

Section 2

Thulamela Vision

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

Thulamela Mission

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

SECTION 3

MUNICIPAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY PROFILE

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

The Kruger National Park forms the boundary in the east while sharing the border's with Mutale Municipality in the north east and Makhado Municipality in the south west.

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

In terms of population it is the second largest of all the municipalities in Limpopo Province. The political leadership of the municipality is vested in the Municipal Council comprising of 80 Councillors of whom 40 are Ward or directly elected Councillors, 40 Proportional Representative(PR), representing political parties on the strength of their performance in the May 2011 Local Government Elections. Municipal Code is LIM 343. The Mayor chairs Executive Committee meetings, while the Speaker presides over Council meetings.

Additional 12 members of Council are Traditional Leaders or their representatives who sit on the Council as Ex-Officio representing the traditional systems of governance. There are 6 Departments that form the basis of Administration. Administration is responsible for strategic

day to day operational matters of the municipality, implementation of Council's decisions, as well as providing technical, professional support and advice to the Council.

The Municipal Manager is the Head of Administration. He works with Senior Managers (All appointed on performance contracts and are responsible for line functions of Departments).

Thulamela covers 904.55 km²:22° 57° S 30° 29°

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



FIGURE 3.2

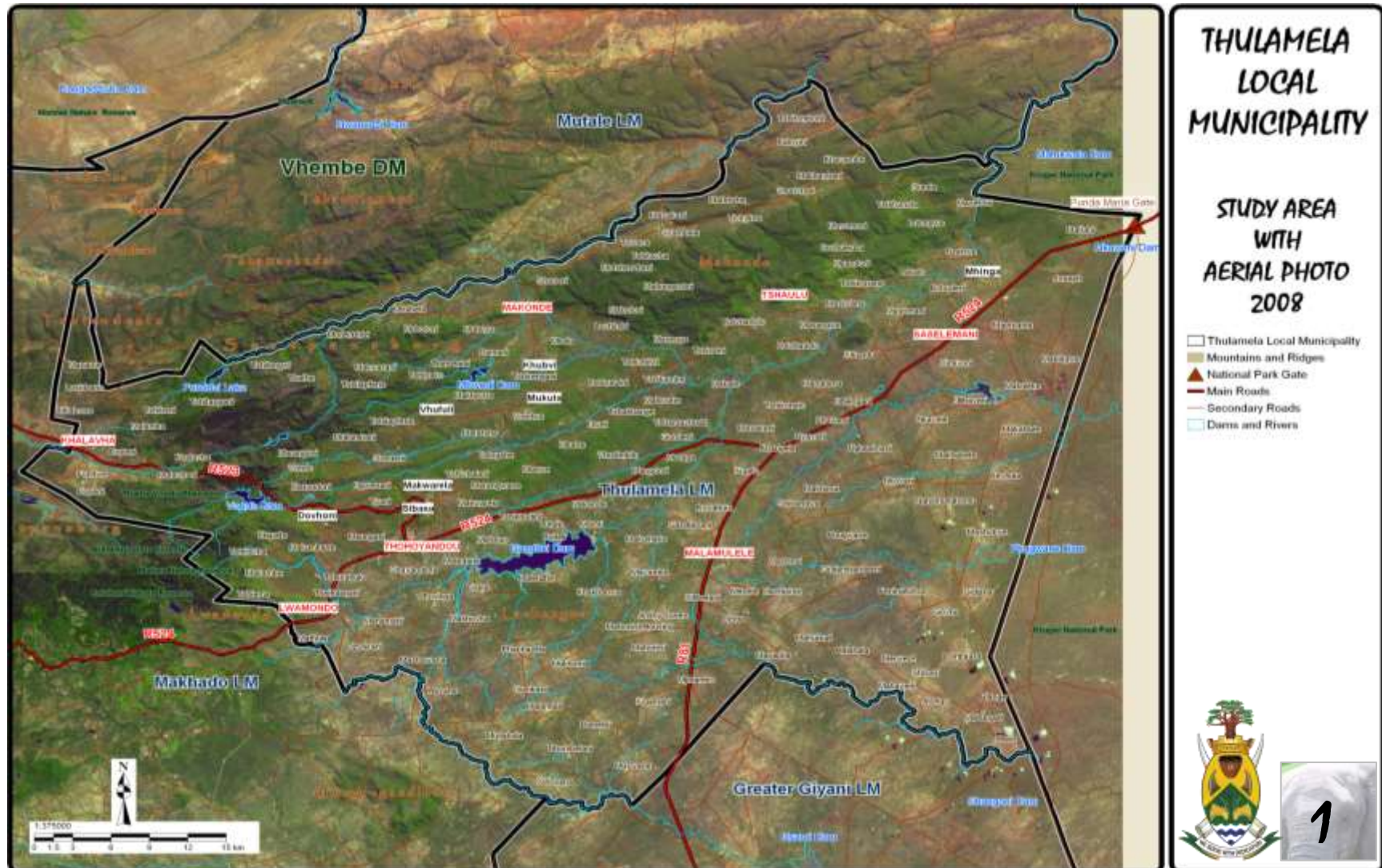
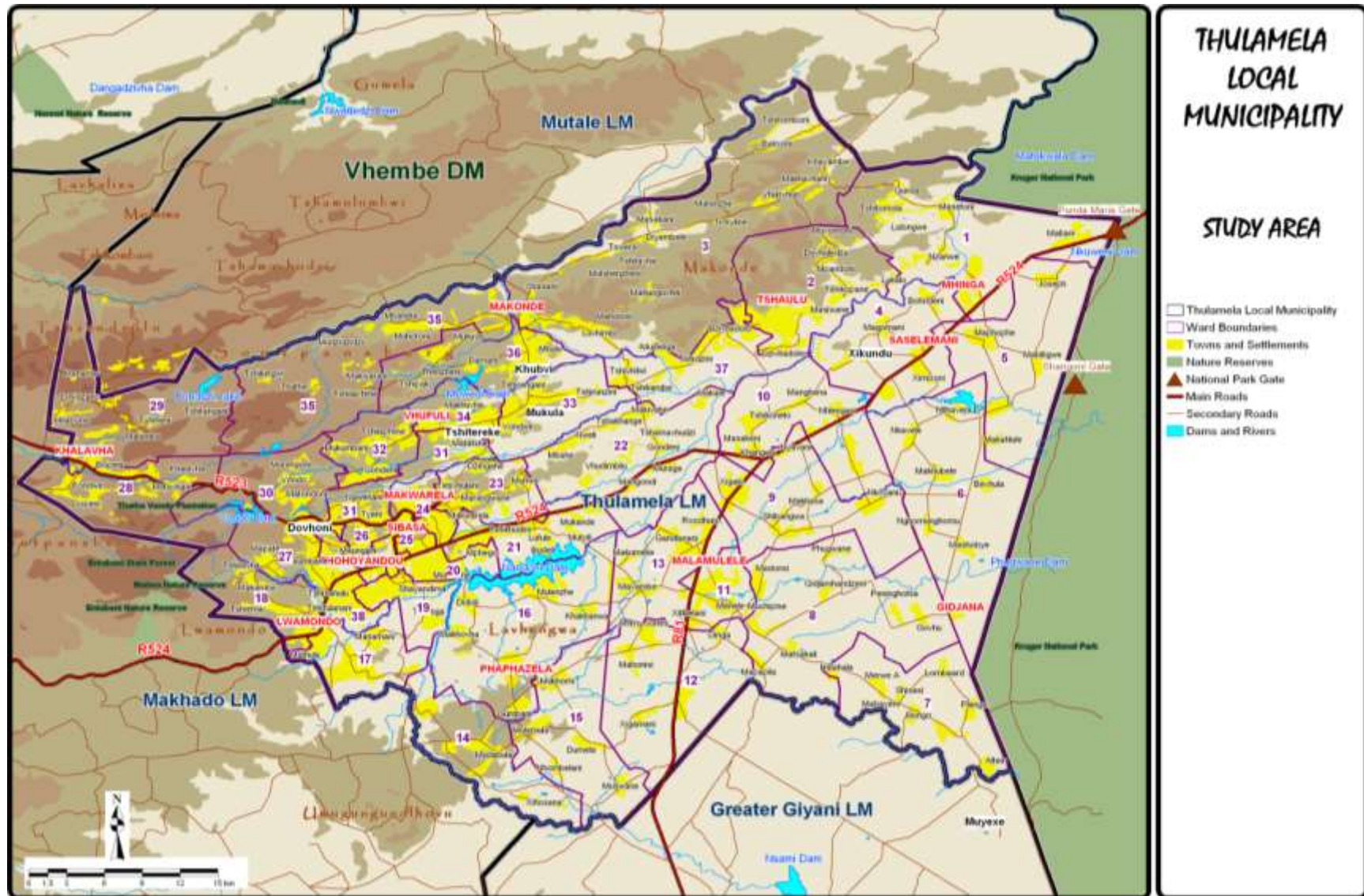


FIGURE 3.3.



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

FIGURE 3.4

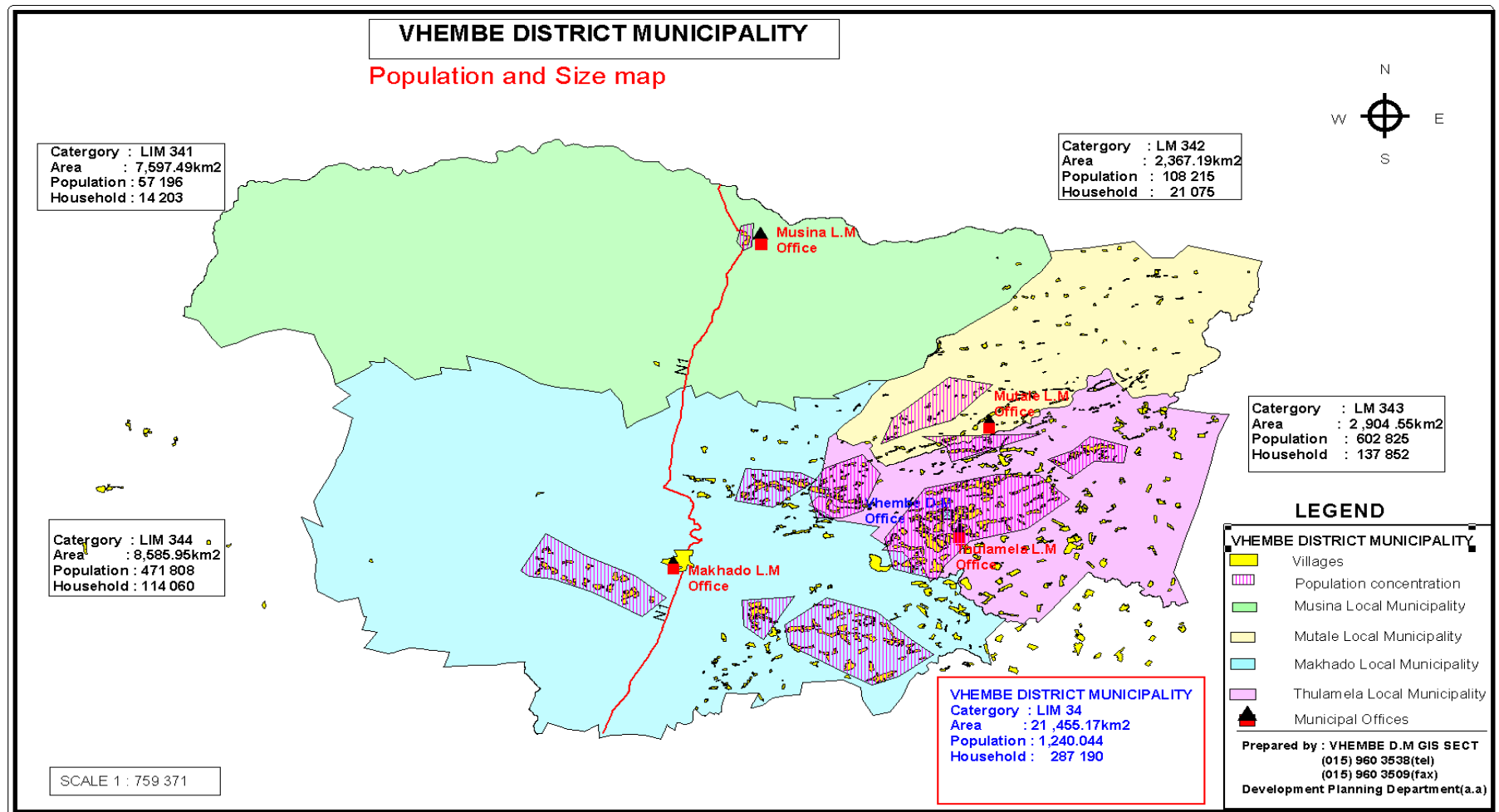


Figure 3.4 above shows the population distribution in the district. High population concentration is in Thulamela followed by Makhado municipality as also indicated in population statistics table below.

Table 1.1 below shows that the population of Thulamela from Census 2001 was 580 829 and 602 819 from 2007 Community Survey. It reveals that from census 2011 the population of Thulamela is 618 462.

TABLE 1.1

Area	Thulamela Municipality
Census 2001	580 829
Community Survey 2007	602 819
Census 2011	618 462
Pop Growth	15643

The Census 2011 results showed that the population of Thulamela municipality has increased by 15643.

TABLE 1.2
POPULATION GROUP

Geography	Population Group	
LIM343: Thulamela	Black African	614 079
	Coloured	403
	Indian or Asian	3 049
	White	442
	Other	489
	Total	618 462

Population Group by Gender

TABLE 1.3

Geography	Population Group	Gender	
LIM343: Thulamela	Black African	Male	276 087
		Female	337 992
		Total	614 079
	Coloured	Male	190
		Female	213
		Total	403
	Indian or Asian	Male	1 794
		Female	1 256
		Total	3 049
	White	Male	233
		Female	209
		Total	442
	Other	Male	346
		Female	143
		Total	489
	Total	Male	278 650
		Female	339 812
		Total	618 462

Census 2011

TABLE 1.4

Thulamela: 618 462					
93403001: Ward 1	17,417	93403014: Ward 14	15,102	93403027: Ward 27	17,107
93403002: Ward 2	11,933	93403015: Ward 15	17,898	93403028: Ward 28	13,437
93403003: Ward 3	14,672	93403016: Ward 16	12,625	93403029: Ward 29	16,855
93403004: Ward 4	15,212	93403017: Ward 17	12,757	93403030: Ward 30	12,995
93403005: Ward 5	16,744	93403018: Ward 18	16,212	93403031: Ward 31	12,876
93403006: Ward 6	15,414	93403019: Ward 19	16,062	93403032: Ward 32	14,492
93403007: Ward 7	18,247	93403020: Ward 20	17,074	93403033: Ward 33	16,988
93403008: Ward 8	14,063	93403021: Ward 21	19,237	93403034: Ward 34	15,064
93403009: Ward 9	14,099	93403022: Ward 22	16,386	93403035: Ward 35	17,693
93403010: Ward 10	14,413	93403023: Ward 23	16,551	93403036: Ward 36	16,665
93403011: Ward 11	17,023	93403024: Ward 24	18,714	93403037: Ward 37	14,326
93403012: Ward 12	14,465	93403025: Ward 25	15,326	93403038: Ward 38	14,672
93403013: Ward 13	17,665	93403026: Ward 26	14,539	93403039: Ward 39	13,380
				93403040: Ward 40	12,064

Census 2011

Ward 21 has 19 237 people which is the highest whereas ward 40 has 12 064 which is the lowest in terms of population in all 40 wards.

Table 1.5. Number of Birth and Death by Hospitals 2011 in the District

Institution	Birth		Death		Pop. Growth
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Donald Fraser Hospital	2251	2005	468	472	
Malamulele Hospital	1896	2069	296	299	
Tshilidzini Hospital	2798	2478	792	761	

Source: Department of Health, 2012

Table 1.6: Child Mortality Rate /1000 Live birth 2011

HOSPITALS	Tshilidzini	Donald Frazer	Malamulele
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	6	6.9	8.5
UNDER 5 MORTALITY	4.5	3.5	7.6

Source: Department of Health, 2012

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

According to census Survey 2011, the number of households in Thulamela is:

TABLE 1.7.

Table: Census 2011 by Municipality, type of main dwelling and Population group of head of household						
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Unspecified
LIM343: Thulamela						
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	131 001	63	535	102	122	-
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	20 376	2	3	1	7	-
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	351	-	13	3	-	-
Cluster house in complex	236	1	1	-	1	-
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	22	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-detached house	276	-	-	-	-	-
House/flat/room in backyard	1 344	1	25	-	-	-
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	887	1	1	-	-	-
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	703	-	8	-	7	-
Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	172	-	2	-	-	-
Caravan/tent	72	-	-	1	-	-
Other	244	-	6	1	4	-

Households per ward in Thulamela Municipality

TABLE 1.8

Geo type	Urban area	Tribal or Traditional area	Farm	Total	
Geography					
LIM343: Thulamela	22,372	134,200	22	156,594	
93403001: Ward 1	-	4,453	-	4,453	
93403002: Ward 2	-	3,174	-	3,174	
93403003: Ward 3	-	3,779	-	3,779	
93403004: Ward 4	-	3,911	-	3,911	
93403005: Ward 5	-	4,009	-	4,009	
93403006: Ward 6	-	3,907	-	3,907	
93403007: Ward 7	-	4,848	-	4,848	
93403008: Ward 8	-	3,526	22	3,548	
93403009: Ward 9	-	3,668	-	3,668	
93403010: Ward 10	-	3,338	-	3,338	
93403011: Ward 11	-	4,306	-	4,306	
93403012: Ward 12	-	3,889	-	3,889	
93403013: Ward 13	2,570	1,619	-	4,189	
93403014: Ward 14	-	4,009	-	4,009	
93403015: Ward 15	-	4,382	-	4,382	
93403016: Ward 16	-	3,133	-	3,133	
93403017: Ward 17	-	3,143	-	3,143	
93403018: Ward 18	-	4,226	-	4,226	
93403019: Ward 19	-	4,068	-	4,068	
93403020: Ward 20	2,133	1,999	-	4,132	
93403021: Ward 21	4,484	198	-	4,682	

Geo type	Urban area	Tribal or Traditional area	Farm	Total	
Geography					
93403022: Ward 22	1,979	2,561	-	4,540	
93403023: Ward 23	3,608	602	-	4,210	
93403024: Ward 24	954	3,796	-	4,750	
93403025: Ward 25	-	3,837	-	3,837	
93403026: Ward 26	-	3,782	-	3,782	
93403027: Ward 27	-	4,334	-	4,334	
93403028: Ward 28	-	3,333	-	3,333	
93403029: Ward 29	-	4,308	-	4,308	
93403030: Ward 30	-	3,347	-	3,347	
93403031: Ward 31	-	3,358	-	3,358	
93403032: Ward 32	-	3,674	-	3,674	
93403033: Ward 33	-	4,214	-	4,214	
93403034: Ward 34	-	3,799	-	3,799	
93403035: Ward 35	233	4,324	-	4,557	
93403036: Ward 36	3,187	1,231	-	4,418	
93403037: Ward 37	857	2,543	-	3,400	
93403038: Ward 38	2,366	1,015	-	3,380	
93403039: Ward 39	-	3,367	-	3,367	
93403040: Ward 40	-	3,191	-	3,191	
Total	22,372	134,200	22	156,594	
	22 374	134 200	22		

Source: Census SA 2011

SECTION 4

4.1. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

Sections 84 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act mandates the municipality to formulate an IDP for the municipal area in order perform the following responsibilities.

- Integrated Development Planning for the Municipal Area
- Municipality streets which form an Integrated part of Transport System for Municipal Area
- Facilitate the Promotion of Local Tourism
- Conduct and processing Land planning, Demarcation and Allocation of sites
- Development and Maintenance of cemeteries and Crematoria
- Levying and Collection of Rates and Taxes
- Enforcement and Compliance and Building regulations
- Administering Display and Bill Boards of Advertisement in public places
- Cleansing
- Facilities for the Accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals
- Administering Local Amenities
- Coordination of Local Sports, Arts and Cultures facilities
- Municipal Parks and Recreation
- Noise Pollution
- Development and Maintenance of Animal Pounds
- Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste
- Street Trading
- Traffic Law Enforcement and Licensing

- Geographic Information Services and Mapping
- Stimulate Local Economy
- Enactment of By-Laws
- Cemeteries

SECTION 5

5.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE IDP PROCESS AND IMPLEMENTATION

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

5.2. THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

5.2.1. IDP REVIEW PROCESS PLAN:

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

The Process plan covers the following areas:

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

5.3. The MEC IDP Assessment Findings

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

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

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

5.4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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

We are in the process of reviewing the 2016\17 IDP and must be read within the context of the 2012-17 IDP document in order to develop 2016\17 IDP Review. It is in this context that the municipality is engaging stakeholders to developing 2016\17 IDP Review.

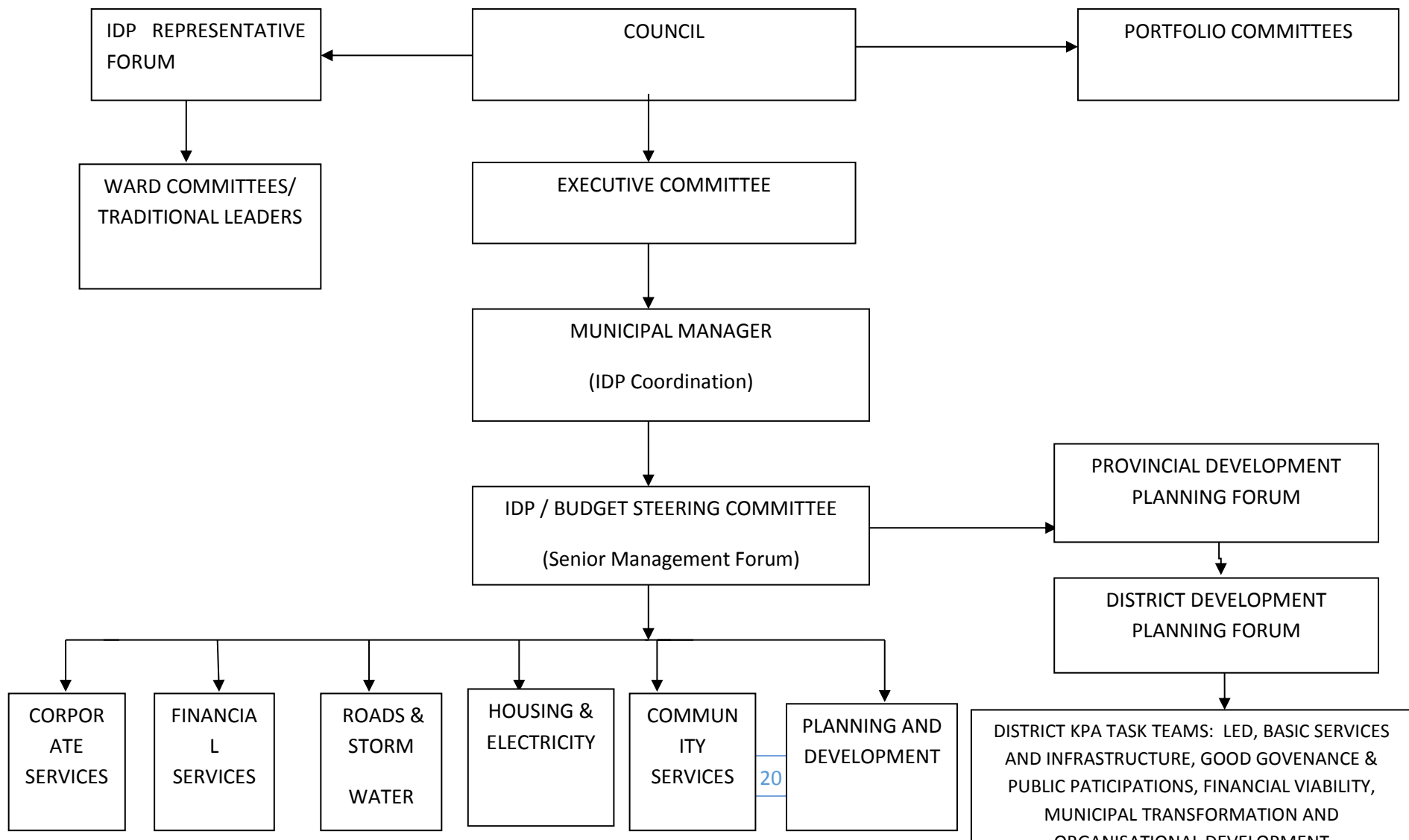
This is the latest Review in the current five year Term of council. The new council, after elections will start a process of developing its five year plan, while at the same time implementing the 2016/2017 IDP Review approved by the current council.

TABLE 1.9

Name of Structure	Dates of Meetings	Venue	Time	Purpose of the Meeting
IDP Steering Committee (Senior Managers Meeting Schedule)	August 2015	Committee Room	08:30	-Process Plan -Status Quo Report
	05 February 2016	Committee Room	08:30	-Strategic Departmental Target & Planning Session (SDBIP) -Budget Adjustment
	18 March 2016	Committee Room	08:30	-Project Phase and Integration with Mutale Municipality plans, excluding Malamulele,Mulenzhe & Tshikonelo Areas
	22 March	Committee	08:30	-Consolidation of

	2016	Room		drafts documents of IDP & Budget
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5.5. INSTITUTIONAL PLAN TO IMPLEMENT THE IDP



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

SECTION 6

6. SPATIAL RATIONALE ANALYSIS

According to the National Development Plan, it has identified nine main challenges and one of them is that spatial patterns excludes the poor from the fruits of development e.g. most of our villages are located away from the main towns and major routes.

The municipality has approved a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in January 2010.

N.B: Areas covered in urban and rural not indicated. Consult planning Department.

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

- Strategic and potential development areas;
- Service upgrading;
- Hierarchy of business centre as well as areas for future industrial development;
- Open space system and nature conservation areas;
- Radial road network;
- Future spatial form and major directions of desired growth;

- National, Provincial and Municipal routes and nodal points as well as strategic development initiatives and functional development areas.
- More detail in this regard is documented in the actual Spatial Development Framework document

❖ **DISTRICT GROWTH POINTS**

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

❖ **MUNICIPAL GROWTH POINTS (MGP)**

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

❖ **MUNICIPAL PLANS**

The following Plans are available

- ✓ Urban Renewal Strategy for Thohoyandou, Malamulele and Sibasa CBDs.
- ✓ Town Planning Scheme
- ✓ The following Precinct Plans were developed for Mhinga/ Lambani, Gumbani/ Phaphazela and Gidjana/Madonsi Nodal Points.
- ✓ Other Precinct plans were planned for 2014\2015 financial year, but were delayed due to disputes with Traditional Leaders in the affected areas.

CHALLENGES

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

HIERACHY OF SETTLEMENT

All towns and villages within Thulamela Municipality have been categorized in terms of the Provincial Spatial Rational in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th order settlements.

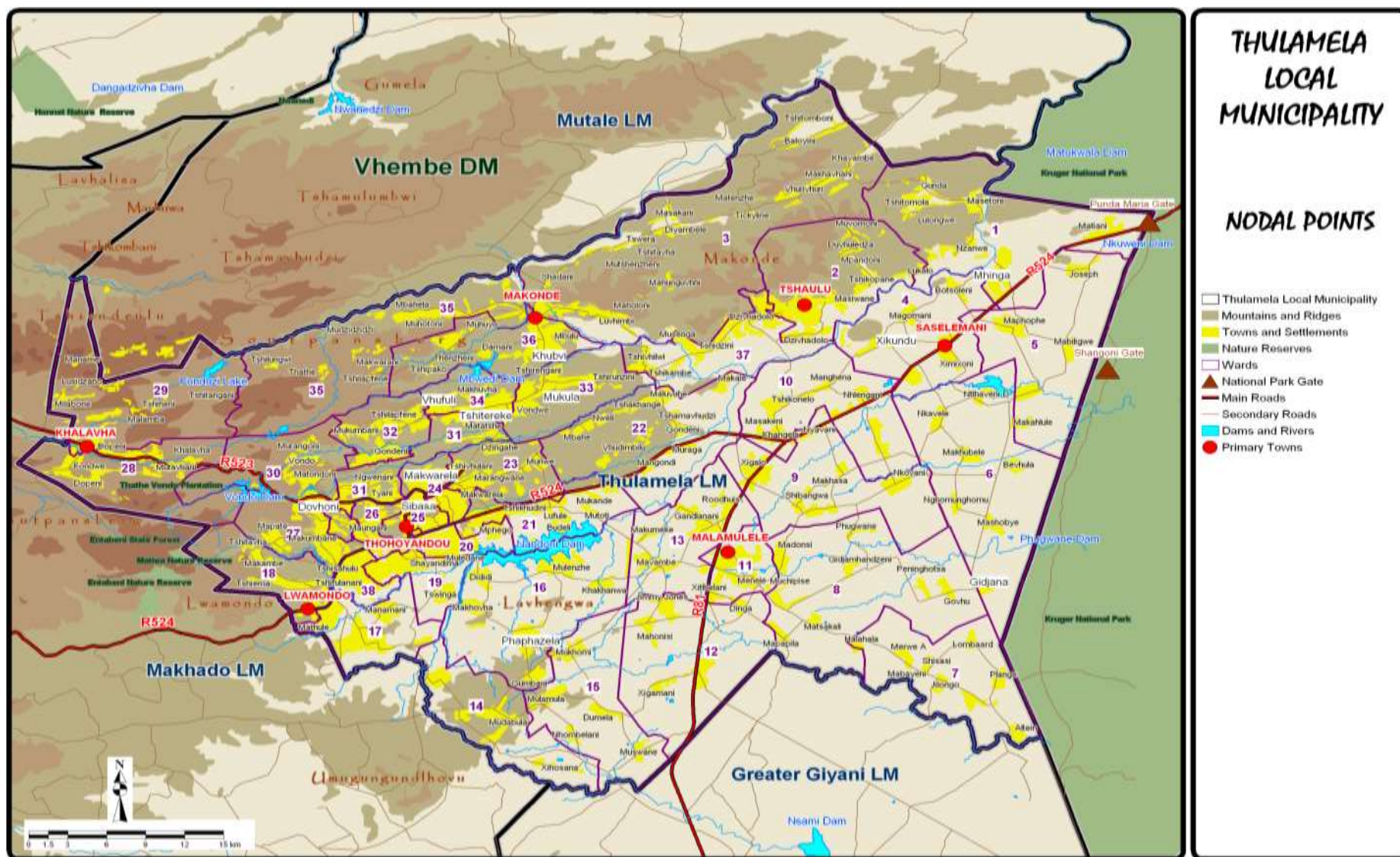


FIGURE 3.5: SETTLEMENT CLUSTERING/NODAL POINTS DEVELOPMENT

Based on Provincial macro spatial planning initiatives, eleven nodal points have been identified within the Thulamela areas of jurisdiction, and they are: Malamulele, Saseleman, Mhinga/Lambani, Gumbani/Phaphazela, Tshaulu, Makonde, Tshikombani, Sibasa, Thohoyandou and Lwamondo. Plans have been developed for Gidjana/Madonsi/Mutititi, Mhinga/Lambani and Tshaulu nodes.

TRANSPORT MOBILITY

Figure 3.6: THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY ROAD NETWORK MAP

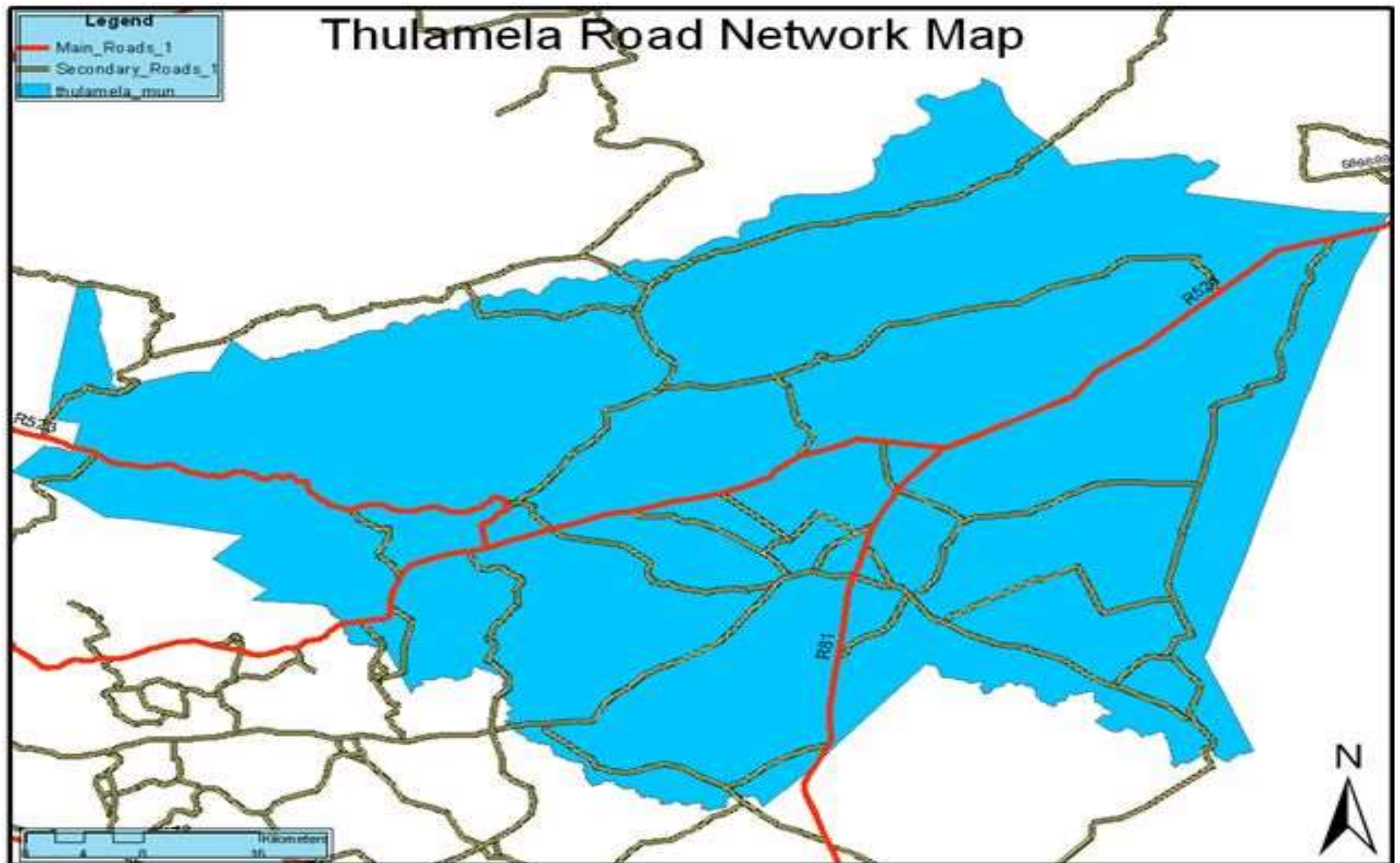


Figure 3.6 above indicates the transport corridors which are found in Thulamela municipality. Transport corridors found in Thulamela i+s R524 from Makhado to Phunda maria to Mozambique, R529 from Basani to Moeketsi, Thohoyandou to Masisi then to Phafuri Gate, from N1 T-junction to Elim then to Vuwani to Malamulele to Altein to Shangoni Gate.

6.3. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Thulamela informal settlements are Rhulani, Shipurapureni, and Madonsi Mozambique can settlement.

Table 1.10: Informal settlement in Thulamela

MUNICIPALITY	Thulamela
Informal Settlement	03 settlement/Rhulani/Xipurapureni

Thulamela planning& Department

6.4. LAND ADMINISTRATION

✓ Land ownership

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

TENURE STATUS

Table 1.11.

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

Source: Thulamela

Majority of villages from 400 dispersed villages do not have survey general plans

6.5. LAND CLAIMS & REDISTRIBUTION

STATUS FOR LAND CLAIMS IN THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

Isolated areas in Thulamela are affected by land claims. Some land claims have been settled, e.g. Makumeke next to Kruger National Park

Malamulele Land Dispute Challenges

Development at Malamulele proclaimed areas was hampered by the land disputes between the Municipality and local traditional leaders. The area was serviced by grants received through Neighbourhood Grants

NATIONAL DEVELOPMNENT PLAN (NDP)

The Main thrust of the Thulamela Municipality's Spatial Development Framework revolves around clear defined Nodal Point's Development Strategy and Hierarchy of Settlements based on the Priorities of the Residents, as well as the direction that the municipality intends to take in relations to the following identified areas:

- Strategic and Potential Development Areas,
- Service Upgrading
- Hierarchy of Business Centre as well as areas for Future Industrial Development
- Radial Road Network
- Future Spatial form and Major Directions of Desired Growth

- National, Provincial and Municipal Routes and Nodal Points, as well as Strategic Development Initiatives' and Functional Development Areas

SECTION 7

7. STATUS QUO

7.1 SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY AREA

Environmental and natural resource management

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

✓ Climate

Thulamela climate is typically subtropical, with mild, moist winters and wet, warm summers characterized by Low veld (Arid and Semi- Arid) (Poto & Mashela, 2008). The area experiences annual rainfall of approximately 500mm per annum out of which about 87.1% falls between October and March. The rainfall pattern is largely influenced by the Orographic rain effect of the Drakensberg Mountains joining the Soutpansberg perpendicularly hence decreases from east to the west of the district.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Changes in climate patterns are natural phenomena. However, there is increasing concern about the impact of climate change that has been bought as a result of human activities (such as burning fossil fuels of energy, use of motor vehicles, etc.). Human-induced changes in

climate have acknowledge as a current global reality and are the subject of significant global attention. Global changes in climate have already been observed that are generally consistent with model projects and are likely to continue to occur for many decades to come even if mitigation efforts are successful due to lags and inertia in the global biosphere response.

South Africa is a country of extraordinary natural beauty, outdoor lifestyle and activities, warm weather and diversity in terms of culture and is known as an affordable destination. The broad range of tourism activities, including ecotourism, cultural sporting activities, historical and geological attractions and business tourism make it a premier destination for domestic and local tourists.

Air Quality

All sources of air pollution in Thulamela are mainly industrial processes that involve burning coal, oil or other fuels that causes serious air pollution e.g. Boilers, Storage and Handling, Sawmills factories. Dust caused by VhaVenda Bricks, and other brick making mines.

Residential and commercial sources include emissions from the following source categories: Wood Stoves, Backyard Burning, Natural Gas Heating, Structural Fires, Household Heating, Heating, , and Consumer Products. Commercial sources includes emissions from the following source categories: Oil and Gas Industry, Land Clearing Burning, Restaurants, Light Industry, Welding Shops, Space Heating, Agriculture, Landfills, Building Construction/Demolition, Gravel Pits, Bakeries, Dry Cleaning, Metal Degreasing, Printing Inks, Glues Adhesives and Sealants, and Paint Applications.

Mobile sources are mostly associated with transportation and internal combustion engines with pollutants being emitted along the path taken. These sources include motor vehicles (Light Duty Vehicles, Heavy Duty Vehicles, and Off-Road Vehicles), Road Dust from Unpaved Surfaces, and Road Dust from Paved Surfaces.

Natural sources include VOC and NO_x emissions from Wildfires and Vegetation. It does not include particulate estimates. The criteria pollutants of concern include Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Sulphur Oxides (SO_x), Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) and Fine Particulate Matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀)

Agricultural activities are the major contributor to air pollution in the Municipal area. Methane (CH₄) arises from animal dung, biological decay and fermentation in the stomach of livestock. Vast quantities of dust are also generated during harvesting and ploughing. Pesticides (that kill insects) and herbicides (that kill weeds) are sprayed on crops to increase crop quality and quantity. These chemicals however remain in the soil and air, killing plants and animals and affecting the ecosystem. The spreading of nitrogen fertilizers on agricultural fields increases the content of nitrous oxide (NO_x) in the atmosphere. During winter accidental wild fires occurrence is very high and contribute to air pollution.

Fugitive emissions from brickworks/ is the main contributor to air pollution including dust fallout at mine and brick yards.

Hydrology/ Water Resources

Thulamela has a relatively limited supply of both the ground and surface water. The area comprised of few catchments areas which are stressed by high demand of water for development activities such as agriculture, human consumption and mining. Water management in the district faces the following challenges: imbalance between the supply and demand for water, alien invasion, and inappropriate land uses in the river valleys, the impact of fertilizers and pesticides, inadequate monitoring, poorly managed sewage systems, high concentrations of pit latrines, flood events and droughts (Limpopo State of the Environment, 2007).

The Limpopo River System on the northern part of the district is considered as the life blood of the Northern Vhembe semi-arid area. Limpopo River is the country's third most important river which provides sustenance to the predominantly hot and drylands through which it meanders. Vhembe area is also boasted by a widely known Lake Fundudzi with a lot of cultural history. There is also the Mutale and Luvuvhu Catchments area with a number of tributaries emanating from the catchments (Small Enterprise and Human Development, 2008).

There are also a variety of Wetlands in the District, among others include: the Sambandou Wetlands and Makuleke in Thulamela which is one of the two RAMSAR recognized Wetlands in the entire Limpopo Province. The most prominent features within the Makuleke wetlands include the Riverine Forests, Riparian Floodplain forests, and Floodplain Grasslands, River Channels and Flood-pans. Flood-pans are of significant importance in this area as they hold water right into the very dry seasons, thus acting as

refuge zone for wildlife and water birds during both winter and summer seasons (GTZ, 2008). Samples for water obtainable from rivers, dams and bore hole are routinely taken. Some rivers have been heavily polluted with sewage water.

Land cover/ Flora and Fauna

Thulamela area has amazing biological diversity of flora and fauna; this rich biodiversity can be attributed to its biogeographically location and diverse topography. The district falls within the greater Savanna Biome, commonly known as the Bushveld with some small pockets of grassland and forest Biomes. These and other factors have produced a unique assortment of ecological niches which are in turn occupied by a wide variety of plant and animal species. The area is comprised of Sacred Forests.

There are large extensive areas within the Thulamela that are conservancies' areas among others the natural protected areas within the Municipality include the Kruger National Park (Pafuri and Punda Maria Gates in Thulamela.)

Waste Management

Waste Collection in Thulamela

Waste collection in the Municipality is characterized by urban and rural areas. Thulamela municipality collect 5761 cubic metres respectively. Waste collection in rural areas is not done systematically therefore 400 villages in rural areas constitute backlog.

There are transfer stations that are established in Rural Areas namely Tshikombani, Tshaulu, Makonde, Mulenzhe and Mhinga. The collection is done once a week in the proclaimed areas and every day in the CBDs.

TABLE 1.14

Refuse disposal by Geography	
Filters:	
Geography	LIM343: Thulamela
Refuse disposal	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	19,600
Removed by local authority/private company less often	584
Communal refuse dump	1,211
Own refuse dump	+-
No rubbish disposal	19,268
Other	807
Unspecified	-
Not applicable	-
Total	156,594

Source: STATS SA, 2011

Waste disposal sites

Thulamela municipality has 2 landfills out of which 1 is licensed (Muledane-Tswinga) and 1 unlicensed (Malamulele).



DUMPING ARES AT THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

Schools and Libraries

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

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

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

TABLE 1.15

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

Source: Department of Education 2012

Table 1.15 above indicate the number of schools and pupils per municipality, in which Thulamela municipality has 297 and 127 primary schools.

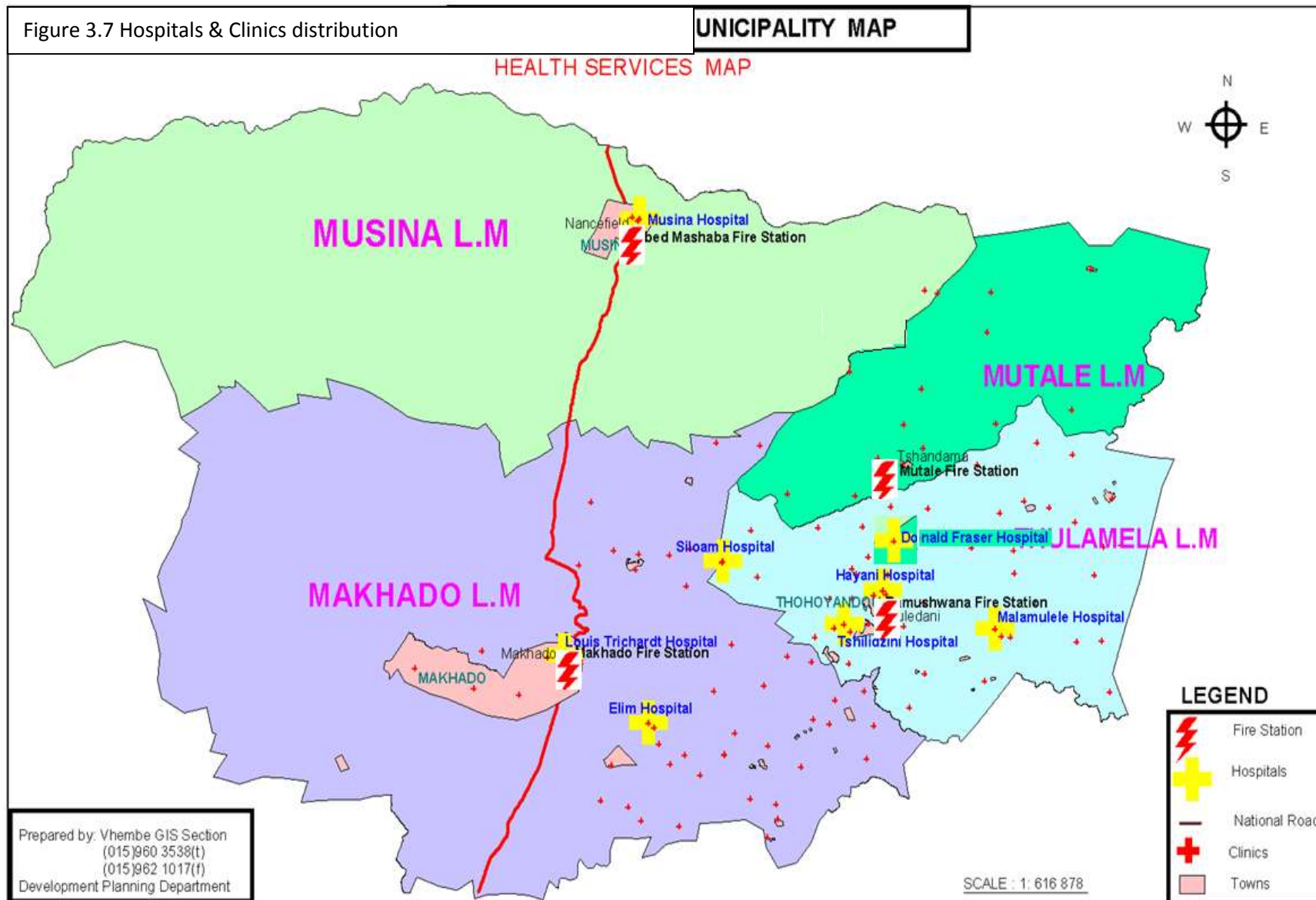
Table 1.16 for library in Thulamela municipality

MUNICIPALITY	THULAMELA
LIBRARIES	MAkwarela,Thohoyandou(Indoor Sports Centre),Sasalemane,Malamulele Mobile Library(Not Functional)

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

Hospitals and clinics

Figure 3.7 indicates the distribution of health facilities in the district. The map shows that more hospitals are found in Thulamela municipality.



The Thulamela has 04 hospitals: Donald Fraser, Malamulele, Hayani and Tshilidzini is the only referral (regional) hospital in the district. Thulamela has 52 clinics & 14 mobiles.

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

Table 1.17: Water Supply to Clinics and Health Centres in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	52
NUMBER OF CLINICS SUPPLIED WITH WATER AND SANITATION	52
NUMBER OF CLINICS REMAINING TO BE SERVICED	0

Source: Vhembe Department of Health, 2012

Table 1.18. sanitation in clinics and health centers in Thulamela

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLINICS	52
NUMBER OF CLINICS SUPPLIED WITH WATER AND SANITATION	52
NUMBER OF CLINICS REMAINING TO BE SERVICED	0

Source: Vhembe Department of Health

IDP 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

	THULAMELA	
Old age	44564	
Disability grant	9934	
War veteran	6	
Combination	32	
Grant in Aid	673	
Foster Care Grant beneficiaries	1982	
FCG children	2797	
CDG Beneficiaries	1639	
CDG children	1699	
CSG Beneficiaries	105640	
CSG children	188937	
TOTAL	Ben	Children
	164470	193433

Source: Department of Social Development, 2012

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: NORMS AND STANDARDS

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

SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Table 1.21. Sport, Arts and Culture Facilities for Thulamela municipality

SPORTS FACILITIES	THULAMELA		
Multipurpose Sport Courts	Makwarela(Dilapi dated),Malamulele, Thohoyandou	3	
Indoor Centres	Thohoyandou indoor	1	
Multipurpose Stadiums	Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Merwe, Tshifudi, Mdabula, Makhuvha,Mala mulele	8	

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Stadiums	Thohoyandou, Malamulele, Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Merwe, Tshifudi, Mdabula, Makhuvha, Sasel amani, Makonde	11	
Multipurpose Sport and Recreation Hall	Malamulele Boxing Gym, Thohoyandou indoor sports centre	2	
Museum	-		
Community hall	Makwarela, Thohoyandou	2	2
Arts and culture centre	Thohoyandou	1	
Recreational parks	Shuma Park, Malamulele park, River side Miluwani	3	

Schools and Libraries

The district office comprises of 27 circuit offices and **967** public schools. Figure 7 below shows the distribution of schools in the district. There are many schools in Thulamela as influenced by population concentration which followed by Makhado municipality.

There are 132 Adult Basic Education & Training (ABET) centres and 1 University. The rendering of quality education in the district is negatively affected by dilapidated and shortage of classrooms and administration blocks, lack of electricity, dilapidated and shortage of toilets.

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

Table 1.22: Number of Schools and Pupils			
Local Municipality	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Combined schools
Thulamela	127 schools 87 047 pupils	297 schools 111 878 pupils	16 schools 8 185 pupils

Source: Department of Education, 2012

Table 1.22 above indicate the number of schools and pupils per municipality, in which Thulamela municipality has 297 the highest number of Primary schools.

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

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

Norms and Standards for schools are as follows:

- A school should be situated within a radius of 5km from the community it serves.
- Scholar transport: walking total distance to and from school may not be less than 10 km radius.
- Minimum size of school site, including sporting field: primary school site should be 2,8ha and secondary school site should be 4,8ha.

- School may not be located close to: cemeteries, business centre, taxi rank, sewer treatment plants, public hostel, busy roads unless adequate preventative measures have been taken to ensure the safe of the learners.

CHALLENGES

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

Special schools in Thulamela municipality

Tshilidzini special school, Mhinga severely mental handicap, Grace and Love and Fhulufhelo.

Table 1.25

Level of Education in Thulamela by Gender

Geography	LIM343: Thulamela		
Gender	Male	Female	Total
Level of education			
Unspecified	-	-	-
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	290	303	592
N5 /NTC 5	335	369	704
N4 / NTC 4	407	413	820
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	300	350	650
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	390	417	806
Other	389	406	795
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	358	427	785
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	411	543	954
N6 / NTC 6	525	560	1,085
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	605	450	1,055
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	737	580	1,316
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	952	799	1,752
Honours degree	1,239	1,536	2,776
Bachelors Degree	2,953	3,398	6,352
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	2,316	3,362	5,678
Higher Diploma	2,854	3,868	6,721
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	2,777	4,421	7,198
Grade 1 / Sub A	9,826	10,036	19,861
Grade 2 / Sub B	9,747	10,287	20,034
Grade 4 / Std 2	11,335	11,175	22,510

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Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	10,081	11,790	21,872
Gade 0	11,946	12,095	24,040
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	11,048	11,718	22,766
Grade 6 / Std 4	12,254	12,393	24,648
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	14,223	15,652	29,876
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	18,892	20,842	39,734
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	18,107	21,481	39,588
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	21,351	26,501	47,852
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	19,989	26,462	46,451
Not applicable	42,490	41,439	83,929
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	33,116	42,244	75,360
No schooling	16,408	43,494	59,902
Total	278,650	339,812	618,462

Table 1.26. LEARNERS ENROLMENT PER MUNICIPALITY

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

SOURCE: Vhembe Department of Education 2012

Primary schools classification

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

Secondary schools classification

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

A school should be situated within a radius of 5 km from the community it serves.
Scholar transport: walking a total distance to and from may not exceed 5 km radius.

Minimum size of school site, including sporting field:

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

School may not be located close to:

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

Special schools: Tshilidzini Special School, Mhinga Severly Mental Handy Cap, Grace and Love, Fhulufelo

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

Table 1.27: Numbers of Schools and Pupils 2011 in the Municipality

School categories/ Municipality 2011	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	125	84319	287	106685	1	1876	0	0	4	1706

Table 1.28: Numbers of Schools and Pupils 2011 in the Municipality

School categories/ Municipality 2011	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils
Thulamela	125	84319	287	106685	1	1876	0	0	4	1706
School categories/ Municipality 2012	Secondary		Primary		Combined		Intermediate		Learners with Special Needs (LSEN)	
	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils	No of Schools	No of pupils

Thulamela	127	87 047	297	111 878	16	8185	0	0	0	0
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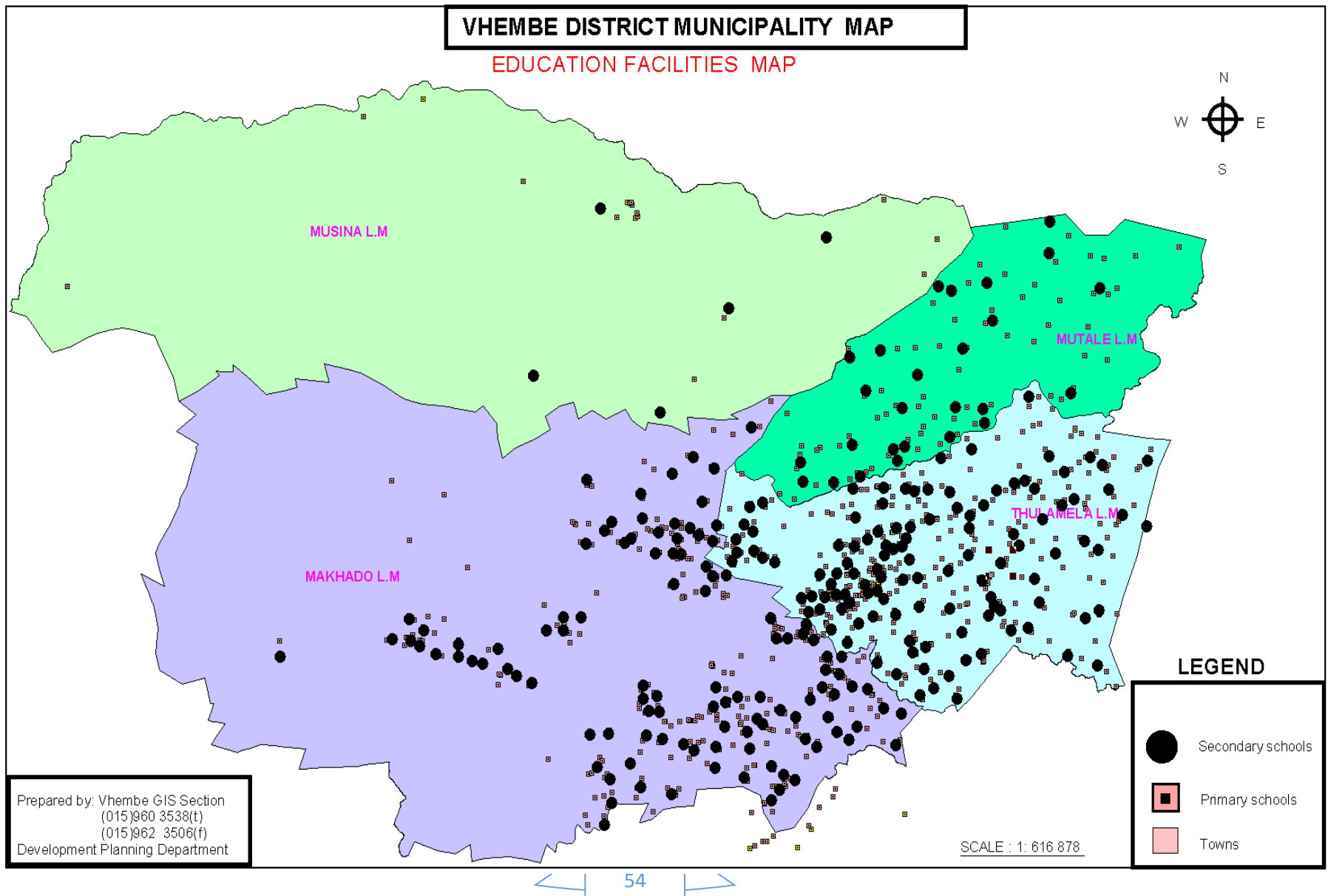
Source: Dept. of education, 2012

Table 1.28. Above indicates that in 2011 secondary learners were 170 910 from 283 schools, primary learners were 229 518 from 667 schools, 6 503 combined school learners, 1 intermediate school with 52 learners and 1 963 learners from 6 special schools in the Municipality. Thulamela municipality has high number of special schools (4 out of 6) with 1 706 learners.

Table 1.29: Libraries per municipality

Municipality	Thulamela		
Libraries	Makwarela Thohoyandou	&	2

Figure 3.8 Schools distribution in the district



Social cohesion

Social Cohesion is the process through which individuals or groups are included to participate fully in the society they live e.g. Social cohesion allows young people to participate and engage in activities that build their social capital and networks and strengthen the relations that bind people together. Various special programmes are functional as part of social coherent in the district: People with disability, Children, Gender and Senior citizens programmes.

People with Disability

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

Youth and Children

Thulamela municipality organized pre-event celebration of the youth day to galvanize communities to support National and Provincial event of the day. The following Youth Events: Young Women in Dialogue, Youth Parliament, Youth Camp, go back to school campaign, Municipality Youth Election Seminar and Youth Parliament are celebrated. The purpose of the

Young women in dialogue was to interact on the socio-economic and political issues that affect women. Youth parliament's main purpose was to deliberate on issues that affect Youth and Go back to school campaign to encourage learners to take their studies seriously. There is partnership with Local Youth Council on training of young entrepreneurs who registered in the Municipality's Database. LED unit hold annual Youth Award during Youth Month.

Children Advisory Councils were launched and children forum is functional in Municipality. Children's rights months is also celebrated in the Municipality.

Senior Citizens

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

Moral Regeneration

Politicians, religious leaders and social commentators have all spoken about a breakdown in morality in South Africa, with crime as the most commonly cited evidence. The moral

regeneration initiative is one response to this crisis, emerging in parallel to countless other initiatives aimed at reducing crime, some of which have themselves contained explicit appeals to morals, values or ethics. Moral Regeneration Movement is the movement at the Centre of Collective Activism for moral regeneration initiatives whose vision is to build an ethical and moral community and the mission is to promote positive values. The objective of the moral regeneration movement is to assist in the development of a caring society through the revival of the spirit of botho / ubuntu and the actualisation and realization of the values and ideals enshrined in our constitution, using all available resources and harnessing all initiatives in government, business and civil society.

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

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

Disaster risk management

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

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



Thulamela has a large proportion of the population that belongs to the Venda culture. The use of 'muti' contributes greatly to the unsustainable harvesting of bark and indigenous plant species. Overgrazing, bush encroachment, poor settlement planning and high density rural areas is placing severe stress on the vegetation and soil. Drought periods only the worsen situation. Poor farming practices, especially by the subsistence farmers, leads to severe land degradation in the whole of the district.

Thulamela has severe degradation along rivers where farming is practiced. .

Thulamela Risk Profile

Hydro Meteorological Hazards:	Biological Hazards:	Technological Hazards	Environmental Degradation:	Geological hazards:
Drought	Food poisoning	Dam failures	Air pollution	Landslide/ mudflow
Hail storms	Malaria	Derailment	Desertification	Earthquake
Cyclone	Foot and mouth disease	Hazardous installations	Deforestation	
Severe storm	Measles		Land degradation	
Storm surges	Rabies (animals)	Hazardous material by rail	Soil erosion	
Hurricane	Tuberculosis	Hazardous materials by road		
Floods	Bilharzias			
Lightning	Cholera			
Fire	Typhoid			
	Diphtheria			

Erosional Geo hazards in the municipality



Indigenous Sport, arts & Culture

The following events are held in the Municipality to enhance social cohesion: Arts & cultural competitions -Tshikona, Malende, Zwigombela, Kiba, Visa, Magagase, Xigubu, Mchongolo, and Xicai – cai and auditions for talent identification, fine and visual arts competition annually ; Indigenous Games like khadi, Mufuvha, Muravharavha, Nnode, Jukskei, Khokho, Drie

stokies, Duvheke and Ntonga and Sports arts and culture Achievers Awards are effective in the district. Wednesdays are declared sports day in the municipality.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Police stations and Courts

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

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

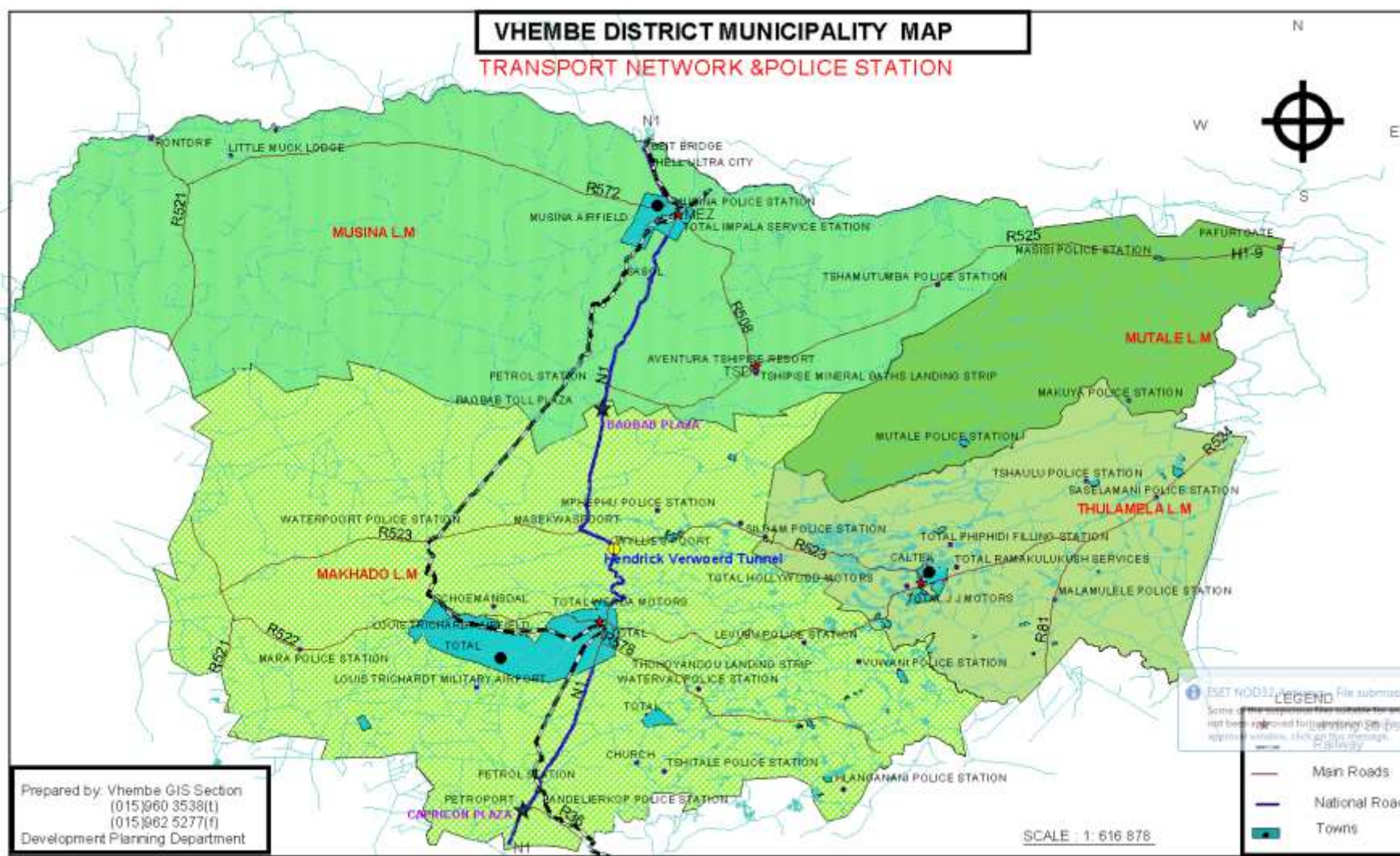


Figure 3.9 Police stations

BY LAWS**TABLE 1.30**

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

VEHICLE TESTING STATIONS

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

Provision of Safety and Security

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

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

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

South African Police Services (SAPS) has various programmes to combat corruption and fraud: managing perceived and actual level of corruption, Anti- Corruption operations across criminal justice system, the

prevention, detection and investigation of corruption within SAPS, compliance with legislative obligations, stock theft program, building relationship with farming community, partnership with the community, Farm/Patrols and partnership with traditional leaders. The aim of the South African Police Service (SAPS) is to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property, and uphold law enforcement.

Safety & Security Activities

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

SAPS establish the following programmes to manage crime in the district: Raiding of liquor stores/bar lounge, Speed arrest, Foot & Vehicle Patrols, Roadblocks, Partnership Policing, Door To Door Campaigns, Vehicle Checkpoints, Awareness Campaigns, Road Patrols, Monitoring Check-in Transit, visit to Financial Institutions, Operation Focus, Reduction of Illegal Fire Arms, monitoring of Liquor Outlets, mobilization of the Community, fight against crime and victim empowerment program. Structures for Community involvement in Policing are Reservists (SAPS), CPF (SAPS Act), Community Patrol Groups, Street Watches, Street Committees, Neighbourhood Watches

Community Safety Forums and Street Committee

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

Rural and Urban Safety

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

coordinating of local deployment along borderline operations to combat illegal cross border movement of people, goods and contraband.

Sector Policing Program

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

Tourism Safety

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

Correctional Service

Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme

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

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

Border management

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

Demarcations of magisterial courts and Police Stations

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

HOUSING/HUMAN SETTLEMENT

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

Current Thulamela housing provision status

Table 3.6.1. Below indicate the housing backlog in Thulamela: 37 700 in 2012 and for 2013 is 22 600.

TABLE 1.31

Year	Allocation	Thulamela Backlog
2011/12	890	38000
2012/13	1120	`37700
2013/14	1000	

Source: Thulamela Housing & Electricity

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

Housing typologies in Thulamela Municipality are:

- House or brick structure on the stand
- Traditional dwelling/ muddy hut
- House/room in backyard (especially in the towns)
- Informal dwelling/shack in backyard (especially in Thohoyandou)
- Informal settlement (especially in Muledane, Rhulani and Xipurepureni)

Some of the challenges in the provision of RDP houses:

Municipality is not accredited as a housing developer, but COGHSTA

- Challenges of monitoring and evaluating the work of housing constructors
- Poor quality work in the construction of housing
- Housing allocation is not consistent with the backlog
- Beneficiaries who are not occupying their houses, e.g. Mhinga and Miluwani
- Incomplete housing projects for previous financial years
 - No land is available in the proclaimed land
 - Most land in rural areas is in the hands of tribal chiefs
 - Unused state land
 - Most land in rural areas is not serviced

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

INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY AREA.

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

Service delivery is the provision of services with aim of improving levels and quality of life in terms of the powers and functions as stipulated in the Constitution in section 156 and 229 and in the Municipal system Act 117 of 1998, chapter 5, section 83 and 84

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

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

Water Resource Development and Demand Management

The sources of water in the Thulamela municipality are from dams, weirs and boreholes are: number of dams are Nandoni, Vondo, Damani, Tshirovha dams. Weirs are: khalavha. Water sources are not adequate e.g. Nzhelele and some dams have no allocation for domestic use e.g. Nzhelele. Ground is a very valuable source.

The RSA 1996 Constitution guarantees the rights to basic supply facility is defined as the infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day supplied within 200 meters of the household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute in case of communal water points or 6000 litres of portable water supplied per formal connection per month in case of yard and household connections.

Vhembe District Municipality is a Water Service Authority and Provider. The district purchases bulk raw water from the Department of Water Affairs, then processes or cleans the water for reticulation. The goal of Vhembe District Municipality WSA is to supply every household with an adequate and reliable water supply and to manage the water supply services in an affordable, equitable and sustainable manner.

There is a huge water and sanitation backlog in the area. The National target is to achieve at least a basic level of water and sanitation service for all by 2014. A large number of households already have access to water; however, upgrading, resource extension, operation and maintenance as well as refurbishment needs are immense. Infrastructure upgrading and refurbishment are the major problem: projects like Tshifudi ground water upgrading, Vondo

Water Works refurbishment (Filters), Malamulele Water Works refurbishment of Lagoon/filters, upgrade.

Table 1.31: Source of water by population group of head of household					
	Mutale	Thulamela	Musina	Makha do	District
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	14 965	120 425	11 796	79 321	226 507
Borehole	3 057	7 871	4 428	23 165	38 521
Spring	1 175	5 959	66	3 681	10 881
Rain water tank	80	615	37	603	1 335
Dam/pool/stagnant water	1 611	4 269	695	8 597	15 173
River/stream	2 237	7 781	1 901	3 982	15 901
Water vendor	85	2 433	123	9 147	11 788
Water tanker	427	3 022	868	2 740	7 057
Other	114	4 219	127	3 653	8 113

Source: Statssa - Census 2011

Table 1.32: Purification plant & Boreholes

Purification Plant	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY	
	Design	Actual
Vondo water works	52 000	51 729
Dzindi package	5 180	2 008
Belemu package	7 000	1 957

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Phiphidi water works			2 000		1 348	
Dzingahe package plant			242		183	
Mudaswali package			596		55	
Mutale water works			13 500		10 000	
Malamulele water works			21 600		16 000	
Xikundu water works			20 000		10 000	
Mhinga package plant			3 500		3 105	
Mtititi water works			760		Under repair	
Mutshedzi water works			8 640		14 400	
Tshifhire/Murunwa package plant			2 074		1 987	
Tshedza package plant			1 469		2 550	
Nzhelele weir			5 184		3 456	
Damani water works			4 000		2 122	
Musekwa sandwell			288		288	
Tshakhuma Damview package plant			3 000		1 500	
Tshakhuma Regional water works			4 000		3 400	
Albasini water works			10 368		9 700	
Musina sandpoint			No figures available			
Total: 21			165 401		135 788	
BOREHOLES: 1280	Electricity	410	Dried Boreholes	101	Reservoirs (concrete)	448
	Diesel Driven	216	Collapsed	63		

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					Steel tanks	35
	Hand pumps	654	Operating	887		

Table 1.32 above indicates number of water treatment works, boreholes and reservoirs within the district. Challenges are royalties demanded by local authorities; Insufficient own funding; extensions of new residential areas ; Illegal connections; Integrating new system to the old system; Lack of plant operator and aged staff; lack of planned maintenance programme; Non-implementation of punitive measures on non-performance

Figure 3.10 below illustrates water treatment plant and schemes in the district. Thulamela municipality has more water schemes and treatment plant then followed by Makhado and Mutale respectively. Figure 3.10 below shows the Water treatment works & Sewerage within the district municipality.

ding of bulk pipeline to Mtititi/Halahala/Altein and surrounding villages. These projects however require funds for them to be implemented and they are all located in Thulamela Municipality.

Water and Sanitation services analysis

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

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

Water Sources in the District

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

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

Figure 3.11: Water treatment works & Sewerage

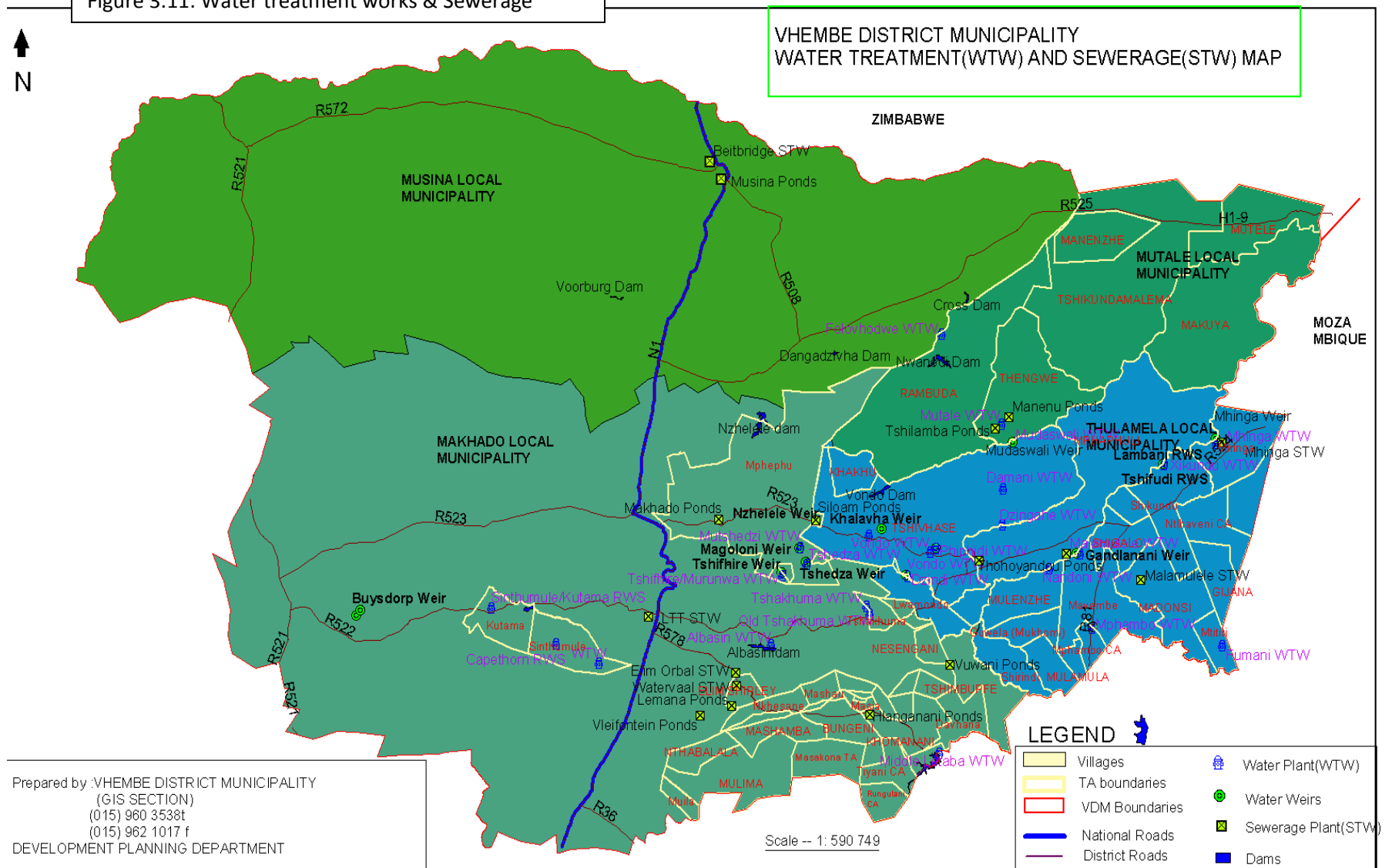


Figure 3.12 below shows the boreholes distribution in the district. There are many boreholes which are used as source of water. This poses pressure to water table. The danger is that some trees species will be affected by dropping or lower water table. There are many boreholes in Thulamela municipality compare to other municipalities.

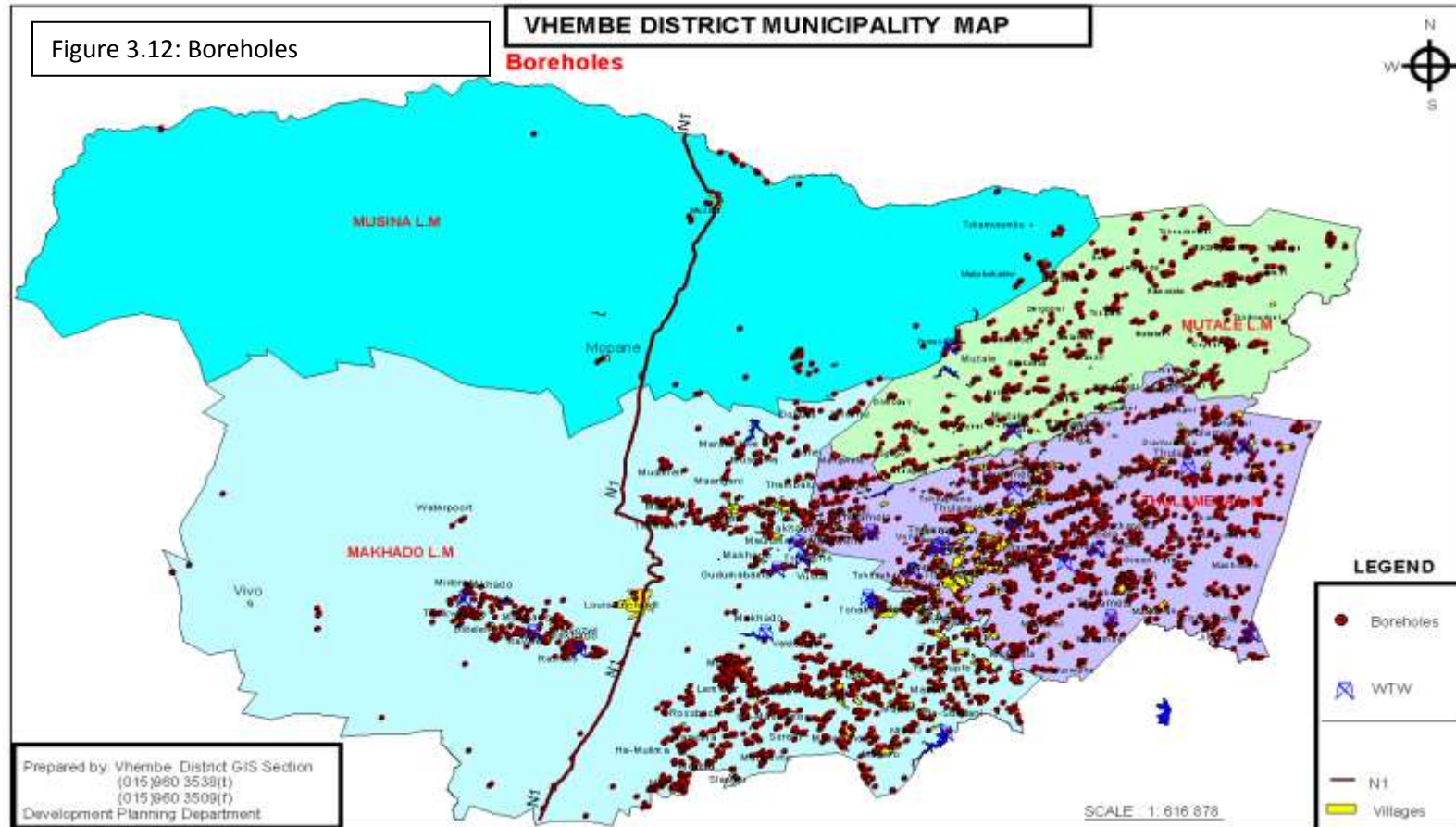


Figure 3.13: Water treatment plant & schemes

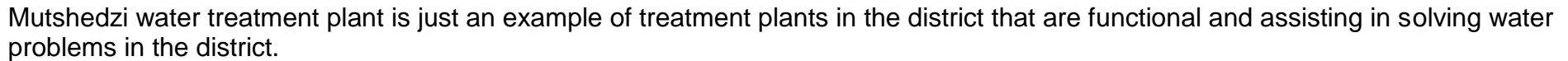


Table 1.33: Purification plant & boreholes in THULAMELA

Purification Plant	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY	
	Design	Actual
Vondo water works	52 000	51 729
Dzindi package	5 180	2 008
Belemu package 11	7 000	1 957
Phiphidi water works	2 000	1 348
Dzingahe package plant	242	183
Mudaswali package	596	55
Mutale water works	13 500	10 000
Malamulele water works	21 600	16 000
Xikundu water works	20 000	10 000
Mhinga package plant	3 500	3 105
Mtititi water works	760	Under repair
Damani water works	4 000	2 122

Water conservation and demand management

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

the

Type of Service Needed	Thulamela
Comm. Access to infrastructure but no access to water due to functionality (O & M/ Refurbishment) problems	21 307

water supplied in Thulamela is controlled at outlets of command reservoirs where there are meters. Tshifudi is now getting water from Xikundu water scheme. Losses are not measured, although there is cost recovery in place in some areas.

Water Backlogs/ Challenges

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

Table 1.34: Types of Water Services Needed

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Comm. Requiring water extension to existing infrastructure	24 860
Comm. Access to Infrastructure but no access to water due to source problem	16 334
Community having no formal water infrastructure	1 291
Total HH Backlog	63 792

Source DWA 2012

Table above shows that in Vhembe District Municipality 6 248 households have no formal water infrastructure, Makhado Municipality has the highest number which is 4 034 HH and Thulamela Municipality has 1 291 HH, followed by Mutale with 923 HH.

BLUE DROP 1

Table 1.35

Performance Area	Systems	Thohoyandou	Malamulele B
Water Safety Planning	(35%)	62	64
Treatment Process Management	(10%)	50	90

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DWQ Compliance (30%)	78	90
Management, Accountability (10%)	66	66
Asset Management (15%)	65	65
Bonus Scores	5.08	3.81
Penalties	0	0
	71.21% (↑)	78.39% (↑)
Blue Drop Score (2012)		
<i>2011 Blue Drop Score</i>	51.65%	36.93%
<i>2010 Blue Drop Score</i>	58.13%	44.13%
<i>System Design Capacity (Ml/d)</i>	7	16
<i>Operational Capacity (% ito Design)</i>	57.14	91.25
<i>Population Served</i>	102 000	200 000
<i>Average daily Consumption (l/p/d)</i>	6.86	8.00
<i>Microbiological Compliance (%)</i>	96.8%	99.3%
<i>Chemical Compliance (%)</i>	>99.9	>99.9

SANITATION PROVISION





- Waste-water

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

2013 Municipal Green Drop Score	12.45% ↓
2011 Municipal Green Drop Score	14.00%
2009 Municipal Green Drop Score	16.00%

poor monitoring regimes that is in place. However, a markable downwards trend in risk movement is observed for 11 of the 12 plants (DWA, 2012).





Table 1.36

Key Performance Area	Weight	Malamulele 	Mhinga Ponds 	Musina 	Nancefield Ponds 
Process Control & Maintenance Skills	10%	53	30	39	45
Monitoring Programme	15%	30	3	46	46
Submission of Results	5%	0	0	50	50
Effluent Quality Compliance	30%	0	0	76	0
Risk	15%	34	25	59	59

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Management					
Local Regulation	5%	0	0	0	0
Treatment Capacity	5%	-28	0	5	15
Asset Management	15%	0	0	0	10
Bonus Scores		2.70	0.00	2.61	2.61
Penalties		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Green Drop Score (2013)		13.13%	4.13%	44.74%	24.54%
2011 Green Drop Score		20.50%	13.30%	17.30%	9.50%
2009 Green Drop Score		20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
System Design Capacity	MI/d	3	0.1	2	2.5
Capacity Utilisation (% ADWF to Design Capacity)		100.00%	NI (151.00%)	90.00%	88.00%
Resource Discharged into		Mazora river	Stream discharging into Livhuvhu River	Limpopo River	Limpopo River (through unnamed stream)
Microbiological Compliance	%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	33.33%
Chemical Compliance	%	2.08%	0.00%	27.08%	22.92%
Physical Compliance	%	5.56%	0.00%	41.67%	30.56%
Overall Compliance	%	3.13%	0.00%	33.33%	27.08%
Wastewater Risk Rating (2012)		70.60%	82.40%	64.70%	76.50%
Wastewater Risk Rating (2013)		76.47%	82.35%	76.47%	76.47%

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Key Performance Area	Weight	Makhado/ Louis Trichardt 	Thohoyand o 	Tshifulanana i Ponds 	Makhado Dzanani Ponds 
Process Control & Maintenance Skills	10%	14	53	24	24
Monitoring Programme	15%	8	19	3	6
Submission of Results	5%	0	0	0	0
Effluent Quality Compliance	30%	0	0	0	0
Risk Management	15%	25	34	34	25
Local Regulation	5%	0	0	0	0
Treatment Capacity	5%	20	-28	70	-40
Asset Management	15%	0	0	10	10
Bonus Scores		1.80	3.60	0.00	0.00
Penalties		3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
Green Drop Score (2013)		6.05%	12.38%	12.88%	3.55%
2011 Green Drop Score		19.90%	15.30%	11.80%	11.00%
2009 Green Drop Score		8.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
System Design Capacity	MI/d	13.9	6	NI	1
Capacity Utilisation (% ADWF to Design Capacity)		56.26%	200.00%	NI (151.00%)	NI (151.00%)
Resource Discharged into		Litshovhu River	Mvudi River	No discharge	Komba Stream
Microbiological Compliance	%	0.00%	16.67%	NMR	8.33%
Chemical Compliance	%	0.00%	4.17%	NMR	0.00%
Physical Compliance	%	0.00%	19.44%	NMR	8.33%
Overall Compliance	%	0.00%	11.46%	NMR	4.17%

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Wastewater Risk Rating (2012)	82.40%	86.40%	94.10%	94.10%
Wastewater Risk Rating (2013)	77.27%	90.91%	94.12%	88.24%

Key Performance Area	Weight	Siloam Ponds	Mutale Ponds	Waterval
				

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Process Control & Maintenance Skills	10%	34	14	49
Monitoring Programme	15%	0	0	34
Submission of Results	5%	0	0	10
Effluent Quality Compliance	30%	0	0	0
Risk Management	15%	25	34	34
Local Regulation	5%	0	0	0
Treatment Capacity	5%	-40	-14	-22
Asset Management	15%	10	0	10
Bonus Scores		0.00	0.00	3.60
Penalties		3.00	3.00	3.00
Green Drop Score (2013)		3.65%	2.80%	16.53%
2011 Green Drop Score		11.00%	6.30%	14.30%
2009 Green Drop Score		0.00%	20.00%	0.00%
System Design Capacity	MI/d	0.16	0.86	2.5
Capacity Utilisation (% ADWF ito Design Capacity)		NI (151.00%)	39.93%	208.00%
Resource Discharged into		Mutangwi Stream	Nyahalwe River	Mudzwereti River
Microbiological Compliance	%	0.00%	0.00%	16.67%
Chemical Compliance	%	0.00%	0.00%	2.08%
Physical Compliance	%	0.00%	0.00%	22.22%
Overall Compliance	%	0.00%	0.00%	11.46%
Wastewater Risk Rating (2012)		0.00%	100.00%	82.40%
Wastewater Risk Rating (2013)		88.24%	64.71%	88.24%

Footnote: Siloam system until the WSA and DPW Siloam is owned and

remains under Vhembe provide evidence that operated by DPW.


• **Treatment Plants**

Vhembe District has 9 waste water works (1 new under construction) (Thohoyandou, Makhado, Reitvlei, Malamulele, Maunavhathu, Watervaal, Elim Orbal, Musina Nancefield, Musina Singelele,) 11 Ponds (Mhinga, Tshufulanani, Madzivhandila, Matatshe, Tshitereke, Siloam, Dzanani, Lemana, Vleifontein, Phalama) and 10 Booster pump stations (Riphambeta, Maniini A, Maniini B, Nare Tswana,

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Mbilwi, Shayandima, Eltivillas, SA Brewery, Musina) in the district as indicated in table 1.37 below. Challenges are Waste water plants receiving more inflow than the design capacity; Vandalism and theft of manhole covers and cables; Introduction of undesirable objects in the sewerage system, Lack of staffing to operate the plant, ageing Infrastructure, Over grown shrubs and grass at plants and poor maintenance of sewerage system: Centralisation of workers.

Table 1.37: District Sewage Treatment plant



TREATMENT PLANT	CAPACITY IN M3/DAY		STATUS
	Design	Actual	
Thohoyandou sewage works	6 000		Operating
15 SAI Military base	-	-	
Malamulele sewage works	-	-	
Makhado sewage works	-	-	
Waterval sewage works	2 500	5 000	
Elim Orbal Plant	800	2000	
Sewage Stabilisation ponds: 11			

Table 1.38: Toilet facilities by Population group of head of household

	Mutale	Thulamela	Musina	Makhado	VDM
None	478	17 896	2 645	8 986	30 006

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Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	910	16 803	12 664	16 284	46 660
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	193	2 526	636	2 233	5 588
Chemical toilet	100	1 198	39	1 036	2 373
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	14 077	26 014	1 479	29 300	70 869
Pit toilet without ventilation	7 900	89 431	2 252	75 073	174 656
Bucket toilet	37	292	130	748	1 207
Other	58	2 433	197	1 229	3 916

Source: Statssa - Census 2011

Table 1.38 above indicate toilets facilities by population group of head of household, district with the 70 869 VIP toilets and 30 006 of households has no toilet facilities.

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

Table 1.39: VIP toilets provided since 2003/4-2011/14 and backlog

VIP TOILETS	Thulamela	Makhado	Musina	Mutale	VDM
-------------	-----------	---------	--------	--------	-----

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2003/4-2011/12	Backlog	91 710	75 413	182	8 980	176 285
	Completed	35 937	39 750	600	20 292	96 579
2012/13	Backlog	55 773	35 663	510	2 251	91 436
	Completed	3325	453	-	-	3778
2013/14	Backlog	52448	35210	510	2 251	87658
	Completed	3950	-	-	-	3950

Source: VDM 2013

There are 02 sewage treatment plant in Thulamela are Malamulele and Thohoyandou.

Table 1.40: Water backlogs for Thulamela

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

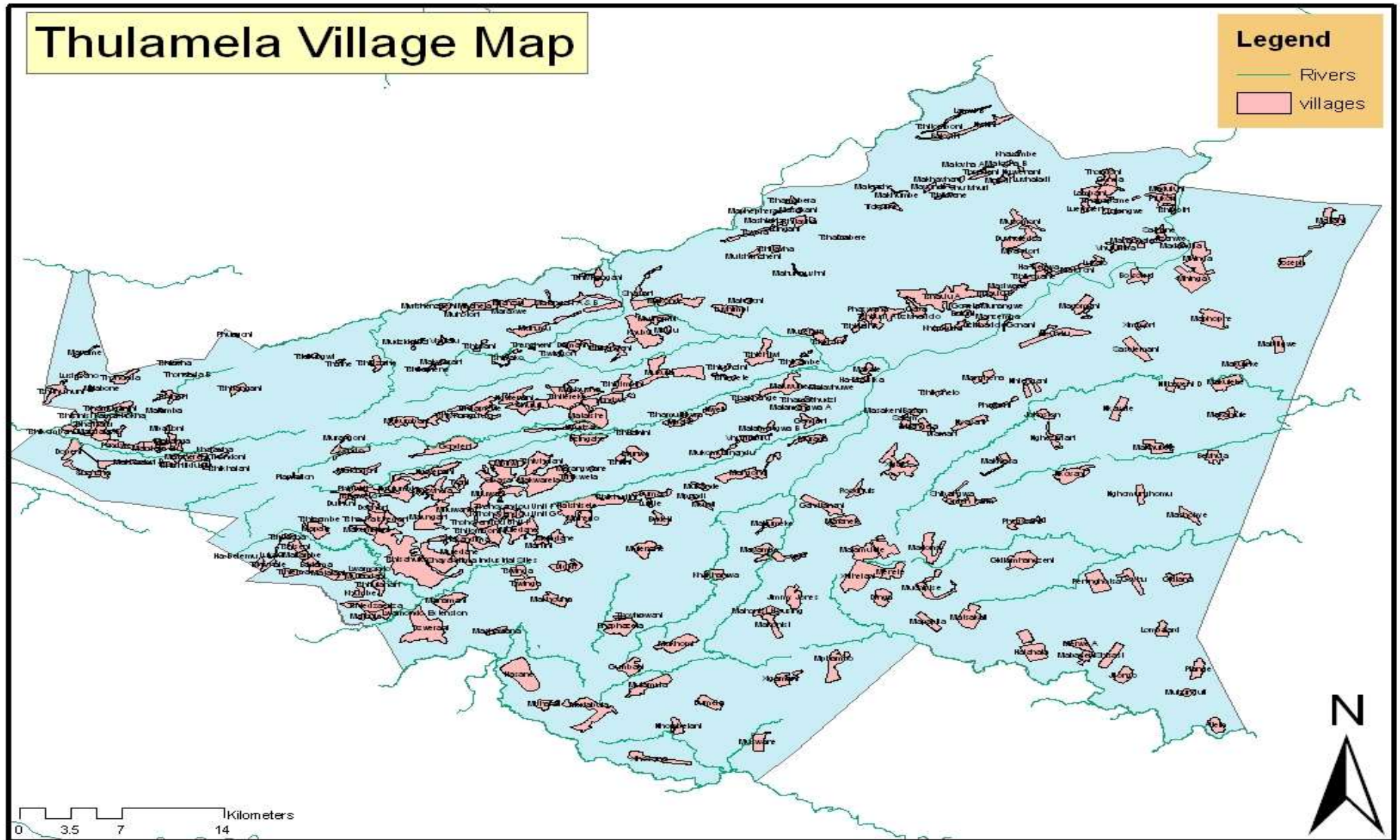


FIGURE 3.13 RIVERS AND VILLAGES

Table 1.41

Table: Census 2011 by Municipality and source of water by population group of head of household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Regional/local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	120 425
Borehole	7 871
Spring	5 959
Rain water tank	615
Dam/pool/stagnant water	4 269
River/stream	7 781
Water vendor	2 433
Water tanker	3 022
Other	4 219

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

Cost Recovery

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

WATER

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

Dams, Weirs and Sand Wells

- The following weirs existed in Thulamela Municipality: Malamulele East (Constructed in 1973), Mphambo (1995), Musaswau (1985) Xikundu(1937). There is reduction of storage at Mphambo. Malamulele is silting and small. Xikundu and Mhinga are affected by small scale farmers. The final Effluent of Mhinga ponds are discharged into the river before weir.
- There's a need to construct additional weirs and sand wells, especially where there are strong rivers

Reservoirs and Boreholes

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

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

Water Connections

The following challenges exist:

- Inadequate water supply
- No consistent flow from water tap
- Areas without infrastructure
- Lack of water for irrigation and livestock
- Illegal connections

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

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

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

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

Water Treatment Plant

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

FREE BASIC WATER (FBW)

- All indigent consumers are allocated 6kl on monthly basis on the water consumption.
- A total of 9200 households are benefiting from Free Basic Water Services.
- **Water quality**

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

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

Table 7.4 below indicates blue drop performance of Water Authority municipalities in Limpopo province. The table reveals that VDM was in position 67 in the 2012 National Log position with 74.85 Blue Drop score.

Table 1.42: The Performance Log of the Municipal Blue Drop Scores for 2011 and 2012

Water Services Authority	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
Vhembe DM	LP	67	74.85	103	45.06
Lephalale LM	LP	29	92.84	45	82.63
Polokwane LM	LP	46	86.52	21	92.61
Mopani DM	LP	58	79.21	71	63.87
Capricorn DM	LP	75	71.99	33	86.85
Bela Bela LM	LP	79	71.21	62	71.07
Modimolle LM	LP	82	70.1	46	81.7
Mogalakwena LM	LP	98	60.5	51	77.86
Greater Sekhukhune DM	LP	100	59.93	78	59.05
Thabazimbi LM	LP	108	54.33	142	14.32
Mookgopong LM	LP	131	31.73	133	24.79

Source: DWA, 2011/12

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

Vhembe District Municipality 2013 Blue Drop

Water Supply System	1. Elim		2. Kutama		3. Makhado		4. Malamulele	
A: Process Control RR	86.36%		91.30%		88.64%		70.45%	
B: Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	
C: Risk Management RR	69.57%		65.22%		69.57%		69.57%	
Water Supply System Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013	67.11%		69.54%		70.26%		50.89%	
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress	89.60%	Improve	87.49%	Improve	89.60%	Improve	63.05%	Improve

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Indicator)								
Upgrades Capital Expenditure (Rm)	R0		R0		R0		R0	
Microbiological Quality	>99.9%		99.30%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Chemical Quality	>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Water Supply System	5. Musekwa		6. Musina		7. Mutale		8. Mutshedzi	
A:Process Control RR	82.86%		52.63%		47.62%		90.48%	
B:Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	
C:Risk Management RR	65.22%		65.22%		73.91%		73.91%	
Water Supply System	56.58%		36.30%		32.59%		71.64%	
Blue Drop Risk								

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Rating 2013								
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	64.92%	Impr ove	53.81 %	Impro ve	72.71%	Impr ove	81.51%	Impr ove
Upgrades Capital Expenditu re (Rm)	R 0		R 0		R 0		R 0	
Microbiolo gical Quality	>99.9%		>99.9%		99.00%		99.00%	
Chemical Quality Water Supply System	>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Water Supply System	9. Nzhelele		10. Thohoyandou		11. Tshifhire		12. Tshedza	
A: Process Control RR	87.50%		63.04%		89.74%		76.92%	
B:	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	

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Drinking Water Quality RR								
C: Risk Management RR	69.57%		69.57%		69.57%		69.57%	
Water Supply System	63.34%		44.57%		72.14%		57.14%	
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013								
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	84.12 %	Improve	73.55 %	Improve	82.83 %	Improve	84.35 %	Improve
Upgrades Capital Expenditure (Rm)	R 0		R 0		R 0		R 0	
Microbiological Quality	99.00%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Chemical	99.00%		>99.9%		>99.9%		99.00%	

Quality				
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- Water quality**

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

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

Table 1.43 below indicates blue drop performance of Water Authority municipalities in Limpopo province. The table reveals that VDM was in position 67 in the 2012 National Log position with 74.85 Blue Drop score.

Table 1.43: The Performance Log of the Municipal Blue Drop Scores for 2011 and 2012

Water Services Authority	Province	2012 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2012	2011 National Log Position	Blue Drop Score 2011
Vhembe DM	LP	67	74.85	103	45.06
Lephalale LM	LP	29	92.84	45	82.63
Polokwane LM	LP	46	86.52	21	92.61
Mopani DM	LP	58	79.21	71	63.87
Capricorn DM	LP	75	71.99	33	86.85
Bela Bela LM	LP	79	71.21	62	71.07

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

Source: DWA, 2011/12

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

Vhembe District Municipality 2013 Blue Drop

Water Supply System	1. Elim	2. Kutama	3. Makhado	4. Malamulele
A: Process Control RR	86.36%	91.30%	88.64%	70.45%
B: Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%
C:Risk	69.57%	65.22%	69.57%	69.57%

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Managem ent RR								
Water Supply System	67.11%		69.54%		70.26%		50.89%	
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013								
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	89.6 0%	Improve	87.4 9%	Improve	89.6 0%	Improve	63.05 %	Improve
Upgrades Capital Expenditu re (Rm)	R0		R0		R0		R0	
Microbiolo gical Quality	>99.9%		99.30%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Chemical Quality	>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Water Supply System	5. Musekwa		6. Musina		7. Mutale		8. Mutshedzi	
A:Process	82.86%		52.63%		47.62%		90.48%	

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Control RR								
B:Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	
C:Risk Management RR	65.22%		65.22%		73.91%		73.91%	
Water Supply System Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013	56.58%		36.30%		32.59%		71.64%	
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	64.92%	Improve	53.81%	Improve	72.71%	Improve	81.51%	Improve
Upgrades Capital Expenditure (Rm)	R 0		R 0		R 0		R 0	
Microbiological	>99.9%		>99.9%		99.00%		99.00%	

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Quality				
Chemical Quality	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%	>99.9%
Water Supply System				
Water Supply System	9. Ndzhelele	10. Thohoyandou	11. Tshifhire	12. Tshedza
A: Process Control RR	87.50%	63.04%	89.74%	76.92%
B: Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%	11.11%
C: Risk Management RR	69.57%	69.57%	69.57%	69.57%
Water Supply System	63.34%	44.57%	72.14%	57.14%
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013				

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Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	84.12 %	Improve	73.55 %	Improve	82.83 %	Improve	84.35 %	Improve
Upgrades Capital Expenditure (Rm)	R 0		R 0		R 0		R 0	
Microbiological Quality	99.00%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Chemical Quality	99.00%		>99.9%		>99.9%		99.00%	

- Water quality**

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

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

Table 1.44 below indicates blue drop performance of Water Authority municipalities in Limpopo province. The table reveals that VDM was in position 67 in the 2012 National Log position with 74.85 Blue Drop score.

Table 1.44: The Performance Log of the Municipal Blue Drop Scores for 2011 and 2012

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Bela Bela LM	LP	79	71.21	62	71.07
Modimolle LM	LP	82	70.1	46	81.7
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Thabazimbi LM	LP	108	54.33	142	14.32
Mookgopong LM	LP	131	31.73	133	24.79

Source: DWA, 2011/12

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Vhembe District Municipality 2013 Blue Drop

Water Supply System	1. Elim		2. Kutama		3. Makhado		4. Malamulele	
A: Process Control RR	86.36%		91.30%		88.64%		70.45%	
B: Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	
C: Risk Management RR	69.57%		65.22%		69.57%		69.57%	
Water Supply System Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013	67.11%		69.54%		70.26%		50.89%	
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress	89.60%	Improve	87.49%	Improve	89.60%	Improve	63.05%	Improve

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Indicator)								
Upgrades Capital Expenditu re (Rm)	R0		R0		R0		R0	
Microbiolo gical Quality	>99.9%		99.30%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Chemical Quality	>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Water Supply System	5. Musekwa		6. Musina		7. Mutale		8. Mutshedzi	
A:Process Control RR	82.86%		52.63%		47.62%		90.48%	
B:Drinking Water Quality RR	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	
C:Risk Managem ent RR	65.22%		65.22%		73.91%		73.91%	
Water Supply System	56.58%		36.30%		32.59%		71.64%	
Blue Drop Risk								

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Rating 2013								
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	64.92%	Impr ove	53.81 %	Impro ve	72.71%	Impr ove	81.51%	Impr ove
Upgrades Capital Expenditu re (Rm)	R 0		R 0		R 0		R 0	
Microbiolo gical Quality	>99.9%		>99.9%		99.00%		99.00%	
Chemical Quality Water Supply System	>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Water Supply System	9. Nzhelele		10. Thohoyandou		11. Tshifhire		12. Tshedza	
A: Process Control RR	87.50%		63.04%		89.74%		76.92%	
B:	11.11%		11.11%		11.11%		11.11%	

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Drinking Water Quality RR								
C: Risk Management RR	69.57%		69.57%		69.57%		69.57%	
Water Supply System	63.34%		44.57%		72.14%		57.14%	
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2013								
Blue Drop Risk Rating 2012 (+ Progress Indicator)	84.12 %	Improve	73.55 %	Improve	82.83 %	Improve	84.35 %	Improve
Upgrades Capital Expenditure (Rm)	R 0		R 0		R 0		R 0	
Microbiological Quality	99.00%		>99.9%		>99.9%		>99.9%	
Chemical	99.00%		>99.9%		>99.9%		99.00%	

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Quality				
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TABLE 1.45. Municipal Blue Drop Score

Performance area	Thohoyandou	Malamulelele
Water safety planning (35%)	62	64
Treatment process management (10)	50	90
DWQ Compliance (30)	78	90
Management, Accountability (10%)	66	66
Asset Management (15)	65	65
Bonus Scores	5.08	3.81
Penalties	0	0
<i>2011 Blue Drop Score</i>	51.65%	36.93%
<i>2010 Blue Drop Score</i>	58.13%	44.13%
<i>System Design Capacity (Ml/d)</i>	7	16
• Water quality	•	• Water quality
<i>Population Served</i>	102000	200 000
<i>Average daily Consumption (l/p/d)</i>	6.86	8.00
<i>Microbiological Compliance</i>	96.8%	99.3%
<i>Chemical Compliance (%)</i>	>99.9	>99.9

SOURCE: DWA

SANITATION

Table 1.46

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

VIP Toilets

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

Ponds

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

The following challenges exist:

- Spillage and seepage
- Lack of Operational manuals
- Overloaded of Ponds, e.g. Tshitereke

- Authorization of Ponds to discharge final effluent into the river

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

Green Drop 2

	Thohoyandou
Technology	Biological (trickling) filters, Anaerobic digestion
Design Capacity (Ml/d)	6
Operational % i.t.o. Design Capacity	216.7%
Iv) Microbiological Compliance	NM
Ivi) Chemical Compliance	NM
Ivii) Physical Compliance	NM
Annual Average Effluent Quality Compliance	NM

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Wastewater Risk Rating (%CRR/CRRmax)	86.4% (↓)
Highest Risk Area	Flow exceed design capacity, no monitoring
Risk Abatement Process	Draft W ₂ RAP
Capital & Refurbishment expenditure in 2010/2011	R 32 million

Green Drop 3

	Tshifulanani
Technology	Aerated lagoons/ Oxidation ponds
Design Capacity (MI/d)	NI
Operational % i.t.o. Design Capacity	NI
lviii) Microbiological Compliance	NM
lix) Chemical Compliance	NM
lx) Physical Compliance	NM
Annual Average Effluent Quality Compliance	NM
Wastewater Risk Rating (%CRR/CRRmax)	94.1% (↓)
Highest Risk Area	No monitoring
Risk Abatement Process	Draft W ₂ RAP

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Capital & Refurbishment expenditure in 2010/2011	R 0
Description of Projects' Expenditure	N/A
Wastewater Risk Abatement planning	
Additional Notes	

Sewer Treatment Plant

The Following Challenges Exist:

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

All the plants need refurbishment. Water quality program need to be undertaken frequently. There's also a need to upgrade the plant to services all households.

ENERGY SUPPLY AND DEMAND MANAGEMENT

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

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

FINANCIAL YEAR	ENERGISED BY THE MUNICIPALITY	HOUSEHOLDS ENERGISED/ALLOCATION BY ESKOM	TOTAL
2012-13		1606	
2013-14		1221(ALLOCATIONS)	

Table: Census 2011, Municipalities, energy or fuel for cooking by population group of head of the household

	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	47 928
Gas	1 947
Paraffin	1 076
Wood	105 152
Coal	80
Animal dung	30
Solar	92
Other	11

None	277
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Municipalities, energy or fuel for heating by head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	50 715
Gas	903
Paraffin	957
Wood	88 044
Coal	73
Animal dung	178
Solar	141
Other	1
None	15 581

Table: Census 2011 by Municipalities, energy or fuel for lighting by population group of head of the household	
	LIM343: Thulamela
Electricity	136 567
Gas	305
Paraffin	1 857
Candles	15 161
Solar	2 303
Other	0
None	401

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

Some Challenges Include:

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

Power Stations

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

The following challenges have been identified:

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

Table: Energy Supply

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

Sources: STATS SA 2011

FREE BASIC SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

Vhembe District municipality strives to provide free basic water and sanitation to all indigent households. Indigents are defined as those households who are unable to make a monetary contribution towards basic services, no matter how small the amounts seem to be, due to a number of factors. According to STATS SA, 372 557 people are without income and 162 764 people earn between R1 and R800. This means that the majority of households within the municipality are

Unable to pay for services. Proper management systems need to be implemented to manage the provision of free basic water to the communities.

The District has Basic Water and Sanitation Service Policy to manage the provision of basic water to the indigent people. The free basic water is 6kl per month per household. The local municipalities invoice the district, their monthly free basic water expenditure. Table 1.47 below shows that Thulamela municipality provide 26 850 households with free water and 14 038 households with electricity in 2015/16 financial.

Table 1.47: Free Basic Services and Indigent Support for Thulamela Municipality (Households)

FREE BASIC SERVICES 2013/14	THULAMELA	FREE BASIC SERVICES 2014/15
	ESKOM (50KW/Months)	
Electricity	14038	
Water	26 850	

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Refuse Removal	-	
	ESKOM (50KW/Months)	
Electricity	11 812	

Table 1.48:

Free Basic Services and Indigent Support per Local Municipality

FREE BASIC SERIVCE 2011/12	THULAMELA	
	ESKOM(50KW/m ant)	LM
Electricity	14038	12812
Water	26 850	
Refuse removal	26 85	
FREE BASIC SERVICES 2012/13		
Electricity	ESKOM (50kw/m	LM

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	onth)	
	11 812	11 812
Water	11 812	
Sanitation	11812	
Refuse Removal	11 812	

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

FREE BASIC SERVICES

- The Municipality currently provides the 13186 household with free basic electricity coupons.
- Many household are still not benefiting from the services meant to alleviate their burden.
- Community mobilization to register indigents who qualify to apply for the services need to be intensified

Waste Management

Waste Collection in Thulamela

The municipality has an Integrated Waste Management plan to deal with waste management issues. The service is rendered by the municipality.

Waste collection in the Municipality is characterized by urban and rural areas. Thulamela municipality collect 5761 cubic metres respectively. Waste collection in rural areas is not done systematically therefore 400 villages in rural areas constitute backlog. There are transfer stations that are established in Rural Areas namely Tshikombani, Tshaulu, Makonde, Mulenzhe and Mhinga. The collection is done once a week in the proclaimed areas and every day in the CBDs.

TABLE 1.49

Refuse disposal by Geography	
Filters:	
Geography	LIM343: Thulamela
Refuse disposal	
Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week	19,600
Removed by local authority/private company less often	584
Communal refuse dump	1,211
Own refuse dump	+-
No rubbish disposal	19,268
Other	807
Unspecified	-
Not applicable	-
Total	156,594

Source: STATS SA, 2011

Waste disposal sites

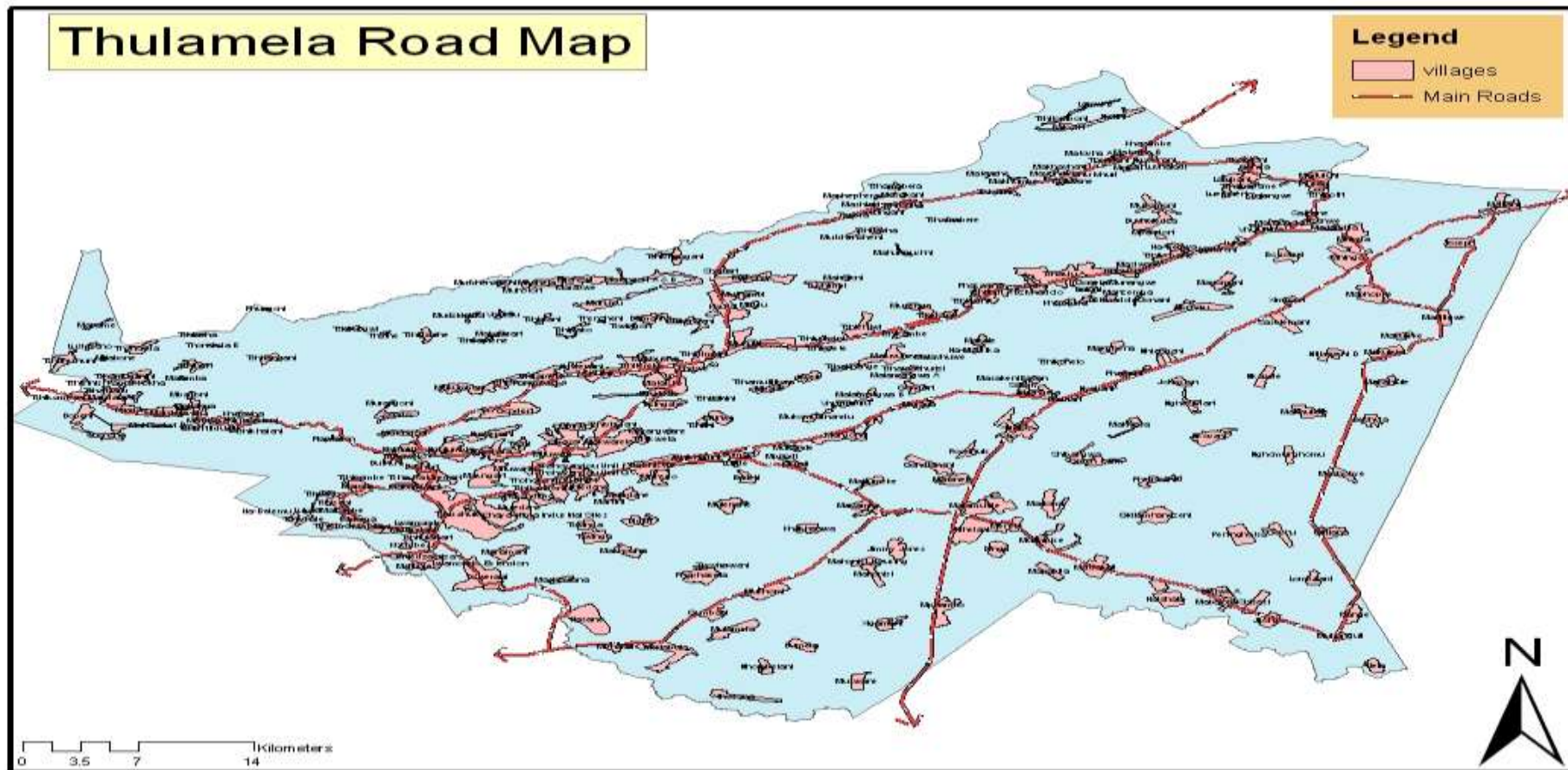
Thulamela municipality has 2 landfills out of which 1 is licensed (Muledane-Tswinga) and 1 unlicensed (Malamulele).

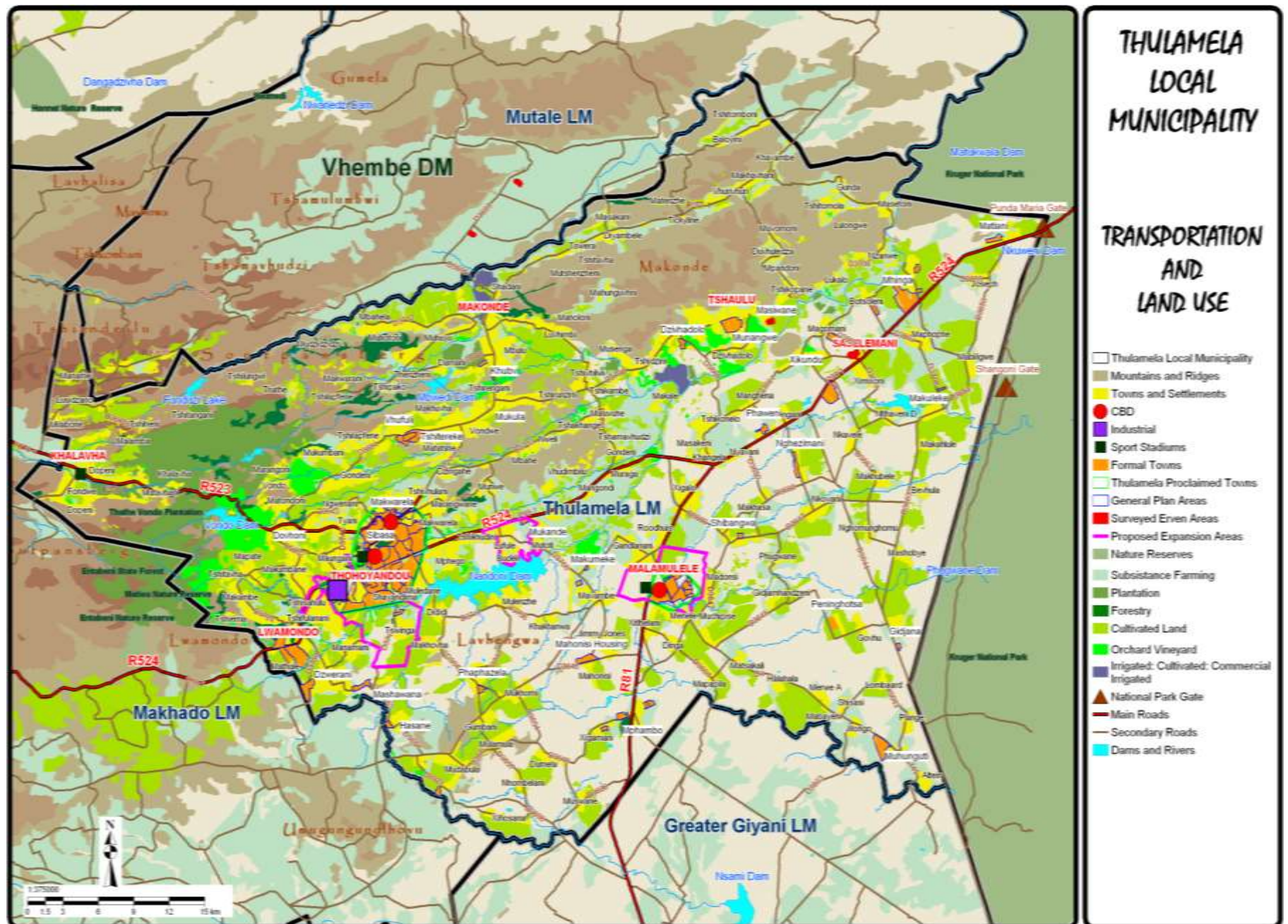


DUMPING AREAS AT THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY

ROAD, PUBLIC TRANSPORT AND LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT

Figure 3.14





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

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

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

- The municipality will strive to implement labor-intensive methods in roads construction and maintenance commonly known as Kharishumisane Programme. Labor-intensive methods can play an important role in terms of facilitating skills development and creation of jobs. This will be in line with the national government's move towards implementation of a comprehensive public works programme to create jobs and to reduce poverty eradications.

Transport and logistics management

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

Integrated Transport Planning of transport infrastructure and facilities, transport operation including freight movement, bulk services and public transport services.

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

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

Roads

Table 1.50 :THULAMELA PROVINCIAL ROADS IN VDM 2012 and 2013			
DISTRICT	TOTAL LENGTH OF SEALED/PAVED ROADS:KM	TOTAL LENGTH OF GRAVEL/DIRT ROADS:KM (Backlog)	TOTAL LENGTH OF ROADS:KM
2012	360,3	704, 7	1065
2013	401	658,1	1059,1

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

Source: Department of Roads and Transport

Table above shows that the total length of provincial roads is 1065 km in Thulamela and of which 33, 8% of roads are tarred/paved. The total length of gravel roads is 704, 7 km which constitute a backlog. The roads

challenges experienced during rainfall time in Thulamela. The total length of provincial roads is 1059, 1 km. The total length of gravel roads is 658, 1 km and the total length of gravel roads is 401 km.

MUNICIPALITY ROADS

In 2014/15, we have tarred 21,1 km and the number of tarred roads is and total number of roads to be tarred.

Bus and Taxi Ranks

- Construction work has begun for Sibasa Bus & Taxi Rank.

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

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

Table 1.51: Bus and Taxi ranks per Thulamela municipality

Formal Ranks	Thulamela
Bus	01
Taxi	06
Intermodal Facility	01

Source: VDM, 2012

They include:

Residential areas are separated from work places. People are expected to travel long distances to their places of employment. The cost and time spent on travelling are greater for rural commuters. The conditions of roads are not conducive for the formal transport system. The need for high maintenance and operation cost are among the factors contributing to the problem. This is largely because most roads in the municipal area are gravel roads. They need constant maintenance, especially during rainy season.

Non-Motorized Transport

Bicycles were awarded to school children by the Department of Education in the previous financial years. There are school children who still travel long distances to access secondary education. Pedestrian crossings were identified in major routes and they need to be prioritized by the department of roads and transport.

Table 1.52: Major Public Transport Corridor Routes in VDM Area

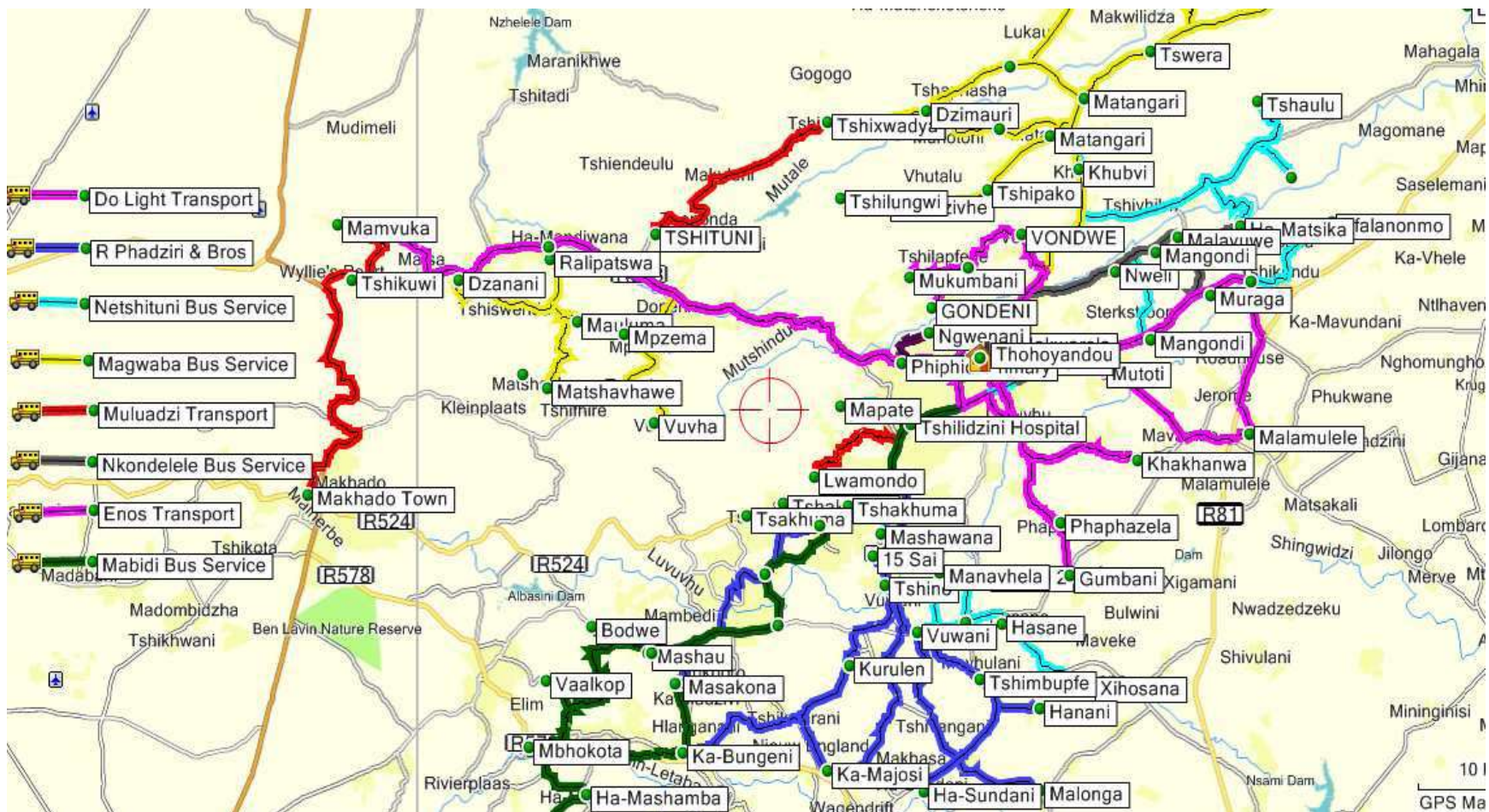
ROUTE CODE	CORRIDOR ROUTE
Thohoyandou to Tshakuma	Along Road R524
Thohoyandou to Nzhelele	Along Road R523
Thohoyandou to Mutale	Along Road R523

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Thohoyandou to Tshaulu	Along Road R523
Thohoyandou to Malamulele	Along Road R524 north from Thohoyandou and turn right to R81 to Malamulele
Basani to Saselamani	Along Road R524
Malamulele to Giant reefs	Along a gravel road south east from Malamulele up to Giant Reefs
Malamulele to Giyani	Along Road R81

Source: VDM, 2011

Figure 3.16 : Tshivhase and Thohoyandou Subsidised Corridor Bus Operation



- Airports and Stripes**

There is one air stripes inside the Kruger National Park near Mhinga.

- **Routine maintenance**

Thulamela municipality has Thohoyandou and Malamulele cost centers. Thohoyandou cost center caters for 262,9 km surfaced and unsurfaced is 280,9 while Malamulele caters for 138,1 km surfaced and 378,2 km unsurfaced roads.

The main problems are regular break down of machines and equipment, shortage of machines and ageing personnel are the routine maintenance major challenges in the district.

FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

The Fire and rescue special operations include building fires, grass and bush, rescue services and special services, hazardous materials incidence and removals of bees. Vuwani Fire training centre is currently been constructed. Fire and Rescue Services By laws have been gazzetted in 2009.

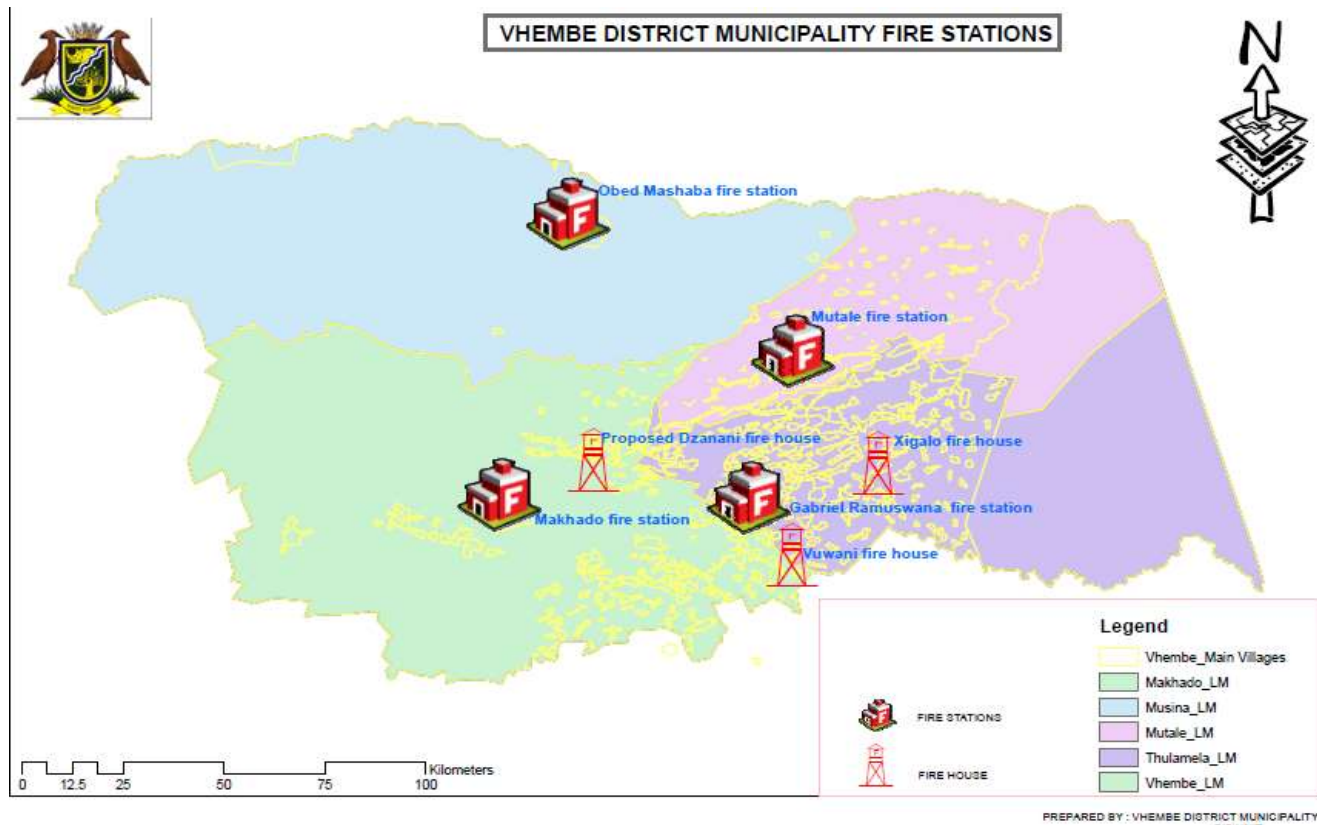
There are 4 Associations that have been established per municipality in terms of the provisions of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act. These associations help to fight veld and forest fires and the district umbrella body has to be launched in order to co-ordinate the activities of the local FPAS.

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

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

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

Figure 3.17: Vhembe District Municipality fire stations





Fire and Rescue Vehicles and Equipments

SOCIAL SERVICES

Housing

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

Table 1.53 below indicates the housing backlog in the district, Thulamela municipality was 37 700 in 2013/14 and for 2014/15 is 22 600 which is the highest housing backlog and Musina municipality is 5 798 and still the lowest housing backlog.

Table 1.53: Housing backlog

Year	Thulamela			Makhado			Musina			Mutale			VDM		
	Backlog	Completed	Allocated	Backlog	Completed	Allocated	Backlog	Completed	Allocated	Backlog	Completed	Allocated	Backlog	Completed	Allocated

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2012 /13	37 700	1504	-	16 807	-		4329	9629	-	8 240	620	-	67 076	1175 3	-
2013/1 4	22 600	-	100 0	16 807	-	660	5798	-	300	6 870	-	450	55 323	-	2410

Source: Local Municipalities, 2014

SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE FACILITIES

Table 1.54 Sports, Arts and Culture facilities

SPORTS FACILITIES	THULAMELA	
Multipurpose Sport Courts	Makwarela (Dilapidated), Malamulele, Thohoyandou	3
Indoor Centers	Thohoyandou indoor	1
Multipurpose Stadiums	Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Merve, Tshifudi, Mdabula, Makhuvha, Malamulele	8
Stadiums	Thohoyandou, Malamulele, Makwarela, Tshikombani, Saselemani, Tshifudi, Makhuvha, Mdabula, Tshifulanani, Makonde	10

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SPORTS FACILITIES	THULAMELA	
Multipurpose Sport and Recreation Hall	Thohoyandou Indoor, Malamulele Boxing gym	2
Museum	-	
Community hall	Makwarela, T/Ndou	2
Arts and culture center	T/Ndou	1
Recreational parks	Shuma park, River side Miluwani, Malamulele park	3

Source: Local municipalities, 2013

Table 1.54 above illustrates that there are 03 Museum, 18 community halls, 02 Arts and culture center, 23 stadiums, 09 Multi-purpose stadium, 02 Indoor center and 06 multipurpose sports courts in the district. The main challenges are lack of designated names for facilities, dilapidated infrastructure and poor maintenance.

PROVISION OF EDUCATION SERVICES

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

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

Table 1.55 Number of enrolled learners per municipality

Municipality	COMBINED			PRIMARY			SECONDARY			SNE	Total		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2014	2012	2013	2014
MAKHADO	20 246	3911	3969	236 327	89642	89714	65610	63634	63673	287	322 183	157 187	157 643
MUSINA	1 102	1169	1173	9 844	10289	10256	4 571	4907	4952	0	15 517	16 365	16 381
MUTALE	1 478	0	0	24 664	24782	24763	19 390	19110	18803	0	45 532	43 892	43 566
THULAMELA	8185	2145	2158	111 878	108874	109263	87 047	84542	81341	1627	207 110	195 561	194 389
TOTAL	20	7	7300	236	233	233996	176	172	168769	1914	590 342	413 005	411 979

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	246	225		327	587		618	193					
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Source: Dept. of education, 2014

Table 1.55 above indicates that secondary learners in 2012 were 176 618, primary learners were 236 327, 20 246 combined school learners and 1914 learners from special needs education (SNE) in the district. Thulamela municipality has high number of enrolled learners in 2014 with 194 389 and followed by Makhado municipality with 157 643 learners.

Table 1.56: Level of education per Municipality

Municipality	Mutale	Thulamela	Musina	Makhado	Vhembe
Level of education					
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	48	592	67	404	1,111
N5 /NTC 5	74	704	41	376	1,195
N4 / NTC 4	97	820	52	462	1,430
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	51	650	40	496	1,238
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	74	806	90	564	1,535
Other	37	795	59	642	1,533
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	121	785	56	611	1,573
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	51	954	102	559	1,666
N6 / NTC 6	103	1,085	70	629	1,887
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	96	1,055	45	921	2,117
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	108	1,316	83	945	2,452
Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	171	1,752	126	1,329	3,377

Table 1.56: Level of education per Municipality

Honours degree	288	2,776	176	1,885	5,124
Bachelors Degree	520	6,352	361	3,640	10,873
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	652	5,678	452	3,895	10,677
Higher Diploma	569	6,721	540	5,065	12,895
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	731	7,198	845	5,240	14,014
Grade 1 / Sub A	3,382	19,861	1,689	15,802	40,734
Grade 2 / Sub B	3,276	20,034	1,655	15,659	40,625
Grade 4 / Std 2	3,800	22,510	1,940	18,523	46,773
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	3,585	21,872	1,861	17,696	45,014
Gade 0	3,493	24,040	1,535	18,255	47,324
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	3,883	22,766	2,234	19,241	48,124
Grade 6 / Std 4	4,232	24,648	2,193	20,615	51,688
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	5,162	29,876	4,637	25,934	65,609
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	6,556	39,734	4,196	34,117	84,603
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	6,792	39,588	4,616	33,783	84,778
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	7,128	47,852	4,996	41,415	101,391
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	6,086	46,451	7,948	39,067	99,552
Not applicable	12,701	83,929	10,745	70,257	177,633
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	8,913	75,360	9,310	62,896	156,480
No schooling	9,090	59,902	5,599	55,106	129,697

Source: Statssa-Census 2011

Table 1.56 above indicates that 9 090 people in Mutale have never attended school, 59 902 in Thulamela, 5 599 in Musina and 55 106 in Makhado.

- Health Services

- Hospitals and clinics

Figure 7.4 below indicates the distribution of health facilities in the district. The map shows that more hospitals are found in Thulamela municipality.

Figure 3.19: Hospitals & Clinics distribution

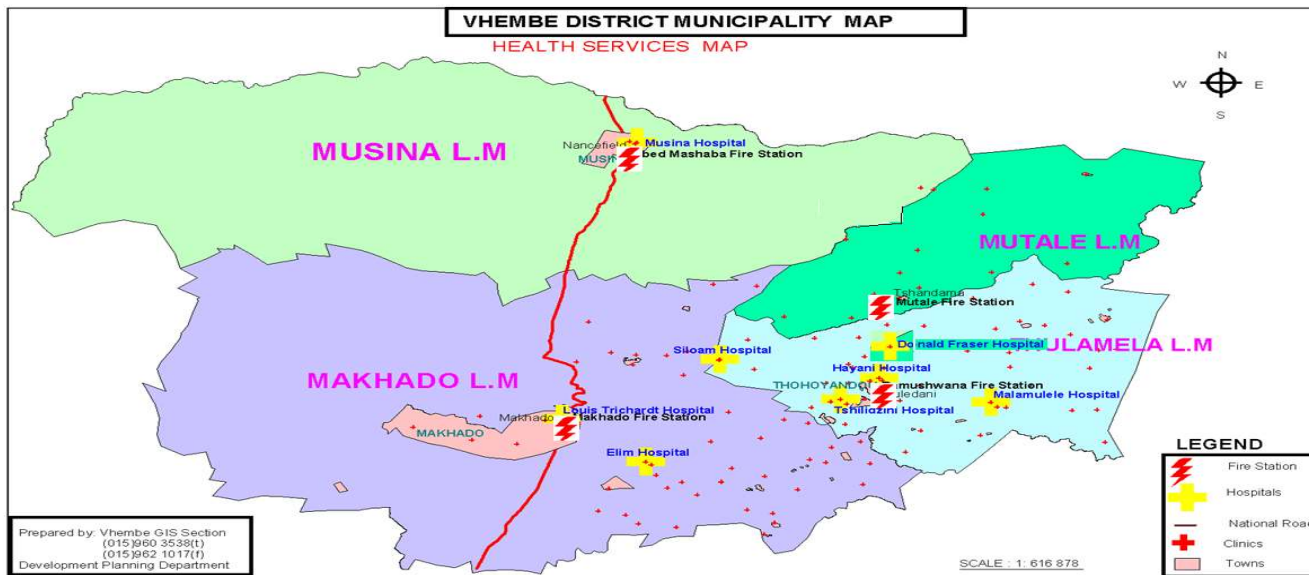


Table 1.57: Health Facilities

Name of the municipality	Clinics	Health centres	Hospitals	Total health
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				facilities
Makhado	44	4	3	51
Thulamela	49	3	4	56
Musina	3	0	1	4
Mutale	16	1	0	17
Vhembe District (Total)	112	8	8	128

Source: Dept Health 2012

Table 1.57 above indicates that District has total of 128 health facilities in which 112 are clinics followed by health centers and hospitals with 8 same numbers.

The District has 07 District/ Community hospitals: Donald Fraser, Elim, Malamulele, siloam, LTT, Musina and hayani. Tshilidzini is the only referral (regional) hospital in the district. There is a total of 108 fixed & 04 gateways clinics and 1 033 visiting points in the district Thulamela has 52 clinics & 14 mobiles, Musina 03 clinics & 02 mobiles, Mutale has 16 clinics & 12 mobiles , Makhado 44 clinics,there are three (3) additional clinic erected namely; Sereni,Mpheni and Midoroni and 15 mobiles.. 08 Health centers namely Tiyani, Thohoyandou, Makhado, Mutale, William Eadie, Bungeni and Mphambo health centres.

Table 1.58 below shows the number of clinic facilities that have access to water and sanitation within the district, wherein Thulamela municipality has 52 which is the highest number followed by 48 Makhado municipalities.

Table 1.58: Access to water and sanitation

	District	Makhado	Thulamela	Musina	Mutale
Total number of clinics	120	48	52	3	17
Number of clinics supplied with water and sanitation	120	48	52	3	17

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Number of clinics remain to be serviced	0	0	0	0	0
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The Lack of basic amenities like shade at clinics visiting points, shortage of medicine, Lack of dedicated PHC pharmacists and assistant pharmacists, influx of migrants from neighbouring countries, Malaria, Rabies, Equipments, HIV and AIDS, poor roads and communication networks in some of the clinics are the major challenges in the provision of health and social development services in the district.

Social development infrastructure

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

Table 1.59 below indicate 26 numbers of victim empowerment centers with a backlog of 13 and total number of 180 drop in centers which a backlog of 137.

Table 1.59 social services facilities

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Municipality	Victim empowerment		Home base care		Drop-in centres		Early child hood development		Elderly community base care centre		Old age home		Child & youth care centres		CBR	
	Baseline	Backlog	Baseline	Backlog	Baseline	backlog	Baseline	backlog	baseline	backlog	baseline	backlog	baseline	backlog	baseline	Backlog
Thulamela	9	4	12	0	10 2	79	22 6	98 0	27	22	0	0	1	0	1	0
Makhado	11	7	12	4	52	38	20 2	83	13	9	1	0	1	0	2	1
Musina	2	1	1	0	7	6	29	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mutale	4	1	2	0	19	14	55	21	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
VDM	26	13	27	4	18 0	13 7	51 2	30 6	44	35	1	0	1	0	4	1

SAFETY AND SECURITY

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

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

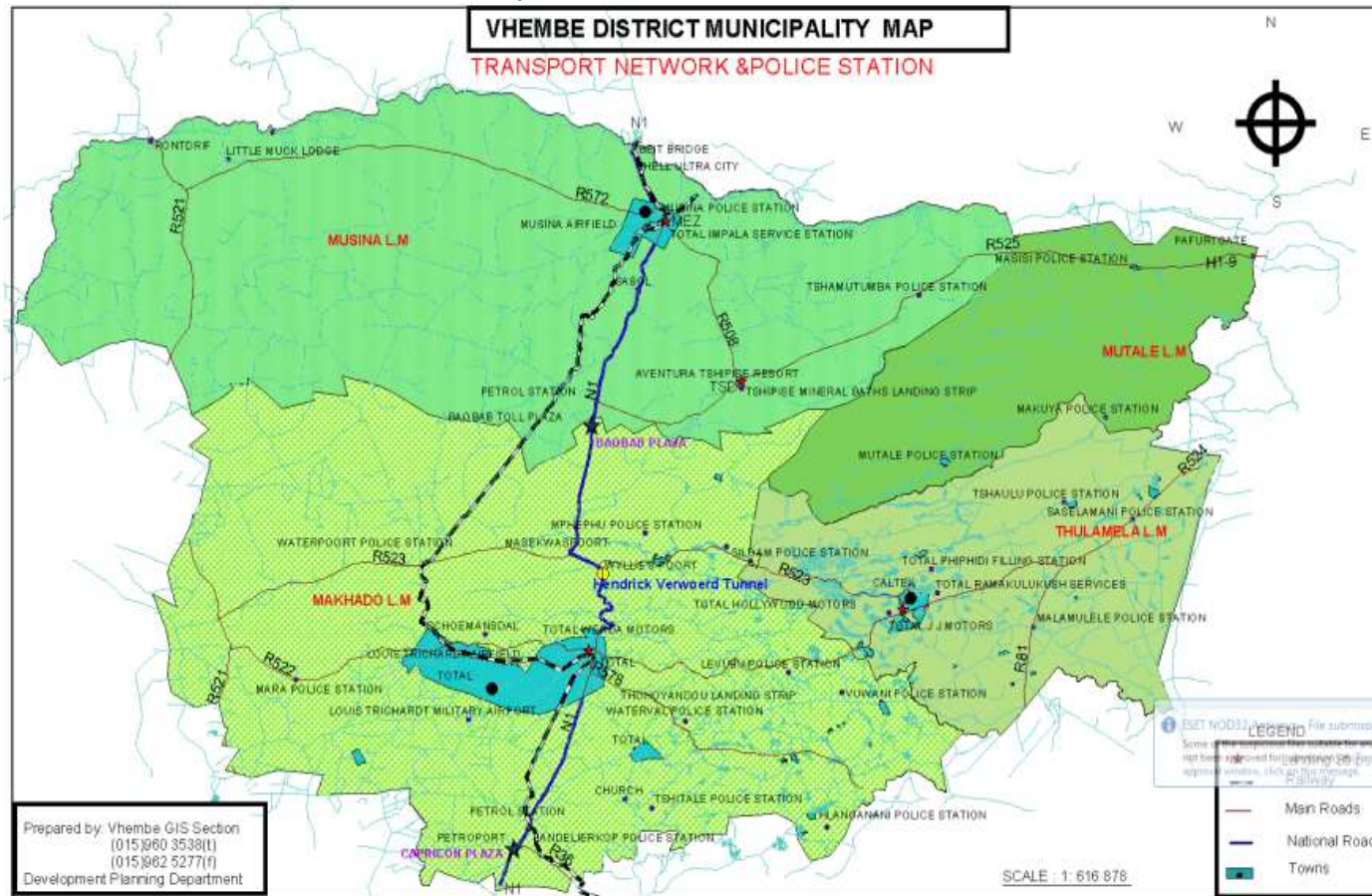
South African Police Services (SAPS) has various programmes to combat corruption and fraud: managing perceived and actual level of corruption, Anti- Corruption operations across criminal justice system, the prevention, detection and investigation of corruption within SAPS, compliance with legislative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

- **Police stations and courts**

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

Makhado cluster comprised of 06 police stations: Mphepu, Tshilwavhusiku, Watervaal, Mara, Tshaulu and Siloam. There is 01 high court: Thohoyandou, 10 district courts: Musina, Louis Trichardt, Dzanani, Hlanganani, Thohoyandou, Vuwani, Malamulele, Tshilwavhusiku, Waterval & Mutale, 03 Regional Courts: Sibasa, Louis Trichardt and Dzanani, 4 Periodical Courts: Makuya, Tshaulu, Levubu & Saselamani, and 43 Traditional Courts under Traditional Councils in the district as indicated in figure 7.5 below.

Figure 3.20 Transport network and police station



- **District safety & security activities**

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

SAPS establish the following programmes to manage crime in the district: Raiding of Shebeens, Speed arrest, Foot & Vehicle Patrols, Roadblocks, Partnership Policing, Door To Door Campaigns, Vehicle Checkpoints, Awareness Campaigns, Road Patrols, Monitoring Check-in Transit, visit to Financial Institutions, Operation Greedy Meetings, Operation Focus, Reduction of Illegal Fire Arms, monitoring of Liquor Outlets, mobilization of the Community, fight against crime and victim empowerment program. Structures for Community involvement in Policing are Reservists (SAPS), CPF (SAPS Act), Community Patrol Groups, Street Watches, Street Committees, Neighborhood Watches and Business Watches.

- ✓ **Community Safety Forums and Street committee**

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

- ✓ **Rural and Urban safety**

Government views the safety and security of the rural community in South Africa as a priority. The seriousness of continued acts of violence against the rural community, required from the South African Police Service to formulate a comprehensive and holistic strategy. The rural safety strategy aimed at addressing rural safety as part and parcel of an integrated and holistic day to day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of sector policing which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community. Rural safety on the South African borderline will further be strengthened in terms of integrating and coordinating of local deployment along borderline operations to combat illegal cross border movement of people, goods and contraband.

✓ **Sector policing program**

Sector Policing means policing that focuses on small manageable sectors of a police station area and a tool to implement Community Policing. Its purpose is to perform targeted visible police patrols, ensure a rapid response to complaints, address crime generators, investigate reported cases and provide a localized policing service to the community in accordance with their respective needs. In Vhembe district sector policing is visible however there is a need to strengthen the sector by establishing more sectors. There are 36 sectors of which 04 in Levubu are not fully functional.

✓ **Tourism safety**

The tourist areas that need security attention are Songozwi , Nwanedi, Mapungubwe and Pafuri. The main factors that negatively affect tourism safety in the district are insufficient registered tourist guides, not readily available sites security, vandalism of fence by the undocumented people around the area of Nwanedi, poor road conditions, pouching, racism, and tribalism at Makuleke game farm.

Correctional services

- ✓ Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme

The Correctional services in the district endow with Rehabilitation and Community Integration programme: Education and Training with accredited institutions, Recreational programs (League games, top 8 tournaments, choirs, traditional games (Malende) and religious program. Community re-integration programmes include Parole and Community service programmes.

Boarder management

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

Demarcations of magisterial courts and Police Stations

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

SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Table 1.60 Sports, Arts and Culture facilities

SPORTS FACILITIES	THULAMELA	
Multipurpose Sport Courts	Makwarela (Dilapidated), Malamulele, Thohoyandou	3
Indoor Centers	Thohoyandou indoor	1
Multipurpose Stadiums	Makwarela, Tshifulanani, Tshikombani, Merve, Tshifudi, Mdabula, Makhuvha, Malamulele	8
Stadiums	Thohoyandou, Malamulele, Makwarela, Tshikombani, Saselemanani, Tshifudi, Makhuvha, Mdabula, Tshifulanani, Makonde	10

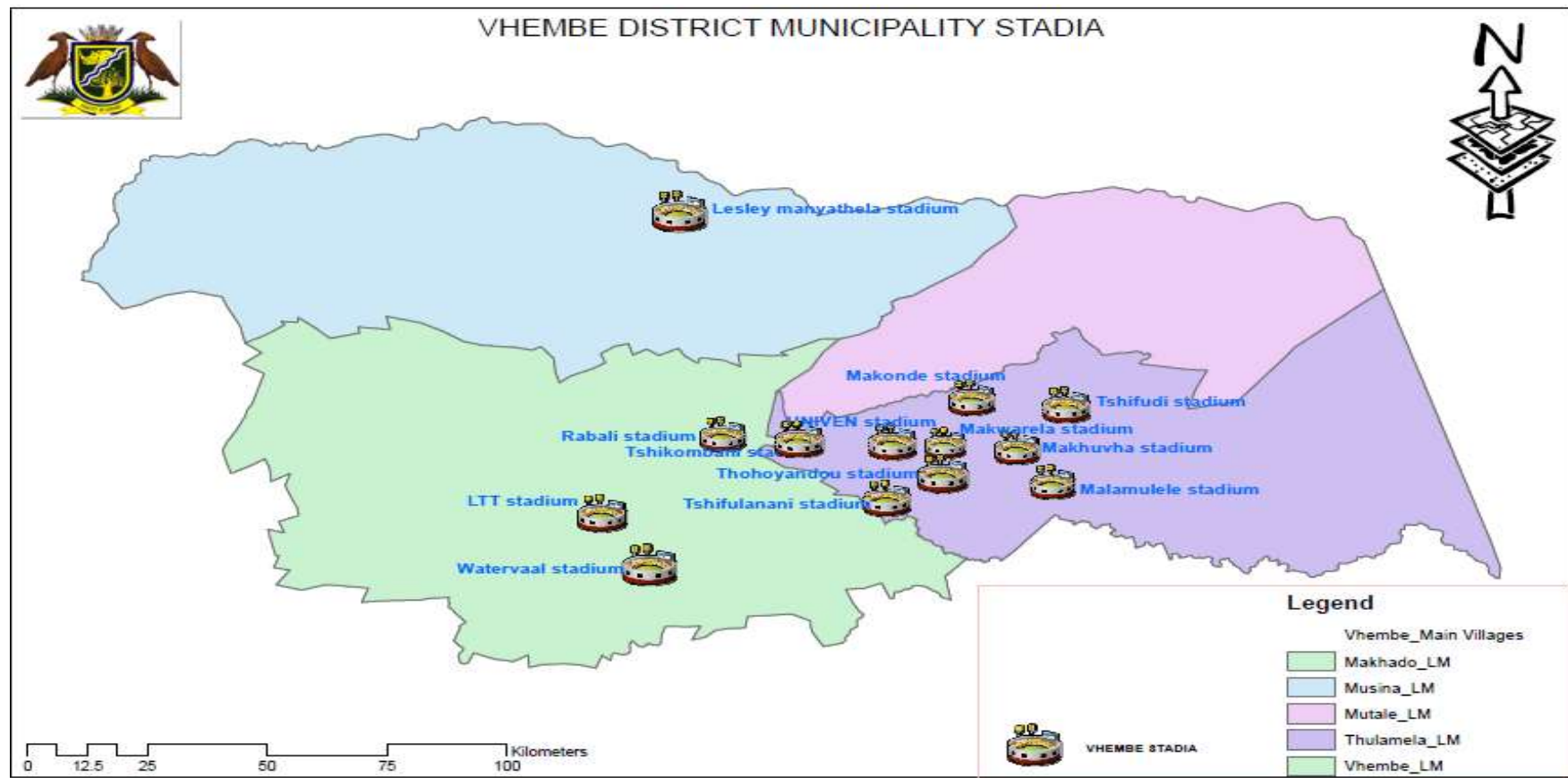
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Multipurpose Sport and Recreation Hall	Thohoyandou Indoor, Malamulele Boxing gym	2
Museum	-	
Community hall	Makwarela, T/Ndou	2
Arts and culture center	T/Ndou	1
Recreational parks	Shuma park, River side Miluwani, Malamulele park	3

Source: Local municipalities, 2013

Table 1.60 above illustrates that there are 03 Museum, 18 community halls, 02 Arts and culture center, 23 stadiums, 09 Multi-purpose stadium, 02 Indoor center and 06 multipurpose sports courts in the district. The main challenges are lack of designated names for facilities, dilapidated infrastructure and poor maintenance.

Figure 3.21 Vhembe district municipality stadia



POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

Table 1.61 Post office and telecommunication services per municipality						
	Availability	Mutale	Thulamela	Musina	Makhado	VDM
Cell phone by Geography	Yes	21005	142183	16661	120988	300837
	No	2746	14411	3381	13901	34439
Computer by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	1828	19150	2560	16954	40492
	No	21924	137444	17481	117935	294784
Landline/telephone by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	310	3862	858	4547	9577
	No	23442	152732	19184	130342	325700
Mail delivered at residence by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	938	5910	2186	8252	17286
	No	22813	150684	17856	126637	317990
Mail Post box/bag by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	5895	47790	3370	39152	96207
	No	17857	108804	16672	95737	239070
Television by Geography for Household weighted	Yes	15813	114726	11803	99694	242036
	No	7939	41868	8239	35195	93241

Source: Census 2011

Table 1.61 above shows the post office and telecommunication status per municipality, in which 21005 people in mutale and 120988 people in Thulamela have access to cellphone.

Table 1.62: Access to internet by Geography for Household weighted					
	Mutale	Thulamela	Musina	Makhado	VDM
From home	352	3316	919	3570	8157
From cell phone	3982	27546	2320	19128	52976

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From work	264	2257	676	2009	5206
From elsewhere	480	7460	379	4842	13161
No access to internet	18673	116016	15746	105339	255774

Source: Census 2011

Table 1.62 above indicate that number of people who have access to internet per municipality, 3319 people in Thulamela Municipality and 3570 people Makhado Municipality have access to internet from home.

Table 1.63 Post office and telecommunication services per municipality						
	Availability	Mutale	Thulamela	Musina	Makhado	VDM
Cell phone by Geography	Yes	21005	142183	16661	120988	300837
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Source: Census 2011

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7.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND GOOD GOVERNANCE PRIORITY ANALYSIS

Good governance describe how public institution conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Public Participation is defined as a process of decision making and the process by which decisions are implemented or not implemented in consultation with the community.

ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report for 2014/15 was tabled before Council on the 29th January 2016 and it was then submitted to the MPAC to conduct assessment review and public participation and it will be tabled again before council on the 30st of March 2016.

AUDITOR GENERAL FINDINGS**Auditor General Opinion in the municipality**

12/13	13/14	14/15
Qualified	Unqualified	unqualified

INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) & PUBILC PARTICIPATION

The IDP Process Plan to review 2015/16 to develop 2016/17 FY was approved by Council in August 2015 .The Steering Committee links the inputs from communities with other role players, like Council administration and other spheres of government .Most of community based organizations and Traditional Leaders attend public meetings on IDP and Budget .Meetings are also held in nodal areas at a time that is convenient to most people. Sometimes nodal areas are clustered together for the purpose of public participation meetings. Local languages are used during discussions. Councilors are responsible for facilitating these meetings.

AUDITING**Internal Auditing**

- None submission of Information by officials for auditing purpose.
- Late submission of information for auditing.
- Internal Auditor's recommendation not implemented
- Internal Audit unit was established and its functional

Audit Committee

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

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

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

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

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

OVERSIGHT & INTER GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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

Intergovernmental Relations

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

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

Both fora are functional

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The Public Participation Plan is incorporated into Communication Strategy.

Council Strategy is in place and is reviewed annually

Newsletter

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

Media & Liaison

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

Research

- Communication Research Officer has been appointed.

Branding/Marketing

We have appointed a marketing officer and draft Marketing Strategy is in place and awaited to be submitted to EXCO and Council for approval.

MAYOR OUTREACH PROGRAMME/LOCAL /PROVINCIAL IMBIZOS

We were able to communicate face to face with the community, exchanging views in terms of issues pertaining to Service delivery.

DATE	NAME OF EVENT	VANUE	TIME
1.			
02/07/2015	IGF	KARIBA LEISURE RESORT	10:00
06/07/2015	SERBIA DELEGATE	POLOKWANE ROYAL	09:00
07/02/2015	GALA DINNER WITH SERBIA DELEGATE	KHORONI HOTEL	19:00
09/07/15 -10 /07/2015	LIMPOPO WATER AND SANITASTION SUMMIT	KARIBU LEISURE RESORT	07:30
15 /07/2015	XENOPHOBIC DIALOGE	THULAMELA COUNCIL CHAMBER	10:00
18/07/2015	MANDELA DAY	MADONSI	10:00
24 JULY 2015	OVERSITE VISIT BY LIMPOPO PROVINCE	NANDONI	10:00
31/07/2015	SOD TURNING THAVHANI MALL	THAVHANI MALL	08.30

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03/08/2015	WOMENS DAY LAUNCH	MADOMBIDZHI MAKHADO	09:00
04/08/2015	LAUNCHING OF MUICIPAL EMPLOYEE WELLNESS DAY SPORTS TOURNAMENT GALA DINNER	KHORONI HOTEL	19:00
05/08/2016	TEAM BUILDING EVENT THULAAMELA MUNICIPALITY	MAKWARELA STADIUM	08:00
05/08/2015	HANDING OVER OF PRIZES		
08/08/2015	CELEBRATION OF WOMENS DAY	MAKONDE	10:00
13/08/2015	15 SA FOR OMENS DAY CELEBRATION	15 SA SALBATION MAIN HALL	08:00
17/08/2015-18/08/2015	LEKGOTLA	POLOKWANE	10:00
19/08/2015	HOSPITAL 80 YEARS ANIVERSARY	DONALD FRASER HOSPITAL SPORTS GROUND	10:00
21/08/2015	ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS	MAKWARELA TAWN HALL	09:00
17/09/2015	MAYOR MAHOSI TIHOSI FORUM	COUNCIL CHAMBER	10:00
21/09/2015	HANDING OVER OF ID	COUNCIL CHAMBER	10:00
22/09/2015-23/09/2015	SALGA PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY	THE RANCH HOTEL	10:00
25/09/2015	THULAMELA HERITAGE DAY CELEBRATIONS	ARTS & CULTURE	10:00
29/09/2015	MAYOR MAHOSI TIHOSI	COUNCIL CHAMBER	10:00

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	EXTENDED		
01/10/2015	HERITAGE DAY	THOHOYANDOU MANAGEMENT AREA	10:00
02/10/2015	HANDING OVER OF CPWP UNIFORM	TSHIKOMBANI	09:00
14/10/2015-19/10/2015	WELL WISHES FOR GRADE 12 LEANERS EXAM	PROGRAMME IS ATTACHED	07:00
14/10/2015	MUNICIPALITY DEMARCATION BOARD MEETING	INDOOR SPORTS GROUND	10:00
15/10/2015	MEETING WITH COGHSTA & TREASURE	POLOKWANE	08:00
19/10/2015-21/10/2015	PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY	POLOKWANE	09:00
05/11/2015	RE-DETERMINATION OF MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES	POLOKWANE MEC BOARD ROOM	09:00
06/11/2015	MEC OF TREASURY	POLOKWANE FRANS MOHLALA HOUSE	09:00
10/11/2015	PASTORS FORUM	THULAMELA COUNCIL CHAMBER	08:00
17/11/2015	PROVINCIAL BUDGET ADJUSTMENT	LEBOWAKGOMO LEGISLATURE	08:00
25/11/2015	IMBIZO	VONDWE	10:00
26/10/2015	WORLD AIDS DAY ,16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM	LWAMONDO	10:00

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07/11/2015	PORPUS FUNERAL	MBALENI CEMENTRY	08:30
09/12/2015	WORLD AIDS DAY	XIGALO	10:00
10/12/2015	WOMEN IN BUSINESS SOUTH AFRICA	CHRIST WORSHIP CENTRE	10:00
13/12/2015	MADALO A MU ARCH-BISHOP MIRIRI	THONONDA MUSANDA	10:00
19/12/2015	MPHAPHULI DAY	MAKHUVHA STADIUM TSHILIVHO	10:00
25/12/2015	GIVING AWAY OF GIFTS TO NEW BORN BABIES	TSHILIDZI HOSPITAL AND MALAMULELE HOSPITAL	12:00
27/12/2015	FINAL COMPETITION FOR ROFHIWA MUSIC AWARD WITH PHALAPHALA FM	CHRIST WORSHIP CENTRE	12:00
01/01/2016	GIVING AWAY OF GIFTS TO NEW BORN BABIES	DONALD FRASER HOSPITAL	12:00
06/01/2016	ANNOUNCEMENT OF GRADE 12 RESULTS	PROTEA HOTEL THE RANCH	07:00
13/01/2016	BACK TO SCHOOL CAMPAIGNS	SEE ATTACHED PROGRAMME	07:00
19/01/2016	SALGA STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT AND CERTIFICATES	THE RANCH HOTEL	17:00
22/01/2016	MEETING WITH THE PREMIER	FRANS MOHLALA HOUSE	14:00
12/02/2016	MAYOR MAHOSI TIHOSI FORUM	COUNCIL CHAMBER	10:00

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13/01/2016	KULUMA VUKANYI /GO LOMA MARULA	MUTI WA VHATSONGA AILAND PHALABORWA	08:00
17/02/2016	OFFICIAL OPENING OF SIBASA TAXI AND BUS RANK	SIBASA	09:00
19/02/2016	DISTRICT EXCELLENCE AWARDS	CHRIST WORSHIP HOUSE	09:30
22-24/02/2016	SALGA FINANCE WEEK	PHALABORWA	15:00
25/02/2016	PASTORS FORUM LAUNCH	COUNCIL CHAMBER	08:30
26/02/2016	LIMPOPO LEGISLATURE STATE OF PROVINCIAL ADDRESS	POLOKWANE JACK BOTELS HALL	09:00
04/03/2016	EXCELLENCE AWARDS DZONDO CIRCUITS	CALVARY CHURCH	08:00
08/03/2016	PROVINCIAL BUDGET TABLING	LEBOWAKGOMO LEGISLATURE	10:00

RISK & ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

- The Anti-Corruption Strategy is available
- Anti-Corruption Hotline was launched by the district municipality and it's a shared service with local municipalities
- The Strategy is aimed at establishing internal mechanism and system that are cable of preventing and dealing with corruption and unethical behavior.
- The Strategy will further assist in deepening good governance in the administration and promote community participation in
Exposing corruption that may take place within the Municipality.
- Risk Strategy has been developed and approved by Council
- Risk assessment has been developed and all departments report once per quarter
- Risk Committee has been established and it is chaired by a member of Audit Committee
- Risk unit is located in the Municipal Manager's office and the Chief Risk Officer was appointed and the office is functional.

✓ Mayors forum and Municipal Manager's forum

The forums are functional and adhere to the developed schedule of the meetings. Meetings are held on a quarterly basis. Special meetings are held to deal with emergency issues. There is no challenge.

✓ Clusters

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

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS

Municipal Public Accounts Committee

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

✓ Supply Chain Committees

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

✓ Ward Committees and Community Development Workers

Ward committees and CDW were established and are functional.

7.3 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Transformation is a complex and multifaceted and integrated process of continuous institutional renewal in all aspects of its functionality (administrative and support services), in an ongoing effort to represent excellence, through diversity, with the aim of achieving its vision and mission towards providing proper services. Organizational development is a deliberately planned, organization-wide effort to increase an organisation's effectiveness and or efficiency.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND WORKSTUDY

The Municipality has Organizational Structure that is aligned to IDP Priorities. The Structure was Reviewed and approved by Council on 29 May 2015

Review of the Organizational Structure

FIGURE 3.22 THULAMELA ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

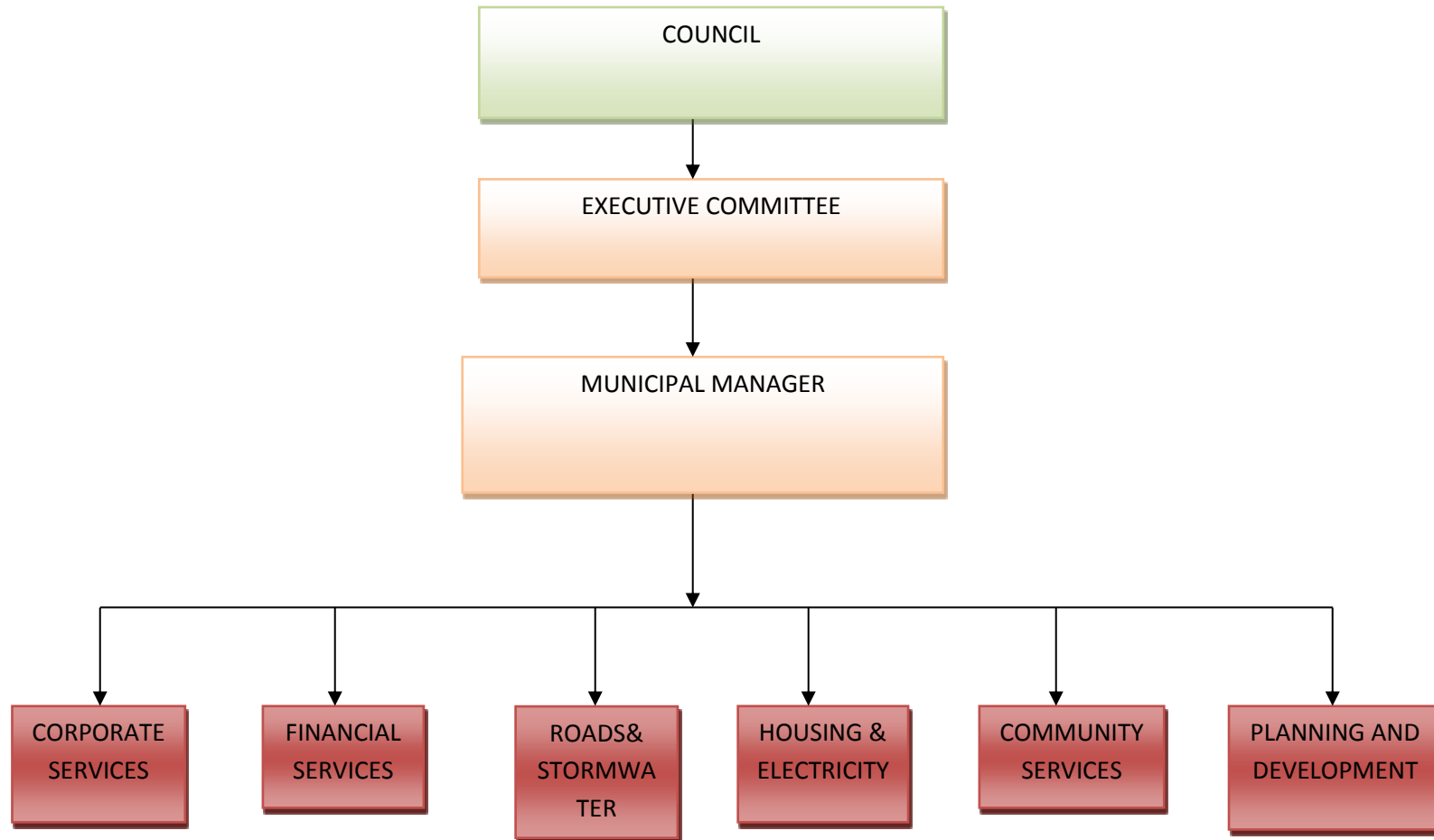


Table 1.66 Status quo of section 57 posts

Name of posts	Vacant	Filled
1. Municipal Manager		✓
2. Corporate Services		✓
3. Chief Financial Officer		✓
4. Community Services	✓	
5. Roads and Stormwater Services		✓
6. Housing and Electricity Services		✓
7. Planning and Development		✓

Table 1.67 Allocation of Posts per Department

No.	DEPARTMENT	TOTAL NUMBER OF POSTS	FILLED	VACANT
1	Governance	34	10	24
2	Municipal Manager's Office	27	15	12
3	Corporate Services	49	27	22
4	Finance Department	147	44	103
5	Planning & Development	60	38	22
6	Community Services	833	181	652
7	Roads Storm Water & Management	1034	102	930
8	Electricity and Housing	96	30	66

FILLING OF VACANT POSTS

One vacant post for section 57 Manager (community service) exist in the Municipal's organogram. A process to get the posts of:

New Appointments

A total of 26 new appointments were done in the financial year under review.

RECORD MANAGEMENT

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

NETWORK AND SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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

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

MUNICIPAL FLEET/TRANSPORT

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

The following Human Resource policies exist in the Municipality: Recruitment Selection Policy, Staff Training Policy, Performance Management Policy Framework, Service conditions, Placement Policy, Delegation of

Authority Policy, Overtime Policy, Employment Equity Policy, Cell phone Allowance Policy, and Workplace Skills Plan.

The Municipality is currently developing the following policies; Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Disable People Policy, Youth Development Policy.

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

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

A Labour Forum committee that is constituted by Labour Union(s) representatives and management is in place and functional. All workers, except Section 57 Managers are free to join worker Union of their choice.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) is developed every year. WSP is submitted to the LGSETA on or before 30th of June every year. The Municipality complies with the Skills Development Act, Act 97 of 1998 and Skills Development Levy's Act no of 1999.

Table 1.67 policy status

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

Table 1.68: Human Resource Policies

Policies	Approved	Reviewed
STATUTORY EMPLOYMENT POLICY		
1. Employment Equity Policy		
2. Disciplinary and grievance procedure		
3. Training and Development policy		
REGULATORY POLICY		
4. Recruitment Policy		
5. Internship policy		

6. Gender policy		
7. Bereavement policy		
8. Landline Telephone policy		
9. Cellphone Policy		
10. Bursary policy		
11. Dress code policy		
12. Furniture and Equipment policy		
13. Placement policy		
14. Travelling and Subsistence policy		
15. Succession policy		
16. Overtime policy		
17. Standby Allowance policy		
18. Sexual Harassment policy		
19. IT Security backup policy		
20. Attendance and punctuality policy		
21. Smoking policy		
22. Records Management policy		
23. HIV/AIDS policy		

Legal Services

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

LABOUR RELATIONS

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

Pay Day, Attendance of Memorial

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

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME (EAP)

EAP section has been established and is functional.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PMS)

The Performance Management Framework has been approved by Council. The PMS unit has been established and is located in the Corporate Services Department. PMS has not been cascaded to include all employees except section 57 Managers.

GENERAL AUXILIARY SERVICE & MECHANICAL WORKSHOP

- The Municipality has an approved Transport Policy

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

DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS/LABOUR CASES

The following profile was reported for 2015/16 financial year:

- The total number of precautionary suspension:

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- Suspension Sanctions:
- Number of cases resolved:
- Number of pending cases:

7.4 FINANCIAL VIABILITY ANALYSIS

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

The municipality has a 5 year plan which is reviewed annually with the IDP.

BUDGET INCOME & EXPENDITURE

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

2013/2014		2015/16	
GRANTS	OWN	GRANTS	OWN
351 800 000.00	(351 800000.00)		

FINANCIAL CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT

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

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

BUDGET & FINANCIAL REFORMS

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

BUDGET REFORMS

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

- Tabling the draft 2016/17 financial year draft budget 90 days before the start of the financial year (Section 16 (2) of the MFMA)
- Tabling the 2015/16 budget time schedule by August. (Section 21 1 (b) of the MFMA)
- Submission of monthly budget statement to the Mayor, National Treasury and Provincial Treasury.
- Submission of quarterly budget statements to Council.
- Alignment of the Budget with GRAP standards.
- Preparations of the financial statements using GAMAP or GRAP accounting principles.

FINANCIAL REFORMS REPORT

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

- Financial Statement prepared line with GAMAP, GRAP and directive 4 of AFS as required by MFMA
- Financial Statements were submitted on time
- The Annual Report was submitted to Council within the prescribed time frame of seven month after the end of the financial year.
- There is good compliance with the Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Financial Reporting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT & AUDIT REPORTS

The municipality has obtained Audits Reports as depicted above.

FINANCIAL STRATEGY FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

Objective

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

To ensure a close planning-budgeting link

Summary statement of current financial management arrangements

▪ **Financial Supervisory Authority**

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

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

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

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

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

Implementation Authority

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

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

Basic Financial Management guideline and procedures

- A debtor 's payment rate of 100% is pursued
- Accounts for assessments rates, sewer, refuse removal, water, general levy
- All accounts are payable on the first working day after the fourteenth day of the month failure of which interest on arrears are charged at 4,4% per annum
- Every charges are forwarded monthly before end of the month
- Notes giving five working days grace are delivered by hand to all defaulters
- Water supply reduced in respect of accounts still unpaid after the expiring of five days period of grace
- All creditors are paid within 30 days
- Provisions are established to meet liabilities or contingencies known at the date of the balance sheet, but for which the amounts cannot be determined with accuracy
- One percentage of the immediate previous year 's total income is contributed to the Capital Revenue Fund
- Service deposits are adjusted during April, May and June every year
- Surpluses arising from the operation of water is transferred to rates and general service
-

Summary Statement of financial strategy

Revenue raising strategy

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

Assessment Rates

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

- An audit of all ratable property as described in the new Property Assessment Rate Act as well as Land Use Management Scheme
- Monthly reconciliation of revenue billed with valuation roll
- Valuation and Billing of households in rural areas had begun on 1st July 2014

Traffic Fines

Whereas currently only 0, 78% Of all traffic fines are paid, a thorough investigation has been undertaken in order to identify the reason for the current state of affairs and recommendations has been made pertaining to correctional strategies to be implemented in order to ensure the services becomes self-supporting as from 01 July 2016, 30-40% of total estimated income to be met for 2016/17 financial.

Motor Vehicle Licensing Fees

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

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

- negotiations with the Department of Transport to increase Council 's share to 50% receipts or to pay Council 20% of the net revenue after operating expenditure have been deduced
- To send out reminders after the due date to all license holders who failed to renew their licenses and to charge arrears per notice
- The present 35% collected should be raised to 40-50% by 2017 July

Revenue Collection

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

- Installation of cost recovery system in rural areas

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

Asset Management Strategies

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

Asset Management verifications

Asset maintainance

Financial Management Strategies

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

Cost-Effectiveness

Due to the relative high personnel expenditure and the tendency of this budget item to increase with a higher percentage than the annual limit set by National Treasury, it is of the

utmost importance to find ways and mean of decreasing expenditure and increasing cost-effectiveness.

The Following Strategies need to be explored:

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

Capital Financing Strategies

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

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

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

Operational Financing

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

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

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

Indigent Support and Free Basic Services

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

Credit Control

The current Council payment level is 18%, this figure excludes the consideration of the newly demarcated area. It would be ideal that the payment level be increased to 30-40% by 2014 June.

Debit Policy

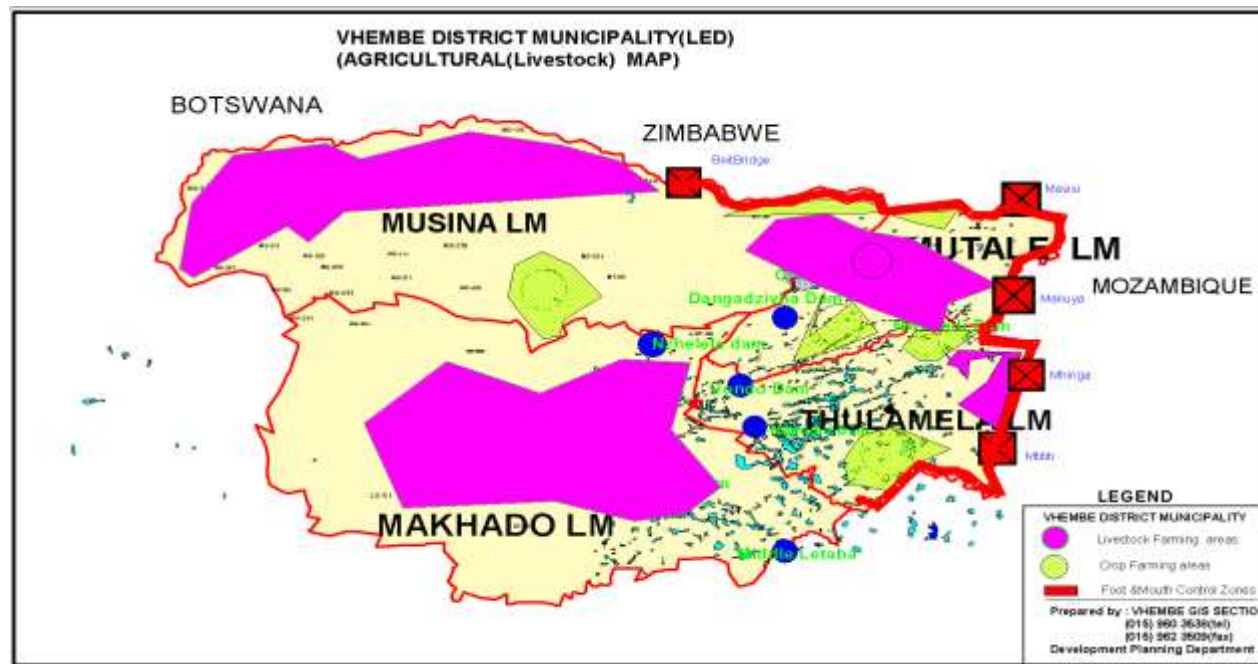
It is an agreeable fact increasing the level of services by raising additional finance through loans is counter-productive and Council will not be able to sustain huge debt services charges in future. This may also results in the Council not maintaining its tariff escalation and credit control policies.

7.5. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES ANALYSIS

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

AGRICULTURE

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



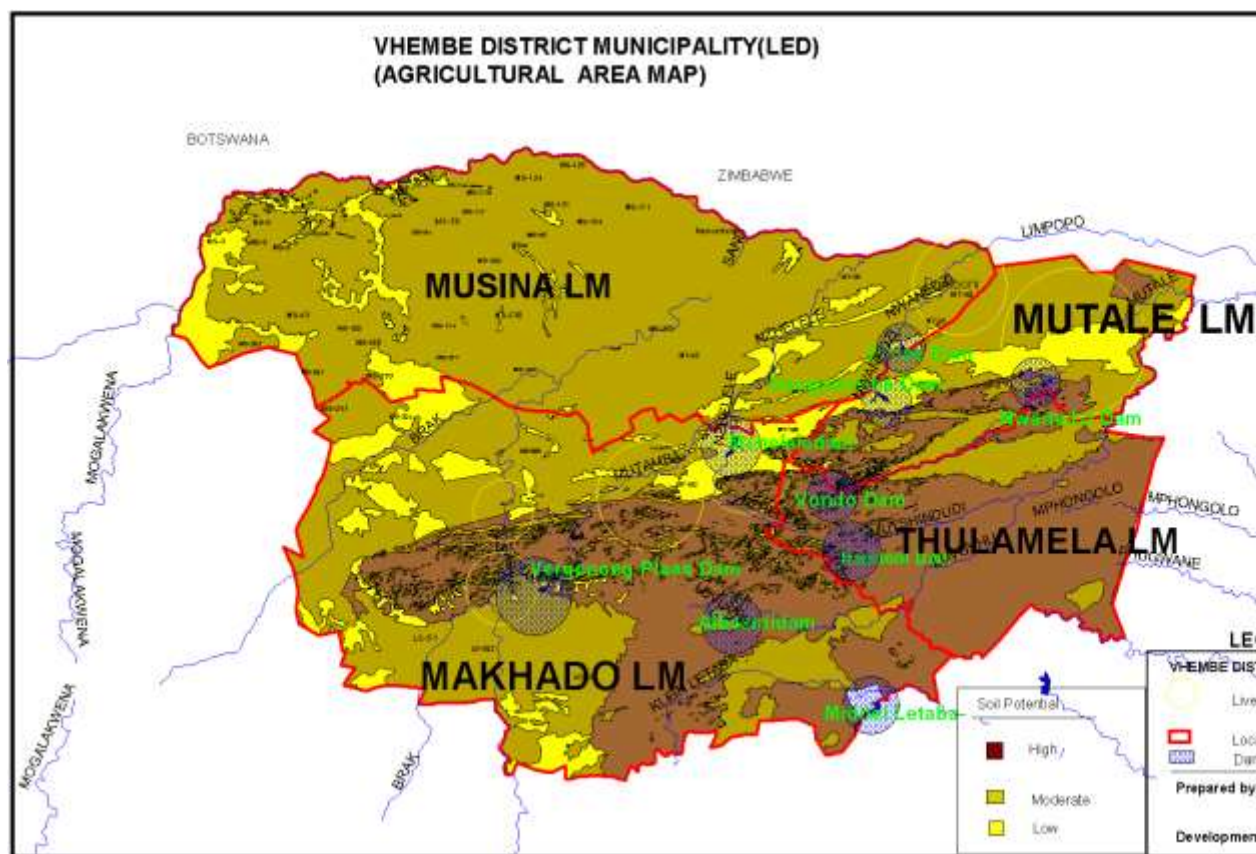
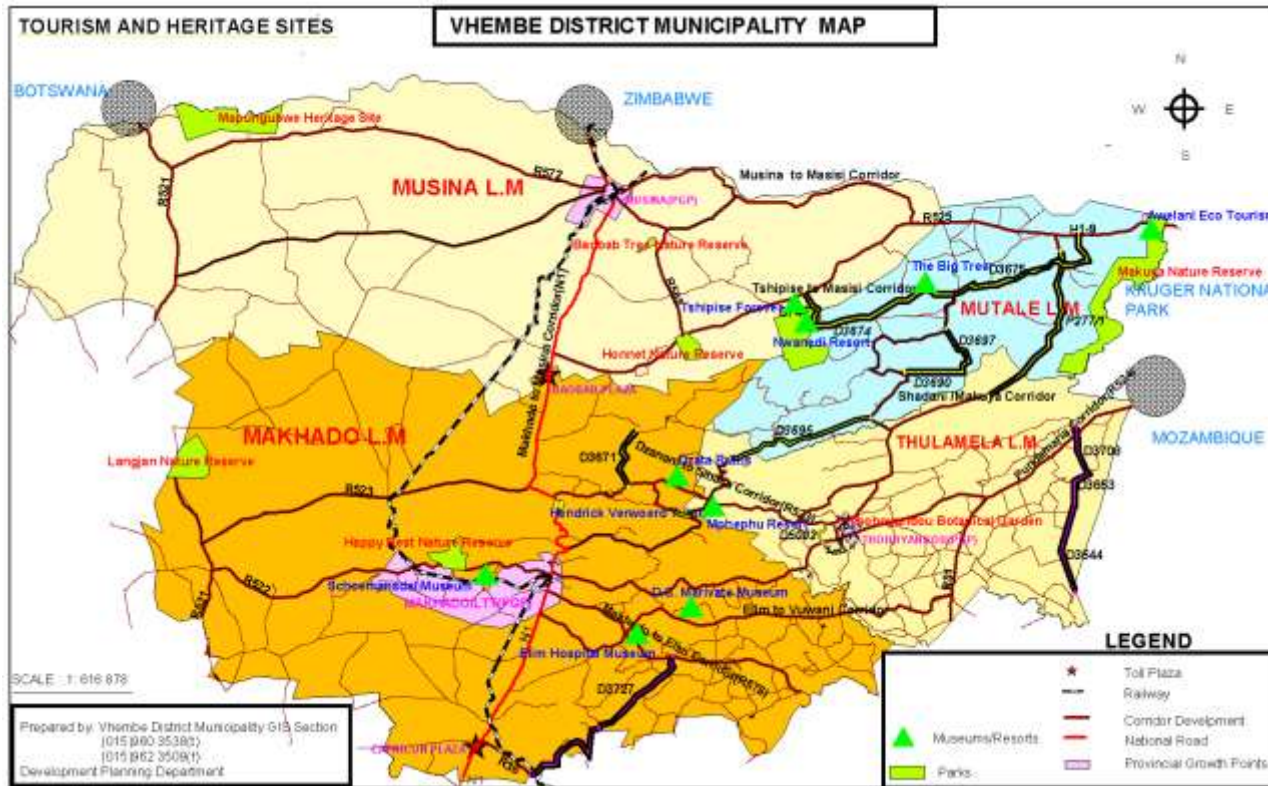


Figure 3.24

TOURISM

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

Figure 3.25



SMALL MEDIUM & MICRO ENTERPRISE (SMME)

Emerging businesses including Spaza shops, hawkers and traditional clothing manufacturers

MANUFACTURING/ INDUSTRIES

Shayandima industrial area is zoned for heavy and light activities .e.g. Sasko, SAB

MINING POTENTIAL

The area around Malamulele was projected for such development .e.g. Fumani Gold Mine.

RETAIL

There are potential big retail businesses such as Spar Supermarket, Shoprite, Pick N Pay, Game and others. Malamulele, Sibasa and Thohoyandou there are some SMME happening.

CATEGORIES OF JOBS AND CREATED FIGURES IN THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

TABLE 1.69

Job Source	Youth	Female	Male	Disabled	Total
Makhuvha Sports Facilities	1	02	05	0	08
Sibasa Bus/Taxi rank	01	02	02	0	05
Units Roads	10	06	04	0	20
J.J Motors	14	08	24	0	32
Thulamela Information Centre	20	03	44	0	67
Mukumbani Waterfall Projects	47	63	27	02	139
MagonaEPWP(CWP) Program	52	74	36	0	162

Source:Thulamela LED

Table 1.70: Employment status in Thulamela Municipality

	Thulamela
Employed	75592
Unemployed	58917
Discouraged work-seeker	33530
Other not economically active	195493
Not applicable	254929
Grand Total	618462

Source: Census 2011

Table 1.71 : Individual monthly income

	Thulamela
No income	260152
R 1 - R 400	188178
R 401 - R 800	25807
R 801 - R 1 600	71121
R 1 601 - R 3 200	13954
R 3 201 - R 6 400	9697
R 6 401 - R 12 800	11471
R 12 801 - R 25 600	7849
R 25 601 - R 51 200	1383
R 51 201 - R 102 400	218

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R 102 401 - R 204 800	228
R 204 801 or more	191
Unspecified	22469
Not applicable	5743
Total	618462

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

Thulamela Vision

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

Thulamela Mission

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

SECTION 8**STRATEGIC OPPORTUNITIES****Table 1.72 Strategic Opportunities**

	OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location / bordering into Mozambique through Kruger National Park • Natural tourism attractions, “land of legend”, Frontier Park, Fundudzi, Tshatshingo Potholes, Biosphere Natural Reserve, Waterfalls at Phiphidi, Mukumbani, Shangoni gate, Makuleke wetlands and esclipes • Infrastructure • Water catchments and dams • Energy • Willingness of communities to participate in Planning • Agricultural potential including(Game farming) • Nandoni dam • Accomodation • High buying power/business opportunities • Factory for Agricultural processing(Agro processing)

	OPPORTUNITIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of cooperatives • Tourism attraction centers & heritage sites • Accommodations and B&B

Source: VDM, 2012

FIGURE 3.26

SWOT ANALYSIS

THULAMELA
Approved Organogram
Employee assistance programme
Policies & by laws
Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)
Organizational PMS in place
IT system is in place

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Policies & by laws	
Political stability	
Established & functional ward committees	
Availability of mechanism for public participation(Imbizo,Budget & IDP Consulation)	
	Approval of IDP and Budget as per MFMA/MSA
	Credible IDP
	Established and functional Oversight, Portfolio Audit and Bid committees
	Approved SDF
	Availability of special programmes
	Availability of Risk Register
	Availability of assets register
	Water Authority Status
	Available water sources and infrastructure
	Availability of Disaster Management Center
	Availability of Thusong Service Center
	LED Strategy available

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Table: INTERNAL WEAKNESSES\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	
None approval of municipal service standards	
Lack of Retention & Succession Plan	
Inadequate Implementation of Policies & by Laws	
Financial Viability	
-	
-	
Basic Service and Infrastructure Services	
Ageing infrastructure(Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Roads/Streets	

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Table: INTERNAL WEAKNESSES\ MUNICIPALITY	
THULAMELA	
Lack of operation & maintenance infrastructure plan	
- Lack of Monitoring & Metering of Water system	
- - - - Lack of Road/Streets Master Plan	
- - -	

Table 1.73: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES \ MUNICIPALITY
THULAMELA
Basic Services Delivery And Infrastructure Development
Availability of water sources & Service Infrastructure(Dams,Reservoirs,Boreholes,water networks)

Table 1.73: EXTERNAL OPPORTUNITIES \ MUNICIPALITY
THULAMELA
Local Economic Development (LED)
Land Available for future development
Tourism attraction areas(destinations)
Agriculture & Tourism opportunities
Favourable climatic conditions for Agriculture
- Twining agreements (UNIVEN)
Training support from various sectors Training support from various sectors
Good communication & Transport network
Good Governance and Public Participation
Participation of sector departments in IDP meetings

Table 1.74: EXTERNAL NEGATIVES (THREATS)\ MUNICIPALITY

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THULAMELA
Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development
Land invasion and delay in settling claims
Illegal demarcation of sites
Illegal water & electricity connections
Theft & Vandalism Infrastructure
Illegal Immigrants
Protests & Violence
Poor workmanship
- - - -
Inadequate water infrastructure in the municipal areas
Health and Environment
Deforestation
Air & noise pollution
Climate change

Table 1.74: EXTERNAL NEGATIVES (THREATS)\ MUNICIPALITY
THULAMELA
Land claims & delay in settling claims
Natural Disasters(Drought,Floods,Veldfires,Storms,Landslides)
Increase rate of HIV/AIDS
Illegal dumping sites
Local Economic Development (LED)
Illegal public transport operations
Poverty & Unemployment
Stray Animals
Labour unrest
Low literacy rate

The SWOT analysis of the Thulamela Municipality shows that the municipality has everything to make the area a huge South African success story and that the weaknesses can be addressed through political and administrative will. It also reveals that the focus should be broadened to facilitate economic growth through visionary approach and commitment.

PRIORITISATION

THULAMELA MUNICIPALITY PRIORITIES AND TARGETS

TABLE 1.75: Thulamela Priorities and Targets per Cluster

Basic services and Infrastructure	
Priorities	Municipal Targets/ Goals
Parks and Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To respond within 72 hours to all cases of emergency reported To protect the environment and to clean our streets and public places continuously To eliminate of gender disparity in all levels of education no later than 2017. To ensure that, by 2017, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
Disaster management provision	
Environmental/ municipal health provision	
Health and social development services provision	
Educational services provision	
Special programmes for the moral regeneration, youth, gender, disable people, children, and pensioners	
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To clean our areas to have licenced landfill sites
Sports, Arts and Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide access to all sporting and cultural activities to all citizens
Water Supply	
Sanitation	

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Electricity Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halve people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 (deadline has passed) To halve people who do not have access to basic sanitation by 2015 (deadline has passed) To ensure everyone has access to electricity in 2017 To eradicate informal settlements by 2017
Spatial Planning	
Public Transport Planning	
Roads & Storm Water Infrastructure Development	
Housing	
LED	
Growing the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day by 2017 To halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2017 To halve unemployment and poverty a year before 2030 To provide training to project leaders
Creation of jobs and poverty alleviation	
Rural economic base development	
Skills Development	
Spatial Planning	
Environmental management	
Financial Viability	
Financial Management and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% compliance with the MFMA and the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation (MBRR) annually To maximise our collection rate of own revenue and achieve 100% budget expenditure in order to ensure municipal financial viability and sound financial management by 2017 To ensure that assets are managed, controlled, safe guarded and used in efficient and effective manners all the time To ensure that procurement of goods and services are done following processes which are fair, equitable, transparent and competitive all the times To have clean audit report by 2014.(deadline has
Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	

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<p>Good governance and Community Participation</p>	<p>passed, no new one has been set)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To review organizational structure in line with the IDP review, and ensure that all posts are attached with job descriptions and all budgeted vacant posts are filled • To ensure 100% (full) participation of all sphere and tiers of government in the IGR meetings and to comply with IGR Framework Act and good governance on matters of community participation. • To improve municipal audit controls, risk management and good governance. • To assist management in improving the effectiveness of risk management, corporate governance and internal control all the times in order for municipality to achieve clean Audit by 2014(deadline has passed, no new has been approved) • To ensure 100% participation of communities in municipal programmes/activities all the times. • To develop Credible IDP.
Good Governance and Public Participation	
<p>Provision of Safety and Security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure 24 hours access to police services in order to prevent crime around residential and farming area. • To review and implement an efficient and effective Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy within the district.
<p>Provision of Traffic Law Enforcement</p>	<p>To provide traffic officials availability on our roads every day</p>
<p>Provision of Learner and Drivers Licence</p>	<p>To test drivers who have applied on scheduled days</p>
<p>Development\Review of Policies and By Laws</p>	<p>To conduct annual review of by laws and policies</p>

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PRIORITY NEEDS PER KPA

MUNICIPALITY TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATIONS	BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE	FINANCIAL VIABILITY	LED
1. Skills Development/Internship	1 Policing Services and satellite Offices 2. Traffic Law Enforcement	1. Water and Sanitation Services 2 .Electricity and Energy Sources 3.Health Facilities and Services 4.Education facilities and Training	1.revenue generation and management 2.financial policies	1 Agriculture and Rural Development 2.Trading and

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3 Review and Development of Policies\Plans\strategies	&Licensing 3.By Laws Development\Review 4. Public Participation, Empowerment and Community Development 5. Fraud and Risk Management	5. Road and Storm Water management 6. Waste management and Cleansing 7. Land and Housing 8. Welfare facilities and Training 9. Sports and Recreation facilities		Retail 3 SMME Development 4.Tourism
				5. Industrial Development

SECTION 9

STATUS FOR SECTOR PLANS

The status quo is indicated below:

NAME OF SECTOR PLAN	STATUS ANNEXURE	
1. 2015/16 Budget	Available	A

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2. Environmental Management Plan	Available	B
3. Disaster Management Plan	Available	BB
4. Integrated Transport Plan (ITP)	District Function	-
5. Water Service Development Plan (WSDP)	District Function	-
6. Local Economic Development Strategy(LED)	Available	C
7. Comprehensive Infrastructure Investment Plan	Not Available	-
8. Integrated HIV/AIDS Programme	Available	D
9. Anti-Corruption and Fraud Prevention Strategy	Available	E
10. Spatial Development Framework	Available	P

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11. ICT Strategy	Available	PP
12. Performance Management System Framework	Available	F
13. Communication Strategy	Available	G
14. Recruitment Strategy	Available	H
15. Employment Equity Plan	Available	I
16. LUMS	Available	J
17. IDP/Budget Process Plan 2015/16 Financial Year	Available	K
18. Human Resource Plan	Available	L
19. Supply Chain Management Policy	Available	M
21. Policy on Disability	Draft Available	N
22. Gender Policy	Draft Available	O
23. Organogram	Available	QQ

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24. Road Management System	Available	Q
25. Integrated Waste Management Plan	Available	P

SECTION 10

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
PRIORITY/ SERVICES1: FINANCIAL VIABILITY				
Budget and Treasury	1. Lack of compliance to Policies, Acts and	100% compliance with the MFMA and Municipal Budget and Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparing Financial Statement in General Recognized 	Thulamela

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
	Regulations	Regulations	<p>Accounting Practice (GRAP) compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparing financial statements that present the financial position, results and cash flow of the municipality • Preparing and submitting of monthly, quarterly, midyear and annual on budget implementation as required by MFMA. • Reviewing the financial management policies and ensure approval by council 	

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT / AGENCY
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PRIORITY /SERVICES 3: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
Organizational structure and Appointment (OD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filling of vacant budgeted post 2. Alignment of structure with IDP priorities 	To fill all vacant budgeted posts in line with IDP in order to have functional structure for effective service delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops to be conducted on recruitment policy. 	Thulamela
Employment Equity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unavailability of EEP 	To ensure that all jobs are evaluated to identify skills gaps and alignment of training to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train all employees • Develop Employment equity plan & Workplace skills plan • Submit Workplace skills plan to 	Thulamela

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		the specific jobs for effective and efficient administration	LGSETA by 30 June and Employment Equity Report to Labour dept. by 1st of August 2016	
Skills development	1.Lack of job evaluation to help identify skills gabs	To ensure that all jobs are evaluated to identify skills gaps and alignment of training to the specific jobs for effective and efficient administration	To consult SALGA to help municipality to develop Job Evaluation process	Thulamela
Occupational health & safety (OHS)	1. Safety Signage 2. Lack OHS policy	To promote conducive working environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 01 building inspection per quarter • Train 30 health and safety representatives 	Thulamela

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send employees for medical surveillance, provision of personal protective equipment annually • Develop OHS policy • Place safety signage in all Thulamela buildings and implement evacuation plan by 2016/17 	
Labour relations		To promote employer and employee good relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 04 Labour meetings per financial year • Implement all LLF recommendations • Resolve all labour dispute before the next sitting 	Thulamela
Employment Assistance Programme (EAP)	1. Absenteeism due to personal issues.	To promote healthier and productive labour force 2016/17 FY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 04 wellness awareness programmes 	Thulamela

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PAYROLL		.			
PMS		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No cascading of PMs to lower levels 2. Lack of job evaluation system 	To ensure maximum implementation of PMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop /review Employee PMS Policy to include all levels • To work with SALGA to finalize job evaluation process 	Thulamela
Information Technology (IT) governance		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Small internet bandwidth 2. Server incapacity 3. Save guard municipal records/information 	<p>-To ensure availability of technology and system for smooth running and uninterrupted IT services for effective communication and administration through the use of IT.</p> <p>-To ensure availability of Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement security access control system • Upgrade Bandwidth from 512k to 2MB, • Purchase cooling racks, biometric system • Place weekly leaflets/information sheets on tips on the use of IT tools by 2017 • Maintain intranet and internet, revamp internet, 	Thulamela

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		<p>and system for smooth running and uninterrupted IT services for effective communication and administration through the use of IT</p> <p>-To ensure 100% compliance to records management legislation for efficiency flow and safeguarding of information by 2016/17</p>	<p>weekly updates on intranet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train on intranet usage, messaging system, monitoring disaster recovery annually. 	
General Auxiliary Services				
Council support	1. Nonexistence of corporate calendar	To develop corporate calendar for		Thulamela

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			2016/17 FY		
PMS	Organizational PMS	1. Failure to meet timelines 2. Non-submission of information	To improve organisational performance by fostering accountability by 2016/17 Financial Year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate submission of QPR • Compile Quarterly, Mid-year and Annual Reports. • Compile & revise SDBIP • Coordinate signing of PA for sec 57 managers 	Thulamela
Monitoring and Evaluation	Project Monitoring	1. Need to strengthen M&E and Reporting mechanisms	To monitor and evaluate implementation of the 2016/17 IDP and SDBIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 120 Project Monitoring visits 	Thulamela
	Service Standards Monitoring			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor and evaluate compliance to service standards • Produce Back to Basic Quarterly reports • Produce Mscoa reports from 2016/17 FY 	Thulamela

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUTURE

TRANSPORT NETWORKS AND ROADS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non classification of roads 2. Operations and maintenance 3. Ageing of infrastructure 4. Poor Funding of roads 5. Illegal occupation of roads reserves 6. Lack of information 7. Poor database in terms of village names 8. Non availability of inter modals facilities 9. Unavailability of land 10. Poor Road safety 11. Lack of proper storm-water drainages system 12. Poor road management 13. Illegal operations of public transport 14. Funding of transport business 15 Unroad-worthy public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that 20% of public transport operator comply with trip fares regulation and roadworthy public transport annually in order to provide safe, affordable, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport operations and infrastructure by 2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading gravel road to surface roads • Construction of dirty roads to gravel standards and gravelling • Rehabilitation and maintenance of surfaced roads • Bladding

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY
PRIORITIES/ SERVICES 1: WATER SUPPLY				
1.1 Water resource development and demand management	Distribution/ Supply of water.	1. Vandalism and Theft (e.g. Cables, Communal Taps , Transformer) 2. Illegal connections 3. None implementation of By Laws 4. None integration of plans (e.g Settlements) 5. Pollution of water	• To make 7 500 yard connections and 35 876 households to RDP Standard in order to provide sustainable access to safe and drinking water by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Water Service Development Plan • Develop water by-laws and take legal action to defaulters (Illegal connections) to address water loss. • Water supply to Indigent (where there is adequate infrastructure and consistency in water supply • Develop water master plan • Conduct water awareness campaigns
1.2 Water Infrastructure Investment	Water infrastructure 1. dams,weirs			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishment of dams, Sand wells and Weirs

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
programme (Public Infrastructure)	and sand - wells 2.Reservoirs 3. Treatment plant 4. Boreholes 5. bulk pipe lines	sources (e.g. Pampers disposal) 6. Ageing of water services infrastructure 7. Non availability of as built drawings. 8 Lack of operations Manuals. 9. Insufficient funding for O & M and Capital projects. 10. Shortage of qualified operators 11. Lack of		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations & Maintenance of Reservoirs & water purifications plants • Drill and equipping of borehole • Implement Water Demand Management and Cost Recovery strategy • Conduct water campaigns 	VDM

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		Operation and Maintenance Business Plan			
1. VIP Toilets		1. Ground water contamination (VIP toilets) 2. No water borne system 3. Land availability 4. Operation and maintenance 5. Waste Water	• To construct 35 220 units in new developed villages to ensure provision of sustainable basic sanitation by 2016.	• Provision of VIP toilets, • Upgrading of sewage works and refurbishing sewage ponds • Emptying of VIP Toilets	VDM
2. Sewerage system					
3. Treatment Plant and Ponds					

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		spillage			
3.1 Energy supply and demand management	Households connections	1. Licensing of electrification 2. Vandalism, theft and illegal connection 3. Late connections by Eskom 4. Lack of land availability for building sub-stations 5. No master plan in place 6.. Illegal establishme	To facilitate provision of electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate electrification of households, • Facilitate upgrading of electricity supply to businesses •Facilitate Cut and take legal action to all illegal user of electricity to eliminate vandalism and illegal connection •Facilitate registration and Supply of Free Basic Electricity • Facilitate building of power sub stations • Facilitate taking of legal action to all illegal user of electricity to eliminate vandalism 	Eskom
	Business				
	Free basic electricity				
3.2 Electricity infrastructure Investment programme	Power sub stations				
	Feeder lines				
(Public Infrastructure)					

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		nt on boundaries 7. O & M problem 8. Building under KV lines			
4.1 RDP (Low cost housing)		1. Unavailability of land 2. Lack of proper services in place 3. Poor quality 4. Lack of funding 5. Back log of abandoned projects 6. Community	• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure	• Facilitate establishment of housing with local municipalities, COgHSTA and other stakeholders to manage housing issues (ensure that the housing lists are correctly managed). • Engage with local municipalities, COgHSTA and service providers to speed up the completion of blocked houses • Coordinate the provision of housing through public private partnership and	COGHSTA
4.2 Gap market (Middle income)					
4.3 Community residential unit (CRU)					
4.4 Social Housing / family units (Flats)					

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		<p>driven not applying</p> <p>7. Poor relation between municipality and COGTA</p> <p>8. Integration of services</p> <p>9. Selling and rental of houses</p> <p>10. Incomplete houses</p>		corporate governance.	
Sports , Arts and culture	Stadia	1.Dilapidating facilities	<p>• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure</p> <p>To provide adequate places for recreation and disposal of the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of Sport ,Arts and culture facilities 	DEPT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE
	Arts & Culture centers				
	Museum				
	Libraries				
	Recreational parks and cemeteries				

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
			dead		
Schools	Primary	1. Poor technical skills 2. Lack of training on OHS 3. Refurbishment and maintenance of ageing infrastructure 4. Lack of proper sanitation structure in our school 5. Non compliance Norms and standards (schools)	• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure	• Facilitate maintenance & refurbishment of infrastructure	DEPT OF EDUCATION
	Secondary				
	FET				
	Tertiary				
	Special				
	ABET				

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
Social facilities	Drop in centers	1. Maintenance of facilities	• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of social facilities	DEPT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
	Child & Youth care centers				
	Victim empowerment centers				
	Old age home centers				
Health facilities	Clinics	1. Lack of training on OHS 2. Refurbishment and maintenance of ageing infrastructure	• To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure	• Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of health facilities • Facilitate OHS compliance	DEPT OF HEALTH
	Health centers				
	Hospitals	3. Lack of			

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
	special hospital	proper sanitation structure in our health facilities. 4. Non-compliance of Norms and standards (clinics and hospitals) 5. Roads leading to Clinic not maintained			
	Bus & Taxi Ranks		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that 20% of public transport operator comply with trip fares of regulation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate upgrading district roads from gravel to tar, • Construct rank and pedestrian pathways • Facilitate construction of 	DEPT OF ROAD AND TRANSPORT
	Road furniture				

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
	Storm - Water Drainage System		roadworthy public transport annually in order to provide safe, affordable, reliable, efficient and fully integrated transport operations and infrastructure by 2020 Bladding of dirt roads To repair and maintain all reported repairs and breakdowns	01 inter-modal infrastructure • Review ITP, Public Safety campaigns (2)	AND THULAMELA
	Integrated rapid public transport network				
Police station and satellite		1. Maintenance of facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrade of police station, Prisons, Correctional services & Courts 	SAPS
Correctional services					
Courts					

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
			e		
Territorial offices		1. Dilapidating facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate building, maintenance and upgrading of facilities 	COGSTHA
Building compliance		1. Lack of building approval by Council as per National Building Regulation (e.g. CBD & Townships) 2. Lack of Adherence to National Building Regulations by builders (Quality) 3. Non Compliance with SABS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate and promote the provision of safe and reliable infrastructure. 	1. Promote Builders to submit plans for approval before commence with the work. 2. Provision of information to ALL builders related to NBR.	THULAMELA

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS/ AGENCY	
		Standards (SANS)			

SOCIAL COHESION					
SPECIFIC ISSUES		PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGI C OBJECTIV ES	DEVELOPMENTA L STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE AGENT DEPARTMENTS
Social Cohesion	Special Programmmes :youth, Children, Persons with Disabilities, Older Persons, Gender, Moral Regenerati ons Movement		To ensure that 80% of the disadvant aged focus groups are economic ally empowere d in order to improve the quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct and coordinate 04 quarterly empowering programmes for each focus group.• Developing District development strategies for each focus group	THULAMELA, VDM

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HEALTH SERVICES	Primary Health Care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The spread of HIV, STI's & TB, 2. Stigma& Discrimination attached to HIV & TB 3. Non functionality local AIDS Councils. 	To ensure that all sectors & AIDS Councils are functional for effective and efficient HIV / TB programmes in order to achieve healthy life style by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the 2015/16 District Operational Plan, develop M&E plan. • Conduct HAST awareness campaigns and trainings • Conduct meetings for DACTC and DAC 	VDM AND DEPT OF HEALTH
Fire & rescue services		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequate response to incidence due to shortage of fire engines, rescue vehicles & operational communication. 2. Veld fires 	To ensure 100 % response to all reported incidence within 72 hours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing toll free number • Improved communication system • Replace all aging vehicles • Conduct fire training and awareness. 	VDM
Disaster management	risk	1. Lack of adequate communication	100% response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of call center 	VDM

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		<p>facilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment from stakeholders Delay in supply of disaster relief. No essential service level agreement and lack of volunteers 	<p>to incidents within 72 hours.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct seminars and workshops with the role players. signing of mutual /essential service agreement and registration of volunteers 	
Municipal Health Services	Waste Management and Air Quality	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management in rural areas. Air quality plan. Noncompliance to environmental legislations. Food & nonfood premises not complying with minimum health requirements Pollution (Air & Water) 	<p>To empower all recognized community structures on environmental health issues in order to achieve clean and healthy environment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct environmental awareness campaigns and indaba. Develop the Air Quality plan. Intensify inspections of food and nonfood. Sampling of food, water and air pollution sources 	THULAMELA ,VDM

LED STRATEGIES

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
PRIORITY /SERVICES 1: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
Agricultural, Forestry and Rural Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm encroachment. 2. Grazing camps. 3. Stock-theft. 4. Animal branding/ registration (stock theft and accidents) 5. Illiteracy/ Lack of technical skills 6. Noncompliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders e.g Local Municipalities & Sector departments 7. None alignment of (development) 	To ensure that 10 Agricultural, and 5 Manufacturing worker cooperatives are transformed into commercial user cooperatives to maximise farmers' profit and jobs creation by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revitalization of irrigation scheme • Train 40 farmers per annum • Establishing 02 contract supply of fresh produce • Provide 2/4x5m2 cold storage facility to maximize profit to farmers annually. • Facilitate support 01 of community land reform beneficiary • Establish 01 poultry abattoir • Purchasing of 04 tractors • Host Young & female farmer competitions per annum 	DEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AGRICULTURE AND VDM,Thulamela

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	<p>function (Parallel development)</p> <p>8. Less prioritization of agricultural activities (food security)</p> <p>9. Lack of land administration guidelines/procedures</p> <p>10. Provision of production infrastructure for agricultural development</p> <p>11. Lack of integrated planning from local level</p> <p>12. Invasion of prime agricultural land authorized by local traditional leaders and the local municipalities</p>			
Economic	1. Uncoordinated	To provide a		LEDET AND THULAMELA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
development and Integration	business support 2. Weak value chain 3. Lack of cooperation amongst businesses	climate that will reduce unemployment through the promotion of economic development and job creation To maximize the number of jobs created through council's LED initiatives and capital projects Access to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnership formation 	
Tourism	1. Noncompliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders e.g Local Municipalities &	To ensure that 50% of unknown tourism destinations/attractions in the District are locally, nationally and internationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing shows/route development (6) Tourism awareness campaign (1) Tourism product owners' training 	VDM And LEDET

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	Sector Departments 2. None alignment of (development) function (Parallel development) 3. Incognizance of tourism potential (poor tourism infrastructure)	known, recognized & visited for the benefit of local communities by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism summit 	
Enterprise development (smmes)	1. Non compliance and implementation of strategy by other stakeholders' e.g. Local Municipalities & Sector Departments. 2. None alignment of (development) function (Parallel development) 3. Informal business regulation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviving SMME Forum • Host 10 workshops, 01 Agriculture, 01 Tourism01 Forestry & 01 Co-operative summits,in corporation with the District Forum • Facilitate 70% preferential procurement from Previously Disadvantaged Individual (PDI) and/ or emerging 	VDM AND LEDET

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	4. Reviewal of LED Strategy. 5. Unemployment/ Poverty/ Illiteracy 6. Criteria for applying the job fund not user friendly 7. Capacity building and information sharing on LED programmes.		SMMEs businesses annually	
Green Economy	1. Unsustainable development 2. Environment degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate integration of the principles of sustainable development into policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hosting 06 environmental workshops/campaign annually Facilitating the construction of buy back center 	LEDET AND THULAMELA
Spatial planning	1. Non implementation of SDF	•To ensure 100% integration in rural, urban development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate demarcation of sites as per 	THULAMELA

SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
	2. Non implementation of Land Use Management Scheme in rural areas 3. illegal sites demarcation 4. Non alignment of SDF within VDM and Local Municipalities 5. informal settlement 6. land invasion 7. Capacity building on the spatial planning sector plans?	and land-use control in order to promote integrated spatial development by 2017 Spatial development framework Facilitation of land use and Traditional Affairs portfolio committee	community requests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the formalization of informal settlement Development of 11 Nodal Points Master Plans Conducting 04 Land forum meetings and 01 Land development summit To ensure maximum integration in rural urban development to promote integrated spatial framework Implement Urban Renewal strategy 	
(Geo-spatial technology) GIS	1. Data collection backlog 2. Unavailability of historical spatial information data (AS-Built)	To ensure 100% capturing and updating of municipal projects for credible and reliable spatial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host GIS Exhibition programme & awareness Mapping & collection of data 	THULAMELA

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SPECIFIC PRIORITY ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT/ AGENT
		<p>information for proper planning by 2016/17.</p> <p>Provision of a GIS system</p> <p>Towards better planning and technology and Technology</p> <p>Filling of cabinets</p> <p>Thulamela information center</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting 04 GIS Forum with the District • Purchase of a GIS system • Purchase GIS system • Purchase of filling cabinets • Thulamela information centre building 	

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

SPECIFIC ISSUES	PROBLEMS/ ISSUES	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	RESPONSIBLE AGENT DEPARTMENTS
Safety and security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Property Crime (Burglary/Theft/Vandalism) 2. Contact and Contact related Crime (Murder, 3. Sexual offences, Assault/ Arson and malicious damage 4. Ongoing influx of migrants 5. Substance abuse 6. Coordination of the existing structures 7. Lack of Streets name/ signage in urban and rural areas which affect response to reported cases. 	<p>1.To prevent and reduce crime, promote community safety through effective coordination of relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>2.To provide security to all council facilities</p> <p>3.Promote road safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct 4 awareness campaigns annually. • Conduct 2 workshops annually. • Ensure well coordination of relevant stakeholders through a forum seating 4 times annually. 	<p>SAPS</p> <p>Thulamela</p>

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Municipal Services	Legal	1. Lawsuits	To ensure that municipality complies with terms and condition of contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing of services level agreement 	THULAMELA
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SECTION 11 ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES

Sector departments have submitted their strategies and objectives as indicated in the strategies phase of IDP. Sector departments' projects are reflected the projects phase.

SONA AND SOPA

State of the Nation Address by His Excellency Jacob G Zuma, President of the Republic of South Africa on the occasion of the Joint Sitting of Parliament Cape Town, 11 February 2016.

The president said the following (in summary)

“His focus was on the following areas: Health, Education, Fighting Corruption, SMME, Job Creation through Local Economic Development. His much focus was on the strategies to help alleviate the ailing economy.

State of the province Address by Limpopo Premier, Mr Mathabatha C.S to the Fifth Limpopo Provincial Legislature at Lebowakgomo

His address was based on Limpopo Development Plan, with much emphasis on job creation and how to implement austeri measures to help the province to improve on economy meltdown.

SECTION 12

12.1.PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

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CLUSTER: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

SERVICES: CORPORATE SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING		RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18		
1	Furniture& Equipment		Thulamela Municipality	R 3000 000	R 315 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
2	Computer Laptops		Thulamela Municipality	R 1000 000	R 105 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
3	Motors Vehicles		Thulamela Municipality	R 700 000	R 1 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
4	Filling of Cabinets		Thulamela Municipality		R 1 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
5	CCTV Cameras		Thulamela Municipality	R230 000	R 346 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
6	Software		Thulamela		R 1 000	Thulamela	Thulamela

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			Municipality		000	Municipality	Municipality
7	IT Equipment		Thulamela Municipality	R100 000	R 105 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
8	network		Thulamela Municipality	R 60 000	R 63 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
9	Mobile Truck		Thulamela Municipality		R 997 500	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
10	Sound Systems		Thulamela Municipality	R300 000	R 315 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
11	Corporate Video		Thulamela Municipality	R 200 000	R 210 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
12	Corporate Branding		Thulamela Municipality	R 200 000	R 210 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
13	Printer		Thulamela Municipality	R 50 000	R 52 500	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality

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CLUSTER: INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES: WATER SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING		RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18		
14	Water reticulation		Tshiavha (tshiavha tsha ntha)	R45000 000		VDM	VDM
15	Water reticulation		Tshiheni	R390 000		VDM	VDM
16	Water reticulation		Tshitangani	R3831 000		VDM	VDM
17	Water reticulation		Tshitani	R4973 000		VDM	VDM
18	Water reticulation		Sindande	R3 680 000		VDM	VDM
19	Water reticulation		Mahunguhwi	R2 965 000		VDM	VDM
20	Water reticulation		Mushiru	R1 613 000		VDM	VDM

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			(Mahagala)				
21	Duthuni Water reticulation(tshisahulu makumbane) bulk water supply &rreticulation		Duthuni(sub villages, Tshisahulu, makumbane)	R106 911 446,36		VDM	VDM
22	Internal reticulation		Muledane J EXT and Tswinga	R58 034311,27		VDM	VDM
23	Bulk supply and Reticulation		Budeli,Mutoti and surrounding villages	R30 703 040,83		VDM	VDM
24	Bulk supply		Dzwerani and surrounding villages	R46 693 703,31		VDM	VDM
25	Upgrading of Vondo		Vondo	R345 705 426,33		VDM	VDM
26	Damani Regional water scheme phase 4 construction of a linking line between the plant,p1 & p2		Damani	R800 000 00		VDM	VDM
27	Damani Rws NN208 Bulk line to Thenzheni,Mianzwi phase 4.Fixing pipe leaks at Muhuyu		Thenzheni,Mianzwi	R2 000 000 00		VDM	VDM
28	Replacing a transformer and 2 pumps					VDM	VDM

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29	Thohoyandou k EXT & Block R water Reticulation Installation of bulk meters		Thohoyandou K EXT,Block R	R200 000		VDM	VDM
30	Dopeni main line fixing and EXT 1 of internal reticulation-Repair of damaged mainline pipes & extension of internal reticulation to RDP standards		Dopeni	R3 000 000		VDM	VDM
31	Ngovhela supply line alteration,Fixing of the supply line to properly distribute water evenly and securing of control points(distribution valves)		Ngovhela	R500 000		VDM	VDM
32	Itsani water reticulation extention		Itsani	R4 000 000		VDM	VDM
33	Matovha vhurivhuri water supply project,site,Drill Test,supply line and Reticulation		(Matovha)vhurivhuri	R2 000 000		VDM	VDM
34	Haluvhimbi water supply new source,supply line and reticulation		Haluvhimbi	R2 800 000		VDM	VDM
35	Sibasa water project Reconnection & upgrading of the reticulation within the sibasa CBD and extend where necessary		Sibasa	R5 000 000		VDM	VDM

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36	Mudzidzidzi water lines extension. Extention of supply line and reticulation		Mudzidzidzi	R1 000 000		VDM	VDM
37	Makambe water project Development of a new source & upgrading of reticulation		Makambe	R2 000 000		VDM	VDM
38	Bulk water supply pipeline repairs. Fixing of the bulk line from RDZ to ngulumbi		Ngulumbi	R 6000 000		VDM	VDM
39	Bulk water supply from phiphidi to old phiphidi plant .Replacement of 900mm concrete and steel bulk pipes		Phiphidi	R 8500 000		VDM	VDM
40	Construction of raw water abstraction point at dzindi plant		Dzindi	R7 000 000		VDM	VDM
41	Upgrading and extension of water reticulation upgrading and extention of water reticulation at Tshithuthuni		Tshithuthuni	R7000 000		VDM	VDM
42	Construction of sewerage reticulation construction of sewerage reticulation at unit Q (Mbilwi)		Sibasa Q (mbilwi)	R17 650 000		VDM	VDM
43	Construction of sewerage reticulation construction of		Shayandima EXT 3	R24 000 000		VDM	VDM

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	sewerage reticulation shayandima EXT 3						
44	Repairs of sewer bulk pipeline repair the sewerage bulk pipeline from UNIVEN to Thohoyandou waste water Treatment works		UNIVEN Thohoyandou	R1500 000		VDM	VDM
45	Construction & upgrading of pipeline upgrading & construction of reticulation at maungani EXT		Maungani EXT	R20 000 000		VDM	VDM
46	Construction of reticulation pipeline at N extention		Muledane (Block N)	R2000 000		VDM	VDM
47	Mvudu refurbishment of pump station. Refurbishment of buster pump station		Muledane (mvudi)	R3000 000		VDM	VDM
48	Maniini two buster pump refurbishment of 2 buster pump station		Muledane	R5 000 000		VDM	VDM
49	Vondo wtw refurbishment of sand, nozzle, pumps pipe and roof		Vondo	R10 000 000		VDM	VDM
50	Thohoyandou Block A(miluwani/Tshidaulu) water supply 10 ML reservoir. The		Thohoyandou A, Miluwani,	R14 835 000		VDM	VDM

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	construction of portable water reservoir. Pouring concrete on the floor and side		Tshidahulu				
51	Bulk line Repairs river crossing of the main bulk line from phiphidi package plant to R2		Phiphidi	R 5000 000		VDM	VDM

CLUSTER:INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES:WATER SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
52	Equipment & borehole		Tshiungani,nwiini , Maholoni,Bileni	R2 500 000			VDM	VDM
53	Borehole,Drill test & equip borehole and a		Matavhela	R1 500 000			VDM	VDM

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	rising main in matavhela							
54	Water reticulation extention.Additi onal street taps to comply with RDP standards		Mapakoni	R800 000			VDM	VDM
55	Water reticulation extention		Muledzhi(Thengwe)	R2 500 000			VDM	VDM
56	Upgrading & extention of water reticulation		Tshithuthuni(mutale)	R7 000 000			VDM	VDM
57							VDM	VDM

CLUSTER:INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES:WATER AND SANITATION

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NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
58	Upgrading and extention of water reticulation		Ngalavhani	R7 500 000			VDM	VDM
59	Upgrading of sewer line		Tshandama	R10 000 000			VDM	VDM
60	Water provision		Goma	R1000 000			VDM	VDM
61	Water provision		Tshamulungwi	R2 400 000			VDM	VDM
62	Water provision		Tshamutore east	R1 330 000			VDM	VDM
63	Water provision		Mukomawahani	R3 301 000			VDM	VDM

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64	Water provision		Bashasha	R1 646 000			VDM	VDM
65	Water provision		Mafhefhera	R5 670 000			VDM	VDM
66	Water provision		Mavhuwa	R2 965 000			VDM	VDM

CLUSTER: INFRASTRUCTRE HOUSING AND ELECTRICITY

SERVICES: ELECTRIFICATION

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		

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67	Electrification of 155 household		Belemu/Tshivhale	R 2 325 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
68	Electrification of 115 households		Vhufuli	R 1 725 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
69	Electrification of 200 households		Damani	R 3 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
70	Electrification of 150 households		Matangari/ Tshiumoni Tshitangari	R 3 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
71	Electrification of 527 households		Tshifudi,Mushungwa/ Tshikombele	R 7 905 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
72	Electrification of 100 households		Duthuni	R1 500 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
73	Electrification of 52households		Makwarela EXT3		R527		Thulamela	Department of Energy

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					000		Municipality	
74	Electrification of 80 households		Khalavha		R880 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
75	Electrification of 200 households		Thononda Phase 2		R 2 200 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
76	Electrification of 74 households		Ngudza		R814 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
77	Electrification of 75 households		Dzingahe		R852 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
78	Electrification of 73 households		Gondeni		R 803 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
79	Electrification of 460 households		Dumasi		R5 060 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
80	Electrification of 128 households		Tshikombani		R 1 408 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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81	Electrification of 312 households		Mavhunda		R3 432 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
82	Electrification of 54 households		Lwamondo Tshiozwi/ Matanani		R 594 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
83	Electrification of 61 households		Makononi		R671 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
84	Electrification of 120 households		Siambe		R 1 320 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
85	Electrification of 150 households(phase 2)		Tshilidzini Tshilavulu		R 1 650 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
86	Electrification of 214 households		Ngedzimande		R2 354 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
87	Electrification of 134 households		Tshivhiludulu		R 1 474 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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88	Electrification of 264 households		Tshivhulani		R 2 904 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
89	Electrification of 195 households		Tshabvuma		R 2 145 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
90	Electrification of 40 households		Tshamutshatsha		R 440 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
91	Electrification of 170 households		Tshivhilwi/ Tshikambe		R 1 870 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
92	Electrification of 91 households		Gokolo		R 1 001 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
93	Electrification of 90 households		Dopeni Mapango		R 990 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
94	Electrification of 189 households		Tshilapfene		R 2 079 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
95	Electrification of		Vondwe		R 616		Thulamela	Department of

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	56 households				000		Municipality	Energy
96	Electrification of 47 households		Fondwe		R 517 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
97	Electrification of 70 households		Matsika		R 770 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
98	Electrification of 40 households		Itsani (Sia wo adza)		R 440 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
99	Electrification of 30 households		Makhuvha Gumbu		R 330 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
100	Electrification of 70 households		Tshitereke	R 770 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
101	Electrification of 47 households		Mukula (Mukondeni)		R 517 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
102	Electrification of 246 households		Makhuvha (Ndarieni)	R 2 706 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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103	Electrification of 160 households		Lufule		R 1 760 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
104	Electrification of 289 households		Bunzhe		R 3 179 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
105	Electrification of 120 households		Makambe		R 1 320 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
106	Electrification of 210 households		Tshaulu		R 2 310 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
107	Electrification of 150 households		Tshifudi Munangwe		R1 650 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
108	Electrification of 150 households		Tshilungoma		R 1 650 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
109	Electrification of 244 households		Maniini		R 2 684 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
110	Electrification of		Makhuvha		R 1 100		Thulamela	Department of

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	100 households				000		Municipality	Energy
111	Electrification of 24 households		Tshamavhudzi		R 264 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
112	Electrification of 105 households		Makonde		R1 155 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
113	Electrification of 140 households		Sambandou (Ntha ha thavha)		R 1 540 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
114	Electrification of 200 households		Madamalala Phindula/ Muledzhi		R 2 200 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
115	Electrification of 289 households		Mvelaphanda/ Mahematshena		R 3278 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
116	Electrification of 200 households		Mutoti/ Budeli		R 2 200 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
117	Electrification of		Nweli		R 462 000		Thulamela	Department of

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	42 households						Municipality	Energy
118	Energy Master Plan(Electricity)		Municipal Area	R 5000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
119	Electrification of 42 households		Lwamondo		R 1275 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
120	Electrification of 50 households		Tshisaulu		R750 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
121	Electrification of 100 Households		Tshilungwi		R 1 500 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
122	Electrification of 100 Households		Tshikhudini		R 1 500 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
123	Electrification of 250		Mahematshena Village		R 3750 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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	Household							
124	Electrification of 50 Household		Thohoyandou Muledane Thohoyandou J		R 570 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
125	Electrification of 38 Household		Malavuwe		R 570 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
126	Electrification of 80 Households		Khubvi		R 1200 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
127	Electrification of 113 Households		Lwamondo Makambe		R1 695 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
128	Electrification of 45 Households		Gunda Tshilate		R 675 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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129	Electrification of 70 Households		Makonde Lufulalunwe		R1050 000		Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
130	Electrification of 105 Households		Lufulalunwe	R 2 250 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
131	Electrification of 1012 Households		Tswinga phase 3	R15 180 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
132	Electrification of 50 Households		Tshikunda			R775 000	Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

HOUSING AND
ELECTRICITY

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133	New Office Block Sibasa Traffic		Sibasa Traffic Offices		R 5000 000	R3 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
134	Air conditioners		Thohoyandou Town Hall		R 4000 000	R 5000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
135	Streets lights R293		R 293 Towns	R3 000 000	R 20 000 000	R20 00000 0	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
136	High Masts Lights		High crime Areas at main Junctions		R 15 000 000	26 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
137	Security Lights around Stadium		Thohoyandou	R 12 000 000	R 14 000 000		Thulamela	Thulamela
138	Fences				R 5000 000	R 500 000	Thulamela	Thulamela
139	Generator(electr		Sibasa	R1700			Thulamela	Thulamela

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	icity pump)		Traffic Offices	000			Municipality	Municipality
140	Tshilungoma multi store room		Tshiulungoma	R1 500 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
141	Fence Makwarela hall		Makwarela	R 400 000				Thulamela Municipality
142	Fence Tshifulanani		Tshifulanani	R 1 100 000				Thulamela Municipality
143	Audio Counciller Chamber and Boardroom		Thulamela	R 850 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality

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Cluster: INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES: ROADS & STORM WATER

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
147	Unit A Masala boundry and Tombone 2.6 km		Sibasa	R25 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
148	Upgrading university of Venda to Maungani		Univen , Maungani	R 35 000 000	R 33 000 000		Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
149								
150								
151	Purchase of machinery/plant		Thulamela Municipality	R 9 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
152	Road equipment		Thulamela	R1 000 000			Thulamela	Thulamela

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			Municipality				Municipality	municipality
153								
154								
155	Dzwerani bridge		Dzwerani	R 6 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
156								
157	Thohoyandou c streets plus access road to Mphaphuli		Thohoyandou C	R 15 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
158	Maungani Access Road phase2		Maungani	R 4 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
159								
160								
161								
162								
163	Tshififi-Dzingahe Access Road		Tshififi-Dzingahe	R 69 000 000	R45 000 000	R 10 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
164	Tswinga to Mbalati Road		Tswinga-Mbalati		R60 000 000	R60 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
165	Hollywood to Gumbani Road		Hollywood-Gumbani		R60 000 000	R60 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality

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166	Thohoyandou N Service Road		Thohoyandou N		R50 000 000		Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
167								
168								
169	Thohoyandou Taxi Facility		Thohoyandou	R20 000 000			Department of Roads & Transport	Department of Road and Transport
170	Mulondodi Crossing(Mutale)		Mulondodi	R12 500 000			Thulamela (Mutale)	Thulamela (Mutale)
171								Thulamela

CLUSTER: SOCIAL

SERVICES: COMMUNITY SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	PLANNING BUDGET	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
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IDP 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
172	TLB		Thulamela	R 900 000	R 1 000 000		Thulamela	Thulamela
173	Tools & equipment		Thulamela municipality	R 250 000	R6 000 000	R6 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
174	Makonde testing station		Thulamela municipality	R2 000 000	R2 000 000		Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
175	Tshikombani testing station		Thulamela municipality		R2 000 000	R 2 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
176	Buy Back centre		Thulamela municipality		R2 000 000	R 2 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
177	Street Sweeper		Thulamela Municipality		R 1 600 000	R 1 700 000	Thulamela	Thulamela
178	Trucks		Thulamela municipality	R 7 000 000	R11 000 000	R12 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
179	Refuse Bins		Thulamela municipality	R200 000	R 600 000	R700 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
180	Transfer station		Thulamela municipality	R1500 000	R 1 600 000	R1 700 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality

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181	Park Thohoyandou Tshibevha		Thulamela municipality	R1 000 000	R 1 500 000	R1 800 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
182	Plant and equipment		Thulamela municipality	R400 000	R 650 000	R700 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
183	Shayandima sports centre		Thulamela municipality		R3 000 000		Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
184	Phiphidi stadium		Thulamela municipality		R15 000 000	R 10 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
185	Makonde stadium		Thulamela municipality		5 000 000	R 3 000 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela municipality
186	Machinery & Equipment(Grader)		Thulamela municipality		R7000 000	R750 000	Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
187	Makwarela Stadium Upgrading Thohoyandou Stadium		Makwarela	R 12 500 000	R 15 000 000		Thulamela	Thulamela
			Thohoyandou		R 5 000 000	R 5 000 000	Thulamela	Thulamela

IDP 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

CLUSTER: ECONOMIC

SERVICES: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT AND LED

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
188	Thulamela information centre		Thulamela municipality		R1 500 000	R1000 000	Thulamela municipality	Thulamela municipality
189	Thohoyandou Flea market security gate		Thohoyandou	R100 000			Thulamela municipality	Thulamela municipality
190	Fence Thulamela Information Centre		Thohoyandou	R 900 000			Thulamela	Thulamela
191	Mini Bus		Thulamela municipality		R600 000		Thulamela municipality	Thulamela municipality
192	TLB		Thulamela municipality			R1 000 000	Thulamela	Thulamela municipality
193								Thulamela municipality
194	Development of sites Industrial Area &		Thohoyandou L		R30 700 000	R30 000 000	Thulamela	Thulamela municipality

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	Thohoyandou L							
195	Trading area development(LED projects)		Thulamela municipality	R10 000 000	R3 000 000	R2 000 000	Thulamela	Thulamela municipality
196	Matsika irrigation infrastructure development for goha		Matsika	R14 000 000			Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
197	Development of 87 ha irrigation scheme for both vegetable & subtropical fruit production		Tshikonelo	R12 000 000			Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture
198	Land preparation for Thulamela Gram producers		Thulamela municipality	R1 500 000			Department of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture

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LIM 345 (New Municipality)

IDP 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

CLUSTER : INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES : WATER SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
190	Bulk water distribution systems (DBS)		Nandoni Dam				DWA	DWA
191	Water Reticulation		Nghomunghomu	R 2 938 000			VDM	VDM
192	Xikundu Mhinga Bulk water supply- Saseleman B Reseivors & Bulk supply pipeline connection of the new reseivors to the existing reticulation		Xikundu, saseleman	R 1 944 507, 83			VDM	VDM
193	Malamulele East Jerome -2 MI Reservoirs ,remedial works to the buttom lifts and roof, valves, pumps & fittings		Jerome	R4 000 000			VDM	VDM

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194	Malamulele East Jerome-Nyavani water reticulation construction of the booster pump station at the steel tank next to the fire station		Nyavani	R 1000 000			VDM	VDM
195	Mulenzhe internal reticulation extension and storage, Addition of steel taps to comply with RDP		Mulenzhe	R 3 500 000			VDM	VDM
196	Greenfarm reticulation EXT ,Additional street taps to comply with RDP standards		Green Farm	R1 200 000			VDM	VDM
197	Mavambe Extension of water reticulation		Mavambe	R 1 000 000			VDM	VDM
198	Water reticulation extension-supply mainline reticulation		Mafanele	R 2 000 000			VDM	VDM

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199	Construction of bulk & Extension of reticulation & repair of storage Bulk pipeline from khakhanwa Reservoir to mulenzhe and repair or replacement /additional storage at Mulenzhe		Khakhanwa	R 2 000 000			VDM	VDM
200	Extension and upgrading of reticulation extension for reticulation		Dididi	R 6 000 000			VDM	VDM
201	Extension & upgrading of reticulation		Tambaulate	R 3 000 000			VDM	VDM
202	Extension & upgrading of reticulation		Makovha	R 2000 000			VDM	VDM
203	Extension & upgrading of reticulation		Rotovhowa	R 2 500 000			VDM	VDM

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204	Upgrading of sewer pipeline reticulation		Malamulele	R 5 000 000			VDM	VDM
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CLUSTER : INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES : ELECTRIFICATION

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
205	Electrification Of 1153 h/h		Muswane/ Mulamula/ Nombelani Phase 2	R 17 295 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
206	Electrification Of 250		Jimmy Jones Phase 2	R 3 750 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
207	Electrification Of 190 h/h		Jerome phase 2	R 2 910 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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208	Electrification Of 350 h/h		Madonsi	R 2850 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
209	Electrification Of 850		Mavandla	R 9 350 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
210	Electrification Of 18 h/h		Vhugwili/ Vhunama	R 198 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
211	Electrification Of 58 h/h		Tshikonelo- fhalatondwana	R 683 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
212	Electrification Of 161 h/h		Tshikonelo- Tshamidzi	R 1771 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
213	Electrification Of 23 h/h		Tshikonelo- Madzukise	R 1 771 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
214	Electrification Of 115 h/h		Tshikonelo Vhuri vhuri	R 1 265 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
215	Electrification Of		Tovhowani	R 3530 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
216	Electrification Of 350 h/h		Madonsi	R 2 850 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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217	Electrification Of 223		Nghomunghomu	R 2 453 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
218	Electrification Of 187 h/h		Phaweni	R 2 057 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
219	Electrification Of 214 h/h		Ngezimane	R 2 354 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
220	Electrification of 210 h/h		Manelo	R 2 310 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
221	Electrification of 80 h/h		Halahala	R 880 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
222	Electrification of 74 h/h		Jilongo	R 814 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
223	Electrification of 40 h/h		Mabayeni	R440 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
224	Electrification of 93 h/h		Mahunguti	R 1 023 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
225	Electrification of 77 h/h		Green Farm	R847 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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226	Electrification of 191 h/h		Dumela	R 2 101 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
227	Electrification of 878 h/h		Ximixoni	R9 658 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
228	Electrification of 125 h/h		Saseleman	R 1 375 000				
229	Electrification of 257 h/h		Makumeke EXT 2	R 3025 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
230	Electrification of 140 h/h		Xikundu Xifaxane	R 3 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
231	Energy Efficiency		Mulenzhe	R 1 500 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
232	Electrification of 850		Mavambe	R 12 750 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
233	Electrification of 74 h/h		Maphophe	R 1 110 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
234	Electrification of 80 h/h		Josefa	R 1 200 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

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235	Electrification of 200 h/h		Magona	R 3 000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
236	Electrification of 150 h/h		Roadhouse	R 2 250 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
237	Electrification of 269 h/h		Altein	R 4 350 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
238	Electrification of 241 h/h		Plange	R 3615 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
239	Electrification of 50 h/h		Mangena	R 775 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy
240	Electrification of 200 h/h		Phaweni	R 3100 000			Thulamela Municipality	Department of Energy

IDP 2016/17 FINANCIAL YEAR

CLUSTER : INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES : ELECTRIFICATION & BUILDING

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION	BUDGET PLANNING			RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
241	Renovation of civic centre		Malamulele		R850 000		Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
242	Malamulele Ablution Block		Malamulele		R1500 000		Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality

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CLUSTER : INFRASTRUCTURE

SERVICES : ROADS & STORMWATER SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
243	Bevula Bridge		Bevula	R 1000 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
244	Xikundu Ring Road		Xikundu	R 40 000			Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality

CLUSTER: SOCIAL

SERVICES: COMMUNITY SERVICES

NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	LOCATION				RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		
245	Sasalemane Stadium		Sasalemane				Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality

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246	Sasalemane testing station						Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality
247	Sasalemane market stalls						Thulamela Municipality	Thulamela Municipality