



2021/2022 DRAFT INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

”To be the best energy hub and ecotourism destination in Southern Africa

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

IDP	Integrated Development Plan
WDM	Waterberg District municipality
NDP	National Development plan
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
GPNPC	Green Paper on National Planning Commission
GOA	Guide to Outcome Approach
IGR	Inter – Governmental Relations Framework
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999
NPF	National Planning Framework
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
LGDP	Local Government Development Program
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
CoGHSTA	Department of Cooperative Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003
MTEF	Medium term Expenditure framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
PMS	Performance Management System
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSP	Water Services Provider
MSA	Municipal Systems Act, No 32 of 2000
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Project
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
ToR	Terms of Reference
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SMME	Small, Medium and Macro Enterprises
LM	Local Municipality
CPI	Consumer Price Index
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
DWAS	Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation
CIP	Comprehensive Investment Plan
B2B	Back to Basics

VISION, MISSION, VALUES AND SLOGAN

VISION : In line with the National Development Plan, the strategic vision of the Waterberg District Municipality was revised during the strategic planning session.

The **Vision** of Waterberg District Municipality is:

“To be the best energy hub and ecotourism destination in Southern Africa”

MISSION: The strategic **Missions** speak about what the purpose of the Waterberg District Municipality is. The Mission is:

“To invest in a constituency of talented human capital who are motivated and innovative to build a sustainable economy in the field of energy, minerals and eco-tourism for the benefit of all our communities.”

VALUES: Values are deeply rooted principles or standards which are universally accepted among the Employees, Councillors and Community members of a municipality and which explicitly guide what they believe, their attitude toward service delivery, and ultimately, how they behave.

The values that drive the attitudes and behaviour of politicians and administration of the Waterberg District Municipality are confirmed as:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Honesty➤ Respect➤ Fairness➤ Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Accountability➤ Accessibility➤ Effectiveness➤ Ubuntu
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SLOGAN: Considering all the developmental growth needs and opportunities in the district the slogan of Waterberg District Municipality, remains very relevant, and it is therefore proposed that the slogan remains the same. The slogan of Waterberg District Municipality is:



FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

This IDP and Budget, marks the 5th review of the overall strategic framework for our district for the period 2021/2022, meaning this the last term of the current Council. We need to reflect on our achievements thus far, and be honest on the challenges facing us into our last mile.

This IDP and Budget process also takes place where our District in particular and Country in general are confronted with, and responding to the rehabilitating effects of Covid-19 pandemic. The multi-Stakeholder District Command Council, chaired by His Worship Cllr Morris Mataboge, Executive Mayor of Waterberg District and the District Technical Command Council chaired by the Municipal Manager are consistently meeting to monitor and mitigate against the spread of the virus in the District

In collaboration with our Social Partners and Stakeholders we are doing the best we can, through awareness campaigns and monitoring of compliance to encourage and motivate community members to practice and observe Covid-19 regulations and protocols. The impacts of these interventions are yielding positive outcomes as can be attested to by constant decrease in case numbers and incidental deaths.

It is the common course, the Cabinet of South Africa resolved to implement a District Development Model (DDM) as an operational model to improve service delivery across the three spheres of government and state entities working as a coherent state machinery in an impact and results based performance and accountability for improved development outcomes, towards improved qualities of livelihoods to our communities.

The Waterberg District Municipality DDM support partners and collaborators are: The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA), National Business Initiative (NBI), Public Private Growth Initiative (PPGI), Mining houses; Anglo-American, Exxaro etc. DONOR AGENCIES are United Nations and Associated International Agencies.

There are also National and Provincial DDM champions for the WDM: Minister Small Business Development & Limpopo MECs for Economic Development and Social Development. The WDM is also supported by This significantly magnanimous interest in the Waterberg DDM by stakeholders across all Sectors, within and beyond the shores of our Country, has necessitated the manner in which our 2021 Strategic Planning Session was administered.

The DDM is an intergovernmental approach focusing on effective joint planning, budgeting and implementation over multi-year planning and electoral cycles. This joint - collaboration is expressed through the formulation and implementation of a “One Plan” which is a long-term strategic framework guiding investment, service delivery and development in relation to each of the district and metropolitan spaces.

To date, Waterberg District Municipality has developed a comprehensive Draft Economic Recovery Plan, through partnership with PPGI, consulted extensively across all Social Partners in the District. The Plan is currently being taken through Council Structures en route to Municipal Council. As the custodian of the District Development Model in Limpopo Province, we need to ensure that as we lead the way in the implementation of the One Plan-One Budget, all key role players are part of the process.

This IDP document is thus a direct result of yet another extensive consultative process. It is an expression of the general interest of our people and a mirror that reflects the holistic wishes of the Waterberg District electorates.

Critical to the key developmental considerations is our commitment to getting the basics right under the new normal are amongst others the following:

- Building a Responsive; Resilient and People Centred Human Capability-Digitalisation of local government system

- Stimulating resilience and viable Economic Growth towards Sustainable Job Creation-establishment of the District SMME Coordinating Council by SEDA in partnership with municipalities
- Enabling Spatial Transformation and Budgeting, thereby Unlocking land potential for Sustainable Development--conduct a District Wide Land Audit.
- Creating Financially Viable and Sustainable Municipalities Anchored on Financial Prudence, Efficient, cost effective and sound Accounting Controls & Systems-explore the Outdoor Advertisement potential as a revenue generation mechanism.

The developmental task ahead of us calls for our collaborative effort across all of Government, and our Social partners. This collaboration though, must not be characterised by mere lib service, but be intentional and bold, if we are to make the desired indelible mark towards our long-term developmental agenda.

As we prepare ourselves for the 2021 Local Government elections, we must leave a legacy of the work we performed during our term of office.

My thanks goes to the administration, and the Council of Waterberg District Municipality for providing leadership. To our partners in provincial and national government and to our local councils and all stakeholders, we extend our warmest thanks for your contribution in delivering quality services to our communities.

Let`s together work towards the growth of Waterberg District.

CLLR S.M. MATABOGE
EXECUTIVE MAYOR



on the Go for Growth

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Waterberg District Municipality (WDM) as a category C municipality comprises of five local municipalities which is Bela-Bela, Lephalale, Thabazimbi, Mogalakwena and Modimolle-Mookgophong. The Waterberg District is located within the south western part of the Limpopo Province. It is adjacent to the South African border with Botswana to the west and is bordered by the North West, Gauteng and Mpumalanga provinces to the south. Limpopo's Sekhukhune and Capricorn District Municipalities border the WDM to the east. Informed by its powers and functions, it cannot provide basic services but it coordinates support in line with section 88(2) of the municipal system act to its local's municipalities. Within its scope of powers and functions WDM provide disaster management and firefighting services.

The draft of the 2021/2022 was initiated through the adoption of IDP framework /process plan which served as blueprint for the development and review of the Integrated Development Plan. The IDP is deliberately called the principal strategy since all scarce resources should be used to implement it successfully. The IDP is a management tool to assist municipalities in achieving their developmental objectives and fulfil its mandates as per section 152 of the constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

The development of IDP cannot be creditable if it excludes public participation and from the beginning, the involvement of various stakeholders was given the deserving attention. The complexity of the developmental issues demands that the various stakeholders should not only identify challenges but also make concerted efforts to deal with them. To coordinate the inputs at the IDP Reps forums this convened to give the stakeholders an opportunity to find their interests in the IDP document of the municipalities. The three spheres of government must not only deliberate and adopt the Integrated approach towards development but also inform one another of programme in the interests of corporative governance.

Over the past the past five years IDP documents of the district municipality was honoured with a highly credible rated label which label must be defended at all costs. A helping hand was even extended to all local Municipalities evidence by the fact that all Local Municipalities including Waterberg District Municipalities, their IDP was rated high and aligns for 2020/2021 MEC IDP assessment and is only District that achieved 100%. This makes them to be the best District in the province items of IDP Compilation and this milestone achievement must be defended and sustained.

On 26 November 2019, the President launches District Development model at Lephalale local Municipality which known as KHAULEZA. The primary Objective of this model is to address the silos in planning and improve the coherence and impact of government service delivery with focus on 44 District and 8 Metros around in the country. The Waterberg District Municipality was identified as the one of the pilot Municipality together with OR Tambo District Municipality because of its mining activities and opportunities. This model will refocused planning at the level of District and strengthen the co

Operative governance between National, Provincial and Local Government through **ONE DISTRICT, ONE PLAN, ONE BUDGET AND ONE APPROACH.**

It's been one year since the introduction of the DDM and the District is currently at the stage to approve ONE PLAN. The One Plan is an intergovernmental plan that outlines a common vision and desired future outcomes in each District and Metro space. It sets out a long term strategic framework (25-30 years) to guide investment and service delivery in our District, this One Plan will bring together all spheres of government, the private sector and civil society required them to both agree on a long term vision for Waterberg. The Waterberg HUB has been established to facilitate intergovernmental join planning and providing a functional network of support as key institutional mechanism to operationalize DDM which is aimed at improving Cooperative Governance and building a capable, Ethical developmental state.

Having regard to all these, WDM still remain a tourist destination of choice and IDP as the bible of the Municipality, all the sundry are expected to roll their sleeves and stop at nothing to implement the 2021/2022 IDP successfully. The target for successful implementation lies between 80% and 100% and is achievable through consistent performance of senior Managers, Municipal Manager and entire staff component and the relevant stakeholders.

CHAPTER 1: THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a process through which Municipalities prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its developmental role and seeks to arrive at decisions on issues such as Municipal budgets, land management, promotion of local economic development, and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

According to the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) of 2000, all municipalities have to undertake a process to produce IDP's. As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level. The budget is the annual plan in rands and cents that sets out the amounts each Department can spend on specific pre-determined items. The legislation governing the drawing up of the budget is the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003). The relevant Sections of the Act setting out the different timeframes are as follows:

Section 21(1)(b) – The Mayor must at least 10 months before the start of the budget year 1 September table in the Council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:-

(i) The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;

(ii) The annual review of:-

The integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Systems Act and

The budget related policies

(iii) The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget related policies.

Section 16(2) – The Mayor must table the annual budget at a Council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year (1 April).

Section 24(1) – The Council must at least 30 days before the start of the budget year (1 June) consider approval of the annual budget.

Section 24(2) (a) – The annual budget must be approved before the start of the budget year (1 July).

The Municipal Finance Management Act provides for an adjustment budget which is a review of the current budget and would normally take place mid-way through the budget cycle i.e. December or January.

The Framework Plan

The function of the Framework plan is to ensure that the process of the district IDP and local IDP's are mutually linked and can inform each other ensuring co-operative governance as contained in section 41 of the Constitution. The Framework Plan is a co-ordination tool for the district to ensure that interrelated parallel planning processes within the district are coordinated to obtain maximum benefit for the district as a whole.

Various processes within the IDP should be smoothly interlinked to ensure optimal effectiveness as well as ensure this agreement on joint time frameworks that need to be reached between the various local municipalities and the district municipality.

- The District Municipality is in charge of the Framework Plan, which has to be agreed upon by all local municipalities and will be used by the local municipalities in finalising their Process Plans.

- The District Municipality will, through inter-municipal IDP Management Committee (MC) monitor the compliance of the actual IDP process of all municipalities with the Framework Plan. This will ensure that the District Municipality will be in a position to undertake corrective action in time if a Local Municipality fail to adhere to the Framework Plan and the timeframes contained therein.
- Each Local Municipality will, however, be responsible for monitoring its own process plan and ensure that the Framework Plan is being followed as agreed.
- (Bela-Bela Local Municipality(LIM366), Lephalale Local Municipality(LIM362), Modimolle-Mookgophong (368) Local Municipality(LIM365), Mogalakwena Local Municipality(LIM367), Thabazimbi Local Municipality(LIM361). (Each municipality has an IDP Manager to steer the local IDP process within that municipality.)

Framework Programme

This process is dynamic and could be adapted to accommodate the consultation process which is circumstantial of nature. The total programme spans over an expected ten (10) month period and has been categorised as:

- Phase 0 – Preparation
- Phase 1 – Analysis
- Phase 2 – Strategies
- Phase 3 – Projects
- Phase 4 – Integration
- Phase 5 – Approval

MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR ALIGNMENT AND PARTICIPATION

OVERVIEW

Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000(4, 5), requires the IDP review process to involve an intensive and structured public and stakeholder's participation process. The aspect of public participation has been entrenched in the constitution and chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act as a legislative requirement. Participation by interested parties ensures that IDP addresses real issues that are experienced by communities within the local municipality.

The existing IDP Representative Forum will continue to be used as a mechanism for community and stakeholder participation. IDP representative forum meetings will be held four times per financial year at the District level, but however local municipalities ward conferences, consultation, imbizo's, and Representative Forum will be used by both District and Local Municipalities to deepen community and stakeholder participation.

In consideration of the magnitude and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, Cabinet in its special Cabinet meeting held on 15 March 2020, resolved to declare a National State of Disaster, which was duly declared under Government Gazette No 43096. This was followed by the National Address by the President of the Republic of South Africa, during which address the President announced extra ordinary measures to curb and contain the spread of the virus. On the 18 March 2020, The Minister of COGTA issued Regulations in terms of Section 27(2) of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) (hereafter referred to as the COVID-19 Regulations) regarding the steps necessary to prevent an escalation of the disaster or to alleviate, contain and minimize the effects of the disaster. On the 23 March 2020 the President of the Republic announced an escalation of the measures to combat COVI-19, which include an initial 21 Day Lockdown which was also extended with further 2 weeks.

Due to the regulations highlighted above the dates on the Framework/Process Plan may not be held as scheduled. Other mechanisms such as Social media platforms and Website will be used as a form of consultation.

A. Mechanisms and procedures for alignment

Alignment is at two levels, horizontal and vertical. Largely the two levels influence each other. Though one can be done independent from each other, if this is done, a clear picture of what is happening will not be achieved. The strategy that we are going to follow applies to both horizontal alignments between the District and Local Municipalities, and vertical, between the Municipalities, the Province and the National Departments and Parastatals. The alignment that is mentioned in here between Municipalities on the one hand involves ensuring that their planning activities and processes are co-ordinated and addressed jointly.

On the other hand, alignment between Local Government and other spheres of government as well as Parastatals or service providers ensures that the IDP is in line with National and Provincial Policies and Strategies so that it is considered for the allocation of departmental budgets and conditional grants. The District IDP should reflect the Integrated Planning in its IDP in which both Locals and Sector Departments' plans find an aligned expression in the document.

B. Management of alignment

For both alignment types, Horizontal and Vertical, the main responsibility lies with the District Municipality. The role of the IDP Manager at the District level is of utmost importance. IDP unit and external facilitators could be used to support the alignment process. However, the provincial department of local government and office of the Premier play an important role as co-ordinator to ensure alignment above District level and between Districts and Departments within the Province.

C. Functions and context for public participation

Four major functions can be aligned with the public participation process namely:

- Needs orientation;
- Appropriateness of solutions;
- Community ownership;
- Empowerment;
- Performance Monitoring

In the preparation of the IDP/Budget/PMS, the public participation process has to be institutionalised in order to ensure all residents have an equal right to participate.

Mechanisms for participation

i. IDP/Budget/PMS Representatives Forum (RF)

This Forum will represent all stakeholders and will be as inclusive as possible. Efforts will be made to bring additional organisations into the Representatives Forum (RF) and ensure their continued participation throughout the process. The Representatives Forum will meet as indicated in the attached programme.

- The first RF meeting will involve a presentation of the Process Plan as well as a Gap analysis identifying areas to be addressed in the IDP/Budget Process.
- The other two RF workshops will be held to provide feedback on the IDP/Budget/PMS Process as well as to acquire input from RF members on the Sector Plans and draft Budget.
- Ad-hoc RF meetings will be called as and when needed to inform the PMS Implementation process ie. Setting of targets etc.
- Inputs will be invited via the various Ward Committee meetings and Traditional Authority meetings in conjunction with the respective Local Municipality.

ii. Imbizos / Roadshows

This is an initiative that was undertaken during the consultation process of the draft Waterberg IDP and Budget (2020/21), whereby the Mayor and Municipal Officials at the District and Local Municipal level met with residents in the municipality to present and discuss the draft IDPs and Budgets of the District and Local Municipality. These meetings are widely publicised via the media and will be continued during the preparation process, held jointly (the District joining the Local Municipalities) in every public session for support and integration purpose.

iii. Various Fora

This is an ongoing consultative process and involves the assimilation of issues raised at the various Fora established at the District and Local level which range from Water Forums, Summits to Community Based meetings.

iv. Media

Local newspapers will be used to inform the community of the progress with the IDP/Budget/PMS process. A notice will be submitted to the local newspaper on the initiation and completion of the IDP/Budget/PMS process inviting stakeholder participation and inviting comments on the Draft Plan.

v. Information Booklets

At the completion of each of the Sector Plans, as well as the IDP/Budget/PMS, an information booklet will be prepared in the two dominant languages, namely Northern Sotho and English and consist of a summary of the IDP/Budget/PMS. The members of the Representative Forum, Officials and Councillors will be given copies of these information booklets and will assist in the distribution of the booklets. This should include some training on the content of the booklets to make them more meaningful to the general public. Waterberg District Municipality has included Braille in order to accommodate the people living with disability (blind) to have access to the IDP document.

vi. Social Media

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Whatsapp

vii. Website

Waterberg District Municipality and Local Municipal Website

D. PRINCIPLES FOR MONITORING OF THE PROCESS PLAN AND AMENDMENT OF THE FRAMEWORK

It is expected of the District and all the Local Municipalities **to adhere to the timeframes as set out in the programme** above. Any Municipality that is not able to meet the deadline should timeously report to the IDP Manager at the District. At the same length, if the District is not going to be able to meet a deadline, the IDP Manager should inform the Municipalities on time. This is the principle that should also be adhered and respected by all Municipalities including the District.

In terms of monitoring, Municipalities would be expected to submit and make a presentation to the District Management Committee (DMC) which is comprised of all the IDP Managers within the District. That is, the IDP managers of Bela-Bela, Modimolle-Mookgophong, Mogalakwena, Thabazimbi, and Lephalale Local Municipalities. The DMC will hold its meeting as per the above schedule.

If it is clear that more than half of the municipalities are not going to be able to meet the set deadlines as per the above schedule, the DMC will decide on whether to change or amend the Framework to suite the circumstances. Furthermore, a Municipality may request that the Framework be amended. The DMC will deliberate on such request and make a decision. However, the due date for final approval by Municipal Councils will not be compromised.

The main roles and responsibilities allocated to each of the role players is set out in the following table:

Executive Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manage the drafting of the IDP; ➤ Assign responsibilities in this regard to the Municipal Manager; ➤ Submit the draft Framework Plan and Process Plan to the Council for adoption; ➤ Submit the draft IDP to the Council for adoption and approval; ➤ Preparation of Framework Plan; ➤ Preparation of the Process Plan;
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Day-to-day management and coordination of the IDP process in terms of time, resources and people, and ensuring: ➤ The involvement of all relevant role-players, especially officials; ➤ That the timeframes are being adhered to; ➤ That the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements; ➤ That conditions for participation are provided; and ➤ That the outcomes are documented. ➤ Chairing the IDP Steering Committee;

Chairing the IDP Steering Committee:

IDP Steering Committee

The IDP Steering Committee comprises of a technical working team of dedicated officials who support the Municipal Manager /Strategic Manager to ensure a smooth planning process. The Municipal Manager is responsible for the process but often delegates functions to the officials that form part of the Steering Committee.

Chairperson: Municipal Manager

Secretariat: The secretariat for this function is provided by the IDP

Members:

Heads of Departments (HODs)

- The IDP Steering Committee is responsible for the following:

<p>➤ The IDP Steering Committee comprises of a technical working team of dedicated officials who support the Municipal Manager /Strategic Manager to ensure a smooth planning process. The Municipal Manager is responsible for the process but often delegates functions to the officials that form part of the Steering Committee.</p> <p>Chairperson: Municipal Manager</p> <p>Secretariat: The secretariat for this function is provided by the IDP</p> <p>Members: Heads of Departments (HODs)</p> <p>IDP Steering Committee</p> <p>The IDP Steering Committee is responsible for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commission research studies; ➤ Consider and comment on: ➤ Inputs from subcommittee(s), cluster teams; ➤ Inputs from provincial sector departments and support providers. ➤ Process, summarise and draft outputs; ➤ Make recommendations to the Representative Forum; ➤ Prepare, facilitate and minute meetings ➤ Prepare and submit reports to the IDP Representative Forum 	
IDP Representative Forum	<p>The IDP Representative Forum comprises of WDM and its local municipalities, representatives from sector departments, parastatal bodies, NGOs, business people, traditional leaders, and other interested organized bodies.</p> <p>Chairperson: The Executive Mayor or a nominee</p> <p>Secretariat The secretariat for this function is provided by the IDP Unit</p> <p>Membership:</p>
District IDP Management Committee(MC)	<p>Invitations are submitted to the same members as the previous year, including the representatives of the consultative for a Monitor, evaluate progress & provide feedback.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide technical guidance to IDP process at district level. ➤ Ensure and maintain Alignment. ➤ Standardise the planning process. ➤ Recommends corrective measures
Social, Institutional &Transformation and Infrastructure & LED Clusters, Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensure both vertical and horizontal alignment ➤ Integrated planning and implementation co-ordination

Committee	
Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide data and information. ➤ Budget guidelines. ➤ Alignment of budgets with the IDP

1.2 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND AND POLICY IMPERATIVES

POLICIES AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

BINDING LEGISLATION, POLICIES AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS AT NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, (Act 108 of 1996)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Local Government: Transition Act Second Amendment Act, (Act 97 of 1996)
- Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act, (Act 27 of 1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, (Act 117 of 1998) and its amendments.
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, (Act 32 of 2000)
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, (Act 56 of 2003)
- Local Government: Property Rates Act, (Act 6 of 2004)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, (Act 13 of 2005)
- Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000)
- White paper on local government, 1998
- Towards a policy on integrated development planning, 1998
- White paper on municipal service partnership, 2000
- Policy framework on municipal international relations, 1999

FINANCE

- Division of Revenue Act (Act 1 of 2007)
- Public Finance Management Act (Act 2 of 1999)

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

- Development Facilitation Act, (Act 67 of 1995)

- Land use management Bill, 2001
- White paper on South African land reform, 1997
- Green paper on Development and Planning, 1997
- White paper on Agriculture, 1995
- Communal Land Rights Act, (Act 11 of 2004)

TRANSPORT

- National Land Transport Bill, 1999
- National Land Transport Transitional Act, 1999
- Moving South Africa, September 1998
- Moving South Africa, the Action Agenda, 1999
- White paper on National Transport Policy, 1996

HOUSING

- Housing Act, (Act 107 of 1997)

WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

- Water Services Act, (Act 108 of 1997)
- National Water Act, (Act 36 of 1998)
- National Water Amendment Act, (Act 45 of 1999)
- White Paper in Water Supply and Sanitation, 1994
- White Paper on a National Water Policy for South Africa, 1997

PROVINCIAL POLICIES

- Limpopo Employment Growth and Development Plan
- Limpopo Spatial Rationale

NATIONAL POLICIES

- Reconstruction and development programme (RDP), 1994
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR); 1996
- Urban Development Framework, 1997
- Rural Development Framework, 1996
- Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiatives for South Africa (ASGISA **Natural environment**)
- Environmental Conservation Act, (Act 73 of 1989)
- National Environmental Management Act, (Act 107 of 1998)

- National Environmental Management: Air Quality Act, (Act 39 of 2004)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, (Act 57 of 2003)
- National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, (Act 10 of 2004)
- White paper on integrated Pollution and Waste Management, 2000
- White paper on the Conservation and Sustainable use of South Africa's Biological Diversity, 1997
- White Paper on an Environmental Policy for South Africa, 1998
- National Forest Act (1998)

TOURISM

- White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism, 1996 Tourism in Gear, 1997

A. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

IDP is a management tool for assisting municipalities in achieving their developmental mandates. Every municipality is required by law to develop and adopt its IDP through the legal frame work provided. The following pieces of legislations outline the development and implementation of the IDP.

A.1. CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (Act 108 of 1996)

Section 151 of the Constitution, states that developmental local government should make provision for a democratic and accountable government for communities. It also encourages municipalities to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustained manner in order to promote social and economic development.

Local government must promote a safe and healthy environment and encourage community involvement in matters of local government such as municipal transport, municipal health services, municipal roads, and municipal parks and recreation. Section 152 of the Constitution says that local government should provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. It should ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, promote a safe and healthy environment as well as encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government. Section 153 of the Constitution states that each municipality should structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community. Municipalities should participate in national and provincial programmes and infrastructure development programmes. Section 153 of the Constitution also encourages municipalities to involve communities in their affairs.

A.2. WHITE PAPER ON TRANSFORMING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY (BATHO PELE WHITE PAPER OF 1997)

The paper flows from the White Paper on the Transformation on Public Service (1995). In terms of the White Paper, transforming service delivery is identified as one of government's priority areas. The White Paper is primarily about how public services are provided, and specifically about the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which services are delivered. It "seeks to introduce a fresh approach to service delivery, an approach which puts pressure on systems, procedures, attitudes and behaviour within the Public Service and reorients them in the customer's favour, an approach which puts the people first". The introduction of the concept of Batho Pele, which means putting people first, provides the following eight service delivery principles in an attempt to ensure that the people, as customers to the public institutions, come first.

FURTHERMORE, THE ADOPTION OF THE CONCEPT “CUSTOMER” IMPLIES:

- Listening to their views and taking account of them in making decisions about what services are to be provided;
- Treating them with consideration and respect;
- Making sure that the promised level and quality of services is always of the highest standard; and
- Responding swiftly and sympathetically when standards of service fall below the promised standard.

In giving effect to the notion of treating the recipients of government services as customers, the White Paper articulates that public sector, including the local government sphere, should be governed by the following ethos (principles):

Consultation: citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public service they receive and wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are offered;

Service Standards: Citizens should be told what level and quality of public services they would receive so that they are aware of what to expect;

Access: All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled;

Courtesy: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration; Information: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services that are entitled to receive;

Openness and transparency: Citizens should be told how the national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, who is in charge;

Redress: If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy, when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response;

Value for money: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

A.3. WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) paper views that Integrated Development Planning as a way of achieving developmental government. The Integrated Development Planning intends to:

- Align scarce resources around agreed policy objectives;
- Ensure integration between sectors with local government;
- Enable alignment between provincial and local government and
- Ensure transparent interaction between municipalities and residents, making local government accountable (RSA, 1998, 18).

The paper establishes a basis for developmental local government, in which, “local government is committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”. It also encourages public consultation on policy formulation and in the monitoring and evaluation of decision – making and implementation.

A.4. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (Act 32 of 2000, as amended)

The Act regulates the IDP. It requires the municipality to undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the objectives of local government set out in Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution. Section 25 (1) requires the Municipal Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Links, integrates, co – ordinates and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- Complies with the provisions of Chapter 5, and
- Is compatible with the national and provincial department plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 26 of the Act further outlines the core components of the integrated development plan of a municipality. It requires the integrated development plan of the municipality to reflect:

The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;

An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;

The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;

The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;

The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;

A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality;

The council's operational strategies;

Applicable disaster management plan;

A financial plan, which must include budget project for at least the next three years, and

The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

A.5. MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 56 OF 2003)

The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) was promulgated to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government. The Act provides a mandatory provision that relate to financial and performance management. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object is to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the local government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards for:

Ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities;

The management of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities and the handling of financial dealings, budgetary and financial planning processes;

- The coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government,
- Borrowing;
- Supply chain management; and
- Other financial matters.

Waterberg District Municipality's involvement in the budget process is to ensure compliance with the provision of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It is crucial that the IDP review process facilitate community participation, provide ward level information, encourage discussion on priorities and provide an opportunity for feedback.

THE MAIN STRATEGIC OUTPUTS OF THE BUDGET REFORM ARE TO ENSURE:

- Modernizing financial management and improving accountability;
- Multi – year budgeting;
- Deepening and improving the budget preparation process, by involving the political leadership and community;
- Ensuring that the IDP and budgets are linked, and that the IDP takes account of budgetary resources, and contain proper capital and maintenance plans;
- Improving the in – year implementation of the budget; and
- Improving the auditing and performance reporting after the financial year has ended.

A.6. TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT ACT (ACT 41 of 2003)

This Act makes clear the role of the traditional leadership in the democratic and co – operative governance. The Act envisages an active involvement of the traditional leadership in the formulation and the implementation of the integrated development plans. Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of traditional councils that should:

Support municipalities in the identification of community needs;

Facilitate the involvement of the traditional community in the development or amendment of the integrated development plan of a municipality in whose area that community resides;

Participate in the development of policy and legislation at the local level; and

Promote the ideals of co – operative governance, integrated development planning, sustainable development and service delivery to promote indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and disaster management.

Section 5 (2) of the Act affirms that any partnership between a municipality and a traditional council must:

- a. Be based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition of the status and roles of the respective parties; and
- b. Be guided by and based on the principles of co – operative governance.

One village resides in traditional authority governed area. To this effect, Bela Bela Municipality has involved the traditional leader in both the IDP review process and any other developmental matter involving their areas of governance.

A.7. INTER – GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (ACT 13 of 2005)

The Act is a response to the limited successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The Act creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution in its definition of “cooperative governance”. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDP’s. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The municipality is participating in the district – planning forum, district – municipal managers’ forum, district – mayors forum and as well as in the Premier’s Intergovernmental Forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination of local, district and provincial plans. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance inter – governmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

A.8. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A municipality’s Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality’s cycle and processes of performance, planning, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role – players.

It is critical that political leadership, managers and staff be involved to ensure that the municipality embraces the IDP and its implementation – which is performance management in practice. Implementing the processes and systems needed to operationalise the IDP will determine the ultimate success of the municipality. The following needs to be taken into consideration when starting to implement the IDP:

Plan for performance by clarifying objectives and outputs to be achieved;

- Clarify performance expectations by setting standards and targets for each indicator to assess and evaluate performance in practice;
- Monitor, measure, assess and evaluate performance, and
- Link strategic priorities, goals and objectives agreed in the IDP by:
- Enabling staff to understand how their job contributes to the aforementioned;
- Ensuring resources are directed and used in efficient, effective and economic ways by each person in the municipality;
- Including communities and other stakeholders; decision – making, monitoring and evaluation;
- Learning from experience and use it to continuously improve what’s achieved, and maintaining transparency and accountability and promoting good governance articulated in the Batho Pele principles.

1.3 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Powers and functions of Waterberg District Municipality conferred to it through section 84 sub-section 1 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act:

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT
➤ Integrated Development, Planning for the district municipality as a whole.	Municipal Manager's Office
➤ Refuse dumps and solid waste.	Social Development & Community Services
➤ Cemeteries and crematoria.	Social Development & Community Services
➤ Municipal Health Services	Social Development & Community Services
➤ Firefighting services	Social Development & Community Services
➤ Air Quality	Social Development & Community Services
➤ Municipal roads which form an integral part of road transport system for the district area as a whole	Infrastructure and Development
➤ Municipal Abattoir	Planning & Economic Development
➤ Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality.	Planning & Economic Development
➤ Municipal transport planning	Planning & Economic Development

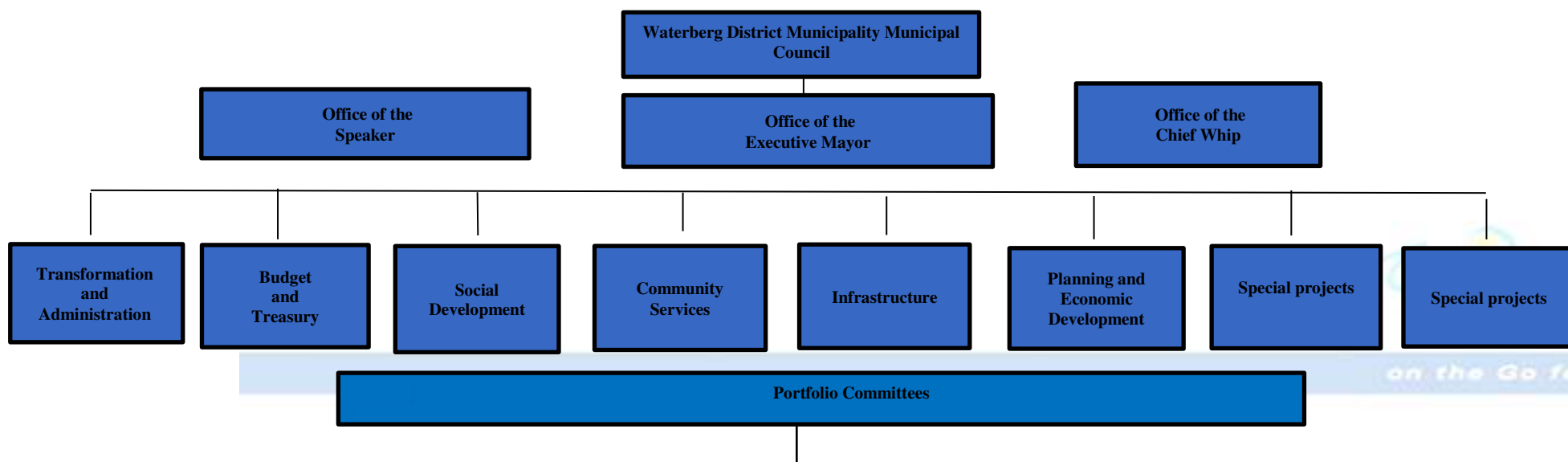
1.4 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

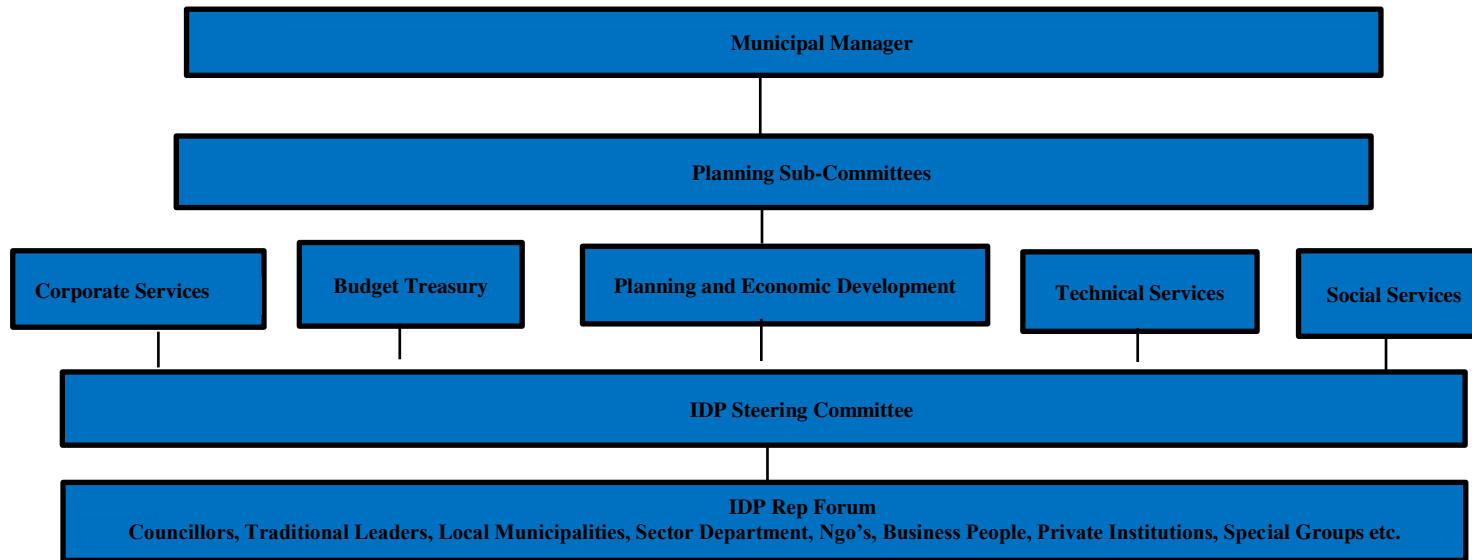
NO.	PRIORITY
1	Municipal Health & Environmental Management
2	Air Quality
3	Fire fighting Services
4	Disaster Management
5	Abattoir
6	Local Economic Development & Tourism

7	Community Participation and Good Governance
8	Financial Viability
9	Municipal Roads & Storm Water
10	Municipal Support & Institutional Development
11	Sports, Arts and Culture
12	Water & Sanitation
13	Electricity
14	Transport

1.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT





1.5 PROCESS OVERVIEW

Waterberg District Municipality adopted a 2021/22 IDP Review Framework and Process Plan, which informed all 5 local municipality's process plans and it was adopted by the Municipal Council. The main purpose of the Process Plan is to integrate all the processes and activities, institutional arrangements and time frames of the various sector departments, NGOs, Parastatals, etc. The Framework /Process Plan was adopted by Council on the **20 August 2020**. The Process Plan will guide the municipality in terms of Legislative requirements and the timeframes thereof.

Process Plan should:

- Guide decision making in respect of service delivery and public sector investment.
- Inform budgets and Service Delivery Programs of various government departments and service agencies.
- Coordinate the activities of various service delivery agencies within Waterberg District Municipality.

2020/21 IDP, PMS AND BUDGET FRAMEWORK PROCESS PLAN

ACTION PROGRAMME

WDM – **RED** DISTRICT & LOCALS – **YELLOW** PROVINCE – **GREEN**

Activity		Resp onsib ility	JULY				AUG				SEPT			
QUARTER 1: Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Confirmation of Development Priority Issues			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Integrated Development Planning	Assess 2020/21 IDP Process/Content	MM												
	Council Approval & Advertisement of the IDP & Budget Process	MM												
	Constitution of the IDP Structures: 1 st IDP Ref Forum - Process Plan	MM												
	Analysis, Drafting, Proposals and Confirmation of New Development Issues	MM												
	Public participation – Local Municipalities jointly with District Municipality													
	Completion of Draft Analysis – Locals and District													
	Provincial – District – wide analysis phase													
	District Planning Forum													
Annual Budget	Monthly Financial Reports for June including expenditure on staff benefits and results of cash flow	CFO												
	Accounting Officer to submit annual financial statements	CFO												
	Monthly Financial Report for July	CFO												
	Monthly Financial Report for August	CFO												

Performance Management Systems	Finalize the Fourth Quarter Performance Report	MM												
	Performance Audit Committee validates the reports prior to assessments by the Assessment Panel	MM												
	Prepare Performance Agreements and Performance Assessment schedule for Section 56 Managers by 31 July	MM												
	Review of the PMS by the Audit Committee	AC												
	Accounting Officer submit the Annual Performance Report													
	AG audit process unfolding	AG/MM												
Activity		Responsibility	OCT				NOV				DEC			
QUARTER 2 : Review, Propose and Confirm Objectives, Strategies and Projects			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Integrated Development Planning	Review Purpose and Confirm Objectives & Strategies	MM												
	Prepare Draft IDP elements to include into the Draft Provincial 3 year MTEF's.	MM												
	Provide project / priority inputs into the Provincial MTEF process (workshops / meetings/bi-laterals, etc.)	MM												
	2ND IDP RF to Review IDP documentation: Municipal identified aspects (i.e. Objectives, Strategies and Projects) + climate change.	MM												
	Provincial District wide Strategies Phase	MM												
	District planning Forum	MM & PED												
	Strategic planning session	MM												
Annual Budget	Monthly financial report for Sept including expenditure on staff benefits and results of cash flow for 1st quarter	CFO												

	Report of the Executive Mayor on implementation of Budget and Financial state of the Municipality	CFO												
	Monthly Financial Report for September	CFO												
	AG to complete audit within 3 months of revising financial statements in November	CFO												
Performance Management Systems	Quarterly meeting of the Performance Audit Committee	MM												
	First Quarter Performance Reports finalized and ready for Assessments	MM												
	1st Quarter PMS Audit Report to MM and Performance Audit Committee	MM												
	Prepare annual performance report	MM												
	Performance assessment	MM												
	Draft annual report	MM												
	Analysis of Draft SDBIP	MM												
	Prepare 1st Quarter Assessment	MM												

QUARTER 3 : Review, Propose and Confirm Objectives, Strategies and Projects		Responsibility	JAN				FEB				MAR			
Development Planning	Input IDP Review Projects (alignment of IDP Review) to the Municipal Budgeting process – ensure alignment.	MM												

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	and Budget implementation plan													
	Submit Draft Annual Report to AG, Provincial Treasury and Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)	MM												
	Council considers and adopts oversight report on 2018/19 Annual Report (Minutes to AG, Provincial Treasury and COGTA)	MM												
	Adjustment of SDBIP													
	Tabling of Adjustments of 19/20 SDBIP													
	Compile half yearly assessments of Municipality's performance against performance of objectives	MM												
Annual Budget	QUARTER : Review, Propose and Confirm Objectives, Strategies and Projects	Responsibility	Jan				Feb				Mar			
	Ensure IDP, Budget and PMS alignment	MM												
	Submit Draft IDP to Coghsta	MM												

Integrated Development Planning	Activity QUARTER 4: Review, Propose and Confirm Objectives, Strategies and Projects	Responsibility	APRIL				MAY				JUNE			
			1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
	Ensure IDP, Budget and PMS alignment	MM												
	Submit Draft IDP to CoGHSTA	MM												
	4th IDP RF	MM												
	Annual review of PMS and submission of Annual Performance Report	MM												
	21 Days advertisement for public comments													
	Executive Mayor table Final IDP before Council for approval	MM												

Submit a copy of the Final IDP 10 days upon approval by Council to the MEC of CoGHSTA	MM													
Notify the Public of the approval of the Final IDP Budget by Council within 14 days upon approval	MM													
Budget Roadshows (in conjunction with Locals)														
District Planning Forum														
Mayor to get inputs from community on budget (between 30 and 90 days after approval)	CFO													
Monthly financial report for March including expenditure on staff benefits and results of cashflow for 3rd quarter	CFO													
Report of Executive Mayor on implementation of budget and financial state of affairs of Council	CFO													
Monthly Financial Report for April 2020	CFO													
Executive Mayor table 2020/21 Budget for approval before Council	CFO													
MM to present SDBIP to the Executive Mayor 7 days upon approval of the Budget by Council	CFO													
Monthly Financial Report for May	MM													
3rd Quarter Performance Reports finalized and ready for Assessments	MM													
3rd Quarter PMS Audit Report to MM and Performance Audit Committee	MM													
Annual Review of Organisational KPI's (Review of Organisational KPI's affected by the IDP Review Process) + Policy & Framework	MM													
Approval of 2020/21 SDBIP	MM													

MEETINGS SCHEDULES FOR THE DISTRICT IDP PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRUCTURES.

IDP and PMS Management Committee Meetings

DATE	TIME	VENUE
15 July 2020	10H00	To be confirmed (District-wide)
01 October 2020	10H00	To be confirmed (District-wide)
08 February 2021	10H00	To be confirmed (District-wide)
28 April 2021	10H00	To be confirmed (District-wide)

IDP STEERING

NB!! IDP steering committee meetings will be held before representatives' forum (sector departments to be part of the 2nd and 3rd Steering Committee meetings)

Each Municipality will decide on the dates of the meeting.

Section 30 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 gives direction on the composition of the IDP Steering Committee.



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IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

MUNICIPALITY	FIRST REP FORUM	SECOND REP FORUM	THIRD REP FORUM	FOURTH IDP REP FORUM
Bela Bela	20 August 2020	08 October 2020	11 March 2021	06 May 2021
Thabazimbi	19 August 2020	27 October 2020	19 February 2021	11 May 2021
Lephalale	12 August 2020	29 October 2020	16 March 2020	14 May 2021
Mogalakwena	18 August 2020	23 October 2020	12 March 2021	21 May 2021
Modimolle-Mookgophong	13 August 2020	14 October 2020	18 February 2021	12 May 2021
Waterberg	17 August 2020	04 November 2020	18 March 2021	24 May 2021

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT IDP CONSULTATIVE SESSIONS – DISTRICT-WIDE

DATE	TIME	VENUE
September 2020 (Analysis Phase)	10H00	To be confirmed by Office of the Premier. (District-wide)
November 2020 (Strategies Phase)	10H00	
Feb 2021 (Project Phase)	10H00	

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DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FORUM

DATE	TIME	VENUE
23 September 2020	10h00	To be confirmed
11 November 2020		
24 March 2021		
19 May 2021		

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FORUM

DATE	TIME	VENUE
September 2020	10H00	To be confirmed by Office of the Premier.
December 2020	10H00	To be confirmed by Office of the Premier.
March 2021	10H00	To be confirmed by Office of the Premier.



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STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSION

MUNICIPALITY	DATE
Lephalale	03-05 February 2021
Mogalakwena	25-27 November 2020
Thabazimbi	26-28 January 2021
Bela Bela	02-04 December 2020
Modimolle-Mookgophong	05-06 November 2020
Waterberg	23-24 February 2021

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FORUM (TECHNICAL IGR FORUM)

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S FORUM
09 September 2020
18 November 2020
15 February 2021
14 April 2021

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATION FORUM (Political IGR)

DATES
10 September 2020
19 November 2020
16 February 2021
15 April 2021

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

MUNICIPALITY	DATES	
Bela-Bela	01-30 September 2020	01-30 April 2021
Modimolle-Mookgphong	01-30 September 2020	01-30 April 2021
Lephalale	01-30 September 2020	10-30 April 2021
Mogalakwena	15 September – 15 October 2020	05-30 April 2021
Thabazimbi	02-30 September 2020	01-30 April 2021
WDM	JOINTLY WITH THE LOCALS	

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

DATES
October 2020
January 2021
April 2021

WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY – COUNCIL SCHEDULE 2020/21 FINANCIAL YEAR

	TIME
20 August 2020	14H00
03 December 2020	14H00
28 January 2021	14H00
26 February 2021	14H00
25 March 2021	14H00
27 May 2021	14H00



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BUDGET	
Midyear Budget & Performance Assessment	Budget & Benchmarking Assessment
Feb – March 2021	April – May 2021

E. COST ESTIMATES

ACTIVITY	BUDGETED COST
Costs of Workshops and Meetings (Rep Forum or Steering Committee, W/shops Co-ordinating meetings and Task team meetings)	
Costs for printing and stationery	
Advertisements	
District – wide IDP Internal assessment	
Strategic Planning Session	
Total	R535 240.18

The way forward is for all Municipalities to prepare Process Plans in conjunction with the District Framework Plan and set out the following:

- **HOW** the planning process will unfold per Municipality;
- **WHAT** actions are required;
- **WHO** will be responsible for implementing these actions;
- **WHEN** will the action have to be implemented; and
- **WHAT** will the actions COST?

The achievement of an aligned IDP process depends on the co-operation of all Municipalities in order to achieve their developmental objectives in a spirit of co-operative governance.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS FOR ALL LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SPATIAL RATIONAL
Land
Housing
BASIC SERVICES
Electricity
Water
Refuse removal
Sanitation
Roads

1.6 BASIS FOR IDP REVIEW PROCESS

1.6.1 MEC IDP ASSESSMENT FINDINGS - STATUS QUO - IDP RATINGS

MUNICIPALITY	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Waterberg District	High	High	High
Bela Bela	Medium	High	High
Mogalakwena	Medium	High	High
Thabazimbi	Medium	High	High
Modimolle-Mookgophong	Medium	High	High
Lephalale	Medium	High	High

1.6.2 STATES OF THE NATION ADDRESS 2020

We, the people of South Africa, have over the past year experienced a terrible hardship. Like a wildfire that sweeps across the mountainous ranges where the fynbos grows, a deadly pandemic has swept across the world, leaving devastation in its path. And yet, like the hardy fynbos of our native land, we too have proven to be resilient in many ways.

For three centuries we were victims of oppression, dispossession and injustice. And for three centuries we resisted. The flames of injustice may have scarred us, but they did not consume us. The rains of democracy brought rejuvenation and the birth of a new nation. We have risen time and time again from the depths of darkness to herald a new day.

As we look on the grave damage that this disease has caused, we know that like the fynbos, like all those who have walked this land before us, we will rise again. Nearly a year has passed since South Africa saw its first case of the novel coronavirus, COVID-19. Since then, nearly one-and-a-half million people in our country are known to have been infected by the virus. More than 45,000 people are known to have died. Beyond these statistics lies a human story of tragedy and pain.

There is no family, no community, and no place of work that has not lost someone they knew, worked with, and loved. It is also a story of courage and resilience. The resilience of the hospital worker who – day after day, night after night – goes to work to save lives, knowing that they themselves are at risk of infection.

It is a wonderful account of the courage of the police officer, the soldier, the essential worker, the carer and all those on the frontline who have kept our country safe, our people fed and our economy going. It is a story of solidarity and compassion. Of a nation that has stood together to confront COVID-19 in ways not seen since the early days of our democracy. More than anything else, this crisis has revealed the true character of our remarkable nation. It has revealed a spirit of the people who refused to be defeated. It is this South African spirit that must drive our resolve to build a new and more equal economy and a better, more just society.

The year ahead must be a time for change, for progress and for rebirth. It must be a year in which we rise. This is no ordinary year, and this is no ordinary State of the Nation Address. I will therefore focus this evening on the foremost, overriding priorities of 2021.

First, we must defeat the coronavirus pandemic.

Second, we must accelerate our economic recovery.

Third, we must implement economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth.

And finally, we must fight corruption and strengthen the state.

In the coming weeks, we will address the other important elements of government's programme for the year. Fundamental to our nation's recovery is an unrelenting and comprehensive response to overcome the coronavirus. South Africa has just emerged from the second wave of infections since COVID-19 arrived on our shores in March last year. Driven by a new variant of the virus, this second wave was more severe and cost many more lives than the first wave. Nevertheless, the human cost could have been far greater. Had we not moved quickly to restrict movement and activity, had we not prepared our health facilities, had South Africans not observed the basic health protocols, the devastation caused by this virus could have been far worse.

This year, we must do everything in our means to contain and overcome this pandemic. This means intensifying our prevention efforts and strengthening our health system. It also means that we must undertake a massive vaccination programme to save lives and dramatically reduce infections across the population. The first phase of our vaccination programme, which is

targeted at health and other frontline workers, will now use the Johnson & Johnson vaccine, which has been shown to be effective against the 501Y.V2 variant. We have secured 9 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine.

The first batch, of 80,000 doses, will arrive in the country next week. Further consignments will arrive over the next four weeks, totalling 500,000 Johnson & Johnson vaccines. All provinces have roll-out plans in place as the first vaccines come through. I wish to thank all provinces for their level of preparedness for this massive undertaking that we are about to embark upon. In addition, we have secured 12 million vaccine doses from the global COVAX facility.

This will be complemented by other vaccines that are available to South Africa through the AU's African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team facility as well. Pfizer has committed 20 million vaccine doses commencing with deliveries at the end of the first quarter. We are continuing our engagements with all the vaccine manufacturers to ensure that we secure sufficient quantities of vaccines that are suitable to our conditions. The health and safety of our people remains our paramount concern. All medication imported into the country is monitored, evaluated, investigated, inspected and registered by the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority.

We will continue to use the science-driven approach that has served us well since the earliest days of the pandemic. The success of the vaccination programme will rely on active collaboration between all sectors of society. We are greatly encouraged by the active involvement of business, labour, the health industry and medical schemes in particular in preparing for this mass vaccination drive. As we have overcome before, we will overcome again and rise. But it is not just this disease that we must defeat. We must overcome poverty and hunger, joblessness and inequality.

We must overcome a legacy of exclusion and dispossession that continues to impoverish our people, and which this pandemic has severely worsened.

When I delivered the State of the Nation Address in this House last year, none of us could have imagined how – within a matter of weeks – our country and our world would have changed so dramatically. Our plans had to be adapted in response to a global emergency. Budgets had to be reprioritised and many programmes had to be deferred. Over the past year, South Africa has experienced a sharp decline in growth and a significant increase in unemployment. Poverty is on the rise. Inequality is deepening.

In the third quarter of 2020, our economy was 6% percent smaller than it was in the last quarter of 2019. There were 1.7 million fewer people employed in the third quarter of 2020 than there were in the first quarter, before the pandemic struck. Our unemployment rate now stands at a staggering 30.8%. As a result of the relief measures that we implemented and the phased reopening of the economy, we expect to see a strong recovery in employment by the end of 2020.

As we worked to contain the spread of the virus, we also had to take extraordinary measures to support ordinary South Africans, assist businesses in distress and protect people's livelihoods.

The social and economic relief package that we introduced in April last year is the largest intervention of its kind in our history. It identified measures worth a total of R500 billion – or about 10% of our GDP – to provide cash directly to the poorest households, to provide wage support to workers and to provide various forms of relief to struggling businesses. A total of 18 million people, or close to one-third of the population, received additional grant payments through these relief measures.

It is estimated that this grant lifted more than 5 million people above the food poverty line, helping to alleviate hunger in a moment of great crisis. To date, more than R57 billion in wage support has been paid to over 4.5 million workers through the Special UIF TERS scheme. More than R1.3 billion has been provided in support mainly for small- and medium-sized businesses. In addition, over R70 billion in tax relief was extended to businesses in distress. Around R18.9 billion in loans have been approved for 13,000 businesses through the loan guarantee scheme.

It is nearly four months since I stood here before a Joint Sitting of this Parliament to present to the nation the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. This evening, we stand here not to make promises but to report on progress in the implementation of the recovery plan and the priority actions we must now take to restore growth and create jobs. Since the launch of the plan, we have focused on four priority interventions:

- A massive rollout of infrastructure throughout the country,
- A massive increase in local production,
- An employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods,
- The rapid expansion of our energy generation capacity.

We announced that we would be embarking on a massive rollout of infrastructure throughout the country. We knew that to achieve this objective we would need to steadily rebuild technical skills within government to prepare and manage large infrastructure projects. We have now developed an infrastructure investment project pipeline worth R340 billion in network industries such as energy, water, transport and telecommunications.

Construction has started and progress is being made on a number of projects. Since the announcement of the Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, we have launched two major human settlements projects that will provide homes to almost 68,000 households in the Gauteng province. Similar human settlements projects are planned in other provinces.

Two years ago I spoke about the dream of building new cities that will enable us to make a break with apartheid's spatial development. New post-apartheid cities are being conceptualised in a number of places in our country. The Lanseria Smart City, the first new city to be built in a democratic South Africa, is now a reality in the making. The draft master plan for this smart city – which will become home to between 350,000 to 500,000 people within the next decade – was completed in November 2020 and is now out for public comment. Progress is being made on several major water infrastructure projects. These include Phase 2A of the Mokolo and Crocodile River project, and the uMkhomazi Water Project.

The Infrastructure Investment Plan identifies roads projects worth R19 billion covering the spine of the South African road network. Work is underway to finalise project finance structuring for these projects. Resources have been committed from the fiscus to support the construction and rehabilitation of the major N1, N2, and N3 highways. These infrastructure projects will lead to the revival of the construction industry, the creation of much-needed jobs and the R100 billion Infrastructure Fund is now in full operation. This Fund will blend resources from the fiscus with financing from the private sector and development institutions.

Its approved project pipeline for 2021 is varied and includes the Student Housing Infrastructure Programme, which aims to provide 300,000 student beds. Another approved project is SA Connect, a programme to roll out broadband to schools, hospitals, police stations and other government facilities. The second priority intervention of the Recovery Plan is to support a massive increase in local production and to make South African exports globally competitive. This will encourage greater investment by the private sector in productive activity. Key to this plan is a renewed commitment from government, business and organised labour to buy local.

This commitment should lead to increased local production, which will lead to the revival of our manufacturing industry. All social partners who participated in the development of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan as part of our social compact have agreed to work together to reduce our reliance on imports by 20% over the next five years. They have identified 42 products – ranging from edible oils to furniture, fruit concentrates, personal protective equipment, steel products and green economy inputs – that can be sourced locally.

If we achieve our target, we will significantly expand our productive economy, potentially returning more than R200 billion to the country's annual output. Last year, we undertook to create a larger market for small businesses and designate 1,000 locally produced products that must be procured from SMMEs. As the COVID-19 pandemic forced the closure of global value chains, we have been able to speed up this initiative as the local supply chains became open for locally manufactured products. To this end, Cabinet approved the SMME Focused Localisation Policy Framework which identified the 1,000 products.

Furthermore, the departments of Small Business Development and Trade, Industry and Competition are supporting SMMEs to access larger domestic and international markets. These efforts are supported by robust manufacturing support programmes. In the State of the Nation Address last year, I said that our vision for industrialisation is underpinned by sector master plans to rejuvenate and grow key industries.

Four master plans that have been completed and signed to date – which are part of the social compact between labour, business, government and communities – have already had an impact in their respective industries. Through the implementation of the poultry master plan, the industry has invested R800 million to upgrade production. South Africa now produces an additional one million chickens every week.

The sugar master plan was signed during the lockdown, with a commitment from large users of sugar to procure at least 80% of their sugar needs from local growers. Through the implementation of the plan, last year saw a rise in local production and a decline in imported sugar, creating stability for an industry which employs some 85,000 workers. Support for black small-scale farmers is being stepped up, with a large beverage producer committing to expand their procurement sharply.

Since the signing of the clothing, textile, footwear and leather masterplan in November 2019, the industry has invested more than half a billion rand to expand local manufacturing facilities, including SMMEs.

We have worked closely with the auto sector to help it weather the pandemic. By the end of the year, the sector had recovered around 70% of its normal annual production, in difficult circumstances. Last week, the Ford Motor Company announced a R16 billion investment to expand their manufacturing facility in Tshwane for the next generation Ford Ranger bakkie. This investment will support the growth of around 12 small and medium enterprises in automotive component manufacturing.

Nearly half of the procurement spends on construction of the bulk earthworks and top structure at the Tshwane Special Economic Zone during this phase is expected to be allocated for SMMEs, an amount equal to R1.7 billion in procurement opportunities. Toyota has invested in their KwaZulu-Natal facility to start production of the first generation of hybrid electric vehicles to come off a South African assembly line.

This follows investment announcements by Nissan, Mercedes Benz and Isuzu in expanded production facilities, all of which cement South Africa's position as a global player in auto manufacturing. This year, our focus will be on getting the industry back to full production, implementing the Black Industrialist Fund and working on a new platform for expanded auto trade with the rest of the continent. This will be part of our concerted effort to boost the manufacturing sector

This year, we will begin to harness the opportunities presented by the African Continental Free Trade Area, which came into operation on the 1st of January following the adoption of the Johannesburg Declaration by the African Union. The AfCFTA provides a platform for the South African businesses to expand into markets across the continent, and for South Africa to position itself as a gateway to the continent.

To address the deep inequalities in our society, we must accelerate the implementation of broad-based black economic empowerment policies on ownership, control and management of the economy. Last year, government agreed to landmark deals with companies that will advance black economic empowerment by transferring ownership to their workers. In November last year, we held our third South Africa Investment Conference to review the implementation of previous commitments and to generate new investment into our economy.

Even under difficult economic circumstances, the Investment Conference managed to raise some R108 billion in additional investment commitments. Together with investment confirmed from the two previous investment conferences; we have now received R773 billion in investment commitments towards our 5-year target of R1.2 trillion.

Firms have reported that some R183 billion of these investments has already flowed into projects that benefit the South African economy. This shows that our country is still an attractive investment destination for both local and offshore companies.

We have worked to facilitate investment by increasing the ease of doing business, including by making it easier to start a business. In the past year, more than 125,000 new companies have been registered through the BizPortal platform, completing their registration in just a matter of hours from the comfort of their homes or offices.

We are making it easier for business to do business. Our third priority intervention is an employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods. The largest numbers of jobs will be created by the private sector in a number of industries as the economy recovers.

We continue to work in a social compact with the private sector to create a more conducive environment for them to be able to create jobs. Our compact with the private sector is underpinned by a clear commitment to grow our economy and to create jobs. However, the public sector has a responsibility to stimulate job creation both through its policies and through direct job creation opportunities.

The Presidential Employment Stimulus is one of the most significant expansions of public and social employment in South Africa's history. By the end of January 2021, over 430,000 opportunities have already been supported through the stimulus. A further 180,000 opportunities are currently in the recruitment process. These opportunities are in areas like education, arts and culture, global business services, early childhood development, and small-scale and subsistence farming.

It involves environmental programmes such as the clearing of alien trees, wetland rehabilitation, fire prevention and cleaning and greening across all municipalities. These programmes are about real lives and real livelihoods. Nearly half a million people are now receiving an income, developing new skills and contributing to their community and the country's economy. We will continue to support employment for as long as it is necessary while the labour market recovers, even as we work to promote stronger and more resilient growth in the private sector.

In the State of the Nation last year, in response to the huge challenge our country faces of youth unemployment, I announced that the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Small Business Development would provide grant funding and business support to 1,000 young entrepreneurs within 100 days. While the programme had to be put on hold due to the coronavirus restrictions, it nevertheless managed to reach its target of 1,000 businesses by International Youth Day on 12 August 2020.

This provides a firm foundation for our efforts to support 15,000 start-ups by 2024. Last year, we said we would establish a national Pathway Management Network to provide support and opportunities to young people across the country.

I want to encourage every young South African to join the more than 1.2 million people who are already in the network, and take their next steps to a better future. Of the many hardships our people had to experience last year, schooling disruption placed a huge burden on learners, teachers and families.

Despite this they persevered.

It is our priority for this year to regain lost time and improve educational outcomes, from the early years through to high school and post-school education and training. The fourth priority intervention of the Recovery Plan is to rapidly expand energy generation capacity. Restoring Eskom to operational and financial health and accelerating its restructuring process is central to this objective. Eskom has been restructured into three separate entities for generation, transmission and distribution. This will lay the foundations for an efficient, modern and competitive energy system.

Eskom is making substantial progress with its intensive maintenance and operational excellence programmes to improve the reliability of its coal fleet. We are working closely with Eskom on proposals to improve its financial position, manage its debt and reduce its dependence on the fiscus. This requires a review of the tariff path to ensure that it reflects all reasonable costs and measures to resolve the problem of municipal debt.

In December 2020, government and its social partners signed the historic Eskom Social Compact, which outlines the necessary actions we must take, collectively and as individual constituencies, to meet the country's energy needs now and into the future. Over the last year, we have taken action to urgently and substantially increase generation capacity in addition to what Eskom generates:

The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy will soon be announcing the successful bids for 2,000 megawatts of emergency power. The necessary regulations have been amended and the requirements clarified for municipalities to buy power from independent power producers. Systems are being put in place to support qualifying municipalities. Government will soon be initiating the procurement of an additional 11,800 megawatts of power from renewable energy, natural gas, battery storage and coal in line with the Integrated Resource Plan 2019.

Despite this work, Eskom estimates that, without additional capacity, there will be an electricity supply shortfall of between 4,000 and 6,000 megawatts over the next 5 years, as old coal-fired power stations reach their end of life. As part of the measures to address this shortfall, we will in the coming weeks issue a request for proposals for 2,600 megawatts from wind and solar energy as part of Bid Window 5. This will be followed by another bid window in August 2021.

Recent analysis suggests that easing the licensing requirements for new embedded generation projects could unlock up to 5,000 megawatts of additional capacity and help to ease the impact of load shedding. We will therefore amend Schedule 2 of the Electricity Regulation Act within the next three months to increase the licensing threshold for embedded generation.

In the water sector, we are working through Operation Vulindlela to ensure that water license applications are finalised within the revised timeframe of 90 days; and to revive the Green Drop and Blue Drop programmes to strengthen water quality monitoring. We will finalise and implement the revised raw water pricing strategy, and accelerate the establishment of a national Water Resources Infrastructure Agency.

Our ability to compete in global markets depends on the efficiency of our ports and rail network. We are repositioning Durban as a hub port for the southern hemisphere and developing Ngqura as the container terminal of choice. The rail corridor from Gauteng is being extended to enable the export of vehicles through Port Elizabeth. These are crucial steps to move freight from road to rail and

It is an opportunity to accelerate land redistribution through a variety of instruments such as land restitution, expropriation of land in order to boost agricultural output. To date, government has redistributed over 5 million hectares of land, totalling around 5,500 farms, to more than 300,000 beneficiaries. This is in addition to the land restitution process, which has benefited over two million land claimants and resulted in the transfer of around 2.7 million hectares. We are also pursuing programmes to assist smallholder and emerging farmers with market access, to develop skills across the entire agricultural value chain and increase the number of commercial black farmers.

During the course of the next financial year, we will establish a Land and Agrarian Reform Agency to fast-track land reform. The public service is at the coalface of government, and lack of professionalism doesn't just impact service delivery; it also dents public confidence. Advancing honesty, ethics and integrity in the public service is critical if we are to build a capable state.

We remain on course to build a capable and professional civil service that delivers on its mandate and is accountable to the South African people. We are proceeding with our efforts to strengthen the local government infrastructure and accelerate service delivery through the District Development Model. The Model brings all three spheres of government to focus on key priorities and implementation of critical high impact projects. Working with both public and private sector partners, government is implementing a range of measures to support municipalities to address inadequate and inconsistent service delivery in areas such water provision, infrastructure build and maintenance.

We are focusing on the appointment of properly qualified officials at a local level to ensure effective management and provision of services. As we prepare for local government elections, which are due take place this year, we will need to adjust to the conditions forced upon us by COVID so that we can ensure that the people of this country can determine who represents them at this crucial level of

Ending gender-based violence is imperative if we lay claim to being a society rooted in equality and non-sexism. When I launched the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence in April last year I made a promise to the women and children of this country that we were going to strengthen the criminal justice system to prevent them being traumatised again, and to ensure that perpetrators face justice. To give effect to this, three key pieces of legislation were introduced in Parliament last year to make the criminal justice system more effective in combatting gender-based violence.

To ensure that perpetrators are brought to book, we are making progress in reducing the backlog of gender-based violence cases. We continue to provide care and support to survivors of gender-based violence.

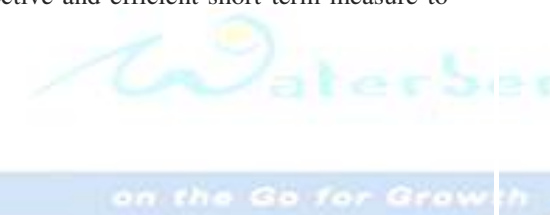
In the State of the Nation Address last year, I said that we would prioritise the economic empowerment of women. Last year, Cabinet approved a policy that 40% of public procurement should go to women-owned businesses. Several departments have started implementing this policy and are making progress. Last week we also launched a groundbreaking private sector-led GBVF Response Fund. Several South African companies and global philanthropies made pledges to the value of R128 million.

Over the next three years, government will allocate approximately R12 billion to implement the various components of the National Strategic Plan. Gender-based violence will only end when everyone takes responsibility for doing so in their homes, in their communities, in their workplaces, in their places of worship and in their schools.

Over the last few months, we have had ongoing discussions with our social partners in business and labour, who proposed an extension of some of the social and economic support. We have therefore decided to extend the period for the Special COVID-19 Grant of R350 by a further three months. This has proven to be an effective and efficient short-term measure to reduce the immediate impact on the livelihoods of poor South Africans. We have also decided to extend the COVID-19 TERS benefit

Let us march forward together to equality, to dignity and to recovery.

May God bless South Africa and protect her sons and daughters.



1.6.3 STATES OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS 2020

Last year I stood in this august Chamber, to outline the bold plans which we had designed for our beautiful Province. These plans were about propelling Limpopo to the heights of socio-economic prosperity.

We sought to overcome the inherited yet deep-seated legacy of unemployment, poverty, and inequality.

Our plans were also about building on the impressive achievements we have registered since the dawn of democracy in 1994.

This year's address is taking place amid a devastating and deadly global coronavirus pandemic. Covid-19 has severely impacted our plans.

The coronavirus pandemic has forced schools to close, businesses to shut their doors, borders and other ports of entry to be sealed off, and millions of people to be placed under lockdown, restricting movements and social interactions, all in the interest of protecting life. Covid-19 presented a crisis unequalled in recent history and memory.

We thank the visionary and judicious leadership of President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa for saving our country from the worst. The balance between saving lives, the economy and livelihoods was always going to be a difficult task. Many people and institutions such as the World Health Organisation have hailed our country's leadership against this deadly pandemic.

Indeed, we are people with an indomitable spirit. We are the children of great warrior men and women who have never retreated from battle. We will not surrender or retreat from the battle against coronavirus, we are unconquerable, and we will emerge victorious in this battle.

Our unity against this virus is our greatest strength. It is because of our demonstrated unity and solidarity that we were able to undermine what would have been an uncontrollable spread of this virus.

In this regard, I wish to thank political parties in our Province, religious leaders, traditional leaders, leaders of academic institutions, leadership of the trade union movement, civil society and all the people of Limpopo for their spirit of solidarity and partnership in the fight against this virus.

Together we have made monumental sacrifices, which, in turn, have helped to reduce the burden on our healthcare facilities and saved more lives. This is the spirit that should carry us throughout 2021 and beyond. I accordingly wish to express our government's deepest gratitude to all healthcare workers, our frontline troopers in the battle against Covid-19, for their bravery, resilience, and unmatched spirit of sacrifice. This nation owes you an enormous debt of gratitude.

We also extend our sincere gratitude to all the workers who delivered essential services and production during the period of strict lockdown. These include police officers, emergency personnel, farm workers, grocery store workers, cleaners, and many others. We can never thank you enough for being there for our country, our province and its people during the most desperate time of need. You are our heroes; you indeed have a special place in history.

To move Limpopo forward to a destination of equality, prosperity and a better life for all, we have aligned our work for the year ahead with the four national priorities outlined by President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa in the State of the Nation Address.

These priorities are:

- Defeating the coronavirus pandemic;
- Accelerating our economic recovery;
- Implementing economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth; and.
- Fighting corruption and strengthening the state.

We aim to vaccinate around forty-four thousand five hundred healthcare and related services workers during the first phase. This includes workers from non-governmental organisation that provide healthcare related services.

Last week we had a successful launch of the Phase One of our Covid-19 vaccine rollout campaign. All indications are that our rollout of the first phase is a resounding success. So far we have vaccinated over four thousand healthcare workers.

Phase Two of the rollout will focus on high-risk groups. This includes persons in congregate settings, such as people in correctional facilities, people 60 years and older, and persons with co-morbidities.

The second phase will also focus on other essential workers, such as the Teachers, Police, Security Officers, Food and Retail Workers, workers in Funeral Parlours, employees of Banks and Mineworkers.

We remain committed to the idea of using the muscles of state procurement to transform and diversify our economy, to allow more and meaningful participation of the historically disadvantaged people. During the year under review, we ensured that at least 19 %of state procurement benefitted women-owned businesses. About 12 %of state procurement benefitted enterprises owned by young people. Our target is to increase this number to at least 20 %in the next Financial Year. We will also improve the participation of people living with disabilities in the provision of goods and services to our government.

Regarding our commitment to drive industrialisation, we are revitalising our Industrial Parks. Through a R40 million investment by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, we are refurbishing factories at the Nkowankowa Industrial Park. These factories are now 95% complete. This intervention has benefitted local Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises. This initiative has helped to create around 174 direct jobs. The Nkowankowa Industrial Park is currently at 88% occupancy rate. To date the Nkowankowa Industrial Park is host to no less than 823 direct jobs.

The refurbishment of the Seshego Industrial Park has helped to benefit no less than 75 Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises. The Seshego Industrial Park is currently at 85% occupancy rate. The initiative has created approximately one thousand three hundred jobs. The Thohoyandou Industrial Park is at 91% occupancy rate. The project has created over three hundred jobs and we are hopeful that with increased capacity and more investment, more jobs will be created.

In response to the Covid-19 pandemic that has worsened the challenges of unemployment, poverty, inequality, and the associated difficulty of many families to support themselves, we have adopted the Limpopo Socio-Economic Recovery Plan.

We have set aside an amount of R3.5 billion to augment the available resources to drive our response. A large sum of this allocation will go to the social cluster, which include health, education and social development. This is in line with the caring and social content of our response. Human development and the wellbeing of our people are essential. From the R3.5

billion, we have allocated R500 million to support enterprise development, farmer support and road infrastructure. As part of this Covid-19 relief programme, we are providing relief through our existing financing facility to the value of R10 million to Co-operatives, Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises.

The Tourism sector in our province has been growing and flourishing since 2015. The tourism sector in Limpopo held poll position countrywide in domestic travels with approximately 22.2 million arrivals. For the period under review, Limpopo held a comfortable position number two with regard to international travels. The impact of Covid-19 on our provincial economy was particularly devastating in the tourism sector.

Accordingly, we are implementing a Provincial Tourism Recovery Plan, focussing on:

- Protecting the provincial share of the tourism market;
- Protecting the tourism infrastructure; and
- Implementing a revised Provincial Marketing Plan to rigorously promote Limpopo as a preferred tourist destination.

We have secured assistance to 294 tourism establishment from the National Tourism Relief Fund, to the tune of R14.7 million. We supplemented this amount with R10 million to cater for those not covered by the National Tourism Relief Fund.

We are currently re-commercialising a number of Limpopo Nature Reserves, through a Private Public Partnership Model. We are confident that this initiative will uplift communities around the identified provincial parks. The first candidates for this initiative are Masebe, Rust de Winter and Lekgalameetse Nature Reserves. We will add more candidates in the next Financial Year.

As part of the program to revitalise rural and township economies, we have designed the Township & Rural Entrepreneurship Programme (TREP) in collaboration with Small Enterprise Development Agency and Department of Small Business Development. Numerous enterprises will be assisted with compliance, business development services, access to markets and structured finance.

Support schemes qualifying enterprises include:

- Spaza-shops support programme;
- Clothing, leather and textile support programme;
- Small-scale bakeries and confectioneries support programme;
- Autobody repairs and mechanics support programme;
- Fruit and vegetables support programme;

Madam Speaker;

The planning phase of the Northern site of the Musina-Makhado Special Zone has been completed. We have allocated R200 million to support the implementation phase. This allocation will contribute to electricity, short-term water supply, and basic security infrastructure.

Regarding the Southern site, we are awaiting a decision on the approval of the Environmental Impact Assessment. This will pave the way for full implementation, including:

- The Smart City Project;

- Agro-Processing Project;
- Timber Beneficiation Project;
- A Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises Incubation Centre
- The construction of the Musina Dam

We are confident that the full implementation Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone will go a long way to contribute to industrialisation, employment creation and improvement in the quality of life of our people.

Limpopo is largely a rural province with vast arable lands. It is in this context that we welcome the initiative led by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Honourable Thoko Didiza, to allocate state land on a lease basis. This land allocation will go a long way towards transforming and expanding productive capacity of the sector.

In Limpopo, approximately 122 thousand hectares of state land is earmarked for this process. We are confident that young people, women and people living with disabilities will be among the beneficiaries. On our part as the provincial government, we commit to provide the beneficiaries with the support and guidance they will need to succeed.

The relationship between infrastructure development and economic transformation cannot be over emphasised. Infrastructure is a magnetic force that attracts investment. For us to breathe life into our struggling economy, we need a focussed investment in infrastructure. Ending the legacy of unequal development is our priority. Our goal is to upgrade rural areas through equitable distribution of development and investment to bring them on par with developed areas.

Regarding the improvement of our road infrastructure, we wish to commend SANRAL for the completion of the much-awaited Polokwane N1 RING-ROAD. There is no doubt that will stimulate economic activity aimed at reducing the cost of doing business, the travelling time for workers, and further reduce traffic congestion in the city of Polokwane.

We are also delighted with the progress taking place at the R-81 between Munnik and Ga-Sekgopo. The 10 Kilometre stretch improvements will go a long way in easing traffic congestions and reducing the number of road accidents in that area.

After the delays imposed by Covid-19 restrictions, I am able to report that road construction is now underway in the following areas:

- 13 km from Tshikanoshi to Malebitsa
- 29.3km from Thomo to Hlomela
- Louis Trichardt to Albasini to Tshakhuma in Vhembe District
- Steelpoort, Riba to Kokwaneng to Ga-Mapodile; Ga- Mapodile to Burgersfort in Sekhukhune district
- In addition, we will be embarking on a program to rehabilitate some of the major roads across different districts in the province. These roads include:
- The D1589 from Ga-Kgobokanang to Ga-Makgato and De-Vrede in the Capricorn District;
- he D2537 road in Penge and D5 140 in Praktiseer in the Sekhukhune district;
- The D11 road from Ga-Mamaila Kolobetona connecting the R-81 in the Mopani District;
- The D3200 in Mohlabaeng Lebaka connecting R-81 in the Mopani District, and;
- The D3480 road from Giyani to Phalaborwa in the Mopani District.

Delivery of Water to our people remains high on the agenda of this government. It is in this context that through Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant we are implementing Currently, major infrastructure projects across the province.

In this regard, I will be having a meeting with the Minister of Water and Sanitation so that we resolve blockages on some of the following projects:

- The Giyani Water Services;
- MametjaSekororo Bulk Water Supply;
- KutamaSinthumule Bulk Water Augmentation;
- Mogalakwena Bulk Water Scheme;
- Moutse Bulk Water Scheme;
- Mooihoek/Tubatse Bulk Water Scheme;
- Polokwane Bulk Water Supply; and
- Bambanani pipeline.

Currently, Trans-Caledon Tunnel Authority is exploring funding options with the DBSA to facilitate implementation of Phase 2B of the Olifants River Water Resources Development Project. This project consists of a 70 kilometre pipeline from Flag Boshielo Dam to Pruisen near Mokopane. Upon completion, this project will augment water supply for the surrounding mines and provide additional water for domestic users.

We are at the design phase of the Olifants River Water Resources Development Project. This project comprises a pipeline of raw water from Steelpoort pump station to Ga-Mathipa Reservoir, a balancing dam, pump station; and steel pipeline from Ga-Mathipa pump station to the existing Mooihoek Water Treatment Works. We are continuing with the construction of the 49 kilometre bulk water pipeline to Giyani and Malamulele area. This project will benefit 55 villages in Giyani and 13 villages in Malamulele. Another water infrastructure project underway is the extension conveyance system from Valdesia to Mowkop. This project will benefit 38 villages in Sinthumule Kutama area.

The Mametja Sekororo Bulk Water Supply of raw water pipeline, Water Treatment Works, reservoirs, connecting pipes, and service tanks is under construction. This project will benefit four villages in the area.

The upgrading of Groblersdal Water Treatment Works is ongoing. This project includes the construction of bulk pipelines, reservoirs and pump stations to supply 40 villages in Ephraim Mogale and Elias Motswaledi local municipalities. Also under construction are the bulk pipelines, pump stations and reservoirs to supply water to 40 villages in the Nebo plateau.

Another water infrastructure project under construction is the upgrading of Nkambako Water Treatment Works. This includes associated pipelines and pump stations, and the construction of a new pipeline to Babanana. The scheme will ensure water supply to villages such as Nwamitwa, Mawa, Mookgo, and Hlohlokwe within Greater Tzaneen Local Municipality.

Capricorn, Mopani, Sekhukhune, and Vhembe district municipalities, and other Water Service Authority municipalities are implementing access to water projects. These projects are yet another affirmation of the ANC-led government's commitment to ensure that our people have access to clean drinking water.

Investing in the education of our children is investing in the future of our province and our country. Education plays a significant role in the growth and development of society. It is for this reason that we will continue directing more resources to expand access to education and improve our education outcomes.

Using Grade 12 results as a yardstick, we are able to say that we have begun to earn dividends on our investment in education. Over the last three years we have achieved a sustained improvement in the quality of our Grade 12 results.

In terms of quantitative improvement, our results increased from 62.5% in 2016 to 65.6% in 2017. In 2018 we increased to 69.4%. The class of 2019 raised the bar to 73.2%.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 disrupted our quantitative improvement. For a vastly rural province such as Limpopo the impact was always going to be disproportionate. It is within this context that we should welcome the 68.2% performance from the Grade 12 class of 2020.

Our message to the learners who did not make it, we appreciate your challenges. This is not the end of the road. There are alternatives. To you we say, together let us try again. We wish to thank all the learners, educators, parents and guardians, school governing bodies for trying their best under difficult circumstances imposed by global Covid-19 pandemic. Whilst there has been a visible drop in overall pass rate, as compared to the performance of the class of 2019, the quality of our result continue to improve. I am able to report that the quality of our results has improved from 26.8% bachelor passes in 2019 to 29.1% bachelor passes in 2020.

Limpopo has also registered a performance increase in seven of the ten gateway subjects. Our performance on technology subjects on aggregate is above 90%. This is indeed something to be proud of. These results are also reflective of the hard work and commitment of our teachers across the province.

During the next two financial years, we will provide additional 40 schools with adequate water infrastructure. We will provide 100 additional schools with proper sanitation facilities. We will build 250 more classrooms. We will build 45 new classrooms for Grade R. Additionally; we will build 17 brand new schools across the province.

Employment Stimulus Relief Fund for Early Childhood Development will go a long way to ensure that our ECD centres continue with their operations. This will be done through a direct payment of an amount of approximately to R4 500 per qualifying staff.

A literate nation is a strong foundation to support democracy and societal development. Empowering our children with literacy skills is essential for their development and allows them to become informed and well-rounded citizens. It is for this reason that we continue to invest and building new libraries and equipping existing ones to become reliable centres of knowledge and information.

Last year we committed to build a trauma centre in Mokopane Hospital and a Child Centre of Excellence in Voortrekker Hospital. I am able to report that work is already under way with regard to these projects. Upon completion, the Trauma Centre will provide specialised care for patients suffering from major traumatic injuries such as car accidents or gunshot wounds. The Child Centre will be complemented by an upgraded paediatric ward which will create 15 additional critical care beds at Voortrekker Hospital. We will also continue to equip our Emergency Medical Services to continue providing effective and reliable service to the people of Limpopo. In this regard, we will be procuring new additional ambulances, additional Planned Patient Transport and response vehicles.

Local government is an engine that powers the delivery of basic services to our communities. Our communities rely on this important sphere of governance for delivery of water, housing, electricity, sanitation, and other basic services. This important sphere of governance was the hardest hit by the effects of coronavirus. Even during the most stringent lockdown levels, the pulse of our municipalities kept pumping.

During this period, our municipalities were still required to provide essential services such as water, sanitation, electricity and waste removal. Most of our municipalities which already had strained cash flow had to endure a significant negative impact on their revenues as a result of Covid-19. This is because during strict lockdown, a number of municipalities had to adopt considerate measures to assist struggling household. Part of these measures included;

- Temporary suspension of credit control and debt collection policies

- Temporary suspension of interest on arrears
- Writing some of the debts off, and
- Temporary suspension of rates collection

We continue to honour the commitment to restore the dignity of our people by providing them with safer, well-located and decent housing. This will go a long way in improving the quality of life for our people, particularly the poor.

In this coming Financial Year, we will deliver five thousand houses across all the districts in the province. This will be further supplemented by 148 rental units for those who qualify to participate in the housing rental market. Through the construction of houses and servicing of sites, we aim to create no less than three thousand additional jobs in the sector. This will provide the much-needed shelter for over 20 thousand residents of our province.

As part of the programme to guarantee security of housing ownership, in the coming Financial Year, we will present over three thousand housing beneficiaries with Title Deeds.

Through Risima Housing Finance, we are finalising the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement with the Polokwane Local Municipality for the development of gap market housing in Polokwane Ext 72 and 79 project. This project is expected to assist the municipality in reducing its housing backlog, whilst at the same time providing decent housing for middle income earners.

Through this project we aim to construct around 1 000 affordable housing units at an estimated cost of R750 million.

Similar engagements are at an advanced stage with the Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality for the construction of around one thousand two hundred housing units at Extension 7 and 9 of Phalaborwa.

Again, we have through Risima signed an Memorandum of Understanding with Anglo American Platinum mine for Mokopane mine to facilitate a partnership in the development of housing and integrated sustainable human settlements. The project will be delivered in Extension 14 in Mokopane. This partnership will create 314 housing units to the value of R 280 million, and it is expected to contribute to job creation in the province. Various municipalities are being provided with support in different areas to ensure that they are strengthened to provide service to communities.

We have also begun to see signs of improvements in terms of administration, following the placement of Mogalakwena Local Municipality under section 139 (b) Administration by the Provincial Executive Council . We wish the new Mayor and the entire leadership all of the best in their assignment. We commit to continue supporting the municipality to improve service delivery. This year is the year of local government elections. Our people across the country and in our province will be refreshing the mandate of public representatives in this

We continue to breathe life to our commitment to good governance, clean and accountable government. In this regard, last year I announced that I was to sign Service Delivery Agreements with MECs as part of the program to make government open, transparent, accountable and to deliver. Allow me to announce, that I have since finalised and signed Service Delivery Agreements with all MECs.

The deliverables contained in the agreements include improving service delivery, ensuring good governance, and sound financial management. These agreements will also help us to hold MECs accountable in relation to the work we have mandated

The worst and perhaps most deplorable crime in recent memory is the alleged PPE corruption. We have seen shameless criminals masquerading as business people and as public servants, motivated by nothing but the desire to loot public resources. To make matters worse, that was at the time when our country was in a desperate need for such resources.

When this scandal broke I immediately invited the SIU to investigate and report back to us on their findings. We are awaiting the finalisation of the investigations. However, we note that the preliminary investigation outcomes both by the SIU and the Auditor General have not found any criminality or wrongdoing with regard to our procurement of the Covid-19 PPE. The people of Limpopo can be rest assured that we will take appropriate action based on the outcomes of the final investigation.

I also invited the SIU to investigate allegations of corruption relating to the R2.4 million Talana Housing Project in Tzaneen. The arrest of a company director in relation to this project is yet another practical example of our commitment to the fight against corruption. We hope that this case will send a strong message against those involved or complicit in corrupt activities. Today we are sending a stern warning against elements involved in defrauding our government and delivering sub-standard work.

The audit outcomes for provincial departments and entities are continuously improving. This should be credited to the adequate systems we have put in place during the Fifth Administration. Our systems and monitoring mechanisms are proving to be effective and producing desired outcomes. I can speak with confidence in saying that today we are able to report that the provincial government has regained its feet with regard to the ethos of good governance and sound financial management.

Based on the work we have done, we are confident that for the 2019-2020 Financial Year, at least five provincial entities will receive clean audits. This will indeed be a great milestone for this Administration.

The past 12 months have been particularly punishing, we have seen our progress reversed, our plans disrupted and our lives disorganised by the Covid-19 pandemic. Many of us have not lived through difficulties of this magnitude before. The pain and the hardships were almost unbearable but we have survived.

However, we can now see the dark clouds of despair clearing; we can now see the blue skies of hope and prosperity beginning to emerge.

Indeed, the sun will soon be out, not only to warm our bodies which had frozen in the midst of a ravaging pandemic but also to power with the much needed energy to get back to work. We need to and we shall get back to work to rebuild our economy, to regain the lost livelihoods and to recover all what has been lost during the last few months.

We will use this energy to build a capable, ethical and developmental state;

We will use this energy to transform our economy and create more jobs;

We will use this energy to expand access and improve the quality of our education, and health outcomes;

We will use this energy to improve on the delivery of reliable and quality basic services such as water, housing, sanitation and electricity;

We will indeed use this energy to move Limpopo forward to a destination of socio-economic prosperity and a better life for all.

Working together, we will build the Limpopo we want.

1.7 STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

1.7.1 ANNUAL REPORT

2019/20 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SCORE - CARD

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
1.	Spatial rationale	To coordinate spatial transformation	Integrated Planning	Number of Highly rated IDP	OMM	1	1 highly rated IDP	1/1 19/20 IDP Rated high	0	All 2019/20 IDPs across the District are rated high	None	CoGHSTA IDP report, MEC IDP Assessment Report 2019/2020
2.	Spatial rationale	To coordinate spatial transformation	Integrated Planning	Number of IDP adopted by council by 31 May 2020	OMM	1/1	1	1/1 2020/21 IDP Approved 29 June 2020	0	Draft 2020/21 IDP tabled 26 March 2020.	None	Council resolution
3.	Spatial rationale	To facilitate access and transform land and rural tourism development	Integrated planning	Number of DMPT Meeting	PED	-	3	4/3	(1)	4/3 District Municipal Planning Tribunal Meeting Held for the year	None	Invitation Agenda Minutes Attendance register
4.	Basic service delivery	To preserve and protect natural resources and promote public health	Municipal Health	Number of Food outlets issued with certificate of compliance	SDCS	New	70	94/70	(24)	94/ 70 Certificates were issued in 2019/20 fY	None	Signed copies of certificates

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
5.	Basic service delivery	To coordinate and monitor social and infrastructure development for the provision and access to services.	Municipal health	Number of permitted land fill site monitored	SDCS	5/8	8	8/8 landfill sites monitored per quarter	0	32/32 reports for Land fill site monitored on a quarterly bases	None	Reports
6.	Financial management and viability	To effectively manage finances and resource mobilisation.	Expenditure Management	% Operating budget variance in terms of SDBIP	ALL	20,31%	10%	9.82%	0.18%	9.82% Opex Variance	none	Annexure B Financial Report
7.	Financial management and viability	To effectively manage finances and resource mobilisation.	Expenditure Management	% Capital budget variance in terms of SDBIP	ALL	17.63%	10%	31%	21%	31% actual expenditure as at 30 June 2020. Most projects could not be completed due to covid 19	Incomplete projects to be rolled over to the 2020/21 FY	Annexure D Financial report
8.	Financial management and viability	To effectively manage finances and resource mobilisation.	Reporting	Number of section 71 MFMA report submitted within timeframe	BTO	12/12	12	12/12	0	12/12 section 71 report submitted as at 30 June 2020	none	Submission letters or email
9.	Local Economic Development	To create a conducive environment for radical economic development.	Economic development	Number LED forum meeting held	PED	4	3	3/3	0	Held on the 10 July 2019, 07 October 2019 and 04-05 February 2020	None	Attendance register, Agenda, Minutes and invitations

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
10.	Local Economic Development	To create a conducive environment for radical economic development.	Economic development	% of LED forums resolutions implemented	PED	90% 9/10	100%	100%	0%	5/5 resolutions resolved	None	LED resolution register
11.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management & governance systems	Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of section 72 Report Mid-year Budget and performance Report submitted by 25 January 2020	OMM	1/1 25/01/2019	1	1/1 24 January 2020	0	The S72 report submitted to NT, PT and CoGHSTA and the EM 24 January 2020	None	Submission letter or acknowledgement letter
12.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management & governance systems	Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of Submission of Annual Performance Report and AFS by 31 August 2019.	OMM	1/1	1	1/1	0	2018/19 AFS and APR submitted to AGSA, PT, NT and CoGHSTA 30/08/2019	None	Submission letter or acknowledgement letter
13.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Auditing	AG -Audit outcome/Opinion	ALL	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	0	Unqualified Audit opinion on both AFS and AoPO	None	Audit opinion
14.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Auditing	% AG material audit queries resolved	ALL	100% 32/32	100%	83% 29/35	17%	29/35 Queries raised resolved	Due to Covid-19 assets verification was delayed	Audit action plan

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
15.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Auditing	% Identified risk resolved within timeframes as specified in risk plan	ALL	50% 9/18	100%	45% 4/9	55%	4/9 risks mitigated	5 outstanding will be part of the 2020/21 risk register	Risk register
16.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Auditing	% of internal audit findings resolved	ALL	70% 14/20	100%	75% 21/28	25%	21/28 resolved	None	Internal audit action plan
17.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Auditing	Number of Audit committee meetings held	OMM	5/4	4	4/4	0	Meeting held 12 August 2019, 22 November 2019, 16 March 2020 and 24 June 2020	None	Minutes and Attendance register
18.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Auditing	% of Audit Committee recommendations implemented	ALL	83% 5/6	100%	64%	36%	11/17 resolved	The 5 outstanding resolution will be resolved in the next meeting	Audit Committee recommendations
19.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance systems	Governance	% Council resolutions implemented within timeframes	ALL	88.29% 83/94	100%	87% 31/36	13%	Outstanding. - donation of ICT Equipment - Koma schools were cancelled for the Year - Air Quality	Q4 Performance assessment scheduled for August 2020 and New	Council resolutions implemented register

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
										licencing , training postponed	schedule for IGR clusters developed for implementation post covid-19	
20.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance	Public Participation	Number of IDP Representative Forum meetings convened	OMM	4/4	3	3/3	0	Held 20 August 2019 , 15 October 2019 and 13 November 2019	None	Invitation s, Agenda, minutes & attendance register
21.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance	Governance	% of MPAC resolutions implemented	ALL	100% 6/6	100%	100% 14/14	0%	14/14 resolutions resolved for the year 2019/20	None	Resolution register
22.	Good Governance and Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management and governance	Governance	Oversight report approved by council by 31 march 2020	OMM	1	1	1/1	0	2018/19 MPAC Oversight report approved 26 March 2020	None	Council resolution
23.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To attract, develop and retain ethical and best human capital	Human Resources Management	Number of Senior Management with signed Performance Agreements	OMM	6	6	6/6	0	The CFO signed the agreement December 2019	None	Agreements
24.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To attract, develop and retain ethical and best human	Capacity building and Training (HRD)	Number of officials and Councillors capacitated in terms of the	CSSS	21	30	45/30	(15)	45/30 official capacited including 9 official were trained for	none	Attendance registers

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
	nt	capital		workplace skills plan by end June 2020						covid 19 response		
25.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To Improve, attract, develop and retain best human capital	Occupational Health and Safety	Number of OHS Committee meetings held by 30 June 2020	CSSS	New	4 OHS meetings	4/4	0	Meeting Held 27 September 2019, 20 November 2019, 6 March 2020 and 15 June 2020	none	Attendance registers
26.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To improve Administration and Governance Capacity	Information and Communication Technology	Number of ICT Steering Committee Meeting Held	CSSS	4	4	4/4	0	Steering committee held on 26 August 2019, 13 November 2019 4 March 2020, 30 June 2020	none	Attendance register, Minutes and Agenda and invitations
27.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To attract, develop and retain ethical and best human capital	Organisational Development	Number of approved SDBIP by the Executive Mayor by 28 June 2020	OMM	100% 15 June 2018	1 approved SDBIP	1/1 2020/21 SDBIP approved	0	Draft SDBIP tabled in council 29 June 2020 and the Final was approved by the Executive Mayor 07/07/2020	None	Approved SDBIP
28.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To attract, develop and retain ethical and best human capital	Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of Annual Performance evaluation conducted	OMM	0/1	1	1/1	0	The 2018/19 performance evaluations were conducted 23 June 2020	None	Attendance register

	KPA	Strategic Objective	Programme / Focus area	Performance Indicators	Responsible Department	Baseline 2018/19	Annual Target 2019-2020	Actual Performance	Variance	Remarks	Remedial Action	Evidence
29.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To attract, develop and retain ethical and best human capital	Monitoring and Evaluation	Number of Annual report (sec 121) adopted & submitted to MEC by 31 March 2020	OMM	100% approved 28 March 2019	1	1/1 Annual Report approved 26 March 2020	0	Final 2018/19 AR approved by council 26 March 2019- due to Covid 19 Regulations it was submitted to the MEC 18 May 2020 soft copy and hard copy 24/06/20	None	Council resolution & submission letter
30.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To improve Administration and Governance Capacity	Legal Services	Number of litigation reports compiled and submitted to council by 30 June 2020	CSSS	2	4	4/4	0	Litigation report were submitted to council on quarterly basis	none	Litigation Reports with Council Resolution
31.	Transformation and Organisational Development	To improve Administration and Governance Capacity	Human Resource Management	Number of LLF meetings held by end June 2020	CSSS	4	4	5/4	(1)	Held on the 30 August 2019, 11 November 2019, 03 March 2020, 04 June 2020, 18 June 2020	None	Attendance register Minutes

1.7.3 AUDIT

AUDIT, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Risk management units and committees have been established in all local municipalities.

INTERNAL AUDIT

It is a requirement by the Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 that municipalities establish internal audit units and audit and performance Audit committees. Both the Audit and Performance Audit Committee are established in terms of the MFMA and Performance Regulation of 2001. In the main the members are 3 external people and senior management. The external members provide independent specialist advice on financial performance, efficiency, effectiveness and compliance with legislation, and performance management. All local municipalities including the District have Audit Committees which consist of at least three persons with appropriate experience of whom the majority are not in the employ of the municipality and meet at least four times a year as is required by section 166(4). There are all necessary approved internal audit and audit committee charter in place. Risk assessments are being conducted every year with the assistance of Treasury and COGHSTA. There are mechanisms in place to respond or deal with issues raised by the Auditor General in the audit report as required by section 166(2) (c).

Internal Audit Key Issues and Challenges

- Inadequate capacity of municipalities to deal with internal audit issues
- Lack of internal and external assessments to assess internal audit activities
- Inadequate synergy between Council and both the Audit and Performance Audit Committee
- Limited achievement on compliance with key issues of legislation, the MFMA, MSA and other regulations and policies
- Limited link between the municipality's performance and performance of employees

The following are available: Internal Audit & Audit Committee

- internal Audit units and audit committees established district wide

Anti-fraud and corruption

- All municipalities have developed the anti-fraud and corruption strategies and risk management strategies.



AUDIT OPINION

Municipality	2015/16	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20
Bela-Bela	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Qualified	In progress
Modimolle	Qualified	Disclaimer	Audit in progress	Disclaimer	In progress
Mookgophong	Qualified				
Lephalale	unqualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	In progress
Mogalakwena	Adverse	Adverse	Adverse	Pending	In progress
Thabazimbi	Disclaimer	Pending	Audit in progress	Qualified	In progress
Waterberg	Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	In progress



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2019/20 AUDIT ACTION PLAN REPORT

Follow up report on issues raised by Internal Audit

ANNEXURE A: Waterberg District Municipality AG Audit Action Plan 19/20 Reporting Period

1.7.2 FINANCIAL REPORT

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

	Note (s)	2020	Restated 2019
Revenue			
Revenue from exchange transactions			
Service charges		887 814	929 198
Interest earned - External investments	17	7 252 986	10 575 486
Interest earned - Receivables	17	42	169
Other income	18	59 895	69 987
Actuarial gains	20	5 796 892	875 379
Total revenue from exchange transactions		13 997 629	12 450 219
Revenue from non-exchange transactions			
Transfer revenue			
Government grants & subsidies	21	134 435 752	126 109 594
Transfers	22	-	4 141 150
Total revenue from non-exchange transactions		134 435 752	130 250 744
Total revenue from exchange transactions		13 997 629	12 450 219
Revenue from non-exchange transactions		134 435 752	130 250 744
Total revenue		148 433 381	142 700 963
Expenditure			

Employee related costs	23	(103 944 748)	(89 920 988)
Bad debts written off	24	(2 000 000)	-
Remuneration of councillors	25	(8 239 465)	(8 058 317)
Depreciation and amortisation	26	(7 079 377)	(5 109 026)
Impairment of assets	19	(1 277 770)	-
General Expenses	28	(38 367 036)	(44 084 233)
Project expenditure	29	(5 107 347)	(5 433 079)
Loss on disposal of assets and liabilities		(306 653)	-
Total expenditure		(166 322 396)	(152 605 643)
Operating surplus/deficit		-	-
Deficit before taxation		(17 889 015)	(9 904 680)
Taxation		-	-
Deficit for the year		(17 889 015)	(9 904 680)

1.7.4 PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES

➤ PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICE AS PER THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE ACT 119 OF 1998

Powers	Authority	Municipality	Waterberg District	Bela- Bela	Lephalale	Modimolle- Mookgophong	Mogalakwena	Thabazimbi
Municipal Public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibility to administer functions specially assigned to them under this constitution or any other Law	Schedule 4part B	Both District & locals	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Municipal Public Transport	Schedule 4part B	Both	N	N	N	N	N	N

Municipal Roads	Schedule 5part B	Both	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Refuse removal, refuse dumps, solid waste disposal	Schedule 5part B	Both	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Water and Sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal system	Schedule 4part B	District	N	Y	Y	Y	Y (bulk)	Y
Electricity and Gas reticulation	Schedule 5part B	District	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cleansing	Schedule 5part B	Locals	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Storm water management systems in built-up areas	Schedule 4part B	Locals	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Street lighting	Schedule 5part B	Locals	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Traffic and parking	Schedule 5part B	Locals	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Housing	Schedule 4part A	Possible	N	Y Accredited	N	N	N	N

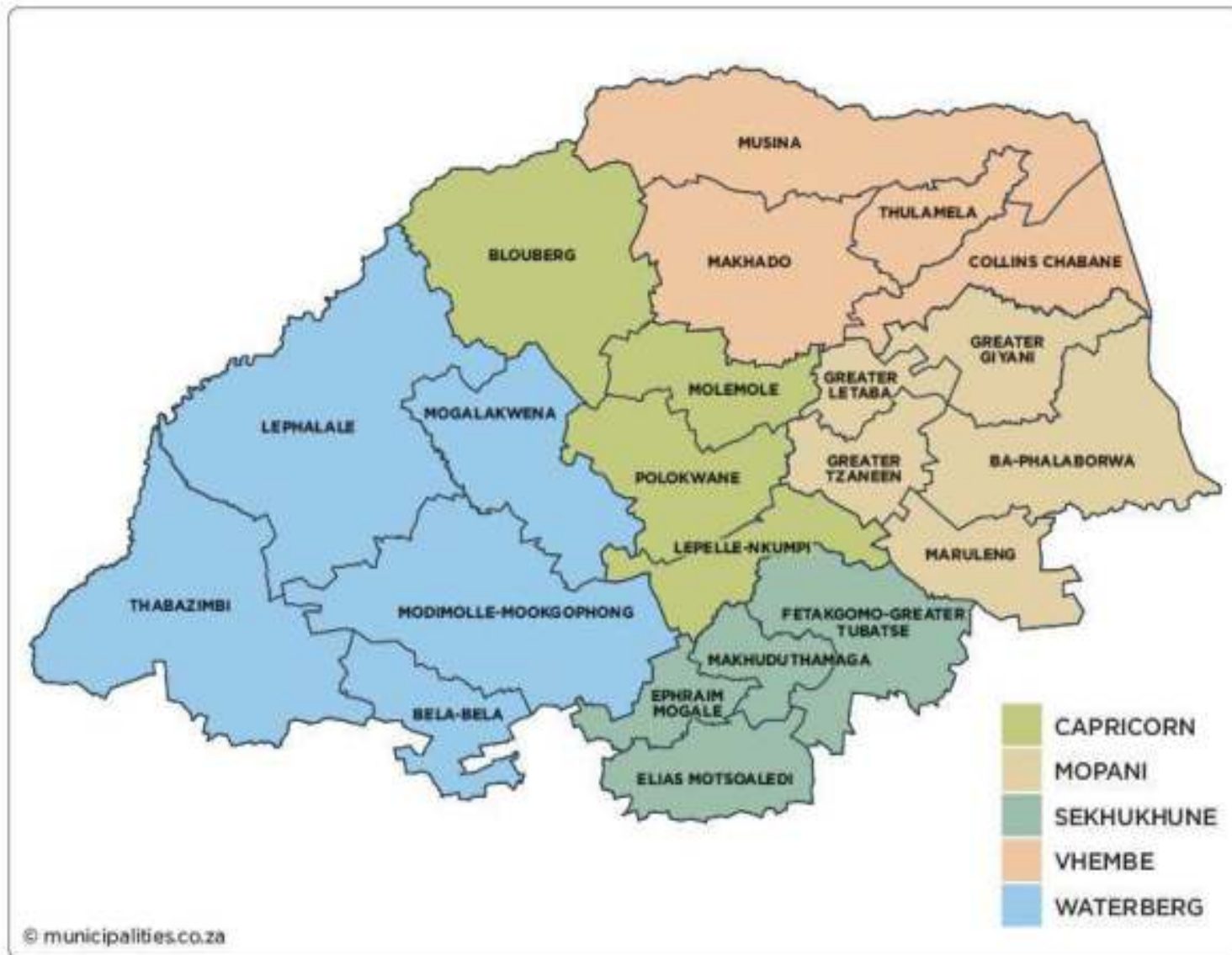
CHAPTER 2: MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF MUNICIPAL AREA

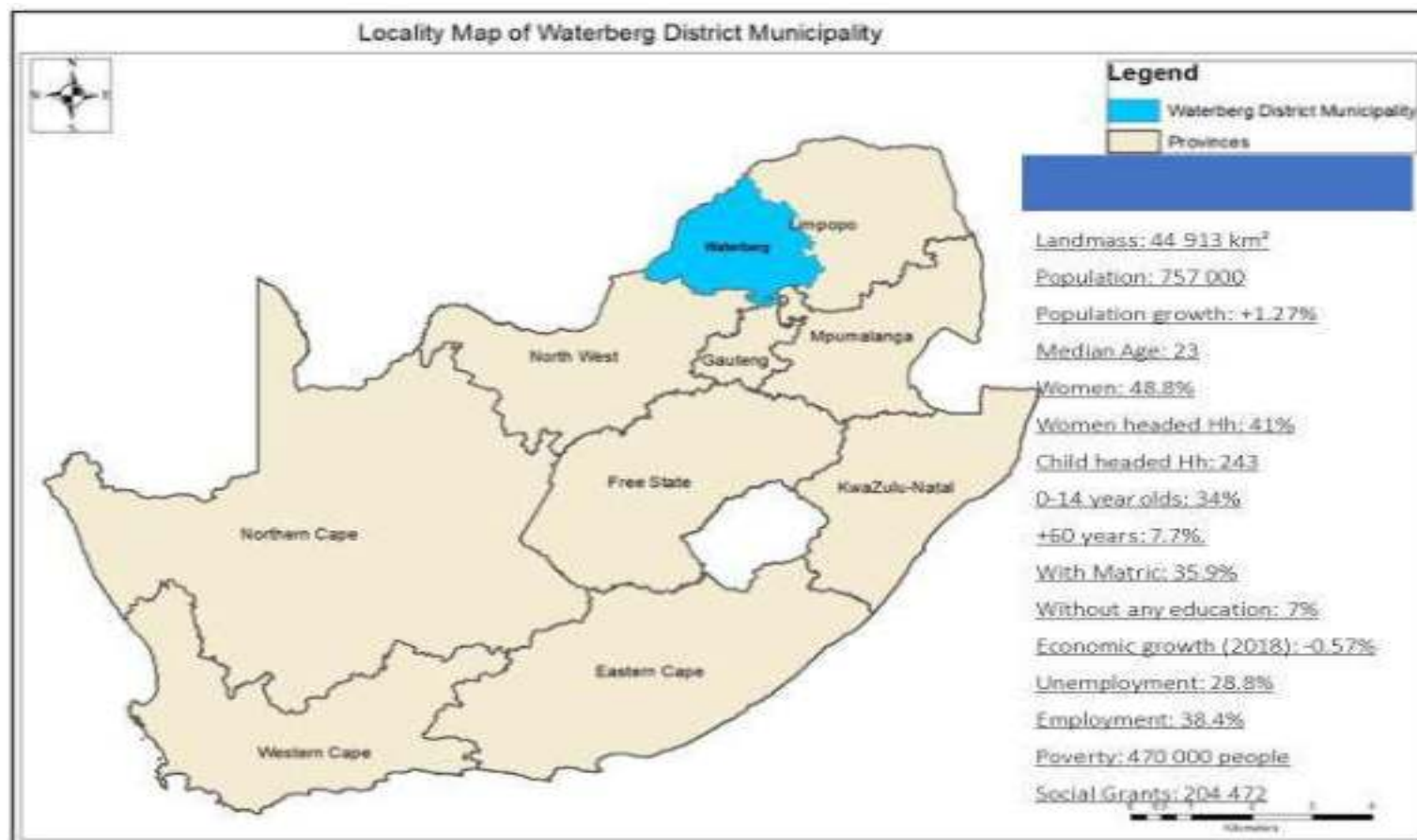
The Waterberg District Municipality is located in the South Western part of Limpopo, which is South Africa's most northern province. The district was formed in 2000 and is one of the five District Municipalities in the Limpopo Province. The district borders Botswana and shares boundaries with the North West and Gauteng provinces as well as Sekhukhune and Capricorn District Municipalities.



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Location of Waterberg within the Limpopo province geographical map



The largely rural district is made-up of five local municipalities, namely; Bela-Bela LM, Lephalale LM, Modimolle/Mookgopong LM, Mogalakwena LM, and Thabazimbi LM. The District is also made-up of 80 wards, 6 towns, 11 townships, 216 villages, and 30 informal settlements. In addition, the district has 11 Traditional Councils with about 47% of the district's population living in traditional authority areas making up about 7.3% of the landmass of the district.

Waterberg District Municipality is home to 757 000 people which is 1.3% of South Africa's total population. Between 2008 and 2018, the population growth averaged 1.27% per annum, which was just below the growth rate of the province and South Africa at 1.3% and 1.57%, respectively. Lephalale LM experienced the largest increase in population in the district, with an average annual growth rate of 2.87% between 2008 and 2018, while Modimolle/Mookgopong LM experienced an average annual decline of 0.38% in the same period. The high population

growth rates in Lephalale can be attributed to the growth of the mining and energy sectors, whereas decline in the Modimolle/Mookgopong can be attributed to the dearth in opportunities as result of lesser traffic on the R101.

- The Waterberg District Municipal Area comprises of approximately 44,913 km² , with the Density of approximately 15 km²
- Some of the towns includes:
 - ✓ Modimolle (formally known as Nystroom);
 - ✓ Mookgopkong (formally known as Naboomspruit);
 - ✓ Mokopane (formally known as Potgietersrus);
 - ✓ Mabatlane (formally known as Vaalwater);
 - ✓ Bela-Bela (formally known as Warmbaths)
 - ✓ Lephalale(formally known as Ellisras)
 - ✓ Thabazimbi (Zulu name meaning “Mountain of iron”);
 - ✓ Pienaarsrivier
 - ✓ Amandelbult (Mining town within the Thabazimbi municipal jurisdiction)
- Its racial persona consist of the following:
 - ✓ African: 91%
 - ✓ Coloured: 0.5%
 - ✓ Indian/ Asian: 0.4%
 - ✓ White: 7.6%
- The languages comprises of the following:
 - ✓ Northern Sotho (Sepedi): 56.4%
 - ✓ Setswana: 11.5%
 - ✓ Tsonga: 8.3%
 - ✓ Afrikaans: 7.7%
 - ✓ And other multi-lingual: 16.1%

Geographically:

- The Waterberg District Municipality contains most of the Waterberg Biosphere which falls under UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation), designated as a Biosphere Reserve with the area of 654,033 hectares
- The district is one of the first regions in the north to host a Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO
- Its ecosystem may be characterised as a dry deciduous forest or Bushveld

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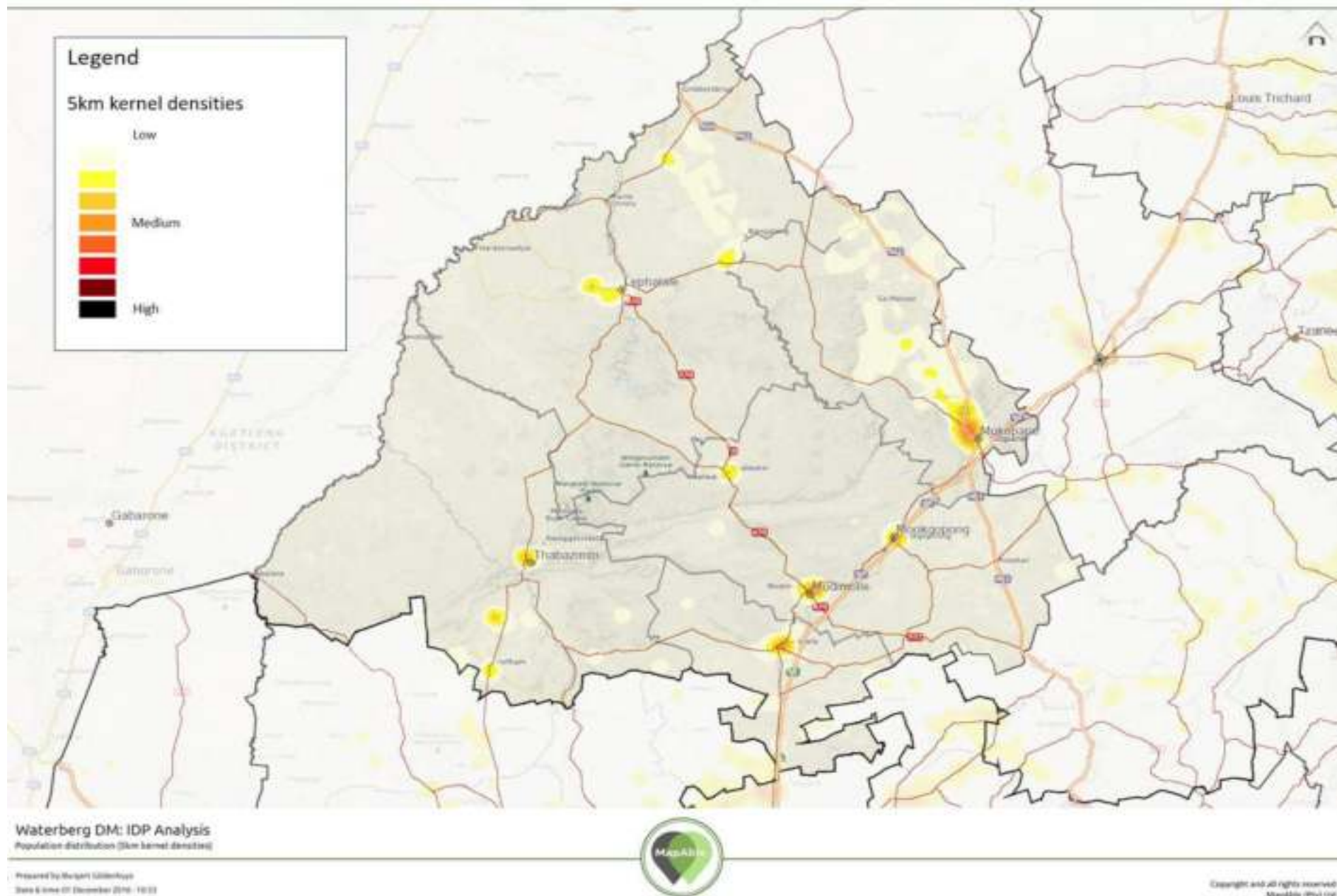
GEOGRAPHICAL MAP



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GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP





2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

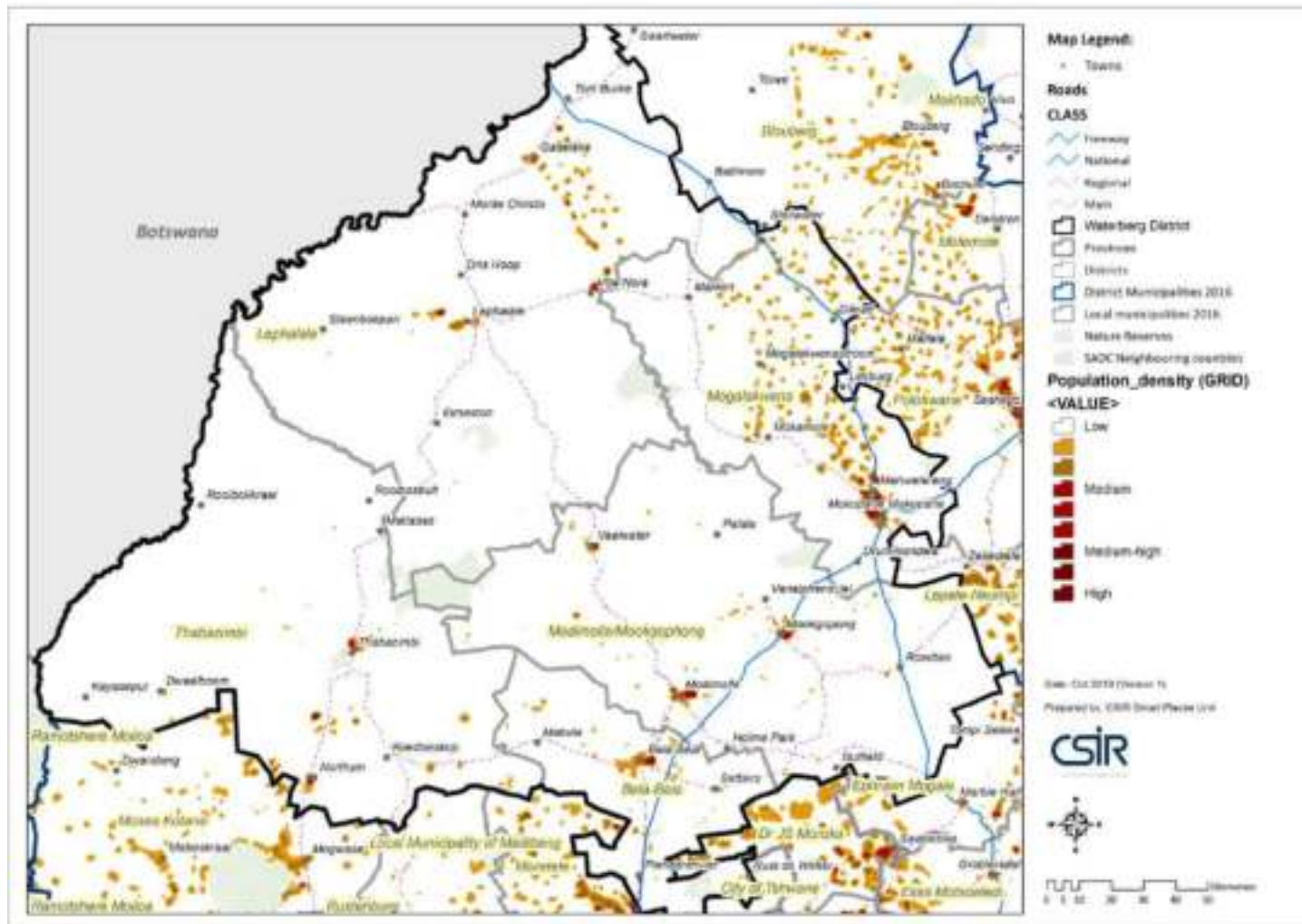
2.2.1 POPULATION

With a population of about 757 000, the Waterberg District Municipality housed 1.3% of South Africa's total population in 2018. Between 2008 and 2018, the population growth averaged 1.27% per annum, which is just below the growth rate of South Africa as a whole of 1.57%. Compared to Limpopo's average annual growth rate of 0.97%, the growth rate in Waterberg's population of 1.27% was slightly higher than that of the province.



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POPULATION DISTRIBUTION/ DENSITY



Notes:

This region is dualistic when considering population settlement as depicted in Figure 5. For the most part this region is sparsely settled with most residents living in Rural centres and small towns. This is due to the use of land for commercial agriculture, game farming and conservation. More dense scattered settlement is found along the northern fringe of the region – dominated by mostly traditional settlements.

Settlement services are more easily provided in formal towns. Rural settlement areas require a different approach. In the NSDF Small towns has been identified to form focus areas for service provision.

DISTRICT DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Local Municipalities	Municipal Wards	Population size	Households Size	Male	Female
Bela Bela	09	45001	11675	22428	22575
Modimolle- Mookgophong	14	114513	114513	53535	60978
Lephalale	12	115 766	29880	62811	52948
Thabazimbi	12	85 234	25 080	49 877	35 357
Mogalakwena	32	307 683	79 396	143 702	163 980

POPULATION TRENDS AND PERCENTAGE PER MUNICIPALITY

Local Municipalities	2011	Population decrease/increase %	2016	Population decrease/ increase %
Thabazimbi	85 234	30.1 increase	96232	12.9%
Lephalale	115 767	35.8 increase	136626	18.0%
Modimolle- Mookgophong	104 153	3.2 increase	107698	6.5%
Bela-Bela	66 500	0.7 decrease	76296	14.7%
Mogalakwena	307 682	27.6 increase	328905	6.9%
Waterberg	679 336	3.1 increase	745757	9.8%

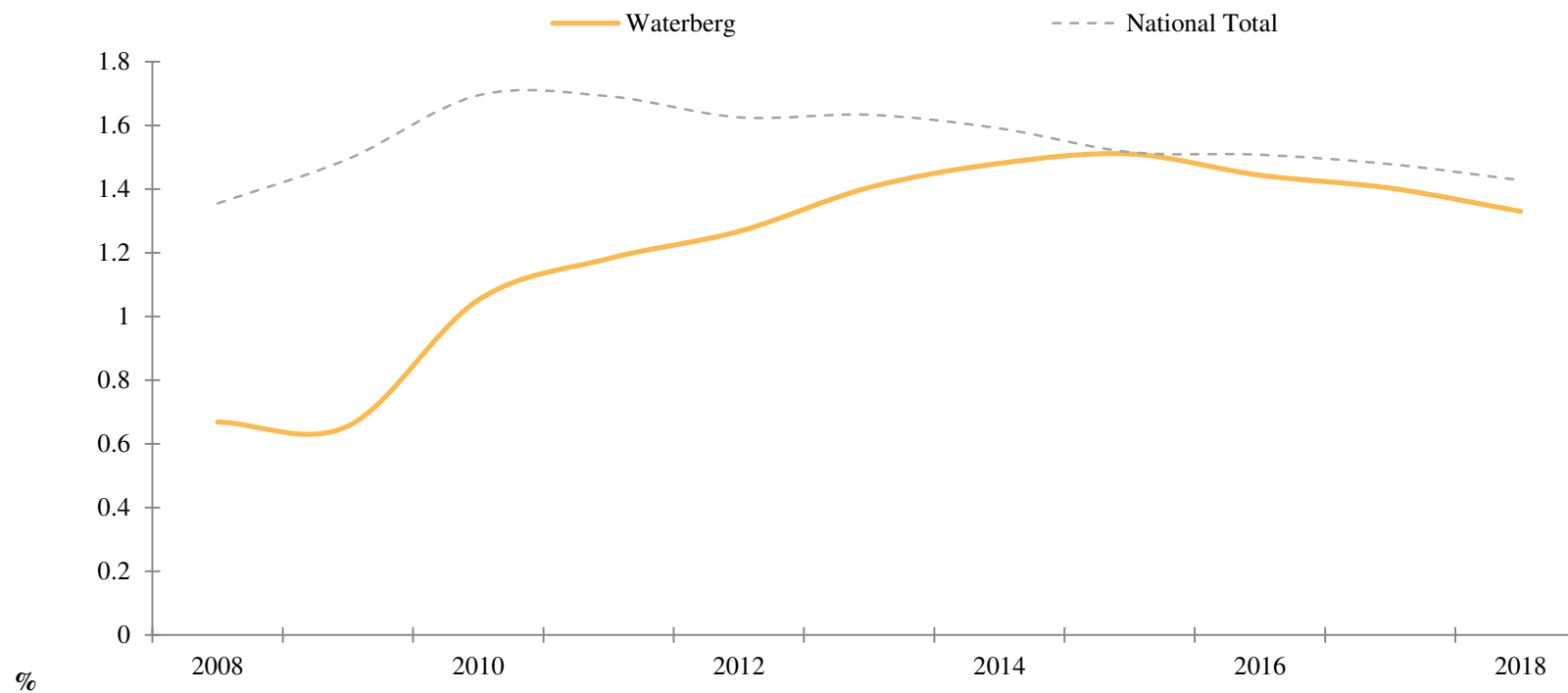
POPULATION PER RACE

District	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Total
DC36: Waterberg	619889	3298	2929	51362	1858	679336

POPULATION AGE GROUP

Age	Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Bela-Bela	Mogalakwena	Modimolle-Mookgopong	Waterberg
00-04	9865	16442	9471	48845	13767	98390
05-09	7220	11977	8267	44324	12333	84121
10-14	6310	11939	7403	36727	11816	74195
15-19	7305	11906	5904	30040	9103	64258
20-24	8647	15308	6602	27313	8298	66168
25-29	11323	18376	7007	23831	10207	70744
30-34	11512	13229	5922	19055	8138	57856
35-39	8554	9983	4780	15231	6782	45330
40-44	6252	7376	4097	14415	5988	38128
45-49	5790	6856	3967	12891	5262	34766
50-54	5215	5213	3619	11902	3903	29852
55-59	4032	4006	3020	10137	3247	24442
60-64	2104	2849	2203	8960	3281	19397
65-69	993	1765	1471	7152	1740	13121
70-74	550	1233	1143	6004	1721	10651
75-79	348	900	757	4263	1118	7386
80-84	136	482	442	2052	671	3783
85+	74	399	220	2149	324	3166
	96230	140239	76295	325291	107699	745754

FIGURE: POPULATION GROWTH – 2008 TO 2018



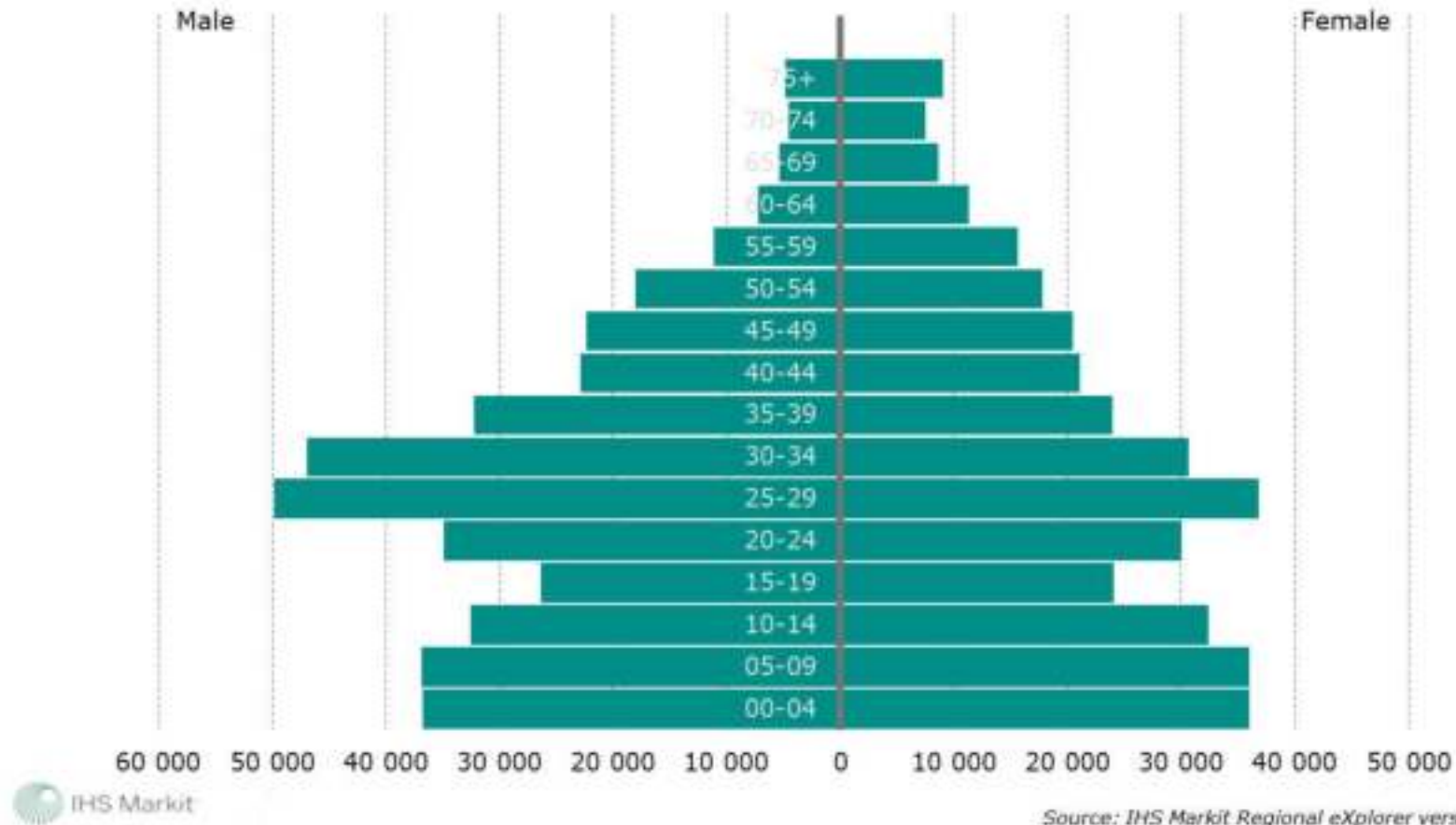
Source: IHS Markit, 2018

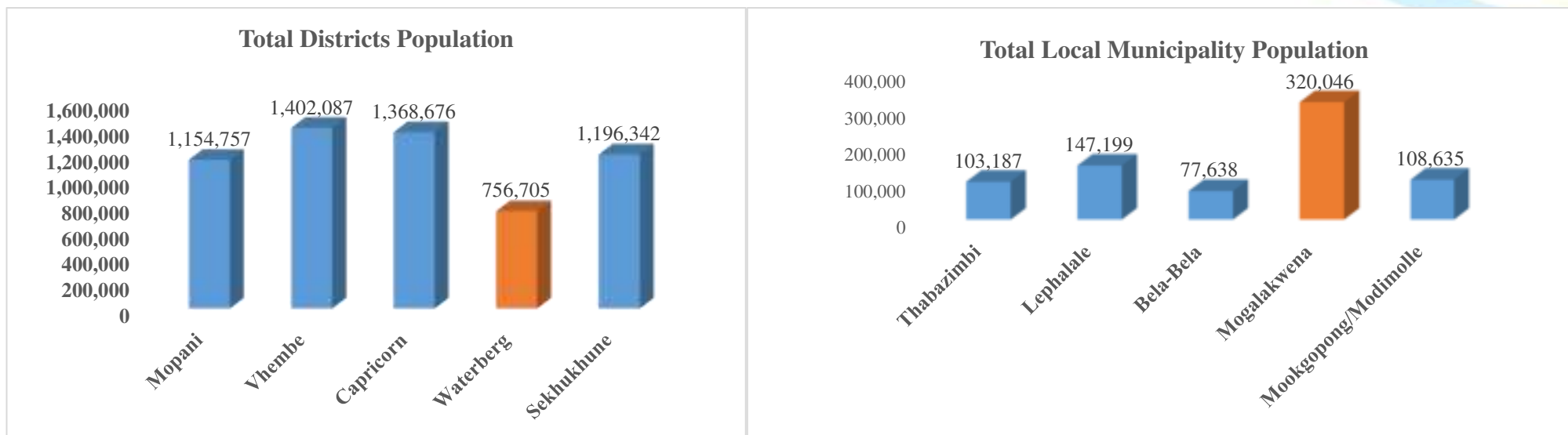


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DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY POPULATION

Population Pyramid, Total, 2018
DC36 Waterberg





In terms of its share of the total population of the Limpopo Province, Waterberg was slightly larger in 2018 at 12.9% compared to what it was in 2008 at 12.5%. When looking at the average annual growth rate, Waterberg ranked second relative to its peers in terms of growth with an average annual growth rate of 1.3% between 2008 and 2018.

AGE DISTRIBUTION BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND GENDER

Age	Thabazimbi		Lephalale		Modimolle-Mookgopong		Bela-Bela		Mogalakwena		Total		
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	GRAND TOTAL
0 - 4	4,839	5,025	8,216	7,633	6,955	6,812	4,725	4,746	25,000	24,439	49,736	48,655	98,391
5-9	3,269	3,952	5,684	5,809	6,148	6,185	3,996	4,271	22,203	22,606	41,299	42,822	84,121
10-14	3,648	2,662	5,752	5,740	5,957	5,859	3,860	3,544	19,142	18,032	38,359	35,836	74,195
15 - 19	4,235	3,070	6,426	5,169	4,647	4,456	3,079	2,825	14,809	15,542	33,195	31,063	64,258
20 - 24	5,533	3,114	8,215	6,729	4,636	3,662	3,423	3,179	13,258	14,419	35,065	31,104	66,169

25 - 29	6,882	4,441	11,774	6,179	5,332	4,875	3,684	3,323	11,292	12,961	38,964	31,779	70,743
30 - 34	7,239	4,273	7,734	5,227	3,964	4,174	3,299	2,624	9,024	10,300	31,259	26,597	57,856
35 - 39	5,613	2,941	5,742	4,045	3,532	3,250	2,397	2,383	7,138	8,290	24,422	20,909	45,331
40 - 44	3,880	2,372	4,377	2,828	2,820	3,168	2,066	2,031	6,372	8,214	19,515	18,614	38,129
45 - 49	3,695	2,095	4,154	2,630	2,552	2,710	2,232	1,735	5,358	7,607	17,991	16,776	34,767
50 - 54	3,410	1,805	2,964	2,166	2,039	1,864	1,823	1,796	5,425	6,560	15,661	14,191	29,852
55 - 59	2,826	1,206	2,209	1,729	1,731	1,515	1,538	1,482	4,326	5,879	12,631	11,811	24,442
60 - 64	1,126	978	1,471	1,330	1,591	1,690	1,069	1,133	3,673	5,334	8,931	10,466	19,397
65 - 69	579	413	811	893	972	768	716	755	2,905	4,308	5,984	7,137	13,121
70 - 74	163	387	399	821	648	1,073	383	760	2,192	3,825	3,784	6,867	10,651
75 - 79	259	89	294	596	501	617	348	410	1,220	3,052	2,622	4,764	7,386
80-84	31	105	170	312	252	419	200	242	590	1,462	1,242	2,541	3,783
85+	32	43	136	263	116	208	122	97	426	1,723	832	2,334	3,166
	57,259	38,973	76,528	60,098	54,393	53,305	38,961	37,335	154,352	174,553	381,493	364,265	745,758

2.2.2 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT

Total employment data is a key element in the estimation of unemployment. In addition, trends in employment within different sectors and industries normally indicate significant structural changes in the economy. In 2018, Waterberg employed 201 000 people which is 15.19% of the total employment in Limpopo Province (1.32 million) and 1.25% of total employment in South Africa (16.1 million). Employment within Waterberg increased annually at an average rate of 3.22% from 2008 to 2018. The Waterberg District Municipality average annual employment growth rate of 3.22% exceeds the average annual labour force growth rate of 2.66%, resulting in unemployment decreasing from 25.61% in 2008 to 17.54% in 2018 in the district municipality.

The economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2018 were the trade sector with 45 000 employed people or 22.4% of total employment in the district municipality. The community services sector with 36 100 people or 17.9% employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The electricity sector with 1 980 (1.0%) is the sector that employs the least number of people in Waterberg District Municipality, followed by the transport sector with 5 980 (3.0%) people employed. The number of formally employed people in Waterberg District Municipality counted 149 000 in 2018, which is about 74.07% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 52 100 or 25.93% of the total employment. Informal employment in Waterberg increased from 35 200 in 2008 to an estimated 52 100 in 2018.

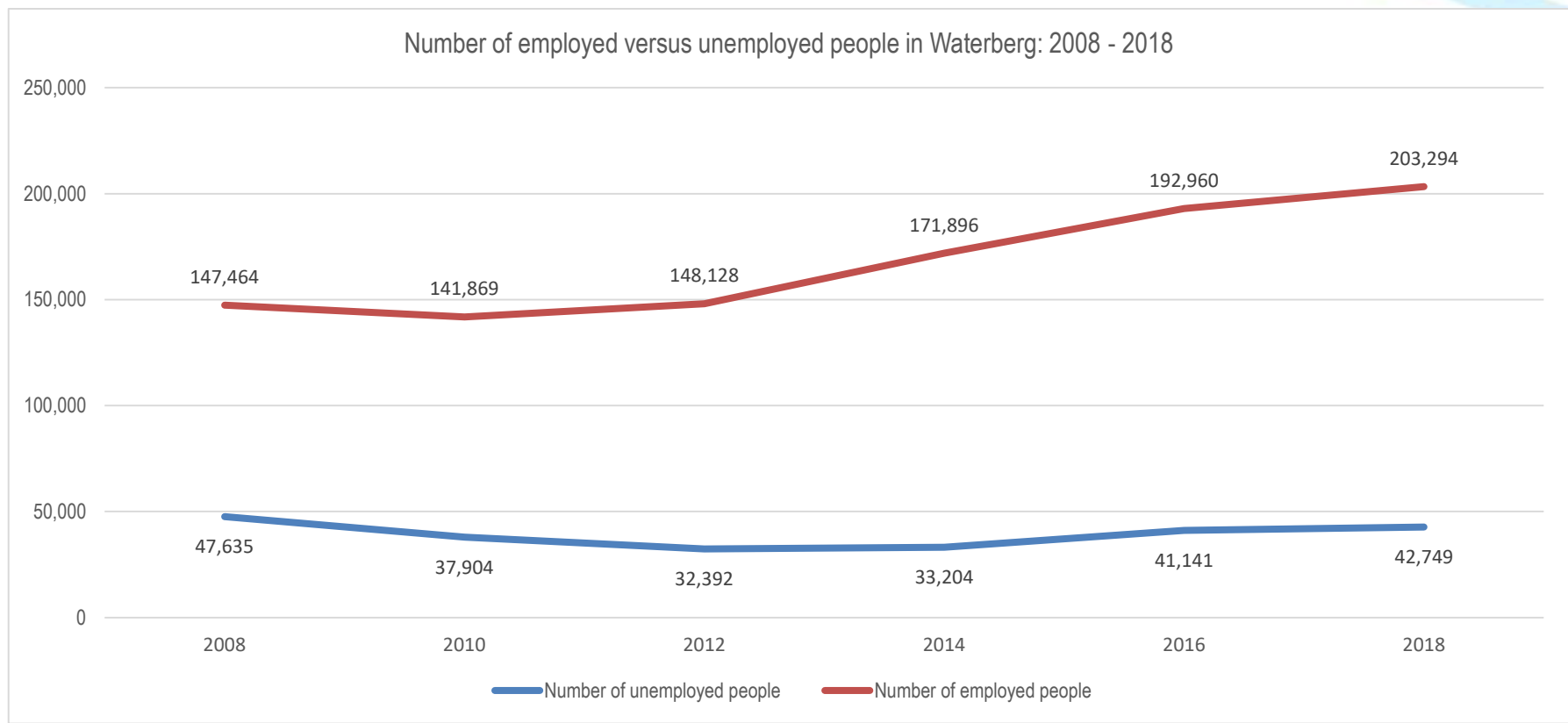
UNEMPLOYMENT

In 2018, there were a total number of 42 200 people unemployed in Waterberg, which is a decrease of -5 200 from 47 400 in 2008. The total number of unemployed people within Waterberg constitutes 12.65% of the total number of unemployed people in Limpopo Province. The Waterberg District Municipality experienced an average annual decrease of -1.16% in the number of unemployed people, which is lower than that of the Limpopo Province, which had an average annual decrease in unemployment of -1.20%.

When comparing the unemployment rate among local municipalities within Waterberg District Municipality, Mogalakwena Local Municipality has indicated the highest unemployment rate of 22.2%, which has decreased from 31.3% in 2008. The Lephalale Local Municipality had the lowest unemployment rate of 11.6% in 2018, which decreased from 17.8% in 2008.



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UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Bela-Bela	Mogalakwena	Total
Unemployed	8 562	10 100	9 339	6 002	31 609	65 612
Discouraged work-seeker	1 236	1 565	2 330	1 057	10 072	16 260
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	20.6%	22.2%	45.70%	22.5%	40.2%	28.1%

Source: Census 2016

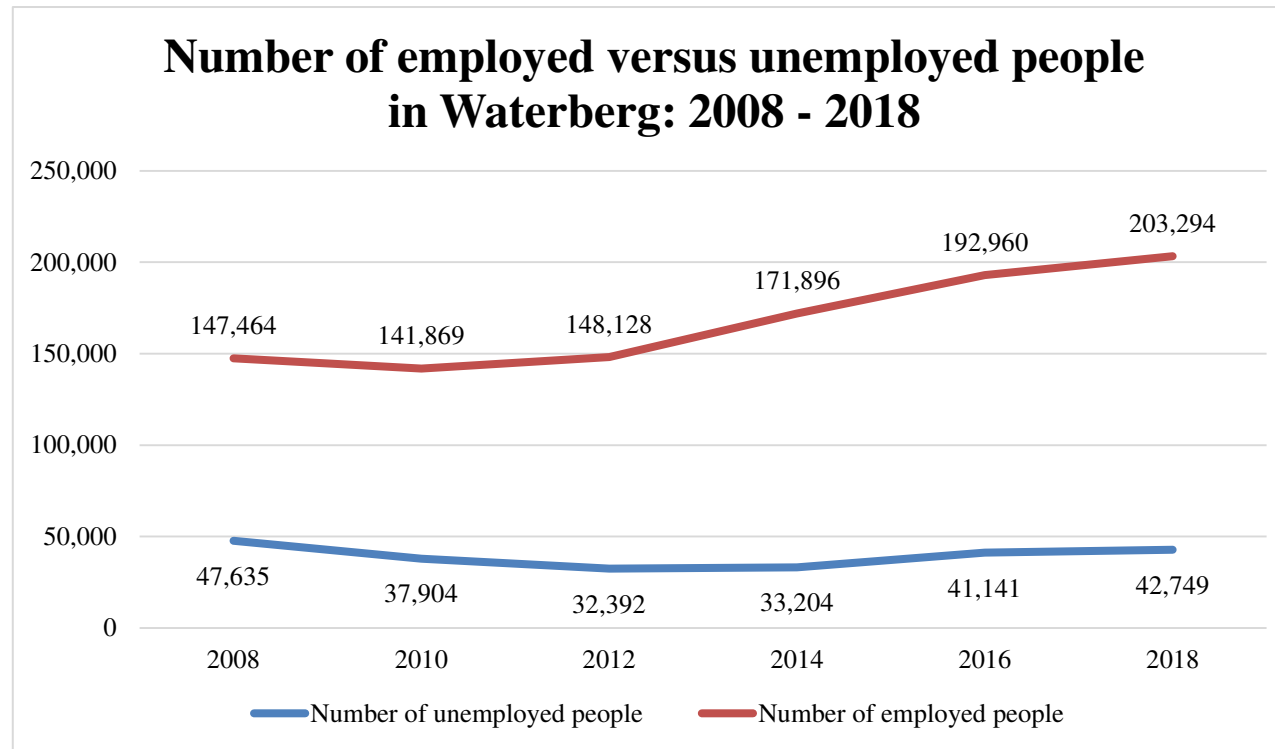
Municipality	Male				Female				Grand
	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Employed	Unemployed	Discouraged work-seeker	Other not economically active	Total
Thabazimbi	23458	3782	487	12034	9460	4780	748	10404	65153
Lephalale	23065	4352	628	17575	12262	5748	937	16124	80691
Modimolle-Mookgophong	19079	4148	1005	10830	12726	5192	1325	13471	67776
Bela-Bela	12114	2759	429	7384	8606	3244	627	8715	43878
Mogalakwena	25679	13777	4133	39248	21359	17832	5940	51396	179363
Grand Total	103395	28816	6683	87071	64414	36796	9577	100110	436861

Source: Stats SA Community Survey, 2016



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NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES VS UNEMPLOYED (HIS MARKIT REGIONAL EXPLORER 1800)



With regard to economic sectors contribution to employment in the region, mining contributes 33% of employment, followed by trade (17%), personal services (12.5%), government (10%), agriculture (7.1%), finance (6.1%), construction (5.8), manufacturing (4.4%), transport (2.6%) and utilities (0.4%).

In general, over the period 2008 to 2018 there has been a rise in employment in parts of the district, notably in Lephalale, Thabazimbi, Bela-Bela and Makopane. However, there has been a decline in employment in smaller towns/settlements. It will therefore critical to undertake sector specific analysis in order to determine factors that are contributing to the decline of employment in these areas. It will also be important to consider the dependence of towns/settlements on single economic sectors. Growth in Lephalale, for example, is linked largely to mining/energy, which also indicates a risk.

INCOME LEVELS - WATERBERG POPULATION BY INCOME

	Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Bela-Bela	Mogalakwena	District	Total
No income	3 518	3 745	1 145	1 828	2 320	12 223	24 779
R 1 - R 4800	686	958	320	566	556	4 124	7 210
R 4801 - R 600	1 027	1 876	665	1 275	1 030	8 406	14 279
R 9601 - R9 600	3 165	4 876	2 415	3 292	3 522	18 303	35 573
R 19 601 -R8 200	4 048	6 046	2 465	4 149	4 430	17 572	38 710
R 38 201 - R 76 400	5 021	4 608	1 409	2 796	2 798	8 074	24 706
R 76 401 - R 153 800	3 517	3 354	748	1 815	1 657	5 043	16 134
R 153 801 - R 307 600	2 474	2 358	451	1 158	1 083	3 501	11 025
R 307 601 - R 614 400	1 160	1 417	208	460	460	1 541	5 246

Census 2016

2.2.3 DISABILITY PREVALENCE

According to the Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016, disability prevalence in Limpopo is 6,4%, with the coloured population recording the highest disability prevalence in the Waterberg District Municipality at 13,6%.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

	Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Belabela	Mogalakwena	Waterberg
No difficulty	70 464	96 565	91 797	57 301	273 353	589480
Some difficulty	1 740	2 313	2 709	1 658	8 375	16795
A lot of difficulty	231	344	437	243	1 303	1255
Cannot do at all	176	258	209	99	597	1339
Do not know	103	107	233	38	722	1203
Cannot yet be determined	2 880	4 516	4 520	2 559	14 875	29350
Unspecified	2 983	3 420	2 783	2 114	6 716	15033
Not applicable	6 657	8 245	1 465	2 488	1 741	20596

TOTAL	85 234	115 768	104 153	66 500	307 682	679 337
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Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2016

COVID 19 RELIEVE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

- Old Age grand
- Children grand

POPULATION OF WATERBERG BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AND WALKING AND CLIMBING STAIRS DISABILITY STATUS

PERSONS USING WHEEL CHAIRS IN WATERBERG BY MUNICIPALITY					
Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Belabela	Mogalakwena	TOTAL
1 880	1 645	1 943	1 309	4 270	1 047

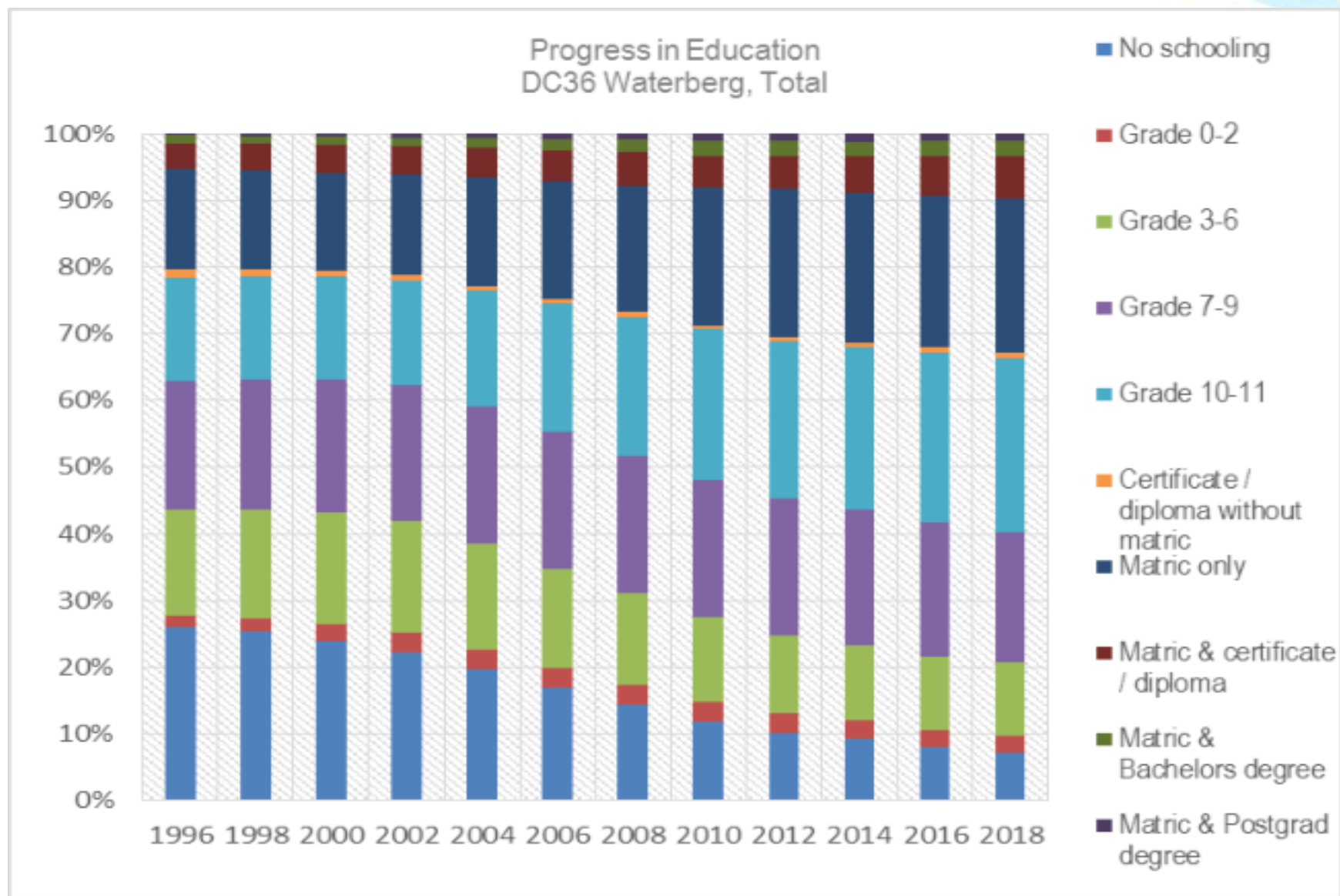
Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2016

2.2.4 EDUCATION

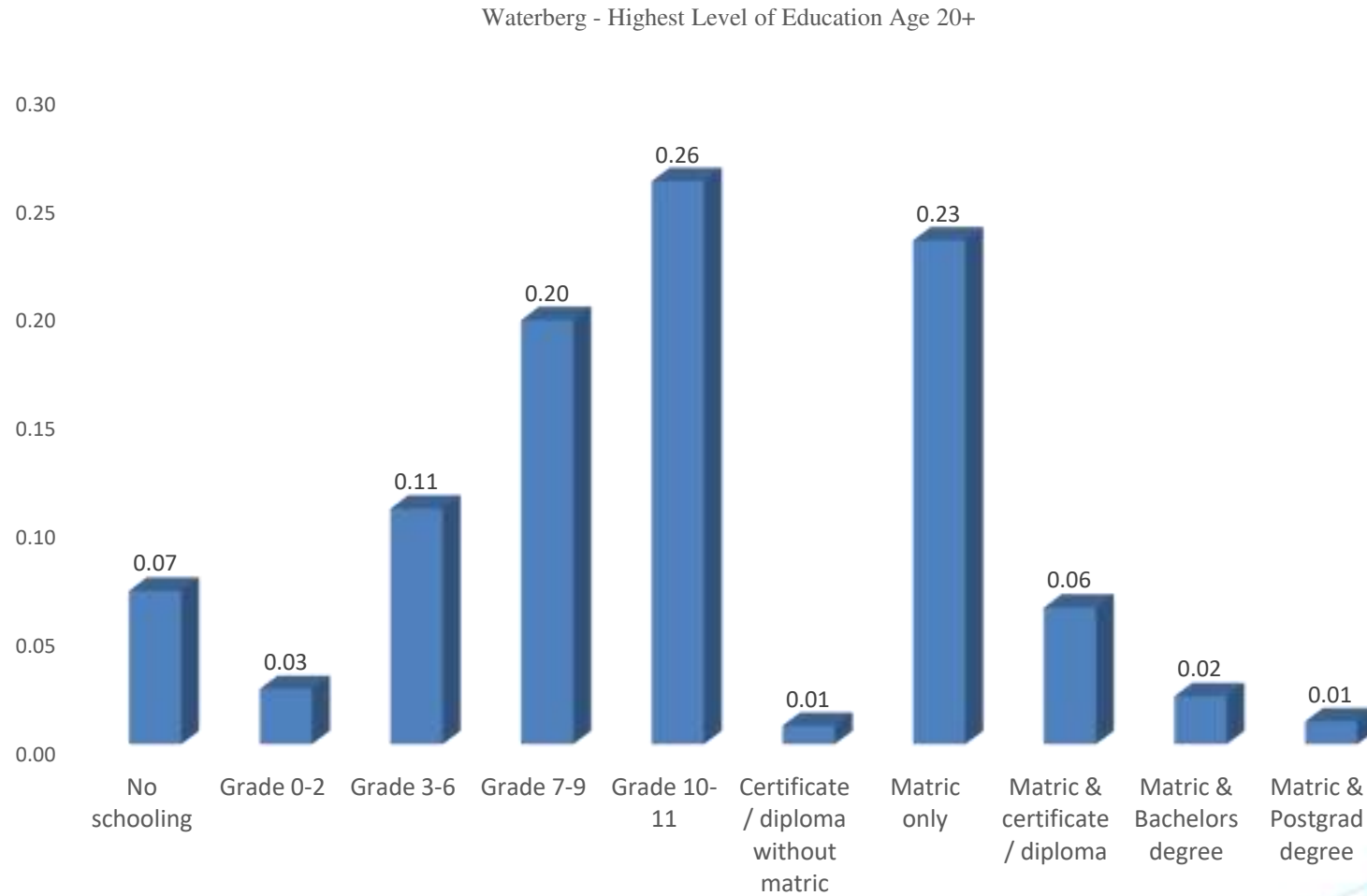
EDUCATION PROFILE

With regards to the level of education in the District, the number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased with an average annual rate of 4.48%, while the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increased with an average annual rate of 3.74%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education. The number of people without any schooling in the Waterberg District Municipality decreased between 2008 and 2018 with an average annual rate of -4.90%, while the number of people within the 'matric only' category increased from 73,500 to 111,000.

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EDUCATION LEVELS-AGE 20+



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In 2018, 76 730 learners in the Limpopo Province wrote Grade 12 exams. Of these learners, 53 254 passed, which translates to 69.4%, and depicts a 3.8% improvement on the 2016 Grade 12-pass rate, where the district obtained a figure of 69.4%. The District increased its percentage of learners with a “Bachelors’ pass” from 18.4% in 2016, to 21.4% in 2017 and 23.5% in 2018, with 17 999 learners achieving a “Bachelors’ pass”.

SCHOOLS AND LEARNER ENROLMENT PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (2019)

Local Municipalities	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools	Special Schools	Independent schools	ECD Centres
Lephalale	32 schools 12588 Learners	55schools 23899 Learners	3 schools 594 Learners	1 school	1 school	59
Mookgopong	3schools 2239 Learners	5schools 4213 Learners	2 schools 412 Learners	0	1 school	5
Mogalakwena	94schools 32344 Learners	136 schools 57198 Learners	3 schools 518 Learners	1 school	12 schools	96
Modimolle	8schools 6400 Learners	21schools 12562 Learners	0	1 school	2 schools	29
Bela-bela	6schools 4572 Learners	13schools 9937 Learners	1 school 538 Learners	1 school	2 schools	10
Thabazimbi	6schools 3086 Learners	20schools 8397 Learners	2schools 760 Learners	0	3 schools	24

Source: Dept of Education 2020

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Early childhood development is one of the priority areas of the South African government and remains a critical policy issue that the Department of Social Development aims to address. Early years in life are critical for acquisition of perception-motor skills required for reading, writing and numeracy in later years. It is for this reason that resources are geared towards the promotion of access to ECD. Capricorn District Municipality has the highest proportion of 0-4 age group attending an ECD, followed by Waterberg District Municipality. The highest proportion of individuals attending an ECD was found among those aged 4 years, while the lowest attendance figures were found among the 0-year age group. As reflected in table 6 above there are 223 ECD centres in the Waterberg District Municipality.

There are currently no public universities or campuses of public universities in the Waterberg District Municipality. One private Higher Education Institutions (Better Best Educational Projects PTY LTD) was registered with the Department of Higher Education and Training in 2017. There are two registered Further Education and Training (FET) Colleges in the district, namely; Lephalale FET College and Waterberg TVET College.

The Waterberg TVET College spans across two municipalities including Lepelle Nkumbi Local Municipality – Lebokwomo (engineering), Mahwelereng (Business School and IT centre) Mokponane (hotel school), Thabazimbi, Rooywal Sterk Revier (Agriculture). Waterberg TVET has enrolment 4 191 students. There are no community colleges in the Waterberg District, however there were 74 Community Learning Centres (CLCs) with a total of 2 090 students enrolled.

The Lephalale FET College has an enrolment of 2 612 students and is strategically situated in the economic hub of the Limpopo province, where mining opportunities are booming close to Medupi Power Station, Exxaro Coal Mine and Matimba Power Station and has two campuses Thabazimbi and Modimolle. The Lephalale TVET College offers a range of courses that include: business studies; hospitality; engineering studies; nature management; and computer science. Lephalale TVET also offers artisans, plumbing, welding and end-user computing and welding amongst other things.

Encouragingly, Murray & Roberts is training hundreds of artisans at the Tlhahlong training centre in partnership with the college and the Manufacturing, Engineering and Related Services Sector Education and Training Authority. Siemens has supported this centre with significant capital investment. The National Skills Fund (NSF) is currently funding a total of 1 090 beneficiaries in the Waterberg District, at a total cost of R108 228 115 (for the total duration of the programmes), for workplace learning programmes, in the form of learnerships, internships and apprenticeships. The actual expenditure for the 2019/20 financial year is currently R32 921 806. The learners are in workplaces in Mokopane, Dooredraai, Modimolle, Mogalakwena, Lephalale and Belabela local municipalities.

The internships, learnerships and apprenticeships are currently provided in the Agriculture, Hospitality, Tourism, Building and Civil construction, Information Technology and Engineering sectors. The Artisan project, which is going to be implemented in the Mokopane local municipality has not yet started. SETAs fund skills programmes that are run by cooperatives, CBO's,

NGO, small, medium and large employers, and other organisations. SETAs also fund learners for workplace learning programmes (work integrated learning, apprenticeships). The projects/interventions amounted to R7 498 604 for 2019/20, intended to benefit a total of 267 beneficiaries.

In a region rich with mineral resources, potential in agriculture and tourism, the education sector in the Waterberg District should be able to produce the type of skills that would correspond with those required by the regional economy. Therefore, adequate skills in engineering, hospitality and agriculture will be required to support the developing mining, tourism and agricultural economies in the region.

POPULATION OF WATERBERG BY MUNICIPALITY AND HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL

	Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Bela-Bela	Mogalakwena	Total
Grade 0	1 639	3 203	2 612	1 806	12 017	21 277
Grade 1 / Sub A	1 730	3 140	3 340	1 902	9 666	19 778
Grade 2 / Sub B	1 887	3 048	3 258	1 850	9 780	19 823
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	2 202	3 352	3 614	2 034	10 764	21 966
Grade 4 / Std 2	2 493	3 814	4 230	2 238	11 726	24 500
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	2 826	4 001	4 324	2 438	12 007	25 596
Grade 6 / Std 4	2 975	3 889	4 420	2 649	12 473	26 405
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	4 464	5 558	8 276	3 293	14 994	34 546
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	5 309	6 464	7 492	4 794	20 128	44 188
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	4 707	6 502	6 150	3 537	19 553	40 450
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	7 039	9 137	7 860	4 827	25 045	53 908
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	6 925	9 843	7 668	5 529	25 628	55 592
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	15 067	16 706	14 942	11 211	38 044	95 969
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	156	452	135	70	598	1 410
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	212	540	124	60	574	1 510
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	301	718	207	136	579	1 942
N4 / NTC 4	242	643	135	107	354	1 480
N5 /NTC 5	124	518	75	51	283	1 050
N6 / NTC 6	217	766	224	108	700	2 015
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	86	185	103	65	254	693

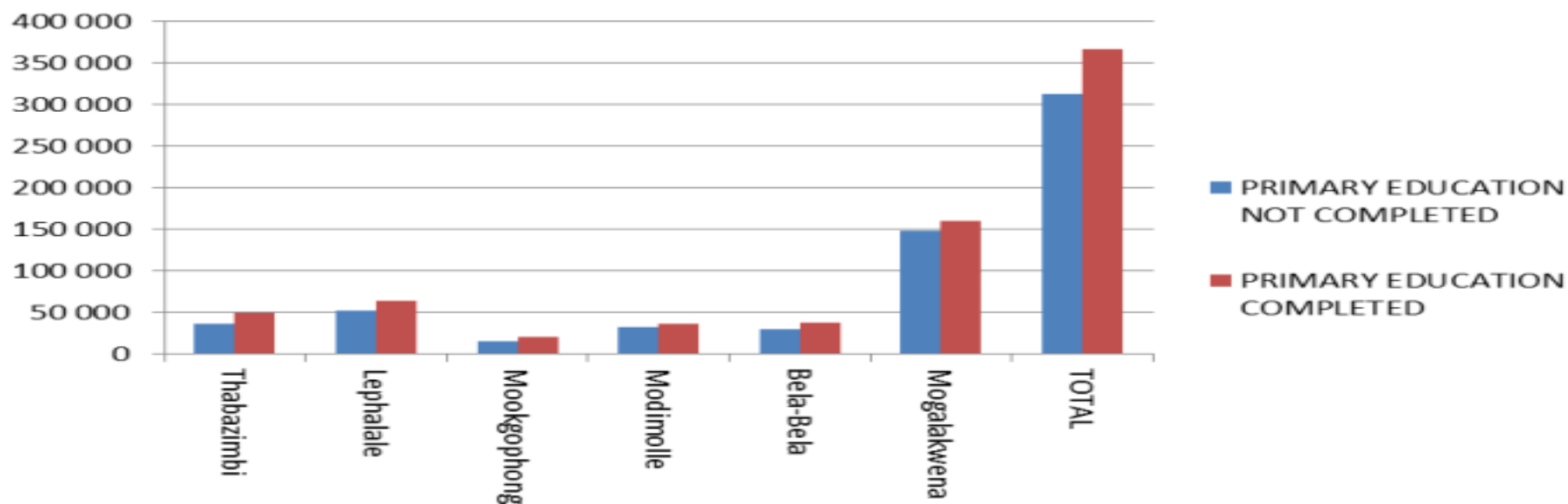
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	162	191	175	92	294	914
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	806	918	709	461	1 997	4 890
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	1 033	1 296	999	866	3 311	7 506
Higher Diploma	677	1 230	1 180	935	2 811	6 832
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	104	216	179	114	405	1 019
Bachelors Degree	471	796	750	554	1 576	4 147
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	220	327	296	209	651	1 703
Honours degree	247	332	311	222	972	2 083
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	135	227	202	149	411	1 123
Other	156	204	150	165	473	1 149
No schooling	5 919	7 431	8 532	4 604	28 706	55 192
Unspecified	-	-	--	-	-	-
Not applicable	14 701	20 120	13 524	9 425	40 908	98 679
Grand Total	85 234	115 767	104 153	66 500	307 682	679 336

Census 2016



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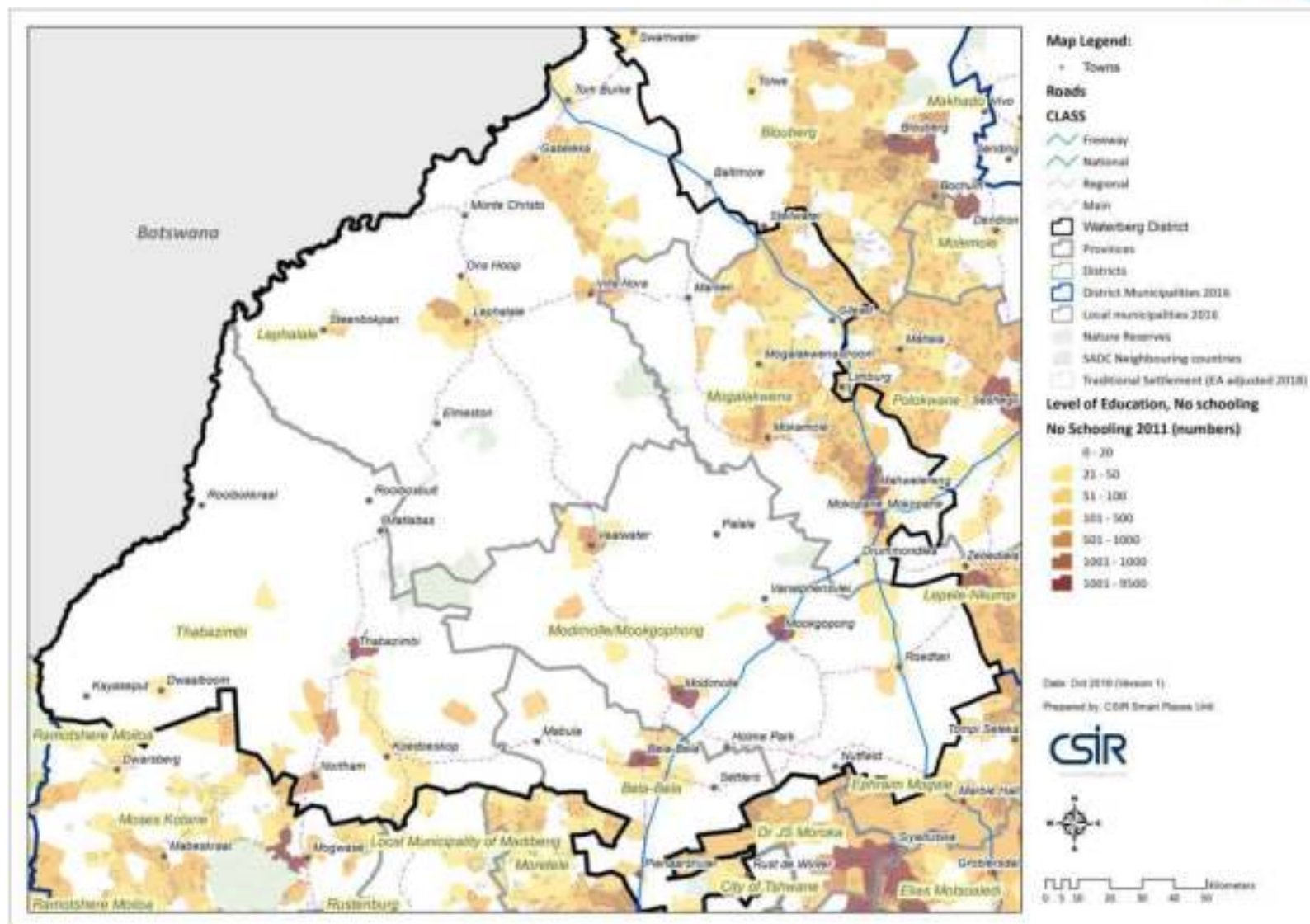
POPULATION OF WATERBERG NOT COMPLETING AND COMPLETING PRIMARY EDUCATION



POPULATION OF WATERBERG NOT COMPLETING AND COMPLETING PRIMARY EDUCATION

	Thabazimbi	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Bela-Bela	Mogalakwena	Total
Primary Education not completed	36 372	51 998	15 269	32 585	28 946	148 047
Primary Education completed	48 860	63 769	20 372	35 931	37 555	159 635
Total	85 232	115 767	35 641	68 516	66 501	307 682

Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2016



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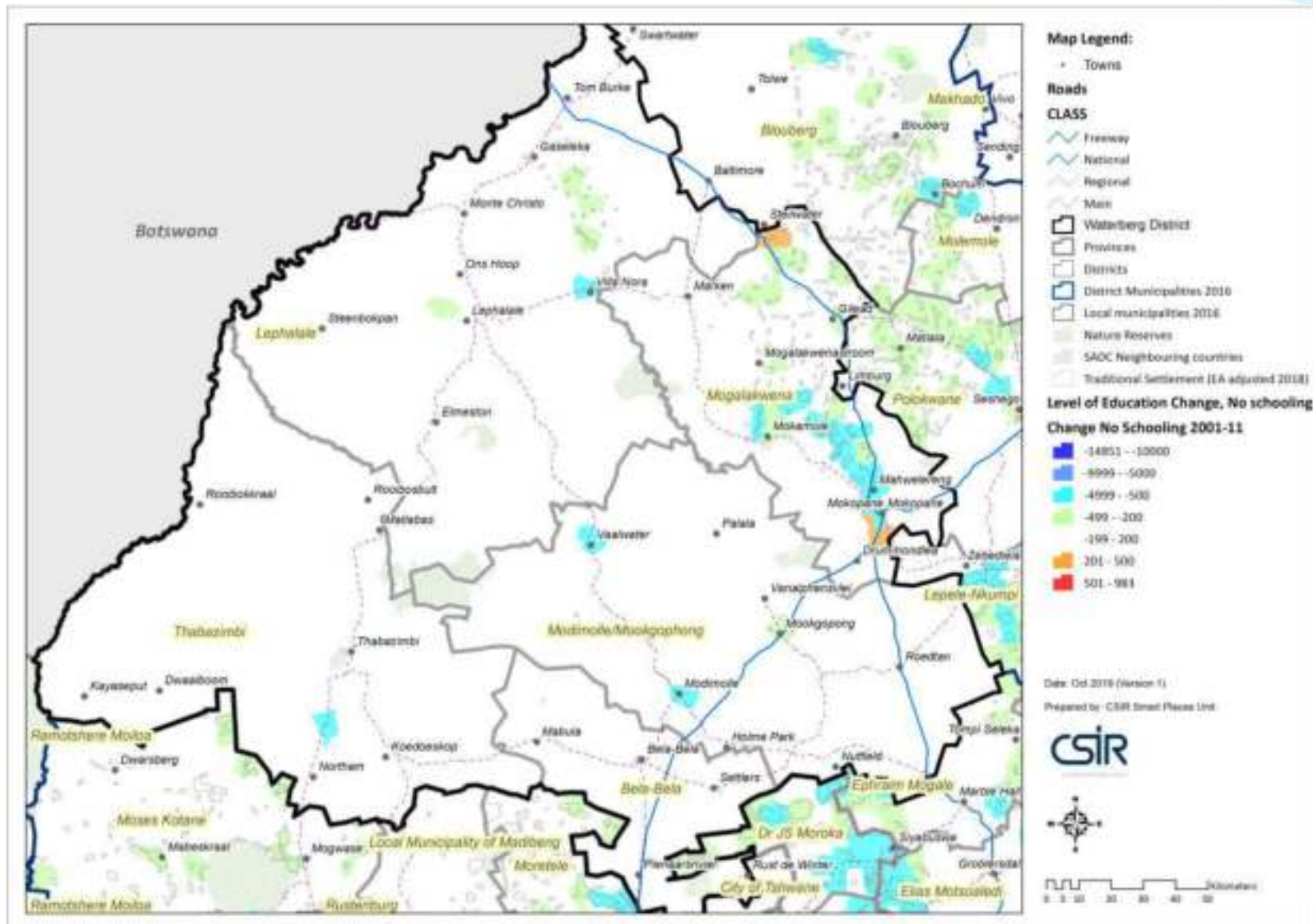


FIGURE 1: 2016 EDUCATION - NO SCHOOLING (A) NUMBERS AND (B) CHANGE FROM 2001-2011

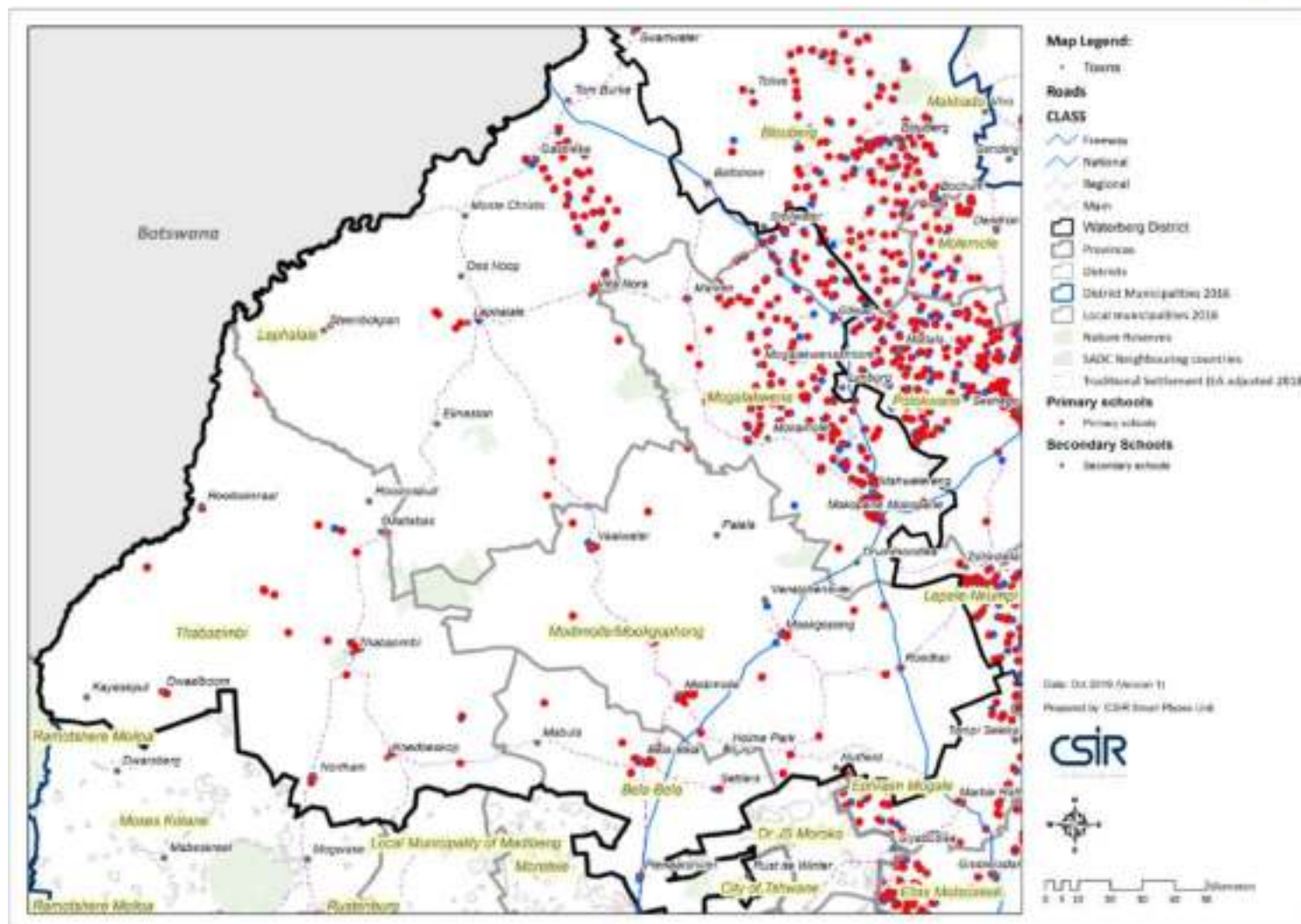
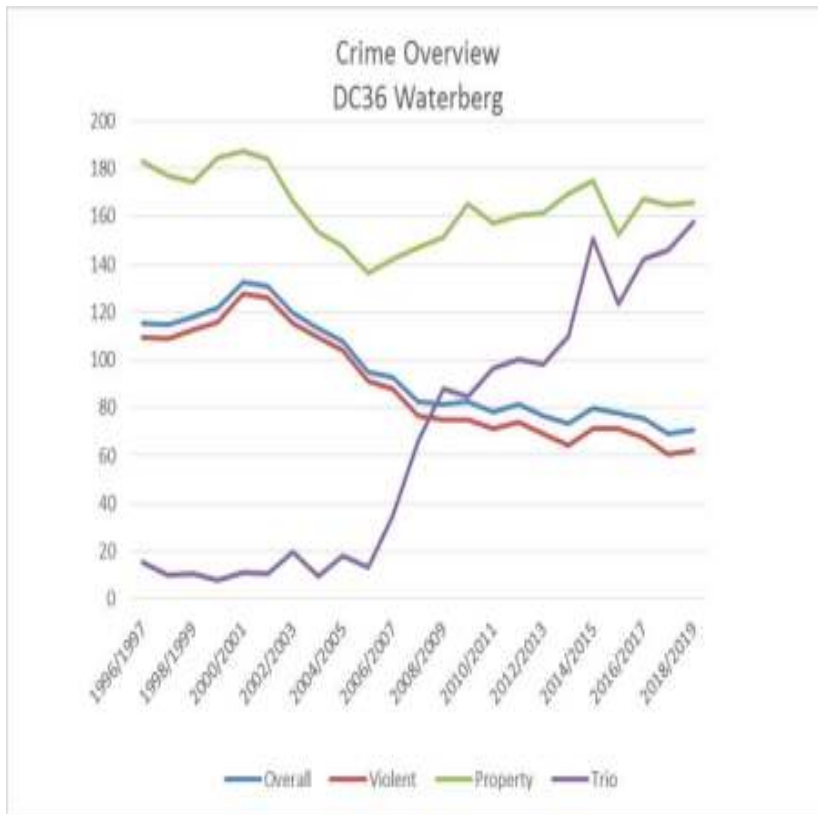


FIGURE 2: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (2016).

CRIME

The low levels of skills and limited opportunities in the Waterberg District Municipality resulted in the municipality having the highest overall crime rate of the sub-regions within the overall Limpopo Province in 2019.

CRIME OVERVIEW



Category	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Case Difference	% Change
Contact crime	6 363	5 751	6 080	329	5.7
Contact related crime	1 260	1 328	1 438	110	8.3
Property related crime	5	5 546	5 768	222	4.0
Other serious crime	6 083	5 366	5 589	223	4.2
Community Reported Serious Crime	19 530	17 991	18 875	884	4.9

Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1800 and Limpopo Province

Although there has been a decline in overall crime and violent crime since 2014 there has been a slight increase in the 2018/2019. Waterberg District Municipality has experienced an increase over a period of three years in some crimes, in 2018/19 there were 6 080 reported contact crimes which is an increase compared to 5 751 in the previous year. Although there is a decrease in overall crimes, there is a sharp increase in trio crimes which include house robbery, business robbery and vehicle hijacking. The property crimes are more prevalent in the District than any other crime.

However, the District also had the highest decrease in overall crime since between 2007/08 and 2017/17 financial years, with an average annual decrease of 1.8%.

The crimes committed in the District range relate to robbery, contact crime, contact related crime, crime detected as a result of police action and other serious crimes. In the District, within the past 3 years, 18 194 cases of contact crime have been reported.

Contact crime includes murder, sexual offences, assault and robbery. Most of the cases of contact crime were reported in 2016/2017 amounting to 6 363 cases. In terms of crime detected as a result of Police Action (possession of illegal firearms and ammo, driving under the influence of alcohol, or drugs), the highest number of documented cases is on drug related crime, reported at 12 026 for the past 3 years.

According to the South African Police Services (SAPS), Waterberg District Municipality has 28 police stations. These police stations are spread across the various local municipalities, with Lephalale having 9 police stations, the highest in the district. The least number of police stations in the district is in Bela-Bela local municipality, with 3 police stations.

Mokopane features as number 3 out of the top 30 police station in the sexual offenses detected as a result of police action with 699 such incidents in the 2018/19 financial year indicating a 79% increase. Lephalale features as 24 in the same category with a 74% increase.

Waterberg is the second most significant conservation area for the rhino with approximately 1 250 white and black rhino remaining in the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve. This makes it susceptible to environmental crimes such as poaching.

Mahwelereng is the most dangerous location in the district, ranking 3rd in the province for attempted murder and 4th for murder, sexual offences, assault with intent for grievous bodily harm, common assault and common robbery. Bela Bela is ranked 2nd in the province for drug related crimes.



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CHAPTER 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 SPATIAL RATIONALE

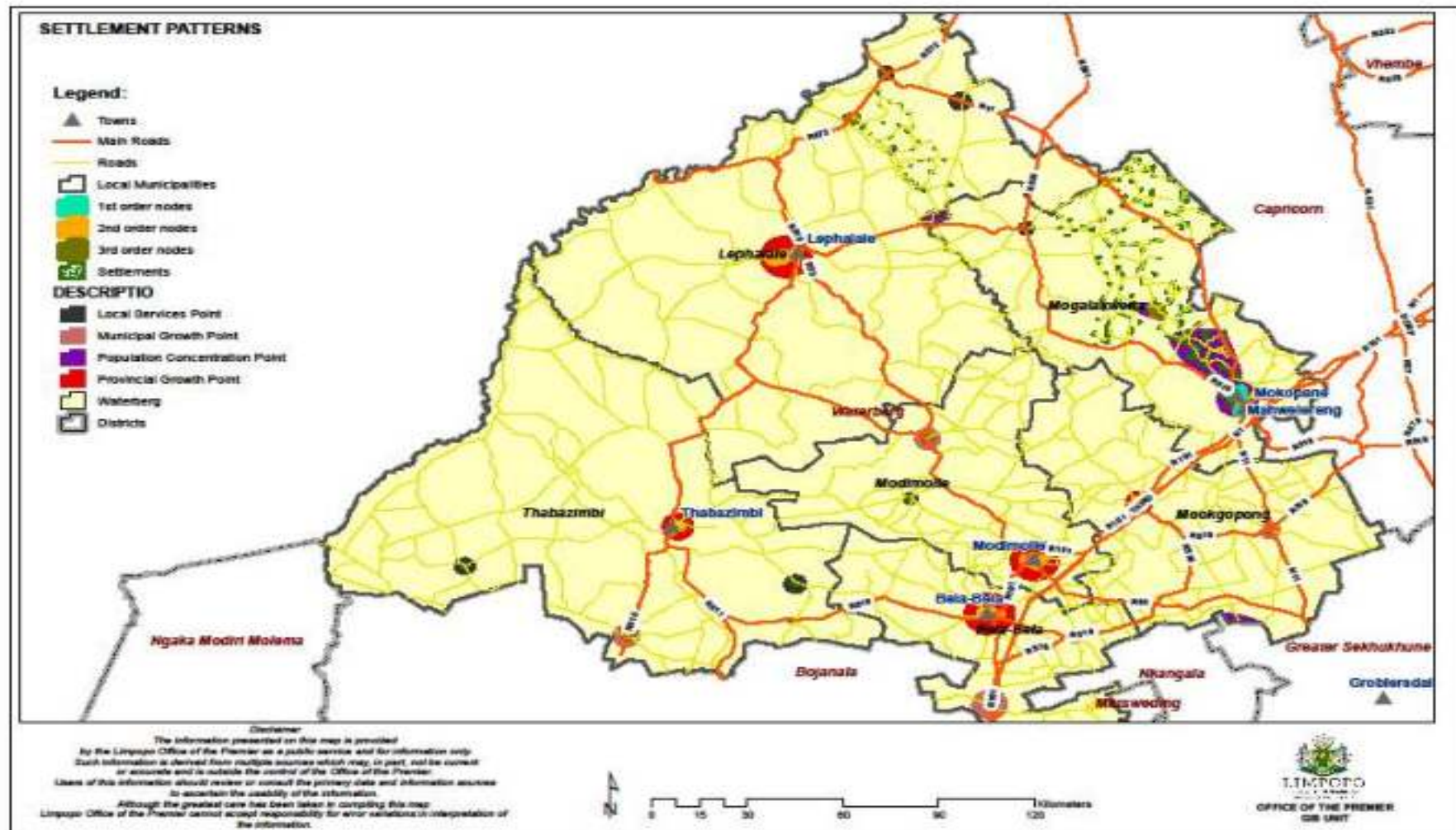
SPATIAL STRUCTURE



Geographical Map of the District

Waterberg District Municipality 2021/2022 DRAFT IDP

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS/HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS



SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND DEVELOPMENT

MAJOR TOWNS/SETTLEMENTS

TOWN/SETTLEMENT	BRIEF HISTORY
Mokopane	It was established by the Voortrekker leader Hendrik Potgieter in 1852 and named Vredenburg as symbol of reconciliation between himself and the other Voortrekker leader, Andries Pretorius. Due to continuous skirmishes between the early settlers and the local tribes as well as the heavy toll malaria had on the people, the town was evacuated and only re-established in 1890. It was awarded municipal status 1939. The name was changed again in 2002 to Mokopane after the Ndebele chief who moved to the Waterberg area in the nineteenth century.
Mookgophong	Was established in 1886 as a halfway house between Pretoria and Polokwane. It served as a trading post until 1907 when it was proclaimed as a town.
Modimolle	Was established by a group of pioneers known as the Jerusalem Trekkers who believed they have reach the Nile and had been close to the Holy Land. The river flowed north and the koppie (Modimolle) looked like a pyramid. The town was established in 1866.
Bela Bela	Tshwana people settled in the 1860 around the warm water springs. The town was established in 1882 and it got municipal status in 1932.
Thabazimbi	Was established only in 1953 after iron ore discovered was discovered in 1919. The ore deposits were bought for Iscor and the town established for the employees.
Lephalale	It is the youngest town in the WDM area. It was established in 1960 and got municipal status only in 1986.

DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Municipality	No of settlement	No. of wards
Bela Bela	7 Farms & Small holding	9
Modimolle-Mookgophong :	33	14
Mogalakwena	178 villages 2 Townships 1 Town	32
Lephalale	38 villages 1 Town 2 Township	12
Thabazimbi	1 Town 1 Township	12
Total for District	216 Villages 6 Towns	79

	11 Townships	
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HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT / GROWTH POINTS AREAS

The Spatial Development Framework of the Limpopo Province classifies the towns and villages in First, Second and Third Order Settlements to accommodate development and investment.

Nodes	Provincial	District	Municipal
1st order node Growth Points (focus on growth within Local municipalities but have little influence on district and its other locals).	Mokopane/Lephalale	Modimolle -Mookgophong Thabazimbi Bela Bela	Modimolle –Mookgophong/ Tbz -Northam/ Leph –Thabo Mbeki/Witpoort Lepurupurung/ Mogalakwena - Mmotong/Bakenburg
2nd order nodes Population concentration points (provide services to local and surrounding communities)	Mog – rebone, Mabusela Bela- Pienaarsrivier Modimolle -Mookgophong- Mabatlane/Vaalwater Lephalale – Setateng, Ga-Seleka, Abbotspoort		
3rd order nodes local service points(provide services to dispersed surrounding rural population)	Modimolle –Mookgophong - Radium Bela Bela- Radium, Settlers, Rapotokwane, Vingerkraal, Rust de Winter, Leph – Marnitz, Tom Burke, Tbz – Leeupoort, Koedoeskop, Dwaalboom Modimolle -Mookgophong – Mabaleng Mog – Matlou, Marken		



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LAND USE COMPOSITION - LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEMES AND SDFS (WDM SDF).

MUNICIPALITY	LAND USE SCHEME	IMPLEMENTED	SDF
Bela Bela	Proclaimed land use scheme is in place	Implemented	Available
Modimolle-Mookgophong	land use scheme due for Review	Implemented	On Review Process
Mogalakwena	land use scheme not yet proclaimed	Not Implemented	On Review Process
Lephalale	Proclaimed land use scheme	Implemented	Available
Thabazimbi	Proclaimed land use scheme	Implemented	Available
WDM	N/A	N/A	N/A

The settlement patterns in the Waterberg District have been developed based on the following forces:

- Townships.
- Local Service points.
- Towns.
- The rural nature of large parts of the district.

NB: These have created a number of small settlements with no clear hierarchy based on size.

AREAS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE

There are three elements of national importance within the Waterberg District.

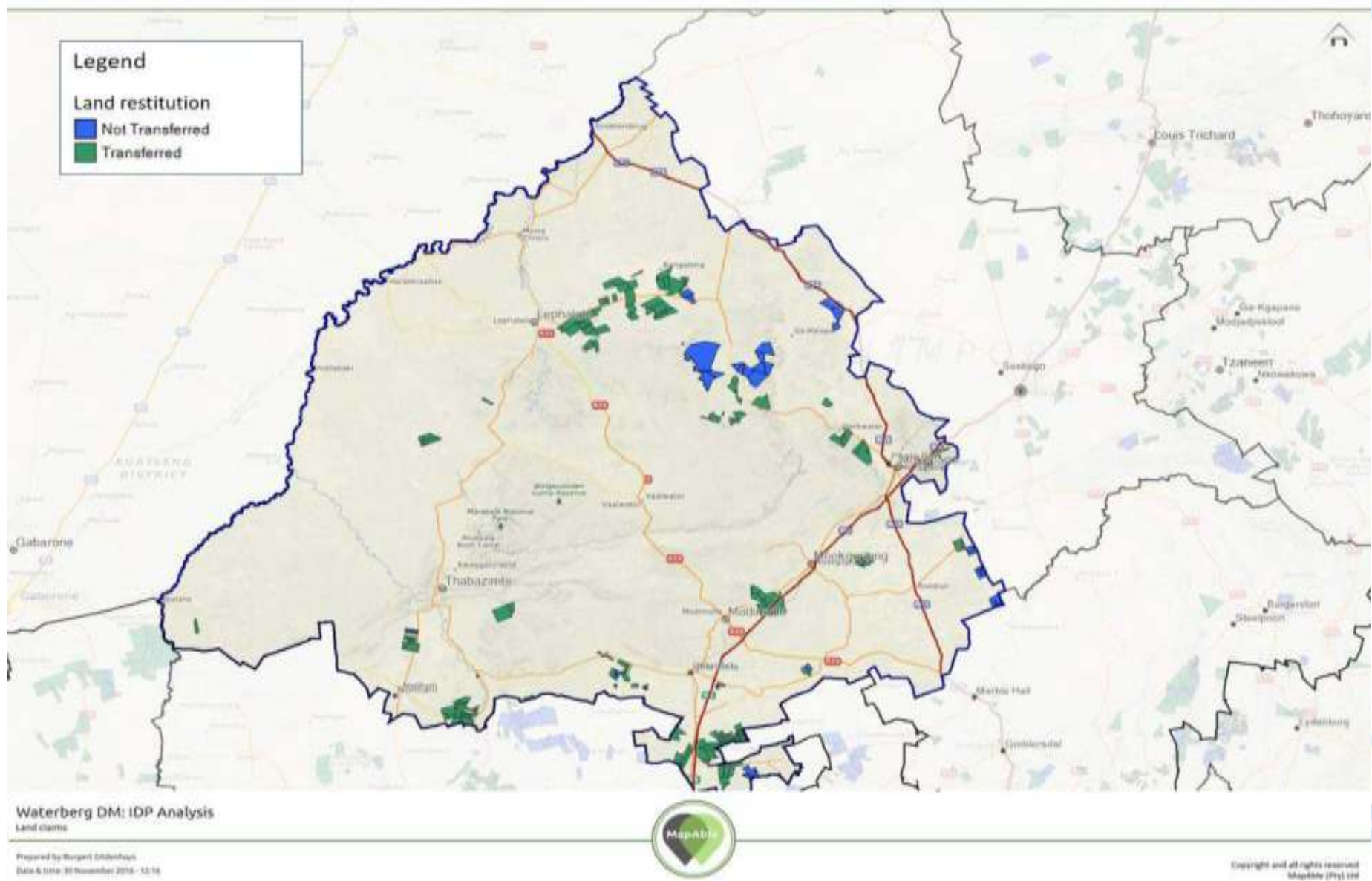
The Medupi Power Station that will supplement existing power generation and is of critical importance to ensure sufficient energy capacity for the entire country over the long term; The Waterberg coal fields located adjacent to Medupi, as identified by the National Development Plan; and a heavy haul corridor from the Lephalale area to the south.

Land Claims & Illegal occupation of land: Land claims and land restitution is a very important albeit a contentious issue. However, from a spatial planning point of view land ownership does not necessarily determine the preferred use of land. The exceptions are, as is the case with tribal land, where uses are restructured through restricted ownership practices, and where land restitution leads to commercially productive land becoming unproductive. The land restitution process can restrict investment and economic activity over the short and medium term but should not have an impact on the long term use of the land.

WDM SETTLED LAND CLAIMS

PROJECT NAME	PROPERTIES RESTORED	TOTAL AREA(ha)	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS
Moretele (pienansrevier) phase 1, 2 & 3	Vaalboschblt 66 JR Ptn 1& 13	1,966	111
Letlhakaneng (phase 1, 2 & 3)	Turffontein 499KR Ptn 24, 25, & 39. Phase 2 ptn 17, 19 23, 29, 32, 34 and 35 (152. 6582) ptn 18, 20, 32 and 33 of farm Turffontein 499	305	95
Mawela family	Farm Gruispan 16 JR	1,392	37
Bela Bela (phase 1 & 2)	ptn 2, 4, 5 and ptn 8 of Olieventein 475 KR, R/E of Olieventein 562 KR, ptn 3, 31 and R/E of ptn 34 of the farm Rietspruit 527 KQ and ptn 1 of Zandspruit 472 KR (Phase 1) Ptn 11, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, R/E of ptn 24, 25 & 38 of the farm Rietspruit 527 KR R/E of ptn 9 & 10 of the form Zoete-inval 484 KR Ptn 4 of the Farm Aliwal 486 KR	6,724	90
Ga Mashong Matlala (phase 1 to 3)	Haakdoringfontein 85 JR: R/E Ptn 1, 2, 3 4, 6, 7, Kameelrevier 77 JR: Ptn 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 Kliprand 76 JR: R/E Ptn 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, Elandsoewer 707 JR, Uitvlugt 709 JR Apiesdoring78 JR, Kumnandi 67 JR	6, 042	174
Nosijeje/"Maurine Patience	R/E of Ptn 21, 22, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of the farm Buiskop	62	0
	R/E of ptn 4 of Middelkopje 33 JR, ptn 11, 5, 6, 7 R/E of ptn 8 of Middelkopje 33 JR ptn 12, 13, 14, R/E of De Kuil 28 JR, Turflaagte 35 JR Ptn 5 of Turflaagte 35 JR R/E of Palmietgat 34 JR R/E of ptn 3 of Palmietgat 34 JR Ptn 4 of Turflaagte 35 JR Ptn 1 of Granspan 37 JR R/E OF Kalkheuvel 73 JR Ptn 1 of Vaalbosch 38 JR Ptn 1, 2, & 3 of the farm Turflaagte 35 JR	8,217 59	0

WDM SETTLED LAND CLAIMS



MAP DEPICTING SPACE ECONOMY

ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF LAND

Waterberg District Informal Settlements per Local Municipality

Municipality	Number of Informal Settlement(s)
Bela-Bela	7
Modimolle-Mookgophong	9
Mogalakwena	1
Lephalale	3
Thabazimbi	10

Informal Settlements in WDM

SETTLEMENT	ESTIMATE NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	COMMENTS
Jacob Zuma	500	The area is not habitable due to flood lines challenges. To be relocated and accommodated at Ext 9
Proposed Ext 9 Township)	400	To be formalised at Ext 9.
Spa Park(Kope Waye)	100	To be formalised at proposed Extensions of Spa Park (Portions of the farm Roodepoort) being earmarked for purchase by the Dept. (DLGH).
Vingerkraal	200	The area has no enough water sources to sustain a formal township and this has been confirmed by specialist studies. To be relocated to proposed Extension 1 at Masakhane / Radium and other Areas within the Municipality (proposed Extensions at Spa Park).
Eersbewoon	80	The area is too small and isolated to warrant formalization, and may not be sustainable in terms of Spatial Planning principles. To be relocated to other Townships Extensions within Bela Bela
Mookgophong Has 4	900	
Informal Settlements In	400	

Wards 1, 3 & 4	10	
Marapong	2000	
Mamojela Part (Public Works)	600	
Steenbokpan	600	

Strategically Located Land in WDM

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION/ERF	SIZE	COMMENTS/REMARKS
ERF 1067 Warmbarth Ext 5 (Park)	2.6239 HA	Council resolved on the development of the area for Housing as part of the then Proposed ABSA/ DLGH project.
Remainder of Portion 25 Of Hatbad 465KR	42HA	Council resolved on the development of the area for Housing as part of the then Proposed ABSA/ DLGH project. Part of the area is not developable due to rocky outcrops.
Remainder of 655 Warmbaths	13HA	Council resolved on the development of the area for middle income, and it is located closer to the CBD. Potential BNG project.
Remainder of Willegend 17JR(Masakhane)	197Ha of which over 100 ha is still undeveloped/planned and may be available for future development.	The land is currently owned by Waterberg but is in the process of being transferred to the municipality. The municipality has earmarked the area for expansion of Masakhane Settlement as well as accommodation of a Cemetery and Land-fill site.
Mookgophong Ext 8		
Mookgophong Hostels		
Thusang Ext 1		
Mookgophong Ext 4 & Siclebos Farm		
Naboomspruit 348kr		

Types of Dwelling

House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials
Flat in block of flats
Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex; duplex; triplex)
House/flat/room in back yard
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in back yard
Room/flatlet not in back yard but on shared property
Caravan or tent
Private ship/boat
Not applicable (collective living quarters)

Waterberg District Municipality Informal Settlements

With established towns and townships within the municipal area, there are sprawling informal settlements that are found adjacent to the nodes, especially where there are mining activities. The existence of the informal settlements within the municipal area extends the service delivery backlogs in municipalities.

SPATIAL CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

- The SPLUM-Bylaw needs to be revised and customised.
- Formalization of informal settlements to inform spatial hierarchy.
- Weak spatial planning and governance.
- Pressure on housing and basic services.
- Fragmented nature of current urban development.
- Lack of Municipal land for development.
- Illegal land use activities on agricultural land.
- Poor planning in rural areas due to lack of implementation of land use management scheme/system.
- Illegal occupation of land/ land invasion.
- Dysfunctional spatial patterns.

SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS

- Deliberate measures to dismantle racial settlement patterns.
- CBD to incorporate into IDP for implementation.

3.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

CLIMATE CHANGE

Environmental Analysis

ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

There are a number of regulation, policies, acts and treaties that are meant at the protection, preservation and conservation of our natural resources. Below is a summary of the legislative framework of the state.

THE CONSTITUTION

Section 24 of the Constitution of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

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

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT

The National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) came into operation on the 1st January 1999. It is the flagship environmental statute of South Africa. NEMA's primary purpose is to provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on all matters affecting the environment. NEMA also establishes procedures and institutions that will promote public participation in environmental management.

Chapter 1 of NEMA stipulates Environmental Management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve the physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interest equitably. It also advocates that development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

The principles enshrined in NEMA guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of the environment in South Africa. These principles serve as a framework within which environmental management must take place. They include amongst others, sustainable development and the 'polluters pay' principle.

Sustainable Development

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

Polluter Pays Principle.

The 'polluter pays' principle provides that the cost of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment'. NEMA imposes a duty of care on every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment to take reasonable measures to prevent the pollution or degradation of the environment from occurring, continuing or reoccurring.

THE NATIONAL WATER ACT

The National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 ('the National Water Act') recognises that water is a natural resource that belongs to all people. The National Water Act regulates the manner in which persons obtain the right to use water and provides for just and equitable utilisation of water resources. Sustainability and equity are identified as central guiding principles in the protection, use and these guiding principles recognise:

- The basic human needs of present and future generations;
- The need to protect water resources;
- The need to share some water resources with other countries; and
- The need to promote social and economic development through the use of water.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: WASTE ACT

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No. 59 of 2008 ('Waste Act') was enacted to reform the law regulating waste management and to govern waste management activities. The Waste Act has repealed and replaced those sections of the Environmental Conservation Act that dealt with the prevention of littering and waste management. The Act creates a general duty in respect of waste management obliging holders of waste to minimise waste, recycle and dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner. Holders must also prevent any employees from contravening the Waste Act. Section 18 introduces 'extended producer responsibility'. The Minister may identify a product, in terms of which extended responsibility applies, identify measures that must be taken and by whom. The Minister may specify how to implement such extended responsibility and any financial arrangements that must be made.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: BIODIVERSITY ACT

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No 10 of 2004 provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity, the protection of threatened and protected species and ecosystems, the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources and the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of bio-prospecting of those resources.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: AIR QUALITY ACT

The Air Quality Act regulates air quality in order to protect the environment. It provides reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The Act further provides for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government. It also provides for specific air quality measures.

BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

Most of the **Waterberg Region** falls within the **Central Bushveld Bioregion**, which falls within the **Savanna Biome**. There are also small patches of vegetation that fall within the Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion, which falls within the Grassland Biome. Patches of Azonal vegetation is also found within the area. Lowveld Riverine Forest, Springbokvlakte Thornveld, Central Sandy Bushveld, Makhado Sweet Bushveld and Subtropical Salt Pans are the vegetation types of most concern for conservation. There are 43 mammal species of conservation concern that occur in the study area. Thirteen of these species are threatened with extinction and are on the Red List. Three centres of endemism occur near the eastern boundary of the Waterberg District. A small part of the Wolkberg Centre of Endemism occurs within the Waterberg as per the Waterberg Environmental Management Framework. Conservation of this unique vegetation is important.

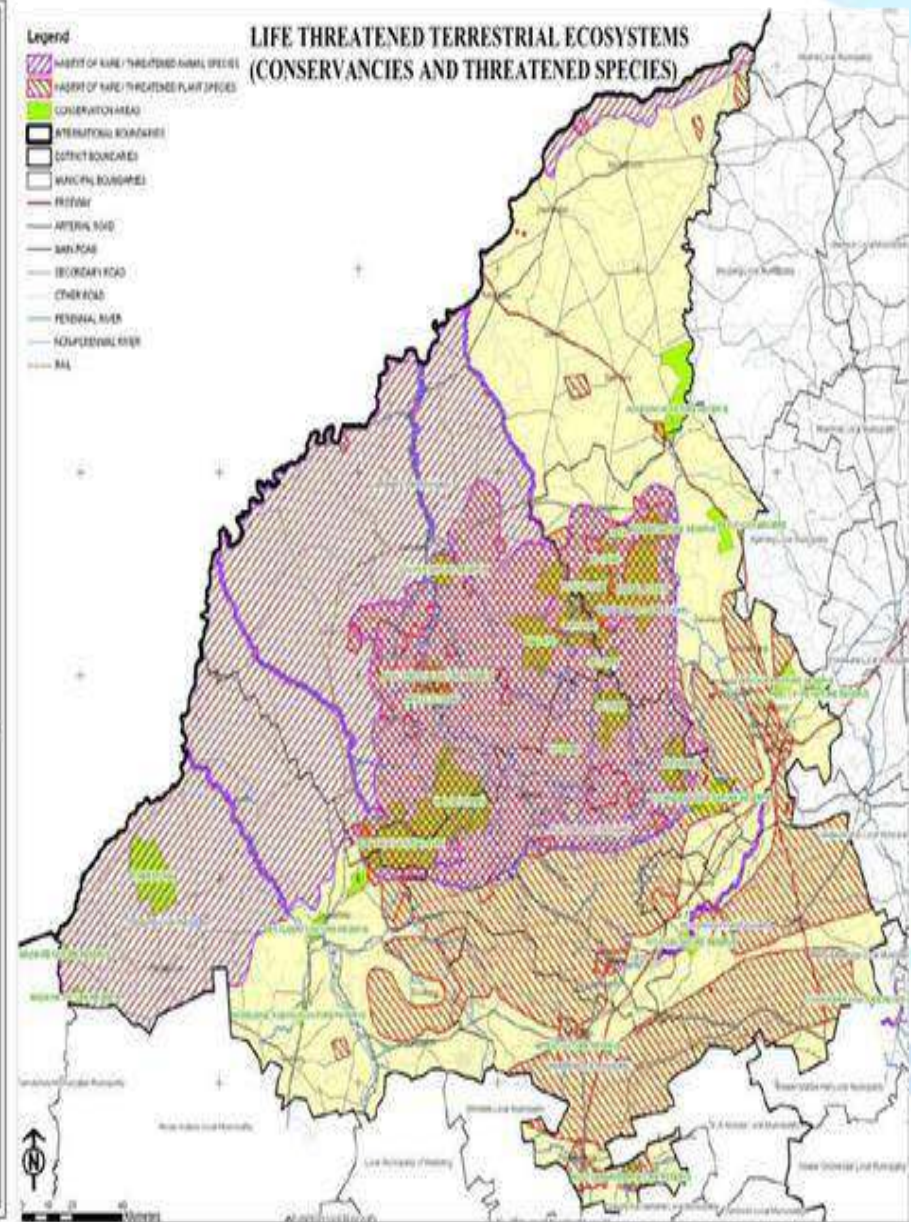
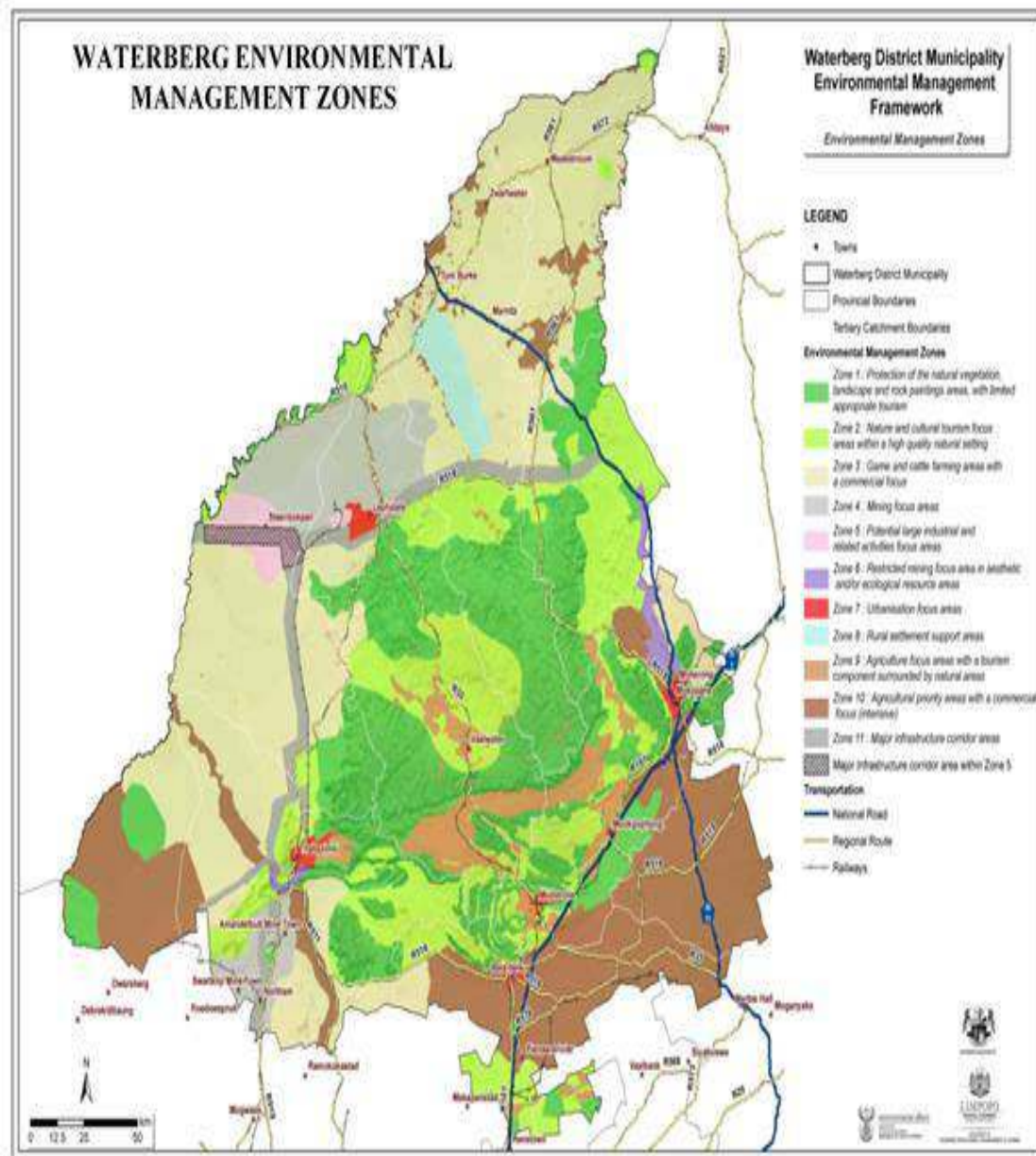
The Waterberg District **conservation history** extends as far back as the Stone Age and is highly diverse. The history was greatly influenced by natural phenomena and features of the area. Some important cultural and historical features of the area include rock paintings and stone tools of San hunters and Khoe Khoe herders, Bambata clay pottery, and also ruins of Langa

Ndebele settlements. The Waterberg District has a rich cultural history also, with various tribes that inhabited the area, as well as the colonial settlements. The interaction between the colonial Voortrekkers and local tribes in the area are of importance especially at sites such as the Makapan's Caves.

There are a **number of protected areas** within the Waterberg District, including a SANPARKS National Park, Ramsar Wetland, World Heritage Site, public and private Nature Reserves recognised by UNESCO. The presence of the **Waterberg Biosphere Reserve** in the Waterberg Region provides an opportunity to promote **biodiversity conservation** at the same time as advancing **eco-tourism and green economy**. Eco-Tourism, Agriculture, Wildlife Economy and other natural resource based economies are more intensive in the Waterberg Biosphere Reserve area. The Waterberg District host internationally renowned tourist attractions that can be used to attract more tourists and investors in the area:

- **Waterberg Biosphere Reserve**- received its international status in March 2001 and now forms part of the World Network of biosphere reserves, registered with UNESCO. The Waterberg Biosphere Reserve is the first “ savannah” biosphere reserve registered in Southern Africa;
- **The Makapan Valley World Heritage Site** - is a site for one of the most dramatic incidents in the long and fascinating local history near Mokopane town in the Mogalakwena Local municipality. This cooking pot reached a boiling point between the Voortrekkers and the local Ndebeles. The Voortrekkers, which by the 1850s were already well established as far as Schoemansdal near Soutpansberg, used the local area as a thoroughfare. The Makapan Valley was declared as one of the first National Heritage Sites of the new united nation-an act supported by all local communities. In fact, current Chief Mokopane made contributions towards the development of the site as a cultural shrine and tourism icon. The application for the World Heritage Status has been approved by UNESCO.
- **Nylsvley Wetland**- is a registered Ramsar site (Ramsar is the international convention for the protection of wetlands). More than 400 bird species have been recorded on the 16 000ha wetland extending some 70 kilometers between the towns of Modimolle, Mokopong and Mokopane. The heart of the Nylsvley wetland is in the Nylsvley Nature Reserve with five modern bird hides providing perfect view and photo opportunities.
- **Marakele National Park** – a South African National Park (SANPARK) located in the northeast of Thabazimbi, this park is undoubtedly one of the greatest wilderness areas of South Africa, the park has become a ‘place of sanctuary’ for an impressive variety of wildlife due to its location in the transitional zone between the dry wester and moister eastern regions of South Africa.
- **Hot Spring Water**- the strong mineral springs with a flow of 220 000 litres of water per hour with a temperature of 52 degrees Celsius gave rise to the establishment of Bela-Bela (Warmbaths). The town's progress was to a large extent due to the hot water and their healing qualities. The water from the springs is rich with sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and other salts are, amongst others, beneficial to persons suffering from rheumatic ailments. About 400 000 people visit the beautiful swimming baths of the springs annually, mainly during winter months when the climate is pleasant.

The Waterberg District's natural vegetation has experienced degradation in some areas. This includes urbanisation, cultivation or mining. Severe over-grazing is problematic. Biodiversity hotspots and conservation priorities in the study area should be preserved before transformation leads to the loss of the entire conservation area. The **ecological sensitivity** of the area was determined using a number of factors, including vegetation types, the presence of rivers, streams, drainage lines and wetlands, presence of steep slopes or mountains, the scenic landscape and the potential presence of various plant and animal species of conservation concern. Ecological sensitivity is categorised in the Waterberg Environmental Management Framework through a descriptive map of the Waterberg Environmental Management Zones. The Waterberg Environmental Management Framework, a mandated document for implementation of the National Environmental Management Act in local municipalities of the Waterberg District jurisdiction as designed by the National Department of Environmental Affairs is a municipal tool that guides biodiversity conservation and eco-tourism development in the district.



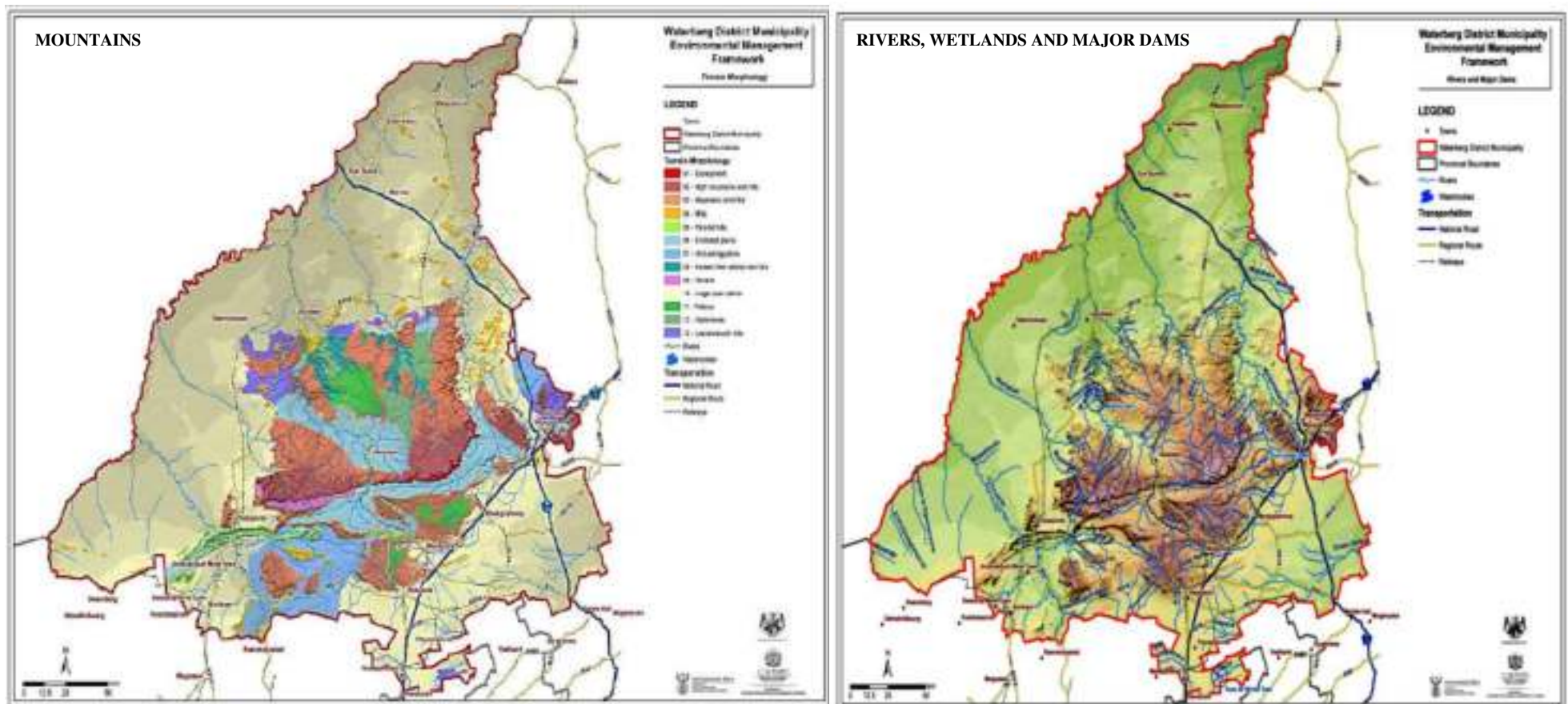
MOUNTAINS AND WATER RESOURCES

Waterberg District derives its name from the Waterberg Mountains and was given by the indigenous people of the area because of the many water streams flowing down the mountain slopes. The Waterberg Mountain Range forming a central mountain plateau occupies the central part of the District. It is linked to the Sebetiela Mountains in the south-eastern part of the District, which in turn is link to the Great Escarpment of the Drakensberg Mountain Range by the Strydpoort Mountains. The Rooiberg Mountains are located in the south-western part of the District. The rivers flowing in the District drain in a north-westerly direction to the Limpopo River that has a direct influence on South Africa's neighbouring countries.

The following rivers are the **most prominent** in the District:

- Limpopo River; Lephalala River; Mokolo River; Mogalakwena River; Sterk River; Olifants River and Nyl River

Rivers are and will always be areas where people congregate and have the highest impact, rivers support livelihoods and economies. These impacts take place over a considerable period of time. Rivers are described as environmental arteries and when damaged, draddmatic environmental catastrophes result, having a ripple effect on other environments. Waters from these rivers are mainly used for irrigation and human consumption. The main catchment areas in Waterberg are Mokolo, Lephalale and Mogalakwena.



WATER QUALITY-RELATED IMPACTS

- Less irrigation and drinking water could be available due to increasing water temperatures linked to higher ambient temperatures.
- Favourable conditions for the incubation and transmission of water-borne diseases may be created by increasing air and water temperatures.
- Increased fish mortality due to reduced oxygen concentrations in aquatic environments and mortality of temperature-sensitive fish species.
- Human health and ecosystem impacts, associated with increased rainfall intensities, flash floods and regional flooding including overflowing sewers due to sewage pipes blocked with washed-off debris, damage to sewerage infrastructure resulting in raw sewage discharges into rivers, scouring and erosion of urban streams, increased sediment and pollutant overflow and damage to low lying water and wastewater treatment works disrupting drinking water supplies.
- Increased periods of drought mean less water is available to dilute wastewater discharges and irrigation return flows resulting in reduced water quality and associated downstream health risks to aquatic ecosystems.
- River Flooding due to disturbed or destroyed Wetlands ecosystems.

FLOODING IN THE WATERBERG REGION

The most affected areas with flooding in the Waterberg Region are the following areas:

- Lephalale Local Municipal area is worse affected by floods as a result of **overflowing Mokolo and Phalala Rivers** and the following are their vulnerable communities. Thabo-Mbeki Township 177 victims, Mamojela Park informal settlement ±3000 people are being evacuated, Mogol farming communities along D171 route and Beska bridge, Mokuruanyane, Kauletsi, Martinique, Abbotspoort, Shongoane 1-3 and Ga-Seleka;
- Thabazimbi LM is mainly affected at Jabulani informal settlement due to the **mining dam eruption** due to heavy rains that over flooded the capacity of dam.
- **Koedoeskop Bridge water level annual increase** create floods in Thabazimbi.
- **Crocodile river is constantly rising** and overflowing due to floods during high rainy seasons.
- Modimolle- **Mabaleng Alma Sand River constantly rising** and overflowing due to floods during high rainy seasons.
- Bela-Bela town flooded after affected by **Bela-Bela Township, Klein Kariba & Thaba Monate Dam eruption** flooded R101 (with lots of potholes) route until in town where the Railway station, Industrial area and some businesses were under the water.
- **Pienaarivier rising** and overflowing due to floods during high rainy seasons.
- Mogalakwena **Sterkwater** river overflow due to floods during high rainy seasons; flooding township houses.

WATER SOURCES IN MUNICIPALITIES			
Municipality	Surface Water Source	Groundwater	
Bela-Bela LM	Warmbath Dam Platrivier Dam Pipeline from Klipdrift purification works (Magalies Water Servitude Line)	Farm Boreholes	
Modimolle-Mookgophong	Modimolle Donkerpoort Dam Pipeline from Klipdrift purification works (Magalies Water Servitude Line) Mookgophong LM Welgevonden Dam / Frekkiegeyser Dam (Private Owned)	Perdelaagte borehole in Modimolle Mabaleng borehole Mabatlane borehole +12 boreholes(Mookgophong & Naboomspruit) +4 boreholes (Roedtan)	
Mogalakwena LM	Doorindraai Water Resources System (Private Owned)	Sefakaola Rural Water Supply Scheme – (+41 boreholes) Glen Alpine Rural Water Supply Scheme – (+34 Bore holes) Mapela Regional Rural Water Scheme (+45 boreholes) Bakenberg Regional Rural Water scheme (+51 boreholes) Nkidikitlana Regional Rural Water Scheme (+45 boreholes) Salem Regional Rural Water Scheme (+42 boreholes) Uitloop Farm (Private Owned boreholes) Weenen / Planknek (Private Owned boreholes)	
Lephalale LM	Mogolo Dam	Rural Water Supply Scheme – (+132 boreholes)	
Thabazimbi LM	Vaalkop Dam (Magalies Water Servitude Line)	B Seven (+1 borehole) Groep Five & Twelve (5 boreholes) Leeupoort (+2 Boreholes) Rooiberg (+3 boreholes)	TOWNSHIPS WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

WATERBERG WATER CHALLENGES

- Inadequate bulk water supply.
- Ageing infrastructure.
- Poor quality of drinking water.
- Inadequate bulk water supply.
- Inadequate funding and accumulative debts.
- Illegal connections, theft and vandalism.
- Municipal Sanitation – Water Waste Treatment Works infrastructure that are dysfunctional, Agricultural pesticides and Mining pollutants directly contaminates natural water resources (surface and underground water systems) rivers and aquifers which are the main contributors of Waterberg Water Catchments that nourish dams with portable water.
- Over extraction of underground water in rural villages and farms.

IMPLICATIONS

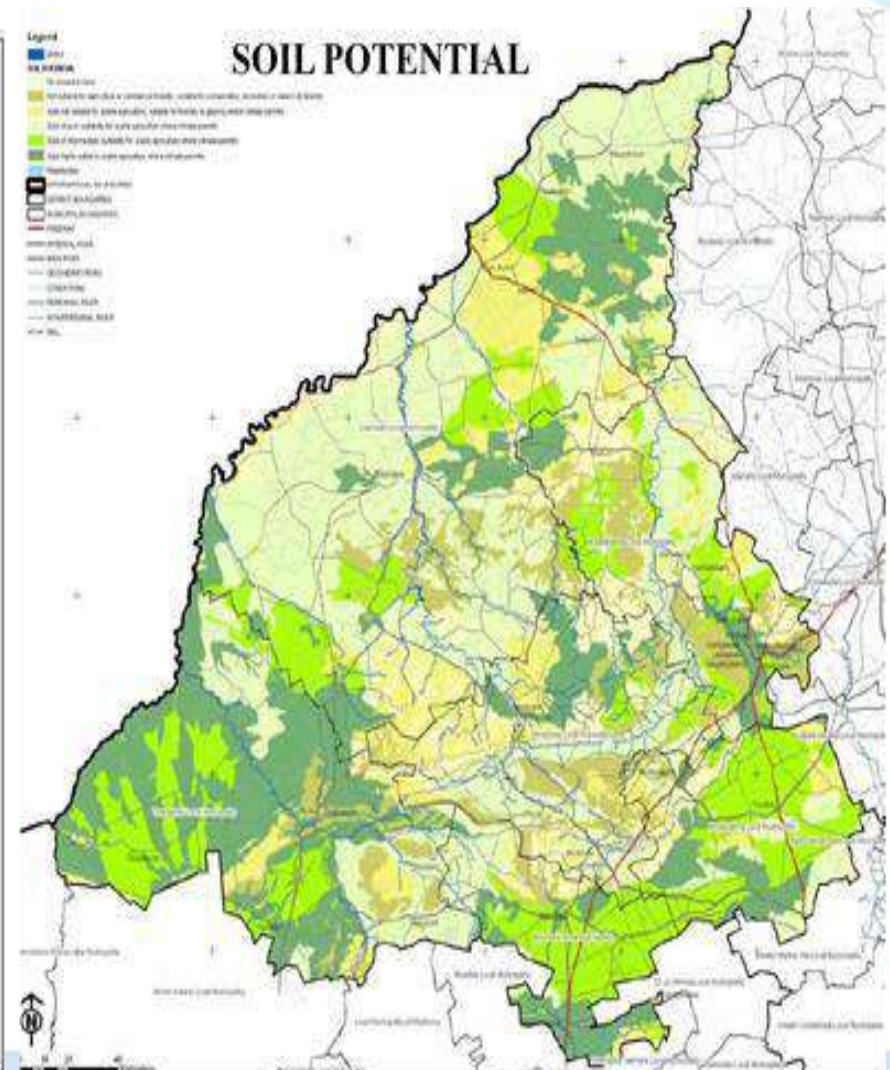
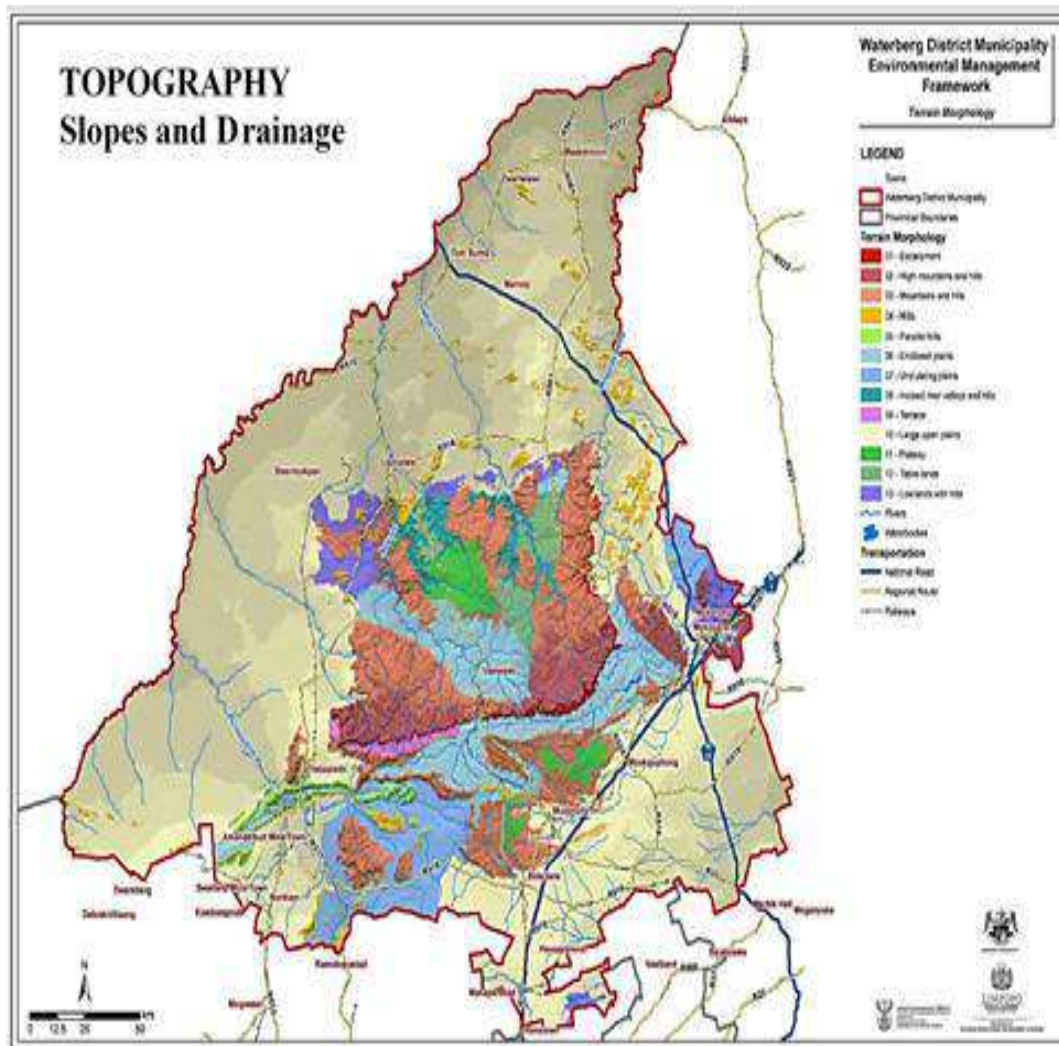
- Loss of revenue due to irregular systematic collection of water tariffs.
- Inability to reach/achieve Municipal Service Delivery targets.
- Impedes on possible investors in the District.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Waterberg Water Catchment Management.
- Upgrading of water and sanitation supply will eliminate pollution of natural water resources.
- Close monitoring of Municipal Infrastructure Grant Funding outsourced from the Department of Water and Sanitation for projects to upgrade water and sanitation supply.



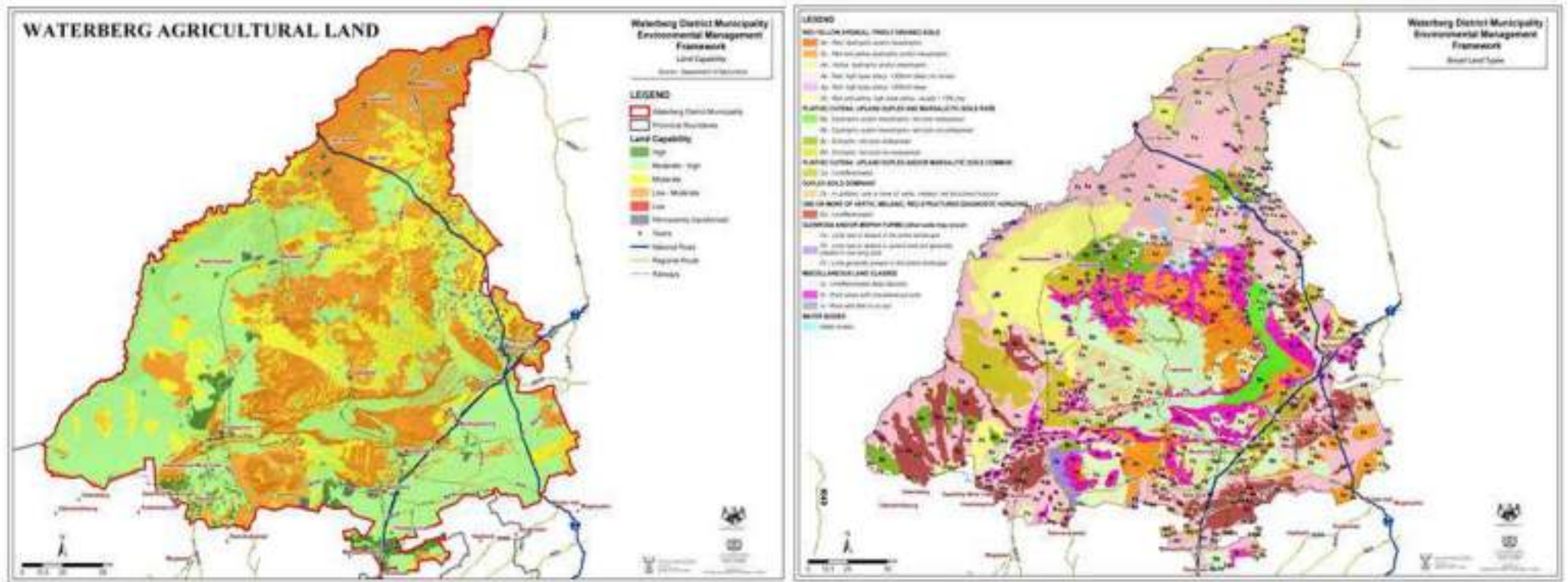
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The simplified geology of the Waterberg District can be classified into five distinct geology types, namely the Transvaal Super Group, Karoo Super Group, Waterberg Group, Bushveld Igneous Complex, and the Archaean Granite/Gneiss and Swazian Complex. The Karoo Super Group contains coal deposits while Bushveld Igneous Complex harbours important sources of platinum and chromium. The Waterberg Group contains no minerals of economic value. The Transvaal Super Group has iron ore deposits. The lithology of the area shows that there are 26 dominant rock types occurring in the Waterberg District. All of which are described.

The landscape of the Waterberg District is a unique feature that distinguishes it from any other place in South Africa. There are four main landscape features in the Waterberg District, namely the Waterberg Plateau, the Transvaal Plateau Basin, the Pietersburg Plain and the Limpopo Depression.

The character of the Waterberg Escarpment is an important feature of the area. It is an asset that should be protected. Similarly the wide open bushveld plains of the Limpopo Peneplain represent a special South African bushveld character. This character is one of the key selling points that the tourism sector employs in their marketing strategy. Steep slopes have been identified in the EMF as they are inherently sensitive to change. The soil of the area is diverse. Major soil associations have been identified. These include weakly developed soils on mountainous catchments, uplands and rocky areas, dystrophic, red and yellow, freely draining sandy soils, and plinthic upland duplex and paraduplex soils on undulating middleveld, rugged terrain. The agricultural potential of the area is intimately associated with topographical, pedological (soil) and climate determinants. Rainfall distribution is also an important factor in determining the agricultural potential.



AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Waterberg District contributes almost 30% of the Limpopo Province agricultural activity, agriculture contributes over 4% of the District GGP and it employs around 21% of the labour force of the District. Although named the Waterberg the district is actually classified as a semi-arid area with poor water resources. For crop farmers there have been dramatic changes in many

commodity prices leading to changes in cropping patterns. Crops such as cotton, tobacco, maize and sorghum have been badly affected by low international prices and over production and plantings have been reduced significantly, often with negative financial and employment implications. Alternative crops like sunflower, wheat, soya beans, groundnuts and paprika are all internationally traded commodities and thus sensitive to the rand/dollar exchange rate. The cattle and game industry is undergoing significant transformation. Lead by water constraints, areas previously under dry land and irrigation are being consolidated and converted for extensive livestock production. Similarly other former cultivated land and livestock grazing is being converted to game ranching and eco-tourism. Even within the game ranching industry owners are diversifying into lodges, eco-tourism and eco-estates.

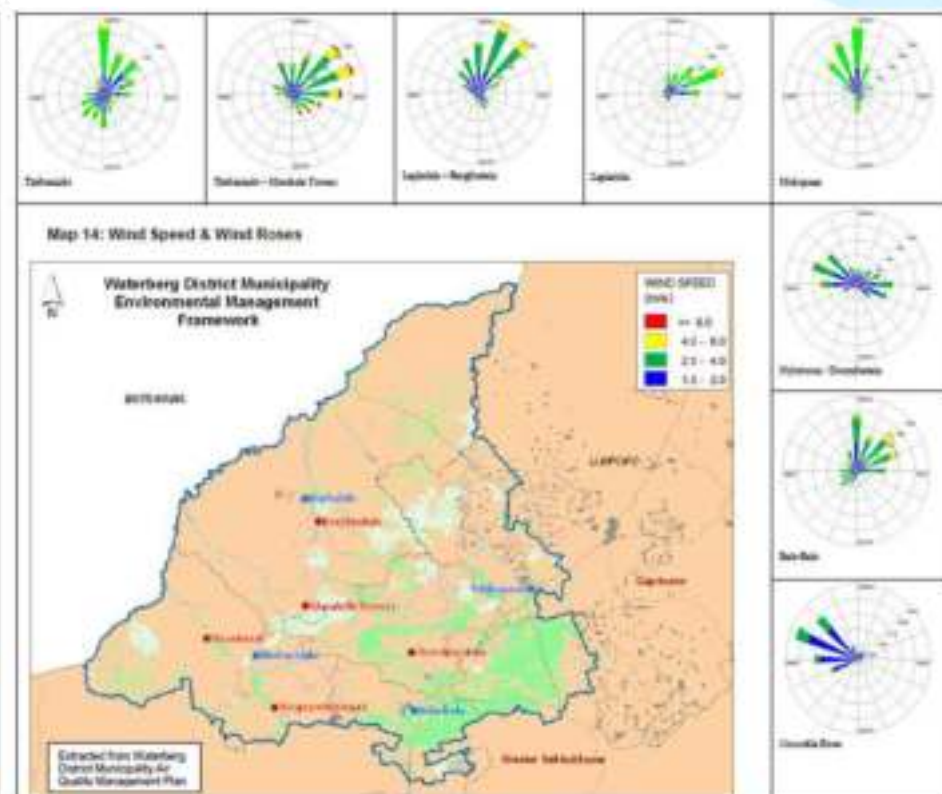
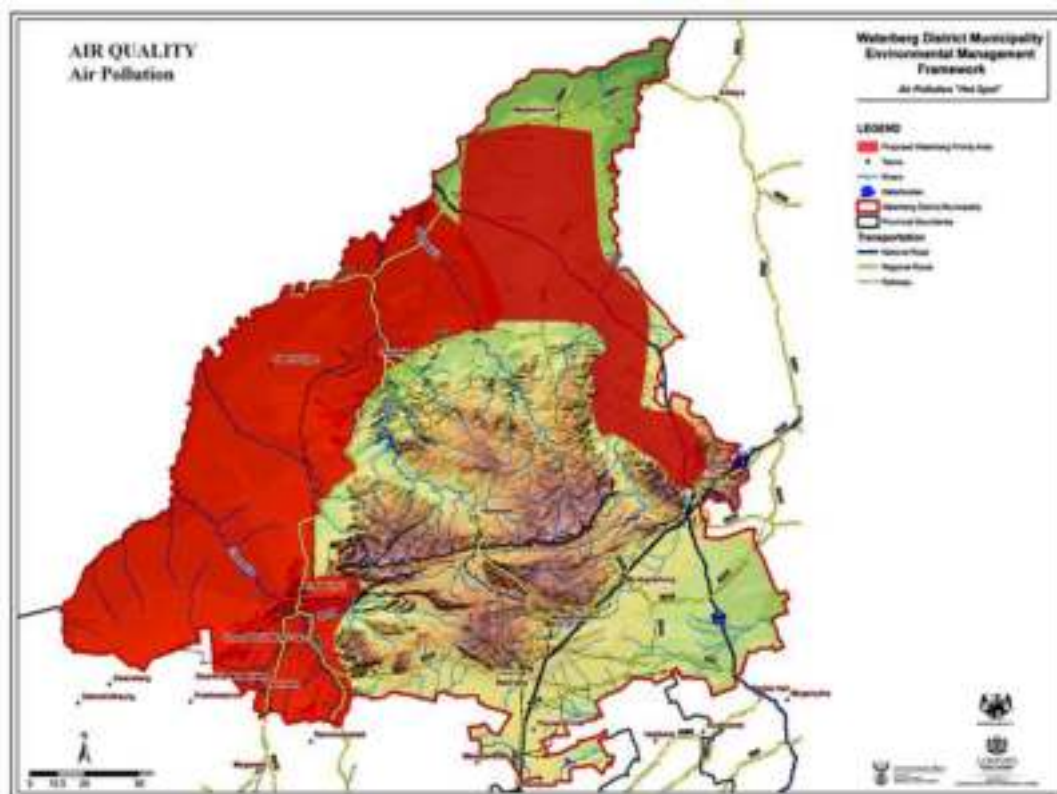
The general trend of tourism economy mention above has been encouraged by the establishment and development of the Waterberg Biosphere. This trend is expected to continue in enhancement and advancing of Waterberg tourism economy and conservation. Large areas of the Waterberg tourist region are covered with **Bushveld habitats**, also known as the **Savanna Biome**, consisting of tall grasses and low trees, most of them deciduous, fine-leaved and thorny. The region provides examples of the **dense shrub land** with large **trees and shrubs** that include **Umbrella Thorn, Marula, Mopane and Baobab**. The Waterberg Region forestry, vegetation and terrain type is rare, indigenous and endemic to Waterberg; hence the region attracts various tourists ranging from scholars for research to nature explorers for wild adventure.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality legislation comprises primary standards which protect human health and secondary standards which protect property, vegetation, climate and aesthetic values. The development of new industries that increase air pollution through the emission of gases in the atmosphere should be managed. The construction of the new power station in Lephalale requires that the industries should comply with air quality standards. In Waterberg, the air quality hot spots are Lephalale, Mogalakwena and Thabazimbi due to mining and industrial activities in the areas and less conservation zones for carbon control basins.

AQMP: The Waterberg District Municipality Air Quality Management Plan, completed in June 2009 was used as the main source of information. The Air Quality Management Plan compiled an emissions inventory for the Waterberg District. This was compiled for air pollution sources where information was available or where emission factors could be applied to quantify emissions. Pollution sources include power generation; mining, industrial emissions, domestic fuel burning, vehicle emissions, agricultural activities, biomass burning, waste treatment & disposal, and dust from various sources.

- 15 June 2012 the minister announced the declaration of Waterberg priority Area incorporating Bojanala Platinum District in the National Gazette No.35435
 - A priority area is a defined geographical area within which air pollution is causing, or may cause significant negative impacts, in terms of section 18(1) of the Air Quality Act 39 of 2004 .
 - Waterberg Bojanala Priority area (WBPA) was declared as a Priority area in 2012 as third National Priority Area in terms of section 18 of the National Air Quality, 2004(Act No.39 of 2004) (AQA). Following the declaration, an Air Quality Management Plan was developed in terms of section 19 of AQA and was gazetted on the 09 December 2015.
- **Air pollution:** Within the district municipal area, challenges that are found resulting to air pollution include emission of atmospheric pollutants due to active industrial emissions both in mining sites and industrial processing plants, burning of solid and hazardous wastes due to non-compliance, endangerment of biological diversity and land degradation caused by overgrazing and deforestation. The impact of the latter mostly affects depletion of the ozone layer and a consequence is **global warming and climate change**.



Waterberg

on the Go for Growth

AIR QUALITY IN WDM: LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	INDUSTRIAL EMISSION	DOMESTIC FUEL	VEHICLE OMISSIONS	PM10	S02	NO2	WATERBERG Air Quality Management Plan
Lephalale	95.9%	19.1%	24.1%	86.2%	95.4%	94.3%	
Mogalakwena	0.4%	52.0%	13.2%	11.7%	0.05%	2.2%	
Thabazimbi	3.6%	10.9%	28.1%	0.8%	4.5%	1.6%	
Modimolle	0.0%	9.6%	11.4%	0.6%	1.8%	0.6%	
Mookgophong	0.0%	3.5%	6.1%	0.2%	0.01%	0.3%	
<u>Bela - Bela</u>	0.0%	4.8%	17.0%	0.4%	0.02%	1.0%	

AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Emissions inventory Database

The data base has been developed and completed during 2012/13 financial year

For effective air quality management and control, an accurate, electronic emissions inventory of point, non-point and mobile sources needs to be established.

Comprehensive emissions inventory include information on sources parameters (source location, stack height, stack diameter, exist gas velocity, exit temperature) and associated pollutant emission rates. An emission inventory serves the following functions:

- Providing spatially resolved source strength data on each pollutant for dispersion modelling.
- Predict environmental impacts
- Helping in urban and regional planning
- Supporting the design of monitoring network
- Contributing a basis for evaluating trends
- Assisting in the formulation of air quality management policies

Challenges

- The developed data base is not electronic and comprehensive
- Electronic data base is of vital as the information on sources changes regularly, so if data base is
- Hard copy it is difficult to update it when the source changes

Dispersion Modelling Software

Atmospheric dispersion modelling forms an integral component of air quality management and planning. Air Quality models are used to establish a relationship between emissions and air quality. Dispersion models require the input of data which include:

- Meteorological conditions such as wind speed and direction, the amount of atmospheric turbulence, ambient air temperature and the height to the bottom of any inversion layers in the upper atmosphere.
- Emission parameters such as source location and height stack diameter, exit gas temperature and velocity.
- Terrain elevations at the source and surrounding regions.
- Location, height and width of any obstruction (for each source such as buildings)

Dispersion modelling is typically used to determine compliance with ambient air quality guidelines or standards.

Challenge

Waterberg District Municipality does not possess Air Quality Management monitoring equipment's and infrastructure such as Monitoring Stations. All the equipment and infrastructure is the asset of the National Department of Environmental Affairs and operated by private service providers.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

An ambient air quality management system consists of various hardware, software, communication systems as well as activities related to on-going maintenance and calibration of the system. Continuous ambient air quality monitoring requires among other thing : a set of trace gas analysers housed in the a secure shelter, meteorological equipment, data communication and acquisition system, as well as various other mechanical, civil and electrical structures such as inlet manifold, fencing, concrete plinth, air conditioner, uninterrupted power supply and safety devices such as a lighting conductor.

Transition to Low Carbon - Economy

The National Development Plan emphasize that transition of low carbon economy is one of the major issues that needs to be budgeted for carbon reduction projects and programmes for implementation.

The NDP also targets decline of greenhouse gas emissions, and that by 2030 economy-wide carbon price should be entrenched (zero emission building standards). Installation of solar waste heaters and prioritization of renewable energy sources from household level to high commercial and industrial developments is encouraged for establishment of green building standards in the Waterberg development.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Waterberg District Municipality developed the Integrated Waste Management Plan as required by legislation, determined by its powers and functions. The district municipality plays a role of supporting local municipalities that directly render waste services to local municipal communities as allocated through mandatory grant funding and function of solid waste disposal sites. The function involve determination of waste disposal strategy, regulation of waste disposal, establishment of waste management mechanisms (such as recycling), operations and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facility and waste disposal facilities.

In implementing its support administration function, the Waterberg District Municipality has a role to ensure that waste management systems are in place in all its local municipalities. General waste collection in the District Municipality is domestic, commercial, industrial and institutional. Currently most of the waste is collected from households, followed by commercial industries. To date; there is no regional district solid waste facility in Waterberg and most of the local landfill sites are none compliant towards the issued authorised waste management licences, and some waste sites are unauthorised dumping sites. Concerning proper waste management; waste separation at source, reuse, reduce and recycling of waste balancing with construction of recycling facilities is less prioritised by Waterberg Local Municipalities.

STATUS QUO OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

In all Waterberg District Local Municipalities waste management is a funded mandate and a major challenge for local municipalities that render the service. Waste challenges in Local Municipalities of the Waterberg District range from:

- Human behaviour patterns that result to people illegally dumping waste, littering and burning general waste in open spaces.
- Waste overflowing in municipal skip bins due to unsystematic collection or no collection of waste by local municipalities.
- Licenced Waste Disposal Facilities that are not complying in accordance with the authorised waste licence conditions.
- About 99,9% of operational Waste Disposal Sites / Landfill Sites in Waterberg Local Municipalities are full to capacity and most of the sites are issued with authorised closure and rehabilitation licence by the Provincial LEDET administration.
- Waste Management is not applied as per National Department of Environmental Affairs (NEMWA) National Environmental Management Waste Act.
- Waste Minimisation is not prioritised by local municipalities in Waterberg District.
- Budgetary constraints in local municipalities is a great deterrent in implementing recycling processes and establishment of built recycling infrastructure



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MUNICIPALITY / PER TOWN	NUMBER OF LANDFILL SITES	PERMITTED SITES	UNLICENSED / (Rehabilitation and Closure License)
Bela- Bela	1	1	0
Lephalale	2	2	0
Modimolle	2	1	1 (Rehabilitation and Closure License)
Mookgophong	1	1	0
Mogalakwena	2	2	0
Thabazimbi	4	1	3 (Rehabilitation and Closure License)
Grand total	12	8	3

National Treasury waste management grant is meant for basic waste management services such as general waste collection, purchasing of new waste trucks or maintenance of existing waste trucks, manage daily landfill site processes and mainly for payment of municipal waste personnel salaries. Thence the challenges in the waste management sector within local municipalities.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND GLOBAL WARMING IMPACT IN SOUTH AFRICA.



Climate change is a change of the general weather conditions of which the most significant is an increase in temperature of the earth's surface. Besides an increase in average temperature, climate change also causes significant changes in rainfall patterns, and an increase in extreme weather events, giving rise to floods and droughts. Climate change is a Global issue however the impacts of changing weather patterns will be felt most likely at local level and municipalities need to ensure that they can adapt to projected changes.

In the light of global environmental change, can we confidently claim to manage the environment as we always did in the past? The challenge for municipalities is not to predict the future, but to approach the future with the right tools and the right information. Rising CO₂ emission has a detrimental effect on socio economic situation within global communities, with the developing and poor countries being the hardest hit. Some of the visible impacts are severe drought and water scarcity, forest degradation and overgrazing.

Critical actions to reduce climate change and greenhouse gas emissions can best be undertaken locally and municipality as a sphere of government have an obligation to manage resources as efficiently as possible in the interest of the citizens. Failure to do so may have far reaching implications. South Africa's vulnerability to climate change has direct influence on the following:-

- Increased water stress – significant decrease in water availability in many areas.
- Agricultural production and food security – failing crop yield in many areas

Impact of climate change on human health

Large proportion of South African population has low resilience to extreme climate events (poverty, high disease burden, inadequate housing infrastructure and location). Climate change impact will intensify the forces, which for decades have constrained or obstructed progress towards sustainable developments in many parts of our country. It has the potential and can strongly be linked to negative impact on sustainable development. These can effectively lead to the following impact on sustainable development:-

- Curb economic growth and development
- Undermine efforts to combat poverty
- Hamper efforts to attain Millennium Development Goals
- Threatens to erode the entire community in a specific area

- Lephalale has been declared a hot spot by the national minister and this observation has far reaching implications for the municipality in terms of greenhouse gas emission which does not portray a good picture. The municipality should compile baseline information on climate change events possibly dating back approximately thirty years ago. These data will provide information and assist with regard to future planning tools to combat escalation of the situation. Road transport is responsible for 24.1% of total transport emission in the Waterberg district municipality while industrial emission amount to 95.9% and this put
- Lephalale as the biggest polluter in the district as indicated in the table below. The increased number of vehicular mode of transport in Lephalale as a result of ensuing development has not only impacted on our roads infrastructure but also increased greenhouse gas emission immensely. Mobility provides access to goods, employment, commercial and social services, access to friends, relatives, communities and leisure. It also provides access to raw material, employees, suppliers, customers and consumers.
- Lephalale requires more transport relative to its development trajectory than any other municipality in Waterberg District. This is because the economy is spatially ‘challenged’ besides being on the countryside. The sparsely distributed rural settlements which are not functionally linked and the fragmented nature of current urban development found in Lephalale between Marapong, Onverwacht and town will always enhance the need for transport.

Cities throughout South Africa face mobility challenge of increasing traffic, chronic congestion, air and noise pollution and increased traffic accidents against a background of climate change and the need to reduce our carbon consumption. The challenge for these cities is to alter the balance of priorities from motorised vehicles to more sustainable and active modes. The traditional approach to dealing with increased transport demand has been to provide additional road space by means of new expansive road infrastructure. This approach has not delivered the expected benefits, however, and new approach to tackling current transport problems is required.

Inspired by the principles of sustainability, an alternative, low-carbon footprint approach focuses on the demand side. One new approach, known as A-S-I (from Avoid/Reduce, Shift/Maintain, Improve) seeks to achieve significant greenhouse gas emission reduction, reduced energy consumption and less congestion, with the final objective to create more liveable cities. The municipality in an endeavour to provide sustainable transport should also be seen as an ultimate goal to which we need to move ‘greening’ transport along the way, but simultaneously our lack of reliable public transport can allow us to ‘leapfrog’ to new and better technologies and systems.

Climate Change Challenges in Waterberg

- Conventional and unsustainable Mining methods impact negatively on catchments and also cause Air Pollution.
- Conventional and unsustainable Agricultural methods impact negatively on Catchments and Biodiversity.
- High Infestation of Alien Invasive Species and Land Degradation in the Waterberg land.
- Pollution of Natural Water Resources both surface and underground water; such as dumping of waste in rivers especially in Rural Areas, Waste Water Effluent Spillages into the rivers due to dysfunctional waste water treatment works.
- Contamination of hydro-ecosystems corridors and Poor Management of Water Catchment – (catchments: rivers, wetlands and aquifers) which are major Portable Water Sources due to mining activities, developments and mismanagement of public facilities such as waste disposal sites, sanitation plants, unplanned settlements, mushrooming informal settlements in environmental sensitive areas and many more other factors.
- Over extraction of water in natural water resources in rural villages and private farms.
- Unauthorised developments in Environmental Sensitive Areas due to non-compliance and not following EIA Processes.
- Illegal economic activities within Waterberg Regional Environment; such as diversion of rivers in private farms, creation of illegal private dams, wildlife breeding for animal colour variance, illegal mega scale sand mining in rivers, crop farming in wetlands.
- Soil Erosion due to over-grazing, drought and floods.
- Inadequate funding for Biodiversity Conservation.

KEY CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES / RISKS IN THE WATERBERG REGION	
Waterberg Municipalities in Limpopo	Issues relating to Climate Change
Waterberg District	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growing Mining Developments 2. Air Quality Issues due to severe Atmospheric / Air Pollution 3. Mismanagement and Contamination of the Waterberg Catchment Management Zone 4. Deforestation and Veld Fires 5. Degradation of Biodiversity due to land and water pollution 6. Poor Governance 7. Floods
Modimolle-Mookgophong	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Governance 2. Mismanagement of Natural Water Resources (construction of private illegal dams, diversion of natural streams for private use, uncontrolled / non-eradication of hydro alien invasive species) 3. Non-compliance with Waste Management Act 4. Infestation of Alien invasive species that is <u>not</u> controlled or eradicated 5. Deforestation and Veld Fires (high in Farm Areas) 6. Outdated SDF – new developments allowed in environmental sensitive areas 7. Non-compliance with Environmental Impact Management (Housing in wetlands or landfill sites)
Bela – Bela	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poor Governance 2. Non-compliance with Waste Management Act 3. Deforestation and Veld Fires (high in Rural and Farm Areas) 4. Floods
Lephalale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air, Land and Water pollution due to Mining activities 2. Poor ground water quality and quantities due to low water table in the aquifers 3. Deforestation and Veld Fires (high in Rural Areas) 4. Poor Governance 5. Floods
Thabazimbi	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air, Land and Water pollution due to Mining activities 2. Non-compliance with Waste Management Act 3. Poor Governance
Mogalakwena	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Air, Land and Water pollution due to Mining activities 2. Infestation of Alien invasive species that is <u>not</u> controlled or eradicated 3. Deforestation and Veld Fires (high in Rural Areas) 4. Floods

The Local Municipalities are institution of the South African government and are fully required by the constitution to practice good governance in utilising public finance for infrastructural development and to create employment for the disadvantaged through properly executing programs such as EPWP (public works funding program). Environmental Protection and Infrastructure Programmes (EPIP) is a national department of environmental affairs funding program that enhance and promote green economy in local municipal areas. Promotion of green developments by developing and implementing municipal sector plans such as Integrated Development Plan's, Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies; that will encourage and enhance green economy, environmental considerate infrastructural developments and environmental educational awareness paired with environmental skills development for green future building is highly required in Waterberg District local municipalities for betterment and improvement of service delivery in local municipal areas. Stakeholder Engagement is conducted through formation of municipal environmental and conservation based public and private structures.

ENVIRONMENTAL STRUCTURES IN WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY					
DESCRIPTION	ORGANISATION	Year of Establishment	Active / Not Active	Meetings Per Annum	Responsible Departments
Waterberg Environment and Biodiversity Conservation Forum (WEBC Forum) and Climate Change Committee	Waterberg District Municipality	2014	Active	4	WDM / DEA / LEDET
Waterberg Local Economic Development Forum	Waterberg District Municipality	2010	Active	4	WDM / DEA / LEDET
Waterberg Implementation Task Team : WDM-ITT Air Quality Management Plan	Waterberg District Municipality	2016	Active	4	WDM / DEA / LEDET
BELA-BELA TOURISM ASSOCIATION (Established by Land Owners)	Bela-Bela Local Municipality	2012	Active	4	LM / WDM / LEDET/ DEA
MODIMOLLE – MOOKGOPHONG TOURISM ASSOCIATION (Established by Land Owners)	Modimolle/Mookgophong Local Municipality	2017	Active	4	LM / WDM / LEDET/ DEA
MOGALAKWENA RECYCLING FORUM	Mogalakwena Local Municipality	2018	Active	4	LM / WDM / LEDET/ DEA
LEPHALALE DEVELOPMENT FORUM	Lephalale Local Municipality	2015	Active	4	LM / WDM / LEDET/ DEA
Thabazimbi Environmental Management Steering Committee	Thabazimbi Local Municipality	2018	Active	4	LM / WDM / LEDET/ DEA

3.3. BASIC SERVICE AND DELIVERY

3.3.1 WATER AND SANITATION ANALYSIS

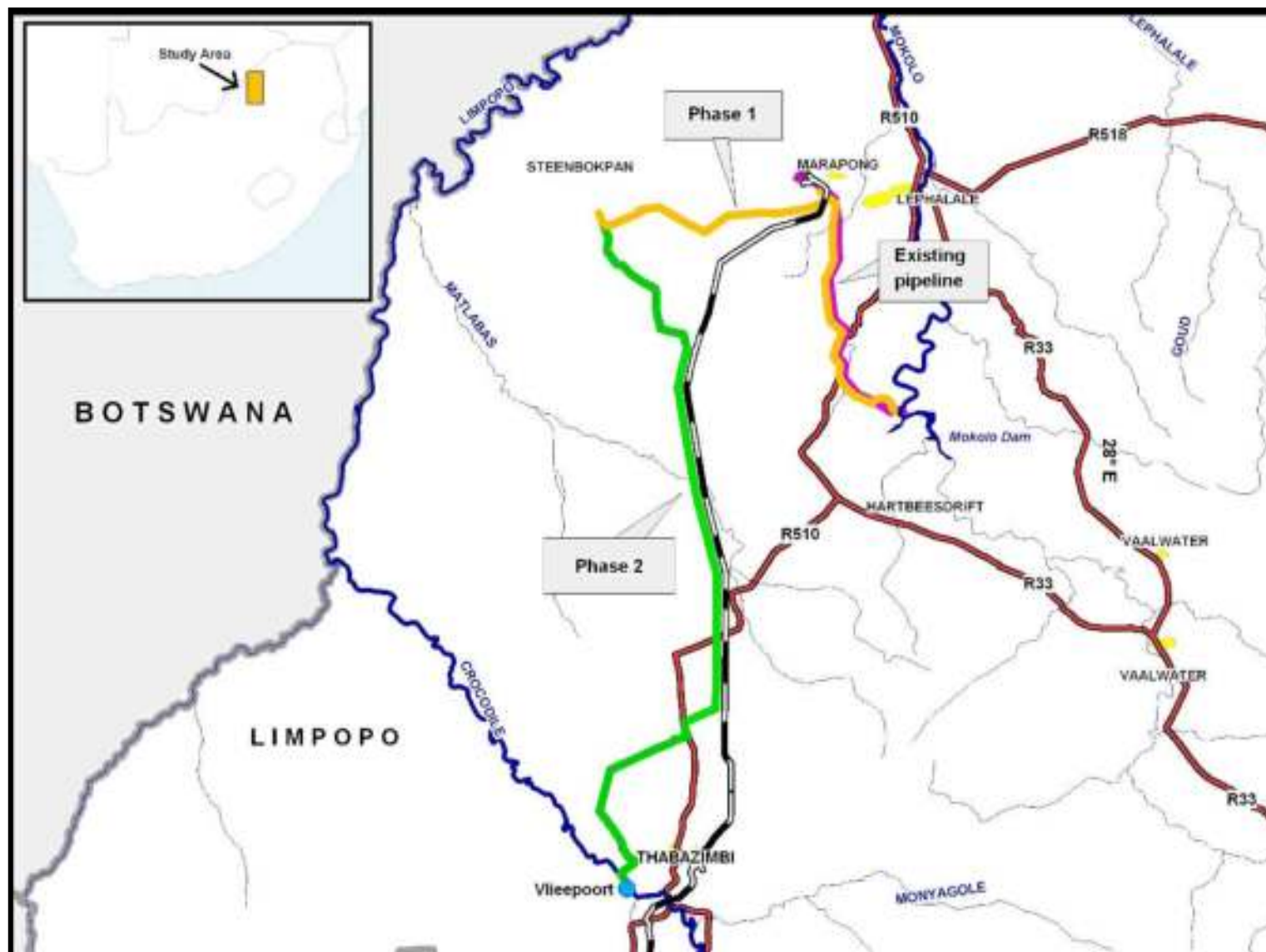
Water Resource Development Programme

Water Resource (WR) System	Current Prioritized Water Resource Development Option and Estimated Date of Water Delivery		
	2020 - 2030	2031 - 2040	2041 – 2050
Crocodile West River System	Mokolo Crocodile (West) Water Augmentation Project (MCWAP) by 2027 (R15 Billion)	Re-Use of Effluent	Re-Use of Effluent
Olifants River System	Olifants Water Resource Development Project (ORWRDP) Phases 2B (R6.6 Billion)	Re-Use of Effluent	Olifants Dam (Possibly Rooipoort Dam)

Levels of dams in Limpopo falling in the Limpopo WMA 1 17 February 2020)

Station Number	Dam	River	Date:				
			2020/02/17				
			Gauge Plate (M)	Capacity in %	Discharge in Cumecs (m³/s)	Full Supply (M)	Rain (mm)
A4R001	Mokolo	Mokolo	36,079	70,25	0,000	41,84	0,00
A6R001	Doorndraai	Sterk	8,230	12,91		18,96	0,00

Mokolo and Crocodile River (West) Water Augmentation Project – Locality and Phasing



Critical Bulk Water Supply Systems

Local Municipality	Scheme	WTW	Source	Village/ settlement	Population	Capacity Ml/d		Scheme Performance %	Supply Period	
						Design	Output		Less 24h	24h
WATERBERG DM										
Modimolle / Mookgophong	Mookgophong	Welgevonden	Welgevonden dam	2	39 059	5.2	2	38 (S)	2	-
	Modimolle	Donkerpoort	Donkerpoort Dam	2	86 289	10	4	40 (S)	2	-
Mogalakwena	Doorndraai		Doorndraai Dam	2	299 636	12	6	50 (S)	2	-
TOTAL				6	424 984	27.2	12	50%		

WATER SOURCES PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	Surface Water Source	Groundwater
Bela-Bela LM	Warmbath Dam Platrivier Dam Pipeline from Klipdrift purification works (Magalies)	Four boreholes
Modimolle- Mookgophong LM	Modimolle Donkerpoort Dam Pipeline from Klipdrift purification works (Magalies Water) Mookgophong LM Welgevonden Dam/ Frekkiegeyser Dam	Perdelaagte borehole in Modimolle Mabaleng borehole Mabatlane borehole 12 boreholes (Mookgophong & Naboomspruit) 4 boreholes (Roedtan)
Mogalakwena LM	Doorindraai Water Resources System (Private owned)	Sefakaola Water Supply Scheme – (41 boreholes) Glen Alpine Water Supply Scheme – (34 Bore holes) Mapela Regional Water Scheme (45 boreholes) Bakenberg Regional Water scheme (51 boreholes)

		Nkidikitlana Regional Water Scheme (45 boreholes) Salem Regional Water Scheme (42 boreholes) Uitloop farm (Private owned) Weenen / Planknek
Lephalale LM	Mogolo Dam	132 boreholes
Thabazimbi LM	Vaalkop Dam (Magalies Water)	B Seven (1 borehole) Groep Five & Twelve (5 boreholes) Leeupoort (2 Boreholes) Rooiberg (3 boreholes)

ACCESS TO WATER PER MUNICIPALITY

	2011			2016			% increase		
MUNICIPALITY	ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NO ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NUMBER OF HH	ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NO ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NUMBER OF HH	ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NO ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NUMBER OF HH
THABAZIMBI	23,530	1,550	25,080	24,163	11,300	35,463	3%	629%	41%
LEPHALALE	29,080	799	29,879	30,778	11,295	42,073	6%	1314%	41%
MODIMOLLE- MOOKGOPHONG	26,544	899	27,443	22,627	6,350	28,977	-22%	1407%	11%
BELA-BELA	17,482	586	18,068	17,057	4,297	21,354	-2%	633%	18%
MOGALAKWENA	72,922	6,473	79,395	56,028	27,576	83,604	-23%	326%	5%
WATERBERG	169,559	10,308	179,867	150,653	60,819	211,472	-11 %	490%	18%

Source: Stats SA 2016

WATER QUALITY-RELATED IMPACTS

- Less irrigation and drinking water could be available due to increasing water temperatures linked to higher ambient temperatures.
- Favourable conditions for the incubation and transmission of water-borne diseases may be created by increasing air and water temperatures.
- Increased fish mortality due to reduced oxygen concentrations in aquatic environments and mortality of temperature-sensitive fish species.

- Human health and ecosystem impacts, associated with increased rainfall intensities, flash floods and regional flooding including overflowing sewers due to sewage pipes blocked with washed-off debris, damage to sewerage infrastructure resulting in raw sewage discharges into rivers, scouring and erosion of urban streams, increased sediment and pollutant overflow and damage to low lying water and wastewater treatment works disrupting drinking water supplies.
- Increased periods of drought mean less water is available to dilute wastewater discharges and irrigation return flows resulting in reduced water quality and associated downstream health risks to aquatic ecosystems

WATER CHALLENGES

- Inadequate bulk water supply
- Ageing infrastructure
- Poor quality of drinking water
- Inadequate bulk water supply
- Inadequate funding
- Illegal connections, theft and vandalism

IMPLICATIONS

- Loss of revenue
- Inability to reach/achieve MDG targets
- Impedes on possible investors in the District

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Upgrading of water supply

WATER BACKLOG PER MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SERVED	BACKLOG REMAINING HOUSEHOLDS
BELA BELA	14 900	14 900	0
MODIMOLLE	19 804	18 654	5 181
MOGALAKWENA	75 313		3 229
MODIMOLLE-MOOKGOPHONG	9 147	7 930	1 217
LEPHALALE	27 950	21 644	6 104
THABAZIMBI	23 872	23 776	96
WATERBERG DISTRICT	170 986		15 872

Source: Stats SA 2016

SANITATION

ACCESS TO SANITATION PER MUNICIPALITY

	2011		2016		% increase	
MUNICIPALITY	FLUSH/CHEMICAL TOILET	OTHER	FLUSH/CHEMICAL TOILET	OTHER	FLUSH/CHEMICAL TOILET	OTHER
THABAZIMBI	17,211	7,869	23,175	12,287	35%	56%
LEPHALALE	13,820	16,060	21,059	21,014	52%	31%
MODIMOLLE-MOOKGOPHONG	19,476	7,966	20,624	8,353	10%	11%
BELA-BELA	14,602	3,466	19,017	2,337	30%	-33%
MOGALAKWENA	22,765	56,631	26,086	57,518	15%	2%
WATERBERG	87,874	91,992	109,961	101,510	25%	10%

Source: Stats SA 2016

FREE BASIC SERVICES - MODIMOLLE -MOOKGOPHONG MUNICIPALITY

INDIGENT SUMMARY				
Amount of Subsidies to Indigents per service				
Municipality	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Modimolle-Mookgophong	0	0	0	1 420

Source: MODIMOLLE -MOOKGOPHONG Budget and Treasury

FREE BASIC SERVICES –MOGALAKWENA

INDIGENT SUMMARY				
Amount of Subsidies to Indigents per service				
Municipality	Water	Electricity	Sewerage and sanitation	Solid waste management
Mogalakwena	4 541	4 541	4 541	4 541

Source: MOGALAKWENA Budget and Treasury

FREE BASIC SERVICES - LEPHALALE

INDIGENT SUMMARY					
Amount of Subsidies to Indigents per service					
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PROVIDED WITH FREE BASIC SERVICES					
Water	Sewerage and Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse Removal	Total households	Total H/H served as %
14 102	565	3 429	14 102	29 880	47.2%

Source: LEPHALALE Budget and Treasury

FREE BASIC SERVICES - BELA BELA

INDIGENT SUMMARY													
Amount of Subsidies to Indigents per service													
Month 2016/2017	Water		Refuse		Rates		Electricity		Sewerage		Prepaid Electricity		Total
Total	2845	1 949 165	3363	1 477 984	1647	302 151	15	21 557	3326	1 384 073	3307	4 361 797	9 496 728

Source: BELA BELA Budget and Treasury

FREE BASIC SERVICES - THABAZIMBI

INDIGENT SUMMARY

Amount of Subsidies to Indigents per service

Water	Sewerage and Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse Removal	Total households	Total H/H served as %
0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: THABAZIMBI Budget and Treasury

MUNICIPALITY ON SERVICE DELIVERY BACKLOGS

Municipality	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refuse removal
Bela-Bela	2.64%	12%	12%	22.2%
Lephalale	3.21%	12.15%	6.2%	6.2%
Modimolle-Mookgopong	8.2%	4.28%	7.62%	79.2%
Mogalakwena	25%	25%	17%	59%
Thabazimbi	27%	34%	31%	33%
Waterberg (Average)	13%	15.7%	10.5%	52%

SANITATION BACKLOG PER MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Total Households	Total Below RDP Water Households	Backlog if Infrastructure failures are included	HH Served 1994 to 2013	HH with access to RDP and above Water
Bela-Bela	18 305	-	1 772	2 981	18 305
Lephalale	30 272	-	3 078	11 952	30 272
Modimolle-Mookgophong	27 802	2 250	2 451	14 709	25 552
Mogalakwena	80 437	1 490	11 445	42 270	78 947

Thabazimbi	25 408	2 220	4 493	12 143	23 188
Waterberg	182 224	5 960	23 239	84 055	176 264

DWS: National

SANITATION CHALLENGES

- Ageing infrastructure
- Inadequate bulk water supply
- Inadequate funding

IMPLICATIONS

- Loss of revenue
- Inability to reach/achieve MDG targets
- Impedes on possible investors in the District

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Upgrading of water supply
- Funding outsourced from DWA for projects to upgrade water supply

3.3.2 ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

ENERGY FOR COOKING, HEATING AND LIGHTING FOR WATERBERG MUNICIPALITY

	2001			2011		
	Cooking	Heating	Lighting	Cooking	Heating	Lighting
Electricity	9174	10515	16904	18046	18059	25398
Gas	369	195	67	927	262	34
Paraffin	1598	1139	525	2202	1401	164
Candles	-	-	6683	-	-	4143
Wood	12929	11837	-	8600	6258	-
Coal	114	137	-	18	20	-
Animal dung	49	40	-	11	15	-
Solar	71	43	46	17	142	77

Other	79	477	159	25	1	-
Number of households with no electrical connections/backlog 4482 (15%)						

Source: Stats SA 2016.

OTHER SOURCE OF ENERGY PER MUNICIPALITY

MODIMOLLE-MOOKGOPHONG MUNICIPALITY

Types of Energy sources used by household

Household location	Solar energy	Gas	Electricity	Firewood
Mookgophong township	0%	5%	70%	25%
Roedtan	1%	2%	93%	4%
Thusang	0%	0%	60%	40%
Naboomspruit town	2%	15%	83%	0%
Tuinplaas	0%	0%	70%	30%
Crecy	0%	0%	70%	30%
Euphoria Golf estate	5%	7%	88%	0%
Constantia	2%	15%	83%	0%
Die Oog	2%	15%	83%	0%

Electricity Challenges

- Illegal connection
- Upgrading electricity supply in Mookgophong
- No energy master plan
- Ageing infrastructure
- Faulty meters
- Copper theft
- Insufficient funds to upgrade network and for electrification projects to eradicate backlog

- Increased number of informal settlements

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

MUNICIPALITY	CONNECTED TO ELECTRICITY	OTHER
Thabazimbi	35,462	9,581
Lephalale	36,651	7,817
Modimolle-Mookgophong	27,173	3,937
Bela-Bela	18,695	2,730
Mogalakwena	79,096	4,543
Total	182,863	28,608

Source: Stats SA 2016

Challenges pertaining to the provision of Electricity

- A major challenge to the municipality is the funding of projects, more specifically for maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- The electrification of low cost housing, which mostly occur in the Eskom supply area, of which normally there are not enough capacity on the main feeder lines to the villages.
- Meeting the “electricity for all” targets of National Government can therefore not be met at all times.

MOGALAKWENA MUNICIPALITY

Household Access to Electricity

	In-house conventional meter	In-house prepaid meter	Connected to other source which household pays for (e.g. con	Connected to other source which household is not paying for	Generator	Solar home system	Battery	Other	No access to electricity
	17144	292756	241	204	-	32	-	638	14275

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), Community Survey 2016

ELECTRIFICATION BACKLOG PER MUNICIPALITY

Local Municipality	Connection Backlog
Thabazimbi	8422
Lephalale	1898
Bela-Bela	3653
Mogalakwena	12033
Modimolle-Mookgopong	6000
Total	32 006

Source: Eskom

2019/2020 WATERBERG DISTRICT PLANNED CONNECTION

Local Municipality	Planned Connection
Thabazimbi	200
Lephalale	363
Bela-Bela	0
Mogalakwena	0
Modimolle-Mookgophong	2641
Total	3204

Source: Eskom

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3.3.3 ROADS AND STORM WATER

Road Length and Surface

Municipality	Paved		Unpaved		Total	
	Km	%	Km	%	Km	%
Thabazimbi	573	23%	1916	77%	2490	100%
Modimolle -Mookgopong	816	32%	4347	84%	5164	100%
Lephalale	944	16%	4976	84%	5920	100%
Bela-Bela	434	22%	1572	78%	2006	100%
Mogalakwena	787	12%	5571	88%	6357	100%
Total	3555	16%	18383	84%	21938	100%



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CLASSIFICATION OF ROADS NETWORK

WDM Major Roads in District Growth Points

Description	Municipality
R33 to modimolle to Vaalwater to Lephalale	Mookgophong, Modimolle , Lephalale
R101 Pienaarsrivier, Rapotokwane	Bela-Bela
mookgophong to Welgevonden to Alma to Rankispaas to Marekele Nature Reseve to Thabazimbi	Mookgophong, Modimolle, Thabazimbi
Groenvley to Mashismali to Rooipan to Grootvlei	Lephalale
Bulgerrivier to Wolwefontein to Sterkfontein to Rooipan to Grootvlei	Lephalale
Rietspruit to Rooiber mine to Marekele to Matlabatsi	Bela-Bela, Thabazimbi, Lephalale
Dwaalboom to Derdepoort Border post	Thabazimbi
Koedoeskop to Northam to Dwaalboom (PPC)	Thabazimbi

ROUTES CLASSIFICATION IN THE MUNICIPALITY

Routes	Description	Powers and functions	Economy related issues
N1	Classified as a freeway, including the Kranskop & Zebediela toll gate.	SANRAL	Gateway to Limpopo Province and the rest of Africa and access to Gauteng Province.
P1/3	Classified as a main route, alternative route to the North.	DISTRICT	Access route for tourists in the Warmbaths-Modimolle area.
P55/1	Classified as an arterial route and situated in the Modimolle & Mookgophong Municipalities.	RAL	Access route to Modimolle and the rest of Waterberg District Municipality.
P1/5	Links the Modimolle road with the N1 on the northern side and is mainly situated in Modimolle	SANRAL	Links Modimolle as well as large part of WDM with the N1 on the northern side.

P1/25	Classified as a national route and situated on the southwestern side of Mokopane.	RAL	Gateway to the north and situated between Mookgophong and Mokopane.
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BACKLOGS ON ROADS, STORM WATER AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING ROADS AND STORM WATER.

Bela-Bela	Lephalale	Modimolle-Mookgophong	Mogalakwena	Thabazimbi
722.54km	1388.1km	1013.5km	1035. 2km	1139.43km

NB: Waterberg District Municipality has a total road distance of 21 938 Km of which only 16% or 3 555 Km are surfaced and the local access roads are gravel and predominantly utilised by buses and taxis. The conditions of these roads are below standard, they require upgrading.



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3.3.4 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipality developed the Integrated Waste Management Plan which allocated the function of solid waste disposal sites. The function involves: determination of waste disposal strategy, regulation of waste disposal and the establishment, operation, and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facility and waste disposal facilities. In implementing its function the municipality has a role to ensure that waste management systems are in place in all its local municipalities. General waste collection in the District Municipality is domestic, commercial, industrial and institutional. Currently most of the waste is collected from households, followed by commercial industries.

STATE OF REFUSE REMOVAL IN URBAN AND RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

According to Stats SA 2011, only 39% of the households in the Waterberg District Municipality have access to acceptable refuse removal service levels. Modimolle has the highest percentage of households with access to refuse removal services (73.3). It is followed by Bela Bela 69.7 and Mookgophong 64.1%. Thabazimbi 60.4% and Lephalale 41.0%. Mogalakwena has the lowest percentage of households with access to refuse removal services at 26.8%.

Waste Collection Methodology

Bela- Bela

Settlements that receive municipal waste collection are Bela- Bela and Pienaarsrivier. Generally, the municipality provides waste management fairly in their jurisdiction.

Modimolle-Mookgophong

The Municipality has two land fill sites in Mabatlane and Modimolle/Phagameng. The Modimolle/Phagameng landfill site has 320 000m³ and the total general waste collected is 840 000 m³ per year. Currently there is a need to relocate the Modimolle Town Land fill site as there is a township development process undertaken in extension 10. The refuse dumps existing in the municipal area have reached their life span capacity. This brings a challenge as there is no land to construct a new land fill site in the municipality. Settlements that receive regular waste collection services in the Mookgophong Municipality are in the urban areas of Naboomspruit, Mookgophong, Roedtan and Thusang. Other areas in the municipal jurisdiction utilize the informal dumping sites, communal dump, own refuse dump and have no refuse disposal means. Generally there is waste collection in all municipalities as indicated in the Waste management Plan of the District municipality. There is a need of improving the rate of collecting waste as the settlements in the municipalities are growing. It is important that the District municipality including the local municipalities improve the waste management as collection of waste management does not only improve the environment of the community. It also forms as a base for employment creation and revenue generation for the municipalities.

Mogalakwena

General waste collection in the municipality is found from domestic or households. Settlements that receive municipal waste collection are Mokopane, Mahwelereng and Rebone. The municipality like all municipalities in the Waterberg District Municipality does not provide the service in rural areas. In mining areas, the latter provide the service.

Thabazimbi

Settlements that receive municipal waste collection services are Thabazimbi, Regorogile, Rooiberg, Northam and Leeupoort. Other settlements in the municipality in the remote rural areas do receive the service. In mining areas, the mines collect the waste for the settlements near their jurisdiction.

Lephalale

Generally waste collected is domestic or household waste mostly in urban areas especially in town. Like other municipalities the provision of the service in rural areas is limited. Communities depend on backyard dumping sites and communal sites.

REFUSE REMOVAL BACKLOG

Municipality	Households below basic Level of service/Backlogs
Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality	1 804
Mogalakwena	7 384
BelaBela	16 611
Thabazimbi	None

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2016

MODIMOLLE-MOOKGOPHONG BACKLOG

Water, Electricity Sanitation and Refuse Removals Backlogs

Services	Total no of households	Households with access	Households without access	Total backlogs
Water	28977	28047	930	930
Electricity	28977	27173	2279	2279
Sanitation	28977	25454	3 523	3523
Refuse Removal	28977	27173	1804	1804

MOGALAKWENA

Waste Management Access and Backlogs

The number of households whose refuse is removed by local authority weekly has increased from 16.9% in Census 2001 to 26.8% in Census 2011, while those households whose refuse was removed less frequently than once a week declined from 0.8% to 0.4% during the reference period. The percentage of households depending on a communal refuse dump increased slightly from 1.1% to 1.3% between 2001 and 2011. There was a slight increase in the percentage of households that owned their own refuse dumps. Finally, there was a decrease in the proportion of households without any refuse disposal from 9.7% in Census 2001 to 7.7% in 2011. The table below shows the various waste disposal methods per households.

Access to Refuse Removal Services

Total no of household		Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week		Removed by local authority/private company less often		Communal refuse dump		Own refuse dump		No rubbish disposal		Other	
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
70132	79396	11839	21286	610	347	789	996	50114	50256	6775	6101	6	410

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), Census 2001 and 2011

Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	Communal refuse dump	Communal container/central collection point	Own refuse dump	Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	Other
15921	11479	10331	336	191321	7384	5223

Source: Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), Community Survey 2016

BELA BELA: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN RECEIVING WASTE COLLECTION AS DEFINED BY THE WASTE COLLECTION SERVICE STANDARDS, MUNICIPAL DATA

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Suburb	1 360
Townships	7 539

Village	5 177
Indigent	2 535
TOTAL	16 611
Informal settlements	3 327 no receiving waster services (backlog)

CHALLENGES WITH REGARD TO REFUSE DISPOSAL AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING WASTE MANAGEMENT

In general, the residents, businesses and institutions are main producers of municipal solid waste. Some of the waste is hazardous and require special handling to protect humans and the environment. These hazardous wastes include pesticides, petrochemicals, medical wastes and heavy metals. Unfortunately, most of landfills are unlicensed, and are located within the leaching distances of both human beings and plants nor are they recycled. The municipalities are not strong in controlling both solid and hazardous wastes.

- Limited number of disposal sites to cover the all communities in municipal areas.
- The geographic area is large and it comprised of mostly rural areas, with scattered villages with low population densities and poor quality roads.
- Increased residential development in urban areas often without concurrent increase in resources.
- Illegal dumping areas both in urban and rural settlements.
- Most dumping sites have reached their capacity levels.
- Limited financial resources to establish new dumping sites.
- Refuse removal service is not up to the required standards.



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3.3.5 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

PUBLIC TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

Mogalakwena	LEPHALALE	MODIMOLLE- MOOKGOPHONG	BELA-BELA	THABAZIMBI
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From P19/2(Viana) /R518/N11 to Mokopane ➤ From Masodi (D3521) to George Masibe Hospital / Bakenberg (D4380) ➤ From Nallie (D3505) to George Masibe Hospital / Bakenberg(D4380) to Mokopane (R518/ N11) ➤ From Magabane (D3556/D3550) to Bakenberg(D4380) to Mokopane (R518/N11) ➤ From Cleremond (D3540/ D3537) to Bakenberg (D4380) to Mokopane (R518/N11) ➤ From Segole (D3561) to Mokopane (N11) ➤ From Steiloo/ Uitzech/ Ga - Molekane N11 to Mokopane ➤ From Mapela Cross Road/ Hans / Ga – Kara (D4380/ D3500) to Mokopane (R518/ N11) ➤ From Sandsloot (D3500) to Mokopane (R518 /N11) ➤ From Tshamahansi (N11) to Mokopane ➤ From Mahwelereng (Dudu Madisha Drive) to Mokopane ➤ From Moshate / Sekgakgapeng (N11) ➤ From Seleka/ Shongwane (R518) to Mokopane (N11) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From Steinbokpan (D1675) / Marapong (D2001) to Lephalale Town ➤ From Ga – Seleka (R572/ R510 to Lephalale Town ➤ From Thabo Mbeki (D3110/R518 / R510) to Lephalale Town ➤ From Shongwane (R518 / R510) to Lephalale Town ➤ From Lephalale (R510) to Thabazimbi ➤ From Lephalale (R510/R33) to Vaalwater / Modimolle and Pretoria (N1) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From Mabatlane (R33) to Modimolle Town ➤ From Mabaleng (P240/1 & R33) to Modimolle Town ➤ From Katjibane (D1444, R516, P184 & R33) to Modimolle Town ➤ From Bela – Bela (R101) to Modimolle ➤ From Modimolle Township (Joe Slovo, Alf Makaleng , Thabo Mbeki & Mandela Drive) to Modimolle Town ➤ From Mokopane (R101) to Mookgophong ➤ From Zebediela / Roedtan(R519) to Mookgopong ➤ From Zebediela / Roedtan (R519, D943, R33, D2756, R516, D936 and N1) to Pretoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From Bela – Bela Township to Bela Bela Town (Thabo Mbeki Drive / R101) ➤ From Hamanskraal/ Pienaarsrevier / Radium (R101) to Bela Bela Town ➤ From Katjibane(D1444 / R516 / R576) to Bela – Bela Town ➤ From Rapotokwane (D2536/ R576) to Bela – Bela Town ➤ From Modimolle (R101) to Bela – Bela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From Sandfontein (R510) to Northam (R510)and to Thabazimbi Town(R510) ➤ From Swartklip Mine (D869) to Northam ➤ From Swartkop / Smesher Block (R510) to Thabazimbi Town / Northam ➤ From Amandebult (R510) to Thabazimbi Town/ Northam ➤ From Regorogile to Thabazimbi Town

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ From Zebedela (P18/1) to Mokopane ➤ From Polokwane (N1/ R101) to Mokopane ➤ From N11 / R101 South to Mokopane 				
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TAXI OPERATIONS IN WDM

Taxi Routes in WDM

Local Municipality	Total Number of Routes
Bela-Bela	13
Modimolle-Mookgophong	10
Mogalakwena	64
Lephalale	12
Thabazimbi	41
TOTAL	140

BUS OPERATIONS IN WDM

Local Municipality	Total Number of Bus Terminals	Total Number of Formal Bus Terminals	Total Number of Informal Bus Terminals
Bela-Bela	1	0	1
Modimolle-Mookgophong	1	0	1
Mogalakwena	4	1	3
Lephalale	3	2	1
Thabazimbi	0	0	0
Total	9	3	6

Waterberg District Municipality's CPTR

RAIL OPERATIONS

At present, no commuter rail transport services are in operation in the Waterberg District Municipality. The whole rail network in the Province is owned by Transnet Freight Rail formerly known as Spoornet, serving only long distance passengers. The infrastructure is in relatively good condition and the rail stations in Mogalakwena, Modimolle-Mookgophong, , Bela-Bela and Pienaarsrivier are the main stations serving mainline passengers. The following lines cover the district:

- Modimolle - Mabatlane line. The line from Modimolle to Mabatlane covers a distance of 74 kilometres. This railway line had been traditionally used for the transportation of agricultural produce. Utilising the line for tourism should be considered more especially that there has been some interest expressed in the past to operate a steam train;
- Mookgophong - Zebediela line. The line from Mookgophong to Zebediela covers a distance of 84 kilometres and was used in the transportation of agricultural produce and citrus fruit such as oranges. In addition, passengers were often transported over weekends by special trains from Johannesburg;
- Northam - Thabazimbi and Lephalale line;
- Northam to Thabazimbi is a distance of more or less 46 kilometres. There are mining shafts near the following halts and stations:
- Northam; Tussenin; Chromedale; and Thabazimbi.

LIGHT DELIVERY VEHICLES

LDVs are generally used as public transport in all areas of Waterberg District Municipality, especially in remote rural areas and farming areas, such as GaSeleka and Steilloop. LDVs may be used as means of transport for scholars, but they have been rejected in some municipalities within the Waterberg District Municipality, particularly in Mogalakwena. The concern has been that, in terms of an accident, it looks very ugly. The option was to subsidise scholars who use either taxis or buses. However, LDVs may be used for conveying agricultural produce, not people.

NON-MOTORISED TRANSPORT

In some areas NMTs are used as an alternative mode of transport, especially in areas such as Mokopane, Steilloop, Modimolle, Bakenberg, Moshate and Tshamahanse etc. It should be noted that in some parts of the Waterberg District Municipality the NMTs have been formalised as a recognised mode of transport which is in line with intermodalism. It emerged during the consultation workshops that these modes of transport play a significant role in conveying goods and people and that it should be fully incorporated into the transport system of the district. However, there is a need for policy and strategy to promote the use of these modes.

METERED TAXI OPERATIONS

Metered taxi operations have been identified as one of the significant operations in some municipalities such as Mogalakwena, particularly because of their complementary role they could play in providing transport during awkward hours. Trains from Gauteng and the surroundings drop people very early in the morning and late in the evenings. As a result, other unofficial transport providers take advantage and rob poor passengers who are stranded at that time. They either pay unreasonable amounts or they do not reach their destinations. Other Municipalities reject such operations, particularly in Thabazimbi. More information still needs to be gathered on meter taxi operations for inclusion in this report.

TRANSPORTATION OF LEARNERS

At present, there is official scholar transport system for learners available in certain municipalities which include Mogalakwena, Modimolle - Mookgophong, Lephalale, Bela-Bela and Thabazimbi local municipalities. Urban learners rely on foot or by public transport, private transport, private school buses or privately arranged special transport to go to school.

What came out consistently in relation to learner transport is that:

Transport for learners should be affordable and subsidised;

Public transport be made accessible to enable learners reach the educational institution on time;

Non-motorised transport for learners be implemented;

They rejected LDVs as means of transport for learners; and

Reduce the distance learners have to walk to and from school provide safe, reliable and affordable transport for learners.

TRANSPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

From our observation; the current public transport system in WDM does not seem to be user-friendly for disabled persons. The general lack of public transport infrastructure in the area is the main reason for this problem. It may even be stated that there are basically no public transport facilities available for disabled persons in the area.

The following are the specific principles and objectives that have to be achieved as part of the development of a strategy for addressing the needs of persons with disabilities:

- Proper information systems and communication structures (before and during the journey);
- Specialist transport services (e.g. dial-a-ride type services);
- The design of vehicles/rolling stock so as to allow for people with disabilities (special and normal vehicles);

- Special care during the design of public transport facilities, including ablution facilities;
- Ensuring access to public transport facilities and vehicles for the mobility impaired; and
- Creating institutional and financial opportunities.

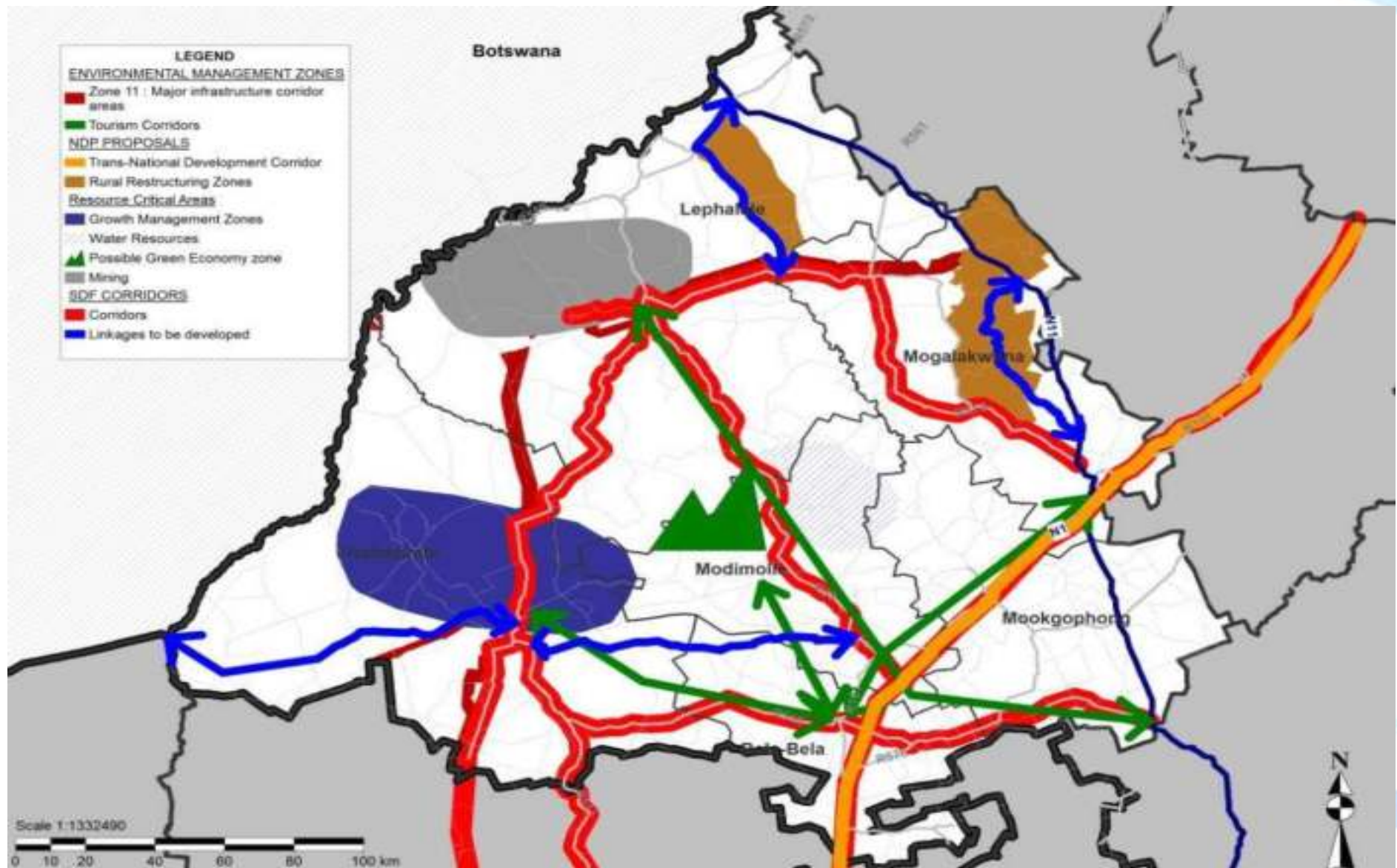
TRANSPORT CHALLENGES AND ANY OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- Poor access roads;
- Recapitalisation of roadworthy taxis;
- Accidents;
- Lack of transport facilities; and
- Conflicts among taxi operators.

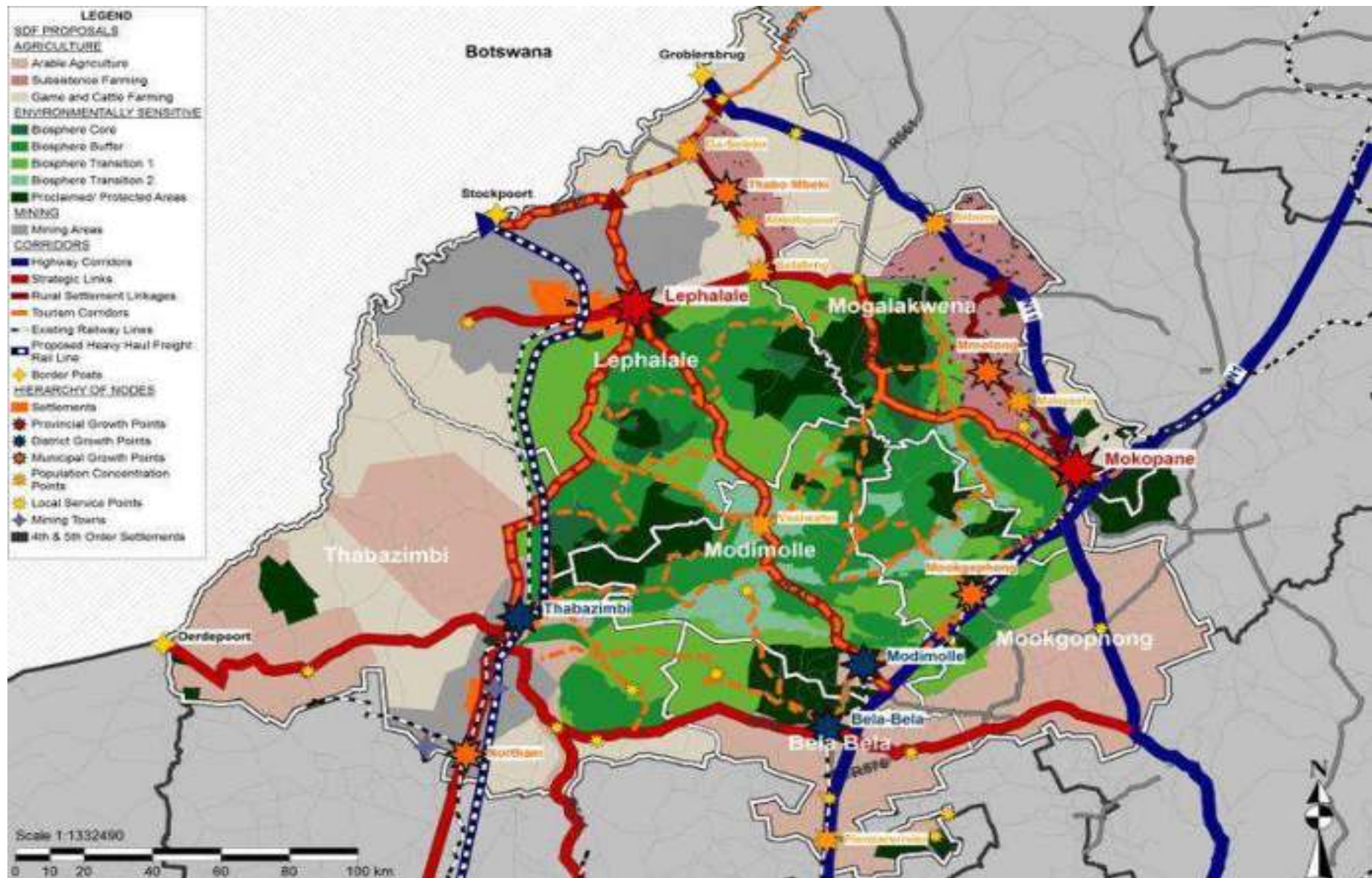


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NETWORKS & CORRIDORS



RAIL FACILITIES



Internal Factors	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination of District forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unavailability of district Infrastructure, (Lack of project identification)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support to the LMs in terms of eradicating service delivery backlogs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of sector plans Lack of Operation and Maintenance plans
External Factors	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility to Roads Infrastructure grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality not being water service authority nor provider
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> work opportunities through EPWP programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement Rural Household Sanitation at Local Municipalities within the district 	

3.4 SOCIAL ANALYSIS

3.4.1 INTEGRATED AND SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENT

WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - HOUSES COMPLETED SINCE 1994

HOUSING

The right to adequate housing is enshrined in the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) and it states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realization of this right. Housing is the competency of National government. All housing challenges and programmes are governed by the Housing Act 1997 (Act No.107 of 1997). The Housing Act is the supreme housing law in the country, repealing all other housing legislation that come before it. The National Housing Code is developed in line with the housing act.

Municipality	Units Allocated	Completed Houses	Difference	Housing Demand
Thabazimbi	2,130	1,649	481	10,035
Modimolle-Mookgophong	8,944	8,926	18	856

Lephalale	6,201	5,546	655	6,812
Belabela	1,950	1,941	9	5,046
Mogalakwena	8,733	8,181	552	3,636
Grand Total	27,958	26,243	1,715	26,385

WDM housing Demand/Backlog per Municipality

Municipality	Backyard rental	Rural	Gap market	Social	CRU	Project Linked	BNG/IRDP	Total Backlog
Bela- Bela	N/A	N/A	400	N/A	N/A	1100	250	2750
Lephalale	6300	3801	660	2546	7000	450	N/A	20575
Modimolle -Mookgophong	500	3000	700	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000	5200
Mogalakwena	3080	22101	N/A	N/A	60	1 200	N/A	26441
Thabazimbi	910	5762	970	1970	N/A	4250	N/A	13862
Grand total								68 828

Challenges pertaining to Housing Provision and other relevant information in Relation to Housing.

- Poor quality of RDP houses.
- Inadequate land for development.

3.4.2 HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

The Waterberg District Municipality has a relatively young population with a median age of 23 and a total number of 308 546 children, representing 10% of Limpopo's children. 243 households are headed by children between the ages of 10 to 14. The African population constitutes 91% of Waterberg's population, 61% of them live in poverty. 41% of the households are headed by women.

The district has an unemployment rate of 28.8% as opposed to employment rate of 38.4%, which employment rate is 1.4% higher than Limpopo. A majority of the employed (68%) are employed in the formal sector. 35.9% have completed matric or higher education, with 7% of the population with no formal education. This accounts for the social challenges confronting the district which amongst others relate to unemployment; substance abuse, gender based violence, number of people with no schooling, low average household incomes, crime and disease.

Lephalale has the largest population growth rate at 2.8 % on account of increased economic activity largely driven by Medupi power station and mining activities. Modimolle/Mookgopong municipality has the lowest population growth rate at -0.37% owing to outward migration as result of decline in economic activities. Thabazimbi has the highest proportion of economically active people at 63.7% and Mogalakwena has the lowest proportion of economically active people at 43%. Mogalakwena has the highest unemployment rate (40%) as opposed to Thabazimbi at 20%.

HEALTH

According to the Department of Health the three highest causes of death for children under the age of 5 are: Diarrhoea (22%), lower respiratory infections (20 to 21%) and pre term birth complications (10-12%). The top causes of death for young women between the ages 15-24 are HIV/Aids and TB whereas for young men in the same age group is road accidents and accidental deaths due to substance abuse. For the 25 to 64 age group the top causes of death for males and females are HIV/AIDS and TB. The top causes of death for the female elderly are: cerebrovascular diseases, hypertensive heart disease and ischaemic heart disease. For elderly males the causes of death are: ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular diseases and the lower respiratory infections. 8.5% of the total population is 60 years and above thus requiring, prevention of chronic diseases programs through strategies such as health promotion at community household level, screening and strengthening of PHC re-engineering programme.

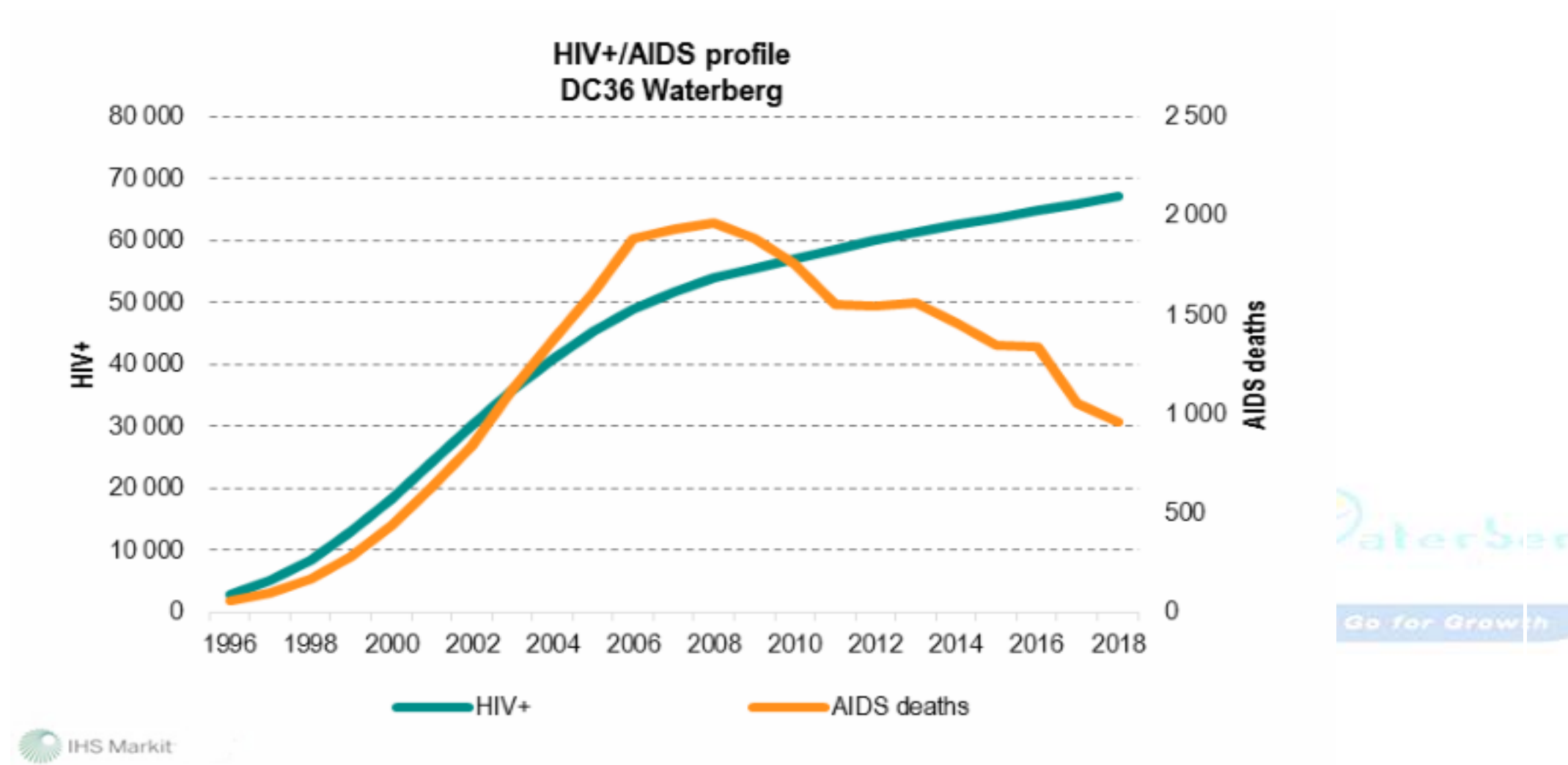
In addition, the top 5 causes of death affecting women in the childbearing age group are: indirect maternal (36.2%), other maternal conditions (25.4%), hypertension in pregnancy (17%), abortion (14.1%) and maternal haemorrhage (6.4%).

According to the Department of Health, the leading cause of death is HIV Aids related deaths. There are 65 400 people infected with HIV in Waterberg, this constitutes and 7.1% and 0.9% of people infected with HIV in Limpopo and South Africa respectively. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 1.35% since 2008, which is higher than the 1.18% recorded by Limpopo in the same period. However, this is significantly lower than the 2% recorded for South Africa in the same period. The HIV/AIDS infected population represents 8.65% of the district total population in 2018. Amongst the infected people TB is the leading cause of death. The challenges experienced in the district regarding TB-infections and fighting the disease include late consultation (with the diseases at an advanced stage) with health care providers and ineffective TB awareness campaigns.

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According to the Department of Health, the District has total number of sixty one Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities, three Community Health Centres (CHC), seven District hospitals, one specialised hospital, one regional hospital and six private hospitals. These facilities render comprehensive health care package to communities the District. In considering the ideal hospital primary health care facilities do not perform well with the lowest possible score recorded in emergency trolleys and resuscitation rooms equipped with factional and basic resuscitation equipment. The facilities in Mookgopong/Modimolle and Mogalakwena require particular attention.

TOP 5 WORST PERFORMING VITAL IDEAL CLINIC ELEMENTS IN PHC FACILITIES



	Bela-Bela LM	Lephalale LM	Mogalakwena LM	Mookgophong/ Modimolle LM	Thabazimbi LM	Overall %
Emergency trolley is restored daily or after each use	50	0	6	0	20	9
Resuscitation room is equipped with functional, basic resuscitation equipment	50	13	51	14	90	48
90% of the medicines on the tracer medicine list are available	100	75	74	43	80	73
Cold chain procedure for vaccines is maintained	100	100	97	71	100	95
The temperature of the medicine room/dispensary is maintained within the safety range	100	100	94	86	100	95

In 2018, the Gini coefficient in Waterberg District Municipality was at 0.61, which reflects a marginal increase in the number over the ten-year period from 2008 to 2018. The Limpopo Province and South Africa had a Gini coefficient of 0.594 and 0.629 respectively.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES: AREAS OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

The economy of the Waterberg District Municipality is characterized by three active sectors, namely Mining, Tourism and Agriculture. The district is one of the major mining regions in South Africa of which platinum, iron ore, coal and diamonds are the main resources. The fertile soil of the district lead to a competitive advantage in the agricultural sector. The district also has a variety of natural resources, and has the potential to create countless opportunities for the local population to encourage economic development.

MINING

The mining industry in the municipal area contributes to the economic development of the district and province. The Waterberg area is the largest production area of platinum in the province of Limpopo and the mining of coal and petroleum development in Lephalale has increased demand for the commodity for electricity generation.

Key mineral deposits

Minerals found in the district include chrome, platinum, nickel, tin, tungsten, coal, iron and many other metals that have contributed to the flourishing of the mining industry in the district. The sector's output in the district is mainly characterized by extraction with limited value addition and diversification.

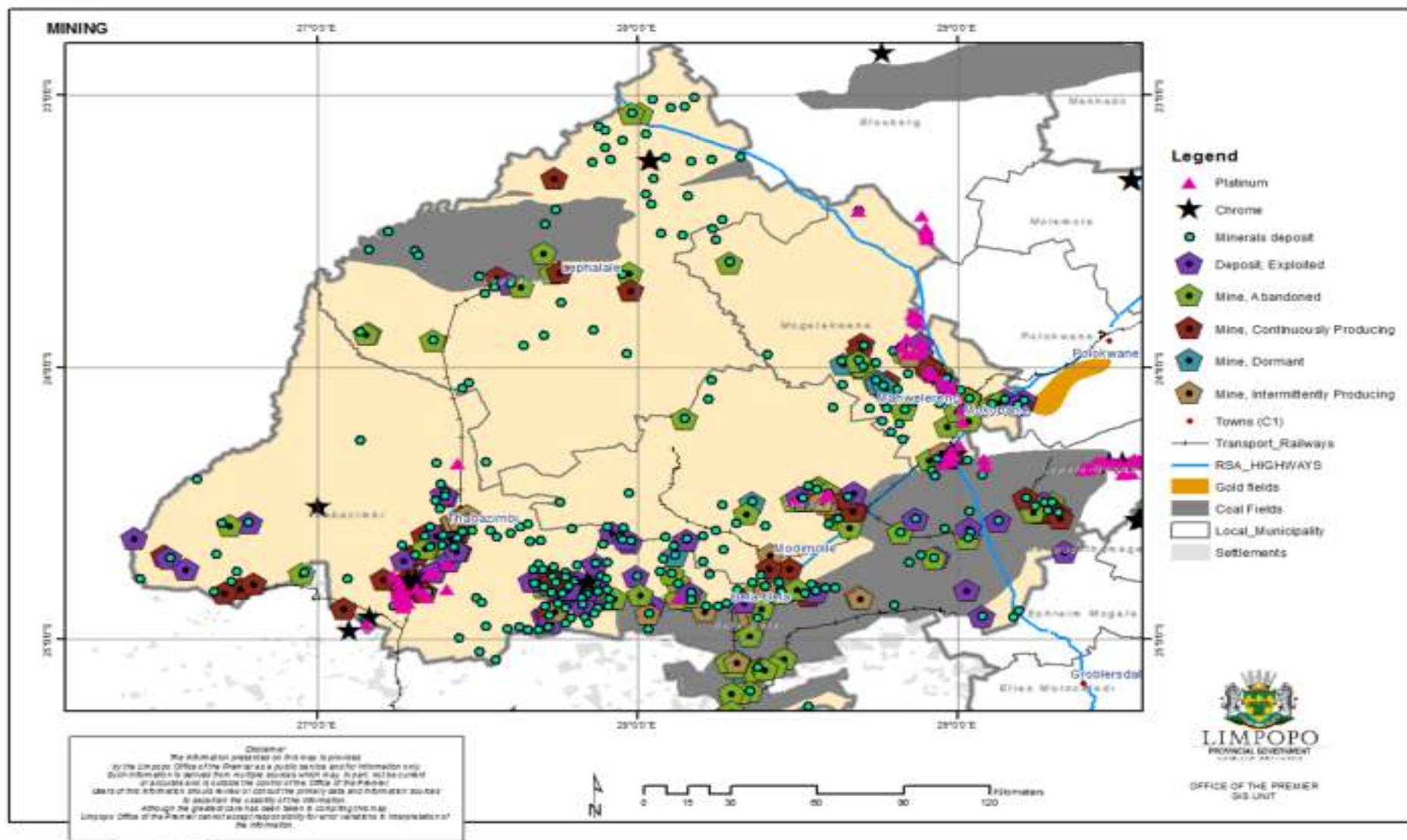
Lephalale local municipality has been identified by the Limpopo economic growth and development plan as an energy cluster and has attained the status of national development node. The coalfields, which boast more than 40% of the total coal reserve of South Africa, are located in Lephalale. The coal resource in the Waterberg field is estimated at 76 billion tons, which is more than 40% of the national coal reserve. Minerals found in the district include chrome, platinum, nickel, tin, tungsten, coal, iron and many other metals that have contributed to the flourishing of the mining industry in the district. Mining is the highest GDP contributor in the district by 47, 4%.

Limpopo is gifted with a wide variety of minerals, some of the more important of which are platinum group metals, diamonds, coal, chrome, iron ore and copper. The world's largest reserves of platinum group metals are to be found in the centre of the Limpopo Province, which also has rich deposits of chrome, vanadium, nickel and titanium. Large coal reserves occur in most of the western parts of the province and are associated with significant quantities of natural gas or coal bed methane. The figures below demonstrate the geographic spread mines in Waterberg District.

Geographic spread of minerals in Waterberg



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shows that minerals are concentrated mainly in the Mogalakwena, Lephalale, Thabazimbi and Modimolle/ Mookgophong.

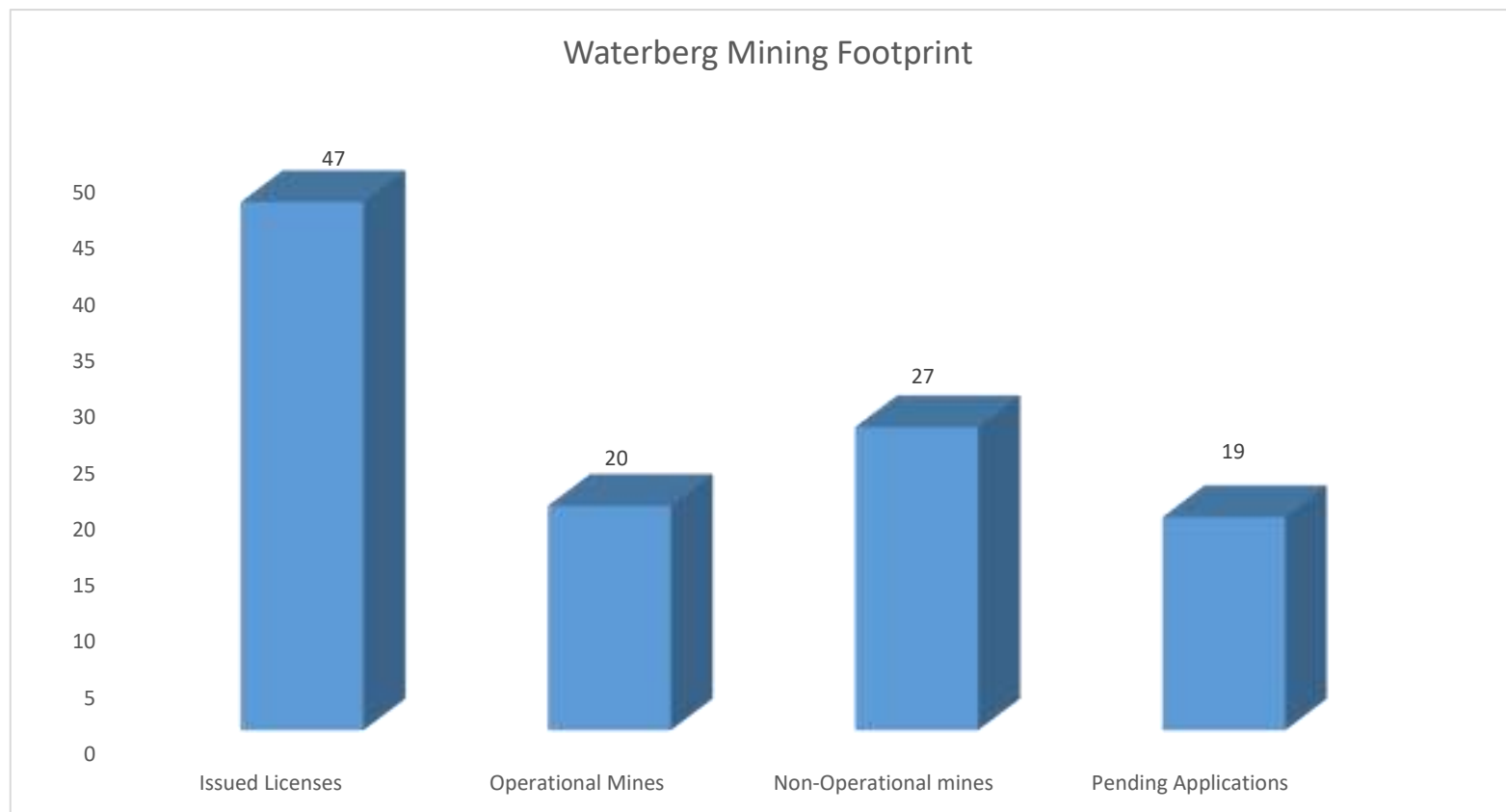
MINERAL GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD

Lephalale	Mogalakwena	Modimolle	Thabazimbi	BelaBela
Coal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- PGM's- Granite- Vanadium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Clay- Andalusite- Quartz and sandstone- Aggregate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- PGM's- Iron Ore- Andalusite- Chrome- Limestone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Calcite

Current mining footprint

The district's current mining footprint is based on a total of forty-seven (47) issued licenses as the Department of Minerals and Energy, representing twenty (20) operational mines and twenty-seven mines non-operational due to commodity demand issues, unavailability of water and lack of off-take agreements for their commodities. In addition to the non-operational mines listed above, there is total of nineteen (19) pending applications.

Water Mining Footprint



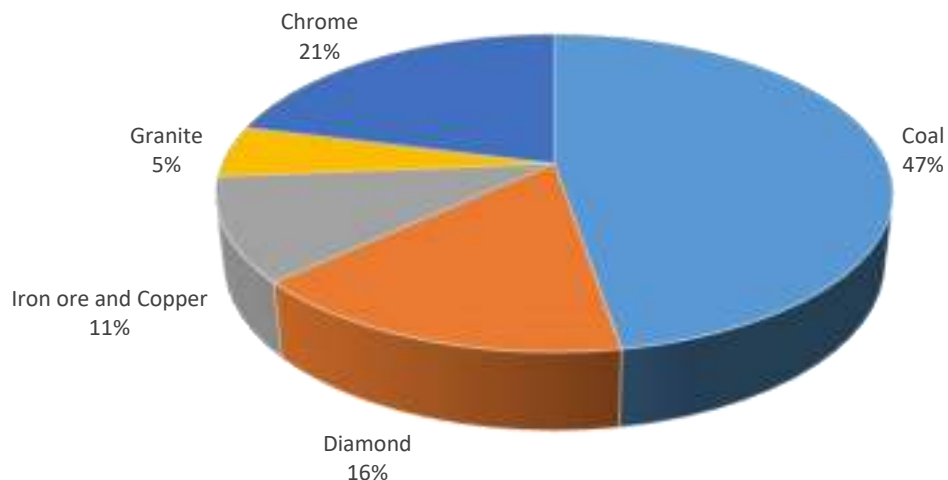
Current mining footprint in the district focuses mainly on the following minerals: PGM's, coal, chrome, Iron ore, copper and granite. The district's mining footprint per municipality is as follows:

Future developments

Waterberg mineral resources present a variety of future economic developments opportunities with broad potential contribution to industrialization, broader economic participation by Historically Disadvantaged Individuals and integrated community development. A summary of mining license applications to-date indicates nineteen (19) pending applications which demonstrates the investment appetite facing this district. New mining license applications focus on the following minerals: coal (9); diamond (3); iron ore and copper (2); granite (1) and chrome (4).

Waterberg Mining Applications

Waterberg Mining Applications



Constraints

- Lack of supportive rail infrastructure between Lephalale and Thabazimbi.
- Infrastructure development projects (roads) often fail to take off due to PPP partners' inability to meet their commitment.
- The major constraint is water use license.
- The risk created by future mechanization in mining may drastically limit the effective participation of locals if skills development is not in line with mining modernization and the impacts of the Fourth Industrial Revolution. An integrated district-based skills development approach had been initiated with mines but needs to be broadened to include other sectors.

Strategic actions

The recent history of mining development in Limpopo has been marred by continuous conflicts mainly between the mining companies and communities especially in the Waterberg and Sekhukhune Districts. In 2011 the provincial government mandated the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism to develop and facilitate the Integrated Mining Development and Sustainability Framework that aimed at creating an inclusive economic growth amongst key stakeholders through creation of a mutually beneficial relationship by working together towards a common and shared vision. The implementation of this framework had since enhanced collaborative relationships between the government, mining companies and communities.

The government continues, through the Limpopo Mining Forum to facilitate collaboration with mines and communities with mines committing to implement developmental projects in three work streams: Business and Industrialization; Skills Development and Employment Creation; and Community Development.

Business Development and Industrialization

The province's mineral and mining value chains provide opportunities for local manufacturing, to deepen industrialization and enhance an inclusive economic development. Through the government and mines collaboration, a few projects had been identified and were implemented by mines in Waterberg. A pipe manufacturing plant was established by Anglo Platinum in Mogalakwena municipality with an investment of R100m, a dust mask manufacturing plant was constructed by Ivanplats also in Mogalakwena at investment of R 11m.

Skills Development and Employment Creation

Through the Limpopo Mining Forum engagements, mines agreed on a 'District-based' skills development approach wherein they will collaborate to implement integrated skills development projects. Other sectors of the economy are been drawn into this approach in order to share facility development costs and have an integrated impact. Mines have further committed to support technical schools in order to improve the legibility of local learners to enter technical vocations. Success stories of improved technical schools are emerging with support of mines such as: Thekganang Technical Secondary in Northam, Mabalane Seleka Technical school in Lephalale, and Phaladingwe Technical High in Mapela village, Mogalakwena municipality.

Community Development

To resolve the conflicts arising from the past exclusion of communities in mining development planning and its value chains, the Limpopo Mining Forum facilitates mine/communities' engagement protocols assisting municipalities in the development and implementation of local Mine Community Engagement Forums. Platforms are now in existence offering mine host communities a voice in their development.

Agriculture

Waterberg is predominantly rural with fertile soil and a good climate, presenting a comparative advantage in the agricultural sector and opportunities, which still needs to be realized to their full potential. Although named Waterberg, the district is actually classified as a semi-arid area with poor water resources.

For crop farmers, there have been dramatic changes in many commodity prices leading to changes in cropping patterns. Crops such as cotton, tobacco, maize and sorghum have been badly affected by low international prices and over production and plantings have been reduced significantly, often with negative financial and employment implications. Alternative crops like sunflower, wheat, soya beans, groundnuts and paprika are all internationally traded commodities that are produced within the district and thus sensitive to the rand/dollar exchange rate.

The mountainous northern extents of the municipal area and areas around Rust der Winter to the south in Bela Bela are predominantly used for game farming, while cattle farming is concentrated in the southern areas around Pienaarsrivier. Crop farming is dominant in the central parts especially towards the eastern parts of the Springbok Flats.

Social Services–Health Facilities

MUNICIPALITY	HOSPITALS	CLINICS	MOBILE CLINICS
Bela-Bela	1 (1 Private)	4	2
Lephalale	2 (1 Private)	7	7
Modimolle-Mookgophong	1 (1 Specialised)	7	6
Mogalakwena	3	29	13
Thabazimbi	1	10	4
Waterberg District	11	57	32

Source: Department of Health Waterberg District

EMS (STATIONS)

Municipality	Station
Bela-Bela	2 (Bela Bela, Pienaarsrivier)
Lephalale	2 (Lephalale , Witpoort)
Modimolle- Mookgophong	3 (Modimolle , Mabatlane Mookgophong)
Mogalakwena	3 (Mokopane, George Masebe, Thabaleshoba)
Thabazimbi	2 (Thabazimbi, Northam)
Waterberg district	12

Source: Department of Health Waterberg District

QUALITY HEALTH CARE FOR ALL

This is one of the targets for the National Development Plan 2030 vision.

- A District based approach will assist in making sure that there is quality health care for all the people in the community.
- There must be improved management, better trained health professionals, better patient information systems and focus on maternal & infant health care.

DOMINANT TRENDS ON HEALTH ISSUES

There is deterioration of population growth due to high level of HIV/AIDS related mortality, which makes population growth rate slowing, birth rate declining and life expectancy increasing.

MORTALITY

SA is affected by 4 epidemics: i.e. HIV/AIDS, Injury (both accidental and non-accident), infectious diseases e.g. TB, diarrhea & pneumonia etc, growing lifestyle diseases e.g diabetes, obesity etc.

Strategic Health Services Challenges

- High rate of teenage pregnancy
- Ineffective HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns
- Ineffective TB awareness campaigns
- Ineffective health inspectors
- Some people in the community are not covered by the km radius to the hospitals and Clinics
- Partners e.g Eskom, PPL mine and Exxaro promising to build clinics +_ 2yrs no progress e.g sekuruwe, Rietfontein, Molekane, Machikiri
- Funds delaying the completion of projects

IMPLICATIONS

- An application of a 5-km radius from each clinic suggests that a number of settlements are not well provided with health facilities.
- Most rural villages are located quite far from the health facilities i.e. beyond the (20) twenty kilometers of reach from hospitals and beyond five kilometers from clinics.
- The need for the provision of either mobile or immovable clinics would need to be determined within these settlements.

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

Municipality	No of ECD centers exist	No of ECD receive funding	How many ECD not funded	Overall backlog for ECD centers	Fully/Conditional registered ECD centres
Bela-Bela	35	7	25	3	32
Modimolle-Mookgophong	65	30	28	7	58
Lephalale	90	43	40	7	83

Mogalakwena	245	148	87	10	235
Thabazimbi	41	11	23	7	34
Waterberg	476	239	203	34	442

DROP IN CENTRES

Municipality	No of Drop in centers exist	No of Drop in receive funding	How many Drop in Centers not funded	Overall backlog for Drop in centers
Bela-Bela	1	1	0	0
Modimolle- Mookgophong	4	4	0	0
Lephalale	8	7	1	0
Mogalakwena	21	18	2	0
Thabazimbi	2	1	1	0
Waterberg	36	31	4	0

COMMUNITY NUTRITION CENTRES

Municipality	No of CNDC centers exist	No of CNDCi receive funding	Type of NPO operate as CNDC
Bela-Bela	2	2	DIC
Modimolle- Mookgophong	0	0	0
Lephalale	1	0	CNDC
Mogalakwena	1	1	CNDC
Thabazimbi	0	0	0
Waterberg	4	3	0

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

- Lack of submission of death certificates to SASSA for system updates.
- Need to educate the youth about teenage pregnancy, STI's and HIV/AIDS.
- Child support is high and of great concern.

3.4.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY

POLICE STATIONS

Cluster	Police Station
Bela Bela Cluster	7
Lephalale Cluster	8
Modimolle Cluster	6
Mahwelereng Cluster	6
Waterberg District	27

Source: Department Safety and Security

WATERBERG DISTRICT POLICE STATIONS

Modimolle Cluster	Mahwelereng Cluster	Lephalale Cluster	Belabela Cluster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rankin's Pass ➤ Naboomspruit ➤ Vaalwater ➤ Tuinplaas ➤ Roedtan ➤ Modimolle ➤ Dorset Police Station 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mahwelereng ➤ Mokopane ➤ Saambouberg ➤ Tolwe ➤ Gilead ➤ Tinmyne 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lephalale ➤ Villa Nora ➤ Hoopdal ➤ Witpoort ➤ Cumberland ➤ Dorset ➤ Bulgerivier ➤ Tom Burke 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Belabela ➤ Thabazimbi ➤ Northam ➤ Pienaarsriver ➤ Dwaalboom ➤ Rust de winter ➤ Rooiberg

Source: Department Safety and Security

WATERBERG CRIME STATS SIMPLIFIED

Type of Crime	Crime reported	Top 10 worse Police station precincts	Rating
Contact Crime 2018 - 2019			
Murder	21 – 32 increased	Mahwelereng	4
Sexual Offenses	158 – 147 decreased	Mahwelereng	4
Attempted Murder	21 – 20 decreased	Mahwelereng	3
Assault GBH	546 – 527 decreased	Mahwelereng	4
Common Assault	264 – 335 increased	Mahwelereng	4
Common Robbery	147 – 155 increased	Mahwelereng	4
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	158 – 164 increased	Mahwelereng	10

Source: Department Safety and Security

WATERBERG CRIME STATS SIMPLIFIED

Type of Crime	Crime reported	Top 10 worse Police station precincts	Rating
Property related crimes 2018 - 2019			
Burglary at residential premises	616 – 583 Decreased	Bela-Bela	7
	487 – 513 Increased	Mahwelereng	4
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	42 – 54 Increased	Bela-Bela	3
	25 – 53 Increased	Northam	4

	32 – 32 Remain same	Modimolle	9
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	127 – 162 Increased	Bela-Bela	9
Stock-theft	44 – 58 Increased	Mahwelereng	6
	4 – 14 Increased	Tinmyne	9

Source: Department Safety and Security

Backlogs of Safety and Security Facilities & Challenges

- Not identified by the department
- The DSSL prepared to assist municipalities in safety and security sector planning

Safety and Security Challenges

- Monitoring of proper utilization of licenses and permits issued to liquor sellers.
- Illegal operation of unlicensed sheebens and taverns.
- Access to certain crime scenes due to bad conditions of roads and lights.
- Domestic violence (women and child abuse).
- Crime awareness and substance abuse.
- Urgent municipal by-laws.

3.4.4 EDUCATION

WATERBERG MUNICIPALITY - NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Municipality	No of Circuit	No of Secondary	No of Primary	Number of LSEN	No of Combined
Mogalakwena	09	98	148	01	12
Lephalale	03	29	48	01	03
Modimolle-Mookgophong	03	09	28	01	06
Belabela	01	06	13	01	03

Thabazimbi	02	06	12	01	06
total	18	138	249	05	30

WATERBERG MUNICIPALITY MATRIC PASS RATE

MOGALAKWENA DISTRICT	PASS RATE	WATERBERG DISTRICT	PASS RATE
2012	54.8%	2012	60.1%
2013	68.6%	2013	70.6%
2014	67.9%	2014	70.5%
2015	58.9%	2015	57.17%
2016	66.1%	2016	64.23%
2017	65.5%	2017	73.6%
2018		2018	73.14%

Challenges regarding Education and any other relevant information regarding Education.

- Poor road conditions and provision of Scholar Transport to ensure access to schooling
- Inadequate or lack of water
- Illiteracy rate in the District
- Some disabled learners are kept at home.
- Movement/established Informal Settlements
- Mismanagement of Funds
- Demarcation of circuit not in line with municipal boundaries.
- Partnership between locals, private sector and FET's on skills development
- Overcrowding in classrooms.
- Increased teenage pregnancy.

3.4.5 SPORT, ART AND CULTURE

SPORTS FACILITIES PER MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Name of facility	Name of Location	Activities
Modimolle -Mookgophong	1 Ephraim Mogale Stadium Phagameng Sports facilities	Phagameng Location	Netball, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis
	Mookgophong Stadium Mookgophong Multipurpose	Mookgophong	Netball, Volleyball, Basket and outdoor gym facilities
Mogalakwena Municipality	Mahwelereng stadium Bakenberg Stadium Bavaria Stadium Rebone Stadium	Mahwelereng Bakenberg Matlala North Steilooop	Netbank, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis
	Mapela Ga-pila Bakenberg	Netbank, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis	Mapela Sport Centre Ga-pila outdoor courts Bakenburg Stadium
	Mapela Sport Centre Ga-pila outdoor courts	Mapela Ga-pila	Netbank, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis
Lephalale Municipality	Shongoane stadium Thabo Mbeki Stadium Marapong Stadium Mogol Stadium(Private	Shongoane 3 Thabo Mbeki Marapong Location Lephalale Town	Netbank, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis
Thabazimbi Municipality	Thaba- Park Stadium Regorogile Sports Fields	Thabazimbi Town Regorogile Location	It includes a multipurpose Netbank, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis
Belabela	Moloto Sports Fields Sanfa Stadium Belabela Stadium Belabela sports Centre	Bela-bela Location	It includes a multipurpose Netball, Rugby, Volleyball, Basket and tennis

LEPHALALE - SPORTS FACILITIES

Sports facilities in both Onverwacht and Marapong are privately owned. Mogol sport centre and Marapong stadium are the two facilities which are available to the community in the urban area. There are public parks with children playing equipment in the urban areas. Some of these parks are maintained although the standard in Marapong is lower as compared to the one in Onverwacht and town. There are only two parks and the third is nearing completion in the entire rural villages although the majority of the population resides in those settlements. There are two enclosed sports field at Ga-Monyeki village and Thabo-Mbeki Township which cater for sporting activities for the community in rural areas. These facilities have been erected some years ago but their standard is not satisfactory.

The third facility was erected at Ga-Seleka village but has since collapsed before it could even be opened to the public. The enclosed sports field in Thabo-Mbeki has been closed to the community as the ablution has been vandalized but nevertheless it is been utilized without permission.

MODIMOLLE-MOOKGOPHONG - Municipal Halls and Parks

Modimolle-Mookgophong Municipality	Number
Community Halls	5
Sports Facilities	25
Municipal Parks	18

Source: MMLM

MODIMOLLE-MOOKGOPHONG

PARKs	FACILITIES AT THE PARK	MOOKGOPHONG TOWN	THUSANG	MOOKGOPHONG TOWNSHIP
Park at Modimolle entrance	Open park			
Mokopane entrance	Open park	1 Golf course	1 Stadiums	1 Stadiums
Golfpark entrance	Open park		1 Tennis court facility	Net ball court
Lapa Municipal park	Swimming pool		1 Volleyball court	1 Volleyball court
Main Municipal building	Open park			

Vodacom park in ext3	Children playing equipment
Roedtan Municipal building	Open park
Thusang next to community hall	Open park

Source: Mookgophong social and community services,

BELA BELA

Location	Facilities	Constraints and Challenges
Bela Bela Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bela Bela Community Hall i.e. Performing Arts and Culture. ➤ Sporting amenities i.e. Netball, Volleyball, Basket Ball and Tennis Court. ➤ SUNFA “stadium” ➤ Moloto Str “stadium” ➤ Bela Bela High Stadium ➤ Three Community Park ➤ 1 Cemetery facilities ➤ 1 library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Hall is multi – functional because it is also booked for special events and it is not always readily available for sports, arts, culture and recreational activities. ➤ The sporting amenities indicated on the column for facilities are the only sporting code facilities available at the municipal level and they is a lot of pressure they encounter due to overuse as a result the facilities are deteriorating very quickly. ➤ The long distance travelled by individuals who stay in the remote parts of the township. ➤ The condition on the football grounds (stadium) is not satisfactory. The parks do not have the ablution facilities and lights.
Bela Bela Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jinnah Community Hall ➤ Spa Park Community Hall ➤ 1 library 	➤Lack of sports Facilities
Pienaarsriver	➤ Community Hall/Park	➤Lack of Facilities
Masakhane	➤ 1 Cemetary facilities	➤Lack of facilities
Rus de Winter and Rapotokwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community Hall ➤ Sport Ground ➤ 1 library 	➤These facilities are only located within Rapotokwane.

DISTRICT WIDE LIBRARY INFRASTRUCTURES

NAME OF DISTRICT & LMs	BASELINE/STATUS QUO
Bela-Bela LM	1 library
Lephalale LM	3 libraries

Modimolle LM	2 libraries
Mookgophong LM	2 libraries
Mokgalakwena LM	4 libraries
Thabazimbi LM	2 libraries

Source: Local Municipalitis

Challenges

Provision of Libraries as per norms and standards

IMPLICATIONS

- Training to be intensified on oversight structures
- Proceed with Districtwide shared services approach
- Provision of one Library per 10 000 Household

3.4.6 TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

The Modimolle-Mookgophong Local Municipality has three post offices and four retail postal agencies. The current postal services are strategically well located and sufficient for the existing demand within the municipality. These facilities must receive regular maintenance to ensure that the facility stays in usable condition.

Bela Bela: 3 post office in town, Township, Radium and in Pienaarsrivier.

Mogalakwena: 7 post office: Bakenburg, Mahwelereng, Mapela, Rebone, Sterkrivier and Taueatswala

Challenges

- A need for more post offices in the other areas
- Adherence to the norms and standards
- Delivery in the rural areas



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CEMETRY

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER OF CEMETRY
Modimolle	11
Bela-Bela	03
Thabazimbi	04
Mogalakwena	21

CHAPTER 4 – LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Local Economic Development is an approach to sustainable economic development that encourages local communities, public and private sector to work together to stimulate local economic activities that will result in an improvement in the quality of life for all.

LED aims to increase standards of living, create more and better jobs, advance skills and build sustained development for the future. It is a practical understanding of what the local area does well and what it has to offer, where its weaknesses and gaps lie as well as where threats and opportunities exist considering the needs of the local area. The main focus is enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensures that growth is inclusive.

Waterberg District Municipality's economy is characterised by three active sectors, namely Mining, Tourism and Agriculture. The District is one of the major mining regions within South Africa of which platinum, iron ore, coal and diamonds are mined. The District is also home to internationally renowned icons such as the Biosphere Reserve. The fertile soil lead to a competitive advantage in the agricultural sector and opportunities within this sector still needs to be take advantage of to their full potential, agro-processing, agri-tourism. The area has variety of natural resources, and has the potential to create countless opportunities for the local population to encourage entrepreneurship and economic development.

In support of the above statements the Presidential Infrastructure co-ordination commission (PICC) was inaugurated in September 2001, bringing in key Ministers, Premiers and Mayors for the first time into a joint forum to promote infrastructure co-ordination and decision making. Resulting from the PICC work plans for future projects and infrastructure initiatives from state owned enterprise, national, provincial and local departments have been clustered, sequenced and prioritised into 18 strategic integrated projects (SIPs). Together these SIPs unlock the economic development and maximise the returns on investment in the form of increased jobs, growth and economic potential. This will be a continuous process creating a pipeline of projects into the future that gives substance to the long term NDP, and certainty to South Africa's Development.

The Waterberg District Municipality's LED strategy will be realigning its plans with SIP 1, as indicated below.

SIP 1: Unlocking the northern mineral belt with Waterberg as the catalyst

- Unlock mineral resources.
- Rail, water pipelines, energy generation and transmission infrastructure.

- Thousands of direct jobs across the areas unlocked.
- Urban development in Waterberg - first major post-apartheid new urban centre will be a “green” development project.
- Rail capacity to Mpumalanga and Richards Bay.
- Shift from road to rail in Mpumalanga.
- Logistics corridor to connect Mpumalanga and Gauteng.

Primary Mineral Reserves	
Coal	18 bn tons
Chromite	5,5 tons
Platinum	6 323 tons
Palladium	3 611 tons

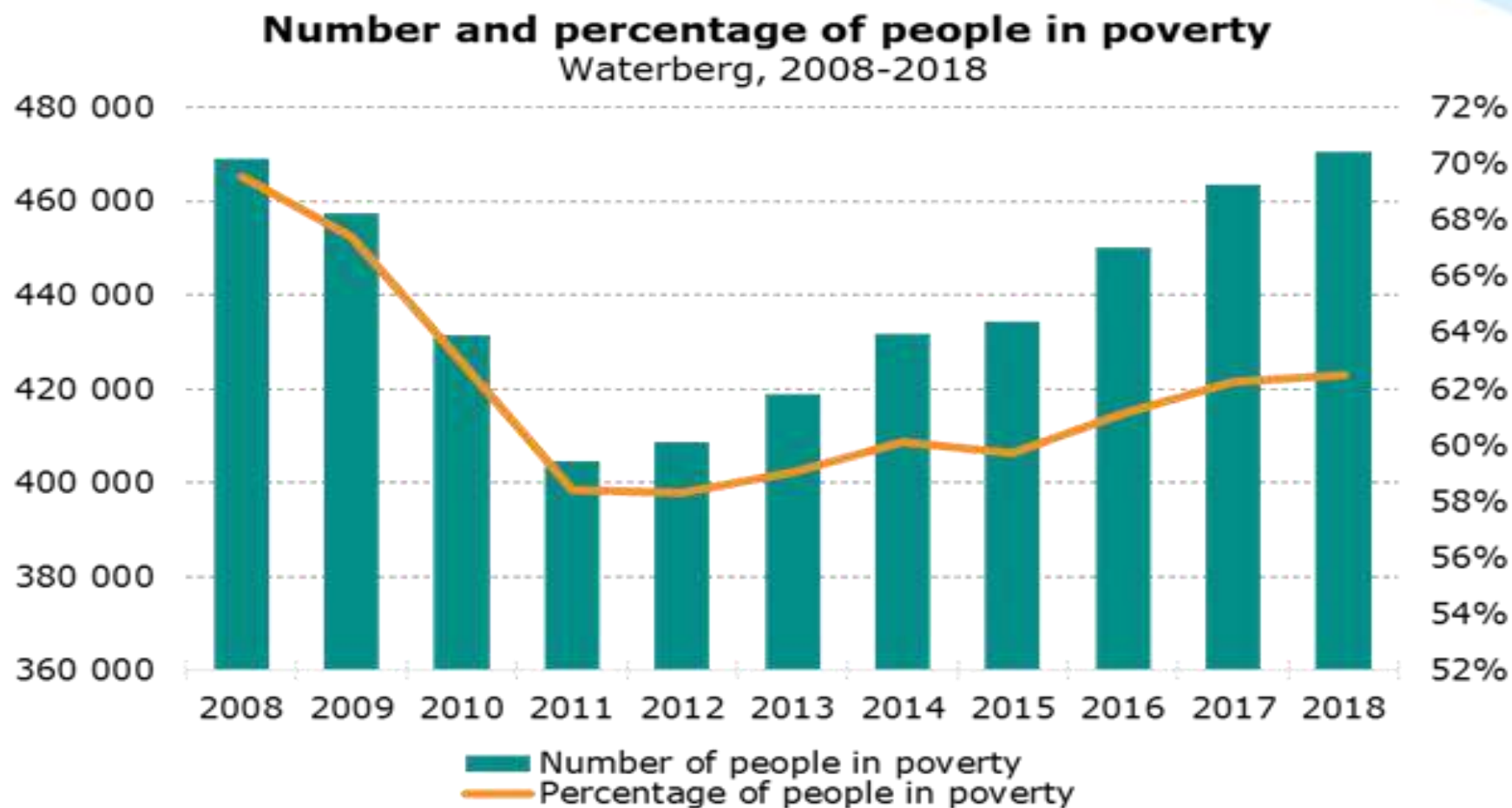
There is a functioning Business Development Forum which provides a good platform for the district municipality, local municipalities, sector departments and the private sector to interact and align economic development programmes to ensure synergy and have a greater impact. Some local municipalities have functioning LED and tourism clusters, namely Mogalakwena, Thabazimbi and Lephalale municipalities.

KEY SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS THE ECONOMY OF THE MUNICIPALITY,

- Mining
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Manufacturing

POVERTY

The upper poverty line is defined by Statistics South Africa as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other. This variable measures the number of individuals living below that particular level of consumption for the given area.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1803

When using the upper poverty line, in 2018, there were 470 000 people living in poverty across the Waterberg District Municipality. This is 1.23% higher than the 464 000 that was there in 2008. However, the percentage of people living in poverty decreased from 69.39% to 62.18% between 2008 and 2018, which indicates a decrease of 7.22%. Of the 464 00, almost half (226 599 or 48, 2%) lived under the extreme poverty line, meaning they would not be able to afford the minimum required daily energy intake.

The table below illustrates that, the population group with the highest **Percentage of people in poverty** percentage of people living in poverty in 2018, was the African population group

with a total of 66.4% people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition. The proportion of the African population group, living in poverty, decreased by 8.55%, as can be seen by the change from 74.92% in 2008 to 66.37% in 2018. In 2018, 46.07% of the Coloured population group lived in poverty, as compared to the 45.76% in 2008. The Asian and the White population group saw an increase in the percentage of people living in poverty, with a 2% and 0.3% respectively.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY BY POPULATION GROUP

Year	African	White	Coloured	Asian
2008	74.9%	3.1%	45.8%	13.3%
2009	72.8%	3.6%	43.5%	12.0%
2010	67.8%	2.8%	40.1%	9.9%
2011	63.0%	1.9%	35.4%	7.6%
2012	62.9%	1.7%	36.8%	7.7%
2013	63.6%	1.5%	38.6%	7.9%
2014	64.9%	1.5%	40.9%	8.1%
2015	64.3%	1.7%	42.4%	8.2%
2016	65.9%	2.5%	45.0%	10.6%
2017	66.7%	3.2%	45.9%	13.0%
2018	66.4%	3.4%	46.1%	15.3%



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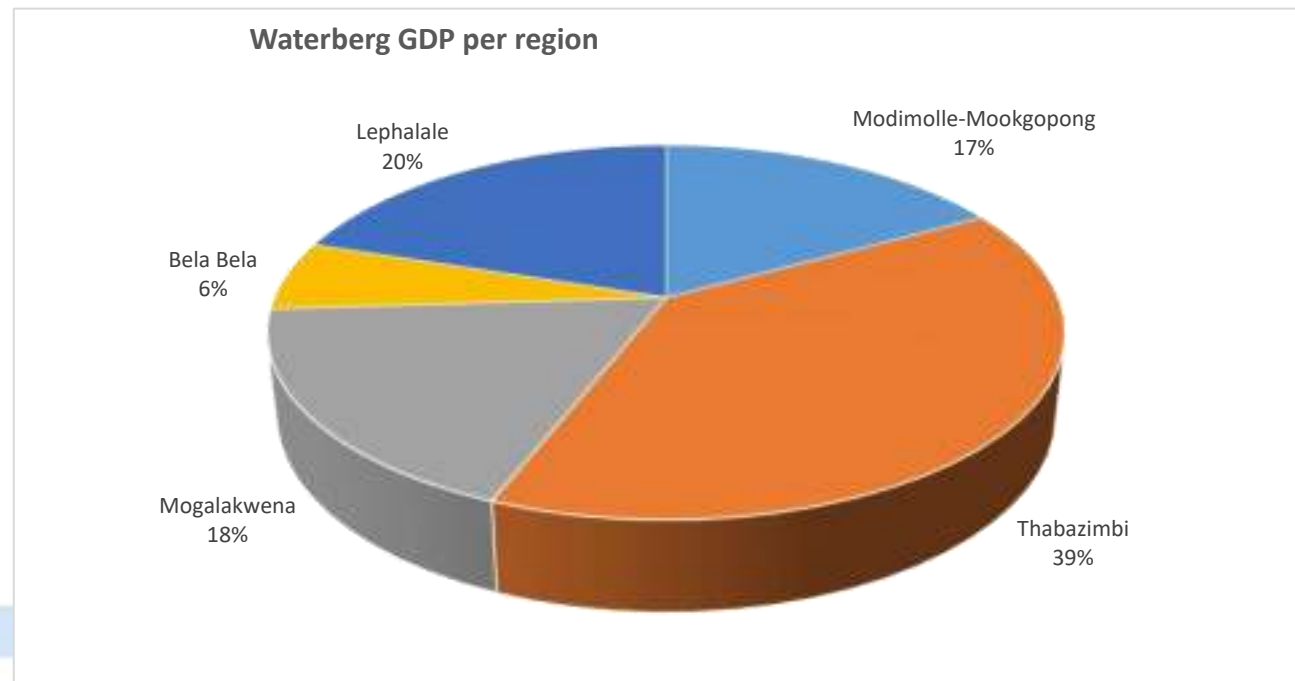
THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The economic state of the Waterberg District Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, the Limpopo Province and South Africa as a whole.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important indicator of economic performance and is used to compare economies. With a GDP of R 66 billion in 2018 (up from R 31.5 billion in 2008), the Waterberg District Municipality contributed 18.45% to the Limpopo Province GDP of R 358 billion in 2018. This translates to a contribution of 1.35% to the GDP of South Africa, which was R 4.87 trillion in 2018 (as measured in nominal or current prices). Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2008 when it contributed 1.33% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 1.41% in 2010.

ECONOMIC SECTOR COMPOSITION

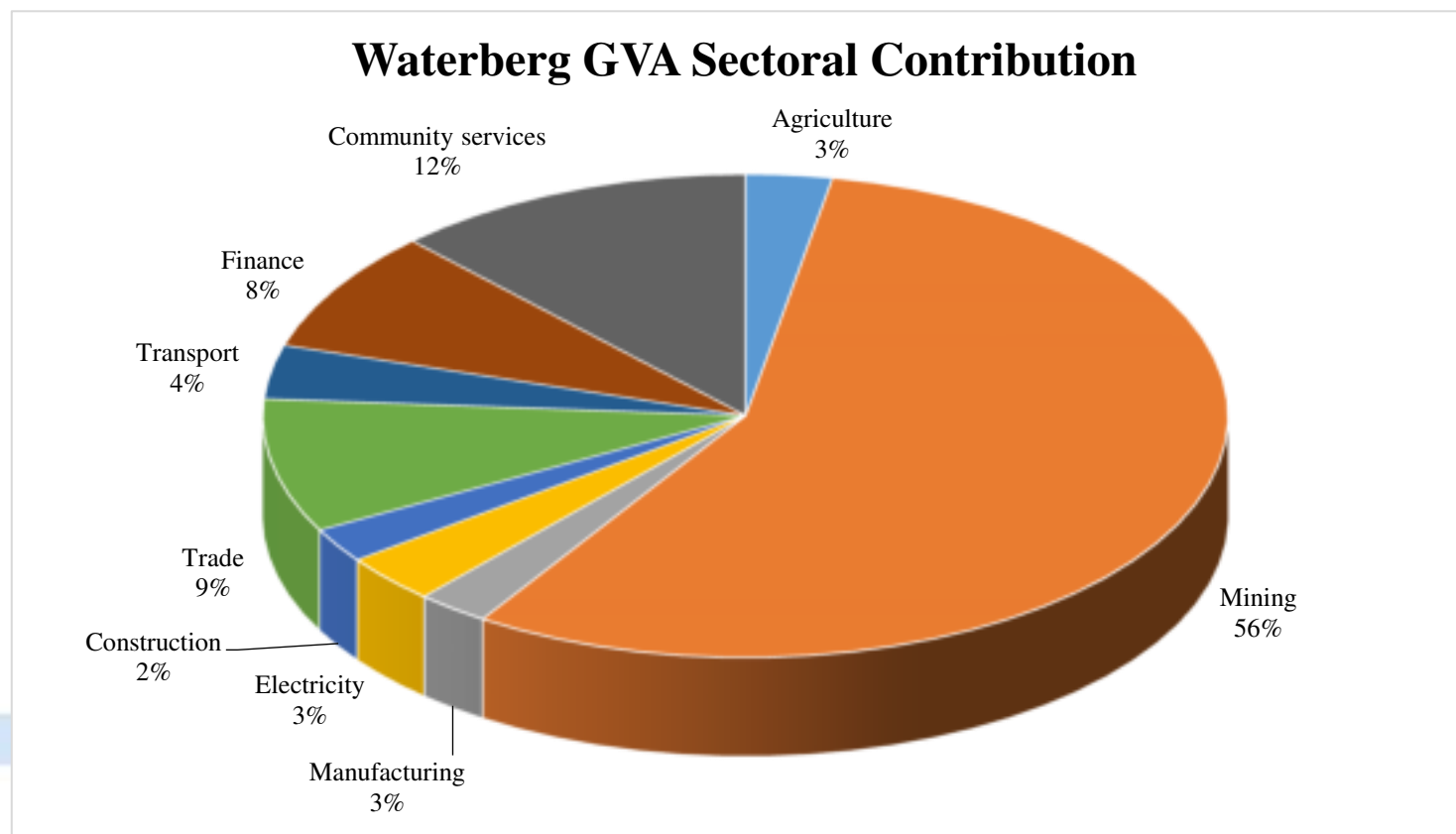
In 2018, the Waterberg District Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of -0.57%, which is a significant lower GDP growth than the Limpopo Province's 0.22%, and is lower than that of South Africa, where the 2018 GDP growth rate was 0.79%. Contrary to the short-term growth rate of 2018. The longer-term average growth rate for Waterberg of 1.16% is slightly lower than that of South Africa of 1.50%.



The greatest contributor to Waterberg's economy is the Thabazimbi Local Municipality with a share of 39% or R 18 billion, increasing from R 12. 2 billion in 2008. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Belabela Local Municipality with R 3 billion, growing from R 1.61 billion in 2008. It is expected that Waterberg will grow at an average annual rate of 1.30%. The average annual growth rate of Limpopo Province and South Africa is expected to grow at 1.76% and 1.50% respectively. When looking at the regions within the Waterberg District Municipality, it is expected that from 2018 to 2023 the Lephalale Local Municipality will achieve the highest average annual growth rate of 5.34%.

In 2018, the mining sector was the largest economic sector in Waterberg, accounting for R 32. 6 billion or 53.9% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributed the second most to the GVA of the Waterberg District Municipality is the community services sector with 13.1%, followed by the trade sector with 9.2%. The sector that contributed the least to the economy of Waterberg District Municipality is the construction sector with a contribution of R 1. 48 billion or 2.45% of the total GVA.

SECTORAL COMPOSITION



The community services sector, which includes government services, is a large contributor towards GVA within smaller and rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within this district municipality, the Mogalakwena Local Municipality made the largest contribution to the community services sector at 36.16%. As a whole, the Mogalakwena Local Municipality contributed R 10. 9 billion or 18.04% to the GVA of the Waterberg District Municipality. The region within Waterberg District Municipality that contributed the most to the GVA of the district municipality was the Mogalakwena Local Municipality with a total of R 10. 9 billion or 18.04%.

For the period 2008 to 2018, the GVA in the finance sector had the highest average annual growth rate of 2.24%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate was the agricultural sector, averaging at 1.86% per year. The manufacturing sector had an average annual growth rate of -0.24%, while the electricity sector had the lowest average annual growth of -0.78%. Overall, a negative growth existed for all the industries in 2018 with an annual growth rate of -0.65% since 2017.

The primary sector contributed the most to the Gross Value Added at 56.9%. This is significantly higher than the national economy of 10.5%. The tertiary sector contributed a total of 35% (ranking second), while the secondary sector contributed the least at 8%. The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in the district from 2008 to 2018.

Agriculture remain an important economic activity. The Sprinkbok Flats area of the Waterberg District is where a large portion of the agriculture takes place. The agriculture around Thabazimbi is known for cash crop production and horticulture. Cash crops include crops such as cotton, sunflower, tobacco and soya beans as well as fruit and vegetables. Lephalale has a variety of agricultural activities taking place around it including game farming, livestock farming and irrigated agriculture. Modimolle-Mookgophong also has a variety of agricultural activities, including game farming, citrus fruit and spice (paprika) production¹³. Between 2008 and 2018, the agriculture sector experienced the highest growth in 2017 with an average growth rate of 21.6%. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2016 at -9.4%.

Platinum is mined at Mokopane, Amendelbult and Northam. Anglo Platinum Ltd.owns the mines at Mokopane and Amendelbult, while Northam Platinum Ltd ownsthe mine at Northam. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 5.5% in 2013, and its lowest point of growth in 2008 at -5.3%.

Concerning the secondary sector, it consists of three broad economic sectors, namely the manufacturing, the electricity and the construction sectors. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in the Waterberg District Municipality from 2008 to 2018.

Between 2008 and 2018, the manufacturing sector experienced the highest growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 6.2%, while the construction sector reached its highest growth in 2008 at 9.2%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2011 of - 8.9%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2011 with a -2.1% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2018 at 9.5%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -5.8% in 2013. The important mining activities in the region include:

- Granite operations in Bakenberg;
- a number of tin fields in the Waterberg;

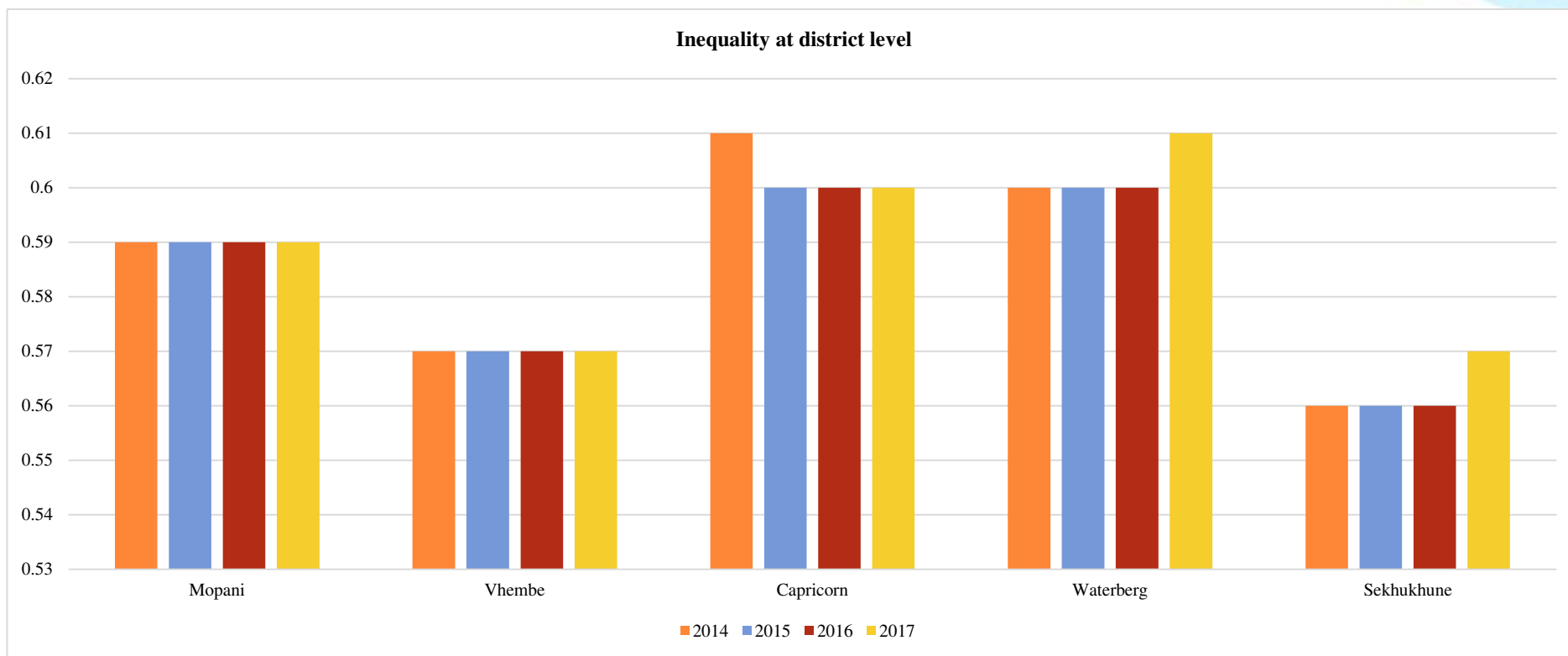
- tin field deposits in Bakenberg and Rooiberg near the Marakele National Park. These deposits will have an influence on the future zoning of the Waterberg Biosphere Nature Reserve;
- the Waterberg coal field which has 45% of South Africa reserves;
- platinum mining in the western sector. This complex has significant reserves and is being exploited by three mining companies, namely Northam Platinum (Goldfields), Amandelbult (AMPLATS) and the Union section (AMPLATS); and
- iron mining in Thabazimbi. The mine has been in operation since 1936 and is believed to have the remaining life span estimated at about 5-8 years.

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Waterberg District Municipality from 2008 to 2018. The trade sector experienced the highest growth in 2010 with a growth rate of 4.1%. The transport sector reached its highest point of growth in 2014 at 3.7%. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2009 when it grew by 7.0% and recorded the lowest growth rate in 2018 at 0.1%. The Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2008 at -1.8%, while the community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2009 with 3.1% and the lowest growth rate in 2015 with 0%.

INEQUALITY

Inequality for Waterberg, Limpopo and South Africa





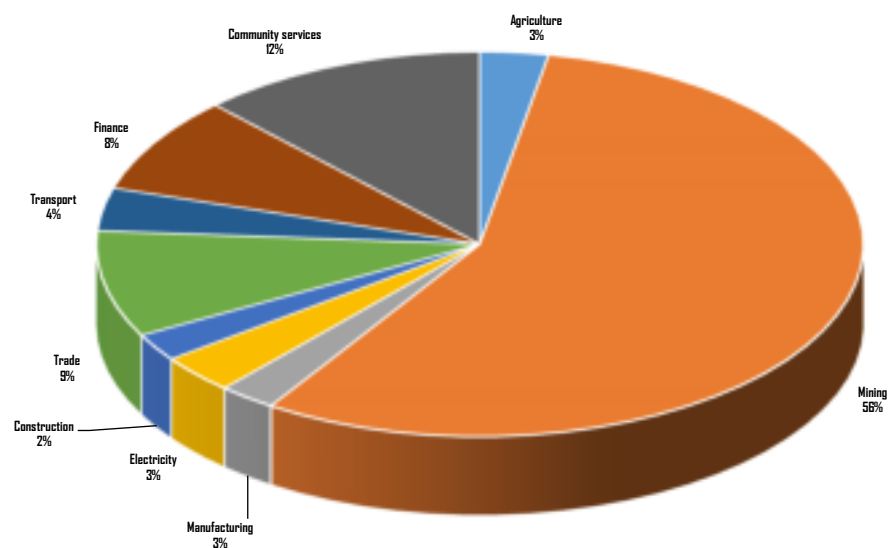
Source: HIS Markit Regional Explorer 2018.

In terms of the District Gini coefficient for each of the local municipalities in the District, the Bela-Bela Local Municipality had the highest Gini coefficient, with an index value of 0.615. The lowest Gini coefficient was recorded in the Mogalakwena Local Municipality, with an index value of 0.588.

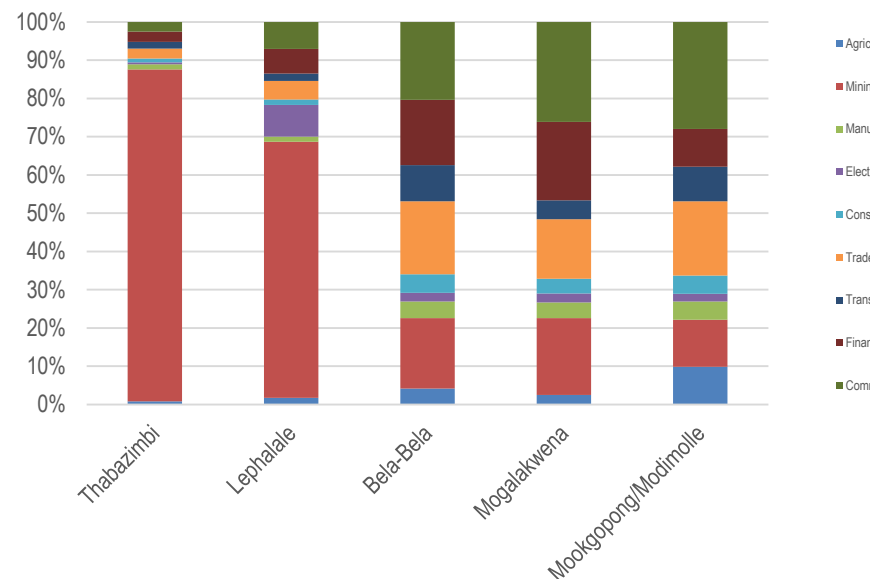
ECONOMY

The economy of the Waterberg DM is largely dominated by three (3) sectors, namely; mining, tourism and agriculture. In 2018, the Waterberg's formal economic growth (GDP) contracted to an annual growth rate of -0.57% (significantly lower than the 0.22% per annum GDP growth of Limpopo Province and the 0.79% per annum growth of South Africa in 2018.). The greatest contributor to Waterberg's Gross Value Add (GVA) in mining with 56%, followed by community services with 12% and Trade with 9%.

Waterberg GVA Sectoral Contribution



**Gross Value Added (GVA) by broad economic sector
Waterberg District Municipality, 2018**



MINING

The district is one of the major mining regions in South Africa with platinum, iron ore, coal and diamonds as the main resources. Importantly, the district, houses 40% of the national coal reserves. Other minerals in the district include chrome, platinum, nickel, tin, tungsten, palladium and iron¹ The district also houses the fourth largest power station (Medupi) in the world and the largest remaining known coal reserves in South Africa.

According to the Department of Mineral Resources, there is a total of forty-seven (47) mining licenses issued by the Department of Minerals and Energy. Of the 47 issued licences twenty (20) operational mines, twenty-seven (27) mines non-operational due to, companies that are under care and maintenance, lack of funding, appeals, and water use licences.

Right holders are obliged to commence with operations within 120 days for prospecting and 1 year for mining from the date of issuing of the right. In addition to the non-operational mines listed above, there is total of nineteen (19) applications are pending.

Municipality	Status of the mine		Commodity
	Operational	Non-operational	
Lephalale	1	9	Coal, Quartzite, clay and platinum
Thabazimbi	9	7	Iron ore, chrome, limestone
Mogalakwena	5	7	Granite, vanadium and platinum
Modimolle/Mookgopong	4	2	Clay, andalusite, quartz and sandstone, aggregate
Belabela	1	1	Diamonds and Calcite
Total	20	27	

In addition, the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR) has issued about 125 prospecting rights. There is a potential of these prospective rights to graduate and become mining rights in future. The Department has also issued 59 mining permits within the district. Mining permits in its nature have a potential to create jobs of maximum period of five year on a small scale.

AGRICULTURE

Waterberg is predominantly rural with fertile soil and a good climate, presenting a comparative advantage in the agricultural sector and opportunities, which still needs to be realized to their full potential. Although named Waterberg, the district is actually classified as a semi-arid area with poor water resources.

For crop farmers, there have been dramatic changes in many commodity prices leading to changes in cropping patterns. Crops such as cotton, tobacco, maize and sorghum have been badly affected by low international prices and over production and plantings have been reduced significantly, often with negative financial and employment implications. Alternative crops like sunflower, wheat, soya beans, groundnuts and paprika are all internationally traded commodities that are produced within the district and thus sensitive to the rand/dollar exchange rate.

The mountainous northern extents of the municipal area and areas around Rust der Winter to the south in Bela Bela are predominantly used for game farming, while cattle farming is concentrated in the southern areas around Pienaarsrivier. Crop farming is dominant in the central parts especially towards the eastern parts of the Springbok Flats.

AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AREA

District	Total Agricultural Area
Capricorn	2 146 094.47
Sekhukhune	1 335 352.04

Mopani	1 402 999.14
Vhembe	2 076 390.38
Waterberg	4 360 262.11
Total	11 321 098.14

The total current agricultural production area for the Waterberg District is 4.3 million hectares. This translate to 38.51% of the provincial agricultural area. The figures below demonstrate the commodities that are currently being produced in Waterberg District. These commodities provide a base for growth of the sector in the district as well as an opportunity for value chain development and job creation. The land is mainly used for game ranching, grazing land for livestock, horticulture (vegetables) and field crops (Sunflower, Wheat, Maize and Sorghum).

Vegetable industry could be one of the largest contributors to job creation and improvement of livelihood if the potential demand in South Africa and SADC is considered. Waterberg has a fair share of vegetable production footprint though insignificant compared to other districts. From the map below, it is evident that there is scattered distribution of vegetable production in the district.



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INTENSIVE FARMING PRODUCTION SYSTEM



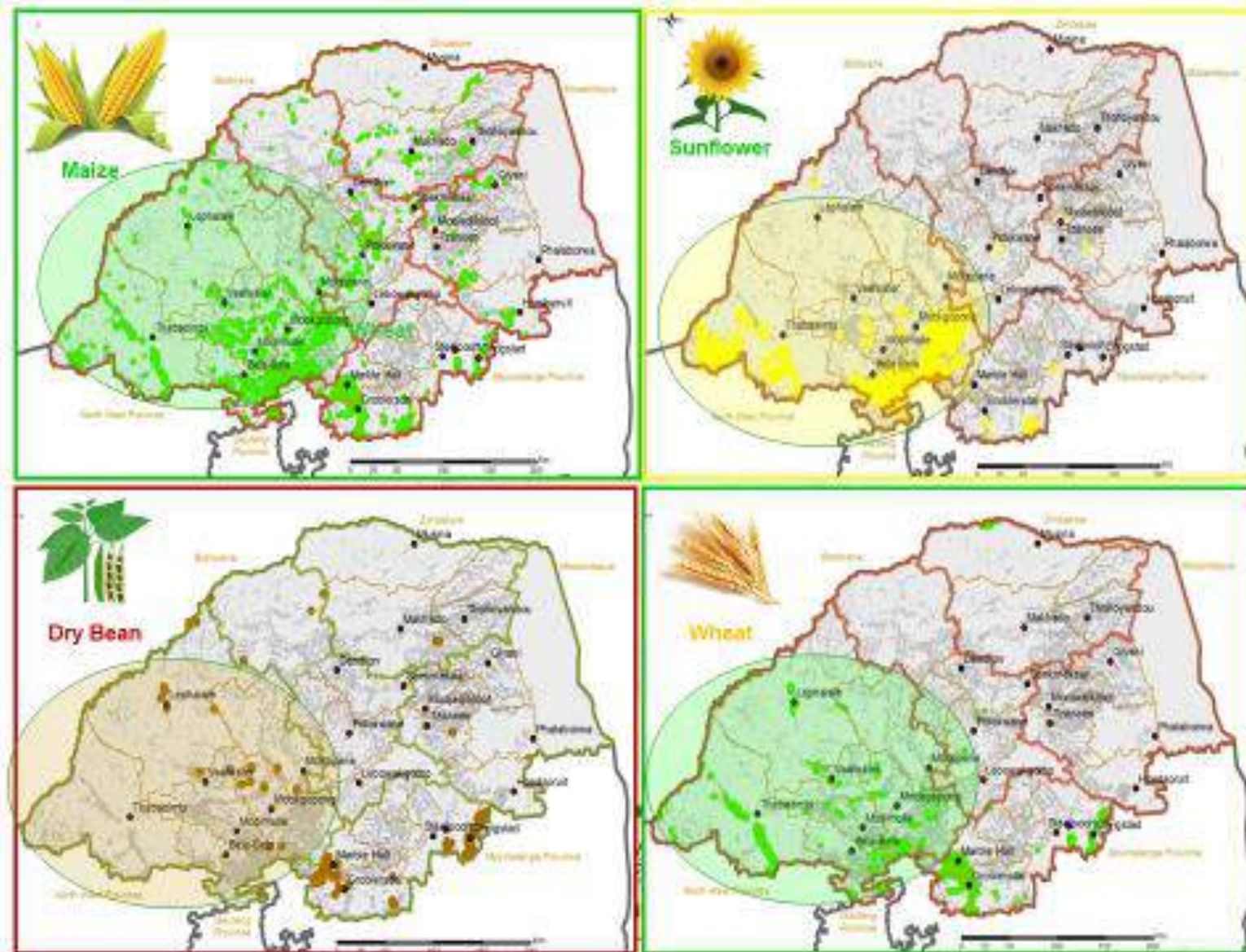
GRAINS AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION AREAS

Whilst Limpopo is highly competitive in fruits and vegetables, the province is an insignificant producer of grains and oilseeds however it has potential to its production given the existing agro-climatic limitations. Limpopo demand for grains and oilseeds products far outstrip the supply and the province mitigates its production shortfall through import from other provinces such as Free State and North-west. Generally, Limpopo climatic conditions are not conducive to produce enough grains under rain fed conditions. Most of the production of major crops such as Maize, Sunflower, Wheat and Grain sorghum are concentrated in Waterberg and Sekhukhune District with relatively higher rainfall than other districts. The production maps below illustrate production areas for grain and oilseeds.



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GRAIN AND OILSEEDS PRODUCTION AREAS



LDA Production Mapping Survey: 2012

Waterberg District Municipality 2021/2022 DRAFT IDP

SUMMARY OF GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF CROP PRODUCTION

Crop	Area
Maize	Bela Bela, Modimolle and Mookgopong
Dry Bean	Bela Bela, Lephallale and Vaalwater
Sunflower	Bela Bela, Modimolle, Thabazimbi and Mookgopong
Wheat	Bela Bela, Vaalwater, Thabazimbi and Mookgopong
Sorghum	Bela Bela and Mookgopong
Groundnuts	Bela Bela, Modimolle, Thabazimbi and Mookgopong

CITRUS

Waterberg few citrus production enterprises in the Bela Bela, Mookgopong and Mogalakwena. Through revitalisation of Agriculture in land reform farms, there is potential to expand citrus production in existing citrus enterprises and in surrounding areas with suitable climatic conditions.



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CITRUS PRODUCTION AREAS



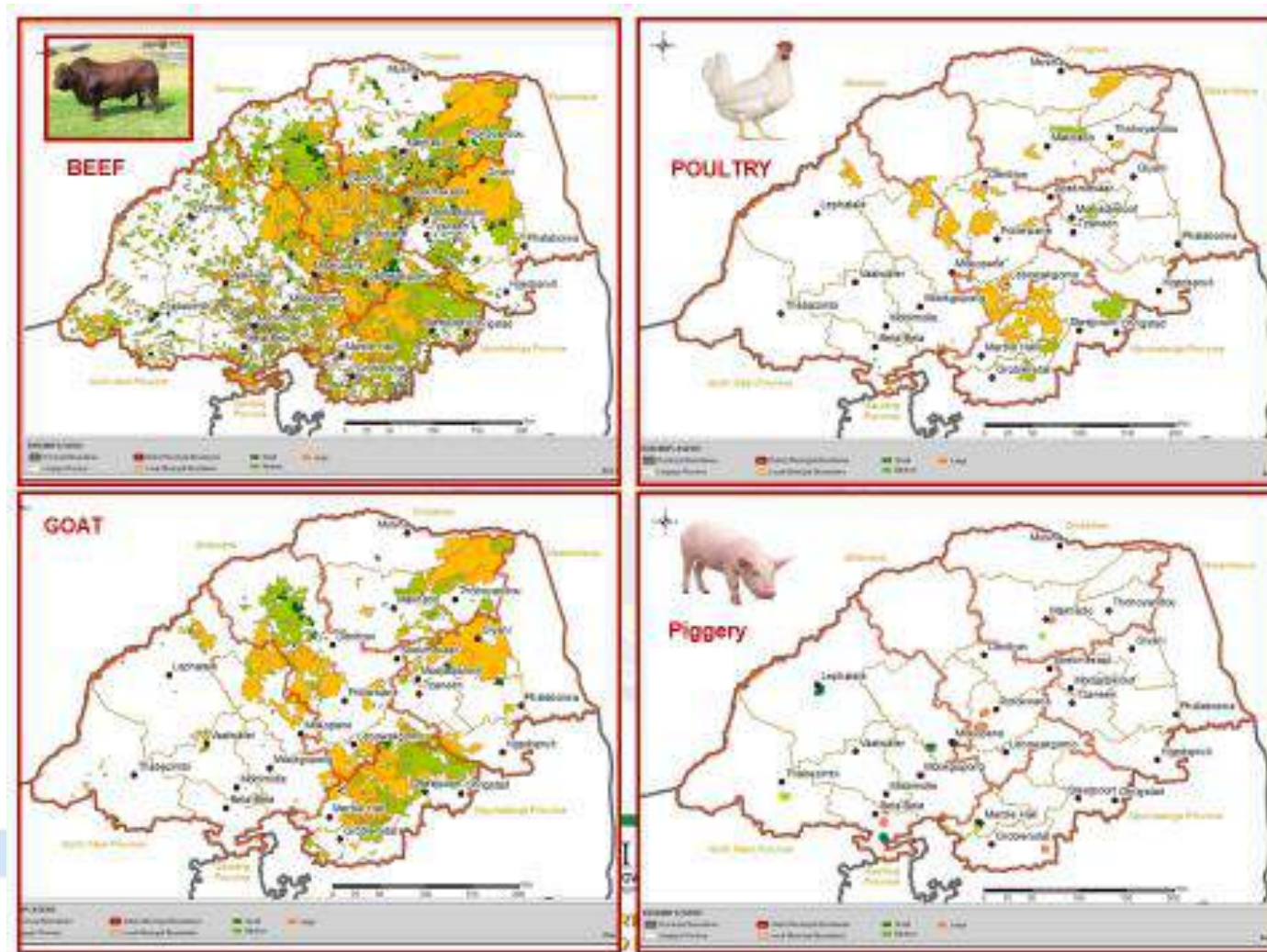
Waterberg

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RED MEAT

Beef production is one of the thriving industries in the areas of Waterberg owing to its grazing capacity and being outside the foot and mouth disease area. The district has medium to large scale livestock production enterprises in the area of Bela Bela, Modimolle-Mookgopong and Mogalakwena. There is also potential for production of white meat such as poultry, piggery and goat.

RED AND WHITE MEAT PRODUCTION AREAS



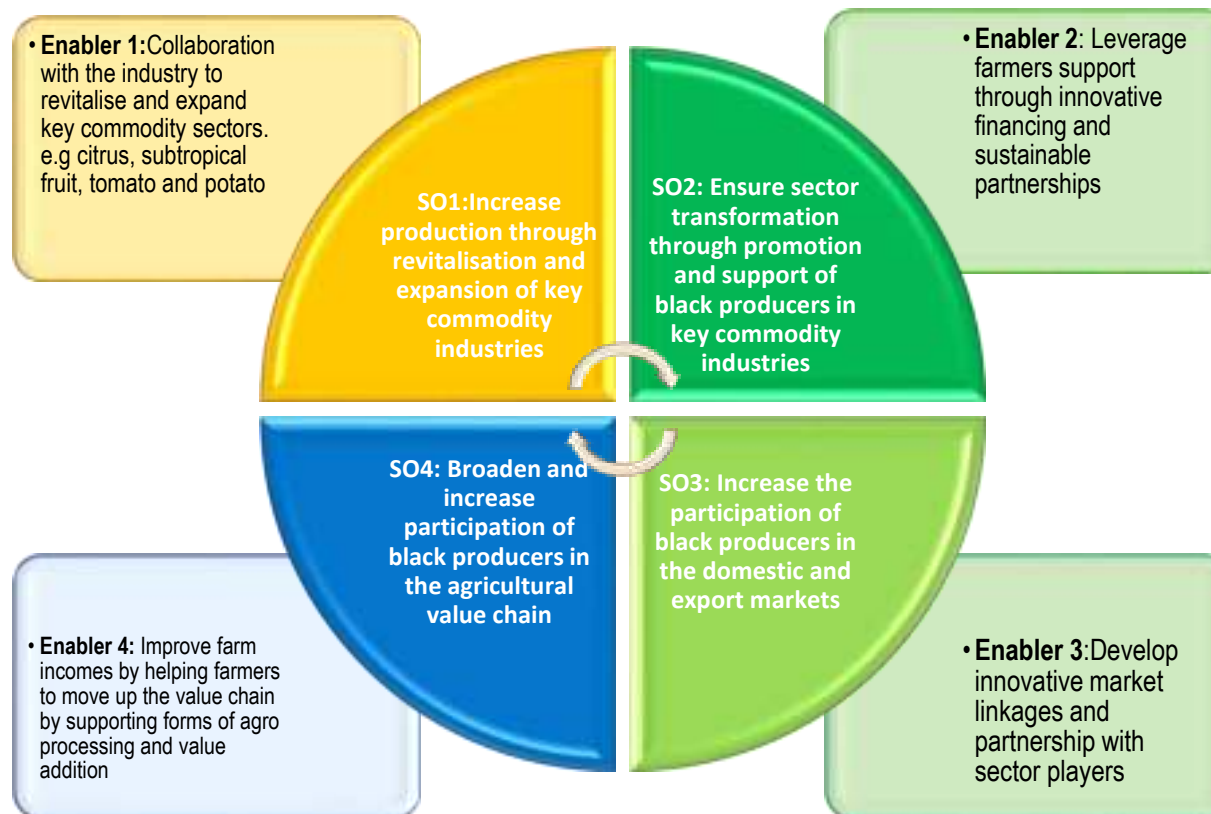
Key Programmes/Strategic Intervention

Agriculture continues to take centre stage as one of the key strategic economic sectors that can promote economic transformation, propel labour intensive growth and create a globally competitive economy. The sector focus is no longer about food security and rural livelihood to address social policy question but to position it as a major contributor to the provincial economy. The National Development Plan as a development blueprint of the country identified agriculture as a key economic stimulant. The NDP postulates certain agricultural commodities and subsectors as key winning areas where expansion in production and further value addition are sustainable in the long term. Government has conceptualised Revitalisation of Agriculture and Agro-processing Value Chains (RAAVC) plan as an intervention towards the realisation of NDP goals. Contained in the RAAVC plan are key strategic areas of intervention:



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Figure 15: Key agricultural enablers



Development of Grains and Oilseed Value Chain

There is an opportunity to commercialise oil seeds production linked with processing. In order to realise this, there is a need to increase:

- Participation of black producers in grain sorghum production
- Support to subsistence maize production for rural HH food security
- Development of Rural Grain Milling Cooperatives linked with rural maize production

Development of Red Meat Value Chain

South Africa does not produce enough beef for the domestic market. The number of cattle slaughtered has increased over the years due to development and accessibility to abattoirs but even with the increase in production, local demand is still not met. Red meat abattoirs are scattered throughout the province, with high concentration of red meat in the Vhembe and Mopani district.

Waterberg District has an opportunity to develop the red meat cluster through increased production, abattoir linkages with feedlots increasing vertically integrated business in the beef industry. In feedlot industry large feedlots own their own abattoirs and sell directly to consumers through their retail outlets or wholesale level. The department of Agriculture therefore should therefore expand red meat value chain aligned to the following existing projects:

- Immerpan Red Meat Development
- Modimolle Red Meat Development
- Mogalakwena Red Meat Development

In terms of the white meat value chain. The province is in the process of operationalizing Lebowa kgomo poultry abattoir. An opportunity that lies for the Waterberg and other districts such as Capricorn and Sekhukhune is through Support on Poultry Production.

Modimolle Agri-Hub

There is a need to accelerate the implementation of Modimolle Agri-hub in order to enhance agricultural production and efficiency; promote household food security and engender agrarian transformation through rural enterprise development and employment creation; and, address the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment as starkly manifest in rural areas.



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Figure 16: Proposed Agri-hub layout



TOURISM

The Waterberg's comparative advantage in tourism is based on its unique bushveld landscapes, rich biodiversity, culture and heritage attributes. With an abundance of privately owned game reserves, the District plays a critical role in the game industry. The wildlife industry is growing by 9,6% annually and 70% of the income comes from hunting. Consumer hunting increased by 35% since 2013 and now generates R8.6 bn annually in SA. Limpopo remains the number one hunting destination with 51% of the hunting community coming from Gauteng and Limpopo. The strategic location and abundance of privately owned game farms in the Waterberg contributes to the competitive advantage of the Waterberg in the Safari and Hunting sector. The Waterberg Biosphere Reserve is internationally recognized under the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Reserve programme.



Waterberg

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WATERBERG TOURISM COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Waterberg's tourism competitive advantage is based on its natural, cultural and heritage resource base. With an abundance of privately owned game reserves and more than ten provincial nature reserves, wildlife and eco-tourism can be flagged as the strength products of Waterberg. The district hosts some of internationally significant attractions such as the Makapan's Valley World Heritage Site, Waterberg Biosphere Reserve, Marakele National Park, Hot Springs, Nylsvley Wetland (Ramsar Site), Limpopo Golf & Safari Route, this are some of the draw cards which presents more tourism opportunities: Tour operations , Business Tourism , Theme parks/recreational facilities , Dam Tourism, Heritage Sites profiling , Wildlife Industry , Linking tourism with agriculture, mining and supply

These opportunities have the potential to boost the current tourism product supply, if enhanced and marketed well they can provide a mix of attractions and activities attracting the maximum number of tourists to the area resulting in strong economic base and increased job opportunities.

The Limpopo State of Tourism Report 2016/2017 conducted research at 10 popular Limpopo destinations to determine the number of visitors and cost of visiting at each attraction. This was an initial attempt to determine domestic visitor affordability. From the tabulation below the 4 tourism attraction located within Waterberg District were part of the top 10 attractions that received the high visitation numbers of tourist namely Marakele NP, Forever Resorts, Nylsvlei NR and Zebula Resorts.

TOP 10 LIMPOPO TOURIST ATTRACTIONS IN 2016 10 TOP TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

Top 10 Attractions in Limpopo	Cost of visiting the attraction (entrance fee) in Rand by type of visitor							
	Inter. Visit	Domestic	Adult Visitor	Student learners	Pensioners	Children	Monthly average of visitors	Estimated average revenue generated per month
1. KNP- Phalaborwa gate	R264 - Adult R132 (Kids)	R66	R66	R66	N/A	R33	14 740	R 972 858
2. Hoedspruit endangered species	R140	R140	R140	R60	R110	R70	2 223	R 311 220
3. Sun International Meropa Casino	R10	R10	R10	R10	R10	R5	62 103	R 621 032
4. Echo Caves	R60	R60	R60	R30	R50	R25	1 762	R 105 720
5. Mapungubwe National Park	R160 - Adult R80 (Kids)	R40	R40	R40	R20	R20	2 076	R 83 062
6. Peermont Khoroni Casino	R10	R10	R10	R10	R10	FREE	2 442	R 24 428
7. Marakele National Park	R160 - Adult R80 (Kids)	R40	R40	R40	R20	R20	800	R 32 000
8. Forever Resorts Bela-Bela	R80	R80	R80	R80	R80	R80	8 528	R 682 297

9. Nylsvlei Nature Reserve	R20	R20	R20	R20	R15	R15	338	R 6 771
10. Zebula Resort	R200 per car	R200 per car	R200 per car	R200 per car	R200 per car	R200 per car	4 735	R 315 676

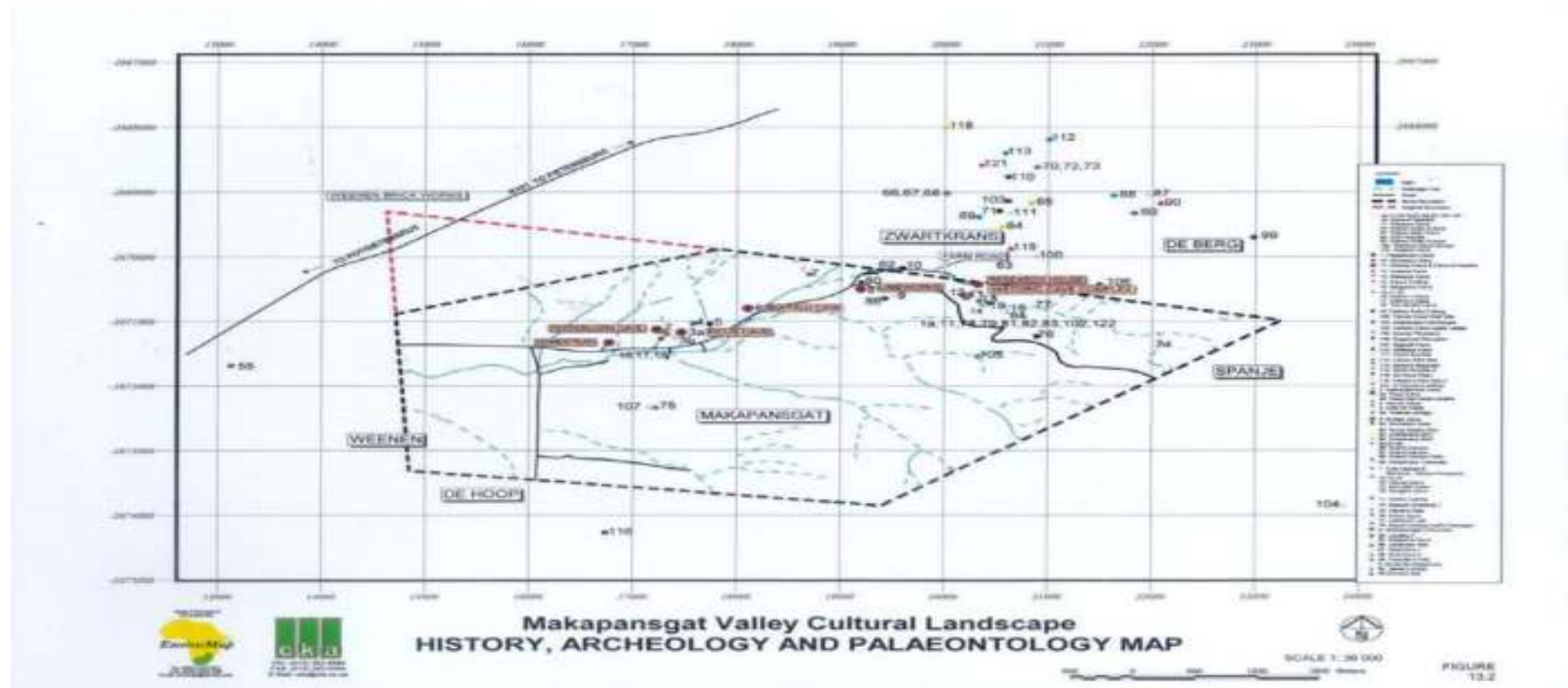
MAKAPAN VALLEY WORLD HERITAGE SITE

The Makapans Valley World Heritage Site is situated in the Waterberg northeast of Mokopane and was inscribed in 1999 and declared a National Heritage site in 2002. This World Heritage Site is a paleontological site of international significance and also forms part of the World Heritage Site of the Cradle of Humankind. The site plays an important role in our understanding of human evolution. The limestone caves have yielded thousands of fossils and contain unbroken remains of the Early Stone Age through to the Iron Age. In addition to the World Heritage Sites, there are 28 registered natural heritage sites found in Limpopo.



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MAKAPAN VALLEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE



WATERBERG BIOSPHERE RESERVE

The Waterberg Biosphere Reserve is situated within the bushveld district, consisting of low mountain ranges and escarpments with low levels of economic activity. Vegetation consists of tropical grasslands and savanna types which cover an area of 400 000 hectares. This area is one of the important San rock art areas, having had inhabitants for over hundreds of thousand years. Tourism contributes substantially to the revenue generated in the area, with basic farming practices with cattle and crops remaining a dominant land use in certain areas.

Waterberg District Municipality 2021/2022 DRAFT IDP



Makapan Valley WHS



Location:

- Mogalakwena Green Corridor



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Waterberg

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LAND

Land remains one of the biggest constraints towards development in the district, the province and the country. The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, is slowly changing the landscape in the agricultural sector by acquiring land and allocating it to the previously disadvantaged groups for productive utilisation. Waterberg district's share of the provincial land claim's lodge is 7.64%. In the district, 539 land claims were lodged from inception of the programme to date.

Lodged Claims

Province	District Breakdown		Total Outstanding Claims as at Total outstanding as at 21 June 2019
	District Municipality	No of claims lodged	
LP	Capricorn	1447	7219
	Mopani	768	
	Sekhukhune	1897	
	Vhembe	2568	
	Waterberg	539	

RESTITUTION PROGRAMME

Thus far, 380 of the 539 (translating to 70.5%) of the land claims lodged were settled.

RESTITUTION PROGRAMME

District	No of claims settled	H/H	Beneficiaries	Hectors	Financial Compensation Paid	Land Restoration	Grants	Total
Capricorn	1262	8060	35865	77119.923	R 117m	R 330m	R 23m	R 471m
Mopani	606	21740	114897	157484.084	R 1,6bn	R651m	R 524m	R 2,8bn
Vhembe	2306	19182	73831	186408,82	R 836m	R 869m	R 65m	R 1,7bn
Waterberg	380	9371	32903	222559,85	R 77m	R 1,2bn	R 28m	R 1,3bn
Sekhukhune	1104	1900	8063	315320.73	R 77m	R 123m	R 2m	R 203m

Waterberg district has 159 outstanding land claims which is approximately 30%.

OUTSTANDING CLAIMS

Province	District Breakdown		Total Outstanding Claims as at May 2019
	District Municipality	No of Claim Forms Outstanding	
LP	Capricorn	185	1561
	Mopani	162	
	Sekhukhune	791	
	Vhembe	264	
	Waterberg	159	

Land Acquisition

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform acquired 176 farms since the programme inception until August 2019. The land use of the purchased farms is mainly for livestock, crop production and game farming.

Land Acquisition as at August 2019

District	Farms	Ha	Beneficiaries	Female	Households	Youth	Disabled
Capricorn	100	54436	5085	328	2802	112	17
Mopani	112	19139	2558	417	1879	304	4
Sekhukhune	16	7472	2037	18	490	71	12
Vhembe	16	13637	137	14	112	7	0
Waterberg	176	91899	1836	713	835	379	4
Total	420	186574	11653	1490	6118	873	37



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LAND DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

One of the key objectives of the department is to promote sustainable rural livelihoods. The department's focus on food security and rural livelihood to address social policy question resulted in support to 10 projects on one hectare one household programme since the inception of the programme until Dec 2018.

ONE HOUSEHOLD ONE HECTARE PROGRAMME

District	ONE HOUSEHOLD ONE HECTARE SINCE INCEPTION OF THE PROGRAMME 2016/17 TO END OF DEC 2018						
	Number of projects	Hectares	Beneficiaries	Female	House Holds	Youth	Disabled
Capricorn	10	619	619	393	619	55	0
Mopani	10	477	477	175	477	60	04
Sekhukhune	10	782	782	372	782	74	12
Vhembe	12	880	880	409	880	11	0
Waterberg	10	471	471	199	471	48	06
TOTALS	52	3229	3229	1548	3229	248	22

RECAPITALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

As part of farmer settlement support and recapitalization of land reform 87 projects (which is 33.3% of the provincial projects) benefited from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform with production infrastructure. This infrastructure support includes amongst others intensive production system (tunnels), irrigation systems, Machinery and Equipment benefitting 603 previously disadvantaged groups.

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RECAPITALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

District	RECAPITALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME SINCE INCEPTION 2009/10 TO END OF DEC 2018						
	Number of projects	Hectares	Beneficiaries	Female	House Holds	Youth	Disabled
Capricorn	46	27273	751	308	46	73	5
Mopani	56	15278	610	259	56	61	5
Sekhukhune	41	21309	915	389	41	75	5
Vhembe	31	18376	1013	437	31	92	5
Waterberg	87	28375	603	249	87	57	7
TOTALS	261	110611	3892	1633	261	358	27

The department through its PLAS programme focuses primarily on the poor and is based on the State proactively purchasing land with high agricultural potential. The department then select beneficiaries who can lease the land with the option to purchase it. The department has leased land to 61 farms on a 30-year period and 67 farms are in the pipeline.

SIGNING OF PLAS LEASES

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF LEASES TO BE SIGNED	30-YEAR LEASES SIGNED
Capricorn	37	35
Mopani	24	21
Sekhukhune	5	5

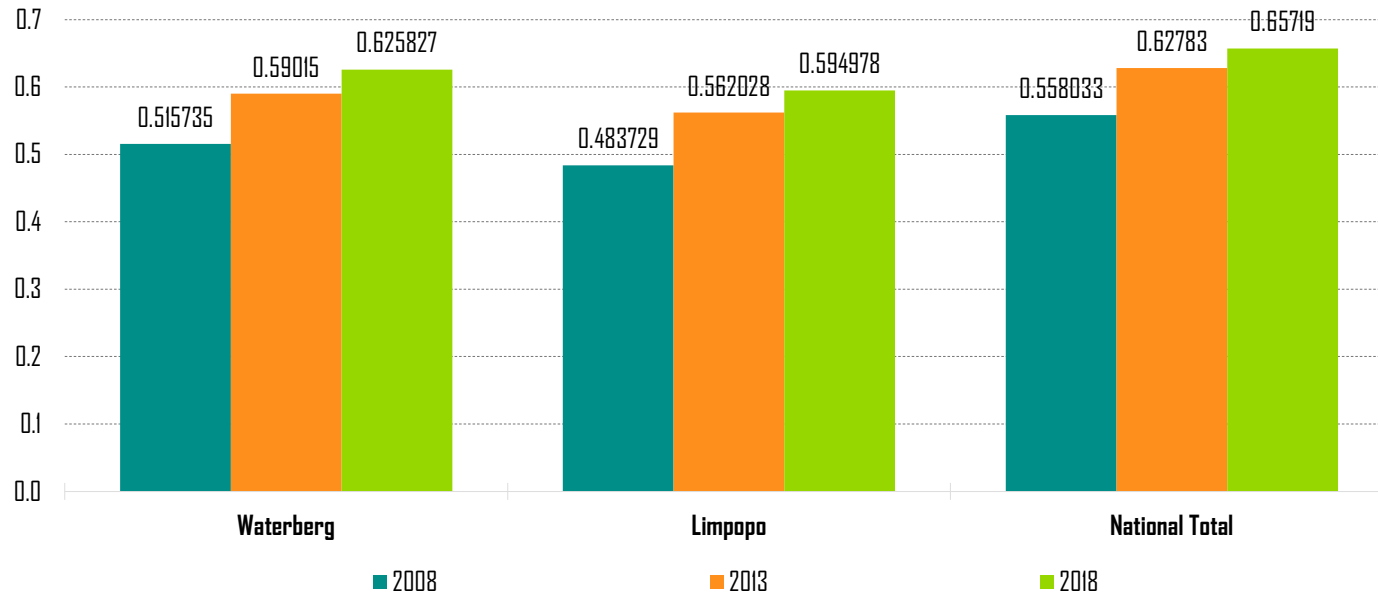
Vhembe	7	7
Waterberg	67	61
Total	140	129

NUMBER OF WARDS PER MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	No of wards
Bela-Bela	09
Modimolle-Mookgopong	14
Mogalakwena	32
Lephalale	13
Thabazimbi	10 (02 not established)
Waterberg DM	78

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI): WATERBERG, LIMPOPO AND NATIONAL (IHS-MARKIT, 2018)²



The Human Development Index (HDI) is a combination of three basic dimensions of human development: A long and healthy life, knowledge, as well as a decent standard of living. In order to gauge a decent standard of living, the GDP per capita level is also utilised. Consequently, the HDI can have a maximum value of 1, indicating a very high level of human development, while the minimum value is 0, indicating no human development.

In 2018, the Waterberg District Municipality had an HDI of 0.62 compared to the entire Limpopo Province with an HDI of 0.59 and 0.65 at the national level. Seeing that South Africa recorded a higher HDI in 2018 when compared to district, this puts human development for Waterberg District Municipality in a worse of position compared to the rest of the country. However, South Africa's HDI increased at an

average annual growth rate of 1.65%, which is lower than that of Waterberg District Municipality at 1.95%. For each of the local municipalities within the district, Thabazimbi Local Municipality had the highest HDI, with an index value of 0.668. The lowest is found in the Mogalakwena Local Municipality with an index value of 0.589.

RESPONDING TO KEY CHALLENGES, OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

In view of the foregoing discussion on demographics; poverty; human development; and equality and dependency it is clear that, with a significantly young population in the district, pressure will continue to be exerted on (1) the region's social infrastructure as the demand for Early Childhood Development facilities, schools, and hospitals increases; (2) social security, if the number of child and female headed households increases; and (3) the job market, as more and more young people complete schooling and look for work opportunities. There are a number of young people with matric who should be trained in the skills required by the key economic sectors in the district. Should this youthful population (1) be raised in a caring environment with adequate food, love and care, (2) be well-educated and (3) be well-integrated in society, the 'full' dividend of 'youthful urban and rural population' is more likely to materialise.

Waterberg DM (2016 CS)

In 2016 Waterberg DM Population **0,75 Million**



Waterberg DM had an **average household size at 3,5** the comparison in Limpopo was 3,6



District and local municipality	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Total
DC36: Waterberg	64 867	29 678	29 776	26 886	19 127	11 363	8 138	4 850	2 781	4 002	211 471

While the majority of Households have between 1 and 4 members around **4002 Households have more than 10 household members**

41% of Households in Waterberg DM were headed by a Female in 2016 (down by 1,85 % Points from 2011), in Limpopo the average was **48.8%** for Female Headed Households



91,3% of population group is Black African, with **8,0%** White

(Source: StatsSA, 2016 CS)

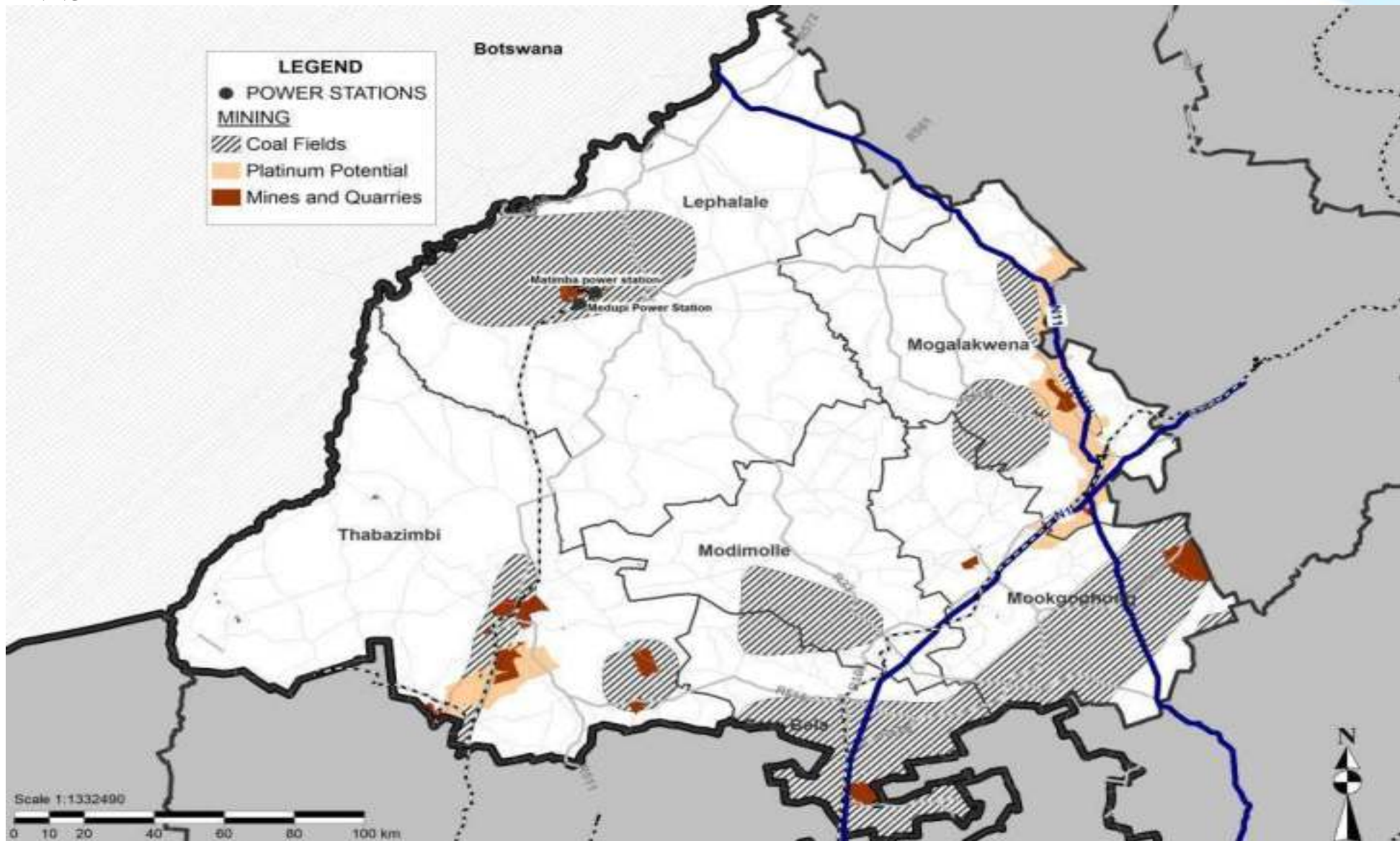
The district is confronted by a rather discouraging situation of levels of extreme poverty with about 470 000 people living in poverty. Even worse, almost half of those living in poverty are living in extreme poverty conditions, 34 996 households having run out of money to buy food. These levels of poverty and unemployment exist in a region endowed with natural resources. This paradox could be as a result of a mismatch between opportunities that exist in the region and skills and ingenuity to take advantage of available opportunities. This suggest that targeted intervention should be introduced to ensure that the youth in this region are adequately equipped and positioned to participate meaningfully in the economy of the region.

The extension of the social security net is required with services such as provision of grants, social assistance interventions and other service delivery intervention and programmes in the improvement of the quality of life for the vulnerable groups. The district has 284 472 social grant beneficiaries, with 202 175 Child Support Grant recipients as well as 55240 old age grant recipients. Mechanisms to engage caregivers for the child support grant will have to be explored, which initiatives can include cooperatives for single mothers who can act as suppliers to key government and corporate programmes such as the school uniform provision, the zero-hunger programme amongst other procurement directed initiatives.



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MINING



- Mining activities are around Mokopane, Lephalale, and Northam-Thabazimbi.
- Mining creates job opportunities within the District.
- The Medupi Power Station which is built by Eskom near Lephalale have influence on the future development of the region.

The mining industry in the municipal area contributes to the economic development of the District and Province. Waterberg area is the largest production area of platinum in the Province. Mining of coal and petroleum development in Lephalale has increased demand for the commodity for electricity generation. The coal resource in the Waterberg field is estimated at 76 billion tons, which is more than 40% of the national coal reserve. Minerals found in the district include chrome, platinum, nickel, tin, tungsten, coal, iron and many other metals that saw area flourishing in the mining industry. Mining is the highest GDP contributor in the district by 47, 4%, and Waterberg is the district which contributes the most towards national mining sector.

Developmental Potential

- Beneficiation
- Mining – Tourism
- Platinum Corridor
- Mining logistics hub

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a sector which many people rely on for employment. Major crops in the district include cotton, sunflower, tobacco, and soya beans. The district is predominantly rural with virgin fertile soil and good climate presenting a competitive advantage in the agricultural sector and opportunities which still needs to be realized to their full potential.

Although named the Waterberg the district is actually classified as a semi-arid area with poor water resources. For crop farmers there have been dramatic changes in many commodity prices leading to changes in cropping patterns. Crops such as cotton, tobacco, maize and sorghum have been badly affected by low international prices and over production and plantings have been reduced significantly, often with negative financial and employment implications. Alternative crops like sunflower, wheat, soya beans, groundnuts and paprika are all internationally traded commodities and thus sensitive to the rand/dollar exchange rate.

These crops therefore are limited substitutes. Lucerne appears to have some potential, especially with the movement towards game ranching, although demand is sensitive to seasonal conditions. Potato production also has some potential although entry is constrained by high input costs. In general there is little cropping that takes place without some form of irrigation. With demand on water resources increasing consistently crop farmers are going to have to examine their returns on the use of water in future.

The cattle and game industry is undergoing significant transformation. Lead by water constraints, areas previously under dry land and irrigation are being consolidated and converted for extensive livestock production. Similarly other former cultivated land and livestock grazing is being converted to game ranching and eco-tourism. Even within the game ranching industry owners are diversifying into lodges and eco-tourism. This general trend has been encouraged by the establishment and development of the Waterberg Biosphere. This trend is expected to continue.

Development Potential

- Game farming

- Agro-Processing
- Meat & Horticulure Cluster
- Agro-Tourism

Extensive livestock production (**beef, sheep and goats**) is the largest enterprise within the sector and is best suited to the greater portion of the Waterberg District area. Significant agricultural enterprises include: **milk production, game, citrus, hydroponics, irrigated vegetable production, poultry, grapes etc.**

TOURISM

The area of Waterberg is also blessed with rich history and cultural heritage resources that have potential for tourism. The Waterberg tourism sites include the following:

- Waterberg Biosphere Reserve- received its international status in March 2001 and now forms part of the World Network of biosphere reserves, registered with UNESCO. The Waterberg Biosphere Reserve is the first “savannah” biosphere reserve registered in Southern Africa;
- The Makapan Caves (Valley) - is a site for one of the most dramatic incidents in the long and fascinating local history near Mokopane town in the Mogalakwena Local municipality. This cooking pot reached a boiling point between the Voortrekkers and the local Ndebeles. The Voortrekkers, which by the 1850s were already well established as far as Schoemansdal near Soutpansberg, used the local area as a thoroughfare. The Makapan Valley was declared as one of the first National Heritage Sites of the new united nation-an act supported by all local communities. In fact, current Chief Mokopane made contributions towards the development of the site as a cultural shrine and tourism icon. The application for the World Heritage Status has been approved by UNESCO.
- Nylsvley Wetland- is a registered Ramsar site (Ramsar is the international convention for the protection of wetlands). More than 400 bird species have been recorded on the 16 000ha wetland extending some 70 kilometers between the towns of Modimolle and Mokopane. The heart of the Nylsvley wetland is in the Nylsvley Nature Reserve with five modern bird hides providing perfect view and photo opportunities.

Hot Spring Water- the strong mineral springs with a flow of 220 000 litres of water per hour with a temperature of 52 degrees Celsius gave rise to the establishment of Bela-Bela (Warmbaths). The town’s progress was to a large extent due to the hot water and their healing qualities. The water from the springs is rich with sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and other salts are, amongst others, beneficial to persons suffering from rheumatic ailments. About 400 000 people visit the beautiful swimming baths of the springs annually, mainly during winter months when the climate is pleasant.

The current tourism sites are of significance for the development of the local economy. However there is a challenge that communities in the area do not participate and take the tourism competitive advantage. It is therefore important that the municipality engage in partnership with private sector to ensure that the local environment is conducive to the business environment and participation of the communities.

WDM, Local Municipalities and Limpopo Tourism and Parks established Local Tourism Associations to have a link between government and the industry; however, the existence of the associations is threatened by lack of resources. A Tourism development and implementation plan is in place to guide the development and promotion of tourism and to position Waterberg as a preferred tourist destination. Black Economic Empowerment and transformation of the tourism industry is limited in the WDM. A large proportion of the tourism businesses in the region are driven by the traditional market, although gradually there is a growing interest in the tourism industry from previously disadvantaged individuals (PDI’s).

Despite a growing interest in the sector from PDI’s, transformation within the WDM is likely to be a challenge in moving forward. A large proportion of products in the region are family owned and run businesses and owners are therefore unlikely to be willing to provide equity ownership to “outsiders”, whether they are BEE or not.

Development Potential

- Tourism Transport Operators
- Tour Operators
- Business Tourism
- Theme parks / recreational facilities

MANUFACTURING

The following are manufactured:

- Bricks
- Steel
- Wood carving
- Dried fruits and juice production etc.

COMPETATIVE AND COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE

Comparative Advantages of Destination Waterberg:	Tourism investment opportunities	Agricultural investment opportunities:	Mining Investment Opportunities
Stable social environment. Availability of basic services infrastructure: health services, water and energy Readily available skilled and quality labour force (FET Colleges, Agricultural College in close proximity) Unspoiled Bushveld and existing tourism infrastructure Mineral resources Natural resources The Waterberg Biosphere Reserve – eco-tourism Lephalale Developments Proximity to the commercial capital – Gauteng	Hotels – to even up the supply of lodges and to cater for the business market Conferencing facilities in Lephalale to cater for the new business market Theme parks Recreational facilities Night life Agri-Tourism	Agri-Tourism , Agro Processing – i.e. Marula processing Organic Farming, Aquaculture	Coal deposits, Coal liquification Platinum belt in Mogalakwena and Thabazimbi area

SMME Development

The development of SMME's in municipalities must be undertaken within the policy framework of BBEE, LEGDP and the National Cooperative Development Strategy. SMME development must be focused within the competitive and comparative industries that are found in the municipal area. This is achieved by tapping in the value chain of the industries.

The Waterberg economic status has placed it at high level of competitiveness in the Limpopo Province. While, the municipality is a region still plagued with high levels of poverty and unemployment it has substantial opportunities for cooperative development in mining, agriculture and tourism. The development of cooperative is implemented in the context of developing

SMME and the two are overlapping. According to LIBSA there are 124 cooperatives in Waterberg. Their activities range mainly from catering to farming. They do not take advantage of other economic sectors mainly because of funding.

Critical challenges of developing SMME's and Cooperatives in the municipal area are limited opening of opportunities by the existing industries to communities owned by private people, lack of information, lack of entrepreneurship skills, lack of facilities and infrastructure. Education and training levels of SMME's to understand and tap into the small business development within the mining, agriculture and tourism is still inadequate.

Infrastructure Investment

Infrastructure is a very important part of any economy. The availability of infrastructure such as roads, telecommunications, railways, water and airports can in itself create economic growth and development. The existence of these infrastructures improves linkages between the supplier and the market and it also creates employment.

Economic development depends on the availability and capacity of the economic infrastructure which is found in a particular area. The Spatial Development is critical in identifying areas which are of economic potential. According to NSDP, government should deliberately engage itself in development spending. It further says that fixed investment should be both economic and social in order to support, sustain and stimulate sustainable economic and social development..

SECOND ECONOMY – CWP, LEARNERSHIPS

Over the years, Waterberg District Municipality emerged as a strong partner in the implementation of projects through labour intensive methods aligned to Extended Public Works Programme. The main objective of EPWP is to create jobs while providing skills in order to alleviate poverty within the areas where projects are implemented. The programme entails utilizing public sector budget to advance the objectives as set out by the National Department of Public Works. For the past 5 years 469 jobs were created on projects ranging from roads, paving, sewer, water etc. There are competing needs of addressing communities social needs through the provision of basic services and developing the local economy of the area. The provision of basic needs in addressing the second economy challenges plays a limited role as most of the projects implemented have a short term life span. In the case where it can absorb the unemployed and those who are not absorbed by the economic growth potential of the area it is only a limited number.

The processes of taking advantage of the economic industries that exist in the municipal area can be realized when the developed infrastructure and local economic development industries are developed in the manner they have spin off to adjacent communities. The economic investment experienced in Lephalale brings about economic spin off that will benefit the local communities immensely. It is therefore important that the District to look holistically on how the provision of basic integrated infrastructure in the area promotes and complements economic development of the area. Strategies of acquiring strategic land and developing the local skill to enhance economic development must be developed and implemented.

The Second Economy is characterized by high unemployment and lack of skills mainly among the youth, women and people with disabilities. Despite the most progressive policy development, many of the people are poor and unemployed. It is mainly informal, marginalized, unskilled economy, populated by those who are unemployed in the formal sector. These are people who are caught in a poverty trap, unable to benefit in the growth in the first economy; and difficult to assist.

The Waterberg area is characterized by economic industries that have the potential of absorbing the second economy population. The skills development strategy of Waterberg District shows that a number of scarce skills which can help the local economy to develop are:

Jobs created through LED initiatives:

- Community Work Programme
- Tourism Safety Monitors Learnership district wide
- NARYSEC district wide:

➤ Youth Environment Services(YES) Project

LOCAL SKILLS BASE

Sector	Scarce Skill	Baseline	Required	Variance
Mining	Artisan [mining, electricity]	89	120	31
	Mining Technician	10	90	80%
	Machine Operators	54	140	86
	Excavator	100	210	110
	Engineering Manager	2	10	8
Tourism	Tourism Marketing	20	200	180
	Tour Guides	690	1 200	510
	Tourism Information Presenters	50	300	250
	Travelling & gallery	20	120	100
Agriculture	Agriculture Engineering	2	12	10
	Veterinary Medicines	8	45	37
	Meat Processors	18	240	222
	Horticulturists	1	180	179

Source: Waterberg District Municipality

**WEDA
PROGRAMMING MODEL
(Core business)**

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES:

- Financial Support Services:
- Grant access linkages, credit extension, business planning support, venture capital facilitation.
- Non-Financial Services:
- Business and technical trainings, product development linkages, market access support, technology transfer support, information linkages, business incubation support, post-funding support, compliance support, business mentorship.

INVESTMENT PROMOTION & STRATEGIC PROJECTS:

- Investment Promotion:
- Trade missions, marketing investment opportunities, facilitate bilateral trade agreements, export linkages, and facilitate joint venture deals, investment retention support.

Strategic Projects:

- Infrastructural development linkages, beneficiation and value addition support, business rescue and turnaround services.
- Promote conducive business environment for investment in municipalities through infrastructure development, spatial planning and land use schemes.

TARGETING STRATEGY

The following sectors will be targeted:

- Small to medium scale enterprises trading in high-growth sectors of the district economy; particularly tourism, agriculture and mining
- Cooperatives operating in high-growth sectors of the district economy;
- Locally-based Medium to Large scale businesses and industries;
- International investors with strategic interests in high-rewarding manufacturing, mining and agro-processing projects.

PRIORITY TARGET SECTORS

Priority target sectors are categorized into first and second tier nodes:

- First tier priority sectors:
- Mining and ore beneficiation sub-sectors;
- tourism and related sub-sectors;
- Agriculture and agro-processing sub-sectors;
- Industrial & Investment Development

Second tier priority sectors:

- Small to Medium Scale sector; (Cooperative sector; Informal trading; Community services sector)
- Manufacturing and value-addition sector;
- Green and knowledge economy sectors.
- Transport and logistics
- Institution development

CHALLENGES

- Poor project coordination between the district municipality, local municipalities and sector departments
- Budget constraints hindering project implementation
- Insufficient economic development personnel at local municipalities
- Compliance by local municipalities to update their registers

OPPORTUNITIES

- Monitoring of registers will assist in creating proper jobs as per skills required.
- Local community citizens will benefit in job created.

Internal Factors	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
	Strategic development documents in place (LED strategy, SDF, ITP)	Budget constraints limiting implementation
	Functional forums in place	Poor implementation of spatial planning and land use management policies
	A preferred training institution for learners in the Abattoir sector by Red Meat Association & Department of Agriculture & Rural Development	Lack of relevant instruments to measure district economic development & growth
	Functional GIS	Dilapidated abattoir infrastructure threatening the abattoir licensing
External Factors	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	Investment opportunities in all the active economic sectors – Agriculture, Tourism & Mining	Uncoordinated approach of investor attraction programmes
	The potential viability of the Abattoir through a public private partnership	Failure to provide budget for DMPT by LM's threatens the functionality of DMPT
	Functional District Municipal Planning Tribunal	Illegal occupation of Land
	Strategically located (entry point into the Province, from the country's economic capital, en-route to Botswana)	Inadequate benefits for local communities in mining, tourism and agriculture



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CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Financial management and viability of a municipality is core to the development of communities in a sustainable manner by providing municipal services. Within the Waterberg District financial management and viability of municipalities is fair with some challenges that must be addressed to accelerate service delivery.

5.1 REVENUE MANAGEMENT & BILLING

With powers and functions allocated to local municipalities for providing basic services such as water and sanitation, electricity and refuse removal, there are sources of revenue for local municipalities. All municipalities are generating revenue from water, electricity and property rates. It is important to note that revenue is mostly generated from towns and townships with limitations in the rural areas.

The implementation of property rates is still an inadequately tapped revenue source. The implementing MPRA is coupled by the following challenges:

- Limited collection in rural areas where the custodianship of land is in the ownership of traditional leaders.
- Limited collection in farming areas which are representative of more than 60% of the District area.
- A large amount of debtors of municipalities is other spheres of government especially the Provincial Sphere of government.

The district municipality has limited possibilities for revenue due to reduced powers and functions and therefore we are fully dependent on national grants. Currently the District municipality relies on the following grants – Equitable Share, Finance Management Grant, Municipal Systems Improvement Grant, EPWP Incentive Grant and Rural Road Asset Management Grant - to execute its powers and functions. A very small portion of our revenue is attributable to interest received on investments, abattoir income and other income. The district municipality developed a donor funding strategy and appointed a donor funder for the whole district area but this was unsuccessful in prior years.

The district municipality does not have a billing system as we are not a service authority and therefore only have minor billings on abattoir slaughtering accounts. Munsoft Integrated Financial System implemented at Waterberg District Municipality, Modimolle Local Municipality, Bela Bela Local Municipality and Thabazimbi Local Municipality does however have a functional billing system.

5.2 EXPENDITURE & CASHFLOW MANAGEMENT

The equitable share formula has been reviewed, but has not been beneficial to WDM for the coming medium term. Our cash flows are increasing by less than our fixed operating expenditure is increasing, mostly due to personnel related expenditure increasing by more than inflation. This has necessitated restrained expenditure to ensure that cash outflows remain within the affordability parameters of the municipality's finances. Waterberg District Municipality thus has to implement increased austerity measures in the 14/15 IDP and Budget due to the current revenue resources becoming insufficient to fully fund the operational requirements of the municipality. The equitable share is no longer sufficient to fund the operating expenditure of the municipality.

The shortfalls in every year on the operating budget are funded from the opening balance accumulated surplus but these funds are also being rapidly depleted. This is a major cause for concern as the indication is that we will continuously be short on the budget in future as our revenue is fixed per grants and majority of our operating expenditure is salary related which often increases by more than the CPI or relevant equitable share percentage increase. The accumulated surpluses from previous years would, as per the state of affairs currently, only be able to fund the annual operating shortfalls for this new MTREF, after which surpluses will also be depleted. This will also have a detrimental effect on the IDP as surpluses which were previously allocated to the IDP will now have to be used to fund operating shortfalls, thereby decreasing the IDP amount for projects significantly.

Property, plant and equipment is utilised to render services and for administrative support. WDM does not have infrastructure assets as we do not provide basic services other than Environmental Health and Disaster Management. The only revenue-generating asset of WDM is the Abattoir, but which is currently running at an operating loss. Surplus funds are invested in banking institutions for periods ranging from call accounts up to 6 months with the majority being invested in 60 or 90 day investments.

5.3 MTEF ALLOCATION

DC36 Waterberg - Table A1 Budget Summary										
Description	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Current Year 2018/19				2019/20 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2019/20	Budget Year +1 2020/21	Budget Year +2 2021/22
Financial Performance										
Property rates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Investment revenue	10 414	14 559	11 491	10 311	11 400	11 400	11 400	8 421	8 876	9 355
Transfers recognised - operational	147 864	125 360	121 975	125 986	125 986	125 986	125 986	133 249	138 638	144 650
Other own revenue	1 384	1 054	1 088	2 104	2 104	2 104	2 104	2 183	2 301	2 425
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	159 662	140 974	134 553	138 401	139 490	139 490	139 490	143 853	149 815	156 430
Employee costs	67 117	74 650	84 584	100 566	104 435	104 435	104 435	105 475	109 660	114 427
Remuneration of councillors	6 717	6 769	7 894	8 654	8 996	8 996	8 996	8 898	9 047	9 295
Depreciation & asset impairment	6 176	6 198	6 416	6 375	6 375	6 375	6 375	6 707	6 968	7 242
Finance charges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Materials and bulk purchases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers and grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Other expenditure	71 869	50 184	42 820	48 768	95 269	95 269	95 269	44 855	44 112	45 965
Total Expenditure	151 879	137 801	141 714	164 363	215 075	215 075	215 075	165 935	169 787	176 929
Surplus/(Deficit)	7 783	3 173	(7) 161)	(25) 962)	(75) 585)	(75) 585)	(75) 585)	(22) 081)	(19) 972)	(20) 499)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	7 783	3 173	(7) 161)	(25) 962)	(75) 585)	(75) 585)	(75) 585)	(22) 081)	(19) 972)	(20) 499)
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	7 783	3 173	(7) 161)	(25) 962)	(75) 585)	(75) 585)	(75) 585)	(22) 081)	(19) 972)	(20) 499)
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfers recognised - capital	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total sources of capital funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Financial position										
Total current assets	171 340	132 871	133 607	107 630	107 630	107 630	107 630	109 917	111 119	112 621
Total non current assets	59 120	53 365	50 373	49 376	49 254	47 690	42 822	82 822	74 822	68 275
Total current liabilities	73 855	25 800	26 199	12 940	12 940	12 940	12 940	1 984	1 093	1 227
Total non current liabilities	24 721	25 348	27 444	25 653	25 653	25 653	25 653	29 251	30 126	31 029
Community wealth/Equity	131	135	130	118	118	116	111	162	154	148

	884	088	337	413	291	727	860	505	723	640
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	56 090	(35 088)	826	(19 587)	(34 327)	(34 327)	(34 327)	(22 081)	(19 972)	(20 499)
Net cash from (used) investing	(3 995)	(274)	(1 256)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Net cash from (used) financing	1 060	(6 062)	1 593	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	136 214	94 791	95 954	111 382	96 642	96 642	96 642	108 888	88 915	68 417
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	166 330	130 969	130 539	106 000	106 000	106 000	106 000	108 000	109 000	110 000
Application of cash and investments	70 451	15 534	11 340	11 427	11 448	11 448	11 448	(1 800)	(2 000)	(2 500)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	95 879	115 435	119 199	94 573	94 552	94 552	94 552	109 800	111 000	112 500
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation	–	–	6 416	6 375	6 375	6 375	6 375	6 375	6 707	6 968
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	–	–	–	(300)	(46 150)	(46 150)	(46 150)	–	–	–
Repairs and Maintenance	1 442	2 308	3 282	4 144	4 144	4 144	4 144	5 310	4 094	4 297
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Energy:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

5.4 FINANCIAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES & SYSTEMS

SYSTEM/POLICY/STRATEGY	AVAILABILITY (YES/NO)
Asset management policy	YES
Credit control & debt collection policy	YES
Supply chain management policy	YES
Banking & Investment policy	YES
Petty cash policy	YES
Virement policy	YES
Catering policy	YES
Tariff policy	N/A
Indigent policy	N/A
Rates policy	N/A

Waterberg District Municipality does not have a Tariff Policy or Indigent Policy or Rates Policy as we are not a basic service authority and therefore have no billings. The immaterial tariffs we do have related to the Abattoir and Fire Fighting Services. All other policies listed above are reviewed annually, complies with relevant legislation and are implemented effectively.

5.5 AUDITED STATEMENTS

The performance of municipalities is measured in financial and non-financial terms. The performance of municipalities to achieve good audit reports is dependent on number of factors that include internal control systems namely; Budget, IDP, SDBIP, PMS and compliance to GRAP Standards.

The Auditor General's audit function was mostly focused on financial information with additional focus on non-financial information that also determines the extent that municipalities are delivering services in an efficient, effective and economic manner, but an audit opinion is not yet issued on non-financial information. Past outcomes on the audit reports was thus based on the fair presentation information disclosed in the municipality's financial statements and not on the performance of the municipality.

The current status quo of audit reports in the district has been shadowed by disclaimer, qualified and unqualified audit reports. Factors that have led to negative audit outcomes relate to capacity of Budget and Treasury Offices, poor record management and lack of a proper audit trail, outstanding reconciliations, inadequate financial management systems, difficulty in ensuring asset registers are GRAP compliant.

MEASURES TAKEN IN ADDRESSING THE AUDIT REPORT.

To address issues raised by the Auditor General

The systems are in place and the policies implemented. The Risk register also assist the municipality address issues of risk. Office of the municipal manager, audit unit, has a plan in place to assist the municipality in dealing with issues raised. The CFO forum needs to be effective in assisting the local municipalities to improve their financial status.

5.6 AUDIT FINDINGS

Municipality	Waterberg District Municipality		No	%
Financial Year	2019/20	Resolved		
Audit Opinion	Unqualified	Outstanding		
Reporting Period	19/20	Total		

ACTION PLAN

COMMITTEES IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

- **BSC** – Bid Specification Committee
- **BAC**- Bid adjudication Committee
- **BEC**- Bid Evaluation Committee

5.7 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & VIABILITY: KEY ISSUES & CHALLENGES

- Ageing infrastructure in towns
- The District Municipality is almost 100% dependent on Government grants
- Insufficient financial resources to provide water, electricity, sanitation, solid waste, sports & community facilities
- Inadequate indigent registers
- Limited capacity to repay loans at normal interests' rates by some municipalities
- Inadequate staffing of budget and treasury offices and high turnover of CFO's
- Inadequate project management and supply chain management systems
- Inadequate costing and specifications of budgeted projects
- Many municipalities are under financial distress
- Challenges with knowledge and information management.

- Inaccurate data on billing systems resulting in incomplete or inaccurate billing and bad debts.
- None implementation of revenue enhancement strategies
- Lack of funds for capital expenditure to support the economic growth of the area
- Large indigents base
- Municipalities have high levels of debt: None payment of services by government, private business and the community
- Debt collection in previously black townships is a challenge.
- Inadequate skills base in the budget and treasury unit.
- Ineffective Internal Audit unit and audit committee
- Non-implementation of risk and anti-corruption strategies
- Although there is improvement, there are still negative audit opinions
- Increase in debt
- Difficulty in identifying related parties in SCM procurement transactions
- Implementation of residual values and lifespans of assets while complying with MFMA & related legislations as well as GRAP standards and resolution of inconsistencies between the two.
- Classification of roads between district and local municipalities and RAL in terms of the lack of implementation of the 2004 gazette assigning responsibilities to municipalities.
- Calculation of possible contingent liability on the future implementation of the SALGA Wage Curve Agreement in the absence of Final Outcome Reports for municipalities.
- Implementation of MSCOA(READINESS)



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CHAPTER 6 – GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION ANALYSIS

6.1 FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Municipality	No of wards	Council stability and functionality	Traditional Leaders	Audit, Performance Audit Committee and Risk Management	MPAC	Anti-Fraud & Corruption policies and committee	Supply Chain Committee	CDW's
Bela-Bela	09	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Modimolle-Mookgopong	14	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Policy available No Committee	Yes	Yes
Mogalakwena	32	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not approved	Yes	Yes
Lephalale	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Thabazimbi	10 (02 not established)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Waterberg DM	78	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

There are 12 traditional authorities in the District Municipality. Recognition and involvement of the traditional leaders in matters of local government yield cooperative governance between the three recognized institutions. Traditional authorities both in Mogalakwena, Lephalale and Bela-Bela municipalities play a role in development of communities. They have a representative who has occupied an office in the District Municipality. There is a good communication within the District Municipality and the Traditional leaders. The role of the authorities' in development is mostly profound in mobilizing communities and allocation of land for residents and development. However there are challenges as consultative and involvement processes of allocating land in accordance to the LUMS have not yet yielded planned settlements with basic infrastructure in the rural areas. The District Municipality has managed to establish the District Traditional Health Practitioners Committee in line with the Traditional Health Practitioners Act No 22 of 2007. Their role is to coordinate activities of the Health Practitioners and ensure that they practice according to the four recognized practices, thus Diviner, Herbalist, Traditional Birth attendant and Traditional Surgeon. They will also be working closely with the departments to promote public health and ensure the quality of health services within the traditional health practice.

6.2. FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, WARD COMMITTEES AND CDWs

	District	BELABELA	Modimolle-Mookkgophong	MOGALAKWENA	LEPHALALE	THABAZIMBI
Political Management Team functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMT forum functional. MPAC ESTABLISHED and functional however continuous capacitation still required. 					
Number of established ward committees.	79	9	14	32	12	12
Number of functional wards committees.	79	0	13	32	12	12
Staff in speakers office (supporting public participation)	11 incl 4 for district	0	3	3	1	0 Ward & Public Participation Co-ordinator advertised)

6.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR)

Local government does not have the powers and functions over a range of services that communities expect. These sit with the other spheres of government. While planning for such services should be integrated into the IDP, The process is highly dependent on the cooperation, commitment and involvement of provinces and national government in municipal processes.

District Municipalities are the core of promoting intergovernmental relations for better provision of service delivery. The establishment of municipal IGR forums within the district has positive yields but still with some challenges to accelerate service delivery.

The following forums takes place in the District:

- Mayor's Forum, Municipal Managers' Forum, CFO's Forum, Technical Forum, District Economic Planning Development Forum, IDP Managers Forum, ICT Forum, IDP REP Forum, M & E Forum, Communications Forum, District Tourism Forum, Occupational Health & Safety, Internal Auditors Forum, Internal Audit, Risk Management Forum, Traditional House, Skills Development Forum.

Active Environmental Forums in the Waterberg District:

- **WATERBERG ENVIRONMENT AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION FORUM: WEBC FORUM**
- **WATERBERG AIR QUALITY FORUM: WAQF**
- **WATERBERG IMPLEMENTATION TASK TEAM: WITT (LINKED TO AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN)**
- **WATERBERG WASTE WORKING GROUP: WWWG**
- **WATERBERG SOCIAL SERVICES FORUM: WSSF**

NB: All these FORUMs / Structures sit Quarterly (4 x per annum)

The following are also district wide council /committees:

- Disability, youth, older persons, aids council early childhood development (jointly with Department of Education), sports and arts council, Moral regeneration, and domestic workers.

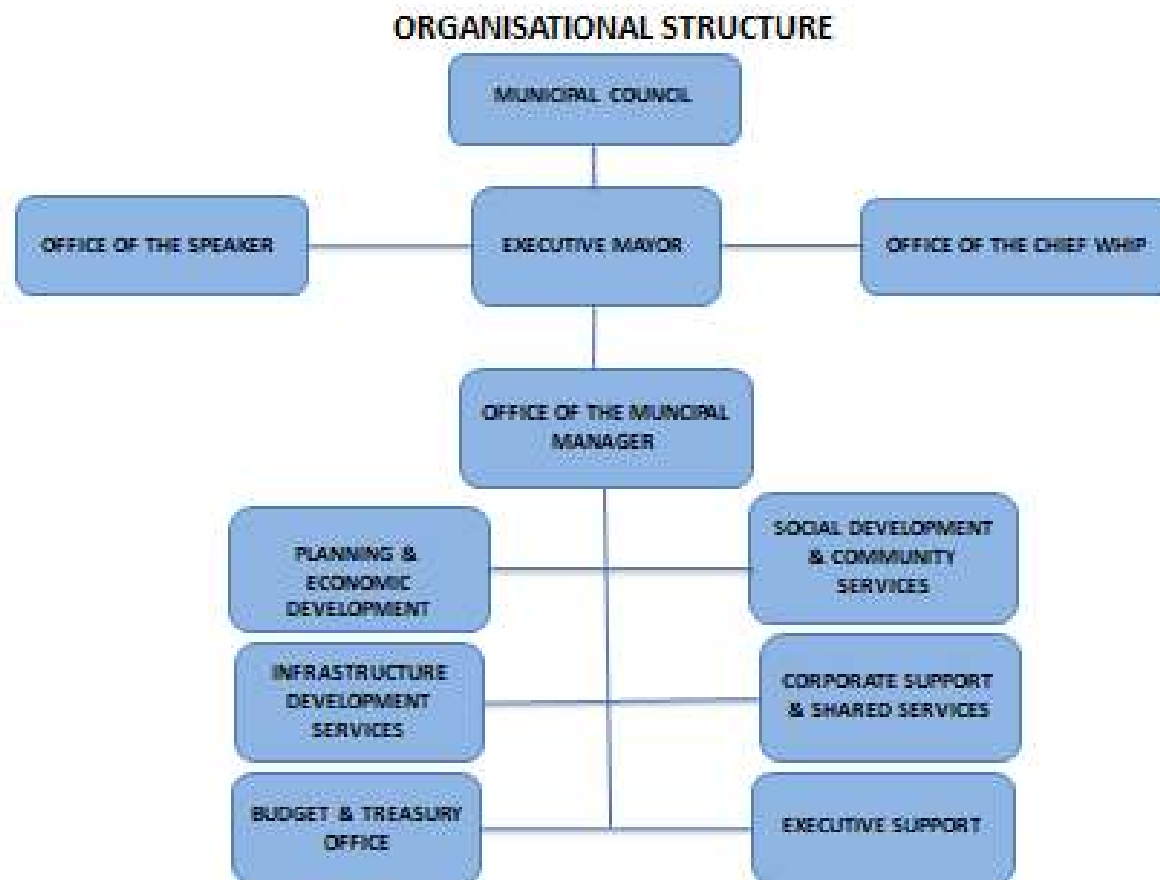
Inter-Governmental Relations issues and challenges include:

- Limited participation of other spheres of government in municipal planning processes
- Inadequate linkage of different priorities of other spheres of government by municipalities and vice versa
- Inadequate participation of District municipality in sector department strategic planning session to influence priorities to address service delivery challenges.

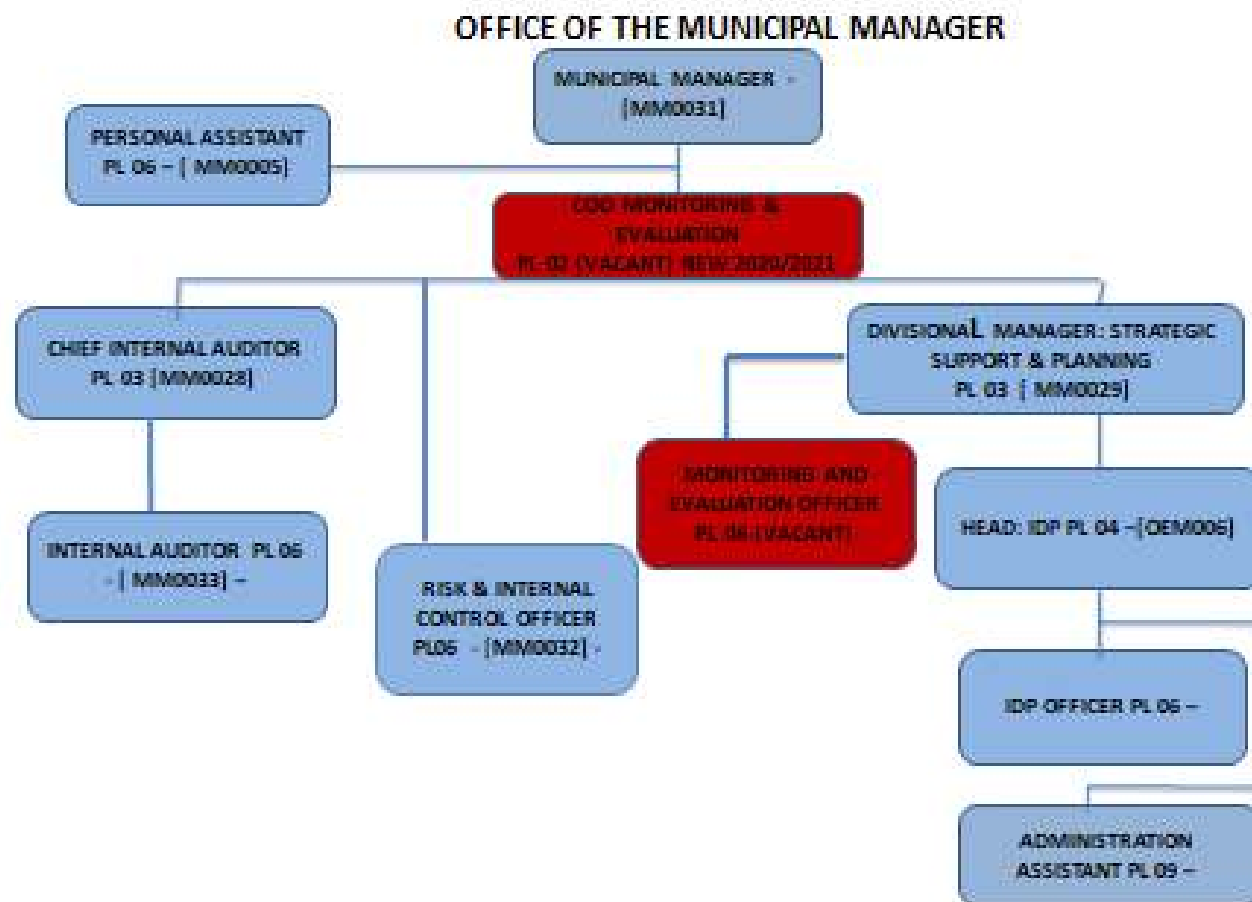


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7.1. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

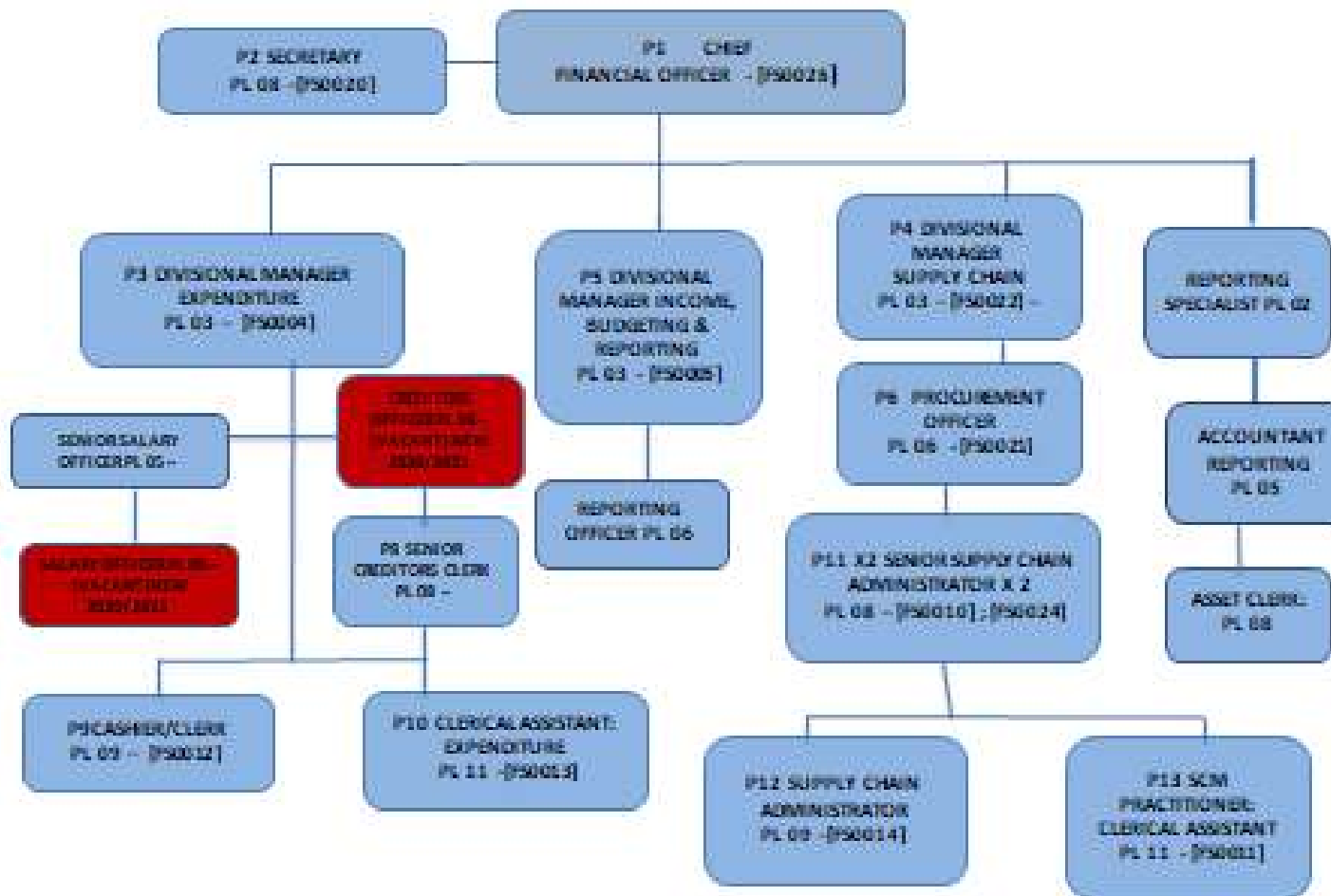


WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021



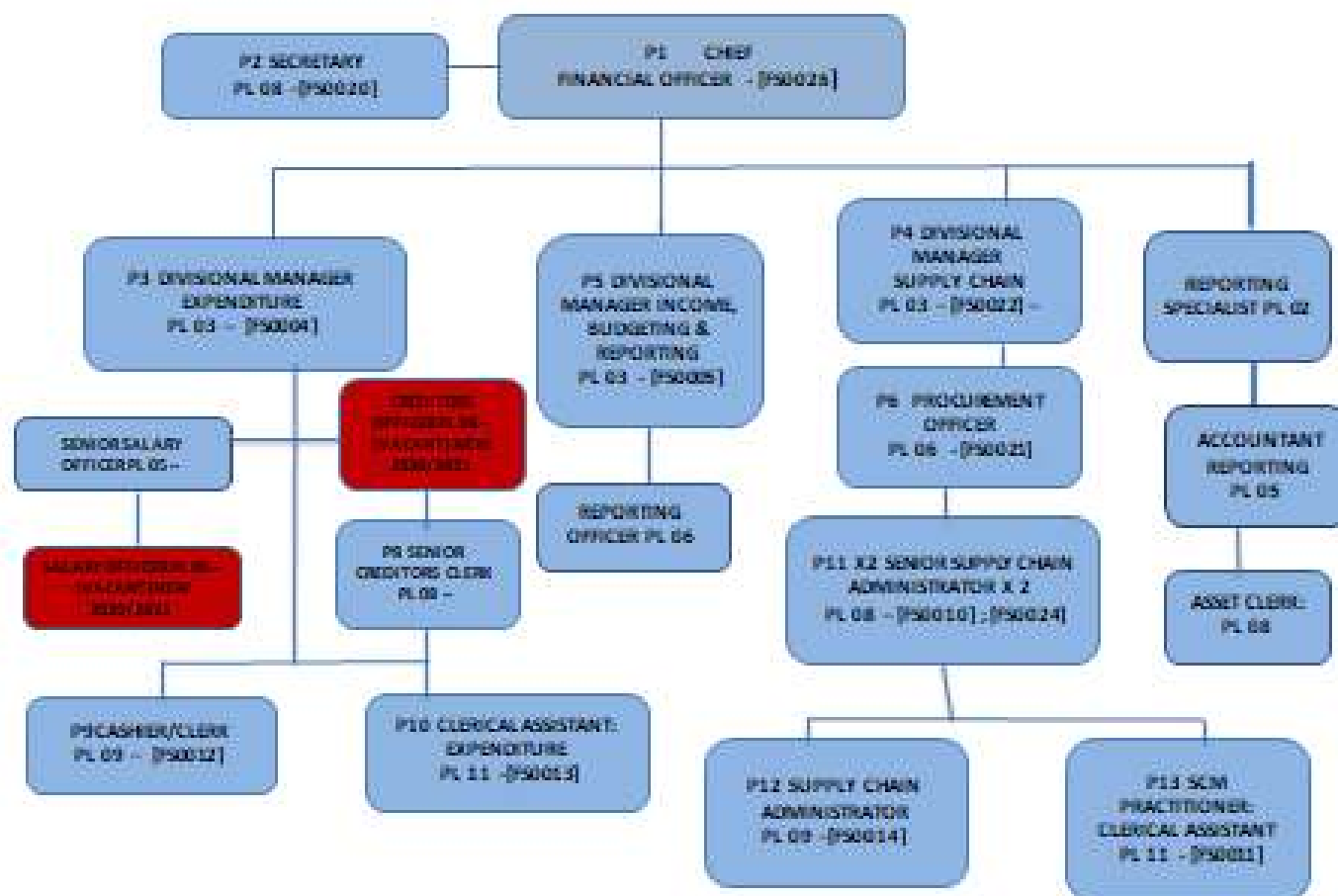
WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021

BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE



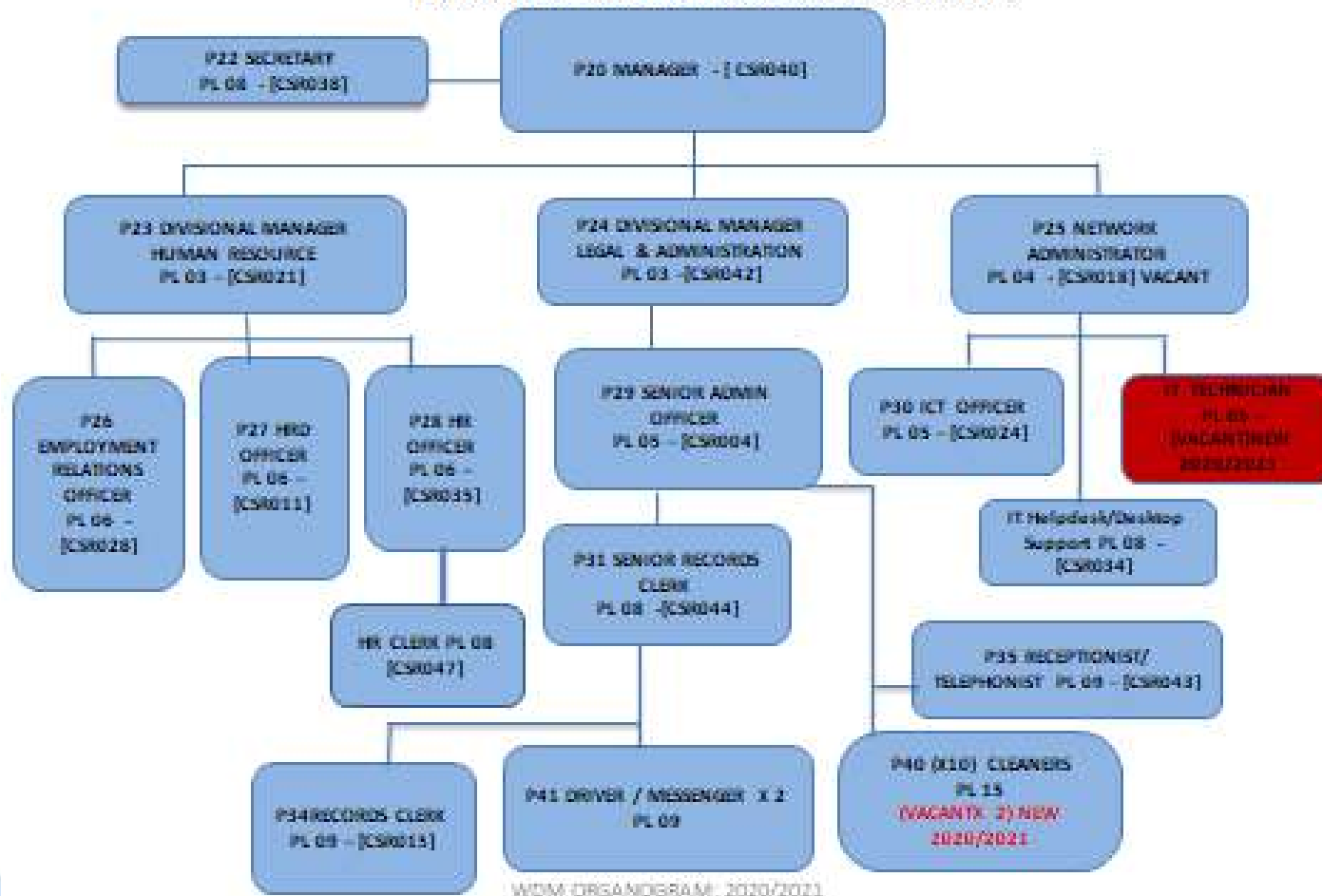
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BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE

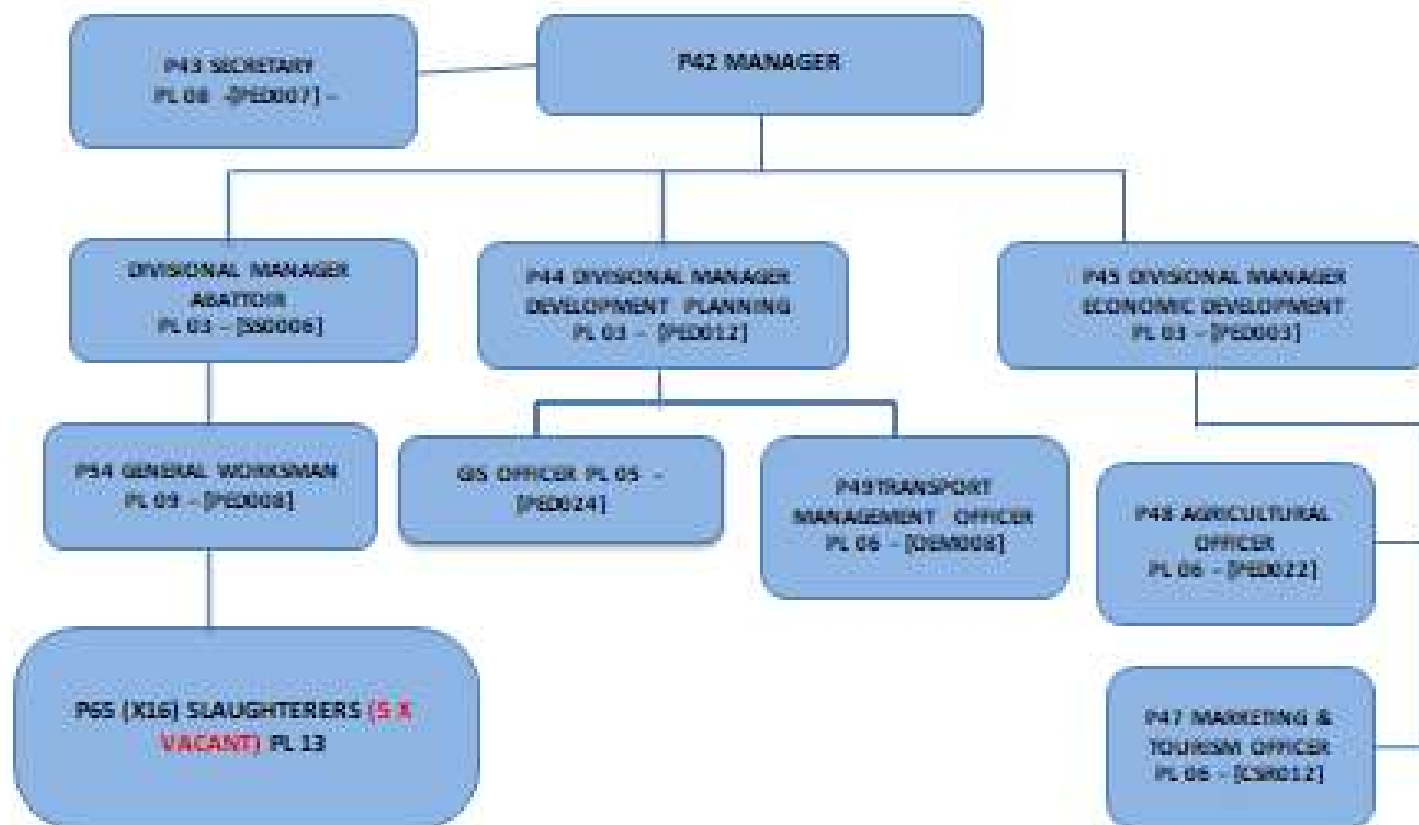


WDM ORGANOGRAM, 2020/2021

CORPORATE SUPPORT & SHARED SERVICES



PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

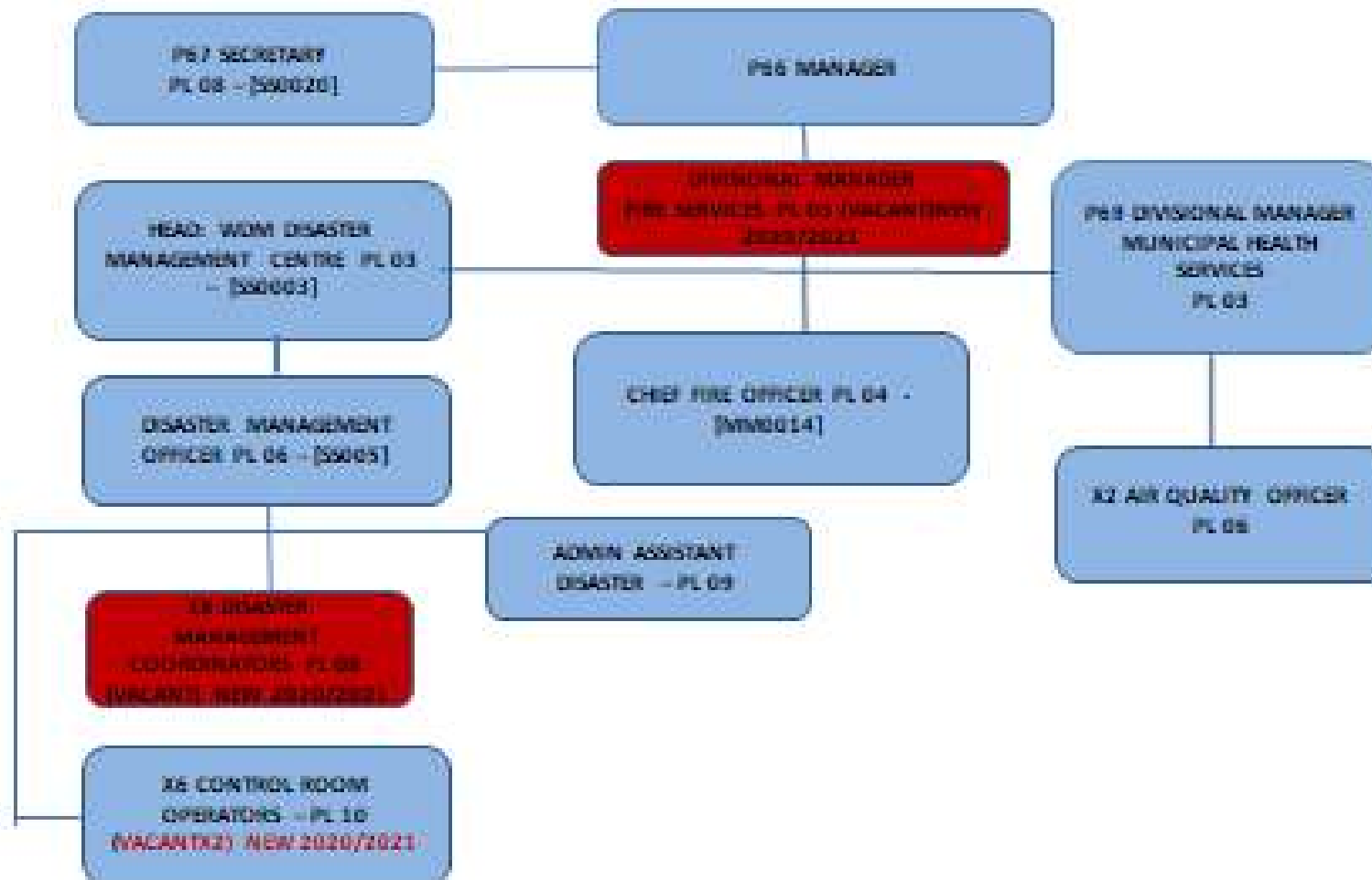


WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021

Waterberg

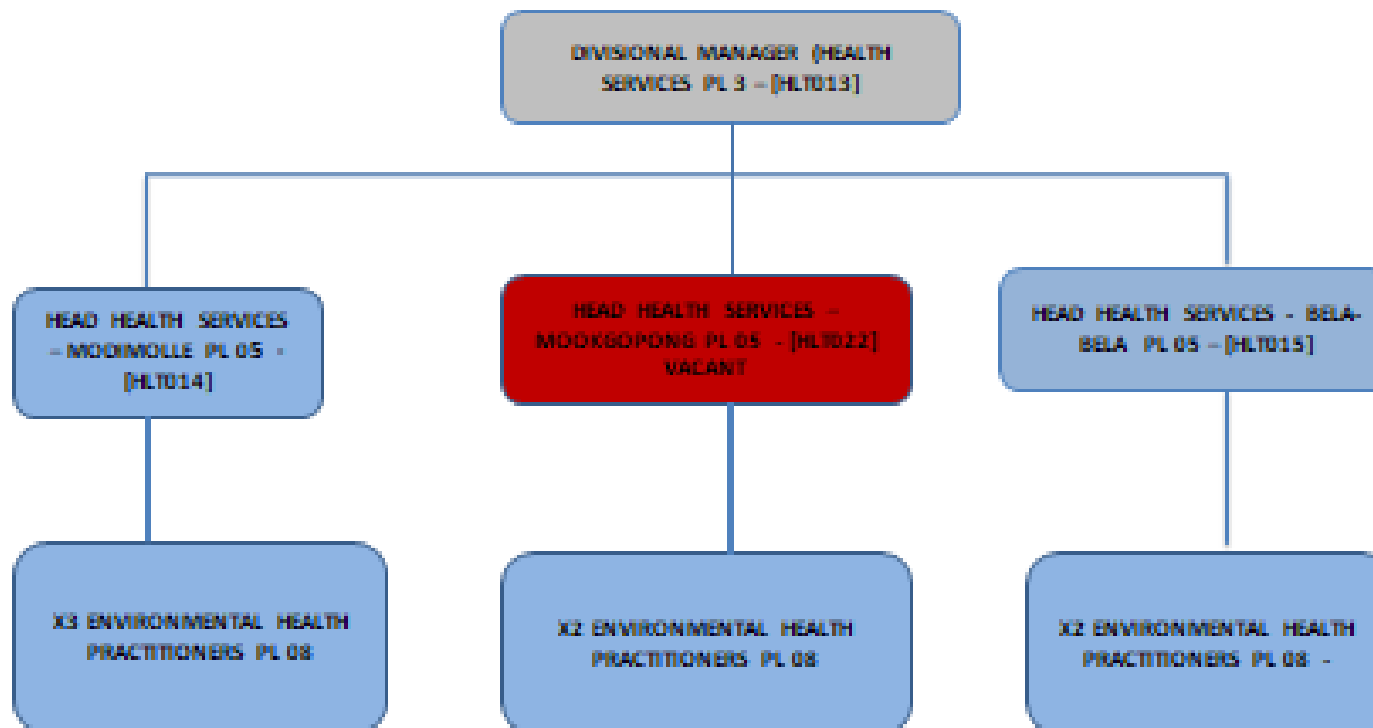
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES



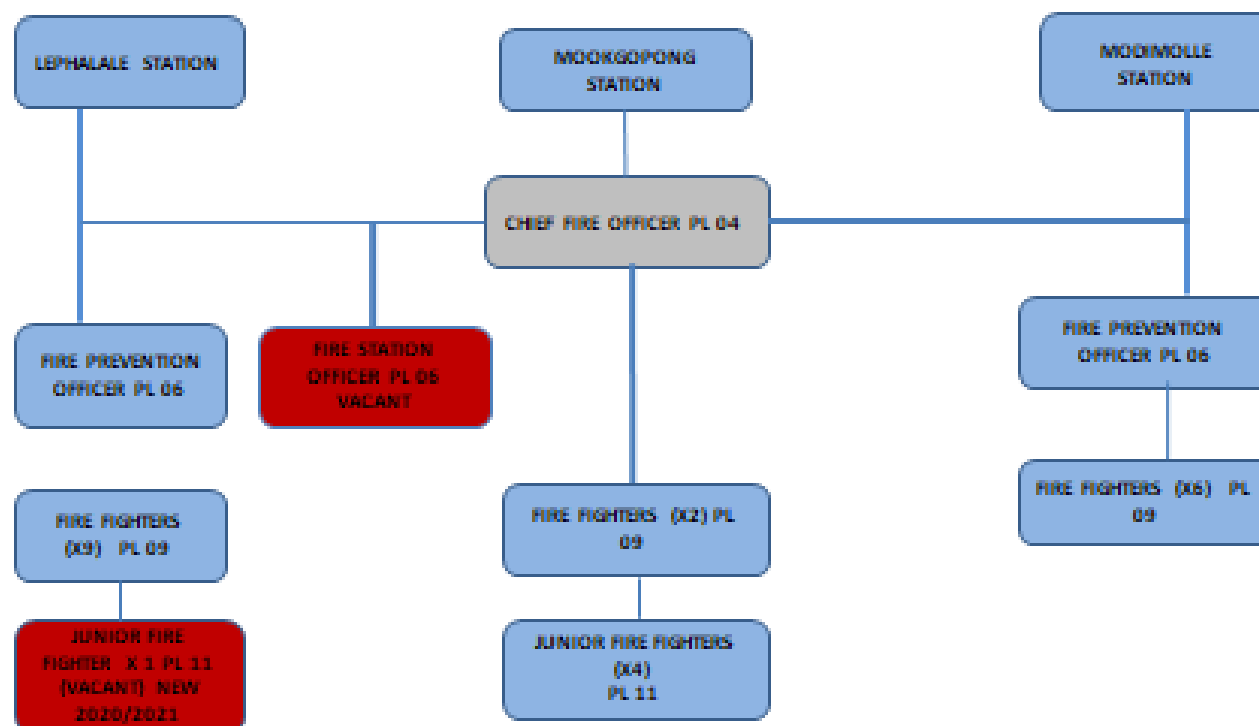
WDM ORGANOGRAM, 2020/2021

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES – MUNICIPAL HEALTH



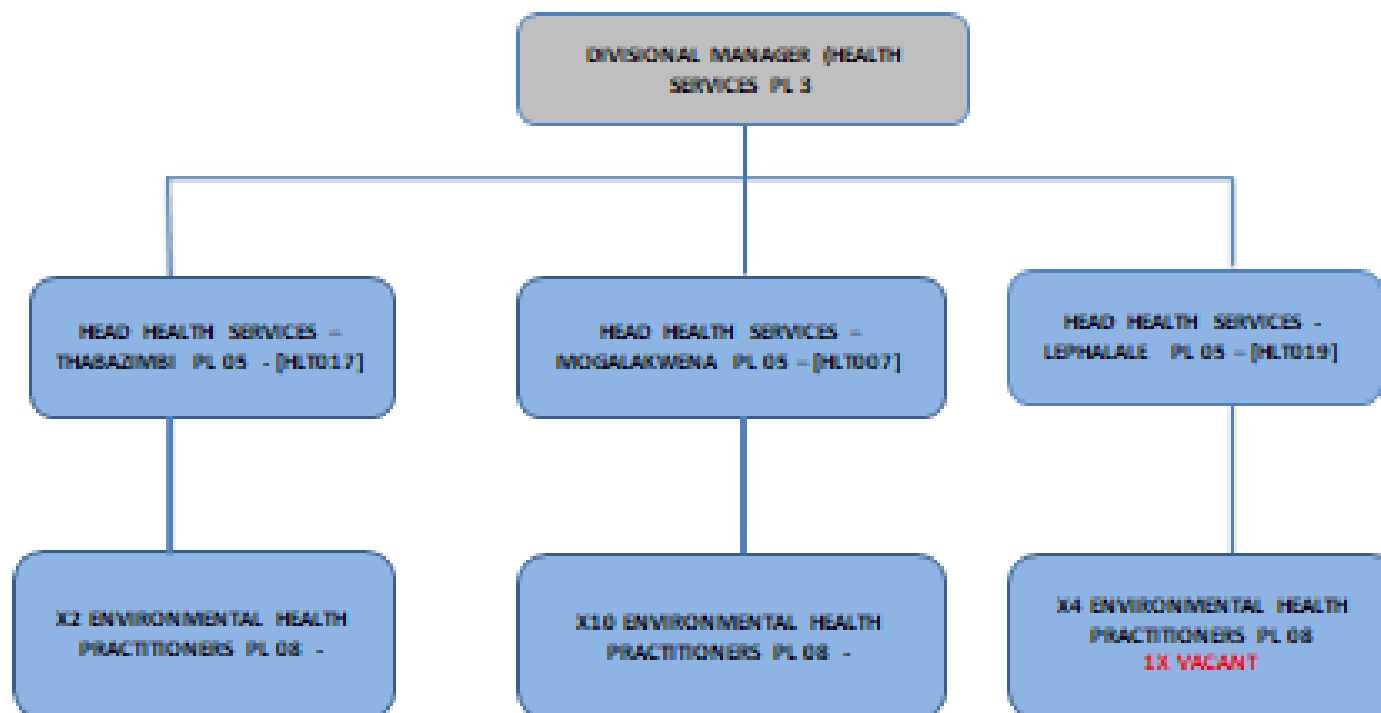
WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY SERVICES – FIRE FIGHTING



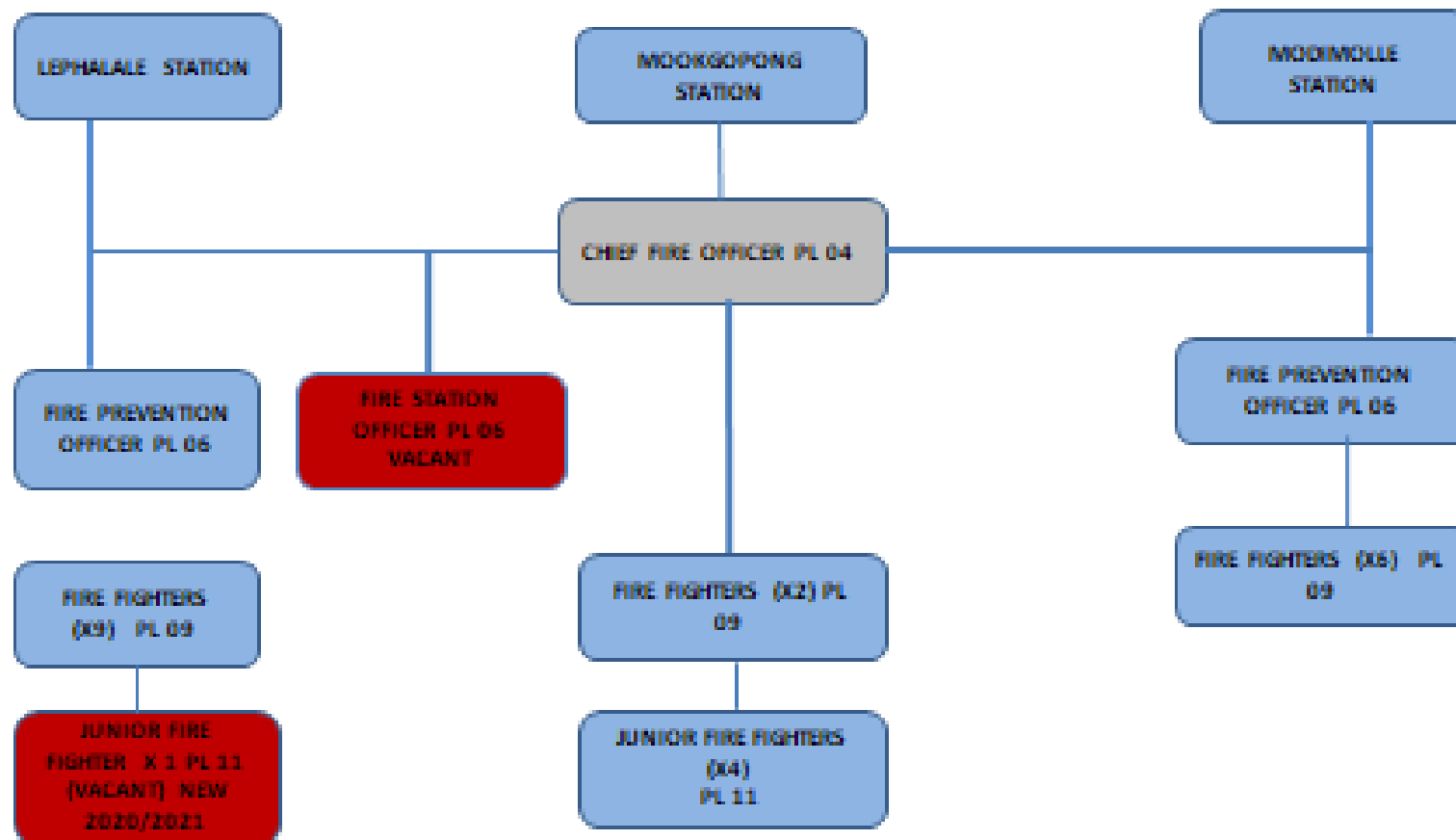
WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES – MUNICIPAL HEALTH



WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021

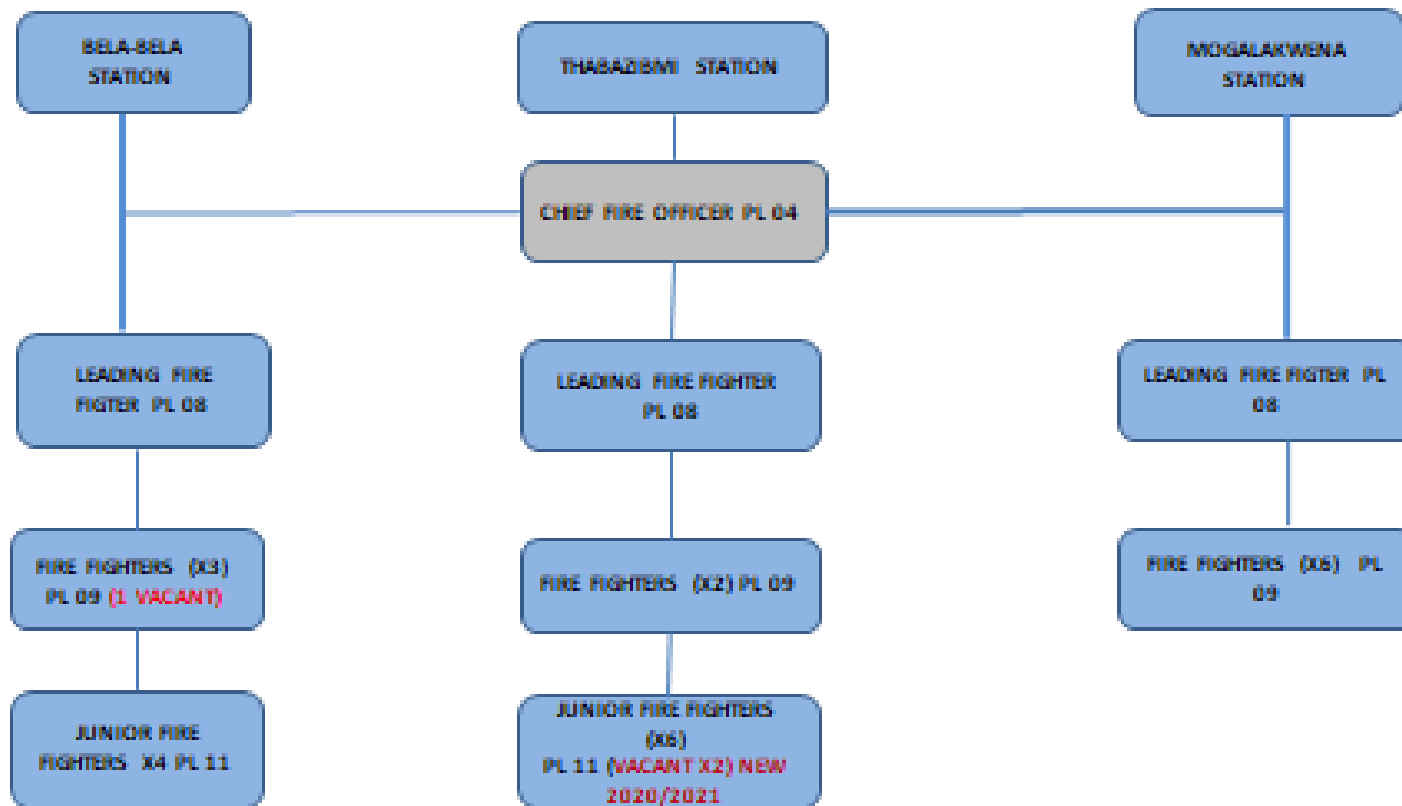
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY SERVICES – FIRE FIGHTING



WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021

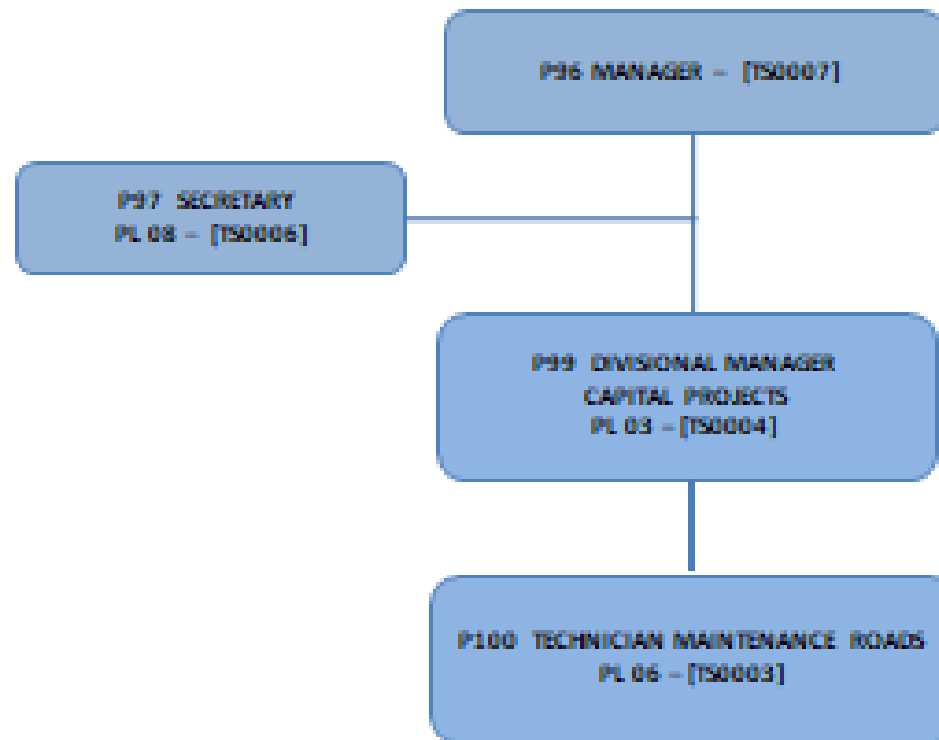
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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY SERVICES

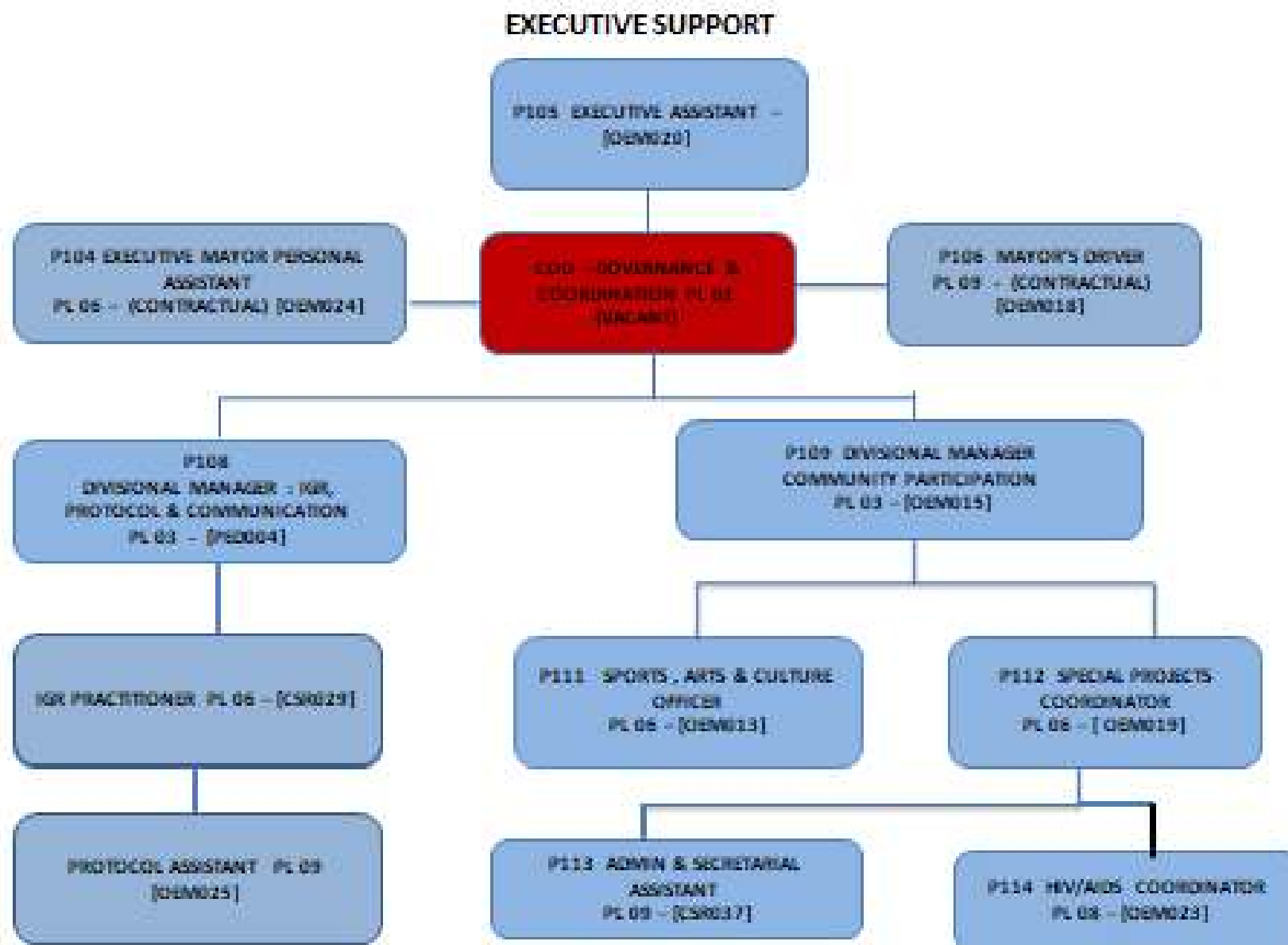


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INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

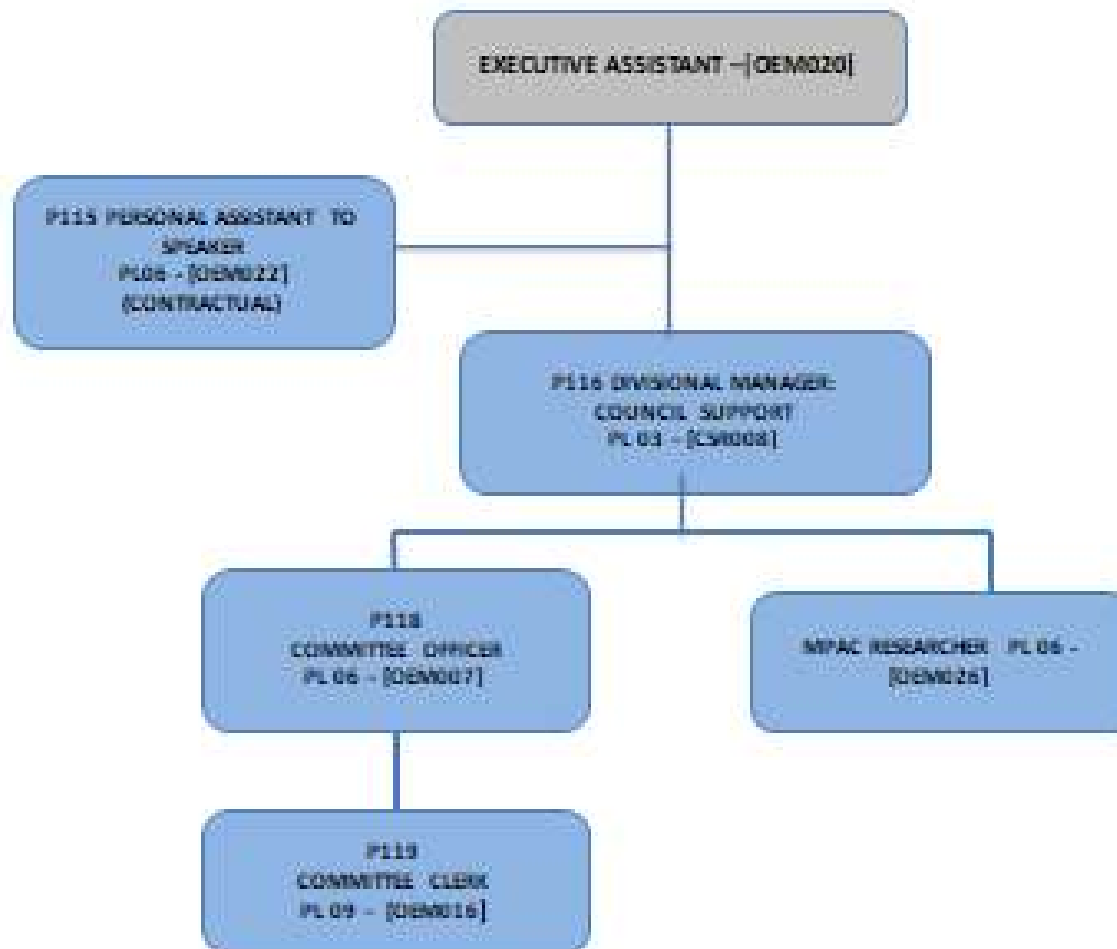


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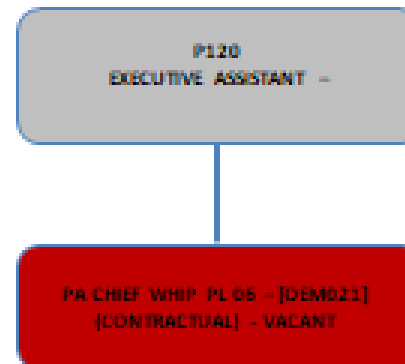
WDM ORGANOGRAM, 2010/2011

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER



WDM ORGANOGRAM, 2020/2021

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF WHIP



WDM ORGANOGRAM: 2020/2021



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7.2 FILLING OF CRITICAL POSTS

MUNICIPALITY	MUNICIPAL MANAGER	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	MANAGER INFRASTRUCTURE/TECHNICAL	MANAGER CORPORATE SERVICE	MANAGER DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	MANAGER SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES
Waterberg D	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Bela-Bela	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Modimolle-Mookgopong	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mogalakwena	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lephalale	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Thabazimbi	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Total	3/6	5/6	4/6	4/6	5/6	4/6



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7.3 VACANCIES RATE AS AT 31 MARCH 2021

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER	
COO Monitoring & Evaluation PL 02	Vacant (new post)
Monitoring & Evaluation Officer PL 06	Vacant
BUDGET AND TREASURY	
Creditors Officer PL 06	Vacant (new post)
Salary Officer PL 06	Vacant (new post)
CORPORATE SUPPORT & SHARED SERVICES	
IT Technician PL 05	Vacant (new post)
Cleaner X 2	Vacant (new post)
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	
Slaughteres x 5 PL 13	Vacant
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY SERVICES	
Head Health Services Mookgophong PL 05	Vacant (23/11/2020)
Environmental Health Practitioner : Lephalale PL 08	Vacant (23/11/2020)
Leading Fire Fighter PL 08	Vacant (new post)
Fire Fighter Bela-Bela PL 09	Vacant
Fire Station Officer PL 06	Vacant

DM: Fire Services PL 03	Vacant (new post)
Disaster Management Coordinator X 3	Vacant (new post)
Control Room Operator X 2	Vacant (new post)
Junior Fire Fighter X 3	Vacant (new post)
EXECUTIVE SUPPORT	
COO Governance & Coordination PL 02	Vacant (new post)
PA Chief Whip	Vacant (1/03/2021)
TOTAL POSTS VACANT	28
TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS	197
TOTAL NUMBER OF FILLED POSTS	169
	% VACANCIES = 14.2
	% FILLED = 85.8

The District Municipality has twelve powers and functions conferred to it through section 84 sub-sections 1 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act.

APT – Authority to Perform, PFM – Powers Performed by Municipality, ESP – External Service Provider S78 – Section 78 Process in terms of System Act Complete, SDA – Service Delivery Agreement in Place					
Functions of the municipality according to the Constitution, the Municipal Structures Act and Systems Act	APT	PFM	ESP or Other Sphere of Govt.	S78	SDA
Air pollution	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bulk sewage purification and main sewage disposal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cemeteries and Crematoria	Yes	Yes	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 Public 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	No	Yes	No	No
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

The implementation of the development mandate is comprised mainly by limited financial and human resources capacity, unavailability of institutional plan, limited options to retain skilled and technical staff members and limited implementation of section 78 processes to transfer powers and functions.

To implement the powers and functions of the municipality, there are oversight committees established to ensure accountability and transparency of municipal processes. The political oversight role of council is performed by Council functionaries that are established in terms of the Municipal Structure Act.

7.4 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

The measurement of the outcome of integrated development planning at local government can be realized when municipalities establishes performance management systems that are integrated and seamless to the IDP. Performance management system is developed for the purpose of improving the public service (i.e. through increased economy, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery) and to reinforce accountability, so that organisations are clearly held to account for the resource they use, and the outcomes achieved. At local government the system is consists of developing the IDP aligned to the budget, development of SDBIP, reporting, assessment, performance auditing, appraisal and community participation in monitoring performance.

There are consecutive steps taken by municipalities to develop performance management system. The development of the system is still at an infancy level as municipalities are still struggling to develop a system that entrench good governance to improve service delivery. The performance assessment is still conducted at top management level with the limitation of cascading the system to all individual employees.

Organisational Performance Management System

Waterberg District Municipality has established its automated Performance Management System in 2009 with the Service Provider, Institute for Performance Management. WDM has a Balanced Score Card. The components of a Performance Management as envisaged by section 41 of the Municipal System Act, are in existence such as:

- Key Performance Indicators
- Measurable Performance Targets
- Monitoring of Performance
- Performance Assessments
- Regular Reporting
- Performance Agreements
- Performance Auditing

Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan is used as the monitoring and management tool which implement an IDP. The SDBIP has **35 KPIs** excluding the new B2B indicators, which are spread over the seven departments of the municipality. A performance framework and policy have been reviewed to accommodate changes precipitated by the legislation.

Individual Performance Management System

Section 54 and 57 Section Managers sign Performance Agreements within one month of their employment. To hold them accountable they also develop their Performance Plans in line with the SDBIP, which they are review on a quarterly basis.

Those who perform outstandingly preceded by the approval of Oversight Report are entitled to performance bonuses; on condition such bonuses were budgeted for the same financial year.

Performance Management System (PMS) Key Issues and Challenges:

- Inadequate baseline information to monitor progress for implementation of IDP
- Limited involvement of communities to monitor the performance of municipalities.
- Performance management is not cascaded to all municipal employees. It is limited to top management.

7.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

On an annual basis, the Waterberg District Municipality develops the Workplace Skills Plan and Annual Training Report, which the training committee must endorse for Council to approve before sending to LGSETA on or before 30 April. Up to date we have timeously submitted the WSP to LGSETA. On a quarterly basis, a training report is submitted to LGSETA which is used to monitor the implementation of the WSP. The training includes the development of not only lower placed employees but also senior managers, Councillors and Traditional Leaders.

The types of training interventions that are offered in the municipality are amongst others in-house training, on-the job training, workshops etc. with accredited services providers. The Municipality also encourages employee self-development by offering conditional grant (bursaries). We have employees who has managed through the conditional grant to achieve their under and post graduates qualifications.

TRAINING NEEDS IDENTIFIED

Division	Training identified
Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCC contract admin and quality control

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavement rehabilitation and maintenance • Storm water drainage • GIS • Routine road maintenance • Roadwork traffic management • Gravel road design construction and maintenance • Non-motorized planning and design • Design and construction of surfaced low volume roads
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Ethics: Environmental Health • SAMTRAC • Food Safety and Quality • Solid Waste Management • Occupational Health and Hygiene • Environmental Management
Corporate Support and Shared Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervisory Skills • Charging Disciplinary Hearings • Engagement through performance management • Integrating Training Needs Analysis and Assessment and Evaluation • Managing Stress and Improving Productivity • Computer Training • Organizational Development • Absenteeism and Sick leave abuse
Office of the Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit courses • Risk Management Courses • PMS Courses • IDP courses • Leadership and Management Courses
BTO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SCM Courses • Municipal Finance Management Program
Executive Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councilors Training • Basic Computer training • Roles and responsibilities of a councilor • Leadership skills • MPAC and MFMP • IDP Skills for councilor • LED Skills For Councillors • Women in leadership • Protocol and etiquette • Anti-corruption strategy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Management • Gender Mainstreaming
Planning and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LED short courses • ABET

NUMBER OF OFFICIAL CAPACITATED IN TERMS OF THE WORKPLACE SKILL PLAN

Period	Training provided /Outgoing	Number of Official/Cllrs	Status	Intervention	Name of Service Provider
September 2019	Bid Specifications Committee training	10 Officials	Completed	Certificate	BMT Solutions
March 2020	MPAC Training	11 Councilors and 1 Official	Completed	Certificate	Excellent Mind Institute
March 2020	Municipal Finance Management Program	3 officials and 1 councillor	Ongoing	Certificate	Sebenzisanani

7.6 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The employment equity plan intends to achieve equity in the workplace, in order to make the municipal workforce more representative and ensuring fair and equitable employment practices for employees. Furthermore, it intends to create an organizational culture that is not discriminatory, values diversity and legitimizes the input of employees. The employment equity plan and the numerical targets of the Waterberg District Municipality is implemented, in terms of the Act with the only challenge being that of recruiting people with disability.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY CHALLENGES

- Appointment of people with disabilities in general
- Accessibility of buildings to people with disabilities

7.7 SUCCESSION PLAN AND RETENTION PLAN

Succession and Retention plan are still lacking.

INSTITUTIONAL & ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

- Inadequate institutional capacity due to lack of resources to fund the organizational structure
- Lack of service delivery by – laws and implementation
- Office space

7.8 COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- The Municipality has a complaints Management system which is functional and it respond to complaints and compliments from the community.

WDM SWOT ANALYSIS

Strengths

#	KPA	ATTRIBUTE
1	Spatial Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional GIS platform
2	Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
3	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District-Wide Local Economic Development strategy
4	Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniformed & Functional Financial system
5	Good Governance and Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
6	Municipal Transformation and organisational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliant Employment Equity plans Uniformed & Functional Human Resources system

Weaknesses

#	KPA	ATTRIBUTE
1	Spatial Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrated Development Planning Integrated & Compliant Spatial Development framework
2	Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant spending Poor forward planning
3	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Local Economic Development strategy Enforcement of By-Laws
4	Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grant dependency Enforcement of By-Laws
5	Good Governance and Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inter-Governmental Relations structures
6	Municipal Transformation and organisational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sound Management practices Vacant key positions i.e. Fire & Air Quality Services High staff turnover

Opportunities

#	KPA	ATTRIBUTE
1	Spatial Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land access for development Regional landfill site
2	Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EPWP for job creation
3	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth point Public Private Partnerships
4	Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broad revenue base i.e. farms and game reserves Emission license
5	Good Governance and Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
6	Municipal Transformation and organisational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

Threats

#	KPA	ATTRIBUTE
1	Spatial Rationale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal settlements Urbanization i.e. dolomitic areas
2	Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deteriorating service delivery standards Community unrest
3	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High levels of unemployment, especially among the youth Economic exclusions
4	Financial Viability and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of political will to maintain District mandates
5	Good Governance and Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unintegrated IGR structures
6	Municipal Transformation and organisational development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional relevance

CHAPTER 8 – CROSS CUTTING ISSUES (DISASTER MANAGEMENT)

8.1 DISASTER RISK ANALYSIS

- Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002, Amended Disaster Management Act No. 16 of 2015, National Disaster Management Policy Framework of 2005, The Reviewed Waterberg District Disaster Management Framework & Plan dated December 2014; etc. Please note that their implications are highly critical because thorough proactive planning without taking them into cognizance might have undesirable consequences or devastating or disastrous outcomes either man-made or natural.
- Risk Analysis-Refer to the approved Reviewed Waterberg District Framework & Plan dated December 2014 which is found from the WDM website;
- Mapping of hazard/risks in accordance with their prevalence-Also refer to the approved Waterberg District Disaster Management Framework & Plan dated December 2014 which is found from the WDM website;
- Risks or hazards profiling at our Ward level-This is quite a very difficult or tricky question to be fairly answered now much as there is that positive acknowledgement from the IDP Office that Disaster Risk Management was neglected by the third sphere of Government for a longer time whereby it was mostly prioritised, but not budgeted for accordingly. PDMC-CoGHSTA during 2013/14 financial year did managed to develop their local disaster management plans wherein they were all requested to table them on or before their respective Councils in vain. Meaning that the high level indication for tangible hazard profiling at the Ward level within the Waterberg District is currently non-existence or totally not there, hence our new approach towards comprehensive Review of the Waterberg District Disaster Management Framework & Plan whereby myself, Acting Manager SDCS and the PDMC-CoGHSTA (Mr Mike Moja) have jointly embarked on a robust consultative processes with our 4 National Key Points (i.e. Mokolo Dam Pump Station, Tom Burke Solar Plant, Eskom-Medupi & Eskom-Matimba) that urgently needs to be incorporated in our planning initiatives as they were all visited during January 2019. It is very crucial to ensure the final approval of an amount of R500 000.00 during 2019/20 financial year in order to be able to take the Disaster Risk Management Chapter within the IDP to the highest level in adherence to the prescriptives of the applicable legislation;
- Capacity in terms of quantity & quality from our locals-Thabazimbi local municipality is having 04 Disaster Management Coordinators (i.e. not sufficient or not equal to the tasks), Lephalale local municipality is only having 01 Disaster Management Coordinator (i.e. not equal to the tasks being so exposed to floods, domestic fires, drought, road accidents, etc.), Mogalakwena (the most exposed one with various categorised hazards with a high population figure), Bela-Bela & Modimolle-Mookgopong local municipalities are all not having dedicated personnel for directly dealing with Disaster Risk Management, hence no operating or capital budgets being set aside on a continuous basis/deliberately or intentionally which is too bad towards balanced effective service delivery (i.e. disaster risk reduction strategies not be easily achieved under the circumstances); and
- High level risks/hazards at our cross borders-The last conducted Disaster Risk Assessments was undertaken at Stockpoort Port of Entry, Groblers Bridge Port of Entry, Platjan Port of Entry & Zanzibar Port of Entry (they all fall within Lephalale connecting to our neighbouring country of Botswana) during 2009/10 financial year whereby all identified risks and/or capital projects were not fairly implemented as a result of Waterberg District Municipality losing water authority status as it was directly devolved to our local municipalities (i.e. devastating downgrading which requires to be urgently politically reviewed in order to protect the WDM from dying a painful, slow death).

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8.2 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIZATION

KPA	Summary by order of priority
Spatial	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SDF Review 2. DMPT Coordination 3. GIS Maintenance
Social	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the Air Quality Management Plan 2. Review of the Disaster Management Plan 3. Rehabilitation of then Bela Bela Fire Station
Economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SMME Development and Support 2. Tourism Development 3. Agricultural Development
Environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promulgation of ByLaws 2. Ambient Air Monitoring Station 3. Development of the Regional Land fill site
Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. intergrated WSDP for District 2. Intergrated ITP Review
Financial	
Institutional	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICT Equipment 2. Pool Vehicles 3. Automation of PMS

CHAPTER 9 - STRATEGIC PHASE

9.1 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF WATERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

KPA	Strategies objectives
Spatial Rationale	To coordinating spatial transformation.
Basic Service Delivery	To coordinate and monitor social and infrastructure development for the provision and access to services.
Local Economic Development	To create a conducive environment for radical economic development.
Financial Management & Viability	To effectively and efficiently manage finances and resource mobilisation.
Good Governance & Public Participation	To develop and implement integrated management & governance systems
Transformation & Organisational Development	To attract, develop and retain ethical and best human capital

The table below seeks to summarise departmental and stakeholders' presentations that painted the status quo of the District and its Local Municipalities in a form of prevailing challenges and mitigating circumstances against each National KPA.

KPA	CHALLENGE	STRATEGIES
Spatial Rationale	Dysfunctional spatial patterns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The SPLUM By-laws needs to be revised and customised •
	Illegal occupation of land/ land invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of integrated Spatial Development Framework • • Formalisation of informal settlements to inform spatial hierarchy •
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	Lack of funding and identifying new projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain licence to be a WSA • • Acquire rights to implement Rural Household Sanitation for the entire district
	Lack database for service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure O & M service providers as and when required (electrical maintenance, plumbing, air conditioners and civil work)

KPA	CHALLENGE	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision for implementation of O & M projects •
	Excessive Overtime payment due to shortage of staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of additional junior fire fighters using the amount budgeted for overtime •
	The Social Development & Customer Care function is under capacitated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review organisational structure and align to IDP. Match and place municipal officials according to competency levels. •
	Lack of infrastructure to house the firefighting stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbish the donated fire station in Bela Bela • • Construction of a fire station in Thabazimbi •
	Absence of By Laws to regulate core functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promulgation of firefighting, Municipal Health and Air Quality Management By Laws •
	Office accommodation for EHP's located in various local municipalities (excessive rental payment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage local municipalities to accommodate EPHs operating within their jurisdiction
	Unlicensed landfill sites (full to capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Regional Landfill site •
Local Economic Development	Compromised quality services at the abattoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading, Marketing & Public Private Partnership • • Alternatively Lease the abattoir
	Red tape and slow turnaround time from funding institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a One stop shop
	Lack of public transport ranking facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition and budget allocation by relevant authorities •
Financial Viability and Management	Unable to raise own income because the district is not a water nor electricity service rendering municipality. The District Municipality remains grant dependent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop financial model that will encourage own income base • • Seek other sources of revenue to fund projects, especially fire fighting vehicles and related • • equipment. There is a need to diversify more sources of revenue.
	Alignment of 2018/19 Annual Budget captured on mSCOA version 6.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mSCOA committees to meet regularly in order to address any challenges • • Timeous interaction with Munsoft to address any challenges

KPA	CHALLENGE	STRATEGIES
	Excessive personnel costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and cost organisational structure to be proportional with to income • • Monitor personnel spending patterns • • Transfer excess personnel to support distressed Local Municipalities •
	Poor audit status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve accountability through a proper consequence management
Good Governance and Public Participation	Dysfunctional IGR structures Poor participation of community members in the affairs of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the IGR Protocol Framework document • • Reconfiguration of some IGR structures •
	Poor participation of community members in the affairs of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Public Participation Strategy
	Lack of integrated planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systemic approach to integrated planning and monitoring of programmes
	Ward Committee Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building programmes for ward committees to promote good governance at the local level •
Municipal Transformation and organisational development	The organisational structure is not aligned to the IDP priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review organisational structure and align to IDP. Match and place municipal officials according to competency levels. •
	Lack of a system to track performance and recognise, reward and award incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop talent management strategy and automate performance management system •

9.2 OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

Strategy is about choice, which affects outcomes. The nature of the strategy adopted and implemented emerges from a combination of the structure of the organisation, the type of resources available and the strategic priorities being pursued. There is strategic consistency when the actions of an organisation are consistent with the expectations of the community. It is therefore critical that the identified strategies be linked to the different KPAs governing local government institutions. The following strategies have been identified to ensure the attainment of the identified outcomes and priorities within the WDM.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CUSTOMER CARE COMMISSION

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	Coordinate and support the provision of fire-fighting service-Fire Brigade Services Act 1987	Emergency Response Grant (Phase 01-90 days)	Service Delivery compromised & National Treasury Protocols (Bottlenecks/Red tapes	Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum (PDAMF)/NDMC to write/influence the National Treasury to improve our emergency response time lines	Possibilities to consider reviewing processes on the categorization for funding mobilization	Devolution of functions to initiating municipalities for fast-tracking progress (Sector Departments are not responsive)	Review Framework, Humanitarian Relief materials
	Air Quality/ Environmental Management- Air Quality Management Act, 2004	Reconstruction, Recovery & Rehabilitation Grant (Final Phase)	Infrastructure/assets invested will deteriorate & Service Delivery protests	Information sharing with the community/debriefing sessions	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Public awareness/Education-Training, Research initiatives & Compatible Two-way Radio Communication System (feasibility study)
	Municipal Health Services- National Health Act, 2003						
	Waste Management- Waste Management Act, 2008	02% Disaster Risk Management Grant (MFMA)	Fragmented/uneven planning (Operating in Silos/Bad working relations).	Information sharing with the community at the grass roots level/debriefing sessions	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Humanitarian Relief materials

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
	Disaster Risk Management-Disaster Management Act, 2002 & Amended Disaster Management Act, 2015	Discretionary Grants	Fragmented/uneven planning (Operating in Silos/Bad working relations).	IGR resuscitation/revival initiatives	Coordination processes	Coordination processes	Humanitarian Relief materials
		MIG	Non-compliance (fire-fighting service)	Review of MIG Framework	Funding and implementation	Funding and implementation	Construction of Fire Fighting Stations
		Equitable Share Grant	Non-compliance; Community protests (violence against Fire-Fighters)	Influence/guide envisaged formula/method being used (fire-fighting service) for the determination of this Grant through National Treasury	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Operational/fuel, foam, samples, salaries, overtime, etc.
		National Resource Management Grant (DEA)	Droughts; Global warming/Climate change & Veldt/Wild Fires	Draw distinctive Business Plan (fire-fighting service Reservists)	Implementation phase	Monitoring & Evaluation phase	Reservists Force, Fire-Fighting apparatus
		Environmental Protection Infrastructure Programme (DEA) (Environmental Programs)	Dust Pollution; Methane Gas built-up in Landfill sites Non-compliance of Landfill sites; Lifespan of Landfill sites reached quickly & Health Hazards.	Feasibility study/proper locations/identify land Feasibility study/locations/ land	Funding and implementation (licensing. EIA/ Geo Tech Investigations/ necessary authorizations) Funding and implementation (licensing, EIA/ Geo Tech Investigations/ necessary	Funding and implementation (licensing. EIA/ Geo Tech Investigations/ necessary authorizations) Funding and implementation (licensing, EIA/ Geo Tech Investigations/necessary	Regional Landfill site

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
					authorizations, etc.)	authorizations, etc.)	
		Global Environmental Funds/Grant (GEF-DBSA)	Natural Disasters (Increase Global warming, Droughts, Floods, etc.)	Awareness programmes	To source funding for renewable energy	Green economy (identified capital projects/, etc.)	Solar panels at schools, energy saving bulbs, etc.
		WDM funding (internal)	Lack of Service Delivery; Severe injuries & devastating Mortalities/Deaths	Information sharing with our communities/ debriefing sessions	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Continuous stakeholder engagement	Under discussion

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER AND BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE COMMISSION

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
Public Participation and Good Governance	Efficient and effective budget related policies	FMG	Non-Compliance with legislative requirements Negative Audit opinion	Periodic Review of policies	Periodic review of policies	Periodic review of policies	None
	Assurance Provider and consulting services		MFMA S165	Develop Audit Plans Audit Action Plan	3 Year Rolling Plan	3 Year Rolling Plan	None
	Develop Credible IDP, SDBIP and Budget	MSIG	Unapproved IDP and Budget	Political intervention	Political intervention	Functional IGR Forum	None

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
	PMS (MTE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDBIP Performance Agreements Quarterly Reports Annual Performance Reports Annual Reports 	Automated Systems	Non-Compliance with legislation requirements	IDP, Budget, SDBIP Process Plan	Implementation of process plan	None	None
	Governance Structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPAC Audit Risk Committee BTO Portfolio MM Forums CFO Forums IDP Rep Forum 	None	Dysfunctional Committees Planning in Silos	Resuscitate all IGR structures Adherence to meeting schedules	Adherence to meeting schedules	Adherence to meeting schedules	None
Financial Viability and Management	Compilation of Reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AFS Monthly, Quarterly, yearly Reports Income Management	Equitable shares FMG MSCOA	Non-compliant with MFMA Unable to meet financial obligation UIF Accuracy and incomplete asset register	Adherence to report Schedules timelines Develop By-laws Cost containment measures Adherence to SCM	Schedules timelines Enforcement of by-laws Cost containment measures Adherence to SCM policy and processes	Schedules timelines Enforcement of by-laws Cost containment measures Adherence to SCM policy and processes Timeous physical	None

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
	Expenditure management Asset Management			policy and processes Timeous physical verification	Timeous physical verification	verification	
	Procurement of goods and services		Non-compliance of legislation and regulations Irregular expenditure	Periodic Review of SCM Policy Establishment of Financial misconduct board Consequence management framework	Implementation of policy Consequence management framework	Consequence management framework	None



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PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	<p>Approval of building plans, compliance of businesses on municipal health requirements</p> <p>Environmental management framework</p> <p>Provision of GIS can be used as a tool</p> <p>Communicate to retail industry and other businesses to comply with COA</p> <p>Enforce SMMEs stand a better chance of accessing government support</p> <p>Coordination & monitoring of construction and maintenance of access roads through district roads forum</p> <p>Track and monitor the demand and conservation</p>	<p>Provincial Road Maintenance Grant (PRMG) : development & maintenance of roads & storm water infrastructure</p> <p>Infrastructure Investment Programme for South Africa (IPSA): to support project preparation activities of infrastructure projects and or to support overall financing of infrastructure projects</p> <p>DBSA Infrastructure Grant</p> <p>Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA): assist struggling</p>	<p>Risks:</p> <p>Service delivery backlog</p> <p>Possible community unrests</p>	<p>Develop Air Quality By-Laws – use the By-Law to penalize non-complying parties (revenue collection opportunity)</p> <p>Capacity building GIS end-use</p> <p>Improve lines of reporting on the district and provincial GIS data</p> <p>Improvement in coordination & monitoring of roads, water & electricity through existing forums</p>	<p>WDM to get back the right / authority over district roads</p> <p>WSA</p>	<p>Bulk water supply</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDF Review • EMF Review • Long Term District Growth & Development Strategy • Abattoir lease • GIS Training

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
	imperatives	municipalities to development sustainable municipal infrastructure by providing technical support, municipal capacity building & sector & grant support					

CORPORATE SUPPORT AND SHARED SERVICES COMMISSION

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Provision of staff to all functions	Skills Grant	Skills Capacity		Adherence to service standards for the 4 functions		Realignment and renewal of the organisational structure
	Skills development	Skills grant	Bloated organisational structure		Implementation of WSP		Develop WSP Conduct skills audit
	Promulgation of By-Laws		Non-existence of By-laws	Implementation of By-laws			Development of By-laws
	Provision of ICT,	Disaster recovery	Lack of maintenance plan and management	Implementation of disaster recovery	Implementation of fleet management and	Upgrading of ICT infrastructure and fleet	1. Procurement of disaster

KPA	WHY WE EXIST (VS. THE 4 FUNCTIONS)	IDENTIFIED GRANTS	SWOT LINKED RISKS	STRATEGIES			PROJECTS
				SHORT TERM (0 – 1 YEAR)	MEDIUM TERM (1 – 5 YEARS)	LONG TERM (5 – 10 YEARS)	
	Fleet and Assets	grant	of fleet & disaster recovery plan	solution	recovery management	management framework	recovery solution 2. Procurement of fleet management system
	Provision of record management system		Loss or misplacement data/Records			Upgrading of record management system	Procurement of electronic record management
Public Participation and Good Governance	Execution of Council Resolutions		Lawsuits and lack of consequence management framework	Implementation of consequence management			Development of consequence management framework
	Facilitation of Public Participation	MIG	Community unrests & negative public opinion	Implementation of public participation strategy			Development of Public Participation strategy
Spatial Rationale	Acquisition of Land		Lack and inadequate of office Space	Enter into lease agreement		Acquisition & development of land	Acquire and develop own land

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

