

THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



08/09 IDP FINAL DOCUMENT

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BACKGROUND

Developmental Planning is “a participatory approach to integrate economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, environmental and fiscal strategies in order to support the optimal allocation of scarce resources between sectors and geographical areas and across the population in a manner that provides sustainable growth, equity, and the empowerment of the poor and the marginalized...” (Forum for Effective Planning and Development 1995, FEPD).

Integrated Development Planning is a cooperative and continuous process that is undertaken by the Municipality and leads to the adoption of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and its annual revision based on new data and changing circumstances. The Municipality's IDP is concerned with allocation of public resources in the most effective and efficient way so as to provide a framework for community, economic, and environmentally sustainable development at the Local level.

The IDP has legal status. It is the instrument for the strategic management of the Municipality and decision-making by Council. The IDP ensures a cooperative approach by the National, Provincial and Local spheres of government to develop and implement projects and programmes on a Priority basis which will empower and benefit the community.

Each sphere of government in South Africa has to see to the optimal allocation and application of resources for its area of jurisdiction. Developmental Planning is therefore an executive function as it has to be overseen by the highest political office at each sphere and should be ratified by the elected political representatives in that sphere.

Developmental Planning has to determine the way in which each sphere sets its budget. Its influence should extend beyond that of government resources and it must serve to mobilise off-budget resources (State Owned Enterprises, Private Sector and Non Governmental Organisations NGOs). Development Plans also serve to inform the actions of a range of role players, so they have a broader role than merely establishing a one –to –one relationship with budgets.

They should also serve to inspire and guide the self-action of communities and residents by presenting a clear vision for the area and long, medium and short-term development priorities and objectives. Development Planning is a core part of service delivery and development process. Service delivery and development cannot occur without identifying relevant actions, programming the activities and setting in place the requisite resources. The relevant actions are the ones that have the most impact on

- a) Addressing poverty and
- b) Growing the economy.

They need to be sustainable and lead to long-term benefits for a particular area and its people. It is always a challenge to determine these relevant actions in the face of huge needs and limited resources. It requires formulating strategies that are:

- a). Innovative
- b). Inter-sectoral and
- c). Spatially targeted.

Development Planning is also central to any performance management system. The setting of development objectives and targets is the basis for measuring performance through appropriate monitoring and evaluation steps. Development Planning is therefore a part of an integrated system of planning and delivery and does not sit as an isolated process de-linked fr

om the actual functioning of a Municipality, Province or Country.

1.1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPHERE

Development Planning in the Local Sphere is conducted through the Integrated Development Planning instrument. Each Municipality in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) is responsible for:

- Formulating
- Adopting and
- Implementing the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The Mayor is to drive the IDP process and has to be adopted by the Municipal Council. Community participation and involvement is central to IDPs. Community/Ward based planning can be a useful way for making more structured inputs in the IDP process and for organising community needs into account together with wider strategic issues incorporating Provincial and National priorities and strategies.

The IDP should reflect the best possible development decisions and trade-offs that focus on viability of Economic, Social, Environmental, Financial and Institutional Sustainability. The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000) prescribes that municipalities should determine a vision for long-term development, development objectives for the elected term of the council and development strategies which are to be aligned with national and provincial sector plans and planning requirements.

These legal requirements correspond perfectly to the requirements of modern municipal management, i.e. all role-players in a municipality need a joint vision as a common ground which provides guidance to everybody - the municipal governing bodies as well as the residents - and which gives direction beyond the council's term of office.

The council's decisions have to be orientated to clearly defined and agreed objectives, which at the same time give orientation to management, and which form the basis for performance management and the accountability of the municipal government towards the residents. The activities of the executive bodies of the council need to be guided and streamlined by strategies which are the result of a joint decision-making process in which the executing agencies and all concerned parties are involved (IDP Guidelines, 2001).

1.2. PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Integrated Development Planning occurs through the Provincial Growth & Development Strategies (PGDSs) that are driven by the Premier's office and adopted by the Provincial Legislature.

The PGDS should have effect over the entire Province and therefore needs to be completed in consultation with Municipalities and key Provincial stakeholders. The PGDS and IDPs should be aligned so that a common strategic path is followed and there are complementarities in the way resources are allocated and in the way delivery occurs.

1.3. NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SPHERE

Development Planning at National level occurs through the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). The MTSF is prepared by the Presidency and approved by the National Cabinet. Like the PGDS, the MTSF currently does not have a legal status. The influencing nature of the MTSF over the National budget is still limited. This will improve as the inter-sectoral, geographical and people-centred focus of the MTSF is deepened, and as institutional preparedness issues are addressed.

Intergovernmental Planning, that is, the coordination of development planning across the three spheres of government is a critical area for improvement in order to realize the objective of optimal resource allocation and implementation for the state as a whole for the purpose of:

- Eradicating Poverty and Growing the Economy.

Enhanced development planning across Government will contribute to the existing Planning Framework that includes the planning cycle, which culminates in the MTSF and annual State of Nation Address.

The IDP Hearing analysis together with an analysis of Provincial capacities forms the basis of the Intergovernmental Planning support strategy that focuses on an action plan for Limpopo Province and relevant to the context of the Limpopo Province and Waterberg District Municipalities i.e. Thabazimbi Municipality in this case.

Overall, IDP is a plan that the community contributes towards by giving their developmental and service delivery needs. Once this has been achieved, the needs are prioritised in an integrated manner by determining the activities and operational plans and guide the allocation of resources over a five-year period.

1.4. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

Chapter 7 of the constitution

Status of municipalities

151 (1) The local sphere of government consist of municipalities, which must be established for the whole territory of the republic.

(2) The executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its municipal council

(3) A municipality has the right to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its community, subject to national and provincial legislation , as provided for in the constitution;

Objectives of local government

152 (1) The objectives of local government are-

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of service to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote social and economic development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment; and

- (e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government

Establishment of municipalities

Section 155 provides for three categories of municipalities:

- (a) Category A- Is a municipality that has exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority in its area;
- (b) Category B- Is a municipality that shares municipal executive and legislative authority in its area with a category C municipality within whose area it falls (Thabazimbi Local Municipality is classified within this category);
- (c) Category C- Is a municipality that has municipal executive and legislative authority in an area that includes more than one municipality- (Waterberg District Municipality fall within this category)

1.5. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Sections 156 of the Constitution, 8 of the Municipal systems Act and 86 of the structures act outline the powers and functions of the municipal

Key: ATP = Authority to perform PFM = Powers Performed by Municipality ESP = External Services Provider S78 = Section 78 Process in terms of Systems Act Complete SDA = Service Delivery Agreement in Place					
Functions of the district municipality according to the Constitution, the Municipal Structures Act and Systems Act	ATP	PFM	ESP or other sphere of Govt.	S78	SDA
Air pollution	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Building Regulations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Child Care Facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Electricity Reticulation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Storm Water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trading Regulations	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

Water (Potable)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cleansing	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Control of public nuisance	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Fencing and fences	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Municipal parks and Recreation	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Noise Pollution	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Public Spaces	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street Trading	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Street Lighting	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Traffic and Parking	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Bulk supply of Electricity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulk Water Supply	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bulk sewage purification and main sewage disposal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Cemeteries and Crematoria	Yes	No	No	No	No
Municipal roads	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Education	No	No	No	No	No
Fire-Fighting Services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local Economic Development	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Municipal Abattoir	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Municipal Airports	Yes	No	No	No	No
Municipal Health Services	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Municipal Transport Planning	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Municipal Public Works	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Municipal Planning	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Safety and Security	No	No	Yes	No	No
Social development	No	No	Yes	No	No
Sports, Arts and Culture	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

2. THE PLANNING PROCESS FOR THE IDP REVIEW

This document serves as the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Thabazimbi Local Municipality for the 2008/09 financial year, and it highlights developmental issues and matters in the municipal area which should be addressed during the next five years.

The IDP was compiled in terms of the requirements of chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000).

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) stipulates that-

“Each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which-

- (a) links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- (b) aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- (c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- (d) complies with the provisions of this Chapter; and
- (e) is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.”

As far as the status of an integrated development plan is concerned Section 35 states that an integrated development plan adopted by the council of a municipality-

- “(a) is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality;
- (b) binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality’s integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and

- (c) binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law”.

Section 36 furthermore stipulates that-

“A municipality must give effect to its integrated development plan and conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its integrated development plan”.

During March 2006 the Thabazimbi Local Municipality successfully completed its Integrated Development Plan and Council adopted this plan by the end of March 2006. This was done in line with the requirements of chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act as referred to above.

However, in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, a municipal council “must review its integrated development plan annually”, and based on the outcome of the review process it “may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process”.

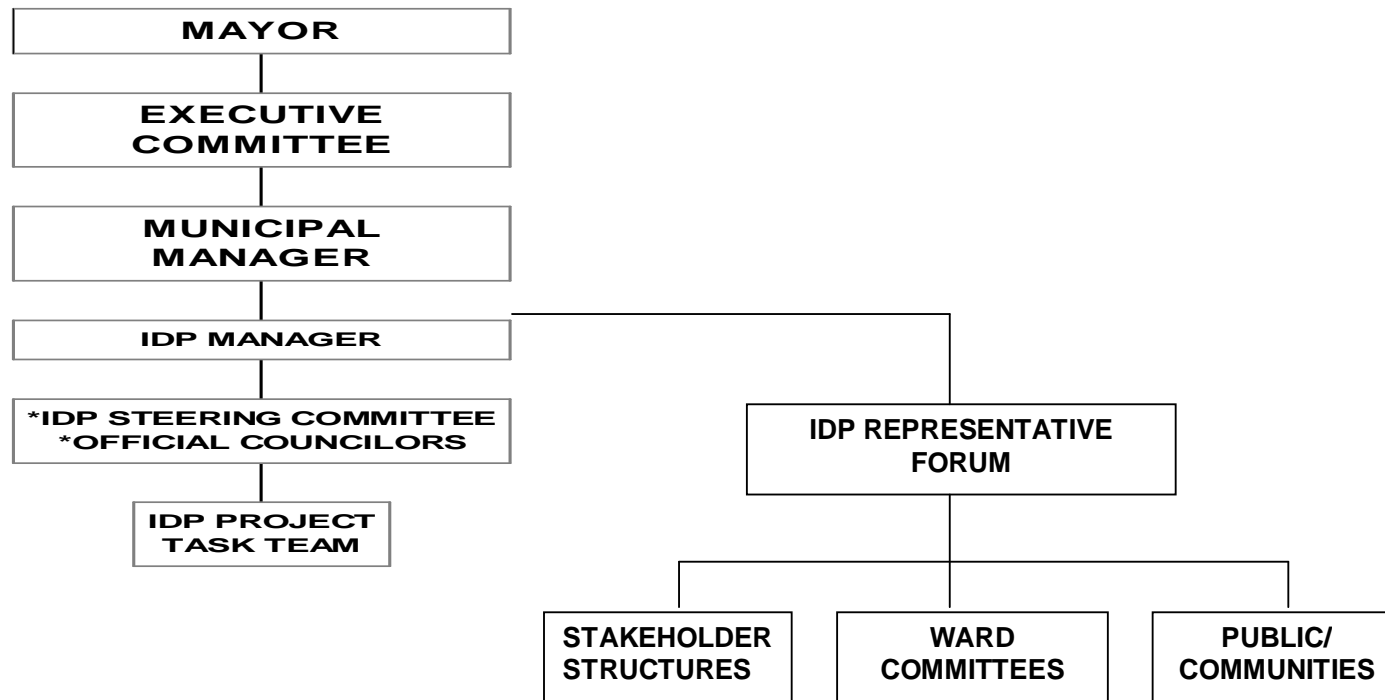
In line with these legal guidelines, Thabazimbi Local Municipality initiated the IDP Review process during July 2006. This document represents a sixth revision, but it is also a total update of the Thabazimbi IDP.

The process started during July 2007 with the compilation of a Framework Plan for the Waterberg District Municipality. Following the adoption of the Framework Plan for the IDP process, Thabazimbi Local Municipality had the opportunity to compile its own local Process Plan within the guidelines provided by the Waterberg District Municipality’s Framework Plan.

The process plan had to include but not limited to the following:

- ❖ To strive to achieve the objects of Local Government as set out in the Constitution;
 - ❖ Give effect to its developmental duties as required by the Constitution;
 - ❖ A programme specifying the time frames for different planning steps; How the process would be monitored
 - ❖ Identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation;
 - ❖ Mechanism and procedures for alignment; and approach to community/stakeholders participation.
- 2.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS/ROLES /STRUCTURES, DEFINITION OF STRUCTURES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1.1. Organisational Structure of the IDP Process



2.1.2. Definition of Structures

“COUNCIL”-means Municipal Council referred to in Section 157 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, (Act No. 108 of 1996) and in this particular case, the Thabazimbi Municipal Council.

“EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE”- means the senior governing body of the Thabazimbi Local Municipality

MEMBERS OF THE EXCO	PORTFOLIO
NL Matlou (Mayor)	Chairperson for Finance, Economic Development & Planning
PA Mosito	Chairperson for Social Services
SM Mataboge	Chairperson for Infrastructure & Planning
IN Keyser	Chairperson for Transformation & Administration

“IDP MANAGER”- means the Municipal Manager or Manager Economic Development and Planning as an official charged with the function to manage and co-ordinate the IDP process.

“IDP STEERING COMMITTEE”-means the dedicated team of people made up of Councillors and Heads of Departments who support the Manager Economic Development and Planning and IDP Manager to ensure a smooth Planning Process.

NAME	POSITION
TSR Nkhumise	Municipal Manager
MS Mabitsela	Manager Planning and Economic Development
ME Ntsoane	Manager Corporate Services
CG. Booysen	Manager Technical Services
DM Moyo	Chief Financial Officer
JT Sibiya	Manager Social Services

2.1.3. Roles & Responsibilities

STAKEHOLDERS/ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	
THE MAYOR	Tables the IDP Review and Budget to Council
EXCO	Recommends the approval of the IDP Review to council
COUNCIL	<p>Political decision making body</p> <p>Consider, adopt and approve the IDP Review</p> <p>Ensured alignment of the reviewed IDP report with the District framework.</p> <p>Ensured that all relevant stakeholders are involved</p> <p>Responsible for the overall management, coordination and monitoring of the IDP Review process</p>
IDP/INFRASTRUCTURE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE	<p>Represent the needs and interests of their constituencies</p> <p>Organise communities to participate in the process</p> <p>Link the municipality to ward level planning</p> <p>Report and make recommendation to executive committee for the approval of the IDP</p>
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	<p>Manages and coordinate the review process</p> <p>Ensure that all departments work according to the organisational vision</p>
IDP MANAGER	<p>Manages and coordinate IDP Review process</p> <p>Ensures that all relevant stakeholders are appropriately involved</p> <p>Ensures that the planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation oriented</p> <p>Responds to comments from vertical and horizontal alignment</p>
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS	<p>Provide relevant technical and financial information for analysis for determination priority issues</p> <p>Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalisation of strategies and identification of projects</p> <p>Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information</p>
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	<p>Provide support to the municipality</p> <p>Facilitate the compilation of a framework and alignment between local municipalities, as well as between the municipality and the District</p>

COMMUNITIES	<p>Articulates the community needs and Participates in the community consultation meetings</p> <p>Represent the interest and contribute knowledge and ideas and Identify and prioritise needs</p> <p>Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review and Monitor performance in the implementation of the IDP Review</p> <p>Participate in the IDP Representative Forum</p> <p>Representatives be part of meetings or workshops to prepare for and follow-up on planning activities</p>
PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENTS, DPLG & SECTOR DEPARTMENTS	<p>Coordinate training and Provide financial support</p> <p>Provide general IDP guidance</p> <p>Facilitate coordination and alignment between District and the Municipality and adjacent Municipalities</p> <p>Provide relevant information on sector departments policies, programmes, business plans and budgets</p> <p>Contribute sector expertise and technical knowledge to the formulation of municipal policies and strategies</p>
PRIVATE SECTOR	<p>Inclusion of their projects in the IDP of the municipality</p> <p>Provide information on the opportunities that the communities may have in the Private Sector</p>
INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS	Roles and Responsibilities

2.1.4. STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS

THE IDP /INSTITUTIONAL PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Defining roles & responsibilities ❖ Setting up programme of IDP Review meetings; ❖ Identifying possible key priority issues ❖ Discussion of revised draft Situation Analysis Report; ❖ Dealing with Sector programmes and political intervention.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presenting of the IDP report to Council ❖ First Draft of the IDP Report
WARD COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Determine the priority issues for the ward as a whole. ❖ To ensure that all the Wards are properly catered.
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Delegate staff members to assist in the process; ❖ Defining of roles and responsibilities of officials; ❖ Strategies on involvement of sector departments inputs into the IDP ❖ Come up with objectives and strategies. ❖ Strategise on the prioritisation of projects to be implemented.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Evaluate the progress of the plan; ❖ Direct input in key areas that relate to departments in terms of sector plans integration; ❖ Finalise inputs into the plan and recommend to steering committee.
IDP FORUM MEETING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presenting and Concretising the community needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presentation of the draft IDP to Stakeholders
COUNCIL ADOPTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Presentation of the draft IDP to Council
THE IDP /INSTITUTIONAL PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Defining roles & responsibilities ❖ Mapping out public participation process ❖ Setting up programme of IDP Review meetings; ❖ Identifying possible key priority issues ❖ Progress on scorecard for previous IDP priority issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Discussion of revised draft Situation Analysis Report; ❖ Dealing with Sector programmes and political intervention.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ First Draft of the IDP Report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recommending of the IDP report to Executive Committee

2.2. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETINGS HELD DURING 2008/09 IDP REVIEW






	NO OF MEETINGS HELD
IDP REP FORUMS	2
IDP STEERING COMMITTEE	4
WARD BASED PUBLIC HEARINGS	2
IMBIZOS	8
COUNCIL MEETINGS	2
TOTAL	18

The above-mentioned meetings were held on a regular basis by giving participants sufficient notice of such meetings. The composition of the meetings were done to suit the local circumstances of the Thabazimbi Local Municipality and to ensure that sufficient representation and participation on local level could be achieved. Most of the work was done at the Steering Committee level, while public participation took place during Representative Forum meetings, public hearings and imbizos held, where local needs and issues were raised. Reports on progress with the IDP process were given to the Representative Forum for discussion.



2.4. THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AS A PROJECT CONSOLIDATE MUNICIPALITY




Thabazimbi Municipality was declared a Project Consolidate Municipality. This gave rise to the DPLG intervention for the Municipality to focus on service delivery and to build institutional capacity in the Municipality.

Project Consolidate identifies five key performance areas which are aligned to the 5 National Key Performance Areas for Local Government, viz:








-  Basic Service Delivery,
-  Local Economic Development,
-  Financial Viability,
-  Municipal Transformation, Institutional capacity and
-  Good Governance.

The assessment is done by Local Government and Housing whereby Coordinators are appointed to give report on Project Progress Report. Action Plans launched during Isimbizos are the ones used for reporting on monthly basis. Challenges identified are as follows:

-  Is a program that will run from 2005 until 2007.
-  Policies need to be refined and clarified.

-  Full implementation of existing legislation and policies.
-  Municipality will be assisted in submitting financial statements on time.
-  Technical support given to Municipalities

The Municipality needs to fulfil its Constitutional Mandate of delivering services and spearheading Community Development. The assessment report identified factors that the Municipality need to focus on in order to perform their Constitutional mandate. These factors include:

-  Human resource deficiencies
-  Inadequate infrastructure and equipment
-  Inadequate funding and weak revenue base
-  Weak intergovernmental linkages/ relations resulting in poor support by both the District Municipality and The Department of Local Government and Housing
-  Public participation and Communications
-  Integrated Human Settlement
-  Performance monitoring evaluation and communications

3. ANALYSIS PHASE: STATUS - QUO

3.1. LOCALITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

Thabazimbi Municipality is located in the South-western part of the Limpopo Province and has Botswana as its international neighbour and a mere two (2) hour drive from Tshwane. Thabazimbi is known as “mountain of iron” which is the Tswana name for this peaceful productive town, referring to the highly lucrative iron ore reef first discovered in the Municipality in 1919. The Municipality has Marakele National Park, which is a subsidiary of National Parks Board, and in the same standard as the Kruger National Park and Mapungube. The game lodges scattered around the area helps to promote the issue of environmental sustainability.

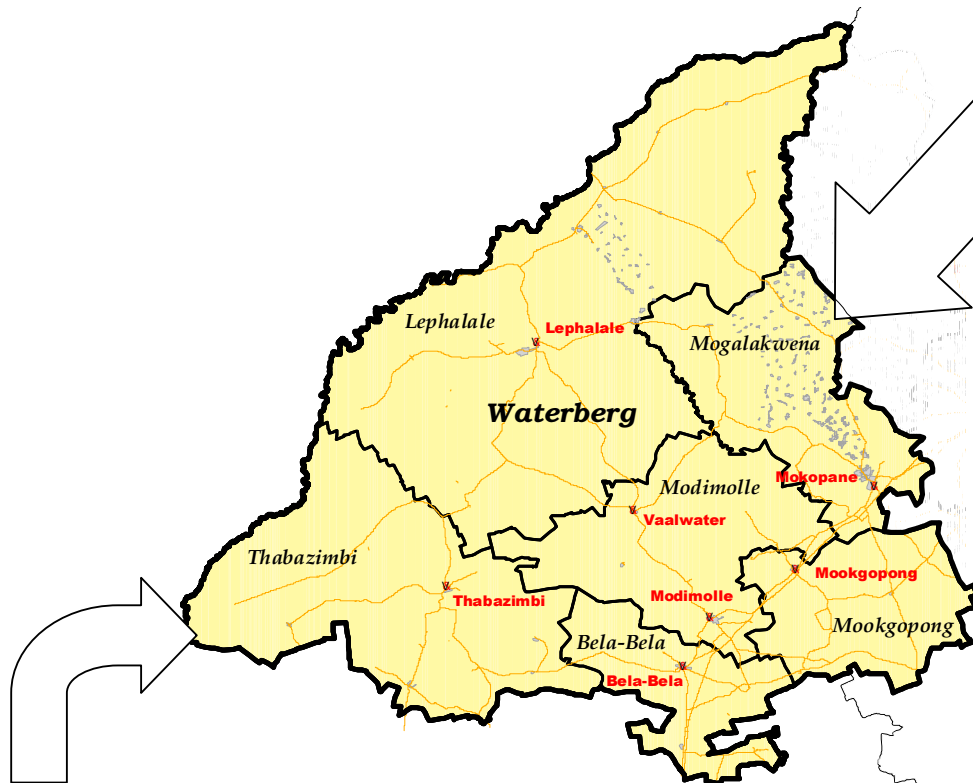
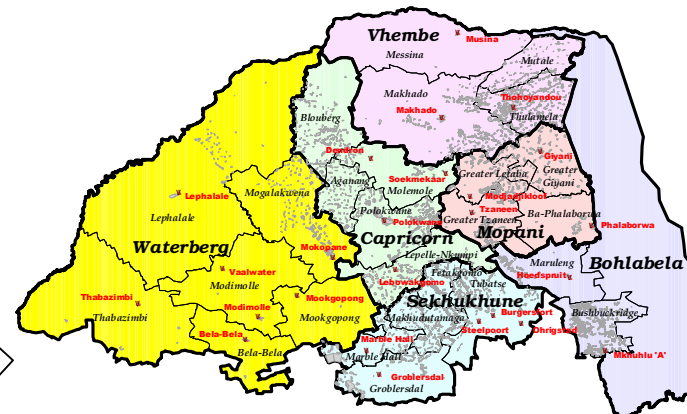
It was mined since the 1930's when iron and steel production started. The town was proclaimed in 1953. Today Iscor Steelworks in Tshwane still draw much of their raw material from Thabazimbi Kumba Resources (Iron Ore mine). Apart from Iron Ore the Thabazimbi Municipality is surrounded by Platinum producing areas such as: Northam Platinum mine, Anglo, i.e. Amandelbult and Swartklip mines. Other minerals produced in the area include Andalusite, which is mined by Rhino Mine and limestone for the production of cement by Pretoria Portland Cement (PPC).

Boundaries of Thabazimbi Municipality include areas such as: Thabazimbi, Northam, Leeupoort, Rooiberg and Dwaalboom. The Municipal area falls within the Waterberg District Municipal area, very peaceful place to live in and a malaria free Municipality.

LOCALITY

PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVE: LIMPOPO PROVINCE

WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**3.2. DEMOGRAPHICS****3.2.1. Population figures for Thabazimbi Local Municipality**

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD	% OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Thabazimbi	63 883	20 280	3.2	10.40

Source SSA 2001 Census

3.2.2. POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY.

Year	2001	2002	2003	2006	2007	2008
Population projections	63 883	65 161	66 464	70 532	78 565	85 000

3.2.3. POPULATION CATEGORY PER AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE
0-4	3 286	3 442
5-9	2 635	2 609
10-14	2 383	2 254
15-19	2 343	2 456
20-24	2 867	2 940
25-29	3 256	3 481
30-34	3 269	3 215
35-39	3 634	2 962
40-44	3 643	2 238
45-49	2 462	1 577
50-54	1 724	927
55-59	1 014	644
60-64	672	444
65-69	385	252
70-74	234	191
75-79	123	114
80-84	60	73
85+	47	62
TOTAL	34 037	29 881

The table above shows that Thabazimbi Municipal area has more males than females and this can mainly be ascribed to the presence of Mines in the area. The majority of People are between the ages of 1- 49. The table further shows a remarkable decline of people as from the age of 50- 85+ years. The above population distribution is based on 2001 stats.

3.3. SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURAL OVERVIEW

3.3.1. WATER AND SANITATION

Thabazimbi, Regorogile and Northam currently have a quota of 9 mega litres per day from Magalies board. Regorogile and Thabazimbi have additional supply from seven boreholes. The boreholes are located at Group 5, 12 and Kumba Iron Ore Mine. Rooiberg and Leeupoort/Raphuti currently source their water from local boreholes. Schilpadnest water is also supplied from three working boreholes without any chlorination facilities.

Thabazimbi and Regorogile are using water borne sewer system. The existing water treatment plant caters for Thabazimbi town including Regorogile and Ipelegeng. The current capacity of the plant is 28 litres per second but the average daily flow is about 60 litres per second. The current sanitation system in Northam is 60% water borne and 40% septic tank. Leeupoort is septic tank. The Municipality empty the septic tanks for all the residents regularly and discharges the sewerage into the existing oxidation pounds. The outfall sewer has been partially constructed in Northam and the project is still outstanding.

3.3.1.1 DERIVED SOURCE OF WATER

DESCRIPTION	H/HOLDS	DESCRIPTION	H/HOLDS
Pipe Water inside dwelling	5 574	Rain water tank	21
Pipe water inside yard	5 850	Dam/pool/stagnant water	11
Piped water on community stand: Distance less than 200m from dwelling	2 600	River/stream	49
Piped water on community stand: Distance greater than 200m from dwelling	6 021	Water vendor	0
Borehole	111	Other	22
Spring	9		
TOTAL NO OF HOUSEHOLDS			20 268

Source SSA 2001 Census

The table above indicates that most residents have access to water for domestic use. The table further depicts that 6 021 (29.7%) of households travel more than 200m from residential areas to access water for domestic use, which is below the RDP standard.

The Rooiberg housing area has an acute problem. The current 260 houses and newly completed 264 RDP housing units development have no water supply at present. The yield in the eight (8) available boreholes have diminished to such an extent that the Thabazimbi Municipality is carting water every day from Leeupoort. The past two weeks has resulted in the 6000kℓ truck making 3 deliveries per day to the stricken area. The following two boreholes are available to equip and can give immediate relief:

- 1 x Borehole on private land but of which approval has been obtained. The borehole is already equipped and can deliver 5.5 ℓ/s. A pipeline of 520m is needed for this.
- 1 x Borehole about 500m from the reservoir can be equipped to yield 2.8ℓ/s. The requirement is for the borehole pump and pipeline to be constructed. Thabazimbi Municipality would install the electrical cable (500m) and transformer if the project can supply it.

3.3.1.2. TOILET FACILITIES

DESCRIPTION	H/HOLDS	DESCRIPTION	H/HOLDS
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	7 982	Pit Latrine without ventilation	4 128
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 410	Bucket Latrine	85
Chemical toilet	228	None	5 074
Pit Latrine with Ventilation	1 363		
TOTAL NO OF HOUSEHOLDS			20 270

Source SSA 2001 Census

Most of the households have adequate sanitation connected to sewerage system and 5 074 (25%) households do not have toilet facilities at all.

3.3.2. ELECTRICITY

3.3.2.1. ENERGY OR FUEL FOR COOKING

Electricity	7 877
Gas	360
Paraffin	7 300
Wood	4 423
Coal	87
Animal dung	97
Solar	71
Other	60

Source SSA 2001 Census

The above tables indicate that more people use Electricity as energy and fuel for cooking and most of Thabazimbi residents use electricity and candles as an energy or fuel for lightning.

FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY

Households receiving free basic electricity by municipality;

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Households Indigent	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY	BUDGET ALLOCATION (2004/05)	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (2004/05)	2005/06 Budget allocation	Total Expenditure, 2005/2006	2006/07 Budget allocation
Thabazimbi	4 770	10521	R4 500 000	R1 070 000	R7, 475, 855	R2, 523, 494	R3, 913, 965

3.3.2.2. ENERGY OR FUEL FOR LIGHTNING

Electricity	9 846
Gas	49
Paraffin	623
Candles	9 627
Solar	54
Other	71

EDI RESTRUCTURING AND RINGFENCING PROCESS

MUNICIPALITY	STATUS
Thabazimbi	Not yet started

3.3.3. EMERGENCY SERVICES

3.3.3.1 FIRE BRIGADE

There is only one fire brigade service located at Thabazimbi and is situated on Portion 16 of the farm Doornhoek. Protection Services Division of the Municipality manages this service. There is 1 vehicle available for this service. Leeupoort and Rooiberg have two and one fire fighting trailers respectively. The fire vehicles and equipment are outdated needs replacement and the District municipality currently procured for the Rapid Intervention Vehicle. Budget provision is made in favour of upgrading the station during 2007/08 financial year

3.3.4. VEHICLE LICENSING FACILITIES

FACILITY	LOCATION/PERSONNEL	FACILITY	LOCATION/PERSONNEL
Testing Ground	Portion 16 Doornhoek	Administration and registration	3 personnel
Roadworthiness' testing stations.	1 Thabazimbi 1 Northam (Private)	Testing of vehicles and licenses	4 personnel
Learners and license testing facility	Erf 1383 X7	Learner licenses	3 personnel

(Source: Thabazimbi LDO)

3.3.5. CONDITIONS OF DISTRICT ROADS IN THABAZIMBI

Conditions of District Roads				
6	D1590	Northam to Swartklip mine	25KM	Road is tarred
9	D4426	P20/1 - Kromdraai	20KM	Traffic is high on road and can not be maintained as a gravel road.
10	D113	N West - Botswana	30KM	Access road from N. West to Botswana Derdepoort border post. Needs to be tarred

3.3.6. OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT

3.3.6.1 (a) Lack of Public Transport Facilities

Taxi ranks are still operated informally on-street or from vacant off-street areas. Many facilities lack basic infrastructure such as toilets, shelters, paving or informal trading facilities.

3.3.6.2 (b) Lack of Learner Transport

The current bus subsidies budget makes little provision for learner transport. Despite the fact that more than 47% of the population within the Thabazimbi Local Municipality is 19 years or younger, no formal learner transport system is in place either within the urban or rural areas.

3.3.6.3 (c) Lack of formalization of the taxi industry

Most permits issued prior to 2001 were radius permits, allowing the permit holder to operate on any route within a specific radius of the origin. This results in duplication of services and contributes to violence on routes shared between taxi associations. Guidance with regards to the formalisation of the taxi industry through the proposed Permit Conversion Process and Taxi Recapitalisation Process is imperative within the public transport industry.

3.3.6.4(d) Cost of Public Transport Services

Given the low levels of household income within the Thabazimbi Municipal Area, it is vital to keep fares to a minimum. However, only a few bus routes are subsidised, hence the bulk of the population within the region is paying a premium for making use of public transport.

3.3.6.5 Service Coverage

Public transport coverage is relatively good, despite the poor condition of roads and public transport infrastructure. However, many of the schools, clinics and other recreational areas in the rural areas of the district still remain inaccessible and public transport services are not provided for these facilities. Passengers, although being dependent upon public transport as their only means of mobility in rural areas, generally have a negative perception of the public transport industry, mainly due to the problems listed above.

3.3.7. CHALLENGES

- Coping with the challenges of the electricity reform process
- Upgrading electricity supply to meet the demand and development of business operations.
- Ensuring access to free basic electricity in communities
- Propagate, register and supply all deserving beneficiaries
- Limited number of vending stations.

- Lack of finance for ring fencing process

3.4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

3.4.1. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY

ECONOMIC ACTIVE						NOT ECONOMIC ACTIVE		
EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED					
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
32 192	10 450	62 642	5 800	9 000	14 800	3 150	7 408	10 558

Source SSA 2001 Census

The employment status of the population within Thabazimbi Municipal area is indicated in the above table. According to Stats SA 2001, approximately 26 249 or 41.06% of the population in Thabazimbi is employed. The total percentage of the economically active people that are unemployed is 11.02% or 7 045. The total percentage of the economically inactive people that are unemployed is 19.7 % or 12 618 of the population. According to Stats SA, these are people who are not looking for work.

NB: People between the age 0 – 14 and 65 above are excluded in the above table.

3.4.2. OCCUPATION CATEGORY WITHIN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

OCCUPATIONS	TBZ MUNIC
Legislation's, senior officials & managers	763
Professionals	946
Technicians & associate professionals	964
Clerks	1 532
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	1 909
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1 617

OCCUPATIONS	TBZ MUNIC
Craft and related trades workers	6 481
Plants and machine operators and assemblers	5 709
Elementary occupations	8 151
Occupations unspecified not elsewhere	0
Undetermined	1 171

TOTAL FOR THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY =	46 243
-------------------------------------	--------

Source SSA 2001 Census

Majority of people within Thabazimbi municipality, according to the above table are employed within craft and related trades workers, plant, machine operators and assemblers as well as elementary occupations. The table further on depicts that small number of people have been employed within categories of legislation, senior officials, managers and professionals.

3.4.3. EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRY

DESCRIPTION	H/HOLDS	DESCRIPTION	H/HOLDS
Agricultural, Hunting and Tourism	5 687	Transport, storage and communication	463
Mining and quarrying	39 532	Financial insurance, real estate and business services	716
Manufacturing	1 334	Community, social and personal services	1 782
Electricity	98	Other and not adequately defined	0
Construction	3 052	Private household	3 001
Wholesale and retail trade	2 489	Undetermined	1 305
TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS			55 094

Source SSA 2001 Census

The above table indicates that Mining and quarrying is a dominant employer within the Thabazimbi Municipality followed by Agricultural, Hunting and Tourism. It further more indicates that few people are involved in the Electricity, Gas and Water supply industry.

3.4.4. Informal Employment

Informal sector employment had decreased during 2000 and has been slightly picking up since 2003 at a very minimal rate. A similar picture has been experienced in the provincial informal employment.

3.4.5. Formal Employment Graph below indicates the distribution of formal employment per economic sector Thabazimbi.

Graph 2: Thabazimbi' Formal Employment, 2004



Source: Global Insight, 2005

3.4.6. GENDER AND INCOME CATEGORY

INCOME	MALE	FEMALE
R1 – R400	2 774	3 099
R401 – 800	3 440	1 208
R801 – R1 600	3 485	658
R1 601 – R3 200	5 425	720
R3 201 – R6 400	2 583	540
R6 401 – R12 800	1 264	152

Source SSA 2001 Census

INCOME	MALE	FEMALE
R12 801 – R25 600	346	30
R25 601 – R51 200	105	21
R51 201 – R102 400	35	9
R102 401 – R204 800	18	8
R204 801 OR More	15	3

According to the above table, more than 51.8% or 10 521 households within Thabazimbi Municipality earn below minimum level (which is R1 500). NB. The above income category is on a monthly basis.

3.4.7. MAJOR ECONOMIC PATTERNS AND TRENDS

- The Mining, Agriculture/Farming/Hunting sectors are the most dominant economic sectors in the Municipal area.
- The Thabazimbi Iron Ore Mine (Kumba Resources) has only 20 years of production capacity left.
- The Agriculture sector in the Municipal area is declining, which poses a threat in terms of jobs on farms.
- Very little horticultural products are produced in the Thabazimbi Municipal area.
- Tourism Facilities in the area are adequate.
- The International status awarded to the Waterberg Biosphere can contribute in the marketing of the area in terms of:
 - i. Conservation,
 - ii. Development and
 - iii. Logistic support.
- The Commercial, Retail and Manufacturing sectors of the economy contributes very little to the Provincial economy.
- The Thabazimbi Investment Initiative is currently being negotiated with Stakeholders to promote and facilitate economic development in the area.

3.4.8. ECONOMIC PONTENTIALS

3.4.8.1. MINING

There are still a number of unexploited mineral deposits in the Thabazimbi municipal area. The exploitation of these minerals currently depends on the market (demand) and viability to exploit these minerals. The viability to exploit these minerals also depends on future technology in the Mining Sector.

MUNICIPALITY	MINERAL NAME	LOCATION
Thabazimbi	Platinum	Northam complex
	Gold	Kaya se put (Madikwe)

3.4.8.2. AGRICULTURE

- The long-term viability of game versus cattle farming should be assessed.
- The meat processing factory and de-bushing of areas could provide a number of job opportunities.
- As part of the IDP process the basis for a GIS system has already been compiled which will include all farms in the area. A complete database of farmers and farming activities can be included in this system.
- Products from hunting operations in the area can be processed further e.g. skins, horns, etc.
- Training and development opportunities to strengthen skills in agriculture.

3.4.8.3. TOURISM

- The international status of the Waterberg Biosphere, which includes the Marakele National Park, can create additional opportunities in the area.
- The possible extension of the Biosphere to include Madikwe, Atherstone, Thaba Tholo and Welgevonden Game Reserves.
- The Ivory Route.
- The new Tourism and Information Centre.
- Marketing of tourism facilities.
- The GIS system can be utilised to assist the Tourism Association to update information on facilities and activities.
-

3.4.8.4. ORGANISED HUNTING

- Malaria free area.
- Safe environment.
- Sound infrastructure.
- Easily accessible from Gauteng.

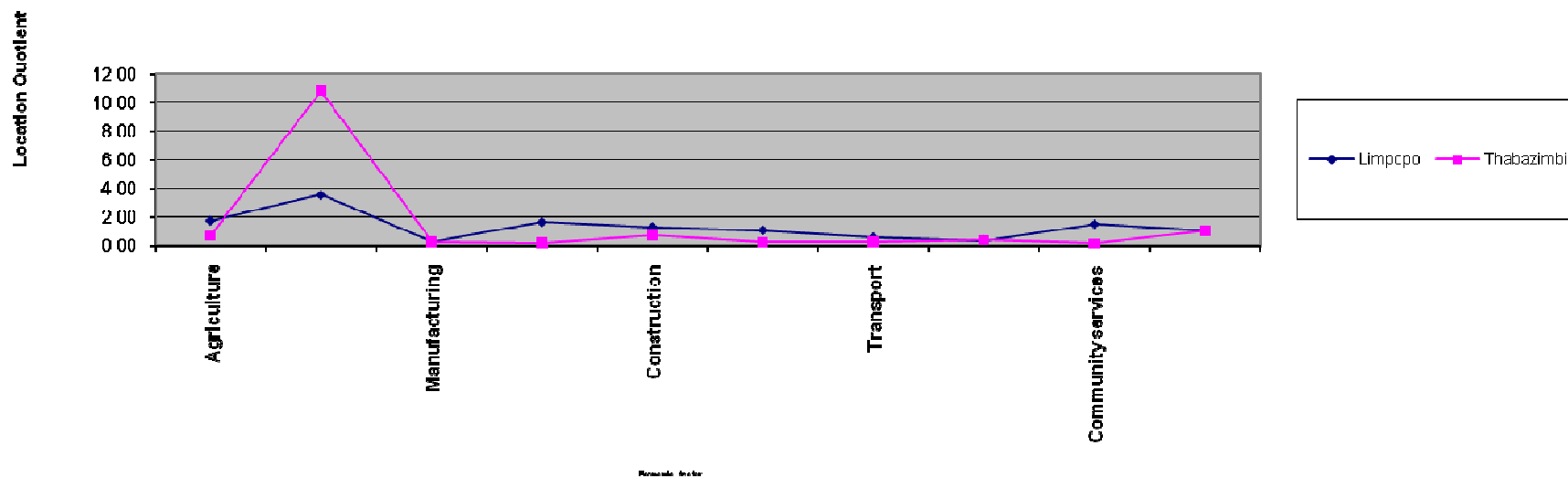
3.4.8.5. COMMERCE AND RETAIL

- Better Service - compare with services provided elsewhere.
- To improve the “Wildfees” or “Thabazimbi Game Festival “ to also attract international visitors.
- Extend existing web page on Thabazimbi to include all businesses.
- Promote the establishment of SMME’s by providing additional training.

3.4.8.6. LIGHT INDUSTRY

- Training.
- Debushing of invaders to produce animal feeds.

Graph 13: Location Quotient for Thabazimbi & Limpopo, 2004



Source Global Insight 2005

3.4.9. MAJOR ECONOMIC CHALLENGES WITHIN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

MINING

- Technology to exploit certain minerals.
- High initial capital expenditure.
- Financial, administrative, organisational constraints for small-scale mining.

AGRICULTURE

- Improvement of extension services.
- Mines are not supporting local farmers.
- Access to finance for emerging farmers.
- Conversion of agricultural land to game farming.

TOURISM

- Marketing of facilities internationally and locally.
- The local community is not Art and Craft orientated.
- Unreliable communication system.
- Roads are in a poor condition.
- Road signs not adequate.

ORGANISED HUNTING

- Access to finance mostly for black communities.

COMMERCIAL & RETAIL

- No work available for graduates/students.
- Productivity is relatively low.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

- Finance and operational tariffs are high.

MANUFACTURING

- High costs involved in erecting manufacturing plants.

3.5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW AND SOCIAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA**3.5.1. EDUCATION****3.5.1. EDUCATION LEVEL FOR THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY**

Not applicable	0
No schooling	7 340
Some Primary	9 446
Complete Primary	3 740
Some Secondary	13 248
Std 10 / Grade 12	6 903
Higher	1 837

Source SSA 2001 Census

The table above indicates that 7 340 people within the Municipal area never attended school. This means that 11,4% of the population never had access to formal education.

3.5.2. PEOPLE ATTENDING SCHOOL WITHIN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY

Not attending	10 204
Pre- School	501
School	9 640
College	45
Technikon	37
University	24
Adult Education	17
Other	23

Source: Dept of Health and Social Development, 2005

The table above indicates that 10 204 young people within the Thabazimbi Municipality are currently not attending school. Very few people within the Municipal area attend Colleges, Technikons, Universities and adult education Centre.

The Municipality has two Education Circuit offices, namely: Thabazimbi and Dwaalboom. Dwaalboom has 21 Primary Schools and 15 for Thabazimbi. Total number of Primary schools in Thabazimbi Municipal Area is 36. Total number of learners is 4 086, whereby 1 509 in Dwaalboom and 2 577 in Thabazimbi.

3.5.3. OVERALL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPAL AREA

NAME OF SCHOOL	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	CONTACT NO	NO. OF EDUCATORS	NO. OF LEARNERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS	EMIS NO.
Chrome mine PS	SG. Matsietsa	082 309 2572	11	319	11	909130109
D/Boom PS	SD. Molebatsi	079 497 8861	2	47	02	909130512
D/Boom L.S	ESC Bronkhorst	014 7780811	02	41	05	909132512
Fairfield	RM Mahlaela	073 282 2400	03	63	03	909130239
Krause	MP Molapisi	072 768 4864	18	646	16	909130475
Letswai –Metsi	LD Mosito	073 187 6345	02	08	02	909130666
Mogotho	JK Tshimole	084 477 7325	02	13	02	909130963
Monageng	LM Mudzanani	073 533 6602	02	50	02	909131027
Mount Hope	MD Kobedi	014 778 0669	02	12	02	909131119

		073 148 0330				
Noord Brabandt	FC Welgemoed	083 787 5520	02	28	02	909131201
NAME OF SCHOOL	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	CONTACT NO	NO. OF EDUCATORS	NO. OF LEARNERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS	EMIS NO.
Northam L/S	A Greyling	014 784 0300	12	461	22	909130543
Platina L/S	SD Loots	014 786 0019	20	712	27	909131317
Rabugale	SH Moshashe	083 617 1463	02	54	03	909131324
Senakangwedi	ML Moabi	076 190 7274	02	17	02	909131546
Silent Valley	RD seleka	073 571 6674	02	12	02	909131577
Thekganang	SJ Madela	082 330 0924	06	215	09	909131699
Van Wykskraal L/S	A Venter	014 772 3203	02	53	06	909130598
Northam Compreh.	VM Ledwaba	078 229 6062 078 443 7215	14	537	20	910133033
Canterbury P.	NI Kekana	078 695 6836	2	31	2	0909130093
Deo Gloria Primary	MP Mosito	083 575 0681	11	571	7	0909130154
Ditlhareng Primary	KM Motlhake	073 326 8727	2	09	2	0909130192
Grens Primary	BB Ratlhagane	073 183 7909	2	34	2	0909031239
Groenvlei Second.	MA Makwela	014 779 0680	8	77	6	0909132044
Heuningvlei Combi.	MM Mataboge	082 066 8299	3	74	5	0909130291
H/S Frikkie Meyer	D Azar	014 777 1583	34	972	22	0909131997
Hoopdal Primary	ME Motshwane	082 655 6728	2	37	2	0909132037
NAME OF SCHOOL	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	CONTACT NO	NO. OF EDUCATORS	NO. OF LEARNERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS	EMIS NO.

Istores Primary	FM Podile	078 650 1483	2	45	2	0909130369
Kameelspoort P.	LM Moeng(Acting)	073 056 2790	2	11	2	0909130383
Kesarona Primary	MC Semenya	072 389 4849	4	70	3	0909130406
L/S Koedoeskop	G Grobler	014 785 0607	5	233	14	0909130536
L/S Thabazimbi	JLM Venter	014 777 1234	27	981	27	0909131737
Mabogopedi Sec.	KL Makau	014 772 3042	29	870	34	0909
Makopa Combined	TP Mahlangu	076 511 0162	3	31	3	0909130758
Mamoraka Primary	CA Sebonego	082 427 4621	2	30	3	0971319959
Naletsana School	MED Serfontein	014 785 0613	17	467	14	0909131164
Pansmeul Primary	KW Makhutja	082 219 0400	2	21	2	0909132020
Pholo Primary	MD Moraka	082 964 1397	2	13	0	0909131287
Reenpan Primary	MP Mokonyane	073 368 4067	2	18	3	0909131423
Sekgweng Intermediate	LF Pila	078 564 0311	6	120	5	0909131539
Seribane Primary	MA Molobi	083 994 5187	2	44	3	0909132253
NAME OF SCHOOL	NAME OF PRINCIPAL	CONTACT NO	NO. OF EDUCATORS	NO. OF LEARNERS	NO. OF CLASSROOMS	EMIS NO.
Tswelapele Primary	SV Sanga	076 182 7109	2	31	1	0909131737
Vaalpenskraal P.	MJJ Bodibe	073 427 1092	2	57	2	0909131782
Wildegansvlei Primary	MS Kolo	072 995 2434	2	21	1	0909132013
Ysterberg Primary	LJ Mpshane	014 777 1315	35	1247	27	0909132013
Bosveld Academy	N/A	014 772 1222	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Thabazimbi Cristian	M Brink	014 777 3084	05	36	03	N/a

(SOURCE: THABAZIMBI AND DWAALBOOM CIRCUIT OFFICES-DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, 2006)

CRECHES AROUND THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY

NAME PRINCIPAL TEL / CELL	EMIS NO	TOTAL ENROLLED	ELECTRICITY	WATER	FENCING	TOILETS
HANSIE EN GRIETJIE AT DE VOS 014 777 1361	980000135	56	Y	Y	Y	Y
LENTSWE TSHIPI NI NAKE 072 183 4516	909132324	34	Y	Y	Y	Y
NAOME BABA MM MPETE 073 144 3848	909132302	45	Y	Y	Y	Y
REGOROGILE CS MODISADIBE 083 687 1882	900009103	106	Y	Y	Y	Y
SWARTKLIP EH PRETORIUS 014 786 0875	909132273	16	Y	Y	Y	Y
ITHUTENG MK MOATATSI 082 213 9783	910132324	73	Y	Y	Y	Y
EYETHU PRE PRIMARY A MAKOLA 083 670 6805	NO NUMBER	20	Y	N	N	N
SONSTRALETJIE MS VERREIRA 014 786 0473	909132280	26	Y	Y	Y	Y

CHALLENGES

- Provision of water, sanitation and electricity to needy schools
- Provision of additional classrooms
- Curricula of FET's to be demand orientated (e.g economic development)

- Partnership between locals, private sector and FET's on skills development

3.5.4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

DISABILITY	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Sight	640
Communication	78
Hearing	499
Physical	443
Intellectual	237
Emotional	235
Multiple	309
TOTAL	2 441

Source 2001 Census

3.5.5. HEALTH FACILITIES AND HUMAN RESOURCE WITHIN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

HOSPITALS	NO. OF BEDS	RATE USE	PROFESSIONALS	CLINIC	MOBILES	SATELLITE OFFICES
3				8	3	3
Thabazimbi Hospital	56	95%	1 Doctors • Professional Nurses 0 Specialists 014 777 1599	Thabazimbi Town 2 Professional Nurses 3 Auxiliary Nurses	Matjiesfontein	Schilpadnest
Curamed Private Hospital	19	100%	All General Practitioners 6 Visit Specialist 7 Professional Nurses 9 Staff Nurses 3 Pharmacists 014 777 2097	Regorogile 1 6 Professional Nurses 5 Auxiliary Nurses	Rooibokkraal	Dwaalboom
Amandelbult Mine Hospital	48	50-75%	4 doctors 1 Nursing services Manager • Professional Nurses 5 Enrolled nurses	Regorogile 2 1 Professional Nurse 2 Auxiliary Nurses	Makoppa	

			18 Auxiliary Nurses 1 Dispensary 1 Permanent & 1 Temp. Radiographer 014 784 0191/4			
Swartklip Mine Hospital	42	50-70%	4 Doctors 18 Professional Nurses 15 Auxiliary Nurses 9 Enrolled Nurses 014 786 0191	2 Clinics in the Shafts 3 Professional Nurses in each 3 Auxiliary Nurses in each	Kromdraai Kromdraai Mobile 1 Professional 3 Voluntary Workers Trainers for Kromdraai and Rooiberg	
				Northam Town 12 Professional Nurses 10 Auxiliary Nurses 4 Enrolled Nurses 014 784 0169	Rooiberg The same staff from Kromdraai serves the purpose. Kromdraai Mobile 1 Professional 3 Voluntary Workers Trainers for Kromdraai and Rooiberg	
Northam Platinum Mine Medical Centre			4 Doctors 10 Professional Nurses 1 Enrolled Nurses Auxiliary Nurses 014 784 3027	Northam Platinum Mine 1 Satiria Clinic 014 785 0356		
				Kromdraai 2 Professional Nurses 1 Auxiliary Nurses 1 Enrolled Nurse 2 Contract workers 3 Home Based Care Trainees 014 735 0996		

3.5.6. ACCREDITED SITES FOR THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR HIV AND AIDS CARE, MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT (ARV PROGRAM)-TRENDS AND TARGET

HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF ACCREDITED SITES		NO. OF FUNCTIONAL ACCREDITED SITES		NO. OF PEOPLE ASSESSED		CD 4 TESTING RATE		
	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	05/06	06/07	04/05	05/06	06/07
THABAZIMBI	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
AMANDELBULT	1	1	1						

3.5.7. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

NAME	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	
Public/Private/Subsidised	Public	Subsidised/Private
Geographical Location	Thabazimbi	Thabazimbi
Type of Institution	Welfare Office	NGO
Contact Person	Mr. SM Madela	Ms Yolanda Larem
Telephone	(014) 777-1711/2	(014) 777-1093
Main focus Area	Thabazimbi Magisterial District	Thabazimbi Magisterial District
Number of Beneficiaries	28 000 Who are covered here	17 000
Number of Practitioners	2	1
Social Workers	6	1
Environmental Health Practitioners and others	2	15
Hospital Social Workers	1	1
Community Development Officers	4	2
Social Security Officers	9	4
Contract Workers	5	-

Source: Dept of Health and Social Development, 2005

3.5.8. Information On Beneficiaries In Receipt Of Social Grants Within The Thabazimbi Municipal Area

OLD AGE	DIS	WAR VETERAN	COMB	GRAND IN AID	FOSTER CARE BENEFICIARIES	FOSTER CARE CHILDREN	CARE DEPENDENCY BENEFICIARIES	CARE DEPENDENCY CHILDREN	CHILD SUPPORT BENEFICIARIES	CHILD SUPPORT CHILDREN
1825	1048	4	3	6	189	280	57	61	6857	8403

Source: Department of Social Development, 2007

NB: Combination refers to people who are getting Old Age Grant and Child Support Grant.

Grand in Aid refers to Old Age people who are at home not housed in an old aged institution.

Care dependency Grant refers to people with disability from 18 years old.

3.5.9. EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME

MUNICIPALITY	DISTRIBUTION POINT	DISTRIBUTION CENTRES	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
THABAZIMBI	190	REGOROGILE	190
	52	NORTHAM	52
SUB-TOTAL	242		242

Source: Department of Social Development, 2007

3.5.10. CHALLENGES:

- The devolution of municipal health services
- Access to ARV services municipal wide
- Vacancy rates of professionals at hospitals
- Access, utilization of VCT, care and support services
- Improvement of conditions in hospitals and clinics
- Impact of HIV/AIDS on the working force w.r.t public servants
- NGO involvement in departmental programmes
- Recruitment of foster parents for fostering of orphans
- Sustainability of social development projects
- Involvement of all relevant stakeholders in the off-loading of beneficiaries
- Service delivery to the disadvantaged areas

3.5.11. SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

In recognition of the need to integrate marginalised communities, Special Programme Unit for the facilitation of the integration and mainstreaming process must be introduced in Thabazimbi. Much work was done on an adhoc basis in this regard but was more focused on campaigns rather than economic development programmes.

As Statistics South Africa confirms, young people constitute the majority of the population of the Thabazimbi Municipality, (StatsSA 2001). Men account for 52% of the municipality's population (StatsSA 2001). In spite of the above reality, young people and women have not been the key beneficiaries in the economic mainstream of the district. A Youth Plan and its implementation plan must be developed.

Whilst there are organisations representing disabled people, the reality that faces the municipality is that disabled people are not integrated into the municipality's implementation plan. This has led to low economic development opportunities for disabled people. A survey must be conducted by Thabazimbi to develop the Disability Plan. The Thabazimbi Local Municipality needs to facilitate this process through the implementation of the Disability Plan for the purposes of moving faster in resolving problems faced by disabled people.

Children in the municipality also bear the brunt of disorganisation. The Thabazimbi Local Municipality should embark in the process of establishing a junior council which will be the pace setter for the development of the children's development framework that will promote the participation and consultation of children.

As a sector plan, the Special Programmes Strategy sets the framework for the integration and mainstreaming of all the designated groups. Funding needs to be availed for the implementation of the strategy through the integration of programmes and projects of all clusters and sector plans of the Thabazimbi Local Municipality.

6. SAFETY AND SECURITY OVERVIEW

The following crime activities have increased dramatically from 2001 to 2006.

- Common Robbery
- Rape and attempted Rape
- Kidnapping
- Burglary on residential premises
- Malicious damage to property.

3.6.1. CRIME STATISTICS

CRIME CATEGORY	2004	2005	2006	2007
Murder	7	7	6	5
Attempted murder	6	2	8	3
Culpable Homicide	10	17	13	16
Robbery with aggravated circumstances	10	12	5	5

Common robbery	9	11	10	9
Public violence	0	25	0	1
Illegal strikes	0	0	0	0
Rape and attempted rape	29	32	26	37
Indecent assault	4	3	3	5
Crimean injuria	43	33	51	48
Child Abuse	4	1	2	2
Kidnapping	1	0	0	1
Abduction	3	1	2	0
Assault with the intent to inflict bodily harm	197	146	141	100
Common assault	193	155	158	195
Burglary – business premises (including attempts)	65	42	57	51
Burglary – residential premises (including attempts)	91	63	80	117
Stock Theft	7	8	9	6
Shoplifting	32	49	51	82
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	40	36	37	31
Theft out of or from motor vehicles and motorcycles	43	20	16	26
Theft not mentioned elsewhere	257	321	329	271
Arson	5	5	3	1
Malicious damage to property	64	52	86	93
All fraud, forgeries, misappropriations, embezzlements, etc	63	62	42	34
Drug related crime	24	27	28	32
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	6	14	15	19
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	3	4	3	1
Explosive act	0	0	1	0
Carjacking*	0	0	1	0
Hijacking of trucks*	0	0	0	0
Robbery of cash in transit*	0	0	0	0
Bank robbery*	0	2	0	0
Unreported Case	0	0	0	0

(Source: SAPS, 2006)

The most common problems experienced by Women in Thabazimbi at large especially women at Regorogile is abuse in its different forms such as emotional, physical and sexually abuse. The physical abuse and high rate of illiteracy amongst women's are the most dominant problems in Regorogile Township. More than 80% of women at Regorogile township are unemployed this result in practice of lack of parental care.

3.6.2. POLICE STATIONS

STATION	SERVING MEMBER	CIVIL PERSON NEL	RESERVE ST	NUMBER OF VEHICLES	SHORTAGE OF PERM. STAFF	SHORTAGE OF RESERVE ST/ CIVIL
Thabazimbi	40	10	5	8	20	10
Rooiberg	10	4	3	5	5	1
Cumberland	7	0	2	3	3	1
Hoopdal	5	1	1	3	6	1
Dwaalboom	12	2	0	3	5	1
Northam	38	6	8	9	25	4
TOTAL	112	23	19	31	64	18

3.6.3 MAGISTERIAL COURTS

MAGISTERIAL COURT	PERIODICAL MAGISTERIAL COURTS	PERMANENT STAFF	SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL
THABAZIMBI	2 Magistrates and 2 Prosecutors 1 Office Manager and 2 Interpreters 5 Admin. Clerks	12	4
NORTHAM , CUMBERLAND, DWAALBOOM	PERIODICAL MAGISTERIAL COURTS		

Source: Dpt of Justice, 2005

3.6.4. CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

OFFICE	SUB-OFFICES	VEHICLES	CURRENT CASE LOAD	MEMBERS	SHORTAGE OF PERSONNEL
Thabazimbi	Northam	1	Probationers = 47	2	1
	Cumberland		Parolees = 9		

Source: Dpt of Correctional Services.

3.6.5. CHALLENGES

- Illegal operation of unlicensed shebeens and taverns
- Monitoring of proper utilisation of licenses and permits issued to liquor sellers
- Access to certain crime scenes due to bad conditions of roads
- Lack Street lighting in most streets in rural and urban/informal settlements
- Ineffective operation of Community Policing Forums
- Crime awareness and substance abuse
- Domestic violence,(women and child abuse)
- Robbery
- Burglary
- Untimely response by SAPS to crime scenes

3.7. COMMUNICATION FACILITIES WITHIN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

3.7.1. POST OFFICES

TOWN	TYPE & SERVICE	NO. OF POST BOXES	TOWN	TYPE & SERVICE	NO. OF POST BOXES
THABAZIMBI	1 Post Office (Rietbok Str.)	2600 Post boxes	NORTHAM	1 Postal Service	
		1000 rented	NORTHAM PLATINUM	1 Postal Service	
		16 Private Bags	SWARTKLIP	1 Postal Service	
REGOROGILE	Collection point	1000 Post boxes	DWAALBOOM	1 Postal Service	
	Speed delivery service	250 rented	AMANDELBULT	1 Postal Service	
	Courier Services		KOEDOESKOP	Collection point	
			ROOIBERG	Collection point	

(Source: Thabazimbi, Northam, Springbokvlakte LDO's)

3.7.2. TELECOMMUNICATION

The following major network antennas of service providers are found in the Thabazimbi local municipal area although there is limited cellular coverage in some rural parts:

TELKOM
MTN
VODACOM
Cell C

3.7.2.1. DERIVED PHONE SERVICES

Telephone in dwelling and cell phone	1 750	At a public telephone nearby	9 306
Telephone in dwelling only	664	At another location nearby	556
Cell phone only	4 685	At another location, not nearby	650
At a neighbour nearby	1 870	No access to a telephone	792

Source SSA 2001 Census

3.8. SPORTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES WITHIN THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	LOCATION / FACILITIES / CONDITION
THABAZIMBI	3 Sports grounds	2 Municipal grounds that include rugby, cricket, bowls, squash, jukskei, basket ball, tennis
	1 Kumba ground	Swimming pool, gym
	2 School Sport Facilities	Frikkie Meyer Secondary school
		Thabazimbi Primary school
REGOROGILE	1 Sports ground	Poor condition, includes soccer, tennis, basket ball
	1 School Sport Facility	Mabogo - Pedi Secondary school
IPELEGENG	1 Sports ground	Kumba Resources (ISCOR) provides soccer, tennis, athletics facilities
BEN ALBERTS NATURE RESERVE	Golf Course 18 holes golf course	Good Condition
NORTHAM	5 Sport Facilities	1 Comprehensive Secondary School 1 Northam Primary School 1 Community Sport Ground
SWARTKLIP	1 Soccer field	Good Condition
	9 hole Golf course	
AMANDELBULT/ RETABILE	1 Soccer field	Good Condition
	9 hole Golf Course	
DWAALBOOM	2 Sport Facilities	
GROENVLEI SECONDARY SCHOOL	1 Sports ground	Tennis court, netball court and soccer fields need to be upgraded.
LEEUPPOORT	Driving Range (golf course)	Good Condition

(Source: Thabazimbi, Northam, Springbokvlakte LDO's)

TOWN	NUMBER / TYPE	NAME/LOCATION / FACILITIES / CONDITION
THABAZIMBI	4 Active Public Open Spaces	Berg Boegoe Club

		Mollie Jordaan Park
		Areas along Rooikuispruit
		Children's Playground
REGOROGILE	08 Public Open Spaces	3 in Regorogile Ext 1, 1 in Regorogile Ext 2 1 in Regorogile Ext 3, 1 in Regorogile Ext 4 and 2 in Regorogile Ext 5

(Source: Thabazimbi LDO's)

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

(Source: Thabazimbi, Northam LDO's)

AREA	COMMUNITY HALLS	SHOW GROUNDS
THABAZIMBI	Cinema Hall Library Hall Trollope Hall Ntswa- Tshipe	Agricultural / Landbougenootskap
NORTHAM	Community Hall	
REGOROGILE	2 Community Halls	
KROMDRAAI	Marula Hall	
DWAALBOOM		Agricultural Show ground
LEEUPORT	Community Hall	
ROOIBERG	Community Hall	
AMANDELBULT MINE	Rethabile Community Hall	

NORTHAM PLATS MINE	2 Community Hall	
SWARTKLIP MINE	Community Hall	

3.9. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

3.9.1. ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS.

(a) WATERBERG BIOSPHERE.

(b) NATURE RESERVES.

(i) MARAKELE NATIONAL PARK

(ii) BEN ALBERTS

(iii) ATHERSTONE NATURE RESERVE

(iv) OTHERS

- Madeleine Robinson Nature Reserve and Madikwa Nature Reserve.
- Glen Trollope Trust Nature Reserve and Paris Nature Reserve.
- Thaba Tholo and Rhino Eco Park.
- The areas to the northern, northwest and southeast of Thabazimbi Town are mainly environmentally sensitive areas due to their location within the Waterberg Biosphere,

3.9.2. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Financial assistance is needed for the proper management of the reserves.
- A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must be compiled for the area.
- An Environmental Management Plan must be compiled.
- A database for Projects that require Environmental Impact Assessment (EIAs),
- Environmental awareness campaigns should be held.

3.10. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

3.10.1. MAJOR LAND USES – BOTH MACRO & MICRO LAND - USE

Approximately 40% of the land situated within the municipal area is utilised for game farming, $\pm 2\%$ for irrigation, $\pm 3\%$ for dry-land farming, 0.4% for mining and approximately 5% for towns, roads and other infrastructure. The remainder of the area is utilised for extensive cattle farming.

(a) RESIDENTIAL NODES - HUMAN SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- A few Towns/settlements, Mining Towns and Agricultural Service Nodes are located within the municipal area.
- Thabazimbi/Regorogile is the largest nodal point within the municipal area and is located in the centre of the area.
- Northam Town and Northam Platinum are located in the south of the municipal area and Rooiberg and Leeupoort are located in the southwest of the area.
- Amandelbult is located to the south of Thabazimbi Town and between Thabazimbi and Northam.
- There are no former homeland areas located within the municipal area.
- The above-mentioned residential nodes are all formal settlements or Mining towns.
- Informal settlements are found in the municipal area, namely:

▪ Schilpadnest ("Smash Block):

This area is located adjacent to Amandelbult.. A number of efforts have been made by the Waterberg District Municipality, the Department of Local Government and Housing in collaboration with Amandelbult Mine to formalise the area for residential purposes.

Rooiberg

The informal settlement located adjacent to Rooiberg is currently being addressed. A Low Cost Housing Subsidy Project has been approved by the Department of Housing and the Township Establishment process is in its final stages. Provision has been made for ± 200 new houses.

▪ Raphuti Stad (Leeupoort)

A low-cost housing project is being planned for this area.

• Dwaalboom

Most of the Communities reside in the farming areas or PPC houses. Land need to be identified for this developments.

3.10.2. GROWTH POINTS IN THE THABAZIMBI MUNICIPAL AREA AS IDENTIFIED IN THE LIMPOPO SPATIAL RATIONAL

1 ST Order Settlements (Growth Points) [GP]	• Provincial Growth Point [PGP]
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SETTLEMENT S/ VILLAGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Growth Point [DGP] • Municipal Growth Point [MGP]
	2 ND Order Settlements (Population Concentration Points) [PCP]
	3 RD Order Settlements (Local Service Points) [LSP]
	4 TH Order Settlements (Village Service Areas) [VSA]
	5 TH Order Settlements (Remaining Small Settlements) [SS]

According to the Limpopo Spatial Rationale the former Waterberg District Municipal area, in which include the Thabazimbi Municipality, has 4 Provincial Growth Points, i.e.:

- Bela-Bela
- Modimolle
- Thabazimbi
- Lephalale

Thabazimbi/Regorogile is classified as a Provincial Growth Point (1st order settlement) and Northam as a Municipal Growth Point (1st order settlement). Dwaalboom and Rooiberg are classified as Local Service Points (3rd order settlements) while Leeupoort is classified as a 4th / 5th order settlement. The remainder of the municipal area consists of commercial farms.

(b) TOURISM INITIATIVES IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

- Waterberg Biosphere
- Golden Horseshoe

(c) MINES IN THE MUNICIPAL AREA

GROUP	COMPANY	MINE	FARMS
Anglo Platinum	Rustenburg Platinum Mine	Union Section	Turfbult 404 KQ, Swartklip 405 KQ, Haakdoorn 6 KQ, Spitskop 410 KQ
Anglo Platinum	Rustenburg Platinum	Amandelbult Section	Zwartkop 369 KQ, Amandelbult 383 KQ, Schilpadnest 385 KQ, Elandsfontein 386 KQ, Middellaagte 382 KQ,

	Mines		Elandskuil 378 KQ, Haakdoorn drift 374 KQ
Goldfields	Northam Platinum Mine	Northam Platinum Mine	Zondereinde 384 KQ, Vruggaar 387 KQ, Vruggaar 381 KQ, Middeldrift 379 KQ, Grootkuil 376 KQ, Kopje Alleen 422 KQ.
Kumba Resources	Thabazimbi Iron Ore Mine	Thabazimbi Mine	Kwaggashoek 345KQ, Kwaggashoek East Mine: license No11/2001, All other Farms-License No 08/2002, Kwaggashoek 345 KQ:, Claim license No213, Mine lease No 452/1950, -Mine lease No 04/1984, Donkerpoort 344KQ (Remainder of Portion 10), Buffelshoek 351KQ (Remainder of Portion 1 & 3, Portion 8), - Wachteenbietjiesdraai 350KQ (Portion 1,2,4,9,13 and remainder of Portion3,5,12), Grootfontein 352KQ (Remainder of Portion 1)
IPC		Dwaalboom Palygorskite	Zuurverdiend 167 KP, Loggerindehoek 169 KP, Grootvlei 160 KP, Goedverwacht 168 KP, belgie 181 KP. Only southeastern portion of Zuurverdiend is mined at present
	Samrec PTY LTD.	Rhino Andalusite Mine	Portion 3 Grootfontein 352 KQ, Other deposits: Buffelshoek 351 KQ, Buffelsfontein 353KQ, Rooywal 441KQ, Rhenosterkloof 483KQ and Weltevreden 478KQ.
	Sand	Coetzee Sandwerke • Paul Hugo Landgoed PTY LTD.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doornhoek 318 KQ • Klipgat, Zonderende 384KQ

(Source: Northern Province Spatial Rationale, adapted by Mining Representatives of Representative Forum)

3.10.3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

3.10.3.1. DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

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

3.11. INDEPTH ANALYSIS

PRIORITY NO 1 : WATER & SANITATION

1.1 WATER

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 5730 households	Thabazimbi Northam Regorogile	Huge water loss leading to loss of water income for the municipality.	Illegal connections, leaking pipes & dysfunctional water metres & ineffective meter reading.	Water conservation and demand management strategy. Water loss program.	Illegal connections : Disconnection by an independent contractor and continuously audit. Implementation of relevant by-laws. Leaking pipes : Audit to be done Infrastructure plan Functionalise existing structures in identified areas. Ineffective meter reading : development of Service Level Agreement.
Approx. 5 000 households	Thabazimbi Regorogile Schilpadnest Northam Rooiberg	Shortage of potable water and ground water esp. during summer.	Current source not enough during summer, few boreholes from neighbouring farms supplying the town. Relevant infra structure. Growth demand	Construction of bulk water pipeline between Zand rivierspoort & Rooiberg at 95 %.	Bulk pipeline between Thabazimbi and Vaalkop dam Bulk infrastructure and reservoir. Conduct a feasibility study on the construction of a dam within the municipal area
800 Households	Leeupoort	Fluoride level in water is too high.			Leeupoort – provision of water with lower fluoride content for Leeupoort and Raphuti.
Approx. 50 000 people	Entire Thabazimbi (Thabazimbi & Regorogile)		Ageing infra structure	Busy applying for funding to replace the ageing infra structure	Ugrading of existing infrastructure.
700hh	Leeupoort &	Environmental	No waste water treatment plant.		

	Raphuti	degradation and health Hazards.			
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1.2 SANITATION

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 400 households in Schilpadnest 3 5 000	Schilpadnest Northam Raphuti Rooiberg Thabazimbi Regorogile Leeupoort Dwaalboom	Environmental degradation and Health Hazards.	Pit latrine in Schilpadnest. Oxidation pond capacity reduced due to growth of the area in Northam	Busy with technical report to provide Schilpadnest with VIP toilets. Feasibility study for new WWTW in Northam. Feasibility study for Thabazimbi WWTW.	Improve current sanitation system to ventilated system. Construction of a new WWTW in Thabazimbi and Northam. Upgrading WWTW in Rooiberg. Identification of land for the Thabazimbi WWTW. Finalised the transfer of the land to the municipality. Construction of a WWTW in Leeupoort/Raphuti. Purchase land in Dwaalboom.
Approx. 500people	Northam, Dwaalboom, Rooiberg Leeupoort and Koedoeskop	Inadequate sanitation system.	The current septic tank system is not suitable for the area.		Install waterborne sewer system in identified areas.
Approx. 62 730 people	Thabazimbi ,Northam and Regorogile	Pollution of Rooikuispruit leads to health hazards & environmental degradation.	Capacity of the WWTW, degrading of the outfall sewer line.	Study in progress.	Development of a new legal WWTW.

PRIORITY NO 2 : ELECTRICITY

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 1000 school children for 16 farm schools.	Farm schools	Schools operate without electricity.	Schools are far from ESKOM sources.	Funding were approved from DME	Electrification of all identified farm schools, non-grid systems.
Approx. 3400 households	Greater Thabazimbi	Non payment of electricity services.	Culture of non payment. Unemployment. Ineffective internal control, Illegal connections Unreliable AVM / pre- paid system. Ineffective implementation of credit control policy. Inaccessibility of vending stations. Consolidation of businesses and residential accounts.	Credit Control Policy in place from March 2007.	Installation of reliable and accessible prepaid system. Proper monitoring and maintenance of the pre-paid system. Linking of the pre-paid and other services rates. Monthly progress reports.
Approx. 2 660 households	Rooiberg	Power failures.	Inadequate low & medium voltage electrical system.	MV and LV network has been upgraded in Rooiberg.	22 KV Rural line needs to be upgraded.
Approx. 3 900 households	Raphuti RDPs, Regorogile Informal Settlement ext 6 and 7 Schilpadnest	Lack of electricity supply to some households.	Lack of funding	Northam ext 7 has been electrified. 300 households in Reg ext 6 and 7 has been electrified. Raphuti and Regorogile Informal Settlement and Regorogile ext. 6 and 7 needs to be electrified, funds approved by DME.	Land must be transferred to the Municipality at Schilpadnest.

PRIORITY NO 3 : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
19 521 hh 837 unemployed people	Entire municipal area	15 % of possible Economically active people is unemployed, 57 % is employed, 28 % of non economic .	Lack of employment opportunities. Lack of relevant skills.	250 Temporary posts created within EPWP for 8 months.	EPWP to be effected. LED initiatives. SMME's Developments BBBEE. Development of a LED strategy. Skills development program.
All Thabazimbi communities	Entire municipal area	Poor marketing of the Municipality	Lack of diversified skills in identified economic pillars. Co-ordination efforts to tourism marketing are not yet broadened.	Thabazimbi Tourism Expo and Ketapele. Development of a Web-site.	Strengthen existing structures. Marketing strategy Broadening of Economic base of Thabazimbi. Development of economic measurement system.

PRIORITY NO 4 : ROADS & STORMWATER

4.1 ROADS

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 67 000 people & tourists	Between Thabazimbi, Dwaalboom and Botswana border. Dwaalboom to Koedoeskop.	National Route between Thabazimbi, Dwaalboom (60km) and Botswana (Derdepoort border post) is in a bad condition.	No maintenance on road, the road is not surfaced.	Road is planned for tarring in 09/10 financial year	Road should be tarred and well maintained. Negotiate with relevant developers for contribution for maintenance of the road.
Approx. 67 000 people & tourists	Thabazimbi area	The following roads are under severe conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thabazimbi – Derdepoort • Northam – Derdepoort • Rooiberg – Marakele • Bela-Bela road • National road from Northam to Lephalale • Provincial road towards Marakele • Intersection at Pick-a-Pay (R510 and Warmbadweg) • Municipal Internal roads 	Poor maintenance	Northam – Derdepoort : PPC Mine prepared to pay towards tarring of road.	Roads need to be tarred, upgraded & rehabilitated. Widening of the Northam to Thabazimbi road. Funds to be sourced.

4.2 STORMWATER

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 35 000 people & Tourists	Regorogile and Thabazimbi (Rooikuispruit) Rooiberg, Leeupoort, Raphuti and Northam	Damage to property during flooding.	Inadequate storm water system. No storm water system. No proper maintenance, lack of infra structure.	Developed a storm water master plan draft	Implement a stormwater master plan. Source funding.

PRIORITY NO 5 : SOLID WASTE & ENVIRONMENT

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 55 094 people	Northam, Leeupoort, Raphuthi, Rooiberg and Thabazimbi	Environmental degradation.	Lack of proper management of Land fill sites.	Maintenance and operation of the Thabazimbi landfill site is outsourced and funded by WDM.	Development & implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan. Provision of site in Thabazimbi landfill site for recycling project. Agreement to be signed. Establishment of transfer stations at Rooiberg, Raphuti and Leeupoort.

PRIORITY NO 6 : LAND

6.1 LAND : CEMETRIES

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
85 000 People	Leeupoort/ Raphuti Rooiberg Schilpadnest Entire municipal area	Uniformed location of cemeteries that may result in environmental health risks. Insufficient space for Leeupoort/Raphuti Identification of new sites for entire municipal area	Proper procedures not followed.	Consultants appointed for Rooiberg, busy with study.	Closure of unregistered cemeteries. Compliance with legislation. Land to be identified and Impact studies to be done for proclamation of Leeupoort/Raphuti and Schilpadnest cemeteries. Studies for future development of cemeteries should be done in all other municipal areas. Upgrading of existing cemeteries
Approx. 67 000 people	Entire municipal area	No adequate land owed by the municipality.	More land still owned by private people.		Intervention by Land Affairs by the corporate services

PRIORITY NO.7: HOUSING AND TRANSPORT

7.1 HOUSING

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Low income – 4 000 households Middle income – 1 500 households	Thabazimbi Regorogile Leeupoort Raphuti Northam Schilpadnest Rooiberg Dwaalboom area	Lack of Housing for all income groups including rental.	Township establishment not done yet.	Municipality be able to buy two portions of farms in Rossouwspoort only for low cost housing, still a challenge of land.	Acquisition of more land Provisions of services to Identified land. Township establishment process in all identified areas. Purchasing of land in Dwaalboom area.
Low income – 4 000 households Middle income – 1 500 households	Thabazimbi Regorogile Leeupoort Raphuti Northam Schilpadnest Rooiberg Dwaalboom area	Lack of low cost housing	Township establishment not done yet.	Draft National Housing plan is in place	Source funding to acquire more land Housing Plan to be developed and implemented

7.2 TRANSPORT

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 600 children, 16 schools	Farm areas	No transport for children to access nearby schools.	The areas are not conducive for private transport to be effected. No transport system in place.	Bicycles and bus transportations for 2 schools	Department of Transport to provide free bicycles to pupils.
	Rural & farm areas	No public transport system between farming areas and towns			Transport Plan Use different kind of transport (donkey cart system), look for more bicycles for farm schools.
Approx. 2 000 people	Thabazimbi and Northam	Unsafe crossing of railway lines	Lack of safe railway crossing	Spoornet erected barb wire which was not effective. Spoornet approach 2 schools to educate them.	Construction of overhead bridge.

PRIORITY NO 8: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 85 000 people	Entire municipal area	Inadequate resources for the purpose. No radio control room or newsletters for proper communications. Community radio station.	Lack of funds and inadequate planning.	Acquired license for the radio station.	Access more funds to provide proper Public Participation. Sufficient space and equipment for radio station, compensation of radio station staff. Slot on radio Thobela.

					<p>Departments sending Success stories to Communication Officer</p> <p>Establishment of communication unit (individuals from internal departments)</p> <p>Come up with a communication strategy</p>
Approx. 85 000 people	Whole municipal area	Review of Communication Strategy	Lack of plans in place.	Review process in progress.	Implementation and monitoring of the strategy.

PRIORITY NO 9: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 85 000 people	Northam, Leeupoort, Dwaalboom Rooiberg Thabazimbi and Kromdraai	<p>Insufficient fire brigades</p> <p>Insufficient fire equipment</p> <p>Inadequate trained staff</p> <p>No adequate equipments and uniforms.</p> <p>No radio control room and proper system to report emergencies.</p>	No sufficient funds.	<p>Established Fire Protection Association</p> <p>One extra fire rescue vehicle was purchased.</p> <p>Six Fire skid units were purchased.</p> <p>Appointed 2 Disaster Management Co-ordinators</p>	<p>Access more funds to provide proper emergency services by appointing 2 officials as fire fighters.</p> <p>Need to develop Disaster Management plan and framework.</p> <p>Need well equipped radio control room.</p> <p>Additional equipment for fire fighting for detecting heat in building that is on structural fire.</p> <p>Consolidated customer care centre (radio control room).</p> <p>Finalise the Service Level Agreement with WDM.</p>
Approx. 67 000 people	Whole municipal area	Inadequate disaster support services	Lack of disaster management resources.		Implementation of Disaster Management Plan.

PRIORITY NO 10 : HEALTH & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 7 000 people	Entire Thabazimbi				
Approx. 400 people	Rooibokkraal	People travel long distances to access health facilities ie from Rooibokkraal to Dwaalboom(100km).	No mobile or permanent clinics or any health care services.	No progress	Provision of health care facilities by Health Dept. Establishment of a Public hospital at Apiesdoorn
Approx. 5 000 people	Entire Thabazimbi	Proper coordination of environmental services.	environmental Health officers are based in the offices of soc development in Thabazimbi but appointed by District Municipality .There is no proper reporting system	Two environmental officers	Development of an Environmental Health Management Plan.
Approx. 85 000 people	Entire Thabazimbi	Deterioration of Health conditions due to HIV/AIDS.	Lack of local Structures to educate people on HIV/AIDS. No proper care facilities for both patients and orphans.	Launched the HIV/AIDS COUNCIL	Awareness campaigns. Establishment and involvement of different structures.

PRIORITY NO 11: SAFETY & SECURITY

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
Approx. 85 000 people	Entire Thabazimbi	Crime Prevention Unacceptable rate of road accidents	Rate of criminal activities within the Municipal area	Deployment of more Police Officers by SAPS	Engage the SAPS and strengthen the community policing forum.

PRIORITY NO 12: INSTITUTIONAL

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
All communities	Thabazimbi area	Access of services by communities.	No one stop centre within the municipal area where all Departments are located for local access.	No progress	Establishment of the one stop Centre.
Officials, Councillors and public visiting offices.	Thabazimbi and Northam.	No enough Office space for Officials & Councillors. Scattered departments.	Increase of staff establishment	Architect been appointed to draw plans for the civic centre. Council recently rented 14 offices while busy with civic centre.	Obtain funds to build own offices. Explore possible options Community consultations Construction of the civic centre. Additional office space while busy with construction of civic centre
Debtors (no. of households) 17116	Regorogile Thabazimbi Northam Leeupoort Rooiberg	Non payment of debts that amount up to 33 000 000.	Culture of non payment. Insufficient capacity to collect revenue.	200 Water connections were done in Mojuteng	Install proper systems. Install water meters in Regorogile ext. 6 and 7 Water Flow restrictors to be installed for the municipal area (indigents). Water Meter audit. Credit Control Policy and Debt Collection Policy.

PRIORITY NO 13: SPORTS, ARTS & CULTURE

HOW MANY AFFECTED	WHERE	WHAT	WHY	PROGRESS	INTERVENTIONS
0 150 people	Rooiberg Raphuti Schilpadnest	Inadequate sport and outdoor recreation facilities	Lack of funds.	Upgrading two outdoor recreation facilities Construction of new multi purpose sport centre	Negotiate with local schools to use their facilities. Upgrading of existing sport facility in Schilpadnest. Construction of new sport facility in Rooiberg and Raphuti.

3.12. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Issues	<i>Thabazimbi</i>
Organisational Structure	<i>Not yet reviewed</i>
Total Staff Composition	
Filled Positions	<i>346</i>
Job Evaluation	<i>In process</i>
Information Management System	<i>Not</i>
Delegation of Powers	<i>Yes</i>
PMS	<i>No</i>
Skills Development Plan	<i>Yes</i>
Employment Equity Plan	<i>Yes</i>
Employment Assistance Programme	<i>No</i>
Occupational Health and Safety Plan	<i>Yes</i>
Website	<i>Yes</i>
Communication Plan	<i>Yes</i>
Customer Care Strategy (Batho Pele)	<i>Yes</i>
Indigent Policy	<i>Yes</i>
HIV/Aids Plan	<i>Yes</i>
Focus Groups Programme (Youth, Gender and Disability)	<i>No</i>
Financial Delegations	<i>No</i>
Procurement Framework	<i>Yes</i>
Audit Committees	<i>Yes</i>
By-law reforms	<i>Yes</i>
Credit Policy	<i>Yes</i>
Disaster Management Plan	<i>Yes</i>
Project Management Unit	<i>Yes</i>

3.13. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEES

3.13.1 WARD COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED = 10

3.13.2 ISSUES DEALT WITH BY WARD COMMITTEES: Immediate Community Needs

3.13.3 ISSUES FROM WARD COMMITTEE SERVING IN COUNCIL: Response - Yes

3.13.4 SUPPORT PROVIDED TO OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER TO DEAL WITH THIS RESPONSIBILITY = Administrative and logistical support

3.13.5 BUDGET FOR WARD COMMITTEES = R150 000

3.13.6 CHALLENGES CONFRONTING THE WARD COMMITTEES

- Continuity
- Remuneration
- Constructive reports
- Training
- Budget Constraints

3.14. IMPLICATION OF STATUS-QUO

The demographics show a noticeable uneven development within the Thabazimbi Municipal Area. On the one hand there is a noticeably rural-urban divide coupled with high levels of poverty in rural areas. The causes of rural poverty are very complex and are a mixture of various forces. Basic to poverty in the Thabazimbi Municipality is access to basic services; health services, employment, and land. The Thabazimbi Municipal Vision elements relating to addressing imbalance of the past and service provision needs to be translated into substantial development strategies in order to address these challenges.

The situational analysis of the Thabazimbi Municipal Area implies that there is an urgent need to address the following issues:

- Unemployment
- Indigence
- Poverty Alleviation
- Services backlog including Free Basic Services
- HIV/AIDS
- Health Care
- Local Economic Development
- Infrastructure development and maintenance
- Land Acquisition
- Environmental Conservation
- Spatial Development, Land Use Management and Land Development
- Community Development
- Environmental Conservation
- Skills Development
- Institutional Development

3.16 THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY'S STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

1. Water & Sanitation
2. Electricity
3. Land
4. Local Economic Development
5. Roads and Stormwater
6. Institutional Development
7. Solid Waste & Environment
8. Housing and Transport
9. Disaster Management
10. Community Participation and Communication
11. Health & Social Development
12. Safety & Security
13. Sport, Arts & Culture

VISION

“TO BE THE LEADING MUNICIPALITY OFFERING QUALITY SERVICES IN THE MOST ECONOMIC, AFFORDABLE, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE MANNER”

MISSION

“TO PROMOTE, CO-ORDINATE, IMPLEMENT AND ENSURE THE FINANCIALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THABAZIMBI WITH A DIVERSIFIED AND VIABLE ECONOMY THAT PROVIDES AND ENVIRONMENT AND SERVICES THAT BENEFIT ALL”.

All role-players in a municipality need a joint vision as a common ground, which provides guidance to the municipality and the residents. The Council’s decisions have to be oriented towards clearly defined and agreed objectives, which at the same time give orientation towards management, and which form the basis for performance management and the accountability of the municipal government towards the residents. The activities of the Council (Councillors and officials), as well as all stakeholders (Sector Departments, Private Sector, Non Governmental Organisations (NGO’s), etc) need to be guided and focused by strategies relating to and addressing the issues (problems, constraints, opportunities etc) as identified from the analysis. The strategies are formulated by all stakeholders and represent the joint decision-making by all stakeholders.

4.1 GUIDING POLICIES AND LEGISLATION

This section constitutes the alignment between the national objectives (Millennium Development Goals); Provincial Growth and Development Strategy [PGDS], National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) principles and the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa [ASGISA] principles, Five National Key Performance Areas for Local Government, and the municipal strategic priorities; it further reflects on the state of the nation address [SONA]; and the state of the province address [SOPA] delivered in February 2007.

4.1.1 MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

GOAL 1: ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 1: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day.	1. Proportion of population below \$1 (PPP) per day 2. Poverty gap ratio (incidence x depth of poverty) 3. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption
Target 2: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.	4. Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age 5. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary and energy consumption
GOAL 2: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 3: Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	6. Net enrolment ratio in primary education 7. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 8. Literacy rate of 15-24 years-olds
GOAL 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 4: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015	9. Ratios of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education 10. Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 year-olds 11. Share of women in wage employment in the non agricultural sector 12. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
GOAL 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 5: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under five mortality rate.	13. Under five mortality rate 14. Infant mortality rate 15. Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles
GOAL 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	
TARGET	INDICATOR

Target 6 : Reduce by three- quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.	16. Maternal mortality rate 17. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
GOAL 6 :COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 7 : Halve halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	18. HIV prevalence among 14-24 year old pregnant women 19. Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate 20. Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS
Target 8 : Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.	21. Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria 22. Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures 23. Prevalence and death rates associated with TB 24. Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short course
GOAL 7 :ENSURE ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 9 : Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environment resources.	25. Proportion of land area covered by forest 26. Ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area 27. Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1 GDP (PPP) 28. Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) and consumption of ozone depleting CFCs 29. Proportion of population using solid fuels
Target 10 : Halve ,by 2015 ,the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.	30. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
Target 11 : By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.	31. Proportion of urban population with access to improved sanitation 32. Proportion of households with access to secure tenure (owned or rented)
GOAL 8 : DEVELOP A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 12 : Develop further an open , rule – based, predictable , non-m discriminatory trading and financial system. Includes a commitment to good governance ,development and poverty reduction –both nationally and internationally.	
Target 13: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Includes: tariff and quota free access of least developed countries' exports; enhanced programme of debt relief for HIPC and more generous ODA for countries to poverty reduction.	<u>Official development Assistance</u> 33. Net ODA , total and to LDCs, as percentage of OECD/DAC donors gross national income 34. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation) 35. Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors that is untied

Target 14: Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states. (through the programme of Action for the sustainable Development of small island Developing states and the outcome of the twenty- second special session of the General Assembly)	<u>Market access</u> 38. Proportion of total developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs admitted free duties. 39. Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries 40. Agricultural support estimate for OECD countries as per GDP 41. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
TARGET	INDICATOR
Target 15 : Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term.	<u>Debt sustainability</u> 42. Total number of countries that have reached their HIPC decision points and number that have reached their HIPC completion points 43. Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative, US\$ 44. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services
Target 16 :In co- operation with developing countries , develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	45. Unemployment rate of 15-24 years, each sex and total
Target 17 :In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable, essential drugs in developing countries	46. Proportion of population with access to affordable essential drugs on a sustainable Basis
Target 18: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication	47. Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population 48. Personal computers in use per 100 population and internet users per 100 population

4.1.2 FIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE NSDP

- Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key;
- Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy health and educational facilities) wherever they reside;
- Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, Govt spending on fixed investment, should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to:
 - ◆ gear up private sector investment
 - ◆ stimulate sustainable economic activities
 - ◆ create long-term employment opportunities
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people not places:

- ◆ In localities with low development potential, Govt spending should focus on providing social transfers, human resource development and labour market intelligence which would enable people to become more mobile and migrate to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment or other economic opportunities.
- ◆ In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and development potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities.
- In order to overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centres
- ❖ Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy.

4.1.3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE PGDS

Five Key Objectives:

1. Improve the quality of life of the population of Limpopo
2. Growing the economy
3. To improve the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government
4. Regional integration
5. Enhance innovation and competitiveness

4.1.4 ACCELERATED SHARED GROWTH INITIATIVE IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Education and skills development
- Eliminating the second economy
- Human resource training
- Expanded Public Works Programme
- Youth skills training
- Governance and institutional interventions
- Skills problems identified in project consolidate
- Deployment of graduates
- Expenditure management

- To improve the capacity of local government to support local economic development
- Intervention in the EPWP
- New elements of EPWP: Early Childhood Development component, home based care

NB: for the success of this programme partnerships are a key component.

4.1.5 FIVE NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- ❖ Good Governance
- ❖ Financial Viability
- ❖ Institutional Development
- ❖ Service Delivery
- ❖ Local Economic Development

4.1.6 WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

- Strategic Goal 1: To provide a sound district regulatory framework
 Strategic Goal 2: To promote management capacity in the District municipal area
 Strategic Goal 3: To implement district municipal services
 Strategic Goal 4: To ensure effective corporate services

4.2 CLUSTERING OF THE GUIDING POLICIES, PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S PRIORITIES

NKPA: SERVICE DELIVERY	
PGDS	Improve the quality of life of the population of Limpopo
ASGISA	Education and skills development
	Youth skills training
WDM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	To implement district municipal services
THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY'S PRIORITIES	Water & Sanitation; Electricity; Road & Stormwater; Solid Waste & Environment; Disaster Management; Health & Social Development; Safety & Security; and Sport, Art & Culture
NKPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	

PGDS	Growing the economy
ASGISA	Eliminating the second economy
	Expenditure management
	To improve the capacity of Local Government to support Local Economic Development
WDM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	To implement district municipal services
THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY'S PRIORITIES	Planning and Economic Development; Land; Housing and social Transport.
NKPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
PGDS	To improve the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government
ASGISA	Human resource training
	Deployment of graduates
WDM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	To promote management capacity in the District municipal area
	To provide a sound district regulatory framework
THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY'S PRIORITIES	Institutional Development
NKPA: GOOD VERNANCE	
PGDS	Regional Integration
	Enhance Innovation And Competitiveness
ASGISA	To improve the capacity of Local Government to support Local Economic Development
	New elements of EPWP: Early childhood Development component, home based care.
WDM STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	To promote management capacity in the District municipal area
	To provide a sound district regulatory framework
	To ensure effective corporate service
THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY'S PRIORITIES	Institutional Development
	Education

4.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

NO	PRIORITIES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
1	WATER AND SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure sustainable water supply to all, on or at least RDP Standard by 2009. Reduce water backlog by 14 % every year. To provide sanitation facilities to all, on at least RDP Standard by 2010. Reduce sanitation backlog by 20 % every year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise and implement water Master Plan. Access funding for implementation of identified projects. To provide sanitation to all at appropriate service level. Upgrading of the plant. Create backlog database.
2	ELECTRICITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide an uninterrupted electricity supply to all on at least RDP Standard by 2011. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and implement a 10-year Master Plan in all towns. To provide affordable electricity to everyone at an appropriate service level. Provide non-grid power supply to treatment plants, pump houses and municipal offices.
3	LAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure proper co-ordination of land use by 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a comprehensive Land Use Management Develop a proper Spatial Development Framework Develop guidelines for sub-division of agricultural land Do an assessment of the current land use scheme
4	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure economic growth of 5 % per annum. To ensure unemployment reduction by 5% within 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the LED Plan. Establish the LED unit. Striking partnerships with stakeholders from Mining, Agriculture and Tourism. To market and attract investment in our Local Municipality.
5.	ROADS AND STORM WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide proper Municipal roads by 2013. To create and improve access to all Tourist attraction destinations by 2013. To provide an appropriate storm water drainage system for the entire municipal area by 2013. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Pavement Management System and Storm water master plan. Overhead bridges or tunnels over railway lines safety on & off loading areas for busses & taxis. Development of a transport plan. Development of a roads infra structure master plan. Integration of different stakeholders in road maintenance planning.
6	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To anchor an effective and efficient administrative support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalisation of the IT. Facilitation of the establishment of One Stop Centre.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop municipal Website. • Review of EEP and Communication Strategy. • To obtain funds to build a Civic Centre with Parking spaces. • GAMAP and Budget Reform to be implemented • Ensure provision of adequate Office space for Officials and Councillors.
7.	SOLID WASTE AND ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure proper solid waste facilities and a healthy environment for all by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management plan as well as Integrated Environmental Plan for the municipal area. • Access funding for implementation of identified projects.
8.	HOUSING AND TRANSPORT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To eradicate housing backlog by 2014. • To ensure public transport facilities are accessible to all (including learners) by 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop housing Plan, source funding from DPLGH • Develop and implement Transport Plan. • Upgrading of taxi ranks & ablution facilities in identified areas. • Access funding for implementation of identified projects.
9.	DISASTER MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure availability of adequate emergency services to all within 2 years. • To ensure a safe environment to all by 2010. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate finalisation and implementation of Disaster Management Plan. • Access funding to acquire sufficient equipment to provide reliable emergency services.
10.	COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMMUNICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote community involvement in municipal activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate establishment and training of Ward Committees. • Review and implement Communication strategy. • To ensure provision of adequate resources for implementation of programmes. • To inform and educate Communities about Municipal services.
11.	HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safe and healthy residential, occupational, educational and recreational environment with ready access to emergency services for all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of resources and services that contribute towards a safe and healthy environment for residents of and visitors to the area.
12.	SAFETY & SECURITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure a safe and peaceful environment to all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a safe and healthy environment through policy development with particular regard to spatial planning and physical design regulations that ensure compliance with accepted crime prevention principles
13.	SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote participation and interest in sport, arts and culture activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access funding to upgrade/extend/develop sports and recreational facilities and maintenance. • To integrate sports structures and health clubs around the Local Municipality.

4.4 LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PRINCIPLE & NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
Maximising social development and economic growth.	Provision of basic services/needs at the RDP level for the rural communities. Developing mechanisms for business retention and industrial recruitment.
Integrating and co-ordinating development	Integrate all developmental contributions of both the public and private sector through the IDP. Co-ordinate sector plans, programmes and activities of other stakeholders that are not part of the IDP.
Democratising development, empowerment and redistribution.	Create viable structures for public participation. Develop mechanisms for reporting progress in line with the district macro plan. Provide support and expertise to community initiated programmes and projects. Identify capacity needs in the community and provide related training. Focus attention on HDI's for LED.
Leading and learning	Provide political and administrative leadership that is responsive to the emerging needs of the community. (Strategic thinking and management)

PRINCIPLES AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
CAPACITY BUILDING, ❖ Reduction of poverty and improvement of social & economic development amongst women.	Women to be capacitated to be able to access more Sustainable jobs. Create permanent jobs that will be sustainable. Avail money to initiate poverty alleviation projects. Provide incentives to women who have run their projects successfully.
COMMUNITY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	Meet client expectations and improve client service Thabazimbi is seen as a friendly environment for both customers and investors and this opportunity need to be harnessed to maximise growth. Create opportunities for young people through learnerships. Encourage development and support of SMMEs within the Municipality, through the establishment of Local Business Support Centre. Development of a Marketing strategy to attract investments. Public Transport is part of the expectation for improved service. Improve the utilisation of the existing resource base. Proper training of communities before projects commence. Improve The need to develop incentives guidelines (i.e. tax relief) for investors. adult education by ABET.
TOURISM AND NATURE CONSERVATION	Establish Tourism and Information Centre in Thabazimbi within the next year. Finalise and make tourism database available on Internet site within 6 months. Provide tourism database to tour operators. Improved and target marketing of various tourism attractions in the area within the next 5 years.

Identify specific tourism development opportunities within the next year.
Change to true professionalism in the tourism industry.
Use Marakele National Park aggressively, which is now part of the Biosphere as tourism attraction to the area and implement downstream opportunities
Create linkages with the Provincial Departments.
Consider the formation of a tourism forum to improve communication in tourism.

LOCALISED SPATIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

GENERAL	
PRINCIPLE	STRATEGY
Equal land development procedures for urban and rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Implement new Land Use Management Bill as soon as it is promulgated to ensure one land use development procedure for the whole Municipal area ❖ Extend Town Planning Scheme of Thabazimbi to other towns, unless otherwise as indicated by Land Use Management Bill and/or Regulations within 3 years.
Laws and procedures to be clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Do survey and compile Land Use Plans for farming areas within 3 years. ❖ Compile guidelines for agricultural land uses within 2 years.
Viable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Communities must have access to employment, social facilities and services.
Residential and Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Create settlements that accommodate population and economic growth.
Speedy land delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Process and finalise land development applications within 8-12 weeks of submission. ❖ Streamline procedures and institutional structure within Municipality to deal with applications within 2 years. ❖ Establish Land Committee to deal with land use and environmental issues. ❖ Town Planner to be appointed within 1 year
Optimise resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Encourage investment along Thabazimbi /Northam/Rustenburg transport route for the next 5 years ❖ Upgrading the route between Botswana and Thabazimbi (Derdepoort) in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders.
Discourage illegal occupation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Discourage illegal occupation of land adjacent to urban areas and rather provide adequate sites and erven for the next 5 years ❖ Provide sufficient erven/sites for people to settle in advance to avoid illegal occupation for the next 5 years ❖ Provide residential areas next and close to mining towns for mineworker's families to reside and other major employers in the area for the next 5 years.
URBAN	
Discourage urban sprawl	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Encourage compaction of town by promoting subdivision of erven where appropriate and rezoning which will accommodate residential development ❖ Ensure services can accommodate densification for the next 5 years. ❖ Proposed minimum size of residential erven in towns are 300m² in accordance with Limpopo Spatial Rationale. ❖ Promote infilling around CBD area and Industrial area
Residential and employment opportunities close to each other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Move away from mono-functional towns - allow for small-scale economic activities within, below or very close to places of residence. ❖ Adjust town-planning scheme and compile new land use schemes accordingly. ❖ Decentralisation of businesses closer to Regorogile in mixed-use areas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Do not encourage further residential development in Rooiberg and Leeupoort, unless employment can be provided to the residents. ❖ Establish tourism-orientated businesses at Rooiberg and Leeupoort within the next 5 years.
Discourage illegal occupation of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Develop a housing strategy, to avoid informal settling of people around Thabazimbi Municipality.
Efficient and integrated land development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Investigate options to reduce restricted access due to railway line-road network and pedestrian crossings ❖ Create positive environment by defining public open spaces. ❖ Keep Public Spaces neat and clean ❖ Clean up Thabazimbi town and encourage businesses to partake.
RURAL	
Laws and procedures should be clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Create a policy to manage urban/rural (enduring boundaries) areas, e.g., subdivision of land in these areas and use zones.
Promote sustainable land development and Viable Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Settlement in rural residential areas (Kromdraai, Dwaalboom etc) represents an important lifestyle choice for persons who want to live in rural surrounds but still with good access to urban areas. These areas should be protected as a settlement option in its own right where possible.

LOCALISED INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

PRINCIPLE	STRATEGY
Delegation of Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Finalise delegation of powers as a matter of urgency to maximise administrative and operational efficiency within 1 year.
Division of powers between Local and District Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Powers and functions performed by the Local Municipality on behalf of the District Municipality must be co-ordinated to ensure effective future service delivery.
Municipal Code of conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A workshop be arranged for current employees to familiarize them with the provisions of the code within 1 year. Update Code regularly. ❖ An induction be arranged for new employees to educate and orientate them about the code of conduct and the Municipality.
Community Based Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establish functional Ward Committees to ensure effective participation by the Communities within 6 months. ❖ Provide training and resources to Ward Committees. ❖ Educate Communities and assign appropriate people (Community Development Workers) to educate them on functions of the Council and the importance of service payments.
Performance Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure implementation of the Performance Management System by the Managers and Councillors. ❖ Cascade the PMS to all levels of the Municipality within 2 years. ❖ Recruit people with the necessary skills and capacity to ensure effective and efficient service delivery on a continuous basis. ❖ Current employees to be given the necessary training and skills to perform their duties efficiently. ❖ Audit Committee to measure and review performance of Officials and Municipality at least once a year. ❖ Use the IDP to determine performance by the Municipality.
Establishment of outstanding committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establish any outstanding Committees e.g. Planning Committee, Sport Committee within 1 year.
Establishment of Council Committees (Portfolio's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure that all Council Committees are functional within 6 months.

PRINCIPLE	STRATEGY
Communication	❖ Improve communication between Council, Management and Officials in Municipality.
Accessibility to Municipality and Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establish new Municipal building within the next 5 years. ❖ Establish satellite offices in co-ordination with District Municipality at Northam and Rooiberg within the next 5 years. ❖ Sell or lease existing Municipal building in CBD.
Policies and By-laws	❖ Review all By-laws to include additional areas within the next year.
Public Private Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To increase the speed and efficiency of service delivery, especially to under-served services. ❖ Private party taking substantial risk for financing a project's capital and operating costs.
Partnership between a public sector institution or Municipality and a private party.	❖ Designing, building and managing its operations to specified standard
Build on existing capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Train officials at SETA or other local government accredited service providers to ensure that skills levy paid by Municipality can be claimed back within 5 years. ❖ Provide transport, furniture and equipment to officials for effective service delivery for the next 5 years. ❖ Align new organogram with IDP.
Information Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Extend Geographical Information System and manage information more effectively within 5 years. ❖ IT staff should undergo specific training and acquire skills and certificates to administer Unix and Window environments within 5 years. ❖ Compile strategic plan for the IT department to include capacity and growth within 2 years. ❖ Policy and procedural manual must be developed for administrators and users of the IT system within a year. ❖ Standards need to be set for Computer operations; System software; Hardware and software acquisition ❖ Management and time reporting; Physical and logical security; ❖ Short and long terms planning; and Segregation of duties need to split in the following manner ❖ Data security; Data entry; Data librarian; Control Group and Operations; ❖ LAN/Wan administration; and Helpdesk administration. ❖ Security and database administration must be set up and Web page needs urgent attention. ❖ Anti-virus scans must be performed on a daily basis with appropriate anti-virus packages.

LOCALISED FINANCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

PRINCIPLE	STRATEGY
Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Do physical verification of all assets within 1 year and keep Asset Register up to date when any new purchases are made and ❖ Include any assets transferred from any other Municipality, Department or Institution for the next 5 years.

Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Keep investment register up to date and to do investment of any surpluses. ❖ Investment should not be allowed without taking the cash situation into consideration. ❖ Investments should only be made with A1 rated institutions.
Cash flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Cash flows should be drafted to ensure that it caters for all the operating and other expenditure such as the repayment of loans. ❖ Request Province and or District Municipality to transfer key personnel to Municipality. ❖ Finance department must be guided, trained and will need commitment of expertise to restore the Municipality's financial position.
Tariff Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Determine exactly what amount people can afford in the various areas of the municipality within the next year. ❖ Review Tariff Policy to make provision for special tariffs for the poor. Specifically targeting the low-cost housing projects within the next year. ❖ Determine process on how to report and disclose subsidisation of tariffs for the poor (indigent) within the next year. ❖ Initiate special tariffs for business, industrial and social organisations within 1 year. Use this as market tool to attract investment to the area.. Consult communities on the proposed tariff policy within 6 months.
Stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ All stock items in the stores should be audited within a year and proper records should be kept. ❖ If stock is transferred to another administrative unit, the necessary procedures must be followed and proper accounting must be performed. Keeping of stock must be a centralised function.
Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Obtain insurance for any assets transferred to the Municipality.
Financial losses due to defect Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Install electrical pre-paid meters in all areas of the Municipality and investigate any water losses and illegal connections.
Debtors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Verify statistics in relation to erven, meters, sewerage points and refuse points to ensure that the information regarding debtors is correct within 2 year. ❖ Revisit credit/debt collection policy with incorporation of new areas and determine applicability to new areas within a year. ❖ Collect all money that is due by debtors, Measure performance of Municipality to collect debt, monthly.
Valuation roll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Compile and update valuation roll for whole municipal area within 5 years.
Public Private Partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continuously investigate further privatisation of services to ensure better delivery of services at an affordable price, especially those that are running at a deficit. ❖ Negotiate partnerships between the various mines and the municipality to optimise utilisation of resources immediately.
Deficit on services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ No deficits should be made on any services delivered by the municipality.
Reserves	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Build up reserves for the municipality to use in financial emergency situations.
Auditing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Auditors should be more involved.
Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ensure that all bank accounts are in place and managed in accordance with the prescribed legislation.
Annual Budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prepare draft-amalgamated budget 4 months before the end of the financial year. ❖ Community participation in drafting of budget. ❖ Report to MEC for local government if Council has not approved budget at beginning of financial year. ❖ Budget may only be adjusted in exceptional circumstances as prescribed in the applicable legislation. ❖ Monthly report must be submitted in the state of the budget.
Short and long term debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Short-term debt may not be reviewed or refinanced. ❖ All debt to be incurred by the municipality must be published in the local newspaper.

LOCALISED ENVIRONMENTAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

National Environmental Management Act, 1998

The Chapter 1 principles of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) apply throughout South Africa to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment. The localised strategic guidelines are indicated in below table.

PRINCIPLES & NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
❖ Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably.	❖ During the planning process, environmental concerns of the people and their cultural orientation should be considered, taking into consideration the impact of their needs on the natural environment.
❖ Environmental management must be integrated, acknowledging that all elements of the environment are linked and interrelated, and it must take into account the effects of decisions on all aspects of the environment.	❖ Ensuring consultation with affected communities and interested parties during decisions –making. ❖ Integrate environmental /sustainable use of natural resources strategically at all levels of planning.
❖ Responsibility for the environment health and safety consequences of a policy programme, project, product, process service or activity exists throughout its life cycle.	❖ Developing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms during implementation of programmes and plans for environmentally sound practices.

LOCALISED SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

PRINCIPLES & NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
❖ Equitable and accessibility of services	❖ Ensuring provision of basic services to the public without discrimination.
❖ Affordability of services	❖ Developing pro-poor tariffs.
❖ Quality products and services	❖ Develop mechanisms to ensure positive outcomes of services rendered by the Municipality and agents acting on its behalf.
❖ Accountability for services	❖ Ensure that service contracts with external service providers are having performance indicators, outputs and expected outcomes.
❖ Integrated development and service delivery	❖ Identify service levels and service gaps through the IDP. ❖ Develop objectives and strategies through the IDP process.
❖ Financial sustainability of services	❖ Developing service provision mechanisms including partnerships that take into cognisance the economic realities of an area to ensure sustainability of services.
❖ Ensuring environmental sustainability of development	❖ Conducting S.E.A and ensuring integration of environmental issues in developmental planning.

LOCALISED HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME

PRINCIPLE AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
❖ People with HIV/AIDS should be involved in all prevention and care strategies	❖ Establishment of local HIV/AIDS structures.
❖ People with HIV/AIDS, their partners, families and friends shall not suffer from any form of discrimination.	❖ Educate communities on the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS e.g. awareness campaigns, seminars etc. ❖ Improve access to justice for people living with HIV/AIDS.
❖ Confidentiality and informed consent with regard to HIV/AIDS testing and test results shall be protected.	❖ Educate the Health Workers on confidentiality. ❖ Ensure that a code of conduct for Health Workers is adhered to.
❖ The Government has a crucial responsibility with regard to the provision of education, care and welfare of all people in South Africa.	❖ The Municipality to monitor the services rendered by departments.
❖ Full community participation in prevention and care shall be developed and fostered.	❖ The Municipality to monitor services rendered by departments.
❖ Provide treatment, care and support services in health facilities.	❖ Ensure uninterrupted supply of drugs.
❖ Reduce mother to Child HIV transmission.	❖ Supply drugs at all health facilities.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES – POVERTY AND GENDER EQUITY.

PRINCIPLES AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
❖ Reduction of poverty and improvement of social & economic development amongst women.	❖ Capacity building, women to be capacitated to be able to access more sustainable jobs. ❖ Create permanent jobs that will be sustainable. ❖ Avail money to initiate poverty alleviation projects.

5. PROJECT PHASE

During the Project Phase the Municipality designed concrete and sufficiently specified project proposals to be used for the implementation of the projects identified. *Indicators* for objectives were set to provide a clear picture of the expected impact and the benefits of the projects, thereby providing the basis for a monitoring and evaluation system. *Project outputs, targets and locations* were set to provide the Municipality with a clear perspective on *what* has to be delivered, to *whom*, *when* and *where*. Defining outputs is a tool for implementation management and accountability.

The *major activities, timing and responsible persons/ departments/agencies* were determined for each project to ensure a smooth planning-implementation link by preparing a framework for detailed annual business planning. *Cost, budget estimates and sources of finance* were determined to ensure a close planning-budget link and to estimate realistic operational costs resulting from the identified projects.

PROJECTS IDENTIFIED HAVE BEEN CLASSIFIED AND ALIGNED ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

1. GOOD GOVERNANCE

PROJECT NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIAL	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	FUNDER
LTI – 15	Development of Performance Management System	Manager: C S	120 000	0	0	MSIG
LTI- 17	Development of integrated of Human Resources Management	Manager: C S	0	200 000	0	TLM
LTI-20	Development of Revenue enhancement Strategy	CFO	150 000	300 000	50 000	TLM
LTI- 01	Review Audit Management System	Manager: C S	8 000	100 000	0	TLM
LTI-144	IDP Process	Manager PED	180 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-03	Development of IT Standards Policies, Procedures	Manager: C S	8 000	8 000	0	TLM
LTI- 21	Review All Policies	Manager: C S	185 000	250 000	100 000	MSIG
LTI-129	Development of an Investor Guide	Manager PED	0	300 000	0	TLM
LTI-05	Capacity building	Manager: C S	850 000	850 000	850 000	TLM

LTI-06	Soft ware, Hard ware repairs and Maintenance	Manager: C S	955 000	500 000	300 000	TLM
LTI-07	Rental and Licences of Soft and Hard ware	Manager: C S	0	300 000	300 000	TLM
LTI-08	Servers for E- mail, Internet, Backup System	Manager: C S	200 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-22	Review of Communication strategy	M M	0	40 000	0	TLM
LTI-10	Establishment of a Consolidated Customer Care Centre(Radio Control Room)	Manager: S S	350 000	150 00	0	TLM
LTI-11	E-NATIS Hardware and Soft Ware	Manager S S	160 000	160 000	0	TLM
LTI-12	Advertisements (newspapers)	Manager: C S	210 000	10 000	0	TLM
LTI-145	Review Anti-corruption and Fraud Strategy	Manager C S	8 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-14	Performance Audit Committee	Manager: C S	82 000	100 000	0	TLM
LTI-23	Public Participation Statutory Obligations	Manager: C S	200 000	30 000	0	TLM
LTI-16	Cost Analysis of most needed By-laws	Manager: C S	0	30 000	0	TLM
LTI-18	Office Equipment and Furniture	Manager: C S	850 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-19	Internet Wireless Connections	Manager C S	72 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-26	Security System	Manager: C S	60 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-26	Maintenance of Buildings	Manager: C S	300 000	300 000	0	TLM
LTI-28	Intranet/Extranet/ TM portal	Manager: C S	0	1,500 000	0	TLM
LTI-29	Institutional Telephone	Manager C S	640 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-30	Project Management System	Manager: C S	0	75 000	300 000	TLM
LTI-31	IT Standards, Policies,Procedure	Manager: C S	0	0	0	TLM
LTI-32	PMO	Manager: C S	0	75 000	180 000	TLM
LTI-147	Review BY-Laws	Manager C S	15 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-34	GIS System	Manager: C S	0	135 000	135 000	TLM
LTI-35	E-Ticketing	Manager: C S	0	84 000	252 000	TLM
LTI-36	Knowledge Management / Document Management System	Manager: C S	0	217 000	870 000	TLM
LTI-37	Intergrated HR Management System	Manager: C S	0	30 000	360 000	TLM
LTI-38	CAD	Manager: C S	0	67 000	135 000	TLM
LTI-40	Audit Management System	Manager: C S	0	30 000	360 000	TLM

LTI-41	Community Feedback System	Manager: C S	0	1500 000	0	TLM
LTI-42	Travel Tracking System	Manager: C S	0	0	135 000	TLM
LTI-43	Enviromental Health Management System	Manager: C S	0	0	30 000	TLM
LTI-44	Strategic Planning System	Manager: C S	0	1500 000	0	TLM
LTI-45	Legal Case Management System	Manager: C S	0	1500 000	0	TLM
LTI-46	Desktop Infrastructure Initiative	Manager: C S	0	2m	0	TLM
LTI-47	Network Optimization	Manager: C S	15 000	15 000	0	TLM
LTI-48	Deploy Management Tools- Offside backup	Manager: C S	0	330 000	0	TLM
LTI-49	Deploy Management Tools Procedure	Manager: C S	0	256 000	0	TLM
LTI-50	Data Centre Initiatives- Gas Control System	Manager: C S	0	300 000	0	TLM
LTI-51	Data Centre Initiatives –Manual Alarm System	Manager: C S	0	77 000	0	TLM
LTI-52	Data Centre Initiative- Consolidate the Data Centre	Manager: C S	0	30 000	0	TLM
LTI-53	Hardware Connection to all sites Cabling	Manager: C S	620 000	108 000	108 000	TLM
LTI-55	Network Optimazation –Deploy DNS & DC ON 2	Manager: C S	0	2 000 000	2 000 000	TLM
LTI-56	Website Maintanance	Manager: C S	80 000	80 000	80 000	TLM

LTI-58	Deploy Management Tools 2 Procedure& Deploy a Services	Manager: C S	0	16 000	16 000	TLM
LTI-59	Deploy Management Tools 3- Deploy Asset Management System	Manager: C S	0	0	50 000	TLM
LTI-60	Design –IT Services & Process- Design as Server	Manager: C S	0	0	200 000	TLM
LTI-61	Data Centre Initiatives 2-Steel Rack for Serves	Manager: C S	0	19 000	19 000	TLM
LTI-62	Data Centre Initiatives 3- Consolidate Data CNT	Manager: C S	0	0	7 000 000	TLM
LTI-148	Implementation of Communication Strategy	MM	100 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-64	Server room for IT Hard ware	Manager: C S	300 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-65	Implement Audit Cleansing	Manager C S	150 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-66	Data Process Stationery	Manager: C S	40 000	40 000	0	TLM
LTI-67	Development of Intranet	Manager: C S	0	80 000	0	TLM
LTI-68	Development of customer care system	Manager: C S	0	0	200 000	TLM
LTI-69	Council Sitings	Manager C S	160 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-70	Development of Public Participation Strategy	MM	100 000	250 000	0	TLM

2. FINANCIAL VIABILITY

PROJECT No	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIAL	2008/09	2009/10	20010/11	FUNDER
LTI-71	Development of Revenue Enhancement Strategy	CFO	15 000	20 000	0	DBSA
LTI-72	Review Credit Control and Debt collection Policy	CFO	8 000	100 000	0	TLM, DBSA
LTI-73	Development of a Financial Management Strategy and Implementation Plan	MM	8 000	150 000	0	DBSA, TLM
LTI-74	Implementation of Water loss Management System	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	DWAF
LTI-75	Review of Supply Chain Management Policy	CFO,	0	200 000	0	DBSA
LTI	Intergrated Financial Management System	CFO	500 000	0	0	DPLG
LTI-76	Develop Revenue collection strategy & Targets for Cost Recovery	CFO,	0	150 000	150 000	DBSA, MSIG
LTI-150	Revenue Enhancement Projects— Audit Electricity and Water meters Data Cleansing Review Sandry Tariffs Design and Implementation of internal Control Measures Implementation of effective credit control and debt collection.	CFO	1 050 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-78	Development of an Implementation plan to adress Audit Reports of the Auditor	MM,	0	100 000	0	DBSA

	General					
LTI-79	Review Fraud Prevention and Anti corruption Strategy	MM,	0	150 000	0	TLM
LTI-80	Review Supply Chain Management Policy/BEE Score card	CFO	8 000	200 000	0	TLM
LTI-81	GAMAP Conversion	CFO	500 000	0	0	MSIG
LTI-139	Indigent Subsidies and Free Basic Services	CFO	15,878,000	0	0	TLM
LTI-140	Develop Revenue Collection Strategy	CFO	8 000	0	0	TLM

3. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECTS NO	PROJECTS DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIAL	2008-009	2009-010	2010-2011	FUNDER
LTI-82	Review of the Organizational Structure	MM	190 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-83	Township establishment -Apiesdoorn	Manager PED	0	150 000	100 000	TLM
LTI-84	Review of Building Regulations	Manager PED	0	150 000	0	TLM
LTI-85	Develop Disaster Management Plan	Manager: S S	8 000	10 000	0	TLM
LTI-86	Development Transport Plan	Manager: S S	0	150 000	0	TLM
LTI-87	Develop and Implement Integrated Waste Management Plan	Manager: S S	0	300 000	0	TLM
LTPED	Township establishment for Rosseauspoort	Manager PED	0	150 000	100 000	TLM
LTPED-	IDP/Budget Review Process	Manager PED,	180 000	150 000	150 000	MSIG
LTI-88	Development of Library Management System	Manager: C S	0	500 000	500 00	TLM
LTI-89	Development of Fleet Monitoring System	Manager: C S	8 000	150 000	100 000	TLM
LTI-90	Develop Risk Management System	Manager: C S	8 000	1,200 000	0	DBSA,TLM
LTI-91	Asset Management system	Manager: C S	0	600 000	0	TLM
LTI-92	Rezone Business to Residential Erven-Regorogile (lay-out)	Manager PED	0	120 000		TLM
LTI-128	Purchase of Schredder	Manager C S	25 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-130	Five Year Municipal Support Plan	Manager T S	300 000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-95	Purchasing of chairs for Regorogile 1 and Rooiberg community Halls	Manager: S S	55 000	0	0	TLM
TLEL-	Development of an Electricity Use Plan	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	TLM
LTI-96	Purchasing of Traffic Vehicles x 2	Manager: S S	450 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-97	Purchasing of Road Marking Bakkie	Manager: S S	160 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-98	Installation of Road Traffic lights	Manager: S S	1 800 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-99	Purchasing of 3 New Vehicles for Tech Services	Manager: T S	0	600 000	0	TLM
LTI-100	Purchasing of New tools and Equipments (Plants)	Manager: T S	0	2,5m	0	TLM
LTI-101	Rezone+Subdivision ERF 1739 TBZ EXT 9	Manager PED	0	180 000	0	TLM

	(Lay out accepted)					
LTI-102	Formalization of Schilpadnest Finalization of the transfer of the land (Schilpadnest) to the Municipality	Manager C S	0	2 000 000	0	TLM
LTI-103	Township Proclamation of Regorogile EXT 6	Manager PED	0	0	150 000	TLM
LTI-104	Township Proclamation of Regorogile EXT 7	Manager PED	0	150 000	0	TLM
LTI-105	Township Proclamation of Regorogile EXT 8	Manager PED	200 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-106	Township Proclamation of Northam EXT 7	Manager PED	0	0	150 000	TLM
LTI-107	Township Proclamation of Leeupoort EXT 7	Manager PED	100 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-108	Township Proclamation of Rooiberg EXT 2	Manager PED	150 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-109	Formalization of Jabulani informal settlement	Manager PED	0	500 000	1 000 000	TLM
LTI- 110	Selling of Portions Thabazimbi ERF 1082* 6 Survey,valuation,+proclamation	Manager PED	0	150 000	0	TLM
LTI-111	Purchasing of Eye Test Machine	Manager: S S	80 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-112	Purchasing of Speed Control Machine 1	Manager: S S	0	800 000	0	TLM
LTI-113	Parking Space(Dev 1 for Licensing):Test Ground	Manager: S S	100 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-114	Fencing of Licensing	Manager: S S	0	400 000	0	TLM
LTI-115	Air Conditioner	Manager: S S	0	200 000	0	TLM
LTI-116	Installation of burglar guards at the Library	Manager: S S	0	200 000	0	TLM
LTI-117	Installation of alarm system at the Library	Manager: S S	0	15 000	0	TLM
LTI-118	Installation of alarm system at Regorogile Boardroom and 3 Offices:	Manager: S S	0	12 000	0	TLM
LTI-131	Water Conservation And Demand Management	Manager T S	480 000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-132	Technical Assistance	Manager T S	1,800,000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-133	Develop O & M Plan	Manager T S	480,000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-134	Review Tariff Structure	Manager T S	180 000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-135	Fb Service Policies	Manager T S	180 000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-136	Review Of Asset Management System And Register	Manager T S	180 000	0	0	DWAF
LTI-137	Security Equipments for Protection Services	Manager S S	0	30 000	0	TLM

LTI-146	Youth Development	Manager S S	250 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-150	Review Spatial Development Plan	Manager PED	8 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-151	Computers x 8 /Laptops x 7	Manager C S	800 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-152	Stationary	Manager C S	250 000	0	0	TLM
LTI-153	Licensing Office re-location	Manager S S	800 000	0	0	TLM

4. BASIC SERVICES

PROJECT NO	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIAL	2008/009	2009/010	2010/2011	FUNDER
LTW-04	Leeupoort Bulk Water Pipeline	Manager: T S	0	10,308,376	0	MIG
LTW -09(NEW)	Upgrading of Thabazimbi Bulk Water System Pump Station to Reservoirs	Manager: T S	0	15 m	0	TLM=5m WDM=10M
LTW-13	Northam upgrading of Water Network	Manager: T S	0	3000 000	0	WDM/ MIG
LTW-17	Thabazimbi Marekele Bulk Water pipeline	Manager: T S	0	0	10 M	MIG
LTW- 26	Thabazimbi upgrading of borehole water Scheme	Manager: T S	0	1,500 000	600 000	WDM / TLM
LTS-01	Northam Waste Water Treatment Plant	Manager: T S	0	6 500 000	0	MIG/ WDM
LTS-07	Construction of Northam Sewer Reticulation for EXT 7 and 5	Manager: T S	0	10m	0	WDM
LTS-15	Water Quality & Hydrological Study	Manager T S	500 000	0	0	TLM
LTS-13	Upgrading of Thabazimbi Waste Water Treatment Plant	Manager: T S	0	8000 000	6000 000	WDM,MIG,TLM
,LTHT-10	Housing for Dwaalboom	Manager: S S	0	1000 000	0	DLGH,PPC
LTHT-11	Housing Development for middle income	Manager: T S	0	2.1m	0	TLM
LTI-01	New Civic Centre	Manager: T S	32m	0	0	TLM
LTSAC-01	Construction of Regorogile Multi Purpose Sports Centre	Manager: T S	3 224 650	0	0	MIG
LTSAC-02	Upgrading of extensions of Northam and Rooiberg Sports Facility	Manager: T S	0	900 000	0	MIG
LTRS-28	Construction of Walkway path from Lephalale Road to BP Garage	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	TLM
LTSAC-03	Construction of Raphuti Multi Sports Facility	Manager: T S	100 000	0	0	ANGLO PLATINUM
LTEL-17	Installation of Highlight Masts Street Lights for , Northam, Regorogile ext 6,7,9	Manager: T S	0	600 000	0	MIG/DME
LTEL-19	Upgrading of Thaba Park	Manager: T S	0	2 m	0	TLM
LTRS-06	Paving of Internal streets Regorogile Ext 03	Manager: T S	6,210 000	7 000 000	5 000 000	MIG
LTRS-27	Tarring of Dwaalboom- Koedoeskop Road	Manager T S	40 m	0	0	PPC
LTHT-02	Housing for Rooiberg Residents	Manager: S S	1,685,000	0	0	DLGH
LTHT-03	Housing for Regorogile	Manager: S S	3 633 000	0	0	DLGH
LTHT-05	Housing for Raphuti and Koedoeskop Residents	Manager: S S	2 200 000	0	0	DLHG
LTHT-06	Regorogile Ext 3 & 4 Upgrading of Old RDP	Manager: S S	0	1,5m	0	DLGH

	Houses					
LTI-26	Drought Relief Project	Manager: T S	300 000	300 000	0	DWAF-300 000 TLM – 300 000
LTSAC-04	Construction of Overhead bridge for Thabazimbi , Northam	MM, Manager: T S	0	2 200 000	0	TLM
LTSAC-05	Upgrading of Regorogile Cemetry	Manager: T S	2,483,670	0	0	MIG
LTRS-01	Paving of internal Streets Regorogile Ext 5	Manager: T S	5, 395 290,00	6 000 000	7 000 000	MIG
LTS -16	VIP Sanitation for Schilpadnest	Manager: T S	3m	0	0	ANGLO PLATINUM
LTRS-26	Paving of Northam Internal Roads	Manager: T S	0	4,630 500	0	WDM /MIG
LTW-01	Portable Water at Schilpadnest	Manager: T S	10M	0	0	ANGLO PLATINUM
LTW-06	Review of Current Storm Water Master Plan (Thabazimbi & Regorogile)	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	TLM
LTEL-20	Restructuring of Electricity Distribution (RED 6)	Manager: T S	0	1000 000	0	TLM
LTS -11	Vending Stations	Manager: T S	0	300 000	0	TLM
LTS-01	Upgrading of Northam Landfill Site	Manager: T S	0	500 000	2M	TLM
LTS-02	Upgrading of Thabazimbi Landfill Site	Manager: T S	0	3M	0	TLM
LTS-03	Establishment of Transfer Station for Schilpadnest	Manager: T S	0	1,5 000 000	0	TLM
LTI-119	Purchasing of Compactor Truck	Manager: T S	0	1,4m	0	TLM
LTI-120	Purchasing of Refuse Containers	Manager: T S	0	5 M	5 M	TLM
LTEL- 21	Electrification of Regorogile Informal Settlement 331 Households and Raphuti Informal Settlement 331 Households	Manager: T S	2 648 000 00	0	0	DME
L TEL-22	Electrification of 16 Farm Schools	Manager: T S	1, 120 000	0	0	DME
LTI-121	Upgrading of Municipal Offices	Manager: T S	0	100 000	0	TLM
LTI-122	Development of Infrastructure Plan	Manager: T S	8 000	200 000	0	TLM
LT W-07	Upgrading of Bulk Water Pipeline	Manager: T S	0	40 000 000	20 000 000	MIG/ DWAF
LTS-08	Cultivating the garden fencing water articulation for Ysterberg Primary	Manager: S S	70 000	0	0	DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
LTI-123	Upgrading of Regorogile Metering System	Manager: T S	10 M	0	0	DBSA
LTW-09	Zandrivier to Thabazimbi Bulkwater	Manager: T S	0	0	20 000 000	MIG
LTW-10	Upgrading of Rooiberg WWTP	Manager: T S	0	3 000 000		TLM
LTW-11	Leeupoort New WWTP	Manager: T S	0	7 000 000	7 000 000	MIG
LTS-09	Construction of Leeupoort Sewer Reticulation	Manager: T S	0	5 000 000	5 000 000	TLM
LTS-10	Upgrading of Northam Oxidation Ponds	Manager: T S	0	1,250 000	0	TLM,
LTEL-23	Electrification of Schilpadnest 3,400 units	Manager: T S	0	15, 640 000	0	DME

LTEL-24	Upgrading of MV/LV Network for Thabazimbi	Manager: T S	0	2m	0	TLM
LTRS-02	Construction of New Road between Dwaalboom and Derdepoort	Manager: T S	0	60 000 000	0	ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO
LTRS-03	Construction of Roads between Rooiberg and Thabazimbi 50 KM	Manager: T S	0	35 000 000	35 000 000	ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO
LTRS-04	Widening of Northam to Thabazimbi Road	Manager: T S	0	50 000 000	50 000 000	ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO
LTRS-05	Upgrading of Pick n Pay and Warmbad Weg intersection	Manager: T S	0	2m	0	TLM
LTRS-06	Upgrading of Thabazimbi Town internal Roads	Manager: T S	0	2,5 000 000	0	WDM /TLM
LTRS-08	Development of Roads Master Plan	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	TLM
LTW-12	Development of new Water Master Plan – Rooiberg ,Leeupoort,Northam	Manager: T S	0	600 000	0	TLM
LTW-13	Paving of internal Roads Ext 6 ,7& 9	Manager: T S	0	9M	8.4M	WDM ,TLM & MIG
LTW-15	Water Conservation and Demand Management System	Manager: T S	480 000	0	0	DWAF
LTRS -09	Regravelling of internal Roads ,Rooiberg, Northam, Leeupoort, Thabazimbi	Manager: T S	0	2.5 M	0	TLM
LTW-14	Upgrading of Storm Water System ,Rooikuispruit, Regorogile, Northam	Manager: T S	250 000	300 000	0	TLM
LTSAC-06	Provision of Site for Recycling Projects in Thabazimbi Landfill site	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	TLM
LTSAC-07	Upgrading of Existing Parks	Manager: T S	0	2 m	1m	TLM
LTSAC-08	Development of New Parks for Rooiberg, Leeupoort, Northam, Thabazimbi	Manager: T S	0	1 000 000	1 000 000	TLM
LTI-124	Proclamation of New Cemeteries ,Raphuti , Leeupoort , Schilpadnest	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	TLM
LTSAC-09	Development of New Cemeteries Rooiberg, Raphuti ,Northam, Schilpadnest	Manager: T S	0	500 000	0	MIG
LTSAC-10	Upgrading of Existing Cemeteries Northam,Thabazimbi	Manager: T S	0	3 000 000	0	MIG
LTSAC-11	Costruction of the Special School for the Disabled	Manager: T S,	0	120 000	20 000	KUMBA
LTI-125	Provision of Media Centres at 4 Local Schools	Manager: S S	0	300 000	500 000	KUMBA
LTS-18	Northam Waste water Treatment works	Manager T S	3,500,000	0	0	

LTS-19	Regorogile EXT 6 & 7 Water and Sewer Reticulation Network	Manager T S	5m	0	0	TLM
LTEL-30	Electrification of Regorogile Informal Settlement	Manager T S	453 000	0	0	NAT.ELECTR.PROGR. GRANT

5. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT NO	PROJECTS DESCRIPTION	ACCOUNTABLE OFFICIAL	2008/009	2009/010	2010/2011	FUNDER
LTPED-02	Development of the LED Strategy	Manager PED	300 000	0	0	DLGH
LTPED-13	Upgrading of Butterland Bakery	Manager PED	850 000	300 000	100 000	KUMBA, =800000 ANGLO=450 000
LTPED-21	Upgrading Kromdraai Vegetables Garden , Subsistence Farming	Manager PED	274 000	350 000	300 000	KUMBA=800 000DEPT OF SOC.DEV=124000
LTPED-1	Marketing and Branding of the Thabazimbi Municipality	Manager PED	500 000	500 000	300 000	TLM
LTPED-3	Support to Small Scale Mining	Manager PED	0	0	250 000	TLM
LTPED-4	Itireleng Training Centre for the unemployed HDSA;S	Manager PED	400 000	200 000	200 000	KUMBA
LTPED-5	LED Support	Manager PED	350 000	500 000	700 000	TLM
LTPED-6	Development of an Economic Measurement System	Manager PED	250 000	0	0	TLM
LTPED-25	LED Forums	Manager PED	100 000	0	0	KUMBA
LTPED-8	Development of Cultural Village	Manager PED	800 000	1,500 000	1 000 000	KUMBA,=1,8 00 000 TLM=200 000
LTPED-31	Essential Treatment(Leeupoort Game Farm)	Manager PED	11 000	0	0	TLM
LTPED -20	Upgrading of Rethabile Sewing Projects	Manager PED	133575	200 000	100 000	KUMBA,=300 000 DET.OF SOC.DEV=133575
LTPED-18	Siyaphambili Poultry Project	Manager PED	50 000	0	0	DEPT. SOCIAL DEV
LTPED-9	De-bushing Project in Raphuti	Manager PED	300 000	200 000	200 000	KUMBA
LTPED—10	Market Stalls for Informal Traders at Northam ,Thabazimbi	Manager PED	800 000 Northam	900 000 THABAZIMBI		TLM
LTPED-11	Upgrading of Aganang Cooperative	Manager PED	300 000	0	0	KUMBA
LTPED-12	Leeupoort Fence Maintanance	Manager PED	35 000	0	0	TLM
LTPED-14	Leeupoort Game Open Field	Manager PED	30 000	0	0	TLM

LTPED-15	Leeupoort Stock Take Game	Manager PED	20 000	0	0	TLM
LTPED-16	Park Maintanance	Manager PED	35 000	0	0	TLM
LTPED-17	Leeupoort Roads Fire Breakes	Manager PED	120 000	0	0	TLM
LTPED-19	Sona Poultry project -Kromdraai	Manager PED	3,5000,000	0	0	DEPT OF AGRICULTURE

6. INTEGRATION PHASE

The purpose of Integration is to integrate all sector plans and programmes for alignment purpose. To ensure that the results of project planning will be checked for their compliance with vision, objectives, strategies and resources and those will be harmonised. The harmonisation process will result in a consolidated spatial, financial and institutional framework as a sound basis for smooth implementation. The integration process entails the following programmes and plans: 5 – year financial plan (all sources of finance):

- ❖ Integrated programmes for LED, environmental issues, poverty alleviation, gender equity and HIV / Aids
- ❖ Integrated Water Services Development Plan.
- ❖ Integrated Spatial Development Framework
- ❖ Institutional plan for implementation management
- ❖ Consolidated performance management system
- ❖ Disaster management plan
- ❖ 5 - Year investment plan
- ❖ 5 - Year Municipal action plan.
- ❖ Executive summary of Performance Management System.
- ❖ Transport Plan
- ❖ Roads and Storm Water Master Plan
- ❖ Electrical Master Plan
- ❖ Infrastructure Assets Management Plan
- ❖ Information Technology Plan

6.1. INTEGRATED WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IWSDP)

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this is to ensure fulfilment of sector planning requirements and compliance with sectoral principles, strategies and objectives thereby prioritising basis for departmental operation planning.

6.1.2 CURRENT REALITY

Thabazimbi, Regorogile and Northam, currently have a quota of 8,5 mega litres per day from Magalies water board. Regorogile and Thabazimbi have additional supply from six boreholes. Rooiberg and Leeupoort / Raphuti currently source their water from local boreholes. Chlorination facilities for these towns are in place. Schilpadnest water is also supplied from boreholes without any chlorination facilities.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that water is available to all, on at least RDP Standard within 5 years. To provide sanitation facilities to all, on at least RDP Standard within 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise and implement Water Master Plan. Finalise SDF to address appropriate level of Service per area. Upgrade appropriate level of Service per area in terms of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure. Upgrade all Waste Water Treatment plants in accordance with acceptable Environmental standard. To improve and manage our Water Resources to ensure Sustainable portable Water Supply to all Residents.

CONCLUSION

Thabazimbi Municipality has identified projects in which funding need to be sourced for those that are not budgeted for the Financial year. Service Delivery is one of the National KPA's identified for Project Consolidate Municipalities. It should also be noted that the Municipality has the Project Management Unit in which will serve for a period of three years to assist Municipalities in implementing the projects.

6.2. INTEGRATED LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

6.2.1 INTRODUCTION

The Vision of LED in South Africa is that of a robust and inclusive local economies that exploit local opportunities, address local needs and contribute to National development objectives such as economic growth and poverty eradication. These robust and inclusive local economies will show the following:

- ❖ Strength
- ❖ Inclusiveness and
- ❖ Sustainability.

They will support the growth and development of Local Employment, income and assets whether in the face of harsh constraints and external competition and capitalise on opportunities. They will generate:

- ❖ Intensive trade
- ❖ The mixing of movement of people and
- ❖ Captivating social, cultural, recreational, sports and tourism experiences.

The active involvement and participation of residents in municipal affairs will be a hallmark of robust and inclusive Local economies, characterised as follows:

❖ SKILLED AND INNOVATIVE HUMAN RESOURCES

The people in these local economies, the citizen/communities of these local areas, are the biggest resource for local economic development. They are resourceful, skilled and able to take full advantage of economic opportunities. They are innovative and able to participate in and or establish, run and grow thriving enterprises. They produce locally made and branded products for the domestic and international market that are of high quality and appeal to the needs of different consumers. They develop solutions and products that are affordable and met the needs of poorer communities.

❖ LOCAL LEADERSHIP

Their leaders inspire confidence in the local economy and are able to mobilize resources for the advantage of local communities. They also make manage and implement economic development strategies that are participatory, realistic, feasible and viable, yet creative, innovative and visionary in order to unleash potentials and grasp development opportunities. They work together with National and Provincial government and development agencies to best position their local economies in the global context on an on-going basis.

6.2.2 CURRENT REALITY

Local Economic Development is an outcome based on local initiative and driven by local stakeholders and the Municipality. It involves identifying and using primarily local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. The aim of LED is to create employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents. It is important to realise that LED is an ongoing process, rather than a single project or a series of steps to follow.

LED encompasses all stakeholders in a local community, involved in a number of different initiatives aimed at addressing a variety of solid economic needs in that community. Municipality plays a significant role in local economic development as the initiative will translate resource base into investment, jobs and Economic empowerment opportunities.

The Mining, Agricultural, Tourism /Hunting sectors are the most dominant economic sectors in the Municipal area. The Thabazimbi mine Kumba Resources has 30years of production capacity left. Local Community does not participate meaningfully in Economic Activities due to lack of Skills. The Agriculture sector in the Municipal area is declining, which poses a threat in terms of jobs on farms.

Huge Migration of Farm workers into Towns results in increased demand for jobs and Services. The commercial, retail, and manufacturing sectors of the economy contribute very little to the provincial economy. There are initiatives by the Mines, which are still to be integrated into the Municipal LED Plan.

OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure economic growth of 1% per annum. To Develop Local Skills and create opportunities for Local SMMEs. To accommodate an overflow of Tourists from neighbouring Tourists attraction destinations into Thabazimbi during 2010 World Cup. To ensure reduction of unemployment by 5% within 5 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the LED Strategy. To establish a database and a Skills Development Programme database for Local SMMEs. Compile a database of all Tourism facilities and attractions. Ensure implementation of existing LED & Community projects. To improve Roads and signage to Tourists attraction destinations. To market identified potential and projects

CONCLUSION

The Municipality is in the process of finalising the LED strategy in order to inform the Viability and Sustainability of LED projects. Local Business Support Centre also developed through Anglo Platinum and LIBSA for Enterprise Development, Co-operative Development and Development of SMME's in Thabazimbi Municipality.

6.3. INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.3.1 INTRODUCTION

National Environmental Management Act, 1998. The chapter 1 principles of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (NEMA) apply throughout South Africa to the actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment.

6.3.2 CURRENT REALITY

BIOSPHERE

The international status awarded to the Waterberg Biosphere can contribute in the marketing of the area in term of conservation, development and logistic support.

NATURE RESERVES

Marakele National Park, Ben Alberts, Atherstone Nature Reserve, etc. These areas have been identified as the environmental sensitive areas and they represent the major attractions in the Municipality.

Marakele National Park is situated in the heart of Waterberg Biosphere and is a mere 15 km from Thabazimbi town. Is named after the Tswana name for Sanctuary. The Park is the home of impressive variety of wildlife, including elephants, a prolific bird life, and a fascinating array of plant species.

Ben Alberts Nature Reserve is situated Southwest of Thabazimbi town along the Crocodile River. Whereas Atherstone Nature Reserve is situated approximately 80 km West of Thabazimbi town. This reserve is mainly utilised for trophy game hunting. The areas to the Northam, Northwest and Southwest of Thabazimbi town are mainly environmentally sensitive areas due to the location of the Waterberg Biosphere, the nature reserves and game farms.

INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION

The pollution in the area is mainly caused by the following activities:

- Kumba Resources Mine
- Anglo Platinum Mine and
- Northam Platinum Mine.

- Pretoria Portland Cement
- Rhino Andalusite Mine

PRINCIPLES AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably. • Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. • Avoid or minimise pollution and degradation of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the planning process, environmental concerns of the people and their cultural orientation should be considered, taking into consideration the impact of their needs on the natural environment. • Through the Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) it promotes consideration of environment impact of socio – economic development at all stages of planning. • Strategic environment assessment (SEA) must be compiled during the planning of new projects that indicate how the disturbance to landscapes and sites that constitutes the community's heritage will be minimised or avoided.

6.3.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure development of Integrated Environment Plan . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an Integrated Waste Management plan for the municipal area.

CONCLUSION

Thabazimbi Municipality has to ensure that all Communities are serviced and reside in healthy environment.

6.4. INTEGRATED SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The projects identified under Spatial Development Framework will include variety of projects such as land related projects, transport and housing projects. Growth Points will be identified, business side and all residential areas.

6.5 INTEGRATED HIV / AIDS PROGRAMME

6.5.1 CURRENT REALITY

The Department of Health and Welfare indicated that there is ± 7 600 people who are HIV / AIDS positive within the municipal area. On the other hand, Gold Fields, reported (2003) that 26,4 % of its 48 000 employees is infected with HIV / AIDS. Northam Platinum mine is part of Gold Fields mine. HIV / AIDS is one of the biggest problems for the mining sector. National average for HIV / AIDS is estimated at 27,6 % for men between the age of 21 and 55 years.

6.5.2 PRINCIPLES AND NORMS

PRINCIPLES AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGY GUIDELINES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People with HIV / Aids should be involved in all prevention and care strategies. • People with HIV / Aids, their partners, families and friends shall not suffer from any form of discrimination. • All intervention and care strategies shall be subject to critical evaluation and assessment. • Provide treatment, care and support services in health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish of local HIV / Aids structure. • Educate communities on the right of people living with HIV / Aids e.g awareness campaigns, seminars, etc. • Improve access to justice for people living with HIV / Aids. • The Municipality to designate a person for monitoring and evaluation of programmes. • Ensure uninterrupted supply of drugs.

6.5.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve HIV/AIDS awareness in order to reduce infection rate. • To improve facilities for people living with HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate provision of proper health facilities by Health & Welfare Department. • HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns. • Support the existing home-based centres for HIV/AIDS patients, elderly and orphans. • To investigate and provide access to Basic Health Facility in identified areas.

CONCLUSION

Project description changed from LTHW to LTHSD. Housing, Land and Transport were separated to different project hence the project changes.

6.6. INTEGRATED INSTITUTIONAL PLAN / PROGRAMME

6.6.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this is to ensure that a consistent and integrated set of measures for institutional transformation and integrated implementation occurs in the Municipality, thereby contributing to a close planning – implementation.

6.6.2 CURRENT REALITY

The employment equity plan has been completed and all the relevant stakeholders were involved. The Municipality also adopted the placement policy which was implemented and eventually the process was finalised and the new organogram to be reviewed by this financial year. One out of six Sec 57 Managerial posts not filled. Staff compliments for the Municipality stands at 198, and the new 18 budgeted posts according to the new organogram.

PRINCIPLE AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGY GUIDELINE
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Establish community participation system to monitor and review performance of the municipality every 6 months.Educate community and assign appropriate people to educate the community on functions of the Council and importance of service payment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Performance management system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Use the IDP to determine performance of the municipality.Measure and review performance at least once a year for officials and municipality.

6.6.3 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop effective integrated systems to enhance administration and access to information within 2years.Ensure provision of adequate Office space for Officials and Councillors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Finalisation of the IT and of the establishment of One Stop Centre.Develop Municipal Website.Review of Employment Equity Plan and Communication Strategy.To obtain funds to build own offices (civic centre).

7. APPROVAL PHASE

7.1 BACKGROUND

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Municipal Systems Act requires council to develop a service delivery plan to address the developmental needs and fulfil its developmental role at local government level.
- The document outlining how council intends to carry out its developmental role during its term of office will be in the form of the Integrated Development Plan, which is reviewed annually.
- Having further adhered to provisions of Sections 27 and 29 of the Systems Act, the IDP review process commenced in August 2006 after the adoption of the IDP review process plan by Council.
- Council has in further compliance with legislation established structures that will ensure that its developmental role is achieved.
- In total 4 steering committee meetings, 8 municipal wide IDP/Budget Imbizos, two representative forums meetings were held to solicit inputs and comments from relevant stakeholders regarding the reviewed IDP as presented.

7.2 DISCUSSION

- Section 34 of the Systems Act requires that a municipal council must review its integrated development plan annually in accordance with its performance measurements.
- The Mayor managed also in terms of section 21 of the MFMA to co-ordinate the process for preparing the annual budget and reviewing the municipality's IDP with a time schedule outlining key deadlines, and presented same at least 10 months prior to the start of the budget year for adoption by Council. Council adopted the IDP review process plans on the 15 September 2006. Subsequent to that a draft IDP was approved on the 30 May 2007.
- A grace of 21 days was granted to the public to make inputs and forward comments on the draft IDP through print media.
- The inputs from the public from the district Imbizos and personal submissions were collated and presented to the various structures of the IDP in terms of the process plan, including the IDP representative Forum.

8. TOWARDS CREDIBLE THABAZIMBI IDP

IDP is seen as '*a reflection of the whole of government involvement in a geographic area*' and assumes effective relations to allow the targeting of resources across government spheres. This means alignment of investment in IDPs with the relevant Provincial Growth Strategy and sector and strategic plans of line departments.

NB: The STATUS OF IDP as 'strategic plan for the whole of government and the private sector and social partners' is a shift away from the view of an IDP as a municipal plan. The new Inter-Governmental Relations Act and its Forums' role in inter-governmental planning and budgeting become paramount. Thus a District and local municipalities IDP cannot be approved unless it has not served before a District Inter-Governmental Forum.

NB: These Forums must assist in keeping each other accountable for delivery in Quarterly and Annual consideration of progress in delivery.

The Premier would convene such a 'progress measuring'-event – i.e. Premier Coordinating Forum – to consider the progress of delivery in support of growth and sustainable service delivery, identify areas of non-alignment or non-delivery, and steps to remedy any disagreements on develop outcomes or non-delivery. There must be a shared mechanism for measuring implementation between spheres of government. Therefore, the notion of a Premier 'sign off' on IDPs to affirm the Province's commitment to realising the long term development objectives in such IDPs is important. This mechanism is part of the process to ensure that the IDP is 'credible'. The concept of 'sign off' can be extended to include the respective Mayor's in District Local Municipal Areas to strengthen commitment to delivery in terms of IDPs.

NB: The collective GOAL of an IDP is "to achieve integrated and sustainable human settlements and to support a robust and inclusive local economy"

This implies that IDPs must be underpinned by a strong spatial logic to settlements (i.e. their form, densities, mixed land use, release of land with economic potential, mobility within settlements, access to services, access to social facilities, access to places for interaction and economic opportunities, and targeted investment that supports growth).

The notion of credible IDPs is directly tied to second Generation IDPs.

Credibility is not just having rigorous analysis, solid long term strategy, effective public participation and stakeholder involvement, and intergovernmental planning alignment and monitoring, but consideration of the financial situation of the municipality and its ability to deliver.

9. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

From a developmental perspective, local government is required to work with local communities to find sustainable ways to meet the needs and improve the quality of their lives. Municipalities are encouraged to focus on realising developmental outcomes such as the provision of household infrastructure and services; the creation of liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas; and the promotion of Local Economic Development and community empowerment and redistribution.

The three approaches recommended to assist municipalities in becoming more developmental are:

- integrated development planning and budgeting,
- *performance management*, and
- working together with local citizens and partners.

This policy provides a framework that enables the integrated application of all three of these approaches in terms of determining the actual progress and outcomes of the IDP and budgeting processes by involving the community through public participation structures and approaches. The Municipal Systems Act and Regulations, together with other related pieces of legislation, provide the mandate within a regulatory framework for municipalities to develop performance management and development systems appropriate to the unique needs and circumstances of the Municipality. Thabazimbi Local Municipality, like all other municipalities, is compelled by this legislation to engage in a structured process that includes community input and participation aimed at putting a Performance Management System in place. Municipal development planning, implementation and evaluation entail a completely new way of thinking about and of doing municipal business. The Performance Management System (PMS) has thus become an essential ingredient in not only ensuring improved governance but also in the delivery of high quality services to communities. It provides a platform for identifying, discussing and resolving the real issues in the municipal area that makes it easier to establishing winning communities.

ABBREVIATION	EXPLANATION
❖ CBP	❖ COMMUNITY BASED PLANNING
❖ IDP	❖ INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
❖ TLM	❖ THABAZIMBI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
❖ WDM	❖ WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY.
❖ NDT	❖ NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT.
❖ DEPT OF HSD	❖ DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.
❖ DBSA	❖ DEVELOPMENTAL BANK OF SOUTHREN AFRICA.
❖ INEP	❖ INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME.
❖ DLGH	❖ DEPARTMENT LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOUSING.
❖ DWAF	❖ DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY.
❖ CIMP	❖ CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME.
❖ PPP	❖ PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
❖ BEE	❖ BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
❖ BBBEE	❖ BROAD BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT
❖ PGDS	❖ PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
❖ PCC	❖ PRESIDENTIAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
❖ NSDP	❖ NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE
❖ FEPD	❖ FORUM FOR EFFECTIVE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
❖ NGO	❖ NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATION
❖ MGDS	❖ MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
❖ DOTE	❖ DIRECTLY OBSERVED TREATMENT SHORT COURSES

❖ TOR	❖ TERMS OF REFERENCE
❖ CS	❖ CORPORATE SERVICES
❖ TS	❖ TECHNICAL SERVICES
❖ SS	❖ SOCIAL SERVICES
❖ MM	❖ MUNICIPAL MANAGER
❖ CFO	❖ CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
❖ PED	❖ PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT