

MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

IDP REVIEW 2006/2007



**MARULENG IDP REVIEW
2006/2007**

**Approved and adopted by way of
Council Resolution _____ dated _____**

.....
Municipal Manager

.....
Mayor



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MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW 2006/2007

PHASE 0: REVIEW PROCESS

1. INTRODUCTION

The Municipal System Act, 2000, stipulates that all municipalities are to compile Integrated Development Plans.

The Maruleng Municipality has complied with this legislation by following the process outlined in the set of guidelines compiled by the Department of Provincial and Local Government, which prescribes motivation, preparation, methodology, processes, content, minimum requirement and format for an IDP.

The first IDP Review (2003/2004) for Maruleng Municipality attempted to comply with the MEC comments by giving attention to those areas which were found to be lacking in the original document and simultaneously sought to improve the product by introducing realism to the process by considering available resources.

The second review (2004/2005) came closer to achieving the goals of the IDP process, and resulted in the implementation of 90% of projects and programmes listed in the IDP.

The third review 2005/2006 concentrated on capital project implementation and building of institutional capacity.

The Maruleng Municipality has now completed the fourth review of the IDP (IDP REVIEW 2006/2007).

This report contains the following elements:

- * A streamlined document
- * the renewed commitment to the VISION, MISSION and OBJECTIVES of Maruleng deliberated at an IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM meeting held on 6 December 2005
- * a re-assessment of community needs which emerged from a forum workshop held at The Oaks during December 2005.
- * an assessment of progress in respect of the implementation of 2005/2006 projects;
- * project designs for new projects for 2006/2007
- * preliminary listing of projects for 2007/2008, and
- * an improved Integration Phase.

2. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS/ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

A Process Plan for Review was formulated and adopted by the Maruleng Municipal Council, which contains the following elements:

- o Roles and responsibilities for role-players and structures;
- o Type of arrangements/structures to be established and or revived;
- o Terms of Reference for each structure;
- o Selection criteria for structures;
- o Code of Conduct for Representative Forum Members; and
- o Time frame and Milestones for the process.

An IDP Manager was designated to drive the process. A Steering Committee comprising six members was appointed to facilitate the drafting of the IDP Review. A fully representative IDP Review Forum re-constituted to ensure public participation. Meetings were held with Stakeholders and the Representative Forum to discuss and debate new information and progress of the review process.

A public participation strategy was formulated and adopted:

An Action Plan was also formulated by the Review Steering Committee, during which process time frames, alignment, community participation, and resources were considered.

The 2006/2007 IDP Review is characterized by increased efforts to align with the Bohlabela District, in spite of the forthcoming redefinition of the District Municipality boundaries.

3. REVIEW PROCESS OVERVIEW

The IDP Review Process for the Maruleng Municipality followed the following steps towards producing the Review Document:

- o Phasing of planning events in sequence;
- o frequent interaction and consultation with stakeholders;
- o technical rendering of outputs; and
- o articulation and recording of outputs.

The consultative process enjoyed particular attention in that the Steering Committee held community meetings in each ward to reconfirm the needs of the people.

This culminated in a workshop which resulted in the setting of current community needs.

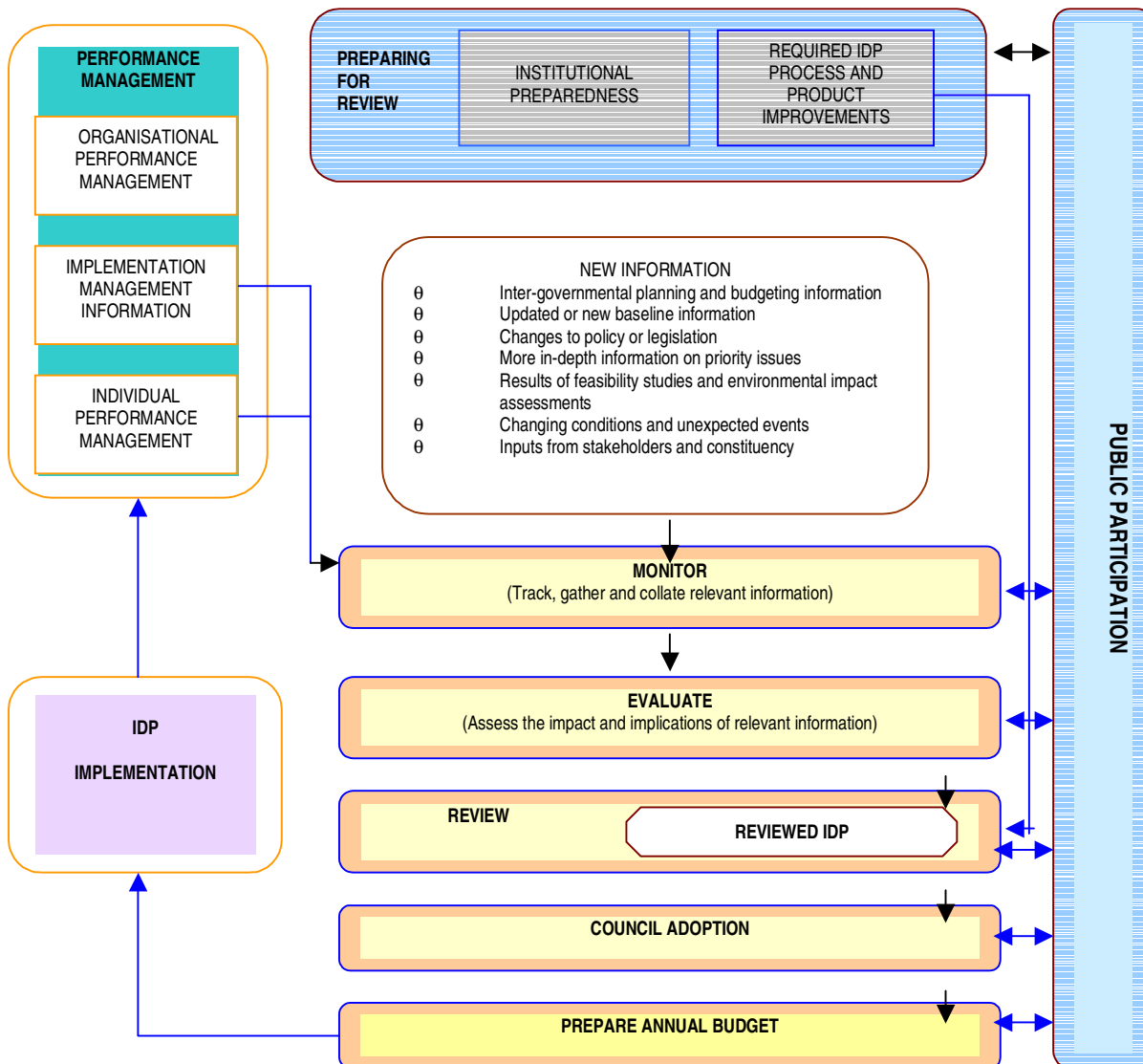
Members of the Steering Committee attended Department of Local Government briefings and PIMS meetings to receive guidance on the review process.

The proposed Review Process as schematically depicted in the IDP Guide VI, (which has been reproduced below) has been followed insofar as progress with various processes permits.

The IDP Review document maps out the course of action with regard to especially capital projects for the coming financial year. The document is also a reminder of current shortcomings in terms of institutional preparation, financial planning and the role of the municipality in respect of district and local plans and programmes.

The IDP Review Process, extracted from the IDP Guide, is schematically depicted in Figure 1 below:

FIGURE 1 : SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF IDP REVIEW PROCESS



PHASE 1: ANALYSIS

4. BACKGROUND

The Analysis Phase deals with the existing situation. It is the focussed analysis of the type of problems faced by the residents within the municipal area. Identified problems are to be weighed according to urgency, resulting in the prioritization of issues.

The analytical approach centres around the convergence of a municipal data base with community / stakeholder - level analysis, (i.e. a corroboration of development issues).

Prioritization is imperative, as the Municipality does not have sufficient resources to address all the issues raised by various segments of the community. To this end, the Municipality must be aware of existing and accessible resources, and of resource limitations, to ensure realistic decision-making.

The outputs for the Analysis Phase are:

- ♣ Assessment of existing levels of development;
- ♣ Priority issues and / or problems;
- ♣ Information on causes of priority issues; and
- ♣ Information on available resources.

The Review has created the opportunities for extending the information base, which would facilitate decision-making.

5. LOCALITY

The Maruleng Municipality is situated in the south-eastern quadrant of the Limpopo Province within the Bohlabela District Municipal Area of Jurisdiction. The municipal area extends over 324 699ha. The Maruleng Municipality is bordered by the Kruger National Park to the east, the Ba-Phalaborwa and Tzaneen Municipalities to the north, the Lepelle Nkumpi Municipality to the West, and the Tubatse Municipality and Bushbuckridge Municipality to the south. (See Locality Map attached as Map 1).

The main access points to the municipal area are considered to be Klaserie and the Strijdom Tunnel in the south, Ofcolaco in the west and Mica in the north. The town of Hoedspruit can be considered the administrative and economic centre of the area. It is also the location of the Hoedspruit Air Force Base. The Maruleng Municipal area in relation to the Province is depicted on Map 1. The Maruleng Municipal area is depicted on Map 2.

6 DEMOGRAPHY

6.1 Population by Age and Gender.

TABLE 1 : ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE & GENDER (2001)
MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

AGE \ GENDER	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 34		35 to 64		Over 65		TOTAL
	No	% **	No	%			No	%	No	%	No
MALE	5434	12,48	13086	30,06	15731	36,13	7915	18,18	1369	3,14	43535
FEMALE	5519	10,85	13002	25,57	18374	36,13	10925	21,48	3030	5,96	50850
TOTAL	10952	11,60	26088	27,64	34104	36,13	18840	19,96	4398	4,67	94382

Source : Census 2001, own calculations.

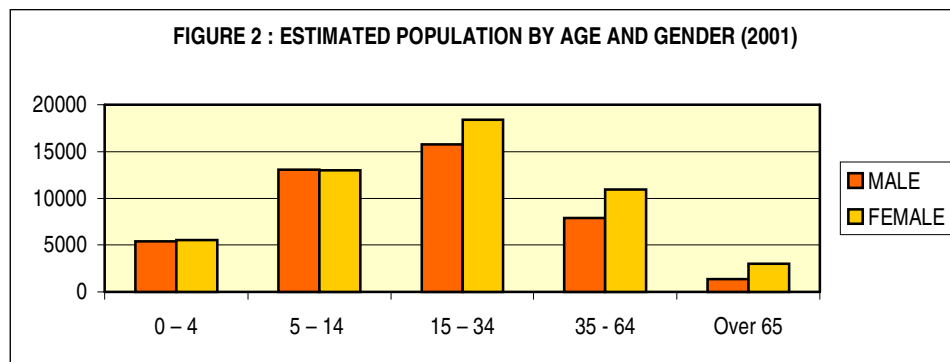


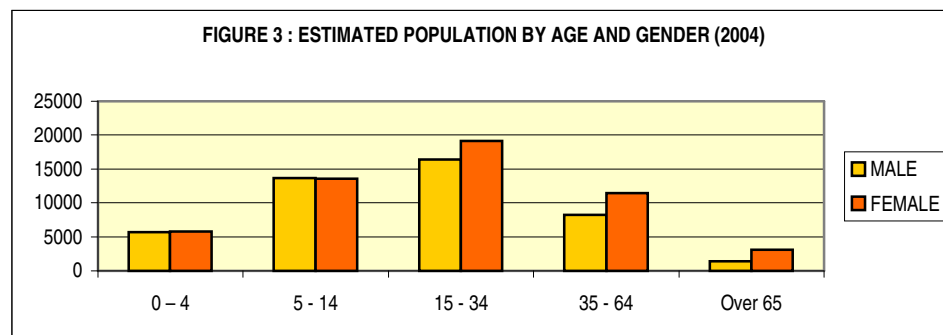
TABLE 2 : ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE AND GENDER (2004)
MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

AGE \ GENDER	0 – 4		5 - 14		15 – 34		35 - 65		over 65		TOTAL
	No	% **	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No
MALE	5673	12,48	13663	30,06	16425	36,13	8264	18,18	1429	3,14	45456
FEMALE	5762	10,85	13575	25,57	19184	36,13	11407	21,48	3163	5,96	53094
TOTAL	11435	11,60	27238	27,64	35609	36,13	19671	19,96	4593	4,67	98550

Source : Census 2001, own calculations.

* An annual growth rate of 1,45% was applied as suggested by research done for the Limpopo Province Spatial Rationale. (LPSR)

** Percentages reflect fractions of same gender age cohorts.



6.2 DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

POPULATION DENSITIES

Settlement (e.g. town and village) densities vary from settlement to settlement as it is primarily determined by factors such as erf / plot sizes, formal and informal open spaces, unutilised land in between plots, non-residential uses, etc.

In most instances the settlement density for formal townships will be higher, primarily because of smaller erven and better utilisation of the available land.

The population density in Maruleng (Number of people over extent of population concentration) calculates to 20.92/ha. The population density ratio (number of people to extent of municipal area) calculates to 3.29/ha.

According to the maps produced for the DWAF Water Services Macro Planning and Information Systems Project, Hoedspruit is the only urban concentration within MLM, Calais, Lorraine, Tickey Line and Metz are dense settlements, and Turkey Zone 3 and London are scattered settlements.

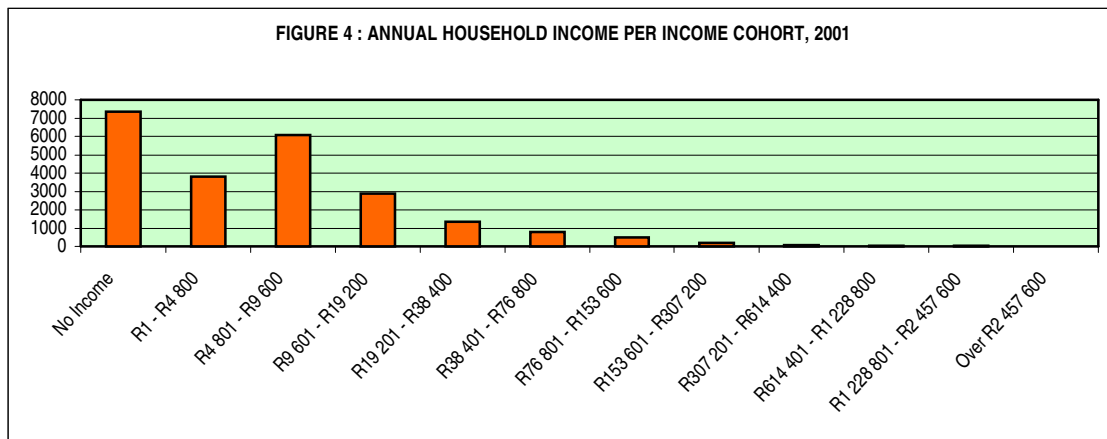
6.3 HOUSEHOLD INCOME

The Census figures for 2001 give the following breakdown of household income within Maruleng:

TABLE 3 : ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME PER INCOME COHORT, 2001

INCOME CATEGORY	NO OF HOUSEHOLDS	% OF TOTAL	CUMULATIVE TOTAL
No Income	7332	31,83	7332
R1 - R4 800	3794	16,47	11126
R4 801 - R9 600	6071	26,36	17197
R9 601 - R19 200	2882	12,51	20079
R19 201 - R38 400	1356	5,89	21435
R38 401 - R76 800	790	3,43	22225
R76 801 - R153 600	491	2,13	22716
R153 601 - R307 200	190	0,82	22906
R307 201 - R614 400	59	0,26	22965
R614 401 - R1 228 800	27	0,12	22992
R1 228 801 - R2 457 600	26	0,11	23018
Over R2 457 600	15	0,07	23033

Census 2001, own calculations



Census 2001; own calculations

It is evident from the above-mentioned that household income in the district is below the subsistence income level for most of the households and reflect a high level of poverty, specifically in the more rural areas. This tendency has a direct impact on affordability levels and the provision of social and municipal infrastructure in these areas.

6.4 EMPLOYMENT

A new official definition of unemployment has been accepted since the census, which was conducted in 2001. According to Statistics South Africa, the new definition is used by more than 80% of both developed and less developed countries and by South Africa's major trading partners. In terms of the new definition the unemployed are those people within the economically active population or labour force who:

- ♣ did not work during the 7 days prior to the interview;
- ♣ want to work and are available to start work within a week of the interview; and
- ♣ have taken active steps to look for work or to start some form of self-employment in the four weeks prior to the interview.

It is evident that the number of people employed as a percentage of the total population is relatively low in Maruleng Municipality and only 9,28% (12992) of the total population were employed in 2001. This calculates to an unemployment rate of 43,6%

Unemployment rates are very important for spatial planning and development and have to be considered in the compilation of a spatial development framework for the individual districts and the Limpopo Province. It is also a reality that substantial differences occur in unemployment rates between non-urban areas compared with urban areas.

6.5 HIV (AIDS) PREVALENCE

The current accumulated Aids deaths in South Africa of 1,6-million is estimated to grow to 7,6-million by 2020, according to the ASSA 2002 Aids and demographic actuarial model. Since the average time from HIV infection until death from an Aids-related opportunistic infection is about 12 years in the absence of anti-retroviral treatment, it is only towards the beginning of the new millennium that the real impact of HIV is starting to hit home through Aids deaths.

Aids deaths hit hardest in economically active age groups from 20 to 49, resulting in an escalating number of orphans, child-headed households and a loss of skills.

The nature of a mature epidemic, such as the one in South Africa, is that new HIV infections are estimated to be between 400 000 and 500 000 a year and Aids deaths between 300 000 and 400 000 a year, meaning that those who die are quickly replaced by newly infected people.

A simplistic extrapolation suggests that the number of Aids-related deaths in Maruleng stood at 4266 by November 2005, which will increase to 20263 by 2020 (i.e. 17% of the current population of the Municipality)

7. MARULENG MUNICIPALITY : CURRENT REALITY

7.1 MUNICIPAL AREA

The municipal area extends over roughly 3247 sq.km. By comparison this makes Maruleng the larger of the two municipalities within Bohlabela District Municipality, but by far the less densely populated.

7.2 POPULATION

The population resident in the Maruleng Municipality area is estimated at 97 138. This calculates to 20,92 persons per ha (in the settlements). This is almost identical to the population density in Bushbuckridge (21,1 persons per ha for settlements only). The overall population density, however, is much lower in Maruleng than in Bushbuckridge, Maruleng recording a population density of 30,35 persons per sq.km.

7.3 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION/SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The Maruleng population is concentrated in 24 communities of which 21 rural villages are situated in the western quadrant of the municipal area (formerly known as the Naphuno II district). The main urban concentration (in terms of infrastructure, business, institutional functions) occurs at Hoedspruit. Kampersrus forms a second nodal point. The mining activities at Mica together with tourism potential, indicates that this area will play an increasingly important role in future. Two small villages are situated on the southern boundary of the municipal area. The settlement pattern is depicted on the SDF map attached to the document.

7.3.1 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES

Maruleng Municipality is a Category B Municipality, which operates on the Executive Committee System. The municipality has been divided into 10 wards, each ward being represented by a Ward Councillor. There are also 10 Proportionally Representative Councillors. No full-time Councillor has been appointed till date.

7.3.2 LAND

Land within Maruleng is characterized by the following:

- ♣ Considerable land area held in ownership by the State under custodianship of Traditional Authorities which accommodates some 90% of the residents of the municipal area.
- ♣ Large areas of land in private ownership are utilized mainly for conservation/tourism/game farming and commercial hunting.
- ♣ Approximately 18,5% of the total land area (\pm 600 sq.km) is subject to 45 registered land claims.

The situation exerts considerable existing and potential influence on future spatial/land use patterns, which, if managed effectively, could be utilized to the benefit of Maruleng.

7.4 INFRASTRUCTURAL SERVICES AND BACKLOGS

7.4.1 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The current backlog with regard to electrification totals 2146 households (10%). Connections (± 2000 in total) are the subject of current projects and are as follows:

LOCATION	NUMBER OF CONNECTIONS
Willows Ext	200
Tickyline	100
Sedawa	200
Santeng	350
Mabins	200
The Oaks	200
Mtz	100
Turkey Ext	200
Enable	300

Council has resolved to allocate a portion of the Equitable Share Grant to provide free basic electricity to the 7545 registered ESKOM customers within Maruleng.

The list of new connections coincides with the results of the community needs analysis conducted in December 2005.

Vending stations have been identified at Makgaung, Turkey and Butswana.

Telecommunication information is sketchy. The advent of mobile communication technology has vastly improved telecommunication accessibility within Maruleng.

During the community needs analysis exercise, only four villages listed the need for improved cellular phone coverage, which indicates that the study area is almost entirely covered insofar as a telecommunication network is concerned.

7.4.2 ROADS, STREETS, STORMWATER & BRIDGES

Constant attention has been given to the upgrade of roads and streets since the inception of the first IDP in 2002/2003. The community perspective on the state of roads is reflected in the results of the community needs analysis. Seventeen villages listed the need for road/street and stormwater projects, which ranged from tarring, rehabilitation and upgrading of roads, to construction of bridges and new access roads, stormwater management, maintenance and construction of motorgates and fencing. Ward prioritization ranges from Priority 1 to Priority 9, indicating that roads are an important issue in certain area, and less so in others.

Projects currently underway include:

- Oaks/Finale/Mamaetja road (stormwater)
- Naphuna access road
- Balloon upgrade of streets
- Calais upgrade of streets
- Molalane road resurfacing

The regravelling program includes:

- Trichardsdal – Calais (10km)
- Taxirank - Bismark (9km)
- The Oaks – Finale (9km)

Upgrading of drainage structure projects include the following:

ROAD NO	ROAD DESCRIPTION
D3899	D21 - Sofaya
D2009	Trichardsdal – Calais
D3878	Sekororo Balloon
D3900	D21 - Bismarck
D3907	D21 - Makgaung
D3909	Enable D3910
D3902	D21 - Madeira
D3911	D21 - Molalane
D3887	D21 - Finale
D3887	D21 - Bochabelo

7.4.3. WATER & SANITATION

Water supply remains the most critical need of most of the communities within Maruleng. Wards 1-9 (96% of the population) have listed this issue as a high priority.

The WSA has approved the following refurbishment and upgrading of water infrastructure within Maruleng. The following Schemes will receive attention.

#	Project Name	Proposed Scope of Work	Estimated Cost
1	Sedawa WS	Upgrading and repairs of borehole pumping equipment.	R 190 000
2	Butswana WS	Construction of 90mm x 800m Supply Pipeline to Worcester	R 148 000
3	Sofaya WS	Construction of 90mm x 500m supply Pipeline of the New Extension of the Area	R 92 000
4	Kampersrus WS	Refurbishment of an existing Borehole	R 75 000
5	Hoedspruit Waste Water Treatment	Upgrading of Waste Water Booster Pumpstation	R 355 380
6	Turkey WS	Provision of Lockable Manholes and upgrading of Internal Reticulation	R 70 000
7	Finale WS	Convention of Diesel pumping equipment to Electricity driven equipment	R 200 000
8	Sofaya WS	Repair of Concrete Reservoir	R 22 000
9	Balloon WS	Upgrading of internal Reticulation	R 55 000
10	Calais Water Scheme	Upgrading of internal Reticulation	R 82 620
		Purchasing of spares	R 140 000
		Professional Fees	R 70 000
	TOTAL		R 1 500 000

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry is currently engaged in the refurbishment of the following Water Supply Schemes.

Item	Water Scheme	Scope of Work	Estimated Amount	No. of Bore-holes	Progress
1	Metz Water Supply	Replacement of pumps and control panel and other pumping installations	R 65 000-00	2	Complete
2	Bismarck	Replacement of electrical motor and columns (pipes)	R 70 000-00	1	0%
3	Tickeyline	Refurbishment of pumping installations. Conversion from diesel driven pump to electrical driven	R 166 000-00	7	95%
4	Sofaya	Repair of leaking Reservoir	R 3 000-00	1	0%
5	Balloon	Replacement of handpump and control panel, servicing of discharge heads	R 84 000-00	3	0%
6	Sekororo	Servicing and refurbishment of diesel engine, and repairing of Reservoir	R 33 000-00	1	75%
7	Calais	Equipping of borehole and provision of pump house.	R 137 000-00	1	0%
8	Hlohlokwe	Repairing of pipeline from Hlohlokwe to Belleville	R69 000-00		0%
9	Worcester	Drilling, testing and equipping of borehole, construction of rising main and equipping of 4 additional borehole with hand pumps.	R 360 000-00	6	0%
10	London	Siting, drilling, testing and equipping of borehole. Construction of rising main and equipping of 2 boreholes with hand pump	R 530 000-00	3	98%
11	Turkey	Replacement of 4 hand pumps and provision of additional standpipes	R 76 000-00	4	0%
12	Mabins	Replacement of hand pumps, provision of additional standpipes, installation of control panel.	R 128 800-00	5	0%
13	Enable	Resizing of pumping equipment and refurbishment of additional two boreholes.	R 45 000-00	3	0%
14	Butswana	Equipping of boreholes with handpumps. Siting, drilling, testing and equipping of two additional boreholes	R 360 000-00	6	Complete
15	The Willows	Refurbishment of boreholes, repairing of pumphouse and pumps	R 80 000-00	5	85%
16	Sedawa	Equipping and electrification of boreholes	R 74 312-77	1	Complete
17	Molalane	Siting, drilling, testing and equipping of borehole. Construction of rising main and equipping of 3 additional boreholes with hand pumps	R 525 000-00	4	90%
18	Finale	Replacement of diesel engine driven pumps with electrical driven, repairing of pump house, relocation of gravity pipeline and repairing of hand pumps	R 773 953-05	4	Complete
19	The Oaks	Repairing of pumps and electrical supply, handpumps, replacement of sand filters and repairing of settling tanks.	R 932 220-06		Complete

Sanitation is also a priority. A survey has shown that a backlog of 2604 toilets exist in the municipal area. Six wards have listed the upgrade of sanitation as a high priority. The largest need occurs in Sedawa (257) Finale (280) and Turkey 1 (242).

7.5 HOUSING

Sixteen villages have indicated that a need exists for housing, the housing need ranging from poverty/disaster housing (RDP/PHP) to low and middle-income housing. The need for housing expressed by respondents to a certain degree reflects the desire to counteract distorted settlement patterns (i.e. the proposed development of affordable housing at Hoedspruit.)

Without the benefit of recent research it is difficult to accurately determine the exact housing backlog. Given the general nature of housing in Maruleng, a conservative estimate is that a backlog of 3000 houses exists. The identified needs list 30 houses at Calais, 40 houses at Balloon, 750 houses at Metz, an undisclosed number of houses at Hlohlokwe, Turkey, Enable, Worcester, Bismarck, Mabins A, Bochabelo, Mametja, Butswana, Willows, Santeng, Finale, and 1000 houses at Hoedspruit.

It is anticipated that the rapid development of houses at Hoedspruit will reduce the demand for houses in the rural areas.

7.6 SOCIAL FACILITIES

7.6.1 HEALTH

The health situation in the Limpopo Province compares poorly to most other Provinces in terms of the indicators usually used to measure the health system. On the other hand, the actual health situation is different between various district municipality areas and, therefore, also within individual local municipal areas. The health situation is, however, more problematic in the non-urban/rural areas compared to the urban areas where the health facilities are generally in a better condition.

Health facilities for both primary, as well as secondary health care (e.g. hospitals, health centres and clinics) are mainly discussed and described in this section of the report. Table 6 provides information on the number of health facilities, names of hospitals, health centres and clinics in the Maruleng Municipality area. The settlement in which a facility is located or closest to the facility is also indicated.

A simplified calculation of the number of people per hospital per local municipality would not provide a true reflection of the actual situation, as hospitals provide services to communities across municipal boundaries. The availability of hospitals on a district municipality level for the total population in the district is a better indication of the availability of hospitals. The situation in the Bushbuckridge Local Municipality area is worse with approximately 212000 people per hospital. It is evident from this information that there is not enough hospitals in the district.

There are no health centres in the Maruleng Local Municipality area.

Maruleng calculates to a ratio of approximately 1 clinic for every 12000 people.

The following planning norms/criteria used by the Department of Health have been applied to determine the accessibility of communities within local municipality areas to the various health facilities, viz.:

- Communities within 20km radius and those outside 20km radius from an existing hospital;
- Communities within 10km radius and those outside a 10km radius from an existing health centre; and
- Communities within 5km radius and outside a 5km radius from an existing clinic.

The valuation of the application of these norms to determine accessibility is, however, restricted as other factors such as topography, roads, etc. is not considered. Consequently, specific communities may not be accessible to some of these health facilities although they may be located within these distance norms.

TABLE 4: NUMBER OF HEALTH FACILITIES, NAMES OF HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS IN THE MARULENG MUNICIPALITY (LPSR, 2001)

Community Name	Hospital		Health Centre		Clinic	
	Name	No	Name	No	Name	No
Bismarck					Bismarck Clinic	1
Ga-Sekororo					Sekororo Clinic	1
Lorraine					Lorraine Clinic	1
Mabins A					Mabins A	1
Mabins B					Mabins B	1
Madras					Madras A Clinic	1
Metz	Sekororo Hospital	1				
Sofaya					Sophia Clinic	1
The Oaks					The Oaks Clinic	1
The Willows					The Willows Clinic	1
Turkey Zone 2					Turkey Clinic	1
Phalakubeni					Islington Clinic	1
TOTAL		1				11

Maruleng Local Municipality has approximately 75% of communities situated within a 20km radius. of a health facility.

The projects for 2006/2007 include the upgrading of clinics at Hoedspruit and Mabins, and new clinics at Calais and Metz.

The main factor contributing to the large number of communities outside the 5km radius norm applied for clinics is that there are a large number of settlements scattered throughout a large area in these mostly non-urban local municipalities. Many of the smaller settlements have mobile clinic services, which is more appropriate. It is not cost effective to build a clinic in every settlement, (especially at less than 1000 residents).

7.5.2 EDUCATION

Schools are classified in terms of three main categories viz.:

- ♣ Primary schools;
- ♣ Secondary schools; and
- ♣ Combined schools.

The spatial pattern or distribution of settlements in the Bohlabela District reflects the location of the various categories of schools in the district municipality area.

Learner, educator and classroom information was used to determine learner/educator and learner/classroom ratios per local municipality in the Bohlabela District Municipality area. Primary and secondary school learner to classroom ratios are substantially higher than the national norms used by the Department of Education. The departmental norms with regard to learner to classroom ratios are 1:40 for primary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools.

The learner to classroom ratio for the Bohlabela District for primary schools is 1:45,3 with the ratio in Maruleng being 1:42,76.

The learner to classroom ratio for secondary schools in the Bohlabela District Municipality is one classroom for every 40,72 learners, learner to classroom ratio in the Maruleng Local Municipality is 1:38,29.

It is evident from the above-mentioned ratios, as well as the average for the Bohlabela District Municipality that the learner to classroom ratios are substantially higher than the norms used by the Department of Education. The learner to educator ratios are, however, within the departmental norms.

Information on the schooling facilities, and more specifically infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation, telecommunication, etc. is also available for all the schools within Maruleng. The name of the school, location and existing facilities, as well as relevant other information is, therefore, available for every school. This information indicates that the condition of the buildings of the majority of the primary and secondary schools is sub-standard. Furthermore, serious problems are experienced at many schools with regard to infrastructure such as water, sewage, electricity and telecommunication.

7.5.3 SAFETY AND SECURITY FACILITIES

Crime levels in South Africa and also throughout the Limpopo Province are high and a cause for great concern for stability and economic development. Escalating crime and perpetuated violence is a threat to the basic human rights of law-abiding citizens and communities, against which these crimes and violence are committed.

The Limpopo Province is very poor compared to most other Provinces in South Africa and also underdeveloped in many ways. It is, therefore, important to improve economic growth and development in order to provide more job opportunities and ultimately reduce unemployment and increase household income in general.

Police Stations and Magistrates Courts are provided throughout the Province. Maruleng has one "mother" and two satellite police stations. Satellite police stations are linked to "mother" police stations to provide a support service to communities in the surrounding area.

The provision of new police stations and magistrate' s courts have to be linked very closely to the spatial development framework for the Limpopo Province and the local municipalities.

7.5 EXISTING RESOURCES AND POTENTIALS

7.5.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

The concept budget for the Maruleng Municipality for the financial year 2006/2007 was tabled during January 2006.

The rates base for Maruleng Municipality has grown considerably, as an increase of 300% in revenue from this source is anticipated for the 2006/2007 financial cycle.

Budgeted income, excluding grants, is expected to total R5,438m. Budgeted income, including grants, for 2006/2007 totals R33,67m (opposed to R23m in 2005/2006, and R14,09m in 2004/2005)

Operating expenditure has grown from R14,17m in 2005/2006 to the anticipated R18,46m in 2006/2007. The capital budget has grown from R7,3m in 2005/2006 to R15,18m in 2006/2007.

The staff complement is reflected in the Organogram depicted below.

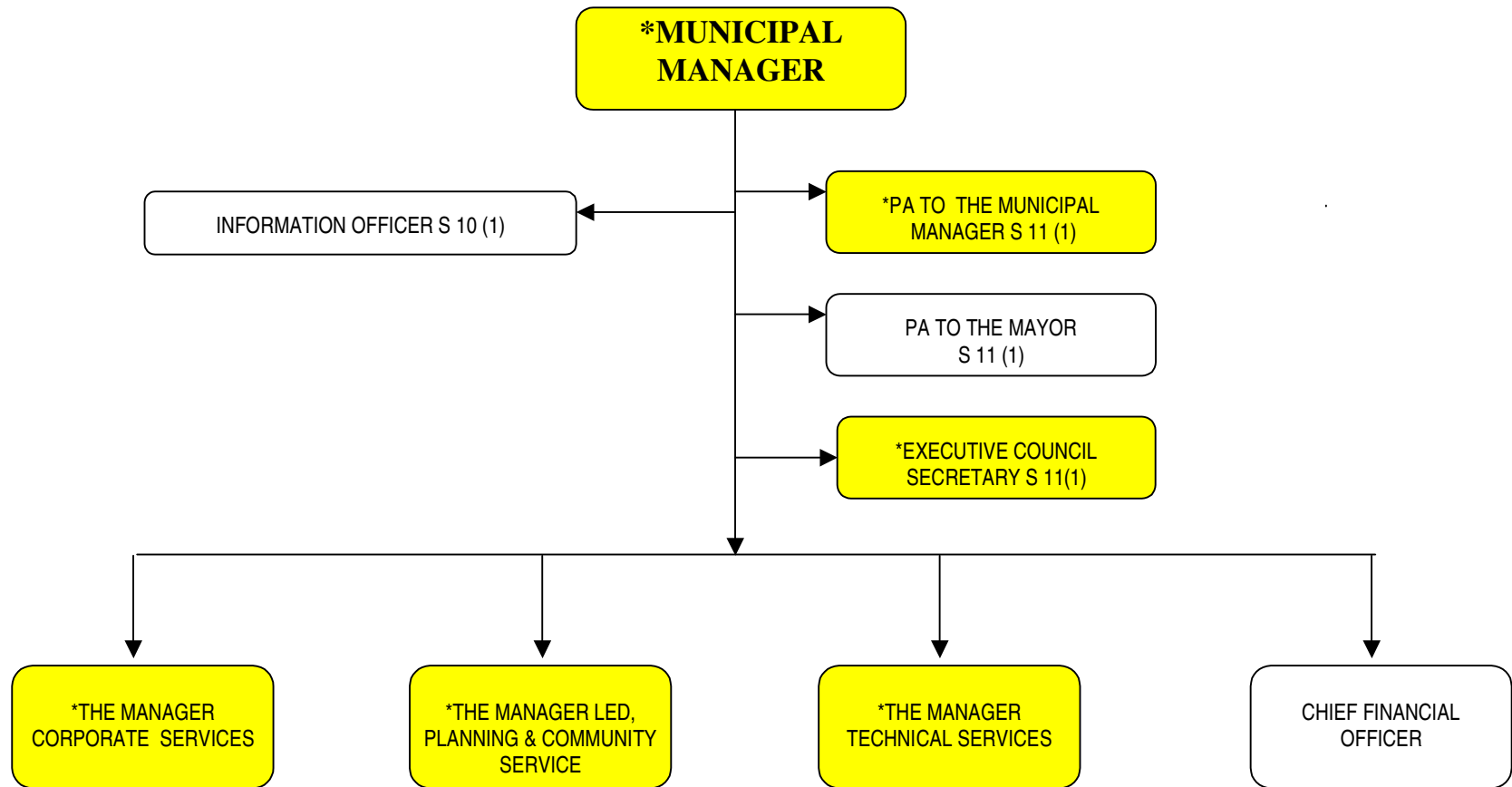
The staff complement stands at 66, which represents 34% of the full staff complement. In total 80% of management posts have been filled.

All senior posts comply with employment equity policy in that all senior posts are filled by PDI's.

FIGURE 5 :

PERSONNEL ORGANOGRAM : MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

* FILLED POSITIONS



CORPORATE SERVICES

***MANAGER**

***Secretary S12(1)**

HR & TRAINING
Senior Officer s 7(1)

LEGAL SECTION
Snr Legal Officer S7(1)

ADMINISTRATION
Snr Admin Officer S7(1)

***HR Officer S 10(1)**

***Ass HR Clerk
S 15 (2)**

**TRAINING
DEVELOPMENT**
SDF S 10 (1)

**Labour Relations
Officer S 10(1)**

**Legal Admin Officer
S 10(1)**

FLEET MANAGEMENT
Transport Officer S10(1)

***2x Drivers S 14(1)
2x Drivers S 14(1)**

AUXILLARY SERVICES
Information Officer S 10(1)

Chief Registry Clerk S 13(1)

***Registry Clerk S 14(1)**

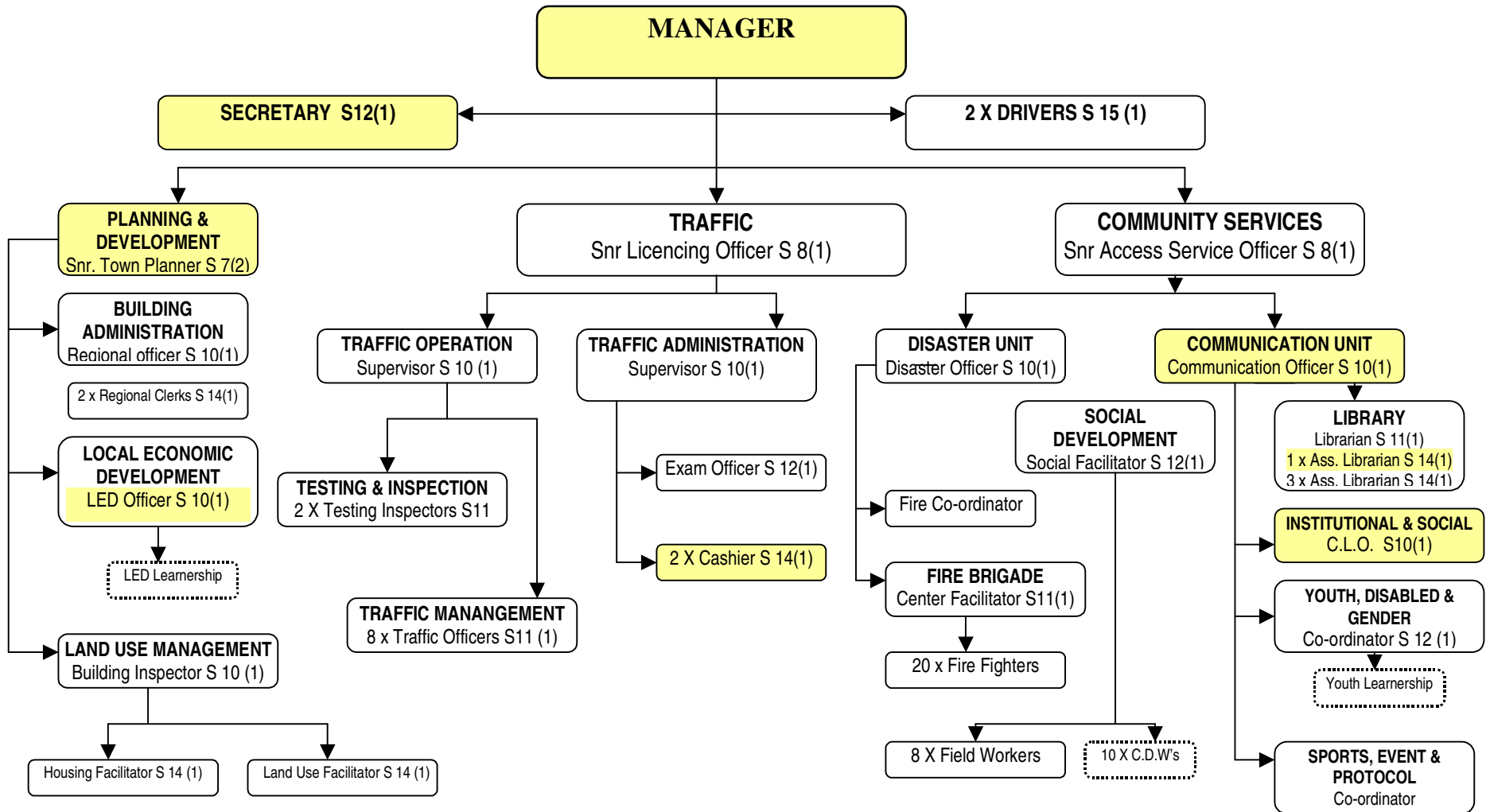
***Ass Reg. Clerk S 15(1)**

***Receptionist S 14(1)**

***Admin Clerk S 14(1)**

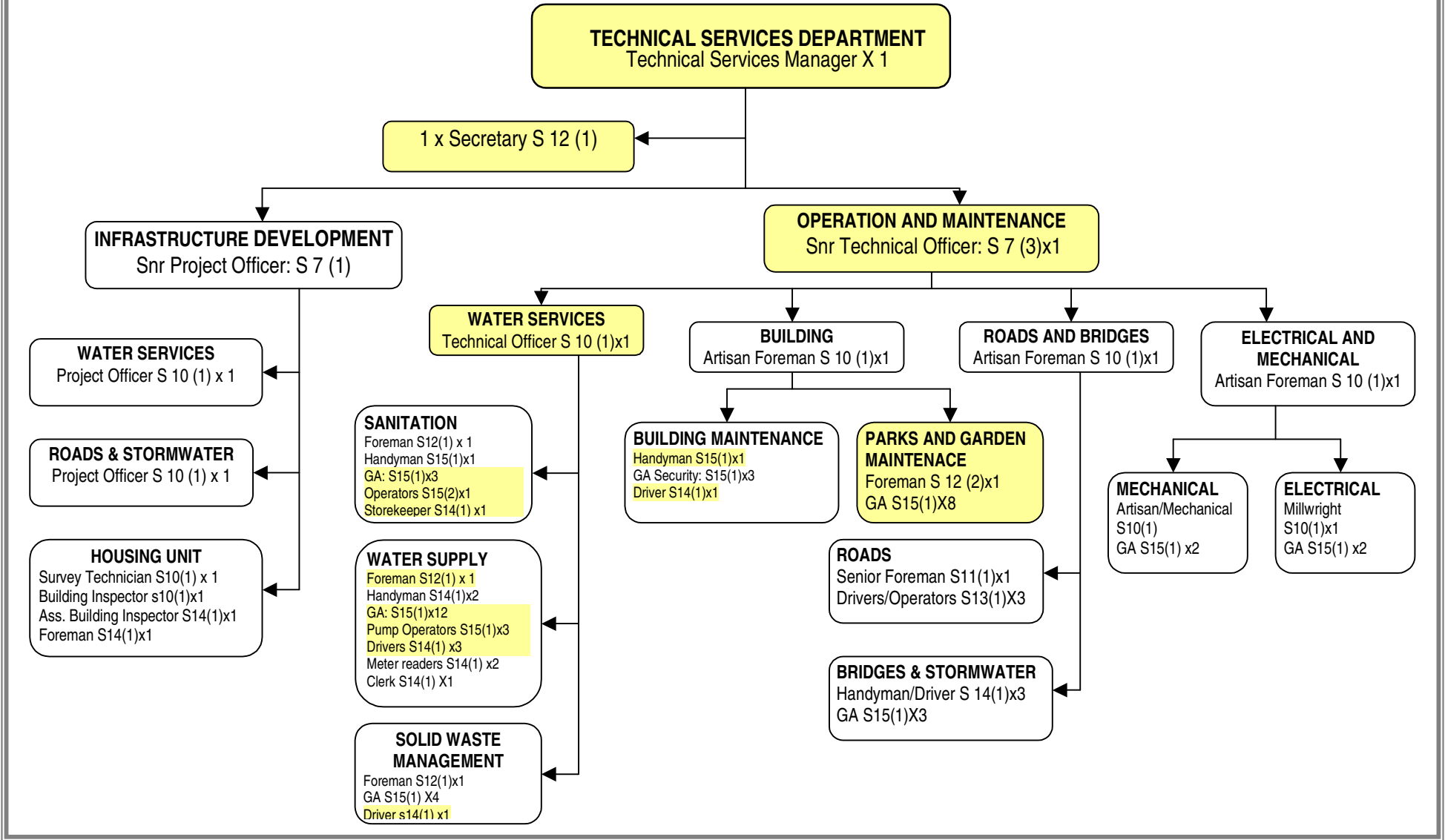
***4 x House Keepers S 15(1)
2 x House Keepers S 15 (1)**

LED, PLANNING & COMMUNITY SERVICES ORGANOGRAM

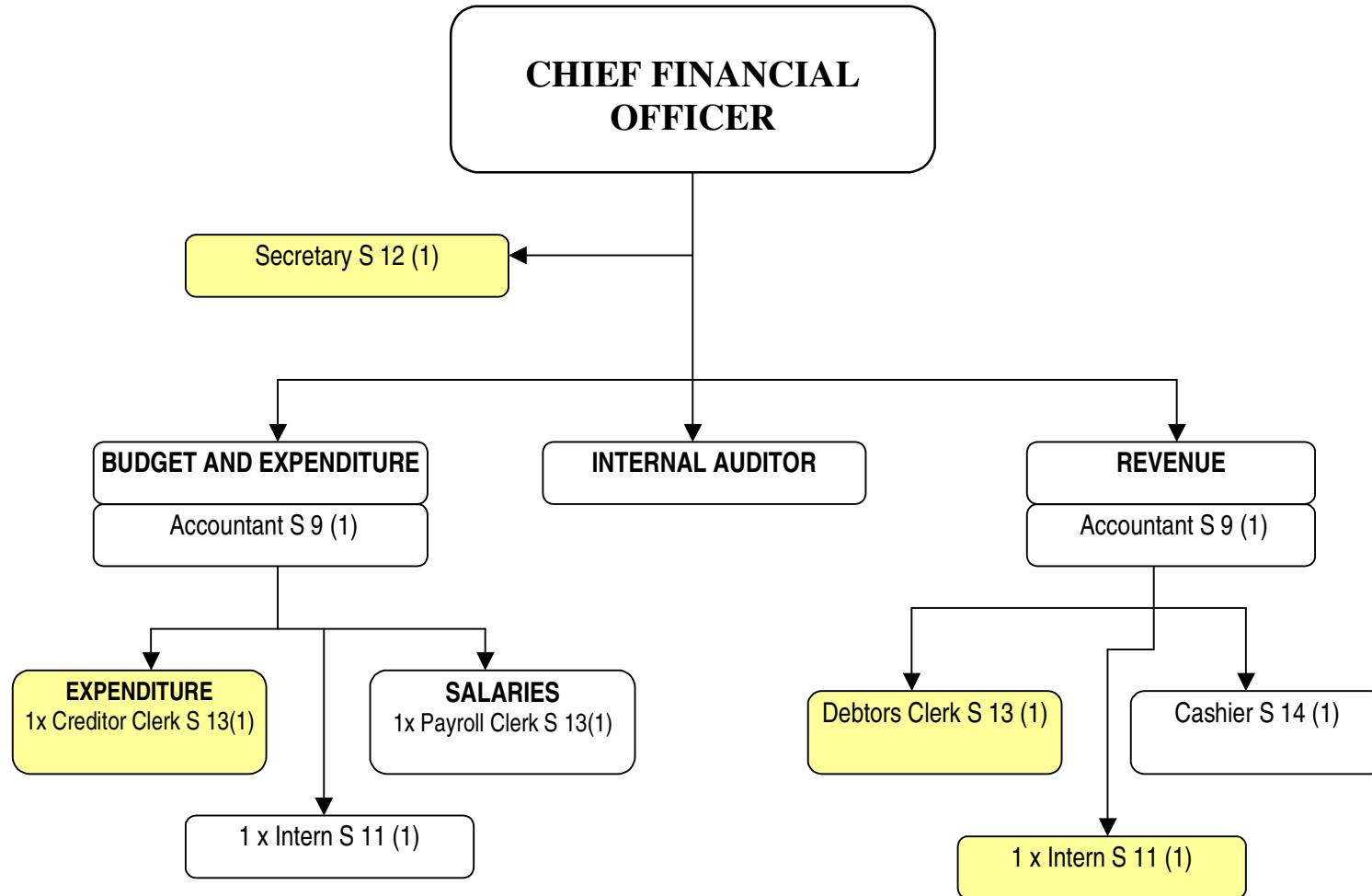


* shaded positions are filled

TECHNICAL SERVICES ORGANOGRAM



BUDGET AND TREASURY OFFICE



**shaded positions are filled*

8. COMPONENT ANALYSIS

8.1 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Preliminary consultation and the Workshop has reconfirmed the following community needs:

TABLE 5 : AGGREGATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS (2005)

Main Issues	Affected Wards (Community Perspective)	Affected Villages	Remarks
WATER	1 - 9	Calais Balloon Sofaya Hlohlokwe Metz Mohlomelong Makgaung Turkey Enable Bismark Sedawa Turkey 2-4 Molalane Bochabelo Sedawa Butswana The Willows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Bulk Supply ⊖ Reticulation ⊖ Purification ⊖ Storage
ROADS & STORMWATER	1 - 8	Calais Balloon Sofaya Hlohlokwe Metz Mohlomelong Makgaung Turkey Enable Bismark Sedawa Turkey 2-4 Molalane Bochabelo Sedawa Butswana The Willows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Tarring, rehabilitation and upgrading of roads ⊖ Construction of bridges and new access roads. ⊖ Stormwater control ⊖ Maintenance ⊖ Roads, fencing and motor gates
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	5, 7, 9	Enable Turkey 1 Worcester Bismark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Telecommunications systems ⊖ Public Transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bus stops - Taxi ranks with shelter

TABLE 5 : AGGREGATION OF COMMUNITY NEEDS (2005)

Main Issues	Affected Wards (Community Perspective)	Affected Villages	Remarks
		Mabins A Bochabelo The Oaks Santeng Finale	
ELECTRICITY	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9	Calais Balloon Mohlongane Moshate Turkey 2-4 Sedawa Mabins A Bochabelo Madeira Willows Santeng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ New settlements extensions ⊖ Schools ⊖ Other businesses
HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES	1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	Balloon Calais Enable Worcester Molalane Sedawa Bochabelo Bismark Santeng Finale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Access to social services ⊖ Construction of clinics in needy communities ⊖ Staffing/stocking of health facilities.
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	1, 3, 7, 11	Balloon Calais Metz Mohlomelong Kanana Mabins Bochabelo Mica Hoedspruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Tourism development & support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cultural village - tourism body(ies) - environmental awareness & conservation - international airport - tourism accomodation ⊖ Poverty relief projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - small manufacturing sites - Marketing - SMME' s support grants & skills education
EDUCATION FACILITIES	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10	Calais Balloon Mabins A Bochabelo Maribudi H Tshalatjala P Moshate Makgaung Rekgolakwane Mmalaseba Khubjamane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Build public schools in towns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - building of additional secondary schools - Repair of damaged schools - Extensions/additional classrooms - new buildings - admin blocks in schools ⊖ Security in schools ⊖ Libraries ⊖ Laboratories ⊖ Proper sports facilities for all sports

		Mametja Butswana Molalane Sedawa Santeng Hoedspruit	codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Crèches & preschools with subsidies ⊖ Tertiary institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - career-oriented - research - emphasis on skills training - ABET programs
SPORT & RECREATION	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Calais Balloon Mabins A Bochabelo Maribudi H Tshalatjala P Moshate Makgaung Rekgolakwane Mmalaseba Khubjamane Mametja Butswana Molalane Sedawa Santeng Mica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Stadium ⊖ Access to sports centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trainers/Instructors ⊖ Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Personnel for maintenance
HOUSING	1,3,4,5,6,7,8,9	Calais Balloon Hlohlokwe Metz Turkey 1 Enable Worcester Bismark Mabins A Bochabelo Mametja Butswana The Willows Santeng Finale Hoedspruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Poverty/Disaster housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - RDP, PHP, etc ⊖ Middle-High Income houses ⊖ Low-income houses
SAFETY AND SECURITY/CRIME PREVENTION	5,8	Turkey 1 Enable Worcester The Willows Butswana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊖ Construction of full-fledged & resourced police station with satellites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - crime awareness campaigns - magisterial courts

LAND	10	Hoedspruit	Land for housing
ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION	7	Mabins A Bochabelo	Establishment of dumping sites - waste disposal & management awareness - environmental programs - Re-cycling plants for LED initiatives
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	1,2,4,6,7,8,9	Balloon Sofaya Moshate Turkey 2-7 Molalane Sedawa Mabins A Bochabelo Madeira Santeng Finale	

It is evident that many needs have been met since the inception of the IDP format, as many wards no longer experience the same basic needs.

In some wards water, for instance has dropped from Priority 1 in 2002 to Priority 6 or 7 in 2006. Electricity is another need that has slipped down the priority rankings. There is even a ward that considers a community hall to be the first priority for their ward.

The above illustrates that progress is, indeed, being made.

8.2 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES IN PERSPECTIVE

The mandate of the municipality in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa is:

- ♣ to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- ♣ to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- ♣ to promote a safe and healthy environment;
- ♣ to promote social and economic development; and
- ♣ to encourage involvement of communities / community organizations in matters of local government.

These objectives are largely echoed by the White Paper on Local Government which sets the four key developmental outcomes of local government as follows:

- ♣ provision of household infrastructure and services;
- ♣ creation of liveable, integrated cities, towns and rural areas;
- ♣ local economic development; and
- ♣ community empowerment and redistribution.

These themes are also prominent in the Development Facilitation Act, 1995, and the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.

It is the mission of the Municipality to improve the living conditions of the resident population by providing effective local governance, not only in terms of the role and function of the municipal structure, but also by the facilitation of ultra-municipal initiatives (economic sector development, education, etc.)

To this end, each municipal department has a sectoral function to fulfil so that an integrated development objective may be achieved.

The following are municipal priorities:

- ♣ Formulate, adopt, and implement a Development Strategy, inclusive of a Spatial Rationale, which would effectively ensure the achievement of the realistic development goals of the municipality;
- ♣ Administer Land Use Management to:
 - ♣ facilitate and encourage development;
 - ♣ ensure orderly development;
 - ♣ promote sustainable development;
 - ♣ provide development opportunities;
 - ♣ support the Development Strategy of the Municipality.

- ♣ Provide, extend and maintain infrastructural service to:
 - ♣ systematically eradicate backlogs;
 - ♣ improve quality of life for historically disadvantaged segments of the population;
 - ♣ encourage end users to pay for services rendered; and
 - ♣ support the Development Strategy of the Municipality.

- ♣ Provide, extend and maintain health facilities and services to:
 - ♣ deliver an effective municipal health service to the community;
 - ♣ ensure compliance with health and hygiene standards;
 - ♣ act as conduit / facilitator between community and government health services; and
 - ♣ support the Development Strategy of the Municipality.

- ♣ Provide, extend and maintain safety and security facilities and services to:
 - ♣ establish a safe and secure environment to all communities within the municipal area;
 - ♣ identify and prepare for possible natural disasters or hazardous accidents;
 - ♣ to identify and prepare for potential epidemics;
 - ♣ to render trauma and post-traumatic services to the community.

- ♣ Promote and encourage local economic development to:
 - ♣ facilitate job creation;
 - ♣ improve business skills and capacity building;
 - ♣ ensure co-ordination of community projects;
 - ♣ ensure sustainability of community projects; and
 - ♣ contribute towards appropriate training.

- ♣ Provide sound administrative and financial management to:
 - ♣ achieve effective cost recovery for services rendered;
 - ♣ rationalize property transactions;
 - ♣ achieve affordable and sustainable services;
 - ♣ install and maintain effective staff complement and work force;
 - ♣ efficiently manage assets of the municipality;
 - ♣ ensure effective communication services to Council; and
 - ♣ support the Development Strategy of the Municipality.

- ♣ Ensure community participation in local governance:
 - ♣ by creating appropriate conditions for participation;
 - ♣ to allow the representation of interests of constituents;
 - ♣ to facilitate communication between stakeholders and the municipality; and
 - ♣ to allow monitoring of the performance of local government.

(Source: Municipal Data Base)

8.3 PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS

The determination of priorities is a complex issue. The Municipality has a wide range of responsibilities, ranging from the provision of basic essential services, to providing efficient administrative and financial management to facilitating and encouraging local economic development.

The Municipality has determined the following sequence of priority issues based on its role and function.

If the above prioritisation criteria are applied, priority issues are as follows:

- 7.3.1 Primary water needs of 90% of the resident population;
- 7.3.2 Inadequate electricity distribution;
- 7.3.3 Inaccessible roads and streets;
- 7.3.4 Lagging economic development and unemployment;
- 7.3.5 Sub-standard housing;
- 7.3.6 Inadequate health facilities and services;
- 7.3.7 Shortage of educational facilities and infrastructural services;
- 7.3.8 Inadequate waste management which leads to pollution;
- 7.3.9 Unreliable public transport, and
- 7.3.10 Sub-standard sports and recreational facilities.

From the community needs analysis it is evident that the priorities for certain wards does not mirror that of the Municipality. This could result from the fact that development has taken place to such an extent that the municipal first priority, for instance , has already been satisfied in the particular ward. This will be taken into account with the final determination of projects for 2006/2007.

PHASE 2: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

9. VISION

VISION OF THE MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

The VISION of the municipality is:

"To be the powerhouse of socio-economic development through integrated tourism and agricultural development"

10. MISSION

The MISSION statement reads as follows:

"Maruleng is committed to the provision of basic services and the promotion of social-economic development in an integrated and sustainable manner."

11. VALUES OF MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

Maruleng Municipality has set out their values as follows:

- ♣ Courtesy
- ♣ Accountability
- ♣ Efficiency and effectiveness
- ♣ Transparency
- ♣ Integrity

FUNCTIONS

The following are the functions of Maruleng Municipality:

1. Infrastructure
 - ♣ roads
 - ♣ electricity
 - ♣ housing
 - ♣
2. Local Economic Development and Planning.
3. Community Services
 - ♣ health
 - ♣ education
 - ♣ safety and security
 - ♣ sports and culture

SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

1. Finance
 - ♣ income
 - ♣ expenditure
 - ♣ treasury (budget)
 - ♣
2. Human Resource Management
3. Legal Services
4. General Administration

12. OBJECTIVES

The following objectives have been derived from the original goals of the municipality, and represents a simplification of the original wording.

Where possible, the objectives have been aligned with those of Bohlabela District Municipality.

WATER AND SANITATION

To increase access to RDP standard water and sanitation in villages by 10% per annum.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICE

To increase access to transport and communication services by 10% per annum.

ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES

To increase access to sustainable energy by 10% per annum.

HEALTH SERVICES

1. To increase access to Primary Health Care to 100% to all communities of Maruleng within 3 years.
2. To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS by 3% per annum.
3. To manage and support the infected and affected community members.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

1. To strive for economic growth of 2% per annum above national average in Maruleng Municipality.
2. To reduce unemployment by 2% of total potential workforce annually.
3. To facilitate the development of natural resources to contribute to economy (tourism)

EDUCATION

1. To create an effective and efficient learning environment for all learners.
2. To make the existing facilities accessible to disabled learners.
3. To improve or sustain ABET classes.
4. To ensure that all schools are provided with all essential facilities.

SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

To ensure that at least 80% of the population of Maruleng have access to sport and recreational facilities by 2008.

HOUSING

1. To increase provision of housing accommodation to the needy by 12% per annum.
2. To increase provision of housing accommodation to tourists by 10% p.a. until the market is saturated.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION / WASTE MANAGEMENT

To reduce environmental pollution by 10% per annum.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

1. To have Maruleng staff establishment fully completed by June 2007.
2. To increase the revenue base of Maruleng municipality by 50% in the next four years.

13. STRATEGIES PER PRIORITY ISSUE

13.1 WATER & SANITATION

OBJECTIVE

To increase access to RDP standard water and sanitation in villages by 10% per annum.

- STRATEGY A:**
- Provision of potable water by the WSA (bulk supply, reticulation, purification and storage)
 - Refurbishing dysfunctional water infrastructure
 - Establishing partnerships with communities
 - Extending infrastructure where it does not exist
 - Raise awareness of water utilisation (cost recovery and conservation)

STRATEGY B: Provide VIP latrines

STRATEGY C: Create awareness on sanitation

STRATEGY D: Construction & upgrading of water catchments and storage facilities for emerging and established farmers.

13.2 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES

OBJECTIVE

To increase access to transport and communication services by 10% per annum

STRATEGY A: Upgrade and maintain all new and existing transport and communication infrastructure.

STRATEGY B: Support East Gate Airport.

STRATEGY C: Ensure provision of public phones to all communities of Maruleng.

STRATEGY D: Ensure provision of MPCCs to all communities.

STRATEGY E: Ensure provisioning of post offices within access to all communities.

STRATEGY F: Draw up plan and align with national transport plan/policy.

STRATEGY G: Identify villages without efficient transport and communication services.

13.3 ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

To increase access to sustainable energy by 10% per annum.

STRATEGY A: Have all the settlements within Maruleng provided with sustainable form of energy services in 5 years.

STRATEGY B: Have existing electricity stations upgraded to minimise power failure.

STRATEGY C: Maruleng Municipality to acquire electricity supply licence and service its communities.

13.4 HEALTH SERVICES

OBJECTIVES

1. *To increase access to Primary Health Care to 100% to all communities of Maruleng within 3 years.*
2. *To reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS by 3% per annum.*
3. *To manage and support the infected and affected community members.*

STRATEGY A: Align and integrate health services with municipal demarcation.

STRATEGY B: Upgrade and maintain existing health facilities.

STRATEGY C: Establish new health facilities in identified areas.

STRATEGY D: Facilitate and promote access to health services.

STRATEGY E: Provide drugs to Health facilities according to Essential Drug List.

STRATEGY F: Promote and raise awareness on Primary Health Care.

STRATEGY G: Promote voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS.

STRATEGY H: Life skills lessons in respect of HIV/AIDS.

STRATEGY I: Establishing home-based care for PWA.

STRATEGY J: Establishing support groups.

STRATEGY K: Promote foster care.

13.5 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES

1. *To strive for economic growth of 2% p.a. above national average in Maruleng Municipality.*
2. *To reduce unemployment by 2% of total potential workforce annually.*
3. *To facilitate the development of natural resources to contribute to economy (tourism)*

STRATEGY A: - Create environment conducive for economic growth and investment.
- Lower rental tariffs
- Make land available at low cost

STRATEGY B: Offer subsidies and other incentives to labour-intensive projects.

STRATEGY C: Promote LED projects in local communities.

STRATEGY D: Promote tourism by establishing arts and cultural centres.

STRATEGY E: Market or promote local products to relevant markets, involving local SMME' s.

STRATEGY F: Promote communal farming projects.

STRATEGY G: Revive and upgrade small-scale commercial projects.

STRATEGY H: Develop stock farming.

STRATEGY I: Resuscitate ARDC projects and manufacturing.

STRATEGY J: Develop existing game farming by availing farmers support grants.

STRATEGY K: Identify and expose/market Heritage areas e.g. Biosphere, wetlands etc.

STRATEGY L: Preserve and promote natural resources.

STRATEGY M: Identify and utilise untapped resources.

STRATEGY N: Promote establishment of game lodges and other tourist attraction.

STRATEGY O: Establish processing plants on projects such as wood, fruits, dairy, sisal, meat, cane, clay, etc.

STRATEGY P: Job creation through sustainable projects with more focus on disabled and gender balance.

STRATEGY Q: Implement ISRDP anchor projects. Empowerment of SMME' s.

STRATEGY R: Identify proper locations for market stalls and allocate entrepreneurs accordingly.

STRATEGY S: Support initiative to develop Hoedspruit International Airport and ancillary facilities.

MINING

STRATEGY A: Develop and promote existing mining ventures e.g. Mica.

STRATEGY B: Development and marketing of stone collecting and crushing.

STRATEGY C: Develop mining of clay and other minerals.

STRATEGY D: Identify and mine untapped potential resources.

FUNDING

STRATEGY A: Facilitate access to funding, e.g. NDA, IDC, LOCAL DONORS by establishment of SMME' s support centres.

13.6 EDUCATION

OBJECTIVES

- 1. To create an effective and efficient learning environment for all learners*
- 2. To make the existing facilities accessible to disabled learners.*
- 3. To improve or sustain ABET classes.*
- 4. To ensure that all schools are provided with all essential facilities.*

STRATEGY A: Providing additional classrooms in existing schools.

STRATEGY B: Provide enabling facilities to schools (electricity, water and sanitation, security communication system, access roads and sporting facilities).

STRATEGY C: Providing user-friendly facilities for the disabled in all schools.

STRATEGY D: Ensure that farm schools are resourced, fully utilized and accessible to all.

STRATEGY E: Facilitate building of public schools in towns.

STRATEGY F: Ensure security and other enabling facilities in all schools.

STRATEGY G: Support and promote ECD facilities.

STRATEGY H: Encourage involvement of educators and parents in extra-curricula development.

STRATEGY I: Facilitate establishment of tertiary institution emphasis on research, skills and career-oriented curriculum.

STRATEGY J: Identify and provide facilities needed by the disabled.

STRATEGY K:

- Encourage ABET programs in communities.
- Provide support materials to all schools.
- Proper monitoring.

STRATEGY L: Provide inter-departmental collaborations.

13.7 SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

OBJECTIVE

To ensure that at least 80% of the population of Maruleng have access to sport and recreational facilities by 2008.

STRATEGY A: Identify proper locations for sport facilities in villages

STRATEGY B: Draw up a comprehensive Sport and Recreation policy for the Municipality.

STRATEGY C: Establish Sport and Recreation Association and committees.

STRATEGY D: Establish secure and well-maintained sport and recreational amenities, e.g. stadium, village-level multi-purpose sport complexes and community halls.

STRATEGY E: Encourage all-gender sport participation.

13.8 HOUSING

OBJECTIVES

- To increase provision of housing accommodation to the needy by 12% per annum.*
- To increase provision of housing accommodation to tourists by 10% p.a. until the market is saturated.*

STRATEGY A:

- Disaster housing backlog addressed fully in 3 years time.
- Upgrading/renovation of unsafe (risky) houses.
- Houses to be user-friendly to disabled people.
- Establish homes for the aged.
- Acquire land and build middle to high-income housing in Hoedspruit.

STRATEGY B: Promote Maruleng as an accessible and accommodative municipality regarding hospitality housing/accommodation.

13.9 ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES

- To reduce environmental pollution by 10% per annum in 5 years.*

STRATEGY A: Improvement of sewage systems in the entire Municipality.

STRATEGY B: Provide VIP latrines.

STRATEGY C: Educate communities about other sources of energy.

STRATEGY D: Enforcement of applicable environmental laws.

STRATEGY E: Ensure that all land use proposals comply with the municipality's development plan.

STRATEGY F: Promotion of environmental campaigns.

13.10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

OBJECTIVES

1. *To have Maruleng staff establishment fully completed by June 2007.*
2. *To increase the revenue base of Maruleng municipality by 50% in the next four years.*

STRATEGY A: Develop organisational structure/organogram.

STRATEGY B: Finalise recruitment process.

STRATEGY C: Place all suitable personnel in posts.

STRATEGY D: Effect transfers if necessary.

STRATEGY E: Draft and finalise job descriptions and allocate accordingly.

STRATEGY F: Formulate proper procurement policy.

STRATEGY G: Increase the municipality revenue base.

STRATEGY H: Register all potential ratepayers.

STRATEGY I: Introduce other income generating initiatives, e.g. vending machines, electricity licence.

STRATEGY J: Enforcement of municipal by-laws.

13.11 POTENTIAL PROJECTS

A potential project list has resulted from the Objectives and Strategies. These projects are listed in Table 6 below:

TABLE 6

ISSUE	PROJECT	LOCALITY	WARD	RESPONSIBLE AGENT	COMMUNITY PRIORITY	PRELIMINARY PROGRAM
WATER & SANITATION	Water connections	Callais & Balloon	1	BDM	5	2007/2008
	Provision of toilets	Balloon & Callais	1	BDM	5	2007/2008
	Provision of toilets	Sofaya	2	BDM	1	2006/2007
	Improvement of bulk water supply and reticulation	Hlohlokwe Tickeyline	3	BDM	2	2006/2007
	Extension of reticulation network	Kanana	3	BDM	2	2006/2007
	Bulk water and reticulation	Moshate	4	BDM		2006/2007
	Sewer and Sanitary systems	Moshate	4	BDM	2	2006/2007
	Water bulk and reticulation	Turkey 1 Enable Worcester Bismark	5	BDM		2006/2007
	Provision of toilet facilities at Clinic	Turkey	5	BDM		2006/2007
	Provision of toilets at schools	Rakgolokwana High Mmalesiba High	5	BDM		2006/2007
	Bulk water and reticulation upgrade and extension	Milalane Sedawa Turkey 2-4	6	BDM	1	2006/2007
	Provision of toilets	Milalane Sedawa Turkey 2-4	6	BDM	8	2007/2008
	Construction of reservoir	Bochabelo	7	BDM/DWAF		2006/2007
	WATER & SANITATION	Bulk water upgrade by way of installation of pump station	Bochabelo / Mabins A	7	BDM	1
bulk water and reticulation		Butswaqa / The Willows	8	BDM	1	2006/2007
Sanitation upgrade		Butswana / The Willows	8	BDM	1	2006/2007
Extension to water reticulation networks		Santeng	9	BDM	2	2006/2007
TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION	Extension of cellular network	Enable Turkey 1 Worcester Bismark	5 5 5 5	Service Provider		

	Improved public Transport	Enable Turkey 1 Worcester Bismark	5 5 5 5	Service Provider		
	Commuter Shelters at bus stops	Mabins A Bochabelo The Oaks Santeng Finale	7 7 9 9 9	MLM MLM	11 11	2006/2007 2006/2007
ENERGY / ELECTRICITY	Extension of electrical networks and connections	Callais Ext Balloon Mahlongane Moshale Turkey 2-4 Sedawa Mabins A Bochabelo Butswana Madeira Willows Santeng	1 1 3 4 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 9	ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM ESKOM		2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007
HEALTH AND WELFARE	Clinics	Balloon Calais Enable Worcester Molalana Sedawa Bochabelo Butswana Santeng Finale	1 1 5 5 6 6 7 8 9 9	Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W Dept H & W	1 7 4 3 3 5	2006/2007 2007/2008 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007
	Health Centre	Hlohlokwe Makgaung	3 4	Dept H & W Dept H & W	4	2007/2008 2006/2007
EDUCATION	Administration Blocks at Schools	Balloon Calais Mabins A Bochabelo	1 1 7 7	Dept. Education Dept. Education Dept. Education	6 6	2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007
	Additional Classrooms at schools	Mosibudi High Tshalatjala Primary Moshate Makgaung Rakgolokwana High Mmaleseba High Khubjaname Primary Mabins A Bochabelo	3 3 4 4 5 5 5 7 7	Dept. Education Dept. Education Dept. Education	3 3 6 6	2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007 2006/2007
	Construction of new secondary schools	Mametja Butswana Molalane Sedawa Santeng	7 8 6 6 9	Dept. Education	5 5 5 4	2006/2007
	Construction of pre-school	Hoedspruit Santeng	10 9	Dept. Education	3	2006/2007
	Construction of primary school	Hoedspruit	10	Dept. Education		2006/2007
	Establishment of tertiary Institution	Hoedspruit	10	Dept. Education		2006/2007

HOUSING	30 Houses	Calais	1	DLGH		2006/2007
	40 Houses	Balloon	1	DLGH		2006/2007
	RDP Houses	Hlohlokwe	3	DLGH	5	2006/2007
	750 Houses	Metz	3	DLGH	4	2006/2007
	RDP Houses	Turkey 1	5	DLGH		2006/2007
		Enable	5			
		Worcester	5			
		Bismark	5			
	RDP Houses	Mabins A	7	DLGH	5	2006/2007
		Bochabelo	7		5	
Disaster Houses	Bochabelo	7	DLGH		2006/2007	
	Mametja	7				
RDP Houses	Butswana	8	DLGH	4	2006/2007	
	The Willows	8		4		
RDP Houses	Santeng	9	DLGH	7	2006/2007	
	Finale	9		7		
Middle Income Housing	Hoedspruit	10	DLGH		2006/2007	

ROADS AND STORMWATER	Tarring of roads	Balloon	1	RAL	4	2006/2007
		Calais	1	RAL	4	2007/2008
	Bridges	Sofaya	2	RAL	1	2006/2007
	Bridge JELE/ Cemetery	Hlohlokwe	3	RAL / MLM	1	2006/2007
	Bridge JELE/ Mosilindi	Hlohlokwe	3	RAL / MLM	1	2006/2007
	Bridge Mogatlong / Tickeyline	Hlohlokwe	3	RAL / MLM	1	2006/2007
	Street upgrade	Metz	3	MLM	1	2006/2007
		Mohlomelong	3	MLM	1	2006/2007
	Access Road and bridge To Cemetery	Metz	3	MLM / RAL	1	2006/2007
	Street upgrade	Makgaung	4	MLM / RAL		2006/2007
	Street upgrade	Turkey 1	5			2007/2008
		Enable	5			
		Worcester	5			
		Bismark	5			
	Streets and Bridges	Sedawa	6	MLM / RAL	6	2006/2007
		Turkey 2-4	6		6	2006/2007
		Molalane	6		6	2006/2007
	Bochabelo	7			2007/2008	
Access Roads to Graveyard	Sedawa	6	MLM	9	2007/2008	
	Turkey 2-4	6		9	2007/2008	
	Molalane	6		9	2007/2008	
Access Road	Sedawa/Bochabelo	7	RAL	2	2006/2007	
	Butswana	8		7	2007/2008	
	The Willows	8		7	2007/2008	

SAFETY & SECURITY	Satellite Police Station	Turkey 1	5			2006/2007
		Enable	5			
		Worcester	5			
		The Willows	8			
		Butswana	8			

SPORTS & RECREATION	Sports Facilities	Calais	1	DSAC/MLM		2006/2007
	Sports Centre	Balloon Mahlomelong	1	DSAC/MLM	3	2007/2008 2006/2007
			3			
	Upgrading of Sports grounds	Makgaung	4	DSAC	8	2007/2008
	Sports facilities	Turkey 1	5	DSAC		2006/2007
		Molalana	6	DSAC	7	2007/2008
		Sedawa	6	DSAC	7	2007/2008
		Turkey 2-4	6	DSAC	7	2007/2008
	Stadium	Mabins A	7	DSAC	9	
		Bochabelo	7	DSAC	9	
Sports facilities	Butswana	8	DSAC	9	2007/2008	
	Santeng	9	DSAC	9	2007/2008	
	The Oaks	9	DSAC	9	2007/2008	
	Finale	9	DSAC	9	2007/2008	

ENVIRONMENTAL / SOLID WASTE	Transfer Station / Dumping Site	Mabins A Bochabelo	7 7	BDM/DTI	10 10	2007/2008
ECONOMIC GROWTH	ATCHAR Project	Balloon/Calais Metz	1 3	BDM/DTI	5	2007/2008
	Brick making	Mahlomelong	3	MLM/DTI	5	2006/2007
	Stone crushing	Kanana	3	DTI		2006/2007
	Cultural Village	Mabins/Bochabelo	7	DSAC	8	2007/2008
	Poultry farm	Bochabelo	7	DTI		2006/2007
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Community Hall	Balloon	1	MLM	1	2006/2007
		Sofaya	2			
		Moshate	4			
		Turkey 2-4	6			
		Molalane	6			
		Sedawa	6			
		Mabins A	6			
		Bochabela	7			
		Madeira	7			
		Santeng	8			
	Finale	9				
	Library and Computer Centre	Madeira	8	MLM	1	2006/2007
		Santeng	9	MLM	6	2006/2007
		Finale	9	MLM		2006/2007
		Enable	5	MLM		2006/2007
		Worcester	5	MLM		2006/2007
Turkey		5	MLM		2006/2007	

TABLE 7 : POTENTIAL PROJECTS FOR MARULENG MUNICIPALITY: MUNICIPAL PERSPECTIVE

The following projects were originally identified by the Maruleng Municipality emanating from the Municipality and serve as indicator for achievement of objectives and as sounding board for community needs. Many of the projects have already been implemented but are being retained to assess performance after the term of the current Council.

WATER & SANITATION	
PROJECT 1:	Construction of water reticulation infrastructure to all communities/villages.
PROJECT 2:	Facilitate the completion of existing DWAF and CMIP water projects.
PROJECT 3:	Upgrading existing reticulation infrastructure.
PROJECT 4:	Revive, establish and train water committees.
PROJECT 5:	Establish new and upgrade existing water purification plants.
PROJECT 6:	Awareness campaigns with regard to conservation, health and hygiene.
PROJECT 7:	Provide hygiene and environmental user-friendly pit latrines.
PROJECT 8:	Provide and upgrade existing sewage systems.
PROJECT 9:	Construct and rehabilitate access routes to public facilities within settlements.
PROJECT 10:	Erection of water canals/weirs/dams to emerging and established farmers.
PROJECT 11:	Renovation of existing water supply infrastructure for agricultural purposes.
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES	
PROJECT 1:	Construct, upgrade and rehabilitate streets and access roads in settlements and public facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trichardtsdal-Oaks road. - Trichardtsdal-Calais road. - Trichardtsdal-Mafefe-Mokgotho. - Trichardtsdal-Balloon. - Trichardtsdal-Mahlomelong. - Trichardtsdal-Sofaya. - Trichardtsdal-Madeira. - Trichardtsdal-Bismarck via Metz. - Trichardtsdal-Makgaung. - Trichardtsdal-Turkey-Enable-Worcester. - Butswana-Worcester-Lydenburg-Tzaneen. - Trichardtsdal-Molalane. - Trichardtsdal-Sedawa-Mabins A & B. - The Oaks-Finale.
PROJECT 2:	Establishment of new traffic stations in Maruleng : Hoedspruit and Sekororo.
PROJECT 3:	Construct a weigh bridge in Maruleng.
PROJECT 4:	Establish a traffic training college in Maruleng.
PROJECT 5:	Apply for and provide additional public transport modes in the Municipality.
PROJECT 6:	Upgrade market - promote the Eastgate Airport.
PROJECT 7:	Lobby service providers to set-up phone facilities.
PROJECT 8:	Establish MPCC' s and pst offices in identified areas. (The Oaks, Finale, Mametja, Turkey, Metz, Makgaung, Madeira, Hlohlokwe, Sofaya, Moshate, Lorraine, Balloon, Bismarck, Calais and Enable.
PROJECT 9:	Build new information facilities.
PROJECT 10:	Facilitate erection of post offices.
PROJECT 11:	Register all public transport service providers (Taxis, Buses, Trains, etc)
PROJECT 12:	Establish community radio station and publications (news papers & news letters).
PROJECT 13:	Assign public transport routes to service providers.
PROJECT 14:	Provide new communication facilities to identified areas.

ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES	
PROJECT 1:	Lobby with energy providers to accelerate service provision (ESKOM)
PROJECT 2:	Commission research on alternative energy forms (e.g. Solar)
PROJECT 3:	Request energy service providers to build sub-stations in strategic areas.
PROJECT 4:	Build Customer Services Centres.
PROJECT 5:	Lobby District Municipality to acquire licence from energy service providers.
PROJECT 6:	Install energy supply lines to all villages. - Extensions, repairs, and other valid connections.

HEALTH SERVICES	
PROJECT 1:	Build health centres in the Municipality.
PROJECT 2:	Upgrade and build new clinics in needy areas. e.g. Mabins, Molalane, Butswana, Worcester, Calais, Balloon, etc.
PROJECT 3:	Organise campaigns on PHC.
PROJECT 4:	Lobby for proper management of clients at Health/Welfare Service Providers.
PROJECT 5:	Open the already-built clinics.
PROJECT 6:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build proper and well-resourced counselling facilities - Provide trained counsellors. - Facilitate establishment of support groups. - Promote life skills in social formations (schools, churches, sports groups and peer groups)
PROJECT 7:	Partnership with health authorities.
PROJECT 8:	Identify and train care givers.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT	
PROJECT 1:	Market municipal development plans.
PROJECT 2:	Promote political stability.
PROJECT 3:	Intensify safety and security, especially in tourism areas of the municipality.
PROJECT 4:	Establish brick and tile making.
PROJECT 5:	Establish textile manufacturing.
PROJECT 6:	Establish Crafts work.
PROJECT 7:	Establish Cultural projects.
PROJECT 8:	Stone crushing.
PROJECT 9:	Establish local market centres.
PROJECT 10:	Establish Agricultural Projects e.g. poultry farming, marula products, communal gardens, etc.
PROJECT 11:	Identify and resuscitate small scale commercial projects.
PROJECT 12:	Promote livestock farming.
PROJECT 13:	Promote crop farming.
PROJECT 14:	Establish milling projects.
PROJECT 15:	Promote land care projects.
PROJECT 16:	Fruits processing.
PROJECT 17:	Identify and expose/market Heritage areas e.g. Biosphere, wetlands etc.
PROJECT 18:	Identify and protect natural resources.
PROJECT 19:	Do research in respect of potential resources.
PROJECT 20:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upgrade existing nature reserves. - Establishment of cultural villages. - Establishment of heritage areas. - Establishment of arts centres - Establishment of information centres. - Establishment of amphitheatres. - Establishment of museums.
PROJECT 21:	Identify existing projects and negotiate for employment of disabled.
PROJECT 22:	Implement and monitor anchor projects: Commercialisation of state conservatories and reserves.
PROJECT 23:	Establish safe, resourced and well-placed stalls.
PROJECT 24:	Hoedspruit International Airport

MINING	
PROJECT 1:	Establish processing plants for wood, clay, food, cane, sisal, meat, etc.

FUNDING	
PROJECT 1:	Negotiation with Provincial, National and District municipal funding.
PROJECT 2:	Negotiation with donors and financial institutions for municipal and individual funding.

EDUCATION	
PROJECT 1:	Build additional classrooms in identified schools.
PROJECT 2:	Build new schools (primary & high).
PROJECT 3:	Renovate damaged schools.
PROJECT 4:	Install, construct and appoint security.
PROJECT 5:	Build a multi-purpose centre for skills and academic training for disabled.
PROJECT 6:	Facilitate building of schools in agri-villages.
PROJECT 7:	Build at least 3 public schools in towns (Ofcolaco, Hoedspruit & Trichardtsdal)
PROJECT 8:	Erect fencing, libraries, laboratories, Admin and sport facilities in all schools.
PROJECT 9:	Provide subsidies to crèches and pre-school(s).
PROJECT 10:	Provide support to all committed participants (regular outings, merit awards).
PROJECT 11:	Lobby with established tertiary institutions to establish a learning centre in the municipality.
PROJECT 12:	Build special school(s)/multipurpose centre for skills and empowerment of disabled.
PROJECT 13:	Build ABET centres in strategic points. Facilitate enrolment of illiterate adults and drop-outs.
PROJECT 14:	Commission training bodies to train.
PROJECT 15:	Raise funds for and market schools to potential donors. (Adopt a school campaigns).
PROJECT 16:	Re-introduce COLT initiatives.
PROJECT 17:	Involve all debts in matters-education.

SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES	
PROJECT 1:	Build multi-sports centres in all villages.
PROJECT 2:	Upgrade, revamp and maintain existing sports fields in villages.
PROJECT 3:	Develop an all sports code of conduct.
PROJECT 4:	Facilitate revival or formation of sports bodies.
PROJECT 5:	Build new sports facilities in all villages without such (Calais, Balloon, Mahlomelo ng, Lorraine, Kannana, Hlohlokwe, Sofaya, Madeira, Makgaung, Turkey 1-4, Enable, Bismarck, Worcester, Butswana, Molalane, Sedawa, Mabins A/B, Santeng, Willows, The Oaks and Finale.)
PROJECT 6:	Sponsor sport activities.

HOUSING	
PROJECT 1:	Facilitate completion of current housing projects, and construction of new units.
PROJECT 2:	Disaster, php, low income, middle and high income.
PROJECT 3:	Identify and effect replacements.
PROJECT 4:	Monitor compliance with requirements.
PROJECT 5:	Order research for need and respond accordingly.
PROJECT 6:	Entice developers to invest in the towns (Ofcolaco/Trichardtsdal/Hoedspruit/Metz).
PROJECT 7:	Support building of tourist attraction ventures in Maruleng: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lodges/hotels; - camp sites; - town houses; - exhibitions centres/flea markets - arts & culture / info centres.

ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION/WASTE MANAGEMENT	
PROJECT 1:	Provision of standardised sanitation facilities.
PROJECT 2:	Educate communities on environmental hazards.
PROJECT 3:	Impose fines and other sanctions to transgressors.
PROJECT 4:	Avail municipality development plans to all communities.
PROJECT 5:	Organise and support regular campaigns on environment.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	
PROJECT 1:	Advertise and select competent personnel.
PROJECT 2:	Absorb suitable personnel into organogram.
PROJECT 3:	Appointment of staff.
PROJECT 4:	Conduct skills audit and placements.
PROJECT 5:	Commission drafting of job descriptions and allocations.
PROJECT 6:	Set up standard policies of procurement.
PROJECT 7:	Establish site for office building.
PROJECT 8:	Plan and build Municipal offices.
PROJECT 9:	Establish sites for satellite offices.
PROJECT 10:	Put in place information and other admin systems.
PROJECT 11:	Align systems with other government departments (national, provincial & district).
PROJECT 12:	Conduct research on current revenue sources.
PROJECT 13:	Set up client data base and update regularly.
PROJECT 14:	Identify all defaulters and penalise accordingly.
PROJECT 15:	Privatise/out-source some projects with prospects for income.
PROJECT 16:	Raise awareness on operation "hakela hakela".
PROJECT 17:	Build weigh - in bridges.
PROJECT 18:	Decentralise service provision to access all potential ratepayers.

PHASE 3: PROJECTS

This section of the IDP Review document for Maruleng Local Municipality deals with projects which have been identified to address the needs of the resident community, given the extensive backlogs and limited resources.

The projects should conform to the following criteria:

- ♣ each project to have confirmed capital funding;
- ♣ all the projects are scheduled to be implemented during the 2006/2007 financial cycle;
- ♣ the projects contribute to the overall development objectives of the municipality;
- ♣ the projects must be screened and approved by community structures within the IDP Representative Forum.

The project descriptions will be entered onto a design sheet which provides an indication of the following:

- ♣ Project identification / link to Objectives and Strategies;
- ♣ Project Objective;
- ♣ Indicators for achieving Objectives;
- ♣ Project Output/Deliverables;
- ♣ Targets/Target Groups;
- ♣ Location for Outputs;
- ♣ Time Frame;
- ♣ Responsible Agencies, and
- ♣ Sources of finance.

It is also critical to measure progress by evaluating implementation of projects during the current financial cycle.

The implementation status of the 2005/2006 IDP projects at 31 January 2006 is depicted in tabular form below. (TABLE 8)

TABLE 8: MARULENG MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS FOR 2005/2006: IMPLEMENTATION STATUS AT 31 JANUARY 2006

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT CATEGORY	VALUE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
1.	Metz Central Business District	Bulk Water Supply, Ret & Cost Recovery	R 7 800 000	Deferred
2.	Kampersrus	Bulk Sewage Supply & Ret.	R 2 100 000	Deferred
3.	Metz Central Business District	Bulk Sewage Supply & Ret.	R 8 430 000	Deferred
4.	Trichardsdal-Calais	Re-gravelling of road (10km)	unknown	Complete
5.	Bismark Taxi Rank	Re-gravelling of road (9km)	unknown	Complete
6.	The Oaks Finale	Re-gravelling of road (9km)	unknown	Complete
7.	Hoedspruit	Stormwater Drainage	R 3 100 000	Complete
8	Enable	Access Road & Fencing of Graveyard	R 1 200 000	10 % complete
9.	Mafefe Sekororo	Upgrading from gravel to tar	R 80 000 000	25 % complete
10.	Sekororo - The Oaks	Upgrading from gravel to tar	R 45 000 000	25 % complete
11.	Mulaleni Crossing	Construction	R 2 300 000	30 % complete
12.	Reholegile Bakery	Community Service	R 250 000	Complete
13.	Makgaung Community Project	Community Service	R 130 000	Complete
14.	Madeira	Regional Solid Waste Sites	R 5 000 000	Deferred
15.	Metz Central Business District	Police Station	R 9 000 000	Deferred
16.	Metz	Demarcation of sites	R 540 000	95 % complete
17.	Sekororo	Demarcation of sites	R 540 000	95 % complete
18.	The Oaks	Demarcation of sites	R 540 000	30 % complete
19.	Hoedspruit	Upgrading/Extension of towns	R 800 000	30% complete
20.	Rural Housing	Rural Housing	R 5 600 000	unknown
21.	Metz CBD	Disaster Centre	R 2 000 000	10 % complete
22.	Hoedspruit International Airport	Economic Development	R 60 000 000	Deferred
	TOTAL		R 243 580 000	

From the above it is evident that considerable progress has been made towards implementing the projects planned for 2005/2006.

It is also difficult to assess the degree of progress 5 months before the end of the budget cycle. In addition to the project list contained in TABLE 8, five more projects were initiated during the 2005/2006 cycle.

The details of these projects are as follows:

TABLE 9 ADDITIONAL PROJECTS INITIATED IN 2005/2006

NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT CATEGORY	VALUE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
23	Multi-purpose Community Centre Metz	Social facility	R 3 200 000	10 %
24	Library Metz	Social facility	R 5 500 000	15 %
25	Oaks cost recovery	Water	R 3 600 000	85 %
26	Molalane tarring of streets	Roads	R 2 300 000	60 %
27	Abet training	Education	R 168 000	10 %

The identified projects for the 2006/2007 financial year are listed in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10: MARULENG PROJECTS FOR 2006/2007

CODE	PROJECT	PRIORITY	LOCALITY	FUNDER	BUDGET
MLM/WS/01/2006	Bulk water reticulation & cost recovery	WATER	Mametja / Sekororo	BDM	R56m
MLM/WS/02/2006	Sanitation	WATER	All villages	BDM	R3,5m
MLM/WS/03/2006	Bulk supply, reticulation & cost recovery	WATER	Metz	BDM	R7,8m
MLM/WS/04/2006	Bulk and reticulation	WATER	Kampersrus	BDM	R2,1m
MLM/WS/05/2006	Bulk sewer and reticulation	WATER	Metz CBD	BDM	R8,43m
MLM/H/06/2006	subsidized housing	HOUSING	All wards	DLGH	R19,28m
MLM/R,ST/07/2006	Access Road	ROADS	Molalane / Worcester	MLM	R980 000
MLM/S,R/08/2006	Upgrade sports facilities	RECREATION	Calais	DSAC	R -
MLM/S,R/09/2006	Upgrade sports fields	RECREATION	All villages	DSAC	R -
MLM/S,R/10/2006	Stadium phase 2	RECREATION	Willows	DSAC	R1,5m
MLM/ID/11/2006	Civic Centre & Library	Institutional Development	Hoedspruit	MLM	R3,5m
MLM/E,SW/12/2006	Dumping Site	Environmental/Solid Waste	Hoedspruit Molalane Bochabelo	MLM	R -
MLM/EDV/13/2006	Hoedspruit International Airport	Economic Development	Hoedspruit	Private	R60m
MLM/E,SW/14/2006	Regional Solid Waste	Environmental/Solid Waste	Madeira	DPW	R5m
MLM/SS/15/2006	Police Station	Safety & Security	Metz	Dept. Justice	R9m
MLM/HW/16/2006	Clinic upgrade	Health & Welfare	Mabins / Hoedspruit	DHW	-
MLM/HW/17/2006	New Clinic	Health & Welfare	Metz / Calais	DHW	-
MLM/EC/18/2006	Tourism Information Centre	Economic Development	Hoedspruit / The Oaks	LTP	-
MLM/EC/19/2006	Sepeke Cultural Village	Economic Development	The Oaks	MLM	
MLM/EC/20/2006	Brick Farm	Economic Development	The Oaks	MLM	
MLM/EC/21/2006	Stone Crusher Upgrade	Economic Development	Maruleng		R1,5m
MLM/R&SW/22/2006	Development of LED strategy	Economic Development	Maruleng	MLM	R350 000
MLM/EC/23/2006	Molalane Roads	Infrastructure	Molalane	RAL	

Project Design Sheets have been attached to the document as Annexure A.

PHASE 4 INTEGRATION

14. INTEGRATION REVIEW

14.1 INTRODUCTION

The transformation process within Maruleng, with specific reference to institutional preparation has till date not progressed to the point where adequate attention can be given to the formulation of a comprehensive operational strategy.

The Municipality has, however completed a Functional Strategic Plan which would contribute to the efficient operation of the Municipality and the functioning of Departments.

The proposed integration process guidelines have nevertheless been followed within the available resource framework to produce the contents of this section to the Maruleng IDP Review for the 2006/2007 financial cycle.

14.2 SCREENING OF PROJECTS

The proposed projects have been presented to, and workshopped with, the IDP Representative Forum, sector departments, and other stakeholders.

The projects identified for implementation for the 2006/2007 financial year:

- ♣ represent a response to community needs;
- ♣ align with sectoral plans and programmes (WSDP, etc) as far as could be ascertained;
- ♣ have, for the most part, been allocated funding by sector departments, and/or the Maruleng Local Municipality;
- ♣ comply with Maruleng and Bohlabela District development objectives, and
- ♣ support the objectives of the Spatial Development Framework, where applicable.

Criteria for prioritisation which were adopted by the Representative Forum were applied to the projects to ensure fair and equitable allocation and distribution of resources.

14.3 SECTORAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

14.3.1 WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Bohlabela District Municipality has compiled a WSDP as the Water Services Authority for the District. Maruleng Municipality has participated in the process. The water projects for Maruleng which are set to be implemented during 2006/2007, remain relevant to the development objectives for water provision, and have been captured in the WSDP.

The WSDP has been compiled for the District and does not address Maruleng individually. The following information pertinent to Maruleng has been extracted from the document.

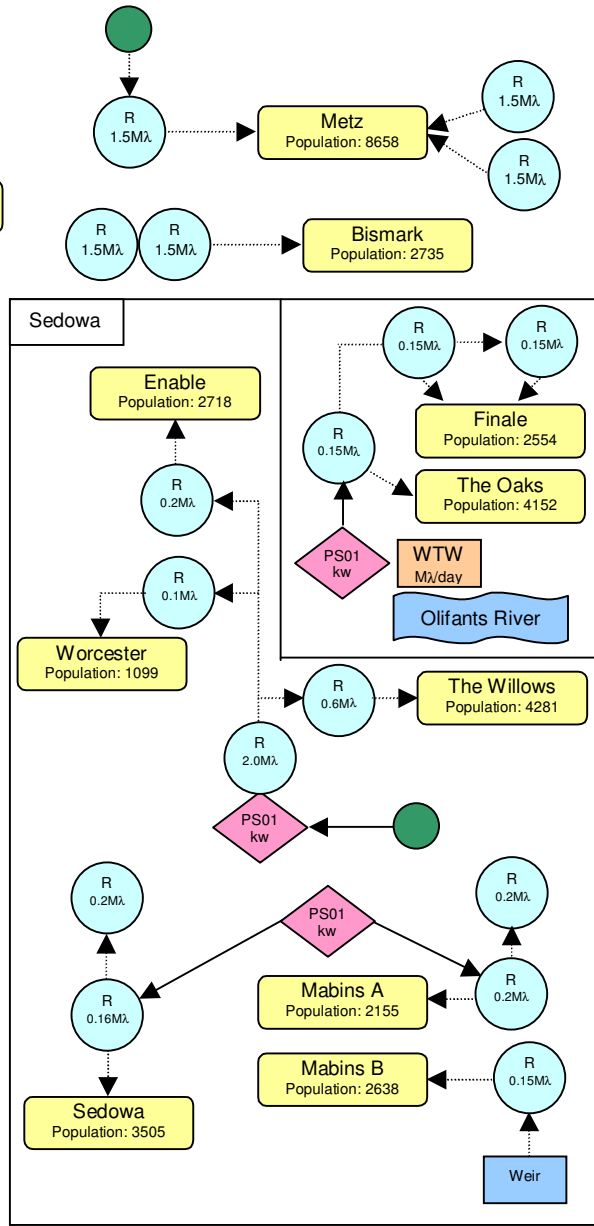
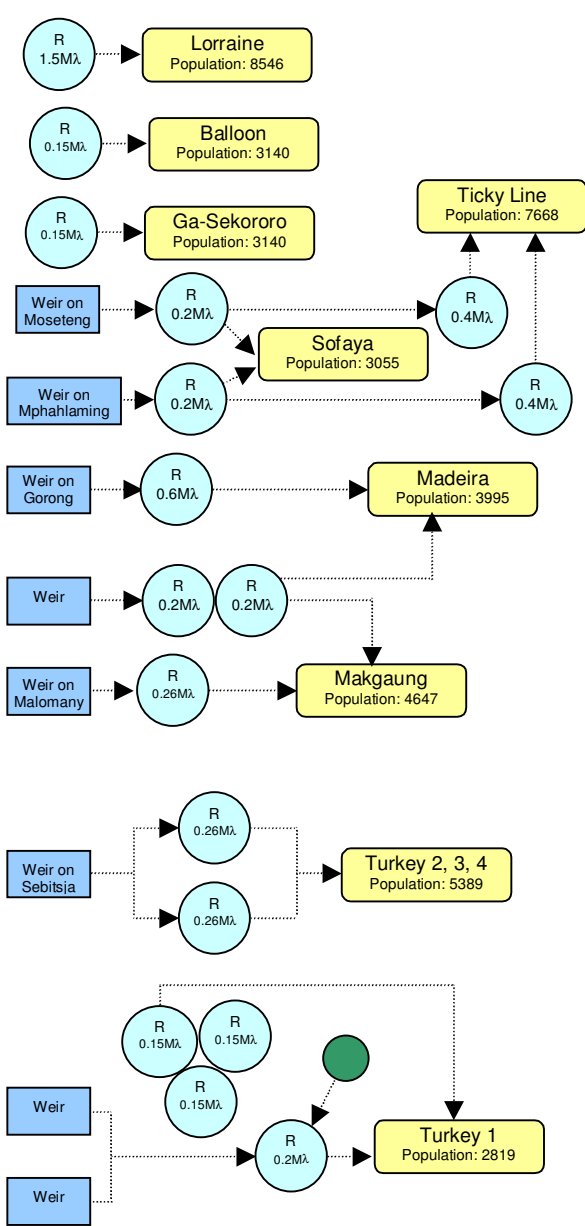
Water services infrastructure profile

Existing infrastructure

Component	Description of the main functional tasks	Responsibility
Naphuno 2 RWS	These bulk water schemes fall within the judicial area of the Maruleng Local Municipality and includes 29 rural communities. Water for this entire area is mainly supplied by means of boreholes, a number of mountain springs and abstraction from the Olifants River. The management, staff and other associated duties are still residing with DWAF.	DWAF/ Bohlabela
Hoedspruit	This urban village is supplied with water from the Blyde River and fall within the judicial area of the Maruleng Local Municipality.	PWD
Mica and Kampersrus	The two rural villages are supplied with water from boreholes and fall within the judicial area of the Maruleng Local Municipality.	PWD
BBR Waste	The following sewage plants are in the Bushbuckridge area: Thulamahashe sewage works; Dwarsloop sewage works; Tintswalo Hospital sewage works; Acornhoek sewage works; Mkhuhlu sewage works; Hoxani College sewage works and the Bushbuckridge sewage works. Some of the other areas have septic tanks and the rest of the villages have very poor dry pit latrine systems.	DWAF, PWD and Community (own systems)
Maruleng Waste	There is one sewage treatment plant at Hoedspruit. At Kampersrus and Mica the houses are served by septic tanks whilst the rest of the villages in the area has very poor dry pit latrine systems.	PWD and Community (own systems)

Naphuno 2 (NL2)

Naphuno 2 Mameita Sekororo



LEGEND



Weir



Borehole



Clear Water Pump Station



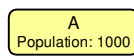
Reservoir



Gravity Mains



Pump Mains



Community Water reticulation



Water Treatment Works

14.4 INSTITUTIONAL PLAN AND PROGRAMMES

The Maruleng Municipality has completed a Functional Strategic Plan during 2005, which, among others, addresses the following:

- the goals of the Municipality;
- the function of each department;
- the setting of key performance indicators;
- a SWOT analysis; and
- action plans.

The consolidated goals of the Municipality, extracted from the Functional Strategic Plan, are listed below:

TABLE 12 CONSOLIDATED GOALS OF THE MARULENG MUNICIPALITY

No.	Goal	Due Date	Responsibility entity	Priority No.
1	Develop and obtain approval of Supply Chain Management Policy	07/2005	Budget and Treasury Office	1
2	Implement Supply Chain Management Policy	08/2005	Budget and Treasury Office	1
3	Develop workplace skills plan	09/2005	Department : Legal and Administration	1
4	Establish three EMS stations	11/2005	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	1
5	Develop Environmental and Solid Waste Management Plan	12/2005	Department: Technical Services	1
6	Establish indigent register	12/2005	Department: Technical Services	1
7	Produce financial statements	July each year	Budget and Treasury Office	1
8	Submit statements to national treasury and Auditor General by end of August each year	August each year	Budget and Treasury Office	1
9	Develop two land-fill sites	06/2006	Department: Technical Services	1
10	Establish functional traffic station	08/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	1
11	Establish Disaster Management Centre	08/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	1
12	Implement MFMA	10/2006	Budget and Treasury Office	1
13	Establish Maruleng emergency toll free number	02/2007	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	1
14	Make basic water accessible to all Maruleng communities	12/2008	Department: Technical Services	1
15	Make basic sanitation accessible to all Maruleng communities	12/2010	Department: Technical Services	1
16	Ensure completion of 17 electricity projects that are currently in progress	11/2005	Department: Technical Services	2

17	Increase water tariff to be in line with the service provider requirements	12/2005	Budget and Treasury Office	2
18	Build a Disaster Center at Metz and Sekororo CBD	03/2006	Department: Technical Services	2
19	Establish main library at Metz	05/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	2
20	Collect R10 million from own sources	06/2006	Budget and Treasury Office	2
21	To have all positions provided for on the organizational structure filled	06/2006	Department : Legal and Administration	2
22	To have computerized filing system	06/2006	Department : Legal and Administration	2
23	Establish fully-fledged Police station	06/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	2
24	Develop and implement environmental, HIV Aids, TB, Cancer and Malaria Plan	08/2007	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	2
25	Develop departmental project management plan	08/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	2
26	Develop Sports, Arts, Heritage, recreation and culture policies	08/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	2
27	Metering of 2000 households	12/2006	Department: Technical Services	2
28	Complete MPCC and Metz Library	12/2006	Department: Technical Services	2
29	Adequate information technology system	Ongoing	Budget and Treasury Office	2
30	Build and maintain 35% of internal streets & stormwater drainage	12/2010	Department: Technical Services	2
31	Provide free basic services	12/2010	Department: Technical Services	2
32	Assets recorded in register	07/2005	Budget and Treasury Office	3
33	Transfer housekeeping component to Legal and Administrative Department	07/2005	Department : Legal and Administration	3
34	Develop benchmark organogram	10/2005	Department : Legal and Administration	3
35	Distribute mobile Library within Maruleng Schools	10/2005	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	3
36	Local Area Network for municipality	06/2006	Budget and Treasury Office	3
37	To create labour relations awareness	06/2006	Department : Legal and Administration	3
38	Develop municipal data relating to land use	06/2006	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	3
39	Acquire updated or amended legislation	06/2006	Department : Legal and Administration	3
40	Review municipal policies	06/2006	Department : Legal and Administration	3
41	Improve Naphuno Sports field	07/2006	Department: Technical Services	3
42	Improve Calais, Metz and Kampersrus EMS centres	08/2006	Department: Technical Services	3
43	Implementation of preventative Maintenance Plan	12/2006	Department: Technical Services	3
44	Implement workplace skills plan	Ongoing	Department : Legal and Administration	3
45	Implement Employment Equity plan	Ongoing	Department : Legal and Administration	3
46	Identify and prioritize the projects, areas and alignment with budget	November - June each year	Department: LED, Planning and Community Services	3
47	Benchmark Municipality against best performing Municipalities	October Annually	Department : Legal and Administration	4

Institutional capacity till date within Maruleng has been inhibited by:

- ♣ staff shortages;
- ♣ limited office accommodation, and
- ♣ inadequate financial resources (and revenue base).

This is reflected in the outcome of the municipal level analysis, and objectives, strategies and potential projects which have been identified to improve institutional preparedness and capacity.

An organogram has been designed and adopted. The organogram has been so designed as to address the development needs of the municipality with due cognisance of the financial capacity to support such a structure.

The organogram makes provision for 197 posts of which 66 posts have been filled till date. The goal of the municipality is to have 100% of posts filled by June 2007.

The salary bill for the municipality for 2006/2007 stands at R8,725m which is expected to increase to R13,17m once the organogram is fully implemented.

The organogram makes provision for the following:

- ♣ 5 top management posts;
- ♣ 2 middle management posts;
- ♣ 8 supervisory staff;
- ♣ 73 operational staff, and
- ♣ 109 other posts.

It is also the goal of the municipality to achieve employment equity. Till date all appointments have been for people of the employment equity target groups. In fact till date all appointees in management positions are from these target groups.

The following objectives, strategies and potential projects have been identified by Council to achieve institutional preparedness:

- ♣ advertise and select competent personnel;
- ♣ absorb suitable personnel into organogram;
- ♣ appointment of staff;
- ♣ conduct skills audit and placements;
- ♣ commission drafting of job descriptions and allocations;
- ♣ set up standard policies of procurement;
- ♣ establish sites for satellite offices;
- ♣ put in place information and other admin systems;
- ♣ align systems with other government departments (national, provincial & district);
- ♣ conduct research on current revenue sources;
- ♣ set up client data base and update regularly;

- ♣ identify all defaulters and penalize accordingly;
- ♣ privatize/out-source some projects with prospects for income;
- ♣ raise awareness on operation "hakela hakela";
- ♣ build weigh bridges;
- ♣ decentralize service provision to access all potential ratepayers;
- ♣ to have Maruleng staff establishment fully completed by June 2007;
- ♣ to increase the revenue base of Maruleng municipality by 50% in the next three years;
- ♣ finalize recruitment process;
- ♣ place all suitable personnel in posts;
- ♣ effect transfers if necessary;
- ♣ draft and finalize job descriptions and allocate accordingly;
- ♣ register all potential ratepayers;
- ♣ introduce other income generating initiatives, e.g. vending machines, electricity license;
- ♣ enforcement of municipal by-laws;

14.5 FINANCIAL PLAN

The projected income for Maruleng Municipality for the 2006/2007 financial cycle is R33,67m. This comprises grants, income from property tax and sale of services and various other minor sources.

The operational budget for 2006/2007 amounts to R15,177m.

The 2001 Census information suggests that 78% of households are indigent which presents the opportunity for the municipality to claim R 27m in indigent grants, which is an increase of 170% over the current R15,8m. The indigent register is currently being compiled for this purpose.

For the purpose of the financial plan, the assumption of an increase in grant amounts of 6% per annum has been employed.

The operational budget for Maruleng for 2006/2007 amounts to R18,493m. This is expected to rise exponentially in response to the implementation of the organogram, maintenance of projects and increased general expenses.

14.6 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework has been compiled by an MSP service provider and is presented below:

The Spatial Development Framework needs to adopt a set of structuring concepts and spatial guidelines so as to give future structure to the urban and rural form of the municipal area.

Certain structuring elements, which give form to the municipal area, were identified. The following gives a short explanation to the terminology used:

STRUCTURING CONCEPTS

Hierarchy of settlements

Hierarchy of settlements could be defined as the classification of each individual settlement within a particular area. This is also linked to the population densities of the settlements.

Nodes

These are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities) tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguished:

Urban nodes are pockets of concentration of human settlement at a specific locality at the regional scale and offer a spectrum of supporting infrastructure and services needed to maintain and develop new services and infrastructure within these urban nodes.

Existing nodes can be defined as an area where a concentration of commercial and social activities is located. The existing nodes provide services to the surrounding areas and the influence sphere of the existing nodes varies from a local to a regional scale.

There is only one existing node within the MLM, Hoedspruit town which also happens to be the only *urban node*.

Development nodes are areas where local economic growth will be promoted. Social and public amenities may also be located within or nearby the development node. The size, scale, nature and form of a node will differ from one another as a variety of activities will tend to cluster in and around the node. The larger the influence sphere of a node, the more intense the development associated with the node and the greater the density and, areas, which the node will occupy.

The following development node exist within the district:

- ♣ Ga-Sekororo/Lorraine area

Some nodes may also specialise in the development and promotion of one or more sectors, e.g. the tourism sector. Tourism nodes will thus offer leisure and tourism products to the consumer. These nodes may include a variety of products in support of the services offered.

Social service nodes are places where services can be rendered at a central point to surrounding rural communities. It is areas where services could be rendered more economically to remote areas. The Social Service Nodes identified for this purpose are the *administrative centre of the local municipality, and the Multi-Purpose Community Centres*, which have been built/are in the process of being built within the municipal area.

Villages are communities established under traditional leadership that are linked with communal agricultural practices. Social and civil infrastructure may be provided at central points to these communities.

Transportation Distribution Hub is a concentration of public transport amenities that enables commuters to access different public transport modes within close proximity of one another.

Transportation Corridors

Different types of corridors can be distinguished:

A **Primary Road** is a major route that connects the urban nodes with one another and along which public transport is regarded as a priority. Since the emphasis is to connect major urban nodes, these corridors are characterized by high vehicle speeds (higher than 80 km/h), promoting mobility and limiting direct access to adjacent land uses as far as possible. It is envisaged that District development corridors will stimulate the growth of urban nodes towards one another, over the long term, to form a fully integrated municipal area.

Secondary Roads form the primary mobility network of roads within the identified nodes. The term “movement” describes the importance of protecting the mobility of these roads, implying that direct access to adjacent land uses should be restricted. Speed limits of 60 km/h are typically imposed along these corridors. As with metropolitan development corridors, public transport forms an integral part of movement corridors.

Tertiary Roads give preference to pedestrian and public transport movement, as well as access and less emphasis is placed on mobility. Lower vehicle speeds and close spacing of accesses characterize such corridor. Economic activity is usually limited to adjacent properties and is primarily focussed on pedestrians and surrounding residential areas.

SPATIAL GUIDELINES

The guidelines do not attempt to be restrictive, but aim to facilitate a better understanding of what is desired in terms of the SDF. The guidelines are therefore supplementary to the spatial principles adopted with the SDF and both should be used to inform development proposals.

Growth points

The eastern district Spatial Rationale explains the hierarchy of settlements in terms of first (1st), second (2nd), third (3rd) and fourth (4th) orders. The grading of the settlements is linked to population densities, i.e. the higher the population density, the higher the grading.

The grading is taken further to a point where 1st order settlements are defined as *growth points*, and 2nd order settlements are defined as *population concentrations*, or what could be termed as sub-growth points.

It is presumed that identified growth points (first order settlements) should be stimulated by amongst others, providing a higher level of infrastructure to attract development and economic activities.

Hoedspruit is the only settlement identified as a first order settlement within the MLM area. The Ga-Sekororo/Lorraine area is classified as a 2nd order settlement.

Urban Nodes

General Guidelines:

- ♣ Urban nodes should be the focus of service and infrastructure investment. As indicated above, there is only one *urban node* within the MLM, ie. Hoedspruit town

Existing Nodes

The following **general guidelines** are applicable for the development of existing nodes:

- ♣ The further development of existing nodes must support the existing land uses within the node and the land uses in the surrounding area. Development within the node will be informed by the economic and social structure of the communities it serves.
- ♣ The proposals for the development at existing nodes must be co-ordinated with the phasing of any surrounding planning activity.
- ♣ The increased economic activity must enhance and / or make a positive contribution to the economic vitality of the node.
- ♣ The expansion of the nodes can be considered if it can be fully supported by the transportation system, or if the applicant is willing to upgrade the street system to prevent reduction in the levels of service.

- ♣ The development must take the provision of public transport facilities and existing public transport routes, as well as pedestrian movement into account.
- ♣ The development or expansion of nodes must take future traffic demand into account.
- ♣ The development must be compatible with the surrounding development density. The new development must not have a negative influence on the accessibility of the area from residential pockets.
- ♣ The site layout of the development must make a positive contribution to the pedestrian environment and streetscape through appropriate orientation of the development, building design, parking arrangements, street landscaping and land-use arrangements.
- ♣ The site design and layout of the new development must enhance the local environment. The proposed new development must be complementary to the character of the surrounding areas. The impact of future spatial planning patterns within the local environment must be considered.
- ♣ The development at existing nodes must be in accordance with the guidelines of existing local area development plans.

The availability of infrastructure and services must be considered for the western part of the MLM. This includes:

- ♣ **Vehicular access and configuration:** access from an appropriate class of road and the design configuration is important.
- ♣ **Bulk infrastructure capacity:** the capacity of bulk infrastructure to accommodate the services demands of new land uses may be a factor restricting development. Cost to overcome this may be prohibitive.

Location and functioning of infrastructure: the location of infrastructure and servitudes needs to be taken into consideration as this can be an obstacle of new development and may have an impact on the nature and extend of the development.

The following **specific guidelines** need to inform development at particular existing nodes within the municipal area:

A lot of black people who work at Hoedspruit commute daily to work, therefore spending most of their hard earned cash on transport. It is therefore important the town becomes integrated, however there is currently shortage of land to develop low cost housing. The municipality should investigate the possibility of acquisition of state land to cater for the need.

Development Nodes

The following are **general guidelines** to the development of new nodes and will determine the size, scale, nature and form of the node:

In principle, the scale, intensity and density of development within a node must be informed by the local conditions. As these are unique to each location, the characteristics and composition of mixed land uses and transportation infrastructure will define the proposed development within the node.

Development nodes adjacent to provincial roads that are characterized by major through movement must visually have a positive contribution to the image of the municipality.

Development nodes must support the existing land uses within the surrounding area and will these nodes offer limited to the local threshold support.

Mixed land uses must be promoted at development nodes. Both public and private investment should be encouraged within the node. This will ensure that the proposed development node can become a service centre for the surrounding area.

Residential uses should be encouraged within these nodes and a mixed land use should get preference over a uniform land use. However, where a specific sector like the tourism sector is targeted, uniform land uses in support of specialization may be considered.

A development node must be financially viable for the Municipality with regard to the delivery of services, except in instances where the developer can provide these services at an acceptable standard.

The current and / or future capacity of infrastructure must be sufficient to accommodate the proposed scale of development.

The expansion of the nodes can be considered if it can be fully supported by the transportation system, or if the applicant is willing to upgrade the street system to prevent reduction in the levels of service.

The development must take the provision of public transport facilities and existing public transport routes, as well as pedestrian movement into account.

The development or expansion of nodes must take future traffic demand into account.

The development must be compatible with the surrounding density. Higher densities may be concentrated closer towards to core of the node.

The site design and layout of the new development must enhance the local environment. In principle all development should be orientated to the street and permit pedestrian movement throughout the proposed node.

The development node must complement the surrounding physical environment. The impact of future spatial planning patterns within the local context must be considered with all new development proposals.

Proposals must take into consideration the future expansion of the node. The development must create new opportunities to the surrounding community.

Public sector investment in a development node must be supportive of formal and informal trade.

The availability of infrastructure and services must be considered. This includes:
Vehicular access and configuration: access from an appropriate class of road and the design configuration is important.

Bulk infrastructure capacity: the capacity of bulk infrastructure to accommodate the services demands of new land uses may be a factor restricting development. Cost to overcome this may be prohibitive.

Location and functioning of infrastructure: the location of infrastructure and servitudes needs to be taken into consideration as this can be an obstacle of new development and may have an impact on the nature and extend of the development.

Tourism Development Nodes:

General Guidelines:

All developments within the development node must enhance the rural character of the surrounding area.

Development along valleys, pans, river embankments and dams must be outside the 1:100 year flood line and must be supported by an acceptable environmental impact study and management plan. Developments that promote water sport and recreation need to submit as part of the environmental management plan the rules associated with the use of the water resource for water sport and recreation.

Specific Guidelines:

The eastern parts of Maruleng Municipality can be classified as a Tourism Zone. There is a need for a *tourism development framework* to be developed for the whole district. Such framework will give an indication as to what the tourism and conservation enhancement potential is within the district. It will also guide decision makers on what intervention majors need to be taken, as well as market the district and local municipalities to investors. Mica, Hoedspruit and Kampersrus represent nodes within this Tourism zone. Tourism accommodation developments at Hoedspruit and Kampersrus have proved to be very successful. Considerable scope for this type of development is present northwards towards Mica and Phalaborwa along the provincial road.

Service nodes

General guidelines

Existing places of concentrated human activity should receive preference over the development of new social service nodes, as proposed in the Local Municipality's IDP. Private investments in the form of small shops, banks etc. may also be encouraged at the social service nodes.

Easy access to the rural community it serve should be an important location factor when developing these social service nodes.

Public transport must be made available, if viable, at the social service nodes and associated infrastructure may be developed.

Villages:

General guidelines

No new villages should be developed.

The expansion of existing villages should be linked with employment opportunities within the village. Residents should therefore have the opportunity to farm in close proximity of the settlement as a source of income.

The provision of services must be sustainable and affordable to these settlements.

No informal settlement may be developed within the village and illegal occupation of land should be discouraged.

The management of the village by the tribal authority must be done in collaboration with the municipality and other government bodies.

Transportation distribution hub:

General Guidelines:

A transportation distribution hub should be an area where the termini of different public transport modes such as buses; taxi's, trains, etc. are concentrated to function in an integrated manner.

Currently, Hoedspruit is the only transportation hub within the MLM. All major public transport modes utilized in a specific area should be represented in a distribution hub.

The development of non-offensive service industries, focusing on the needs of the transport industry, can be encouraged in the vicinity of a distribution hub. This will provide facilities where vehicles can be serviced or cleaned away from the commuting public.

Maintenance and cleaning of vehicles inside termini and inside public road reserves should be prohibited.

The mobility of the roads serving the distribution hub must be protected at all costs to maximize accessibility, support adjacent economic activity and to minimize criminal impact on passing traffic.

Traffic and pedestrian safety are regarded as essential aspects that must be ensured.

Transportation distribution hubs must be designed so as to discourage criminal activity, maximize accessibility, and minimize congestion and vehicle queues and to ensure easy maintenance and future upgrading.

Transportation distribution hubs generally serve as catalysts for local economic development. In this regard, the economic activity in the vicinity of the hub should be encouraged. The development of high-density residential areas in close proximity should also be allowed.

Since commuters will depend on pedestrian routes to move between different termini that form part of the transportation distribution hub, the whole area must be designed as a pedestrian friendly environment.

Adequate access for pedestrians and public transport vehicles should be provided. Special attention should be given to facilities for the disabled.

Facilities provided as part of a transportation distribution hub must be kept clean and functional at all times.

Sufficient loading facilities and refuse removal service should be provided at strategic points where hawkers are allowed.

Sufficient ablution facilities must be provided with the possibility for further extension in the future when demands increase.

Transport Corridors

The following classification for roads and streets within Maruleng has been done:

Primary Roads

The following public routes within Maruleng are classified as primary roads:

- ♣ Phalaborwa - Klaserie via Hoedspruit (P17-4)
- ♣ Klaserie - Orpen (P194-1)
- ♣ Klaserie - Blydepoort (P146-1)
- ♣ Trichardsdal (P142-1)
- ♣ Dusseldorp - Leydsdorp (P17-3)

These roads are in good condition and promote accessibility and free flow of traffic through the municipal area.

Secondary Roads

The following roads could be classified as secondary routes within the municipality:

- Trichardsdal - The Oaks (D21)
- Dusseldorp - Ofcolaco (D21)
- Dusseldorp - Harmony (D1828)
- Leydsdorp - D202 (D1827)
- Hafrmony - D1827 (D1826)
- Ofcolaco - The Downs (D1583)
- Metz - Bismarck (D3900)
- Trichardsdal - The Downs (Unknown)
- Hoedspruit - Timbavati (D1909)
- Klaserie - Timbavati (D2119)
- Guernsey Jonkmanspruit (D1803)

None of the secondary routes have been tarred and therefore accessibility is dependent on a regular maintenance programme.

Tertiary Roads/Streets

These routes comprise access roads to villages and internal street networks. The Hoedspruit street network requires resurfacing, while in most villages 50% and less of streets are accessible. This situation is exacerbated by the absence of stormwater management systems. Streets in Kampersrus are also in urgent need of attention.

General guidelines

A distinction should be made between:

- roads and streets within towns and villages which are the responsibility of the municipality; and
- link roads between towns and villages, which are the responsibility of RAL.

Formal traffic road signage should take preference to commercial advertising.

Conflict between vehicles and pedestrians must be limited. In this regard, the design of all road elements should reflect the fact that the emphasis is more on vehicular mobility than pedestrian movement.

Land use changes within the traffic catchments areas of these corridors must be carefully managed and only be considered for approval from a traffic point of view if it can be positively motivated by traffic impact studies compiled in accordance with the guidelines of the South African Department of Transport.

No on-street loading facilities must be allowed.

The Municipality should come up with building lines to cater for future road and roadside improvements.

TRANSLATING THE VISION INTO SPACE

Macro Framework

The macro framework sets forth the future relationship between the various geographical areas and the urban-rural linkages and is described below in terms of the spatial structuring elements:

a) Nodes:

Urban Nodes

Hoedspruit is the only *Urban node*, within the MLM. It also happens to be the administrative centre of the municipality. It is therefore important that a lot of development should be concentrated within this area. Since it is surrounded by private game lodges, other development opportunities linked to tourism should be explored. This could be expanded to include Kamperrus and Mica.

Existing Nodes

The same issues mentioned above apply.

Development Nodes.

It is proposed that a new shopping centre be encouraged at Metz area. The people from these areas travel long distances to Tzaneen and Hoedspruit to do shopping.

Tourism Development Node

The Maruleng municipal area has significant natural and cultural features, which could be utilised for focused tourism development. A *Tourism Development Framework* for the district is still a necessity. It will expose the real potential of the municipality as well as serve as a guideline for decision makers.

b) Corridors:

Movement corridors

The The Oaks/Trichardsdal Secondary Road need to be tarred to service the inland communities as well as the development nodes.

c) Districts:

Neighbourhoods:

The macro framework also identifies areas for future development.

New high density and /or low cost neighbourhood developments are encouraged at Hoedspruit. The creation of new villages should be discouraged.

Industrial:

The potential for industrial development within the area seems to be limited. However, industrial development linked to agriculture, like juice manufacturing factories should be investigated.

Agricultural:

Agricultural activities at the former ARDC project at The Oaks, which were commercial in nature, should be resuscitated and redistributed to deserving emerging farmers.

The potential of the land depends on the soil quality and the availability of water. It is recognized that all currently cultivated and grazing land be protected from urban development and that future extension should be guided by ad hoc in-depth analysis that takes into account soil potential, carrying capacity, type of agriculture, availability of water, etc.

LAND REFORM

Land Restitution

Some properties within the jurisdiction of MLM are under land restitution claims. Some developments, like housing projects could not even take off because of such claims. Most of the proposed projects in the IDP might be affected by the claims.

It is therefore important that projects, which are urgent, are submitted to the Regional Land Claims Commission for speedy settlement.

Land Tenure Reform

Another factor, which is land reform related is the question of insecure land ownership. Since most of the properties within the municipality are within tribal jurisdictions, a bigger percentage of land is held under leasehold title, Permissions to Occupy (PTO). It is therefore proposed that nodal points of the MLM be upgraded to unlock the development potential of the land

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A detailed Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) must be conducted. It must take into consideration the MSDF as well as all the proposed projects in the IDP.

A cursory SEA has been compiled and incorporated into the document for the interim.

The following proposals with spatial and environmental impact have been made in the Spatial Development Framework:

- ♣ the conservation of high-potential agricultural land which is a scarce resource and the backbone of the local economy;
- ♣ the protection of environmentally sensitive areas including the drainage system and other conservation areas;
- ♣ the judicious utilization of nature areas for commercial tourism;
- ♣ the promotion of densification of urban development;
- ♣ the concentration of development initiatives and projects at areas with inherent potential to promote the establishment of a hierarchal settlement pattern;
- ♣ the acknowledgement and reservation of potential mining areas;
- ♣ the anticipation and pre-emption of indiscriminate settlement/squatting;
- ♣ the acknowledgement of the current settlement pattern and the utilization of existing spatial and infrastructural development to further the aims and achieve spatial goals of the Greater Tzaneen Municipality.

In practical terms each spatial development action/project should be screened for compliance with the SDF criteria emanating from the development proposals.

The application of the general spatial proposals has resulted in the demarcation of development zones in and around primary, secondary and tertiary nodes. This has been further refined into broad use zones (i.e. residential, industrial, business, etc).

The SDF proposals therefore have potentially positive (conservation) and negative (development) environmental implications, where mitigating measures would be required to ensure environmental sustainability.

Table 13 below attempts to provide an assessment of the positive and negative environmental impact of SDF proposals.

TABLE 13 : STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF SDF PROPOSALS

SDF PROPOSALS	DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATION	POSITIVE IMPACT	NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION
♣ Conservation of high potential agricultural land	♣ Greater utilization of land for agricultural production	♣ Socio-economic benefit through creation of job opportunities	♣ Damage to vegetation ♣ Disturbance of natural habitat of birds and animals	Application of environmental legislation
♣ Protection of environmentally sensitive areas	♣ Conservation of natural environment	♣ Protection of natural habitats ♣ Conservation of	♣ Inhibition of development choices	None

SDF PROPOSALS	DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATION	POSITIVE IMPACT	NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION
		vegetation ♣ Minimization of soil erosion ♣ Minimization of air and water pollution ♣ Conservation of economic asset		
♣ The judicious utilization of nature areas for commercial tourism	♣ Economic utilization of economic asset ♣ Low impact development within natural areas	♣ Improved socio-economic conditions ♣ Generation of funds for development, utilization control and conservation	♣ Threat to rare/endangered bird and animal species ♣ Potential destruction of natural habitat ♣ Threat to natural vegetation ♣ Increased traffic ♣ Potential pollution ♣ Potential soil erosion	Application of Environmental Legislation - EIA' s and EMP' s.
♣ The promotion of densification of urban development	♣ Inhibition of utilization of land resource ♣ Sustainable development	♣ Decreased damage to natural vegetation and animal habitat ♣ Security and crime ♣ Contained pollution threat ♣ Socio-economic benefit through concentration of economic activity	♣ Concentrated traffic flow ♣ Increased potential for soil erosion due to concentrated development ♣ Security and crime	EIA and EMP
♣ The promotion of a hierarchical settlement pattern by the stimulation of development at areas with inherent growth potential	♣ Inhibition of utilization of land resource ♣ Sustainable development	♣ Decreased damage to natural vegetation and animal habitat ♣ Security and crime ♣ Contained pollution threat ♣ Socio-economic benefit through concentration of economic activity	♣ Concentrated traffic flow ♣ Increased potential for soil erosion due to concentrated development ♣ Security and crime	EIA and EMP
♣ The reservation of potential mining areas	♣ The development of mining activities within GTM ♣ Increased	♣ Improved quality of life ♣ Creation of jobs opportunities	♣ Damage to ecological systems ♣ Soil erosion ♣ Pollution	EIA and EMP

SDF PROPOSALS	DEVELOPMENT IMPLICATION	POSITIVE IMPACT	NEGATIVE IMPACT	POSSIBLE MITIGATION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ demand for housing ♣ Economic growth 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Security and crime ♣ Increased traffic 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Utilization of existing infrastructural development/capacities for spatial extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ The placement of projects where infrastructural systems and networks have already been established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Minimization of damage and destruction of archaeological remains ♣ Minimization of damage to ecological systems ♣ Better utilization of resources such as land and water ♣ Contained pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ None 	Application of environmental legislation

ACTION PLAN

Proposal	Activities needed to take forward
Nodes:	
Urban Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile Master Plan or Land use Plan • Investigate the possibility of acquisition of state land for development low cost housing
Existing Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure provision of adequate infrastructure • Provision of facilities like ablution blocks • Liaise with Regional Land Claims Commission for speedy settlement of claims
Development nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage development of shopping centre Ga-Sekororo/Lorraine area (Market the areas) • Develop the necessary infrastructure
Tourism node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Together with the District Municipality, commission a Tourism Development Framework • Market the tourism node • Liaise with Regional Land Claims Commission for speedy settlement of claims
Social Service Node	Investigate the viability and accessibility of the proposed nodes
Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all development proposals on an ad hoc basis • Co-ordinate submissions to Department of Local Government for Planning of sites
Transportation Corridor	Tar The Oaks/Trichardsdal road
Existing Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review all development applications on an ad hoc basis • Compile a Transport Plan that considers the potential expansion of some existing nodes

14.7 MARULENG AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The following agricultural development plan for Maruleng has been adopted.

MARULENG MUNICIPALITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006/2007-final

PROJECT FINANCIAL PLAN									
PROGRAM	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT ACTIVITY	START DATE	END DATE	PROJECT CARD No:	2006/07 BUDGET ESTIMATES		
1	RESIS	Metz irrigation Scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Metz No of beneficiaries: 148 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 265 ha	Installation of bulk water supply and infield infrastructure and repairing of fence	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0601		R 8
2	RESIS	Madeira irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Madeira No of beneficiaries: 108 Enterprise: Livestock, Vegetable and grain production Size: 240 ha	Installation of bulk water supply and infield infrastructure and erection of 8km fence	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0602	R 7,680,000.00	
3	RESIS	Makgaung irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Makgaung No of beneficiaries: 51 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 71 ha	Installation of bulk water supply and infield infrastructure and erection of 6km fence	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0501	R 2,272,000.00	
4	RESIS	Lorraine A	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Lorraine No of beneficiaries: 30 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 40 ha	Installation of bulk water supply and infield infrastructure and erection of 4km fence	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0603	R 1,280,000.00	
5	RESIS	Lorraine B	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Jele No of beneficiaries: 27 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 49 ha	Installation of irrigation system. Erection 4km fence . Construction of storeroom and office	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0530	R 1,568,000.00	

6	RESIS	Sekororo irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Sekororo No of beneficiaries: 94 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 113 ha	Installation of irrigation system. Erection 6km fence . Construction of storeroom and office. Facilitate marketing.	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0531	R 3,616,000.00
7	LRAD/ CASP	Harmac Poultry project (Molapo Beatrice)	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Lorraine No of beneficiaries: 1 emerging commercial farmer Enterprise: Broiler production Size: 6 ha	Renovation of 2 broiler houses	01/04/2006	30/06/2006	LPBM0622	R 120,000.00
8	LRAD/CASP	Kola Farm (Khosa Johannes)	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Willows No of beneficiaries: 1emerging commercial farmer Enterprise: vegetable and mango production Size: 8 ha	Installation of irrigation system (4ha) Construction of 3km Access road	01/04/2006 01/07/2006	30/06/2006 30/09/2006	LPBM0623	R 48,000.00
9	LRAD-(CASP)	New emerging individual/commercial farmers on Communal Lands.	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: As per identified farmer No of beneficiaries: 4 Enterprise: Vegetable, livestock production and fruit production	Provide irrigation infrastructure, erection of fences and livestock handling facilities for 4 emerging individual farmers on communal land.	01/04/2006	31/12/2006	The process of identifying the emerging commercial farmers and screening of business plans is ongoing	R 1,200,000.00
10	LAND REFORM (CASP)	Madiba trust (SLAG)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Trichadsdal of beneficiaries: 147 Enterprise: vegetable, fruit and livestock production Size: 450ha	Erection of 7km fence Install irrigation system (10 ha) Installation of water pumps Construction of crush pen and 2 reservoirs	01/04/2006 01/06/2006 01/07/2006 01/07/2006	30/09/06 30/09/06 30/09/06 30/12/06	LPBM0505	R 460,500.00
11	LAND REFORM (CASP)	Labohem (SLAG)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Calais No of beneficiaries: 338 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 480 ha	Installation of irrigation system (10 ha) & water pumps Construction of 2 reservoir & renovation of storeroom	01/06/2006 01/07/2006	30/09/06 30/09/06	LPBM0618	R 460,500.00
12	LAND REFORM (CASP)	Makhutswi CPA (Sekororo-Restitution)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Trichardsdal No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production	Provide technical advise on land use, institutional capacity building. Upgrade irrigation system. (post land claim settlement)	2006/04/01	31/03/2007	LPBM0619	R 2,500,000.00
13	LAND REFORM (CASP)	Moletele CPA -(Hoedspruit-Restitution)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Trichardsdal No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production	Provide technical advise on land use, institutional capacity building. Upgrade irrigation system. (post land claim settlement)	2006/04/01	31/03/2007	LPBM0620	R 2,500,000.00

	CASP	Itereleng community project	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: The oaks No of beneficiaries: 13 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 4 ha	Erection of 2km fence	01/04/2006	30/06/06	LPBM0604	R 284,000.00		
				Drilling 1 borehole and equip	01/07/2006	31/08/06				
				Irrigation systems (2ha)	01/09/2006	30/09/06				
				Construction of 1 reservoir	01/10/2006	31/12/06				
15	CASP	Makhebereng irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Mabins No of beneficiaries: 16 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 20 ha	Erection of 3km fence	01/04/2006	30/06/06	LPBM0501	R 405,000.00		
				Irrigation systems (5ha)	01/07/2006	31/08/06				
				Installation of power line	01/09/2006	30/11/06				
				Construction of storeroom and office	01/09/2006	30/11/06				
16	CASP	Rehlakudisheng community garden	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Finale No of beneficiaries: 15 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 20 ha	Erection of 3km fence	01/04/2006	30/06/06	LPBM0508	R 225,000.00		
				Drilling 1 borehole and equip	01/07/2006	31/08/06				
				Irrigation systems (5ha)	01/09/2006	30/11/06				
				Construction of 1 reservoir	01/09/2006	30/11/06				
17	CASP	Ikageng Sehlwana broiler and layers (Makgaung)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Makgaung No of beneficiaries: 9 Enterprise: Broiler and layers production Size: 5 ha	Erection of 3km fence	01/04/2006	30/06/06	LPBM0605	R 275,000.00		
				Drilling 1 borehole and equip and Installation of 10 000l tank	01/07/2006	31/08/06				
				Construction of 3 standardized broiler houses	01/09/2006	30/11/06				
18	CASP	Magic broiler project	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Calais No of beneficiaries: 7 Enterprise: Broiler production Size: 2 ha	Erection of 1km fence	01/04/2006	31/05/06	LPBM0606	R 355,000.00		
				Drilling 1 borehole and equip and Installation of 10 000l tank	01/06/2006	31/07/06				
				Construction of 3 standardized broiler houses	01/08/2006	30/10/06				
19	CASP	Ikageng community broiler project (Lorraine)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Lorraine No of beneficiaries: 7 Enterprise: Broiler production Size: 2 ha	Erection of 1km fence	01/04/2006	31/05/06	LPBM0607	R 295,000.00		
				Drilling 1 borehole and equip and Installation of 10 000l tank	01/06/2006	31/07/06				
				Construction of 2 standardized broiler houses	01/08/2006	30/09/06				
20	CASP	The Willows Youth Project	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: The Willows No of beneficiaries: 15 Enterprise: Vegetable production Size: 8 ha	Erection of 3km fence	01/04/2006	30/06/06	To be allocated	R 295,000.00		
				Construction of 1 reservoir and installation of Irrigation system (8 ha)	01/07/2006	31/12/06				

21	CASP	Alsace-Hlohlakwe communal farming	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Sekororo No of beneficiaries: 86 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 145 ha	15km divisions of camps	01/04/2006	30/09/06	LPBM0506	R 605,000.00
				Livestock watering points	01/10/2006	31/12/06		
				Scooping and renovations of earth dams	01/06/2006	31/07/06		
22	CASP	The Willows, Worcester, The Oaks and London communal farming	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Finale-London No of beneficiaries: 210 Enterprise: Livestock production	Erection of 10km fence	01/04/2006	30/08/06	LPBM0608	R 610,000.00
				Livestock watering systems (Drilling 1 borehole & equip and construction of reservoir)	01/07/2006	31/12/06		
23	CASP	Calais communal farming	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Calais No of beneficiaries:76 Enterprise: Livestock production	Livestock watering systems (Drilling 1 borehole & equip and construction of reservoir)	01/04/2006	30/09/06	LPBM0609	R 360,000.00
				Erection of new dip tank	01/07/2006	30/09/06		
24	CASP	Renovation of dip tanks (Enable, Bismark, Metz and Sofaya)	Municipality:Maruleng No of beneficiaries Enterprise: Livestock production	Renovation of dip tank	01/07/2006	30/09/06		R 300,000.00
25	CASP	Construction of Livestock auction facilities(Metz and The willows)	Municipality:Maruleng No of beneficiaries : Enterprise: Livestock production	Construction of 3 Livestock auction pens	01/07/2006	30/09/06		R 390,000.00
26	LAND CARE/ CASP	Maruleng area wide planning	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Size:	Construction of 30km terraces	01/04/2006	31/12/06	LPBM0616	R 600,550.00
				Construction of 100 Gabions	01/07/2006	31/10/06		
				Construction of storm water ways (2km)	01/06/2006	30/09/06		
				Control of invader plants (50ha)	01/17/2006	31/03/07		
27	PROVINCIAL INFRA-STRUCTURE GRANT	AGRO-PROCESSING OF LIMPOPO (MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE)	Municipality:Maruleng No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Vegetable	Identifying the place to erect the Marketing infrastructure, Construction of sheds, packhouse, storage facilities, purchasing of machinery and management of centre	2006/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0621	R 8,000,000.00
28	POVERTY ALLEVIATION/ CASP	Egg production	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: All No of beneficiaries: 400	Purchase and provide 400 layer units to identified beneficiaries.	2006/04/ 20	2007/03/31	LPB0601	R 440,000.00
		Milk production	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: All No of beneficiaries:4	Purchase and provide 4 dairy cows to identified beneficiaries. Construct 4 dairy kraals.	06/04/01	2007/03/31	LPB0602	R 48,000.00
		Backyard vegetable production	MunicipalityMaruleng Ward: All No of beneficiaries: 200	Purchase and provide 200 vegetable starter packs to identified beneficiaries.	06/04/01	2006/06/31	LPB0603	R 396,200.00
		TOTAL						R 46,068,750.00

BUDGET BREAKDOWN	
Activity / Item	Cost /Unit
Irrigation system per ha	R12 000.00
Repair of irrigation system	R8000.00/ha
Construction of weir	R20 000.00
Pump engine / electrical pump	R50 000.00
Construction of Store Room	R60 000.0
Drilling of Borehole	R80 000.00
Fence/km	R15 000.00
Construction of Contours	R6.00/m
Construction of new auction pen	R130 000.00
Construction of new dip tank pen	R130 000.00
Reservoir	R100 000.00
Poultry Houses	R60 000.00
Electrification	R50 000.00
Water Tank(10 000L)	R30 000.00
1 layer unit (36 layers, 8 bags of feed,2 cages,6 nipples)	R1 100.00
Cow + feed	R10 000.00
Dairy kraal	R2 000.00
Starter Pack (Backyard garden)	R1 980.99
Dam Scooping	R150 000.00
Equipping of Borehole	R50 000.00
New Dip Tank	R130 000.00
New Crush pen	R60 000.00
Terraces	R6.00/m
Access Roads	R10.00/m
Gabions	R40.00/m
Red Line Houses	R30 000.00 / house
RESIS	R32 000/ha

Prices for infrastructure development

BOHLABELA DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2006/2007

PROJECT FINANCIAL PLAN								
	PROGRAM	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	PROJECT ACTIVITY	START DATE	END DATE	PROJECT CARD No:	2006/07 BUDGET ESTIMATES
1	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Champaigne vegetable production (Mosoma LP)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Rooiboklaagte No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 25 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Installation of irrigation system (5 ha). Construction of weir.	01/04/2006	30/06/2006	LPBB0527	R 130,000.00
2	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Swi le mavokwen (Mathebula S)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Burlington No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 20 ha	Installation of irrigation system (3 ha). Training. Construction of storeroom. Drilling of borehole	01/04/2006	30/06/2006	LPBB0528	R 176,000.00
3	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Harmac Poultry project (Molapo Beatrice)	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Lorraine No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: Broiler production Size: 6 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Renovation of 2 poultry houses.	01/04/2006	30/06/2006	LPBM0622	R 120,000.00
4	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Dalerick enterprise (Chiloane farm)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: London No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: vegetable Size: 8 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Install irrigation system (3 ha).	01/04/2006	30/06/2006	LPBB0531	R 36,000.00
5	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Miyelani Farm (Mnisi M.E)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Calcutta No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: vegetable and grain production Size: 8 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Electrification. Drill borehole.	01/04/2006	30/06/2006	LPBB0532	R 130,000.00
6	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Manyike Farm (Manyike Lorraine)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Calcutta No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: vegetable and grain production Size: 8 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Electrification. Drill borehole.	01/04/2005	30/06/2006	LPBB0533	R 130,000.00
7	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Kola Farm (Khosa Johannes)	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Willows No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: vegetable and mango production Size: 8 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Install irrigation system (4 ha). Construct 3 km Access road.	01/04/2005	30/06/2006	LPBM0623	R 48,000.00

8	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Nyathi fruit and vegetable farm	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Allendale No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: vegetable and grain production Size: 10 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Electrification. Construct storeroom.	01/04/2005	30/06/2006	LPBB0534	R 110,000.00
9	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Dreamland Estate (Sithole A.M)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Arthursstone No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: vegetable production Size: 10 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Build contour lines (2000m). Erect 1 km fence.	01/04/2005	30/06/2006	LPBB0535	R 27,000.00
10	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	Newforest Private Farm (Matukane)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Dingleydale No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: Vegetable, mangoes and citrus production Size: 15 ha	Continuation from 05/06 Budget. Electrification. Install irrigation system (10 Ha).	01/04/2005	30/06/2006	LPBB0536	R 110,000.00
11	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	New emerging individual farmers on Communal lands.	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: as per identified farmer No of beneficiaries: 12 Enterprise: Vegetable, livestock and fruit production	Develop business plans as per identified need and provide infrastructure	01/04/2006	30/09/2006	To be allocated after identification and approval of business plans	R 1,100,000.00
12	Emerging individual commercial farmers (LRAD-CASP)	New emerging commercial farmers on Communal Lands.	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: As per identified farmer No of beneficiaries: 10 Enterprise: Vegetable, livestock production and fruit production	Develop business plans as per identified need and provide infrastructure	01/04/2006	30/09/2006	To be allocated after identification and approval of business plans	R 204,200.00
13	LAND REFORM (SLAG)	Madiba trust	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Trichadsdal No of beneficiaries: 147 Enterprise: vegetable, fruit and livestock production Size: 450ha	Erect 7 km fence. Install irrigation system. Install 4 electric pumps. Construct 1 crush pen. Construction of 2 reservoirs.	2006/04/01	30/09/2006	LPBM0505	R 460,500.00
14	SLAG	Labohem	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Calais No of beneficiaries: 338 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 480 ha	Institutional capacity building. Training. Upgrading of irrigation system. Construction of 2 reservoir. Renovation of storeroom. Install electrical pump.	06/04/01	30/09/2006	LPBM0618	R 460,500.00
15	RESTITUTION	Makhutswi CPA (Sekororo)	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Trichadsdal No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production	Provide technical advise on land use, institutional capacity building. Upgrade irrigation system. (post land claim settlement)	2006/04/01	30/09/2006	LPBM0619	R 2,500,000.00

16	RESTITUTION	Moletele CPA	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Trichardsdal No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production	Provide technical advise on land use, institutional capacity building. Upgrade irrigation system. (post land claim settlement)	2006/04/01	30/09/2006	LPBM0620	R 2,500,000.00
17	Micro enterprises / CASP	Gingirikane vegetable garden	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward: Cork No of beneficiaries: 32 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 20 ha	Social mobilization. Construction of a storeroom. Erection of 4 km fence . Capacity building. Install irrigation system (10 ha). Construction of reservoir.	01/04/2006	31/09/2006	LPB0517	R 370,000.00
18	Micro enterprises / CASP	Phutanang community garden	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward: London No of beneficiaries: 8 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 5 ha	1 km fence construction. Social mobilization. Install irrigation system (2 ha). Capacity building	01/04/2006	31/09/2006	LPBB0602	R 39,000.00
19	Micro enterprises / CASP	Itereleng community project	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: The oaks No of beneficiaries: 13 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 4 ha	Social mobilization. Erection of 2 km fence . Capacity building. Install irrigation system (2 ha). Drilling of 1 borehole, 1 reservoir, electrical pump.	01/04/2006	31/09/2006	LPBM0604	R 284,000.00
20	Micro Enterprise / CASP	Makhebereng irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Mabins No of beneficiaries: 16 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 20 ha	Installation of irrigation system. Electrification. Erection 3km fence . Construction of storeroom and office. Facilitate marketing.	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBM0501	R 405,000.00
21	Micro Enterprise projects /CASP	Mahlobyanini	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward: Sommerset No of beneficiaries:70 Enterprise: Vegetable production Size:200ha	Social mobilisation. Develop business plan . Project design. Installation of irrigation system. Construction of storeroom and office . Erection of 10km fence. Electrification. Capacity building. Facilitate marketing	05/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0519	R 920,000.00
22	Micro enterprises / CASP	Rehlakudisheng community garden	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Finalle No of beneficiaries: 15 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 20 ha	Social mobilization. . Erection of 3 km fence . Capacity building. Install irrigation system (5 ha). Drilling of 1 borehole, 1 reservoir, electrical pump.	01/04/2006	30/10/2006	LPBM0508	R 225,000.00
23	Micro enterprises / CASP	Ikageng Sehlwana broiler and layers (Makgaung)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Makgaung No of beneficiaries: 9 Enterprise: Broiler and layers production Size: 5 ha	Social mobilization. 3 standardized broiler houses. 3 km fence construction. 1 borehole, 1 water tank (10 000L), electrical pump . Capacity building	01/04/2006	30/10/2006	LPBM0605	R 275,000.00

24	Micro enterprises / CASP	Magic broiler project	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Calais No of beneficiaries: 7 Enterprise: Broiler production Size: 2 ha	Social mobilization. 3 standard broiler houses. Erect 1 km fence. 1 borehole. 1 Water tank (10000L), electrical pump. Capacity building.	01/04/2006	30/10/2006	LPBM0606	R 355,000.00
25	Micro enterprises / CASP	Ikageng community broiler project (Lorraine)	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Lorraine No of beneficiaries: 7 Enterprise: Broiler production Size: 2 ha	2 standard broiler houses. Erect 1 km fence. 1 borehole. 1 water tank (10000L) electrical pump. Capacity building.	01/04/2006	30/10/2006	LPBM0607	R 295,000.00
26	Micro enterprises / CASP	Greenvally broiler project	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward: Greenvally No of beneficiaries: 1 Enterprise: Broiler Size: 3 ha	1 km fence construction. Drilling of borehole. Construction of water tank(10000L). Electrification. Construct 2 broiler houses.	01/04/2006	30/10/2006	LPBB0606	R 295,000.00
27	Poverty Alleviation	Egg production	Municipality:Bushbuckridge and Maruleng Ward: All No of beneficiaries: 600 and 400 Enterprise: Egg production Size:	Purchase and provide 1000 layer units to identified beneficiaries.	2006/04/ 20	2007/03/31	LPB0601	R 1,100,000.00
28	Poverty Alleviation	Milk production	Municipality: Bushbuckridge and Maruleng Ward: All No of beneficiaries:6 and 4 Enterprise: Milk production	Purchase and provide 10 dairy cows to identified beneficiaries. Construct 10 dairy kraals.	06/04/01	2007/03/31	LPB0602	R 120,000.00
29	Poverty Alleviation	Backyard vegetable production	Municipality:Bushbuckridge and Maruleng Ward: All No of beneficiaries: 400 and 200 Enterprise: Vegetable production	Purchase and provide 600 vegetable starter packs to identified beneficiaries. Social mobilization	06/04/01	2006/06/31	LPB0603	R 1,188,600.00
30	Animal production and Health. CASP	Hlanganani vafuwi	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward:Eglington No of beneficiaries: 174 Enterprise:	20 km division of camps . Livestock watering system(1 reservoir, 1 borehole, Electric pump), . Remuneration for renovation of dip tank kraal at Eglington	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0501	R 540,000.00
31	Animal production and Health. CASP	Utha cattle scheme	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward: Utha No of beneficiaries:8 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 656 ha	Renovation of dip tank kraal. 10 km division of camps. Livestock watering system(1 reservoir, 1 borehole, Electric pump).Scooping dam.	05/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0502	R 630,000.00
32	Animal production and Health. CASP	Dumphries communal farming	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward: Dumphries No of beneficiaries:68 Enterprise: livestock production	1livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, Electric pump).	2006/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0511	R 230,000.00

33	Animal production and Health. CASP	Thorndale-Serville grazing	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Serville No of beneficiaries: 142 Enterprise: livestock production	10 km division of camps. Livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, water pump). Construction of 2 crush pens at Serville and Thorndale	05/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0504	R 500,000.00
34	Animal production and Health. CASP	Baromeng communal livestock farming	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Acornhoek No of beneficiaries: 179 Enterprise: livestock production	15 km division of camps. construction of new auction pen at Rooiboklaagte.	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0508	R 355,000.00
35	Animal production and Health. CASP	Athol communal livestock farming	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Athol No of beneficiaries: 149 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 400 ha	7 km division of camps. Livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, Electric pump).	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0503	R 335,000.00
36	Animal production and Health. CASP	Gottenburg community farming project	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Gottenburg No of beneficiaries: 147 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 653 ha	Social mobilization and capacity building. Erection of 2 km fence for poultry project. 10 km division of camps. Livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 2 borehole, 2 water pump).	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0505	R 540,000.00
37	Animal production and Health. CASP	Clare communal livestock farming	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Clare No of beneficiaries: 90 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 1500 ha	10 km division of camps. Livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, water pump).	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0506	R 380,000.00
38	Animal production and Health. CASP	Welverdiend communal livestock farming	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Welverdiend No of beneficiaries: 171 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 800 ha	10 km division of camps. Livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, water pump).	06/04/01	31/09/2006	LPBB0507	R 380,000.00
39	Animal production and Health. CASP	Dingleydale-Casteel communal livestock farming	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Dingleydale No of beneficiaries: 157 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 800 ha	Construction of 1 crush pen. 20 km fences for camps. Livestock watering system. Renovation of dip tank kraal at Casteel	2006/04/01	06/12/31	LPBB0512	R 690,000.00
40	Animal production and Health. CASP	Alsace-Hlohlokwe communal farming	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Sekororo No of beneficiaries: 86 Enterprise: livestock production Size: 145 ha	15 km division of camps. Livestock watering points. Scooping and renovation of earthdams.	2006/04/01	06/12/31	LPBM0506	R 605,000.00

41	Animal production and Health. CASP	The Willows, Worcester, The Oaks and London communal farming	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Finale-London No of beneficiaries: 210 Enterprise: Livestock production	17 km erection fence for grazing camps. 2 livestock water system developments- London and Worcester. 3 km erection fence for Willows Youth and Worcester vegetable garden. Erection of new auction pen.	06/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0608	R 890,000.00
42	Animal production and Health. CASP	Ireagh-Newington communal farming	Municipality:Bushbuckridge Ward:Ireagh No of beneficiaries:126 Enterprise: Livestock production	1 livestock watering system (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, Electric pump).	06/04/01	2006/09/31	LPBB0613	R 230,000.00
43	Animal production and Health. CASP	Calais communal farming	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Calais No of beneficiaries:76 Enterprise: Livestock production	livestock watering system development (1 reservoir, 1 borehole, 1 water pump). Erection of new diptank.	06/07/01	06/12/31	LPBM0609	R 360,000.00
44	Animal production and Health. CASP	Renovation of dip tanks (Enable, Bismark, Metz, Sofaya, Calcutta, Acornhoek, Maviljan, Belfast, Marite and Edinburg)	Municipality:Maruleng and Bushbuckridge Ward: No of beneficiaries Enterprise: Livestock production	Renovation of dip tank	06/04/01	06/12/31		R 300,000.00
45	Animal production and Health. CASP	Construction of Livestock auction facilities(Metz, The willows and Dwarsloop)	Municipality:Maruleng and Bushbuckridge Ward: No of beneficiaries Enterprise: Livestock production	Construction of Livestock auction pens	06/07/01	06/12/31		R 390,000.00
46	LAND CARE AND RAIN WATER HARVESTING/ CASP	Maruleng area wide planning	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Size:	Construction of 30 km terraces. Construction of 100 gabions. Construction of storm water ways(2km). Control of invader plants(50 ha).	06/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0616	R 600,550.00
47		Rain water harvesting project	Municipality:Bushbuckridge and Maruleng Ward: No of beneficiaries: 150 Enterprise: Rain Water Harvesting	Provision of 150 catchment dams	06/07/01	06/12/31	LPBB0627	R 255,000.00

48	AGRO-PROCESSING OF LIMPOPO (MARKETING INFRASTRUCTURE)	Farmers Association Marketing Centre	Municipality: Bushbuckridge and Maruleng No of beneficiaries: Enterprise: Vegetable	Identifying the place to erect the Marketing infrastructure, Construction of sheds, packhouse, storage facilities, purchasing of machinery and management of centre	2006/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0621	Funding will be funded through APOL
49	RESIS	Sabie Hoxani Irrigation Scheme	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Mkhuhlu No of beneficiaries: 131 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 656 ha	Installation of 16 pumps. Establishment of irrigation system. Erection of 20 km fence. Facilitate marketing. Social remobilisation	06/04/01	08/03/31	LPBB0530	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
50	RESIS	Dingleydale	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Dingleydale No of beneficiaries: 780 Enterprise: Vegetable and fruit production Size: 937 ha	Renovation of 4 storage dams. Repair of 6km of main canal. Repair 10km of secondary canals. Facilitate marketing.	06/04/01	08/03/31	LPBB0512	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
51	RESIS	New Forest	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Newforest No of beneficiaries: 420 Enterprise: Vegetable, grain and fruit production Size: 713 ha	Renovation of 4 storage dams. Repair of 6km of main canal. Repair 10km of secondary canals. Facilitate marketing.	06/04/01	08/03/31	LPBB0513	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
52	RESIS	Dumphries	Municipality: B/Ridge Ward: Dumphries No of beneficiaries: 8 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain crop production Size: 50 ha	Social mobilisation. Repair irrigation system (pipes and pumps). Capacity building. Facilitate marketing	06/04/01	07/03/31	LPBB0511	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
53	RESIS / CASP	Zoeknog small holder irrigation (former rice projects)	Municipality: Bushbuckridge Ward: Zoeknog No of beneficiaries: 15 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain and livestock Size: 40ha	Erection of 2 km fence, installation of irrigation system, facilitate marketing at Zoeknog (former rice project). Rehabilitation of fish ponds. Renovation of dip tank kraal.	2005/04/01	2008/03/31	LPBB0510	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
54	RESIS	Metz irrigation Scheme	Municipality: Maruleng Ward: Metz No of beneficiaries: 148 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 265 ha	Establishment of irrigation system. Repair fence. Scooping of storage dam. Construction of a storeroom. Facilitate marketing.	05/04/01	07/03/31	LPBM0601	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget

55	RESIS	Madeira irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Madeira No of beneficiaries: 108 Enterprise: Livestock, Vegetable and grain production Size: 240 ha	Establishment of irrigation system. Repair 8km fence. Scooping of storage dam. Construction of a storeroom. Facilitate marketing. Remuneration for renovation of dip tank kraals.	05/04/01	07/04/01	LPBM0602	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
56	RESIS	Makgaung irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Makgaung No of beneficiaries: 51 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 71 ha	Establishment of irrigation system, repair 6km fence, facilitate marketing. Remuneration of dip tank kraal	05/04/01	07/04/02	LPBM0501	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
57	RESIS	Lorraine A	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Lorraine No of beneficiaries: 30 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 40 ha	Establishment of irrigation system. Repair 4km fence. Construction of office and storeroom. Facilitate marketing.	05/04/01	07/04/03	LPBM0603	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
58	RESIS	Lorraine B	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Jele No of beneficiaries: 27 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 49 ha	Installation of irrigation system. Erection 4km fence . Construction of storeroom and office	05/04/01	07/04/04	LPBM0530	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
59	RESIS	Sekororo irrigation scheme	Municipality:Maruleng Ward: Sekororo No of beneficiaries: 94 Enterprise: Vegetable and grain production Size: 113 ha	Installation of irrigation system. Erection 6km fence . Construction of storeroom and office. Facilitate marketing.	05/04/01	07/04/05	LPBM0531	Refer to RESIS terms of reference and budget
86		TOTAL						R 22,324,350.00

15 CONCLUSION

There are a number of outstanding issues which have not been addressed in the Maruleng IDP Review for 2006/2007. This is largely due to the absence of institutional systems emanating from the historical background and development history of Maruleng Local Municipality.

Considerable progress has been made till date, and it is believed that the key to the successful operation of Maruleng is the full implementation of the organogram and the establishment of the revenue base of Council.

Programmes and plans which still require attention area:

- ♣ Poverty Reduction and Gender Equity programmes;
- ♣ Environmental programme;
- ♣ LED programme;
- ♣ HIV/Aids Programme, and
- ♣ Performance Management.
- ♣ Together with the District work also still has to be done on the ITP and IWMP as well as the Disaster Management Plan.

PRIORITY : WATER

PROJECT CODE: MLM/WS/01/2006

ANNEXURE A

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: BULK WATER, RETICULATION & COST RECOVERY AT MEMETJA / SEKORORO							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ To supply bulk water ♣ To implement cost recovery system 	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
Reliable water supply to consumers within Mamejja and Sekororo	MAMATJA / SEKORORO RESIDENTS	MAMETJA SEKORORO					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction 4 Community participation	BOHLABELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
		•					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/2009	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R 56		R 56m			BDM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : WATER

PROJECT CODE: MLM/WS/02/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: SANITATION ALL VILLAGES							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ To supply sanitation within all villages 	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
Reliable sanitation services to all residents	MARULENG RESIDENTS	ALL VILLAGES					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction	MARULENG MUNICIPALITY BOHLABELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
		•					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08			SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R 3,5m	R 3,5m				BDM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : WATER

PROJECT CODE: MLM/WS/03/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: BULK WATER SUPPLY, RETICULATION & COST RECOVERY AT METZ CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ To supply water within CBD ♣ To implement cost recovery system 	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
Reliable water supply to consumers within Metz CBD	MARULENG RESIDENTS	METZ					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction 4 Community participation	MARULENG MUNICIPALITY BOHLABELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
		•					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R 7,8m	R 7,8m				BDM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : WATER

PROJECT CODE: MLM/WS/04/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: KAMPERSRUS BULK SEWAGE SUPPLY & RETICULATION							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
Improved water management	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Efficient management of effluents ♣ Safer groundwater sources 	KAMPERSRUS	KAMPERSRUS					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
Construction of sewage reticulation system	MARULENG MUNICIPALITY BOHLABELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction		•					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R 2m		R 2m			BDM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : WATER

PROJECT CODE: MLM/S/05/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: METZ CBD BULK SEWAGE SUPPLY & RETICULATION									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
Improved sewage reticulation		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
Efficient effluent management		MARULENG RESIDENTS		METZ CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
Construction of sewage reticulation system		MARULENG MUNICIPALITY BOHLABELA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital		R 8,43m			R 8,43m		BDM		
Operational									
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : HOUSING

PROJECT CODE: MLM/H/06/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: SUBSIDIZED HOUSING									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
Improved housing		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
Construction of 750 houses		MARULENG RESIDENTS		ALL WARDS					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4 Design, 4 tender 4 construction 4 occupation selection		DLGH		2006/2007		2007/2008			
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08			SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital									
Operational		R19,28m	R19,28m				DLGH		
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : ROADS & STORMWATER

PROJECT CODE: MLM/R,ST/07/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: ACCESS ROAD - MOLALANE/WORCESTER								
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
Improved infrastructure Improved accessibility to graveyard		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:				
Construction of new access road		MARULENG RESIDENTS		MOLALANE WORCESTER				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME				
4 Design, 4 tender 4 construction		MLM		2006/2007		2007/2008		
				•				
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital		R980 000	R980 000				MLM	
Operational								
		TOTAL						

PRIORITY : SPORTS & RECREATION

PROJECT CODE: MLM/S,R/08/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: UPGRADE SPORTS FACILITIES AT CALAIS								
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
Improved access to sports facilities		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:				
Sportfields and facilities		CALAIS RESIDENTS		CALAIS				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME				
4 Design, 4 tender 4 construction		DSAC		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009
				•				
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08			SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital		R-					DSAC	
Operational								
		TOTAL						

PRIORITY : **SPORTS & RECREATION**

PROJECT CODE: MLM/S,R/09/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: UPGRADE SPORTS FIELDS							
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES					
Improved Sports facilities		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.					
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:			
♣		MARULENG RESIDENTS		ALL VILLAGES			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME			
4 Design, 4 tender 4 construction		DSAC		2006/2007		2007/2008	
				•	•	•	
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08		SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital		R -				DSAC	
Operational							
		TOTAL					

PRIORITY . : **SPORTS & RECREATION**

PROJECT CODE: MLM/S,R/10/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: STADIUM PHASE 2 - WILLOWS								
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
Improved access to sports facilities		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:				
♣		WILLOWS RESIDENTS		WILLOWS				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME				
4 Design, 4 tender 4 construction		DSAR		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009
				•				
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital		R 1,5m	R 1,5m				DSAC	
Operational								
		TOTAL						

PRIORITY : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT CODE: MLM/ID/11/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: CIVIC CENTRE & LIBRARY							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
Improved institutional capacity	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
New civic centre & Library	MARULENG RESIDENTS	HOEDSPRUIT					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction	MLM	2006/2007		2007/2008			
		•					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R 3,5m	R 3,5m				MLM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : ENVIRONMENTAL & SOLID WASTE

PROJECT CODE: MLM/E,SW/12/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: DUMPING SITE AT MOLALANA, HOEDSPRUIT, BOCHABELO							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
Efficient disposal of solid waste	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
	MOLALANA, HOEDSPRUIT & BOCHABELO RESIDENTS	MOLALANA BOCHABELO HOEDSPRUIT					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Site identification 4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction	BDM	2006/2007		2007/2008			
		•					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09		SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R -					BDM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT CODE: MLM/EDV/13/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – HOEDSPRUIT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT:	
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES
The establishment of an international airport for tourism and cargo at Hoedspruit as a tourist hub for SADC.	<p>To provide, through the optimal use of existing resources and facilities, an international airport at Hoedspruit for the expansion of tourism and export of fresh produce in the eastern Lowveld of the Limpopo Province (The Valley of the Elephants).</p> <p><i>Objectives</i></p> <p>The concept provides for the creation of a development centre at Hoedspruit as a popular tourist destination in Southern Africa consisting of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. International airport with the existing airside and modern landside facilities to cater for scheduled chartered tourist and cargo flights and general aviation as the case may be.b. Safe and top class international tourist, sports and business facilities associated with the airport.c. The provision of professional and safe guided tours to other places of interest in Limpopo Province.d. Job creation for the local communities through involvement in the tourism business.e. Public Private Partnership (PPP) to support the new commercialisation programme of the Government and the involvement of local communities.f. Black empowerment and community involvement.g. Investigate industrial and commercial development beyond the boundaries of the airport.h. Investigate the use of the railhead (station) for Rovos Rail and the Blue Train excursions to Hoedspruit and possible linkages to other destinations by air from Hoedspruit. The rail head can also serve for bulk goods to and from Hoedspruit International Airport.i. In view of its location it would also be possible to utilise HIA as a diversion airfield for international flight in case of emergencies.j. To accommodate air traffic and accommodation during the soccer world cup. It could also assist to secure Polokwane as one of the venues. <p>It is envisaged to establish tourist related facilities outside the security area of the base, which does not form part of the airport facilities, and are merely mentioned to indicate the broader picture. These facilities include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Theme park including hotel and other lodging sports facilities, golf course, shopping centres, office and other commercial facilities.b. Conference centre.c. Custom free zone.d. Provision for safe tourist excursions to attractions in the region.

PRIORITY : 4
PROJECT 1 (Continued)

PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:				
1. Tourist Terminal Facilities 1a. Cargo Facilities 2. Hotel 3. Rail Siding 4. Medical Facility 5. Food Facility 6. Sports Facilities 7. Housing 8. Mariepskop Facilities		1. Tourism 2. Freight 3. Hospitality Industry 4. Tourists & Goods (Fuel etc.) 5. Medical Services for airport 6. On-board food for aircraft 7. Recreation for tourists, community 8. Housing for employees 9. Tourism exploration		1. Base Security Area 2. Base Security Area 3. Base Buffer Zone 4. SAAF Siding 5. Drakensig Hospital 6. Drakensig Food Factory 7. Drakensig Sport Facilities + Improvements 8. Drakensig Under-utilised housing and development on open land 9. Un-used Mariepskop Facilities				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES: INFRASTRUCTURE		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME				
				2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008		
Planning & Design of Terminal, Cargo facilities Planning, design of Hotel Establish contract models for PPP entities Upgrading of facilities where required Operating Airport & Related Facilities		Winport & Development Partners Winport & Development Partners Winport & Development Partners Winport & Development Partners Limpopo Airport Company (LAC)		•				
				•				
				•				
				•	•			
				•	•		•	
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital & Consultancy				R 60 m	R 300 m	R 150 m		See Note 5
Operational					R 170 m	R 184 m	See note 4	
		TOTAL						

NOTES

1. The Base facilities will be used on a co-use basis with the Government and Maruleng Municipality for which the Operating Company will be responsible for the support and maintenance of various systems and facilities.
2. Certain facilities in Drakensig will be operated on a PPP principle as to be negotiated with the Government and Maruleng Municipality.
3. Budgetary figures can change considerably in view of the fact that the starting date is not fixed. The upgrading of certain facilities has also not been done in the required detail.
4. The source of finance could be from: Jay & Jay Holdings; Murray & Roberts; Babcock and Skygistics
5. Core team members are from: Lobby House/Winport; Maruleng Municipality IDP Team; Limpopo Dept of Economical Development and Tourism; Limpopo Dept of Transport and the SANDF (South African Air Force)

PRIORITY : ENVIRONMENT / SOLID WASTE

PROJECT CODE: MLM/E,SW/14/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: REGIONAL SOLID WASTE SITE AT MADEIRA							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
To reduce environmental pollution by 10% per annum	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
Control of disposal in rural waste management and recycling	MARULENG RESIDENTS	MADEIRA					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Implementation of programmes 4 Establishment of Solid Waste site	DPW	2006/2007	2007/2008				
		.					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R5m	R5m				DPW	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : SAFETY & SECURITY

PROJECT CODE: MLM/SS/15/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: POLICE STATION AT METZ							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
To improve safety and security	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
	METZ RESIDENTS	METZ					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction	DEPT JUSTICE	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
		.					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital	R9m	R9m				DJ	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : HEALTH & WELFARE
PROJECT CODE: MLM/HW/16/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: CLINIC UPGRADE AT MABINS & HOEDSPRUIT									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
To improve community service		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
Upgrading of clinics		MABINS/HOEDSPRUIT RESIDENTS		MABINS HOEDSPRUIT					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction		DHW		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital							DHW		
Operational									
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : HEALTH & WELFARE
PROJECT CODE: MLM/HW/17/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: NEW CLINICS AT METZ & CALAIS									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
To improve community service		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
Construction of new clinics		METZ/CALAIS RESIDENTS		METZ CALAIS					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction		DHW		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital							DHW		
Operational									
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTPROJECT CODE: MLM/EC/18/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: TOURISM INFORMATION CENTRE							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
To improve community service	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
construction and operation of Tourism Information Centre	HOEDSPRUIT RESIDENTS	HOEDSPRUIT					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction	LTP	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
		.					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital						LTP	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTPROJECT CODE: MLM/EC/19/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: SEPEKE CULTURAL VILLAGE UPGRADE							
OBJECTIVE(S):	INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES						
To improve community service	Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.						
PROJECT OUTPUTS:	TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:	LOCATION:					
Construction of Cultural Village	OAKS RESIDENTS	THE OAKS					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:	TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction	MLM	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009			
		.					
COSTS:	BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:
Capital						MLM	
Operational							
	TOTAL						

PRIORITY : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTPROJECT CODE: MLM/EC/20/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: BRICK FARM									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
To improve community service		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
		SEDAWA RESIDENTS		SEDAWA					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4		MLM		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital									
Operational									
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTPROJECT CODE: MLM/EC/21/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: STONE CRUSHER UPGRADE									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
To improve community service		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
		MARULENG		MARULENG					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4 Design 4 Tender 4 Construction				2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital		R 1,5m	R1,5m						
Operational									
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT CODE: MLM/R&SW/22/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: DEVELOPMENT OF LED STRATEGY									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
To facilitate economic development		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
		MARULENG RESIDENTS		MARULENG					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4				2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital		R 350 000	R350 000						
Operational									
		TOTAL							

PRIORITY : INFRASTRUCTURE

PROJECT CODE: MLM/EC/23/2006

PROJECT DESIGN FRAMEWORK – PROJECT NAME: MOLALANE ROAD									
OBJECTIVE(S):		INDICATORS FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES							
To improve infrastructure		Completion of project within allocated budget and time frame.							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:		TARGETS/TARGET GROUPS:		LOCATION:					
		MARULENG RESIDENTS		MOLALANE					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES:		TIME FRAME					
4 DESIGN 4 TENDER 4 CONSTRUCTION		RAL		2006/2007		2007/2008		2008/2009	
				•					
COSTS:		BUDGET:	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	SOURCE OF FINANCE	PROJECT TEAM:	
Capital							RAL		
Operational									
		TOTAL							