Available	Developed during 2012, To be
8	Water Master Plan	Service oriented	Available	To be reviewed
9	Water Conservation and Demand	Service oriented	Not available	Development in process

10	Water and Sanitation Operation	Service oriented	Available	Developed during 2016
11	Water By-Law		Available	2014/15 FY Enforcement needs to be done
12	Roads and Stormwater Master Plan	Service oriented	Not available	Roads and Stormwater Master Plan must be developed and adopted by Council
13	Roads and Stormwater Operation	Available	Developed during 2016	Roads and Stormwater Operation
14	Financial Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality	Available	

NO	SECTOR PLAN/ STRATEGY/policy	CATEGORY	AVAILABLE/ NOT	STATUS
15	Energy Master Plan	Service oriented	Available	Developed 2004 and reviewed
16	Electrical Operations and Maintenance	Service oriented	Available	Developed during 2016
17	Consolidated Municipal Implementation		Available	Developed 2011
18	5/3 Year Capital Investment		Not Available	
19	Environmental Management	Service oriented	Not Available	
20	Tourism Development Strategy		Available	Developed 2011, reviewed 2019
21	Housing Strategy		Available	Developed 2010
22	Integrated Waste Management	Service oriented	Available	Developed 2019
23	Integrated Transport Plan	Service oriented	Not Available	
24	Integrated Human Settlement	Service oriented	Not Available	
25	Infrastructure Investment Plan		Not Available	
26	Fraud Prevention Plan		Available	
27	Social Crime Prevention	Service oriented	Not Available	
28	Sports and Recreation Plan	Service oriented	Not Available	
29	Poverty Alleviation and Gender		Not Available	
30	Public Participation Strategy		Not Available	
31	Communication Strategy		Available	
32	Workplace Skills Plan		Available	
33	Employment Equity Plan		Available	
34	Risk Management Strategy		Available	
35	Disaster Management Plan		Available	

CHAPTER 16: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

16.1. DISASTER MANAGEMENT LEGISLATIVE MANDATE AND DISASTER RISK ANALYSIS

In terms of provisions of constitution of the RSA 1996 on Schedule 4 part B Disaster Management is the concurrent function of Province and National and it gets the third sphere of Government (I.e. District and Local Municipalities) is in their primary responsibility, meaning that they are both equal in terms of budget provisions towards service delivery toward vulnerable citizens.

Example: The District or Local municipalities cannot relegate this primary responsibility to other, instead both should be seen playing a pivotal role in Disaster risk Management.

Disaster Management Legislative mandate

Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 mandate National and Provincial government to develop Disaster Management

Framework that will give effect to Disaster Management plan for District and Local municipalities'. The Waterberg District Municipality conducted Disaster Risk Analysis in its six municipalities. The identified Disaster Risks are listed as follows

Identified Risks	Risk Rating
Veld fires	High
Floods	High
Road Accidents involving HASMAT	High
Landslide	Low
Droughts	High
Storms	Moderate

16.2. Fire and Rescue Services and Disaster and Risk Management Challenges

Lack of Financial support and stockpiling of long lasting equipment/relief resources
Lack of Skilled personnel & Disaster Risk Management Units
Insufficient personnel
Lack of Integrated Two-Way Communication System across the Waterberg District
Lack of Participation & commitment of Sector Depts. to Disaster Risk Management
Lack of awareness campaigns & Community Participation
Lack of Administrative cohesion at the District and Local level (i.e. third sphere of Government)

Fire and Rescue Services and Disaster and Risk Management Challenges action plan

FIRE SERVICES	
CHALLENGES	PLAN
Serious staff shortage throughout the district , to address minimum staffing level as required by National Fire Codes, To make budget provision for new posts to address the problem.	Serious staff shortage throughout the district , to address minimum staffing level as required by National Fire Codes, To make budget provision for new posts to address the problem.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: APPROVAL PHASE

Section 34 of the Systems Act requires that a municipal council must review its integrated development plan annually in accordance with its performance measurements.

The Mayor managed also in terms of section 21 of the MFMA to co-ordinate the process for preparing the annual budget and reviewing the municipality's IDP with a time schedule outlining key deadlines, and presented same at least 10 months prior to the start of the budget year for adoption by Council.

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