



**LEPELLE- NKUMPI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

**REVIEW**

**OF**

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2005-2006**

**Final Draft Document**

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## **LNLM INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**Revision 2005- 2006**

### **FOREWORD BY THE HONOURABLE MAYOR- CLR SUZAN CHEGO**

It is indeed an honour for me to once more present the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as reviewed for 2005/06 financial year. This is the third reviewed IDP since the adoption of the original IDP for Lepelle- Nkumpi municipality in May 2002.

The IDP review process is an annual process whereby the municipal council consult with the community and key stakeholders to get feedback on service delivery gaps, inputs on plans for the coming year, as well as mechanisms to improve on service delivery.

The IDP review process is always an enriching process in that the council is afforded the opportunity to interact and get feedback from a wide representation of the community. We have indeed gathered critical information that would help us reflect and improve our institutional arrangements for better service delivery.

The important role played by sector departments and other institutions during the IDP review cannot be emphasized, inputs from these institutions are incorporated into the IDP. However we still have the challenge of getting timely inputs and plans from other institutions; as well as proper coordination for implementation of the IDP. Room for improvements is in existence.

The council has during the previous year adopted the Performance Management System which is currently being rolled over from organizational level right through to individual employees. This system is a tool for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the IDP, including municipal council and officials on an ongoing basis. The rolling over of the system, coupled with the appointments of managers and other key staff that the council has embarked on, would definitely allow for acceleration of service delivery and improved quality of life of our people

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S.CHEGO

MAYOR

# **IDP REVIEW- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TO THE REVISION PROCESS**

Municipal Systems Act outlines that a municipal council must review its Integrated Development Plan (IDP) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measures and to the extent that changing circumstances so demand.

The revision process of IDP followed the prescriptive framework of public participation as set out in Municipal Systems Act. All structures within the jurisdiction of the municipality participated actively in the whole process and once more confirmed the municipal priorities as set out in the original IDP adopted in 2002. Municipal priorities are: Water and sanitation, Electricity, Roads and public transport, Education facilities, Health and welfare facilities and services, Communication services, Housing, Safety and security, Sport, Arts and culture and recreational facilities, Emergency an disaster services, Environment and waste management, and Economic development.

Municipal Council has strengthened the capacity of the municipality to deliver services to address the development priorities as identified by the community; This include appointment of the municipal manager and two more managers, four deputy managers, IT officer, Personal assistant to the mayor, secretaries and general assistants. Development and re-engineering of institutional systems allowed for improved service delivery and increased revenue collection.

The following steps and methodology was followed in the IDP review process:

1. Planning- This involved all steering committee meetings, portfolio committee meetings and management meetings, as well as representative forum meetings that were held in preparation and planning for public participation processes.
2. Analysis- Reports for the previous year and beyond, as well as Statistics South Africa census 2001 results all served as the basis during the analysis phase of the review process.
3. Strategies- Based on the performance of the Municipality over the previous year, strategies for achieving objectives were revised.
4. Projects- Projects were prioritized according to the information on the analysis phase.
5. Integration- Revision of the IDP was aligned with other municipal sector plans such as Financial plan, Spatial Development framework and Performance Management system.

The revised document was submitted to council for approval

# 1. IDP REVIEW- PLANNING

## 1.1. Introduction

Process for IDP review is guided by different pieces of legislation that govern the planning and running of local government structures. The IDP review was led by the IDP steering committee and involved all structures ranging from Council through to ward committees and community representatives at ward level.

## 1.2 Policy and Legislative Framework

### 1.2.1 The Constitutional Provisions

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa outlines the kind of Local Government that is needed. According to the Constitution (Section 152 and 153) Local Government is in charge of the development process in municipalities and it is in charge of municipal planning. The Constitutional mandate to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives gives a clear indication of the intended purpose of municipal integrated development planning.

- 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
- e) To encourage involvement of communities

The Constitution also demands Local Government to improve intergovernmental coordination and co-operation to ensure integrated development across the community.

### 1.2.2 Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

The "RDP provides the context for municipal planning. The RDP is an integrated coherent socio-economic policy framework. It seeks to mobilize all our people and our country's resources towards the final eradication of apartheid and the building of a democratic and non-racial and non-sexist future".

The RDP emphasizes the developmental role of Local Government. Municipalities must:

- a) Integrate areas which were once divided under apartheid;
- b) Provide and maintain affordable infrastructure services;
- c) Strengthen the capability of Local Government to provide services;
- d) Ensuring a more equitable role for women;
- e) Encourage meaningful participation by residents and stakeholders.

### 1.2.3 Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR).

In 1996 Government set in motion a macro-economic strategy known as Growth Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR). The strategy seeks to get the South African economy onto a new path, one that will ensure:

- a) Initiatives to enhance private sector involvement in development through investment;
- b) A redistribution of income and opportunities in favour of the poor;
- c) Broader investment in infrastructure;
- d) More effective local spending;
- e) Rationalization of municipal personnel;
- f) An environment in which homes are secure and places of work are productive.

Central to these, Local Government should promote growth through exports and investments; (i.e., the creation of a good and stable domestic environment to encourage domestic and foreign investment in Municipalities) and promote redistribution by creating jobs and reallocating resources through the budget; (i.e., ensuring that more and more people have access to jobs and are able to participate in the economic activity). The strategy places an important responsibility on Local Government to redistribute wealth by reforming the budget thereby making adequate provision for essential services like water, housing, education, social services.

### 1.2.4 The Development Facilitation Act

The Development Facilitation Act (DFA) provides specific principles for:

- a) Facilitation of the development of both formal and informal existing and new settlements
- b) Discouraging land invasions without ignoring the reality and history of informal land development process;
- c) Promoting efficient and integrated land development that amongst other things:
  - Integrate rural and urban areas, integrates poor and rich integrates different land users rather than keeping them strictly separates;
  - Makes maximum use of all available resources and avoids duplicating existing infrastructure and services;
  - Promotes development of housing and work opportunities near to each other;
  - Encourage environmentally sustainable practices and process;
  - Establishing viable communities;
  - Protecting the environment;
  - Meeting the basic needs of all citizens in an affordable manner.

The White Paper on Local Government gives the opportunity to find sustainable ways to their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

"Integrated Development Planning contributes to the transformation of municipalities in order to fundamentally change the urban environment, to racially integrate towns and cities, rural and urban areas, and to stimulate the functional and integrate Local Economic Development as well redistribution.

### 1.2.5 Municipal Systems Act

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 200) defines integrated development planning as one of the core function of a municipality in the context of its developmental orientation.

The plan should be strategic and inclusive in nature. The plan should link, integrate and co-ordinate other plans, while taking development proposals into account. It should be aligned with the municipality's resources and capacity, while forming policy framework on which annual budget are based. The Integrated Development Plan must be compatible with National and Provincial



development plans and planning requirements.

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 which:

- a) Links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the Municipality;
- b) Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c) forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budget must be based;
- d) Complies with the provisions of Chapter 5 of this Act; and
- e) f) Is compatible with national provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 26: An integrated development plan must reflect:

- a) The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b) An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c) The Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d) The Council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;
- e) A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for land use management system of the municipality
- f) The Council's operational strategies
- g) Applicable disaster management plans;
- h) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and

- i) The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41.

Section 30: The executive committee of the municipality must:

- a) Manage the drafting of the municipality's integrated development plan;
- b) Assign responsibilities in this regard to the municipal manager; and
- c) Submit the draft plan to the municipal Council for adoption by the Council

Section 35 (1): An integrated development plan adopted by the Council of a municipality:

- a) Is the principal strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management, and development, in the municipality;
- b) Binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality's integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and
- c) c) Binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that imposes duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.

#### 1.2.6 The Municipal Finance Management Act

Municipal Finance Management Act ( No. 56 of 2003) make mandatory provisions that relate to financial management and performance management of municipalities. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object 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:

- a) ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the financial affairs of those institutions;
- b) the management of their revenues, expenditure, assets and liabilities and the handling of their financial dealings;
- c) budgetary and financial planning processes and the coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government,
- d) borrowing;
- e) the handling of financial problems in municipalities; and

- f) other financial matters.

## 1.2.7 Other Legislative and policy trends

### 1.2.7.1 The Local Government: Municipal and Management Regulation

Municipal and Management Regulation of 2001 outline the following 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) Any development initiatives in the municipality, physical, social economic and institutional development;
- c) All known project, plans and programs to be implemented within the Municipality by any organ of state; and
- d) The key performance indicators set by the Municipality.

Regulation 2(2) states that an integrated development plan may:

- a) have attached to it maps, statistics and other appropriate documents; or
- b) Refer to maps, statistics and other appropriate documents that are not attached provided that they are open for public inspection at the office of the Municipality.

Regulation 2(3) sets out issues that must be reflected in the financial plans that form part of the Municipality's Integrated Development Plan:

- a) Gives effect to the principle contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act no. 67 of 1995).
- b) Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the Municipality;
- c) Contain strategies a) and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the above, which strategies and policies must:
  - Indicate desired pattern of land use within the Municipality

- Address the spatial reconstruction of the Municipality; and
- Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the Municipality.
- Set out basic guidelines for land use management system in the municipality;
- Set out capital investment framework for the municipality's development programs;
- Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework;
- Identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality;
- Be aligned to the spatial development framework reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities
- Must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place.

#### 1.2.7.2 Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy

Section 26 of Municipal Systems Act stipulates that Council's development strategies must be aligned with any national or provincial strategies and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

The purpose of the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (LDGS) is to provide a vision for development that reflects the development priorities in terms of social needs and competitive economic growth potential of the Province, but that is also consistent with national development imperatives.

The LGDS is informed by existing policy at all levels, which should also be the point of departure for future development policy and integrated development plans.

Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (2004 version) stipulate the following as the broad provincial objectives for growth and development:

- a) Improved quality of life
- b) Promote sustainable Economic Growth
- c) Raise institutional efficiency of provincial government
- d) Address unique priorities as they arise, including Black Economic Empowerment... HIV/AIDS,

## Poverty reduction

The LGDS further outlines some programs and strategies to address the above objectives; the strategies are grouped into four clusters as follows:

### **Economic Cluster**

- a) Capital formation b) Economic growth
- c) Job creation
- d) Economic diversification
- e) Spatial redistribution
- f) Poverty reduction

### **Social cluster**

- a) Human resource development b) Health care
- c) Social security
- d) Safety and security
- e) Sports, arts and culture

### **Infrastructure cluster**

- a) Municipal infrastructure
- b) Housing
- c) Social infrastructure
- d) Public Administration facilities
- e) Economic infrastructure (Transport, water, electricity, and telecommunications)
- f) Institutional efficiency improvement

### **Transformation and Administration cluster**

- a) Transformation and Transversal services
- b) Transformation and administration for growth and development c) Institutional efficiency
- d) Youth volunteer services

### **1.3 Institutional Arrangements**

The revision process of IDP followed the prescriptive framework of public participation as set out in Municipal Systems Act.

The following structures were actively involved during the review process at different levels as outlined below:

#### Municipal Council

- Consider and adopt the IDP/Budget review process plan
- Responsible for the final adoption of the IDP, Budget and service delivery implementation plan

#### IDP Steering Committee

- Responsible for monitoring and drafting of IDP, or delegate this function to Municipal Manager

#### Management Committee

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

#### Municipal/ IDP Manager

- Responsible for the preparation of the process plan
- Responsible for daily coordination of the planning process
- Ensure that the planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation focused

#### IDP Representative Forum

- Represent the interests of various constituencies in the IDP review process.
- Ensure stakeholder in-Represent the interests of various constituencies puts are included in the IDP process

- Coordination and alignment in planning and service delivery
- Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process

### Ward Committees

- Facilitate identification and conceptualization of community needs - Provide feedback on quality and standards
- Monitor Project and Programme Implementation

## **1.4 Planning Process**

The process of IDP review should be a process wherein the municipality engage the public to participate actively in reviewing the needs and priorities of the municipality. The municipal council adopted a process plan for the IDP review in August 2004 which outlined all steps that are going to be followed in the review of the IDP, and the plan was distributed to IDP representative forum for their perusal

The planning process was divided into two phases as guided by the Municipal Systems Act. The first phase was between September and December 2004, while the second phase stretched from April to May 2005.

The first phase focused on allowing the community to identify broad development issues that would inform the prioritization of programs by IDP steering committee and municipal departments/portfolio committees.

The focus was on gathering information on capital projects for 2005/6 financial year from individual wards, as well as stakeholder consultations both at ward and sector department level.

1.4.1. Priorities and needs as raised during ward level IDP review meetings:

Cluster	Ward	Issues/Needs
	1	- Water and sanitation / proper reticulation and house connection.
		- Clinic.
		- RDP houses.
		- Road bridges and public transport.
		- Additional classrooms.
		- LED projects.
		- Pre - school.
		- Telecommunication.
		- Agricultural projects.
		- Recreation centre / Community hall
		Dysfunctional water projects
		- Waste management.
		- Satellite police station.
		- Disability accommodation.
	2	- Bulk water and sanitation.
		- Road bridges and public transport.
		- Disability centre.
		- Clinic.
		- Old age home.
		- Pay-point centre.
		- Recreation facilities.
		- Community hall.
		- RDP houses.
		- Apollo lights.
		- LED projects.



		- Telecommunication.
		- Agricultural projects.
	3	- Bulk water, reticulation and yard connection.
		- Sanitation.
		- Road bridges and public transport.
		- RDP houses.
		-Extension of household of electrification & port connection
		Cemetries.
		- LED programme.
		- Clinic
		- School.
		- Telecommunication / TV network coverage.
		- Upgrading of showground at Magatle.
		- Recreation centre.
		- Youth development centre
		Community hall at Magatle
	4	- Bulk water supply, reticulation and house connection.
		- Clinic at Makhusaneng
		- Road bridges and public transport (bus & taxi shelters)
		-RDP houses.
		- Community hall.
		- Regravelling of road –Magatle
		- Habakuk road.
		- LED programme.
		- Upgrading of electricity volts.

		- Multipurpose communication centre.
		- Telecommunication
		- Waste management.
		Road from Makhusaneng to Madishaleolo
	5	Water and Sanitation
		Clinic
		Community hall
		Storm water drainage
		LED Projects
		Upgrading and regravelling of roads
		- Land restitution
		- RDP houses
		- Youth development facilities
		Telecommunication
	6	- Electricity supply.
		- Water reticulation, house connection and sanitation.
		- Upgrading of internal roads.
		- RDP houses.
		- Multipurpose community hall.
		- LED projects.
		- Clinic.
		- Additional classrooms.
		- Sign boards and street naming.
		- Sports and recreation facilities
		- Graveyard fencing.
		- Disable centre.
	7	- Bulk water, sanitation and yard

		connection.
		-Road and bridges (road to moshate need to be tarred).
		- Renovation of schools (Maditse P. school & Ndlovhu P. school).
		Electrification of RDP houses
		- RDP houses.
		- Satellite Police station.
		- Health centre.
		- Development of sport facilities.
		- LED centre.
		- Renovations of schools (Mosehle creche, Phalong P. and Matome P.)
		- Upgrading and extension of electricity.
		- Storm water drainage.
		- Multipurpose - Community centre. School toilets at Maditsi school
		- Libraries
		School bursaries
		Apollo lights
		- Water at Matome
	8	-Water extension to new stands
		-Electricity extension to new stands
		-Tarred road from Disco to Mokerong (Mogoto Mokopane road)
		-Community hall
		-Regravelling of internal roads
		-Fencing of grave yards

		-Apollo lights
		-LED projects
		-RDP houses and plaster for previous ones
		-Recreational facilities
		-Upgrading of sports grounds
		-Youth development Programme
		-Clinic upgrading
		-Lobby boxes
	9	- Bulk water supply reticulation and house connection.
		- Sanitation.
		- Road, bridge and public transport.
		- Shelter for taxis and buses.
		- RDP houses.
		- Additional classrooms.
		- Library.
		- Multipurpose community hall.
		- Electricity supply.
		- Recreation centre.
		- Upgrading of sports field.
		- Telecommunication.
		- LED centre.
		- Agricultural projects.
		- Youth centre.
		- Road signs.
		- Street naming.
		- Satellite police station.

	10	Community hall and recreational Facilities
		Extension water supply
		Clinic- mobile
		Electricity
		Upgrading of sports fields
		Apollo lights
		Upgrading of internal streets
		LED centre
		Primary school at Mogotlane Extension
		Storm water drainage
		Youth development
		Recreational facilities at Hlakanong
		Irrigation scheme
		Telecommunications
	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supply, sanitation and house connection.</li> <li>Extension of clinic</li> <li>Electricity, pay point and additional connection</li> <li>-Tarred roads from Tshita to Moshate, and from main road to Moshate</li> <li>- Post office</li> <li>-RDP houses</li> <li>-Additional classrooms at Mashoto, Matshumo schools and Admin block</li> <li>-LED program</li> <li>-Community halls</li> <li>-New school at Mawaneng, Scheming</li> </ul>

12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Upgrading and maintenance of road from Mawaneng to Sikiming</li> <li>-Additional classrooms at Matshumu P. School and admin block</li> <li>-MPCC</li> <li>- High mast lights</li> <li>-Need for primary schools at phase three</li> <li>-Storm water drainage need improvement</li> <li>- All internal streets need to be tarred and maintained</li> <li>- Street lights at block three</li> <li>- Municipality by-laws development and implemented</li> <li>- Sign boards</li> <li>- Development of parks</li> <li>-Youth development centre</li> <li>- LED projects</li> <li>- Waste management</li> <li>- Community hall</li> <li>- Establishment of tourism centre</li> <li>-Satelite police station</li> <li>- Speed humps in all internal streets</li> <li>- Taxi rank</li> </ul>
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improvements of internal streets</li> <li>- Improvement of storm water drainage</li> <li>- Tarring of all internal streets</li> <li>- Graveyard road tarring and erection of toilets</li> <li>- All roads need speed humps</li> </ul>

	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Additional classrooms at unit R</li> <li>- Library at phase two</li> <li>- Business centre</li> <li>- Youth development centre</li> <li>- Parks</li> <li>- Community hall</li> <li>- Entertainment centre</li> <li>- Waste management plan</li> <li>- Dumping site (sign board)</li> <li>- Apolo at unit R</li> <li>- Satelite police stations</li> <li>Sewerage system refuse bins at unit R</li> <li>- By-laws</li> <li>- Need for functional social workers</li> <li>- Traffic control for school kids</li> <li>-Upgrading of water supply at Zone B extension</li> <li>- Upgrading of sewerage system</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Upgrading <i>of</i> sewerage system at unit G.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- LED projects:</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sewing projects and catering.</li> <li>-Uplifting <i>of</i> factory industry for SMME and business development.</li> <li>-Establishment <i>of</i> factories and industries.</li> <li>-Farming projects.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education</li> </ul>

		<p>- Information Technology centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Primary school at unit P.</li> <li>- Primary school unit B Ext.</li> <li>- Primary school unit F Ext.</li> </ul>
		Roads maintenance at shopping complex
		Expansion of shopping complex
		Multipurpose centre.
		Servicing of business stands for investment purposes
		Primary school at zone F.
		- Road, bridges and storm water Drainage
		Paving of internal streets
		Paving of internal streets at zone B, F and P.
		Satellite centre (mini university campus
		Access road at zone F.
		Speed humps -
		Groothoek - Jane Furse (Provincial road)



		<p>Storm water drainage system at <i>zone B</i>, F and</p> <p>Speed humps at internal streets - <i>zone B</i>, F and P.</p> <p>Over head bridge at the robot</p> <p>Infrastructure at <i>zone P</i>.</p>
		- Recreation facilities:
		-Sports facilities ( <i>zone B</i> , f, P)
		-Indoor game centre.
		-Upgrading of existing sports facilities and stadium
		Tarring of road to MPCC
		-Establishment of other activities at stadium.
		-Street lights at portion 2679 of <i>zone B</i> , extension B, F and P.
		-Maintenance of street lights
		-Household electrification (at outstanding houses).
		-Rehabilitation centre.
		-Health centre.
		- Debushing and cleaning of township
		-Development of By - laws (operation time for tavern).
		-Waste disposal regulation

		-Upgrading of dumping site.
	15	Bulk water supply and reticulation
		Clinic
		LED program
		Tarring of road Mamaolo- Tooseng & Makurung – Tooseng
		Electricity connection plus post connection post connection at Makurung, Morotse, Thamagane, Hwelereng, and Makotse
		Additional blocks at Thamagane, Maneeng, Sekate, Kuswaneng, Gapitso, Maimane and Mosepedi schools
		Telecommunication
		TV network coverage
		Library
		Multipurpose community hall
		Satelite police station
		Gardening
	16	- Bulk water supply, reticulation at Malekapane and Tjiane house connections Sanitation.
		Electricity and Apollo lights at Malekapane
		Apollo lights at Dithabaneng village, clinic, P. school, Mogalatsane High,

		Ramolwetsi pre-school, Dithabaneng multipurpose
		- RDP houses.
		- Electricity Lehлага and Bogaleng Schools
		- Upgrading of roads- Malekapane and to Tjiane; Tjiane to Tooseng; Tjiane to Dithabaneng.
		Dithabaneng phase two water reticulation and house connections
		- Health centre/ clinic at Tjiane.
		- Community hall at Tjiane
		- Street lights and high masts Tjiane, Phutlo high school and Tjiane primary.
		- Telecommunication.
		- Additional classrooms at Malekapane and Bogaleng P. School
		- Disability center.
		- LED projects e.g poultry, agriculture and vegetable garden.
		- Taxi rank.
		- Sports facilities.
	17	- Bulk water supply.
		- Upgrading of all internal streets and bridges
		- Electricity supply at new sites.
		- Home base care centre.
		- Multipurpose community hall.
		- LED project.
		Apollo lights at the clinic
		- Telecommunication (network

		coverage)
		- Youth development centre.
		Satellite police station.
	18	- Bulk water supply and sanitation.
		- Electricity supply to Nkotokwane, Lesetsi/ Phoshiri, Lehlokwaneng/ Tsoaing, Mantikane , Bothonyeng villages,
		- Roads, bridges and public transport. Access road from Madisei to Burgersfort-Polokwane tarred road -Access road from Nkotokwane to Matinkane - Mashite Bosele- Kgaka bridge - Mashite storm water drainage
		- Clinic.
		- LED projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mashite poultry project</li> <li>- Lesetsi poultry project</li> <li>- Lehlokwaneng/ piggery</li> <li>- Tsoaing bridkmaking</li> <li>- Madisei bakery</li> <li>- Nkotokoane fish pond</li> <li>- Matinkane livestock farming</li> <li>- Maake crush stone</li> <li>- Marula Processing plant</li> </ul>
		- RDP houses.
		- Telecommunication at

		Maralaleng/Bogaleng
		- Disability centre
		Upgrading of schools: Lesetsi P. school, Mokgapaneng P. school, Ramalawang school
		Tennis cord at Lesetsi
		Cultural village at Marabarabeng
		Community hall at Nkotokoane and Lehlokwanenng
		Thusanang home based care
	19	- Water supply at Bolopa-Maake village and extension at Lekurung
		Sanitation- Malemati, Maijane, Patoga, Bolatjane villages Electrification at Bothonyeng, Malemati, Patoga, Bolatjane, Bolopa-Maake village
		- Clinic.
		- Community hall.
		- Streets lights.
		- Maintenance of internal streets.
		- Storm water drainage.
		- LED projects (Poultry, farming and irrigation scheme).
		- Disable centre.
		- Library.
		Communication coverage at Malemati/Lekurung, village
		- Satellite police station.
		- Fencing of graveyard.
		- Sports facilities.

	20	-Water phase III
		-Upgrading of internal streets
		-Storm water drainage
		-Crime prevention
		-Satelite police station at Seleteng
		-Health centre
		-Vegetable garden
		-Extension of electricity
		Primary school at Makaepa
		-Street names
		-Community hall
		-Tarred road
		- House stand numbers
		- RDP houses
		- Electrification at Makaepa extension
	21	-Water- additional household
		-Sanitation
		-Roads and internal streets
		-Storm water drainage
		-Call centre
		-Restructuring of vegetable Garden
		-Kitchen and dining hall at Tsoga O itirele
		Apollo lights at Mamaolo dam
		-Youth development
		-Sports ground and upgrading of existing facilities

		- Poultry project
	22	Clinic at Makgaphong village
		Bulk water and reticulation all villages
		Community hall at Makgophong and Byldrift villages
		Pre-school
		RDP houses
		Additional electrification of houses
		Electricity at Byldrift extension
		Street lights
		Renovation of Mpatla and Phaswane high schools
		Repair of dysfunctional water hand pumps
		Access roads and storm water drainage
		Recreational centre
		Job creation/ poverty alleviation projects
		Upgrading of narrow bridge between Malatane and Byldrift
		Grootklip citrus and grapes project
		Madiba Maso bakery project
		Irrigation scheme
		Renovations and electrification of Moshiane Pheladi crèche
	23	- Bulk water supply and sanitation.
		- Electricity supply at Matshelapata, Kgwedi and Molekane schools
		- Hospital.

		- RDP houses.
		- Road and bridges to be upgraded (Road from Mathabatha to Tzaneen).
		- LED projects (Bakery, Diary and Poultry).
		- Recreation centre:
		a) Telecommunication.
		.-Network coverage.
		Additional classrooms at Mokolobane school; School admin blocks at Mogapotsi and Mashianyane schools
		.-TV coverage.
		- Tourism centre.
		School bursaries
		- Multipurpose community centre
		- Clinic at Mphaaneng
		- Storm water drainage.
		- Youth Programme.
		Creche at Matabane
		Projects for disabled
		Transport for school kids
		Street lights
		Access road to Maseleseleng
	24	Water: -Ga-Mampa Irrigation canal  -Phase 2 of Ngwaname water supply Kapa Water Supply Bosele Water Supply Motsane Water Supply



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mahlatjane Water Supply</li> <li>-Ramonoane Water Supply</li> </ul>
		Ga-Mampa Water Supply
		Mafefe Sanitation Project
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Maintenance of Mafefe</li> <li>-Multipurpose Centre Phase 2</li> <li>-Paving bricks at Mafefe</li> <li>-Slate quarry at Mafefe</li> <li>-Fencing of all irrigation schemes – Ngwaname</li> <li>Disabled schools</li> <li>-Irrigation Canal phase 2</li> <li>-Mafefe Sewing Project</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educational Facilities</li> <li> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tertiary Institution</li> <li>-Information Technology centre</li> <li>-Establishment of secondary schools block at Mamongao (Ramonane)</li> <li>-Rehabilitation of asbestos school project</li> <li>Post office</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Madimpe /Stellenbosch Bridge</li> <li>-Bridge to Sehlabeng</li> <li>-Bridge to Malakabaneng</li> <li>-Sehlabeng access road</li> <li>- Upgrading and blasting</li> </ul>

	<p>of Motsane/ Dublin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Bridge to Mafefe Trad.</li> <li>-Tourism Centre (Ga- Moila)</li> <li>-Extension of Mafefe-Sekororo tarred road</li> <li>-Mafefe storm water drainage system</li> </ul>
	<p>Upgrading of Mafefe Stadium(athletics tracks and sitting stands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of Mafefe recreation centre</li> </ul> <p>Electrification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 sports lights at Mafefe stadium</li> <li>- Motsane to be electrified</li> </ul> <p>Community Centre</p> <p>Mafefe Multipurpose community centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ga-Mampa community hall</li> <li>-Sealane community hall</li> </ul>
	<p>V odacom, MTN and Cell C at the following villages:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Motsane</li> <li>- Ga-Mampa</li> <li>-Ramonoane</li> <li>- Television tower coverage</li> </ul>
	<p>Health Facilities</p> <p>Sealane -Motsane clinic</p>

		<p>Mahlatjane / Ramonoane clinic</p> <p>Roads at Matalane</p> <p>Ga-Mampa clinic</p> <p>- Mafefe health care centre</p>
	25	
		<p><u>WATER AND SANITATION</u></p> <p><u>BULK</u></p> <p>Serobaneng, Hweleshaneng Phalakwane</p> <p><u>RETICULATION AND HOUSE</u> <u>CONNECTION</u></p> <p>Serobaneng, Hweleshaneng, Phalakwane, Staanplaas, Mooiplaas Malemang, Mogodi</p> <p>Sanitaion – all villages</p>
		<p><u>ELECTRIFICATION</u></p> <p>Serobaneng, Hweleshaneng,Phalakwane Mogodi hall</p> <p><u>ADDITIONAL CONNECTION</u></p> <p>Staanplaas, Mooiplaas, Malemang Mogodi</p>
		<p><u>RDP HOUSES</u></p> <p>Mogodi, Malemang, Serobaneng Mooiplaas</p> <p><u>ROADS &amp; BRIGES</u></p> <p>1. Bridge between Staanplaas and Mooiplaas</p> <p>2. Maintanance of Phalakwane internal streets in all villages</p> <p>3. Access roads to Malemang</p> <p>4. Regravelling and storm water drainage of Phalakwane access road</p> <p>5. Direction boards (Phalakwane)</p> <p>6. Access road from Phalakwane to Mashite</p> <p><u>STORM WATER DRAINAGE</u></p> <p>Mooiplaas, Mogodi, Malemang</p>

	<p>Serobaneng</p> <p><u>HEALTH FACILITY/ CLINIC</u> Mogodi, Molapo Matebele Bolopa</p> <p><u>MULTIPURPOSE COMMUNITY CENTRE</u> Hweleshaneng/ Serobaneng Phalakwane/Bolopa</p> <p><u>TELECOMMUNICATION TV NETWORK</u> Staanplaas, Mooiplaas/Molapo</p>
	<p><u>SCHOOLS</u> (a) Refurbish of Serobaneng Primary School (B)Additional Block at Bolopa Primary, Mogapotsi and Mashianyane</p> <p><u>PRE-SHOOL AND CRECHES</u> Staanplaaas, Mooiplaas, Malemang Hweleshaneng, Phalakwane</p> <p><u>LED PROJECTS</u> Stone Crusher (Staanplaas)</p> <p><u>HYDROPONIC</u> Staanplaas, Mooiplaas /Molapo Malemang /Matebele, Mogodi Serobaneng , Hweleshaneng, Phalakwane</p> <p><u>LIBRARY</u> Staanplaas, Mooiplaas/Molapo Malemang/Matebele, Mogodi Serobaneng, Hweleshaneng } Bolopa Phalakwane</p> <p><u>SPORTS AND RECREATION</u> Upgrading of all Sports Fields in all villages within Ward 25 Malemang } Matebele, Serobaneng Hweleshaneng, Phalakwane } Bolopa</p> <p><u>CELL PHONE NETWORK</u> Staanplaas, Mooiplaas } Molapo</p>

		Malemang} Matebele, Hweleshaneng /Bolopa  <u>YOUTH DEVELOPMENT</u> Youth development in all villages  <u>COMMUNITY HALLS</u> Staanplaas, Mooiplaas, Malemang, Serobaneng, Hweleshaneng Phalakwaane
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Table 1: Ward level priority issues

#### 1.4.2 Summary of priority issues

From the above list of priorities, it is clear that there are minimal changes regard to the order of municipal wide priorities. Although much has been done in accelerating service delivery within the Municipality, a substantial number of people still don't have access to basic services such as water and sanitation facilities as expressed by the community during IDP review meetings. The municipality priority list stands as follows:

1. Water and Sanitation
2. Electricity
3. Roads and public transport
4. Land and Housing
5. Economic development
6. Educational facilities
7. Health and welfare facilities and services
8. Safety and security
9. Environmental and waste management
10. Communication facilities
11. Sports, Arts and culture and recreational facilities
12. Emergency and disaster services
13. Institutional issues

## 2. IDP REVIEW- ANALYSIS

### 2.1 Introduction

The analysis phase during IDP review looked into service delivery levels over the previous financial year and beyond so as to identify service delivery gaps for better prioritization of programs and projects; it also looked into the socioeconomic context, including demographics within municipality area of jurisdiction. All these components are critical in any planning process to inform decision making on resource allocations.

### 2.2 Local Context

#### 2.2.1 Description of Municipal Area

Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality is one of the local municipalities within Capricon District Municipality in Limpopo Province and is located in the southern area of the district (Polokwane city). The municipality is pre-dominantly rural with a population of about 227 965 and covers 3,454.78 km square, which is 20.4% of the district's total land area (Capricon District Municipality Spatial Development Framework, 2004). The municipality is divided into 25 wards; 22 of them being rural villages (88 villages), while three of the wards falls within a township called Lebowakgomo, one of the district growth point. About 95% of the land belongs to Traditional Leadership. All sittings of the Provincial Legislature takes place at Lebowakgomo Old Parliament for the former homeland.

#### 2.2.2 Demographic Profile

According to 2001 census results, the municipality population is estimated at 227,965. The population figures are further broken down into municipality areas and population groups as indicated in Table 2. The table indicates that majority of the people ( 13083 ) lives in ward 10 ( part

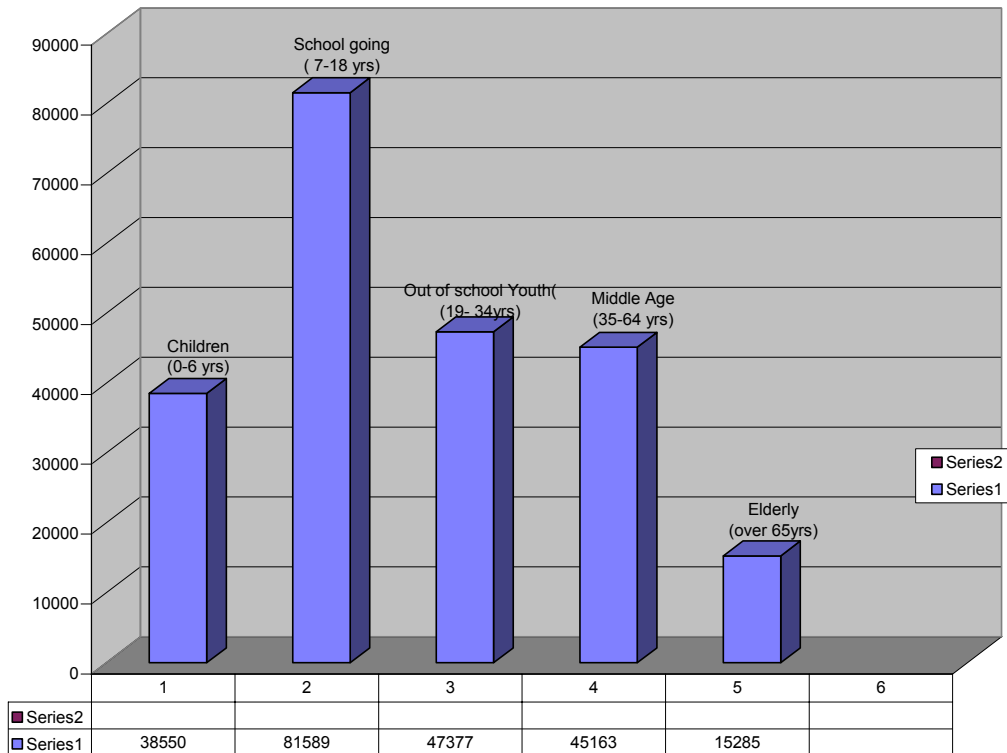
of Zebediela), however the size might shrink with time due to strong migration trend from rural to semi-urban and urban areas such as Lebowakgomo and Polokwane.

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Total
Ward 1	8227	3	-	6	8236
Ward 2	8304	-	-	-	8304
Ward 3	8289	-	3	-	8292
Ward 4	10854	3	-	-	10857
Ward 5	8442	-	-	-	8442
Ward 6	8533	-	-	-	8533
Ward 7	9552	33	6	12	9603
Ward 8	7365	12	-	45	7422
Ward 9	3270	-	-	18	3288
Ward 10	13058	9	15	-	13082
Ward 11	7022	-	3	-	7025
Ward 12	9485	27	6	3	9521
Ward 13	7092	3	-	-	7095
Ward 14	8628	6	12	-	8646
Ward 15	9304	3	-	3	9310
Ward 16	8408	-	-	-	8408
Ward 17	9793	-	-	-	9793
Ward 18	10871	-	-	-	10871
Ward 19	11971	-	3	-	11974
Ward 20	11341	12	3	3	11359
Ward 21	5915	-	-	-	5915
Ward 22	10555	6	15	-	10576
Ward 23	11390	-	-	120	11511
Ward 24	9211	-	-	3	9214
Ward 25	10659	9	-	12	10680
Total	227539	126	66	225	227956

Table 2. LNM Population

Source: Statistic South Africa- Census 2001

The population is further broken down in age groups as indicated in Figure I below. The age distribution shows that large number of people is youth under 19 years. While this is a positive factor for the future development and economic growth of the municipality; it also poses a challenge for the municipality, department of education, and other role players in preparing the youth for a meaningful participation in the fast changing world of work.



**Figure 1. LNM Age groups** Source: Statistics S.A.- Census 2001

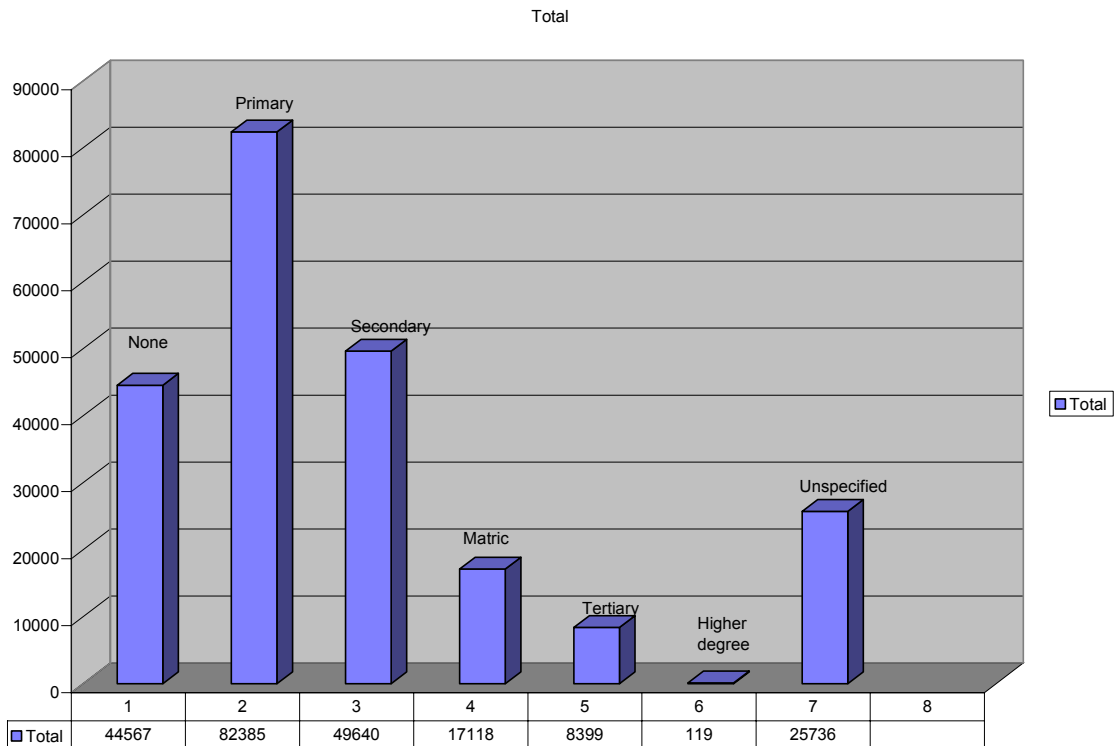
### 2.2.3 Education

There are 116 primary schools, 81 secondary schools, and 1 FET college within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.

The Municipality has a proportionately high number of functionally illiterate people as indicated in figure 2 below ( 19,5%), 36% attended school up to primary level, while 21,8% attained secondary level only. These categories of people are functionally unemployable as their education level is below the minimum requirements for most skills development programs offered by various SETAs. High level of secondary school leavers account for low levels of both matriculants and graduates.

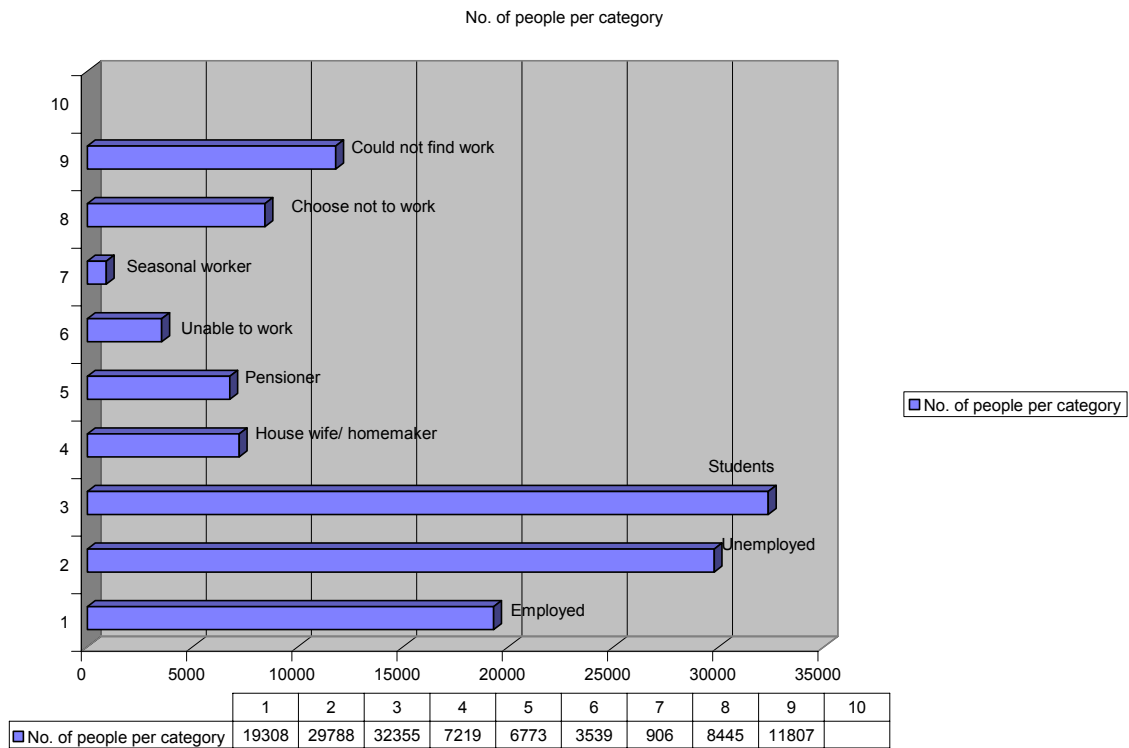
With the vigorous changes taking place in the country's education system to ensure quality education that is responsive to industrial needs, it is hoped that the situation will improve and youth would be motivated to go up to matric level. The absence of higher learning institutions within the municipality could be a contributing factor to the low number of graduates within the Municipality. This situation calls for the municipality to lobby relevant bodies to establish relevant institutions of higher learning.





**Figure 2. LNM levels of Education Source: Statistics S.A. - Census 2001**

### 2.2.4 Employment Profile



**LNM Employment status Source: Statistics S.A. -Census 2001**

The above graph exhibit a high rate of unemployment in the municipality. This rate seems to be growing each year while the provincial and local economy's ability to create jobs has not kept pace. This scenario calls for urgent need to address issues of local economic development and job creation by the municipality and other role players.

#### ECONOMIC PROFILE & EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SECTOR	AGANANG	BLOUBERG	LEPELLE NKUMPI	MOLEMOL E	POLOKWANE	TOTAL
Agriculture	546	2556	1293	7476	5225	17096
Mining	29	200	756	72	372	1429
Manufacturing	501	226	1051	328	8148	10255
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	146	130	236	105	/986	1605
Construction	626	665	1074	682	5908	8956
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1454	1341	2215	1618	18191	24819
Transport & Communication	403	307	745	503	4349	6308
Financial & Business	309	315	969	466	8589	10647
Community & Social services	2826	3030	7495	2801	25005	41157
Other	-	-	3	-	17	10
Private Households	1470	1237	2136	1759	12170	18772
Undetermined	478	579	1520	705	15644	8926
N/A	138891	150737	208478	192927	413682	1004714
Total	147682	161323	227970	109441	1508277	1154692

Source: Limpopo Growth & Development Strategy, 2004

The sectors above contribute hugely to the COM economy. The wholesale and Retail trade employs the majority of the people.

TABLE 2.15 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT FOR CAPRICORN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

SECTOR R 000	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agriculture and Forestry	195937	198286	183697	178410	210011	212146
Mining	102413	129292	182535	205979	233043	234702
Manufacturing	450476	486450	540743	579131	611394	688489
Electricity and Water	232674	272176	346320	407305	441758	493081
Construction	195285	241152	289736	342071	398631	364368
Trade and Retail	1089530	1187514	1303803	1699472	1964372	2157509
Transport and Communication	301727	432168	501707	592457	667468	714810
Fin & Business Services	565915	674972	754117	932198	984662	1126354
Community Services	1417402	1459672	1567623	2091484	2298843	2652436
Total	4551359	5081682	5670281	7028507	7810182	8643895

Source: Development Information Database. Department of Finance and Economic development: 2001

Agriculture has the fastest nominal growth rate (19.2%), which is probably due to the growth of new emerging farmers and large-scale export market in the Province and District.

Mining reflects the second fastest growth rate, due to establishment of the new diamond mine at Zebedie!a and establishment of platinum smelter in Polokwane and the expansion of Silicon

Smelters.

Construction has grown by 13.3% nominally over the whole period, but has declined by 8.6% between 1999 and 2000. This is nominal terms, which means that it has shrunk by more than 5% in real terms since 1995.

The growth in Manufacturing sector has only been 8.8% in nominal terms, which is 2.1 % in real terms. This can be increased considerably because COM has a competitive advantage in manufacturing within a provincial context.

TABLE 2.15.1 GDP CONTRIBUTION FROM LOCAL MUNICIPALITY TO CAPRICORN DISTRICT

SECTOR	AGANANG	BLOUBER G	LEPELLE- NKUMPI	MOLEMOL E	POLOKWAN E
Agriculture	3.1	21.6	7.4	31.5	36.4
Mining	4.2	3	27.5	11.3	54
Manufacturing	11.3	3.3	14.5	12.7	58.2
Electricity/Water	1.7	2.7	12.7	19.4	63.5
Construction	5.5	5.4	17.7	15.3	56.1
Trade	3.8	3.6	13.73	16.6	62.3
Transport/ Communication	2.8	1.5	2.7	26.9	66
Finance	8	5	3.6	23.4	60
Community	16.2	8	23.7	13.6	38.6
Total	8	5	13.6	15.8	54.5

Source: Development Information Database, 2002

It is evident that Polokwane is by far the largest of the five local municipalities economies, followed by Lepelle-Nkumpi and Molemole in close second and third places. Blouberg and Aganang have very small economies and are urgently in need of effective local economic development initiatives.

There is normally a close correlation between production, income distribution and infrastructure. It can therefore be expected that income levels and infrastructure in Blouberg and Aganang will be the lowest of the five municipalities in Capricorn District. Infrastructure will have to be addressed as part of LED programme because it is essential for production. Higher levels of production lead to higher employment and income distribution, which improves infrastructure affordability.

#### Local Economic Development opportunities

The municipality has significant agricultural development potential, both in terms of horticulture and livestock. There are several government-owned irrigation schemes that are operating considerably below potential. There is also extensive land and buildings for broiler farming that is not being utilized.

Customised factories for meat and hide processing that are currently vacant in the Lebowakgomo Industrial park create the opportunity to participate in cluster development for meat production. Such a cluster could incorporate broiler and cattle feed production, livestock farming, slaughtering, processing, packaging and marketing. The cluster development concept should also include specialist skills training for local activity requirements and services to provide the necessary maintenance and support.

The platinum mining development in Lebowakgomo and diamond mining development in Zebediela could create opportunities for SMMEs along the value chain. Access to these opportunities would require negotiations with mine management.

Tourism opportunities are vast in the area. The Wolkberg Wilderness area consists of 40 000 hectares of almost pristine Afromontane grasslands, indigenous forests, spectacular mountain scenery and clean running streams and rivers. With its wilderness qualities and integrity, the area must be preserved and retained in the face of possibly inappropriate tourism development. This would require a suitable tourism development plan.

The fact that Dilokong Corridor is a development priority of the provincial government and that it runs through this municipality, creates a range of opportunities for local economic development and

support.

Commercialization of government irrigation scheme or any form of public-private will require careful restructuring and communication to keep labour on board as a principle stakeholder. The selection of entrepreneurs for the existing but vacant broiler farms has been subject to political manipulation in the past.

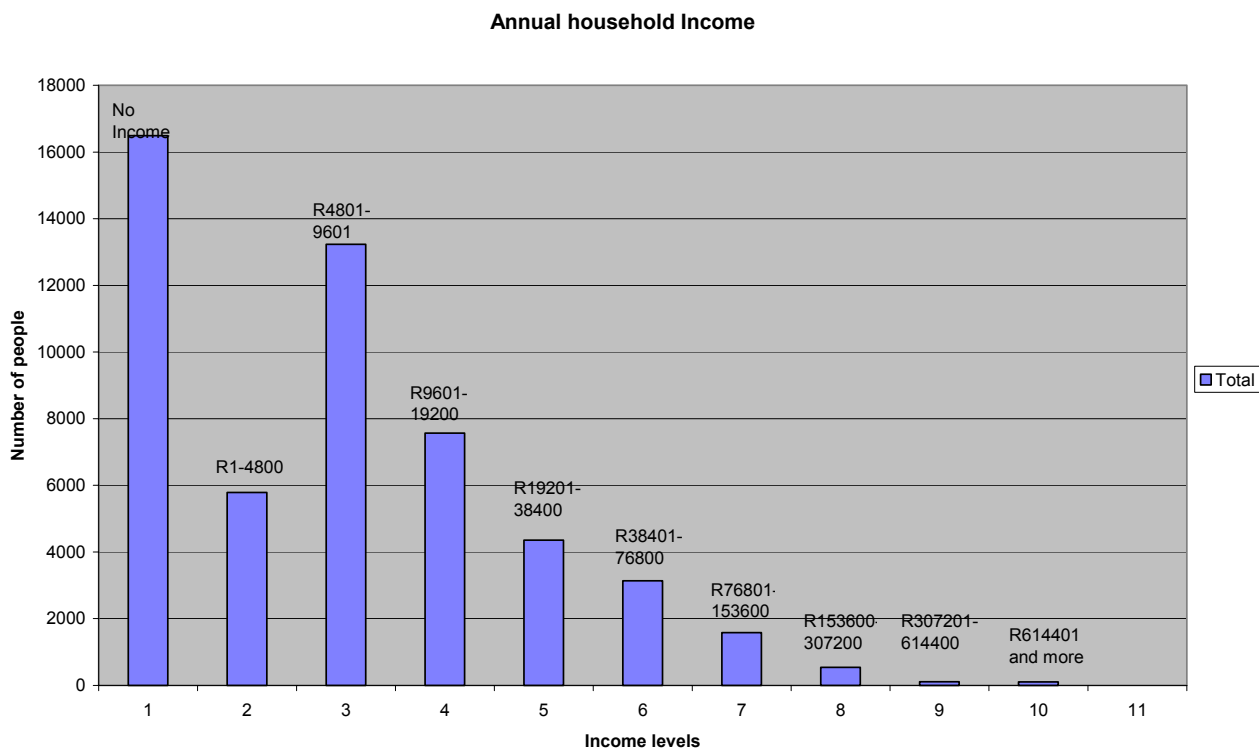
## 2.2.5 Social Analysis

### 2.2.5.1 Household Income

The graph below shows that high number of households in Lepelle-Nkupi live below poverty line.

31 % of households have no source of income, 10,9% of households earn less than R400.00 per month, 25% of households earn less than R800.00.

The situation calls for accelerated poverty alleviation projects as well as expanded public works program.



Annual household income, Source: Statistics S.A.

#### 2.2.5.2 Environmental Analysis

There has been a number of infrastructure development and other construction projects initiated within the municipality since 1996/97. 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 negative impact on the environment such as Pollution on ground water, Extinction of vulnerable and sensitive species, land degradation, Loss of biodiversity, Noise pollution.

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

- Natural and man made disasters
- Waste disposal
- Illegal occupation of land and indiscriminate change in land use
- Mining activities

#### 2.2.5.3 Health Services Facilities

There are a total of 21 health facilities within area of jurisdiction of Lepelle- Nkumpi Municipality (19 primary health care clinics and 3 hospitals) these facilities are supplemented by operation of six mobile clinics. The effective rendering of this service is affected by lack of potable water in the rural area.

Prevalence of HIV and AIDS in the municipality is as follows:

- Mphahlele Nokotlou area: 43
- Lebowakgomo area: 228
- Rakgoatha Byldrift area: 171
- Mafefe Mathabatha area: Undetermined

#### 2.2 5.4 Source of Energy

The table below shows that almost 61% of the households use electricity as source of energy for lighting. The municipality's mission though is to provide electricity to all residents by 2015.

	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>Gas</b>	<b>Paraffin</b>	<b>Candles</b>	<b>Solar</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>
Ward 1	316	-	208	1177	12	9	1722
Ward 2	1722	-	15	73	-	6	1816
Ward 3	1782	-	3	110	-	-	1895
Ward 4	2127	3	33	206	-	3	2371
Ward 5	9	-	127	1654	15	15	1819
Ward 6	243	6	156	1591	6	9	2011
Ward 7	1271	-	104	984	9	9	2377
Ward 8	1604	-	9	149	3	3	1768
Ward 9	701	-	-	95	3	3	802
Ward 10	2617	9	33	292	-	18	2969
Ward 11	1651	-	12	62	-	6	1731
Ward 12	2327	-	67	629	3	9	3035
Ward 13	1716	3	64	799	6	6	2593
Ward 14	2667	3	21	211	3	3	2908
Ward 15	1197	-	363	472	12	18	2062
Ward 16	-	-	507	1189	6	3	1705
Ward 17	1615	3	69	347	-	12	2047
Ward 18	25	15	623	1546	3	21	2234
Ward 19	1447	3	445	477	-	3	2374
Ward 20	1420	3	250	558	3	9	2243
Ward 21	754	-	57	434	-	3	1249
Ward 22	1485	-	79	659	6	10	2240
Ward 23	1774	15	192	686	12	77	2757
Ward 24	1342	3	163	485	3	9	2006
Ward 25	544	3	232	1358	9	27	2172
<b>Total</b>	<b>32356</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>3832</b>	<b>16243</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>52906</b>

Energy Source for lighting

Source: Statistics S.A. 2001

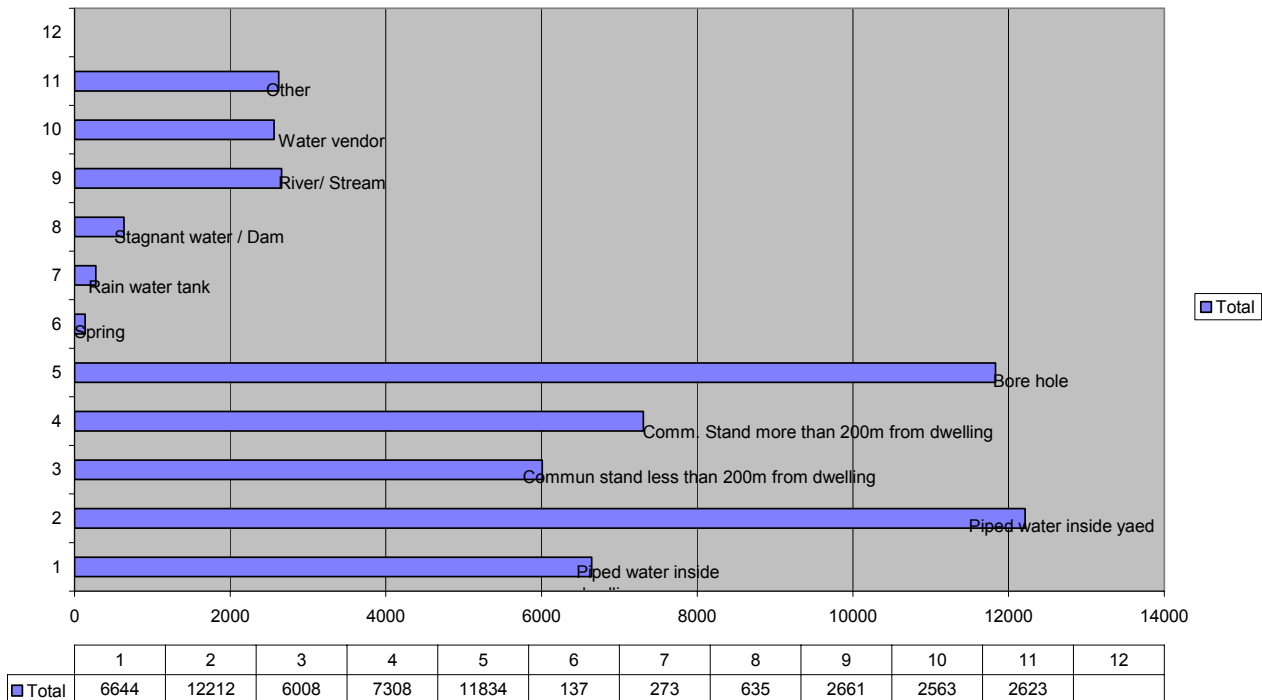
#### 2.2.5.5 Water Supply

Although the table indicate that majority of people have pipe water within their yards, a considerable number of people still does not have access to water as per RDP standards.



Piped water inside dwelling

Total



**Water Sources,**

Source: Stats. S.A. 2001

**2.2.5.6 Sanitation Facilities**

The table below indicates various sanitation facilities in use within the Municipality, as well as number of households per toilet type. 60% of people use pit latrine without ventilation, while 11 % does not have sanitation facility in their yards.

Pit latrines are mostly used in rural areas where there is no proper piped water system. RDP standards dictates that VIPs are a minimum requirement; It is imperative that a sanitation program be formulated and implemented whereby the situation of numerous households having no sanitation facility is addressed.

WARD	Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	Flush toilet (with septic tank)	Chemical toilet	Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	Pit latrine without ventilation	Bucket latrine	None	Total
Ward 1	9	9	21	186	1253	9	235	1722
Ward 2	9	3	6	127	1617	3	51	1816

Ward 3	52	12	3	188	1598	12	30	1895
Ward 4	3	15	9	128	1987	12	217	2371
Ward 5	3	6	9	72	1681	9	39	1819
Ward 6	15	6	-	226	1686	9	69	2011
Ward 7	168	27	36	39	1713	21	372	2377
Ward 8	54	21	3	215	1441	6	28	1768
Ward 9	127	3	-	29	576	3	64	802
Ward 10	9	18	9	51	2801	18	63	2969
Ward 11	3	6	3	172	1535	3	9	1731
Ward 12	2854	6	3	18	71	3	81	3035
Ward 13	2408	3	3	-	9	-	171	2593
Ward 14	2689	-	-	-	69	3	147	2908
Ward 15	196	9	6	239	1255	12	345	2062
Ward 16	12	-	6	78	1381	3	225	1705
Ward 17	27	9	3	418	1061	15	514	2047
Ward 18	19	18	3	312	1345	18	519	2234
Ward 19	27	9	6	300	1849	3	181	2374
Ward 20	39	18	9	358	1679	21	120	2243
Ward 21	27	6	3	173	968	18	54	1249
Ward 22	9	6	6	244	1607	6	362	2240
Ward 23	113	56	9	872	991	3	713	2757
Ward 24	24	6	3	567	439	34	933	2006
Ward 25	33	22	18	213	1453	6	428	2172
<b>Total</b>	<b>8928</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>5224</b>	<b>32062</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5971</b>	<b>52906</b>

Sanitation Facilities within LNM

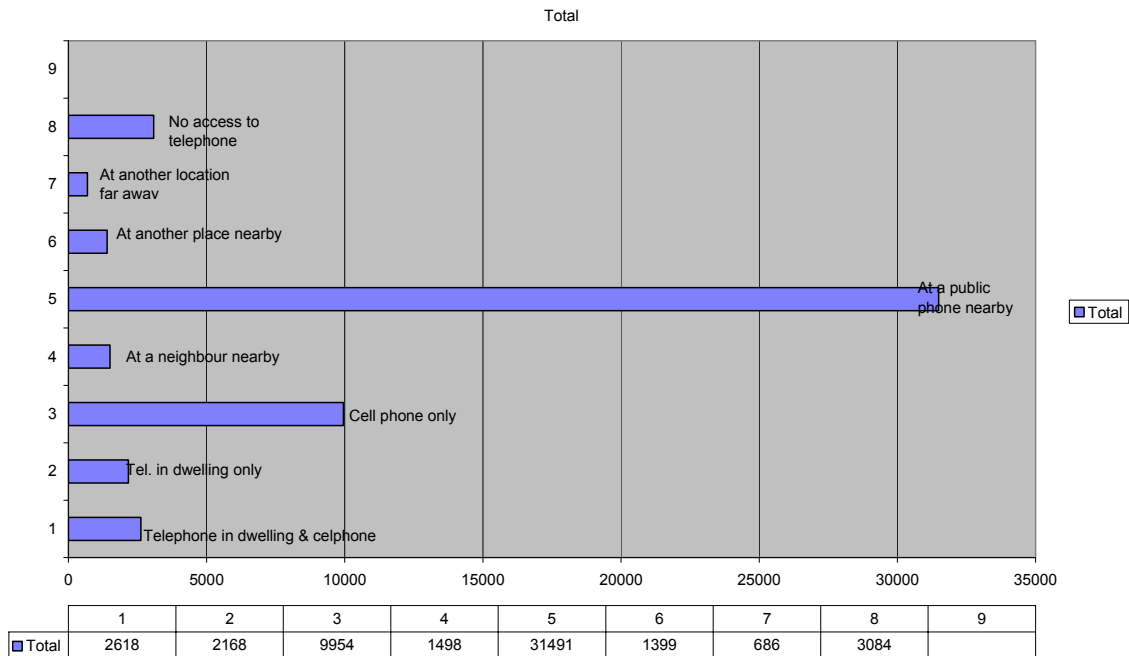
Source: Statistics S.A.

### 2.2.5.7 Safety and Security

There are four police stations and one magisterial court within the municipality. The establishment of community policing forum in various areas also play an important role in crime prevention. Crime prevention has been identified as one of the district priorities, the municipality must therefore take the lead in ensuring functional community policing forum in areas where there is none.

### 2.2.6 Telecommunications facilities

A number of telecommunications service providers provided public telephones to a total of 31491, 9954 people have access to a cellular phone, while 3084 does not access to a telephone.



### Telephone Facilities

Source: Statistics S.A.

### 2.2. 7 Service Delivery levels

From the above it is clear that the Municipality is faced with serious challenges of service backlogs. The municipal council has in collaboration with other stakeholders implemented a number of projects in an effort to address the above backlogs between 2002 and 2004.

- Additional 120 398 people have access to water and 34 324 households receive free basic water services.
- Additional 9% of the households use electricity as main source of energy, thus increasing percentage of households with access to electricity to 70%. 763 of these households receive free basic electricity.
- About 400 jobs were created through Expanded Public Works Program as well as Local Economic Development projects.
- 788 households were built VIP toilets
- 4 community halls were constructed
- 4 taxi ranks were constructed
- One stadium (Mafefe) was constructed and Lebowakgomo stadium renovated
- 3 000 low cost housing units were allocated and built for deserving households

- 41 km of roads was tarred and 41km was regravelled
- Four LED projects were constructed
- There has been 20% increase in revenue collection
- Council has adopted performance management system and 100% of management has since signed performance contracts.
- One fire station was constructed

### **2.2.8 Institutional Analysis**

The purpose of this analysis is to assess the institutional capacity of the municipality in delivering good quality service to the community.

The municipality operate from two office buildings situated in Lebowakgomo Zone F and zone A respectively, with the main offices at Zone F. The offices in both buildings are however not enough to accommodate all administrative staff and council gatherings. The plan to extend the office buildings is in place and funds are being sought to start the building.

In relation to staffing, the municipality has managed to recruit Municipal Manager and five managers who forms the core team in IDP review and implementation. Two deputy managers and additional support staff is also appointed at different levels. The municipality is however still faced with the challenge of under staffing as only 20% of posts as per the organogram is filled. The organogram in annexure “B” outlines the institutional structure the municipal council has adopted in order to accelerate service delivery:

## 3. IDP REVIEW- STRATEGIES

### 3.1 Introduction

This section outlines the strategies that the municipality has adopted in order to address service delivery gaps as presented by the analysis section, as well as by the community needs identified during the IDP review meetings.

It should be noted that as the municipality is predominantly rural, the strategies and programs are designed such that focus is geared towards development of rural areas while strengthening the CBD (Lebowakgomo town) as the economic hub of the municipality.

### 3.2 Vision and Mission

The vision and mission of the Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality will stay unchanged as follows:

#### VISION

"To be financially a viable municipal council, geared towards the improvement of the quality of life of the people by providing sustainable services".

#### MISSION

"To effectively provide basic services and this make a significant contribution to social and economic development of the community".

Based on the mission of the municipality, as well as guided by the Provincial and National focus areas, the Key Performance Areas of the municipality are as follows:

- Basic Services and Infrastructure development
- Community Empowerment
- Economic Development
- Institutional transformation

### **3.3 Municipal needs/priorities**

The needs of the Municipality are prioritized as follows:

1. Water and Sanitation
2. Electricity
3. Roads and public transport
4. Land and Housing
5. Economic development
6. Educational facilities
7. Health and welfare facilities and services
8. Safety and security
9. Environmental and waste management
10. Communication facilities
11. Sports, Arts and culture and recreational facilities
12. Emergency and disaster services
13. Institutional issues

### 3.4 Strategies

<b>KPA: BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>PRIORITY ISSUE 1: WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS</b>	
To provide affordable, clean and portable water according to RDP standards to an 70% of community by 2009	Refurbishment and upgrading of all existing water schemes	- Water source upgrading scheme	
	Supply reticulation of the existing bulk water supply	Reticulation project	
	Improving cost recovery strategy to curb wastage of water	Electronic cost recovery system	
	Implement new water service schemes (water and sanitation) in areas where they are not adequate and where they are absent	-Service schemes for water - Rain water harvesting	
	Facilitate implementation of Free Basic water	Free Basic Water	
To increase access to sanitation facilities to 30% of	Implementation of Free Basic Sanitation	People Sanitation project	

community by 2009			
	Lobby and advocate for water borne sewerage and septic tank system Enviro- loo	- Water borne/ chemical sanitation program	
<b>PRIORITY ISSUE 2: ELECTRICITY</b>			
To facilitate and coordinate access to electrification by 80% of the community by 2006	Open and strengthen lines of communication and strive to follow the correct procedure and engage all stakeholders - Interact with Eskom to upgrade our sub-station - Facilitate with Eskom for vending station to be 5km radius	Electrification of three villages per annum	
	Explore alternative sources of energy and explain that to the community to increase their options regarding access to power	Partnerships with private sector	
<b>PRIORITY ISSUE 3: ROADS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT</b>			
To have an additional 20km of	Improve roads network in the	-Develop transport related shelters and associated facilities	



tar roads and additional 200 km of gravel roads constructed by 2008	municipality for accessibility to public transport and market access	- Taxi recapitalization - Lobby and advocate for taxi operating licensing	
	- Lobby business institutions for road improvement program	Setting up roads maintenance and upgrade system	
		Laying storm water drainage	

**PRIORITY ISSUE 4: EDUCATION FACILITIES**

To increase accessibility to all levels of educational facilities to 60% by 2008	Facilitate identification of needy schools and lobby Department of Education to build new schools - Lobby for provisions of tertiary institutions	-Building of schools and other educational institutions as per national priorities	

**PRIORITY ISSUE 6: COMMUNICATION FACILITIES**

To increase access to communication services to 80% of the community by 2007	Facilitate and lobby telecommunications service providers to extend telephone infrastructure	Additional telephone infrastructure	
	Lobby for establishment of community based communication services	MPCC	
	Lobby for provision of lobby post boxes	Installation of post coxes	

	Lobby cellular phones service providers to expand their coverage	Network towers for various service providers	
<b>PRIORITY ISSUE 7: HOUSING</b>			
To provide adequate housing to 80% of the people by 2007	Involve traditional Authorities to avail land for housing development		
	Engage Department of Local Government and housing	Lobby and advocates for additional housing units	
	Facilitate the provision of middle to high income housing		
<b>KPA: COMMUNITY / SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>PRIORITY ISSUE 5: HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES</b>			
To facilitate access to social and development services to 90% of the community by 2009	-Initiate and develop municipal wide HIV and AIDS strategy -Establish local Aids Council	- Local AIDS council - Home based care program - 12 X Health Promotion campaigns	
	Mainstream HIV and AIDS in all municipal programs	Workplace HIV and AIDS policy	
	Facilitate the provision of , hospitals, mobile services and satellite clinics in the areas which do not have	Clinics, hospital construction	

	access to water and sanitation		
	Render support Services to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS	-Pre and post counseling - TB, VEP, & STI programs - Awareness Campaigns	
	Facilitate evenly access to poverty alleviation programs by all communities	-Food security - Auxillary nursing training - Egg laying and fish programs	
	Develop strategy for Early Childhood Program	-Establishment and support programs to creches	
To ensure provision of integrated social services	Develop a comprehensive integrated and sustainable disability strategy in line with South African constitution on equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities	- Develop an integrated management system for coordination of disability planning, implementation in various line function within the municipality - Capacity building program on sign language and mobility - Update disability data	
	- Develop youth and women empowerment programs in line	-Youth Desk establishment - Establish Gender desk - Mainstream Youth and Gender in all municipal	

	with provincial and national standards	<p>programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender awareness programmes</li> <li>- Put more efforts on young women's leadership and democracy training programmes</li> <li>- Youth information programs</li> </ul>	
	- Ensure promotion and protection of the rights of children and the elderly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish Special Focus Unit (Elderly and Children)</li> <li>- Mainstream children and elderly in all municipal programs</li> <li>- Coordinate and facilitate elderly and children forum</li> <li>- Capacity building program for elderly and care givers</li> </ul>	
	Facilitate establishment of Multipurpose Community centres	MPCCs	

**PRIORITY ISSUE 8: SAFETY AND SECURITY**

To reduce crime levels in the community by 2007	Coordinate Crime Prevention efforts in collaboration with Department of Safety and Security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Policing forum</li> <li>- Facilitate satellite police stations</li> </ul>	
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**PRIORITY ISSUE 9: SPORTS, ARTS, CULTURE AND RECREATION**

To improve accessibility to sports, arts, culture and recreation	Strengthen existing sporting codes and initiate additional sporting codes for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provision of safe and clean parks</li> <li>- Sporting events</li> <li>- Provision of sporting</li> </ul>	
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facilities for all communities by 2007	all age groups	facilities	
	Lobby Department of Sports arts, and culture for establishment of recreational facilities	Develop recreational facilities	
<b>PRIORITY ISSUE 10: EMERGENCY AND DISASTER SERVICES</b>			
To minimize impact of disaster incidences by 40% by 2008	Coordinate centralization of emergency service centre in the Municipality	Initiate disaster mitigation programs within the municipality	
<b>PRIORITY 11: ENVIRONMENT AND WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>			
To promote sound environmental management services to 40% of the community by 2009	Build awareness on the importance of environmental and waste management	Environmental awareness campaigns/ events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Revitalization of dumping sites</li> <li>- Waste recycling programs</li> <li>- Greening environment</li> <li>- Rehabilitation of asbestos mines</li> <li>- Medicinal parks</li> </ul>	
<b>KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>			
<b>PRIORITY ISSUES 12: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>			
To boost economic growth of the municipality and reduce unemployment by 15% by 2009	Revitalization of dysfunctional economic projects, e.g irrigation schemes.	Facilitate, in collaboration with other stakeholders revitalization of economic projects	

	Channel poverty alleviation funds into sustainable job creation projects	Facilitate, in collaboration with other sector departments funding of LED projects	
	Lobby support for and promotion of SMMEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Update SMME database of the municipality on a continuous basis</li> <li>- Facilitate access to finance and skills training of at least 30% of aspiring SMMEs in mining, tourism, manufacturing and agro-processing</li> <li>- Advocate for Black Economic Empowerment policies</li> <li>- Formation of cooperatives</li> <li>- Create market facilities for SMMEs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize two workshops/ seminars per annum</li> <li>- Municipality and other institutions to procure at least 70% of goods and services from previously disadvantaged groups</li> </ul>
	Identify heritage sites, Develop and promote LNM as a preferred tourism destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Infrastructure development in tourism high potential areas</li> <li>- Promotion of tourism</li> <li>- Audit and package existing heritage sites</li> <li>- Host annual heritage event</li> </ul>	Top tourist attraction in place by 2007
	Attract investment through local strategic investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forge partnerships with strategic business partners for economic growth</li> <li>- Investment tracking</li> <li>- Trade fairs</li> <li>Investor incentive schemes</li> </ul>	
	Proper land use	-Accelerate site allocation for	At least four sites

	planning and spatial development	all land uses ( commercial, residential, etc.) - Proclamation of Lebowakgomo as a town and Zebediela, Mathibela, Leporogong, Marulaneng/Tooseng as townships - Development of By-laws	allocated per month for business and development purposes
	Develop LED Policy, monitoring and evaluation system for LED projects	LED monitoring and evaluation	Hand over at least one LED project per annum
<b>KPA: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION</b>			
To improve the governance and administrative capacity of LNM to 70% by 2007	Improve manpower capacity of LNM including establishment of 79 committees	Human resource development	
		Recruitment of suitably qualified and experienced staff to fill remaining critical vacant posts	
		Labour Relations Management	
		Registry services and records management	
	Measure implementation of IDP	Performance Management System	
	Ensure proper governance and functioning of Municipality	Develop and implement council support programs ( secretariat, training)	
To achieve growth, financial independence and	Increase the revenue base of the municipality	- Include the municipal growth points in cost recovery	

stable Municipality by 2007		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land use schemes</li> <li>- Develop valuation roll</li> </ul>	
		Develop and implement asset/expense management policies	
To promote sound relations between municipal council and other stakeholders by 60% by 2006	Continued interaction with key stakeholders and community	Strengthening of client services	
		Development of municipal website	
		Design, printing and distribution of municipal material (IDP, reports, newsletters, etc.)	
	Development of ward committee support program		
	To move to Electronic - Municipality	Set up IT centre for use by municipal council and community at large	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide IT infrastructure to various Departments.</li> <li>- Improvement of computer literacy for Officials and Councilors.</li> </ul>	



## 4. IDP REVIEW 2005/6 - PROJECTS

### 4.1 Projects with funding allocations

The following projects have been identified for possible implementation in 2005/06 financial year by various stakeholders:

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	BUDGET
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>		
Lepelle- Nkumpi Sanitation	MIG	
Free Basic Water		650 000
Mafefe RWS	MIG	4,365,000
Maijane Water Supply	MIG	4,225,080
Moletlane Bulk Water	MIG	6,600,000
Motsane Village Water Supply	MIG	1,442,920
Mphahlele BW Refurbishment (Phase 1,2,3,4)	MIG	8,081,000
Specon WS (Reticulation & Feasibility study)	MIG	3,510,000
Zebediela RWS (Incl. Feasibility study)	MIG	2870,000
Extension of Groothoek BWS	MIG	2 700 000
Groothoek BWS Extension of Reticulation phase 3	MIG	8 000 000
Ga Mathabatha RWS: - Phase B Maseseleng, GaMakgoba, Madikeleng, Mmashadi, & Bodutlulo	MIG	3 311 700
Mafefe RWS - Phase 1A Sealane - Phase 1B Motsane - Phase 2A Kapa - Phase 2B Ngwaname		1 008 00 542 129.08 360 640 1 200 000
Mphahlele Scheme - Phase 3 – Maijane - Phase 5 – Maake Water scheme		4 740 491 2 049 024
Lebowakgomo STW drying beds		1 000 000
Household Sanitation		4 500 000
Mafefe RWS Reticulation Phase B		1 000 000

Stocks BWS Phase B- Mphatjakeng, Magatle		10 810 880
<b>LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>		
Rietvlei Stone crusher	CDM	1 710 000
Mafefe tourism	CDM	1 000 000
Mogoto fiberglass Project	Dept. Health & Social Development	280 000
Canyon irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	3 979 167
Koedoeskop irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	5 373 167
Lusern irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	4 744 167
Adrandsdraai irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	5 288 157
Badfontein irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	5 573 058
Fertlis irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	6 542 056
Grootfontein irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	5 679 167
Grootfontein B irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	4 013 167
Gemini irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	
Vallis irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	4 557 167
Success irrigation scheme	Dept of Agriculture	8 614 583
Mosekane landcare project	Dept of Agriculture	297 000
Koppiesdam landcare project	Dept of Agriculture	178 200
Matome vegetable garden	Dept of Agriculture	302 280
Vukani vegetable & poultry project	Dept of Agriculture	179 850 & 109 890
Thusanang vegetable garden	Dept of Agriculture	246 070
Basadi ba Mehlaeng	Dept of Agriculture	238 761
Khurishanang vegetable project	Dept of Agriculture	522 667
<b>ROADS, BRIDGES, AND STORM WATER</b>		
Surfacing of Road D1430 Mogoto to Mokopane	MIG	3,300,000
Regravel of road Mamaolo to Seleteng	Dept. of Road & /Transport	1 352 800
Regravel of road D3608-	Dept. of Road & /Transport	534 000

Ragwatha		
<b>ELECTRIFICATION</b>		
Electrification of Nkotokwane	CDM	1 000 000
<b>TRANSPORT</b>		
Construction of Seleteng Taxi rank	CDM	575 456
<b>EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES</b>		
Lesetsi P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Boredi P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Malemati P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Bogaleng P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Sefalaolo P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Mokhopo P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Bokgobelo P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Kgaganoko P. school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Matsobane primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Maijane primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Phishoana primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Mashigoana primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Matalane primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Serobaneng primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Seala-Magoro primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Sekutupu primary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Mabolepu secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000

Matsimela secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Sephakabatho secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Mmadithakadu secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Sebotsi secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Kgagatlou secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Segopotje secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Kgalema secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
Kgagatlou secondary	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	450 000
<b>RECREATIONAL FACILITIES</b>		
<b>HEALTH FACILITIES</b>		
Revitalization of Lebowakgomo Hospital	Health and Welfare	9,511 000
<b>TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES</b>		
House delivery post	S.A. Postal services	
<b>OTHER PROJECTS</b>		
Lebowakgomo Government Complex	PDPW	R10 million
Two Awareness Campaigns	South African Police Services	48 000- 00
World Book Day	Sports, Arts and culture	
Land Use Management System	CDM	500 000
Demarcation of 300 sites at Mathibela	CDM	2 540 000
Demarcation of sites at Moletlane	CDM	540 000
<b>POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROJECTS</b>		

Egg layers	Dept of Agriculture	
Home based gardens	Dept of Agriculture	
Homebased fish production	Dept of Agriculture	
Mafefe Fish pond	Department of Environmental affairs	R1, 2 million
<b>HOUSING</b>		
550 rural housing units	DLGH	15 400 000
200 urban housing units	DLGH	5 600 000

#### 4.2 ENVISAGED PROJECTS WITHOUT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

<b>Projects</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	
Resuscitation of community water supply scheme constructed by the former Lebowa Government	
Moletlane Regional Water Scheme	
Bulk water supply to Serobaneng and Hweleshaneng	
Electrification of boreholes	
Extension of water reticulation and house connection at Seleteng	
Water reticulation and house connection at Moletlane, Mawaneng and Scheiming	
Refurbishment of water reticulation in Unit B Extension	
Phase 2 of Ngwaname Water supply	
Phase 2 of Ramonwane Water Supply	
Mahlatjane Water Supply	
Ramonwane Water Supply	
Ga-Mampa Water Supply	
Mafefe Sanitation Project (excluding Ga-Mampa)	
Access road from Unit S to Unit BA	
Phase two of Ngwaname Irrigation canal	
Extension of Mamaolo Water Reticulation	
Sekuroaneng Water Reticulation	
Apollo lights	
Tjiane Water Supply	

Water supply and reticulation at Tsoaing and Lehlokoaneng	
Installation of solarsan domestic dry sanitation systems at Mathibela	
Water loss management system, Lebowakgomo	
Cost recovery water projects in the villages	
<b>LED Projects</b>	
Lebowakgomo Hydroponic Project Phase 2	
Establishment of hawkers facilities in Lebowakgomo	
Mashite piggery	
Madisei bread making	
Construction of reservoir and electrification of office building, cattle pound	
Molemo Women Community Project	
Mathabatha live stock project	
Baobab tourists ans cultural centre	
Kgoloane juice and dressmaking	
Boruakgomo cattle breeding	
Bodutlolo poultry project	
Makapeng tourism centre	
Irrigation scheme along Olifant River	
Income generation project for poverty alleviation	
Shopping complex at Leporong (Leeukop)	
Fish ponds at Hlakano (Zebediela), Nkotokoane and Mathabatha	
Ithohloreneng sewing and vegetable	
Itsosheng youth club vegetable garden	
Mathabatha dairy and piggery	
Seloane Irrigation scheme	
Molapo Matebele Stone Crushers	
Lebowakgomo car wash	
Lepelle-Nkumpi goat farming	
Mathabatha multipurpose community centre	
Mafefe Muti-purpose Centre Phase 2	
Paving bricks at Mafefe	
Slate quarry at Mafefe	
Vegetable garden at Seleteng	
Poultry farm at Mamaolo , Mashite, Lesetsi and Nkotokoane	
Poultry project at Malemati and Maijane	
Irrigation Scheme at Malemati	
Fencing of all irrigation schemes- Ngwaname Irrigation Canal	
Irrigation Scheme at Sebogong (Mphahlele)	
Zebediela Citrus estates agro-processing	
Refurbishment of Zebediela golf club	

Revitalisation of Mafefe Poultry Farm	
Establishment of first (1 <sup>st</sup> ) brick project at Mahlatjane	
Concrete works project (block bricks) at Mafefe	
Establishment of emerging farmers projects at Ga-Mampa	
<b>Capacity Building Projects</b>	
Upgrading of land tenure rights	
Compilation of evaluation roll	
Refurbishment of Lebowakgomo civic hall	
<b>Educational facilities</b>	
Phase 2 Lebowakgomo Library	
Additional classroom at Bolatjane and Patoga	
Erection of four class at Mokgapaneng Primary	
Additional four blocks at Nkgalabje Seondary School	
Pre-school at Hweleshaneng	
Additional classrooms at Lesetsi	
Establsihement of secondary school block at Mamongoa (Ramonowane)	
Four classrooms at Sampse P. school	
Four classrooms block at Matalane Primary School	
Administration block at Noko-TLou High School	
Administration block at Kgadimo High School	
Administration block at Molotoadi Primary School	
Administration block at Ramatsedi Primary School	
Science School at Mafefe	
Mafefe ECD centre at Mafefe	
School for the disabled people at Mafefe	
Creches at Maseleselleng, Madikeleng, Phasweng, Kgolamorithi, Bodulotlou	
1 block each at following schools: Scheduling primary, Ngwanamorei, secondary, Mokolobane primary 65 creches needed across the Municipality	
<b>Roads, bridges and storm water</b>	
Constructions of storm water drainage and roads in Lebowakgomo	
Repair of potholes at Lebowakgomo Township	
Tarring of roads form Makotse to Ga-Ledwaba	
Tarring of road from Mamaolo to Tooseng	
Upgrading of road D3617, between road D3612 and Ledwaba	
Design and construction of tarred roads in Mathibela, with associated storm water drainage	
Upgrading of access roads in the villages of Phaganeneng, Ditenseng, Lekgwareng, etc.	
Regravelling and stormwater control of route D3602	
Upgrading of road D4109/D 4110 from Marulaneng to Molapo	

via Byldrift	
Upgrading of road d 4068/d 4070 from Bolatjane to Mamaolo via Seleteng	
Upgrading of road D4100 from Makurung to Tooseng	
Mashite Bosela-Kgaka bridge	
Bridge between Nkotokoane and Apel	
Access road from Nkotokoane to Gamatikanye	
Upgrading and rehabilitation of collector roads and residential streets in units a, B,F,P,R and S	
Extension of Magatle tar road	
Tarred road from Mamaolo to Mashite	
Lehlokoane Bridge	
Lesetsi Bridge	
Nkotokoane Bridge	
Upgrading of internal roads in Ward 11	
Access road to Unit F	
Extension of internal tarred roads in Unit B and F	
Mohlapitsi-Lepelle Bridge at Mafefe	
Maintenance of internal roads at Mogoto	
Rail line connecting Polokwane, Lepelle-Nkumpi, Fetakgomo to Burgersfort	
Sehlabeng Bridge (Mafefe)	
Madipe Bridge (Mafefe)	
Bridge to Malakabaneng	
Upgrading of Mamaolo Bridge to Makurung	
Upgrading of road to Maralaleng	
Opening of new road from Ga-Maleka, Maake to Mashite	
Upgrading or regraveling of Motsane/Dublin road	
Bridge to Mafefe Trad. Tourism Centre (Ga-Moila)	
Modubeng Bridge	
Stellenbosch Bridge	
<b>Recreational centres (Sports, parks and cemetery)</b>	
Maintenance of Lebowakgomo graveyard	
Noko Tlou Stadium: Athletics tracks Sitting stands	
Sports Centre at Mathabatha	
Soiling and dumping of Mafefe Stadium	
Establishment of Mafefe recreation Centre	
Maintenance and operation of Mafefe Stadium	
Lebowakgomo sports & parks	
Servicing of stands and provision of internal roads to cbd; upgrading of existing stadium, provision of municipal swimming pool and gymnasium	
Refurbishment of Lebowakgomo showground	
Sports and recreation centre at ward 23	



<b>Electrification</b>	
Nkotokoane, Phoshiri, Lehlokwaneng, Matinkanye	
Hwelesaneng	
Serobaneng	
Motsane	
High mast lights at Maijane/Malemati, Mashite	
Street lights from Unit A , B and Unit F Lebowakgomo	
High masts lights at Ward 10	
Street lights at Units B and F (high mast lights)	
Ramonwane/Malakabaneng/Sekgwarapeng	
Upgrading of Mafefe 2,5 AMPS (pilot) project	
Upgrading of Amps, unit R and S	
Public lighting at Mathibela intersection	
Public lighting installation at Moletlane intersection	
Public lighting installation at Lebowakgomo intersection	
<b>Community centres</b>	
Multi-purpose centre at Mogoto	
Extension of Municipal Office Building	
Molapo Matebele Community Hall	
Mashite Community Hall	
Multi-purpose hall at Malemati	
Multi-purpose community center at Mafefe	
Multi-purpose community at Magatle	
Multipurpose community centre at Mathabatha	
Community hall at Ga-Rafiri, Sehlabeng and Ga-Mogotlane	
Hweleshaneng Community Hall	
Community Hall at Staanplaas	
Nkotokoane community hall	
Lehlokoaneng community hall	
<b>Health Facilities</b>	
Mphahlele Health Centre	
Mafefe Health Centre	
Lesetsi , Nkotokoane Clinic	
Maijane Clinic	
Clinic at Serobaneng	
Clinic at Mogodi	
Renovation and extension of Moletlane Clinic	
Sealane-Motsane Clinic	
Motsane/Dublin Clinic	
Mahlatjane/Ramonwane Clinic	
Mampa/Mahlatjane Clinic	
Makgoba clinic	

**Communication coverage**

**-Vodacom, MTN and Cell C**

1. Mogodi
2. Staanplaas
3. Ga-Mampa
4. Ramonwane
5. Motsane

**-Television tower to coverage for the following villages**

1. Mampa
2. Kapa
3. Dublin
4. Motsane
5. Ramonwane
6. Mafefe
7. Mashite
8. Lesetsi
9. Nkotokoane

**-Television tower to coverage for the following villages**

10. Mampa
11. Kapa
12. Dublin
13. Motsane
14. Ramonwane
15. Mafefe

**Security**

Satelite Police Station at Seleteng  
Places of safety

**Housing**

Additional units in all wards

**5. INTEGRATION**

**5.1 INTRODUCTION**

The revision of the IDP took into cognizance other sector plans within the municipality to ensure alignment of all municipal functions and programs. The following are summary documents of sector plans which are in place, comprehensive sector plans are available on request from municipal offices.

## **5.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

5.2.1 Section 38 of Municipal Systems Act stipulates that municipalities must:

- a) Establish a performance management system that is:
  - Commensurate with its resources;
  - Best suited to its circumstances
  - In line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in its integrated development plan
- b) Promote a culture of performance management among its political structures , political office bearers, and councilors and its administration
- c) Administer its affairs in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable manner.

Municipal Council for Lepelle-Nkupi Municipality has adopted the district performance management system (PMS) as a framework for undertaking its performance management functions. The performance management system would be used as a tool to asses the performance of municipal officials, municipal Council, and the municipality as a whole. The adopted PMS is summarized in the following paragraphs.

### **5.2.2 Managing the Organizational change process**

At the basic level of performance management, the system should be seen as:

- Ensuring accountability of the municipality to its citizens and communities
- Ensuring an economic, efficient and effective allocation of resources
- Providing opportunity for constant assessment and alignment of development priorities
- Clarifying roles and obligation of various stakeholders in the planning cycle
- Serving as an objective basis for performance contracts and reward mechanism
- Staff development

### **5.2.3 Implementing performance management**

Implementing the processes and systems needed to operationalize the IDP will determine ultimate success or failure for us as an organization.

This following should be kept in mind when starting to implement our IDP:

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

#### 5.2.4 Planning for performance

The planning for performance results in an Integrated Development Plan. It is however important for us to see how all the planning processes integrate, and when does it do so to form a whole planning process for LNM.

Planning processes include those of IDP, budget, performance reviews of individuals and the organization formalized through the performance audit reviews.

#### 5.2.5 Setting key performance indicators

Through the IDP Steering Committee represented by the operational dimension of the organisation, performance indicators will be reviewed.

In conjunction with the annual cycle of the municipality, the planning, contracting, reviewing and evaluating of indicators will be the essence of indicating whether targets will be met or corrective action be taken to adjust indicators and targets.

Each department manager (HOD) will be responsible and accountable for true reflections of indicators to assess performance in relation to targets.

#### 5.2.6 Setting targets

As indicated earlier on, it is imperative that targets which show that indicators related to certain key performance areas, within a process and integrated with other process are achieved or not. It is the ultimate objective to measure integrated development planning, not just one process.

Targets are therefore integrated and form part of the overall monitoring and evaluating within performances management, targets are achieved or not.

### 5.2.7 Monitoring the IDP implementation

The HOD's represented in the IDP Steering Committee will be tasked with the monitoring of the IDP on an operational level.

Stakeholders, being the Council, Mayor and Municipal Manager will be involved at a strategic level to monitor the overall performance within a performance area.

### 5.2.8 Measuring performance in LNM

Measuring our performance has now started by completing the following components enabling us to measure.

- a. Indicators and targets are developed
- b. Monitoring the implementation of the IDP, and gathering of information
- c. Developing a performance management model indicating aspects that will be measured and determining broad indicators for different performance areas

The performance measurement process will involve the measurement of performance indicators as indicated in the IDP, and analysing the information gathered in the monitoring process throughout the year.

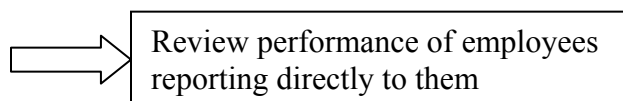
This emphasis that measurements have to be monitored, audited, reported and be reviewed on a timeframe basis as indicated earlier when planning for performance

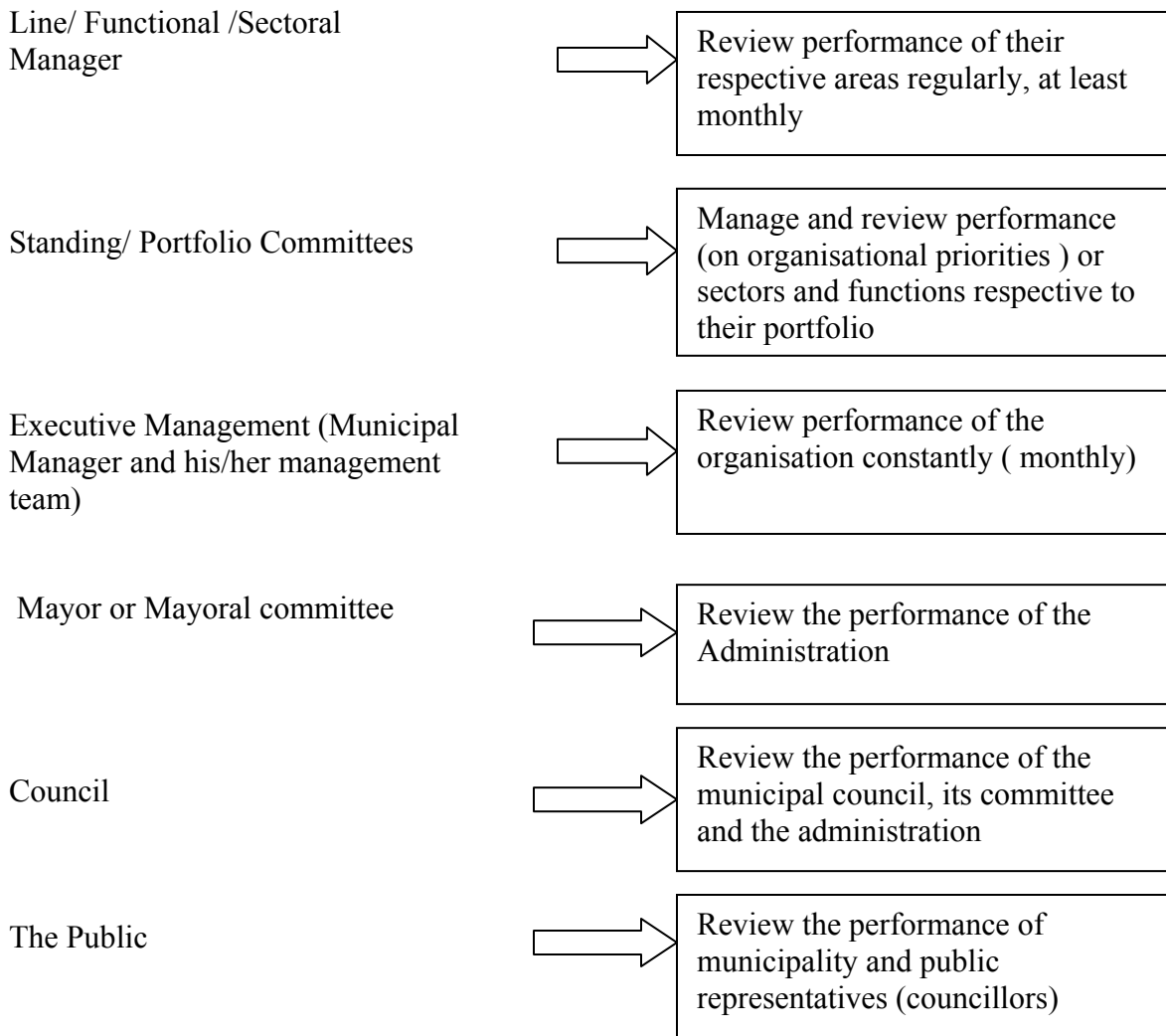
### 5.2.9 Conducting performance reviews

In the Performance Management System Framework reference has been made to the level of accountability and responsibility in the review process. See diagram below

#### PERFORMANCE REVIEW: LINES OF ACCOUNTABILITY

Supervisors





### 5.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

#### 5.3.1 Introduction

One of the requirements of the Act is that IDP should contain a Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The SDF is therefore the spatial representation of the restructuring and transformation objectives of local government also ensuring that a more sustainable land use pattern and optimum utilization of space are established. The SDF will then form part of the sector plans on the IDP.

#### 5.3.2 Purpose of the SDF and its relationship with a land Use Management System

The main purpose of the SDF is to guide the form and location of future physical development within a Municipality in order to address the imbalances of the past. The settlement environments of the province are characterized with the unsustainable settlement forms, which have been shaped by

Apartheid planning that was integrally linked to blueprint or - "master" planning.

It has been realized that these inequalities needed to be addressed and adopted a new system of spatial planning- The new system requires every municipality to have an *indicative plan* (SDF) showing desired patterns of land use, directions of growth, may delineate urban edges, indicate special development areas and conservation-worthy areas as well as a *scheme* (Land Use Management System) recording the land use and development rights and restrictions applicable to each erf in the municipality.

The SDF should be flexible and able to change to reflect changing priorities, whereas the Land Use Management System (LUMS) should be tighter and only amended where required for a particular development.

The SDF should therefore inform the content of the LUMS, rather than act as the direct source of rights and controls itself. In this regard, the SDF should:

- only be a strategic, indicative and flexible forward planning tool to guide planning and decisions on land development;
- develop an argument or approach to the development of the area of jurisdiction which is clear enough to allow decision-makers to deal with the unexpected
- develop a spatial logic which guides private sector investment:
- ensure the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the area
- establish priorities for public sector development and investment: and
- identify spatial priorities and places where public-private partnerships are a possibility.

In rural context it will be necessary also to deal specifically with natural resource management issues, land rights and tenure arrangements, land capability, subdivision and consolidation of farms and the protection of prime agricultural land.

The purpose of the SDF is not to infringe upon existing land rights but to guide future land uses. No

proposal in this plan create any land use right or exempt anyone from his or her obligation in terms of any other act controlling land uses. The maps should be used as a schematic representation of the desired spatial form to be achieved by the municipality in the long term. The boundaries created through this process should therefore be left for interpretation and not be scaled.

### 5.3.3 Local context

According to census results of 2001 the population for Lepelle-Nkupi local municipality is approximated at 227 970. It is composed of 109 villages.

Lepelle-Nkupi is the second largest municipality within the district, the largest one is Polokwane.

### 5.3.4 Technical information

Large part of Lepelle-Nkumpi local municipality is composed of mountains that inhibit developments. It is composed of Strydpoort and Drakensburg mountains. Most areas are composed of arid and dry land that make it difficult for water to be found.

### 5.3.5 Development situation: Issues and challenges: spatial characteristics, trends, key issues and challenges

#### 5.3.5.1 Spatial Characteristics

The Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality comprises 2 urban nodes, namely Lebowakgomo district growth point and Magatle municipality growth Point. As well as a surrounding rural area that accommodates both commercial and communal mixed-farming practices. The central locality of the municipal area in relation to the rest of the country ensures that a number of important national and regional routes transverse the area, of which the N 1 and other Local Municipality roads are the roads that link the municipal area with the rest of the country.

#### 5.3.5.2 Lebowakgomo District Growth Point

This node has been declared as a Capricon District Growth Point. Lebowakgomo is the economic hub of the municipal area. This node is constituted of the following centres: Lebowakgomo, Lebowakgomo business centre, Lebowakgomo township and Middlekop. Lebowakgomo has been proclaimed in terms of the regulation R298 of 1995 and it was a capital of the former Lebowa



government. It has a population of approximately 4357 and it has a base of infrastructure, which needs maintenance and upgrading.

It is composed of various land uses, which are business, residential, commercial activities. This is a potential of mining activities to be established along the Platinum mining belt.

#### 5.3.5.3 Magatle municipal growth point

This growth point has a population of approximately 9665. It has 1614 households and occupies an area of 583 hectares. The municipality has to invest on this area. Development should be located here as the area is the municipality growth point. The area has a base of infrastructure which needs to be enhanced. Makgatle has schools, police stations and other services. This growth point will then serve the surrounding village with services.

#### 5.3.5.4 Rural settlements

The rural area is predominantly an extensive commercial farming area, where mixed crop production is the main agricultural practice established in this area. The municipality is composed of approximately 109 settlements, which are mostly rural. These settlements are therefore called the population concentration points.

#### 5.3.5.5 Development Trends

Lebowakgomo has been the locus of development in recent years. The following is a summary of some of these trends:

- Illegal occupation of land on the edge of a town and in areas closer to public transport routes or economic opportunities has increased.
- Traffic congestion on some of the mobility corridors has given rise to motorists using alternative routes on minor routes through established residential areas where traffic safety problems subsequently arise and traffic-calming measures are difficult to implement in these areas.
- Uncontrolled advertising creates unsafe traffic situations and spoils the urban environment.
- Land is still allocated by the Chief and many of the residents have no security of tenure.
- Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality is situated on the mountainous area, which inhibits development.
- Pedestrian related problems are experienced. The location of schools in certain areas leads to

scholars needing to cross major roads.

- There is a lot of pressure to develop public open spaces. for example sport fields and small outfall pieced of land left after planning.
- Mixed land uses are evident in those areas where formal businesses are not properly developed.
- No proper sanitation facilities
- Bad roads conditions
- There is a possibility of asbestosis infection because of the mine.
- Lebowakgomo was a former capital of Lebowa government and most government buildings are located there.
- A proposed mining activity can boost the local economy in the area.
- Mountainous topography causes physical obstruction on the transport routes layout.
- Bewaarskloof and folksberg has the potential for conservation and tourism development.
- The Local Municipality experiences the following environmental problems, overgrazing, deforestation, urban sprawl, uncontrolled veld fires, asbestos pollution at Mafefe, and Mathabatha,
- Shortage of water in the rivers during winter
- Inadequate public transports
- Shortage of proper housing
- Commuters face a problem of transportation
- Bad road conditions aggravate shortage of the transportation No formal busses and taxi terminals
- Insufficient social, economic, physical and institutional infrastructure Poor communication facilities
- Informal settlements are becoming a serious burden within the municipality
- Illegal occupation of land especially in the CBO
- The land is still owned by the chiefs this often have negative impacts on the development of the area,
- The municipality has the potential in agricultural, mining, industrial, and tourism development,

#### 5.3.6 Challenges faced by the municipality

The development trends have given rise to a few challenges that the municipality will have to

address in the short term. Some of these include:

- Redirecting growth and development towards the previous disadvantaged areas and areas of economic opportunity while focusing on the redevelopment of deteriorating areas within the municipal area.
- The prevention of illegal occupation of land and the relocation and prohibiting of informal settlements in protected areas.
- Addressing the issue of land ownership
- Alleviating poverty and creating economic opportunities. Ensuring the sustainable use of resources and the integration of environmental, land use and transport management systems.
- The creation of job opportunities needs to get priority as many qualified people leave the municipal area in search for work elsewhere.
- To improve the quality of municipal services in some areas, particularly infrastructure that enables the use of technology.
- R37 road between Polokwane and Burgersfort has been identified as a SDI route by the department of finance and economic affairs. Development would focus along this route.

#### 5.3.7 Key issues that need to be addressed

The challenges described above give rise to two spatial aspects that needs to be addressed within the SDF, namely:

- The need for spatial reconstruction

This aspect refers to addressing the unequal distribution of resources and facilities, containing low-density sprawl, addressing the lack of opportunities in disadvantaged areas and increasing the use of public transport.

- The improvement of the land use management system.

The improvement of the land use management system refers to the speeding up of land use applications, the adoption of a more flexible and investor-friendly approach, the integration of environmental and transport planning as part of land use planning and the enforcement of land use regulations.

- Municipality Interco -ordination,

This refers to the interrelation between the local municipalities within the district. This is crucial in the sharing of information and balancing developments.

## 5.4 Financial Plan

#### 5.4.1 Introduction

IDP review and budget review were integrated throughout the process such that municipal budget is informed by the identified programs and expressed needs of the community.

#### 5.4.2 Budget 2005/06

See the “A” for detailed budget for 2005/06 financial year.

#### 5.4.3 Tariff Structure for 2005/06 financial year

##### Basic charges

RESIDENTIAL RATES		INDIGENTS
Service Charges	25	Free
Refuse Removal	25	Free
Sewerage	15	7
Water	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>R72-00</b>	<b>R14-00</b>

##### Tariffs for water consumption

0 to 6 kilolitres	R3-72
7 to 52 kilolitres	R4-00
53 to 103 kilolitres	R5-00
More than 103 kilolitres	R7-00

For indigents the first 6kl will be free and thereafter R3-72/kl

Rates where meter readings cannot be taken:

- Average of past three months
- Where there is no consumption history: R60-00

Water: Connection fee           R700-00  
Meter replacement            Replacement costs

##### NON-RESIDENTIAL RATES

Service charges               100

Refuse Removal	50
Refuse Removal (Bulk)	2 100
Sewerage	50
Water	<u>20</u>
Total	<u><u>220</u></u>

#### Tariffs for water consumption

0 to 50 kilolitres	R3-75
51 to 100 kilolitres	R5-00
More than 101 kilolitres	R7-00

These tariffs are the same as for the current year and it is recommended that these tariffs not be increased for the coming financial year.

#### Rates where meter readings cannot be taken:

- Average of past three months
- Where is no consumption history:
  - Government complex: R 5 000
  - Hospitals R14 000
  - Hostels/boarding houses R 2 000
  - Churches R 200
  - Schools R 1 000
  - Shopping complexes R 4 000
  - Office complex R 1 000
  - Other businesses R 500

Water connection fee R700-00

#### The following tariffs are suggested for the other services:

Sewerage: Connection – houses R 250-00  
 Sewerage connection – business R 400-00  
 Drain blockage R 50-00

#### **Hall**

Social events: Security fee R450-00  
 Booking fee R250-00  
 Parties: Security fee R450-00  
 Booking fee R400-00  
 Paying events Security fee R2 000-00  
 Booking fee R1 000-00  
 Club house Security fee R250-00  
 Booking R100-00  
 Stadium Security fee R450-00  
 Booking fee R500-00

Paying events 10% of entrance fee

Events by sport council will be free for all affiliated sporting bodies. Where any collections are to be made this will be made by the municipality.

### **Buildings**

Building plan approval

Determined through the following formula:

(Area in square meters x approval fee) + Inspection fee + Rubble deposit

Inspection fee	R 185-00
Approval fee	R 1-30/m <sup>2</sup>
Rubble deposit	R 300-00
Relocation of beacons	R250-00
Clearance certificates	R 20-00

### **Registration costs**

Mortgage bond	R50-00
Right of leasehold	R 60-00
Deed of sale	R50-00
Transfer of property	R50-00
Cancellation of mortgage	R50-00
Copy of deed of grant	R50-00
Inspection of records	R50-00
Application for conversion of site	R50-00

### **Cemeteries**

Single grave - Resident	R100-00
Single grave – Non Resident	R150-00
Reservation of grave	R1 000-00
Indigents	free
Indigent support	R 1 000

### **Other facilities**

Hiring of Grader	R250/hr
TLB	R200/hr
Sound system	R 1 000 per day

### **Sale of sites**

#### 1. Business Sites

▪ CBD area	R85-00/m <sup>2</sup>
▪ Other	R30-00/m <sup>2</sup>

#### 2. Residential Sites

▪ Fully serviced	R18-00/m <sup>2</sup>
▪ Not serviced	R5-00/m <sup>2</sup>

### **Other fees**

Consumer deposit	R 200-00
Soil/Sand	R150-00/100m <sup>3</sup>
Photocopy	R 0-50
Fax	R 5-00

R/D cheque	R100-00
Tender fee	R100-00
Containers	R 5-00
Penalty for damages	
- Robot	R 2 000-00
- Street lights	R 2 000-00
- Road sign	R 800-00
- Water meter	R 500-00
- Bridging of water meter	R 10 000-00
Advertising	
- Banner	R 10-00/14 day period
- Poster	R 1-00/14 day period
- Deposit	R 500-00
- Others	R100/m <sup>2</sup>

## ANNEXURE “C”

## WARD CREDENTIALS

Ward	Councilor	Village
1	Thole M.R	Khureng Seruleng Klipheuwel
2	Matlala T.S	Gedroogte Ga-Molapo
	Aphane Kekana T.D	Magatle Mapatjanekeng Madisaha –Ditoro
4	Leopeng M.E	Makhushwaneng Madisha-Leolo Motserereng Motantanyane
5	Marota M.P	Bolahlakgomo Volop Ga-Ntamatisa
6	Sebata M.J	Ga-Rakgwatha Makoeng
7	Kekana T.F	Mathibela Matome Ga-Ledwaba
8	Pela N.S	Mogoto Koringpunt
9	Ndalane N.P	Zebediela Citrus
10	Mokhonto M.D	Ga-Mogotlane Ga-Rafiri Hlakane
11	Kekana T.G	Moletlane Mawaneng
12	Sehlapelo	Lebowakgomo Part Unit A Lebowakgomo Unit S Phase 1,2,3
13	Koma M.E	Lebowakgomo Part Unit A Lobowakgomo Unit R
14	Mogano T.	Lebowakgomo Unit B Lebowakgomo Unit F Lebowakgomo Unit P
15	Mphahlele T. M	Makotse Semiloane Hwelereng Turfpan Morotse Thamagane Makurung-West
16	Mphahlele R.S	Makurung –East Dithabaneng Maralaleng



		Malekapane Tjiane
17	Maphutha	Mokgopong –East Mamatonya Marulaneng Lenting Tooseng
18	Mphahlele L.N	Makgoba-West Leporogong - Shushumela Mashite Lehlokwaneng Lesetsi Nkotokwane
19	Mphahlele M.R	Malemati Maijane Seleteng – East Seleteng – Ga-Maleka
20	Mphahlele M.P	Mamaolo – North Seleteng – Ga-Mashoene Seleteng – Traditional Office
21	Leshilo S	Mamaolo – North Sefalaolo Matime Seleteng – Traditional Office
22	Rammila K.A	Makgopong –West Byldrift Mehlareng Ga-Seloane
23	Mashatole S.	Ga-Mampa Mphaneng Mathabatha Ramonoane Malipsdrifdt Madikeleng G.G Maseseleng
24	Mohlatlole G.	Mahlatjane Kapa – Mafefe Dubling – Motoane Ngwaname
25	Ledwaba L.E	Staanplaas Mooiplaas Malemang Mogodi Serobaneng Hweleshaneng Phalakwane