



2011/2012

DRAFT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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CHAPTER 1: IDP OVERVIEW

LEGAL AND POLICY CONTEXT

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 stipulates that the local sphere of government consists of municipalities which were established for the whole of the territory of South Africa – the so-called wall-to-wall municipalities. The objects of local government are set out in Section 152 of the Constitution. Accordingly the objects are -

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

The Constitution commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and social security.

The development of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in municipalities is manifested in different legislations that govern local government. The legislative framework that the IDP is vastly discussed includes the Municipal Systems Act of 2001 and the Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003. Another piece of legislation which has a tremendous impact on the IDP is the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA) as it outlines the alignment of the budget and IDP.

Other legislation and policy documentation which contain reference to integrated development planning are:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 200 of 1993
- Tourism Act 72 of 1993
- Development Facilitation Act, Act 67 of 1995
- The Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
- Housing Act 107 of 1997
- White Paper on Local Government of 1998
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
- National Land Transportation Transition Act 22 of 2000
- Disaster Management Act 52 of 2002

The following Environmental legislations have been taken into consideration:

- National Environmental Management Act ,Act 107 of 1998(NEMA)
- Environmental Conservation Act, Act 73 of 1989
- National Environmental Management Act :Air Quality Act (Act 39 of 2004)
- Heritage Resources Act(Act 25 of 1995)
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act, Act 45 of 1965(APPA)
- National Environmental Management :Biodiversity Act 10 of 2004(NEMBA)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Area Act, Act 57 of 2003(NEMPAA)
- NEMA: Waste Management Bill(Notice 1832 of 2007)
- NEMA: Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations(Notice R385 of 2006)
- Limpopo Environmental Management Act, (Act 7 of 2003)
- National Water Act ,Act 36 of 1998
- Water Service Act, Act 108 OF 1997

Municipalities do not exist in vacuum. Their existence and function is informed by both bottom up and downward approaches to development. The next paragraph will look at National and Provincial policy framework that influence the development of IDP's in municipalities.

1.1.1 National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) (Presidency, 2006) is the primary spatial lens through which policymakers view socio-economic development in the country as a whole. It presents a wide variety of socio-economic trends emerging in South Africa, and then draws inferences about how that emerging space economy should affect public investment (expenditure) in the immediate future.

❖ National Spatial Development Plan and Principles

Those interpretations and conclusions are, however, guided by a number of normative principles that ultimately steer national infrastructure investment and development decisions. The five NSDP principles are that:

- Sustained, inclusive and rapid economic growth is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives (especially poverty alleviation). Government has a Constitutional obligation to provide basic services (water, electricity, health, education, etc) to all citizens wherever they reside.
- Beyond the Constitutional obligation identified above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential. This would enable it to leverage in private investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities and to create long-term employment opportunities.
- Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In places with low economic potential, government should, beyond the

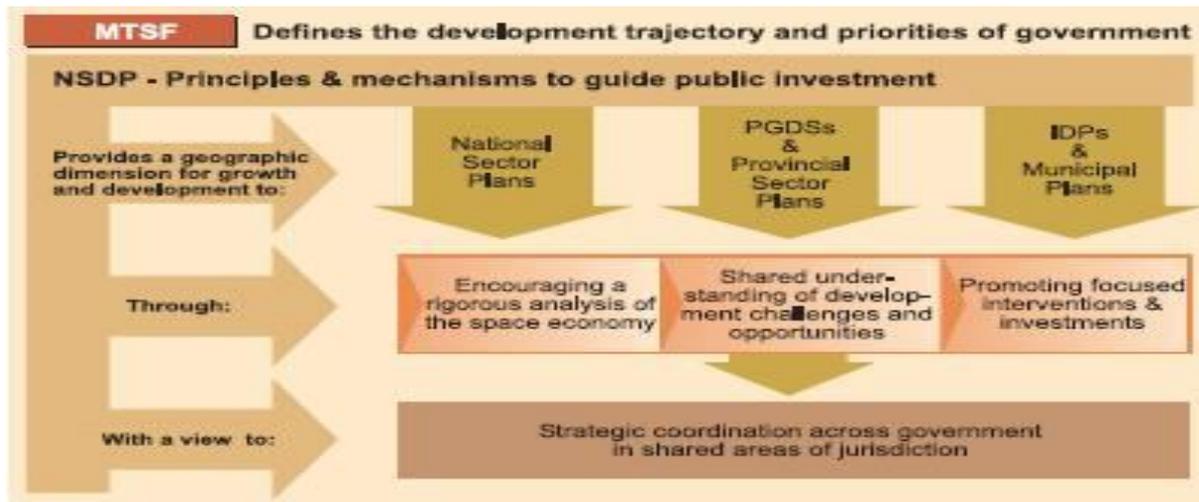
provision of basic services, concentrate mainly on human capital development (through providing education, social grants and poverty-relief programmes). Government should also provide people living in these areas with labour-market information to allow them to migrate to other (higher-potential) localities if they choose to do so.

- Future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channelled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to/linked to the main growth centres in the country. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa.

These principles are aimed specifically at focusing government action and investment to achieve maximum social and economic impact within the context of limited resources. These principles facilitate structured and rigorous analysis that enables comparison between places and between sectors, to assist all three spheres of government in weighing up trade-offs, making clear choices and maximizing the impact of scarce state funds. It also necessitates the regular updating and sharing of information to prevent duplication and ensuring that decisions are based on the current reality on the ground.

The diagram below illustrates:

Figure 1: The NSDP principles and perspective informing the basis for robust analysis for the three spheres of government



Source: National Spatial Development Perspective. The Presidency (2006)

The NSDP indicates that each sphere of government has its own distinct development tasks and related planning frameworks corresponding to the scale of operations and the area of jurisdiction. For these frameworks to be coordinated and strategically aligned, each sphere will have to adopt the NSDP methodology and approach.

1.1.2 MTSF

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) for the period 2009 to 2014 was approved by Cabinet on 1 July 2009. The MTSF, under the theme, 'Together doing more and better', is informed by the 2009 national electoral mandate and outlines the government's medium-term strategy to meet this mandate. It serves as the foremost frame of reference outlining the government's policy posture and programme to improve the conditions of life of South Africans over the next five years. The MTSF identifies the development challenges facing South Africa and defines the priorities over the next five years.

The strategic priorities of government for the mandate period (2009 to 2014)

1. Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods
2. Economic and social infrastructure
3. Rural development, food security and land reform
4. Access to quality education
5. Improved health care
6. Fighting crime and corruption
7. Cohesive and sustainable communities
8. Creation of a better Africa and a better world
9. Sustainable resource management and use
10. A developmental state including improvement of public services

Consequently the MTSF emphasizes the centrality of a growth path which addresses the economy's structural constraints, expands the industrial base and creates decent work opportunities on a larger scale. Critically, investment in quality education for all young people and in skills development forms the bedrock of the government's approach. Indeed, success in reducing poverty, in eliminating structural unemployment, in implementing a comprehensive social security system, in building social cohesion and in reducing crime will depend to a large measure on the progress made in growing the economy in an equitable manner, underpinned by a growing skills base. In turn, progress in these social areas will contribute to economic growth.

Government Programme of Action

The Programme of Action (PoA) is an annual statement of government's priorities for the year. It aims to outline government's major plans for the year ahead. The PoA is informed by the MTSF, the deliberations of the January Cabinet lekgotla and the President's State of the Nation Address. Government has identified 10 priority areas, from now up to 2014. These are to:

- Speed up economic growth and transform the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods;
- Introduce a massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure;
- Develop and implement a comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security;
- Strengthen the skills and human resource base;
- Improve the health profile of all South Africans;
- Intensify the fight against crime and corruption;
- Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities;
- Pursue African advancement and enhanced international cooperation;
- Ensure sustainable resource management and use; and
- Build a developmental state, improve public services and strengthen democratic institutions.

1.1.3 Outcome 9

As part of government performance monitoring and evaluation system, the Medium Term Strategic Framework and government Programme of Action, 12 National outcomes to give effect to the policy direction were adopted by cabinet. Each outcome has a limited number of measurable outputs with targets.

The 12 outcomes have delivery agreement which in most cases involve all spheres of government and a range of partners outside government. Outcome 9 commits municipalities to deliver services in a responsive, accountable, effective and efficient manner to enhance the livelihoods of communities in a sustainable manner.

1. Improved quality of basic education;
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans;
3. All people in South Africa are and feel free;
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic growth;
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path;
6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network;
7. Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all;
8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- 9. A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system**

Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support;

Output 2: Improve Access to Basic Services;

Output 3: Implementation of Community Works Programme;

Output 4: Action supportive to sustainable human settlement outcomes;

Output 5: Deepening democracy through refined ward committee system;

Output 6: Administrative and financial capability ;

Output 7: Single window of coordination .

10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
11. Create a better South Africa and contribute to better and safer Africa and World
12. An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

1.1.4 LIMPOPO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LEGDP)

The most pressing problem facing Limpopo Province today is the absence of sustained economic growth and job creation, which are essential to reduce poverty and improve living conditions. The transition to a multi-racial democracy posed difficult political, social and economic challenges and South Africa's noteworthy achievements in surmounting these challenges have been widely recognized. What lies ahead is the daunting task of ensuring that Limpopo Province rich natural and human resources are employed for the benefit of all, promoting sustainable livelihood, green economy, improving social conditions and alleviating poverty.

Key challenges over the next Decade

- Most of our economic regions are struggling to overcome abject poverty but also lack productive capacities to move out of the poverty trap of high unemployment and low levels of income, gross fixed capital formation, and growth. The fundamental challenge is to enable the rural regions to tap into the power of the new economy or be pushed onto a new economic frontier.
- Insufficient attention paid to a long term perspective of building sustainable, successful, competitive, and integrated economic regions in the provincial districts. The same can be said about the lack of attention to the potential development contribution of industry and, in particular, manufacturing.
- Lack consolidation of the economy and support the growth of a labour intensive industrialization path/based economy.
- Inadequate promotion of labour-absorbing industrial sectors, with an emphasis on tradable labour-absorbing goods and services and economic linkages that catalyze productive employment creation.
- Limited promotion of a broader based industrialization path that is characterised by greater levels of participation of historically disadvantaged people, and marginalized regions in the mainstream of the industrial economy.
- Insufficient productive capacities in the local economies – this is envisaged to have an adverse effect in shaping the new geography of industrial production and distribution.
- No targeted interventions to broaden and diversify the provincial industrial base.

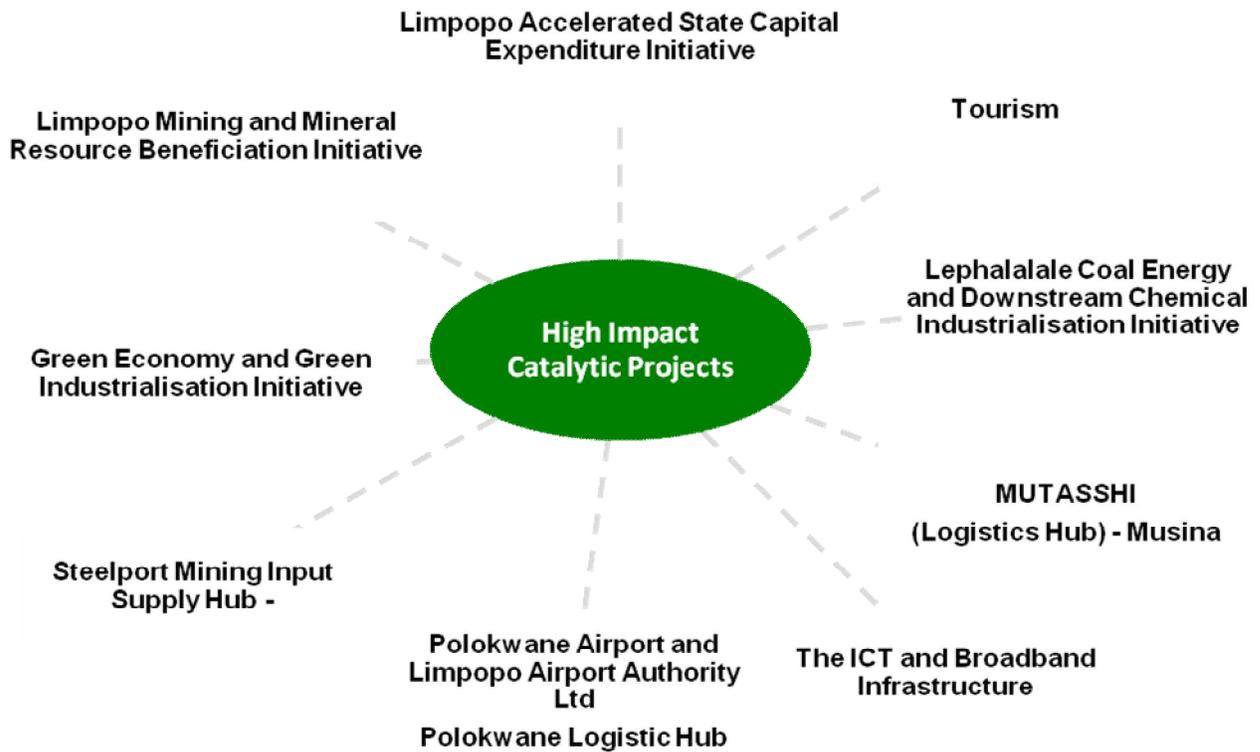
- The role trade and investment in sustainable development.
- Marginalization of rural and women's entrepreneurship, and enterprise development.

KEY ACTION PROGRAMME

The LEGDP outlines key action programme with key strategic interventions that will ensure Limpopo to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.. The following are the identified programmes:

- Industrial development programme
- Mining and mineral beneficiation industries
- Enterprise development
- Regional economic development and integration
- Public infrastructure investment programme
- Water resource development and demand management
- Agriculture and rural development programme
- Education and skills development programme
- Health care development programme
- Safety and security
- Green economy and creation of green jobs
- Corporate governance

High Impact growth catalyst projects for 2011



MEC OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMENTS

MEC OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMENTS	REMEDIAL ACTIONS
Polokwane Municipality did not indicate the existence of LUMS in its IDP	Ensure that LUMS is visible on the IDP document.
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Water and Sanitation projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	All projects in the IDP have been indicated with budget and timeframes
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Energy/Electricity projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Waste management projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its LED projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Good governance and public participation projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Roads, stormwater and public transport projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Financial viability projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
Polokwane Municipality should indicate its Municipal transformation and organisational development projects with budget and timeframe in the next IDP review	
SDBIP/MTAS could not be assessed due to unavailability of the IDP	
Rating	

IDP PROCESS REVIEW AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The adoption of the IDP process plan by Council enabled the municipality to undertake activities that encapsulated in the 2011/2012 IDP.

	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Compilation of draft IDP/Budget/PMS process plan												
Develop draft status quo and analyses report												
Tabling of the IDP/Budget/PMS to Council Present the tabled process plan to the IDP Rep forum (after the Executive Mayor has established IDP/Budget committee)												
Develop draft strategic objectives and indicators taking into account national Priorities & the performance of the municipality in the previous financial year												
Consult with task teams on identification of draft programme and projects aligned to the sector plans And strategic objectives first Community												

Participation consultation												
Assessment of draft programmes and projects												
Finalize strategies phase												
Prepare for and undertake community participation												
Executive Mayor tables the draft IDP/Budget to Council												
Undertake community participation												
Adopt final IDP/Budget												
Public notice of the adopted IDP/Budget												
Budget												

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION REPORT

2011/2012 IDP/BUDGET REVIEW COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Section 16 of Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) mandate municipalities to develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose encourage, and create conditions for, the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in:

- The preparation, implementation and review of its Integrated Development Plan (IDP).
- The establishment, implementation and review of its Performance Management System(PMS);
- Monitoring and review of its performance, including the outcomes and impact of such performance;
- The preparation of its budget;
- Strategic decision relating to the provision of municipal services.

Section 152 of the Constitution (108 of 1996) provides objectives of local government. One of the objectives is to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

In line with the above-mentioned legislative mandate, Polokwane Municipality undertook the IDP/Budget review consultation process from 09 February 2011 to 27 February 2011. Polokwane municipality is made up of thirty-seven (37) wards, which are grouped into four clusters for administrative purpose, namely;

- Mankweng/ Sebayeng/Dikgale;
- Maja/Chuene/Molepo;
- Moletjie and;
- City/Seshego Cluster;

For effective and efficient public participation process, the 2011-12 IDP/Budget Review consultation process was conducted as follows:

Date	Sector	Responsible	Venue	Time
09 Feb 2011 Wednesday	Traditional Leaders	Executive Mayor	Old council Chamber	10h00
12 Feb 2011 Saturday	Sebayeng, Dikgale	Executive Mayor	Marobala Community Hall	12h00
13 Feb 2011 Sunday	Mankweng	Executive Mayor	Mankweng Community Hall	12h00
15 Feb 2011 Tuesday	NGO, Youth, Disability, Women Structures, Organised Labour etc.	Executive Mayor	Library Auditorium	12h00
19 February 2011 Saturday	SDA 01, Luthuli Park, Madiba Park, all Extensions, 71,73,75,76	Executive Mayor	Greenside Primary School	12h00
20 Feb 2011 Sunday	Moletjie	Executive Mayor	Moletjie Community Hall	12h00
22 February 2011 Tuesday	Transport	Executive Mayor	Nirvana Community Hall	12h00
22 February 2011 Tuesday	Business	Executive Mayor	Nirvana Community Hall	18h00
23 February 2011 Wednesday	City	Executive Mayor	Nirvana Community Hall	18h00
26 February 2011 Saturday	Maja/Molepo/Chuene	Executive Mayor	Mothiba Ngwanamago	12h00
27 February 2011 Sunday	Seshego	Executive Mayor	Ngoako Ramathlodi	12h00

The Executive Mayor with the members of Mayoral Committee and Management team convened consultation meetings with communities and stakeholders in all clusters as indicate above. The needs of the community are in order of priority.

The following are the outcomes of the community participation

Input by Traditional Leaders: 09 February 2011

Issues	Stakeholders concerns and input
Cell phone allowance	Cell phone allowance should be reviewed
Roads Maintenance	grading roads in rural areas
Electricity	Villages should be electrified according to the priority list
Project management	Rehabilitation of borrow pits
Water supply	Water provision in all the villages
Implementation of section 81 of the municipal structure	The municipality should comply with section 81 of the municipal structures act that state that , the number of traditional leaders that may participate in the proceedings of a municipal council may not exceed 20% of the total number of councilors in that council.
Access roads and naming of villages	Provide access roads and names of the villages
Water supply at Tribal offices	Provide water at Tribal offices
High Crime Rate	Assist in reducing the crime rate in the villages
Grading of roads to the graveyard	Grading of graveyard roads
Rural waste Removal	Collection of waste in rural areas
cluster offices	Offices at the clusters should be functional
Illegal connection	A committee that will deal with illegal connection issues should be established.

Input by NGO, Youth, Disability, Women Structures, Organised Labour: 15 February 2011

Issues	Stakeholders concerns and input
Sports ,Arts and Culture	Collaboration in the development of sports, arts and culture
land	Provide land to the orphans ,home based care and drop in centers
Education	Establish libraries and sports facilities in rural areas
Funding	Collaboration with special programme to identify funding.
Food parcels	Provide food parcels to the orphans and the disabled
RDP houses	Provide RDP houses to the orphans and the disabled
Community hall	NGO and Youth, should be allowed to utilize the community halls
Government programme	People with disability should also be included in government programmes
Transport	There is a need for transport at the Drop in centre's

Input by Business sector: 22 February 2011

Issues	Stakeholders concerns and input
Crime rate	Reduce the high rate of crime through CCTV camera
Funding	Assist emerging businesses with funding
Land	Land for development of business should be identified
High electricity and water bills	Billing of the municipality must be in accordance to usage
State of environment	The state of the environment is degraded
Road infrastructure	Invest more of the budget in improving the road infrastructure

Name of Cluster : Mankweng /Sebayeng /Dikgale
Name of sub-cluster : Sebayeng/Dikgale
Ward : 24 29, 33, 32
Date : 12 February 2011
Venue : Marobala Community Hall

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 24			Ward 33		
Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 24	Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 33
Roads and storm water	Tarred Road	Ward 24	Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 33
Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 24	LED	Job creation	Ward 33
Ward 29			Water and sanitation	Complete unfinished water project	Ward 33
Electrical Services	Electricity	Ward 29	Environment	Parks	Ward 33
sports	Sports field	Ward 29	sports	Stadium	Ward 33
Housing	RDP Houses	Ward 29	sports	Fencing of sports fields	Ward 33

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Social development	Support poor families	Ward 29	Housing	RDP houses	Ward 33
Roads and storm water	Tarring and grading of roads	Ward 29	LED	Volunteer	Ward 33
Electrical Services	Electricity transformer	Ward 29	Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 33
Health	Clinic	Ward 29	Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 33
			Social development	Pay point centre	Ward 33
			Health	Clinic	Ward 33
Ward 32			Waste Management	Dumping site	Ward 33
Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 32			
Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 32			
Environment	Grass cutting	Ward 32			
IDP and PPU	Rotation of IDP consultation	Ward 32			
Housing	RDP Houses	Ward 32			

Waste	Refuse removal	Ward 32			
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Name of Cluster : Mankweng /Sebayeng /Dikgale
Name of sub-cluster : Mankweng
Ward : 5, 6,7, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34
Date : 13 February 2011
Venue : Mankweng Community Hall

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 5			Ward 25		
Roads and stormwater	Tarring of road crossing ward 5	Ward 5	Electrical services	Electrification of villages	Ward 25
Waste management	Dumping site	Ward 5	Roads and stormwater	Tarring of roads, robots and paving	Ward 25
Health	Clinic	Ward 5	Housing	RDP houses	Ward 25
Housing	RDP houses	Ward 5	Education	Primary school	Ward 25
Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 5	Law enforcement	Enforcement of by-laws	Ward 25

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 6			Community facilities	Sanitation facilities at public parks	Ward 25
Electrical services	Electrification of villages	Ward 6	Spatial planning	Sites demarcation and land for development	Ward 25
Roads and stormwater	Tarring of main roads	Ward 6	Spatial planning	Usage of open space to combat crime	Ward 25
Water and sanitation	Water reticulation	Ward 6	Financial services	Customer care	Ward 25
Roads and storm water	Robots at R71 intersection at Nobody	Ward 6	Financial services	Assessment rates to be accordance to value of properties	Ward 25
Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 6	Water and sanitation	Sewage	Ward 25
Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 6	Waste management	Transfer station	Ward 25
Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 6			
Housing	RDP houses	Ward 6	Ward 26		
LED	Job opportunities	Ward 6	Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 26

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 07					
Roads and storm water	Regravelling of streets	Ward 07	Housing	Title deeds and low cost houses	Ward 26
Water and sanitation	VIP Toilets	Ward 07	Roads and storm water	Tarring of streets	Ward 26
Admin and Maintenance	Renovation of community hall	Ward 07	Electricity	Prepaid electricity meters	Ward 26
Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 07	Roads	Road signs to cemetery	Ward 26
Housing	RDP houses	Ward 07	Water	Yard connections	Ward 26
Ward 27					
Electricity services	Electricity	Ward 27			
Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 27			
Roads and storm water	Roads, storm water and bridges	Ward 27			
Water and sanitation	Sanitation	Ward 27			

housing	Low cost houses	Ward 27	Spatial planning	Usage of open space to combat crime	Ward 26
Transport	Efficient transport system	Ward 27	Law enforcement	Reduce Crime Rate	Ward 26
Education	Primary and high schools	Ward 27	Housing	Low cost houses	Ward 26
Sports	Sports facilities	Ward 27	Ward 30		
Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 27	Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 30
Ward 28			Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 30
Electrical services	Electricity	Ward 28	Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads and provision of bridges	Ward 30
Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation	Ward 28	Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 30
Roads and storm water	Roads	Ward 28	Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 30
Community services	Community hall	Ward 28	Health	Mobile Clinic	Ward 30

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
			sports	Sports centers	Ward 30
Ward 31			PPU	Resource center	Ward 30
Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 31			
Electrical services	Electricity and Apollo lights	Ward 31	Ward 34		
Roads and storm water	Roads , speed humps and bridges	Ward 31	Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 34
Water and sanitation	Sanitation	Ward 31	Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 34
Housing	Low cost houses	Ward 31	Roads and storm water	Tarring and upgrading of roads	Ward 34
Local economic development	Employment opportunities	Ward 31	Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 34
Health	Mobile Clinic	Ward 31	Transport	Bus shelters	Ward 34
			Roads and storm water	Speed humps	Ward 34

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
			Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 34
			Education	Schools	Ward 34
			Health	Clinic	Ward 34
			Community facilities	Post Office	Ward 34
			Community facilities	Library	Ward 34
			Special Programme	Old age home and orphanage center	Ward 34

Name of Cluster : City/Seshego
Name of sub-cluster : SDA 1
Wards : 14 and 23
Date : 19 February 2011
Venue : Greenside Primary School

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 14			Ward 23		
Roads and storm water	Tarring of road and bridge Luthuli	Ward 14	Financial services	Free basic services	Ward 23
Roads and storm water	Storm water drainage	Ward 14	Roads and storm water	Roads and storm water	Ward 23
Electricity	Street lights and high must lights	Ward 14	Electricity	Electrification of ext 71 and 40 and high must lights	Ward 23
Sports	Sports facilities and parks	Ward 14	Financial services	Efficient billing system	Ward 23
Roads and storm water	Street naming	Ward 14	Spatial planning	Township establishments to make provisions for institutional sites	Ward 23
Waste management	Dumping area	Ward 14	Housing	Audit unoccupied RDP houses	Ward 23
Water and Sanitation	Health hazard of the Waste Treatment plant to Emdo township	Ward 14	Housing	Relocation of Disteneng informal settlement	Ward 23

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Roads and storm water	Rehabilitation of borrow pits	Ward 14	Environment	Grass cutting	Ward 23
			Electricity	Increase capacity of electricity	Ward 23
			Education	Public schools	Ward 23
			Water and sanitation	Water provision at Disteneng	Ward 23

Name of Cluster : City/Seshego
Name of sub-cluster : City
Wards : 08, 19, 20, 21,22, 23
Date : 23 February 2011
Venue : Nirvana Community Hall

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 08			Ward 20		
Community services	Parks	Ward 08	Community facilities	Standard library	Ward 20
sports	Community Hall	Ward 08	Sports	Multipurpose recreational center	Ward 20
Spatial Planning	Land for recreation	Ward 08	Sports	Sports ground	Ward 20
Water and sanitation	Water (clean water)	Ward 08	Roads and storm water	Site walks on the streets	Ward 20
Education	High school	Ward 08	Roads and storm water	Potholes repair	Ward 20
Roads and storm water	Overhead bridge	Ward 08	Roads and storm water	Speed humps	Ward 20
Roads and storm water	Storm water drainage	Ward 08	Roads and storm water	Renaming of streets	Ward 20
Waste management	Big waste bins	Ward 08	Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 20
Ward 19			Electricity	Street lights	Ward 20
Roads and storm water	Over head bridge	Ward 19	Roads and storm	Storm water drainage	Ward 20

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
			water		
Spatial planning	Land for clinic	Ward 19	Ward 21		
Housing	RDP houses	Ward 19	Education	Schools	Ward 21
Education	Primary school	Ward 19	Sport	Sports facilities	Ward 21
Ward 23			Community facilities	Library	Ward 21
Sport	Sports facilities	Ward 23	Environment	Clean parks	Ward 21
Community facilities	Library	Ward 23	Ward 22		
Electricity	High must lights	Ward 23	Environment	Clean parks	Ward 22
Housing	Rent to buy at Garena	Ward 23	sports	Community Hall	Ward 22
Water and sanitation	Water and water tanks once per week	Ward 23	Spatial planning	Purchase of land	Ward 22
LED	Business opportunities	Ward 23	Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 22
			Education	High school	Ward 22
			Roads and storm water	Storm water drainage	Ward 22

Name of Cluster : Molepo /Maja/ Chuene
Wards : 1, 2, 3 and 4
Date : 26 February 2011
Venue : Mothiba Ngwanamago

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
ward 01			Wards 02		
Roads and Storm water	Tarring, grading of roads	ward 01	Roads and storm water	Tarring of silicon road and ring roads	Wards 02
Housing	Complete RDP houses	Ward 01	Water and sanitation	Yard connection	Wards 02
Water and sanitation	Efficient water and sanitation facilities	Ward 01	Electricity	Electrification of village extensions	Ward 02
Electricity	Electrification of village extensions	Ward 01	Environment	Rehabilitation of dongas	Ward 02
Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 01	Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 02
Community facilities	Community halls	Ward 01	Waste Management	Refuse removal	Ward 2
Ward 03			Housing	unblock and provide RDP houses	Ward 02
Water and sanitation	Water reticulation and reservoir	Ward 03	Housing	Social houses	Ward 02

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Electricity	Electrification of village extensions	Ward 03	Communications and public participation	Opening of Molepo/ Maja/ Chuene service center	Ward 02
Roads	Re-gravelling and provision of culverts	Wards 03	Community facilities	Library	Ward 02
Community services	Community hall	Ward 03	Environment	Parks	Ward 02
Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 03	Transport	Development of taxi & bus ranks	Ward 02
Ward 04			LED	Employment opportunities	Ward 02
Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 04	LED	Information center	Ward 02
Water and sanitation	Continuous available water and operators	Ward 04	LED	Rural economic development	Ward 02
Community facilities	Community Hall	Ward 04			
Water and sanitation	Sanitation facilities	Ward 04			
Health	Clinic	Ward 04			
Housing	Low cost Houses	Ward 04			

Name of Cluster : City/Seshego
Name of sub-cluster : Seshego
Wards : 11, 12, 13, 17and 37
Date : 27 February 2011
Venue : Ngoako Ramathlodi

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 11			Ward 13		
Housing	RDP houses	Ward 11	Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 13
Health	Clinic	Ward 11	Health	Clinic	Ward 13
Roads and storm water	Roads and storm water	Ward 11	Housing	Low cost houses with toilets	Ward 13
Ward 12			Financial services	Review of indigents policy	Ward 13
Roads and Storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 12	Housing	Housing allocation per ward	Ward 13
sports	Recreational hall	Ward 12	Roads and storm water	Storm water and roads allocation per ward	Ward 13
Financial services	Smart meters	Ward 12	Electricity	Street lights	Ward 13
Electricity	High mast lights	Ward 12	LED	Job creation projects	Ward 13
Housing	Ward based allocation of low	Ward 12	Financial services	Meter reading monitoring	Ward 13

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
	cost houses				
Roads and storm water	Street naming	Ward 12	Sport	Cleaning of sports facilities	Ward 13
Electricity	Robots at cnr of Alf Makaleng and New Era Drive	Ward 12	Ward 37		
Roads and storm water	Filling of potholes and construction of	Ward 12	Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 37
	speed ramps		Housing	Relocation of informal settlement and housing	Ward 37
Roads and storm water	Covering of storm water	Ward 12	LED	Learnership and internships	Ward 37
Community services	Extension of beachfront park	Ward 12	Roads and storm water	Tarring of access roads and streets and storm water drainage	Ward 37
Ward 17			Electricity	Electrification	Ward 37
Housing	Houses	Ward 17	Roads and storm water	Bridge Thakgalang	Ward 37
Roads and storm	Tarred roads	Ward 17	Roads and storm	Closing of main holes	Ward 37

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
water			water		
Community services	Community hall for Seshego	Wards 17	Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 37
Electrical services	Apollo lights	Ward 17	LED	Agricultural land	Ward 37
Roads and storm water	Roads signs and scholar patrol	Ward 17	LED	Job opportunities	Ward 37
			Health	Clinic at Thakgalang	Ward 37

Name of Cluster : Moletjie
Wards : 09,10,14,15, 16, 18, 35,36,37,38,
Date : 20 February 2011
Venue : Moletji Community Hall

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Ward 9			Ward 15		
Roads and storm water	Tarred roads	Ward 9	Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 15
Electrical services	electricity	Ward 9	Water and sanitation	Water(yard connection)	Ward 15
Water and sanitation	reservoir	Ward 9	Water and sanitation	VIP toilets	Ward 15
Agriculture	Water for animals	Ward 9	Roads and storm water	Tarred roads	Ward 15
Health	Clinic	Ward 9	Housing	RDP houses	Ward 15
Social development	Building structure at a pay points	Ward 9	Ward 16		
Ward 10			Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 16
Water and	Water provision	Ward 10	Roads and storm	Bridges	Ward 16

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
sanitation			water		
Electrical services	electricity	Ward 10	Water and sanitation	Water reticulation	Ward 16
Roads and storm water	Tarred roads	Ward 10	Community facilities	Library	Ward 16
Roads and storm water	Bridges	Ward 10	Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 16
Health	Clinics	Ward 10	Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 16
Community facilities	Library	Ward 10	Housing	RDP houses	Ward 16
Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 10	Ward 18		
Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 10	Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 18
Ward 35			Electrical services	Electrification of villages	Ward 18
Electrical services	Electricity	Ward 35	Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 18
Roads and storm water	Tarred roads	Ward 35	Electrical services	Apollo lights	Ward 18

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Water and sanitation	VIP toilets	Ward 35	Health	clinic	Ward 18
Roads and storm water	Bridges	Ward 35	Water and sanitation	VIP toilets	Ward 18
Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 35	Housing	RDP houses	Ward 18
Housing	RDP houses	Ward 35	Ward 37		
Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 35	Roads and storm water	Tarred roads	Ward 37
Sports	Upgrading of stadium	Ward 35	Roads and storm water	Bridges	Ward 37
Environment	Fencing of dam	Ward 35	Water and sanitation	VIP toilets	Ward 37
Ward 36			Sports	Recreation facilities	Ward 37
Water and sanitation	Yard connection	Ward 36	Electrical services	Apollo lights	Ward 37
Community safety	Mobile police station	Ward 36	Health	Clinic	Ward 37
Roads and storm water	Tarring roads and bridges	Ward 36	Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 37

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Sports	Recreation	Ward 36	Electricity	Electrification	Ward 37
Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 36			
Health	Clinic	Ward 36	Ward 38		
Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 36	Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 38
Electricity	Electrification of villages	Ward 36	Water and sanitation	Water provision	Ward 38
			Water and sanitation	VIP Toilets	Ward 38
Ward 14			Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 38
Water and sanitation	Water	Ward 14	Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 38
Roads and storm water	Maintenance of roads	Ward 14			
Electrical services	Electricity	Ward 14			
Water and sanitation	VIP toilets	Ward 14			

SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION	SECTOR	Priority Needs	LOCATION
Electricity	Apollo lights	Ward 14			
Roads and storm water	Tarring of roads	Ward 14			
Community facilities	Community hall	Ward 14			
Special programme	Deaf infrastructure	Ward 14			

5 CHAPTER 2: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

SPATIAL COMPOSITION AND FORM

Polokwane Municipality is located within the Capricorn District in the Limpopo Province. It covers a surface area of 3 775 km² and accounts for 3% of the Province's total surface area of ±124 000 km². In terms of its physical composition Polokwane Municipality is 23% urbanised and 71% still rural. The remaining area (6%) comprises small holdings and institutional, industrial and recreational land.

It is the economic hub of Limpopo Province and is strategically located to be the administrative and economic capital of the Province. It is situated at the cross roads of important national and provincial roads which radiate out into the hinterland providing good access to other towns. There is a definite opportunity for Polokwane to become a logistics hub and freight interchange within the region, also given its proximity to the neighbouring countries of Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Swaziland. Three of the four Spatial Development Initiatives pass through Polokwane, which repeat the City's strategic location and its importance as far as the economy of the Province is concerned.

The municipal spatial pattern reflects that of the historic apartheid city model characterised by segregated settlement. At the centre of the area is the Polokwane economic hub, which comprises the CBD, industrial area, and range of social services and well established formal urban areas servicing the more affluent residents of Polokwane.

Situated on the outskirts in several clusters are less formal settlement areas which are experiencing enormous influx from rural urban migration trends. These areas are in dire need of upgraded services and infrastructure, both social and engineering, and are struggling to cope with the informal influx of more people who want access to an improved quality and standard of living.

The main clusters of settlements are:

- City/Seshego:
- Mankweng/Sebayeng/Dikgale:
- Molepo/ Maja/ Chuene
- Moletjie

Table 5: Settlement hierarchy for 1st to 3rd order settlement in Polokwane Municipality

Name and order in hierarchy		Community/Settlement name(s)	Demographics	
Name	Order		Estimated Population	No. of HLDS
1ST ORDER SETTLEMENTS:				
Polokwane Provincial Growth Point				
Polokwane	1	PGP	Polokwane (Pietersburg, Bendor, Welgelegen, Penina Park, Ivy Park etc.) , Seshego	
Sub-total:			+130599	+24567
Mankweng District Growth Point				
Mankweng	1	DGP	Ga-Thoka, Ga-Makanye, Mankweng A & Hosp, Mankweng B, Mankweng C, Mankweng D, Mankweng E, Mankweng F, Nobody-Mothapo Nobody-Mothiba, Ntschichane, Univ. of Limpopo	
Sub-total:			+81942	+14360
Sebayeng Municipal Growth Point				
Sebayeng	1	MGP	Sebayeng A	
	1	MGP	Sebayeng B	
Sub-total:			+13019	+2286
2ND ORDER SETTLEMENTS:				
Dikgale Population Concentration Point				
Dikgale	2	PCP	Dikgale 1, Dikgale 2, Dikgale 3 ,Ga-Mokgopo ,Mantheding' Tibebe	
Sub-total:			+67067	+11773
Mabukele Population Concentration Point				
Mabukelele	2	PCP	Koloti, Komape 2, Komape 3 ,Mabukelele ,Madikote	
Sub-total:			+12625	+1862
Perskebuilt Population Concentration point				
Perskebuilt	2	PCP	Bloodriver, Kgohlwane Mokgokong, Perskebuilt	
Sub-Total:			+36240	+6337
Badimong Population Concentration Point				

Badimong	2	PCP	Badimong, Boyne, Ga-Magowa, Ga-Mojapelo, Ga-Mokwane, Ga-Mothapo 2, Ga-Silwane, Matshela-Pata, Mountain View, River View, Viking		
Sub-total:				+33156	+5811
Ramongwane Population Concentration Point					
Ramongwane	2	PCP	Hlahla, Makibelo, Ramongwane 1, Ramongwane 2, Semanya 1, Setati		
Sub-total:				+18497	+3235
3rd ORDER SETTLEMENTS:					
Local service points					
	3	LSP	Chuene, Moshate Thokwaneng, Ga-Maja, Ga-Molepo, Laaste Hoop Ward 7		
Sub-total:				+23931	+4188
TOTAL: 1ST – 3RD ORDER SETTLEMENTS (82%)				+417 076	+74 419
TOTAL: 4th – 5th ORDER SETTLEMENTS. & OTHER (18%)				+91 891	+22 403
GND TOTAL POPULATION OF POLOKWANE (100%)				508 967	96 822

Fourth order settlements of Village Service Areas are settlements in mainly traditional rural areas where three or more settlements are located in such a way that they are interdependent or linked together by means of specific social infrastructure (e.g. clinic, secondary school). These groups of settlements are usually mutually dependent on these facilities. The settlements are small and have usually less than 1 000 people per village.

Furthermore, 5th order settlements or the remaining Small settlements (SS), include all those settlements, also mainly rural areas, which are not included in the previous 4 categories of the settlement hierarchy.

Although the urban form is evidently fragmented, all efforts are being made to achieve integration and consolidation. However, such is a long-term and involved process which will take many years to complete, not only because of the fundamental time that city development takes, but also because many social and basic needs must be met in the interim to ensure that all residents have access to healthy and safe living.

LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Land development is regarded as one of the most important facets which will contribute towards the growth of Polokwane into a world class African city with a prosperous community. The usage and management of land in the municipal area is important to eradicate poverty, develop local economy and ensure sustainability.

The jurisdiction area of Polokwane Municipality is not entirely covered by Town Planning Schemes, except for Pietersburg/Peskebuilt area, none of the other areas within Polokwane have town planning schemes.

Agricultural Holding and farm lands around Polokwane Municipality are experiencing pressure for alternative land use which is development of estates. Although zoning schemes/town planning scheme may be implemented in some areas of Polokwane Municipality, there is huge development and illegal land use that necessitates more attention to develop LUMS.

The municipality owns a large number of properties, some of them are strategically located. Disposal of owned land and immovable assets is still a challenge as the municipality does not have a coherent policy. There are procedures approved by Council and properties are sold at market- related prices.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Every citizen has the right to an environment which is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that prevent pollution and ecological degradation, promote conservation and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

People depend on healthy ecosystems and sufficient natural resources to support their livelihoods. Ecosystem services provide physical resources such as clean air, water, food, medicinal plants, wood as well as the aesthetic value. The viability of these ecosystem services is a key factor in the economy, essential to poverty eradication and our national goals of shared and accelerated growth. Polokwane Municipality has a role to play in the management of biodiversity assets and ecological infrastructure. The municipality of Polokwane carries key responsibilities of implementing the important environmental legislations as well as several national strategies and policies relating to biodiversity and sustainable development.

The description of the Environment and its challenges is highlighted below.

CLIMATE

Polokwane Municipality lies in the summer rainfall region and has a warm climate. Frost is rare. The highest temperatures occur during December and January. The daily average high temperature is 28.1 degrees Celsius in January and the highest recorded temperature is 36.8 degrees Celsius. The average minimum winter temperature is 4.4 degrees Celsius in July with a record low of -3.5 degrees Celsius in 1964. The mean annual daily variation is 15 degrees Celsius.

The mean annual precipitation for the region is 478mm. Most precipitation falls between October and March with the peak period being December/January. Rainfall between the months of May and September is generally low with the average precipitation rate for the period June to August being 4,6mm.

Large-scale surface airflow over the region is dominated throughout the year by easterly and north-easterly winds. October and November are typically windy with wind speeds up to 13.8m/s. The frequency of southerly winds increases during June and July.

AIR QUALITY

The ambient air quality is measured in three places in Polokwane City, namely, the Civic Square, Anadale (close to the industrial area) and Seshego. The information from the monitoring station indicates that the readings are well below the values for other South African cities.

There are a number of air pollution risks in the Municipal area that must be recognized:

- Polokwane Smelter (SO_x, solid particulates, NO_x)
- Municipal Landfill (odours, carbon monoxide, methane, particulates)
- Industrial Activities (coal burning and related processes)
- Ready-mix Materials quarry (dust)
- Motocross track (dust, noise, carbon monoxide)
- Old Asbestos dump/factory, Industrial (Asbestos fibres, dust)

TOPOGRAPHY

The Municipal area is divided into two rough topographical units, namely 'Moderately Undulating Plains' (mainly the eastern half of the municipal area) and 'Strongly Undulating Plains' in the west. The Polokwane Municipal area is situated on the so-called 'Pietersburg Plateau', which is bordered in the south by the Strydpoort Mountains, in the west and north by the Waterberg Mountains and in the east by the Great Escarpment. The highest part of the Plateau lies in the south near the Strydpoort Mountains which forms the watershed between the Olifants and Sand River systems.

There are a number of ridges which form constraints on development due to their visual exposure, potential as recreation or educational sites, former importance as sacred sites (likelihood of heritage sites) and likelihood of supporting sensitive plant communities.

GEOLOGY

The underlying geology consists of medium-grained, yellowish, laminated sandstone of the Makgabeng Formation of the Waterberg Group. It is also characterized by granite, biotite granite-gneiss, pegmatite, lava and pyroclasts.

HYDROLOGY

There are 19 Catchment Areas represented in the municipal area. This includes 9 small portions of larger catchments outside the Municipal boundaries and the remaining 10 catchment areas are within the municipal boundary.

The Sand River catchment is drained by the Sand and Bloodriver. These are indicated as perennial streams but are often dry in the winter. The Bloodriver has its origin in the west of the Municipal Area and flows eastward between Bloodriver and Seshego. It is impounded in the Seshego Dam, and also joins the Sand River to the north of Polokwane City. The city of Polokwane has a number of stormwater retention dams and stormwater channels that eventually discharge into the Sand River via the Sterkloop Spruit and open storm water channels. There are a number of important wetland areas in the catchment. These areas support rare or endangered frog species and plant and red data bird species.

The utilisation of water in the catchment is mainly underground water abstraction via boreholes. There are a multitude of boreholes pumping into a number of reservoirs and tanks of various sizes in the municipal area. This aquifer is under threat from two major pollution sources, namely, the Polokwane Cemetery and the Seshego Sewerage Works.

VEGETATION

There are 6 Vegetation Types that occur in the Polokwane Municipal Area. The largest Veld-Types are as follows: Pietersburg Plateau False Grassveld, Sourish Mixed Bushveld, Sour Bushveld, Mixed Bushveld, North-Eastern Mountain Sourveld and a relatively small area of Lowveld Sour Bushveld.

The veld is currently badly degraded and overgrazed and requires intervention from the municipality. North Eastern Mountain grassveld occurs in the southern parts of Molepo-Maja-Chuene cluster and in the eastern part of the Mankweng cluster, along the Strydpoort Mountains, including thirteen bird species, 22 butterfly species, 4 frog species, 12 mammal species, 6 reptile species and 5 scarab species.

SOILS

The Pietersburg Plateau contains mainly grey iron-containing lateritic soil types that have been formed over the granite. These are sandy or gravel in texture and usually contain a hard iron containing bottom layer of hard-pan. The area also contains, in certain areas, non-leached, black clay soil while to the West, light brown sandy soil of the Waterberg Sandstone and Lime deposits occur. The escarpments are also characterized by the round granite mounds that were formed by the intrusion of younger granites.

HERITAGE RESOURCES

The fact that the municipality has not yet undertaken a comprehensive heritage survey of the entire municipal area, the heritage information on record is very limited. There are heritage sites that are currently recorded, namely, the Bakone Malapa site on the Chuenespoort Road which has been developed as a Museum and Mankweng Rock Art Site located in Mankweng which is linked to the Turfloop Dam and provides other recreation activities such as hiking, picnicking and water sports. Other sites that provide good research material are the Irish House Museum, Hugh Exton Museum and the Art Museum.

The Zion Christian Church (ZCC) forms a unique heritage in Limpopo. Every year, mainly during the Easter holidays and in September, millions of ZCC congregation members flock to this area for worship. At present, the municipality has not capitalised on this unique advantage besides the fact that there is a by-pass directing these people to travel along the periphery of the City. Businesses in Polokwane should take advantage of this unique opportunity and gear itself to provide a service to these people e.g. Open until late at night. There is a need for the municipality to develop a heritage database that will be looking at the Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS).

CONSERVATION

Polokwane Game reserve is close to town, and is one of the country's larger sanctuaries. The reserve is a haven of white rhino, giraffe, zebra, eland, red hartebeest and other antelope, together with a healthy 280 species of bird.

It is important to note that, the following sensitive areas within Polokwane municipality must remain protected from development (i.e. no development within 150m):

Polokwane Botanical Reserve (one of only two habitats worldwide for endemic endangered *Euphorbia clivicola*, a large *Aloe marlothii* 'forest', high geological and microclimate diversity, over 20 tree species) which is the highest and therefore the most visible point in Polokwane.

Flora park wetland (a seasonal wetland harbouring the only known community of endemic *Haemanthus montanus* bulbs and a rare form of *Serapegia*);

Polokwane Frog Reserve (breeding grounds for 12 Frog species including endangered Giant Bullfrog);

Buffer Zone along the Sand River of 100m on either side of the channel. The profusion of *Syringa* and other invasive weeds must be addressed as part of a planned rehabilitation strategy;

The **Suid Street drainage channel** (a dense stand of *Acacia tortilis* and *Acacia rehmanniana*), which provides an ideal linear open space.

Summary of Environmental problems

The following is a generalized summary of the existing Environmental problems encountered within the municipal area:

- Waste Management
- Mine and Industrial site rehabilitation
- Sink-holes
- Depletion of Soil nutrients
- Soil erosion
- Reduction in scenic value
- Deforestation
- Overgrazing
- Invasive aliens plants
- Unprotected Sensitive plant communities
- Borrow pits
- Sand mining

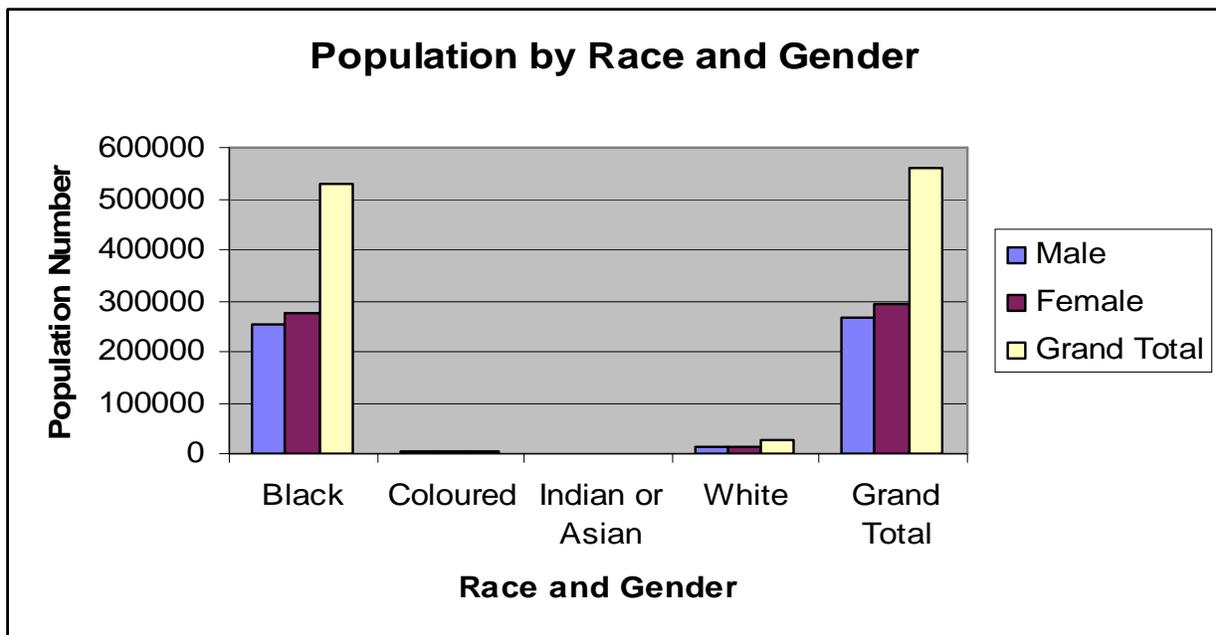
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Table 14: Demographic Features Comparison of the Limpopo Province, Capricorn District Municipality and Polokwane Municipality

Variable	Polokwane Municipality	Limpopo Province	Capricorn District Municipality	Percentage
Surface Area	3 775 km ²	123 910 km ²	18,570.30 km ²	3% of Provincial Area and 20.3% of District area
Population Size (2007)	561 770	5 238 300	1243167	10.8% of Provincial Population and 44.02 of District Population
Households	130 361	1 215 935	285 565	
Population age below 15 yrs	244 274	1 968 900	607 161	12.4%

Population growth in Polokwane has been significant. Growth figures from 1996 to 2001 showed that the municipal population increased by about 16.39% which means an annual average population growth rate of 3.27%. Much of this growth is ascribed to an influx of people from other more rural municipal areas into Polokwane where the perception of more employment and greater economic wealth exists. Since 2001 the population has increased from 508 280 to 561 770 (1, 7% growth p.a.). The number of households has also increased from 124 980 (2001 Census) to 130 360 in 2007. This implies an additional 5 380 households that the municipality must provide with new services.

Graph 1: Polokwane Local Municipality: Population by Race

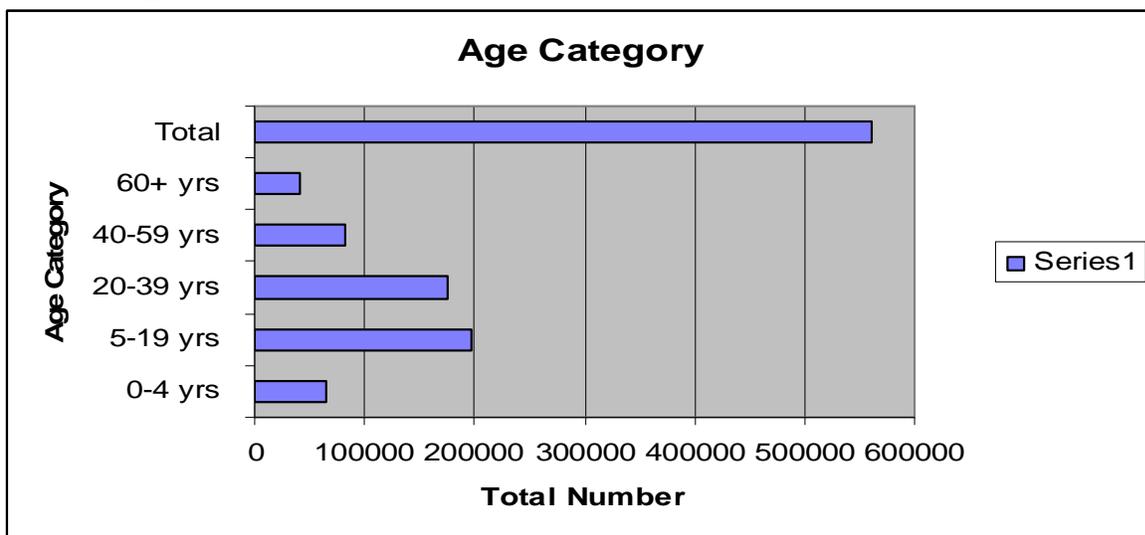


Source: StatsSA (2007)

AGE ANALYSIS

The age profile of Polokwane Municipality population is indicated by **Graph 7** below which clearly illustrates that the youth age group is dominant.

Graph 7: Age Profile of Polokwane Municipality

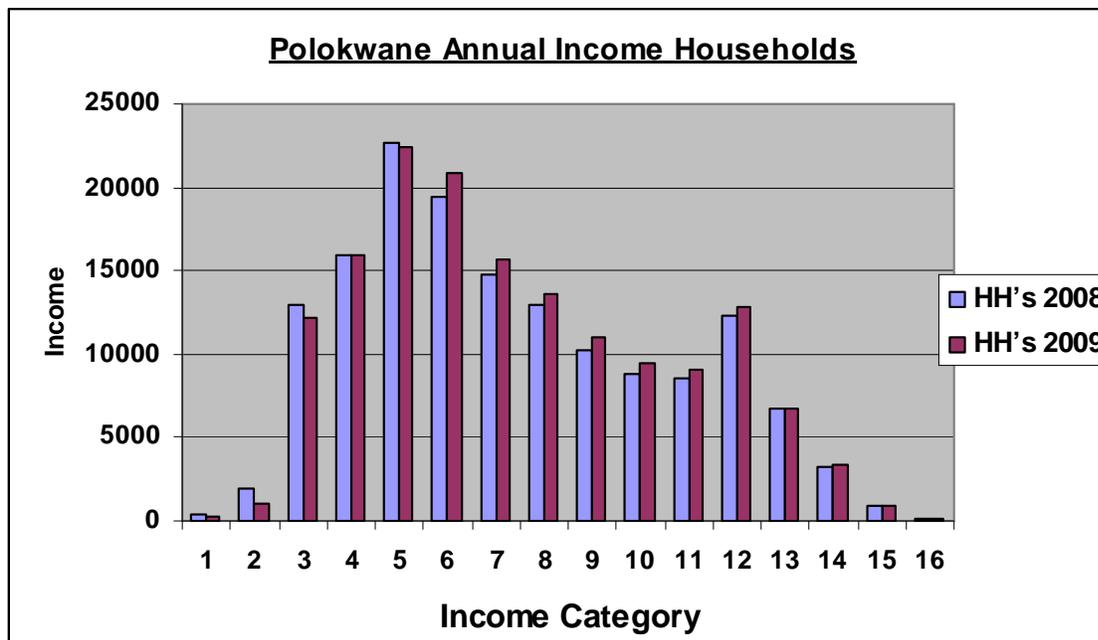


Source: Stats SA (2007)

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Household income is a vital determinant of welfare and the standard level of living. Household income is a family's ability to meet their basic needs in the acquisition of food, shelter and clothing. One of the most important poverty indicators is the Minimum Living Level (MLL). The Minimum Living Level indicates the number of households that earn less income than the minimum living level.

Graph 6: Household Income - Polokwane



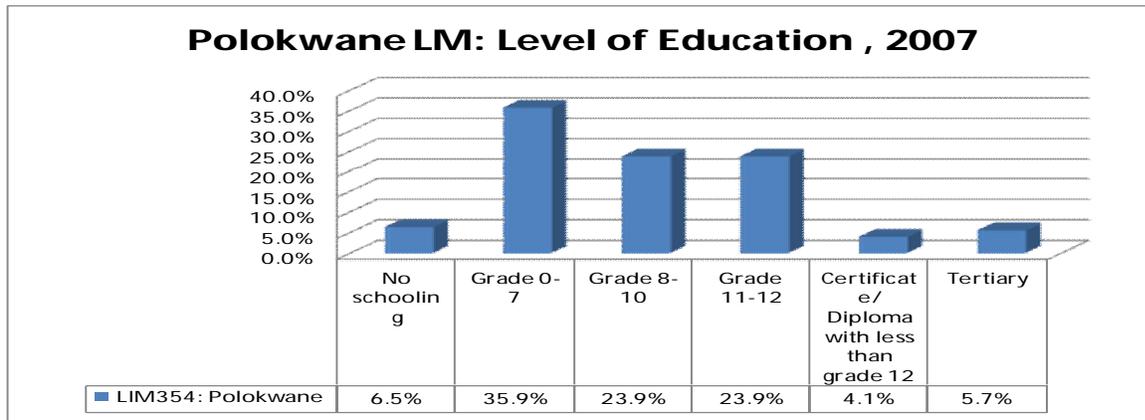
Source: Global Insight, 2010

The graph above indicates that the majority of the people in Polokwane fall within the lower and the middle income groups, which is a reflection of a developing economy. Households in the lower income category (category 1: R0-R2 400) represent 305 number of households in the municipality for the year 2009 ,respectively. This is a reflection of poor households moving into the municipal area of jurisdiction, mostly as squatters and new households establishing independently from their parents. Most of these households originate from rural municipalities across the province but also from neighboring countries such as Zimbabwe.

EDUCATION

As far as education is concerned, as illustrated in **Graph 2** below, it is important to note that, although the level of education has improved slightly from 2001 to 2007, only 24% of the population has Grade 12 education and only 5.7% achieved tertiary education qualifications. This is problematic and places the economy in a difficult position. There is a clear mismatch in terms of economic growth per market sector and the available skills base to be employed in those growing sectors.

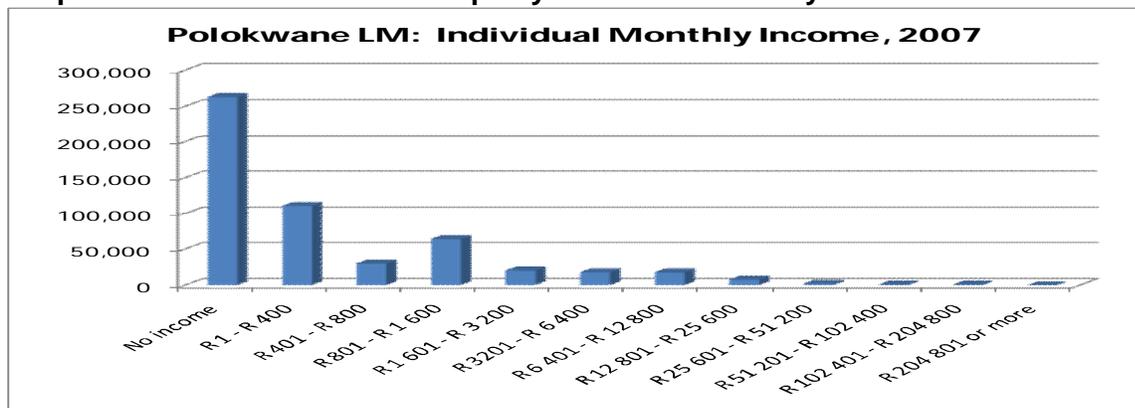
Graph 2: Polokwane Local Municipality: Level of Education



Source: 2007 Community Survey

Graph 3 below illustrates that general education levels are low as income earned by low-skilled labourers is lower than income earned by highly-skilled workers. Since education levels are low, income earned is concentrated in the lower brackets which suggest that the general population is poor. In addition the graph shows that there is a high figure of people who have no income hence poverty is a major problem in the municipal area.

Graph 3: Polokwane Local Municipality: Individual Monthly Income



Source: 2007 Community Survey

From the above it is evident that more than 10% of the province's population live in the municipal area and that migration into the municipal area has been noteworthy. Changes in settlement concentrations have also been noted as more and more people move from the more rural areas into the urban areas, seeking employment, access to social services and basic infrastructure to improve their quality of life. The population is generally unskilled which is of great concern given the mismatch which emerges between the economic growth sectors and the ability of the general labour force to be absorbed in the economy. If the mismatch cannot be curbed, poverty will increase and social inequality will escalate. Serious efforts must be made to provide for adult education and to improve school attendance and education.

HIV /AIDS IN POLOKWANE

Table 3: HIV/AIDS in Polokwane

<u>Years</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
HIV + estimates	39,839	39,941	39,882	39,854
AIDS estimates	2,779	3,036	3,192	3,284

Source: Global Insight, 2010

The figures above indicate the HIV estimates and AIDS estimates from the year 2006 to 2009. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is no longer a distant threat, but an imminent reality reflected in the premature death of thousands of citizens every year. The reason for the inclusion of these figures in the report is that HIV/AIDS not only has direct costs on an economy but also indirect costs. The direct costs of this epidemic are manifested in medical costs undergone to treat the

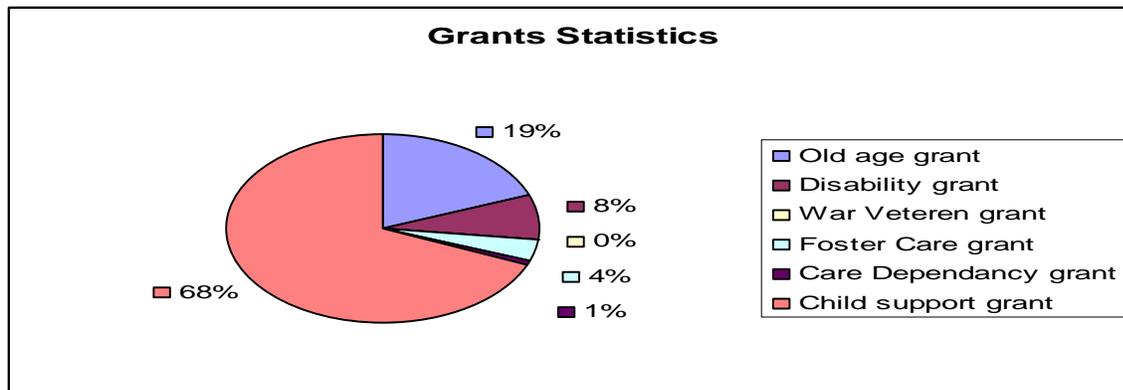
disease, whereas the indirect costs have a more detrimental effect on a local economy. Indirect costs relating to HIV/AIDS extend beyond medical costs and affect the social, economic and environmental dynamics of a region. These costs significantly impact on the cost of labour, productivity, social and business welfare as well as the demand for services to be provided.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on the business environment and labour force is manifested in the increased tendency of employee absenteeism which leads to lower productivity levels and a decrease in production. HIV/AIDS also has financial implications for households living with the disease as less on their income is available to be spent on housing, amenities and other goods due to their need for available medicine. In this light it can be said that this epidemic contributes a great deal to poverty creation in a region. Based on the estimations by Global Insight (2009), it was approximated that at the end of 2009, 39,856 of the Polokwane population was HIV positive and 3,284 living with AIDS. Data regarding the actual number of HIV/AIDS related deaths is problematic and massively underestimated due to the significant number of deaths still being misclassified- not listing HIV/AIDS as the dominant cause of death.

SOCIAL GRANTS ANALYSIS

There are five main grants that are received by the Polokwane community. The grant with the highest number of recipients is the child support grant as indicated on the **Graph 8** below. It is evident that most households depend on Social grants.

Graph 8: Social Grants Profile of Polokwane Municipality



Source: SASSA (2008)

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

- **Primary Health Care**

To optimize the delivery of quality health care services to the community of Polokwane, the provision of health services is fairly covering the communities. There are 31 clinics and 1 health care centre found in the municipal area .Most of the clinics operates 24 hours and are fairly equipped with all necessary infrastructures. The municipality also has a provincial hospital, 1 District hospital and 1 tertiary hospital.

To deal with the scourge of HIV/AIDS, Polokwane Municipality has established an HIV/AIDS centre that operates in collaboration with Department of Health and Social Development. The centre is structured to provide training, information and counselling services to the communities. Support services for people living with HIV/AIDS are provided through support groups and regular/monthly counselling sessions. As a material (condoms, posters, booklets and flyers) distribution site, the centre is widely accessed by government and non-government sectors within and outside the jurisdiction of Polokwane.

The HIV/AIDS programme within Polokwane Municipality is operated in line with the National Strategic Plan for South Africa (2001 – 2011).

The plan prioritises the following key areas:

- Prevention
- Care, support and Treatment
- Research, monitoring and surveillance
- Human rights and access Justice

Table No. 20: Service rendered by Polokwane Municipality HIV centre

Category	Activities	Number
Training	Basic HIV/Aids education	240 youth
	Income generating strategies, Community Home Based Care and care for the care giver	130 CBO staff and care givers,
Awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns	2 360 community members
	Distribution	Distributed 66 000 male and female condoms per month
	Condom awareness	Reached 6 500 people
Support groups	Support group session	350 PLWA attended on monthly basis

- **Environmental Health**

Polokwane Municipality provides environmental health services to the communities on behalf of Capricorn District Municipality. There is no service level agreement entered into between the municipality and Capricorn District Municipality as it is the district function.

To deal with Environmental Health Services, the Capricorn District Municipality appointed consultants in terms of Sec. 78 of the Municipal Systems Act during 2006 of whose report was finalised during 2007.

There are 35 Environmental health practitioners within the municipal area. The provision of environmental health services in the municipal area is limited as the available practitioners do not meet set standards. The standards determine that there must be 1 x EHP per 15 000 population. Currently there is a shortfall of 12 of employees compared to the standards to cover the whole population.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Disaster Management means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity or consequences, ensuring emergency preparedness, achieving rapid and effective response and planning for post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

Polokwane Municipality has an equipped emergency services unit. Communities in the municipal area have access to the services. However, some areas especially the rural areas are limited as the road conditions are poor.

The following hazards were found to pose the greatest risks in Polokwane Municipality:

- Fire Risk
- Natural phenomena
- Technology
- Mass events
- Transport
- Service utility
- Environmental threats
- Health

Communities in informal settlements are the most vulnerable to many of these risks. In order to be able to mitigate, be prepared and effectively respond to emergencies and disasters it is of the utmost importance that Polokwane Municipality prepares a disaster management plan.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The provision of libraries is an important function as it supports social and education upliftment especially in areas where low literacy levels prevail. The Polokwane municipality performs the unfunded mandate to ensure that people have access to the educational facility in a conducive environment.

Table 22: Library Facilities

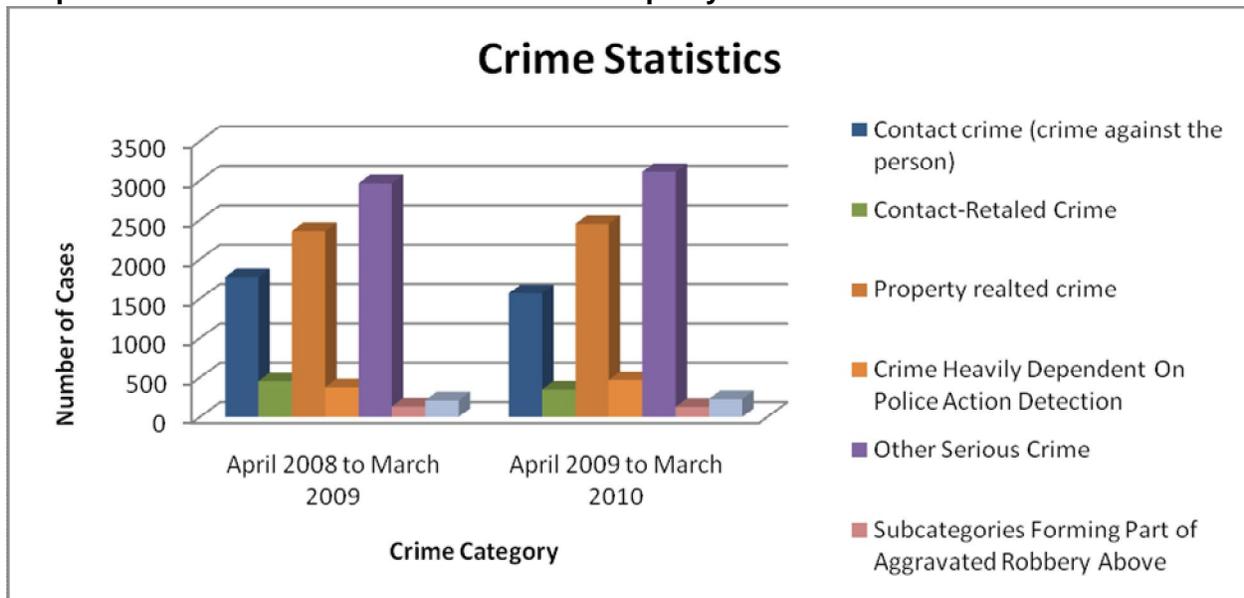
FACILITY NEEDS	FACILITIES PROVIDED	BACKLOG
Mankweng/Sebayeng – Total population 194 614		
“Central” library	Nil	1
Large library	Mankweng “C”	0
Medium library	Nil	4
Small library	Nil	6
Micro-/depot library	Nil	Studies to be conducted to determine shortfall
Moletjie Cluster – Total population 103 755		
Medium library	Moletjie Library	0
Small library	Nil	2
Micro-/depot library	Nil	Studies to be conducted to determine shortfall
Maja/Chuene Cluster – Total population: 57 792		
Small library	Nil	4
Micro-/depot library	Nil	Study to be conducted to determine shortfall
City/Seshego Cluster – Total population 152 096		
“Central”- library	City	0
Large library	Seshego Library*	0
Medium library	Nirvana Westernburg *	2
Small library	Nil	2
Micro-/depot library	Nil	Proper studies to be conducted to determine shortfall

It is concluded that, the current library provision is totally inadequate to serve the community, both in size per service point and location. Vast areas remain un-serviced and this is more problematic as literacy levels in the un-serviced areas are very low.

COMMUNITY SAFETY

Community safety is a matter of concern as crime is a problem across the municipal area. One of the contributing factors is the high level of unemployment. Although there are some efforts made on policing, the crime levels are generally still high. **Graph 9** below shows that from 2009 to 2010 the crime rate has slightly decreased.

Graph 9: Crime statistics in Polokwane Municipality



Source: SAPS 2010

SPORTS AND RECREATION

The municipality has a large number of sports and recreation facilities. Most of the Sports facilities that are above the RDP level are found in Polokwane, Seshego and Mankweng areas. The facilities include 4 Cluster stadiums, 5 Community halls, 3 swimming pools and numerous combo playing fields. In contrast to what is found in urban and semi -urban areas, settlement far from the City, most facilities are on gravel surface. Facilities that are at RDP standard are community halls.

From the above, it is clear that sport and recreation provision is very low and hence, there is tremendous demand for new, more and upgraded facilities. Sports is important as it develops important life skills, it enables residents (especially children) to deal with frustrations in a healthy way, and it keeps them away from negative influences such as crime, drugs, etc. and provides fantastic future opportunities.

There is a need to develop a sustainable model for management and maintenance of various community social facilities across the municipality. Such model should take into account the fact that some of the facilities used were not originally built by the municipality, but other stakeholders. This mainly refers to community halls in various villages.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The economic profile summarizes and analyses data and trends pertaining to Polokwane economy. This includes presenting information on how much Polokwane is contributing to the district and provincial economy.

The gross domestic product is the total value of all final goods and services produced within a certain geographic area during a particular period. In this case, Polokwane Municipality is referred to as a geographic area, and 2009 the period. The Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of a particular area amounts to the total income or payment received by the production factors – (land, labour, capital, and entrepreneurship) – for their participation in the production within that area. At constant 2005 prices, Polokwane Municipality had an estimated gross domestic of R 19,810,453 (Estimated by Global Insight, 2009). Capricorn district is estimated at R 29,989,608 for 2009, also at constant 2000 prices. Polokwane is the dominant municipal economy in the Capricorn district. It is also the largest municipal economy within Limpopo Province, contributing 18% to the provincial economy during 2009 and 66% into Capricorn economy

Table 6: Gross Domestic Product by region (Constant 2005 prices)

<u>Years</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Limpopo	105,803,943	110,936,075	114,284,222	112,811,438
Capricorn District	26,093,509	27,977,663	29,695,313	29,989,608
Polokwane	17,020,055	18,331,184	19,563,236	19,810,453

Source: Global Insight, 2010

Sectoral size in Polokwane Municipality's economy

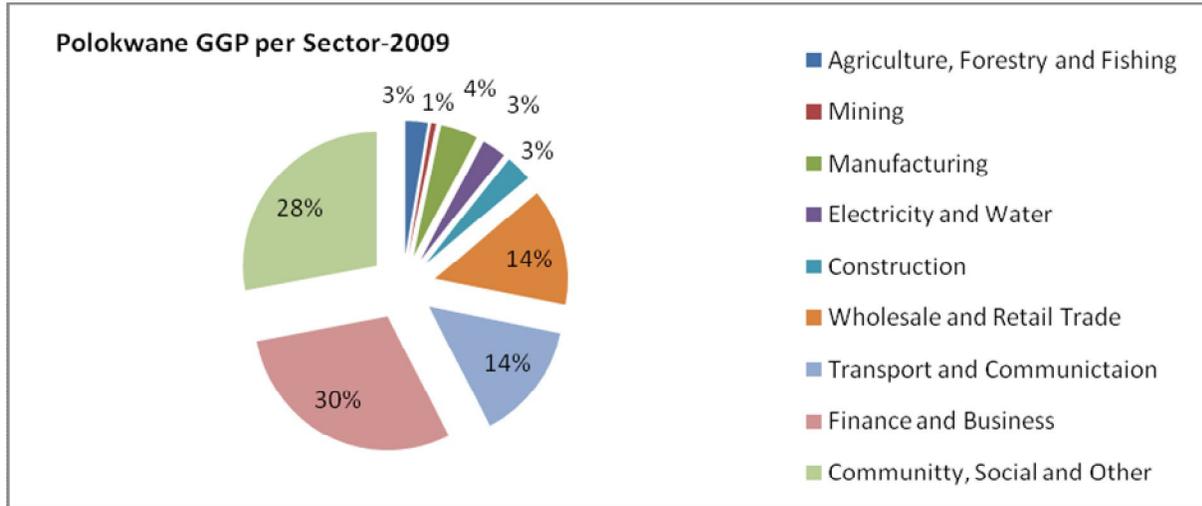
Limpopo invest in upstream and downstream opportunities in the following priority sectors:

1. **Agribusiness:** Fruit Processing: Mango, Guava, Citrus, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Litchi, Oil Extraction, Macadamia Nut processing, Side stream Manufacturing

2. **Mining:** Coal Extraction and Beneficiation and Related industries, Platinum Group Metals and Related Industries, Chrome, Ferrochrome and Granite

3. **Tourism:** World class tourism destinations: Hunting, Leisure, Game, Farms, Resorts, Hotels and Nature reserves

Graph 5: Polokwane GGP per Sector



Source: Global Insight. 2010

The chart above paints a picture of what the economic structure of Polokwane Municipality looks like, given the current (2009) available statistics on levels of economic activity. The major contributor to the municipal economy is the finance and business services sector, which is responsible for 29.6% of the value of contribution, compared to the previous year there has been a decrease of 0.82%. It incorporates a wide range of activities from banking, insurance and consulting services to real estate transactions; and is a reflection of Polokwane as a service centre for Limpopo Province. The second largest contributor (27.9%) is community services. Polokwane is the capital city of Limpopo Province and all the head offices of provincial government are in Polokwane. Wholesale and retail trade, which includes catering and accommodation, is the fourth largest sector with a contribution of 14.2%. Transport and communication is the third largest sector with 14.3%. Transport and communication, as well as Financial and business services have been increasing their sector contribution gradually over the past decade.

The other economic sectors are relatively small. Manufacturing only contributes 4.5% to the local economy and its relative share is deteriorating. Electricity and water contributed 2.9%. The contribution from agriculture is small at 2.7%. The construction sector only contributed 3.2% to the local economic value of production. Mining is also very small, with a contribution of only 0.6%. It appears from this analysis that the production of goods is declining which is contrary to the needs of a low and semi-skilled work force of Polokwane economy.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN POLOKWANE

Employment, unemployment and under-employment

Global Insight research estimated the economically active population in Polokwane at 182,686 persons for 2008 and 177,441 persons in 2009. This implies a labour force participation rate of approximately 32.4% based on their total population estimate of 616,223 for that year. The labour force participation rate is lower than the national average of 40.4%, meaning that a greater proportion of people in Polokwane do not participate in the formal labour market.

Global Insight estimates that Polokwane had 177,441 employed persons in 2009 and 28,032 unemployed persons. This implies an unemployment rate of 15.8%, but with many more women than men who are unemployed in 2009.

The scenario above raises a number of concerns. Firstly, the low labour force participation rate means that a large proportion of people are not interested in working. This could be the result of a number of factors, ranging from access constraints between the place of residence and the place of work, education and skills limitations, or the inability of the labour market to absorb more participants. The need to perform some household chores could also be keeping people out of the labour market.

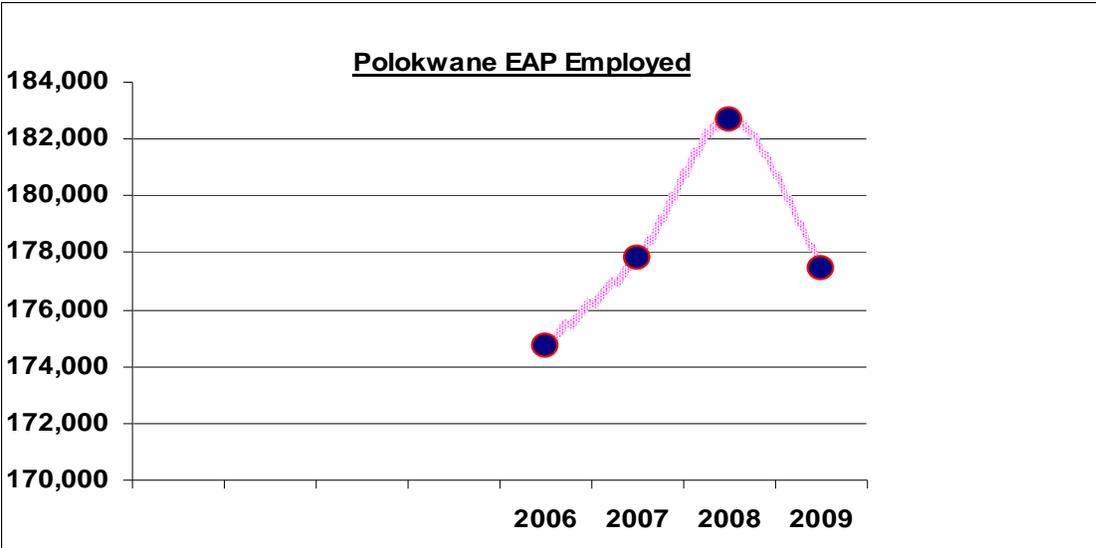
Secondly, the rate of under-employment is of concern. The proportion of employed persons relative to the Economically Active Population in labour force is 28.8% and unemployment is 15.8% in 2009. It means there are people who are part of labour force participants in Polokwane who are willing to work but have become discouraged from seeking employment.

Table 13: Polokwane Population Employed

<u>Year</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Polokwane	174,737	177,782	182,686	177,441

Source: Global Insight, 2010

Graph 7: Polokwane Population Employed



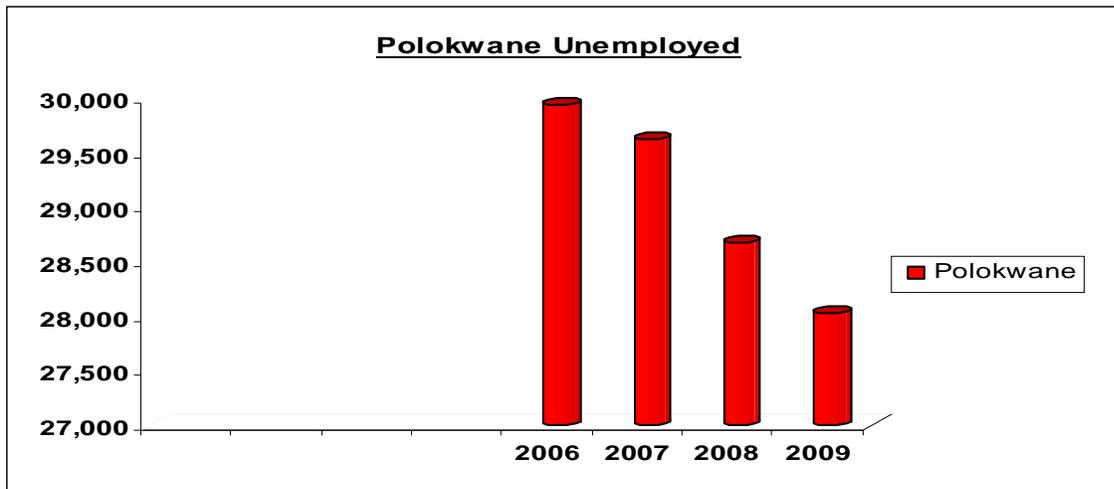
Source: Global Insight, 2010

Table 14: Polokwane Population Unemployed

<u>Year</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	29,931	29,622	28,677	28,032

Source: Global Insight, 2010

Graph 8: Polokwane Population Unemployed

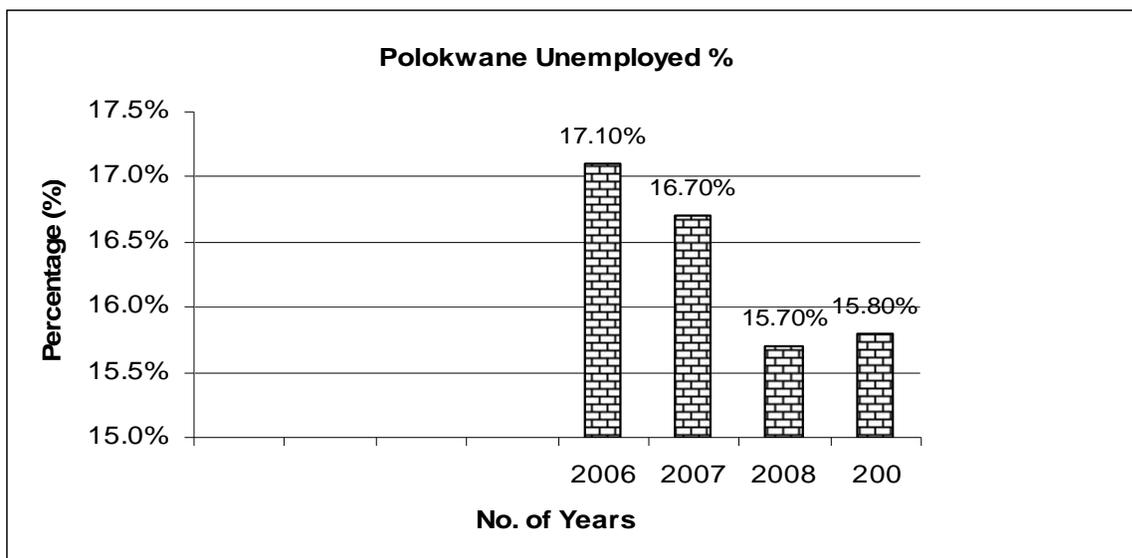


Source: Global Insight, 2010

Table 15: Polokwane Unemployed %

<u>Year</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
	17.1%	16.7%	15.7%	15.8%

Graph 9: Polokwane Unemployed%



Source: Global Insight, 2010

People in the economically active age category (15-64 years) constitute approximately 31.22% (160 209) of the population. Only 58.5% (93 722) of these people are employed. A significant percentage of the people of economic active age are unemployed (41.5%). Employment in the formal sector continues to decline causing the overall unemployment rate to rise. The unemployment is higher in rural areas, where the majority of the population lives.

The majority of the working population is employed in jobs that do not require any tertiary education. Approximately 3.6% and 4.98% of the workers are employed as senior managers and in professional positions, respectively. The male-female ratio is 46:54 which is indicative of male absenteeism due to a shortage of job opportunities. Only 47% of the population is of working age. This is a further indication of an outward migration of the economically active population group. The community/social services, business, personal services, agricultural and transport sectors are the largest employers.

It is insightful to compare the estimates regarding the sectoral classification of formal employment with their estimates of GGP contributions from each sector in Polokwane in 2009. There is a strong correlation between employment creation and GGP contribution from community services (essentially government) and a fair correlation in the trade sector. Domestic work for private households is a substantial source of employment and livelihoods. The other major employer is agriculture (13.3%), but this sector makes a negligible contribution to GGP (2.5%).

Conversely, finance and business services, as well as transport and communication make substantial contributions to GGP, but minimal contributions to employment creation within Polokwane.

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROVISION

The provision of services one of the objectives of local government as per Section 152(1) (c) of the Constitution of RSA is to promote social and economic development. One of the strategies employed by the municipality to attain this mandate is through the provision of various services to address the needs of the community. It is on this basis that a municipality's performance is measured by determining the extent to which its citizens have access to basic services.

The analyses of the provision of basic services in the municipal area will be based on the 2007 community survey and the status quo of the provision of the services will also be elaborated.

WATER

Water is life – it is the most important resource to encourage both social and economic development within communities. There has been tremendous improvement in the provision of the basic service in the municipal area at and above RDP standard.

Table 7: Polokwane Local Municipality: Provision of Water

	2001	2007	% Change
Piped water			
Inside the dwelling	19.2%	31.2%	12%
Inside the yard	32.1%	24.2%	-7.9%
From access point outside the yard	30.2%	38.7%	8.5%
Borehole	4.9%	3.7%	-1.2%
Spring	1.1%	0.3%	-0.8%
Dam/Pool	1.7%	0.6%	-1.1%
River/stream	3.1%	0.3%	-2.8%
Water vendor	3.8%	0.6%	-3.2%
Rainwater tank	0.3%	0.2%	-0.1%
Other	3.6%	0.3%	-3.3%

From **Table 7** above, it is evident that the percentage households with piped water inside their house have increased from 19% in 2001 to 31% in 2007. In general the accessibility to water from a point outside the yard has also increased from 30% in 2001 to 39% in 2007. To date, there is no village in the municipality that is without water, but 29 villages are still below the RDP standard.

The decrease on the dependence on water vendors as a water source from 3.8% to 0.6% is also a significant improvement in the quality of life of the community. This can also be attributed to increased access to piped water by communities that had no access at all.

Rainwater as a source has decreased by 0.1%. This can be attributed to the increase in access to piped water. While this indicates an improvement in service provision, it is still important for the municipality to encourage communities to harvest rainwater for household usage. This will be important taking into account that Polokwane is water scarce and therefore it will be beneficial not to let any water go to waste.

In providing water, priority should be given in terms of the suggested spatial development plan principles that focus on service and infrastructure provisions. These should be given to growth and population concentration points to ensure sustainable human settlements.

A statistical summary of the status quo assessment for water and sanitation services is provided per cluster in **Table 8** below:

Table 8: Water and Sanitation Service Levels

Service	Cluster	Service Level
Water	Mankweng/Sebayeng	65.9 % above RDP level
	Moletjie	50.6 % above RDP
	Maja/Chuene/Molepo	29.5 % above RDP
	Municipal wide	61,5% above RDP
	Municipal wide backlog	16%
Sanitation	Mankweng/Sebayeng	10.38% (1741 lined pit toilets completed)
	Moletjie	16.54% (1281 lined pit toilets completed)
	Maja/Chuene/Molepo	22.75%(1853 Lined pit toilets completed)
	Municipal wide backlog	62,6%

There is still a considerable backlog that must be addressed especially in the Maja, Chuene, Molepo, followed by Moletjie and Mankweng clusters.

The elimination of backlog is challenged by limited and /or unsustainable source of water found in the rural areas and continuous increase of new settlements especially informal settlements in some clusters in the municipal area.

Other challenges faced by the municipality to provide water include:

- Limited operation and maintenance of infrastructure
- Lack of cost recovery in some areas
- Lack of sustainable water sources for future supply of the municipal area

SANITATION

Sanitation is about dignity. The availability of sanitation facilities not only improves the dignity of people, but also promotes their health. Areas without proper sanitation systems give rise to water borne diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid, etc. It is therefore important that as a municipality we prioritise this service, particularly taking into account the backlog (rural sanitation) and the national target.

According to the 2007 STATSA community survey the municipality has not made significant inroads as far as the provision of sanitary services in rural areas are concerned. The number of households using pit latrines increased from 50.4% in 2001 to 55.6% in 2007, marking an increase of 5.2%. The provision of flush toilets (connected to a sewerage system) increased slightly from 32.6% in 2001 to 33.7% in 2007. There is a need to develop a comprehensive sanitation plan in order to meet the national target.

It is however important to indicate that the percentage of households without sanitation facilities has been reduced from 13.0% in 2001 to 8.3% in 2007. The backlog of 8.3% could mean that at least 10 870 households are without access at all. The usage of appropriate technology in this regard is critical to ensure sustainability.

ENERGY

The municipality distributes electricity in the City/Seshego cluster while Eskom is the service provider in the rest of the municipal area. 99% of dwellings in the City/Seshego cluster are supplied with electricity. Apart from main roads, street lighting is of reasonable standard.

The percentage of households that uses electricity as a source for lighting has increase from 65% in 2001 to 90% in 2009 (STATSA community survey). This increase can also be used as a benchmark for access to electricity by households. The increase can be attributed to new household connections, particularly in respect of those areas that had no electricity at all before 2001.

It should however be noted that while the increase in electricity usage is higher than the national increase which is 12.5%, it is still lower than the Provincial and District increase at 19.0% and 23.% respectively. This could be attributed to shortage of funds.

The recent agreement between Eskom and the municipality, in respect of electrification of Eskom license area will result in a significant increase in access to electricity in the formerly disadvantaged areas.

Furthermore, the statistics indicate an electricity backlog of approximately 25%. This implies that the municipality needs to redefine its annual targets in municipal infrastructure investment framework. However, taking into account the electricity shortage facing the country, as well as the principles of sustainable development, it is important for the municipality to finalise its energy plan that considers alternative and renewable energy options.

To meet the national target of electrification of households the municipality must eradicate the backlog over the next three years at a rate of 7 334 connections per year, costing R80 million per year.

A statistical summary of the status quo for the three rural clusters is provided in **Table 10** below:

Table 10: Summary of status quo of electricity backlog

Cluster	Connections Required
Molepo/Maja/Chuene	6 711
Mankweng/Sebayeng/Dikgale	9 570
Moletjie	5 719
Total	22 000

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management is one of the critical services rendered by municipalities. The availability and/or unavailability of this service have a direct impact on the quality of life of citizens, their health as well as the physical environment.

According to the community survey, the following emerged:

Table 11: Waste removed by Local Authority/Private Contractor

	2001	2007	% change
National	57%	61.6%	4.6%
Limpopo Province	15.6%	18.8%	3.2%
Capricorn DM	19.9%	22.5%	2.6%
Polokwane Municipality	34.2%	37.1%	2.9%

Source: 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey

The increase of waste removal by the municipality is lower than both the national and the provincial percentage and slightly higher than the District Municipality's increase. This could mean that over the period, the municipality has not expanded the service to any new areas (that did not have any service at all). The 2.9% increase can be attributed to the newly developed areas particularly in the City/Seshego Cluster along the SDA 1, SDA 2 and SDA 3 that have significantly grown over the years.

Table 12: Waste Removal by Local Authorities/Private Company

Removal by local authority/private company	2001	2007
At least once a week	32.8%	36.2%
Less often	1.4%	0.8%
Communal Refuse Dump	1.1%	1.0%
Own Refuse Dump	57.8%	55.0%
No Rubbish Disposal	6.9%	6.9%
Other	0%	0.1%

Source: 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey

From **Table 12** above it is evident that there was a slight improvement in the percentage of households being serviced once a week; from 32.8% in 2001 to 36.2% in 2007.

There has not been any significant improvement in areas that had no service at all since 2001. As indicated earlier, the unavailability of such a service has a direct impact on the health of the citizen as well as the physical environment. It is therefore important for the municipality to develop and implement a municipal-wide waste management plan with clear sustainable service levels.

Currently, only City / Seshego and some parts of Mankweng / Sebayeng clusters have conventional waste management services in place. There is only one landfill site permitted and

two transfer stations in the CBD area. In the Mankweng/Sebayeng there is one transfer station. The rural areas normally do not have conventional waste management methods, illegal dumping characterised areas without such services.

HOUSING

The right to adequate housing is enshrined in the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) and it states that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.

Polokwane Municipality, as the economic hub of the province is experiencing population growth which results in the influx of people from the rural areas into the urban parts of the municipality. This influx has necessitated an increase in the provision of housing and other basic services that promote integrated sustainable human settlement.

The housing problem in Polokwane is not confined to City/Seshego cluster and surrounding areas only. At the rapidly growing area of Mankweng, the need for housing development has reached crisis proportions while the provision of the basic commodity is manageable in other areas. To deal with the housing need the municipality established the Polokwane Housing Association. The entity’s current focus is to develop and manage social housing and to promote housing delivery for a range of income groups in such a way as to allow integration and cross subsidisation.

The housing backlog is summarised in Table 13 as follows:

Type of backlog	Backlog
Urban Housing backlog	25024
Rural housing backlog	1455 units
Informal settlement housing backlog	6 620 units
Community Residential Unit and Social/Rental housing backlog	7 182 units
Existing housing backlog of blocked/delayed housing	2064 units

It is evident that housing is a problem throughout the municipal area. All areas are affected by an increased demand of houses and all associated services to ensure sustainable delivery. Other factors that result in the high demand of housing include growing informal settlements, informal dwelling/backyard shacks, and illegal occupation of completed low-cost houses and blocked projects.

There is a need for traditional housing delivery and social housing as all options need to be explored to ensure that supply can catch up with demand. Naturally, housing demand has a catalytic impact on all types of service delivery as housing must be provided in a sustainable and integrated manner.

ROADS AND STORM WATER

Polokwane municipality is characterised by radial road network of approximately 4 200 km covering its area of jurisdiction. It is situated at the point where national and provincial roads converge from where they radiate out in all directions providing good regional accessibility.

In terms of the current analysis it is only the City/Seshego Cluster that has level 3-5 roads, which is the highest level in terms of the roads standards in the country. Mankweng and Blood River have level 2-3 roads and in all other clusters the roads are at level 1-2 which is the lowest level.

Traffic safety can be linked with the existing condition of roads in the municipal area. With increased road users, congestion has therefore increased in recent years, and has now become problematic in the City/Seshego and Mankweng/Sebayeng. In addition, road safety has become a concern with increasing accidents occurring on municipal roads.

Table 13 below summarises the current status of roads and quantifies the existing backlog, which without annual maintenance will escalate.

Table 13: Status and backlog of roads

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS	INFRASTRUCTURE PROVIDED	BACKLOG
Tarring of streets / public transport routes	11.3 km of streets tarred	3608 km of streets
Construction of low volume sealed roads in rural areas	8 km of public transport routes constructed and sealed with a low volume seal (gravseal)	Approximately 790 km in all population concentration points with provincial tarred roads
Re-gravelling of roads	Spot re-gravelling is done on 1600 km of roads on an annual basis	950 km in all clusters
Provision of roads at RDP level (grading)	Grading is done on 2300 km of roads in the townships, rural areas and small holdings	1790 km of tracks in all clusters
Provision of low level bridges	17 low level bridges have been constructed in the municipal area	Approximately 7 low level structure yet to be provided in all rural cluster

TRANSPORTATION

The mode of transport in the municipal area of jurisdiction includes roads, rail and air bus transport. In terms of road transport, the dominant mode is taxis and buses. It is mainly the Polokwane, Seshego and the Mankweng area that are reasonably served. The rural area experiences various problems as far as transport is concerned. These include:

- Due to the fact that places of work are separated from places of resident, people have to travel long distances to employment areas. The costs of travelling are greater for the rural commuters
- Some roads are not in good conditions

As far as rail is concerned, there is one railway line passing through the municipality. The rail cuts across the city dividing various land uses such as the CBD, the industrial area and the residential areas of Nirvana and Westernburg.

The Gateway International Airport is the only airport with international status in Limpopo. It is one of the airports in the country that has direct rail link.

FREE BASIC SERVICES

As a priority it is the responsibility of local government to make sure that adequate and appropriate investments are made to ensure the progressive realization of the right of all people in its area of jurisdiction to receive at least a basic level of services.

According to the FBW policy, implemented by Local Government, households are entitled up to 6000 liters (or 60kl) of clean water every month at no cost. Those who use more than this volume of free water must be responsible for the costs.

Free basic electricity is the amount of electricity which is deemed sufficient to provide basic electricity services to a poor household. This amount of energy will be sufficient to provide basic lighting, basic media access, basic water heating using a kettle and basic ironing in terms of grid electricity and basic lighting and basic media access for non-grid systems. The levels of service are 50kWh per household per month for a grid-based system for qualifying domestic consumers, and 50W per non-grid connected supply system for all households connected to the official non-grid systems.

The provision of free basic services in Polokwane municipality is determined by the indigent policy and register that is updated annually. The current status quo is illustrated in **table 26** below

Table 27: Free Basic Services

Basic service	The limited amount	Free basic services provided	Number Customers	The level and standard
Water				
	-	54 villages received free monthly diesel 64 villages receive free water supplied by Lepelle Water Board 69 villages receive free water supplied by boreholes	-	-
Electricity				
Eskom Area	R29.64 per month	7 796 collected	12 420	50kWh
Municipal License Area	R20.00 per customer	-	4 500	-
• Non-grid Customers	R40.00 per customer	-	2 791	-

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The delivery of services to communities relies highly on institutional capacity and organisational development level of the municipality. As Category B, Polokwane Municipality provides almost all powers and functions conferred by the legislation.

To ensure that the municipality implements powers and functions in accordance to legislations, there are established council committees and administration in terms of the Municipal Structure Act, Municipal System Act, and Municipal Finance Management Act.

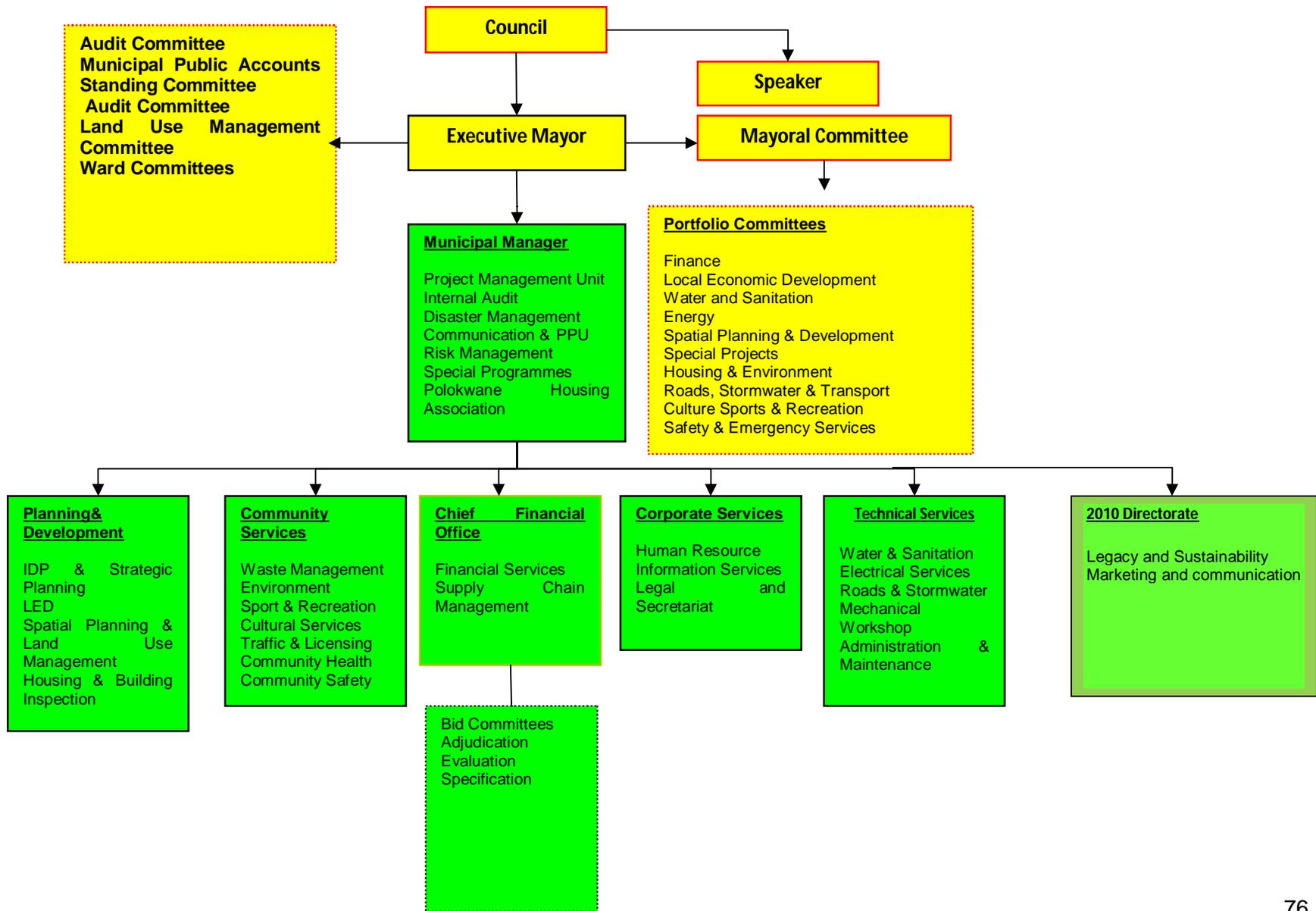
MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

The Polokwane Municipality has an Executive and Ward Committee structure. The Council consists of 73 Councillors of which 37 are Ward Councillors and the remainder 36 PR Councillors. There is staff compliment of 1 714 represented as follows:

Positions			
Placement	(Total)	Vacant	Filled
Office of the Municipal Manager	76	32	44
Dir Technical Services	499	74	425
Community Services	852	161	691
Dir Corporate Services	91	23	68
Dir Planning & Development	77	19	58
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	119	20	99
TOTAL: Polokwane Municipality	1 714	329	1 385
TOTAL: Office of the Exec Mayor	82	4	78

In ensuring the delivery of services the municipality has four cluster offices, these being at Seshego/City, Moletjie, Mankweng/Sebayeng, Maja/Chuene/Molepo and civic centre in the City. The decentralised / cluster offices only serve as rates and taxes' collection points and accommodate libraries.

The following is the organisational structure:



SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The Skills Development Act (SDA) aims to provide an institutional framework to devise and implement national, sector and workplace strategies to develop and improve the skills of the South African workforce.

The development of skills is an important aspect and the Municipality has allocated resources to ensure that skill development is aligned to the objectives set in the IDP. However, there is still a challenge facing the municipality in planning, technical and management capacity in certain service delivery areas. **Table 23** below indicates the training that the municipality has provided.

Table 23: Training provided by the municipality 2009/2010 financial year

Course	Skills Priority Number	Number Trained
ABET	1	71 Employees
Financial – CPMD	2	30 Employees
Specialist Technical (includes Trade tests, Artisans)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 Employees electrical • 36 employees busy with training in plumbing, manhole building and several other training related activities
Specialist skills required by legislation	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 236 Employees trained in Legislation related courses
Occupational Health and Safety	5	37 Employees
Training Skills	6	10 EDTP(Assessor training)
Social Community Economic Development and planning (this includes councilor training and Ward Committee Members).	7	11 councilors attended ELMDP and Graduated.
Project Management	8	12 Employees trained
Life Skills	10	No training done on life skills
Computer Literacy(basic internal computer training as well as VIP)	11	760 Employees attended Computer related Courses.
Management / Leadership (this includes councilors on ELMDP)	12	15 (11 Councilors and 4 officials who attended New Managers Program).
Corporate, Legal and Support	13	18 Employees trained on Law Enforcement.

Course	Skills Priority Number	Number Trained
Client Services (includes customer care).Planning was for 40 employees	14	12 Employees mostly secretaries attended Customer care, Report Writing.
Administration (Report Writing and Minutes taking. Planning was for 25 employees.	15	19 Employees attended Report Writing and 8 Employees Attended Minutes taking
Training of the unemployed. The planning included learnership, training of the traditional leaders, Fire Fighter, First Aid, ABET for Councilors and Community based ABET.	9	Three learnership were approved by the LGSETA .15 Electrical. 10 Led. 15 water. The discretionary grants for ABET were also approved by the LGSETA.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The municipality has adopted an Employment Equity plan for 2005-2007 which gives preference to females and people with disabilities. There is a need for the municipality to engage in targeted techniques to employ more females and people with disabilities.

Table 24: Job grade analysis

JOB GRADE ANALYSIS MID JUNE 2010									
Level	African		Coloured		Indian		White		Total
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
01	5	15						6	26
02		0						4	4
03	10	18					3	5	36
04	5	9		3	1		1	10	29
05	14	15		1			1	11	42
06	25	32	1			1	4	13	76
07	16	22	2	1			8	13	62
08	28	54	1			1	4	20	108
09	39	53	2	4			9	16	123

10	33	62		1			7	8	111
11	58	29	2	1	1				91
12	28	24		1					53
13	10	16							26
14		3							3
15	1	5		1					7
16	2	28						1	31
17	9	13							22
18	9	30	1					2	42
19	10	91							101
20	141	395	6	2		1	2	10	557
DIR& CFO		3						1	4
Total	443	917	15	15	2	3	39	120	1554

GOOD GOVERNANCE

The building blocks of good governance are participation, accountability, predictability and transparency. Developmental local government requires municipalities to promote good governance and community participation.

In promoting and ensuring a culture of good governance in providing services municipalities are required to establish components and mechanisms that promote good governance and community participation.

COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Communication is an important element of good governance. It is through communication that the communities and other stakeholders are informed about the activities of the municipality, and thereby getting empowered to participate in the affairs of the municipality. Section 18 of the Municipal Systems Act stresses the importance of communication between the Council and its communities. It gives guidelines of issues that the municipality must communicate about to its community.

Over the years the municipality has utilised different strategies to encourage community participation. This included programmes of mobilising, informing and educating, engaging and empowering communities in municipal affairs.

Within the municipality community participation is not regarded as a means to an end but an end itself hence there are continuous plans intended to improve the processes. Development of communication and Community participation strategy and strengthening of relations with critical stakeholders are considered to entrench participatory local government.

Depiction of ward committee system and number of CDW's deployed in the municipality:

Table 25: Distribution of ward committees and Community development Workers

Number of Wards	Number of CDW's	Number of ward committees	Number of wards committees not functional	Challenges
37	29	370	0	<p>Ineffective use of Ward Committee systems in some areas to inform council processes;</p> <p>Limited capacity building programmes due to financial constraints</p> <p>Limited number of CDW's in the municipal area</p>

INTERNAL AUDIT

The Audit Committees is a committee of Council primarily established to provide independent specialist advice on financial performance and efficiency, compliance with legislation, and performance management. Both the Performance Audit Committee and Audit Committee were appointed in terms of the requirements of Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003.

In the quest to comply with legislation and becoming effective, efficient and economic in delivery of services, Polokwane municipality strives to comply with legislative requirements .Over the years the municipality has developed IDP's, SDBIP and annual reports.

Prevailing challenges noticeable include establishing greater synergy between Council, the Audit and Performance Audit Committees; achieving greater compliance with key areas of legislation, the MFMA, the MSA and other regulations and policies, and creating greater business continuity and improved disaster recovery plans.

Auditor General Report

Table 26

Financial Year	AG Opinion
2006/07	Disclaimer
2007/08	Disclaimer
2008/09	Unqualified
2009/10	Qualified

RISK MANAGEMENT

Polokwane municipality has established the Risk Management function that is fairly new. Its role and responsibility is to develop and maintain an effective risk management system which will ensure an internal control environment that is conducive to the achievement of the municipality's overall objectives. This is achieved by developing and implementing an effective Risk Management strategy and policy and conduct institutional risk assessment in consultation with all stakeholders including consultation with the Audit committee on matters of governance.

To curb fraud and corruption the Anti-Fraud and Corruption Strategy and Policy; the Whistle Blowing Policy is implemented. An Anti-Fraud toll- free hotline has been launched to help combat fraud and corruption.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND VIABILITY

In terms of financial management, the municipality is challenged to implement its mandate arising from various legislative and policy provisions which include:

REVENUE MANAGEMENT

In terms of governing legislation the municipality is required to develop and implement rates and tariff policies or bylaws to guide the revenue management of the municipality. However, the municipality has not yet developed these policies which render the municipality non-compliant with prevailing legislation. Currently the municipality only has credit control and debt collection policies and no bylaws. There is an urgent need to review the indigent policy to ensure its appropriate alignment with prevailing legislation and the current economic situation.

FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY

It has been recognized that the well-managed physical development of the municipal precinct and the sustainable provision of infrastructural and social services to the citizenry of Polokwane Municipality , both depend to a large degree on the efficiency of the municipality as an institution, as well as its financial viability.

A municipality considered viable should be demonstrating the proven ability to:

- Provide the necessary services and infrastructure to its communities;
- Create a sustainable local economic development programme conducive to communities to thrive;
- Possess requisite institutional capacity necessary to perform municipal functions and exercise powers and functions
- Budget adequately, manage the financial resources prudently and grow the revenue base; and
- Create a productive public participation in initializing, planning and executing municipal projects.

6 CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIES PHASE

The 2011/2012 IDP review allows for continual strategic refinement of the municipality's plan with the alignment of the National, Provincial priorities, the municipal budget, programme and project, and the performance management system of Polokwane Municipality. The strategy of the municipality was developed in conjunction with other governmental and civil society partners and in consultation with many different stakeholders through a variety of forums.

While significant progress has been made in development areas, there is still some distance to go towards addressing the following challenges:

- Access to basic services and ageing infrastructure.
- Rapid urban population growth.
- Environmental degradation.
- Low levels of literacy and skills development.
- Limited integrated sustainable human settlement.
- Sick and dying population affected by HIV/AIDS.
- Limited finances to address development challenges.

VISION

The ultimate in innovation and sustainable development.

MISSION STATEMENT

Provision of cost effective services which promote socio-economic development and a safe and healthy environment through good governance and active community participation.

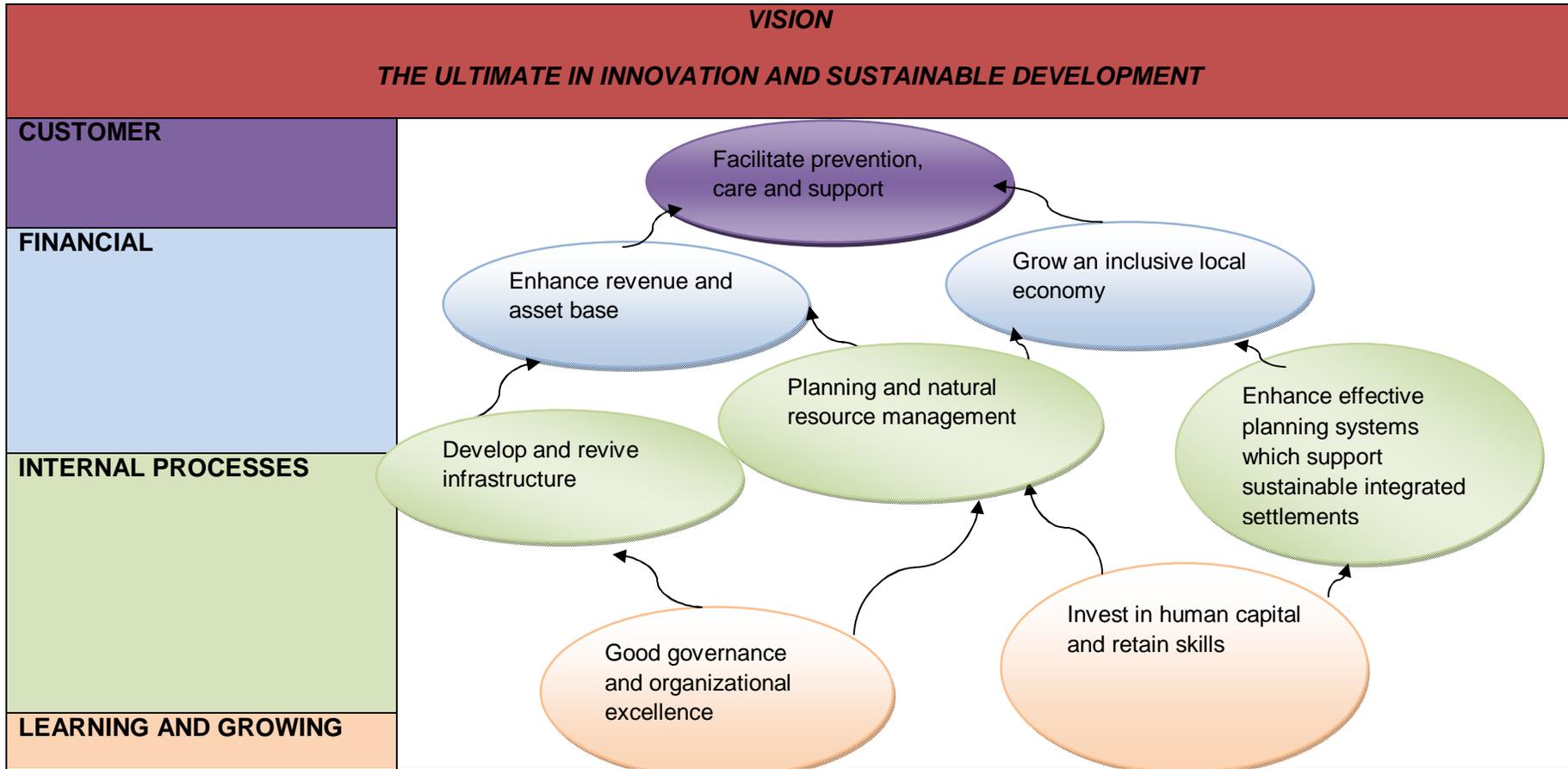
VALUES

Table 3: Values

VALUES	NOTES
Innovative	Continuously explore new and creative ways to improve access to services
Transparency	Provision of services in an open manner
Integrity	Conduct business in a ethical manner
Efficiency	Address customer needs in an economic and cost-effective way
Responsive	Proactively addressing community needs in a positive and timeous manner
Accountability	Acknowledgment of responsibility for our actions and decisions encompassing the responsibility to report

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

In ensuring that the vision, mission and value statements of the municipality are realized, Polokwane Municipality developed 8 strategic objectives and strategies. The developed strategic objectives are further aligned with the National Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF), Outcome 9 and the Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP).



Whilst the strategic objectives represent the eight key areas that the Municipality has targeted for the period 2011/2012 until 2015/2016, the following priorities have been identified key areas to be addressed during the 2011/2012 financial year.

1. Job creation
2. increased revenue base
3. Provision of basic services, maintenance and refurbishment of infrastructure
4. Land use management and sustainable human settlements
5. Public transport systems
6. Emergency ,safety and security
7. Social development
8. Institutional development
9. Marketing and communication

MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES

Strategic objectives and strategies

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NOTES	MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES
Grow an inclusive local economy	<p>Polokwane Municipality is the Capital City of Limpopo Province with rapid population growth. The skills base of the municipality does not match the local economy.</p> <p>The municipality is strategically located with the SADC region with all the Provincial economic clusters can be developed. The existence of hard infrastructure provides socio-economic development opportunities that support both the formal and informal economic sector.</p>	<p>Enter into partnership with local municipal chambers of commerce and other role players in the provincial, industrial , agricultural and tourism sectors</p> <p>Support SMMES and Cooperatives to promote the establishment of new businesses & Sustainable livelihoods</p> <p>Analyze economic trends to identify the areas in the local economy with highest potential to absorb additional business</p> <p>Invest in socio-economic infrastructure to trigger local economic growth</p> <p>Forge partnerships with stakeholders to invest in human capital</p>
Develop and revive infrastructure	Polokwane Municipality has service delivery backlogs and ageing infrastructure that must be developed and revived	<p>Ensure planning of socio-economic infrastructure respond to the real needs of the communities</p> <p>Enter into partnerships with the Department of water and environment management and Department of Energy to find alternative water and energy</p>

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NOTES	MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES
		sources including demand management strategies
Planning and natural resource management	The rapid population growth and infrastructure development propels the municipality to improve on planning and managing resources in order to meet environmental sustainability principles	Effectively plan for reliable sustainable basic infrastructure that enhances job creation opportunities and maintain the longer-term integrity of the natural environment
Enhance effective planning systems which support sustainable integrated settlements		Develop settlements in accordance with their development potential
Invest in human capital and retain skills	As a high capacity municipality, the municipality is able to produce experienced people with capacities which enable them to move to greener pastures. The municipality needs to design a plan to invest in the human capital and to retain it.	<p>Develop and maintain a stable and effective and efficient institution to achieve strategic policy objectives</p> <p>Enter in PPP's to strengthen municipal capacity to deliver services to the communities</p> <p>Eradicate fraud and corruption.</p> <p>Uphold the highest standards of governance and ethical conduct</p>
Facilitate prevention, care and support services	The scourge of HIV/AIDS has an impact on the delivery of services and it also impacts on the communities negatively .The municipality has a role to prevent, care and support communities	Identify and appraise development programmes that support sustainable livelihoods and social environment within which the communities exist

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NOTES	MUNICIPAL STRATEGIES
		<p>Develop policies and infrastructure that support the vulnerable groups in society (women, children, HIV/AIDS infected and affected individuals)</p> <p>Engage in meaningful dialogues with communities and partners about how to address underlying social, economic and environmental factors that perpetuate poverty</p>
Good governance and organizational excellence	Polokwane Municipality needs to place and strengthen its systems and procedures of good governance through effective ward committee systems and to curb rendering unfunded mandates to achieve organizational excellence and accountability to the communities it served.	<p>Develop ICT, knowledge management and innovation strategies and improve delivery systems.</p> <p>Develop good governance systems that support the involvement of communities</p> <p>Foster a culture of involvement and ownership of municipal programmes and projects</p>
Enhance revenue and asset base	To deal with the financial management and revenue enhancement the municipality should consider better ways increase revenue despite Eskom tariff increase , limited external funding to provide services and ageing infrastructure with the aim of providing improved services to the communities	Explore alternative revenue enhancement strategies to ensure sustainable delivery of services

ALIGNMENT OF POLOKWANE STRATEGY TO THE MTSF OUTCOME 9 AND LEGDP

Alignment of Polokwane strategy with the MTSF, Outcome 9 and the LEGDP

MTSF	OUTCOME 9 OUTPUTS	LEGDP	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<p>Strategic Priority 1: Speeding up growth and transforming the economy to create decent work and sustainable livelihoods</p>	<p>Output 3: Implement community work programme and supported cooperatives</p>	<p>Ensuring more inclusive economic growth, decent work and sustainable livelihoods:</p>	<p>Grow an inclusive local economy</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 2: Massive programme to build economic and social infrastructure i.e. infrastructure investment programme, public transport infrastructure, low-cost and affordable housing, improving provincial and local government capacity, health, education, library, sporting, recreation.</p>	<p>Output 2: Improve Access to Basic Services</p>	<p>Economic and social infrastructure</p>	<p>Develop and revive infrastructure</p>
<p>Strategic priority 3: Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security i.e. land reform policies, agricultural production, rural livelihoods and food security, service delivery, rural transport, revitalization of rural</p>	<p>Outcome 4: Actions supportive of Human Settlement outcomes</p> <p>Output 3: Implement community work programme and supported</p>	<p>Rural development, food security and land reform:</p>	<p>Planning and natural resource management</p> <p>Enhance effective planning systems which support sustainable integrated settlements</p>

MTSF	OUTCOME 9 OUTPUTS	LEGDP	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
towns, support non-farm economic activities	cooperatives		
Strategic Priority 4: Strengthen the skills and human resource base i.e. adequate basic services (water, sanitation, electricity to schools; access to facilities such as libraries, classrooms and laboratories	Outcome 6: Improve municipal financial and administrative capacity	A developmental state including improvement of public services	Invest in human capital and retain skills Good governance and organizational excellence
Strategic Priority 5: Improve the health profile of all South Africans i.e. filling of critical vacant posts, improving the national emergency medical (ambulance) service model, implement Comprehensive Plan for the Treatment, Management and Care of HIV and AIDS	Output 3: Implement community work programme and supported cooperatives	Improved health care	facilitate prevention, care and support services
Strategic Priority 6: Intensify the fight against crime and corruption i.e. fight against crime and corruption in the public and private sector.	Output 3: Implement community work programme and supported cooperatives	Fighting crime and corruption	Good governance and organizational excellence
Strategic Priority 7: Build cohesive, caring and sustainable communities i.e. development and strengthening of community organizations such as school governing bodies, community policing forum, ward committees	Output 4: Actions supportive of Human Settlement outcomes	Cohesive and sustainable communities	Enhance effective planning systems which support sustainable integrated settlements

MTSF	OUTCOME 9 OUTPUTS	LEGDP	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE
<p>Strategic Priority 8: Pursuing African advancement and enhanced international co-operation</p>	<p>Output 1: Implement different approach to municipal financing, planning and support</p>	<p>Creation of a better Africa and a better world</p>	<p>Forge partnership with stakeholders for human capital development</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 9: Sustainable Resource Management and use</p>	<p>Output 1: Implement different approach to municipal financing, planning and support</p>	<p>Sustainable resource management and use</p>	<p>Planning and natural resource management</p>
<p>Strategic Priority 10: Building a developmental state including improvement of public services and strengthening democratic institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * i.e. Improving the capacity and efficiency of the state, * improving the delivery and quality of public services, * entrenching a culture and practice of efficient, transparent, honest and compassionate public service and building partnership with society and strengthening democratic institutions </p>	<p>Output 6: Improve municipal financial and administrative capacity</p> <p>Outcome 7: Single window of coordination</p>	<p>A developmental state including improvement of public services</p>	<p>Good governance and organizational excellence</p> <p>Enhance revenue and asset base</p>

MUNICIPAL SCORECARD

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
Facilitate prevention, care and support	informed and healthy society	Number of targeted development programmes
		R value spent on special focus programmes
		Number of indigents households receiving free basic water
		Number of indigents households receiving free basic electricity

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
Planning and natural resource management	Effective planning and environmental sustainability	% reduction of water losses
		Number water schemes compliant to blue drop standard
		Number wastewater compliant to green drop
		% reduction of electricity consumption
		% reduction of electricity demand
		% ambient air quality test that meet set standards
		% waste collected recycled

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
Enhance effective planning systems which support sustainable integrated settlement	Improved liveable conditions	Ha of land disposed for integrated sustainable settlements
		% of building plans finalized within statutory timeframes
		Amount spent on social housing repairs and maintenance
		% social rental revenue collection rate
		% rental housing paid to NHFC
Grow an inclusive local economy	Economic growth	% of direct investment in the local economy

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
		Number of direct jobs created
		% increase of tourists
		% of incubated SMME's linked with markets
		% of land use applications finalized within statutory timeframe
		Number of EPWP & CWP jobs created
		% response time for disaster incidents within legislated timeframes

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
		% response time for fire and other emergency with statutory timeframe
		Number of strategic sporting partnerships and events held
Enhance revenue base and assets	Sound financial governance	% payment rate
		% revenue collected by the municipality as a % of revenue target
		% outstanding service debtors to revenue under 120 days
		% reduction in expenditure on Opex
		% spent on capital budget

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
		R-Value spent on repairs and maintenance
		% of grant dependency
		% spend on capital projects
Develop and revive infrastructure	Reliable and sustainable infrastructure	Number of households with access to electricity
		Number of households with free basic electricity
		Number of informal settlements with illumination
		Number households with access to water
		Number of households with free basic water

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
		number of water service points (taps) installed for informal settlement customers
		Number households with access to waste removal
		Number of informal settlements dwellings receiving waste removal
		Number households with access to sanitation
		Number of sanitation service points (toilets) installed for informal settlement customers
		Number of households receiving sewage connections
		Number of km of roads tarred
		Number of roads rehabilitated
		Number of housing opportunities per year
		% households with access to solid waste removal

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Strategy KPI
		Number of facilities maintained to specific standards
Good governance and organizational excellence	good governance and customer satisfaction	customer satisfaction
		Opinion of Auditor General
		Number of risks mitigated
		number of ward committees reports in accordance terms of reference
		% projects completed on time
		% reduction in non-compliance to legislation
Invest in human capital and retain skills	retained skills	R value investment in human capital
		Employee satisfaction

INSTITUTIONAL SCORECARD

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
Facilitate prevention, care and support		- Youth development programme	Empowered community		Monitoring and evaluation	Develop youth development framework	Implement the framework
		- HIV/AIDS programmes	Empowered community		Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings Monitoring and evaluation Implement the national HIV/AIDS strategic plan	Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings Implement the national HIV/AIDS strategic plan	Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings Implement the national HIV/AIDS strategic plan

		-Care for older person and indigent management	Empowered community	% of applications for indigent support verified(number of applications received /number of applications checked)	Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings Monitor and evaluate	Develop older person framework	Implement the framework
		-Disability programmes	Empowered community		Campaigns exhibitions workshops and training Monitor and evaluate	Develop Disability mainstreaming framework	Implement the framework
		-Gender focal point programmes	Empowered community		Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings Monitor and evaluate	Develop Gender mainstreaming framework	Implement the framework

		-child care services	Empowered community		Campaigns workshops and trainings Monitor and evaluate	Implement child care Act Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings	Implement the Child care Act Campaigns exhibitions workshops and trainings
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Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
Planning and natural resource management	Effective planning and environmental sustainability	Energy efficiency	reliable and sustainable energy	% reduction of KWHr consumed MVA demand	Undertake research on alternative and efficient energy use	Develop policies and frameworks for sustainable use of energy	Strengthen the implementation of sustainable use of alternative energy
		Waste recycling	Safe , clean municipal environment	Number of waste collected/number of recycled waste	Undertake waste minimization ,reuse and educational programmes	Encourage waste recycling businesses	Encourage waste recycling businesses

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
		Air pollution	Clean air	number ambient air quality test that meet the set standards	Compilation of database of small boiler sources	Develop Air Quality Management Plan and Bylaws	Continue to monitor air quality in the municipal area
		Water quality	drinkable and safe water	number of water schemes meeting the blue drop standard	Develop strategies to meet all the blue drop requirements	Ensure that the municipality achieve the blue drop standard for all households	Maintain the blue drop standards
		Water efficiency	Efficient and sustainable water	% reduction of water demand	Water restrictions	Replace asbestos cement water pipes	Replace all asbestos cement water lines in city Seshego and Mankweng

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
		Sanitation	healthy and safe environment	number waste water plant that meet the green drop standard	Develop strategies to meet all the green drop requirements	Ensure that the municipality achieve the green drop standard for all households	Maintain the green drop standards
		Environmental management	Sustainable environment		Declare areas as protected in terms of the Protected Areas Act	Develop a conservation management plan	Proclaim land as protected areas
		Land use management	A planned Integrated Development	Integrated urban and rural settlements aligned to Spatial Development Framework	Enter into partnership with traditional authorities to manage the usage of land	Develop settlements in accordance with their development potential	Develop settlements in accordance with their development potential

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
Enhance effective planning systems which support sustainable integrated settlement	Improved liveable conditions	Land acquisition and disposal	Sustainable human settlements	Ha of land acquired	Review the SDF ,acquire and dispose land management	Acquire and dispose land for integrated sustainable settlement	Acquire and dispose land for integrated sustainable settlement
		Township establishment	Integrated sustainable settlements	number of townships established and proclaimed	Ensure enforcement of the SDF, monitoring and to ensure that all applications comply to SDF	Ensure enforcement of the SDF, monitoring and to ensure that all applications comply to SDF	Ensure enforcement of the SDF, monitoring and to ensure that all applications comply to SDF
		Environmental management	welcoming, attractive well branded city	number of entrances upgraded and managed	Develop and implement municipal beatification plan	Manage the implementation of the municipal beatification plan	Evaluate and review the plan

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
		Informal settlement management	Contained physical growth of settlements	number of informal settlements managed	Monitor and register residence	Monitor and register residence	Monitor and register residence
		Housing	Integrated human settlement	% accreditation to provide houses	Obtain full level one accreditation	Obtain level two accreditation	Obtain level three accreditation
Grow an inclusive local economy	Economic growth	Investment promotion	Economic growth and job creation	R-value of investment	Undertake research and development	Market Polokwane as an attractive and conducive investment destination	Market Polokwane as an attractive and conducive investment destination
		Enterprise development	Economic growth and job creation	number of direct jobs created	Research and development	Skills development	Skills development
		Tourism development	Economic growth and job creation	number tourists visiting Polokwane	Market Polokwane as a tourist destination	Positioning Polokwane as a competitive tourism	Positioning Polokwane as a competitive tourism

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
						destination	destination
		SMME development	Sustainable livelihoods	number of SMME incubated	Research and development Provide business developmental support to the SMME's and cooperatives	link SMME's and cooperatives to business opportunities	promote sustainable livelihoods
			Sustainable livelihoods	number of cooperatives supported	Provide business developmental support to the cooperatives	Link cooperatives to business opportunities	Promote sustainable livelihoods
		Marketing	Increased exposure of our facilities	number of network agreements concluded	Conduct sports development programmes in collaboration with sports federations and the private sector	Conclude twinning agreement with international municipalities	Increase the development of more sports and recreation facilities
		Building inspection	Controlled and regulated building activities	% approved building plans	Monitor and take action to reduce buildings without approval in	Monitor and take action to reduce buildings without approval in	Develop strategies to monitor buildings in

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
				number of violation orders issued	proclaimed areas	proclaimed areas	rural areas
		Community safety	Safe communities	% drop in crime statistics (SAPS)	undertake law enforcement operations collaborate with business, SAPS and stakeholders	conduct crime awareness campaigns	undertake law enforcement operations collaborate with business, SAPS and stakeholders
		Job creation	Job opportunities	number of EPWP & CWP jobs created	Continue with EPWP and conduct research and identify areas for the implementation of the CWP	Continue to implement EPWP , CWP and identify other job creation programmes	Continue to implement EPWP , CWP and implement other job creation programmes
				number of permanent	Identify LED projects that will ensure	Identify LED projects that will	Identify LED

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
				jobs created through LED initiatives	increase in job creation and develop partnerships for funding	ensure increase in job creation and develop partnerships for funding	projects that will ensure increase in job creation and develop partnerships for funding
		Disaster management	Mitigated disasters	% response to disasters reported	Respond timeously to potential disasters in the municipality and undertake community awareness campaigns	Respond timeously to potential disasters in the municipality and undertake community awareness campaigns	Continue collaborations with National and Provincial sector departments to manage, prevent and mitigate disasters
				number of disaster advisory forums			
		Incident	Mitigated	% fire and	timeously respond to	plan for	establish

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
		response	incidents	emergency incidents responded to	fire emergency incidences	establishment of satellite fire stations	satellite fire stations
		Fire safety	Safe communities	% response to fire and accidents	Continuous consultations with safety institutions and government and undertake inspections and law enforcement.	Continuous consultations with safety institutions and government and undertake inspections and law enforcement.	Continuous consultations with safety institutions and government and undertake inspections and law enforcement.
		Traffic and licensing	Safe communities	number reduction in accident within the municipal controlled area	Increase in visible traffic policing	Plan for the establishment of satellite traffic stations	Establish satellite traffic stations

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
		Crime prevention	Safe communities	number of community safety forums	conduct crime awareness campaigns Collaborate with business, SAPS and stakeholders	undertake law enforcement operations Collaborate with business, SAPS and stakeholders	undertake law enforcement operations Collaborate with business, SAPS and stakeholders
		Sports and recreation	Improved participation in sports and recreation	number of combo fields upgraded in accordance to standards	Conduct sports development programmes in collaboration with sports federations and the private sector	Conclude twinning agreement with international municipalities	Increase the development of more sports and recreation facilities
				number of sports and recreations events held			
		Heritage	Cultural	number of heritage and	Liaise and partner with heritage and	Identify , promote and	Collect ,educate

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
		and culture	sustainability	cultural events held	cultural institutions in managing , developing and conserving heritage and culture	transfer of culture and knowledge	and preserve heritage
				number of libraries open according to minimum planned open hours, including ad-hoc unforeseen closing hours			

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies
Enhance revenue base and assets	Sound financial governance	Revenue generation	Enhanced revenue	r-value of revenue generated	Collection of customer information Undertake cost recovery project	Collection of customer information Undertake cost recovery project	Undertake cost recovery project Undertake cost recovery project
				number of outstanding debtors longer than 90 days as %	Collection of customer information Undertake cost recovery project	Collection of customer information Undertake cost recovery project	Undertake cost recovery project Undertake cost recovery project
				% variance on collected and billed revenue	Collection of customer information Undertake cost recovery project	Collection of customer information Continue to identify potential revenue	Undertake cost recovery project Continue to identify potential revenue
		Asset management		GRAP compliance of the asset	Submission of quarterly reports to	Submission of quarterly reports to	Submission of quarterly reports to

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies
				report	Council	Council	Council
				number of physical asset verification conducted per annum	Physical assets verification Balancing inventory register	Physical assets verification Balancing inventory register	Physical assets verification Balancing inventory register
		Financial management		Adoption of the budget	Follow budget process	Follow budget process	Follow budget process
			% budget variance	Monthly variance analysis report.	Monthly variance analysis report.	Monthly variance analysis report.	
			R-value of capital budget spent /r-value of capital budget approved by council	Implement measures in improve where necessary	Implement measures in improve where necessary	Implement measures in improve where necessary	
		Supply chain management		% of bids awarded within 5 weeks of	Enforcement of compliance by bid committee	Enforcement of compliance by bid committee	Enforcement of compliance by bid committee

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme KPI	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies
				advertisement			
		IT systems maintenance			Develop and follow a maintenance plan	Implement maintenance plan	Implement maintenance plan

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
Develop and revive infrastructure	Reliable and sustainable infrastructure	transport planning	reliable transport system	number of transport plans developed	Development and alignment of transport plans to the district and national plans	Develop alternative and reliable transport system	Develop alternative and reliable transport system
		Municipal facility maintenance	Reliable, inhabitable and usable facilities	number of halls maintained according to standard	Routine maintenance	Maintenance strategy plan	
				number of swimming pools maintained			

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
				according to standard			
				number of sports facilities maintained according to standard			
				number of municipal facilities maintained			
		cemetery management	well coordinated and managed cemetery system	number burials conducted , number graves developed, number of total areas redeveloped, municipal wide cemetery database	compile and record cemetery database	develop electronic cemetery management system	maintain the database and review management systems
		Access to Electricity	Improved access	number of households	Maintain a reliable	Extent and strengthen	Adopt and supply

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
			sustainable electricity	with access to electricity	network that can sustain growth	energy supply to the municipality	alternative electricity to communities
				number of rural households with access to electricity			
			Improved access sustainable electricity	number of low cost houses with electricity connection (City/Seshego)			
				% of electricity meters serving domestic customers			
		Access to Electricity	Improved access sustainable electricity	number of indigent households with access to electricity			
				number of informal			

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
				settlements with illumination			
				R value of subsidized electricity connections by council			
		Access water	Accessibility to safe and sustainable water services	number of households with access to water	Ensure sustainable portable water supply to the community	Ensure sustainable portable water supply to the community	Ensure sustainable portable water supply to the community
				number of water subsidized connections installed	identify and supply subsidized water to indigents	update register and supply subsidized water to indigents	update register and supply subsidized water to indigents
				number of water service points (taps) installed for informal settlement	identify informal settlements , points of installation and provide	identify informal settlements , points of installation and provide water	identify informal settlements , points of installation and provide water

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
				customers	water taps	taps	taps
		waste management	Clean and healthy environment	number of households with access to once a week daily door to door refuse removal	Develop waste management plan, by-law and policy	Implement the waste management plan ,by-law and policy municipal wide	Assess and review the waste management plan
				number of refuse kerbs removed once a month in rural areas			
			Clean and healthy environment	number of refuse kerbs removed once weekly in informal settlements			
		Access to sanitation	safe and sustainable sanitation	number of households with access to sanitation facilities	Prioritize beneficiaries and plan for provision of sanitation	Develop strategies for construction of healthy and safe sanitation	Implement strategies

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
					services and implement.	facilities	
			safe and sustainable sanitation	number of sanitation service points (toilets) installed for informal settlement customers	identify informal settlements , points of installation and provide sanitation services	identify informal settlements , points of installation and provide sanitation services	identify informal settlements , points of installation and provide sanitation services
			safe and healthy environment	number of households receiving sewage connections	respond to sewage connection needs	respond to sewage connection needs	respond to sewage connection needs
		Access to roads	Safe and sustainable roads infrastructure network	number km of roads tarred	Plan for construction and upgrading municipal roads to improve	Construct and upgrade municipal roads to improve accessibility	Construct and upgrade municipal roads to improve accessibility

Strategic objective	Strategy outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
				number of km tarred roads rehabilitated	accessibility		
				number of km gravel roads rehabilitated			
				number of meters of stormwater system rehabilitated			

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme Indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
Good governance and organizational excellence	good governance and customer satisfaction	Customer relations management	Customer satisfaction	% of complaints responded to within 7 days of receipt/number number of complaints received as %	Benchmark on the best customer care practices	Develop a customer care centre	Continue to assess satisfaction level of customers on municipal services
		follow up audits on external audit report	Good internal governance processes and accountability	Clean audit opinion	organizational structure review, effective audit committee	effective internal audit and risk management unit	retention of skills
		Compliance	clean governance	% compliance to municipal legislation	Ensure that all Council resolutions are legally compliant	Ensure that all Council resolutions are legally compliant	Ensure that all Council resolutions are legally compliant
			customer satisfaction	% of complaints responded to within 14 days of receipt	Monitor and coordinate daily complaints lodged	Monitor and coordinate daily complaints lodged	Monitor and coordinate daily complaints lodged

				number of Presidential Hotline complaints attended and resolved			
	law enforcement	Safe community		number of fines issued	continuous law enforcement	continuous law enforcement	continuous law enforcement
	Legal			number of illegal land cases finalized	comply with prescriptions of collective agreement	comply with prescriptions of collective agreement	comply with prescriptions of collective agreement
				number of disciplinary processes finalized	comply with prescriptions of collective agreement	comply with prescriptions of collective agreement	comply with prescriptions of collective agreement
	Internal Audit	Improved governance process and ethical organizational culture		number of internal audit findings resolved	Review of the fraud prevention strategies. , timeous risk assessment. , proper fraud hotline response plan	build safe mechanisms to prevent corruption and maladministration , continuous review of internal control processes and systems	maintain uncompromised record of clean governance

		Risk Management	Managed and minimized municipal risks	number of risks mitigated (should detail risk identified)	manage municipal strategic risks	respond timeously on fraud and corruption	collaborate with sector departments on issues of risks and fraud
				number of fraud and corruption cases resolved	manage municipal strategic risks	respond timeously on fraud and corruption	collaborate with sector departments on issues of risks and fraud
		Communication & public participation	Improved and effective community participation	number of ward committee reports submitted	enhance capacity building of ward committees	intensify community and stakeholder engagement on municipal programmes	enhance the corporate image of the municipality
				number of community participation programmes undertaken	enhance capacity building of ward committees	intensify community and stakeholder engagement on municipal programmes	enhance the corporate image of the municipality

		capital project management	improved project implementation	number of projects implemented on time	development and adherence to project implementation plan,	implementation of Project Management System	integrated Project Performance Management Systems
				number of projects implement according to specification	development and adherence to project implementation plan,	implementation of Project Management System	integrated Project Performance Management Systems

Strategic Objective	Strategy Outcome	Programme	Programme outcome	Programme Indicator	Short term strategies 1-2 years	Medium term strategies 2-4 years	Long term strategies 5
Invest in human capital and retain skills	retained skills		employee satisfaction	% of employee complaints responded within 14 days of receipt	Monitor and coordinate daily employee complaints	Monitor and coordinate daily employee complaints	Monitor and coordinate daily employee complaints
				% of disciplinary processes completed within legislative timeframe	Conduct divisional disciplinary hearings and deal with disputes	Conduct divisional disciplinary hearings and deal with disputes	Conduct divisional disciplinary hearings and deal with disputes
				number of OHS inspections defaults resolved	Ensure that OHS system is in place, operational and maintained	Ensure that OHS system is in place, operational and maintained	Ensure that OHS system is in place, operational and maintained

	capacitated and retained skills	Recruitment	well capacitated SBUs	% vacancies successfully filled	filling of critical positions, continuous training of staff,	personal development program as part of retention, approval of organogram	
		skills development	well capacitated SBUs	number of employees trained	filling of critical positions, continuous training of staff,	personal development program as part of retention, approval of organogram	
		skills retention	reduced staff turnover ,competent work force	number of Recruits vs. number of exits	filling of critical positions, continuous training of staff,	personal development program as part of retention, approval of organogram	

CHAPTER 4: PROJECT PHASE

MULTI YEAR CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/2014

KPA : BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Administration support	Civic centre refurbishment	30400	CRR	4,500,000	3,500,000	2,500,000
	New lifts Civic Center	30400	CRR	0	0	1,000,000
	PHA, Housing and Union building structural repairs	30400	CRR	0	2,000,000	1,000,000
	Public toilets Mankweng CBD	30400	CRR	0	750,000	
	Refurbish Public toilets (city)	30400	CRR	2,000,000	0	0
	Refurbishment of satellite offices	30400	CRR	2,000,000	0	0
	Renovation of Seshego cluster offices	30400	CRR	0	500,000	255,000
	Renovation of Mankweng unit C offices	30400	CRR	0	150,000	250,000
	Renovate shift workers accommodation on Matlala road	30400	CRR	0	500,000	0
	Construction of driving license testing offices (Erf 75 Unit B Mankweng) (Traffic)	30400	CRR	1,600,000	0	0
	Construction of driving license testing offices (Erf 2181 Ladanna) (Traffic)	30400	CRR	0	500,000	2,500,000
	Upgrading of Pound (Office: Traffic)	30400	CRR	0	300,000	300,000
	Partitioning of traffic parade room for officers (Drywalls)	30400	CRR	0	0	0
	2 x Turnstiles for licensing officers Ladanna (Traffic)	30400	CRR	0	120,000	0
Total				10,100,000	10,320,000	7,805,000

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Access to Electricity Rural	Electrification low income houses rural (Villages to be electrify in 2011/2012 Segopey,Kwareng,Sebayeng Unit D, Kgokong, Potse, Ramogale, Gamailula, Iraq and Mampaka)(Villages to be electrify in 2012/2013 Tladi,Matikiring,Makgobathe,MasedibuBethel, Makibelo,Makgoba,Masealama,Setati,Dalmada, Segoreng,Mamoakela (Villages to be electrify in 2013/2014 Mankweng unit F, Mankola Ext, Ga- Kgatla Ext, KgohloaneExt, Sebayeng Ext, Riverside Ext, OR Tambo Ext, Hlatlaganya Ext,Makanye Ext).	34300	CRR \NER	18,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Electrification Planning Rural	Electrification Planning for low income houses Rural for the following financial years(2011/2012 Tladi,Matikiring,Makgobathe,MasedibuBethel, Makibelo,Makgoba,Masealama,Setati,Dalmada, Segoreng,Mamoakela)(2012/2013 Mankweng unit F, Mankola Ext, Ga- Kgatla Ext, KgohloaneExt, Sebayeng Ext, Riverside Ext, OR Tambo Ext, Hlatlaganya Ext,Makanye Ext.)(2013/2014 Leshikishiki Ext,Matshelapata Ext, Dairing Ext, ThokaExt, Mokgokong Ext, Siegline Ext, Sahara Ext, Mantheding, Lehlabile Ext, Molalahare Ext, Mokgopo Ext, Ga Bopape Ext, Maribe/Thoka, Malesa, Mashemong Ext, Masekoameng/Mawasha)	34300	CRR	700,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
				18,700,000	21,200,000	21,200,000

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Access to Electricity Urban	Electrification low income houses Urban(2011/2012 Electrification of Ext. 76C, 71 and 40)92012/2013 Zone 6 Seshego)(2013/2014 Zone 6 Seshego)	34300	NER	8,000,000	0	0
	Consumer connections (Installation of new consumer connections in City and Seshego)	34300	CRR	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000
	Plant and equipment(Purchase of new plant and equipment and replace redundant and unsafe testing equipment)	34300	CRR	0	100,000	100,000
	Service connections to indigent customers(Install new connections to indigent consumers in Seshego and City)	34300	CRR	0	300,000	0
	Service connections Seshego Zone 8 & 5(Install service connections in Zone 3 and 4 from the erf boundary to the house where previous electrification is done till the erf boundary)	34300	CRR	0	300,000	0
	Contingency capital expenses (Upgrading or expanding of the Electrical system to be able to accommodate load due to growth in Polokwane City and Seshego)	34300	CRR	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Nirvana Ext 3(Electrical connections when houses are build to 192 erven and to prevent copper theft)	34300	CRR	100,000	100,000	100,000
Sub-Total				12,100,000	5,800,000	4,200,000
New Infrastructure 66KV/11KV	Additional feeder 11KV feeder cable to Zone 8 substation(Installation of a new 185mm ² /11KV cable from Sigma substation to Zone 8 substation to accommodate the load growth)	34300	CRR	4,500,000	0	0
	Additional feeder 11KV feeder cable to Bendor substation(Installation of a new 185mm ² /11KV cable from Delta substation to Bendor substation to accommodate the load growth)	34300	CRR	0	4,000,000	0
	Additional feeder 11KV feeder cable to Hospital substation(Installation of a new 185mm ² 11KV cable from Sigma substation to Hospital substation to accommodate the load growth)	34300	CRR	0	3,500,000	0

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	Thorn hill 11KV Substation (Built a new 12MVA substation to accommodate expansion on the network)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Ivy Park Substation (Built a new 12MVA substation to accommodate expansion on the network)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Nirvana Substation (Built a new 12MVA substation to accommodate expansion on the network)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Bakone Substation to Tweefontein Substation 66 KV Line (Reaction of a 12 KM 66KV double circuit line for a reliable and adequate electrical supply to the city)	34300	CRR	0	0	10,000,000
	Sterpark extend 11KV system for new developments(install new 11KV ring feeder cable to insure a reliable and adequate supply.	34300	CRR	0	3,685,000	5,000,000
	Second Eskom supply Bakone substation (Building a new 66KV switching substation to accommodate a reliable adequate supply to the city	34300	CRR	0	0	8,000,000
	Laboria Substation Distribution Area (install new 11KV cables to insure a reliable and adequate supply	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Tweefontein 66KV/11KV substation and 66KV line (Build of a 66KV/11KV substation and a double circuit 6KM 66KV line to supply SDA 3 area)	34300	CRR	15,000,000	25,000,000	15,000,000
	Security in Substations(Installation of CCTV cameras in all 66KV/11KV substations to prevent theft)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Smart metering (Installation of smart metering to enhance revenue and meter tampering)	34300	DOE	0	0	0
	Delta Substation Additional transformer and extension (extension of Delta Substation and install a new 20MVA transformer to accommodate load growth)	34300	CRR	5,000,000	11,000,000	8,600,000
	Gamma Substation extension (extension of Gamma Substation and install a new 20MVA transformer to accommodate load growth	34300	CRR	0	0	0

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	Traffic Light intersections (Install traffic lights on intersections as requested)	34300	CRR	0	1,000,000	0
	Fire Walls at 66KV Substations (Build fire walls between 20MVA Transformers to prevent spreading of fire)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Sub-Total			24,500,000	48,185	46,600,000
Energy Efficiency	DSM Projects, NER for Energy efficiency (Replace 9 300, 125 watt MV Street Lights fitting with 70 watt HPS street light fittings and do Energy efficiency in all council buildings)	34300	NER	12,000,000	0	10,000,000
	Sub-Total			12,000,000	0	10,000,000
Elimination of Streets and Villages	High Mast lights (install high mast lights in all clusters)	34300	CRR	0		0
	Street Lights in main arteries (installation of street lights where it not adhere SANS 078)	34300	CRR	0		
	Festive Lights (install festive Lights in City, Seshego and Mankweng)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Sub-Total			0	0	0
Refurbishment of Infrastructure	Refurbishment of Seshego low tension system (Zone 3 Seshego)	34300	CRR	0	0	
	Refurbishment of Laboria and Futura 11KV systems (replace all unsafe fiberglass boxes)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Replace fiberglass meter boxes to steel/3 CR12 (replace all unsafe fiberglass boxes in Superbia and industrial)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Sterpark LV (Replace the Aluminum Cables with copper cables which is corroding))	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Fauna and Florapark 11KV refurbishment (replace undersize cables to accommodate load growth)	34300	CRR	0	0	0
	Sub-Total			0	0	0
	TOTAL			67, 300,000	75,185,000	72,000,000

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Access to Sanitation Rural	Rural household sanitation	33350	MIG	20,000,000	50,032,000	33,244,000
	Sub-Total			20,000,000	50,032,000	33,244,000
Access to Sanitation Urban	Plant and equipment	33350	CRR	200,000	200,000	200,000
	Consumer connections	33350	CRR	800,000	850,000	900,000
	Upgrading of sewer lines in CBD	33350	CRR	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Upgrading of networks for subdivisions	33350	CRR	500,000	500,000	0
	Mechanical sewer cleaning machine	33350	CRR	450,000	0	0
	Bulk contribution Private townships	33350	CRR	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Sewer line servitudes	33350	CRR	150,000	150,000	150,000
	Bulk sewer SDA3	33350	CRR	0	0	1,000,000
	Masterplan sewer	33350	CRR	1,200,000	2,000,000	0
	Sub-Total			5,800,000	6,200,000	4,750,000
Access to water Rural	Mothapo RWS (Meetsematjidi, Nchichane and Mafiane connections to mainline)	33400	MIG	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
	Moletje East RWS (Reticulation for Hlahla, Legodi, Mashobohlang, Makgodu & Ext, Ramongona & Ramphele. Makgodu reservoir)	33400	MIG	3,000,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
	Moletje North RWS (Reticulation at Kgoroshi, Mphela, Thantsha & Ditenteng)	33400	MIG	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Moletje South RWS (Boreholes and Pumping line for Vaalkop, Pax and Makweya, reservoir for Vaalkop and Pax)	33400	MIG	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Houtrivier RWS (Upgrading of storage capacity at Moletje	33400	MIG	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	central)					
	Chuene Maja RWS (upgrading of water purification plant)	33400	MIG	5,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000
	Molepo RWS (Bulk pipeline, upgrading of water purification plant)	33400	MIG	8,000,000	12,000,000	13,000,000
	Laastehoop RWS (Reticulation and yard connections at Laastehoop 7 & 7A, Manthorwane, Maboi, Quayle, Mogole)	33400	MIG	3,000,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
	Mankweng RWS (Reticulation and yard connection at Makanye estension, Maribe, Mantjana and Lehlabile)	33400	MIG	10,000,000	14,000,000	15,000,000
	Boyne RWS (Reticulation at Makgokobung, Makgopeng, Mankgaile, Mountainview and Riverview)	33400	MIG	3,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
	Segwasi RWS	33400	MIG	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Badimong RWS (Reticulation and standpipes at Ga-Shilwane, Mashongoville, Tsware, Thune, Mangwaneng, Moshate, Matselapata and Mamakela)	33400	MIG	10,000,000	15,000,000	16,000,000
	Sebayeng/Dikgale RWS (Construction of storages and reticulation at Ramoshai, Mantheding, Makgoba and reticulation at Marobala)	33400	MIG	20,000,000	20,000,000	27,000,000
	Mmotong wa perikisi (Planning and designing for 30MI reservoir and reticulation)	33400	MIG	3,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
	Sub-Total			79,000,000	102,000,000	114,000,000
Access to water Urban	Plant and equipment	33400	CRR	60,000	65,000	65,000
	Consumer connections	33400	CRR	3,100,000	3,300,000	3,500,000
	Pressure water supply to SDA2	33400	CRR	0	1,500,000	0
	Scada system	33400	CRR	1,500,000	2,000,000	0
	Pressure reservoir SDA3	33400	CRR	500,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
	Bulk contribution Private townships	33400	CRR	0	200,000	300,000
	Bulk water supply SDA3	33400	CRR	0	4,000,000	2,000,000
	Safeguard Doornkraal reservoir	33400	CRR	300,000	0	0
	Revamping of Matlala rd hostel:Overnight standby accommodation	33400	CRR	500,000	0	0

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	Sub-Total			5,960,000	21,065,000	10,865,000
Infrastructure Rehabilitation/ Water Efficiency	Upgrading/replacing of water lines in CBD	33400	CRR	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
	Sub-Total			5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Water Quality	Water lab equipment	33500	CRR	180,000	180,000	180,000
	Water bottling machine	33500	CRR	250,000	0	0
	Palisade fence DWTP	33500	CRR	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Seshego dam safety	33500	CRR	2,000,000	0	0
	Sub-Total			3,430,000	1,180,000	1,180,000
	TOTAL			123,790,000	168,895,000	173,995,000

Information Technology (I.T)

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Information Services(IT)	Fibre connection to remote sites	52100	CRR	2,000 000	6,000 000	2,000 000
	Open source Migration	52100	CRR	600,000	500,000	0
	Disaster Recovery site	52100	CRR	800,000	600,000	400,000
	Network infrastructure upgrade	52100	CRR	1 200,000	1 200,000	500,000

	MSTP Review	52100	CRR	500,000	400,000	400,000
	ICT Governance Model	52100	CRR	500,000	0	0
	ICT Equipment	52100	CRR	981, 000	1,500 000	1,500 000
	Electronic Content Management System	52100	CRR	1,300,000	1,300,000	800,000
	E-Governance	52100	CRR	800,000	600,000	600,000
	Facility Management and Booking System	52100	CRR	1,000 000	500,000	0

Roads and storm water

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
access to roads and storm water services	Upgrading of roads in Mmamatsa	32300	MIG	5,000,000.00	45,500 000	56,000 000
	Upgrading of roads from gravel to tar in Paledi	32300	MIG	1,500 000	0	0
	Rehabilitation of roads and upgrading of road signage,access road construction	32300	MIG	18,400 000	0	0

	Upgrading of road from gravel to tar in Mashobohlang	32300	MIG	4,400,000	8,000,000	0
	Rehabilitation of roads and upgrading of roads signage	32300	MIG	23,900 000	0	8,000,000
	Upgrading of roads from gravel to tar Makotopong	32300	MIG	5,000,000.00	1,500 000	0
	Rehabilitation of roads and upgrading of roads signage	32300	MIG	19,000 000	0	8,000,000
	Upgrading of roads in GaMamphaka	32300	MIG	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Construction of access roads SDA 1 Phase 2	31300	NDPG /CRR	2,800,000	8,000 000	12,000,000
	Lawton bridge construction Westernburg to nirvana	31300	NDPG /CRR	6,600 000	0	0
	TOTAL			90,600,000	66,000,000	87,000000

KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Land use management	Review of town planning scheme	61200	CRR	2,100,000	0	0
	Tenure Upgrading	61200	CRR	3,000,000	0	0

	Compilation of a Development Framework for Mankweng	61200	NDPG/ CRR	500,000	0	0
	Compilation of a Development Framework for Sebayeng	61200	NDPG/ CRR	400,000	0	0
	NDPR projects	61200	NDPG	0	18,649,000	29,929,000
	Integrated Transport System	61200	PTIG	55,347,000	30,000,000	25,000,000
	Sub Total			61,347,000	48,649,000	54,929,000

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Environmental Management	Design Park	43350	NDPG /CRR	800,000	0	0
	Zone 5 Park development	43350	NDPG /CRR	800,000	0	0
	Park upgrading	43350	NDPG /CRR	800,000	0	0
	Phase 2 Park development	43350	NDPG /CRR	800,000	0	0
	Upgrading of parks around city	43350	NDPG /CRR	1,200,000	0	0

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Sports and recreation	Upgrading of Seshego stadium	45300	NDPG /CRR	1,200,000	6,000,000	0
	Upgrading of Mankweng sports complex	45300	NDPG /CRR	500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Sports complex lighting	45300	CRR	36,000	0	0
	Upgrading of municipal halls	45200	MIG	2407000	0	0
	Provision for Upgrading of Halls	45200	CRR	59300		

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
	Sub total			4,736,000	15,200,000	14,000,000

PROGRAMMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
WASTE MANAGEMENT	EIA on the Westernburg Transfer station	43400	NDPG/C RR	300,000	0	0
	Purchasing of Skip bins at Sebayeng, Nobody and Mankweng	43400	NDPG/C RR	800,000	0	0
	Sub total			1,100,000	2,500,000	0

PROGRAMME	PROJECT	VOTE	FUNDS	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
LED	Hawkers stalls at Seshego next to Police station	64200	NDPG/CR R	1,000,000	0	0
	Feasibility studies and business plans for retail center Sebayeng, Local convenience center and small office development in Westernburg	64400	NDPG/CR R	500,000	0	0
	Sub Total			1,500,000	6,500,000	2,500,000

SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
						FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
ARTS AND CULTURE										
Film and Video	Productions of Films	Capricorn	Polokwane Municipality (Mankweng - University of Limpopo)	DSAC	2,100,000	-	-	R700,000	R700,000	R700,000
Music	Talent search in Music	Capricorn	All Local Municipalities	DSAC	R750,000 (R18,000 per Local Municipality and R60,000 for district)	-	-	R250,000 (R6000 per Local Municipality & R200,000 for the	R250,000 (R6000 per Local Municipality & R20,000 for the District	R250,000 (R6000 per Local Municipality & R20,000 for the District

Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
						FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
					auditions and R600,000 for the provincial auditions)			Provincial event)	Municipality)	Municipality)
Mapungubwe Arts Festival	Promotion of Arts and Culture Programs	Capricorn	Polokwane	DSAC	R3,000,000	-	-	R1,000,000	R1,000,000	R1,000,000
LANGUAGE SERVICES										
LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICES										
Upgrade of Nirvana Library	Upgrade ablution facilities, walls, ceiling and floors	Capricorn	Polokwane-Nirvana	DSAC – (Public Works)	R3,200,000	-	-	R3,200,000	-	-

Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
						FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
Upgrade of Molepo Library	Addition of security systems in the building	Capricorn	Polokwane Municipality-Molepo	DSAC	R300 ,000	-	-	R300, 000	-	-
Building of New Library facilities	Building of Molepo Community Library	Capricorn	Polokwane Municipality Molepo -	DSAC – (Public Works)	R4 ,800, 000.00	2011/12	R250 ,000	R4 ,800, 000	-	-
Library ICT Infrastructure	Cabling, networking and migrating from PALS to SLIMS-Molepo Library	Capricorn	Polokwane-Molepo	DSAC	R222 ,223	-	-	R222, 223	-	-
SPORTS DEVELOPMENT										
O.R. Tambo Games	Selection of District teams and Talent Identification	Capricorn	Polokwane	DSAC	R300 ,000	-	-	R300, 000	-	-

Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
						FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
S.A Games	National Development Games	Capricorn	Polokwane	DSAC	R 3,000,000	-	-	R 3,000,000	-	-
Clubs establishment	Establish one rugby club per local municipality	Capricorn	All local municipalities	DSAC	R12 ,000 per local municipality	-	-	R 12 ,000 per local municipality	R 12 ,000 per local municipality	R 12 ,000 per local municipality
Sports Awards Ceremony	Honoring of athletes, coaches, managers, media and legends	Capricorn	Polokwane	DSAC	R390 ,000	-	-	R130, 000	R130, 000	R130, 000
RECREATION AND SCHOOL SPORT										
			Polokwane	DSAC	R 33,100	-	-	R10,000	R 11,000.	R 12,100

	Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
							FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
				<u>Hubs</u> 1.Mankweng 2. Manamela 3.Place of safety							
				Polokwane <u>Hubs</u> 1.Mankweng 2. Manamela 3.Place of safety	DSAC	R480,000	-	-	R20,000.00	R 220,000	R 240,000

	Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
							FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
				Polokwane <u>Hubs</u> 1.Mankweng 2. Manamela 3.Place of safety	DSAC	R715,761	-	-	R 238,587	R 238,587	R 238,587
				Polokwane <u>Hubs</u> 1.Mankweng 2. Manamela 3.Place of safety	DSAC	R101,280	-	-	R 33,760	R 33,760	R 33,760

	Project name	Project Description	District	Local Municipality and location	Implementing Agent	Overall Budget	Planning and Design				
							FY	Budget	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
				Polokwane	DSAC	R88,708	-	-	R 26, 800	R 29, 480	R 32 ,428
				Polokwane	DSAC	R124,456	-	-	R 37, 600	R 41,360	R 45 ,496
		Support to 32 coordinators	Capricorn	All local municipalities	DSAC	R1,670,109	-	-	R 556, 703	R 556, 703	R 556 ,703

Housing Development Plan for 2011/2012 Financial year

Project Name	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Project location	Project description	Implementing agent	Implementing period and Budget			
						2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2015-2016
Rural	Capricon	Polokwane	Ward 1	Ga-phiri(75),Bergnek (100)= 175 units	Zedek Trading 312cc				
Rural	Capricon	Polokwane	Ward 1	Chuene Moshate(50),Marulaning(50),Ga-Maja(25),Ditshweneng(50)= 175 units	Rufaro Trading Enterprise cc				
Rural	Capricon	Polokwane	Ward 1 & 4	Maratapelo(50),Sepanapudi(50),Maripathekong(50)= 150 units	Silverlake Trading 369(PTY)LTD				
Rural	Capricon	Polokwane	Ward 6,7 & 30	Ga-Mothiba,Shushumela, Thakgslang,meetse Matsididi(250 units for ward 6),Makanye(5),Segopye(50)= 355 units	Proud Heritage Properties(PTY)LTD				
Rural	Capricon	Polokwane	Ward 16	Makgakga,Mokgokong,Tambo	Dingatana Supplies				

				View,Makgofe,Tladi, Mabotja,Mmamorusw ane,Ga- Ranoto(100)= 100 units	&Services				
Rural	Capricon	Polokwane	Ward 31	Nchichane(50)= 50 units	Lepamos Business Enterprise cc				
URBAN DEVELOPMENT AREA									
Urban	Capricon	Polokwane	EXT 71	200 Units					
Urban	Capricon	Polokwane	EXT 86	372 Units					
Urban	Capricon	Polokwane	EXT 104	420 units					
Urban	Capricon	Polokwane	EXT 1	Ivy Dale agricultural holding ,Portion 68,69 and 70 = 446 units					
Urban	Capricon	Polokwane	EXT 100	Bendor ext 100(Middle income)= 174 units					
Urban	Capricon	Polokwane	EXT 1	Bendor ext 100(High income)= 174 units					

Department of Agriculture

Department of Agriculture										
Project Name	Project Description	Implementing agent	overall budget	Planning and Design		Implementation period and budget				
				FY	Budget	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Khalabashe Layers	21 000 unit layer house	LDA	R 4,701,166			R 4,701,166				
Eric Magina	Animal handling facilities	LDA	R 880,000			R 880,000				
Cattle handling facilities	Construction of cattle handling facilities	LDA	R 60,000			R 60,000				
Cattle handling facilities	construction of cattle handling facilities	LDA	R 60,000			R 60,000				
Cattle handling facilities	construction of cattle handling facilities	LDA	R 60,000			R 60,000				
construction supervision (all CDM municipalities)	rehabilitation of irrigation schemes	LDA	R 477,000,00			R 77,000,000	R 10,000,000	R 10,000,000	R 10,000,000	
alternative energy (ALL CDM municipalities)	alternative energy	LDA	R 8,250,000		R 750,000	R 1,500,000	R 15,000,000	R 1,500,000	R 1,500,000	

Department of Health and Social Development

Department of Health and Social Development										
Project Name	Project Description	Implementing agent	overall budget	Planning and Design		Implementation period and budget				
				FY	Budget	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
New academic Hospital(planning)	Hospital central	DHSD	R 592,000	Multiple	R 592,000	R 50,755	R 100,000	R 93,000	R 100,000	R 100,000
Mamabolo J Clinic	Clinic	SAKHIWO HS	R 12,307,000	2010/11	R 1,231,000	R 5,832,000				
soetfontein clinic	Clinic	SAKHIWO HS	R 12,968,000	2010/11	R 1,297,000	R 9,277,000				
Chebeng clinic	Clinic	SAKHIWO HS	R 12,600,000	2010/11	R 1,260,000	R 9,500,000	R 2,500,000			

Department of Roads and Transport

Department of Roads and transport										
Project Name	Project Description	Implementing agent	overall budget	Planning and Design		Implementation period and budget				
				FY	Budget	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16

intermodal public transport facility	intermodal public transport facility	LDRT	R 400,000,000	2014/15	R 42,000,000				R 60,000,000	R 150,000,000
Polokwane new K53 testing station	driving license testing center	LDRT	R 16,000,000	2010/11	R 2,619,000	R 11,931,000				
multipurpose traffic center	multipurpose traffic center	LDRT	R 17,000,000	2013/14	R 3,142,500				R 11,857,500	R 12,500,000
Polokwane to Mashashane road	road preventative maintenance and rehab	LDRT	R 10,000,000	2010/11	R 1,000,000	R 9,000,000				

CHAPTER 5: INTERGRATION PHASE

5.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

INTRODUCTION

According to chapter 5 of the Municipality Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is required to include a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) also comprising guidelines for Land Use Management System (LUMS). The aim of Spatial Development Framework is to guide future development of an area. It serves as the common background upon which the physical, social, economic and institutional development strategies of a municipality are designed. It is also a manifestation of the vision of an area in terms of spatial and spatial components and is the basis for an integrated planning.

Polokwane municipality has compiled their Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in 2007 to amongst others:

- To comply as contemplated in section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act,
- To address all the aspect of the Integrated Development Plan relating to the spatial development aspects as required in terms of Government Gazette No 22605,
- To adhere to all the Land Development Principles as stipulated in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act(DFA), and
- To incorporate strategic National, Provincial and District initiatives which fall within the Polokwane Local Municipality area into the SDF

Reviewed Spatial Development Framework, 2007

The reviewed Spatial Development Framework (SDF) 2007 was approved by council on 13 August 2007 and is still in use even today. The following changes were made in the reviewed SDF:

- Density in Seshego was increased from 44 units/ha to 64 units/ha.
- Density of >64 units/ha has been extended from Biccard to Burger Street.
- Hierarchy of Shopping centre table was updated in line with the Council of Shopping Centre's Hierarchy of Shopping Centres.
- Projects recommendations i.e. changing some of the Potential Development Areas (PDAs) to Strategic Development Areas (SDAs).
- (PDA 3 incorporated into SDA 1)

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for Polokwane Local Municipality forms an integral part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and process. It is intended to realize the long term vision of the municipality. In doing so, the SDF also provide the spatial dimensions for a growth and development strategy for the capital of Limpopo Province and its surrounding integrating urban and rural development in order to establish a sustainable relationship between urban settlements and their surrounding natural environments, promoting urban forms that will enhance the principles of more effective, economic viable and compact cities and finally to satisfy human needs and improve the standard of living of inhabitants.

The following facts are of paramount importance in Polokwane SDF:

- All our development aspiration happens on Strategic Development Areas (SDA) with SDA 1, 2 and 3 being the prominent areas.
- Given our history, the dual aspects of efficiency and equity in our spatial planning must remain central.

- A need to avoid ding-dong syndrome, the role and use of spatial planning to remain key and focussed.
- A uniform, effective and efficient framework for spatial planning and Land Use Management System (LUMS) should be put in place.
- Settlements / spatial restructuring cannot in a transitional phase be left to “market forces” and or normative planning.

Strategic Development Areas (SDA's)

The Strategic Development Area (**SDA's**) for Polokwane municipality is in clusters or local service points and are as follows:

- SDA 1: Area between Polokwane & Seshego;
- SDA 2: Area known as Ivydale Agricultural holdings;
- SDA 3: Eastern suburbs of Polokwane and adjacent area to the east;
- SDA 4: Mankweng/Badimong cluster;
- SDA 5: Area abutting Mankweng to the south west. The Laaste Hoop ward 7 area, currently a LSP;
- SDA 6: Sebayeng Municipal Growth Point and area directly surrounding it;
- SDA 7: The area which forms the remainder of the Sebayeng/Dikgale cluster which is not part of SDA6.
- SDA 8: The area or settlements which are located in the southern parts of the municipal area, known as Chuene, currently a LSP.

Development Corridors (DC's)

The following Development Corridors (DC's) have been identified in Polokwane Municipality.

- Development Corridor (DC) 1: The Pretoria/Gauteng - Polokwane – Mankweng – Tzaneen Development Corridor
- Development Corridor (DC) 2: The Burgersfort/Chuenespoort - Polokwane - Louis Trichardt Development Corridor
- Public Transport Integration Corridor
- Southern Gateway Development Corridor
- Eastern Gateway Development Corridor

- Northern Gateway Development Corridor
- Outer Eastern Link

Incentive schemes

In order to attract investment and promote development in specific areas consistent with proposals of the SDF, the municipality should also put incentive schemes in place. Incentive schemes should go hand in hand with inputs from various role players in respect of technical services, financial implications and the consequences of such decisions, should be carefully understood.

Incentive schemes will provide “rewards” to attract development in specific areas. The types of incentives schemes (“rewards”) which can be considered are therefore:

- Rebate in contribution in respect of engineering services, open spaces in respect of provisions of Section 63 of Ordinance 15 of 1986 as follows:
 - Section 63(1)(a): Engineering Services;
 - Section 63(1) (b): Open spaces or parks.
- Rebate in contribution by applicant/developer in terms of Section 121 of Ordinance 15 of 1986 towards costs for external engineering services.
- Contribution by municipality in terms of Section 120 of Ordinance 15 of 1986 towards costs for internal engineering services installed by developer.

There are areas which contribute largely towards the sustainability of the municipality itself, and should also be considered for incentive schemes. Those areas are as follows:

- CBD/Inner city;

- SDA 1, 2 and 4;
- Higher density dwelling unit development in the upper town of Pietersburg;
- Medical and related uses in the Regional Medical Node;
- All residential development (including urban renewal) within clusters and consistent with other land use policies;
- Industrial areas/development.

Macro Land uses and areas of significant importance

The macro land uses and areas of significant importance are as follows:

- Industrial Development Zone (IDZ)
- Areas of agricultural importance and production
- Nature conservation areas
- Areas with mineral occurrences
- Areas with tourism potential (e.g. Bakone Malapa)
- Areas for manufacturing and trade development
- Land uses which plays a major importance in the provincial
- Local economy (e.g. ZCC Moria)

CBD

Polokwane Municipality Central Business District (CBD) is acknowledged to be of regional importance and is therefore properly planned and should be managed by the municipality and private sector in order to retain that status.

The importance of restructuring the “apartheid city” and functionally of integrating Seshego and Mankweng with the rest of the city of Polokwane should be highlighted. In this regard, the areas between the CBD and Seshego (referred to as SDA 1) as well as the CBD and

Mankweng (referred to as SDA 4) is a very important element with some development corridors and can also contribute in correcting this distorted spatial pattern.

The development strategy and approved policy for the CBD, which was part of the LDO's of Pietersburg/Polokwane, titled: *Pietersburg CBD Development Plan, 30 June 2000* is therefore adopted as part of this Spatial Development Framework. This plan is currently under review and once adopted by the Council of Polokwane Municipality, it will also form an integral part of the Spatial Development Framework.

There are several other initiatives, projects, incentive schemes and events which will impact directly or indirectly on the long term sustainability of the CBD. These projects should be coordinated and managed in a proper manner in order to support each other. The following are examples of such projects, namely:

- Urban Development Zone (UDZ);
- African Market;
- Transport Hub;
- Itsoseng Entrepreneurial Centre; and

All development in Polokwane should only be allowed if the municipality is, in its opinion, convinced that such development will not jeopardize the sustainability and viability of the CBD.

As a further initiative to encourage development within the CBD and in order to supplement the initiatives of National Treasury related to the Urban Development Zone, it is proposed that the Council accept a policy to allow incentive schemes to attract investment and urban renewal. One such scheme could be to require decreased services contributions when rezoning is done in acknowledged development nodes such as the CBD.

This will not only encourage development in the CBD, but also discourage development outside the CBD's borders, since it would probably be more costly to develop outside the CBD since full services contributions are charged.

Secondary Activity nodes

Regarding secondary activity nodes a hierarchic system with respect of the provision of shopping facilities, should be considered and implemented as a guideline where necessary. These secondary activity nodes' main function is focused on services for the suburban residents.

Regional Shopping Centre's

Currently, there is one suburban shopping centre, which could be classified as a regional shopping centre. Savannah centre mall .it has an approval to expand to over 30 000m², which will push it into the Small Regional category.

Considering the criteria such as population densities, the regional role of Polokwane, it seems evident that a regional shopping centre should be provided in order to provide in a wider range of specialised and expensive goods on a suburban or neighbourhood level.

Savannah mall (± 37 000m²) currently falls within this category. It is situated a few kilometres to the east of the CBD and predominantly serves the middle and high- income residents from the Polokwane PGP. This mall mainly serves the suburbs of Polokwane as well as Seshego in terms of the current population in this area.

Any expansion into or proposal for such a regional centre, should be accompanied by the necessary traffic impact assessment. This should be required not only to ensure proper access, but also to ensure long term sustainability of roads in the area. It is already evident that residential access roads are experiencing pressure of higher volumes of traffic for which these roads were not designed to carry.

It should also be accepted that if this node develops into a regional centre, more pressure will exist to allow other or similar land use rights on properties in the surrounding area which may prejudice other strategies of the municipality.

Areas for future industrial development

Future industrial development should first of all be accommodated in Potential Development Area (PDA 3 & 4). Apart from the existing and vacant industrial areas within the Polokwane PGP, some other opportunities (e.g. within SDA 1), as well as the possibilities of PDA 3, it is believed that certain extensive industrial uses and industrial uses related to and dependant on raw material in a specific area, and/or due to environmental considerations, could be considered on its own merits throughout the municipal area. (e.g. the platinum smelter).

However, each case should be evaluated extensively and the necessary procedure of proper township establishment must be followed. Industrial development holds great economic potential and benefits for Polokwane. Thus the municipality should endeavor to promote industrial development. The proposed IDZ may also play an important role in future industrial development, especially in Pietersburg Extension 12.

Densification per area/neighborhood

TABLE OF PERMITTED DENSITIES AND MINIMUM ERF SIZES OF ERVEN IN TOWNSHIPS/AREAS UNDER CONTROL OF THE PIETERSBURG/SESHEGO TOWN PLANNING SCHEME, 1999

Neighborhood/ Area	“Residential 1”	“Residential 2 & 3”
	Max. Densities permitted *Min. Erf size i.r.o. subdivided portion/s (detachable units)	Max. Densities Permitted *Min. erf size i.r.o. Subdivided Portion/s (detachable units)
Polokwane “Bo-Dorp”, (between Burger & Oost Streets)	20 units/ha 500m ²	64 units/ha 500m ²
Polokwane CBD and Bo-Dorp up to and including Burger Street	30 units/ha 300m ²	>64 units/ha 300m ²
Seshego all zones, Pietersburg x 65, (SDA 1)	30 units/ha 300m ²	64 units/ha 300m ²
Pietersburg x 40	30 units/ha 300m ²	64 units/ha 300m ²
Pietersburg x 44, New Pietersburg	30 units/ha 300m ²	64 units/ha 300m ²
Pietersburg x 4, 6, 11, Bendor, Bendor x 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 Welgelegen and extensions,	20 units/ha 500m ²	44 units/ha 500m ²
Bendor (north of De Wet Dr.) Pietersburg X 11 (Ster Park north of Orion Ave.)	14 units/ha 700m ²	44 units/ha 700m ²
Bendor new extensions SDA 3 (Koppiefontein & Tweefontein) & Pietersburg x 28	25 units/ha 400m ²	44 units/ha 400m ²
Anadale	30 units/ha	>64 units/ha

	300m ²	300m ²
Penina Park	25 units/ha 400m ²	64 units/ha 400m ²
Penina Park x1	30 units/ha 300m ²	64 units/ha 300m ²
Ivy Park	25 units/ha 400m ²	44 units/ha 400m ²
Ivy Park extensions (SDA2)	30 units/ha 300m ²	64 units/ha 300m ²
Nirvana and extensions	20 units/ha 500m ²	44 units/ha 500m ²
Westenburg and extensions	30 units/ha 300m ²	64 Units/ha 300m ²

* = Minimum erf sizes of subdivided portions is applicable should erven be subdivided

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESMENT (EIA)

The degradation of natural resources should be prevented. All new development and change in land use in the municipal area should conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). No Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Polokwane has been done, which can provide the necessary input and co-ordination with land use and spatial planning involved in the Spatial Development Framework.

The relevant Strategic Business Unit of the municipality responsible for this function is in the process to compile a “State of the Environment” report which will lead to a further and more complete strategic assessment. Result from such a study will provide sufficient input in order to incorporate findings into the SDF.

Presently the Municipality is reviewing their Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

5.2 POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY IDP HOUSING CHAPTER

Background

During May 2008, Limpopo Department of Local Government and Housing launched an initiative to commence with the formulation of an IDP Housing Chapter for each of the local municipalities within the Province. This initiative was undertaken under authority of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, and specifically in support of Chapter 5 of the Act which requires municipalities to formulate and annually review their Integrated Development Plans (IDP's). The medium to long term objectives of the Housing Chapter initiative can thus be summarized as follows:

- To ensure **effective allocation** of limited resources, financial and human, to a wide variety of potential development initiatives;
- To provide **guidance in prioritizing** housing projects in order to obtain consensus for the timing and order of their implementation;
- To ensure more **integrated development** through co-coordinating cross-sector role players to aligning their development interventions in one plan;
- To ensure budget allocations to local and district municipalities as well as provinces are most **effectively applied** for maximum impact;
- To provide **effective linkages** between the spatial development framework and the project locations of physical implementation of a range of social, economic, environmental and infrastructure investments;
- To ensure that there is a **definite housing focus** in the IDP and SDF with clear direction for future housing delivery across all social and economic categories and locations in the municipality;
- To provide the IDP process with **adequate information** about the housing plan, its choices, priorities, benefits, parameters as well as strategic and operational requirements;
- Ensuring that the **contents and process** requirements of planning for housing are adequately catered for in the IDP process; and
- To ensure that there is **indicative subsidy budgeting** and cash flow planning at both the municipal and provincial levels.

The IDP Housing Chapter for Polokwane Municipality is based on information available within the municipality, the IDP, and the SDF for the area.

Types of State Housing Subsidies at Polokwane Municipality

The following is a brief summary of Housing Subsidies and Programmes available at Polokwane Municipality:

a) Project-linked subsidy

This refers to a housing mechanism that enables qualifying applicants to acquire ownership of fixed residential property, which is developed within an approved project linked to housing subsidy project by the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing.

b) Individual subsidies

This includes subsidies that are made available to individuals who want to purchase property that is not part of an approved project. In this regard, the property can either be an existing property or a property that is to be developed under a project that has not been approved by the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing.

c) Institutional subsidies

Institutional subsidies provide a subsidy to an institution for each qualifying beneficiary whose household resides in the institution stock and who earns not more than R3500 per month. The subsidy allows for the institution to offer rental, deed of sale, share stock and other tenure options to households. The Polokwane Housing Association, PHA, is established as an institution for social and rental housing.

d) Rural subsidies

This subsidy is made available to individuals who do not have legal security of tenure on a piece of land, but rather have functional security of tenure. The land may belong to the state or be governed by traditional authorities. The subsidy enables households who have undisputed informal land rights to access financial housing assistance offered by the national government.

There is also a financial rehabilitative subsidy that is made available to individuals who have defaulted home loans. It offers individuals to move to other more affordable permanent homes.

e) People’s Housing Process (PHP)

This supports people who would like to build or manage the building of their homes, as well as provide them with other support measures where services are provided. This process is a method of accessing the project-linked subsidy, the consolidation, institutional, and rural housing subsidy.

f) Transfer of state owned houses

This phasing-out program involves the transferring of immovable properties (houses) built under the previous dispensation, and currently still under the ownership of national, provincial, or local government to qualifying or long existing households. This provides access to legal ownership of houses built under the previous government.

g) Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme

This programme provides a process for upgrading of informal settlements through a new phased development approach that offers security of tenure. This offers a holistic developmental approach in terms of which non-subsidy qualifying individuals are accommodated through a range of housing options such as relocation assistance.

Income Category	Previous Subsidy	New Subsidy	Contribution	Product Price
Individual, Project linked and Relocation Assistance subsidies				
R0 to R1500	R36 528.00	R38 984.00	None	R38 984.00
R1501 to R3500	R31 929.00	R36 505.00	R2 479.00	
Aged disabled or health stricken R1501 to R3500	R38 948.00	R38 984.00	None	
Institutional subsidies				

R0 to R3500	R31 929.00	R38 984.00	Institutional must add capital	R30 984.00
Consolidation subsidies				
R0 to R1500	R21 499.00	R24 206.00	None	R24 206.00
R1501 to R3500	R19 020.00	R21 729.00	R2 479.00	R24 206.00
Consolidation Subsidy: Aged, disabled or health stricken: R1501 to R3500	R21 499.00	R24 206.00	None	R24 206.00
Rural subsidies				
R0 to R3500	R31 929.00	R36 588.00	None	R36 528.00
People's Housing Process				
R0 to R3500	R36 528.00	R38 984.00	None	R38 984.00
Emergency Housing Programme				
Temporary assistance	R31 952.00	R37 030.00	None	R37 030.00
Repair to existing stock				
Services	R15 029.00	R15 922.00	None	R15 922.00
Houses		R36 637.38	None	R36 637.38
Informal settlement upgrading programme: Grant funding limits				
R0 to R3500				
Fast Tracking Programme				
Transitional Housing	Up to R12			

	176 per unit			
Public Sector Hostel Redevelopment Programme (Community Residential Units: CRU)		Previous grant	New grant	
Family units		R29 450.00	R34 049.00	
Individual units (per bed)		R7 234.00	R8 512.25	

At the centre of the area is the Polokwane economic hub, which comprises the CBD, industrial area, and range of social services and well established formal urban areas servicing the more affluent residents of Polokwane.

Situated on the outskirts in several clusters are less formal settlement areas which are experiencing enormous influx from rural urban migration trends. These areas are in dire need of upgraded services and infrastructure, both social and engineering, and are struggling to cope with the informal influx of more and more people who want access to an improved quality and standard of living.

The main clusters are:

- **Seshego-City Cluster:** located west of the CBD and railway line. It is nearest to the economic core of all settlement areas and thus has the best access to the formal economy of Polokwane;
- **Mankweng/Dikgale/Sebayeng Cluster:** located 10km to the east of the city. It constitutes a large area and is mixed formal and rural. It accommodates the University of the North and is a long established settlement area.
Located 30km to the north-east of the city centre and is less formal and newer than Mankweng. The area is experiencing influx and is growing at a rapid rate.
- **Maja/Chuene Cluster:** located 20km to the south and comprises a rural settlement area, with purely rural very limited services and infrastructure. The settlement area sits on the fringe of the rural hinterland and is hence surrounded by a vast clustering of rural/semi-rural areas.

- **Moletji Cluster:** further away are the purely rural, (and in most instances extremely impoverished) settlements comprising the Moletji cluster which is scattered into the periphery with limited or no services and infrastructure.

In terms of the Polokwane Land Use Management System and Spatial Development Framework (SDF), several Strategic Development Areas (SDA) have been prioritized to accommodate the bulk of housing development in the municipal area in the next coming years. These areas are spatially depicted on Figure below:

- SDA1: Polokwane	- Activity Node 1: Polokwane
- SDA2: Polokwane	- Activity Node 2: Polokwane
- SDA3: Polokwane	- Activity Node 3: Polokwane
- SDA4: Mankweng	- Activity Node 4: Polokwane
- SDA5: Mankweng	- Activity Node 5: Sebayeng
- SDA6: Sebayeng	- Activity Node 6: Mankweng
- SDA7: Dikgale	- Activity Node 7: Polokwane
- SDA8: Thokgwaneng	

Housing capacity Audit for Polokwane

As a pilot project in Limpopo Province, the Polokwane Municipality is required to comply with Level One and/or two accreditation requirements to administer National Housing Programmes at local government as outlined in the Accreditation Framework for Municipalities to Administer National Housing Programmes: Managing the Incremental Delegation of Housing Functions to Local Government, March 2006.

The assessment of the municipality was conducted during July 2008, and on 18 August 2008 it was recommended that the Polokwane Municipality be granted Level One accreditation with the following conditions:

- The Municipality must compile an Accreditation Business Plan in line with the Accreditation Framework.
- The Municipality must develop a housing strategy that should be incorporated within the IDP. The reviewed IDP must have a Housing Chapter with a Housing Strategy.
- Polokwane Municipality must develop a housing plan and budget incorporated in the IDP. The reviewed IDP must have a Housing Plan and Budget.
- A comprehensive procedure and operational manual for the priority programmes should be developed and implemented by the municipality.

Critical Housing Related Issues

The housing challenges facing Polokwane Municipality can be summarized as follows:

- Rapid urban growth and the uneconomical utilization of land.
- Land ownership in the traditional authority areas like Mankweng is problematic.
- Growing informal settlement households (internal and external growth).
- Land invasion.
- Hostel redevelopment.
- Informal dwelling/backyard shacks.
- Unoccupied/missing beneficiaries.
- Social Housing/Rental Housing is produced at a very low rate and the capacity of the PHA is still below what it should be.
- Illegal occupation of completed low-cost houses.
- Scarcity of land for low-income housing development.

The following “blocked projects” need to be re-activated and completed:

Item No.	Type of Project	Village	Original Contractor	Contract No.	Financial Year	Units Originally Planned	Houses completed	Outstanding units	Comments / Interventions
1	Upgrading (urban)	Seshego Proper	HDS	N94010008	1994/1995	2378	1158	1220	In progress (addressing 500 units this financial year 2008/09)

Item No.	Type of Project	Village	Original Contractor	Contract No.	Financial Year	Units Originally Planned	Houses completed	Outstanding units	Comments / Interventions
2	Upgrading (urban)	Seshego 9c,9g,9i	HDS	N94010009	1994/1995	800	0	800	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
3	Upgrading (urban)	Seshego 9a,9f,9h	HDS		1996/1997	1500	0	1500	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
4	Upgrading (urban)	Mankweng unit F	HDS	N00030001	1994/1995	500	0	500	In progress
5	Upgrading (urban)	Mankweng unit E	Selamo	N02120001	1999/2000	600	40	560	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
6	Upgrading (urban)	Mankweng unit D	HJC	N97110006	1996/1997	586	0	586	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
7	Project Linked (rural)	Matamanyane	VBL	N95010003	1995/1996	420	280	140	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
8	Project Linked (rural)	Mabitsela	VBL	N95010006	1995/1996	325	185	140	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
9	Project Linked (rural)	Chokoe	VBL	N95010004	1995/1996	499	359	140	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
10	Project Linked (rural)	Sengatane	VBL	N94010002	1995/1996	243	242	1	Project to be closed at 242 units
11	Project Linked	Thogweng	FMS	N98080003	1997/1998	825	368	460	Prioritized for 2009/ 10

Item No.	Type of Project	Village	Original Contractor	Contract No.	Financial Year	Units Originally Planned	Houses completed	Outstanding units	Comments / Interventions
	(rural)								financial year
12	Project Linked (rural)	Mothapo / Nobody	Faith Integrity	N99050001	1998/1999	868	409	459	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
13	Project Linked (rural)	Bergnek	FMS	N01090008	1000/2000	761	311	450	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
14	Project Linked (rural)	Makgofe	Matome Maponya	N02030002	2002/2003	250	201	49	Prioritized for 2009/ 10 financial year
15	Individual (urban)	Seshego	Molokys	N02020001	2002/2003	24	18	6	Project to be closed at 18 units
16	Rural	Ramphe la	Try Developers	N02060008	2002/2003	300	299	1	Project to be closed at 299 units
TOTAL POLOKWANE						10882	3870	7012	

Estimated Housing Backlog

The housing problem in Polokwane is not confined to Seshego and surrounding areas only. The rapidly growing area of Mankweng is another area where there is a need for housing development. The housing backlog is summarized as follows:

Polokwane Housing Backlog (2008)

Number	Settlement Name	Number and Type of Housing Units				
		*Informal	Backyard	Hostel	Waiting List	Blocked Projects
1	Seshego/City				22693	
2	Sebayeng/Mankweng				2331	
3	Rural				5555	
4	New Pietersburg(Disteneng) Section C/D	4500				
5	Seshego Zone B (Lepakeng)	200				
6	Seshego Zone E	500				
7	Seshego Zone F	150				
8	Seshego Zone F (Mohlakaneng)	350				
9	Pietersburg X 44 (Greenside) In Process	509				
10	Pietersburg X 32 (Rainbow Park) In Process	100				
11	Mankweng (Between Unit E and F)	150				
12	Mankweng Unit G	500				
	Sheshego City Cluster					
13	Polokwane X 44					18
14	Sheshego (Zone 8)					6
15	Pietersburg X 44					580
16	Sheshego 9 L					30
17	Sheshego Zone 1 Ext					41
	Subtotal Sheshego City Cluster					675
	Maja/Chuene Cluster					
18	Thokgoaneng					490
19	Maja/Chuene (different wards)					150
	Subtotal Maja/Chuene Cluster					640
	Mankweng/Dikgale/Sebayeng Cluster					
20	Mankweng Unit G					624
21	Mankweng Unit E					560
22	Mankweng Unit F					500
23	Sebayeng Unit D					319
24	Bergneck					50
	Subtotal Mankweng/Dikgale/Sebayeng Cluster					2053
	Moletjie Cluster					
25	Matamanyane					190
26	Ga chokoe					44
27	Mabitsela					36
28	Makgofe					36
	Subtotal Moletjie Cluster					306
TOTAL		6959	0	0	30579	3674

Source: Polokwane IDP 2008

*Polokwane Informal Management and Upgrading Strategy

- Informal structures add up to about 6959 units – all of which are located in the Seshego-City Cluster.
- The official waiting list of the municipality holds about 30 500 applicants of which 22 693 are in Seshego/City, 2331 in Sebayeng/Mankweng, and 5555 in the rural areas of the municipality.
- The waiting lists include the informal units and also comprise some residents falling into the “Gap Market” category (people earning between R4000 and R10 000 per month).
- Blocked projects account for about 3674 units with the majority of these being located in the Mankweng/Dikgale/Sebayeng Cluster.

Type of Dwelling in Polokwane

Year	House or brick structure	Traditional dwelling	Flat in block of flats	Town/ cluster/ semi-detached house	Backyard	Informal dwelling	NEED SUBTOTAL	Room/ flat let not in back yard but on shared property	Caravan or tent	Private ship/ boat	Workers hostel (bed/ room)/Other	Total
2001	89,471	6,021	1,637	1,797	8,208	15,271	29,500	2,224	337	30		124,996
2007	97,043	3,292	4,734	1,359	10738	8,584	22,614	3,687	234	56	636	130,363

Source: STATS SA, Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007

About 118 households, working in and around the city are living in the public hostel located in Seshego, with about 118 single beds. Although findings of a 2004/05 survey indicate that current residents do not perceive themselves as permanent hostel residents, the need to upgrade the existing habitation is inevitable. This is necessary, given the national initiative of developing integrated and sustainable human settlements.

It is estimated that about 70 248 households are living in rural areas. While there is a mix of both formal and informal houses, what all rural households share in common is lack of tenure security and, mostly, lack of access to potable water supply, adequate sanitation, and domestic energy supply. The rural housing demand is standing at 5555 units.

To deal with the social/rental housing need the municipality established the Polokwane Housing Association. The entity's current focus is to develop and manage social housing and to promote housing delivery for a range of income groups in such a way as to allow integration and cross subsidization. As in other provinces, there has been a demand for housing for households within the low to middle-income category. It is therefore the company's objective to provide social housing in a way that most appropriately addresses the variety of challenges experienced in the housing sector.

The entity was established with a mandate of developing 1000 units as their first project. However, to date only 508 units have been completed and 492 are outstanding and is hoped to be completed during the 2008/09 financial year. The tenure option of the units is rental with an option to buy after four years of uninterrupted occupation (in line with the institutional subsidy guidelines).

The demand for rental housing became eminent after the completion and occupation of the 508 units. Currently the people who enlisted their names on the entity's waiting list is over five thousand (5000).

POLOKWANE MUNICIPALITY HOUSING STRATEGY

Seshego/City Cluster

The majority of the current housing demand as reflected on the waiting list of the municipality is located in the Seshego-City Cluster (22 693 families). During 2007, Polokwane Municipality conducted a detailed investigation into the development potential of the entire pocket of land between Polokwane Town and Seshego – the so-called Strategic Development Area 1 of the municipality in terms of its SDF, and the following is a brief summary of the main findings.

a) Development Capacity in SDA1

Since 1994 the spatial structure in this area has been mainly characterized by low and middle income housing developments by the private as well as public sector. Madiba Park is located next to the existing Seshego and south of Nelson Mandela Drive and consists of middle income housing development, whilst Luthuli Park is situated north of the old Seshego Road and consists of low income/subsidized housing. Pockets of other private townships are spread throughout the area. These townships mainly comprise middle income housing development and are located at Extensions 29, 61 and 65.

The old township of New Pietersburg (X78) is currently occupied by an informal settlement, but the Polokwane Municipality intends commissioning a total redesign of the township layout within the next few months. In order to do this, it has been recommended that such action must entail a process to acquire all land forming part of the Township by way of an expropriation process. A report in this regard has been submitted to the municipality on 22 June 2008.

In the past 2 to 3 years the Polokwane Municipality has been playing a greater role in ensuring provision/establishment of residential townships in this area, comprising a mixture of low and middle income development. The townships of Polokwane Extensions 71, 73, 75 and 76 were proclaimed recently. The industrial township of Pietersburg Extension 40 has been converted to a residential township and functionally complements Extension 44, which is a successful low income subsidy housing development.

Other townships in process include X72, X79 and X82 while applications will soon be lodged for X86 and the site immediately adjacent to the north. Table below is a brief summary of the approved township in SDA 1.

Approved Townships in SDA1

TOWN	TOTAL	POPULATION
Pietersburg X71	1800	5532
Pietersburg X72	800	2459
Pietersburg X73	790	2428
Pietersburg X75	494	1518
Pietersburg X76	1030	3166
Pietersburg X78	3000	9221
Pietersburg X79	500	1537
Pietersburg X82	2100	6454
TOTAL	10514	32315

From Table above, it is evident that the current planned and approved townships in SDA1 caters for about 10 500 residential units. The remainder part of the study area comprises four distinct precincts with development capacity estimated as indicated on the table below

Potential Number of Erven on Vacant Land

AREA	RES 1	RES 2 & 3	TOTAL	POPULATION
1	3051	1678	4729	14534
2	2434	1339	3773	11598
3	2570	1414	3984	12244
4	3218	1770	4988	15330
5	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11273	6200	17474	53706

SDA1 Total Potential

AREA	RES 1	RES 2 & 3	TOTAL	POPULATION
APPROVED	0	0	10514	32315
VACANT	11273	6200	17474	53706
TOTAL	11273	6200	27988	86021

Our findings indicates that, there is sufficient land available within the SDA1 area to deal with the entire low-middle income housing demand in the Seshego-City Cluster, which includes the 22 693 backlog registered for the area.

b) Land Ownership

Land ownership in SDA1 comprises either privately owned land (land owned by individuals) or land owned by the municipality .South of the Matlala Road lies approximately 200ha of land owned by the municipality.

The township of New Pietersburg forms part of an area where people were forcefully removed during the Apartheid era and the land was transferred to the municipality. It also forms part of the land claim and restitution case, which is in the final stages of settlement between the municipality and Land Claims Commissioner.

Although the municipality owns the largest part of this township, there are still single erven owned by other individuals, it has been recommended that Council acquire all land forming part of the Township by way of an expropriation process.

Pietersburg Extension 40 has been converted from industrial planned township into a residential township just recently. The area South East of Ext 40 represents single erven in the township of Pietersburg Ext 17. These erven also belong to the municipality and although outside the SDA, it is located strategically along the Nelson Mandela Drive integration corridor and part of the CBD.

c) Bulk Services

Water is provided from a fairly extensive bulk network serving the southern, central and northern part of the study area. The new 30 ML reservoir which is under construction in the south-western part of the study area will add significant capacity to meet the expected increased future demand.

SDA1 is served by both the sewer treatment works with the majority of the area being served by the treatment works at the bird sanctuary. A concern was expressed that the development of SDA1 may necessitate the construction of a Regional Sewer Treatment Works further downstream in the Sand River sooner than initially anticipated. For the time being, however, there is sufficient capacity to deal with the projected short term demand.

The entire SDA1 falls under the jurisdiction of the Polokwane Municipality as far as electricity supply is concerned. There are four substations (two to the east in Seshego (Hospital and Sigma), and two to the east of Westerberg and Pietersburg X9 (Absalom and Laboria)) from which to serve the study area.

The Alpha substation is located in the southern part of SDA1 and received the main electricity feed from Eskom from where electricity is distributed locally to the four substations referred to above.

Community Residential Units (CRU)

Seshego Hostel is situated in Seshego Zone 6. The project was initially planned under the Hostel Redevelopment Programme, but is now implemented under the newly developed policy called "CRU: Community Residential Units" which came into effect in November 2006.

The project entails the construction of 198 dwelling units and associated services (water, sewer, stormwater and roads), and electrical installations including flood lights. The Hostel will be a mixture of family units and sharing units depending on the need analysis and the social survey conducted.

Preference will be given to existing occupants of the Hostel. Applications will be done in line with the National Housing Code. The existing non qualifiers only in terms of salary exceeding the required R3500 and less will still be accommodated. The principle of cross subsidization will be adopted and implemented. The remainder of the applicants will be from the Waiting List of Polokwane Municipality. Completed application forms will be sent to the Department of Local Government and Housing.

Social Housing

This reflects the social housing projects identified by Polokwane Housing Association (PHA) as is contained in the municipal IDP and which represent the priority of Social Housing initiatives in the municipal area. The Polokwane CBD Plan also identified extensive land for typical social housing projects, which could accommodate at least 385 units in the north-western section of the CBD between Excelsior, Dahl, Devenish and Buite Streets. No projects have, however, been initiated in this area to date.

Affordable Housing Programme

Recently, Pietersburg Extension 109 (which is part of SDA1) was identified as one of the areas for development in 2010/11 financial year comprising of 1331 sites with an additional 13 sites for multiple residential sites for Res 3, with the capacity to carry 888 units. The land in question is located between Dendron road and old Seshego road.

On the western site is Seshego 9L (Low Income Group), and on the eastern site is Lesedi Park (Affordable Housing Project). Given the total number of units allocated to the Low Cost Housing and the strategic location of the land in question, it was recommended that Ext 109 be allocated to the Affordable Housing programme, catering for the housing demand in the R7000 to R15 000 income categories. This will impact positively on the Polokwane Housing

Market, and it will compliment the social housing project located opposite Lesedi and African Jewel along Nelson Mandela road to the east.

Social Housing Projects

PROJECT NAME	RESPON-SIBILITY	TOTAL COST	COST BREAKDOWN				
			08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
To build 492 units as phase 2 of Ga-Rena rental village	PHA	89 million	62 million	26 million	_____	_____	_____
To build 1000 units – future developments: 300 units in 2009/10 300 units in 2010/11 300 units in 2011/12 100 units in 2012/13	PHA	200 million	_____	60 million	60 million	60 million	20 million
Increase maintenance and retain staff and Board members level and competency	PHA	22.3 million	3.5 million	4 million	4.5 million	4.9 million	5.4 million
Promotion and marketing of the entity to be the							

preferred developer within its area of jurisdiction	PHA	339.000	60.000	60.000	66.000	73.000	80.000
Property maintenance and facilities management	PHA	12 million	908,000	1.7 million	2.6 million	3.2 million	3,7 million
Administration, management and corporate governance including loan repayments	PHA	79.4 million	6.6 million	16 million	17.1 million	18.9 million	20.8 million

Mankweng Cluster

As far as the Mankweng cluster is concerned, there is no detailed plan available at present. The main problem in Mankweng area is the fact that, the land is under tribal authority which complicates the provision of housing.

Council will soon initiate a process to compile a Land Ownership Audit for this area which will address this issue, but it is also essential that the disjuncture between Department of Local Government and Housing and the Traditional Authorities regarding the utilization of state owned land be resolved urgently – especially with regard to the land around the existing proclaimed township in Mankweng which belongs to the state and which should be utilized for a large RDP project to address the need of 2331 units in the area.

The waiting list as it stand now of Mankweng cluster, it include informal settlement, low-middle income and low income groups. The Polokwane Municipality SDBIP intends to convert the current waiting list into a comprehensive housing database. The municipality is in the process of capturing more information from the beneficiaries on the waiting list, and to convert the waiting list into a housing database which will inform planning and the right housing instrument (housing programme) for the respective parts of the Mankweng area. Once the Land Audit and LUMS for the area are completed, the project sites will be identified and housing projects will commence in the area.

Polokwane Rural Housing

With regard to the rural parts of the municipal area, housing is provided on an ad hoc basis based on the annual Rural Housing allocation made to the municipality. Current Council Policy dictates that the waiting list for each rural ward should be compiled by the Ward Councilor, the Ward Committee and the Tribal Authority in the ward in order to ensure the validity/integrity of the information.

Based on the relative size of the need/demand per ward, the annual Rural Allocation is distributed between the various clusters (keeping in mind that it should still be viable for the

building contractor to build the units i.e. units should not be too far apart/widely dispersed). The approach is to address the need where the people reside rather than forcing rural people to relocate to large scale rural projects e.g. a township comprising 1500 units.

Conclusion

The table below summarizes the Polokwane Housing Delivery Strategy based on the information which is currently available. It also indicates that, all informal settlements (total demand of 8762 units) can be accommodated within the projects currently underway in SDA1. These project areas have a total estimated capacity of about 11 706 units. However, this is by far not sufficient to deal with the local demand in terms of the municipal waiting list which is 22 693 units, but the four areas for development identified have an added capacity of about 18 000 units which brings the total capacity of SDA1 to about 30 000 units (29 988). This will include subsidized, bonded social and BNG types of development.

Polokwane Housing Delivery Strategy

		Functional Area		
		Seshego-City Cluster	Sebayeng/Mankweng	Rural Areas
	Backlog	22 693	2331	5555
	Development Capacity			
Pietersburg X71	1800	X		
Pietersburg X72	800	X		
Pietersburg X73	790	X		
Pietersburg X75	494	X		

		Functional Area		
		Seshego- City Cluster	Sebayeng/ Mankweng	Rural Areas
Pietersburg X76	1030	X		
Pietersburg X78	3000	X		
Pietersburg X79	500	X		
Pietersburg X82	2100	X		
Seshego Zone B (Lepakeng)	2000	X		
SDA1: Area 1	4729	X		
SDA1: Area 2	3773	X		
SDA1: Area 3	3984	X		
SDA1: Area 4	4988	X		
Sub Total	29 988			
Community Residential Units (Seshego Hostels)	198	X		
Pietersburg X109 (Affordable Housing) (1331 + 888)	2219	X		
CBD	385	X		
Ga Rena Rental Village	492	X		
Bendor X100 (BNG Pilot)	661	X		
Mankweng Unit G	To be determined		X	
Rural Areas	To be determined			X

The following critical housing related issues have been identified at Polokwane municipality:

- The scheduling of development in SDA1 and linking it to the eradication of the existing waiting list for the Seshego-City cluster.
- The Mankweng waiting list is not spatially addressed at present (2331 units).
- The rural waiting list is not spatially addressed at present (5555 units).
- The status and future of the “Blocked Projects” are unclear at this stage.
- The demand for Social Housing (waiting list of more than 5000) is not spatially addressed at present.

The details of the above issues need to be linked to the **3 Year Housing Allocation** of Polokwane Municipality which is as follows:

3 Year Housing Allocation

Programme	Units 2009/10	Budget	Units 2010/11	Budget	Units 2011/12	Budget
Urban	3000	144814980	3000	160812360	3000	175501320
Rural Housing	1500	72437490	1500	80406000	1500	89200660
Social Housing	500	24145830	500	26802200	500	29750000

5.3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Section 152 (1) (c) of the Constitution requires municipalities to promote social and economic development. In responding to that constitutional duty Polokwane Municipality developed a Local Economic Development Strategy to direct and guide the mobilization and management of resources to stimulate local economy, creation of jobs and poverty reduction.

An assessment of the local economy was conducted, which sought to examine whether there were unique sets of local attributes in the municipality that would contribute to serve as a deterrent to its local development. In the process, the sectoral and overall economic structure of Polokwane Municipality and its business climate amongst other variables were examined to identify the municipality's strength, weaknesses, opportunities and threats which might have an impact on the local economic development strategy.

The strategy highlights the situational analyses of Polokwane Municipality in respect of its economic base, emerging development trends, possible comparative advantages and barriers that weaken investments and development and the regional location advantages.

The strategy is based on the following 5 strategic pillars:

- Agricultural development
- Tourism development
- Investment promotion
- Skills development
- Marketing Polokwane Municipality as a venue of choice

In the strategy, Strategic Options and Enablers were identified with the stakeholders during the LED strategy formation process.

The following strategic options and enablers were identified as relatively the most favourable ones:

Most favourable strategic options:

1. Becoming a regional trading hub
2. Agri-processing cluster
3. Mineral processing & beneficiation centre

Most favourable enablers:

1. Industrial development zone
2. Support for SMME's
3. Spatial development zone
4. Improve skills base
5. Skills development

The study also developed a SWOT analysis for Polokwane, and came out with the following findings

1. Strength- local assets
 - Access to industrial facilities
 - Access to a game reserve
 - Access to an international airport
 - Access to mineral resources
 - Relatively low levels of crime
 - Productive commercial farming
2. Weakness- obstacle to growth
 - Limited pool of skilled labour
 - Rural communities have inadequate access to hard infrastructure
 - Inadequate health facilities
 - High unemployment financial sustainability
 - Location groundwater pollution
3. Opportunities- favourable exogenous (external) conditions
 - Spatial hierarchy status
 - Proximity to SADC to develop a regional trading hub
 - Develop cultural tourism
 - Develop eco-tourism
 - Agri-processing cluster
4. Threats- unfavourable exogenous (external) trends
 - Institutional inertia
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Lack of finance
 - Competition of investments
 - Water shortage

The Polokwane Municipality approach and methodology to Local Economic Development constitute 4 major phases and incorporates a top-down approach:

- Phase 1: Organise the effort
- Phase 2: Local Economic Assessment
- Phase 3: The Filtering Process
- Phase 4: LED Strategy

The Local Economic Assessment was conducted taking into consideration the National, Provincial and Regional Initiatives and Policies. At a National and Provincial level, the following initiatives and policies were considered:

- Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP),
- Growth Employment and Redistribution Strategy (GEAR),
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)
- And other major policies and LED implications were considered.

And at a Regional level, the following policies and initiatives were considered:

- Provincial Industrial Development Strategy (PIDS)
- Development corridors
- Northern Province Spatial Rationale
- Polokwane Municipality Integrated Development Plan

5.4 WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)

Municipalities are required to prepare a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) In terms of the Water Services Act (Act 108 of 1997). Polokwane Municipality being the Water Service Authority and in complying with this legislative mandate, developed a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) to guide all the planning and implementation of water services in the municipal area.

The municipality ensured that the WSDP process is aligned with the IDP process. This ensured that all issues, objectives and projects developed during the IDP process formed part of the WSDP also resulted in the WSDP process providing much needed input in the IDP process.

- **Water Resource Profile**

Polokwane LM was divided into 19 scheme areas. Surface water is transferred from outside the municipal boundaries to the Polokwane Municipal area through three water transfer mains namely Ebenezer, Dap Naude and Olifants-Sand transfer mains. The future demand from users on the Ebenezer pipeline route would require upgrading to meet the demand growth. Groundwater sources are the only source for the single, distant rural communities but have, in general, low potential. High production aquifers occur in the Polokwane / Seshego area as well as the Sebayeng and Molepo areas. Due to the fact that major surface water schemes provide water to these areas the underdeveloped groundwater constitutes an important reserve.

- **Water Services Infrastructure**

The bulk water infrastructure on the Ebenezer and Olifants-Sand transfer schemes are operated and maintained by Lepelle-Northern Water Board. Two of the 5 water treatment works are the responsibility of Polokwane LM. The others are currently being operated by DWAF. The Hout River Dam RWS is a cross border scheme also providing water to the neighboring Aganang LM. Bulk sanitation infrastructure consists of sewerage treatment works situated at Polokwane, Seshego and Mankweng.

- **Water Conservation and Demand Management**

Water is a scarce resource in Limpopo Province and needs to be conserved and managed. Water has social, environmental and economic dimensions and access to water enhances the livelihoods of the poor. Reticulation leaks are the major contributing factor in water losses in urban areas. In rural areas, illegal connections and reticulation leaks are the major cause of water losses. Water conservation and demand management targets have been addressed in the WSDP. A 5 year strategy to repair leaks, authorize and meter illegal connections and implement a cost recovery system to reduce wastage is imperative.

- **Effective Management**

The Polokwane LM as the WSA need capacity to be able to manage the water services adequately. The Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) assists in funding necessary basic water services needs. The cost of FBW can be recovered from the income from higher service water supplies initially. Increased water consumption on the medium to long term would result in a net income which can be utilized for water services development in future.

- **Water Services Institutional Arrangements**

Lepelle Northern Water Board (LNW) is the bulk service provider for the Pietersburg Governmental Regional Water Supply Scheme (Ebenezer pipeline) and the Olifants-Sand Bulk Water Transfer Scheme. DWAf Water Services are presently the Water Service Provider to all rural areas not served by LNW. Polokwane LM operates the Dap Naude Dam Water Supply Scheme which currently supplies a summer peak flow of 7 Ml/day, of the potential 18 Ml/day, to Polokwane / Seshego area.

- **Financial Profile**

A three year expenditure plan has been approved by PLM. Grant funding for basic services provision by MIG forms an important source of revenue. Higher service levels would normally be loan funded. The following is a summary of the expenditure plan (values in RM, rounded off):

	08/09	09/10	10/11	Total
Rural : Water	88.0	122.6	137.5	260.1
: Household sanitation	25.5	25.0	20.0	70.5
: Waterborne sanitation (Peskebuilt dense settlement)	15.0			15.0
Urban Services	55.9	70.5	63.0	189.4

- **Strategy to eradicate backlogs**

Backlog eradication applies to basic services provision in rural areas and at present comprises:

- a) Communal (pre-paid or manual) water supply financed by subsidies. Higher level of supply comprising Erf connections are on account of the client.
 - b) Household sanitation to VIP standard or waterborne in dense settlements would also be subsidized (MIG). Some upgrading is done on own initiative.
- **Ground water pollution**

The lack of water-borne sewerage systems leads to the contamination of ground water. The fact that 74% of rural households in Polokwane do not have RDP level sanitation constitutes a major

risk in terms of ground water pollution. Care must be taken that pit latrines are not allowed near locations where ground water is used as a source of drinking water. Lack of access to adequate potable water has a direct effect on the health standards of the community, hence increasing the rate of opportunistic diseases like cholera. Access to sanitation is one of the most critical elements used to facilitate sustainable livelihoods. This complements the attainment of a healthy and aesthetic environment. Lack of access to sanitation and clean water has created massive environmental and health problems in both rural and urban areas. Avoidable diseases, such as cholera have infected most poor communities in recent times.