

**Table.9. Employment profile per ward, 2011**

Ward Name	EAP 2011	Employed 2011	Unemployed 2011	Total
Ward 1	765	38%	62%	100%
Ward 2	1 052	51%	49%	100%
Ward 3	788	38%	62%	100%
Ward 4	1 142	41%	59%	100%
Ward 5	977	27%	73%	100%
Ward 6	1 307	37%	63%	100%
Ward 7	1 735	39%	61%	100%
Ward 8	2 422	68%	32%	100%
Ward 9	2 296	50%	50%	100%
Ward 10	1 342	58%	42%	100%
Ward 11	1 251	51%	49%	100%
Ward 12	1 604	47%	53%	100%
Ward 13	2 326	45%	55%	100%
Ward 14	1 808	58%	42%	100%
Ward 15	5 677	77%	23%	100%
Ward 16	3 474	69%	31%	100%
Ward 17	3 985	62%	38%	100%
Ward 18	2 285	78%	22%	100%
Ward 19	1 661	32%	68%	100%
Ward 20	1 244	41%	59%	100%
Ward 21	1 748	29%	71%	100%
Ward 22	2 140	37%	63%	100%
Ward 23	1 508	39%	61%	100%
Ward 24	773	34%	66%	100%
Ward 25	1 367	36%	64%	100%
Ward 26	2 924	38%	62%	100%
Ward 27	1 296	49%	51%	100%
Ward 28	1 413	49%	51%	100%
Ward 29	744	36%	64%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53 054</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Stats SA: Census 2011

**Table.10: Employment status by gender and population aged between 15 and 64 years by -1996, 2001 and 2011**

	1996			2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Ages 15-34</b>	5586	9125	14711	9694	14721	24415	7061	8959	16020
<b>Ages 35-64</b>	3615	6443	10058	5538	8337	13875	3583	5938	9521
<b>Total</b>	9201	15568	24769	15232	23058	38290	10644	14897	25541
<b>%</b>	37.1	62.9	100	39.8	60.2	100	41.7	58.3	100

Data Source: Census 2011

Tables above indicate a high rate of unemployment in the municipal area (48%) even though is a 13% improvement from 2001's 61%. This unemployment rate is higher than that of the District, Province and the Republic.

**Table.12: Employment Sectors**

Sectors	Labour Force		
	2007		2011
Agriculture; hunting; forestry and fishing	598	2.17%	3%
Mining and quarrying	1003	3.65%	8%
Manufacturing	3488	12.69%	7%
Electricity; gas and water supply	380	1.38%	1%

Construction	2441	8.88%	9%
Wholesale and retail trade	3609	13.13%	18%
Transport; storage and communication	826	3%	2%
Financial; insurance; real estate and business services	1598	5.81%	5%
Community; social and personal services	8066	29.35%	19%
Government And Community	-	-	28%
Other and not adequately defined	1812	6.59%	-
Unspecified	3657	13.3%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27478</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

The highest employment sectors in Lepelle-Nkumpi are government, community and retail sectors which together contribute 65% of employment.

### 3.6. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

Table B.5 indicates the number of people with disabilities in the municipal area. The majority of disabilities relates to physical body.

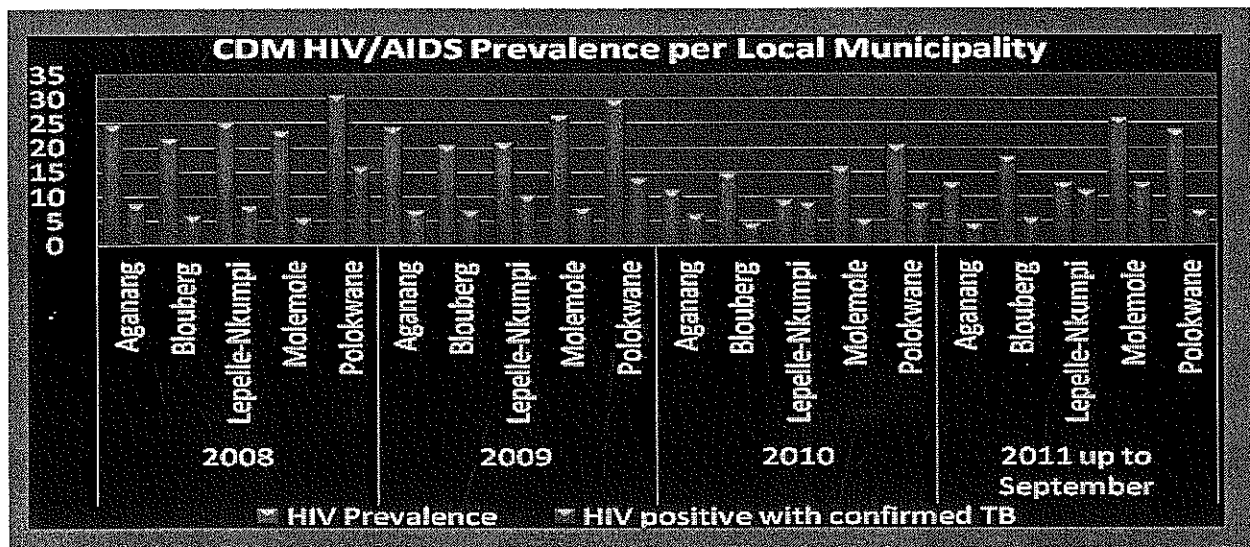
**Table.13: Types of Disabilities**

	Communication	Hearing	Remembering and concentration	Seeing	Self care	Walking or climbing stairs
No difficulty	205200	206436	200492	197963	178830	205296
Some difficulty	3244	4187	6115	11892	4736	4711
A lot of difficulty	1046	778	2056	1679	1750	1368
Cannot do at all	2029	555	2431	573	8560	1628
Do not know	491	223	758	143	1577	339
Cannot yet be determined	11193	11158	12233	11410	28018	10899
Unspecified	5254	5121	4372	4798	4987	4217
Not applicable	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>230350</b>	<b>230350</b>	<b>230350</b>	<b>230350</b>	<b>230350</b>	<b>230350</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

### 3.7. HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

**Chart 1: HIV/AIDS Prevalence**



Source: CDM IDP 2011



- Townships established in terms of the Regulations for the Administration and Control of Townships in Black Areas, 1962 (Proc. No. R 293 of 1962), e.g. Lebowakgomo;
- Settlements and villages established in terms of the Land Regulations, 1969 (Proc. No. 188 of 1969), e.g. Moletlane; and
- Townships established in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act No. 67 of 1995).

The plethora of planning legislation creates uncertainty and sometimes even conflict among various role-players, i.e. municipalities, planners, land owners, developers, tribal authorities, etc.

SPLUMA seeks to close many of the legislative shortcomings. Council of the municipality went further to establish a Land Tribunal Committee in line with the prescripts of SPLUMA.

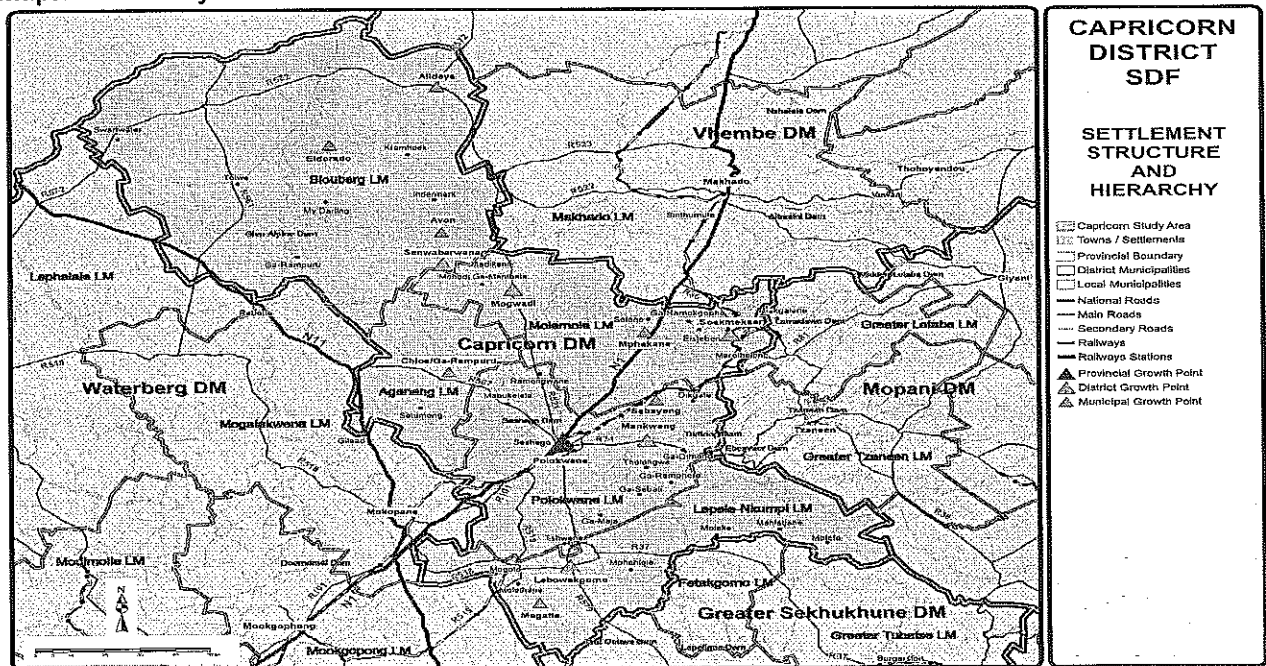
### 4.3. HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS

Limpopo Province Spatial Rationale identified a settlement hierarchy for Limpopo and that includes hierarchy for the CDM area. A settlement hierarchy is usually based on the classification of individual settlements (e.g. towns and villages).

The settlement hierarchy as contained in the Limpopo Province Spatial Rationale and Municipal SDF is as follows:

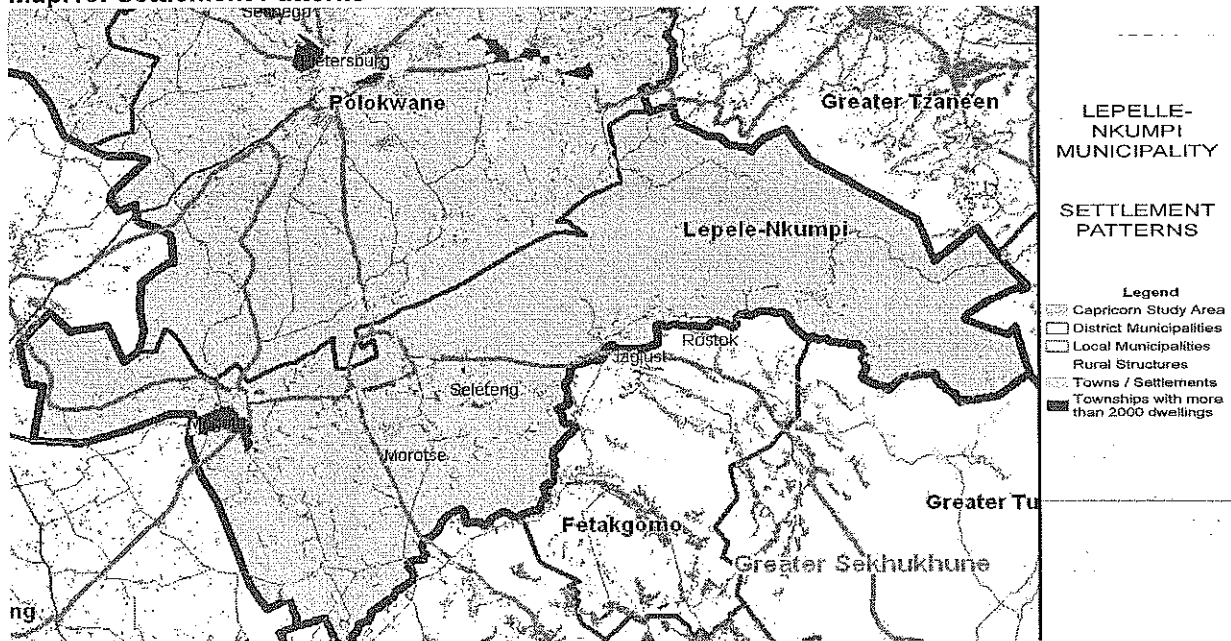
SETTLEMENT CLUSTERS	1 <sup>ST</sup> Order Settlements (Growth Points)	Provincial Growth Point [PGP]	N/A	
		District Growth Point [DGP]	Lebowakgomo	35543 people
		Municipal Growth Point	Magatle	9665
	2 <sup>ND</sup> Order Settlements (Population Concentration Points) [PCP]	Mogoto/Hlakano, Moletlane, Seleteng, Mehlareng, Makurung/Dithabaneng, Makweng/Rakgwatha, Molapo, Khureng, Madisha, Mamogwasha/Bolahlakgomo		62392 people
SETTLEMENTS/ VILLAGES	3 <sup>rd</sup> Order Settlements (Local Service Points) [LSP]	Mathibela, Podungwane/Serobaneng		5986 people
	4 <sup>th</sup> Order Settlements (Village Service Areas) [VSA]	Ngwaname, Lekgwareng	Bydrift,	7831 people
	5 <sup>th</sup> Order Settlements (Remaining Small Settlements) [SS]	Matinkane, Mankele, farms areas, Matatane, Bolatjane,		1487 people

Map.9: Hierarchy of Settlement



The approved LEGDP identifies Lebowakgomo as a potential Provincial Growth Point due to the pace at which it is growing, mineral endowments around the area and its strategic location.

**Map.10: Settlement Patterns**



**4.4. STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT AREAS (SDA's)**

There are four SDA's in the municipality identified as follow, without any order of significance;

- SDA 1: Area between Mashite and Makotse which includes Lebowakgomo, Mamaolo and Selateng
- SDA 2: Area between Mogoto and Magatle which includes Moletlane and Sekgophokgophong
- SDA 3: Area of Ga- Mathabatha
- SDA 4: Mafefe Area

The SDF is aligned to the NSDP, PSDF and District SDF and requires review so that it can align to the LEGDS. Municipality further uses the approved LUMS to guide actual land uses.

**4.5. LAND CLAIMS**

The Restitution of Land Rights Act No.22 of 1994 allowed for people who were victims of racially motivated land dispossessions to claim back their land. According to the Regional Land Claims Commissioner, a total of 190 land claims have been finalised, i.e. 4 claims in Aganang, 0 claims in Blouberg, 27 claims in Lepelle-Nkumpi (which constitutes 174,602 hectares), 29 claims in Molemole and 130 in Polokwane.

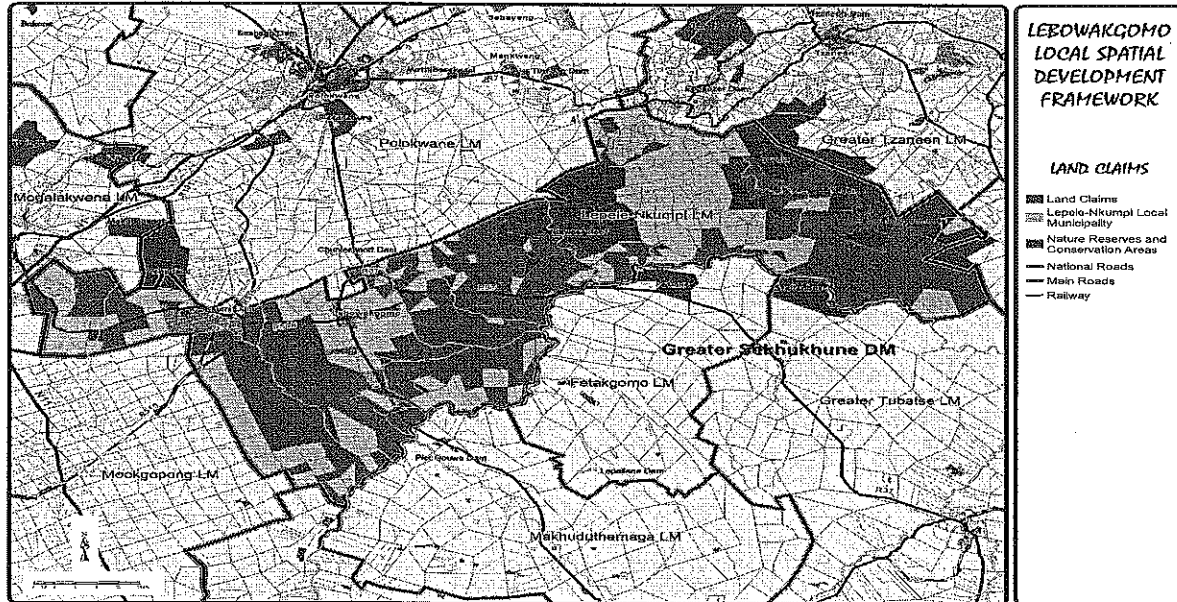
**Table.18: Land Claims in Capricorn**

MUNICIPALITY	STATUS OF CLAIMS	BACKLOG	CLAIMED LAND (HA)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Aganang	Claims settled-1, Awaiting Final Settlement- 2, Gazetted- 0, Research claims approved-0	0	111,108	15.1
Blouberg	Claims settled-2, Awaiting Final Settlement- 2, Gazetted- 0, Research claims approved-2	7	224,646	30.5
Lepelle-Nkumpi	Claims settled-0, Awaiting Final Settlement- 1, Gazetted- 1, Research claims approved-1	9	174,602	23.7
Molemole	Claims settled-0, Awaiting Final Settlement- 3, Gazetted- 1, Research claims approved-0	44	86,863	11.8

Polokwane	Claims settled-4, Awaiting Final Settlement- 6, Gazetted- 10, Research claims approved-0	119	138,554	18.8
Capricorn	Claims settled-7, Awaiting Final Settlement- 14, Gazetted- 12, Research claims approved-3	179	735,773	100

Source: DRDLR, 2012

Map.11: Lepelle-Nkumpi Land Claims



#### 4.6. In-Depth Analysis and Key Findings of Spatial Issues

##### Constraints

- Urban sprawl and illegal occupation of land, especially in the township and areas closer to public transport routes and/or economic opportunities;
- Land claims that have not yet been finalised; 174690 Ha of the 346352 Ha that comprise of Lepelle-Nkumpi Local Municipality are under land claims (50.43%), of which 22242 Ha have been settled (approximately 13% of land claimed);
- Municipality is situated in a mountainous area which inhibits development, and causes physical obstruction on transport routes;
- Pedestrian related problems are experienced. The location of schools in certain areas leads to scholars needing to cross major roads;
- Mixed land uses are evident in those areas where formal businesses are not properly developed;
- There is a possibility of asbestos infection because of the closed and un-rehabilitated asbestos mines;
- Lebowakgomo was the capital of the former Lebowa government and many government buildings are located within the area;
- Insufficient social, economic, physical and institutional infrastructure;

##### Opportunities

- Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality can also benefit from its inclusion in other development clusters set out by the LEGDS. There are areas to the North-Eastern side of the Municipality, along the Olifants River on the southern boundary, with potential for agricultural developments. Various areas have been identified to have potential for Agri-villages.
- Lepelle-Nkumpi also offers unique opportunities for tourism development and should expand its competitive advantage in line with the tourism cluster of the LEGDS. Bewaarkloof, Lekgalameetse and Wolkberg have potential for extended conservation and tourism development.
- Lebowakgomo has been identified as potential Provincial Growth point in the catalytic projects of the LEGDS
- Furthermore, the mining cluster can promote value-adding activities and greater linkages in the mining value-chain and services sector, rather than exporting raw produce mined for beneficiation to locations outside the boundaries of the municipal area. Mining development can boost the local economy in the area. Platinum mining development in Lebowakgomo (along the Dilokong

Corridor) and diamond mining development in Zebediela could create opportunities for SMMEs along the value chain.

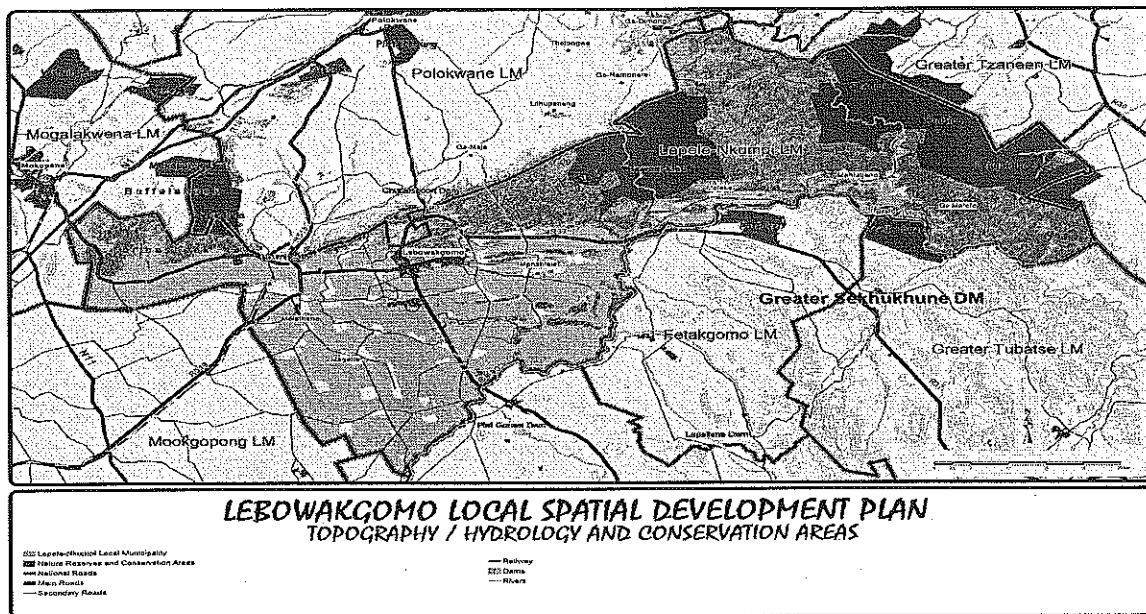
### 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Local Government in South Africa has a key role in addressing social and economic needs of communities while ensuring that the resource base upon which life depends is conserved and well managed. Planning in South Africa should as such aim to use scarce resources and limited capacity wisely, and to re-orientate approaches and management tools, so as to achieve a greater level of equity, service provision and sustainability in the country. Local government is important in this regard due to localised nature of many environmental problems and concerns.

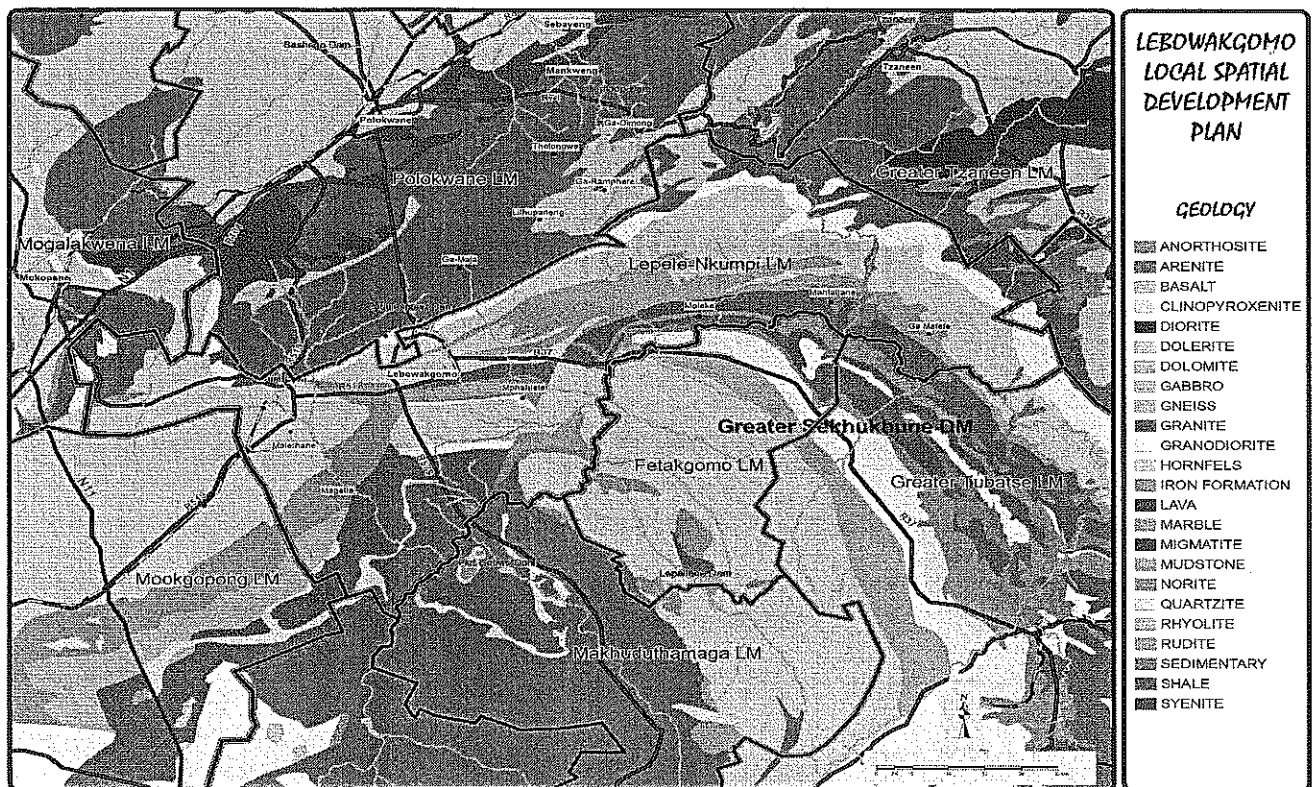
There has been a number of infrastructure development and other construction projects initiated within the municipality. These projects and other factors contributed towards illegal mining of sand in rivers, resulting in alterations of river banks and irregular landscape. Drilling of boreholes, electrification of villages, mining, bulk water supplies, heavy rains etc. have had a negative impact on the environment such as the pollution on ground water, extinction of vulnerable and sensitive species, land degradation, loss of biodiversity and noise pollution among others.

Municipal objectives and strategies can be summed as responding to the dire needs for reduction of unemployment and poverty, provision of infrastructure and services and compliance with environmental management legislation and use of environmentally friendly technology.

**Map.18: Conservation Areas**



## Map.19: Geology



The following are major environmental risks within Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality:

*Deforestation:* Deforestation is one of major environmental problems affecting most areas.

*Overgrazing:* The major influencing factor in this regard is overstocking by those practicing farming and what is termed the Tragedy of the Commons i.e. it is the situation whereby no one takes responsibility on the piece of land they all use for grazing;

*Erosion:* Erosion is another of environmental problem that affects the larger part of the area. Its effects and occurrences are very high compared to the rest. The major causes of these conditions are overgrazing and deforestation.

*Illegal occupation of land and indiscriminate change in land-use:* Unplanned settlements have a major negative effect to the environment. The major causes of urban sprawl or unplanned settlements are poverty/unemployment, population growth and urbanisation;

*Poaching:* Poaching is very rife in areas such as Lekgalameetse;

*Asbestos Pollution:* Some areas of Lepelle-Nkumpi are subjected to asbestos pollution, which has detrimental effects on the lives of people. However, its magnitude is medium as most of the mines had been rehabilitated;

*Uncontrolled Fires:* Uncontrolled fires are another element of concern as far as the environment is concerned. The major areas affected by veld fires are the Strydpoort Mountains.

*Natural and man-made disasters;* and

*Waste disposal:* Only 21% of households has access to refuse removal services

*Alien plants:* Some parts of the municipality are infested with alien plants

### Climate Change and global warming

Climate change is a long-term shift in the climate of a specific location, region or planet. The shift is measured by changes in features associated with average weather, such as temperature, wind patterns and precipitation. The burden on municipalities will grow because of the expected increases in natural disasters, water scarcity and disease, and reduced agricultural production and food security. Some municipalities will be more sensitive to these changes than others, and many municipalities may lack the adaptive capacity because of existing developmental challenges, such as low incomes, weak institutions,



low levels of education and primary health care, lack of markets and infrastructure and already-degraded ecosystems. Local municipalities will need to plan for these and other impacts.

Rainfall and river flow are unpredictable in time and unevenly distributed in space, with only 12% of the land area generating 50% of stream flows. The main users of surface water resources are agricultural irrigation, domestic, industrial, mining and power generation. This planning capacity will be a key capability for adaptation planning under ongoing and future climate change.

The effects of extreme changes in runoff due to climate change include the following:

- Increased erosion and sedimentation, causing loss of fertile topsoil and reductions in the fertility and quality of agricultural produce as well as disruptions in aquatic ecosystems.
- Increased transportation of water pollutants (petroleum and hazardous substances/chemicals, herbicides, fertilisers and sediments) through surface water, groundwater and soil systems leading to human health risks, contamination of drinking water, ecosystem disturbance and aesthetic impacts on water resources.
- Increased flooding or drought, resulting in loss of life, livelihoods and assets, damage to infrastructure, contamination and/or limitation of water supplies, loss of crops, and community displacement.

## 6. BASIC SERVICES AND ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURAL ANALYSIS

The engineering infrastructure analysis includes the provision of water, sanitation, roads, energy, telecommunications and transport within the municipal area.

### 6.1. WATER SUPPLY

Census 2011 shows that 75% of households has access to water above RDP standard compared to 62% in 2001. Much noticeable progress has been made among people who receive water in their yards and houses, which now constitute 51% from 35% in 2001. Lot of work still has to be done as a backlog of 14501 households still has to be served. It is possible that all households can be served with reliable and uninterrupted portable water supply at yard level, or at least within 200 meters from their yards, by 2014 to meet the Millennium Development Goal on access to water. This is because District as Water Service Authority has managed to put up reticulation infrastructure in all settlements and has now committed lot of funds to ensuring that these become functional and supply water to residents.

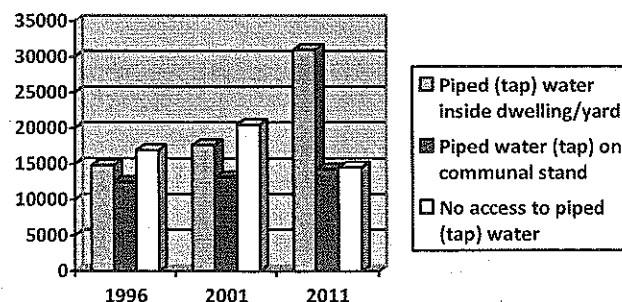
Free Basic Water is provided to all households outside Lebowakgomo Township who can be estimated at 51000 or 194800 individuals. Furthermore, there are 430 more households in Lebowakgomo who receive Free Basic Water.

**Table.23: Households by access to piped water-1996, 2001 and 2011**

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling / yard			Piped water (tap) on communal stand			No access to piped (tap) water		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Lepelle Nkumpi	14 794 (33%)	17 628 (35%)	30 966 (51%)	12 447 (29%)	13 130 (25%)	14 215 (24%)	16 925 (38%)	20 486 (40%)	14 501 (25%)
Total Households	44 397	51 245	59682	44 397	51 245	59682	44 397	51 245	59682

Data Source: Census 2011

**Chart. 3: Households by access to water**



## 6.2. WATER SOURCES

### 6.2.1. Groothoek RWS Cluster, Specon RWS Cluster and Mphahlele RWS Cluster

The scheme is composed of three clusters, namely; Groothoek RWS cluster, Specon RWS Cluster and Mphahlele RWS Cluster. These clusters combined consist of sixty eight settlements. They include the main town of Lebowakgomo, Zebedelia citrus estates and a number of rural settlements.

Domestic water source for this cluster is the Olifants River via the Olifantspoort Water Treatment Works.

Lebowakgomo and surrounding area has only one source of domestic supply, the bulk purchase of water from Lepelle Northern Water. Water is supplied via the Olifantspoort Water Treatment Works, which acquires its raw water from the Olifantspoort weir on the Olifants River, which runs along the eastern boarder of the cluster. Water is pumped from the Olifantspoort weir through a rising, to the water treatment works which has a full design average capacity of 11 Million m<sup>3</sup>/a rising to a peak treatment of 15.30 Million m<sup>3</sup>/a. The Olifantspoort Water Treatment Works also supplies to areas outside of the cluster, including Polokwane, its largest consumer. The current raw water use entitlement out of the Olifants River for the treatment works is 13 Million m<sup>3</sup>/a. This allocation comprises of 5.40 Million m<sup>3</sup>/a for the Polokwane area and the 7.60 Million m<sup>3</sup>/a for the Lebowakgomo area, which includes the GSM RWS.

The overall blue drop score for the treatment works is 87.13% according to tests done in 2011 and 76.05 in 2012 (Blue Drop Report, DWA, 2012).

### 6.2.2. Mafefe Individual GWS Cluster

The cluster covers an area of 134.6km<sup>2</sup> and has 9000 inhabitants. The scheme services thirty one rural settlements Domestic water for this region is sourced from local ground water sources.

### 6.2.3. Mathabatha Individual GWS Cluster.

The scheme consists of nine rural settlements. Domestic water for this region is sourced from local ground water sources. Mathabatha Individual GWS covers an area of approximately 70.2km<sup>2</sup> and has 9650 inhabitants.

The Water Services database indicates that 17 equipped boreholes are located within the cluster. 7 boreholes have combined yield 0.438 Million m<sup>3</sup>/a (13.9l/s) although not all of the yields estimated may be utilised. The water usage for these boreholes is not specified; however their proximity to local settlements implies that they are used for domestic purposes.

The water quality of Mphogodima River is deemed good. The groundwater potential for the cluster is estimated as 1.2 million m<sup>3</sup>/a based on the Dry Utilisable Groundwater Exploitation Potential (UGEP<sub>dry</sub>) over the cluster area. The Mphogodima River feeds the Koedoeskop Irrigation Scheme while Tongwane River supplies water for irrigation as well.

## 6.3. SANITATION FACILITIES

Only 49% of the total households have sanitation facilities, in reference to toilets, from RDP standard and above. Only Lebowakgomo area has sewer system, although the sewer plant for waste water treatment is operating far above its capacity. The sanitation backlog is very huge (29827 households) in the municipality and guarantees that the MDG on sanitation will not be met by 2014. The District is also busy with a project to upgrade the Lebowakgomo WWTW.

There are 430 households in Lebowakgomo who receive Free Basic Sanitation. However, the District Municipality provides VIP Toilets to indigent households in rural areas to meet basic sanitation up to RDP standard.

**Table.24: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility-1996, 2001 and 2011**

TYPE OF FACILITY	Flush / chemical toilet			Pit toilet			No toilets		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
LEPELLE-NKUMPI	5 574	8 671	11 696	32 777	36 684	45 372	5 831	5 889	1883
PERCENTAGE	13%	17%	20%	74%	72%	76%	13%	11%	3%

Data Source: Census 2011

**Table.25: Access to Water and Sanitation by Schools and Clinics**

	With Water		Without Water		Total (100%)	With Sanitation		Without Sanitation		Total (100%)
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%	
Schools	156	80	40	20	196	191	97.5	5	2.5	196
Clinics	21	88	3	12	24	21	88	3	12	24

There are 40 schools out of a total of 196 that are without water supply and 3 out of 24 clinics are still to be served with water supply.

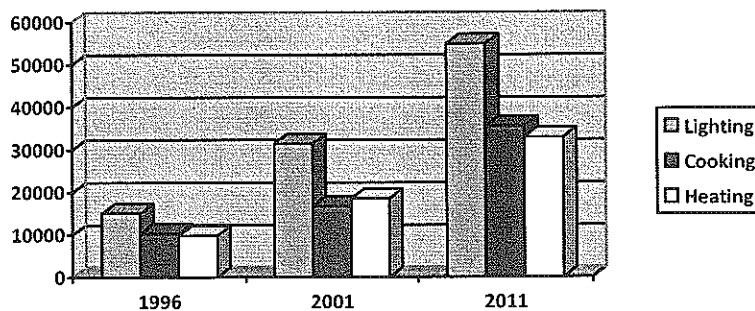
**6.4. ELECTRICITY**

**Table.26: Distribution of households using electricity for lighting, cooking and heating-1996, 2001 and 2011**

Municipality	Lighting			Cooking			Heating		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Lepelle Nkumpi	15 073	31 368	54 873	10 317	16 725	35 511	9 785	18 535	32 948
Percentage	(34%)	(61%)	(92%)	(23%)	(33%)	(59%)	(22%)	(36%)	(55%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

**Chart.4: Households using electricity**



Source: Census 2011

Electricity has been provided to 92% of the households. All villages within the municipality have access to electricity grid. Current electricity projects are aimed at electrifying new households or villages' extensions which will always be here now and in 2014 and beyond. The current backlog of post-connection extensions is estimated at 4809. The MDG target would have been reached if it were not that the number of new houses is growing each year. Other major sources of energy that are used by households in the municipality are wood, solar, paraffin and gas.

12087 households are being provided with Free Basic Electricity by municipality. Eskom is the electricity provider in the whole of municipal area.

**6.5. REFUSE REMOVALS**

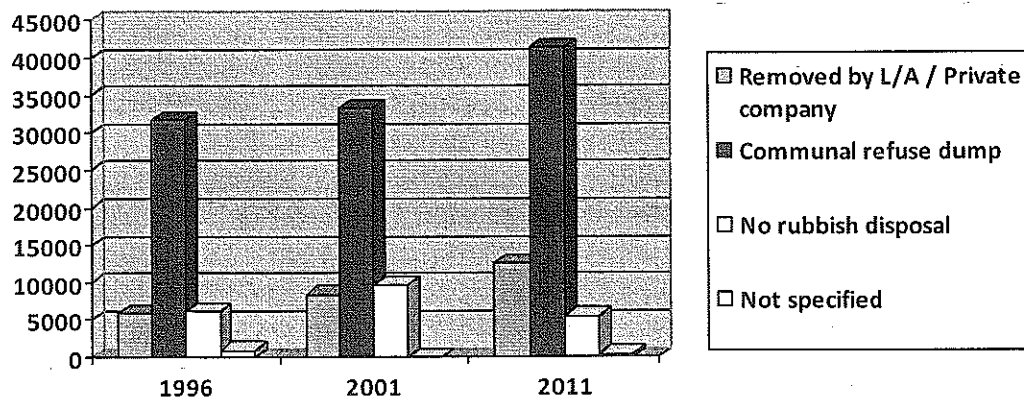
According to Census 2011 results, 21% of households in Lepelle-Nkumpi have access to solid waste disposal service. Refuse removal services are being provided at Lebokwago Township and two rural villages of Mathibela and Rakgoatha. A licensed landfill site has been built by the District and is, however, to be operated, managed and maintained by Lepelle-Nkumpi municipality.

**Table.27: Distribution of households by type of refuse removal-1996, 2001 and 2011**

	Removed by local authority / private company			Communal refuse dump			No rubbish disposal			Not Specified		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Lepelle Nkumpi	5 778 (13%)	8 366 (16%)	12 600 (21%)	31 679 (71%)	33 241 (65%)	41 290 (69%)	6 070 (14%)	9 638 (19%)	5 446 (9%)	852 (2%)	0 (0%)	346 (1%)
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>	<b>44 397</b>	<b>51 245</b>	<b>59682</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

**Chart.5: Households access to refuse removal**



Data Source: Census 2011

## 7. HOUSING

A very high percentage of households (95%) in the municipal area are accommodated in formal dwellings despite the rural nature of the area. The housing backlog is estimated at 3000 houses. The chart here below depicts the types of housing structures people are accommodated in, as per Census 2011 findings;

**Table.28: Distribution of households by types of main dwelling-1996, 2001 and 2011**

Type of Facility	Formal Dwellings			Traditional Dwellings			Informal Dwellings		
	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Lepelle-Nkumpi	37 603	45 513	56 429	4 866	4 439	1 495	1 928	1 293	1758
Percentage	85%	89%	95%	11%	9%	3%	4%	2%	3%
Total Households	44 397	51 245	59682	44 397	51 245	59682	44 397	51 245	59682

Data Source: Census 2011

There is a very strong relationship between housing, land use and economic development. Large portion of land in the municipal area is in the hands of traditional leaders and development paths there cannot be fully determined by local government. Very little can be done in these areas to ensure that land is available for housing developments and other economic activities where there is a need and where the SDF and LED strategy propose that they should go. The municipality has no housing plan and is neither a housing authority nor provider.

**Table.29: Distribution of households with a radio, television, refrigerator, computer, cellphone, landline / telephone and access to internet- 2001 and 2011**

Year	Radio		Television		Computer		Refrigerator		Landline		Cellphone		Internet
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
Number	35 759	37 168	21 787	44 400	631	6 523	22 370	45 518	4 711	2 789	12 026	51 562	13 325
Percentage	80%	62%	49%	74%	1%	11%	50%	76%	11%	5%	27%	86%	22%

Data Source: Census 2011

The table indicates households' increased access to television (74%), cellphone (86%) and computer (11%) whereas household access to radio (62%) and telephone landlines (5%) has decreased. Access to internet was only measured in 2011 at 22% of total households. However, the challenge as identified during ward based community consultations is that certain parts of Mafefe and of Ga-Mphahlele villages continue to experience problems with access to cellphone networks.

**Table.30: Distribution of households by access to electricity and water Services per Ward**

WARD	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	HOUSEHOLDS ELECTRICITY		WATER						
		WITH	WITHOUT	Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/institution	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped (tap) water on community stand: less than 200m	Piped (tap) water on community stand: between 200m and 500m	Piped (tap) water on community stand: between 500m and 1000m (1km)	Piped (tap) water on community stand: greater than 1000m (1km)	No access to piped (tap) water
1	2016	1857	157	94	302	591	146	98	10	775
2	2065	1914	151	49	53	1497	265	95	19	87
3	1921	1867	54	39	516	94	4	21	180	1067
4	1818	1603	215	218	197	181	216	31	33	942
5	1730	1581	149	7	172	536	124	3	4	883
6	1954	1816	138	289	432	489	233	306	8	197
7	2153	1950	203	144	845	226	63	45	7	822
8	2886	2616	270	420	428	501	409	45	9	1073
9	2261	2154	107	280	500	105	26	13	2	1333
10	1596	1535	61	208	207	360	16	4	1	799
11	1821	1699	122	45	410	213	185	8	24	937
12	1800	1727	73	214	680	446	112	36	29	283
13	1876	1547	329	108	1131	309	210	58	1	58
14	2212	1982	230	46	1434	264	141	4	26	298
15	3581	2839	742	2979	295	124	29	25	80	49
16	2445	2406	39	1309	1027	102	-	1	-	6
17	2620	2544	76	1460	1128	21	1	1	-	9
18	1666	1635	31	1581	83	-	1	-	-	1
19	2264	2221	43	72	1395	175	10	98	1	512
20	1870	1726	144	106	426	469	17	21	16	814
21	1744	1666	78	508	665	253	15	4	-	299
22	2556	2451	105	312	1365	98	18	3	90	670
23	1891	1659	232	239	747	128	6	112	2	658
24	1293	1254	39	207	408	230	57	23	4	363
25	1850	1730	120	166	706	567	88	11	1	312
26	2463	2260	203	104	1641	172	69	49	11	418
27	1911	1778	133	57	904	357	143	92	31	327
28	1843	1428	415	214	580	775	63	15	21	174
29	1576	1427	149	50	762	319	92	15	3	335
	<b>59682</b>	<b>54873</b>	<b>4809</b>	<b>11528</b>	<b>19438</b>	<b>9601</b>	<b>2759</b>	<b>1239</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>14501</b>

Data Source: Census 2011

**Table.30: Distribution of households by access to sanitation and refuse removal services per ward**

WARD	SANITATION							REFUSE REMOVAL	
	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	Pit toilet without ventilation	None	Other	Yes	None
1	15	5	6	411	1018	107	454	19	1997
2	6	-	12	84	1923	35	6	8	2057
3	6	18	1	180	1686	25	5	6	1915
4	38	25	4	15	1712	25	-	18	1800
5	15	10	147	156	1257	32	114	11	1719
6	44	5	3	233	1621	36	9	59	1895
7	21	7	1	430	1599	55	39	21	2132
8	229	105	14	552	1889	85	12	1547	1339
9	146	41	2	114	1870	86	1	36	2225
10	182	10	11	152	1192	42	6	102	1494
11	11	7	8	502	1222	69	1	13	1808
12	26	14	5	522	1195	34	4	4	1796
13	73	21	3	323	1344	110	2	77	1799
14	62	10	2	915	1163	58	2	641	1571
15	3221	7	4	41	261	32	15	3250	331
16	2386	11	-	10	2	33	2	2431	14
17	2560	5	1	1	19	31	1	2570	50
18	1661	1	-	-	1	3	-	1666	0
19	11	3	4	608	1558	77	3	14	2250
20	3	3	3	126	1642	89	4	13	1857
21	17	11	5	377	1214	118	2	5	1739
22	29	31	7	115	2339	30	5	19	2537
23	25	41	6	166	1620	31	1	13	1878
24	2	15	2	294	945	33	-	3	1290
25	6	8	8	309	1457	55	7	15	1835
26	41	27	11	616	1556	211	2	11	2452
27	26	3	1	1002	719	137	22	6	1905
28	91	21	-	900	719	105	7	16	1827

29	4	2	1	1326	147	95	1	3	1573
10955	468	273	10479	34893	1883	732	12600	47082	

Data Source: Census 2011

### SUMMARY OF HOUSEHOLDS BASIC SERVICES BACKLOGS

SERVICE TO HOUSEHOLDS	TOTAL BACKLOG	PERCENTAGE
NO ELECTRICITY	4809	8%
WATER BELOW RDP STANDARD	14501	24%
SANITATION BELOW RDP STANDARD	29827	50%
NO WEEKLY/BI-WEEKLY REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES	47082	79%

Data Source: Census 2011

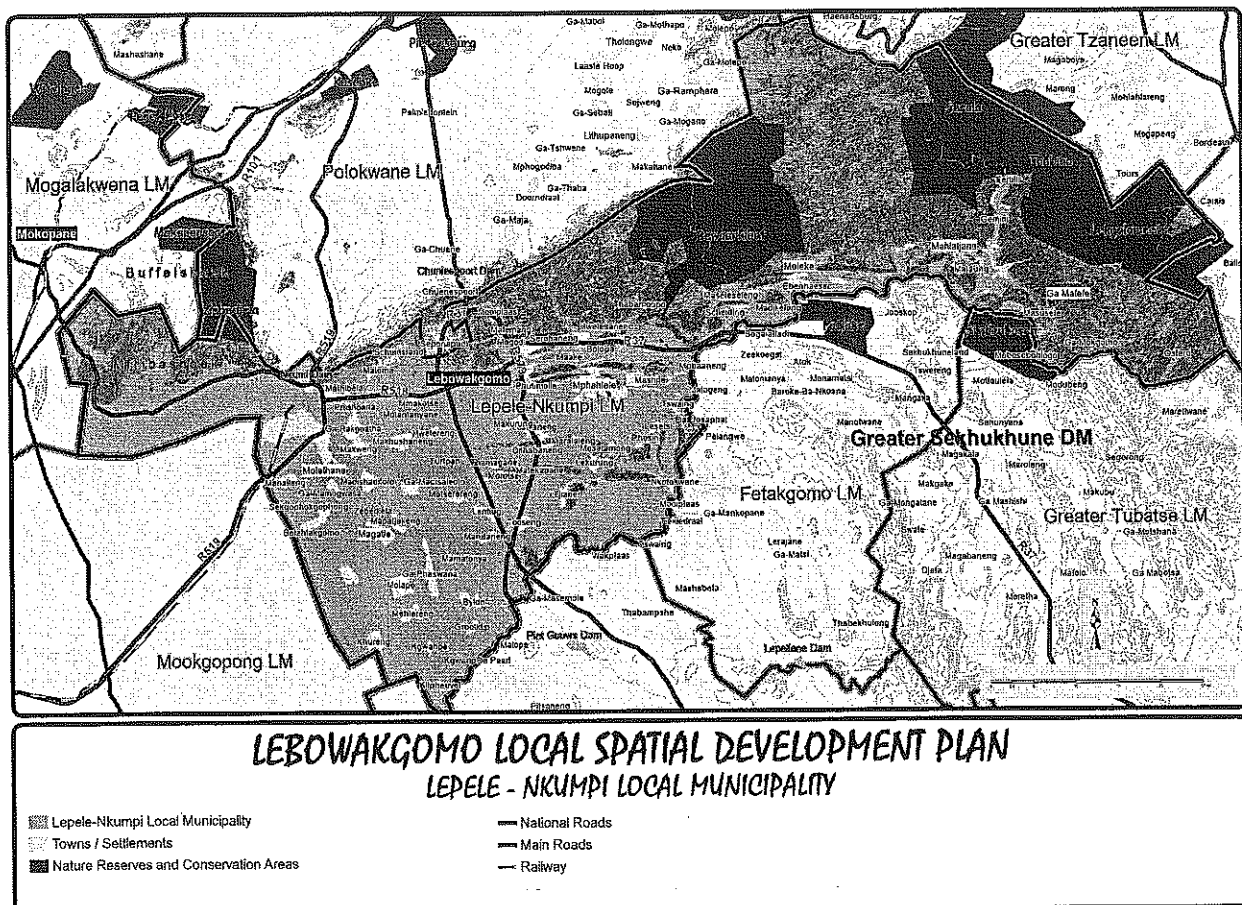
## 8. TRANSPORT & ROADS

The CDM prepared an Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) for its area. The ITP addresses public transport and private mode, infrastructure, facilities and services. It shows that the major public transport modes are bus and taxi operations for the municipality.

### 8.1 FREIGHT TRANSPORT

*Moving South Africa* identified three significant freight corridors through Limpopo, of which one is traversing through Lepelle-Nkumpi, i.e. the R37 from Polokwane to Mashishing. There is significant potential for freight transport due to mining activities in Lepelle-Nkumpi and adjacent municipal areas.

Map.16: Major Road Networks



## 8.2 LAND TRANSPORT STATUS QUO

Minibus taxis and buses are the most popular form of transport. In some sections of the area, the rural roads are poorly maintained with no specific attention given to storm water drainage and this discourages bus and taxi operators to go to these roads.

### TAXI OPERATIONS IN THE LEPELLE-NKUMPI AREA

There are 12 taxi ranks in the Lepelle-Nkumpi area and five of which are informal.

### BUS OPERATIONS

There are 180 bus routes in the district of which 19 routes are in Lepelle-Nkumpi. The challenge is that road conditions are generally poor and this has a significant impact on the operating life of the rolling stock (buses), operating costs, and level of service to the passenger. All commuter networks lead to Lebowakgomo CBD although there are no bus rank facilities and commuters' safety is at greater risk.

## 8.3 ROAD NETWORK AND CLASSIFICATIONS

### NATIONAL ROADS

The S.A. National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL) is the custodian for the National Road Networks and there is no National road transversing the municipality. However, the N1 road is just within 5km radius outside the border of the municipality on the Western side.

### PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT ROADS

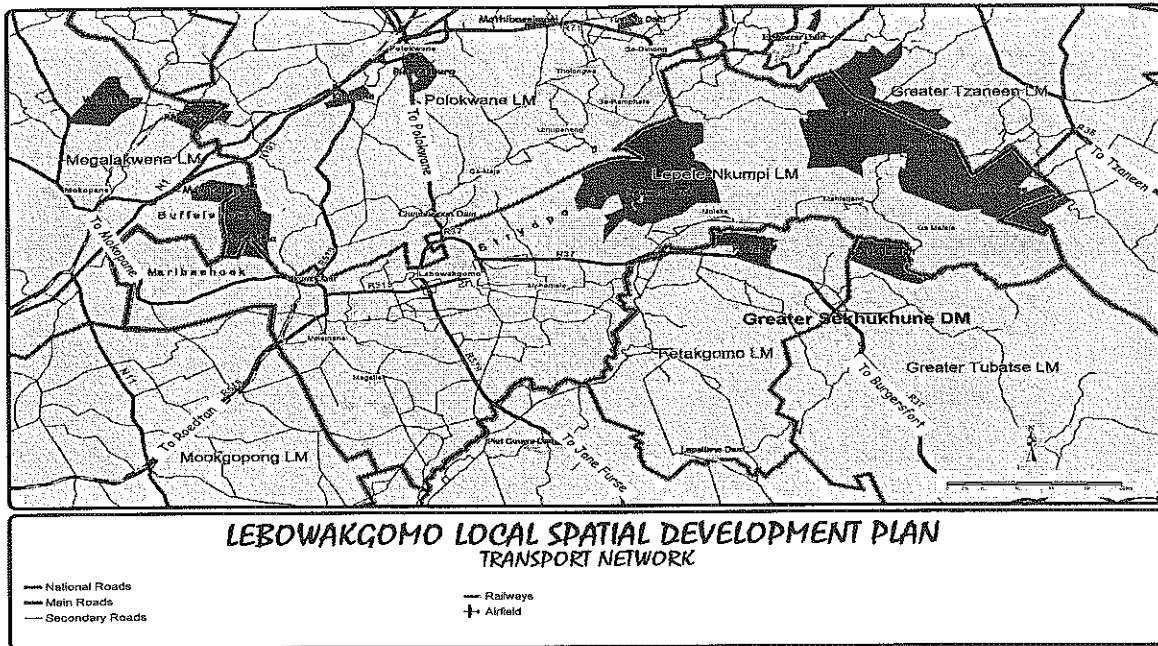
Table.31: The following strategic roads traverse the municipality:

Road Nr	Length (km)	Road Description	Linkages
P33/1	31	Polokwane-Tubatse	Polokwane to Tubatse/Mbombela
D 885	8.6	D1430 - P18/1	Groothoek to Roedtan/Mookgophong and N1
D1430	17.0	Mogoto - D885	Zebediela to Mokopane
D3588	0.9	Habakuk	Polokwane to Jane Furse
D3600	36.4	Moletlane - Klipheuwel	Zebediela to Marble Hall/Grobiersdal
D3612	23.2	Bremly - Mathibela	Burgersfort to Lebowakgomo/Zebediela
D3628	4.1	Moletlane - Mogoto	Zebediela to Mokopane
D4045	35.2	P33/1 - Sepitsi Bridge	Polokwane to Jane Furse
D4050	38.6	Mathabatha - Mafefe	Mathabatha to Mafefe
D4055	1.5	D4050 - Mafefe	Mafefe to Maruleng/Tzaneen
D4061	3.9	Showground	Lebowakgomo to Polokwane
D4064	4.3	Lebowakgomo - Mamaolo	Lebowakgomo to Mphahlele
D4066	4.7	Mogodi - Mamaolo	Podingwane/Mogodi to Tooseng/Jane Furse
D4070	14.3	Mamaolo - Mashite	Lebowakgomo to Mphahlele
D4098	3.7	Hwelereng - Shakes (D4045)	Lebowakgomo to LONMIN Mine
P 18/1	39.1	Groothoek - Mokopane	Groothoek – Mokopane/N1
P 18/2	7.4	Groothoek - D1257	Groothoek to Polokwane
P134/3	15.0	Groothoek - Rafiri	Groothoek to Roedtan/Mookgophong and N1

Source: Limpopo DoRT

258 kilometres of Provincial, District and access roads have been tarred has been tarred thus far with a backlog of 411 km of these roads still to be tarred.

Map.17: Transport Networks



### MUNICIPAL ROADS

The municipality has started with a programme for development of Municipal Infrastructure Investment Plan where municipal and access roads/streets will be determined and classified. Backlog on these roads is also not known yet.

### RAIL SERVICES

There is a disused railway line from Zebediela Citrus Estate that used to connect it with Johannesburg for export of oranges.

### INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY

#### - CONSTRAINTS

- Huge service delivery backlogs
- There is no infrastructure investment plan
- District and access roads are not classified
- Infrastructure assets are not unbundled
- Storm-water drainage is not channelled or controlled in most areas
- Shortage of technical/engineering skills
- 95% of land is owned by traditional authorities where municipality has little control over matters on land allocation and development
- Municipality has no housing plan
- Non-compliance to building standards and regulations in the Township
- Lack of energy master plan

#### - STRENGTHS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- A landfill site has been constructed
- Roads and electricity maintenance plant has been purchased including graders, dipper trucks,
- Traffic Department (unit) has been established

## 9. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

### 9.1. HEALTH AND WELFARE FACILITIES

There are 27 public health facilities within the municipality (23 primary health care clinics, 1 health centre and 3 hospitals). Lebowakgomo Hospital is a District Hospital while Thabamopo Hospital is a Provincial



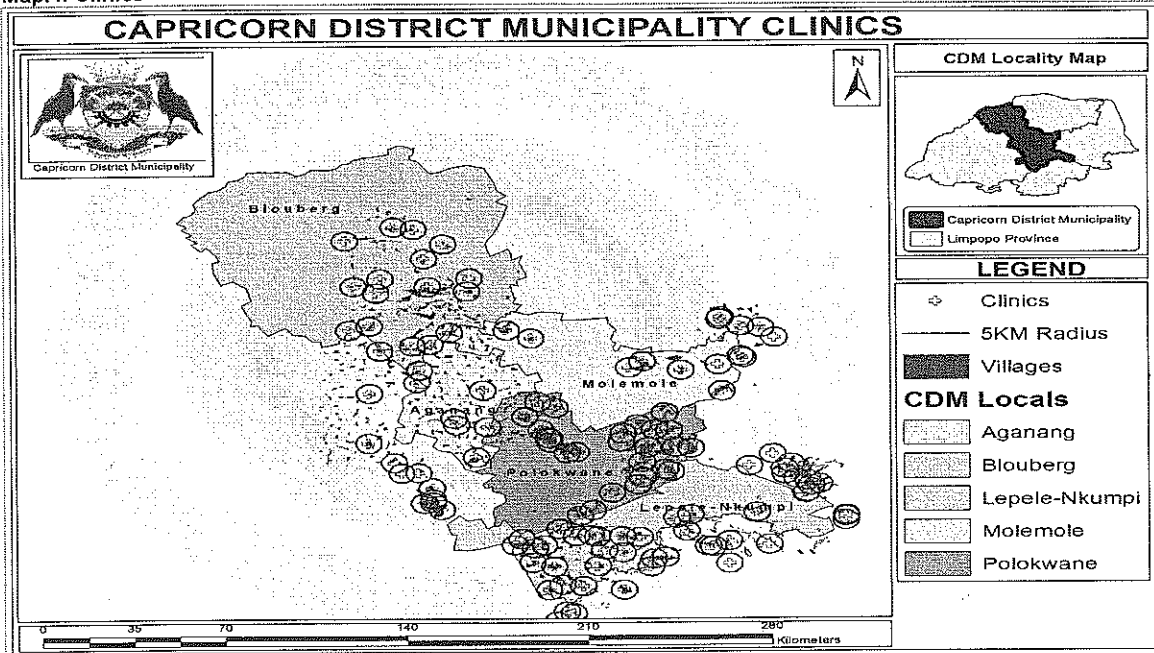
Tertiary Hospital dealing mainly with mental health. A private hospital is under construction at Lebowakgomo Township.

**Table.14: Health facilities**

Municipal Area	Hospitals	Health Centres	Clinics (PHC)	Mobile Clinics Teams
Lepelle-Nkumpi	3	1	21	9
Capricorn District	11	4	90	

Source: Limpopo Department of Health Report-2012

**Map.4. Clinics**



82828 grants are paid monthly by SA Social Security Agency (SASSA) in the municipal area, which is 21% of the total social grants issued within the district.

**Table.15: Types of Social Grants Paid; Lepelle-Nkumpi and Capricorn District**

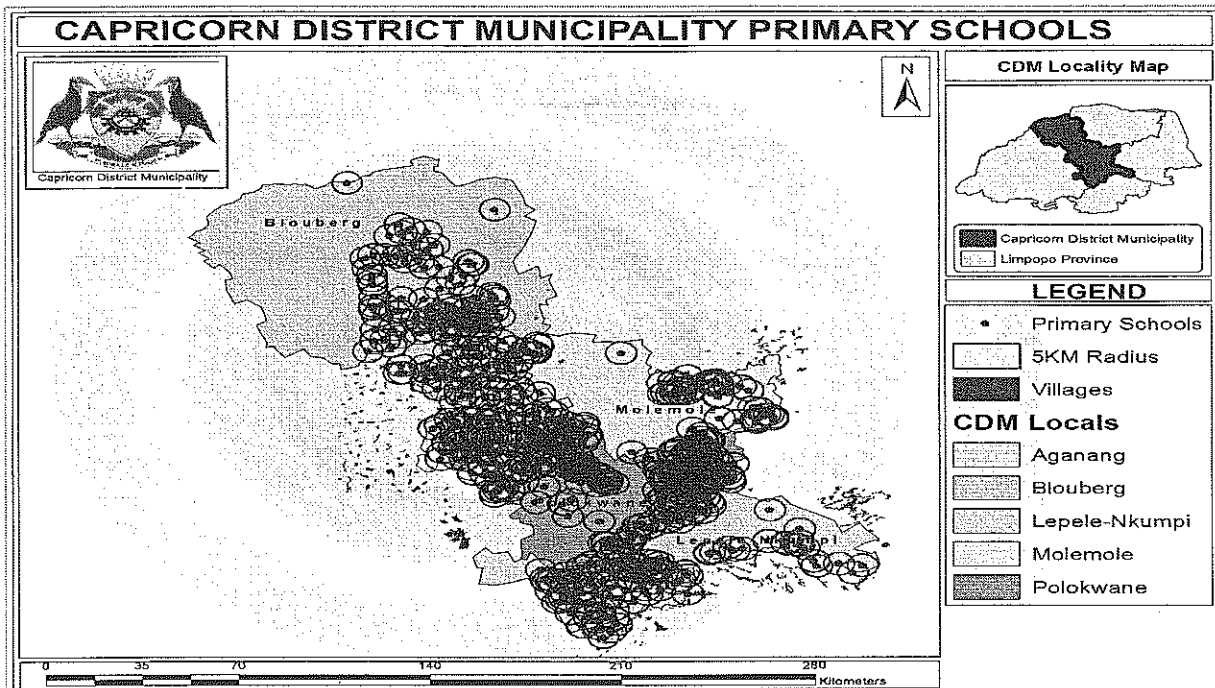
Social Grant	Lepelle-Nkumpi	Capricorn District
Old Age Pension	22312	94823
Disability	4242	22550
Child Support	55432	268032
Care Dependency	715	4306
Foster Care	20	506
Grant in Aid	107	585
Social Relief	0	240
Multiple Social Grant	0	1785
<b>Total</b>	<b>82828</b>	<b>392827</b>

Data Source: SASSA

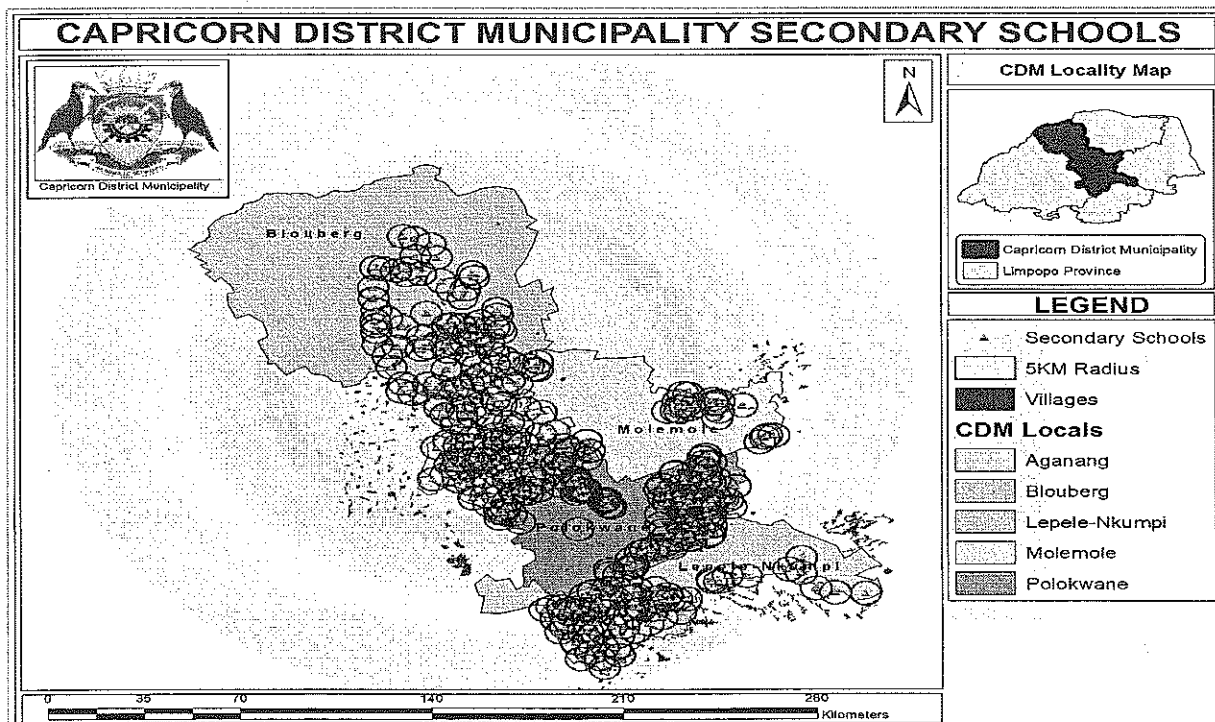
## 9.2. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

There are 115 primary schools, 81 secondary schools and 1 FET College within the Municipality (Limpopo Department of Education). At the moment the "learner/educator" ratios at all levels are well within the norms of the Department of Education, i.e. 1:40 for primary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools.

Map.5: Primary Schools



Map.6: Secondary Schools



### 9.3. SAFETY & SECURITY

#### 9.3.1. Safety and Security Facilities

There are four police stations and one permanent magisterial court within the municipality. Magatle and Malipsdrift magistrate courts sit twice a week as satellite courts of Mokerong and Thabamopo Magistrate Courts, respectively.

**Table.16: Safety and Security Facilities**

Location	Police Stations	Satellite Police Stations	Mobile Centre	Trauma Centre	Victim support centre	Magistrate's Courts
Lepelle-Nkumpi	4	1	-	1	-	1

**9.3.2. Traffic Police and Licensing**

Municipality is running a licensing centre with Provincial Department of Roads and Transport at Lebowakgomo. The aim is to finally see the entire function transferred to the municipality. There are eleven traffic officers who ensure traffic law enforcement and public road safety within the municipal area. The licensing division provides services for licensing of vehicles and drivers. There is a cattle pound where stray animals are impounded and owners penalized with a fine before they are returned, or otherwise they are auctioned to the public. The Provincial Government's Department of Roads and Transport also conducts traffic law enforcement on the District and Provincial roads.

**9.3.3. PUBLIC SAFETY STRATEGY**

South African Police Services is the main measure for prevention of crime within the municipality. It works with Community Policing Forums which are generally unskilled, not active and having no resources to match the challenges around public safety. The municipality has approved an Integrated Public Safety Strategy in 2003 whose focus covers the following areas:

- Coordination: To facilitate the development and implementation of the strategy with other sectors-inside and outside government.
- Social crime prevention: Facilitate tapping of provincial and national grants to fund crime prevention activities and crime prevention campaigns

**9.4 PUBLIC FACILITIES****9.4.1. HALLS**

There are fourteen community halls in the municipality at Mahlatjane, Mogodi, Lesetsi, Dithabaneng, Majjane, Mamaolo, Tooseng, Lebowakgomo Civic, Rafiri, GaSeloane Mehlareng, Hlakano, Mogoto and Moletlane. Maintenance of the halls was previously a challenge to municipality as most were transferred from the District in poor conditions.

**9.4.2. SPORTS AND CULTURE**

There is a football stadium at Lebowakgomo Township with capacity to carry 10000 people. Attached to it are four tennis courts, netball court and softball diamond. Another football stadium is Nokotlou in Mafefe. Municipality has built a softball diamond in 2011 at Seleteng. Otherwise most people use undeveloped grounds for sporting activities.

Municipality has a Cultural Centre with an art exhibition area, a gym area with equipment, theatre and a museum hall at Lebowakgomo. Two community stations are operating in the area; viz: Greater Lebowakgomo and Zebediela Community Radio stations. Otherwise people also listen to National and Regional radio stations like Thobela FM and Capricorn FM.

**9.4.3. CEMETERIES AND PARKS**

There is one cemetery that is administered by municipality which is situated in Lebowakgomo and the rest are in traditional authority areas and managed by communities themselves. The municipal cemetery is becoming full, and as such another site is being developed for burial purpose, especially for use by Lebowakgomo residents. Five parks have been developed with equipment at Lebowakgomo Zone A, B, F, R and S.

**9.4.4. OLD AGE FACILITIES**

There are two formal facilities providing services to the aged, viz; Sekutupu Old Age Home and Kopano Umbrella, which are government-run and partially subsidized, respectively.

**9.4.5. CHILD CARE FACILITIES****Table.17: Number of Child Care Facilities**

Cluster	Total	%
Zebediela	29	26.61
Mafefe / Mathabatha	27	24.77

Lebowakgomo	8	7.33
Mphahlele	45	41.29
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>

The child care facilities are run by Non-Profit Organisations who receive subsidies from Provincial Department of Social Development.

#### 9.4.6. GUEST HOUSES AND OTHER TOURISM FACILITIES

The following facilities are available within the municipal area for tourism leisure and accommodation;

- Molopyane Guest House
- Alpha Guest House
- Mainline Lodge
- Molapo-Matebele Motel
- Zebediela Lodge
- Ngwanesho Guest House
- Mafefe Ivory Route
- Makapeng Picnic Site
- Patong Guest House
- Zebediela Golf Estates
- Lekgalametse Game Reserve
- Bevaarskloof Mountains
- Nkumpi dam
- Maliming Lodge
- Mafefe tourism camp

## 10. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

### 10.1. MACRO – ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Macro-economic indicators reflect the structure of the economy of the local municipal area and indicate the relative size of economic sectors and trends in relative sizes over time. Lepelle-Nkumpi is the second largest contributor to the district Gross Geographical Product at 13.86%; and it is the first largest contributor to mining, second largest in government, construction, retail and community services.

**Table.19: Percentage Municipal Contribution to Total GDP of Capricorn**

Sector	Blouberg	Aganang	Molemole	Potokwane	Lepelle-Nkumpi
Agriculture,	0.12%	0.15%	0.71%	0.69%	0.21%
Mining and quarrying	0.15%	0.09%	0.13%	1.53%	2.31%
Manufacturing	0.08%	0.22%	0.19%	2.51%	0.48%
Utilities	0.15%	1.29%	0.14%	3.44%	0.55%
Construction	0.07%	0.17%	0.25%	2.44%	0.60%
Wholesale and retail trade	0.65%	1.27%	0.76%	7.57%	1.43%
Transport and communication	0.57%	0.14%	0.53%	6.84%	0.88%
Finance and business services	0.76%	0.83%	1.31%	19.12%	1.70%
Social and personal services	0.64%	0.67%	0.54%	4.92%	1.36%
Government services	1.50%	1.49%	1.40%	20.14%	4.35%
<b>Total contribution to Capricorn GDP</b>	<b>4.68%</b>	<b>6.31%</b>	<b>5.96%</b>	<b>69.19%</b>	<b>13.86%</b>

Data Source: Quantec Database 2011