



MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY

Integrated Development Plan

2009/10 IDP REVIEW

ADOPTED DOCUMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Item no	Description	Page no.1
1	SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
1.1	Introduction	5
1.2	Organisational arrangements	6
2.	SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS	7
2.1	Demographic information	7
2.1.1	Current reality, basic facts & figures	8
2.2	Spatial Development framework	
2.1.1	Spatial Location and description	10
2.1.2	Activity centres	10
2.1.3	Hierarchy of settlements	11
2.1.4	Growth Points	14
2.3	Social cluster Analysis	24
2.3.1	Water and sanitation	25
2.3.2	Electricity	26
2.3.3	Roads and storm water drainage infrastructure	28
2.3.4	Housing	29
2.3.5	Waste Management	30
2.3.6	Safety and Security	30
2.3.7	Telecommunication and Postal Services	31
2.3.8	Culture, Sports and recreation	31
2.3.9	Health and Social welfare	33
2.3.10	Education and training	37
2.4	ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS	41
2.4.1	Floods	41
2.4.2	Pollution	41
2.4.3	Soil and Vegetation Resources	43

2.5	DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	44
2.6	ECONOMIC CLUSTER ANALYSIS	46
	CONCLUSION	
2.7	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION	56
2.7.1	Municipal Transformation And Organization Development	56
2.7.2	Performance Management	61
2.7.3	Financial Viability Capacity And Management	63
2.8	INTER GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS & GOVERNANCE	66
2.8.1	IDP REVIEW PROCESS OVERVIEW	67
2.8.2	Municipal threats and challenges	68
2.9	CONSOLIDATED PRIORITISED COMMUNITY ISSUES	69
	SUMMARY	
3	SECTION C :VISION	72
4	SECTION D : MISSION	
5	SECTION E : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	72
	Social Cluster: Strategic Objectives	
	Economic Cluster: Strategic Objectives	74
	Governance and Administration cluster: Strategic Objectives	74
6	SECTION F : DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES	75
	Social Cluster: Developmental Strategies	75
	Governance and Administration cluster: Developmental Strategies	78
7	SECTION G : PROJECTS	79-121
7.1	IDP Projects Integrated Multi-Year Infrastructure Plans: Makhado Municipality 2009/ 2012.	
7.1.1	Infrastructure Cluster- Water and Sanitation	
7.1.2	Infrastructure Cluster- Roads and Bridges and Storm Water	
7.1.3	Electrical Capital and Operational Projects – 3 Year Cycle Planning	
7.1.4	Economic Cluster : Projects	

7.1.5	Governance and Administration Cluster: Projects	
7.1.6	Social cluster : Projects	
7.1.7	Electrification Projects: 2009/2010	
7.1.8	Regional priority needs	
7.1.19	Integrated Multi-Year Infrastructure Plans: Sector Departments.	
7.1.20	Roads Agency Limpopo Projects	
7.1.21	Premiers office	
7.1.22	Health	
7.1.23	Education	

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In terms of the Municipal System Act, section 34 a Municipal Council

- (i) must review its integrated development plan
- (ii) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and
- (iii) The extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- (iv) May amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

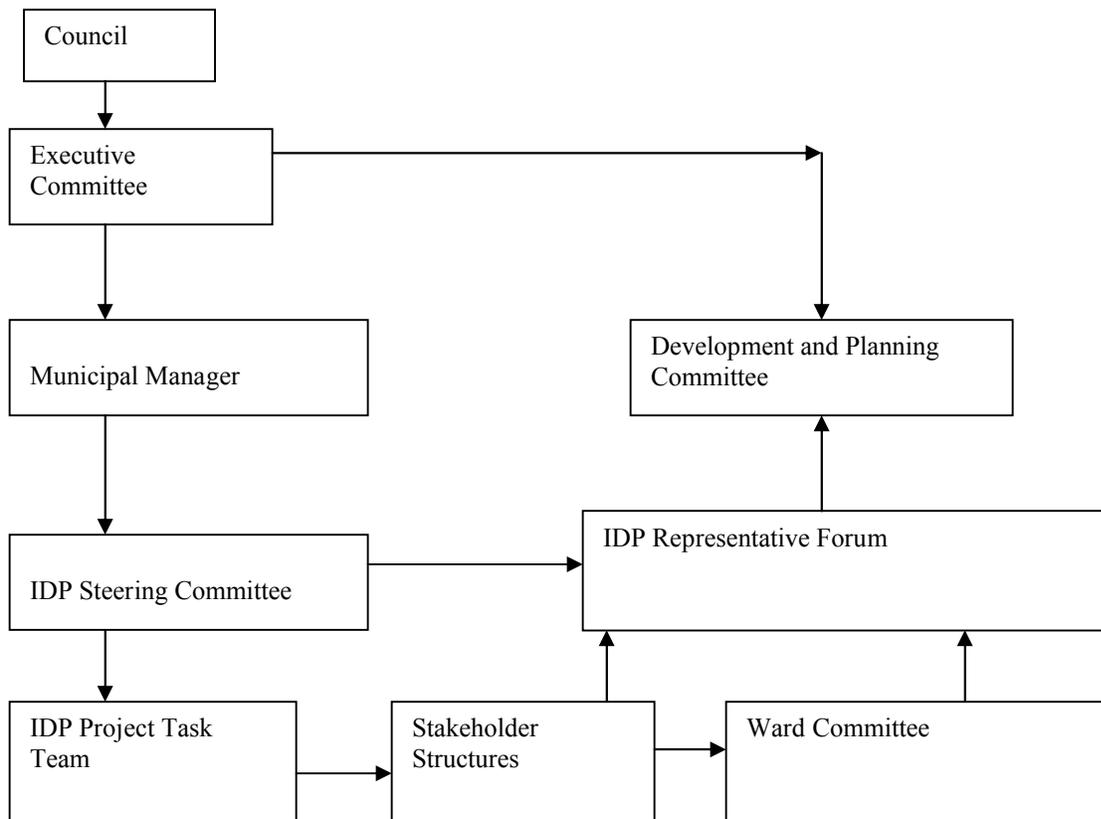
This document represents the 2009/10 Draft IDP Review for Makhado Municipality. Integrated Development Planning is about the municipality identifying its priority issues/problems, which determine its vision, objectives and strategies followed by the identification of projects to address the issues. In summary the main purpose of the IDP is as follows:

- ❖ Make more effective use of resources
- ❖ Speedy delivery of services
- ❖ Attract additional funds
- ❖ Promote intergovernmental co-ordination
- ❖ Promote a safe and healthy environment
- ❖ Encourage involvement of all communities

The essential purpose with the IDP is to present the plan within which the municipality will be able to manage the process and fulfil its developmental responsibilities.

1.2 Organisational arrangements

DIAGRAM 1: MAKHADO IDP-ORGANISATIONAL ARRANGEMENT



SECTION B: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The purpose of this section is to analyse the type of problems faced by the people in the Makhado Municipal area. The analysis deals with the existing situation. The issues range from lack of basic services to crime and unemployment. The purpose of the analysis is to ensure that all actors involved in the planning process are aware of and have access to basic facts and figures related to the present situation, trends and dynamics. This will help in contributing towards determining the priority issues, as the Municipality will not have sufficient resources to address all the issues identified by different segments of the community. The Municipality must be aware of the existing and accessible resources and of resource limitations so that realistic solutions are decided on. In the following paragraphs the current situation is provided.

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

The total population of Makhado is estimated at 495 261 and is growing at about 1.4% per annum. It is composed of 54.25% female and about 45.75% male. The local population has a youthful age structure and the immediate significance of this young age structure is that the population will grow rapidly in future and this implies a future high growth rate in the labour force. At present the local economy is not able to provide sufficient employment opportunities to provide in the needs of the economically active population. Furthermore, a youthful population also implies a relatively higher dependency ratio.

There are about 129 665 households in Makhado Municipality area with about 225 059 registered voters. The Municipality is made up of 5 formal towns being (Makhado) Louis Trichardt, Vleifontein, Vuwani and Dzanani with about 279 villages. The main administrative office is situated in Louis Trichardt town with three other administrative offices in Dzanani, Vuwani, Waterval and Waterval.

The municipal wards are 37 and the municipal council has 73 elected councillors, 37 ward councillors and 36 proportional councillors. Ward committees have been recently re-launched. There are 14 traditional leaders who are ex-officio members of the municipal council and 10 councillors who are members of the executive committee and the mayor is the chairperson.

2.1.1 CURRENT REALITY

LOCAL MUNICIPAL LEADERSHIP

Table 2.1

POSITION	NAME
MAYOR	Cllr Lerule M.M
SPEAKER	Cllr J Hoorzuk
CHIEF WHIP	Cllr Rikhotso F.J
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	Vacant

Table 2.2

SERVICE BACKLOG AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDS	WATER	SANITATION	Waste management	ELECTRICITY	HOUSING
495 261	129 665	50 075	50 075	100 123	35 000	21 020

Table 2.3

PROVISION OF FREE BASIC SERVICES

NUMBER OF VOTERS	INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS	RECEIVING FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY	RECEIVING FREE BASIC WATER	DEBTS OWED TO MUNICIPALITY	FREE BASIC ENERGY (SOLAR)
225 059	67 000	13 094	6 796	R97 000 000	1 120

From an economic perspective, the main elements of the population can be summarised as follows:

Table 2.4 Population Estimates

POPULATION ELEMENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Economically active	54
Economically inactive	46
TOTAL	100

The above figures clearly show the high percentage of the population that is economically inactive. This figure can be attributed to the high percentage of the population under the age of 15, which per definition renders them economically inactive.

The majority of the population live in the rural areas and nearly 50% of the population is younger than 15 years. The rural area is also the most underdeveloped area.

The largest percentage of the rural black population between the ages of 15 – 65 years comprises women. This can be attributed to the men being involved in migrant labour. The high level of male absenteeism implies that women make day-to-day household decisions.

Challenges

- ❖ The population growth rates tend to be much higher than the economic growth rate, which implies that the economy is not able to provide sufficient employment opportunities to absorb new entrants to the labour market.
- ❖ There is no accurate information on the past and current incidence of HIV/AIDS, but it can be assumed that it has increased significantly over the past 2 – 3 years, particularly so in the rural areas.
- ❖ Local communities have sufficient information on life threatening diseases, particularly HIV/AIDS
- ❖ The recent Cholera outbreak posed a challenge in terms of the state of water provision and sanitation.
- ❖ High child mortality levels are prevalent in the rural areas
- ❖ The presence of illegal immigrants is a growing challenge.
- ❖ There is a lack of economic activity and investment in the area that can create employment opportunities.

2.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND RATIONALE

2.1.1 Spatial Location and Description

Makhado Municipality is situated 100km from the Zimbabwean border along the N1 Route. It forms part of the Maputo corridor .The Maputo roads branches off 30km South of Louis Trichardt to the east. The area is 16 000km, 2.

The Municipalities spatial strategies and land use management decisions are based on the spatial trends and analysis. The following spatial issues will be analysed: Land use, Engineering services, Transportation.

2.1.2 Activity Centres

The Louis Trichardt town, Elim, Vleifontein, Vuwani, Levubu, Dzanani and surrounding farms comprise mainly formal activities such as trade, services, banking, manufacturing, storage, transport, etc. The economies of surrounding townships and rural areas comprise mostly informal activities with weak access to support facilities such as banking and insurance. The informal activities largely serve the immediate consumption needs of the local population. Observations indicate that the rural areas are less cash driven, and that the informal and marginal sectors play a significant role in the economic strategies of these households.

There are weak economic linkages between activity centres and it can be assumed that there is a significant leakage of local buying power to the larger nodes. Transport linkages are also very weak between these activity centres. The majority of goods consumed are sourced outside the municipal borders representing a significant leakage of net purchasing power away from the domestic production economy. People from Makhado Municipality usually utilise the following activity centres:

- ❖ Polokwane
- ❖ Louis Trichardt Town
- ❖ Thohoyandou

The activity centres have different characteristics in different areas. This is due to local development circumstances that differ from area to area. The different local development circumstances influence the nature and characteristics of the activity centres. Generally activity centres are characterised by pedestrian and vehicle movements, on-street parking, signalled intersections and public transport.

2.1.3 HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

Criteria Used to Determine Hierarchy

The criteria used to identify different settlement hierarchies are derived from the Limpopo Spatial Rationale. The following criteria played a very important role in the identification of settlement clusters and also in the identification of growth points and population concentration points in the municipal area, viz.:

- **Population size** (concentration of relatively large numbers of people);
- **Population density**, being the number of people per hectare per settlement;
- **Settlements or a group of settlements**, which are located, close to each other. Smaller settlements have been included where they functionally may form part of the settlement cluster and therefore the growth point/s or population concentration within such a settlement cluster;
- The location of individual settlements or group of settlements w.r.t. **main arterials** (e.g. provincial or main district roads) which are usually tarred roads. Not all the settlements are directly adjacent to these main roads or intersections of main district roads. order Settlements which are within close proximity to these roads have in some instances also been included;
- The location of **existing health infrastructure** such as clinics, but more specifically health centres and hospitals. Clinics are situated throughout rural areas, often in small settlements. Growth points and many of the population concentrations have higher health facilities or have more than one clinic situated within the population concentration;

- The location of **tertiary education facilities**. These facilities are usually located in higher order nodes such as growth points and sometimes in population concentration points;
- Although **primary and secondary schools** occur throughout the Vhembe District, municipality consideration was given to the location of these schools in the identified growth points and population concentrations. Most of these nodes have a significant number of primary and secondary schools located within the cluster area;
- The location of **government offices**, as well as local municipality and district municipality offices were considered with the identification of priority development nodes. By far the majority of these office functions are situated within growth points or population concentrations. Provincial and regional office functions are, however, within the identified growth points;
- **Existing economic activities** such as businesses, mining activities in or in close proximity of these development clusters have also played an important role in the identification of clusters with growth points and population concentrations within these settlement clusters;
- The **availability of water** (both bulk and internal reticulation) has been considered to some extent in the identification of the proposed hierarchy of settlements. The present levels of internal water supply (in terms of RDP standards) were investigated and were considered with the identification of settlement clusters, but to a lesser extent. Furthermore, the availability of bulk water supply over the short to longer term has also been considered but generally not regarded as a disqualifying factor. In some of the local municipal areas, the water supply levels are so low that if it is used as a key element for evaluation no meaningful nodes can be identified as growth points or significant population concentrations for future development.

The above-mentioned criteria were applied as far as possible with the identification of the settlement hierarchy. Some of the settlements are relatively small, while large areas consist of commercial farms and smallholdings.

The above-mentioned criteria were therefore applied less rigidly in the identification of an appropriate settlement hierarchy for these local municipality areas. It can be stated that depending on the local circumstances these criteria were applied with some flexibility to accommodate the specific prevailing circumstances in an area.

Selected rural settlements (e.g. growth points and population concentrations) are likely to grow in terms of population size and local economic development. The population sizes together with local economic development potential will result in the natural growth of these settlements, which in turn could form the basis for longer term sustainable growth and development. It is envisaged that growth and development of the selected identified priority development nodes (e.g. growth points and population concentration points) will ultimately result in a gradual decline of other smaller settlements in the rural areas. At present, there is already a tendency for people to migrate from smaller settlements to larger settlements in the district or to neighbouring districts and even to other provinces.

Spatial Indicators of Development

the revision of the Limpopo spatial rationale (2002) proposed a hierarchy of settlements based on the new local government structure, as well as on policies and information that was not available during the compilation of the original Limpopo spatial rationale document in 1999.the proposed settlement hierarchy for Makhado local municipality in terms of the new document can be described as follows:

First order settlements which include the provincial growth points, district growth points and the municipal growth points.

Second order settlements which comprise of the Population concentration points.

Third order Settlements, which are the local service points.

Fourth order settlements, which are scattered villages.

2.1.4 GROWTH POINTS

Growth points are individual settlements or settlements located close to each other and where there are strong economic, social and institutional activities. Makhado municipality has four municipal growth points, which are Dzanani, Madombidzha, Elim /Waterval and Vuwani together with a local service point, which are Vleifontein, Manyuka, Waterpoort, Valdezia and Tiyani.

The identified growth points for Makhado local municipality can be described as less functional as 65 % of the total population resides within them. It represents only 30% of the total number of settlements in the district municipality area. The population concentration within a certain locality will promote and enhance the functionality of the different growth points.

The proposed settlement hierarchy therefore conforms to the relevant spatial development objectives. Specific aspects regarding future expansion and upgrading of these priority development nodes will, however, be addressed in the policy and strategy formulation section of this project. Growth point and development corridors are indicated in map 10 of the Municipality SDF.

POPULATION CONCENTRATION POINTS

Population concentration points are clusters of individual settlements with large numbers of people and high population densities. Makhado Local Municipality has 3 population concentration points, which are Elim, Hlanganani and Vuwani.

Accordance to the Limpopo spatial rationale document approximately 36% of the total population in the district reside within the population concentration points.

SCATTERED VILLAGES

These are rural settlements functioning only as residential areas with no economic base. The majority of these settlements are very small with less than 10 000 people. In many instances these settlements are neglected and not considered as a matter of priority. A reasonable standard of services need to be provided in these settlements. Intervention to promote economic development should be at both levels, in identified growth points as well as rural or scattered villages since these areas need each other's support.

SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The municipality has four municipal growth points, which are Dzanani, Madombidzha and Vuwani. The municipality has 9 local service points, which are Vivo, Buysdorp, Manyuka, Valdezia, Vleifontein and Tiyani. It is also composed of villages and farms. The municipality is linked to other areas with road networks.

EXISTING MUNICIPAL GROWTH POINT

According to Limpopo spatial rationale existing growth point are the following are:

Provincial Growth point

Makhado

District Growth Point

Elim/Waterval

Municipal Growth Point

Vuwani
Dzanani
Bungeni
Madombidzha

Local Service Growth Point

- Vleifontein
- Valdezia / Chavhani
- Waterpoort
- Tiyani
- Buysdorp
- Tshakhuma
- Siloam
- Mashamba

Engineering services

❖ Water supply

In some areas within the Municipality boreholes are drying up. The water consumption at the Air force base is extremely high. The base sources its water from underground reserves that are under severe stress and are drying up.

RDP minimum levels of water provision

Most rural villages do not have access to water per household stand. Provision of water is limited and some villages do not meet the RDP's minimum standard of water provision. The RDP minimum levels of water provision are the following:

- Water provision should be within 200m from the household
- 20-25 litre per capita per day
- Access to the water source of at least 98% of the time
- The flow availability of water supply should at least be 10 litres per minute at a communal tap

The water backlog is estimated at approximately 50 488. Waterval region has the largest backlog followed by Dzanani. They are ex-homeland areas that have since

become the responsibility of the Municipality. To address the backlog will require much effort from the Municipality.

❖ **Current water sources**

The currently available water sources located within the Makhado Municipal area are as follows:

- the Abasing Dam,
- the Louis Trichardt Town groundwater wellfield (to the south of the town),
- the Ledig boreholes (VDM),
- Sinthumule/Kutama boreholes (under management of VDM),
- Air Force Base boreholes (under management of DPW),
- Vleyfontein boreholes,
- Tshakhuma Dam,
- Nzhelele Dam,
- Mutshedzi Dam, and
- various other groundwater sources, springs and fountains

❖ **Transportation**

A large number of commuters presently make use of taxi and bus transport. Private car ownership is very low in the Municipal area, which renders people very dependent on public transport and taxis. The low private car ownership limits private mobility. Public transport in the area is very limited and expensive. The producers of agricultural products have difficulty in transporting their products to markets due to poor roads.

The Phalaborwa sub-corridor will link up with the N1 Highway via Soekmekaar. This improved road link will significantly reduce the distance to and from other provinces such as Mpumalanga, as well as harbours such as Maputo.

The north-south railway line to Zimbabwe runs through the area with a station in Louis Trichardt town. The rail carries both passengers and goods. People travelling to

Zimbabwe mostly use the rail link. Most of the people in Makhado area reside far from the railway station, which makes it difficult for them to use the train on a daily basis.

The Makhado Municipal area has two Airports. There is small civilian airfield in the area as well as the military air force base. The military air force base houses the main air force fighter squadron in South Africa. The primary function of the base is to provide air protection for South Africa.

Land use and land claims

Makhado Municipality comprises of these distinct elements namely Louis Trichardt town, Vleifontein, Waterval, Vuwani and Dzanani R293 towns with surrounding farms and the rural areas. The majority of the population resides in the rural areas. The rural area is the most underdeveloped with large open spaces. Large sections of the open spaces are used for farming purposes with approximately 10 478 farms in the area.

The Trans-Limpopo Spatial Development Initiative runs through the Makhado Municipality area creating an opportunity for economic development. The Trans-Limpopo Spatial Development Initiative (TLSPDI) came into being with the signing of a landmark agreement to establish an area for large-scale economic cooperation between Zimbabwe and South Africa. The corridor will run from Polokwane to Victoria Falls. The projects that are planned include:

- ❖ Agriculture
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Tourism

It is hoped that the projects will strengthen ties between two countries economically, socially and politically.

Makhado Municipality is located next to the N1 highway, which is the main access route to and from South Africa and other countries in Southern Africa such as Zimbabwe. The establishment of the Soutpansberg Conservancy (refer to discussion

on environment) should significantly boost the local tourism sector. It would appear as if not all communities are informed about the initiative to register a conservancy at Soutpansberg, and regard the mountain as an important source of firewood and medicinal plants (which may be in conflict with the conservation objectives of the conservatory initiative).

The local population is concentrated in certain areas, specifically in the rural villages. This has resulted in a generally dispersed settlement. Due to this dispersed nature of settlement most of the municipality services are costly to develop and maintain.

Villages generally have inadequate economic base and serve as dormitories for people working elsewhere be it within the region or outside the region. Most of the areas in-between settlements are utilised for extensive farming purposes resulting in these areas being under constant threat of environmental degradation. The physical development in these areas has up to now largely taken place in reaction to new needs that manifest over time. There has been no planning giving direction to the physical development in the area.

Large disparities exist between the different communities with regard to their respective levels of development. The size of the Municipality has brought about a situation where there are villages that are fairly well developed in contrast with other rural areas, which have developed very slowly. In addition to this there are villages which have over time proven themselves as natural growth centres: villages that have larger populations with somewhat better infrastructure but which are not proclaimed townships.

Due to the continued migration of people from the rural areas to the urban areas urgent provision has to be made for housing in order to avert uncontrolled settlement.

Land in the rural areas is held in trust by government for the tribal authorities; the relevant legislation makes private land ownership possible. In such a case, the

individual has to get the necessary approval from the tribal authority, the site has to be properly surveyed, and the diagram submitted to the offices of the Land Surveyor General in Pretoria for approval. In practice there are few examples of people getting private land ownership in this manner, as tribal authorities are in general very hesitant to part with their land.

At present the dominant form of land ownership in the tribal areas is the so-called Permission to Occupy (PTO). A PTO does not constitute full private ownership and can therefore not be used as collateral at any of the commercial banks.

A variety of legislation for urban planning and development is applicable within the Makhado Municipality. Some of the legislation is only applicable to certain areas, which complicates development within the area. Some of the legislation has been delegated to the Municipality, but most of the former homeland legislation is still vested with the province. This makes it almost impossible for the Municipality to have thorough control over its area of jurisdiction in terms of land uses and the payments of rates and taxes as the type of zoning of the property usually determines the rates. Apart from the variety of legislation applicable in the area, a number of stakeholders are also involved in the allocation and use of land. These are the Tribal Authorities, the Municipality and the Limpopo Province Government, this situation further contributes to a lack of development, specifically in the rural areas.

Land Claims

Table 2.5 below shows the total number of claims lodged in Makhado Municipality.

Table 2.5: Claims Settled in Makhado Municipality

NUMBER OF CLAIMS LODGED	1042	Total within the DISTRICT
NUMBER OF CLAIMS SETTLED	898	+ 13 which are settled in part =911
URBAN CLAIMS	129	
RURAL CLAIMS	748	
Outstanding claims	124	

Project	Urban/rural	Claims Lodged	Households	Beneficiaries	Hectares	Municipality
Getrudesburg	Rural	1	1030	5150	660.067	Makhado
Kranspoort	Rural	1	120	600	1 542.8568	Makhado
Mavungeni	Rural	1	200	1 000	1 489.0 283	Makhado
Mundzedzi	Rural	1	600	426	n/a	Makhado
Ximangi	Rural	1	250	1 250	718.8 758	Makhado
Manavhela	Rural	1	600	430	2 611.7427	Makhado
Ntavheni-Kutama/Sithumule community	Rural	300	530	11 000	None	Makhado
Moddervlei Comm.	Rural	3	257	992	1 987.5 355	Makhado
Levubu Phase 1	Rural	7	1 121	3 775	5 381.9 079	Makhado
Hlomela Comm	Rural	2	72	20 000	N/A	Makhado
Maphodo Mushasha Begwa	Rural	1	131	917	2 979.9 362	Makhado
Tshikota Comm	Urban	129	129	129	N/A	Makhado
Muhovha cluster (9) communities	Urban	14			N/A	Makhado
Muhohodi phase 1	Rural					
Songozwi Phase 1	Rural					Makhado
KALAN (10047364)	Rural	1			Financial compensation	Makhado
Mtsetweni (1700)	Rural	1	279			Makhado
Tshathogwe	Rural	1				
Muhovha 1 and 2						
Mudimeli	Rural	1	6800			Makhado
Mulelu	Rural	1	546.82			
Marandela	Rural	1	285.4			Makhado
Matidza	Rural	1	51.936			Makhado
Luvuvhu phase 1 and 2						
Rvavele	Rural	1				Makahado

Project	Urban/rural	Claims Lodged	Households	Beneficiaries	Hectares	Municipality
Ratombo	Rural	1				Makhado
Masakona	Rural	1				Makhado
Tshitwane	Rural	1				Makhado
Tshigalo	Rural	1				Makhado
Tshivhazwaulu	Rural	1				Makhado

Table 2.6: Claims settled in part in Makhado Municipality

Project	Rural/Urban	Claim Lodged	Households	Beneficiaries	Hectares	Municipality
CLAIM NAME/KRP			STATUS			TEAM/OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE
Lishivha (1908)	Rural	2	Settled in part			Great North
MULAMBWANE (10672)	Rural	1	Settled in part			Great North
Tshivhula (1819)	Rural	3	Settled in part			Great North
Mananzhele (1887)	Rural	2	Settled in part			Great
Mamphodo, Mushasha, Begwa (1707)	Rural	4	Settled in part			Great North
Mokororwane (690)	Rural	1	Settled in part			Great North
Songozwi Phase 1	Rural 1	1	Settled in part			Great North
Muhovha Cluster (2722)	Rural	14	Settled in part			Great North
Nthabalala (5559)	Rural	1	Settled in part			
Phase 1						
Muhohodi Phase 1	Rural					Makhado
Songozwi Phase 1	Rural					Makhado
Kalan (10047 364)	Urban	1			Financial Compensation	Makhado
Mtsetweni (1700)	Rural	1				Makhado
Tshathogwe (513)	Rural	1				Makhado

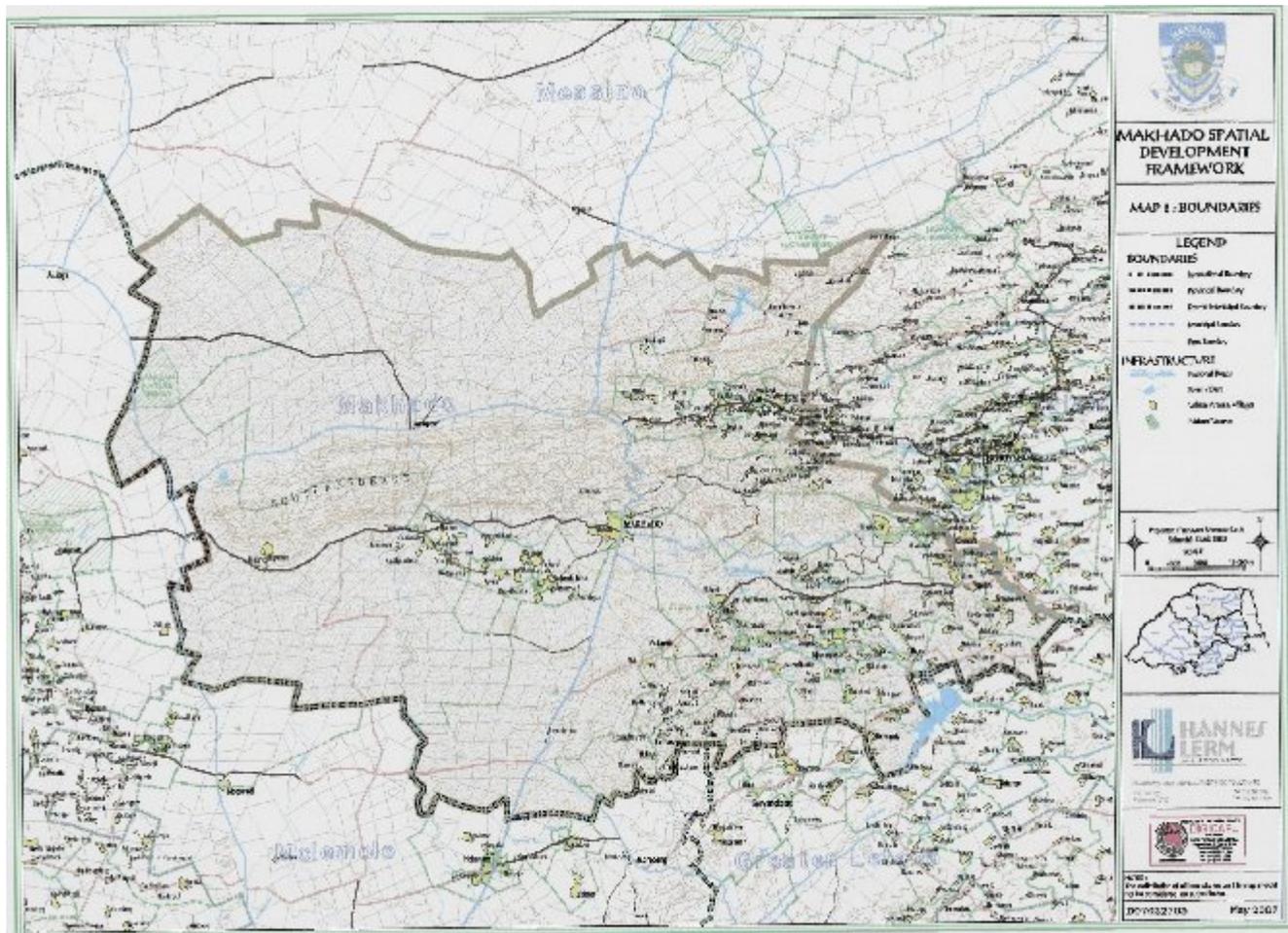
❖ Conclusion

The following constraints regarding municipal services exist:

- There is a huge service infrastructure backlog in historically under-served areas.
- Most planning and development activities have been carried out on an ad hoc basis, resulting in the incorrect and expensive delivery of services.
- Fragmentation of residential development gives rise to the duplication of services, which are costly and inefficient.
- Dispersed spatial structure causes unnecessary transport costs.
 - ❖ Poor and improper infrastructure is unattractive to potential investors.

SPATIAL LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Map: Makhado Municipality boundaries



2.3 SOCIAL CLUSTER ANALYSIS

2.3.1 Water and Sanitation

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

SERVICES	2009 (129 665) Households	
	Basic and above	Below basic
Water	79 590	50 075
Sanitation	79 590	50 075
Electricity	94 665	35 000
Waste management	9 856	119 809
Housing	108 645	21 020

- Infrastructure is not meeting the population growth.
- The source of water is not meeting demand of the population: Vondo RWS , Mutshedzi RWS, Tshitale RWS, Middle Letaba RWS, Albasin dam
- The source of water is not meeting the population demand in terms of the RDP water supply standard

Most rural villages are served with communal taps and water from the boreholes. Most rural areas do not have proper sanitation facilities and households have to construct their own pit latrines .About (50 075) households do not have sanitation at RDP standards.

Challenges

- ❖ Makhado Municipality has inadequate and fragmented water service provision with different standards and plans. The inadequate water provision implies that less water will be available for agricultural ,which is one of the pillars of the economy.

- ❖ Most of the pit latrines in the rural areas have not been properly constructed. A number of innovative systems are available on the market.
- ❖ Unauthorised water connection
- ❖ The water systems are not metered and monitored on continual basis.
- ❖ The overall sanitation system needs improvement.
- ❖ There must be system to drain the full VIP toilets as a way to sustain the sanitation system.

Free Basic Water and Sanitation

The intention of the municipality's FBW Policy is to ensure that no one is completely denied access to water and sanitation supply because of being unable to pay for the service. The recipients of Free Basic Water are all metered households who are being billed as the universal approach policy is being used. However, for the Free Basic Sanitation, the poor households are targeted and receive indigent subsidy monthly. An indigent register is kept and is updated annually each indigent household receives 50 unit per month.

2.3.2 Electricity provision

Issues

About 35 000 households are without electricity.

The 5-year IDP electrification priority list.

ELECTRICITY PRIORITY LIST

MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY					
PROPOSED PRIORITY LIST FOR NEW CONNECTIONS OF VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY					
PRIORITY	VILLAGE	WARD	REGION	STATUS	SOURCE OF FUNDING
1.	Thalane	26	Makhado		
2.	Donkerhoek	18	Waterval		
3.	Masethe/Ramaru/Manyima	19	Waterval		
4.	Mamphagi	18	Waterval		
5.	Magoloni	33	Dzanani		
6.	Ndiitwani	4	Vuwani		
7.	Bulasini(tsinda)	28	Vuwani		
8.	Muromani(Tsianda)	28	Vuwani		
9.	Tshiluvhi(Ha-Mutsha) Muungamunwe	28	Vuwani		
10.	Shikuhele	17	Waterval		
11.	Munzhedzi	19	Waterval		
12.	Tshilaphala	1	Vuwani		
13.	Woyoza/Masekane	13/14	Waterval		
14.	/Muumoni/Mphuphuledzhi	19	Waterval		
15.	Thothololo	19	Waterval		
16.	Matonono	17	Waterval		
17.	Lusaka/Freedom	12	Waterval		
18.	Tshatshama/Dokotela	12	Waterval		
19.	Masekane	12	Waterval		
electrification priority list					

SPECIAL PROJECT LIST

MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY					
PROPOSED PRIORITY LIST FOR NEW CONNECTIONS OF VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY					
PRIORITY	VILLAGE	WARD	REGION	STATUS	SOURCE OF FUNDING
1	Waterval	16	Waterval		
2	Ravele	24	Makhado		
3	Maebani	26	Makhado		
4	Vuwani	3	Vuwani		
5	Vleifontein	20	Waterval		
6	Dzanani Parkview	35	Dzanani		
7	Njakanjaka	17	Waterval		
Special Project List					

Free Basic Electricity (FBE) and Free Basic Energy

- ❖ The municipality has a FBE policy that targets poor households. Free 50 Kilowatts units of electricity are given to the indigent households monthly. An indigent register of the households earning less than R1 100 per month and or are unemployed is kept and is updated annually. About 13 094 indigent households in both Eskom and council's licence areas are receiving FBE. A further 1100 households who are using the Solar systems in areas where there is no electricity grid are receiving Free Basic Energy subsidy of an amount
- ❖ Even though most houses in the rural areas are electrified, some do not have the electrical appliances.
- ❖ Pre-paid cards are not accessible to all villages.

VANDALISM AND THEFT OF ELECTRICITY INFRASTRUCTURE

A very serious concern is currently being expressed with regard to the past, current and future continuation of vandalism and theft of the electrical infrastructure.

This has a very serious effect on service delivery with regard to electrical and water supply. Remote installations like water pumps are being targeted resulting in huge replacement costs not budgeted for and much more serious is the fact that communities are sometimes being stranded with no water supply.

- ❖ Concern areas are: Sinthumule/Kutama, and Louis Trichardt town's main water boreholes. Electrical power transformers are being vandalized which effected the light industrial area where business are effected as well as in Eltivillas Businesses and residential and other residential and rural areas in and around Louis Trichardt town. A serious concern is the theft of electrical infrastructure in villages where the subsidized funding from DME is being effected. This results in the lack of replacement funds and thus the communities that are being left without electrical supply
- ❖ Lack of proper maintenance of the reticulation lines causes problems for, example short circuits. There are isolated cases of houses that have caught fire, presumable as a result of short circuits.
- ❖ Not all houses have electricity
- ❖ The confusion that consumers have in dealing with electrification enquiries to the two suppliers, namely Eskom and the Municipality.

2.3.3 Roads and Storm water Infrastructure

The internal street systems in the rural areas in general are in a bad condition and dust is a problem. The internal street reticulation in Louis Trichardt town and surrounding townships are provided with storm water drainage systems.

Most of the roads linking the villages are gravelled and lack proper maintenance and cannot be used in very wet conditions.

In general, the roads in the Makhado Municipal area are in a bad condition and require upgrading especially in summer seasons during heavy rainfalls.

In certain rural areas where there are informal business activities signs of decay are evident due to roads that have not been maintained and upgraded and this has led to a situation where certain erven are not easily accessible.

The total backlog is estimated at approximately (4400km). The Vuwani area has the largest backlog followed by Dzanani. The Municipality is currently upgrading some of the roads.

2.3.4 Housing provision

About 21 020 households stay in houses that are below RDP standard. Current allocations are insufficient to meet target as it will take approximately 20 years to eradicate the current backlog. The current population growth will worsen the situation.

Private land ownership is very difficult to obtain in the rural areas and there is no real housing market driven by the market forces of supply and demand. Very few of the current house owners have bought their current house from another owner, or have sold a house to another person. Most of the population resides in the rural areas or in informal settlements. In general, people are informed about the housing schemes and policy through their tribal chiefs, ward committees and ward councillors.

Housing projects are focused in urban and in the rural areas where housing problems remain unsolved. Both the RDP and the Peoples Housing Project (PHP) policies are being used. For the RDP housing scheme approach, the Department of Housing and Local Government appoints developers who built houses where the communities are residing in the villages. For the PHP approach the DLGH transfers funds to the municipality whereby local builders from the communities are appointed to build the houses with the assistance of the beneficiaries.

Issues

- ❖ About 21 020 housing backlogs.

2.3.5 Waste management

The Louis Trichardt town, air force base and surrounding townships (5 R293 towns) have proper waste management systems with sufficient capacity for at least for the short to medium term. The waste disposal sites in the rural areas do not have permits and observations indicate that households in the rural areas usually burn their waste. The waste sites also contribute to the contamination of ground water.

The municipality is responsible for the operational and maintenance of the waste management system that serves the community. The Provincial Department of Health is responsible for the licensing, operation and maintenance of those waste management systems that treat and dispose of medical waste.

The Municipality removes the waste once per week from the military air force base. The rural areas of Kutama and Sinthumule are serviced with a rudimentary system comprising one team of (57) people that collect the waste three times per week. The municipality removes waste everyday in the Makhado town CBD. Illegal disposal of waste is currently a major challenge, which is also placing a strain on the natural environment.

There are four landfill sites within the municipality and only one is permitted. The permitted site is full to its capacity. Currently the process of establishing the new landfill sites is in place with a total amount R7, 9 million funded by the provincial department of environment Water Affairs and Environment Affairs.

2.3.6 Safety and Security

There are no set norms for the provisioning of justice and police facilities, as is the case with most of the other social facilities such as schools and clinics. Rather, police facilities are provided in accordance with real needs of a particular community.

Therefore, should the crime rate be high in a particular area, the feasibility of the police station will be assessed more seriously than a community of the same size in which the crime rate is much lower.

The urban area is well served with police stations and magistrates' courts however the rural areas do not have sufficient facilities. The long distances and road conditions in the deeper rural areas render the effective reaction time very long, which may be problematic in the case of emergencies.

There are other stakeholders who play an important role in maintaining basic degree of law and order in the area.

The Legal Aid Board was established in 1969 with its primary objective to provide legal aid to indigent persons and legal representation to accused persons. This will increase the access to legal aid for local people.

2.3.7 Telecommunication and Postal Services

Challenges

- Some villages are not fully serviced with telephone infrastructure.
- Payphones are only available in certain villages.
- TV and cellular reception is poor in most areas.
- The business community are not informed about the electronic media.
- The telephone facilities in the rural areas are inadequate and need to be improved.
- Vandalism to public pay phones presents a major problem.

2.3.8 Culture, Sport and Recreation

The library in Louis Trichardt town serves a large area with a number of satellite stations in the rural areas. Satellite services are also provided in the old age home and another one is planned at the new jail. The rural area of Kutama and Sinthumule is provided with a number of community halls that are used for community meetings

and other cultural events. The Louis Trichardt town is well served with sports facilities to provide in the immediate needs of the local community.

There are no formal sport and recreational facilities in the rural areas. Soccer is the most popular sport and it is usually played on the informal fields. There are no parks in the rural areas as they are very expensive to develop and maintain. The parks in Louis Trichardt town are well kept. Tourists mostly make use of the Caravan Park.

Number of the sports facilities

Table 2.4 Number of the sports facilities

SPORTS FACILITIES	TOTAL	LOCATION
Number of Soccer fields	6	Louis Trichardt and Eltivilas
Number of Arts Centre	1	Louis Trichardt
Number of gymnasiums	0	
Number of Tennis courts	3	Louis Trichardt
Number of Soccer grounds	265	Various villages
Multi purpose centres	3	Bungeni and Louis Trichardt
Golf fields	1	Louis Trichardt
Swimming pool	2	Louis Trichardt and Eltivilas
Cricket	1	Louis Trichardt
Rugby	1	Louis Trichardt
Hockey	0	Louis Trichardt
Volley ball	1	Louis Trichardt
Basketball	1	Louis Trichardt
Karate	0	Louis Trichardt
Bowls	1	Louis Trichardt
squash	1	Louis Trichardt
Wrestling hall	1	Louis Trichardt

2.3.9 HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

The Municipal area is reasonably well served with health infrastructure such as clinics and hospitals.

General problems experienced at health facilities, particularly clinics include:

- ❖ Inadequate sanitation facilities.
- ❖ Regular electrical interruptions occur.
- ❖ Shortage of medicines and certain equipment.
- ❖ Lack of proper housing facilities for the staff.
- ❖ Overcrowding.

In the rural communities, access to health facilities is a major problem, as most of the patients have to rely on bus or taxi transport. This may pose a serious problem in the case of an emergency.

There are still communities which use traditional medicines for some of their ailments. Traditional doctors / healers play an important role in the health system of the local communities.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS is on the increase. The government has embarked on an AIDS awareness campaign to inform people about the basic facts of the disease. Apart from AIDS, the most prominent diseases at present are:

- ❖ Diarrhoea and respiratory diseases
- ❖ Water borne diseases such as Cholera.

Due to the low income levels of the rural populations, many of the households are dependent on pension payments.

The school-feeding program has improved the diets of children.

Challenges

- ❖ There are inadequate basic facility clinics attached to schools; especially primary schools in rural areas and mobile clinics to serve more advanced primary health care needs.
- ❖ Some of the clinics cannot operate properly because of the lack of water and due to damaged equipment.
- ❖ The health boundaries do not coincide with the magisterial boundaries.
- ❖ The problem of high levels of nitrates in the underground water has to be addressed as a matter of urgency because most of the people in the rural areas utilise underground water.
- ❖ There is an increase in alcohol and drug abuse. There is inadequate counselling of the youth to inform them about the dangers of drugs and alcohol.
- ❖ AIDS poses a serious threat to :
 - Life expectancy
 - Lower productivity levels of the labour force
 - Household economy
- ❖ Welfare programs are under-funded which renders the old-aged extremely vulnerable.

Health Services

❖ Community health

The most common communicable diseases in South Africa is TB, and measles. The timely immunisation of children is considered the most effective ways to minimise or prevent the outbreak of these diseases. In addition it is estimated that diarrhoea is the primary cause of 50% of infant deaths in South Africa. Free health care services have significantly improved the general health status of people. The government provides free health services to primary health facilities such as clinics and community health centres. The aim is to reduce the burden on larger hospitals.

Examples of the services provided at the primary level include: immunisation, communicable and endemic disease prevention, maternity care, chronic diseases, diseases of older persons, rehabilitation, accident and emergency services and family planning.

The Policy on the transformation of the South African Health system promotes the decentralisation of health care towards a district health system. The second objective is to reorientate the health system towards primary health care. Another objective is to introduce a mandatory national health insurance scheme for all people that are formally employed.

The strategy followed to achieve this objective is to provide a hierarchy of health facilities from visiting points, clinics, health centres to hospitals. Each of these hierarchies has its own particular function, ability and threshold population. It follows that the spatial location of the various health services requires a detail assessment of the location, distribution and population size of all towns and villages. This requirement underlines the need to establish a well defined urban hierarchy to prevent the duplication of costly facilities.

Current situation

The Makhado Municipality is served with health infrastructure such as clinics and visiting points. The following health facilities are provided in the Municipality:

❖ Hospitals	3
❖ Clinics	43
❖ Mobile Clinics	7
❖ Health Centre	4
❖ Visiting Point	
❖ Place of Safety	3
❖ Environmental Health Service	
❖ Malaria Camp	1

- ❖ Oral Health
- ❖ Laboratory

Medical facilities are inadequate considering the size of the local population. Facilities in the urban areas are better equipped than in the rural areas. Both primary and secondary healthcare facilities are problematic in certain areas due to limited resources, which make it impossible to ensure that all the communities are provided with minimum acceptable levels of health services.

(Most of the clinics do not provide a 24-hour service due to a lack of staff and resources.)

The rendering of efficient services is hampered by a shortage of staff and finances. Health centres are mostly served by one registered nurse whose training might be inadequate for primary health care. Most villages are too small to provide inhabitants with important health facilities. These facilities will remain ineffective due to them often having inadequate water, electricity and telecommunication services.

The traditional doctors source most of their herbs and medical plants from the immediate environment, although some has to be imported from elsewhere. The Kruger National Park has reached an agreement with some of the traditional doctors to collect their medical plants inside the Park.

Although no accurate figures are available it can be assumed that the HIV/AIDS incidence is on the increase. One of the major stumbling blocks in addressing the problem relates to social and cultural misconception about the disease. The communities tend to attach a stigma to AIDS so that people are not always prepared to discuss the issue openly and are afraid to acknowledge that they have AIDS. The government has now embarked on an aggressive AIDS campaign.

Malnutrition among children in the study area hampers physical and physiological development. The school feeding programmes and community gardens have been introduced to augment the daily diets of the household particularly in the rural areas.

2.3.10 Education and Training

The National Department of Education is responsible for drafting policies, legislation, and the setting of national norms and standards. The provincial Department of Education is responsible for setting its own priorities and implementing its programmes within the context of the national framework.

Government also places much emphasis on adult education in order to improve the overall levels of literacy. The key to this initiative is the so-called Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET). ABET programs that focus particularly on such practical issues such as basic reading and writing have been developed.

Currently the pupil-teacher and pupil-classroom ratio exceeds the planning norms, particularly so in the rural areas. The South African Council of Educators published a teacher code of conduct. This code of conduct comprises a number of rules, which stipulates the conduct of teachers in schools. There is a big backlog in the provision of classrooms.

Some schools cannot function properly as they are not adequately provided with even the basic infrastructure and facilities such as potable water, electricity, sanitation and sports facilities. In some schools the existing infrastructure is totally dilapidated for example broken windows, broken desks and chairs. Such conditions are not conducive to proper and constructive education.

Extramural activities such as sports, art or cultural movements are important to the development of a student. Largely as a result of budgetary constraints, such activities are seldom provided.

The main need in Makhado lies in the following:

- ❖ Ensuring textbooks arrive on time
- ❖ Construction of additional classrooms
- ❖ General improvement of the existing schools
- ❖ Facilities such as libraries
- ❖ Extramural activities
- ❖ Regular grading of schools access roads

Makhado Municipality has one college of education. The number of colleges of education has been reduced from ten to four in the province namely at:

- ❖ Makhado
- ❖ Giyani
- ❖ Mastec
- ❖ Lemana

The number of colleges has been reduced due to the oversupply and undersupply of some professions. Student's enrolment on study directions such as medicine and engineering is increasing. Because of this there is an improvement in the incensement of the more technical degrees such as engineering. The low level of formal education and vocational training limits the development of entrepreneurship. The tertiary institutions are located where there are large population concentrations with facilities, infrastructure and services.

The provincial Department of Education is responsible for the operation and maintenance of public educational facilities. At present, by far the largest percentage of the departmental budget is allocated to salaries and wages of teachers.

The Provincial Department of Education is responsible to budget for capital and the operational budget. This budget is financed with funds motivated and received from the National Government.

The general literacy rate amongst adults in the rural area is very low which presents numerous practical problems for the people. In most cases at least the primary schools are within a reasonable walking distance for most students.

Education Level

Educational level is an important indicator of the quality of the labour force and human resource base. The educational levels shown here, pertain to the educational institution last attended by the population, i.e. percentages at various levels does not indicate actual completion of educational training at the various levels.

Table 2.9 Education level of the population of Makhado

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS	PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL POPULATION
None	11.5%
Pre-Primary / Primary School	29.0%
Secondary School	21.8%
Tertiary (Certificate / Diploma/ Degree)	36.2%

Source: Stats .community survey 2007

The above distribution of education levels in Makhado is a point of concern. The majority of the population that is shown to be in the economically active age categories (between 15 and 64) is highlighted by the fact that 42% of the total population has an educational level at secondary school level and or higher. Approximately 27% are at primary school level, whereas only 7.5% of the total population have tertiary (post school) qualifications. It is advisable to expand both primary and adult education (ABET) in Makhado.

The level of Skills in a region has a direct impact on the development of the region through its ability to attract both industries and retain higher skilled individuals.

The following Table shows the distribution of the population over the age of 20 by education level within Makhado Municipality and the National and Provincial benchmarks.

Table 2.10 EDUCATION LEVEL OF THE POPULATION OVER 20 PER MUNICIPALITY

	No schooling	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/ Grade 12	Post secondary	Population over 20
Makhado	35%	12%	6%	26%	14%	7%	100%
Vhembe	32%	13%	6%	27%	14%	7%	100%
Limpopo	33%	14%	6%	26%	14%	7%	100%
South Africa	18%	16%	6%	31%	20%	8%	100%

Source Quantec, 2006 and Kayamandi Calculassions

As can be seen above, in South Africa 18% of the population over the age of 20 have not received an education, the figure is somewhat worse in the Limpopo Province at 33% and Makhado Municipality 35% respectively of those over the age of 20 have not attended school.

The proportion of the population without an education at 35% within Makhado Municipality is the highest within Vhembe District municipality.

The large portion of the economically active population that did not receive an education will reduce the competitiveness of the local economy. It acts as a deterrent when attempting to attract business that requires literacy skills and an accredited workforce, therefore limiting the forms of value added that can be attracted to the lower, less profitable end of the spectrum.

The lack of formal schooling will hamper the ability of skilled members of the community from receiving formal accreditation that would allow them to bid on government contracts and joining the formal business sector. Furthermore only 14% of Makhado Municipality population over the age of 20 has completed grade 12, compared to 20% of the nation as a whole.

As seen in the above Figure, those without an education are concentrated in the upper age categories of the population.

2.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The purpose of this analysis is to ensure that Municipal development strategies and projects take existing environmental problems and threats into consideration as well as environmental assets which require protection or controlled management. The following major existing problems are analysed: floods, pollution, environmental awareness programs and littering.

2.4.1 Floods

Makhado Municipal area is prone to storms (thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rains) that occur from time to time during the summer season. In the last year's summer season heavy storms resulted in serious damage to the area. Many of the traditional huts collapsed and bridges in the river crossings were washed away. Most villages were cut off from the main roads. In some cases, the collapse of the huts resulted in injury and even death.

2.4.2 Pollution

Increasing population levels and a variety of land uses have placed an increasing demand on water availability and thus impose pressure on water resources and the future need for alternative resources. A detail survey of ground water in the rural areas has indicated that certain areas have high levels of nitrates in the water, particularly so around larger rural villages. This can be possibly being attributed to

contamination caused by the improperly constructed pit latrines. The community does not have the necessary knowledge and skills to construct proper pit latrines.

Possible air pollution problems may also exist in the rural areas where electricity is not yet available. The most common fires that occur from time to time are veld fires and structure fires. The service area for Makhado Municipality is very large which presents problems in the case of veld fires especially when more than one emergency occurs at a time. The rural areas do not have formal waste disposal systems and they usually burn their waste. The waste also presents a health risk, particularly to younger children playing near the waste.

The disposal sites in the rural areas do not have permits. The heavy rains that fall during the summer months may flood the rural dumping sites. This makes the sites unhygienic and also contributes towards the contamination of ground water and risk to personal hygiene.

Uncontrolled trading occurs on the streets and on vacant tracts of land. Hawkers typically sell a wide range of products ranging from consumer goods such as clothing to fresh produce and even fast foods. The hawkers and street traders negatively affect the area in the following ways:

The structures erected by them are made of a combination of materials such as branches, pieces of wood, boxes, cardboard and plastics, which create the impression of dilapidation.

Refuse is generated by hawkers which are not effectively disposed of, for example, persons selling fresh produce leave organic material such as, leaves, peels, etc. to rot in or near dustbins creating a situation where bad smells and even health problems could be the order of the day.

Integrated environmental education programmes are non-existent, and as a result young people and communities are ignorant of fundamental environment principles such as water saving and pollution management. A lack of commitment by government departments and local authorities to implement environmental legislation, particularly the new Environmental Management Policy contributes to the problem.

2.4.3 Soil and Vegetation Resources

Soil and vegetation resources are under severe stress owing to overgrazing, bush encroachment, high rural population densities and poorly planned settlements. There are signs of ecological deterioration and this is worsened during times of drought.

The cutting of trees and gathering of wood is prevalent in the area where firewood is chopped on a daily basis as wood is the primary source of fuel for many people in the area. In some villages the communities chop down trees which are in the mountains in order to prepare fields for ploughing. This causes problems during rainy seasons due to erosion.

The Soutpansberg Mountain Range has significant natural beauty with a number of registered heritage sites. The registration of the Soutpansberg Conservancy should assist the local tourism industry in attaining a higher threshold level as a result of a more diverse profile of tourism attractions being offered to potential tourists. This could increase the number of tourists and increase the average duration of their stay in the area. The communities know the area and history very well and they should become partners of such a venture.

A Regional Tourism Centre was erected in partnership with the Department of Trade and Industry and Tourism. The project is a craft centre in Tree Park.

The natural resources of Makhado Municipality over the past years have not been developed fully resulting in an under utilisation of natural assets in terms of

conservation, recreation and tourism. Poor infrastructure discourages potential tourists from visiting or touring the study area.

The under utilisation of the natural resources is mainly due to:

- ❖ Lack of environmental awareness programmes
- ❖ Under utilisation of natural potential
- ❖ Lack of tourism marketing program

2. 5 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

2.5.1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this plan is to outline policy and procedures for both pro-active disaster prevention and the reactive disaster response and mitigation phases of disaster management. The plan will also focus on the strengthening municipal structures, human resources and technical instrument for proper Disaster Management in our municipality.

2.5.2 STRATEGIG OBJECTIVES

The strategic objectives in disaster management section is to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management, with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation, by statutory function and other role-players involved in disaster management.

Through this strategic objectives, namely to build and strengthen the capacity and accountability of municipality to implement our constitutional mandate. Disaster Management section also aims to contribute to the overall resilience of communities and infrastructure to reduce disaster risk, to strengthen the capacity of our municipality in pre-empting and responding to disaster.

Taking the inkling of the Disaster Management Act into consideration there are specific strategies that must be followed:

Pre-disaster Risk reduction

- ❖ Prevention
- ❖ Mitigation
- ❖ Preparedness

Post disaster

- ❖ Response
- ❖ Recovery
- ❖ Rehabilitation

2.5.3 DISASTER MANAGENET PROGRAMMES

The plan makes provision for a generic overview of hazards that will impact on the municipal economy, social welfare, sustainable development and sustainable livelihoods.

Establish a Disaster Management Centre.

Establish Disaster Management committees at ward level.

Establish communication network down to ward level.

Establish a GIS and information management system.

Execute hazard vulnerability and risk analysis as well as continues planning for potential disaster on an ongoing basis.

Institute appropriate education and training, for municipal disaster committee, ward disaster committees and volunteers on an ongoing basis.

2.5.5 DISASTER PATTERNS

The following hazards pose the greatest risk in the municipality:

- ❖ Veld Fires

- ❖ Structural Fires
- ❖ Floods
- ❖ Epidemics
- ❖ Transport related incidents (road and rail)
- ❖ Aircraft accidents
- ❖ Droughts
- ❖ Extreme weather

2.6 ECONOMIC CLUSTER ANALYSIS

The formal economy of the Makhado Municipality can be considered a “dual economy”, as it comprises two distinct elements namely the sophisticated economy of Louis Trichardt town and surrounding farms and the more informal economies of surrounding townships and rural areas.

Louis Trichardt provides a regional function to the surrounding areas (e.g. trade services, banking, manufacturing, storage, transport, etc), because of its size and level of sophistication, the economy is able to generate a significant number of direct employment opportunities for the local communities. The economies of surrounding townships and rural areas comprise mostly of informal activities and largely serve the immediate consumption needs of local people.

The Agriculture, Trade and Services sectors largely drive the formal economy of Louis Trichardt Town, Vleifontein, Elim, Dzanani, Levubu and Vuwani contribute the most towards the services sector. A portion of the Makhado economy comprises of the processing of primary products produced in the area.

Employment Status

Unemployed persons are those who are actively looking for a job but who are not in any type of paid employment.

Table 2.11 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

	Year	Makhado
Male	2005	36.2%
	2006	33.8%
Female	2005	65.7%
	2006	63.0%
Total	2005	51.4%
	2006	48.9%

Source: *Global Insight, 2006*

The above table shows that in general unemployment is higher in females than in males, which means there is still a need to empower women.

From the above, it is evident that the large portion of the economically active population is employed. Forty five percent (45%) of the economically active population are unemployed. The unemployment figures in Makhado will be exacerbated by the recent closure of businesses.

LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYMENT PER SECTOR

Table 2.12 DISTRIBUTION OF MAKHADO MUNICIAPALITY EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

	Makhado
1 Agriculture	15,250
2 Mining	453
3 Manufacturing	3,389
4 Electricity	480
5 Construction	5,515
6 Trade	17,817
7 Transport	2,704
8 Finance	2,745
9. Community services	20,892
Total	74,270

It is clear from the table above that the majority of the people are employed in the services sector within Makhado Municipality; this is followed by trade (wholesale and retailing). Agriculture is the third employer within Makhado municipality.

Table 2.13 LEVEL OF EMPLOYMENT

	FORMALLY EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED
	2001	2001
Makhado	51%	49%

Source: Urban Econ, 2005.

Challenges

- ❖ An increase in the levels of unemployment implies a decrease in monetary income. The low levels of income have an impact on the ability of the community to pay the full economic cost of services consumed.
- ❖ Local tourism is not developed to its full potential.
- ❖ The local economy is very small when compared to the economies in the Limpopo Province; as such it is extremely vulnerable to changes in the provincial economy.
- ❖ There is general low level of formal education, vocational training and the development of entrepreneurship. People may be aware of economic opportunities but cannot gain access to capital.
- ❖ There are weak forward and backward linkages between the various economic activities for example linkages between tourism and trade
- ❖ The SMME sector lacks institutional arrangements and structure.
- ❖ A large portion of the community does not have the information or knowledge required for proper personal financial management. Banking service is accessible to the community in town and at the three regional centres.
- ❖ The formal economy is very dependant on services
- ❖ Most cattle owners view their cattle as a status symbol rather than economic entities, which contribute towards the problem of overgrazing.
- ❖ Lack of a proper tourism marketing programmes.

POVERTY INDICATORS

Table 2.14 NUMBERS OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY

	Makhado
Black	352,812
White	559
Coloured	371
Asian	30
Total	353,772

Source: *Global Insight, 2006*

Table 2.15 PERCENTAGES OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY

	Makhado
Black	70.6%
White	5.7%
Coloured	4.8%
Asian	2.5%

Tables 15 and 16 indicate the percentage of people living in poverty (less than \$1 per day) respectively.

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE

Table 2.16 MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY SHARE OF NATIONAL TOTAL (%)

	Makhado
1 Agriculture	2.0%
2 Mining	0.1%
3. Manufacturing	0.1%
4 Electricity	0.5%
5 Construction	0.4%
6 Trade	0.3%
7 Transport	0.2%
8 Finance	0.2%
9 Community services	0.8%
Households	0.8%
Total	100%

Source: *Global Insight, 2006*

The following table shows the distribution and the percent distribution of Makhado Municipality Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as well as contribution in real monetary terms.

GDP of a region is a measure of the income generated in that region. The GDP is one of several measures of the size of a region's economy. The Gross Domestic Product of a region is defined as the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time. The higher the Gross Domestic Product the higher the income in the Region.

Table 2.17 SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR FINDING OF THE ANALYSIS AS OF 2006

GDP-R per capita contribution	3.9%
Average annual growth (Constant 2000 Prices)	2.7%
Unemployment rate (%)	49.3%
Economically active population	28.8%
Rate of literacy	58.5
Gini coefficient	0.64
Percentage of people in poverty	62.5%
Population density Population density	58.33
Human Development Index	0.51
Urbanisation rate per municipality	5%
Number of households	297 753
Population	1 248 369
Current growth rate	0.74%
Size of area (km ²)	21 402

Source: Urban-Econ GGP Database (2005)

From the above, it is evident that the trade sector performs very well whilst electricity is lagging behind. The trade sector is therefore a comparative advantage sector in Makhado since it outperforms that of the Province by 12%. The other sectors show a relative stable profile with a potential to compete successfully with the remainder of Province. Mining in Makhado does not contribute significantly to the overall GGP. This situation will be further complicated by the recent closure of the mine in Makhado.

Economic Growth

Economic growth rates presented here are compound average growth rates as calculated by means of a growth formula for a specific time period. Growth Rates for the various economic sectors within the Makhado and Limpopo Province economies were calculated for the period 1991-1997.

Table 2.18 AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTHS (CONSTANT 2000 PRICES)

Makhado
2.6%

Source: *Global Insight, 2006*

While the economic conditions of the municipal area is noted, the municipality has developed the Local Economic Development Strategy in order to create opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty, redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents. The strategic thrust of the LED plan will be the following:

Overcoming the constraints to economic development in Makhado.

Creating an enabling environment for local economic development.

SMME and entrepreneurship development.

Sectoral focus: Tourism, Agriculture and manufacturing.

The Tourism and Marketing Strategy has been developed in order to stimulate tourism growth in Makhado and also develop opportunities and market the tourism icons and places of attractions that are found within Makhado municipality. There is a need to stimulate community tourism structures and other stakeholders involved in tourism. There are four community tourism associations (CTAs) in the area that are involved in tourism, namely, Soutpansberg Tourism Association, Ribolla Tourism association, Tshakhuma Tourism association and Nzhelele tourism association. The tourism Associations are operating under the name of Makhado Tourism Initiative that receives annual subsidy for the expenditure on tourism activities from Makhado

municipality. Their office is situated at the Makhado Tourism Information centre that is found on the N1 in the building that belongs to Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board.

OPPORTUNITIES OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR (ACCORDING TO THE LED STRATEGY).

Existing development

Existing water sources
Existing livestock (cattle, goat, milk)

Existing production of bananas, mangoes, citrus, tomatoes

Forestry cluster

Potential opportunities

- Aquaculture production
- Abattoir establishment
- Meat processing
- Dairy processing
- Fruit processing (achaar)
- Fresh produce market
- Nut processing and packaging plant
- Organic farming
- Wood for construction industry
- Furniture manufacturing

KEY CONSTRAINING THAT NEED TO BE ADRESSED IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

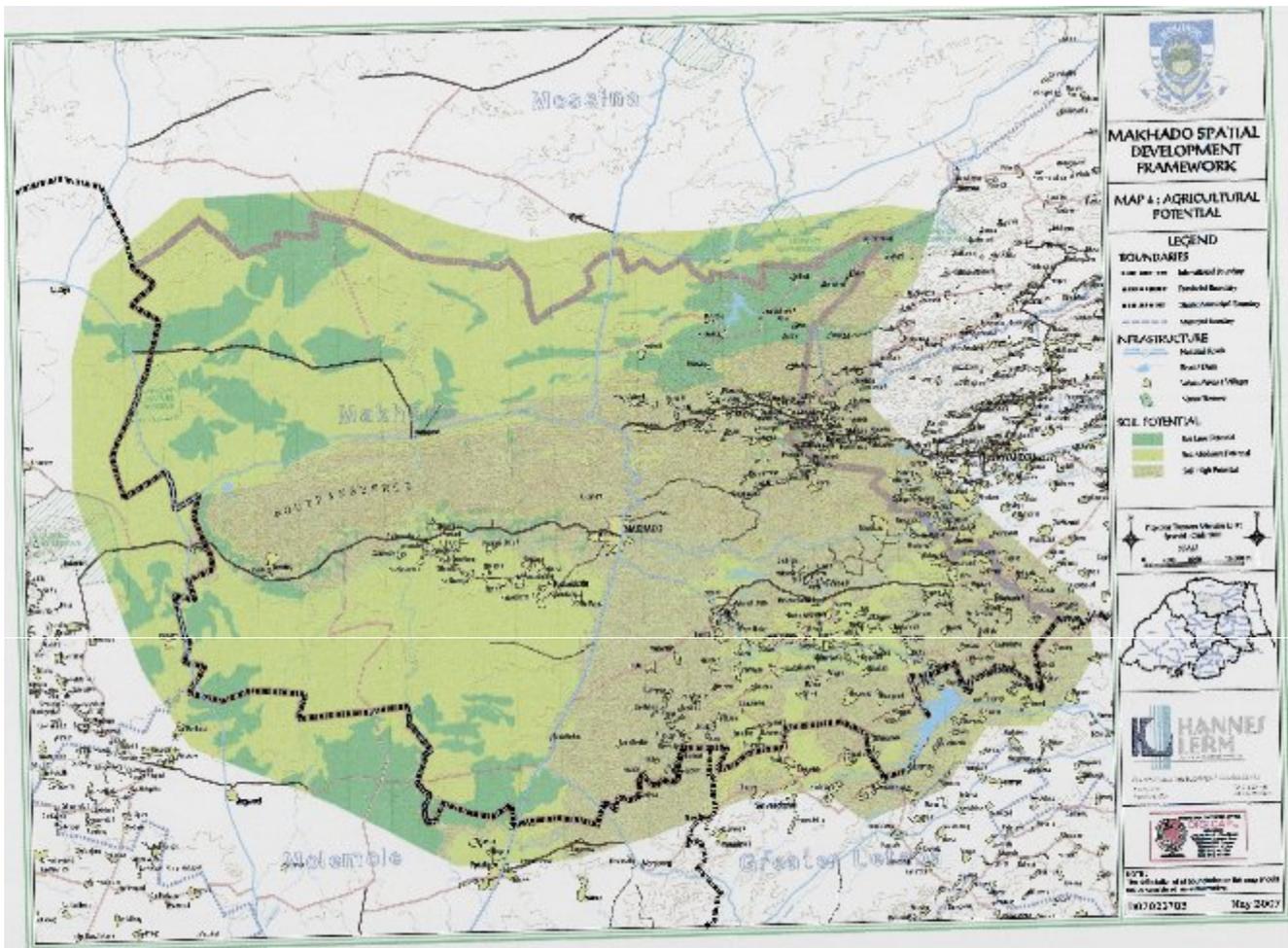
Constraints that need to be addressed in Makhado's agricultural sector

Land claims on the area

Lack of access to initial capital

Lack of marketing

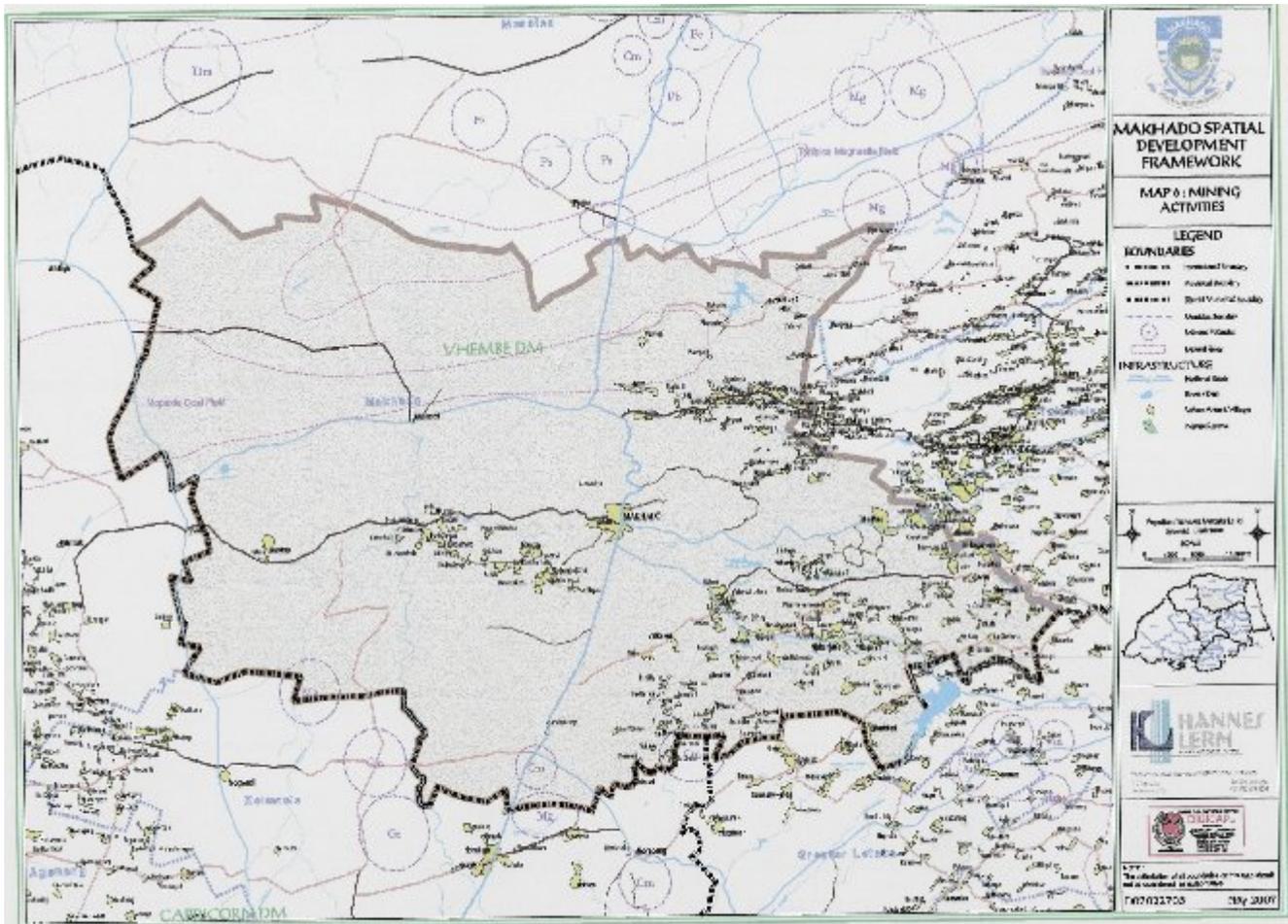
Lack of infrastructure for small scale farmers



MINERAL POTENTIAL

According to Urban –Econ database the mining sector contributes only 2.27% of Makhado Municipality GGP.

Coal deposits within the municipality have been confirmed by the mineral exploration company Rio Tinto in Waterpoort area along N1 route and Musekwa and Mudimeli in ward 37



TOURISM

The following are some of the key existing natural resources that need to be expanded upon and developed into Tourism attraction at a District level:

- Soutpansberg Biosphere reserve
- Western soutpansberg tourism plan
- Breathing stone on Tswime mountain
- Mandadzi waterfall.

PRIORITY ISSUES

The highest prioritized issues for immediate focus by the Local municipality LED units for the purpose of 2008/9 IDP Review is as follows:

- Growing the local economy.

- Creation of jobs.
- Poverty alleviation.
- Agriculture/Agro-processing & manufacturing.
- Promotion tourism.
- Promotion of mining.
- Supporting SMMEs.

Hawkers form an important part of the informal sector and provide certain goods and services for which a definite demand exists. Large numbers of hawkers can be found at the following locations:

- ❖ Next to the OK taxi rank
- ❖ In and around Eltivillas
- ❖ In the walkways in Louis Trichardt town
- ❖ Elim-Waterval shopping mall
- ❖ Dzanani shopping mall
- ❖ Siloam Hospital entrance

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be made from the social-economic profile:

- ❖ The gender profile of the municipality shows a high proportion of females (55%) for Makhado. This situation explains that most males within Makhado are working outside the town.
- ❖ The majority of the population (77%) falls within the economically inactive age categories (between 0-15 years). It appears that some other forms of income exist as to augment the general income of the people in Makhado. Since it was found that most men work outside the town, remittance income plays a role in the purchasing parity within the town.

- ❖ It is interesting to note that 31% of the total population in Makhado are illiterate.
- ❖ With regard to employment, approximately 55% of the total population are formally employed. In Makhado the elementary, professional and craft and trade occupations are among the biggest employers. Furthermore, approximately 45% of the economically active people in Makhado are unemployed. It is important to mention that employment opportunities can be created through SMME activities.

2.7 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER

The review and analysis of this cluster is based on the Six National Key Performance Areas as reflected in the Five Year local Government Strategic Agenda and with the addition of the sixth KPA on Spatial development framework.

- ❖ Spatial Development Framework
- ❖ Service Delivery
- ❖ Sustainable Economic Growth and Development
- ❖ Financial Viability
- ❖ Institutional Arrangements
- ❖ Governance and Organisational Development

2.7.1 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The following organisational strengths and weaknesses for Makhado were identified:

- ❖ Committed council
- ❖ Experienced councillors
- ❖ Not enough personnel
- ❖ Not enough funds for training
- ❖ Lack of office space for additional staff.

The Municipality have no sufficient and well-equipped offices, technical expertise and manpower to perform its functions efficiently and effectively.

The Municipality has no effective control on development in the rural areas as there is no official planning document such as structure plan.

The general participation by the community and in particular the tribal authority is improving. The tribal authorities have had very limited exposure to the issues of governance and other related management processes.

NUMBER OF VACANCIES AS PER ORGANOGRAM

Table 2.19

DEPARTMENT	NO. OF VACANCIES	DESIGNATIONS
Municipal Manager's Office	3	Municipal Manager PA to the Municipal Manager: Planning Regional Administrator; Makhado
Corporate Service	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Director: Corporate Services ▪ Admin officer(Town planning) ▪ Secretary to the Director ▪ Admin officer (legal services) ▪ Labour relation officer ▪ Caretaker (Halls and offices) ▪ Town Planning Assistant ▪ Records Clerk, ▪ Manager HR & LR ▪ Service Worker ▪ Typist
Community Services	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Traffic Wardens x 2 ▪ Snr. Clerical Assistant x 4 ▪ Traffic Officers x 8 ▪ Administration Officer: Strategy & LED ▪ Examiner of Drivers License x1 ▪ Testing Officer x1 ▪ Superintendent : Protection Services ▪ Clerical Assistant x4 ▪ Liaison Officer x2 ▪ Control Room Attendants x3

DEPARTMENT	NO. OF VACANCIES	DESIGNATIONS
Finance	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manager : Budget ▪ Secretary ▪ IT Internship ▪ Snr Clerk Income ▪ Accountant SCM ▪ Snr Clerk: Indigents & Filing ▪ Chief Accountant: Income ▪ Data Capturer ▪ Clerk Gr III X2 ▪ Clerk: Budget (Interns) x1 ▪ Data Processing Officer ▪ Controller Store-man
Technical Services	57	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Director Technical Service ▪ Superintendent ▪ Protection ▪ Meter Readers x4 ▪ Artisan Assistant x7 ▪ Service Workers x28 ▪ Surveyor ▪ Snr. Electrician ▪ Team Leader ▪ Railroad Caretaker ▪ Superintendent: Urban ○ Road Maintenance Caretaker ▪ Handyman Gr1 ▪ Superintendent: Metering ▪ Electrician x2 ▪ Tractor driver X2 ▪ Snr. Clerk: Electrical ▪ Instructor ▪ Superintendent: Rural ▪ Regional Administrator (Makhado)
Dzanani Regional Office	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plumbers x2 ▪ Traffic Officers x2 ▪ Handy man ▪ Assistant Horticulturist ▪ Service Worker x6 ▪ Operator x2
Vuwani Regional Office	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service Worker ▪ Regional Librarian
Waterval Regional Office	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Environ. Health officer, ▪ Regional Librarian, ▪ Vehicle Driver

DEPARTMENT	NO. OF VACANCIES	DESIGNATIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Service Worker x3 ▪ Regional Administrator

Source: Makhado Municipality

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT

Total Number of Employees	=	819
Total number of Councillors	=	73
Contractors	=	07
Temporary	=	20

Table 2.20 OCUPATIONAL LEVEL

Occupational Levels	Male			Female				White Male	Foreign Nationals		TOTAL	
	A	C	I	A	C	I	W		W	Male		Female
Top management	3			1				1			5	
Senior management	8			3			1	5			17	
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	62			29			5	13			109	
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	212			62	1	1	4	6			286	
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	134			14							148	

Unskilled and defined decision making	181			75							256
TOTAL PERMANENT	600			184	1	1	10		25		821
Non – permanent employees	52		1	47	2		1		2		105
GRAND TOTAL	652		1	231	3	1	11		27		926

MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 1. MM position | Vacant |
| 2. CFO | Filled |
| 3. Technical Manager | Vacant |
| 4. Community Services Manager | Filled |
| 5. Corporate Services Manager | Vacant |
| 6. Total number of senior managers post including MM. | 2 |
| 7. Total number of senior managers who have signed employment contract. | |
| 8. Total number of PL 1 managers posts vacant. | 4 |

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Approved organogram	To be approved by Council for 2009/10 financial year.
- Organogram link to IDP	Yes
- Total number of post in that approved organogram	1043
- Total number of filled post	819
- % of filled posts of approved organogram	80,63%
- Number of women appointed in management posts	04
- % of women employed in the total personnel staff	28,65%
- Total number of people with disabilities	4
- Employment Equity Plan in place	Yes
- Submission of employment Equity report by 01 October 2008	Submitted

The organogram is in the process of being reviewed and it will include the new department of Planning and Development.

See attached organogram.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

- Skills development facilitator	Designated
- Workplace skills plan submitted by 30 June 2008	Submitted
- Annual training report submission by 30 June 2006.	Submitted

2.7.2 Performance Management

The Makhado Local Municipality has two systems presently in operation,

- (i) Complete Performance Management System for individual incumbents
- (a) Section 57 Managers consisting of the Municipal Manager, four (4) Directors and one additional director for the proposed Managing and Development department.

(b) Post level 1 to Post level 3 incumbents, top and middle management incumbents

In each instance a full set of KRAs, KPIs, and Targets with measurable outcomes have been developed and approved by Council's Executive Committee. Quarterly reports on progress are presented to the Executive Committee of Council at a meeting specially convened for this purpose. The portfolio councilors are also updated individually on all progress.

Assessment takes place on quarterly basis when the Executive Committee has the opportunity to identify delays or non-performance and corrective measures with monitoring and review elements are implemented.

The Section 57 managers have signed a Performance Agreement which forms part of their formal Employment Contracts. These are renewed and redeveloped on annual basis.

The Performance Management System contents are aligned with the IDP which is reviewed annually. Projects listed in the KPIs of the section 57 and other managers have their roots in the IDP and its strategies.

Post level 1 to Post level 3 incumbents have not signed Performance Agreements but in a spirit of loyalty to their employer and the system of local government, functions as if it has been signed. All progress reporting to Executive Committee is based on progress reports of the post level 1 to post level 3 incumbents.

The PMS for section 57 managers, including the municipal manager has been in operation for the past four financial years, i.e. 2003/4, 2004/5, 2005/6 and 2006/7.

The PMS for post level 1 to post level 3 incumbents have been in operation for the 2005/6 and 2006/7 financial years.

PMS FOR MUNICIPALITY AS A WHOLE

This system is still under development under the MSIG program. It is not possible to expand on the progress with the project as it is performed on district level.

The state appointed consultants to drive this process and the outcomes are being awaited. Two (2) workshops were held with councilors and officials for data collection and analysis.

- PMS revised in line with 2006 regulations	Yes
- Have the MM and senior managers signed performance agreements for 2007/08	Yes
- 2008/09 quarterly performance reviews conducted	First and half year
- Submission of performance Agreements to the MEC by 31 August 2008	Yes

2.7.3 FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

The Makhado Municipality has a broad socio-economic profile, which implies significant differences in needs and priorities as well as the ability to pay the full cost of services consumed. These differences render the planning process complex and result in conflicting priorities.

In the demarcation of the existing municipality, large areas are very rural. These areas have large populations with huge backlogs in physical infrastructure which places considerable strain on the capital budget of the Municipality.

The municipality renders a full service range within its area. The arrangements in the provision of services can be summarised as follows:

- ❖ The rural areas are not provided with sanitation services apart from those few villages in which DWAF has initiated sanitation projects.
- ❖ The Municipality can only distribute electricity to those areas in which it has the licence to do so. Eskom provides electricity to the other villages.

- ❖ Water is provided by DWAF and the Municipality acts as its agent. The Municipality is also responsible for the operation and maintenance. In some villages water is provided and the operation and maintenance is done by DWAF. Processes are in place to transfer this responsibility to the Municipality.
- ❖ The rural areas do not have refuse removal systems. The areas of Tshikota, Louis Trichardt town, Waterval, Vleifontein, Vuwani and Dzanani and the military base are serviced with proper waste management systems. The municipality and a private contractor performs waste disposal in the above-mentioned areas. There are plans to gradually upgrade this system over the next three years to a level that is comparable with that of Louis Trichardt town. The rural areas of are serviced with rudimentary systems.
- ❖ The Municipality does all the maintenance of the internal roads and community halls.

The Municipality has a billing system and has appointed a debt collection company to collect outstanding debtors of about R97 million at December 2008. A consultant has been appointed by the Department of Local Government and Housing to review Council's debt collection strategies.

- Revenue enhancement strategy in place	Yes
- % value on revenue enhancement targets	10%
- Total MIG allocation 2009/10	39-618 000
- Adoption of property rates policy	Yes
- Compiled valuation roll 2007/08	Completed
- Establishment Audit Committee	Yes

AUDIT REPORTS

05/06 Qualified	06/07 Disclaimer	07/08 Adverse
---------------------------	----------------------------	-------------------------

Draft Revenue

REVENUE	2009/2010 DRAFT BUDGET	
	R'000	%
Equitable Share	-145 224	31.3%
Rates and Taxes	-31 072	6.7%
Electricity	-178 669	38.5%
Water	-17 815	3.8%
Sanitation	-11 672	2.5%
Refuse Removal	-6 194	1.3%
Interest	-5 027	1.1%
Other Income	-68 988	14.8%
Total Revenue	-464 661	100.00%
Operational Expenditure	479 062	
Contribution to Capital projects	45 353	
Surplus /(Deficit)	(59 754)	
Transfer from Government grant reserve(Funding Depreciation)	-13 500	
Capitalisation Reserve (Funding Depreciation)	-8 800	
Funded accumulated surplus –Fair value of assets(Funding Depreciation)	-37 700	
Overall Surplus/(Deficit)	245	

Operating Expenditure

EXPENDITURE	2009/2010 DRAFT BUDGET	
	R'000	%
Salaries, Wages & Allowances	161 596	33.7%
General Expenses	67 948	14.2%
Repairs and Maintenance	35 151	7.3%
Councillor's Remuneration	17 826	3.7%
Capital Charges	8 298	1.7%
Contribution to Capital Outlay	66 089	13.8%
Contribution to Funds	11 482	2.4%
Bulk Purchases	87 634	18.3%
Depreciation	65 580	13.7%

Less Recharges	-42 545	-8.9%
Total Operational Expenditure	479 061	100%

DRAFT BUDGET SUMMARY FOR 2009/2010 FINANNCIAL YEAR

SUMMARY- SOURCE OF FUNDING		'0000
Operational Income	Income	65 179
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	MIG	39 618
Financial System Improvement Grant	MSIG	535
Finance Management Grant	FMG	200
New Loan	Loan	5000
Total		110 533

- ❖ An across the board increased by 6 % is imposed on all tariffs and services charges.
- ❖ Salary and wages has increased by 8.3% to all employees.
- ❖ The equitable share from the National Fiscus will be R 145 224 million for the year 2009/10.
- ❖ Municipal Infrastructure Grant allocation for 2009 /10 are an amount of R 39 .618million.

2.8 INTER GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, COMMUNICATIONS & GOOD GOVERNANCE

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- Website in place Yes
- Website launch Launched during June 2008
- Regular updates of website Budget for upgrading provided to develop DRP and component

COMMUNICATION

- Communication unit established Yes under Community Services and is Included in the new organogram
- Communication strategy adopted Yes

- Number of newsletters produced None

GORVERNANCE

- Total number of Councillors 73
- Number of fulltime Councillors 5
- Number of established ward Committees 37
- Number of ward Committees inducted 37
- Budget for ward Committees 300 000
- Number of CDW'S deployed 35
- Number of traditional leaders designated to Council 14
- Number of ordinary and special Council sitting 4 ordinary and 1 special sitting
- Types of list Committees established EXCO and ten Portfolio committees
- Community satisfaction surveys done Is completed on the 15th March 2009
- Complaint Management system in place Yes

2.8.1 IDP REVIEW PROCESS OVERVIEW

IDP PROCESS PLAN MEETINGS SCHEDULE

TABLE IDP REP. FORUMS

PURPOSE	DATE	OUTCOME
Presentation of 2008/9 & 2011/2012 IDP Process Plan for discussions and adoption by members of REP Forum	28 August 2008	Adopted Process Plan
IDP Preparation Phase: Phase 1 & 2	17 October 2008	Consideration of the submission of backlogs at ward level and discussions by stakeholders.
Regional IDP Representative Forum	20 January 2009	Consideration of Regional priority inputs
Waterval	26 & 02 January 2009	The identification and consolidation of Regional priority needs.
Makhado / Dzanani	12 January 2009	
Vuwani	19 January 2009	
First review of the draft priority stakeholders meeting by councillors	29 January 2009	
IDP Representative Forum meeting	31 March 2009	
	16 April 2009	Presentation of the IDP draft and Budget 2009/10 by Vhembe

PURPOSE	DATE	OUTCOME
		District Municipality
IDP Rep Forum meeting	12 May 2009	Second IDP draft and Budget 2009/10

IDP STEERING COMMITTEE

Steering Meeting	Committee	30 July 2008	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber
Steering Meeting	Committee	13 August 2008	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber
Steering meeting	Committee	27 August 2008	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber
Steering meeting	Committee	25 September 2008	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber
Steering meeting	Committee	26 November 2008	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber
Steering Meeting	Committee	22 April 2009	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber
Steering Meeting	Committee	13 May 2009	09:00	Executive Committee
Steering Meeting	Committee	27 May 2009	09:00	Executive Committee Chamber

1.2 Strategic workshop

Activity	Date	Time	Venue
Strategic Workshop for councillors	17- 18 December 2008	9h00-16h00	La Ndou

2.8.2 MUNICIPAL THREATS AND CHALLENGES

- The water security of the rural areas is low with inadequate dams and the Albasin Dam and Middle Letaba are not utilised effectively.
- The underground water has high levels of nitrates and most of the people in the rural areas use underground water.
- The general bad condition of the roads in the rural areas requires regular repair and maintenance. Accessibility to rural residential communities, schools and clinics is poor due to the inadequate road infrastructure.
- Inadequate electricity provision.
- Improper economic infrastructure to attract investors.

- There are weak forward and backward linkages between the various economic activities for example linkages between tourism and trade.
- Unemployment is a major problem which is exacerbated by the growing inability of the local economy to absorb the number of newly trained job seekers.
- Different billing systems in the municipal area.
- Formal tourism marketing program has been developed and needs to be implemented.
- Primary health care facilities tend to be poor in the rural villages. Professional personnel like general practitioners are in short supply.
- The pit latrines in the rural areas have not been properly constructed. A number of innovative systems are available on the market.
- The levels of adult literacy are very low, particularly amongst the older people living in the deeper rural areas.
- Poor TV and cellular reception.
- Lack of environmental awareness programmes and an underestimation of the value of conservation and open spaces.
- The area is prone to storms (thunderstorms accompanied by heavy rains) in the summer, which has caused much damage in the past.
- Police services are not accessible to the deeper rural areas.

2.9 CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL PRIORITY ISSUES

The list of prioritised issues for each ward within the municipal area is available and it will inform the IDP until 2012.

TABLE 2.21 Consolidated Issues Per cluster

SOCIAL CLUSTER	ECONOMIC CLUSTER	GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER
1. Water and sanitation	Local economic regeneration projects	Personnel restructuring
2. Electricity	Tourism marketing program/promotion programs	Public participation
3. Roads and storm water	Agriculture sector	Improve payment of services

SOCIAL CLUSTER	ECONOMIC CLUSTER	GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER
drainage	development	
4. Housing	Assistance for local tourism	Asset management
5. Refuse Removal	Erection of market stalls	Spatial plan
6. Safety and security	Beneficiation of the primary products	Tribal Offices infrastructure improvement.
7. Telecommunication and postal services	Promotion and the development of SMME sector	Municipal building
8. Sports, arts and culture		
9. Education and training		
10. Health and social Welfare		
11. Land use		
12. Transportation: 13. Bus stops 14. Public transport sector plan 15. Transport/storage node for freight 16. Taxi ranks (ablution/shelters		

The prioritisation process followed in obtaining the priorities shown in the above Table can be summarised as follows:

- 1) The analysis of the existing situation in the municipal area highlighted several issues
- 2) The community was consulted through the representative forum and a large number issues were raised
- 3) Municipal officials highlighted internal municipal issues
- 4) The consolidated issues would continuously refer back to the community for prioritisation.
- 5) Issues were prioritised on a ward basis
- 6) The prioritised issues were consolidated and at municipal-level prioritisation would be undertaken by the IDP Steering Committee.

SUMMARY

The size of the Municipality has brought about a situation where there are areas that are fairly well developed in contrast with other areas, which have developed very slowly. In addition to this there are areas which have over time proven themselves as natural growth centres. The urban areas are the most developed with better infrastructure.

Fragmentation of residential development gives rise to the duplication of services, which are costly and inefficient. It appears that water is the scarcest natural resources. Most rural villages do not have access to water per household stand. Provision of water is limited and some villages do not meet the RDP's minimum standard of water provision.

Increasing population levels and a variety of land uses have placed an increasing demand on water availability and thus impose pressure on water resources and the future need for alternative resources.

Integrated environmental programmes are non-existent and as a result communities in the study area ignorant of fundamental environmental principles such as water saving and pollution management.

The Municipality has a broad socio-economic profile, which implies significant differences in the needs and priorities, as well as the ability to pay the full cost of services consumed. These differences render the planning processes complex and result in conflicting priorities.

SECTION C: VISION

VISION

Peace, harmony and prosperity in a healthy environment for all.

SECTION D: MISSION

MISSION

The Municipality of Makhado, being the gateway to other African states, strives to improve the quality of life of its entire people by rendering basic, efficient, affordable and sustainable services through transparent, participatory governance and a dedicated, efficient and accountable institution focused on developing the area as a growth point.

SECTION E: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

5.1 SOCIAL CLUSTER: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Table 5.1 SOCIAL CLUSTER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Priority issue	Objectives
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide water within 200m from each household• Provide 20- 25 litre per day• Access to water source at least 98% of the time• Address the current backlog of 50 075 by 2012.• To provide basic sanitation to address the current backlog of 50 075 to meet National target by 2010.• Provision of water and sanitation to all clinics
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Address the current backlog of 35 000 households by 2012.• Awareness campaigns on energy savings.

Priority issue	Objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on the Municipality Moratorium on development limitations due power supply capacity.
Roads and storm water drainage	<p>Improve the bad conditions of the internal streets in the rural areas and provide the storm water drainage system.</p> <p>Reducing the (4400km) access roads backlog.</p>
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-payment of labourers by contractors / developers. No payment of suppliers by contractors / developers Water shortage Delays on construction due to rains. Delays in identification of beneficiaries resulting in delay in submission and ultimately approval thereof. In accessible roads and street. Slow delivery of material e.g. bricks and cement by suppliers. Low payment for builders (i.r.o PHP Projects) IDP housing chapter. 	<p>Coordinate and provide the high quality housing to address the current backlog of 21 020.</p> <p>Facilitate for the payment of the labourers by the contractors</p> <p>Develop an indigent data to curb duplication on housing allocation.</p> <p>Inclusion of the Housing chapter in the IDP.</p>
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To obtain permits for waste disposal sites in the rural areas. Extension of the waste services to the rural areas Development of the new dumping sites Application for the new landfill sites Community Awareness
Health	New clinics, extension of mobile clinics and establishment of health centres
Education and Training	Schools maintenance classrooms , extension of school facilities
Culture, sports and recreation	<p>Community halls</p> <p>Centre for social grants and pension payouts</p> <p>Upgrading of sports fields/stadiums</p>
Safety and Security	<p>Apollo lights</p> <p>Mobile stations</p> <p>Community safety forums</p>
Telecommunication and Postal services	<p>Telephones</p> <p>Mobile post offices</p>

5.2 ECONOMIC CLUSTER: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

TABLE 5.2 ECONOMIC CLUSTER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Priority issue	Objectives
Local economic regeneration projects	The creation of long –term sustainable and integrated economic growth and development in order to improve the quality of life for all. Achieve 3% Economic growth by 2014. Reduce unemployment by 50% by 2014.
Tourism and marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement Tourism promotion and Marketing Strategy • To comply with Tourism Growth Strategy proposal that the tourism sector should double the present contribution is making towards economy of the Province over a five- year period by 2012. • To incorporate the Tourism Development strategy into the reviewed LED Strategy by June 2009.
Agriculture development	Production of particular agricultural commodities such as subtropical fruits and nuts.
Erection of market stalls.	Coordinates and provide shelters
Promotion of development of SMME sector	Increase job creation by the Small Medium Micro Enterprises. To establish business linkages through SMME Forum.
Skills development	To implement training programme for scarce and technical skills.
Rural economic base development	Establishment of and support of community based projects
Spatial planning	To correct the unplanned spatial planning practices.

5.3 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

TABLE 5.3 GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISRTATION CLUSTER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

PRIORITY AREA & SPECIFIC ISSUES	OBJECTIVES
(Municipal transformation organisational development) Organisational restructuring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation of the personnel through restructuring • To ensure proper restructuring, definition of powers, functions of different levels of government, which will provide the municipality with, set parameters of service delivery, performance and accountability. • To review organogram and submit it to Council by the end of April 2009 • To establish the Planning and Development Department by July 2009. • To fully implement the PMS by 2011.
Public participation	To embark on the process which will ensure public participation and comply with the Municipal departmental unit standards?
Improve payment of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To optimise the Council own sources of revenues and all other

services	<p>sources of income available</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the payments for services in accordance with the financial ability of the consumer.
Asset management	Proper consideration of resources to manage and maintain infrastructure and facilities to reduce the degradation of the existing infrastructure and maintenance cost
Spatial Plan Fencing of grave yards extension. CBD development plan/ Investment Plan. Introduction of land use planning	To attain better structure on envisaged role that Makhado Municipality will continue to serve a regional function to the surrounding areas(e.g. trades,services,banking,manufacturing, storage,transport,etc)
Transportation	The main objective in the provision of transport facilities is to ensure safe and access to mobility and accessibility.
Geographic Information System GIS	To established GIS unit by during 2009/10 financial year.
Information Technology (IT)	<p>To develop DRP& Policies</p> <p>Upgrade server components</p> <p>To improve Anti-virus & backup renewal</p> <p>To develop GIS system</p>
Special programmes	To support and implement the programmes on youth development, gender equity, child protection and Senior citizens.

SECTION F: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

6.1 SOCIAL CLUSTER: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

Table 6.1: SOCIAL CLUSTER: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

Priority issue	Strategies
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pipe lines construction to extend the internal reticulation to newly developed settlements. Install yard water connection for proper water management purpose Construct 4992 toilets units per annum to address the backlog
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of the Municipality and Eskom distribution system To source out funds from DME to build more capacity such as additional sub-stations

Priority issue	Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To connect more than 3000 household units per annum to address the current backlog. • Conduct awareness campaigns to consumers on energy savings
Roads and storm water drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal and upgrading of inadequate or deteriorated roads and storm water infrastructure • Grading of roads • Construction of bridges.
Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-payment of labourers by contractors / developers. • No payment of suppliers by contractors / developers • Water shortage • Delays on construction due to rains. • Delays in identification of beneficiaries resulting in delay in submission and ultimately approval thereof. • In accessible roads and street. • Slow delivery of material e.g. bricks and cement by suppliers. • Low payment for builders (i.r.o PHP Projects) • IDP housing chapter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate and monitor the provision of the PHP and RDP houses to address the current backlog. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a system where by the department will deduct payment for the supplier and labourers and then pay the balance to the contractor or developer. 2. Develop one list of beneficiaries for the whole municipal area for a five-year period (IDP version sort of) 3. Increase payment for PHP builders. 4. Develop a housing Delivery plan. 5. Provision of the housing chapter to inform the housing delivery plan.
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the creation of a safe environment through proper management of the dumping sites. • Establishment of cost recovery system for the rendering of the refuse removal services in the rural areas. • Conducting of awareness cleaning campaigns • Minimisation of waste through recycling and re-use and reduction.
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with the District and the Health Department on health related matters such as the AIDS/ HIV awareness Campaigns • Develop cemeteries in the villages
Education and Training	<p>Cooperate with the Sector Department to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Technical Careers • Improve infrastructure and facilities at schools <p>Development and implementation of training strategy</p>

Priority issue	Strategies
Culture, sports and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of sports and recreational facilities in the area. • Promote and fund the following annual events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sports Council ➤ Mountain Marathon ➤ Kremetart Cycle tour ➤ Hangklip 54 Golf Tournament ➤ Bosveld Marathon ➤ Land of Legends Marathon(co-sponsor) <p>Cultural activities</p>
Safety and Security	<p>Coordinate for the provisional additional safety and security facilities</p> <p>Coordinate crime prevention awareness campaigns</p>
Telecommunication and Postal services	Coordinate the provisions of adequate telecommunication and postal services

6.2: ECONOMIC CLUSTER: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

TABLE 6.2 ECONOMIC CLUSTERS: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

Priority issue	Strategies
Local economic regeneration projects	<p>Overcoming constraints to economic development.</p> <p>Creation an enabling environment for economic development to attract investors.</p> <p>Re-launch LED forum to promote participation by Local Stakeholders such as business, farmers, NGO s, Labour and Sector Departments.</p>
Tourism and marketing	<p>Stimulate tourism growth, tourism development opportunities and routes.</p> <p>Promote municipality as a tourism destination through events like Kremetart cycle, Land of legend marathon, a major cultural events within the municipality.</p> <p>Co-ordinate community tourism structures, linkages to other regional destinations like Mapungubwe, Kruger National Park.</p>
Agriculture development	Agricultural Development Strategy.
Erection of market stalls.	Coordination and provision of shelters.
Promotion and development of SMME sector	<p>Promotion of further development for the SMME Sector through training on management and marketing of their products.</p> <p>Training on tendering registration on Data Base.</p> <p>Training on accessing funds.</p>
Skills development	Access skills fund and JIPSA programmes.

6. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER: DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

TABLE 6.3: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES

PRIORITY	STRATEGIES
Organisational restructuring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimisation of personnel through restructuring. • To embark on a process which will ensure public participation • To ensure proper structuring, definition of powers, functions of different levels of government, which will provide the municipality with, set parameters of service delivery, performance and accountability.
Public participation	Coordinate public meetings such as IDP Representatives Forums and Community outreach meetings and izimbizo
Improve payment of services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of pre- payment meter for water and electricity effective cost recovery • Introduction of uniform tariff structure as a long term process • Implementation of a uniform and centralised debt collection policy and system • Implementation of Revenue protection measures to control losses on services such as water and electricity • Implementation of other revenue collection options such as valuation roll formulation on farm properties.
Asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of the current computer system. • Analysis of assets and services
Spatial Plan Fencing of grave yards extension. CBD development plan/ Investment Plan. Introduction of land use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The promotion and development of the Trans-Limpopo Spatial Development Initiative activity spine ❖ The encouragement of higher densities and mixed land uses in selected areas ❖ Development of Retail, Commercial and Informal sector opportunities and facilities in selected areas and encouragement of the diversification of land uses within selected areas ❖ The infill of formal residential development ❖ The creation of decentralised (rural) development nodes and activity centres where the development of higher-order activities (retail, commercial, industrial, etc.) is encouraged
Transportation	Establish transport forum.

SECTION G: PROJECTS

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

SECTOR PLANS

The following sector plans were developed or have to be developed or reviewed to form chapters in the IDP Review document.

ITEM	NAME OF SECTOR PLAN	STATUS	ANNEXURE
1.	Municipal Institutional Plan	Available but under review.	A
2.	5 Year Financial Plan	Available	B
3.	Risk Management Plan	Is being developed	
4.	5 Year Capital Investment Plan	Available	C
5.	Spatial Development Framework	Available but under review	D
6.	Disaster Management Plan	Available	E
7.	Water Sector Plan	to be developed	
8.	Local Economic Development Plan	Available and is being reviewed	F
9.	Tourism Development Strategy	Is to be reviewed and incorporated in the LED review strategy	
10.	Integrated Waste Management Plan	Need to be reviewed	
11.	Environment Management Plan	Available	H
12.	Air Quality Management Plan	N/A	
13.	LUMS	Has been reviewed and opened for public comments	
14.	HIV/AIDS Plan	Need to be developed	
15.	Poverty Alleviation & Gender Special Programmes on Disabled and Woman	Need to be developed and incorporated into LED strategy	
16.	Transport Sector Plan	Need to be developed	
17.	Organisational Performance Management System (PMS)	Only one for the Managers from level 0-3 not for the whole organization. Need to be developed.	
18.	Community Participation Strategy	Need to be developed	
19.	Communication Strategy	Need to be developed	
20.	Financial Strategy (MTEF)	Available	I
21.	Workplace Skills Plan (WSP)	Available	J
22.	Recruitment and Retention Strategy	Available but need a review	K
23.	Scarce Skills Training programme	Available	L
24.	Succession Plan	Need to be developed	
25.	Housing Plan/ Chapter	Is completed and to be adopted by the Council	M
26.	Energy Master Plan	Need to be developed	
27.	Infrastructure Investment Plan.(EPWP complaint)	Need to be developed	
28.	Area Based Plan	Need to be developed	
29.	Service Delivery And Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)	To be developed	
30.	Equity Plan	Available	N

INFRASTRUCTURE CLUSTER PROJECTS

5 YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

FIVE YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Project Name & number	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				
1. Sinthumule, Kutama , LMB & Makhado B	20,000.000	16,000,000					
2. Nngwekhulu/Bofumato water reticulation	6,100.000						
3. Matsa/Mamvuka/Manyii Bulk water supply	1000.000						
4. Dzanani Site sanitation		2,455,645.66					
5. Kurhuleni North storage and reticulation	1,322,270.74						
6. Vyeboom A,B & C storage and reticulation		3,000,000.00					
7. .Pfananani water reticulation		3,000,000.00					
8. Malonga water reticulation		3,000,000.00					
9. Tshedza/ Vuvha/ Murunwa/ Maelula		4,500,000.00					
10. Electrification of Diesel pumps		3,000,000.00					
11. Eltililas sewage pump station		3,992,330.86					
12. Masakona water reticulation		3,900,000.00					
13. Chavani water reticulation		3,900,000.00					
14. Nooitgedatch boreholes		2,000,000.00					
15. Mpheni bulk water supply and reticulation		8,000,000.00					
16. Tshituni/Thembaluvhilo/Mawoni bulk water supply and reticulation		3,500,000.00					
17. Luvhalani/Tshikuwi/Paradise bulk water supply		4,500,000.00					
18. Mashau bulk water supply and reticulation		4,500,000.00					
19. Mailskop / Muzhedzi / Vleifontein bulk water supply and reticulation		7,000,000.00	7,000,000.00				
20. Tshirolwe Ext 3 storage and reticulation			5,491,168.62				
21. Tshiendeulu water reticulation			5,991,168.62				

FIVE YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Project Name & number	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				
22. Upgrading of sewage ponds Upgrading of sewage ponds and maintenance of sewerage system Makhado town			3,991,168.62				
23. Installation of equipment for Vlei pump station			6,491,168.62				
24. Installation and upgrading of Industrial pump station			3,491,168.62				
25. Upgrading of Makhado sewage plant			4,291,168.62				
26. Development of the new sewage oxidation ponds for Makhado			12,491,168.62				
27. Sewerage network development at Eltivilas Extension 1			5,091,168.62				
28. Sewerage network development at Vuwani extension			4,991,168.62				
29. Construction of 12mgl at Makhado extension 9			12,491,168.62				
30. Tshakhuma/Tshifhahani							
31. Vyeboom (drilling and equipping borehole and pipeline)							
32. Mbokota (drilling and equipping of borehole and pipeline)							
33. Tshimbupfe/Thondoni bulk pipeline							
34. Tshitale installation of pump station							
35. Mashamba/Tshivhuyuni bulk pipeline							
36. Tshitavha Completion of reservoir, borehole and reticulation							
37. Mvelaphanda water supply							
38. Matshavawe bulk water supply							
39. Shirley water reticulation							
40. Upgrading of Makhado Sewage Treatment Plant	20 000 000.00						
41. Household sanitation	30,000,000						
42. Majosi Command reservoir							

FIVE YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	YEAR & BUDGET	STATUS	TOTAL BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Project Name & number	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12				
43. Eltivilas sewage reticulation (Phase 2)							
44. Tshivhangani water supply project							
45. Maunavhatu water supply							
46. Middle Letaba WTW to Magoro: Construction	10,000,000.00						
47. Kutama/Sinthumule RWS (Albasin to Waterval, Shirley, Mpheni, Mailaskop) design B							
48. Middle Letaba RWS: Majosi line Feasibility study							
49. Nzhelele RWS (Tshedza, Tshifire, Mutshedzi and Nzhelele weir) Feasibility study	2,000,000.00						
50. Nzhelele north RWS: Feasibility study	500,000.00						
51. Tshakhuma RWS: Feasibility study	500,000.00						
52. Tshitale RWS: Feasibility study (Nandoni pipeline to Tshitale)	750,000.00						
		93,719,000.00	98,755,000.00				
		248,964,000.00	261,762,000.00				
Total available funds as per MTEF		275,965,000.00	289,763,000.00				
		27,001,000.00	28,001,000.00				

HOUSEHOLD SANITATION PROJECT

2009/10

No	Project Name	Units per village	Location	Responsible agent and funding source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total Budget
1	Tshilata,	96	Tshilata,	VDM				R576-000

No	Project Name	Units per village	Location	Responsible agent and funding source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total Budget
2	Siloam	96	Siloam	VDM				R576-000
3	Ha-Manngo	96	Ha-Manngo	VDM				R576-000
4	Mapakophele,	96	Mapakophele,	VDM				R576-000
5	Makongodza	96	Makongodza	VDM				R576-000
6	Tshituni Tshafhasi	96	Tshituni Tshafhasi	VDM				R576-000
7	Mutititi,	96	Mutititi,	VDM				R576-000
8	Phaphaphani,	96	Phaphaphani,	VDM				R576-000
9	Mabirimisa/Tshigodini	96	Mabirimisa/Tshigodini	VDM				R576-000
10	Tshitungulwane	96	Tshitungulwane	VDM				R576-000
11	Manavhela (Vuwani)	96	Manavhela	VDM				R576-000
12	Tshilaphala Schiel Farm	96	Tshilaphala	VDM				R576-000
13	Raliphaswa	96	Raliphaswa	VDM				R576-000
14	RDP	96	RDP	VDM				R576-000
15	Funyufunyu	96	Funyufunyu	VDM				R576-000
16	Hanani	96	Hanani	VDM				R576-000
17	Tshilindi	96	Tshilindi	VDM				R576-000
18	Tshilaphala	96	Tshilaphala	VDM				R576-000
19	Mahathlani,	96	Mahathlani,	VDM				R576-000
20	Rebungwani	96	Rebungwani	VDM				R576-000
21	Shihimo	96	Shihimo	VDM				R576-000
22	Mufeba	96	Mufeba	VDM				R576-000
23	Tshianangani	96	Tshianangani	VDM				R576-000
24	Lada	96	Lada	VDM				R576-000
25	Maebani	96	Maebani	VDM				R576-000

No	Project Name	Units per village	Location	Responsible agent and funding source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total Budget
26	Makhitha	96	Makhitha	VDM				R576-000
27	Muraleni	96	Muraleni	VDM				R576-000
28	Bokisi	96	Bokisi	VDM				R576-000
29	Mbokota	96	Mbokota	VDM				R576-000
30	Ngovheni	96	Ngovheni	VDM				R576-000
31	Hoyoza	96	Hoyoza	VDM				R576-000
32	Matidza	96	Matidza	VDM				R576-000
33	Rabali	96	Rabali	VDM				R576-000
34	Luvhalani	96	Luvhalani	VDM				R576-000
35	Muhovhoya	96	Muhovhoya	VDM				R576-000
36	Mulangaphuma	96	Mulangaphuma	VDM				R576-000
37	Gogobole	96	Gogobole	VDM				R576-000
38	Ramantsha	96	Ramantsha	VDM				R576-000
39	Madabani	96	Madabani	VDM				R576-000
40	Maelulula	96	Maelulula	VDM				R576-000
41	Vuvha	96	Vuvha	VDM				R576-000
42	Khunda	96	Khunda	VDM				R576-000
43	Maswie	96	Maswie	VDM				R576-000
44	Dzananwa	96	Dzananwa	VDM				R576-000
45	Mutsindoni	96	Mutsindoni	VDM				R576-000
46	Zamkomste	96	Zamkomste	VDM				R576-000
47	Muduluni	96	Muduluni	VDM				R576-000
48	Bysdorp	96	Bysdorp	VDM				R576-000
49	Madombidzha Zone 2 Manavhela	96	Madombidzha Zone 2 Manavhela	VDM				R576-000

No	Project Name	Units per village	Location	Responsible agent and funding source	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total Budget
50	Tshiozwi	96	Tshiozwi	VDM				R576-000
51	Madombidza/Zone 2 Netshukhu-Khwi 2	96	Madombidza/Zone 2 Netshukhu khwi	VDM				R576-000

INFRASTRUCTURE CLUSTER PROJECTS

Project No.	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
1.	Office Block Civic Centre	Planning	Civic Centre	Makhado Municipality	R4.9m				R5.4m
2.	Apollo lights (Vuwani /Dzanani)	Planning	Vuwani & Dzanani	Makhado Municipality	R2 m				R2,m
3.	Upgrading and surfacing of streets Water Vaal	Construction	Water Vaal	Makhado Municipality					R1m
4.	Elim Taxi Rank and bus terminal	Planning	Elim	Makhado Municipality	R4.3m				R4. 3 m
5.	Vuwani Internal Streets Upgrading and tarring Phase 2	Planning	Vuwani	Makhado Municipality	R5m				R12.0.m
6.	Tshitavha road , bridge & stormwater	Planning/Not registered	Tshitavha	Makhado Municipality	R4m				R4m
7.	Stormwater Mbokota Tshivhuyuni/Mashamba/Sereni/Ravele/Madabani/Hamul elu, Hamatsa,Majosi and Madobi, Tshimbupfe	Planning/Not registered	Mbokota-Ndanduleni	Makhado Municipality		R6 .5m			R6. 5m
8.	Fencing Sports Field, water provision ,tennis court , office ,toilets and lights at Vhulaifuri /Tiyani	Planning	Vhulaifuri /Tiyani	Makhado Municipality		R600,000.00			R600 000..00
9.	Upgrade Rabali Stadium with Tennis Court offices, 2 boreholes and swimming pool and flood lights.	Planning	Rabali	Makhado Municipality	R2 m			R2 m	R2m
10.	Low level bridge: Ha-matsa	Planning	Ha-matsa	Makhado Municipality			R500,000.00		R500 000.00
11.	Murunwa low level bridge (Mutswana)	Planning	Murunwa	Makhado Municipality	R500 000				R500 000
12.	Light rehabilitator of gravel roads	Planning/Not registered	Makhado area	Makhado municipality		R1,5m			R1,5m
13.	Upgrading of storm water	Planning/Not registered	Makhado area	Makhado municipality		R3m			R3m
14.	Mphaila low level bridge	Planning/Not registered	Mphaila	Makhado municipality		R2,5m			R2,5m

Project No.	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
15.	Malonga Hanani low level bridge	Planning/Not registered	Malonga -Hanani	Makhado municipality	R500 000				R500 000.00
16.	Culvert bridges Tshivhuyuni/Mbokota/Madadzhi & Muwaweni	Planning/Not registered	Tshivhuyuni – Muwaweni	Makhado Municipality	R1,5m				R1,5 000 00.00
17.	Matanda, Rabali Storm water bridges	Planning/Not registered	Matanda-Rabali	Makhado Municipality	750 000				R750 000.00
18.	Mavhunga Access Road	Planning	Makhado	Vhembe	R5m				R22m
19.	Upgrading of Road D3570 From Ramukhuba to Vuwani	Planning	Makhado	Vhembe	R5m				R20m
20.	Upgrading of Road Leading to Air force Base from Madombidzha	Planning	Makhado	Vhembe	R15m				R15m
21.	Dzanani Testing Station	Planning	Dzanani	Makhado Municipality	R3,3 m				R3. 3m
22.	Makhado Storm-water	Planning	Makhado	Makhado Municipality	R2,6m				R4,5m
23.	Dzanani Town Side walk	Planning	Dzanani	Makhado Municipality	5m				R5m
24.	Tshakhuma Ring Road	Planning	Tshakhuma	Makhado Municipality	6 m				R22.M
25.	Cattle pound	Planning	Makhado Town	Makhado Municipality		2.0m			R2m
26.	Hamutsha Hall	Planning	Hamutsha	Makhado Municipality		2.0m			R2m
27.	4 graders Grading programme	Planning	Makhado	Makhado Municipality		2m			R2,0m
28.	Vehicles & Equipments	Planning		Makhado Municipality		2m			R7,5m
29.	Waterval community hall					x			
	Tshakhuma Sports Centre	Planning	Tshakhuma	V DM					R500 000
30.	Nthabalala Sports Centre	Planning	Nthabalala	VDM					R500 000
31.	Tshitale Housing project	Planning	Mpheni	Madiba Civils and Construction					
32.	Makhado Sports Stadium	Planning	Makhado	Black Leopards					X
33.	Waste Removal Truck	Proposed	Makhado	MLM	X				R1.5m
34.	Legalisation of the Refuse Transfer Stations Vuwani, Dzanani,R293 Towns	New	Vuwani and Dzanani	MLM					R340-000
35.	Makhado Waste Management facilities -Vleifontein – Refuse transfer -Vondeling – Rehabilitation		Makhado	DEDET	X				R7.9 m

Project No.	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
	-Makhado New Landfill Site								
36.	200m Dumping site fencing		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 240,000.00
37.	Construction of Ablution Block Next to OK		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 400,000.00
38.	Conversion of Balcony Space to a boardroom		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 500,000.00
39.	Fencing of Caravan Park		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 80,000.00
40.	Chabani -Bungeni road	Planning	Chabani- Bungeni	Makhado Municipality/ VDM		x	x	x	
41.	Reconstruction of Municipal Library Roof		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 400,000.00
42.	Refurbishment of the EXCO Chamber		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 300,000.00
43.	Refurbishment of ablution Block for the Workshop		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 300,000.00
44.	Refurbishment of Cattle pound (Water, Office & Ablutions, storeroom) LTT		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 500,000.00
45.	Refurbishment of Ottoshoogte Buildings		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 600,000.00
46.	Upgrading of Municipal Toilet Facilities (Edgars i Rank, Unisa, Standard Bank		Makhado	Makhado LM	R420-000				R 420-000
47.	Development of Makhado (Louis Trichardt) CBD Taxi Rank	Planning	Makhado	Makhado LM	R1 m				R6 m
48.	Intermodal Transport.	Planning		Department of Roads and Transport	R195 m				R195 000 000
49.	Upgrading of Parks & Recreation recreational facilities		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 150,000.00
50.	Construction of Eltivilas (Extension 1) new area for 160 sites		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 7,000,000.00
51.	Development of Pretorius Street		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 3,000,000.00
52.	Project Planning (all municipal projects)		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 3,000,000.00
	Refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Walkways		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 700,000.00
53.	Regravelling of Access Road to Ottoshoogte		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 500,000.00
54.	Resurfacing of access roads to LTT Airfield		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 3,000,000.00
55.	Upgrading and refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Storm Water Drainage		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 2,000,000.00

Project No.	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
56.	20 Mass containers		Makhado	Makhado LM	R4000-000				R 240,000.00
57.	Refuse disposal Rehabilitation		Makhado	Makhado LM					
58.	Rehabilitation of the Dumping Site (for Closure: compliance)		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 300-000
59.	Legalization of two refuse transfer stations (Vuwani & Dzanani)		Makhado	Makhado					R155,000.00
60.	Two Trailers for Refuse Tractors (Removal Mass Containers)		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 50,000.00
61.	1 Water Tanker Truck (For Makhado Region)		Makhado	Makhado LM					R 1,500,000.00
62.	5000 litres mobile water tanksX15								R 80,000.00
63.	Makhado park road tarring		Makhado	Makhado LM					R1.2m
64.	Road Management System	New	Makhado Municipality	Loan (DBSA)	X	X	X		R5,000 000.00

65.	Leeu Street development	New	New Development Leeu St	MLM	2250000	5000000			R7,250,000.00	SALES
66.	Extension 9 Development	New	New development West N1	MLM	8800000	2000000			R10,800,000.00	
67.	Tools	New	New elect and meter readers	MLM	100000	130000	130000	130000	R620,000.00	MLM
68.	Draw vices	Ongoing	Construction and maintenance	MLM	45000	45000	45000	45000	R225,000.00	MLM
69.	Ladders Fiberglas	Ongoing	New safety standard for maintenance and construction	MLM	100000	100000	100000	100000	R500,000.00	MLM
70.	3 x computer work stations	Ongoing	Office equipment	MLM	30000	30000	30000	30000	R150,000.00	MLM
71.	Plasma cutter	New	Workshop	MLM					R25,600.00	MLM
72.	Power saw	New	Workshop	MLM					R50,000.00	MLM
73.	Disc cutter	New	Workshop	MLM					R16,000.00	MLM
74.	Slings hooks shackles	New	Workshop	MLM	10000	10000	10000	10000	R50,000.00	MLM
75.	Vacuum cleaner	New	Workshop	MLM					R5,000.00	MLM
76.	Air compressor	New	Workshop	MLM		200000			R200,000.00	MLM
77.	50kVA generator	New	Workshop	MLM	250000				R250,000.00	MLM
78.	Petrol engine drilling machine	New	Workshop	MLM		25000			R25,000.00	MLM
79.	3 x Chain saws	New	Workshop	MLM	12000	12000	12000	12000	R60,000.00	MLM
80.	Extended Chain Saw	New	Urban/Rural	MLM	10000	10000	10000	10000	R47,000.00	MLM
81.	Mercury vapour lamp recycler	New	Urban Streetlights	MLM		6000		60000	R72,000.00	MLM
82.	Heavy duty drilling machine	New	Workshop	MLM			8000		R14,000.00	MLM

83.	Brush Cutter	New	Rural/Urban	MLM	8000	12000	18000	21000	R119,000.00	MLM
84.	Remote switch gear Levubu	New	Rural Levubu	MLM	500000	200000			R700,000.00	MLM
85.	Replace spring charge motors urban subs	New	Urban Substations	MLM	250000	250000	250000	250000	R1,000,000.00	MLM
86.	Replace line protection control panels MAIN sub	New	Entire network	MLM	500000	500000			R1,000,000.00	MLM
87.	Re-designed all protection circuitry	New	Entire network	MLM	250000	250000	250000		R750,000.00	MLM
88.	Replace protection relays Urban Subs	New	Urban Substations	MLM	60000	60000	60000		R180,000.00	MLM
89.	Consumers connections Rural	New	Rural	MLM	1500000	500000	500000	500000	R4,000,000.00	MLM
90.	Incomer no 3 Eskom Sub	New	Entire network	MLM	500000	500000	100000		R1,100,000.00	MLM
91.	Upgrade Levubu 2 Line	New	Rural	MLM	200000		200000		R400,000.00	MLM
92.	Meter test reference standard	New	Urban Meter tests	MLM	500000		500000		R1,000,000.00	MLM
93.	Upgrade Industrial line	New	Urban Industrial, CBD & Tshikota	MLM	300000	300000	300000	300000	R1,200,000.00	MLM
94.	Electrical training centre	New	Urban skills training and development	MLM	3000000	3000000			R6,000,000.00	MLM
95.	Infrared scanner for substation hot spots	New	Main Sub	MLM	350000		350000		R700,000.00	MLM
96.	Strategic spares	New	11/22kV Substations	MLM	60000	60000			R120,000.00	MLM
97.	CT VT Units 11/22kV	New	Urban & Rural metering units	MLM	150000		300000		R450,000.00	MLM
98.	X-mas lights	New	Town festive lighting	MLM	250000		250000		R500,000.00	MLM
99.	New vehicles	New	Rural Urban Maintenance	MLM	2300000			2500000	R4,800,000.00	MLM
100.	Replacement vehicles	New	Rural Urban Maintenance	MLM		2800000		3000000	R5,800,000.00	MLM
				TOTALS	R40,140,000.00	R35,205,000.00	R19,078,000.00	R22,623,000.00	R145,196,600.00	

ECONOMIC CLUSTER: PROJECTS

LED PROJECTS

					2009/2010				2010/2011					
Project No	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agency	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Total Budget	Source of Funding
1	Co-ordinate LED Programmes	Ongoing	Makhado Municipal area	Makhado Municipality		R	269 000						R269 000.00	
3	Community tourism Association (C T A) and formulation of tourism and marketing plan	On Going	Makhado Municipal Area	Makhado Municipality									200 000	M L M
3	Establishment of Manaledzi consortium shopping mall	New	M L M Area(Tshikuwi Cross Road) Dzanani Area	Parastatals and Manaledzi consortium			x							Manaledzi consortium and Parastatals
4	Improve the hawkers facilities projects	On going	Makhado, Dzanani, Elim and Levubu	Dept Of Economic Develop-ment, Environ-ment and Tourism. MLM	X								R400 000	Dept. of Economic Development, Environment, and Tourism. MLM
5	Colour steel factory	New	Makhado municipal Area (Industrial Area)	Chinese project Group									X	Chinese Group
6	Support the programmes of the land claims and land restitutions through the provision of proper adequate training for beneficiaries e.g. Levubu area etc.	New	Makhado Municipal Area	Dept. of Land Affairs and Agriculture, NKUNZI Development Forum and MLM			X						X	Dept. of Land Affairs and Agriculture, NKUNZI Development Forum and MLM
7	Muila Range Farming Projects	New	Muila	Office of the Premier									R2 366 925	UNDP
8	Tshakhuma Conference, Heritage and Tourism Facility	New	Tshakhuma	DEAT			X						R68 000 000	DEAT
9	Va Tsonga Cultural Village	New	Lemana	DEAT	X								R2 000 000	DEAT
10	Development West of N1	New	Makhado	Private			x							Private Developer
11	Furniture making project	New	Makhado	EU fund									R8 624 500	EU fund
12	Coffin making	Planning	Vleifontein	EU Fund									R2600 000	EU fund
13	Skills Development		Makhado	Department of Labour									000 R1800	Department of Labour
14	Black Hawk Golf Estate		Albasini	Private Developer			X						X	Private Developer
16	Mphephu Mall	Planning	Siloam Shopping Complex	Malnet Holding,s(PTY) Ltd									X	Private Development
20	Maila medicinal farm	Planning	Maila	Department of			X				X		x	Department of

					2009/2010			2010/2011						
Project No	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agency	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	Total Budget	Source of Funding
				Environment and Tourism										Environment and Tourism
21	Dzata Museum Office Block		Dzanani	Makhado Municipality									R400 000	Department of Sports, Arts & Culture
22	Rio Tinto Explorations	Explorations	Waterpoort	Rio Tinto			x				x			Private sector
23	Tshakhuma Hatchery		Tshakhuma	VDM										R2 000 000
24	Tshino Mphalaleni Orchard		Tshino	VDM										R 980 000
25	Orphanage Home and Youth Centre	Planning	Tshiozwi	SABC										
26	Mudimeli/ Musekwa mining exploration	Exploration	Ward 37	Coal for Africa										

No	Sector	Project Name	Local Municipality	Overall Project Value	Implementation Agency	2009/10	2010/11
1.	Agriculture	Mphalaleni Orchards	Makhado	R10,000,000.00	VDM		
2.	Tourism	Foot Steps of the Ancestors	Cut across the district		VDM DEDET		
3.	Agriculture	Agricultural Equipment Lending Depot	Cut across the district	R5,000,000.00	VDM		
4.	Agriculture	Avocado Oil Production	Cut across the district	R8,000,000.00	VDM, LDA, ARC		
5.	Agriculture	Macadamia Nut Oil Extraction	Cut across the district	R8,000,000.00	VDM, LDAARC		
6.	Tourism Agriculture	Tourism Strategy Agricultural Development Strategy	Cut across the district	R250,000.00 R250,000.00	VDM VDM		
7.	Enterprise Development	Business Retention and Expansion Strategy	Cut across the district	R250,000.00	VDM		
8.	LED	Feasibility Studies and Business Planning	Cut across the district	R250,000.00	VDM		
9.	Tourism	District Tourism Audit and incorporation into the E-Tourism Platform	Cut across the district	R500,000.00	VDM LTP	R60,000	
10.	Agriculture	Development of Fish Farms	Makhado	R3,000,000.00	VDM NDA LDA		
11.	Forestry	Eucalyptus oil Production	Makhado Thulamela	8,000,000.00	VDM DWAF	8,000,000.00	
12.	Agriculture	Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables	Makhado		No Fund		
13.	Tourism	Implementation of Dzata Cultural Heritage and Appropriate Technology at Museum	Makhado	R3,000,000.00	DEDET		
15.	Agriculture	Dried Fruit/Vegetables	Makhado	1,000,000.00	No Funding		
16.	Agriculture	Goat Milk Dairy Production	Makhado	R5,000,000.00	No Funding		
17.	Agriculture	Fruit Based Soaps Production		R3,000,000.00	No funding		
18.	Mining	Clay processing		R5,000,000.00	No Funding		
19.	Tourism	Development of Tourism Attraction at Buysdorp Community	Makhado	R8,000,000.00	DEDET		
20.	Eco tourism	Nzhelele Valley initiative	Private	45,000,000	VNI	80,000,000	

MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY: GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION CLUSTER: PROJECTS

Pro ject	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agency	2009/2010				Total Budget	Source of Funding
					I	II	III	IV		
1.	Training of staff to address skills gap as per Work Place Skills Plan.	On going	MLM	MLM & SETA					R 1.5 00 000,00	MLM & SETA
2.	Revision of existing Town Planning Scheme and extension of R293 towns	New	MLM	MLM					R 300 000	LOAN
3.	To provide land for Industrial developments	New	MLM	MLM					R 1 406 000	LAND SALES
4.	Township establishment Leeu street development	New	MLM	MLM					R 500 000	INCOME
5.	Servicing of erven South of Pretorius street	New	MLM	MLM					R2 000 000	LAND SALES
6.	Formalization of Vuwani Ext 2	New	MLM	MLM					R 500 000	INCOME
7.	Information database for land use rights and processes to localize accurate data at hand	New	MLM	MLM					R 200 000	INCOME
8.	Bulk supply: Leeu street development	New	MLM	MLM					R 7,500 000	LAND SALES
9.	Create a computerized record system.	New	MLM	MLM					R 400 000	INCOME
10.	Improve Debt collection by 10%	On going	MLM	MLM					R 600 000	MLM
11.	Implementation of new Valuation roll.	New	MLM	MLM					R 8,400 000	MLM
12.	Accurate Fixed asset register	New	MLM	MLM					R 300 000	FMG
13	Computer upgrading	On going	MLM	MLM					R500 000	FMG
14	Basic Accounting workshop conducted.	New	MLM	MLM					R 100 000	FMG
15	Support poor communication network Project at the remote rural areas	New	Mudimeli, Musekwa , Ndouvhada, Davhana and Olifanshoek, Nthabalala, Tshiendeulu (Ward 35, 13, 11,20,30, 31 , 34, 37) current status	Partnership with the DBSA, Telkom, Vodacom and MTN cell network			X			DBSA, Telkom Voda & MTN
16	Road Management System	New	Makhado Municipality	MLM	X	X	X			LOAN (DBSA)
17	Dzanani extension development	New	Makhado municipality							Makhado Municipality

MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY SOCIAL CLUSTER: PROJECTS

Project no	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agency	2009/2010				Total Budget	Source of Funding
					I	II	III	IV		
1.	Establishment of new testing station.	New	Waterval	MLM	R3,5M		X		R 7000 000.00	MLM, MIG
2.	Improvement of E- Natis system.	Ongoing	Makhado, Dzanani and Vuwani	Dept. of Roads and Transport	R250 000				R 500 000	Dept. of Roads and Transport
3.	Community participation programme.	Ongoing	Makhado	MLM	R200 000				R 450 000	MLM
4.	Promotion of safety and security to Municipal property and assets through Surveillance Camera	New	Civic Centre, Workshop, Stores, Regional Offices and Information Centre.	MLM, Dept. of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism.	R200 000				R 700 000	MLM, Dept. of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
5.	Development of Social Crime Prevention Strategy.	New		MLM, SAPS, VDM						None
6.	Development of Makhado Victim empowerment Centre	New	MLM	MLM, SAPS, Dept. of Correctional Services	R1,5m				R 3000 000	SAPS, MLM, Dept. of Correctional Services
7.	Establishment of Makhado Management Disaster centre and Control Room	New	MLM	MLM, VDM	R2,5 m				R 5000 000	MLM, VDM and MIG
8.	Promotion and Protection of the interests and rights of the designated groups.		Makhado Municipal Area	MLM	R350 000				R 925 000	MLM
9.	Improvement of recreational, Cultural and Sporting facilities		Makhado Municipal Area	MLM, Dept of Sport, Arts & Culture	R 1,5 m				R 3 000.000	Department of sports ,Arts and Culture, National Lottery and MLM
10.	Promotion of Health and Environment		Makhado Municipal Area	Department Health & Social Development VDM	R1m				R 2 000 000	Department of Health and Social Development, VDM
11.	Production of the Municipal. Quarterly news letter			MLM	R 300 000				R 300 000	MLM
12.	Promotion corporation between Traditional Leaders and organs of civil Society.		MLM	MLM	R150 000				R 300 000	MLM
13.	Installation of diversified parking meter system	Traditional parking meters	MLM	Private service provider						To be outsourced
14.	Establishment of orphanage home	Nil	MLM	Department of Health and Social Development, MLM					R1600 000.00	Department of Health and Social Development
15.	Law Enforcement and Traffic Signs	Ongoing	Makhado Municipal Area	MLM, Department of Roads and Transport, Traffic Section	R100 000	X			R300 000.00	MLM, Department of Roads and Transport, Traffic Section
16.	Development of freight facilities	Ongoing	MLM	Department of Roads and Transport, MLM					R2 000 000.00	Department of Roads and Transport, MLM
17.	Reduction of the effects of disaster	Ongoing	MLM	MLM	R250 000				R600 000.00	MLM

Project no	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agency	2009/2010				Total Budget	Source of Funding
					I	II	III	IV		
18.	Financial assistance to the Eligible and needy students.	Ongoing	MLM	MLM	R400 000				R1,1m	MLM
19.	Building of administration block at Dzanani testing station	New	MLM	MLM	R 3, m				R3,000 000.00	MIG

PROJECTS

PRIORITY	SPECIFIC ISSUES	LOCATION	TARGET (Desired Solutions)	BACKLOG	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING
Building	Animal pound not properly managed due to lack of office & ablution facilities	Louis Trichardt	Construction of Office Block & ablution block for LTT Animal Pound	1 Office block & ablution facility	R 600,000.00	INCOME
1) Building	Impounded stray animals not properly secured resulting in theft from the pound	Louis Trichardt	Fencing of Animal Pound	1 animal pound	R 350,000.00	INCOME
2) Building	Office block does not meet the requirements for revenue collection & cash management	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of Airfield Office Block	1 office block	R 400,000.00	INCOME
3) Building	Fence is old and does not offer maximum security	Makhado Region	Refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Traffic Testing Station Fence	600m fence	R 400,000.00	INCOME
4) Building	Confidential items cannot be discussed confidentially due open walls and access folding doors	Makhado	Installation of Proper Door & Sound Proof Walls for Council Chamber	1 wall % 1 door	R 200,000.00	INCOME
5) Building	Infrastructure does not meet the requirements	Makhado	Upgrading of Louis Fuel Garage	1 fuel garage	R 600,000.00	INCOME
6) Building	Show ground fence old & require replacement	Makhado (LTT)	Fencing of the Show Grounds	1000m fence	R 500,000.00	INCOME
7) Building	Lapa burnt down	Louis Trichardt	Reconstruction of the Lapa	1 lapa	R 700,000.00	INSURANCE
8) Building	Dilapidated fence	LTT Rugby Field	Fencing of the field		R 200,000.00	INCOME
9) Equipment	Printing machines old & require replacement for continued service provision	Makhado	Acquisition of Plan Printing Machines	2 printers	R 500,000.00	INCOME
10) Equipment	Risk on municipal vehicles due to breakdowns during odd hours for appointment of service providers	Makhado	Acquisition of Tow Truck	1 truck	R 1,000,000.00	INCOME
11) Equipment	Outsourcing of small tyre replacement delays services delivery	Makhado	Acquisition of tyre wheel replacement equipment for the workshop	1	R 300,000.00	INCOME
12) Equipment	Acquisition of Parks Tools & Equipment	Makhado	Acquisition of Parks Tools & Equipment		R 450,000.00	INCOME
13) Equipment	High fuel consumption and high rate of diesel engine theft	Makhado (All wards)	Replacement of Diesel Engines	50 diesel engines	R 3,500,000.00	INCOME
14) Parks		Louis Trichardt	Development & Greening of Parks		R 1,700,000.00	INCOME
15) Planning	Municipal projects not planned on time & result in delays in implementation	Makhado (all region)	Planning Budget	All planned projects	R 4,000,000.00	INCOME
16) Planning	No proper knowledge for the proper operations & maintenance of service provision infrastructure	Makhado (All wards)	Development of Assets Register	1 asset register (for all service provision)	R 1,500,000.00	INCOME

PRIORITY	SPECIFIC ISSUES	LOCATION	TARGET (Desired Solutions)	BACKLOG	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING
				infrastructure)		
17) Planning	Poor or un-orderly development without any future projection & horizon of the of service provision capacity	Makhado (All wards)	Development of Master Plans	All master plans for all services	R 1,200,000.00	INCOME
18) Roads & Storm	Streets dilapidated due to long time backlog in planned maintenance	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Streets Phase II	150 km	R 15,000,000.00	INCOME
19) Roads & Storm	Streets dilapidated due to long time backlog in planned maintenance	Waterval	Refurbishment of Waterval Streets	20km	R 12,000,000.00	INCOME
20) Roads & Storm	Streets dilapidated due to long time backlog in planned maintenance	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Airfield Runway	1.5km	5R 2,000,000.00	INCOME
21) Roads & Storm	Site sold & there is no proper access road/streets infrastructure	Louis Trichardt	Construction of Eltivilas Extension 1 Streets	15km	R 12,000,000.00	INCOME
22) Roads & Storm	Streets dilapidated due to long time backlog in planned maintenance	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of Eltivilas Streets	1.5km	R 7,000,000.00	INCOME
23) Roads & Storm	Gravel roads in rural villages not all weather accessible	Vuwani Regions (All wards)	Construction & Refurbishment, Regravelling of Vuwani Region Village Streets		R 4,000,000.00	INCOME
24) Roads & Storm	Gravel roads in rural villages not all weather accessible	Waterval Region (All wards)	Construction & Refurbishment, Regravelling of Waterval Region Village Streets		R 4,000,000.00	INCOME
25) Roads & Storm	Gravel roads in rural villages not all weather accessible	Dzanani Region (All wards)	Construction & Refurbishment, Regravelling of Dzanani Region Village Streets		R 4,000,000.00	INCOME
26) Roads & Storm	Gravel roads in rural villages not all weather accessible	Makhado Region (All wards)	Construction & Refurbishment, Regravelling of Makhado Region Village Streets		R 4,000,000.00	INCOME
27) Roads & Storm	Access road dilapidated with potholes & pose danger hazard	Louis Trichardt	Rehabilitation of Airfield Access Road	2km	R 3,000,000.00	INCOME
28) Roads & Storm	Testing ground dilapidated & require refurbishment	Makhado Region	Refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Traffic Testing Station Ground	2000sqkm	R 1,000,000.00	INCOME
29) Roads & Storm	Storm water drains blocked & flood water runs over the roads creating traffic hazards	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of Louis Trichardt Storm water Drainage	4km storm water drainage	R 6,000,000.00	INCOME
30) Roads & Storm	Traffic hazards	Waterval Region (Elim)	Development of Elim Taxi Rank	1 taxi rank	R 3,500,000.00	INCOME
31) Solid Waste	Solid waste not managed effectively & poor accessibility due to lack of specialized vehicles	Makhado	Acquisition of Refuse Removal Trucks	4 trucks	R 9,000,000.00	INCOME
32) Solid Waste	Management of solid waste does not meet the NEMA requirements & standards	Dzanani Region	Development and legalization of Dzanani Solid Waste Transfer Station	1 Transfer station	R 2,600,000.00	INCOME
33) Solid Waste	Management of solid waste does not meet the NEMA requirements & standards	Dzanani Region	Development and legalization of Vuwani Solid Waste Transfer Station	1 Transfer station	R 2,600,000.00	INCOME
34) Solid Waste	Management of solid waste does not meet the NEMA requirements & standards	Dzanani Region	Development and legalization of Waterval Solid Waste Transfer Station	2 Transfer station	R 2,600,001.00	INCOME
35) Solid Waste	Management of solid waste does not meet the NEMA requirements & standards	Dzanani Region	Development and legalization of Vleinfontein Solid Waste Transfer Station	3 Transfer station	R 2,600,002.00	INCOME
36) Water Supply	Reservoirs dilapidated & no longer safe to store portable water	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of Berg Street Reservoir	2 reservoirs	R 4,000,000.00	VHEMBE
37) Water Supply	Residents along Flamboyant street cannot access water due to poor hydraulic head	Louis Trichardt	Construction of Water Storage for Extension 9 (for Flamboyant Street)	1 reservoir	R 1,800,000.00	VHEMBE

PRIORITY	SPECIFIC ISSUES	LOCATION	TARGET (Desired Solutions)	BACKLOG	BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING
38) Water Supply	Bulk water shortages resulting in water restrictions & partial moratorium on development	Louis Trichardt	Development of New Boreholes (LOTT)	4 boreholes	R 4,000,000.00	VHEMBE
39) Water Supply	Boreholes are old & constantly out of order due to backlog in planned maintenance	Louis Trichardt	Refurbishment of LTT Boreholes	14 boreholes	R 4,000,000.00	VHEMBE
40) Water Supply	System without valves & resulting in ineffective water services provision	Louis Trichardt	Installation of Air valves for LTT	40 air valves	R 3,500,000.00	VHEMBE
41) Water Supply	Control valves are worn-out and cannot function properly as may be required	Louis Trichardt	Replacement of Control Valves	70 control valves	R 3,000,000.00	VHEMBE
42) Water Supply	Lack of credible information for knowledge and planning purposes	Makhado	Development of GIS Systems	1 GIS system	R 3,500,000.00	VHEMBE
43) Water Supply	Water meters stolen for recycling & compromising water services provision	Makhado (All wards)	Replacement of Water Meters	10000 meters	R 3,000,000.00	VHEMBE
44) Water Supply	System old and require refurbishment and upgrading	Tshitale	Refurbishment of Tshitale Sewer	1 scheme	R 500,000.00	VHEMBE
45) Water Supply	Bulk supply pipe old with constant multiple bursts	Makhado Region	Refurbishment of Albasini Bulk Line	28km supply line	R 15,000,000.00	VHEMBE
46) Water Supply	Water supply to LTT insufficient & require system upgrading to increase supply	Makhado Region	Upgrading of Albasini Water Treatment Works	1 treatment works	R 17,000,000.00	VHEMBE
47) Water Supply	Delays in problem identification & therefore increasing the turnaround time	Makhado	Refurbishment of Telemetric System	1 telemetric system	R 7,000,000.00	VHEMBE
48) Water Supply	Lack of knowledge of capacity & conditions of the infrastructure	Makhado (all ws schemes)	Assessment of Water Services Schemes	13 water schemes & 6 sanitation schemes	R 3,500,000.00	VHEMBE
49) Water Supply	Lack of bulk water supply for Nzhelele Area	Dzanani Region	Upgrading of Mutshedzi Water Treatment Works			VHEMBE
50) Water Supply	Lack of bulk water supply for Middle Letaba Supply Area	Waterval Region	Upgrading of Middle Letaba Bulk Supply Scheme			VHEMBE
51) Water Supply	Lack of water supply for sites along Flambouyant Street	Makhado region	Development of the new elevated tank	1	R900000	VHEMBE
					R 184,800,003.00	

52	Leeu Street development	New	New Development Leeu St	MLM	2250000	5000000			R7,250,000.00	SALES
53	Extention 9 Development	New	New development West N1	MLM	8800000	2000000			R10,800,000.00	
54	Tools	New	New elect and meter readers	MLM	100000	130000	130000	130000	R620,000.00	MLM
55	Draw vices	Ongoing	Construction and maintenance	MLM	45000	45000	45000	45000	R225,000.00	MLM
56	Ladders Fibreglas	Ongoing	New safety standard for maintenance and	MLM	100000	100000	100000	100000	R500,000.00	MLM

			construction							
57	3 x computer work stations	Ongoing	Office equipment	MLM	30000	30000	30000	30000	R150,000.00	MLM
58	Plasma cutter	New	Workshop	MLM					R25,600.00	MLM
59	Power saw	New	Workshop	MLM					R50,000.00	MLM
60	Disc cutter	New	Workshop	MLM					R16,000.00	MLM
61	Slings hooks shackles	New	Workshop	MLM	10000	10000	10000	10000	R50,000.00	MLM
62	Vacuum cleaner	New	Workshop	MLM					R5,000.00	MLM
63	Air compressor	New	Workshop	MLM		200000			R200,000.00	MLM
64	50kVA generator	New	Workshop	MLM	250000				R250,000.00	MLM
65	Petrol engine drilling machine	New	Workshop	MLM		25000			R25,000.00	MLM
66	3 x Chain saws	New	Workshop	MLM	12000	12000	12000	12000	R60,000.00	MLM
67	Extended Chain Saw	New	Urban/Rural	MLM	10000	10000	10000	10000	R47,000.00	MLM
68	Mercury vapour lamp recycler	New	Urban Streetlights	MLM		6000		60000	R72,000.00	MLM
69	Heavy duty drilling machine	New	Workshop	MLM			8000		R14,000.00	MLM
70	Brush Cutter	New	Rural/Urban	MLM	8000	12000	18000	21000	R119,000.00	MLM
71	Remote switch gear Levubu	New	Rural Levubu	MLM	500000	200000			R700,000.00	MLM
72	Replace spring charge motors urban subs	New	Urban Substations	MLM	250000	250000	250000	250000	R1,000,000.00	MLM
73	Replace line protection control panels MAIN sub	New	Entire network	MLM	500000	500000			R1,000,000.00	MLM
74	Re-designed all protection circuitry	New	Entire network	MLM	250000	250000	250000		R750,000.00	MLM
75	Replace protection relays Urban Subs	New	Urban Substations	MLM	60000	60000	60000		R180,000.00	MLM
76	Consumers connections Rural	New	Rural	MLM	1500000	500000	500000	500000	R4,000,000.00	MLM
77	Incomer no 3 Eskom Sub	New	Entire network	MLM	500000	500000	100000		R1,100,000.00	MLM
78	Upgrade Levubu 2 Line	New	Rural	MLM	200000		200000		R400,000.00	MLM
79	Meter test reference standard	New	Urban Meter tests	MLM	500000		500000		R1,000,000.00	MLM
80	Upgrade Industrial line	New	Urban Industrial, CBD & Tshikota	MLM	300000	300000	300000	300000	R1,200,000.00	MLM
81	Electrical training centre	New	Urban skills training and development	MLM	3000000	3000000			R6,000,000.00	MLM
82	Infrared scanner for substation hot spots	New	Main Sub	MLM	350000		350000		R700,000.00	MLM
83	Strategic spares	New	11/22kV Substations	MLM	60000	60000			R120,000.00	MLM
84	CT VT Units 11/22kV	New	Urban & Rural metering units	MLM	150000		300000		R450,000.00	MLM
85	X-mas lights	New	Town festive lighting	MLM	250000		250000		R500,000.00	MLM
86	New vehicles	New	Rural Urban Maintenance	MLM	2300000			2500000	R4,800,000.00	MLM
87	Replacement vehicles	New	Rural Urban Maintenance	MLM		2800000		3000000	R5,800,000.00	MLM
				TOTALS	R40,140,000.00	R35,205,000.00	R19,078,000.00	R22,623,000.00	R145,196,600.00	

REGIONAL PRIORITY NEEDS

DZANANI REGION

Project No.6	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Water	Water bulk reservoir reticulation to one village	Planning	Yuvha, Murunwa, Maelula, Matshavhawe, Khunda and Farm area	VDM					
	Water reticulation new extension & yard connection	Planning	Manzhazhani,Dzumbathoho, Mazuwa,Pfanana ni,Tshedza	LM					
	Construction of new bridges	Planning	Mazuwa, Mudzulathungo, Tshiluvhadi, Mazuwa zone 5, Mauluma						
	Water reticulation	Planning	Divhani,Mavhunga all						
	Project Magoloni fencing of the project (wire) Mashige, new project pipe line needed Tshipise pool must be separated for Women and me.	Planning	Magoloni,	LM & VDM DEDET					
	Water reticulation of water, extension	Planning	Tshiendeulu,Mamuhoi,Pfumbada,Zone 2 Rabali	LM					
	Small and big bridges	Planning	Tshituni tshafhasi,via Matidza via mamuhoi,Madangan via Divhani						
	Main line & connection	Planning	Ratombo,Thembaluvhilo,Tshitunitshantha,Mawoni,Mapila,Tshitunitshantha,Tshirolwe ext 1,2,3, Dzanani Township,Mapakophele						
	Access bridge	Planning	Makongoza,Mapakophele, Tshitunitshafhasi via Matidza						
	Water reticulation & bulk supply, bore-hole	Planning	Maname,Tshikuwi,Paradise,Luvhalani,Mbirimisa,Mutiti,Phaphaphani,Matsa,Manyii	LM & VDM					
	Bridge & culverts	Planning	Phapahaphani						

	North project purification extension of water pipeline	Planning	Makushu, Musholombi, Mudimeli, M amvuka, Tshivhul a, Phembani, Maa ngani, Pfumembe, Simoki, Garasaide Khomela, Afton, M aranikhwe, Sraide r, Ndouvhada, Doli - doli, Musekwa, Nd undu, Divhani, Tshi twi, Sane						
	Afton to sane to Natalia	Planning	Makushu, Musholombi, Mudimeli, M amvuka, Tshivhul a, Phembani, Maa ngani, Pfumembe, , Simoki, Garaside, Afton, Maranikhwe , Straider, Ndouvh ada, Doli-doli, Khomela, Musekw a, Ngundu, Divhani , Tshitwi, Sane						
Project No.2	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Electricity	Post connection, extension to Vuvha, Murunwa, Maelula, new stands. Grants or free basic service all village	planning	Vuvha, Murunwa, Maelula	ESKOM					
	New extension	planning	Maulumaextension 5 Zone 2 Zone 4	ESKOM					
	Magoloni new connection, post connection	planning	Tshikota, Mandi wana, Tshilata, Man ngo, Makatu., Tshil aphala, Sendedza , Mashige, Siloam, Dzata	LM					
	Post connection, Extension	planning	Tshirolwe Zone 1,2,3, & Tshituni tsha fhasi	ESKOM					
	Extension	planning	Maname paradise, Tshikuwi , Luvhalani, Mabiri misa, Mutiti, Phaph aphani, Matsa, Ma nyii	ESKOM					
	Post connection	planning	Makushu, Musholombi, Mudimeli, M amvuka, Tshivhul a, Phembani, Maa ngani, Pfumembe, Simoki, KhomeleGaraside , Afton, Maranikhw e, Strider, Ndouvh ada, Doli-doli						
Project No.3	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Road & Streets	Access streets, small bridge Matshavhawe-street bus –stop, tax rank Maelual, new road	planning	Maelula, Vuvha, & Muruwa	LM					

	form Khuda to Mavhunga & Mavhunga & vuvha.Timbadola & Mutswana to Murunwa (Sigebe to Murunwa gravel road Khuda,Matshavhawe,Vuvha								
	New streets construction	Planning	Mazhazhani,Dzu mbathoho, & Madzuwa pfananani	LM					
	Dongas filling of 2000	Planning	Tshitavha,Mazha zhani,Tshedza						
	Gravelling of all road at village,Dzata pavement project cleaning up by woman at Vhutuwa nga dzebu		Dzata ,Vhutuwa ngadzebu	LM					
	Upgrading of streets	planning	Pfumbada via Mamuhoi,Matidza via Mamuhoi,Madang ani via Divhani	LM					
	Re-gravelling	planning	Maname paradise,Tshikuwi ,Luvhalani,Mabiri misa,Mutititi,Phap haphani,Matsa,M anyii						
	D-3741,D-3671,D-745	planning	Makushu ,musholombi,Mud imeli, Mamvuka,T shivhula,Pheba ni, MaanganiPfum embe,Smoki,Gar aside,Afton,Mara nikhwe,Straider,N dou vhada, KhomelaDoli-doli, Musekwa,Ng undu,Divhani,Tshi twi,Sane	RAL					
Project No.4	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Housing	465 RDP	planning	Siloam,Sendedza ,Makatu,Dzanani, Mashige,Magolon i,Vhutuwangadze bu,Mandiwana	DLGH					
	RDP	planning	Rabali,Pfumbada, Mamuhohi,Rama vhoza,Mulelu,Mat idza,Matanda						
	RDP	planning	Ratombo,Themba luvhilo,Tshituni tsha fhasi,Mawoni,Ma pila,Mapla,Tshitu ni tsha nthu,Tshirolwe extension 1,2,3, Mapakophele						
	RDP	planning	Maname paradise,Tshikuwi ,Luvhalani,Mabiri misa,Mutititi,Phap haphani, Matsa ,Manyii						

	1000 RDP and PHP houses	planning	Makushu, Musholombi, Mudimeli, M amvuka, Tshivhul a, Phembani, Maa ngani Pfumembe, Simoki, Garaside, Aftoni,						
Project No.5	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Recreational facilities	Construction of community Hall	planning	Mavhunga	LM					
	Youth & woman training for skills development	planning	Between Matanda 7 Raliphaswa	LM 7 Dept Sports, Arts & Culture					
	Upgrading of Class room	planning	Shura PRIMARY School & Mushaathoni Secondary School.	Dept of Educ					
	Construction of Stadium	planning	Rabali						
	Construction of Community Hall	planning	Dzanani Township						
Project No.6	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Clinics	Construction of clinic	planning	Matshavhawe & Khuda	Dept of Health					
	Extension Mavhunga Clinic, Construction of new Clinic	planning	Mphaila, Tshiswed a, RDP						
Project No.7	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Tower	Cell phone: Khuda, Matshavhawe. Telkom every village, TV Towers	planning	Khuda, Matshavhawe.						
Project No.9	Project Name	status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Upgrading and development	Tswime brething stone, Kokwane Footprint	planning	Mavhunga, via Makungwi, Mphaila (footprint) Matanda	DEDET					
Project No.10	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget

MAKHADO REGIONAL PRIORITY NEEDS

Project No.1	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Electricity	Streets and lights	Planning	Eltivillars	LM					

	Installation of Apollo lights	Planning	Songozwi,Tshikota	LM					
	New connection Municipal licensed area	Planning	Tshiozwi Area	LM					
	Apollo lights	Planning	Madombinzha zone 1	ESKOM					
	Village electrification	Planning	Madabani ,Ravele	ESKOM					
	Post connection	Planning	Madodonga,Muraleni,Makhitha,Maebani,Midoroni						
	Post connction,Extension	Planning	Muduluni,Tshikwarani						
Project No.2	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Tarring of Streets	Tarring of streets,Kashmir,Turisi,Rom,Bengel,Tarj	Planning	Eltivillars	LM					
	Gravelling of Streets	Planning	Vleifontein	LM					
	Ring road	Planning	Magu ,Madombindzha, Rathidili	LM					
	Access road	Planning	Madombinzha, Magau to NI road						
	Grading & gravelling of roads, sub-bridges	Planning	Madodonga,Muraleni,Makhitha, Maebani,Midoroni	LM					
	Construction of Tar road (Linking)	Planning	Tshikwarani via Zamekomste	LM					
Project No.3	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Water	Upgrading of system (Drainage)	Planning	Eltivillars	LM					
	Water & sanitation,	Planning	Songozwi& Tshikota	LM					
	Water and toilets are needed	Planning	Tshikota Town	LM					
	House connection, yard connection	Planning	Madombidzha and Tshiozwi	LM					
	Storm and bridges ,extension of culverts	Planning	Madombidzha, Tshiozwi, extension of culverts	LM					
	Water reticulation extension	Planning	Madodonga, Muraleni,Makhitha, Maebani,Midoroni						
	Roads grading storm water and bridges construction	Planning	Ramantsha, Gobo bole, Madabani, Ravele						
Project No.4	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Housing	RDP	Planning	Madodonga,Muraleni,Makhitha, Maebani,Midoroni	DLGH & Local Municipality					

	RDP/PHP	Planning	Manavhela, Tshik hodobo	DLGH & Local Municipality					
Project No.5	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Educational	Construction of Multi purpose Centre	Planning	Makhado Park	LM					
	New Primary School	Planning	Between Tshiozwi & Madombidzha	Dept of Educ					
	New school and additional class rooms	Planning	Sukumani, Kundani secondary	Dept of Educ					
	Construction of Library	Planning	Madabani and Ravele	LM					
	Establishment of the primary School and community crench	Planning	Tshikhodobo and Buysdorp	Dept of Educ					
Project No.6	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Recreational Centre	Sports facilities	Planning	Madombidzha Zone 1						
	Construction of recreation Centre	Planning	Ramantsha and Gobobole	Dept of Sports, Arts and Culture					
	Construction of Community Hall	Planning	Rathidili	DSAC					
Project No.7	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Health and Welfare	Construction of Clinic	Planning	Tshikota	Dept of Health					
	Construction of Clinic	Planning	Maebani	Dept of Health					
Project No.1	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Graveyard	Demarcation and fencing of the new grave yard	Planning	Tshikwarani	LM					
	Water and Toilets are needed	Planning	Tshikota, Swongozwi	LM					

VUWANI REGIONAL PRIORITY NEEDS

Project No.1	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Water	Drilling of borehole. (4 in number)	Planning	Gabeni, Mavhulana, Tshilindi, Hanani	VDM					
	Construction of VIP toilets	Planning	Mavhela-165 Tshitungulwane-195 Muthelwana -195 Hanani -180 Gabeni -26						

			Tshilaphala -40 Tshilidi-110						
	Construction of Dam	Planning	Sundani						
	Water reticulation	Planning	Tshivhulana Zone 4, Vyeboom A, B, C, D.	VDM					
	Small bridges	Planning	Vuwani,Vyeboom ,Kuruleni,Mission						
	Storm & bridges and	Planning	Zone 1,2, serious attention to Jerabeni						
	Construction of reservoir	Planning	Tshino,Nditwani,T shivhazwaulu	VDM					
	Reticulation of water	Planning	Majosi,Tshiphuse ni,Masia,Thandav hale,Dehoop,Vhangani	VDM/ LM					
	Construction of the reservoir for the whole Mashau in ward 9	Planning	Madzhiga, Mathothwe, Doli, Mukhoro, Thenga, Magweni, Misevhe, Thondoni B, D, AK.	LM					
	Repairing of water pump for borehole at Tsianda	Planning	Tsianda, Muungamunwe	LM /VDM					
	Construction of (1.5 km) pipe line to connect with electrified borehole at erected tanks Muungamunwe								
	Community water reticulation extension								
	Reticulation of water	Planning	Tshiluvhi,Tshilvha zwaulu, codesa, Mashamba, Gwama senga, Dzanawa, Mutsindoni, Matav ha, Maswie, Ndwel eni, Levubu, Farm area						
	Post connection	Planning	Hamutsha, Tshiluvhi, Tsianda bulasini, Mashamba.						
	New infrastructure yard connection Reservoir	Planning	Muhovhoya, Tshit avhadulu, Luvhalani B						
	Erection of bridge at Lutanandwa river	Planning	Between Tshiingame and Tshitavhadulu						
	Erection of over head bridge at Luvhalani and								Total Budget

	Mulangaphuma								
Project No.2	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Electricity	House hold connection	Planning	Tshitungulwane -125 Manavhela-80,Mudziafera-60 Hanani- 25	ESKOM					
	Electrification, post connection	Planning	Nwamatatani,(Nie weveldt) Majosi,Sundani	ESKOM					
	Post connection Ngwekhulu under construction move to Vuwani	Planning	Kurhuleni,Ntsemelle A&B,Tshivhulana Zone	ESKOM					
	New electrification	Planning	Tshino new extension Tshifhefhe new extension Nditwani	ESKOM					
	Electrification to extension	Planning	Tshiphuseni,Masi a,Vhangani,Dehooop	ESKOM					
	Electrification of 550 units to Misevhe A extension, in Tshilaphala 65	Planning	Misevhe A,B, Thenga,Mukhoro, Doli,Mathothwe,M adzinga,Thondoni ,Tshilaphala	ESKOM					
	Completion of Muungamunwe electricity project	Planning	Muungamunwe,T shiluvhi,Tshidzivhani,Mashamba,G wamasenga,Dz angwa,Mutsindoni,Matavha,Maswie ,Ndweleni,Farm area Ha-Mutsha	ESKOM					
	Post connections	Planning	Mvhulani,Maguvhuni,Luvhalani,Luk au,Makhavhani,M aungani,Luganani ,Mulangaphuma, Tshiswini,Tshit avhadulu,Muhovh oya	ESKOM					
	Apollo lights	Planning	Tshakhuma market						
Project No.3	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Road and Streets	Tarring of roads and construction of the storm water.	Planning	Between Tshivhulana and Manavhela						
	Upgrading of streets	Planning	Tshivhulana						
	Tar road (linking)	Planning	Thohoyandou,Vu wani and Giyani Towns via Davhana,Malonga	RAL					
	Construction of ring road	Planning	Tshakhuma via Vuwani	DSAC					

	Grading of streets and tarring of roads	Planning	Tshipuseni,Masi, Vhangani,Dehoop ,Thandavhale,Tshikwarani,Khanyamani Tarring of road between Majosi to Hersh,Masia – Tshipuseni D3749 to be tarred	LM /RAL					
	Constriction of the tar road	Planning	Mashau Bodwe to Masia road	RAL					
	Construction of access road and storm water	Planning	Govha,Govha magidi,Tshivhade ,Tshitandani,Tshidzivhani	LM					
	Road and storm water	Planning	Tshiluvhi,Muungamunwe,Tshidzivhani codesa,MashambaGwamasenga,Dzanawa,Mutsindoni	LM					
	Ring road phase 2 construction Taxi rank	Planning	Mavhulani,Maguvhuni,Luvhalani,Lukau,Makhavhani, Maungani,Lugani,Mulangaphuma ,Tshiswini,Tshitavhadulu,Muhovhoya						
Project No.4	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Educational	Construction of Multipurpose	Planning	Malonga	DSAC					
	Sports Centre	Planning	Balanganani	DSAC					
	Construction of Community Crèche	Planning	Vuwani Township, Tshivhulana Ngwekhulu Vyeboom(A B C G) Kuruleni North Kuruleni South	Dept of Education					
	Construction of Community Hall	Planning	Ramukhuba						
	Construction of Community Hall	Planning	Majosi and Masia – Thandavhale	DSAC					
	Construction of indoors sports centre and Community Hall	Panning	In the newly Proddaimed Business area	DSAC					
	Establishment of of the Community Hall	Panning	Ha-Mutsha	DSAC					
	Planning of Sports Ground	Planning	Tshikurukuru Mboswobeni Levubu Sports Ground Tsitungulu School Matavha	LM					

Project No.5	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Housing	Provision of RDP House units	Planning	Mudziafera-100 Tshulindi-60 Mutheiwana-70 Thondoni-70	DLGH					
	Provision of houses	Panning	Tshiluvhi, Tshidziv hani codesa, Mashamb a, Gwamasenga, D zanawa, Mutsindo ni, Matavha, Maswi e, Ndweleni, Farm area, Levubu	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Levubu, Dzanawa, Mutsindoni, Matav ha, Ndamuleleni, Mashamba, Muru ndu, Tshiluvhi	DLGH					
	Provision of housing units	Planning	Mavhulani, Maguv huni, Luvhalani, Lu kau, Makhavhani, Maungani, Lugana ni, Mulangaphuma , Tshiswisiwini, Tshi tavhadulu Muhovh oya						
Project No.6	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Tribal Office	Renovation Tribal Office	Planning	Ramukhuba	Premier's Office					
Project No.7	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Health and Welfare	Establishment of the Health Centre	Planning	Muhovhoya	Dept of Health					
	Establishment of Senior Citizen pay point Centre	Planning	Muhovhoya						
Project No.8	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Donga's	Construction of the Bridge	Planning	Thondoni, Mathot he, Magweni, Mise vhe A, K, B, D	LM /VDM					
Project No.2	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Electricity	Post connection	Planning	Ha- Mutsha, Tshiluvhi, Tsianda, Bulasini, Mashamba	LM					

WATERVAL REGIONAL PRIORITY NEEDS

Project No.1	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Water	Connection of pipe from Tiyani reservoir to the additional borehole and equipment of other available boreholes	Planning	Tiyani	VDM					
	Sanitation	Planning	Mudono, Manghove, Manglwani, Ribungwani, Nkanyani, Olifantshoek, Xigalu, Khamanyani						
	Reticulation of water	Planning	Xhimu, Ribungwani, Mahatlani, Masakona	LM					
	Culverts of bridges	Planning	Xhimu, Ribungwani, Mahatlani, Masakona						
	Water reticulation	Planning	Makhethekhethe, Nkuzana, Njankhaka (Mandela A, B, Nwamhandzi, Matsila, Shivabu	LM					
	Sanitation	Planning	Njankhaka, Mandela A, B, Manghena (Matsila) Nwamhandzi, Shibambu	VDM					
Water	Reticulation of water	Planning	Wayeni	LM					
	Sanitation	Planning	Wayeni, Xitaci, Msetweni, Xihambayisi, Mabodlogwa						
	Water reticulation	Planning	Tambaulate, Thiofhi, Masakona, Vhalanaiwe, Lada	LM					
	Water reticulation, extension	Planning	Chabani, Mbokota, Bokisi, Phandula	LM					
	Water reticulation water.	Planning	Tshivhade, Ngonyame	LM					
	Provision of borehole	Planning	Mabodhlonga, Makhome, Sikhunyan 2-borehole Tshivhade 2-borehole Ngonyama 1- Nwasxinyamane 1-Woyoza						
	Reservoir	Planning	Mavhina village						
	Equipping of existing of borehole,	Planning	1. Huhlwani, Jiweni Mpheni and Khomanani	VDM					
	Alteration of the old non-working system on	Planning	2. Dzwinyani, Mph						

	the water reservoir to the new system. New borehole and reticulation of bulk supply		eni,Valdezia (Huhlwani, Jiweni and Dwinyani)Mpheni(Dilinde, Furaulale, Mpheni A,B, & C						
	Culverts at Dilinde, Mpheni A,B,C, Huhlwani and Dwinyani, BRIDGES AT Mpombo and Mabedi 1 main roadS	Planning	Dilinde, Mpheni A,B,C, Huhlwani and DwinyaniMpombo, Mabedi	LM					
	All village to be allocated with toilets	Planning	Valdezia(Huhlwani, Jiweni, Lwelani, Kwaaiman, Mahamu, Mabedi 1, 2, Dwinyani, Mpombo & Khomanani, Mpheni A,B,C Dilinde & Furaulale						
	Water reticulation, six boreholes are needed	Planning	Makhakhe, Vhutu wangadzebu	LM /VDM					
	Water (ELIM)	Planning	1.Changing borehole H170028 from diesel engine to electricity 2.Eguping the new borehole at Maboho section and link it with the Magagule section 3. Linking of borehole H170026 with reservoir to Elim EPC. 4. Refurbishment of water reticulation system at MABOHO, Elim mission, Makhongele, Tsoari, Magagule, Esdras, Pastoral and Mahlatin 5. Installation of transformer, H17-0082, Linking of borehole. 6. Refurbishment of water reticulation system in the whole village. 6. Transformer, ca	VDM					

	Shirley		ble and motto at the borehole H170021 and 23 to the main installation on reservoir, refurbishment of water reticulation system in the whole village of Sheryl						
	Riverplaas	Planning	8. Building of reservoir and drilling of two brohole, household connection. 9.Changing of water pipeline that are in the main road						
	Shihlobyeni	Planning	10.Installation of 2 trans former at the borehole H17-0049 & H17-0050 respectively 11.New water reticulation system at Shisalela section, drilling of new borehole at Mantonono & link it to the main reservoir which is currently awhile elephant						
	Njakanjaka	Planning	11. Refurbishment of water system. Testing & equipping borehole H17=1051 and link Mabedegwa 12.Refurbishment of reservoir at Shisalela and link it to the borehole H17-0044 and also install pipeline to Njanjakanjaka,Shi salela and Nkukwana						
	Vari	Planning	Building of new reservoir, drilling of two boreholes. Linking the water						

			system from Mahahlali reservoir with the community						
	Water reticulation	Planning	Mulima, Lambani, Likhade, Thembisa, Vuka, Muila, Pfananani, Maphagi, Muila, Vlakfontein, Donkerhoek	VDM					
	Sanitation	Planning	Pfananani, Mulima Thondoni, Likhade, Vuka, Muila, Vlakfontein						
Project No.2	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Housing	RDP	Planning	Mudono, Mangovhe, Mangulwane, Ribungwane, Nkanyane, Olifantshoek, Shigalo, Khanyamani,	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Matsila, NwamahdziShibabu, Nzhakanzhaka, Nkuzana,	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Wayeni, Shitatshi, Mitsetweni, Shihabashi, Mabedengwa,	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Sereni, Mashamba, Riversdale, Mufeba, Rembuluwani, Thiofhi, Thambaulate, Masakona	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Mbokota, Bokisi, Chabani, (Mountain view)Phandula, Maphange, Woyoza	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Valdezia, (huhwani)Jiwani, Lwelani, Kwaaيمان, Mahamu, Mambedi, Dwinyani, Mpombo, (huhwani)Jiwani, Lwelani, Kwaaيمان, Mahamu, MambediMpombo, Mpheni	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Migadi, Makhakhe, Vhutuwangadzebu, Shikuhele section B	DLGH					
	RDP	Planning	Mulima, Lambani, Likhade, Thembisa, Vuka, Maphagi, Donkerhoek, Pfananani, Muila thondoni, Vlakfontein	DLGH					

Project No.3	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Electricity	Electrification of new stand	Planning	Tiyani,Olifantshoe k	ESKOM					
	Post connection	Planning	Xhimu,Ribungwani,Mahatlani,Masakona	ESKOM					
	Post connections	Planning	Nzhanzhaka, Mandela A,B, Mangena,(MATSI LA)Nwamahadzi, Shivabu	ESKOM					
	Post connction,extension	Planning	Wayeni,Xiitaki,Mitsetweni,Xhambanyisi,Mabodlogwa	ESKOM					
	Electrification	Planning	Masekane	ESKOM					
	Post connection, extension	Planning	Mbokota,Bokisi,Chabani,(Moutain view)Phandula,Maphage,Woyoza	ESKOM					
	New installation at Dilinde,Post connection at Valdezia	Planning	Dilinde	ESKOM					
	Extension to each household, high mast lights	Planning	Vhutuwangadzebu,Makhakhe						
	Post connection to 312 household	Planning	Elim	ESKOM					
	Electrification of Magulule section (87 household)								
	Six Apollo lights								
	2.Post connection to 97 households	Planning	Shirley						
	Electrification of Mountain view section (32 household)								
	Five Apollo lights								
	3.Post connection to 67 household	Planning	Riverplaas						
	Six Apollo lights								
	4.Post connection to 89 household to 89 households	Planning	Shilobyeni						
	Electrification of Mantonono section (28households)								
	Four Apollo lights								
	5.Post connection to 54 households		Njakanjaka						
	Electrification of Shikulele section (145 households)								
	Three Apollo lights								
	6.Post connection to 162 households								
	Two Apollo lights		Woyoza,Tshivhadene,Nghonyama						

	Electrification								
Project 4	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
	Post connection	Planning	Mulima,Lambani, Likhade,Thembisa,Vuka,Muila,Pfananani,Maphagi, Vleifontein	ESKOM					
	Electrification Post connection	Planning	Masethe,Manyima,Ramaru,Mphuhulenzhi,Munzhezdi Nwaxinyamani,Mavhina,Makhome, Shunyani	ESKOM					
Road & streets	No.D3754- Shibambu Dehoop(gravelling)No.P 99- Nkuzana,Gravelling No.D3747- Matsila,Nkuzana,Gravelling of streets, tarring of main streets, bridges(culverts) in the following	Planning	Matsila,Connecting Njakanjaka, Tshirangwana bus depot connecting Njakanjaka via Nwamahadzi,Hlanganani Township to Nkuzana,Njanajka (4 culverts bridges Matsila)(2 culverts bridges Nkuzana(2 culverts bridges)Hlanganani Township(3 culverts bridges						
	Streets gravelling Regravelling of Mavhina to Mashau Rord Regravelling of Twananani street,Makhome street, Surprise Bungeni street,Mahlawezulu to Mavhina street and Morris street	Planning Planning	Wayeni,Xitaci,Ms etweni Xihambanyisi, Mabodlongwa Bodwe toMashau	LM					
	Construction of Tar road	Planning	Chavani,Mashamba,Mukondeni, to Soekmekaar,Ribungwani to Serenitar road Mashamba to Mufeba road Rembuluwani, road to Olifants tar road Thiofni to Sereni road						
	Construction of Tar road	Planning	Mbokota,Tshivhuyuni,Soekmekaar	RAL / DLAH					
	Upgrading of Tar road Access roads to grave yards & school	Planning	Chabani to Bungeni	LM / VDM					

Health and welfare	Palisade fencing of the Health centre and Clinic	Planning	Tiyani and Olifantshoek	Dept of Health					
	Palisade fencing of Tiyani sports centre and Community hall								
	Construction of Health Centre	Planning	Mahatlani	Dept of Health					
	HIV AIDS Trauma centre and rehabilitation, construction of it.	Planning	Tshitale	Dept of Health					
	Establishment of Health centre	Planning	Tshivhuyuni	Dept of Health					
Project No.7	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Community Hall	Construction of community Hall	Planning	Waterval Township	DSAC					
Project No.8	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Educational	Establishment of new Secondary at Olifantshoek	Planning	Olifantshoek	Dept of Education					
	Construction of Primary School	Planning	Thiofhi	Dept of Education					
	Public participation hall	Planning	Elim	DSAC					
Project No.9	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Tribal	Construction of Tribal office	Planning	Mahatlani	Office of the Premier					
Project No.10	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Project	Poltry Farming	Planning	Muhwahweni, Madadzheni, Tshivhuyuni, Masekane, Tswika	LM /Dept of Agriculture					
Project No.11	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Rocks	Blastering of Rocks	Planning	Bungeni, Xikhulu, Mabodhongwa, Mavhina, Nwaxinyamani, Tshivhade	LM					
Project No.12	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Crime &	Installalling of Apollo lights to cub crime	Planning		LM					
Unemployment	To have Project that will create more Jobs.	Planning	Ngonyama, Mabolonga, Makhome, Sikhواني, Tshivhade, Nwaxinyamani, Woyzo						

Project No.13	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Taxi Rank	Implementation of Council resolution and engaging the community in public participation processes			LM					

Project No.2	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Housing	RDP	Planning	Bungeni, Xikhulu, Mabedengwa, Makhome, Sikhunyani, Nwaxinyamani, Tshivhade.	LM					

Project No.6	Project Name	Status	Location	Responsible agent source of funding	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total Budget
Health & Welfare	Health Centre	Planning	Sereni	Dept of Health					

ELECTRICITY PRIORITY LIST

MAKHADO MUNICIPALITY					
PROPOSED PRIORITY LIST FOR NEW CONNECTIONS OF VILLAGES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY					
PRIORITY	VILLAGE	WARD	REGION	STATUS	SOURCE OF FUNDING
1.	Thalane	28	Makhado		
2.	Donkerhoek	19	Waterval		
3.	Masethe/Ramaru/Manyima	19	Waterval		
4.	Mamphagi	19	Waterval		
5.	Magoloni	33	Dzanani		
6.	Nditwani	4	Vuwani		
7.	Bulasini(tsenda)	28	Vuwani		
8.	Muramani(Tsianda)	28	Vuwani		
9.	Tshiluvhi(Ha-Mutsha) Muungamunwe	28	Vuwani		
10.	Shikuhele	17	Waterval		
11.	Munzhedzi	19	Waterval		
12.	Tshilaphala	1	Vuwani		
13.	Woyozai/Masekame	13/14	Waterval		

14.	Vlakfontein/Muumoni/Mphuphuledzhi	18/19	Waterval		
15.	Thothololo	19	Waterval		
16.	Matonono	17	Waterval		
17.	Lusaka/Freedom	12	Waterval		
18.	Tshatshama/Dokotela	12	Waterval		

The regional priority needs will needs considerations for funding from both the local and District municipality and also from the Sector Departments and parastatals.

**INTERGRATED MULTI- YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE PLANS.
A-SECTOR DEPARTMENTS**

ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO PROJECTS

ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO MTEF BUDGETS: 2009/10 TO 2010/11								
RAL NO.	ROAD NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	DISTRICT	2009/2010	2010/2011	Multiyear commitments per district
543	D3671	Tshituni to Makushu: 12 km	Upgrading(gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe	21.000		
348 A	D3747/D3749	Majosi/ Nkuzana to Masia to Levubu	Upgrading(gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe			
348B	D3150/D3827	Mamaila to Mahatlani (P99/1)	Upgrading(gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe			
385	D3761	Mashau (D4) to Valdezia	Reconstruction	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D2814, D5003	Muraleni to Makhita and Muraleni to P98/1	Upgrading: Gundo Lashu	Makhado	Vhembe			
349C	D4	Vleifontein to Bandelierkop (N 1)	Upgrading(gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe	27.000		
	D3634,D3778, D3753,D3718	Malonga to Vuwani to Thohoyandou: 27km (Giyani to Nkuri to Malonga to Hanani to Tshimbupfe to Vuwani to Thohoyandou)	Upgrading(gravel to tar)	Makhado/ Thulamela	Vhembe			
	D3727,D879, D1356	Mashamba to Tshitale to Soekmekaar	Upgrading (gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe			

ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO MTEF BUDGETS: 2009/10 TO 2010/11								
RAL NO.	ROAD NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	DISTRICT	2009/2010	2010/2011	Multiyear commitments per district
439	D3733, D3748	Bungeni/Njakanjaka to Basani to Mivehveyambwenda to Mashau Thondoni: 9 km	Upgrading (gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe			
428	D3676, D5003	Makhita - Muraleni - Schoemansdal (P98/2)	Upgrading: Gundo Lashu	Makhado	Vhembe			
544	D3724	Tshifulanani - Tshivhumbe B (km 0 to 2.25)	Upgrading: Gundo Lashu		Vhembe			
	D3701	Madimbo - Mavete (km 0 to 2)			Vhembe			
545	D3150	Access to Magoro Health Centre: 4km	Upgrading (gravel to tar)	Makhado	Vhembe			
492	P278/1	Sibasa to Nzhelele to Musekwaspoort	Maintenance	Thulamela/ Makhado	Vhembe			
565	P94/2	Vivo to Alldays to Pontdrift	Maintenance	Polokwane/ Molemole/ Makhado/ Blouberg	Vhembe			
	D854	Waterpoort to Alldays	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
494	D4	Elim to Vuwani to Malamulele	Maintenance	Makhado/ Thulamela	Vhembe			
	D3753	Majosi to Madobi	Maintenance: Bridge NB180 reconstruction	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D1489	N1 to Mara Research Station	Maintenance: Bridge NB045 reconstruction	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D449	Nzhelele/Dopeni to Witvlag to Makhado	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D1806	P98/1 to Levubu	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D2167	D1806 to D2474: Levubu	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D2474	P98/1 to D2167: Levubu	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D1253	P98/1 to D4: Levubu	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
567	P98/2	Makhado to Vivo	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D1174	Musina to Tshipise	Maintenance	Musina	Vhembe			
	D959/D3715	Makhado to Madombidzha to Tshikwarani	Maintenance	Makhado	Vhembe			
	Various roads	Gundo Lashu roads	Maintenance	All	Vhembe	1.000	1.000	
	D372	Extension of Tshiruluni to Ridgeway School (project)						
	D3776	Madobi to Sundani	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			

ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO MTEF BUDGETS: 2009/10 TO 2010/11								
RAL NO.	ROAD NO.	DESCRIPTION	ACTIVITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	DISTRICT	2009/2010	2010/2011	Multiyear commitments per district
	D3773	Thenga to Maisa	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3746	Vyeboom to Ha-Davhana	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3671	Tshituni, Musekwa- Maranikwe	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3735	Luvhalani to Ha-Matsa	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3694	Vuvha	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D2677	Vleifonten to Tshitale	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3754	Chavani to Bungeni	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3953	Slanger to Muwaweni	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3839	Lemana-Rossbanch-Mashapa	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3764	Valdezia	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D3920	Zamkomste	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D1628	Piesanghoek	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
	D549	Bluegumspot	Regravelled	Makhado	Vhembe			
TOTAL MAINTENANCE FOR VHMBE						62.969	61.822	

DEPARTMENT: Office of the Premier

Name of the project	District	Local Municipality	Overall project value RMIL	Implementing Agent	2009/10
Construction of Traditional Offices					
Kutama	Vhembe	Makhado	R2.31.064.48		
Davhana	Vhembe	Makhado	R3m		R3m

Department of Health

Name of the project	District	Local Municipality	Overall Project Value RMIL	Implementing Agent	2009/10
Louis Trichardt Hosp	Vhembe	Makhado		Public works	30.600
Straight-haired	Vhembe	Makhado		Public works	0
Levubu	Vhembe	Makhado		Public works	0
Wayeni	Vhembe	Makhado		Public works	0

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**DRAFT PLANS ON INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS FOR THE MTEF 2009/10-2012/12****New circuit office**

Circuit office	Municipality	Start date	Construction budget 2009/10	Construction budget 2010/11
Hlanganani	Makhado	2009	7.650	22.950

UPGRADING AND ADDITIONS

Name of school	Municipality Makhado Municipality	Construction budget 2009/10	Construction budget 2010/11
Ratshikwekwete		89 000	
Lotsha		67 000	
Mpheni		70 000	
Caledon		71 000	
Madobi		71 000	

Tshikuwi		90 000	
Tshipakoni		71 000	
Madadzhe		71 000	
Mula		71 000	
Muwaweni		71 000	
Phinimini		71 000	
Riverplaas		64 000	
Ramantsha		71 000	
Dzanani		71 000	
Hluvuka		71 000	
Ramauba		71 000	

Dinaledi schools upgrading and revitalisation

Name of school	Makhado Municipality	Start date	Construction budget 2009/10	Construction budget 2010/11
Kutama High school		2009	20.000	20.000

Refurbishment: Education and Multipurpose Centres

Name of school	Makhado Municipality	Start date	Construction budget 2009/10	Construction budget 2009/11
		2009	9.000	1.000

Maintenance and repairs (Former model c schools)

Name of school	Makhado Municipality	Start date	Construction budget 2009/10	Construction budget 2009/11
Laerskool Levubu		2008	400.000	400.000
Laerskool Lous Trichardt		2008	400.000	322.000
Laerskool Soutpansberg		2008	400.000	322.000