



INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2021-2025

APPROVED BY COUNCIL

2



**Committee In terms Section 79 of
Act No. 117 of 1998 And Also
pment Plan and Municipal
of Municipal Finance
5 of 2003**

tsei Mogapi.



**Chairperson of Council and custodian
of ethics For Council**

**In terms of Section 36 of Municipality
of 1998**

Kim

**Honourable Spokesperson
Cllr Tshegofatso**

s 2021 -2026



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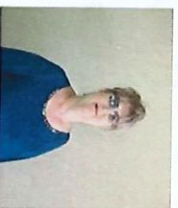
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

LETTER	ABBREVIATION	
D	DBSA	Development E
	DoE	Department of
	DORA	Division of Rev
	DWAS	Department of
	EAP	Employee Assi
E	ECD	Early Childhoo
	EEP	Employment E
	EXCO	Executive Com
	FBE	Free Basic Ele
F	FBS	Free Basic Sar
	FBW	Free Basic Wa
	GAP	General Accou
G	GDP	Gross Domest
	GIS	Geographic In
	GPRS	General Packe
H	HDI	Historically Di
	HR	Human Resou
I	ICT	Information C
	IDP	Integrated De
	IGR	Intergovermm
	IWMP	Integrated Wa
K	KPA	Key Performa
	KPI	Key Performa

MEANING

sed
velopment Plan
ic Development
ment Sector Education & Training Authority
Forum
eme
ecutive Council
nce Management Act
rastructure Investment Framework
nformation Security Services
of Understanding
ic Accounts Committee
erty Rates Act
roleum Resources Development Act
ctures Act
em Act
dard Chart of Account
Budget Framework
Expenditure Framework
Strategic Framework
opment Plan
anization
il Development Framework
Development Agency
penditure
emier

LIST OF ACRONYMS

LETTER	ABBREVIATION	
P	PAA	Public Audit Act
	PAIA	Promotion to Access to Information Act
	PED	Planning and Economic Development
	PEST	Political, Economic, Social and Technological
	PGP	Provincial Growth and Development
	PHC	Primary Health Care
	PMS	Performance Management System
	PMT	Political Management
	PPC	Pretoria Portland Cement
	PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
	PPP	Public Private Partnership
	PR	Party Representation
S	SA	South Africa
	SADC	Southern African Development Community
	SAPS	South African Police Service
	SBBKM	Siyanda Bakga Marketing
	SCM	Supply Chain Management
	SDBIP	Service Delivery Indicators
	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
	SLA	Service Level Agreement
	SLP	Social and Labour Practice
	SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
	SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
T	TBZ	Thabazimbi
	TLM	Thabazimbi Local Municipality
W	WSDP	Water Services Development Project

CELLENT SUSTAINABLE SERVICES

INABLE SERVICES IN COLLABORATION WITH

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR

Thabazimbi Local Municipality's new council took office in November 2021 at during our inauguration meeting, council decided to adopt the IDP of the pro

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the period 2022-2027 encompa

The IDP process is more than a "tick box" exercise in the mechanism of partici us assess the level of accessibility, quality, sustainability and accountability of s have solution-driven innovations, to focus on essential economic and social maintaining steadfast good governance and financial management. We are fur not only informs and empowers our community, but promotes Thabazimbi as a

The Municipality's focus for the next five years will be on maintaining g discipline. There will be an increased attention on improving efficiencies (c contractor development will be given priority, and internal and external co also focused on completing key projects.

To give a further meaning to this year's mandate and to gratefully applaud hard work invested in our programs, our IDP and broader infrastructure e service delivery, one of our turnaround strategies should be a strategy of needs of our people, build a clean, responsive and accountable governm community and to improve support and oversight.

On behalf of Thabazimbi Local Municipality Council, let me acknowledge the displayed by staff of our municipality during the IDP process.

In conclusion, we call upon all our stakeholders and communities to join ha is everyone's business.

"Working together for prosperity"



Cllr Judith Motsei Mogapi
Mayor of Thabazimbi Local Municipality

ment as follows:
munities.

ner.

ions in the matters of local government.

and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in
duties of municipalities as follows:

processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to
stitution requires us to prioritize the delivery of basic services. It is
functions/services being water, electricity, sanitation and refuse

ment or municipalities use the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as
ning, budgeting, management and decision – making processes in a

ouncil must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning,
bi Local Municipality like any other municipality develops an IDP /

municipality a reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP), particularly
area with 11 operational mines, which when all stakeholders work
mic boom which may be unlocked would obviously bring challenges
delivery machinery to meet both the infrastructure and human
ertaken to meet water, sanitation, and

other infrastructure challenges. There has been major strides and successes illegal dumping sides.

To ensure that we develop an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) document municipalities to establish appropriate mechanism, processes and procedure players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Thabazimbi Local Municipality has established the IDP/Budget/PMS technical Municipality appoints Directors and Managers, and this committee is chaired by the Mayor. The committee serve as the working committee for the development or review of the IDP.

The following are some of the stakeholders with which Polokwane Municipal

- ☐ Community
- ☐ Business Sector
- ☐ Government Departments
- ☐ Non-Government Organizations
- ☐ Labour Unions
- ☐ Organized Groups
- ☐ Mining Sector
- ☐ Finance Institutions
- ☐ Civic Organisations
- ☐ Mining Community Trusts

We are taken aback by the increasing incidents of vandalism and cable theft maintenance of our electricity infrastructure, we call upon our communities to report the challenges faced by the Municipality, we are still committed to put more emphasis on the implementation of the IDP will remain a priority.

departments and stakeholders as well as committed and dedicated
on of our IDP aligned to One Plan (DDM) goes through attainment

ties and take our municipality forward.

By working closely and in collaboration with the National, Provincial and dedicated staff, communities and players; we will ensure the successful implementation of our broader objective of improving the quality of the lives of

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized capital 'B' followed by a horizontal line and a small flourish.

LG TLOUBATLA

MUNICIPAL MANAGER:

Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998, Municipal Finance that makes it mandatory for the Thabazimbi Local Municipality on an annual basis. The 2022-2027 five year term document ensure responsiveness of the Thabazimbi Local Municipality to al basis through prioritization of projects that respond to

years. The IDP encompasses the analysis phase which ipality. In developing the IDP the Municipality's Strategic al Development Plan focus on infrastructure-providing basic y, ensuring that the poor and unemployed are located on

on board with our 96 232 people/population who are Strategic Planning took note of the analysis phase and s of the Municipality.

in the IDP process plan and informed by Thabazimbi Local been fully involved in preparation and shall also be part of

for each financial year after being extracted from this 5year on the successes and failures on the implementation of the put in place on an annual basis.

e Administration and help shape the TLM for the future. All giliant custodians, we will implement and manage the IDP to

CHAPTER 1: THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1.1.Introduction

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) **process** is a process through which the government develops its vision and strategy for the next five year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a **product** of the process, which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision making.

Through Integrated development planning, which necessitates the involvement of all stakeholders, the following objectives are achieved:

- Identify its key development priorities.
- Formulate a clear vision, mission and values.
- Formulate appropriate strategies.
- Develop the appropriate organizational structure and systems to implement the strategies.
- 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 objects of local government are set out in Section 152 of the Constitution. **The objects of local government are set out in Section 152 of the Constitution.**

- 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 communities in the development of their local areas.

The Constitution commits government to take reasonable measures to ensure that all communities have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and sanitation.

The development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in municipalities is a key function of local government. The IDP is a legislative framework that the IDP is vastly discussed includes the process of developing the IDP. Another piece of legislation which has a tremendous impact on the IDP is the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) as it outlines the alignment of the budget and IDP.

o integrated development planning are:

ration:

1.2.2.2... District Development Model Waterberg District One Pl

(i) **Background**

On the 26 November 2019, the President launched the District Development Model (DDM) at the launch of the DDM Hub and its associated expertise and service centres. The DDM is a practical method to improve cooperation and implementation on the basis of stakeholder and community involvement. The objective of the DDM will be achieved through the One Plan. A strategic framework:

The One Plan is a Strategic Long-Range Framework including short, medium and long-term investments in public infrastructure, public and private investment within the district and metropolitan areas. It also includes departmental and municipal responsibilities.

This One Plan as a key instrument of the DDM, it is championed at the Waterberg for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The Waterberg District Municipality has identified six transformation areas (1. Demographic change and people development, 2. Economic Development Engineering, 3. Environmental Sustainability, 4. Infrastructure Engineering, 5. Internationalisation and 6. Skills Development). The current state of underdevelopment to a desired level is moving from the current state of underdevelopment to a desired level by reinforcing sustainability cycle of the district by establishing Waterberg investment-friendly and diversified economy.

This will result in the Waterberg being a desired investment destination for Gauteng global city region and various international border posts, improving the unique world heritage site and finally the social potential routes.

by cabinet as a practical method to improve service delivery and planning, collaborative budgeting and focused delivery by all three communities;

(NDP"), the National Spatial Development Framework ("NSDF"), the other key national provincial and local socio-economic and spatial

develop a common vision and approach in addressing the current of the Waterberg district space;

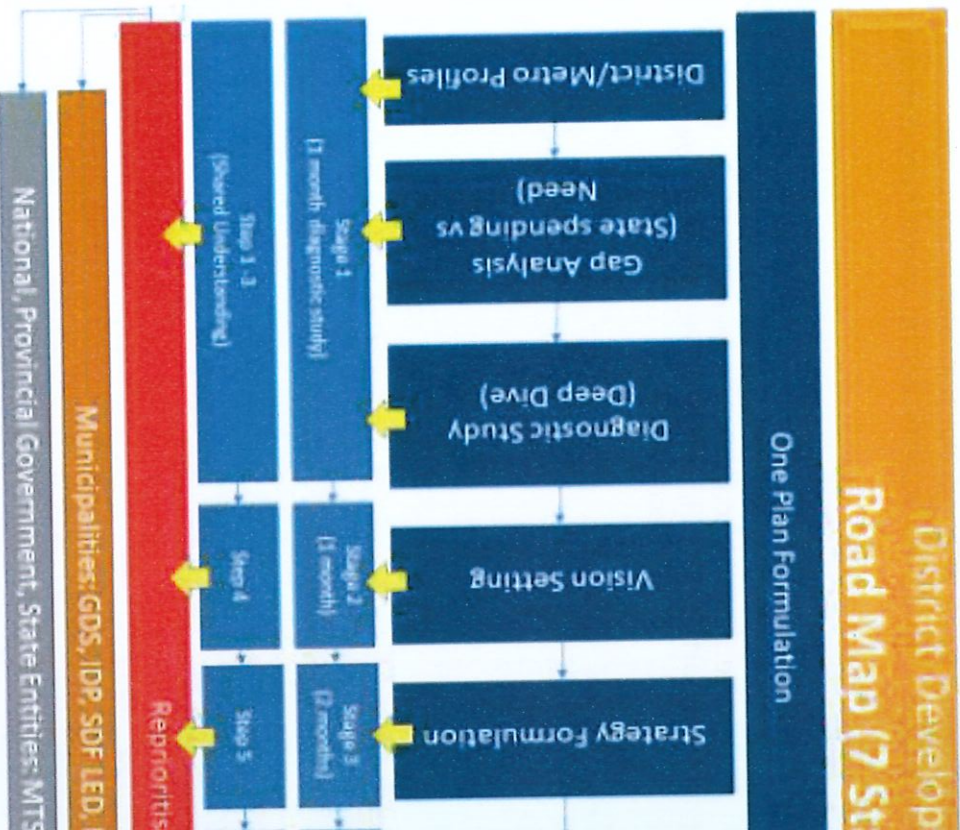
activities such as mining and agriculture to secondary farm beneficiation opportunities;

Waterberg district;

women, youth and the disabled through skills economy; and

t, stakeholders, communities, and investors with a strategic direction the desired future to which to aspire to. The strategic direction is moving towards the realization of the desired future state. In fact, it is the role of the government to change the fortunes of the communities as strategic partners to change the fortunes of the district and a whole of society embedding of what needs to be done to tap the potential of the district and make it a successful.

The One Plan formulation process followed the seven DDM stages roadmap as d

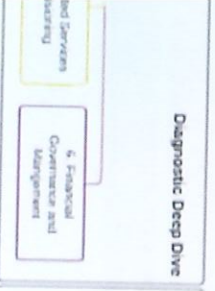
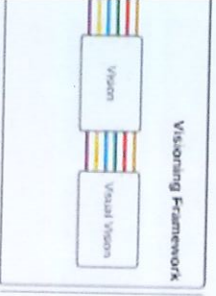


follows the DDM theory of Change and logical framework
ical Areas or Goals to ignite the self-reinforcing sustainability
ed district that enables a participative, investment-friendly

Vision

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

on framework



government and the private sector in order to bring about the
set vision. The strategies for each goal are outlined in this section
strategies related to the operations of public sectors active in the

Strategic Goal

Focus on economic participation

or confidence in the Waterberg economy

high optimised functional linkages between activities

ce delivery, centralised management, and existing asset
maintenance.

ssibility and integrated sustainable human settlements.

the district financial governance framework.

per sphere of government are indicative of the intent of government
also an indication of the effort required to implement the One Plan
vestment collectively across spheres of government and sectors. One
s to investigate the volume or number of projects together with the
d with the projects, targeted within the Waterberg district. The One
) projects viewed as catalytic projects.

of all projects, as nuances in the detailed project database will

1.2.3.National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) (Presidency socio-economic development in the country as a whole. It presents then draws inferences about how that emerging space economy sho

- National Spatial Development Plan and Principles

Those interpretations and conclusions are, however, guided by a number of national infrastructure investment and development decisions. NSDP

- Sustained, inclusive and rapid economic growth is a pre-condition for poverty alleviation). Government has a Constitutional obligation (etc.) to all citizens wherever they reside.
- Beyond the Constitutional obligation identified above, government has a moral obligation to promote economic growth and/or economic potential. This would involve creating opportunities and to create long-term employment opportunities for all citizens.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should be a priority. Government should, beyond the provision of basic services, provide government providing education, social grants and poverty-relief programmes to allow them to migrate with labour market information to allow them to migrate to areas of economic growth and economic development opportunities adjacent to/linked to the main growth centres in the country. Future settlement and economic development opportunities will become major growth nodes in South Africa.

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) is the development of the
Address on 20 June 2019, President Cyril Ramaphosa announced
priorities will guide the medium-term plan for the sixth
SF 2019-2024 was developed in 2019 and it was anchored by these
ation with government.

electoral mandate of the ruling party as well as the National
it marks the transition from the fifth administration to the sixth, and
st 25 years of democratic governance. The MTSF 2019-2024 sets out
e five years in the spirit of "Khawuleza". We need to work with
will reach this critical milestone in less than 9 years. The MTSF 2019-
mental transformation is needed to realise our national priorities. In
day, especially women, youth and people with disabilities, the MTSF
developmental vision.

By the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the declaration of a
reprioritise its plans and budgets in response to the pandemic,
ic aspects of the lives of South Africans. To fund government's relief
h was unveiled in the Supplementary Budget on 24 June 2024. The
an (ERRP) on 15 October 2020, which sought to restore much
se factors has meant that the MTSF 2019-2024 had to be revised to
recovery efforts. The Revised MTSF 2019-2024 continues to reflect
administration.

ts to prevail over the coronavirus pandemic and to work towards
Nation Address and include the following focus areas: First, to
recovery; Third, to implement economic reforms to create
ption and strengthen the capacity of the state. These
provide the focus for annual plans.

party's electoral mandate government's priorities over a five-year
2019 at the start of the term for the 6th Administration. These apex
ment 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

Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local governance

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 for the year ahead. The PoA is informed by the MTSF, the deliberative Nation Address. Government has identified 10 priority areas. These

- ☐ Speed up economic growth and transform the economy
- ☐ Introduce a massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure
 - ☐ Develop a comprehensive rural development strategy
- ☐ 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 relations;
- ☐ Ensure sustainable resource management and use; and
- ☐ Build a developmental state, improve public services and

as creating decent work, reducing inequality and defeating poverty
performance in terms of labour absorption as well as the composition
re the specific job drivers that have been identified:

to create employment directly, in construction, operation and
d indirectly by improving efficiency across the economy.
e main economic sectors – the agricultural and mining

edge and green economies.
the public services.

employment creation in the following key sectors should

and

and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can realize these goals
onomy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and
ca has made remarkable progress in the transition from apartheid to

ent conflict and dispossession. In nearly every facet of life, advances
ow of history and broadening opportunities for all
democratic and transformative state. The Constitution enshrines a
xist democracy that belongs to its entire people.

Healing the wounds of the past and redressing the inequities caused by apartheid. Access to services has been broadened, the economy has been stimulated, and people who were previously excluded have access to education, water, electricity, and health care. People are working today than in 1994, the poverty rate has declined, and the

The diagnostic report from the National Planning Commission identifies the following

- Too few people work
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient
- 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 for 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

system, the Medium Term Strategic Framework and government policy direction adopted by cabinet. Each outcome has a limited number

involve all spheres of government and a range of partners outside a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient manner to enhance

with path;

cture network;

ood security for all;

usehold life

al government system

protected and continually enhanced

safer Africa and World

vice and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

to enable the province to address triple challenges:

- The main economic agenda of the LDP is to intensify job-creation towards supporting socio-economic growth and development
- The province aims to diversify the economy through placing emphasis on commodities with competitive advantage within the prioritized employment and promoting sustained job opportunities. (Clusters)
- Appropriate strategies and policies are in place to guide effect

Provincial Goals

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

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

Provincial Objectives

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

Provincial Targets

The following targets are set to ensure attainment of the provincial

- o Limpopo's Growth Trajectory Scenario (Current MTSF) at 3%.
- o Increase Matric pass rate from 72% in 2013 to beyond 80% in 2020
- o Create 429 000 jobs by 2020
- o Reduction of official unemployment rate from 15.9% in 2014 to 10.9% in 2020
- o 30.9% in 2014 to less than 33% by 2020
- o Access to basic services (water) from 83% in 2014 to 90% by 2020
- o Electricity supply from 83% in 2014 to 90% by 2020

39 (1) (b) of the Constitution and the Financial

s.

tion in terms of S137 of MFMA, read in conjunction with

the relevant obligation in a municipality to the extent

that is harmful to the interests of another municipality or to the

tic assessment to determine the reasons for the crises in the
Provincial Treasury in consultation with municipality.

1.2.10.1.Financial Recovery Plan Approach

Phase I: Financial Rescue:

- Immediate actions identified to secure the financial position.
- Safeguard funds for operational requirements and address health.
- Prioritise six (6) focus areas, namely Funded Budget, Cost C Rates, Expenditure Creditor Management and Ring-fencing of

Phase II: Stabilisation:

- Largely about improvement of efficiencies and systemic improvements are identified and implemented.
- This requires a systematically approach to redesign processes realignment of responsibilities and delegation to enhance
- Goal to ensure all structures of municipality are aligned and stabilize environment.

Phase III: Sustainability:

- Approach will be guided by outcomes of first two phases.
- FRP activities will be identified for continued implementation,
- ⑩ The consistent monitoring of financial recovery against key one year to ensure that the municipality has reached acceptable at the end of this phase if acceptable municipal financial health

the Nation Address and the budget implications of any announcement to improve the living conditions of South Africans. The 2023 SONA focused on the cost of living and crime and corruption.

It is impeding the economy's recovery. It was highlighted that without functioning assembly lines cannot run, crops cannot be irrigated, and basic services in supermarkets cannot keep food fresh, the water supply is often cut off and is not lit at night. Without a reliable electricity supply, our efforts to reduce poverty will not succeed.

It is a solution to Eskom's R400 billion debt burden that is equitable and makes necessary investments in maintenance and transmission. The plan is to purchase diesel for the rest of the financial year. This should be a diesel-run plant when the system is under strain.

It is working on adjustments to the bounce-back loan scheme to help small businesses and development finance institutions to borrow directly from the customers. The design and conditions of the loan scheme should make

it a viable solution to the crisis in the short and long term. The Department of Finance and Traditional Affairs Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma had gazetted the immediate effect. Moreover, the president will expand his Cabinet by the role of the minister would be to take full responsibility for overseeing the work of the National Energy Crisis Committee.

Electricity may result in the duplication of duties and responsibilities and the Department of Energy have functional responsibilities. The Minister of Electricity will result in duplication if there is

Reducing Unemployment

1. The challenge of unemployment continues to be persistent. The President highlighted efforts to mobilise greater resources to create jobs. To address the challenge of youth unemployment, the Government encourages businesses to hire more young people in large enterprises.
2. The Social Employment Fund was recruiting 50,000 people to create jobs. The National Youth Service would create 36,000 opportunities for young people.
3. Labour market interventions may be suitable for addressing unemployment. Still, their effect will only be limited if there is no economic growth. Conventional labour market interventions are inadequate to address today's youth unemployment.

Cost of Living

1. The rising cost of living is deepening poverty and inequality. The budget is allocated to the social wage, providing various social services to individuals to combat poverty and hunger. The President announced the Social Relief of Distress Grant, which currently reaches 17 million people.
2. Furthermore, the President announced that the existing Social Relief of Distress Grant will be expanded to 20 million people.
3. A basic income grant comes with many economic and social challenges. The poor, an expansion of human capabilities and a reduction in income grant.

Additional bulk installations, such as water, sewer, electricity, and gas. It is also worth mentioning that the appeal process, in respect of the Assessment was concluded in July 2022. This has paved a way for the requisite bulk infrastructure services.

Nevertheless, we are aware of the other parties that continue to be confident that, as before, we shall overcome this hurdle.

In the recent past, there has been an outcry about the unavailability of water. I am pleased to announce that the Department of Water and Sanitation has approved on a short, medium- to long-term basis. Among the proposed projects are the construction of new dams in the Vhembe District.

Just last night, I had a fruitful engagement with some of the members of the House. We have made so far, and once more assured us of their unwavering support. Honourable Members of the House,

Another catalytic project we reported about during the State of the Environment Report delighted to report that the Environmental Impact Assessment for the SEZ infrastructure development. We are now ready to submit the report to the Cabinet.

2. Industrial-Parks-Revitalisation-Programme

We project to create over 6,000 jobs through the implementation of the project in the districts of our province. The Critical Infrastructure Programme will refurbish the top structures of 11 factories. The plan is to start the project in the next financial year.

3. Limpopo Investment Conference

In 2021 we hosted the first Limpopo Investment Conference. The conference was a success. To date, more than seven major projects worth more than R1 billion have been pledged.

economy. Already, it has implemented R40 billion worth of their opportunity to launch the nuGen Hydrogen Truck in 2022. The successful launch in the mining sector in Limpopo were an important the decarbonisation of energy, transport, and broader industry.

tput. The sector is poised to play an increasing role given our

ent has made a significant investment in the mining sector, with a al mine in the Thabazimbi area. I am proud to say that the company nique underground shaft. They have invested a substantial sum of ed 350 jobs during the construction phase and provided a long- egin.

e Corridor Mining Resources, which is a shareholder through n Group Element Mining. In 2023, there will be further drilling to R1 billion to operationalise the mine.

is paving the way in small-scale nuclear power. Shekinah Lion and ow leading the way in eco-tourism.

ng their R5 billion investment pledge, is providing a unique, nity that seamlessly integrates business, retail, commercial, t the first two phases of the project, it has created over 2,000 of R370 million.

5. Tourism Sector

Tourism is one of the key strategic economic growth-points in our F has been negatively affected by COVID-19 pandemic. This has led in the sector. The Limpopo Tourism Agency has made strides in im

As a province, we have started regaining momentum in international over 1,5 million visitors in Quarter 3 of 2022. This figure has by far puts Limpopo back to the top three performing provinces in interna

In domestic performance, Limpopo had the greatest number of trips 2022, compared to just over 57,000 in 2021. This is a tremendous

Limpopo has recorded 1, 62 million trips by Province of destination three performing provinces in domestic trips.

In the same vein, we are delighted at the performance of Hoedspruit 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 internationally allows many international travellers to have easy access Mozambique, Maun in Okavango delta Botswana and the Victoria F

It is in this context, that I have assigned the MEC for Transport an team to ensure development of a workable strategy for repurposin

6. Agricultural Sector

In 2022, we reported about several agricultural projects that need The Lebowakgomo Abattoir has received a boost, with an approval

We also reported about the interventions we planned to make intervention is bearing the fruits. Preparatory work on the development Impact Catalyst has started following the conclusion and the signifi

constraints from lower-than-expected income, the production of oranges
needed to start later this month. The contribution made through the Social
managed to create more-than-600-jobs.

port Units Programme. The building for the Masala Farmer Production
it no less than 110 farmers producing food-on-the-2,203-hectares-of-

23, the South African National Defence Force procured over R1 million
ection points have been established to ensure active participation of

it rehabilitation and upgrading of roads in the province. I can now

ang to Ga-Makgato and De-Vrede in the Capricorn District.
Sekehukhune District.

olobetona connecting the R81 in the Mopani District is complete. To
another contractor for Phase 3 in November 2022. When Phase 3 is
ne districts of Mopani and Vhembe are connected.

alaborwa in the Mopani District is at 67 per cent. I can confirm that
ted a contractor for Phase 2. I would also like to announce that we
in 2022.

aneng;

alamulele; has reached practical completion. We have seen that the
a contractor to do major rehabilitation on the road.

The rehabilitation of flood damaged Road D4240, Maseven in Sekhukhune Phase 1 of the rehabilitation of 40 kilometres on Road D1483, Musina. We have appointed another contractor for phase 2 who is currently another contractor for phase 3 to ensure the road leading to Mapungubwe. We have completed the upgrading of 13 kilometres on Road D2922.

Tshikanosi. Madam Speaker,

In the same speech I pronounced on the appointment of contractors in this regard:

Following the completion of designs for Road D4180, Atok Mine to Gaborone work will commence in the next financial year, 2023/2024.

Designs have also been completed for Road D4260, Malope to Phokeng in the next financial year.

The construction work for D4090, D4093, D4094, and D4096 Malimela financial year.

Finally, the construction work for D4199 Apel to Ga-Nkoana to D4111 financial year.

In the same vein we have prioritised other roads in the province, at Bloubaai, Hospital to Buffelsnek in Capricorn.

Segole 1 and Segole 2 (Maseben Nature Reserve to N11 Waterfall) in Waterberg, Mavhunga access road in Vhembe.

Tshatshama road in Mopani. Ga-Ramotswane, Ga-

Ramotswane, Ga-Ramotswane 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 Mmamagong to

I would like to further mention that 83 maintenance and rehabilitation network in the 2023/2024 financial year. The current weather is hot and dry and would require further planning. We have to think seriously about

I am also glad to announce that we have appointed 41 Engineering and Construction companies to complete the road works in the province. The designs are expected to be completed over a period of 12 months. We ensure that whenever funds are available for construction. We imp

of the State of the Province Address last year, we presented a detailed Limpopo. Major projects for water resource development will be include the raising of the Tzaneen Dam wall, Olifants River Water and Nandoni Water Treatment Works. There is already a plan with for reticulation require the bulk resource to complete supply of water

ter and Sanitation, Mr Senzo Mchunu. It was agreed that we must Nandoni-Nsami Bulk pipeline, Giyani Water Treatment Phase 1, Giyani e must do without hesitation because the people of Giyani have been end of the financial year. I am happy that Mopani District Municipality ed contractors to commence with the work of laying infrastructure for

and development. We expect our municipalities to invest more in the ad infrastructure.

ocations in Municipal Infrastructure Grant spending. The COVID-19 tively.

regarding their Municipal Infrastructure Grant. They include,

development and maintenance, which involves the provision

It is also worth noting that the Municipal Infrastructure Grant was a water:

A total of 25 kilometres of local access streets 8-community-services-projects-were-completed.

The community facilities constructed include community One bulk water project was completed in the Capricorn District to b

By the end of the financial year, municipalities had spent R2, 8 billion Grant allocation. These, of course, are encouraging signs and I ther

Madam Speaker,

Underspending and completion of water and sanitation projects rem access to water has declined by 9.4 per cent between 2015 and 2020 caused by ageing infrastructure, affecting sustainable and reliable w However, there was a 4.5 per cent increase in sanitation between 2 We have since encouraged municipalities that are water service aut Infrastructure Grant to refurbish or replace ageing infrastructure.

We shall continue to align all these projects through the Premier's I Development Model can shape the way we provide services to our f

9 Human Settlement

Government has since developed a turn-around strategy to address us because of its performance. The implementation of the strategy delivery of housing units is now at 3,881, excluding the 35 units de We envisage that the Human Settlements Development Grant Budd housing units in 6,055 sites, will create housing opportunities for 3,

10. Education

Today we have another good reason to celebrate. There is no doub Grade 12 pass rate is on track. The Class of 2022 has shown us tha

ained 72,1 percent pass rate. This represents a 5,4 per cent
ppo is the second most improved province in the country. What a

candidates who obtained bachelor passes from over 28,000
2022.

akhanya and all the stakeholders, Limpopo says thank you once

tion Indaba last year has made a huge impact. We must therefore

of this government. As it is prerequisite for a conducive learning
0 classrooms in the next financial year. This will go a long way

llenge of schools with inappropriate sanitation facilities. The next
ut 150 of such schools will be provided with additional sanitation

demands of the knowledge economy. The project of providing
l on track.

n quintile 1 to 3 select schools with tablets and their educators
e shift. Inclusive of building learning and teaching interactivity
e province.

opment programme plays. Cabinet took a decision to transfer this
022. We have since put in place systems to ensure that 105 000
community-based centres throughout the province.

11. Crime prevention

Last year we also recommitted ourselves to make life very difficult for their nefarious activities. This was largely because peace and sta

However, as of December 2022, the province experienced an increa statistics reported at that time was 242, which was an increase from

There is, however, a notable decrease in reported cases of both s province, through SAPS and other partners in the safety and sec noting this provincial decrease. We are concerned that incidents of Seshego and Giyani. For us to win the battle against gender-based

Honourable Members,

Last year, there were numerous inter-sectoral campaigns through f our fight against crime. All districts held dialogues wherein NGOs, T participated. This platform has brought about a renewed commitme

12. Sport, Arts and Culture

Sport, arts and culture are key drivers towards building unity and Women's Africa Cup of Nations 2022. Once again, we congratulate included six players from Limpopo. We could not miss the opportun Africa, the home of the baobab tree in South Africa, Limpopo.

In the same wavelength, we will not tire from celebrating the ach Limpopo comprising grandmothers up to the age 84. They have 9 players in Banyana Banyana from Limpopo come from, socially spe

Similarly, Limpopo has seen an increase in football clubs participati

vince. This progress has made imperative the development of FIFA-

ters of this province who continue to place Limpopo on the map,

th Africa who went on to contest for Miss Universe last year. Nokeri
of the soil, former Miss South Africa, Bokang Montjane, former Miss

the world with their storytelling music. When King Monada won the
the same vein, we saw our national rakgadi, Makhadzi collaborating
phala FM and Munghana lo Nene FM.

a came to a standstill. Thapelo Molomo became the Idols 18 winner.

ngs such as 'Moleta Israel ga a robale' by our very own Pleasure,

so continue to shine and put Limpopo on the map. I am pleased that
. It is my singular honour and privilege to request Papa Penny and

1.4.Municipal powers and func

Section 155(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative whose area it falls. Therefore Thabazimbi local municipality and the local government matters as listed in part B of schedule 4 and 5. These powers and functions are contained in the table below:
And 84 of the Municipal Structures Act outline the powers and func

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 System
Air pollution
Building Regulations
Child Care Facilities
Electricity, Reticulation
Storm Water
Trading Regulations
Water (Potable)
Sanitation
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places
Cleansing
Control of public nuisance

Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

1.5.Priorities Issues from Municipal Perspe

PRIORITY
Local Economic Development
Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads and Stormwater
Land for development
Institutional Development and Financial Viability
Waste Management and Environment
Community participation and Communication
Sports, Arts and Culture
Disaster Management
Transport and Community Safety

1.6.Process Overview: Steps and Events (

Section 28 of the Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires that each municipality must prepare a Municipal Performance Plan for adoption and review of the IDP, Budget and Performance. The Process Plan for the IDP, Budget and Performance must be developed through proper consultation with the local communities. It should indicate clearly the 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 pr

Submission of the IDP Process Plan to MEC for Local Government, National & Provincial Treasury Departments	IDP
	STATUS ANALYSIS
ACTIVITIES	RESP
Demographic & Service Delivery data analysis	
Socio-Economic data analysis	IDP & 1 depan
Institutional data analysis	IDP & 1 departm
Spatial data analysis	IDP& Planni

P & Community Department	September 2023
--------------------------	----------------

ACTION PHASE	
Public	November 2023

SIGNMENT PHASE	
All Departments	Feb/March2024
E AND BUDGET REVIEW PHASE	
	Jan/Feb 2024

PROGRAMME	
Priority Programmes and Projects	
2023/24 Adjustment Budget	
CAPEX and OPEX costing	
Agreement on changes IDP/Budget	proposed by Mayor and Councillors
ALIGNMENT OF NATIONAL & PROVINCIAL	
ACTIVITIES	
Integration	and Alignment of operational plans into the IDP

APPROVAL

IDP/Budget	March 2024
IDP	April 2024
IDP	April/May 2024
Council	May 2024
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 procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of process namely:

- Needs identification
- Endorsement of appropriateness solutions -
- Community ownership and buy-in -
- Empowerment

☐ Mechanisms for participation

- o The following mechanisms for participation will be utilized:

-Media

Local newspapers and different social media platforms e.g. whatsapp g

Progress of the IDP.

-Website

The municipal website (www.thabazimbi.gov.za) will also be used to con

-Satellite Stations

Copies of IDP and Budget will be distributed to all satellite offices withir

• Procedures for Participation

The following procedures were utilized:

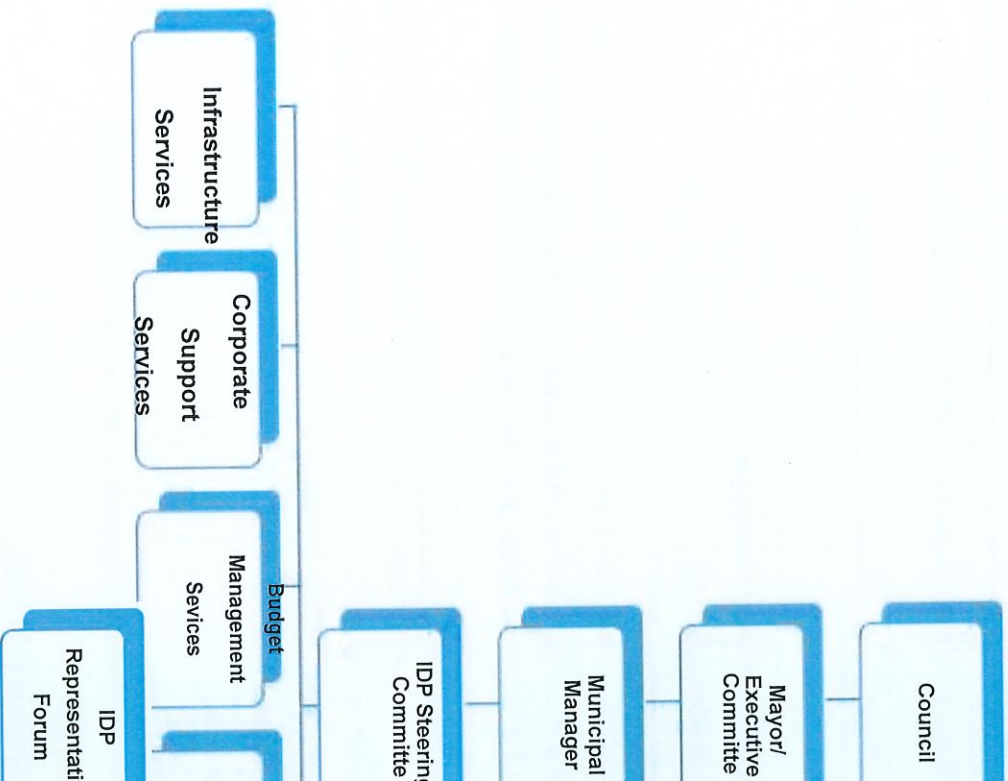
- ☐ IDP Representative Forum (IDP)

The forum consists of members representing all stakeholders in the mu

rocess. It is the structure which institutionalized and guarantees

, Heads of sector departments, Private Sector, NGOs, Parastals, Municipal

1.8. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO DRIVE THE IDP



body of the Municipality, council must consider, adopt and

d to the Municipal Manager.

uncil for adoption.

il for adoption.

e and accountable for implementation of the Municipality's IDP
n the implementation plan, responsible for advocating the IDP
different roles.

Municipal Manager, and is required to manage and co-ordinate the
dget Integration, the roll out of the Performance Management
ation of the IDP, including;

velopment of the IDP;

rocess;

layers;

with the MEC's proposals as and when they are made;

d queries;

horizontally aligned;

DP;

authorities.

ager and Representative Forum.

g process internally.

Ward Committees	Ward Committees are a major link between
	<input type="checkbox"/> Ensure communities understand the Management processes. <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Assist the municipality in prioritizing <input type="checkbox"/> Facilitate public consultation and pa <input type="checkbox"/> Provide feedback to their communit

Integrated Development Plan must comply with relevant legislation, be budgeted
Implementation Plan (SDBIP). This is why the report also indicates whether projects
eration plans).

PPAs), namely;

ly focused on IDP Sector Plans. The report methodology and
t of IDPs in Limpopo Province.

DDM) and provincial resolution adopted during the IDP/DDM District Engagement
y to trigger an immediate response. Each sector plan's purpose and legislative

at constitutes a credible IDP as per CoGTA guidelines. CoGHSTA also analyzed the
ted in the IDP/Budgets are the same as the ones in the SDBIP.

ds to be an alignment of the IDPs and SDBIPs, the findings for

Thabazimbi Municipality are reflected below;

Municipality	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Thabazimbi	High	High	High



2.2. DEMOGRAPHICS

According to Stats SA, and as depicted on the table below, the 2021 area of the Municipality, which amounts to $\pm 38\,175$ households. 1 table illustrates the comparison of demographics from the census, terms of projections but cannot be regarded as formal statistics.

Population		Households	
Community Survey 2016	Stats SA 2021	Census 2011	Community Survey
96 232	104 781	25 080	35 463

More detailed analysis of the socio-economic profile can be found in under review and annexed hereto as a sector plan.

The table below demonstrate the socio-economic and demographics

[illegible]

		GENDER RATIO		POPULATION GROWTH (% p.a)	
65+		Males per 100 females			
2001	2011	2001	2011	1996-2001	2001 - 2011
2.5	2.4	114.0	141.1	1.71	2.63

2001 and 2011

2001		2011		
Male	Total	Male	Female	Total
115	6 874	4 004	4 058	8 062
332	5 402	2 693	2 607	5 300
332	4 786	2 327	2 290	4 618

15-19	1 913	1 940	3 853	2 406
20-24	2 596	2 032	4 628	2 953
25-29	3 873	2 241	6 114	3 367
30-34	4 668	2 260	6 928	3 340
35-39	5 075	1 878	6 962	3 691
40-44	3 609	1 479	5 088	3 703
45-49	2 461	983	3 444	2 503
50-54	1 491	715	2 209	1 768
55-59	1 130	533	1 663	1 051
60-64	641	432	1 073	694
65-69	412	336	748	395
70-74	256	187	443	251
75-79	172	131	303	140
80-84	84	73	157	67
85+	78	104	132	52
TOTAL	35 757	22 245	58 002	34 915

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

Thabazimbi	1996			Male
	Male	Female	Total	
Blacks	29 984	17 015	46 999	28 935
Whites	6 415	5 886	12 281	5 810
Coloured	136	115	251	151
Indians/ Asian	19	8	26	19
TOTAL	36 554	23 024	59 578	34 915

2.3.2. DEMOGRAPHICS (HOUSEHOLD)

LM	HOUSEHOLD		Average
	2001	2011	
Thabazimbi	20 734	25 080	

HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION ATTAINED, SEX AND

2001	2011			
	Female	Total	Male	Total
554	2 138	7 622	2 766	4 904
012	2 975	9 731	4 600	7 575
736	1 342	3 849	1 970	3 311
386	8 392	13 482	12 482	20 873
025	6 140	6 992	8 433	14 573
4	1 939	1 889	2 609	4 548
587	22 925	43 563	32 860	55 785

hold		
18	12 442	
6		
27		
55		
48		
21		
17		
74		

R25 601 – R51 200	1
R51 201 – R102 400	
R102 401 – R204 800	
R24 801 or more	

Source: Stassa, Census 2011

Notes:

- Majority of household earn between R3 201 – R6 400
- 12 442 household are potentially eligible for Free Basic Services (FB

2.3.5. LABOUR MARKET (UNEMPLOYMENT RATE)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		LABOUR MARKET	
LM		Youth Unemployment Rate 15 – 24 yrs	
TBZ	2001	2011	2011
	21.0	20.6	31.0
			26.9

2.3.6. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY the table shows number of people v

	Thabazimbi
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
	6 657
Not applicable	
TOTAL	85 234

ice that the municipality offers. This
ery and/or provision of basic services

2016 Community survey

35 463

253 (0.7%)

10 638 (30%)

24 120 (68%)

452 (1.3%)

25 178 (71%)

10 285 (29%)

25 604(72.2%)

9 859 (27.8%)

Electricity

Connected to Electricity 19 269

Backlog 5 811

nt that provides municipal-wide strategic direction in terms of spatial
se proximity to residential developments, the conservation of valued
capital projects, the optimization of existing and planned municipal
industries, and addressing the distorted spatial human settlement

red in terms of Chapter 5, Section 26(e) of the Local Government:
cal Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management

Integrated Development Planning?

egic document that guides spatial planning and future development
egrated Development Plan (IDP) serves as a short term (5 year)
e Spatial Development Framework.

ially and guides how the implementation of the IDP should occur in space.

The SDF therefore guides the overall spatial distribution of land uses / spatial vision, goals and objectives of the Municipality.

The current municipal SDF was adopted in 2014 and undergoing a rev

3.3. Hierarchy of settlements

The prevalent driving forces behind current settlement patterns are economic activities (agriculture and tourism)

- The settlements in the Municipal area is characterized by informal settlements.
- Thabazimbi is the major centre while other prominent settlements include Rooiberg; smaller settlements include Leepoort, Krom
- The remaining settlements are either mining towns (Settlements (Jabulani, Smashblock, Raphuthi, Kwa Bot

Thabazimbi Local Municipality is served by two established Central Amandelbult is identified as an emerging node. The Thabazimbi Town municipal area. The large business centres, public transport infrastructure have been identified as a Provincial growth Point within Limpopo. This area is being consolidated by urban development and expansion within this area. It is as a Municipal Growth Point. Urban development grew around North Town and Northam is quite substantial and thus aiming for a corridor of economic as well as residential should also be focused in the residential development will be concentrated in this area moving forward.

n be focused. It is important to diversify the local economy and
and agricultural activities in the municipality.

d within the Municipality:

	Development thrusts
node	Business, mixed density residential promotion of industry and higher order enterprises
node	

Amandelbult	Mining Industry Business & Residential Support	2nd order node
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

de	Business and residential support for farming and mining community
de	Restrict urban sprawl
de	Restrict urban sprawl

Koedoeskop	Agricultural Support	Local Node
Leeupoort	Residential and Tourism	Local Node
Sentrum/Skierlik	Farming Residential Support	Local Node

ect legal link to the land use management scheme, is an essential step
ble growth and development.

me to act as a management tool to implement the strategic plans
F and the land use scheme is generally that the land use scheme will
is of the SDF.

ved in 2012 however need to be reviewed to incorporate zoning of

under review to give effect to and be consistent with the SDF; and
The review is further informed by the fact that the present Land Use
ordinance, 1986 as such does not align to the current framework for

3.5. Land Claims

According to information received from the Limpopo Office of the Pre municipality:

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

Claimant	Type	Property Description
1 Sedibong Community	Community	Zwartkop Zwartko Research Approve 31/01/2017 farm Zv -365 KQ
2 Mogale AM	Family	Haakdoo KQ
3. Mauoane H (Baphalane ba Mantserere)	Family	Schilpad 385 KQ
4. Maditse M(Selobatsa ne Community)	Community	Driefont 553KQ
5. Mabusele (Sefatamoll O)	Family	Harebe KQ (Ga

Fairfield proved as Non-Compliant 2/2019 etter for Non Compliant approved))	Dismissed
t 332	Negotiations
ult 542	Negotiations
ult 542	Land Restoration: Finalised
tp ptn edacht f ptn 2 to ptn 11 of Nooitgedacht i of ptn 6,8,10 Haardekoolp 436 KQ.	Phase Outstanding
17 KQ	Land Restoration: Finalised
s Non-Compliant on the : Krokoolineest 21 KP & Stand No gile, Business Site (A final non- tter signed on the16/04/2019)	Dismissed

13	Setobanki Jacobeth Lehabe	Family	Approved farm Zwa KQ and th the R/E of JQ Ptn 2 c
			410 KQ 03/05/200
14	Mphela Family	Family	R/E of Haakdoorn KQ
15	Moabi SDL	Family	Ptn 5 Haakdoorn KQ
16	Batlakwa ba Matlapeng Community	Community	Batavia 91 KP, Kam 174 KP, 14Kr oko

3.5.1. SETTLED LAND CLAIM

PROJECT NAME	PROPERTIES RESTORED
Mothabatsane Community	Remaining Extent, Portion 1 and Portion 2 of the Farm Colchester 17 KQ
Selobatsane Community (21 March 2017)	Farm Driefontein 553 KQ, Farm Koperfontein 550 KQ

MUNICIPAL AREA

utilised for game farming, +/- 2% for irrigation, +/- 3% for dry-land and for extensive cattle farming.

Game Farming igation

Island Farming

ning

WMS, roads and infrastructure

title Farming

3.6. CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF THE LAND CL

CHALLENGES / CONSTRAINTS

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.

INTERVENTIONS)

SPATIAL INTERVENTIONS

Implementation of Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)
Establishment of and Local Economic Development Forum (LEDf) and collaborative efforts in creating an environment that generates investor and developer confidence.
enforcement of the land use scheme and national building regulations and standards.
Development of informal settlement by-law and establishment of
municipal by-law enforcement unit
conduct land audit and secure land for acquisition
accelerate delivery of housing opportunities through in collaboration with national/provincial department of human settlements
Implementation of Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)

SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND SPATIAL ACTIONS/REMEDIAL I

CHALLENGES	
Growth still occurs mainly on the urban peripheries thereby perpetuating urban sprawl.	
Access to well-located land and urban or spatial integration still remains a challenge	
Spatially fragmented developments	
Excessive land invasions (mushrooming of informal settlements).	
No data on land ownership (majority of the large vacant land pockets are privately and state owned).	
Unauthorized development (illegal buildings, backyard dwellings, illegal land uses, informal trading)	
Lack of spatially referenced data(GIS)	

ss and create sustainable and livable settlements:

maximum utilisation of existing services;
t urban sprawl;
bulk basic service; and
ntial areas.

ormal settlements;
services.

cial;

JPMA) IMPLEMENTATION

in 2013 (SPLUMA), the Municipality has been in transition towards
vides for municipalities to play their developmental role effectively
on-making with regard to land use and land development,

mbi Local Municipality have been facing a few challenges
mpliance in terms of management and administration of
licated below and also through review of spatial planning

CHAPTER FOUR: ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

4.1. BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Climate, Temperature and Rainfall

Thabazimbi Local Municipality is in the Waterberg region comprises 1 378 east), generally flattening out towards the north, with altitude above sea shale and gneisses amongst others.

4.2. Climate:

The climate area varies, becoming both warmer and drier from south thunderstorms developing during the late afternoons. Average daily temp and winter months become very cold.

incipal region, Thabazimbi is very hot in summer season. Daily temperatures reach as high as 45°C due to climate change. The daily minimum average -value of 5,2 and a Thornthwaite Moisture Index very close to -20.

er as thunderstorms. Rainfall is strongly seasonal, with most rainfall occurring as

al sedimentary rocks of the Transvaal Supergroup. Diabase dykes and sills locally ally deformed and this deformation is manifested by the presence of folding and , major east-west oriented thrust faults, smaller scale reverse faults, northwest area is subdivided in the chemical sediments of the Chuniespoort Group and the the area is comprised of formations which consist of quartzite and/or shale with n is normally found at the base, followed upwards by the Timeball Hill, Boshoeck, dayton Formations.

n the world. North of the Magaliesberg the geology is largely dominated by the minerals and a number of mines have been developed in the

area as a result. Platinum, chrome and vanadium mining in particular, Extensive mining activities occur mainly in a circular belt around the per platina group of metals which are in great demand on the world market a WMA are broadly classified as Moderate to deep sandy loam. Most of the sufficient water is provided.

4.6. Topography and Hydrology

The terrain of the municipal area ranges in altitude from approximately 17 the Limpopo River). The topography of the eastern parts of the municipality lowlands, hills and mountains to closed hills and Mountains with relief v "Lower Crocodile Water sub-management area". This sub-management a confluence with the Elands River. The river flows in a north/north-westerly known as the Limpopo River. The Lower Crocodile River has two large tribut of the town of Thabazimbi. Irrigation is the dominant water demand in this

4.7. Vegetation Classification

The indigenous flora of Thabazimbi area consists of the Waterberg Mixed l Faureasaligna, common *Acacia caffra*, *Burkea Africana*, *Terminiaseric Combretumapiculatum*. The shrub layer is moderately developed and *Tapiphyllumparvifolium* are commonly found. The grass layer is moderate *Loudetiasimplex*, *Panicummaximum*, *Digitariaeriantha* and *Urelytrumagrc*

Bushveld.

database searches and literature sources (EMF, 2010b). Sixty-four plant species in the 64 species are threatened. Three are Critically Endangered, namely: *Euphorbia* are Endangered, including *Brachystelma gerrardii*, *Delosperma macellum* and *Brachycorythis conica*, *Ceropogia stentiae*, *Corchorus psammophilus*, *Cucumis* *Eulophia coddii*, *Jamesbrittenia bergae*, *Ledebouria atrobrunnea*, *Marsilea farinosa* Of the 64 species, 43 are not threatened nationally, but are of local concern. These declining (14) (EMF, 2010b).

mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians) that could occur in the study area are listed in Table 1. The study area is also rich in plant species. The study area are discussed further. There are 43 mammal species of conservation interest with extinction and are on the Red List (classified as CR, EN or VU). Seven of these are the Tsessebe, Black Rhino, Roan Antelope, Sable Antelope, Kudu, and the African Elephant. These are the Tsessebe, Black Rhino, Roan Antelope, Sable Antelope, Kudu, and the African Elephant.

tion in the study area and which survive independently of conservation efforts, i.e. *S. s.* These are the Short-eared Trident Bat, Botswana Longeared Bat, Peak-saddle bat and the 21 threatened bird species (CR, EN or VU) that are found in the study area. Large rivers, streams and wetlands provide important habitat for a number of vulture species. Woodlands and savanna vegetation provide important habitat for a number of species of conservation concern, the Giant Bullfrog, previously recorded in the study area that have a distribution that includes the study area. The Near Threatened Nile Crocodile and the African Rock Python. A summary of existing information

the Waterberg District. A total of 15 species are listed as Critically Endangered, some reserves or in private breeding programmes include the Endangered tsessebe (Vulnerable roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*), the Vulnerable sable antelope (Endangered African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*), the Vulnerable elephant (*Loxodonta*), the Vulnerable lion (*Panthera leo*). The remaining species have a restricted Endangered short-eared trident bat (*Clootis percivali*), the Vulnerable botswana bat (*Rhinolophus blasi*), the

Vulnerable Juliana's golden mole (*Amblysomus julianae*), the Vulnerable giant (EMF, 2010b).

☐ **-Reptiles:** The Vulnerable Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) and Vulnerable Threatened Muller's velvet gecko (*Homopholis mulleri*), are distributed with

☐ **Birds:** Three Important Bird Areas (IBAs) of South Africa lie within see Waterberg District Bioregional Plan – January 2016 14 Section 2.2).

classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. The variety from rivers, wetlands and mountainous areas, to savannas, forests and forest and is endemic to South Africa. The bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) is a species classified as Endangered include the Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres senegalensis*) and Pel's fishing owl (*Scotopelia peli*). Vulnerable species include crane (*Anthropoides paradiseus*), African finfoot (*Podica senegalensis*), African bustard (*Ardeotis kori*) and the martial eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*) (EMF ☐ **Amphibian:** The Giant bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*) is Near Threatened (EMF, 2010b).

4.9. SPATIAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

In Thabazimbi Municipal Area the Waterberg Spatial Development Framework (WDM EMF) identified functional zones, which consists include the following:

- ☐ **URBAN ZONE:** typical urban activities dominate to the exclusion of Northam and Rooiberg and includes the activities and land uses exhibit the features of a peri-urban area with elements of subsistence to labor immigration for mining job opportunities.
- ☐ **RURAL ZONE:** has many elements of the urban zone but differs of subsistence farming. The rural zone also consists of many small not functionally linked and exist largely independent of each other.
- ☐ **(i) Crop farming zone** which describes the areas with high potential most of the land in the Thabazimbi municipal area.
- ☐ **(ii) Ranching zone** is dominated by low intensity cattle and game very often co-exists of overlaps with conservation activities.

ains that can potentially be mined. It is basically determined by a single factor

ected areas are key for meeting a number of objectives, including conservation linking landscapes, providing economic benefits, ensuring a continued supply of rns. According to the Convention on Biodiversity, "they constitute an important able goods and services that benefit society, secure livelihoods, and contribute tr s are the key to buffering unpredictable impacts of impending climate change.

nature reserves should be planned very carefully so as not to impact negatively nature reserves brand towards conservation & eco-tourism.

evoted to long term protection, according to the conservation objectives of the area (where only activities compatible with the conservation objectives can take practices are promoted and developed. There are currently five core areas in the National Park. Apart from tourism and hunting, mixed farming practices such as er activities within the buffer zone include a number of extensive environmental n Africa –Lapalala.

nsive 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 often co-exists of overlaps with conservation activities.

Thabazimbi Local Region has 90% of grazing land which consists of 50% cattle, 30% sheep and 20% goats. The grazing land is used for food consumption of animals and they require vegetation such as grass land for food consumption. The land coverage of the farming type, overgrazing becomes a prompt challenge. Continuous soil erosion and water runoff through flooding, land degradation challenge. degradation of the natural vegetation caused by overgrazing and land cover exacerbates the rate of soil erosion and the development of topographical, pedological (soil) and climate determinants. As a general trend south to north and west to east. The grazing capacity for Lephalale local the land include erratic rainfall and high input costs. This is evident in the increasing encroaching bush at the moment. A component of the high input cost increased urban and mining development and foreign land ownership. The environmental risks (erratic rainfall, soil degradation, bush encroachment)

4.14. MINING

The Limpopo Province generates only about 6% of the total number of job on platinum. The availability of platinum and Iron Ore resources in Thabazimbi of hazardous chemicals and abnormal mining machinery result to accidents. Municipality has a disaster management function that manage such accidents.

4.14.1. Platinum Group Metals Mining Cluster

There are currently four operating platinum mines in the Waterberg district, Potgietersrus Platinum and Northam Platinum mine. The Union Section, Chromitite while Potgietersrus Platinum is currently the only mine exploring platinum in the municipality is the Amandelbult mine in Thabazimbi, followed by Union Section located just across the boundary from Amandelbult (Thabazimbi) and is situated

Iron ounces produced since year 2000. Within the Northam area reserves measured and recorded a production of refined platinum from 202459 oz to approximately 340 ounces of refined platinum from two pits (Sandslout and Zwartfontein south pit). In recent years, and that has put much pressure on mining and exploration companies in the area.

2.1 Region

Platinum is processed for its iron content in the future depending on the demand, price and the availability of iron. During the processing, titanomagnetite occurs in the Upper Zone of the Bushveld Complex in the form of magnetite. The magnetite is a by-product of the iron processing. The magnetite of the Lyttelton Formation, in vertical siderite veins, as well as in pod-like structures, has been mined from the deposit on Leeubosch 129 KQ, 16 km north of the Lyttelton mine. Lead mineralization has been reported from the farms Turfplaagte 214 LR, 215 LR and 216 LR.

PGM processing from the Platreef and the Merensky Reef. Hydrothermal nickel and copper deposits are found in the main workings of the Rooiberg Tin mines (Hammerbeck and Schürmann, 1998).

Programme Reports (EMPRs) in mining developments must be prioritised and approved by the Department of Mineral Resources and Geology as Eskom. South African mining industries are based on the Minerals Act 50 of 1992. The Act deals with issues such as authorization and utilization of mineral resources and does not address issues of environmental management.

The Environmental Management Act (NEMA) principles are adhered to and incorporated in policies and practice in the mining industry. In mining, all new mines must submit an Environmental Management Plan in order to be authorized. The plan is a 'cradle to grave' environmental impact of the mine and is authorized by the Department of Mineral Resources and Geology. The plan is approved by the Department of Mineral and Energy to assess the criteria whether they meet the requirements of the Act and community and monitoring.

environmental pollution.

Lack of awareness of environmental issues among the communities that are impacted; for an example the release of polluted effluent to a local water micro-organisms. The effects of cyanide poisoning on human, animals and so as to conduct and assess environmental audits. The communities must rehabilitation plans which comprise of an Environmental Impact Assessment 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 quality due to the proposed expansion plans. The presence of the Lephalala Waterberg District as all the municipalities are impacted by air pollution sources of pollution include power generation, mining, industrial emissions, domestic treatment & disposal, and dust from various sources. The Air Quality Management the main air pollution sources listed above, however the WDM AQMP plan is when funding is available from environmental sector departments. The 2009 the air pollutants sources are increasingly growing due to increasing industrial

The Air Quality Management Plan for Waterberg DM (June 2009) provided identified as:

- Power generation, with Matimba Power Station the main source of SO₂ emissions of Lephalala also anticipated to becoming a significant source of Sulphur Waterberg's SO₂ and NO₂ emissions contributing 95% and 93% respectively
- Mining in general, with this relating to fugitive dust emissions from mining mainly from small boiler sources and brickworks, contributing to PM₁₀ and
- Domestic fuel burning, mainly coal and paraffin burning in informal settlements
- Vehicle emissions from petrol and diesel vehicles along the major roads a

a considerable source of ambient particulate concentrations. Annual, but adds to the ambient particulate concentration load. scale in hospitals.

al activities where fields are bare for certain periods between crops.

ns are in respect to the further development of the Waterberg Mining Zones liquid effluent from coal processing.

Lephale area in particular, is likely to occur in future due to the development
:
s and heavy vehicles using gravel roads.

ste dumps and especially on farms and at tourism facilities in natural
gh towns. Relevant to the WDM is the operation of the existing Matimba
pi Power Station near Lephale. Emissions of SO₂, NO_x and particulate
ions on a regional scale.

nd the inevitable urbanization, i.e. motor vehicles and domestic fuel burning, there
s to occur and a risk to human and environmental health. The greatest potential
ion of energy-based projects and coal mining in the district and in Botswana. The
the region and it poses challenges for air quality management in the region. The
e planned expansion of energy-based projects and coal mining in the district and in
mental health in the region and it poses challenges for air quality management in

under the declaration of the Waterberg-Bojanala Air Quality Priority Area by the
ary standards which protect human health and secondary standards which protect
t by-laws should be developed for non-compliance to the air quality standards. The
es in the atmosphere should be managed through Atmospheric Emission Licensing
er to

manage air pollution and environmental degradation.

The environmental features that are found in the municipal area are affect solid and hazardous wastes, the endangerment of biological diversity and land deforestation, over exploitation and habitat destruction should be prevent related environmental duties.

4.17. Climate Change Impact

The municipality will need to plan and implement more for climate change in natural disasters, water scarcity and disease, and reduced agricultural changes than others, and many municipalities may lack the adaptive capacity institutions, low levels of education and primary health care, lack of market Rural communities and local municipalities will need to find appropriate measures. These measures will need to be supported at a systemic level, anthropogenic factors and natural factors, because human beings burn fossil sorts of products, this adds more greenhouse gases to the atmosphere. greenhouse effect has been enhanced. It is the human-induced enhanced global 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:

- 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 o

al Environment)

due to lack of budget and functional governance systems

conomic and environmental factors in decision-making so that development serves
res that a risk-averse and cautious approach be applied to decision-making.

e that the fundamental environmental rights of the community as enshrined in the
are:-

resources while promoting justifiable economic and social

addition, such as the wetlands, river systems, cultural sites, rare and endangered
t require remedial attention, such as; eradication of alien vegetation, soil erosion
as land use management. The Municipality does not have an Environmental Unit,
und environmental management practices which include EIA related issues as well
al environmental work in Thabazimbi municipal jurisdiction.

4.20. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE MANAGEMENT

Open spaces are recognized as a critical and fundamental element to build spaces with both social and ecological functions are perceived as infrastructure that have long taken precedence over open spaces. The critical relationship settlements with dependence on ecosystem services. The National Developmental infrastructure on par with typical municipal infrastructure funded urban systems.

Open spaces must be granted a status of urban land use equal to any other any vegetated land or landform, water or geological feature in an urban area and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a dominant civic function. Parks areas, play parks, as well as sports and recreation and utility areas including parking areas, infrastructure servitudes, cemeteries and many more. It is a consideration of open spaces and reserves of biodiversity for creation of a network.

Natural open spaces will be considered separate from parks areas but be absolute size provision must be calculated separately, for an example social addition to the natural open spaces that is required for ecological functional impact of infrastructure development on biodiversity, and the potential benefit planning or formulation of (SDFs) Spatial Development Frameworks that wetlands, rivers, floodplains and many more. Open Spaces may be utilized optimize the existing linear infrastructure services, in order to avoid project urban design through SDFs must provide adequate buffer areas as well as impacts and that provides protection of natural ecosystems from urban effluents substances and many more) from entering sensitive environments as such building block of inclusive communities by functioning as a place that purify climate. This life-giving function of open space is the most threatened by

th, environmental and economic benefits. are increasingly being recognized as important drivers in shaping future providing opportunities for local people to interact for a range vision and inclusion. that in turn enhances physical and mental well-being, enhances ases such as diabetes, obesity and many more. biodiversity, cultural heritage value; and regulates climatic control. sm attraction points and many significant sources of employment for

VULNERABILITIES AND ADAPTATION OPTIONS	
	RISK POTENTIAL
ected reduction of 10-20 mm per annum, equivalent to reduction in annual rainfall may not appear very ant, but can translate into a ~ streamflow reduction of However, this projected reduction has to be seen in simultaneous increases in temperature and with that es in crop irrigation water demand, a reduction in soil content and in dam storage. All sectors are considered osers".	Low
itions will be primarily in the conversion of reduced	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • annu • Juc • ho • mc • mc • can • mc
STREAMFLOW CHANGES	Major % flow decreases of up to 40% appear in the north of the Waterberg DM in dry years while equally major % increases are shown in the Limpopo valley in wet years	The thei pos man
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	At r sum red imp day irrig

<p>adaptations listed under projected changes in MAP apply to projected seasonal changes, only more severely, to grow cold sensitive vegetable and fruit varieties an important adaptation to make agriculturally. er, incidences of more pests and crop/animal diseases crease. Night-time energy demand will decrease, as s reduced use of firewood resources among poorer ommunities.</p>	<p>High</p>
<p>er resource suppliers will have reduced water le from the increased evaporation. In most of the DM ation losses from dams are already very high. The ector cannot really apply adaptation measures to r enhanced evaporation apply adaptation measures to actices and their management choices. It also places e on farmers.</p>	<p>Medium</p>

<p>GROUNDWATER RECHARGE</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Projected base stream exceedance climatic such grou which only neg exce dev</p>
<p>AGRICULTURE VULNERABILITY</p>	<p>CHANGE IN OVERALL ABOVE-GROUND PRIMARY PRODUCTION (ROSENZWEIG EQUATION)</p> <p>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%</p>	<p>Potential grazing natural sens</p>

<p>on the irrigation sector is the availability of water (river f or from dams), irrigation return flows and leachates o be of poorer quality, pressure by the irrigation sector re licenses to irrigate. Risks in the irrigation sector is availability of water (river run-off or from dams), on return flows and leachates likely to be of poorer , pressure by the irrigation sector for more licenses to 3</p>	<p>Low</p>
<p>crease in heat units holds a positive response for s due to increased growth rates, shortening of heat pendent phenological periods and the potential e in the number of life cycles a year. Livestock and armers will have to adapt to reduced production and tion rates by the introduction of new and more heat t breeds</p>	<p>Medium</p>
<p>istorical climatic conditions (1950-1999) mean annual equivalent potential evaporation ranges from 1 700</p>	

	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.	mm i Limp the f incre trans Mulde evapp
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 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.	An e deriv capp grow opti wee opti diff for i mai wea
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	Gen cha resi

<p>ally increased yields. In SA the adaptation strategies of vation practices and crop rotation seem to not only or the impact of climate change, but to positively on profitability, with soybeans seen as a very viable tive to maize when the latter's price decreases</p>	High
<p>ds on location – changes in suitability between nt areas of the WDM which may mean that the crops o different areas to adapt; different cultivars; will ly require irrigation. Shade nets and additional ort costs and energy costs re: storage temperatures</p>	Low
<p>ed reproductive performance; decreased milk tion. Very disconcerting findings with significant</p>	

	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	redu in te Care man cow avail
GOATS AND HEAT STRESS	Into the warmer future of the 2050s, the favorable days for goats decreases by 65 to 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	Red per Effe to s kidn mon me ma
BIODIVERSITY AND ENVIRONMENT		
ALIEN INVASIVE PLANTS	Alien Invasive plants (AIPs) have potentially	Like

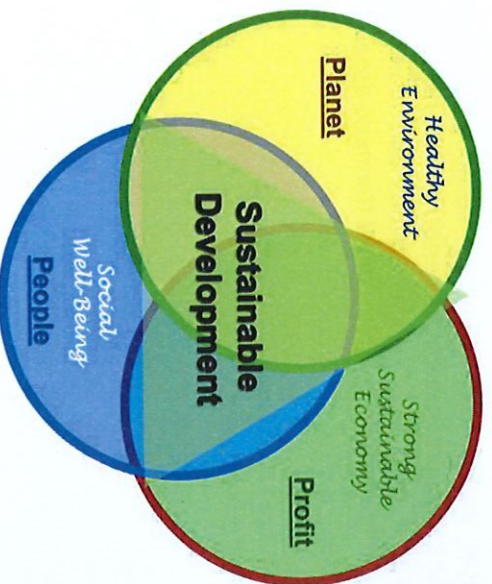
<p>south, generally transpire more than natural tion and reduce streamflow; can be fire danger, side can be source of firewood. Riverine infestations icular need to be eradicated as soon as possible by the g for Water initiative as well as by individuals, as tions could well become denser with a warmer climate ey would then likely impact even more negatively on resources than at present.</p>	High
<p>ors are losers, particularly agricultural sector and ector. Depends on commitment to sound ement: grazing management, conservation farming ysical rehabilitation of eroded areas.</p>	High
<p>tion to projected changes in groundwater recharge is x as it is an invisible resource which responds slowly ere repercussions may be felt only years after e events, be they positive or negative, take place. s will therefore have to be exceptionally vigilant ny groundwater related development takes place.</p>	High
ed air conditioning costs, more heat-related	

AND PROJECTED CHANGES	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	emerge conditions impl using tour poss
<p>INCREASED MALNUTRITION AND HUNGER AS A RESULT OF FOOD INSECURITY</p>	<p>Climate Change will affect food systems, compromising food availability, access and utilization, leading to food insecurity (particularly of subsistence farmers).</p>	This this
DISASTER MANAGEMENT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENT		
<p>EXTREME INFRASTRUCTURE DESIGN RE. RAINFALL EVENTS AND PROJECTED CHANGES</p>	<p>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</p>	Flood even

<p>me" streamflow with high recurrence intervals impact range sectors from water planners at all levels, for risk management, all facets of agriculture, the nce, mining and tourism industries, the transport human settlements.</p> <p>tions are that the northeast and parts of the central nds are particularly vulnerable to large floods, and care should be taken by engineers when designing ilic structures there. Extreme events cannot be isolated eat confidence.</p> <p>ould therefore be taken for DM engineers not to e a reduction in design streamflow events, and should relax present design criteria based on long term al data. Considerably more research is required into hydrology under climate change, using outputs from CMs</p>	Medium
<p>al climatic conditions show favorable conditions in .e. small number of days 2.5-10% of days (10-40 ear) of fire risk, countered by the mean number of very e days in range of 250-350 days per year due to t dry atmospheric conditions and high biomass.</p>	

per year due to frequent dry atmospheric conditions and high biomass.

The
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By Competition, the LEDET GMC. Green Municipality Competition (GMC) is an sustainable development and service delivery. GMC has six / 6 core elements which management and conservation, landscaping and beautification, public participation The Municipality has performed consistently in the all competition and held the

ing environmental municipal sector plans that:

its.

al awareness and environmental campaigns.

tion in municipal organisational structures.

the preservation of environment for future generations within Municipal

iding of municipal environmental units / sections for green future building, nistration in order to ensure successful performance of the municipality across all so identify gaps that exist within municipalities and make recommendations on each municipal administrative environmental thematic area.

Table 2. Number of Personnel available per environmental thematic area

LM	AVAILABILITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURE	NUMBER OF TOP PERSONNEL	MANAGERS		AQO/ AQM	WO/ WM	B&C	EIA
Thabazimbi	Social Services Structure	4	2	X				

4.24. Waste Management / Biodiversity & Conservation (Parks Management)

Table 2: illustrates that Thabazimbi Local Municipality has partial environmental compliance that few number of personnel in the environmental thematic area. The municipal environmental performance better. As much as the municipal **under Social Services Section**, the municipal appointed environmental compliance with functions ranging from waste management, air quality, biodiversity, compliance. The municipal environmental officer manages all environmental delivery administration of the local municipality - professionally. Thabazimbi will properly structure environmental functions and fill-in the structure with for unemployed environmental graduates will be created in the municipality

4.25. Air Quality Management and Climate Change / Environmental

The municipality does not have all personnel for all the above environmental municipality has several mines in operation, within the municipal jurisdiction Waterberg Biosphere Reserve. The district supports the local municipality v district level as well, however the municipality is encouraged to consider a able to conduct professional environmental work daily and upgrade the existing

4.26. Municipal Environmental Functions and Personnel

The local municipality have a Social Services structure that has a partly Services. In waste management, the local municipal management prioritize

curry through MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) financial systems. The existing as well, because in Thabazimbi Local Municipality there is no appointed Waste municipality to be responsible for waste management function only. The Environmental management structure of Waste Management Section. The institute rely solely on al functions, with no Environmental Unit structure in place.

arks Manager is supported by 1/one Parks Officer. Parks Section is responsible for n space management function aligns perfectly with biodiversity and conservation; diversity and conservation functions in local municipalities. In general, DFFE and oping environmental planning tools, establishing forums, conducting programmes d Air Quality Management.

DFFE) and the provincial Department of Limpopo Economic Development
Local Municipality Social Services structure, in order **to build an**
approach of Social Services structural re-engineering will include all
municipality. Young unemployed environmentalists and future young
al environmental professional jobs, in the now and in the future.

(Guided by Legal Protocol)

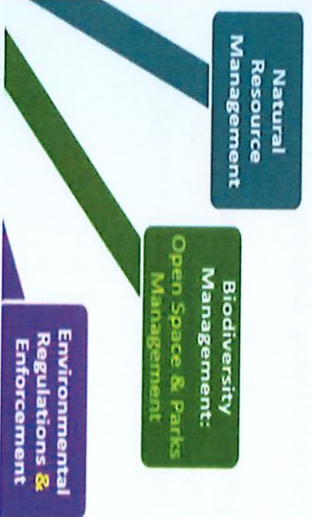
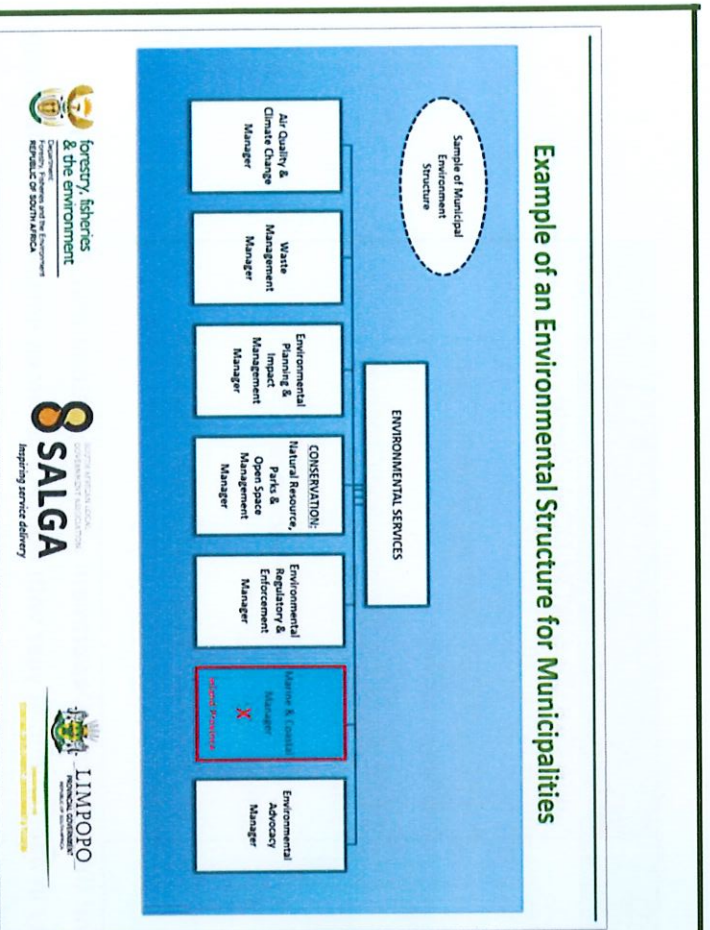


Figure 2: Recommended Environmental Structure under Social Services Section



ND PROJECTS

ACTIVE PROJECTS	
aligns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *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

) and the provincial Department of Limpopo Economic Development
 ality in each financial year with human resources personnel that is based at
 t that is allocated through environmental programs and projects that are
 d together with the Waterberg District Municipality (WDM). The National DFFE
 c partnership programs with other government sector stakeholders and
 ment; in environmental planning, environmental management, environmental
 unities 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 Supply
- The current bulk supply infrastructure has a design capacity of approximately 9ML/day from the Magalies Water bulk supply scheme.
- The population residing in Thabazimbi and Regorogile relies on surface groundwater supply.
- The population residing in Northam relies entirely on surface water supply
- The population residing at Leeupoort and Rooiberg relies entirely on surface water supply
- Thabazimbi Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction consists of 34 local municipalities
- 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
- 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 data
- Developing Standard Operational Procedures by determining all necessary tasks
- operators to ensure that daily tasks can be executed in a safe work environment

y ensuring that all samples collected were correctly analyzed

oratory results which includes the

n process for TLM's area of jurisdiction

metered

and pump stations and water quality monitoring
ility

ter and sanitation systems and networks and future bulk supply

inspections to ensure efficiency and production of good quality that

- 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
- Bulk meter readings

5.1.1. Water Backlog

Total HH	Level of Service – Piped water	Other Ta
35 463 (census 2016) 38 575 (Dec 2018)	34 549	4 (

14	2015 - 2022
%	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

am:

WARD	
1 (Skierlik)	<u>GROUNDWATER</u> 2 Boreholes (1 borehole) • 1 Borehole • 1 Borehole
2 (TBZ Town, Rooiberg)	<u>TBZ TOWN AND SURFACE WATER</u> Vaalkop Dam GROUNDWATER B7 (1.8Ml/d) • 2 boreholes Group 5 & 12 • 4 boreholes Thaba Park (1 borehole) • 2 boreholes • 1 borehole Regorogile Extension • 1 borehole • 1 borehole
9 (Reg Ext 2,5,9,Ipelegeng, Mmehane, Meriting, Apiesdoorn)	
10 (Reg Ext 1 and 3)	
12 (Reg Ext 1, 4)	
	Regorogile Springs

ble operational	
ble not operational	
7M/d) bles infested with fluoride – not operational le operational and 1 Borehole on standby which is not equipped ivate supplier – Imberbe)	
4M/d) bles operational les needs rehabilitation PHUTI	
3M/d) bles operational es not equipped	
— M/d) le operational e needs rehabilitation	

7 (Northam Ext 5 & 7, Mojuteng)	SURFACE WATER
	Magalies Water
	GROUNDWATER
8 (Northam Ext 2 & 6)	Northam Ext • 2 bore
11 (Amandelbult)	Supplied direct

5.1.5. Water supply to Mines

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

ements of the Waste Water Treatment Plant and
g that the plant dosing is done and that the final influent is
d meter readings to ensure that the plant operational
Certification process for TLM's area of jurisdiction
nt
isting water and sanitation systems and networks and future
erators
oxidation ponds

Backlog	% of Backlog
	13.29%

5.2.2. Green Drop Status

2009	2011	2013	2014 Average CRR/CRR max % deviation	
0%	48%	28%	80.4%	National Depa assessment du on a monthly

5.2.3. Sanitation Services - Status of service delivery per ward

WARD	WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT	OXIDAT
1 (Skierlik)		

<p>9 117 HH provided with sanitation facilities</p> <p>Two communal toilet blocks at Ga-Botha – not operational, to be connected to the sewer outfall lines</p> <p>Construction required for 1 800 VIP toilets at Regorogile Informal</p> <p>Construction of sewer reticulation line and connection to the existing network is required</p> <p>780 HH provided with sanitation facilities</p>	938 HH	
<p>Rooiberg town is using water borne sewer system</p>	230HH provided with pit latrines	

3 (Smashblock)		
4 (Raphuti and Leeupoort)		The ponds a have upgrade HDA – 1 Construct sewer complet connect at Raph A new reticulat network investig future develop
5 (Dwaalboom)		
6 (Jabulani)		
7 & 8 (Northam and Mojuteng)	Current sanitation system in Northam is 60% water borne and 40% septic tank.	Northam Mine

the at xidation of a ddation f n of sump xidation ing	Fully serviced complete with water connection points and sewer connection points	
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
- Assess and approve new connections
- Assess and plan for future electricity needs
- Manage and maintain transformers and mini substations and
- Analyse and create schematics and calculation of losses
- Maintenance of all municipal buildings
- Maintenance of the electrical components on waste water treatment
- Thabazimbi Local Municipality has taken over the PCMA control
- Control room has been launched and is operational
- 5 342 meters installed with electrification of Meriting 280 ha
- Thabazimbi and Regorogile Electrical Master Plan – Area of 1000 ha
- Amendment of Thabazimbi Local Municipality's Distribution

5.3.1. List of Licensed Supply Areas

- Rooiberg
- Rooiberg Ext 2
- Rooiberg North
- Meriting Informal settlement
- Regorogile Ext 2, 5, 6 and 7
- Thabazimbi
- Thabazimbi Ext 12, 17, 31, 35, 37, 7 and 9 (Apiesdoorn, 1000 ha)
- Thabazimbi Station Housing

ELECTRICITY ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS		ELECTRICITY BACKLOG	
	82 (Roorberg)	-	
1400 SOLAR system		6 400	
)		7 500	
		62 (Phatsima)	
		100	
		0	
		0	
		0	
		0	

2,5,9,Ipelegeng,
Mmebane, Meriting,
Apiesdoorn)

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

L ROAD	BACKLOG
	42,949km of roads needs to be paved 7,89km of roads were paved during the 20/21
e tarred s are d el	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

7 (Northam Ext 5 & 7, Mojuteng)	Northam Ext 5 – Gravel streets Northam Ext 7 – Paved streets Mojuteng – Tarred streets, resealing
8 (Northam Ext 2 & 6)	Tarred streets, needs resealing
9 (Reg Ext 2,5,9,Ipelegeng, Mmehane, Meriting, Apiesdoorn)	Ext 2 - Tarred streets, needs resealing Ext 5 – Some streets are tarred Ext 9 – Tarred streets Ipelegeng – Tarred streets 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

s of South Africa and any act or conduct
of law.

Rights in Chapter 2 of the Constitution Act, No. 108 of 1996.
right:

*31; and
future generations, through reasonable legislative and other*

sources while promoting justifiable economic and social

t spheres of government, and is thus relevant to the

e 5B and Section 84 (1) (2) of the Municipal Structures Act (Act No

EM: WA)

s for a National Waste Management Strategy, definition of priority
ry Waste Management Plans, licensing of activities, and waste

as stipulated in Chapter 2 (9), chapter 3(10) (11) and

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
- 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, landfill and Rooilberg landfill site.
- The current state of waste management, including landfill management, posing health issues and environmental pollution.
- The landfill facilities are all currently not meeting the acceptable 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 special
- Domestic and commercial refuse is collected on a daily basis

abazimbi)

is being reviewed to align with the new legislation
developed into a proper landfill site

e, Northam and Rooiberg - Leeupoort?)

the central business district (CBD) of

and Forestry under the Environmental Conservation Act.

J.

or sponsored by local mines for
nt legislation.

3"S 27°16'30.30"E).

partment of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism in

Current condition of site

- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and waste record
- Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed
- Northam makes use of an old quarry as a dump site (24°57'42.2
- The site is licensed for operation as a closure permit from the Department of Water and Sanitation, August 2016.

5.6.3. LEEUPOORT LANDFILL SITE

The Leeupoort landfill site is located in an old quarry within the Leeupoort area. The site was licensed in July 2001 by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

Current condition of site

- Waste volumes not quantified- no weighbridge and no waste record
- Site fenced with some sections of the fence broken or removed
- The Leeupoort landfill site is located in an old quarry within the Leeupoort area.
- The site was licensed in July 2001 by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

5.6.4. ROOIIBERG LANDFILL SITE

The Rooiiberg area makes use of an old quarry site as a small disposal area. The site is situated approximately 2km from the residential area and is used for the purpose of the NEMWA Current Condition Assessment, Environment and Tourism under the NEMWA Current Condition Assessment.

ording system.

providers, or sponsored by local mines for temporary use.
slation.

Ext 6 and 3,RDP houses,Block 7,Industrial Site.The Municipality utilizes only
s and a skip loader which is dysfunctional .Due to unreliable fleet Municipality

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (HOUSING)

6.1. OVERVIEW

Land is an upfront component of integrated sustainable human settlement. A considerable amount of well-located land however Notwithstanding these, it is still a Constitutional right for citizens to land state. This therefore implies that a few pockets of land are registered indicates land ownership within the Municipality:

6.2. PROPOSAL FOR LAND ACQUISITION FOR INTEGRATED HUMAN

Land use data is a central consideration for municipal planning purposes municipality, however has a land use scheme (which is under review) ownership and other property-related information hence the land audit conduct a comprehensive land investigation and audit is to assist development through a guideline towards acquisition of strategically important conducive environment for local economic development to thrive. It is the 2023/2024 financial year.

ed should be strategically located with all socio economic
cil should therefore approve the allocation to a prospective

ACTION

relates to provision of housing subsidies to the needy. A
or housing purposes. In terms of the Municipal Systems Act
ector Plan (HSP) and/or a Housing Chapter (HC) as a
supported by the Housing Act of 1997 which provides that

ote the creation of the sustainable human settlements. The
pond to issues underlying provision of housing and make
an settlements. (This implies that delivery of housing has to
electricity, accessibility and/or roads and sanitation, as well
ss).

est of the poor resulted in many challenges in ensuring that
those applying and qualifying for housing subsidies from
as being ineffective and often associated with controversy
then that the Minister of Human Settlements together with
ated registration and allocation system that replaces the
nal Housing Needs Register (NHNR) to ensure that a
opportunities.

s no exception thus needs to ensure implementation of the
ary Management Policy (PBMP) are used for identification
on within the municipality. Registration

of potential beneficiaries per ward is done as and when COGHSTA has continuous process throughout.

In conclusion, a Resource Book on Housing Chapters - Sustainable I done as part of the IDP process and becomes a chapter in the IDP t separate planning process. It further highlights that it serves as a su and should be able to be used together with the IDP's Spatial Develop

It must be noted that it is vital that the housing sector plan is aligned potential scenarios that exist when developing a housing sector plan v with the IDP and Secondly the housing sector plan is only developed a 5-year plan which needs to be reviewed annually. This therefore s plan in order to assist in responding to the housing needs within the m

6.5. HOUSING ALLOCATION

In the financial year of 2020/21, COGHSTA provided the prelimi Thabazimbi Local Municipality. The project was never implemented a housing opportunities to TLM FOR 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial y housing projects were implemented since 2019.

6.5.1. TITLE DEED REGISTRATION/RESTORATION PROGRAMM

The goal of the project is that the rightful occupiers of the state hou the form of a title deed in a timely and affordable manner with th achieved.

It must be noted that delivery and distribution of title deeds to benefi

ADDING

very to the general public at large and efficiently facilitate
a. The Township Establishment process forms critical and
nt of Human Settlements/COGHSTA/Housing development
r commercial stands (mixed land-use) and falls within the

f the Farm Groenvley is one of the approved projects in the
s been completed and the township proclaimed in January
ortion of Remaining extent of the Farm Welkrans 539 KQ:
extension 8 (commonly known as Raphuthi) is underway.

Ext.20 and Regorogile Ext.9

DEVELOPMENT AREAS

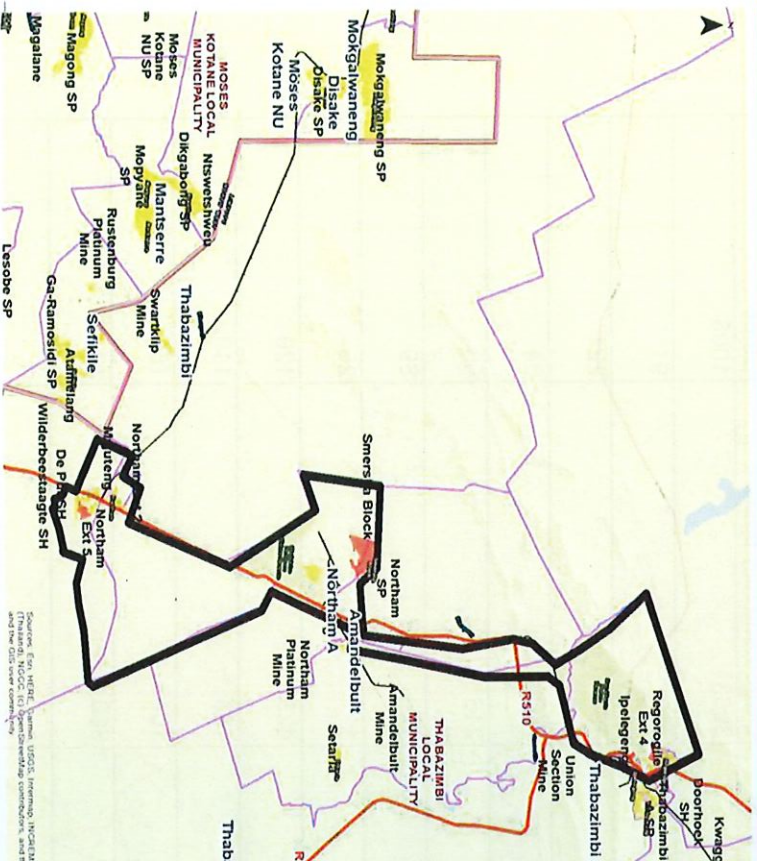
ansformation and consolidation initiated by the National
ng Development Agency. As part of addressing housing
rity Human Settlements and Housing Development areas
oritise areas for integrated housing and human settlements
come groups within an integrated mixed use development.

demand and low supply of housing opportunities;
ddelivering housing choices including subsidized housing;

sservices
land-uses and economic

MAP: PHSDA

Greater Northam, Thabazimbi Local Municipality



-free	Owned and fully paid off	Other	
	3963	1008	
	243	91	
	492	221	
	740	64	
	216	56	
	17	89	
	1	20	
	429	120	
	183	119	
	1042	155	
	300	12	
	-	-	
	299	59	

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

Foster care Grant Beneficiaries	Foster care grant children	Target # of children to be placed in foster care
258	401	60
2 997	4 462	800

municipality is the facilitator.

e total walking distance to and from school may not
ed with either transport or hostel

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 national policy: Minimum Schoolbag for Grade 6 learner:

Six textbooks, one each for the six subjects: mathematics, natural science 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
Bosveld Academy	Primary
Deo Gloria	Primary
Heuningvlei	Primary
Kesarona	Primary
Laerskool Leeupoort	Primary
Laerskool Thabazimbi	Primary
Reenpan	Primary
Thabakhbidu	Primary
Tswelapele	Primary
Vaalpenskraal	Primary

1	9
1	5
1	1
	9
	4
	9
1	1
5	2
1	2
1	10
	1
	10

UNITILE	WARD
	3
	7
	8
	5
	5
	5
	5
	2
	6
	6
	4
	11
	7

EDUCATION FACILITIES

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

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.

The following: areas are in need of extra schools: Apiesdoring need a Primary School, Regorogille need a Primary school.
Thabazimbi Town need: 1 Primary School
1Secondary School

e of Water
lead
water bills

nt)
ills

TY/SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES

Level of service
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thabazimbi – Main station• Rooiberg – Main station• Cumberland – Main station• Hoopdal – Main station• Dwaalboom – Main station• Northam – Main station

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

ry, Bank robbery and robbery in business and at
assault, and robbery.

ns and ammunition, driving under influence of alcohol

d security sector plan Monitoring

s.

which

ned by the municipality is not well

7.4.1. SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN MUNICIPALITY

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	L
THABAZIMBI	3 Sports grounds	2
	1 Kumba ground	1
	2 School Sport Facilities	2
		1
REGOROGILE	1 Sports ground	1
IPELEGENG	1 School Sport Facility	1
	1 Sports ground	1
	1 Golf Course	1
BEN ALBERTS NATURE RESERVE	18 holes golf course	1
NORTHAM	Sport Facilities	1
SWARTKLIP	1 Soccer field	1
	9 hole Golf course	1
	1 Soccer field	1
AMANDELBULT/ RETABILE	9 hole Golf Course	1
DWAALBOOM	2 Sport Facilities	2
GROENWLEISECONDARY SCHOOL	1 Sports ground	1
LEEUPORT	Driving Range (golf course)	1

[illegible]

7.4.3. Libraries

LIBRARY FACILITIES

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	LOCALITY
THABAZIMBI	1 Municipal Library	2 staff Service
	3 Media Centres at schools	Frikiki Thaba Ysterh
	.	
	.	
REGOROGILE	1	Ward 9
NORTHAM	1 Municipal Library	1 staff
LEEUPPOORT	1 Municipal Library	No off
ROOIBERG	-	

LOCATION / FACILITIES / CONDITION	
	oegeoe Club
	ordaanPark
	along Rooikuispruit
	n's Playground
	gorogile Ext 1, 1 in Regorogile Ext 2
	gorogile Ext 3, 1 in Regorogile Ext 4 and 2 in Regorogile Ext 5

ion,1in Northam,1 in Thabazimbi town,1 in Regorogile
 andalism of ablution block.

7.6. POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Thabazimbi Local Municipality has seven post offices (Thabazimbi town, 1 Dwaalboom and Mlanje) and four retail postal agencies (Koedoeskop, Le Available Cell phone networks are MTN, VODACOM, CELL – C, TELKOM A

7.6.1. NUMBER OF POST OFFICES FACILITIES WITHIN

MUNICIPAL AREA

TOWN	TYPE & SERVICE
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
ROOIBERG	Collection point
REGOROGILE	Collection point Speed delivery service Courier Services

7.6.2. Cellular Phone Network Infrastructure Challenges

There are areas with bad to no signal, named; Skierlik, Smashblock, M Mall, surrounding farming areas and a portion on the R510 between Th

and non-profit organisations, and local communities
t focuses on enhancing competitiveness, increasing
building up the economic capacity of a local area to
process by which public, business and non-governmental
c growth and employment generation.

1996, lists tourism as a functional area of

responsible tourism for the benefit of the Republic
for the effective domestic and international
ism products and services; promote growth in
coordination between all spheres of government

the country. It envisions rising employment, productivity
ive a reduction in inequality, an improvement

in living standards and ensuring a dignified existence for all South Africans, the main drivers of employment and economic growth.

- The New Growth Path (NGP) includes tourism as one of the main drivers of economic growth.
- The National Tourism Sector Strategy (NTSS) provides a blueprint for the tourism sector, with targets contained in the New Growth Path (NGP).

The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa sets out the role of tourism in South Africa's economic development and promotion in South Africa.

8.3. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Local municipalities are supposed to create an enabling environment for investment attraction and retention through key economic development strategies, such as infrastructure development, human resource mobilisation, engagement and management through the vibrant and thriving tourism sector. The White Paper on Local Government (1998) and the role of municipalities in promoting Local Economic Development to improve the quality of life of South Africans.

Section 152 (1) of the Constitution spells out the objects of local government, which are:

- 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 organisations in the development of their communities;
- Section 153 of the South African Constitution (1996) further states that the role of local government is to "provide a framework for the administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the social and economic development of the community".

required to implement projects, therefore pooling of
al Economic Development Forum (LEDF). The forum's
economic summit(s) are implemented and reviewed
entation of the projects identified through the IDP

omic Development Forum (LEDF) within a municipality
vate sector, chamber of commerce, Non-Government

academic institutions and any other stakeholders
provides an opportunity to work together to
discouraging sustainable growth that is inclusive,
plementation.

the projects identified in the Integrated Development
d solve problems which come up in the course of
ool for the execution of its development functions. As
e for review in order to respond to the current socio-
vides towards creating a sustainable tourism market

Non-Profit Organisations and local community the
vestment attraction and retention initiatives; and LED

es required to implement projects, therefore pooling
Economic Development Forum (LEDF).

The forum's objectives amongst others is to ensure that that resolution reviewed accordingly; and further facilitate access to funding for the in processes.

In order to explore more on agricultural, tourism and mining develop an LED Strategy and the Spatial Development Framework are annexed

In a nutshell, LED is everybody's business, including local resident collaboration to ensure creation of sustainable employment opportunities

8.5. Major Economic Patterns & Trends

The Mining, Agriculture/Farming/Hunting sectors are the most in the Municipal area. The Agriculture sector in the Municipal a threat in terms of jobs on farms.

Very little horticultural products are produced in the Thab

n contribute in the marketing of the area in terms of:

ributes very little to the Provincial economy. The
kenholders to promote and facilitate

ea. It has also been instrumental through its recruitment practices in
buting significantly to its current population profile. In addition to the
mineral deposits in the Thabazimbi municipal area. There are still a
area. The exploitation of these minerals currently depends on the
to exploit these minerals also depends on future technology in the

8.6.1. MINERAL RESOURCES IN THABAZIMBI

NAME OF THE MINE	FARM PORTION WITH AREA REGISTRATION	MINERAL
Anglo American Platinum (Amandelbult)	Amandelbult 383KQ	Platinum
Siyanda Bakgatla Ba Kgafela	Swartklip 410 KQ	Platinum
ArcellorMittal	Kwagashoek 345 KQ	Iron ore
Northam Platinum (Zondereinde)	Zondereinde 384KQ	Platinum
Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC)	Grootvlei 160 KQ	Lime Stone
Chronimet Mine	Swartkop 369 KQ	Chromite
Rhino Mine	Roonval 441 KQ	Andalusite
Continental Cement	Nooitgedaght 136 JQ	Lime Stone
Andalusite Resources	Maroelasfontein 366 KQ	Andalusite
National ERTS & Mineral	Rhenosterkloof	Tigers Eye & Alumina
Vlaakpoort Mine (AFARAK)		
Gunbei		

pose here is to list barriers / challenges with specific

and service delivery needs outweigh tourism funding

constrained due to historic corruption &
financial resource.

severely hampered by state of basic infrastructure services
park maintenance etc.

and limited enforcement of planning principles create a 'free-for-
new private sector investments.

the local government and private sector.

stakeholders are not clearly defined / articulated.

adding to a lack of focus, motivation and action and provides
local economy.

which, rather than competing as a destination to grow the

attempts leading to no brand / destination positioning and

only 100% said and very little to nothing done, i.e. not
successful.

8.8. Agriculture

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Fruit</i>	<i>V</i>
Thabazimbi	Soya Maize Manna Tobacco Paprika Peas Sorghum Lucerne Groundnuts Wheat Jug beans Sunflower Cotton	Citrus Peaches Grapes Tomatoes	S P T C C O C & C

Established capacity to diversify livestock farming into the production of game. Dedicated beef ranching, mixed farming of game and beef, as well as game farming in Thabazimbi. The long-term viability of game versus cattle farming should be investigated. The meat processing factory and de-bushing of areas could provide a market for the meat. As part of the IDP process the basis for a GIS system has already been established. A database of farmers and farming activities can be included in this system. Products from hunting operations in the area can be processed further. Training and development opportunities to strengthen skills in agriculture.

er is climate change, with changing rainfall and temperature patterns
, however, of key importance, is the consideration of climate change
ers as they are likely to need support and might not be in a position to
t stress, and storms.

ure and the establishment of opportunities for emerging

er sources and the ecological resources and biodiversity of the
cated in this district and responsible and sustainable farming
areas.

on linked with processing. In order to realise this,

um production

rural HH food security

es linked with rural maize production

8.9. TOURISM

Waterberg's tourism competitive advantage is based on its natural, owned game reserves and more than ten provincial nature reserves, Waterberg region.

The District hosts some of internationally significant attractions such as the Marakele National Park, Hot Springs, Nylsvley Wetland (Ra Reserve), Marakele National Park, Tour operations, Business Tourism opportunities such as: Tour operations, Business Tourism profiling, and Wildlife Industry, Linking tourism with agriculture, mini 4 of the top 10 popular destination in Limpopo are located in Waterberg and Zebula

Wildlife and Nature cluster is the foundation of tourism in the region, wetlands and expanding options related to Adventure and Sport Tourism. The Waterberg region's position as a big attractor of investment in the including corporate incentive events, conferences and launches.

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

complement the comparative advantage of tourism in the area:

cro-enterprises. 4.-4.-
mation in the industry

8.11. ENABLING ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The major economic nodes and mines are adjacent and in close proximity. The majority of the mines are located between Thabazimbi and Northam. The remainder of the area to the east and west of Provincial Road 100 is largely undeveloped, offering significant potential for unlocking economic potential along those areas.

8.11.1. Existing Economic Activity Nodes

The SDF of Thabazimbi acknowledges all the existing nodes in its area, which are important in drawing economic spin-offs for municipal development and 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 of Northam;
- Northam:
CBD, new business complex in Extension 6.
- Rooiberg:
Business area in the crossing of Rooi Ivoor Street and Maroela Street

abilities

s

s

CHAPTER NINE – FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND VIABILITY

9.1. FINANCIAL VIABILITY

The application of sound financial management principles for the compilation and critical to ensure that Thabazimbi Municipality remains financially viable economically and equitable to all communities.

9.2. FINANCIAL POLICIES STRATEGIES AND SYSTEMS IN PLACE

- Tariff Book for 2022/23
- Property Rates Policy 2022/23
- Virement Policy 2022/23
- Indigent Policy 2022/23
- Tariff Policy 2022/23
- Credit Control Policy 2022/23
- Asset Management Policy 2022/23
- Supply Chain Policy 2022/23
- Credit Control By- Law 2022/23
- Cash Management and Investment Policy 2022/23
- Borrowing Framework Policy 2022/23
- Funding and Reserves Policy 2022/23

9.4. DEPARTMENTAL CORE BUSINESS

- Supply Chain Management
- Expenditure
- Budget & Reporting
- Income
- Customer Service

SCM: To support the institution in complying with SCM process while procur strategic objectives by ensuring the process of appointing service providers transparent and open.

- Procurement of goods and services are centralized in the
- Purchase orders are issued on average 2 days after recei
- 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 2022\2023, although irr
- Austerity measures implemented to improve going conce

on of the actual state of affairs of the municipality

and debtors' management

Province: Municipality A - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance

Description		Ref	2022/2023 Financial Period	
R thousands			Budget Data	
		1	2023/24	
Revenue				
Exchange Revenue				
Service charges - Electricity	2		128 800	
Service charges - Water	2		84 283	
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2		31 316	
Service charges - Waste Management	2		19 259	
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services			998	
Agency service fees			-	
Interest			-	
Interest earned from Receivables			34 699	
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets			623	
Dividends			-	
Rent on Land			-	
Rental from Fixed Assets			606	
Licence and permits			-	
Operational Revenue	2		1 825	
Non-Exchange Revenue				
Property rates			102 476	
Surcharges and Taxes			-	
Fines, penalties and forfeits			821	
Licences or permits	2		5 016	
Transfer and subsidies - Operational			140 212	
Interest	3		-	
Fuel Levy	2		-	
Operational Revenue			-	
Gains on disposal of Assets	2		-	
Other Gains			-	
Discontinued Operations			-	
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)			550 934	
Expenditure				
Employer related costs	4.5		167 499	
Remuneration of councillors			10 008	
Bulk purchases - electricity			109 118	
Inventory consumed			58 158	
Debt impairment	6		34 577	
Depreciation and amortisation			39 231	
Interest			16 195	
Contracted services			54 470	
Transfers and subsidies			-	
Irrecoverable debts written off			22 508	
Operational costs			23 074	
Losses on disposal of Assets			-	
Other losses	7		-	
Total Expenditure			534 839	
Surplus/(Deficit)			16 094	

improve the lives of its citizens. The municipality does
d revenue and cash flows are realized. The municipality
adequate and effective controls.

ulars, particularly circular 107 and 108;

ion rates for property rates and other service charges;
ricity Municipality Regulator of SA (NERSA)

ient of each service taking into consideration the affordability of

025 financial year, the allocations are as follows:

ion
ion
ilion

e of the revenue basket for the municipality.

2022/23 actual figures and audited financial
million. The following categories form part of
d. Property Rates are informed by the Tariff Policy

consideration the figures as per the 2021/22
figure also comprises of a 15.10% inflation rate as
n two forms, namely conventional and prepaid
019/20 financial year and continued until the

municipality to collect 100% of electricity sales for pre-paid. Indigent contribution budgeted figure under expenditure: transfers and subsidies. The above factor R128.8 million for the 2023|24 financial year.

Water Revenue: Water revenue for the 2023/24 financial year is budgeted at R128.8 million. The revenue is taken into consideration when determining the budgeted figure. In determining the revenue, the following factors are taken into account:

- Collection rate for water
- Indigent contribution
- Net water revenue amount plus CPI

Sanitation and Refuse: The increase in sanitation and refuse respectively, was 6% in 2022/23 and audited financial statements for 2021/22. A tariff increase of 6% was taken into consideration when determining the budgeted figure. In determining the budgeted figure, the following factors are taken into account:

9.7. Indigent Support: The municipality will be providing free basic services

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

	2021/2022	2022/2023
8	401 328 713	328 415 002
9	153 945 378	180 913 587
5	378 066 193	364 166 000
	37 636 378	36 032 588
0	126 900 000	116 893 000
	61 696 615	TBC
0	463 025 328	TBC
	137 159 245	TBC
5	385 016 919	TBC
3	465 837 938	TBC
9	153 945 378	180 913 588
3	157 783 372	102 644 174
0	440 658 000	437 300 000

9.9. mSCOA

Mscoa is an acronym for Chart of Accounts which is a National reform no.37577 dated 22 April 2014 called the Standard Chart of Accounts. The "m" in the acronym distinguishes between a Municipal Standard National Standard Chart of Accounts.

The introduction of mSCOA for municipalities will inter alia:

- ② Aid transparency, accountability and overall governance in activities of municipalities.
 - ② Aid the standardized of 278 different municipal charts of accounts.
 - ② Improve the quality of municipal information that is compiled and introduce a uniform classification of revenue and expenditure.
 - ② Enhance monitoring and oversight by Council, DCOG, Treasury and the Auditor-General.
 - ② Comparability of information across municipalities, i.e. be able to compare municipalities.
- Municipalities implemented mSCOA in July 2017 in order to compile their annual financial statements.

Interventions	
1	
	oper research be done by user department before development of projects specifications.
	erence to time frames as per project procurement plan which will improve the order turnaround times.
	development of SCM operating procedures to ensure compliance.
	ss Check Bureau system procured to assist in identifying related party SCM transaction.
	ormance market related or bench mark with other service providers.
	enditure
	ge the gap between divisional managers and subordinates
	ome
	venue enhancement strategies in place with furthermore strategies being developed
	get and Reporting
	OA committee to meet regularly in order to address any challenges
	ously interaction with munsoft to address any challenges

MATTERS RAISED BY THE AUDITOR GENERAL

vider to be appointed to reconstruct the assets register and recalculate
n, interim financial statements to be prepared

om exchanged transactions & consumer debtors to be reconciled to the billings
ed correctly on the 2023|24 AFS

entation of the newly developed valuation roll.

vider to be appointed for the valuation of the landfill site provision
ee benefits obligations.

from exchange transactions to be reconciled to supplier
and recorded on the financial system for adequate audit trail

vider to be appointed to assist with the preparation and
of monthly vat returns

penditure as disclosed in the AFS and annual report, and audited by
ferred to Financial Misconduct Disciplinary Board for further
n and report back to MPAC and Council.

Contingencies and commitments

Conti
muni
conti
Comm
being

Operating expenditure

Inter
align
Bulk
the s
S71
S72

Cash, cash equivalents & Cash flow

Accu
finan
t he
amo
Stat
Bank
revie

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE ACTION PLAN AND ANTICIPATED RES

ial misconduct be identified and consequence management enforced.

ssion of credible Annual Financial Statement to AG, Treasury and

A.

ication of irregularities and investigations.

f

e assets register and safeguarding assets.

i

i

Procurement of electronic records management system
and conduct training to officials

To im

Ensure that service provider and municipal official
works closely and also ensure there is transfer of skills.

Capa

primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the
achieving the objectives set out in the IDP. In addition, a
earning, and improvement, provide early warning signals
nt Municipal Systems Act makes provision for the
ipalities. The establishment of the performance
hitor, measure and evaluate its performance its

FUNCTIONALITY

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

Established and fully functional. Report quarterly to council

Established but not yet functional. Provincial Treasury to facilitate
workshop to members of the board

MPAC established. MPAC researcher appointed and committee in
order

10.3. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The MSA provides that municipalities should undertake an interprocess that integrates all sectors, strategies, programme and development in communities.

The municipality fosters relations with other spheres of government activities to promote a closer working relationship between the various Councilors of the view that these relationships can assist in enhancing District Municipalities are the core of promoting intergovernmental

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

	RESPONSIBILITY
	Municipal Manager
	Mayor
	Chief Financial Officer
	Manager IDP
	Chief Internal Auditor
	Manager and portfolio councillor specific to working group
	Manager Planning and Economic Development
	Mayor and Municipal Manager
	Manager Communications and Municipal Manager
	Manager IDP and Municipal Manager
	Manager PMS and Municipal Manager

Risk description	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability and council committees • High vacancies rate in senior management positions • Improper transitioning to newly elected council 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation on community participation and public consultation • Lack of understanding municipal powers and functions by the community • Irregular expenditure and fruitless & wasteful expenditure. • Non-conformance to regulations relating to emergency procurement in response to national state of disaster. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate and aged Municipal infrastructure 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack/scarcity of land for development. • Undesirable settlement growth patterns. 	

Create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development	Inherence Risk
Promote environmental management system.	Inherence Risk
To achieve a well transformed and Integrated Organization.	Inherence Risk
To ensure efficient administrative support services	Inherence Risk

10.6. State Of Financial Entities

10.6.1. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC) of 4 members was also be mentioned that members of MPAC are not Mayoral Comm

10.6.2. Audit Committees'

The municipality has established an audit committee. The audit c
 July 2021 for a three year period ending 30 June 2024. The com
 Mphahlele LE (Chairperson)
 Sebola TW
 Mogotsi IS
 Mothelesi MV

Audit committee also report quarterly to council.

The Board members were appointed on the 30 January

KERS (CDWs)

s, 9 CDW/S appointed and deployed in Municipal area,
to CDW,S to execute functions.

17/18	2018/19	2019/20	1920/21	1921/22
claimer	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified

10.10. Good Governance and Public Participation Challenges

- Councillors and Ward Committees need to be empowered in the
- Regular training of these stakeholders on importance of communication
- Establishment of Local Government Communicators Forum-ene
- Lack of urgency in response time from municipal departments
- Improved public involvement. It is important to listen to the needs and priorities can be established and responsive service be developed

10.11. SWOT

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • .Public Participation and Communication Strategy in place • .HIV/AIDS Technical Committee established • .HIV/AIDS Council established • .Disability Forum established • .Traditional Healers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . Ward Operational Plans not fully implemented • .Fora for children, women, Youth, Men, and Older Persons. • Local Drugs Action Committee among others not yet established. <p>Not established</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •.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 2023/2024. 	
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CHAPTER 11- MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATION

11.1.1. Introduction

The Minister of COGTA promulgated the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997) (Act 107 of 1997) as published in GG No. 45181 of 20 September 2020. The Regulations are to:

- Create a career local public administration that is fair, efficient, effective
- Create a development oriented local public administration governed by career development practices;
- Ensure an accountable local public administration that is responsive
- Ensure that high standards of professional ethics are fostered within
- Strengthen the capacity of municipalities to perform their functions efficiently and competently; and
- Establish a coherent HR governance regime that will ensure enforcement of compliance with the legislation.

	POWERS&FUNCTIONS
on Services	<p>Electricity Reticulation</p> <p>Storm Water</p> <p>Water (Potable</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Bulk supply of Electricity</p> <p>Bulk Water Supply</p> <p>Bulk sewage purification and main sewage disposal</p> <p>Municipal roads</p>
s	<p>Control of public nuisance</p> <p>Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public</p> <p>• Noise Pollution</p> <p>• Traffic and Parking</p> <p>Cemeteries and Crematoria</p> <p>Fire-Fighting services</p>

Budget & Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Budget and Report• Income• Expenditure• Supply Chain and Management
Corporate Support Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Human Resource• Fleet Management• Information Technology• Administration and• Legal Services

<p>an ion ht</p>	<div data-bbox="1347 255 1378 508">Building Regulations</div> <div data-bbox="1243 210 1347 546"> <input type="checkbox"/> Coordination of Local Economic Development (Outdoor advertising, </div> <div data-bbox="1118 210 1243 703"> <input type="checkbox"/> Business registration and regulation, street trading regulation and management, poverty alleviation programmes, SME development </div> <div data-bbox="943 210 1015 613"> <input type="checkbox"/> Spatial Planning and land use management </div>
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11.3. Staff Establishment

11.3.1. Filling of critical Posts

Municipal Manager appointed
Chief Financial Officer appointed
Technical Services Director appointed
Corporate Services Director appointed
Planning and Economic Development Director appointed
Social Services Director appointed

11.3.2. Vacancy Rate

There are 334 positions filled in Thabazimbi Municipality with 141 vacan

11.4. Human Resource Management System

11.4.1. List of HR policies

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

ality is a strategic resource which has both a
zimbabwe residents. ICT is a very strategic

gations.

vant information technology

	AFFECTED WARDS
	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12
	1,4,5,7,9,10
	1,3,5,6,8
	4,5,6,7,9
	1,8,9,10
	1,4,9
	5,6,7
	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
Waste Management and Environment	5
Community participation and Communication	6
Sports, Arts and Culture	7
Disaster Management	8
Transport and Community Safety	9

formal settlements

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nity halls & parks
pls

Raphuti

CHAPTER THIRTEEN: MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES

13.1. Thabazimbi Municipality Strategies Chapter

Strategic planning is the process through which the leadership of an organization and operations to achieve that future. The leadership focuses on its core business and often viewed as a system in which Managers go about making, implementing and controlling the organization's strategy.

The purpose of strategic planning is to transform the organization and its operations to accommodate the climate of an organization. Strategic planning is a process that involves the following:

- Create its own organization's future.
- Improve the standard of living through effective, efficient and social services.
- 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Political support to administration• A functional governance framework and systems in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shortage of staff• Need for skills development and training
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cooperation and team effort from internal staff• Skill diversity and mix within senior management team	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low staff morale• Accountability
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• TLM performs key Powers and Functions i.e. water and electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Turnaround time in processing land use and development applications• Absence of vibrant staff development incentives and recognition of scarce skills and good performance

ensure that there are functional and accountable governance and management structures.

strengthen public engagement

ensure sustainable spatial development.

create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development

ensure restoration of effective financial management, viability and accountability

ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system

Good Governance and Public ParticipationTo
On**Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development**

To

OUTCOME

- 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.

- Upgrade water network and reticulation
- Construction of VIP toilets in informal settlement
- Implement and monitor WSDP
- Reduce illegal connections

- Engage Eskom and other role players in the provision of services
- Ensure provision of electricity and infrastructure
- 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

2	Roads and Stormwater	To ensure quality services to community by improving current infrastructure to sustainable levels and promote environmental management system
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3	Land for development	To ensure sustainable spatial development.
4	Financial Viability	To ensure restoration of effective financial management, viability and accountability
	Institutional Development	To achieve a well transformed and Integrated Organisation.
		To ensure efficient administrative support services.

- ☐ 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

- ☐ To improve and maintain official notices etc..

- ☐ Inform community about service delivery
- ☐ Collaboration with all stakeholders

- ☐ 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

☐

13.5. STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

THABAZIMBISTRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	WATERBERG	LDP
<p>To ensure sustainable spatial development</p> <p>To create conducive environment for sustainable local economic development</p>	<p>Resource manage Infrastructure and service for access and mobility</p>	<p>Give specific allocate sufficient reso priority challer Regional Co-op Sustainable De Climate Chn Black Economi The Informal</p>

REGIES	RESPONSIBLE
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	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)
	2022/23	2023/24
Scarcity of well-located land for integrated human settlements		Liaise with HDA and CoGHSTA i the identification of strategic lan
Perpetuation of urban sprawl resulting in Spatially fragmented	Appointment of Service Provider to review the SDF	Redefine the M Urban edge Review of SDF
Excessive land invasions		Develop/review informal settlement by-law
No data on land	Develop ToR	Land Audit Report
Unauthorized development	Community awareness campaigns	Develop/review Building Control law
lack of spatially referenced data(GIS)	Appointment of a GIS Specialist	Establish a well equipped office

ATEGIES		RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
Term (Consolidation)	Long Term (Consolidation) 2024/25	
1/22 till 2023/24 financial year		
A project will be implemented through Distressed Mining Towns Grant "Construction of a Package Plant at Thabazimbi booster pump station and 1Ml	Technical Services	
Upgrading of bulk water pipeline between Thabazimbi Pumpstation and Thabazimbi Y-piece through WSIG funding	Technical Services	

Completion of 10ML Reservoir		
Negotiate with Eskom when implementing load shedding not to cut supply to pumpstations		

War on leakages (Water Management)	WCWDM project funded through WSIG to address leakages	
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SANITATION

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/S	
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium (Stabilisation)
	2022/23	2023/24
Northam WWTW	<p>Anglo American Platinum shared the draft Memorandum of Understanding and the final Memorandum of Understanding.</p> <p>Duration of the construction of the plant is estimated to be 18 months.</p> <p>NB: this is initiative is a long term solution to the problem.</p>	

00 for the		
y are		
on:		
ess		
d installed		
shifts		
monitored		

ATEGIES			RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
erm (ion)	Long Term (Consolidation)		
4	2024/25		
	Upgrading and refurbishment of Central Substation Switchgears and Building.		Technical Services
ew 3km n ation			Technical Services

Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management		
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management		
High Energy losses and Backlog reduction	Electrification of Households in Regorogile (Meriting) phase 1 and Roiberg	1. Electrification of Households in (Meriting) phase 2. Pre-eng 20MVA Smash substation (Sw

ROADS AND STORMWATER

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/S	
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium (Stabil
	2022/23	2022
Road maintenance	Project implemented through CoGTA and M <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair of potholes and tar patching • Rehabilitation of roads • Culvert cleaning and open concrete or • Sweeping of streets • Cleaning of road reserve 	
Poor internal road network resulting in limited accessibility	Construction of 3.21km internal streets in Northam Ext 7 phase 1	Northam Ext 5 internal streets
	Construction of 2.125km internal streets in Northam Ext 7 phase 2	

		Technical Services
Paving of Phase 3		Technical Services
Drainage canal		Technical Services
Installation of		Technical Services
Installation of		Technical Services
Internal		Technical Services
Drainage canal at (see 1)		Technical Services

STRATEGIES		RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
Short Term (2024/25)	Long Term (Consolidation) 2024/25	

Landfill Non-compliance	Ensure compliance of landfill sites with the permit conditions and other legislative requirements.	Upgrade the existing sites for Thabazimbi, in the permit and legislative requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop • Operate • Signage • Fencing • Gate • Office • Booth • Ablution Install weighing
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 back centre at

	recovery facility/buy-back centre.	Donkerpoort site
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 the permit and other legislative requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop • Operate • Signage • Fencing • Gate • Office • Booth • Ablution • Install

abilitation o site as	Closure and rehabilitation of Northam dump site as per the permit requirements.	Director Community Services
nal plan DEET for	Prepare operational plan and submit to LEDET for registration of the Roosberg Transfer Station.	Director Community Services
eeupport permit ive	Construction of Leeupport landfill as per the permit and other legislative requirements.	Director Community Services
nal plan DEET for omposting	Construction of a composting facility as per the permit and other legislative requirements.	Director Community Services
ste	Submission of waste reports to SAWIS.	Director Community Services
	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 the waste management By-Laws.
Environmental Compliance and Enforcement	Facilitate the appointment of EMI's {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 EMI's to efficient implementation and enforcement of waste management

al fleet trucks). posal	Monitoring and inspection	Director Community Services
pointment l site ervisor, unicipal s Strategy.	Implementation Municipal Waste Awareness Strategy.	Director Community Services
nal site with the and	Internal and external auditing of landfill site facilities (in line with the permit conditions and other legislative requirements.	Director Community Services

PARKS AND CEMETERIES

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/S	
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium (Stabilisation)
	2022/23	2023
Establishment of a park facility for Rooiberg	Conduct a technical audit and design	Construction of park facility
Re-development and extension of Thabazimbi Extension 7 cemetery (Apiesdoring) Cemetery	Conduct EIA Basic Assessment and Re-Zoning.	Secure and clear proposed area
Establishment of Regorogile Park	Conduct a Feasibility study.	Construction of park facility
Lack of maintenance Plan.	Development of maintenance Plan for Municipal Parks.	Implementation of maintenance Plan

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/S	
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium (Stabilisation)
	2022/23	

Communication	Continuous communication and updating.	Office of the Mayor, Director Community Service and Manager Communication
with all , Iberg.		Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
	Ongoing as per incidents reported	Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
	Ongoing	Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
		Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
		Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management
		Director Community Service/ Divisional Head Disaster Management

Coordination and implementation of all measures to mitigate/prevent and recover from Disaster events		
Establishment of Disaster Management Operational Centre	Feasibility Study and secure funding	Construction

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/S	
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium (Stabilisation)
	2022/23	2023
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.	Implementational operational plan Secure Council and implement Development of Operational Plan Placement of enforcement Centres in Northam. Engage the Road Management Support.

<p> inical nt to ality to rrent ring am. </p>	<p> Setting-up of office and Monitoring. </p>	<p> Director Community Services/ Divisional Head Law Enforcement </p>
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**13.6 3.KPA 5 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
INTERNAL AUDIT, RISK MANAGEMENT, &
PMS**

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/ST	
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium (Stabili 2023
Improving the audit outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 an of audit impro programmes

Follow up us FY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct follow up on previous FY audits • Report progress quarterly to audit committee Monitor • and evaluate progress on mechanism developed 	CIA
gress to audit e Monitor ate on m d		
ation of e and ent Make division al quality conduct assurance il Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

<p>Lack comprehensive Business continuity plan and Disaster recovery plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business continuity plan developed and approved by council • Disaster recovery plan developed and approved by council. 	<p>Implementation continuity plan recovery plan</p>
<p>Lack of fraud awareness workshop to Councillors, employees & communities</p> <p>Performance assessment not conducted to senior management</p>	<p>Conduct fraud awareness workshop to councillors & employees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation Performance Management system framework • Establish performance assessment committee • Conduct performance assessment to senior management 	<p>Conduct fraud workshop to cc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate outcomes perform assess • Develop measures for underp areas • Conduct Performance assesss evaluate improve
<p>Lack of Performance management operating standard procedure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and approval Performance of Management Operating Standard procedure 	<p>Monitor and E implementation Performance Management t standard procc</p>

	Long Term (Consolidation)	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	2024/25	
	Sustain stakeholder relationship	
an il cil 4 to	Implementation	Manager IDP
ed		Manager IDP
	IDP Co-ordinator (new position)	Manager IDP
	Adherence	Manager IDP

COMMUNICATION

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS		OUTPUTS/STRAT	
No network coverage in some areas	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	
	2022/23	2023/24	
	Areas to be identified	Send all identified areas to ICASA Limpopo(Complaint	

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

KEY ISSUES ANALYSIS	OUTPUTS/STRATEGIES		
	Short Term (Amalgamation)	Medium Term (Stabilisation)	
Strengthening/ Deepening Participatory Democracy	2022/23	2023/24	
	Identifying outstanding/unlaunched Civil Society Fora	Establishing outstanding Civil Society Fora	
	Sustaining the functionality of Ward Committees		
	Preparing the re-launch of the Women Caucus in the Office of the Speaker.	Launching of the Women's Caucus	

		RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / PERSON
	Long Term (Consolidation)	
	2024/25	
na	Fully implement Electronic Self Service Leave Management System	Manager HR and Manager IT
	Review of Organisational Structure	Manager ODT and Manager HR
S	Monitor OHS compliance	Manager HR
HS		
s	Conduct Impact Assessment and review	Manager HR
g	Conduct Skills Audit and identify the gapskills	Manager ODT

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

NT

ON TO IMPROVE		BUDGET REQUIRED
ng	TBC	
ain s57 managers and ers.	TBC	
ter reading devices : training	TBC	
nnement measures.	TBC	
: Assets	TBC	
uitable drivers onal funding projects	TBC	

CHAPTER FOURTEEN: PROJECT PHASE

14.1 MUNICIPAL PROJECTS 2023/2024

Capital Project Budget	
Project Name	
MIG	
	Skierlik Paving of Bus route
	Northam Transfer Station
	Rooiberg Paving of Internal street
Project Management Unit Fees (5% of MIG Grant)	
TOTAL	WSIG 6
Upgrading of Regorigile water network	
Upgrading of Northam water network	
Construction of VIP toilets(Rooiberg, skeirilik,Meriting)	
Upgrading of bulk water pipeline between Thabazimbi pumpsta and Thabazimbi Y- piece	
TOTAL	INEP
Construction of Smashblock Substation	
Electrification of Meriting (post Connection)	

R	32,800,000.00
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2024/2025

4/25

R	3,000,000.00
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R	12,000,000.00
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R	18,000,000.00
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R	5,744,800.00
---	--------------

R	2,039,200.00
---	--------------

R	40 784 000,00
---	---------------

on and

R	33,510,000.00
---	---------------

R	10,000,000.00
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R	10,000,000.00
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R	10,000,000.00
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R	6,000,000.00
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R	9,774,000.00
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R	16,980,000.00
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R	6,690,000.00
---	--------------

R	102 954 000,00
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R	25,000,000.00
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TOTAL		R
		2025/2026 Capital
		MIG
Northam upgrading of internal street Phase 2		
Upgrading of internal street in Thabazimbi		
Upgrading of Regorogile Sports Ground		
Fencing of Smashblock Cemetery		
Project Management Unit Fees (5% of MIG Grant)		
TOTAL		
		WSIG
Upgrading of Rooiberg water reticulation		
Upgrading of Northam bulk water		
Upgrading of Skeirilik water supply		
Upgrading of package plant at Thabazimbi booster pump		
Northam upgrading of 5ml/d RDP Resavior		
Upgrading of Thabazimbi Waste Water Treatment Plant		R10
Installation of meters		R6,
Installation of standby generators		
TOTAL		
		INEP
Electrification of Meriting (post Connection)		
Electrification of household at Regorogile Ext. 8 &		
9 Electrification of Smashblock		
TOTAL		

tion of the different spheres of government. The Constitution
heres of government which are distinctive, interdependent and
Act, No.108 of 1996,

and institutions to promote and facilitate Intergovernmental
s to facilitate settlement of Intergovernmental disputes.
processes of development and cooperation between spheres of

ity. The established forums are important for the purpose of
ses within the District. The following are intergovernmental

rs to interact on common interest issues as well.

Accounting Officers to share and interact on
s

structure is to bring all the PMS and IDP Managers

15.3. Municipal Sector Plans Table

NO	SECTOR PLAN/ STRATEGY/policy	CATEGORY
1	Integrated Development Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality
2	Institutional Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality
3	Spatial Development Plan	Overall developmental vision of the municipality
4	Land Use Management System	Overall developmental vision of the municipality
5	LED Strategy	Overall developmental vision of the municipality
6	Investment and Marketing Strategy	Overall developmental vision of the municipality
7	Water Services Development	Service oriented
8	Water Master Plan	Service oriented
9	Water Conservation and Demand	Service oriented
10	Water and Sanitation Operation	Service oriented
11	Water By-Law	
12	Roads and Stormwater Master Plan	Service oriented

	Developed during 2016	Roads and Stormwater Operation
ty	Available	

N	SECTOR PLAN/ STRATEGY/policy	CATEGORY
O		
15	Energy Master Plan	Service oriented
16	Electrical Operations and Maintenance	Service oriented
17	Consolidated Municipal Implementation	
18	5/3 Year Capital Investment	
19	Environmental Management	Service oriented
20	Tourism Development Strategy	
21	Housing Strategy	
22	Integrated Waste Management	Service oriented
23	Integrated Transport Plan	Service oriented
24	Integrated Human Settlement	Service oriented
25	Infrastructure Investment Plan	
26	Fraud Prevention Plan	
27	Social Crime Prevention	Service oriented
28	Sports and Recreation Plan	Service oriented
29	Poverty Alleviation and Gender	
30	Public Participation Strategy	
31	Communication Strategy	
32	Workplace Skills Plan	
33	Employment Equity Plan	
34	Risk Management Strategy	
35	Disaster Management Plan	

ASTER RISK ANALYSIS

B Disaster Management is the concurrent function of Province and local Municipalities) is in their primary responsibility, meaning that toward vulnerable citizens.

responsibility to other, instead both should be seen playing a

government to develop Disaster Management
and local municipalities'. The Waterberg District Municipality
Disaster Risks are listed as follows

Risk Rating
High
High
High
Low
High
Moderate

16.2. Fire and Rescue Services and Disaster and Risk Management

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

Fire and Rescue Services and Disaster and Risk Management Ch

FIRE SERVICES	
CHALLENGES	
<p>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.</p>	<p>S r T F</p>

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN: APPROVAL PHASE

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

The Mayor managed also in terms of section 21 of the MFMA to co-ordin budget and reviewing the municipality's IDP with a time schedule outlini least 10 months prior to the start of the budget year for adoption by Coun

