

## A. THE PLANNING PROCESS

### 1. LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

#### 1.1. THE CONSTITUTION

According to Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Local Government is responsible for development and municipal planning. Its duties, according to the Constitution are;

- a) To ensure sustainable provision of services;
- b) To promote social and economic development;
- c) To promote a safe and healthy environment;
- d) To give priority to the basic needs of communities; and
- e) To encourage involvement of communities.

#### 1.2. THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT, 2000

The following sections are of specific importance:

**Section 25(1):** *The municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality ...*

**Section 26:** *An integrated development plan must reflect:*

- (a) *The municipal council's vision*
- (b) *An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality,*
- (c) *The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term,*
- (d) *The council's development strategies*
- (e) *A spatial development framework*
- (f) *The council's operational strategies;*
- (g) *A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and*
- (h) *The key performance indicators and performance targets*

The IDP must be compatible with National and Provincial development plans and planning requirements.

#### 1.3. THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, No. 56, 2003

The Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) makes mandatory provisions that relate to financial management of municipalities. The objective of the Act is to secure sound and sustainable management of the fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities by establishing norms and standards for budgetary and financial planning processes and the coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government, amongst others.

#### 1.4. THE DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT, 1995

The Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (DFA) provides specific principles, processes and procedures for land development and seeks to enforce and effect measures that facilitate speedy implementation of development programme.

#### 1.5. SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA)

The Act provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management. It provides inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at different spheres of government. It promotes greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications. It provides for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal Planning Tribunals.

## **1.6. THE WHITE PAPER ON DEVELOPMENTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

The White Paper on Developmental Local Government puts forward a vision of a developmental local government which centres on working with local communities to find sustainable ways to meet their basic needs and improve the quality of their lives. The following are the four characteristics of this developmental local government;

- Municipal powers and functions are exercised in a manner which maximises their impact on social and economic growth
- Playing an integrating and coordinating role to ensure alignment between all government spheres and private sector investment within the municipal area
- Democratising development
- Building social capital through providing community leadership and vision and seeking to empower marginalised and excluded groups within the community

## **1.7. THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT No. 117, 1998**

The Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117, 1998) provides for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipality. The Act also provides division of functions and powers between district and local municipalities upon which planning shall be premised.

## **1.8. MUNICIPAL PROPERTY RATES ACT**

The Municipal Property Rates Act of 2004 aims:

- to regulate the power of a municipality to impose rates on property;
- to exclude certain properties from rating in the national interest;
- to make provision for municipalities to implement a transparent and fair system of exemptions, reductions and rebates through their rating policies
- to make provision for an objections and appeals process.

## **1.9. THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL PLANNING AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT REGULATION**

Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation of 2001 outlines the requirements for an IDP. Regulation 2(1) states that a municipality's Integrated Development Plan must at least identify:

- (a) Any investments initiatives in the municipality;
- (b) The institutional framework that includes the organogram;
- (c) Any development initiatives in the municipality, physical, social economic and institutional development;
- (d) All known projects, plans and programs to be implemented within the municipal area by any organ of state; and
- (e) The key performance indicators set by the Municipality.

## **1.10. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (Act 107 of 1998).**

Section 2 of NEMA contains National Environmental Management Principles, which apply to the 'actions of all organs of state that may significantly affect the environment'. These principles must guide decisions concerning the protection of the environment.

## **1.11. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT: AIR QUALITY (Act 39 of 2004)**

According to the Act, the national, provincial environmental departments and local authorities are separately and jointly responsible for the implementation and enforcement of various aspects of the Air Quality Act. Each of these spheres of government is obliged to co-operate with each other and co-ordinate their activities through mechanisms provided for in the National Environmental Management Act in order to protect the air quality.

### 1.12. NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT: WASTE ACT (Act 59 of 2008)

In fulfilling the rights contained in section 24 of the Constitution, the State, through the organs of state responsible for implementing this Act, must put in place uniform measures that seek to reduce the amount of waste that is generated and, where waste is generated, to ensure that waste is re-used, recycled and recovered in an environmentally sound manner before being safely treated and disposed of.

### 1.13. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS ACT No. 13 of 2005

The IGR Act creates a framework for inter-governmental cooperation as required by the Constitution in its definition of 'cooperative governance'. Limpopo Government has opted to use District Municipalities as theatres for coordination of IDP planning among government spheres and their parastatals. Here municipalities are supported in the planning and its alignment while Provincial departments' are also being opportuned to know what municipalities are raising as development priorities that are sector specific for their own planning and budgeting.

### 1.14. NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) is 'A clearly articulated set of spatial priorities and criteria and is one of the mechanisms by which to guide government choices about investment spending.' Such a set of spatial priorities introduce consistency and rationality in planning and further provides a focal point and a strategic basis for focusing government action, weighing up trade-offs, and linking the strategies and plans of the three spheres and agencies of government. The NSDP has as its first principle that economic growth is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy/development objectives.

### 1.15. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The objectives of the plan are the **elimination of poverty** and the reduction of inequality through

- **Uniting South Africans** of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality
- **Citizens to be active in their own development**, in strengthening democracy and in holding their government accountable
- **Raising economic growth**, promote exports and make the economy more labour absorbing
- **Focusing on key capabilities** of both people and the country
  - Capabilities include skills, infrastructure, social security, strong institutions and **partnerships both within the country and with key international partners**
- **Building a capable and developmental state**
- **Strong leadership** throughout society to work together to solve our problems

This NDP sets jobs, education and a capable and developmental state as the highest priorities.

#### Key targets of the plan

- Employment: 13 million in 2010 to 24 million in 2030.
- Raise income from R50 000 a person to R120 000.
- Increase the quality of education so that all children have at least two years of preschool education and all children in grade 6 can read, write and count.
- Establish a competitive base of infrastructure, human resources and regulatory frameworks.
- Reduce poverty and inequality by raising employment, bolstering productivity and incomes, and broadening the social wage.
- Ensure that professional and managerial posts better reflect the country's demography
- Broaden ownership to historically disadvantaged groups.
- Provide quality health care while promoting health and well-being.
- Establish effective, affordable public transport.
- Produce sufficient energy at competitive prices, ensuring access for the poor, while reducing CO<sub>2</sub> per unit of power.
- Ensure that all people have access to clean running water in their homes.
- Make high-speed broadband internet available to all at competitive prices.
- Realise a food trade surplus, with one-third produced by small-scale farmers or households.
- Entrench a social security system covering all working people, with social protection for the poor and other groups in need, such as children and disabled persons.
- Realise a developmental, capable and ethical state that treats citizens with dignity.

- Ensure that all people live safely, with an independent and fair criminal justice system.
- Broaden social cohesion and unity by making use of the talents and resources of all South Africans, while taking firm steps to redress the inequities of the past.
- Play a leading role in continental development, economic integration and human rights.

#### **1.16. NEW GROWTH PATH**

- The New Growth Path is a framework which seeks to:
  - Guide government on how to achieve job creation goal
  - Has identified areas where employment creation is possible, both with economic sectors and cross cutting activities.
- The NGP analyses the policies and institutional developments required to take advantage of employment friendly economic policy packages and opportunities.
- The New Growth Path aims to:
  - Address high unemployment and inequality
  - Identify key job drivers
  - Identify what is needed to achieve jobs
  - Identify key steps in facilitating broader growth as a means of job creation
  - Depart from consumption to production driven economy

#### **Indicators of success for the New Growth Path are**

- **Jobs** – Number and quality of jobs created
- **Growth** – The rate, labour intensity and composition of economic growth
- **Equity** – Lower income inequality and poverty
- **Environmental Outcomes**

#### **Strategies of the NGP**

- To deepen the domestic and regional market by growing employment, increasing incomes and undertaking other measures to improve equity and income distribution, and
- To widen the market for South African goods and services through a stronger focus on exports to the region and other rapidly growing economies.

#### **1.17. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 provides for an integrated and co-ordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters and post-disaster recovery. The Act provides for each municipality to prepare a disaster management plan and to further coordinate its implementation with other role players.

However, the District municipality is primarily responsible for the coordination and management of local disasters as and when they occur. As such, the District must develop a Disaster Management Framework for all of its local areas detailing how it will deal with coordination of its work. Even so, disaster management still remains a cross-cutting matter for all spheres, extending from National and Provincial government.

#### **1.18. LIMPOPO DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP), 2015-2019**

The Limpopo Development Plan was developed on the foundations of the Limpopo Economic Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP) 2009-2014 and the Limpopo provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) 2004-2008. The two strategies were reviewed in order to maintain positive momentum development and to overcome shortcomings that were revealed during implementation cycles.

The Limpopo Development Plan takes cognisance and is fully aligned to the National Development Plan, which seeks to create a South African economy that is more inclusive more dynamic and in which the fruits of the growth are shared more equitably.

The first five-year action plan to achieve NDP priorities is captured in the Medium Term Strategic Framework. This is discussed in the section that mentioned below; with specific reference to Limpopo.

### **Medium Term Strategic Framework**

The Medium Terms Strategic Framework for 2015-19 reflects the action plan for the NDP and the New Growth Path for the first five-year implementation period. Development objectives are classified into two broad development themes and fourteen priority outcomes as indicated below, each with its own targets and indicators. The two broad development themes are Economic Transformation (including infrastructure and workplace conflict reduction), and Improving Service Deliver (access to and quality of services and local government capacity)

**Outcome 1:** Improved quality of basic services

**Outcome 2:** A long and healthy life for all South Africans

**Outcome 3:** All people in South Africa are and feel safe

**Outcome 4:** Decent employment through inclusive economic growth

**Outcome 5:** Skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path

**Outcome 6:** An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network

**Outcome 7:** Vibrant equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all

**Outcome 8:** Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life

**Outcome 9:** A responsive, accountable and efficient local government system

**Outcome 10:** Environmental assets and natural resources are protected and continually enhanced

**Outcome 11:** Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and world

**Outcome 12:** An efficient and development oriented public service and an empowered citizenship

**Outcome 13:** An inclusive and responsive Social Protection System, and

**Outcome 14:** Nation building

### **The Limpopo development Plan is set to achieve the following objectives:**

- Outline the contribution from Limpopo Province to the national MTSF for this period,
- Provide a framework for the strategic plans of each provincial government department, as well as the IDP's and sector plans of district and local municipalities,
- Create a structure for the constructive participation of private sector business and organised labour towards the achievement of provincial growth and development objectives, and
- Encourage citizens to be active in promoting higher standards of living in their communities

The vision of the province remains to fulfil the potential for prosperity in a socially cohesive sustainable and peaceful manner, the vision statement précis the expectation that by 2030 Limpopo public service will excel in service provision, infrastutration provision and economic opportunities provision in a sustainable manner.

Limpopo thus as a provision has mission to accelerate participatory leadership aimed at promoting excellence and an entrepreneurial spirit, improved service delivery, facilitation of decent job creation and systematic poverty reduction.

**To achieve the Medium Term Expenditure Framework for 2015-2019 and with reference to Limpopo province the following outcomes will be focused on:**

#### **Outcome 1: Quality Basic Education**

By 2010 Limpopo must have a basic education system with the following attributes:

- High-quality, universal early childhood education
- Quality school education, with globally competitive literacy and numeracy standards

#### **Outcome 2: Long and healthy life**

#### **Outcome 3: All People are Safe**

#### **Outcome 4: Decent employment through Inclusive Growth**

The following 7 sub outcomes will be pursued in the Limpopo for the MSTF period:

- Crowding- in productive investment through infrastructure,
- Focus on Productive sectors
- Eliminate unnecessary regulatory burdens,
- Appropriate up skilling of labour force
- Expanded employment in Agriculture
- Reduced workplace conflict, and
- Public employment schemes

To attract productive investment it is imperative that public sector investment projects are carefully selected and implemented in growth point clusters. The cluster priorities are listed as such:

- Coal and Energy cluster in Lephalale Growth Point
- Platinum Cluster in Tubatse and Mokopane Growth Points
- Musina and Makhado Mining Cluster
- Phalaborwa Mining Cluster
- Polokwane and Musina Logistical Hubs
- Agricultural clusters
- Tourism clusters

**Outcome 5: Skilled and capable workforce**

**Outcome 6: Competitive Economic Infrastructure**

South Africa needs to invest in a strong network of economic infrastructure designed to support economic and social objectives. The following infrastructure priority projects will be promoted within the context of the Limpopo Development Plan:

- Construction of Mamtwa Dam
- Raising of Tzaneen Dam wall
- Integrated Mooihoek Water Scheme
- Reticulation from De-Hoop and Nandoni Dams
- Rural access roads in support of agriculture and tourism clusters
- Solar photovoltaic electricity generation, and
- Information and communication technology
- Nodal Infrastructure for the priority growth points

**Outcome 7: Comprehensive Rural Development**

**Outcome 8: Human Settlement Development**

**Outcome 9: Developmental Local Government**

**Outcome 10: Environmental protection**

**Outcome 11: Regional Integration**

**Outcome 13: Inclusive social Protection System**

**Outcome 14: Social Cohesion**

**1.19. EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME**

The EPWP is a programme that seeks to ensure that public bodies like Municipalities formulate plans and budget that will draw significant numbers of the unemployed into productive work while provide them with training. Lepelle-Nkumpi is using the opportunity of labour intensive construction [LIC] method to carry out infrastructure, environment and Community Work's Programme under LED projects. The municipality has already launched a three year project for contractor learnership under NDPW-Vuk'uphilile.

**1.20. PRESIDENTIAL OUTCOMES**

The Cabinet Lekgotla had at its sitting on the 20-22 January 2010 adopted Twelve Presidential outcomes in order to accelerate service delivery. The President signed performance agreements with all 34 Cabinet Ministers based on these twelve outcomes with outputs. Of these outcomes, municipalities are mostly affected by:

- **Outcome 9:** A responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System and;
- **Outcome 8:** Sustainable Human Settlements. All departments, agencies and spheres of government involved in the direct delivery process required to achieve an output, should be party to the agreement

**1.21. STATE OF NATION ADDRESS**

**President Jacob Zuma in his State of the Nation Address presented in February 2015 proposed a nine-point plan to ignite country's economic growth and create jobs:**

- Resolving the energy challenge
- Revitalising agriculture and the agro-processing value chain

- Advancing beneficiation or adding value to our mineral wealth
- More effective implementation of a higher impact Industrial Policy Action Plan.
- Encouraging private sector investment
- Moderating workplace conflict
- Unlocking the potential of SMMEs, cooperatives, township and rural enterprises
- State reform and boosting the role of state owned companies, ICT infrastructure or broadband roll out, water, sanitation and transport infrastructure as well as;
- Operation Phakisa aimed at growing the ocean economy and other sectors

## 1.22. STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS

Premier Stan Mathabatha in his 2015 State of the Province Address reported on the approval of a Development Plan for Limpopo. He recognized Special Economic Zones where economic activities were taking place at a high speed and with more impact. He also appreciated progress that was being made at Nwamitwa, De Hoop, and Lephalale/Medupi Power Station where public sector made huge infrastructure investments. Besides growth in terms of retail, the Premier also observed private sector investments in Coal and Platinum mining.

The Premier emphasized the need for cooperatives and SMME's involvement in procurement at these growth activities and deliberate job creation. He registered concern about service delivery protests and elaborated in length about the need for government to work with traditional leaders.

## 2. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Specific powers and functions were assigned to the Lepelle-Nkumpi Local Municipality in terms of Notice of Establishment (Notice No. 307) that was published in Limpopo Provincial Government Notice No. 307 of 2000. The powers and functions are as follow:

<b>Municipal Powers and Functions</b>	<b>Responsible Department (Organogram Alignment)</b>
The provision and maintenance of child care facilities;	Community Services
Development of local tourism;	Planning and LED
Municipal planning;	Planning and LED
Municipal public transport;	Community Services
Municipal public works;	Community Services
Storm water management systems;	Infrastructure Development
Administer trading regulations;	Planning and LED
Provision and maintenance of water and sanitation;	Infrastructure Development
Administer billboards and display of advertisement in public areas	Planning and LED
Administer cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria;	Community Services
Cleansing;	Community Services
Control of public nuisances;	Community Services
Control of undertaking that sell liquor to the public;	Planning and LED
Ensure the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals;	Community Services
Fencing and fences;	Infrastructure Development
Licensing of dogs;	Community Services
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public;	Planning and LED
Administer and maintenance of local amenities;	Community Services

Development and maintenance of local sport facilities;	Community Services
Develop and administer markets;	Planning and LED
Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation;	Community Services
Regulate noise pollution;	Community Services
Administer Pounds;	Community Services
Development and maintenance of public places;	Community Services
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal;	Community Services
Administer street trading;	Planning and LED
Provision of municipal health services.	Community Services

The division of powers and functions between the district municipalities and local municipalities were adjusted by Limpopo MEC for Co-Operative Governance in terms of Sections 16 and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 and published in Provincial Gazette No. 878, dated 07 March 2003. The following district municipal powers and functions were transferred to Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality:

<b>Municipal Powers and Functions</b>	<b>Responsible Department</b>
Solid waste disposal sites;	Community Services
Municipal roads;	Infrastructure Development
Cemeteries and crematoria;	Community Services
Promotion of local tourism; and	Planning and LED
Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality.	Community Services

### 3. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY ISSUES

#### 3.1. Ward Based Development Priorities

<b>Ward 1 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 2 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tarring of roads</li> <li>2. Water reticulation and yard connection</li> <li>3. RDP Housing</li> <li>4. Construction of a clinic in Kliphuiwel and Makgophong</li> <li>5. Household electrification of extensions in Kliphuiwel, Byldrift, Makgophong, Kgwaripe and Malatane</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tarring of Mehlaeng via Khureng to Emmerpan road</li> <li>2. Water reticulation and yard connection in Khureng, Mehlaeng &amp; Seruleng</li> <li>3. Clinic in Khureng</li> <li>4. Electrification of extensions in Khureng, Mehlaeng &amp; Seruleng</li> <li>5. Shopping complex in Mehlaeng</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 3 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 4 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sanitation, Water reticulation, yard connection and metering</li> <li>2. Tarring of the road from Ga-Molapo via Gedroogte to Mamogwasha and storm-water control</li> <li>3. Construction of new clinics in Ga-Molapo and Gedroogte</li> <li>4. Construction of community halls in Ga-Molapo and Gedroogte</li> <li>5. Demarcation and fencing of camps for livestock farming</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water still a serious issues(It was raised that there are two dams in the area but it is not understood why water is not accessed there)</li> <li>2. Electrification Projects</li> <li>3. Access Bridge</li> <li>4. Housing</li> <li>5. Roads</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 5 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 6 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tarring of the road from Magatle via Madisha-Leolo and Madisha-Ditoro to Makweng (D4036)</li> <li>2. Water reticulation and yard connection</li> <li>3. Low cost Houses (RDP)</li> <li>4. Construction of community halls in Madisha-Leolo, Motserereng and Madisha-Ditoro</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tarring of roads and storm-water control</li> <li>2. Water reticulation and yard connection</li> <li>3. Construction of clinic</li> <li>4. Household electrification of extensions in Mamogwasha, Sekgophokgophong and Bolahlakgomo</li> </ol>



5. Electrification of extensions in Madisha-Leolo, Motserereng and Madisha-Ditoro	5. Construction of community halls in Mamogwasha, Sekgophokgophong and Bolahlakgomo
<b>Ward 7 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 8 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and Sanitation</li> <li>2. Low cost houses (RDP)</li> <li>3. Community library</li> <li>4. Construction of clinic</li> <li>5. Construction of Community halls in Motantanyane, Makushwaneng and Makweng</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electricity</li> <li>2. High mast lights</li> <li>3. Water</li> <li>4. Construction of primary school in RDP section</li> <li>5. Clinic</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 9 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 10 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and Sanitation</li> <li>2. Roads and storm-water</li> <li>3. Housing</li> <li>4. High mast light</li> <li>5. Jobs</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of a new clinic</li> <li>2. Water reticulation, yard connection and sanitation</li> <li>3. Low cost houses (RDP)</li> <li>4. Construction of primary school in Mahlarolla</li> <li>5. Establishment of youth centre / hub</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 11 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 12 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yard water connections in Manaileng, Mshongo and Sehlabeng</li> <li>2. Installation of high mast lights throughout the ward</li> <li>3. Low cost houses (RDP)</li> <li>4. Storm-water control along Mohlopheng secondary</li> <li>5. Construction of administration block at Mohlopheng secondary</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water supply, yard connection and sanitation</li> <li>2. Roads</li> <li>3. Electrification of extensions</li> <li>4. Sports and recreation facilities</li> <li>5. Local economic development opportunities</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 13 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 14 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and sanitation</li> <li>2. Electricity</li> <li>3. Tarring of road D4097 between makurung and shakes</li> <li>4. Construction of primary school at makotse</li> <li>5. Construction of Makurung community hall</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tarring of main roads in Matome and Rakgwatha</li> <li>2. Water reticulation in Rakgwatha and Matome</li> <li>3. Electrification of extensions in Matome and Rakgwatha</li> <li>4. Construction of a new Clinic in Matome</li> <li>5. Construction of Community halls in Matome and Rakgwatha</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 15 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 16 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Storm-water control along the road in Zone F</li> <li>2. -Tarring of internal streets in Zone B</li> <li>3. -Tarring of access road to RDP section</li> <li>4. -Community hall</li> <li>5. -Overhead Bridge</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. RDP Houses</li> <li>2. Storm water Drainage and Paving of internal streets</li> <li>3. Availability of land for sites</li> <li>4. Middle income housing</li> <li>5. Primary school between unit Q and zone S</li> </ol>

	phase 3
<b>Ward 17 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 18 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Street tarring and storm-water</li> <li>2. Sports grounds and recreational facilities</li> <li>3. Street lights</li> <li>4. Primary school in Zone P, Q &amp; R</li> <li>5. Overhead bridge at Lebowakgomo hospital</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Community hall</li> <li>2. High mast lights</li> <li>3. Shopping centre</li> <li>4. Sports complex / multi-purpose centre</li> <li>5. Recreational parks</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 19 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 20 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water reticulation and yard connection</li> <li>2. Naming, numbering and tarring of the road from Tooseng via Tjiane and Lekurung to Seleteng</li> <li>3. Electrification of extensions in Tooseng, Tjiane, Lekurung, Bothunyeng and Malekapane</li> <li>4. Installation of cellphone network towers to improve communication</li> <li>5. Construction of public facilities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yard connections of water and sanitation</li> <li>2. RDP houses and electricity</li> <li>3. Roads and transport</li> <li>4. Community hall</li> <li>5. Cellular network towers</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 21 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 22 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and sanitation</li> <li>2. Housing and electrification of extensions</li> <li>3. Community halls</li> <li>4. Roads and storm-water control</li> <li>5. Clinics</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and sanitation</li> <li>2. Phase 2 Storm-water in Mampiki &amp; along Seleteng road</li> <li>3. Construction of new secondary school in Makgwathane</li> <li>4. High mast lights</li> <li>5. Construction of a Library</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 23 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 24 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water reticulation, yard connections and VIP Toilets in the ward</li> <li>2. Electrification of extensions in the ward</li> <li>3. Tarring of the road between Seleteng and Hweleshaneng and storm-water control and management</li> <li>4. Low cost houses (RDP)</li> <li>5. Construction of public buildings / facilities in the ward e.g. old age centre, community halls</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and Sanitation(Yard connections needed)</li> <li>2. Clinic</li> <li>3. Roads and storm water control</li> <li>4. Electricity</li> <li>5. Public facilities</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 25 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 26 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water and sanitation</li> <li>2. Roads and storm-water control and small access bridge to Mooiplaas</li> <li>3. Construction Clinic in Mogodi</li> <li>4. Low cost houses (RDP)</li> <li>5. Electrification of extensions</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 27 Priority Needs</b>	<b>Ward 28 Priority Needs</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water reticulation and yard connection in the whole ward</li> <li>2. Construction of a health centre</li> <li>3. Low cost houses</li> <li>4. Electrification of extensions in Tlase, Roma, Madikeleng, Bodutlolo &amp; Maseleseleng</li> <li>5. Roads and storm-water control</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cell phone network tower at Mphaaneng &amp; Ramonwane</li> <li>2. Water and sanitation</li> <li>3. Roads and storm-water control</li> <li>4. Low cost houses (RDP)</li> <li>5. Electricity</li> </ol>
<b>Ward 29 Priority Needs</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agricultural development and support</li> <li>2. Health</li> <li>3. Water and sanitation</li> </ol>	

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4. Roads and storm water control |  |
| 5. Cell phone network tower      |  |

### 3.2. Top Five Priority Needs

Ward based consultations has shown that the following are priority needs of the communities;

1. Water and Sanitation
2. Roads and storm water
3. Housing
4. Electricity
5. Health

(See Addendum on Ward Needs)

### 3.3. Top Five Priority Development Focus Areas

1. Improve access to basic services through infrastructure development and refurbishment/maintenance of existing infrastructure
2. Expand revenue base and increase rate of collection of billed revenue
3. Initiate partnerships to create employment opportunities and fund service delivery programmes
4. Improve environmental management
5. Land development for residential and business purposes

## 4. THE REVIEW PROCESS

The MSA requires that municipalities implement their respective Integrated Development Plans and monitor and evaluate performance of their "implementation". Section 34 of the MSA deals with the review and amendment of the IDP:

*"A Municipal council:*

*(a) must review its integrated development plan*

*(i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and*

*(ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and*

### 4.1. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GOVERNMENT SPHERES IN THE REVIEW PROCESS

The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 requires both district and local municipalities to do integrated development planning. The IDP process requires that all role-players are fully aware of their own, as well as other role-players' responsibilities in the execution of the IDP process.

The roles and responsibilities of the various spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders for IDP review process are as follow:

The role of the national sphere of government is to provide a legal framework, policy guidelines and principles for sectoral, provincial and local government planning.

The role of the provincial sphere of government is to monitor the IDP process and to ensure that vertical/sector alignment;

District Municipality is also responsible to effect horizontal and vertical alignment of the IDP's of local municipalities,

The role of the local municipalities is to compile a 5 - year IDP aligned with other spheres of government.

## 4.2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following institutional framework is used in the IDP Review Process;

### **Municipal Council (Elected Councillors)**

- Considers and adopts the IDP/Budget review process plan; and
- Responsible for adoption of the IDP/budget

### **Executive Committee and the Mayor**

- Manages IDP/Budget compilation
- Proposes sequencing and prioritisation of projects

### **IDP/Budget Steering Committee (Executive Management Plus Chairpersons of Portfolio Clusters)**

- Responsible for managing the process of reviewing the IDP and budget

### **Management Committee**

- Provides relevant technical, sectoral and financial information and support for the review process; and
- Translation of broad community issues into priorities into outcome based programs and projects.

### **Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager**

- Responsible for daily coordination of the planning process; and
- Ensures that the planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation focused.

### **IDP Representative Forum (Civil Society Bodies, Business, Sector Departments)**

- Represents the interests of various constituencies;
- Coordination and alignment in planning and service delivery; and

### **Ward Committees**

- Facilitates identification and conceptualisation of community needs
- Monitors Project and Programme Implementation.

## 4.3. Stakeholder consultations

In terms of Municipal systems Act, the IDP review process should start ten months before the beginning of the financial year under review.

### 4.3.1 First Phase: September- October 2014

The first phase of the IDP/Budget review process will allow the community to identify the broad development needs and priorities. And together with other stakeholders, the community will be inputting on the IDP analysis phase.

It is proposed that during this phase deliberate efforts must be made to involve ward based organized/community structures/stakeholders/service providers, previously marginalised groups and broad community members through community based planning approach. Sector-based consultations will also be consulted during this phase to coordinate alignment in planning processes through IDP Rep Forum.

### 4.3.2 Second Phase; April- May 2015

The phase will be characterized by comprehensive stakeholder consultations, policy review and public submissions. Public participation will be allowed for comments and inputs into the draft IDP and budget. It is therefore imperative to publish both draft IDP and budget prior to the commencement of the second phase of stakeholder consultations.

## 4.4. Review Time-Table

Tasks/Activities	Lead Responsible	Target date
2014/15 IDP/ Budget review process plan is approved by council.	Mayor	August 2014
Submit the Annual Financial Statement to Auditor General	Municipal Manager/ Chief Financial Officer	August 2014
IDP Steering Committee Conducts Desktop Situational Analysis	Planning Manager/ Municipal Manager	October 2014
Budget offices of municipality determine revenue projections and proposed	Municipal Manager/	October 2014

rate and service charges and drafts initial allocations to functions and departments for the next financial year after taking into account strategic objectives	Chief Financial Officer	
Engages with Provincial and National sector departments on sector specific programmes for alignment with municipalities plans	Municipal Manager/ Chief Financial Officer	October 2014
Preparations of departmental operational plans and SDBIP aligned to strategic priorities in IDP from other stakeholders including government and bulk providers	Municipal Manager/ Chief Financial Officer	October 2014
Strategic planning session to review municipal objectives and strategies	Mayor	October 2014
Ward/Community based consultation meetings and Stakeholder consultation on situational analysis	Speaker/ Mayor	November 2014
Receive the audit report on Annual Financial Statement from Auditor General.	Municipal Manager/ Chief Financial Officer	November 2014
Prepare action/audit plan and to address and incorporate into the annual report	Municipal Manager/ Chief Financial Officer	November 2014
Council approves 2014/15 Mid-Year and Performance Assessment Report Finalise and table annual report (13/14) to Council	Mayor	January 2015
Council approves 2014/15 Adjustment Budget	Municipal Manager/ Chief Financial Officer	February 2015
Strategic planning session to review municipal objectives and strategies and develop one year service delivery plan and MTREF budget.	Mayor	March 2015
Tabling of budget and budget related policies to council for review	Mayor	March 2015
1st draft IDP/ Budget reviewed for 2015/16 is tabled to council and public comments allowed	Mayor	March 2015
Stakeholder consultation (with IDP/Budget representative forum/communities/traditional leaders/farm communities and business) on draft 2014/15 IDP/Budget	Speaker/ Mayor	April/May 2015
Adoption of reviewed IDP and budget for 2015/16 IDP/Budget by council	Municipal Manager	May 2015
Submit copies of reviewed 2015/16 IDP/ Budget to the MEC, National Treasury and Provincial Treasury	Chief Financial Officer/ Municipal Manager	June 2015
Submit service delivery implementation plans and budget to the Mayor for approval.	Municipal Manager	June 2015
2015/16 IDP/Budget and SDBIP are made public, including being put on municipal website.	Municipal Manager	June 2015

#### 4.5. COMMUNITY CLUSTER CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

WEEKEND DATE	TIME	VENUE	CLUSTERED WARDS
April/May 2015	10h00	Mahlatjane Hall	27/28/29
April/May 2015	10h00	Tooseng Hall	13/19/20/21
April/May 2015	10h00	Mamaolo Hall	22/23/24/25/26
April/May 2015	10h00	Mehlareng Hall	1,2,3,4,5,6
April/May 2015	10h00	Hlakano Hall	7,8,9,10,11,12,14
April/May 2015	14h00	Lebowakgomo High	15/16/17/18

#### 4.6. IDP REP. FORUM MEETINGS

DATE	TIME	VENUE
25 March 2015	11h00	Lebowakgomo Civic Hall
21 May 2015	11h00	Lebowakgomo Civic Hall

#### 4.7. Traditional Leaders and Business Consultation Meetings

Target Group	DATE	TIME	VENUE
Traditional Leaders	April 2015	11h00	Lebowakgomo
Business	May 2015	11h00	Lebowakgomo

#### 4.8. IDP/Budget Steering Committee Meetings

DATE	TIME	VENUE
July 2014	10h00	Lebowakgomo Civic Boardroom
November 2014	10h00	Lebowakgomo Civic Boardroom
February 2015	10h00	Lebowakgomo Civic Boardroom
April 2015	10h00	Lebowakgomo Civic Boardroom

#### 4.9. REVIEW ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

The IDP review process involves five critical phases, namely, the **Analysis, Strategies, Project, Integration and Approval phases**. The review process included analysis of the municipality's socio-economic status, taking into account Census 2011 results and the inclusion of the outcomes of previous IDP's assessment by MEC for CoGHSTA's.

The review process for the development of this IDP was conducted as follows:

- Council approval of the review process plan was done on 08 August 2014
- Desktop data gathering for status quo analysis was done
- IDP/Budget steering committee meetings were held in July 2014, November 2014 and February 2015.
- IDP Management meetings were held to prepare for strategic planning sessions and steering committee meetings
- 28 Ward based consultation were conducted during the months of September to November 2014
- Exco had a strategic planning session for three days in December 2014, two days in March 2015 and a day in May 2015.
- Municipal strategic planning session of all councillors was held on 21-22 March 2015
- Rep Forum Meeting was held on the 30<sup>th</sup> March 2015
- Tabling of First Draft IDP to council on the 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015
- Cluster IDP/Budget Mayoral Imbizos for Public Comments on the Draft IDP were undertaken during the months of April and May 2015.

## B. ANALYSIS (STATUS QUO)

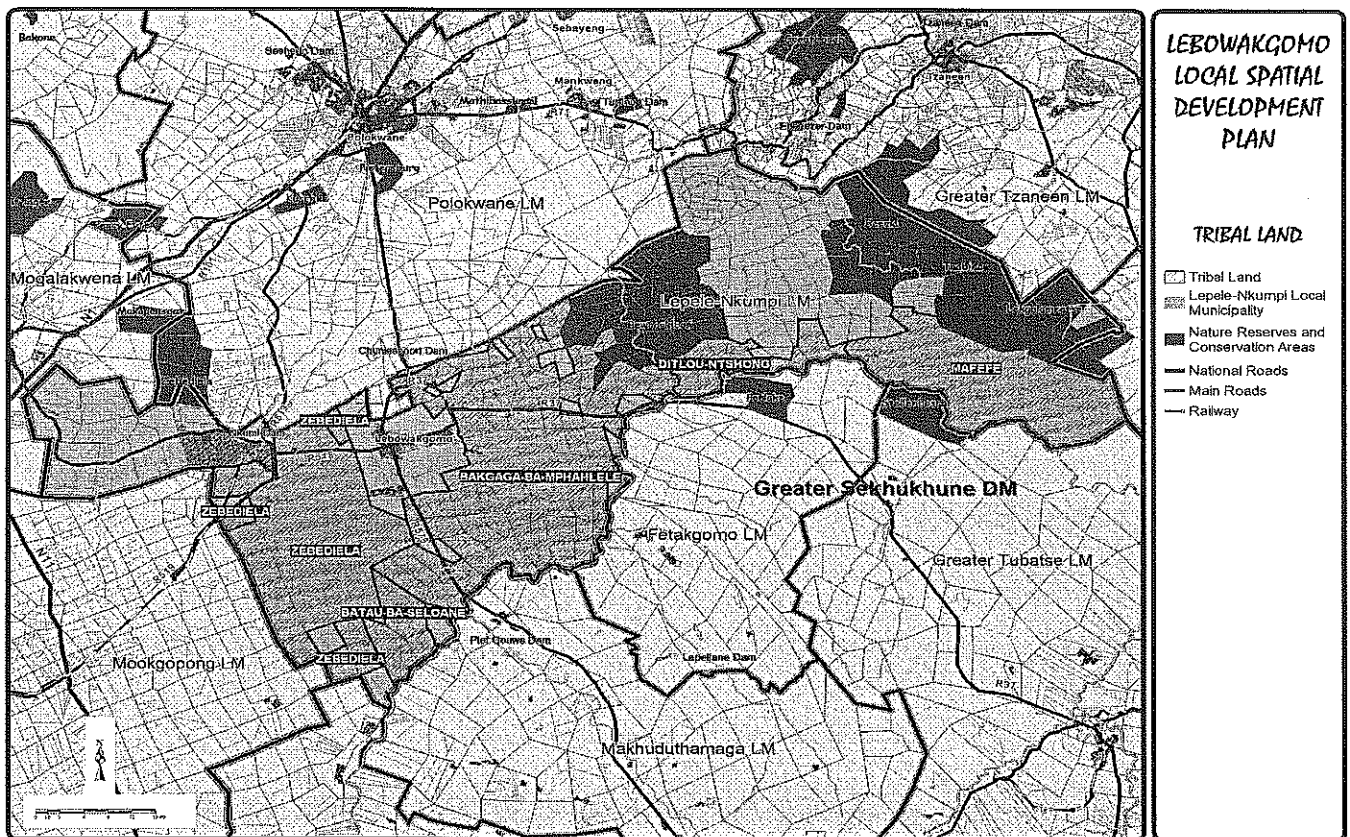
### 1. INTRODUCTION

The analysis phase looks at demographic and physical description of the municipality and its current levels of access to service delivery. It also analyses the spatial, institutional and socio-economic environment of the municipality.

### 2. DESCRIPTION OF MUNICIPAL AREA

Lepelle-Nkumpi is one of the five local municipalities within the Capricorn District Municipality in Limpopo Province and is located in the southern part of Capricorn District. The municipality is pre-dominantly rural with a population of approximately 230 350 people. It covers 3,454.78 km<sup>2</sup>, which represents 16% of the District's total land area and is divided into 29 wards which comprise a total of 93 settlements. About 95% of its land falls under the jurisdiction of Traditional Authorities.

Map.1: Land Ownership



### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

#### 3.1. POPULATION FIGURES

According to the Stats SA Census 2011 results, the municipality has an estimated population of 230 350 people with a total of 59 682 households and an average household size of 3.9.

**Table.1. Demographics**

Municipality	Population			No. of Households			Average Household Size		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Lepelle-Nkumpi	234926	227 970	230 350	44 397	51 245	59 682	5.2	4.4	3.9

Data Source: Census 2011

The population of Lepelle-Nkumpi has grown by 0.1, second fastest after Polokwane, during the last ten years after a sharp decline between 1996 and 2001 when its growth was slower than the rest in the District. The municipality is the second largest in the District, harbouring 18% of District population, whereas Polokwane Municipality is the biggest and constitutes about 50% of the District population as depicted by the table here below.

**Table.2: Population Growth Rate-1996, 2001 and 2011**

Municipality	Population				
	1996	2001	% Change	2011	% Change
Aganang	146 335	146 872	0.1	131 164	-1.1
Blouberg	158 751	171 721	1.6	162 629	-0.5
<b>Lepelle Nkumpi</b>	<b>234926</b>	<b>227 970</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>230 350</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Molemole	107 635	109 441	0.3	108 321	-0.1
Polokwane	424 835	508 277	3.6	628 999	2.1
<b>Capricorn</b>	<b>1 072 484</b>	<b>1 164 281</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1 261 463</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

There are 29 wards in the municipality with an average size of 8000 people. Wards 22, 15 and 26 are the largest with a population size of more than 10000 each.

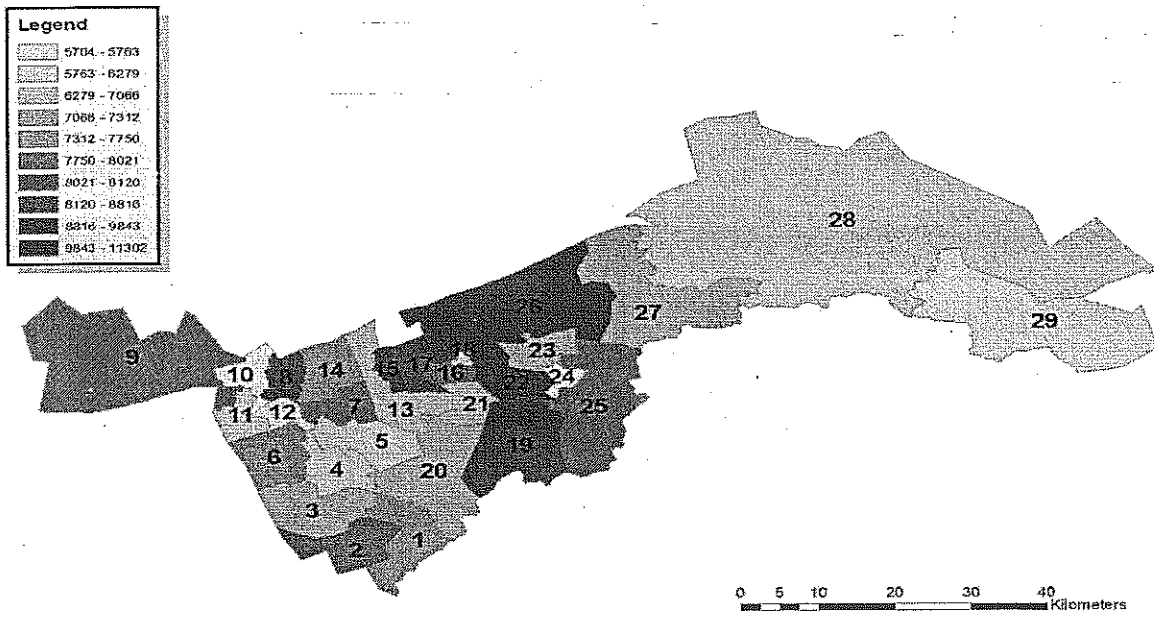
**Table.3: Population distribution per ward**

Ward No	Population	Percentage	Ward No	Population	Percentage
1	8 021	3.48%	2	8 697	3.78%
3	7 564	3.28%	4	6 758	2.93%
5	7 066	3.07%	6	7 940	3.45%
7	8 120	3.53%	8	9 656	4.19%
9	8 093	3.51%	10	5 763	2.50%
11	7 031	3.05%	12	6 279	2.73%
13	7 312	3.17%	14	8 011	3.48%
15	10 940	4.75%	16	8 816	3.83%
17	9 710	4.22%	18	6 079	2.64%
19	9 843	4.27%	20	7 708	3.35%
21	7 272	3.16%	22	10 416	4.52%
23	7 604	3.30%	24	5 704	2.48%
25	8 079	3.51%	26	11 302	4.91%
27	7 750	3.36%	28	6 794	2.95%
29	6 022	2.61%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>230 350</b>	<b>100%</b>			

Data Source: Census 2011



Map.2: Population per Ward



Lepelle-Nkumpi Population by Language per Ward

Ward	Afrikaans	English	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Sign language	SiSwat	Tshiven da	Xitsonga	Other	Not applicable	Grand Total
1	11	35	413	10	106	7285	15	35	1	8	14	80	10	-	8021
2	18	46	2749	2	56	5522	73	24	11	1	16	126	13	40	8697
3	6	47	1580	6	44	5341	14	22	38	1	1	454	9	-	7564
4	7	39	1240	3	52	4746	80	53	5	8	3	315	26	181	6758
5	12	34	166	8	41	6002	212	26	17	2	5	530	11	-	7066
6	10	36	859	1	64	6157	52	46	4	6	116	428	157	5	7940
7	9	12	241	15	38	6561	17	23	2	7	1	1153	41	-	8120
8	25	79	387	35	76	7511	195	59	13	10	64	721	257	226	9656
9	97	69	310	11	36	6431	23	36	3	29	17	820	202	10	8093
10	62	60	227	14	24	4282	146	18	8	19	49	720	134	-	5763
11	11	31	326	23	18	5078	24	27	8	3	40	1390	55	-	7032
12	16	58	145	9	129	5588	3	34	14	1	6	160	116	-	6279
13	20	103	1007	15	87	5578	55	25	7	2	29	308	78	-	7313
14	20	49	95	8	49	6969	75	41	12	15	24	628	26	-	8011
15	25	137	191	26	158	9683	106	69	29	26	103	180	195	11	10938
16	27	606	113	30	98	7348	68	70	91	24	35	132	174	-	8816
17	37	106	40	39	125	8017	85	103	4	28	62	128	155	782	9710
18	9	108	40	23	138	4837	94	84	-	24	40	49	76	556	6078
19	14	42	37	4	72	9608	4	26	2	-	3	10	7	13	9844
20	7	27	45	6	53	7457	4	23	3	1	7	41	33	-	7708
21	11	33	15	11	53	7067	13	12	15	1	3	13	24	-	7272
22	24	81	52	11	95	9989	5	48	3	-	7	16	85	-	10415
23	9	26	42	3	102	7343	3	22	20	2	-	9	22	-	7604
24	13	18	37	1	92	5474	1	14	16	-	-	1	36	-	5704
25	17	20	31	4	90	7778	18	21	3	4	6	3	28	57	8079
26	11	20	52	16	89	10856	13	24	13	1	21	129	55	-	11302
27	8	19	35	2	38	7544	8	32	10	1	-	11	32	11	7750
28	10	34	15	1	71	6521	-	21	11	-	8	76	26	-	6794
29	5	11	22	6	51	5873	11	18	7	-	1	2	15	-	6022
<b>Total</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>1984</b>	<b>10513</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>2145</b>	<b>198445</b>	<b>1418</b>	<b>1052</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>8632</b>	<b>2098</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>230350</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

The table here above shows that the predominant language in the area is Sepedi that is spoken by 86% of the total population, followed by IsiNdebele and XiTsonga that are spoken by 4,5% and 3,7% respectively.

### 3.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION

The dependency ratio, which covers people aged below 15 and above 64, is very high at 44% of total population.

**Table.4: Dependency Ratio**

Ages 0-14			Ages 15-34			Ages 35-64			Ages 65+		
1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
101 498	93 712	82 917	78666	73764	75635	39982	45181	53852	14780	15 313	17 946
44%	41%	36%	33%	32%	33%	17%	20%	23%	6%	7%	8%
234926	227 970	230 350	234926	227 970	230 350	234926	227 970	230 350	234926	227 970	230 350

Data Source: Census 2011

**Table.5: Population by Age and Gender, 1996, 2001 and 2011**

	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ages 0-14	50312 (49.57%)	51186 (50.43%)	101498	46554 (49.67%)	47158 (50.33%)	93712	41766 (50.38%)	41151 (49.62%)	82917
Ages 15-34	35115 (44.63%)	43551 (55.37%)	78666	33470 (45.37%)	40294 (54.63%)	73764	36412 (48.14%)	39223 (51.86%)	75635
Ages 35-64	14824 (37.07%)	25158 (62.93%)	39982	17185 (38%)	27996 (62%)	45181	20908 (38.82%)	32944 (61.18%)	53852
Ages 65+	4500 (30.44%)	10280 (69.56%)	14780	4867 (31.8%)	10446 (68.2%)	15 313	5758 (32%)	12188 (68%)	17 946
Total	104751	130175	234926	102076	125894	227 970	104845	125505	230 350
%	44.59	55.41		44.78	55.22		45.52	54.48	

Data Source: Statistics S.A.

The population of Lepelle-Nkumpi is dominated by young people of below 35 years old who constitute 69% of total population.

### 3.3. LEVEL OF EDUCATION

According to Census 2011, there is only 33% with matric and above qualifications, among people 20 years and older. Otherwise 67% has no matric- having left school at primary or secondary levels. There is an alarmingly high percentage of females without schooling or with minimal education qualifications in the municipality and the District alike, even though there are still more women with matric and post matric qualifications.

**Table.6: Distribution of the population aged 20 years and older by highest level of education attained and sex- 1996, 2001 and 2011**

Level of education	Municipality	1996			2001			2011		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
No schooling	Lepelle-Nkumpi	9 701	22 657	32 357	11 031	24 524	35 554	6 246	15 602	21 848
	Capricorn District	43 717	91 719	135 436	47 113	100 011	147 124	27 542	61 955	89 498
Some primary	Lepelle-Nkumpi	4 245	5 749	9 994	5 390	6 795	10 670	5 804	7 558	13 361
	Capricorn District	24 330	31 592	55 922	34 234	40 743	74 977	32 664	41 892	74 556
Completed primary	Lepelle-Nkumpi	1 974	3 100	5 075	2 310	2 940	5 250	2 021	2 548	4 569
	Capricorn District	12 084	18 133	30 218	14 311	18 127	32 437	12 279	15 947	28 226
Some secondary	Lepelle-Nkumpi	11 136	14 661	25 797	11 538	14 608	26 145	17 815	20 995	38 810
	Capricorn District	60 118	76 254	136 372	69 665	86 109	155 774	107 790	119 208	226 999
Grade 12	Lepelle-Nkumpi	7 525	9 970	17 495	6 214	9 259	15 474	10 717	15 782	26 499
	Capricorn District	31 737	40 245	71 982	42 144	54 352	96 496	76 471	95 172	171 643
Higher	Lepelle-Nkumpi	3 963	4 474	8 438	3 200	4 714	7 914	5 088	7 740	12 829
	Capricorn District	13 560	14 928	28 488	20 590	26 670	47 260	38 017	49 154	87 171
Total	Lepelle-Nkumpi	38 544	60 611	99 155	39 683	62 840	102 523	47 692	70 224	117 916
	Capricorn District	185 547	272 870	458 417	228 057	326 012	554 069	294 764	383 328	678 093

Data Source: Statistics S.A.

## LOCAL SKILLS BASE

Literacy rates have increased over the years, providing labour resources that can take up employment opportunities above basic elementary occupations. The increased literacy levels may also, to some extent, have contributed to the increased employment rates in the area. The skills base for municipality is derived from local FET College, Nursing College, on-the-job training in the mines and those who go out to acquire qualifications outside the municipality, especially within the District and in Gauteng Province.

### 3.4. INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Limpopo Province is one of the poorest provinces in the country, with approximately 14% of households having no form of income, compared to the National level where this figure stands at 15%. Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality has very high level of poverty, with more than 15% of households without any form of income as shown in the table below.

**Table.7: Percentage annual household income distribution for Lepelle-Nkumpi, 2001, 2007 & 2011**

Year	No income	R1-R4800	R4801-R9600	R9601-R19600	R19601-R38200	R38201-R76400	R76401-R153800	R153801 +
2001	32%	11%	25%	14%	8%	6%	3%	1%
2007	11%	8%	13%	27%	21%	11%	4%	3%
2011	15%	6%	12%	25%	21%	8%	6%	7%

Data Source: Census 2011

**Table 7: Annual Households Income Distribution per Ward**

Ward	No income	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	R 2 457 601 or more	Grand Total
1.	381	130	296	558	482	89	44	22	9	1	1	1	2016
2.	292	129	277	592	547	123	51	37	14	2	-	-	2065
3.	373	130	227	539	474	110	33	25	9	-	1	-	1921
4.	307	97	206	538	392	114	88	58	13	3	1	2	1818
5.	328	130	230	446	417	103	34	27	13	1	-	-	1730
6.	361	173	281	510	393	117	51	45	19	2	1	1	1954
7.	328	134	291	624	550	144	48	27	6	-	1	1	2153
8.	546	172	332	544	487	242	302	175	70	10	4	3	2886
9.	285	118	229	716	573	179	75	61	14	8	1	1	2261
10.	268	112	191	430	365	151	48	18	12	1	-	-	1596
11.	212	122	235	555	505	125	41	20	4	-	2	-	1821
12.	299	83	192	476	445	137	90	45	26	1	4	3	1800
13.	356	102	181	426	417	202	112	46	29	5	-	-	1876
14.	299	128	227	650	526	206	109	46	14	1	5	1	2212
15.	340	111	164	454	347	308	639	675	419	95	13	15	3581
16.	406	124	187	348	319	257	279	327	158	24	8	8	2445
17.	433	103	206	374	380	256	349	335	141	26	12	5	2620
18.	178	33	40	208	165	207	342	304	151	22	8	8	1666
19.	289	150	285	641	587	166	87	39	13	3	3	1	2264
20.	288	147	282	482	445	119	54	35	15	2	1	-	1870
21.	268	101	264	443	421	129	75	30	11	1	-	1	1744
22.	388	175	372	677	537	207	117	60	20	2	-	1	2556
23.	208	77	250	552	458	147	91	67	34	6	-	2	1891
24.	200	70	197	370	310	80	34	22	7	1	1	-	1293
25.	311	128	290	506	397	102	70	27	11	1	1	6	1850
26.	360	161	322	616	564	275	107	33	18	3	5	-	2463
27.	357	165	287	449	339	165	89	39	17	1	1	1	1911
28.	257	121	278	566	434	106	53	22	7	-	-	-	1843
29.	279	144	256	444	328	56	26	26	11	2	-	5	1576
<b>Total</b>	<b>9198</b>	<b>3570</b>	<b>7074</b>	<b>14733</b>	<b>12602</b>	<b>4623</b>	<b>3538</b>	<b>2691</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>59682</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

Map.3: Income Distribution per Ward

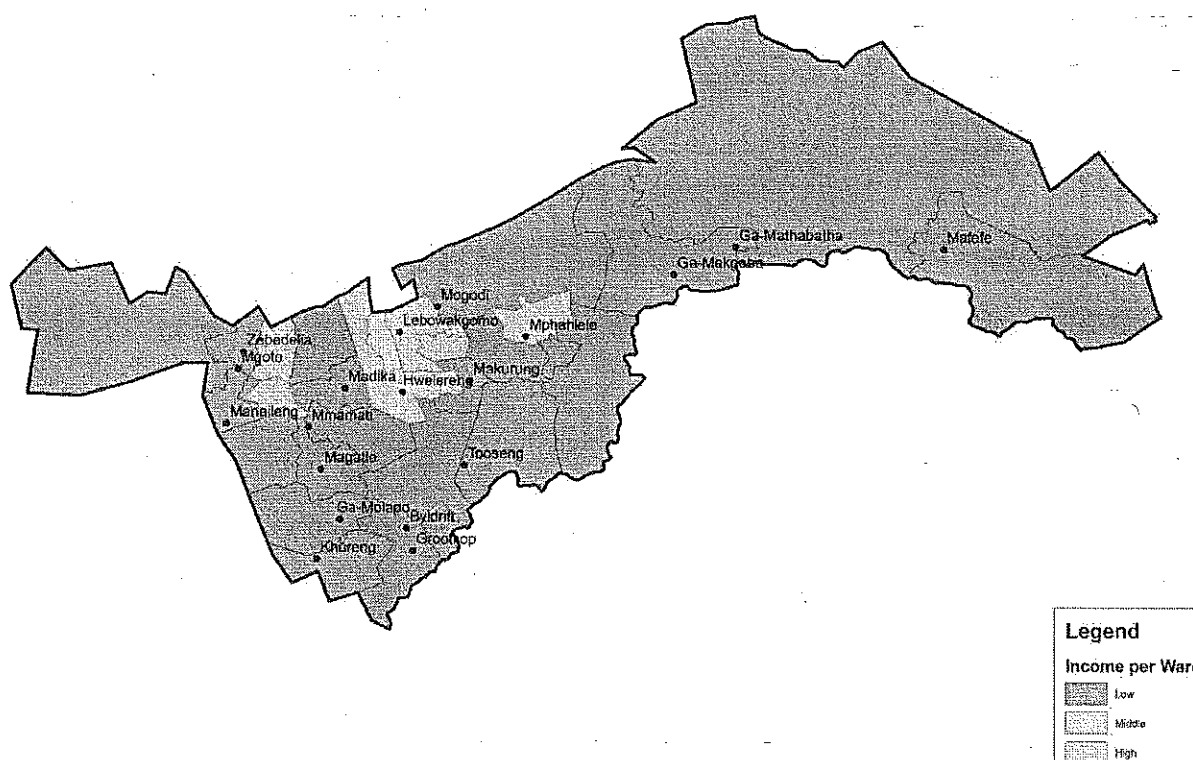


Table.8: Percentage annual household income distribution, S.A, Limpopo, Capricorn and Lepelle-Nkumpi, 2011

	S.A	Limpopo	Capricorn	Lepelle-Nkumpi
No income	15%	14%	14%	15%
R 1 - R 4800	4%	6%	5%	6%
R 4801 - R 9600	7%	12%	10%	12%
R 9601 - R 19 600	17%	23%	23%	25%
R 19 601 - R 38 200	19%	21%	21%	21%
R 38 201 - R 76 400	13%	10%	10%	8%
R 76 401 - R 153 800	9%	6%	7%	6%
R153 801 and more	15%	8%	10%	7%

Data Source: Census 2011

An analysis on Digital Spatial Boundaries from Census 2011 shows that the high income earners of R153801 and above in the municipality are concentrated mostly in the Township of Lebowakgomo, which is the only pure urban area within the municipality.

### 3.5. EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

Table.9: Employment status of National, Province, District and LNM

Year	South Africa		Limpopo Province		Capricorn DM		Lepelle-Nkumpi LM	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Employed	58%	70%	51%	61%	50%	63%	39%	52%
Unemployed	42%	30%	49%	39%	50%	37%	61%	48%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Data Source: Census 2011