

MARULENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



**DRAFT REVIEWED 2019/20 IDP
(2016-2021 version)**

*The power house of socio-economic development through
sustainable and integrated agriculture and tourism*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AG	Auditor General
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CPA	Community Property Association
COGHSTA	Cooperative Governance And Traditional Affairs
CDW	Community Development Worker
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Plan
DGDS	District Growth Development Summit
DPLG	Department of Provincial And Local Government

DOE	Department of Education
DSAC	Department of Sports, Arts And Culture
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ESKOM	Electricity Supply Committee
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEAR	Growth Employment And Redistribution
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Inter-Governmental Relations
KMs	Kilometers
LDA	Limpopo Department of Agriculture
LED	Local Economic Development
LUMS	Land Use Management Scheme
MDM	Mopani District Municipality
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MLM	Maruleng Local Municipality
MSA	Municipal Structures Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MSCOA	Municipal Standards Chart Of Accounts
MTAS	Municipal Turn Around Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PMS	Performance Management System
RAL	Road Agency Limpopo
RDP	Reconstruction And Development Program

SAPS	South African Police Service
SDBIP	Service Delivery And Budget Implementation Plan
SMME	Small Medium Micro Enterprise
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities And Threats

FOREWORD BY THE MAYOR



Vision

The power house of socio-economic development through sustainable and integrated agriculture and tourism

Mission

Maruleng Local Municipality is committed to the accelerated provision of quality basic services and promotion of socio-economic development through the harnessing of all resource endowments in an integrated and sustainable manner.

Slogan

Wildlife haven

The 2019/22 municipality's development approach will be guided by Back-To-Basic principles which focus on the following:

- Putting people first
- Basic service delivery and infrastructure development
- Promote local economic development
- Building capable institution and administration
- Sound financial management

This document- the Draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the third strategic plan of the current Council which came in office after the 2016 Local Government Election. It is also the product of many months of consultation within the Maruleng municipal Council and with communities, institutions, organizations and individuals in the wider civil society. This IDP for 2019/2022 is a developmental but political-driven plan, developed to guide socio-economic development in the municipal area. It is a strategic plan that defines the synergy between various priority needs and the sector plans that address community needs. In the main, it is informed by the National Development Plan which focuses on redressing the triple ills, namely poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The key pillars of National Development Plan are:

- The active efforts and participation of all South Africans in their own development
- Redressing the injustices of the past effectively
- Faster economic growth and higher investment and employment
- Raising standards of education, a healthy population and effective social protection
- Strengthening the links between economic and social strategies
- Collaboration between the private and public sector

The 2019/2020 IDP review process has also assisted in determining community and stakeholder needs, prioritizing developmental objectives and seeking better ways to implement programmes to achieve key objectives and measuring municipal performance. The municipality has prioritized communities needs particularly, the rural poor.

There have been ongoing processes to review the institutional arrangements of the administrative structures of the Council to enable the municipality to meet the developmental challenges as per its Constitutional mandate. Council is also improving its communication, participatory and decision-making mechanisms to ensure that IDP remains the only popular strategic roadmap to the betterment of life for all. The focus for this financial year will be on accelerated service delivery and job creation. On behalf of Council I would like to appreciate the contribution of all our stakeholders through the IDP process. **“No government can claim legitimacy if is not based on the will of the people.”**

TOGETHER MOVING MARULENG MUNICIPALITY FORWARD

THOBEJANE M.H

MAYOR

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



The IDP has to be reviewed annually in order to:

- Ensure its relevance as the Municipality's Strategic Plan
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional, financial, planning and budgeting.
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

For the IDP to remain relevant a municipality must assess its performance and the achievements of its targets and strategic objectives. The IDP will therefore have to reflect the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address challenges.

The IDP, as the Maruleng Municipality's strategic plan, informs municipal decision-making as well as all business processes of the Municipality. The IDP must inform the municipality's financial and institutional planning and most importantly, the drafting of the annual budget.

The IDP process and the budget process are two distinct but integrally linked processes which must be coordinated to ensure that the IDP and budget related policies and the tabled budget are mutually consistent and credible. (Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003; Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001).

The IDP process will address internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, objectives, strategies, projects and programmes of integrated planning as reflect below in figure 1.

MR. M.C MACHUBENE
ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

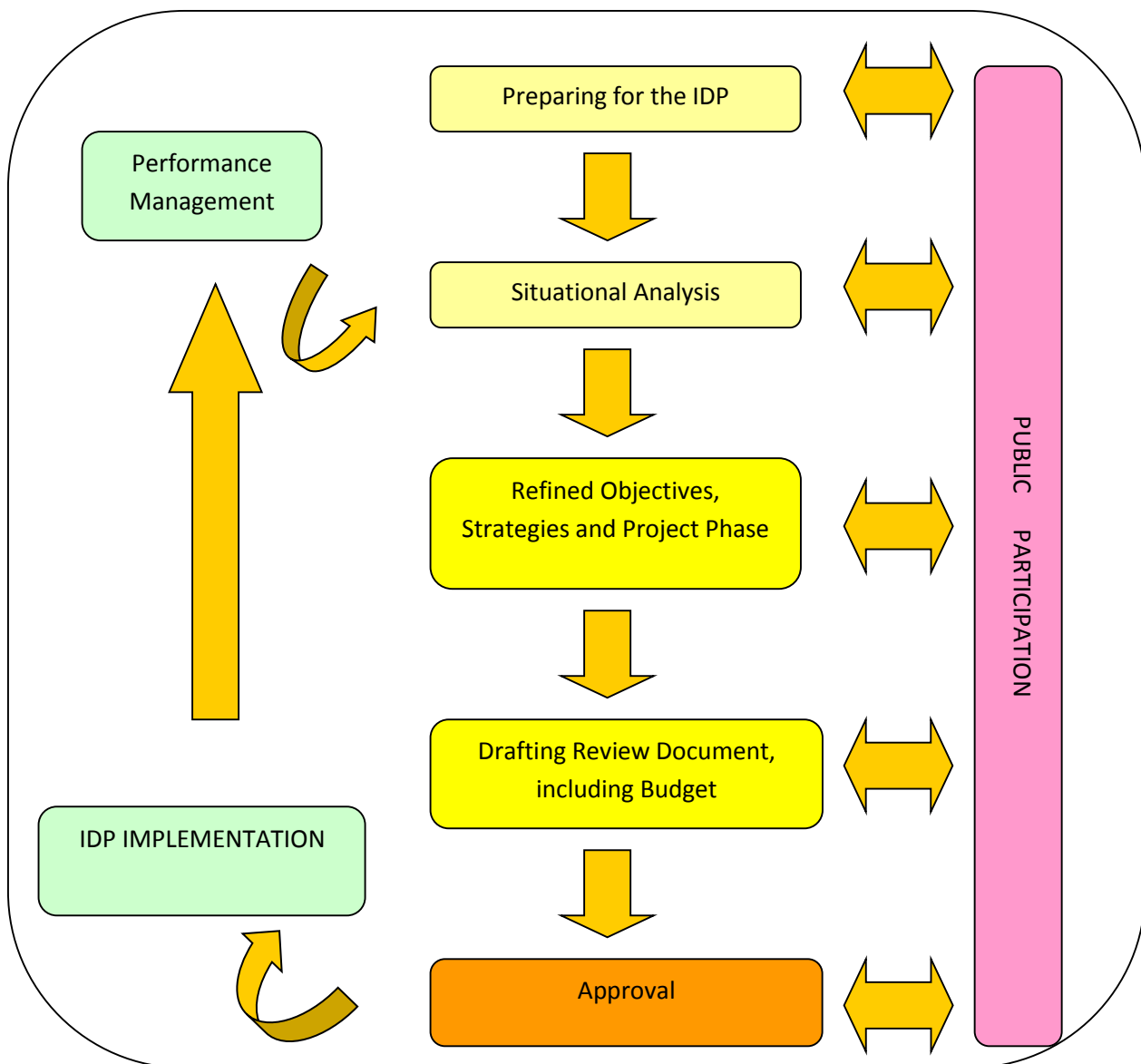


Figure 1: Intergrated Planning Cycle

Key Elements to be addressed during this Process

During the process of deepening strategic influence of the IDP, consideration to the constantly changing environment impacting on the municipality needs to be considered too. In general terms the review then also addresses the following:

- Incorporation of comments from various Role Players
- Incorporate comments from Provincial MEC
- Review and inclusion of new/additional information
- Weaknesses through self-assessment
- Alignment of Sector Plans
- Alignment of IDP with programmes and projects of other spheres of government

This executive summary gives a concise overview of the municipality, its current situation, key challenges and opportunities. It also highlights priorities, strategies to improve the situation, how progress will be measured as well as powers and functions of the municipality.

Strategic objectives

The Department of Co-operative Governance has identified Key Performance Areas (KPAs) whereby the Strategic Agenda can be implemented and monitored. Of critical nature for the municipality will be to link its strategic objectives to the Strategic Agenda of National Government.

The table below provides the detail whereby the strategic objectives of the municipality can be linked to the five Key Performance Areas as stipulated by the Department of Cooperative Governance:

Table 1: Strategic objectives

DPLG KPA	OUTPUTS (OUTCOME 9)	MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	Differentiate approach to municipal financing, planning and support	Building capable institution and administration
Basic Services and Infrastructure Development	Improved access to basic services Support for human settlements	Improve Community well-being through accelerated service delivery Promote integrated human settlement and agrarian reform
LED	Implementation of community work programme	Promote local economic development Develop partnerships
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Improve municipal financial and administrative capability	Sound financial management Building capable institution and administration
Good Governance and Public Participation	Refine ward committee model to deepen democracy Single coordination window	Putting people first Building capable institution and administration promote inter-governmental function and coordination

Municipal Opportunities

❖ Tourism

The Maruleng Municipality has large game farms from which the municipality can grow its tax base. It also boasts of the East gate Airport through which it can promote its tourism status and ensure direct access to other provinces for marketing. The area is also imbued with agro-products across. Maruleng municipality is wedged between some of Limpopo prime tourist attractions, including the Kruger National Park, Timbavati Private Reserve and Blyde River Canyon. Significant tourism related activities exist as well as numerous private lodges and guesthouses. An existing airport will play a significant role to increase tourist traffic and establish the area as a gateway to the Kruger and surrounding areas.

There are an estimated 2814 beds in 70 lodges 10 guesthouses and 10 resorts in the municipality. Estimated 70 to 80% of Lowveld luxury lodges. R527 route gives access to Khamai Reptile Park, Bombyx Mori Silk farm

and Moholoholo Animal Rehabilitation centre. Maruleng municipality boasts major Private Game Reserves and 5-star luxury lodges, namely;

- Thornbush and Kapama
- Timbavati (home of the white lions)
- Klaserie
- Babule and Oliphants

It also houses Hoedspruit endangered species centre which is the world famous Cheetah breeding. The area falls within Limpopo Tourism “Valley of Oliphants” tourism route. Blyde river canon offers Bird watching (globally recognised and important bird area), Adventure tourism including hiking, white water

Rafting, abseiling, hot air ballooning. The municipality serves as the centre of the Kruger 2 canyon Biosphere and has Drakensberg Mountain Range which has rock climbing, hiking and Mariepskop (scenic Mountain View)



❖ Agriculture

Agriculture currently is, and is likely to remain a key economic sector and employment generator in Maruleng. Maruleng dominant economic activity is commercial agriculture. The region is the leading producer and exporters of mango and one of the largest producers of citrus.

Other crops such as vegetables are increasingly becoming important. Citrus and mango require significant production levels in order to be profitable and there are concerns that these are not viable options for small emerging farmers unless structured through co-operatives. Potential exists to introduce sugar cane would provide alternatives for smaller emerging farmers.

The types of products grown in the area vary between subsistence and commercial farming, with the latter relying on irrigation to produce variety of crops namely:

- Field crops such as maize
- Produce crops such as citrus, mango, vegetables, tomatoes, avocados and onions.

There are other agricultural activities such as live stock which focuses on cattle, goats and poultry, and game farms and marula. However the following critical areas must be addressed if the agriculture is to remain competitive;

- The speedy and effective resolution of land claims and the introduction of Private sector partnerships to ensure skills transfer and ongoing commercial viability of farms.

- Significant investment in transportation infrastructure, notably
- Roads and rails as well as the exploring of options to establish and
- Airfreight hub in Hoedspruit.
- The more effective branding and marketing of Maruleng produce and
- Securing of contracts with local and domestic customers such as large food Retail chains.
- The development and expansion of agro-processing activities such as juice processing, fruit drying etc.



❖ **Infrastructure**

- The municipality has a fairly good infrastructure
- Most services are easily accessible to most of the people.
- All the major roads are tarred.
- Thusongcentre which is in Metz central provides most of the essential services to the rural areas
- Information centres in Hoedspruit and The Oaks
- Accommodation places are in good standards and offer excellent services in Hoedspruit and surrounding areas.

❖ **Municipal Future Plans**

- Ensure that all communities have access to clean portable water by 2020
- Ensure that all communities have access to electricity by 2020
- Ensure that unemployment is halved by 2030
- Provide access to housing
- Create job opportunities and reduce poverty rate through infrastructure development, service delivery, procurement and support for SMME's and Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE)
- Provide infrastructure that is conducive for economic development and growth
- Provide universal waste removal to all communities
- Acquire more resources to provide and maintain the existing and proposed infrastructure
- Integrated planning and service provision in rural areas
- Integrated human settlement in Hoedspruit
- Strengthen community participation and IGR
- Effectively deal with communicable and non-communicable diseases
- Facilitation of economic activities in both urban and rural areas.
- Increase revenue base

Progress Measurement

The Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003, Section 1 states that the mayor of the municipality should approve a Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) each financial Year. SDBIP should

include monthly projections; revenue collected indicating sources, operational and capital expenditure by vote and indicates delivery targets and performance indicators. The municipality recognizes the fact that a well-designed SDBIP will generate a good performance management system. Therefore the municipality develops and adopts SDBIP on an annual basis. The SDBIP is divided into four quarters and monitoring and evaluation is done on quarterly basis.

The SDBIP is an operational plan that clearly outlines Key Performance indicators, Objectives, Timeframes, outputs, outcomes and strategies for each program and projects. The SDBIP is informed by the IDP and Budget. Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, Chapter 6 compels municipalities to establish performance management system that is:

- Commensurate with its resources
- Best suited to its circumstances
- In line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in the IDP

The municipality has established the performance management system which monitors, measures and reviews performance on regular basis as outlined below.

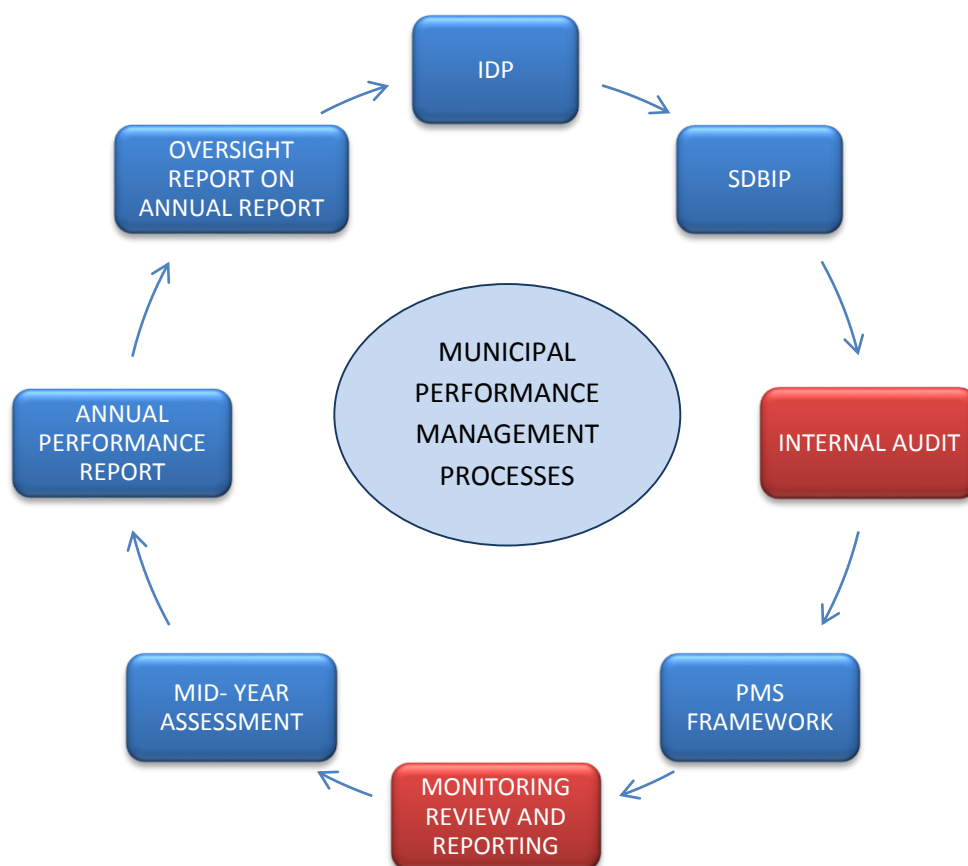


Figure 2: SDBIP system

1. Planning Framework

1.1. Introduction

The integrated development plan (IDP) as a primary outcome of the process of integrated development planning, is a tool for bridging gap between the current reality and the vision of (1) alleviating poverty and meeting the short-term development needs of the community and stakeholders within the municipality area and (2) eradicating poverty from our municipality over the long-term in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner.

1.2 Legislative Background and Policy Imperatives

The constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) is the supreme law of the country and has fundamental aims to protect human rights and promote democratic governance. The constitution also provides for a new approach to government on national, provincial and local government levels .The constitutional mandate that the constitution gives to local government in terms of Section 152, is to:

Sub-section 1

- a) Provide democratic and accountable government for all communities;
- b) Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- c) Promote social and economic development;
- d) Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- e) Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government

Sub-section 2

A municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1)

Section 153: Developmental duties of municipalities

A municipality must-

- (a) Structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community; and
- (b) Participate in national and provincial development programmes

The white paper on Local Government expects municipalities to be working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their economic, social and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

The Municipal Systems Act (MSA 2000) defines the IDP as one of the core functions of a municipality and makes it a legal requirement for every council to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of its municipality.

Other laws amongst others that provide guidelines for the development of IDPs include:

- The Local Government Transition Act second Amendment Act 1996 (Act 97 of 1996);
- The Municipal Demarcation Act,1998 that provides the framework for the on-going demarcation process;
- The Municipal Structures Act, 1998 that defines the institutional settings for the municipalities and describe core functions and responsibilities;
- The National Environment Management Act 1998;
- Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 that seeks to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the municipalities and other institutions of the local sphere of government.
- National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, Act No.59 of 2008

The 2019-20 IDP is prepared within the legal and policy requirements, opportunities provided and challenges posed by the local, provincial and national context.

1.2.1. The National Planning Context.

The Maruleng Local Municipality is aware of the critical challenges facing the country as a whole, as well as the National Strategies Priority Areas to meet those challenges. The government has identified five priority areas for five years (2014-2019)

- **Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods;**
- **Education;**
- **Health;**
- **Rural development, food security and land reform; and**
- **The fight against crime and corruption.**

In order to achieve these objectives the performance and developmental impact of the state will have to vastly be improved. While capacity building, better systems, a greater focus on implementation, and improved performance management will play a key part in this endeavour, integration, alignment and synergy between the actions of three spheres government are important.

As decided by Cabinet around aligning the NSDP, PGDS and IDPs, the key to this activity is ensuring that the three spheres of government use the common platform of (1) “need/poverty” and (2) “developmental potential” as espoused in the NSDP to analyze the space economy of their areas of jurisdiction. In addition to this decision it requires for the role of the IDPs of the municipalities in determining and structuring public investment and development spending to be drastically strengthened. This means that municipalities should play a greater role in determining priorities and resources allocation. The IDPs have to become far more decisive on the areas of need and development.

The National Development Plan

National Development Plan (NDP) offers a long- term perspective. It defines as a desired destination and identifies the role of different sectors of the society that need to play in reaching the goal. The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan South Africa can realize these goals by drawing energy of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, promoting leadership and partnership throughout the society.

NDP objectives are:

- An economy that will create more jobs;
- Improving infrastructure;
- Transition to low carbon economy;
- Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid;
- Improving the quality of education, training and innovation;
- Quality health for all;
- Social protection;
- Building safer communities; and
- Reforming public sector.

New Growth Path Framework 2010

The Framework details government approach to create decent jobs, reducing inequality and defeating poverty and calls for;

- A more inclusive and greener economy
- Government to prioritise its efforts and resources to support employment creation and equity
- Business to take challenge of investing in new areas
- A vision to achieve a more developed, democratic, cohesive and equitable society

1.2.2. The Provincial Planning Context

The primary influencing factor in the provincial domain is the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP). The LDP sees the competitive advantage of the Province in mining, agriculture, tourism and manufacturing. Clustering is viewed as key to success in these sectors. In case of the District, the strategy emphasis investments in agriculture, forestry, tourism and to a lesser extent, trade.

In order to give effect to the strategic objectives, as spelled out in the electorate mandate of the ruling party, the provincial Government of Limpopo has contextualized ten priority areas, as contained in the Medium Term Strategic Framework into key strategic priorities which will guide service delivery for the next five years

Limpopo Development Plan objectives:

- Create decent employment through inclusive economic development and sustainable livelihoods
- Improve the quality of life of citizens;
- Promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities;
- Prioritize social protection and social investment;
- Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of development public service;
- Ensure sustainable development;
- Creation of better world and better Africa

The LDP also argues that IDP's should, in addition to the municipal focus, also consider wider Provincial and National issues. It also mentions that IDPs should strike a balance between interventions focused on addressing the social needs of citizens and promotion of economic growth. The LDP emphasizes on decent work and sustainable livelihoods as the foundation of the fight against poverty and inequality and its promotion should be the cornerstone of all the efforts.

The Limpopo Development Plan (Key pillars)

- Economic development and transformation
- Infrastructure development
- Building developmental state
- Social Cohesion and Transformation

1.2.3. The Local Planning Context.

At the local level, a number of fundamental issues impact on the planning processes of the Maruleng municipality. Firstly, the municipality is informed by national. Provincial and district programmes such as NDP, New Growth Path, NSDP, LDP and the District Developmental Plans.

Secondly, and most important its geographical location and key features such agro-processing and tourism if optimal utilized may see the rapid development. The 2017/18 Maruleng IDP is a continuation of the drive towards the alleviation of poverty over a short term and eliminating of endemic poverty over the longer period.

This IDP also focuses on the National Development Plan (NDP), Limpopo Development Plan etc. At the core of the 2019/20 IDP is the challenge and commitment to(1) deepen local democracy, (2) enhance political and economic leadership, (3) accelerate service delivery, (4) build a developmental local government, (5) ensure that the municipal planning and implementation are done in an integrated manner within all spheres of government.

1.3 Powers and Functions

The powers and functions of the Municipality in terms of section 155(6) (a) and (7) Act 108 of 1996 and as delegated by the MEC of Cooperative Governance, Human settlement and Traditional Affairs ,those functions includes;

- Building regulations ;
- Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places ;
- Local tourism ;
- Cleansing (cemeteries etc.);
- Municipal planning;
- Storm water management;
- Municipal parks and recreation;
- Municipal roads;
- Disaster management;
- Street lighting;
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste; and
- Traffic control and Licensing

The division of powers and functions between the district municipalities and local municipalities were adjusted by the MEC for Local Government and Housing in terms of sections 16 and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 and published in the Provincial Gazette No.878, dated 07 March 2003 which gave Local Municipalities the function of promoting local tourism. In terms of refuse removal the municipality is outsourcing the serves of West Group as the municipality does not have the required capacity but currently building the required capacity to perform the function in-house. There are very few functions that are not critical in nature which the municipality is not currently performing due to lack of capacity which is currently building functions such as dog licensing etc.

1.4 Institutional Arrangements to Drive IDP Process

The following table portrays the structures/stakeholders, composition, and their roles and responsibilities in respect of the Integrated Development Planning Process in the Maruleng Local Municipality.

Table 2: IDP Structures, roles and responsibilities

STRUCTURE/ STAKEHOLDER	COMPOSITION	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executive Committee	Mayor, Portfolio chairpersons and members of the management Committee	Mayor chairs IDP Forum meetings EXCO decides on the Process Plan and makes recommendations to Council
Council	All Councillors	Approves the Process Plan and IDP
Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager	Oversees the whole process and takes responsibility therefore
IDP/PMS Manager	IDP/PMS Manager	Managing the IDP Process on a daily basis
Secretariat	Provided by the office of the Municipal Manager	Record proceedings at IDP meetings Issue invites for all IDP meetings Distribute minutes and reports to all stakeholders
IDP Steering(Technical) Committee	Municipal Manager IDP/PMS Manager Section 57 Managers Sectional Heads Communication Officer	Provide technical expertise and support Ensure that the annual municipal budget and business plans are linked to and based on the IDP
IDP Representative Forum	Mayor Executive Committee Members Councillors IDP Steering Committee Traditional Leaders Ward Committees Representative of Organised Groups Sector Departments and Parastatals Mopani district municipality	Represent interest of their constituents in the IDP process Provide organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making amongst stakeholders Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process
Ward Councillors and Ward Committees	All Ward Councillors	Link the planning process to their wards and assist the organizing of public consultation and participation

1.5. IDP Process Overview: Steps and Events

The IDP Process Plan was approved by the Maruleng Municipal Council on 26 October 2017.

The activities that transpired during Maruleng Municipal IDP review are presented in Table 3:

Table 3: Process Overview: steps and events

DATE	STRUCTURE	PURPOSE/ACTIVITY
12/07/2018	IDP Steering Committee	Development of the Process Plan
27/07/2018	IDP Representative Forum	Presentation of Process Plan
26/10/2018	Council	Adoption of the Process Plan
8/10/18	IDP Steering Committee	Preparation of the Analysis Phase
30/10/2018	IDP Representative Forum	Presentation of the Analysis Phase
28-20/11/18	Councillors, Management, Sectional Heads, Mopani District Municipality, Sector Departments, OTP and Traditional Leaders	Strategic Planning Session
23/01/19	IDP Representative Forum	Strategy Phase
24/01/19	IDP Representative Forum	Project Phase
26/03/19	IDP Representative Forum	Presentation of Draft IDP and Budget
28/03/19	Council	Adoption of the Draft IDP and Budget

1.6. Basis for IDP Review Process

The preparation and review of the IDP is a continuous process providing a framework for all development planning in the municipality. As such the IDP is not only annually assessed in terms of delivery and the prevailing conditions in the municipality, but also improved upon each and every year. The following aspects informed the 2018/2022 IDP Review process:

- Updating baseline information to ensure sound decision-making in addressing service delivery gaps;
- Meeting the national targets in terms of service provisioning;
- National Development Plan (government blue print)
- Responding to key issues raised in the 2019 State of the Nation and Provincial Addresses focusing on “job creation through massive infrastructure development”.
- Aligning Sector Departments’ strategic plans to the municipality service delivery programmes;
- Strengthening focused Community and stakeholder participation in the IDP processes;
- Meeting targets in terms of the KPAs of the local government strategic agenda;
- Responding to the Community priorities for 2018/19.
- Responding to issues raised during the municipality Assessment (SWOT);
- Updating and developing pending sector plans and programmes of the IDP
- Revising the vision, mission, objectives, strategies, programmes and projects; and
- National Key Priority Areas and the National Outcomes

2. MUNICIPAL PROFILE

2.1 Description of Municipal Area

Maruleng is a Sepedi word derived from the name of the fruit “marula” which is indigenous in Limpopo. The name means a place of Marula. The Marula tree is indigent to this area and is used in many ways, for instance

marula drink, essential oil, fruit, jam, beer, certain types of nuts and the medicinal bark. The Maruleng municipality is situated in the South eastern quadrant of the Limpopo province within the Mopani District Municipal Area of jurisdiction. The Maruleng municipality is bordered by the greater Kruger National Park to the east, the Ba-Phalaborwa and Tzaneen municipalities to the north, the LepelleNkumpi municipality to the west, and Tubatse and Bushbuckridge to the south. Maruleng is characterised by typical lowveld vegetation. To the south municipal area borders the Drankensberg escarpment. Although resources within the boundaries of the municipal area are scarce, the local of natural resources (in terms of game and nature reserves) within its boundaries as well as on the perimeter of its boundaries offer many opportunities for development. The main access points to the municipal area are Klaserie and the Strijdom tunnel in the south, Ofcolaco in the west and Mica in the north. The town of Hoedspruit is the administrative and economic centre of the area. Hoedspruit is 74km south of Ba-Phalaborwa (R40), 135km north-east of Lydenberg and 225 km from Polokwane. It has one major urban area (Hoedspruit) which harbours 2.3% of population and 36 communities which harbour 88.7% and farms which harbour 9% and a total of 14 wards. Hoedspruit also houses South African Air Force Base. The Maruleng municipal area is approximately.

2.2 Demographics Profile

Maruleng's population is youthful, with Sepedi being the main language. The following analogy provides an overview of the important demographic indicators of the Maruleng Municipality. It covers the population size, age distribution, unemployment, income generation, educational levels and services backlogs. The socio-economic profile of the Municipality provides an indication of poverty levels of and development prospectus.

2.3. Population Trends

The reconciled total population of Maruleng Municipality is as follows in Table 4 below:

POPULATION			HOUSEHOLDS		
Census 2001	Census 2011	Community survey 2016	Census 2001	Census 2011	Community survey 2016
94383	94 857	99605	19 668	24 470	28777

Source: (Stats- SA)

Table 5: Population per Ward per Gender

Wards	Settlements	Total Population	Male	Female
Ward 1	Hoedspruit	5 622	2 986	2 636
Ward 2	Kampersus The Willows	8 255	4 075	4 180
Ward 3	Finale The Oaks	6 861	3 083	3 778
Ward 4	Bochabelo Ga-Mametja SedawaMahupse	6 298	2 822	3 475
Ward 5	Molalane Santeng Sedawa	5 927	2 648	3 279
Ward 6	Enable Worcester Bismarck	7 235	3 320	3 914
Ward 7	Butswana Turkey 01 Turkey o2	6 184	2 832	3 352

Ward 8	Turkey 03 Turkey 04 Makgaung	7 669	3 421	4 248
Ward 9	Metz	6 366	2 884	3 523
Ward 10	Madeira Sofaya	6 648	2 902	3 741
Ward 11	Hlohlokwe	8 792	3 987	4 807
Ward 12	Lorraine Bellville	8 259	3 798	4 460
Ward 13	Balloon Calais	6 083	2 792	3 291
Ward 14	Kanana Mahlomelong Moshate	4 659	2 062	2 597
TOTAL		94 857	43 576	51 281

Source: (census 2011)

Table 6: Households per Ward

Ward	Households	Percentage
Ward 1	2 065	8.43
Ward 2	2 396	9.79
Ward 3	1 675	6.84
Ward 4	1 449	5.92
Ward 5	1 579	6.45
Ward 6	1 959	8.00
Ward 7	1 532	6.26
Ward 8	1 841	7.52
Ward 9	1 652	6.75
Ward 10	1 649	9.08
Ward 11	2 223	9.08
Ward 12	2 014	8.23
Ward 13	1 420	5.80
Ward 14	1 016	4.17
TOTAL	24470	100%

Source: (census 2011)

2.4. Age and Gender Distribution

The population distribution by age categories and gender of the Municipality is presented in Table 4 and table 5, it is clear that the percentage of females increase along with age, implying that women live longer in the age group 0-4 years the percentage of males and females are fairly even, compared to the age group 35-65 and older where female constitute 54 % of the population.

Table 7: Estimated population by gender

Population			Youth (15-34 yrs)		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
46,027	53578	99605	18616	20610	39226 (39,4%)

Source: StatsSA – CS 2016

Table 8: Estimated population by age and gender

	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 34		35 – 54		55-65		Over 65	Total
	No	% **	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	
MALE	6 039		10 446		16 525		6 864		2 189		1 513	43 576
FEMALE	5 997		10 107		18 528		10 502		2 972		3 175	51 281
TOTAL	12036	12.6	20553	21.6	35053	36.9	17366	18.3	5161	5.4	4688 (4.9)	94 857

Source: STASSA 2011

Population age structure

Table 9: Population age structure

Population Under 15	Population 15 To 64	Population over 65
34.40%	60.30%	5.30%

Source: STASSA 2011

The table above indicates the population distribution according to the age structure where most of the population group is at the age between 15 to 64, this age constitute 60.30% of the population, followed by under 15 years at 34.40% and over 65 years at 5.30%. This shows a need for the economic strategy to identify development thrusts that would address the need of the economically active people.

2.5. Employment Profile

Employment status of the municipality

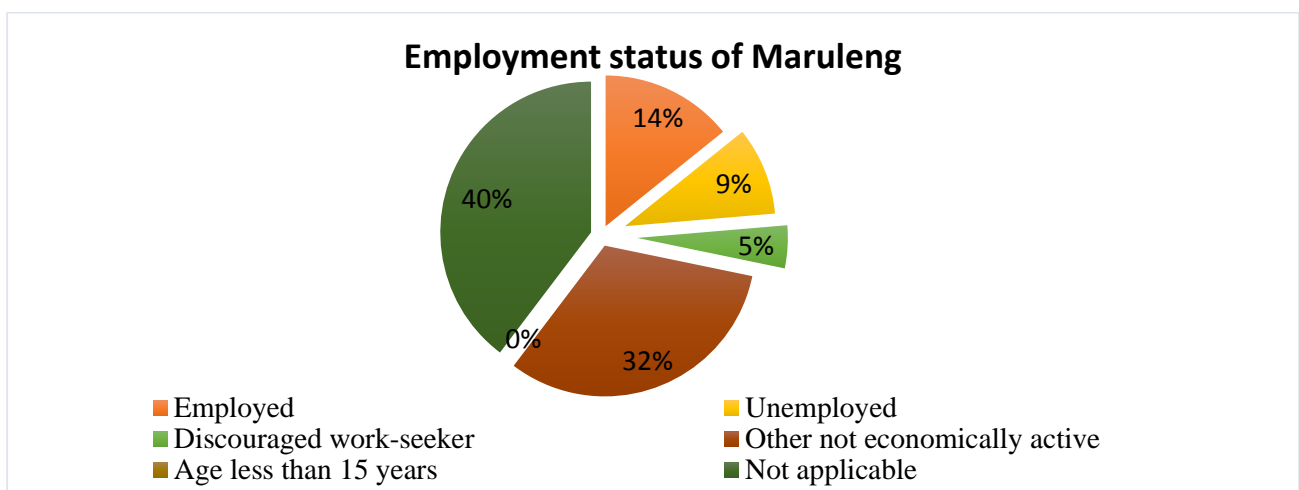


Figure 3 Employment status of the municipality (source, StatsSA Census 2011)

Figure 3 shows that there are 26 798 economically active people in Maruleng Municipality, with 13 142 employed, 8 994 unemployed and 1667 discouraged work seekers. This indicates the need for the strategies to identify some of the development thrusts that are linked to job creation and economic growth.

2.6. Household income

About 3891 households (15%) in the municipality fall within the category earning below R1500.00 per month and about 32 871 people live on grants.

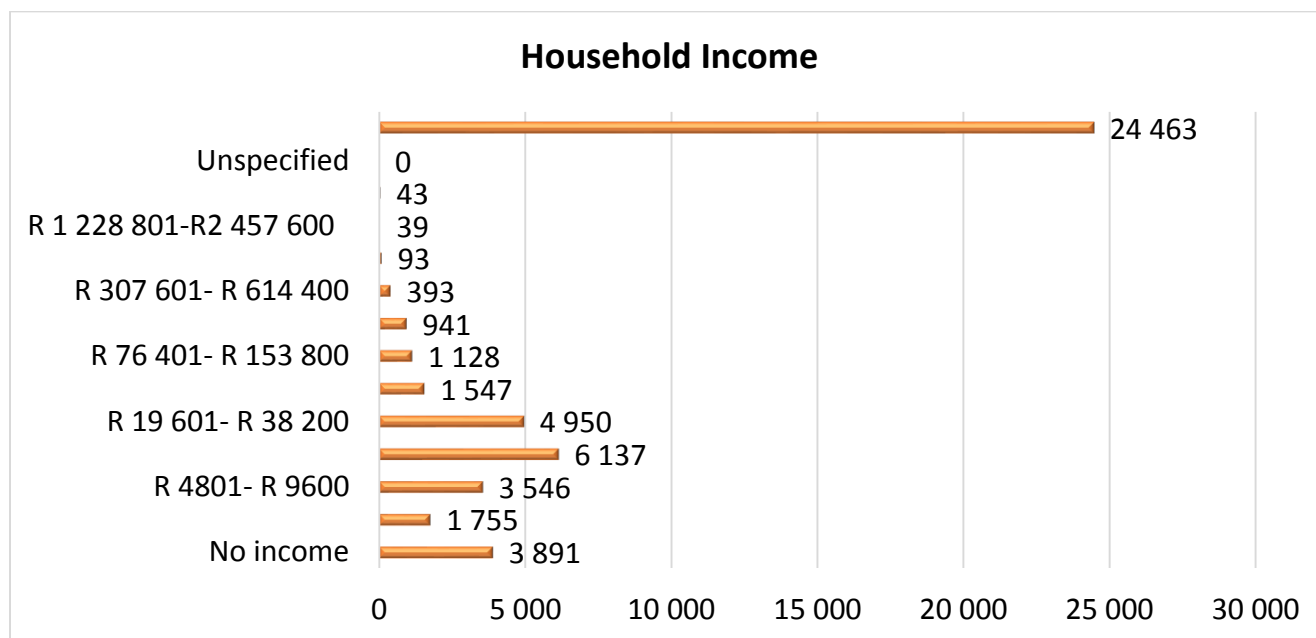


Figure 4: Household Income (Source: Statistics South Africa, Census 2011)

Table: 10 Poverty Levels

	YEAR	%
Poverty head count	2011	18.2
	2016	18.3
Intensity of poverty	2011	41.8
	2016	42.7

STATSSA (2011 & 2016)

2.7. Level of Education

Table 11: Level of education by gender

Level	Number	Male	Female
No schooling	11 011	3 830	7 181
Grade 0	3 872	1 933	1 939
Grade 1 (sub A)	3 177	1 618	1 559
Grade 7 (Std 5)	4 279	2 186	2 093
Grade 8 (Std 6)	5 867	3 035	2 832

Grade 10 (Std 8)	7 841	4 379	3 462
Grade 12 (Std 10)	9 811	3 996	5 815
Diploma with Grade 12	805	343	462
Higher Diploma	708	307	401
Bachelor's Degree	405	190	215
Bachelor's Degree and Post Graduate Diploma	176	72	104
Honours	211	76	135
Masters and PhD Degrees	132	69	63

(StatsSA; Census 2011)

The above table shows that most of the population has no schooling at 20.90%, while 18.50% has grade 12 (in terms of the 2016 Community Survey 16 252 (16.32%) of people above 20 years have grade 12 certificates) and only 7% have higher education. The LED strategy should identify the level of the skills that the community has and identify gaps so that more effort is made to address the skills shortage in the municipal area.

2.8. People with disabilities in the municipality

There are 3340 people with disability in the municipality. The major challenge facing people with disabilities ranges from lack of skills, lack of employment opportunities as well as assistance devices like wheelchairs, walking sticks, hearing aids etc.

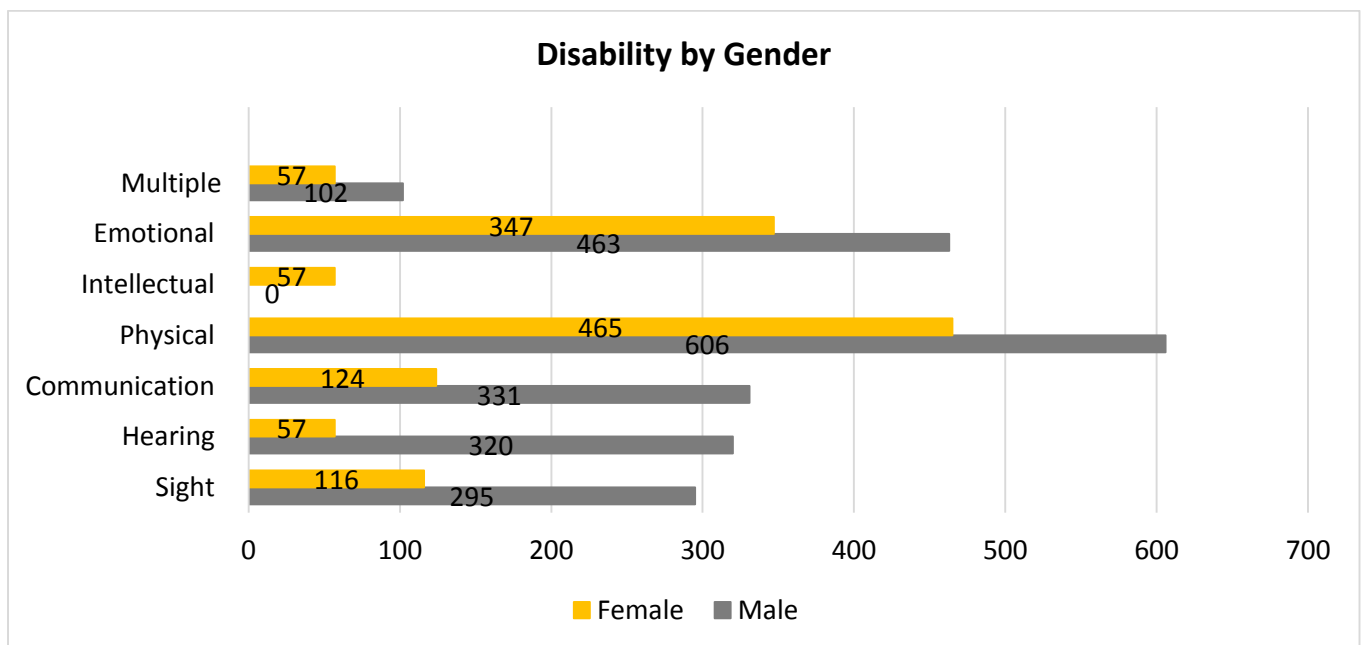


Figure 5: Disability by Gender (StatsSA; Census 2011)

3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Spatial Rationale

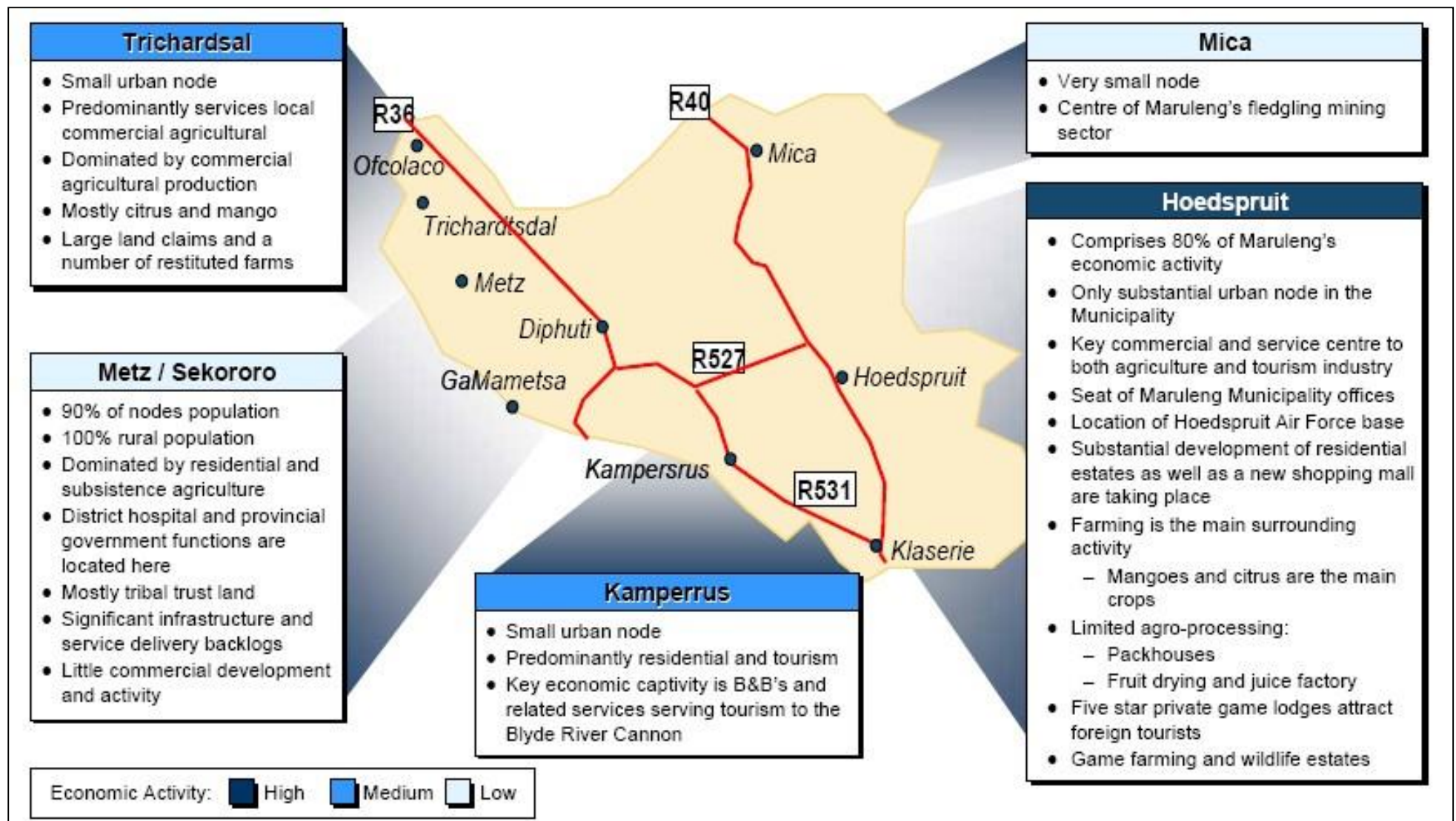
3.1.1. Purpose of spatial analysis

The spatial analysis exercise provides a visual picture of the existing spatial pattern (that nodes, networks and areas) that has emerged in the municipal area. This analysis serves to describe the municipal area in spatial terms and understand how space is utilized in the municipality. It also looks at settlement patterns and growth points (nodes), population concentration areas, land claims and their socio-economic implications. All these aspects have a bearing on future land usage, infrastructure investment, establishment of sustainable human settlements, public transport and local economic development

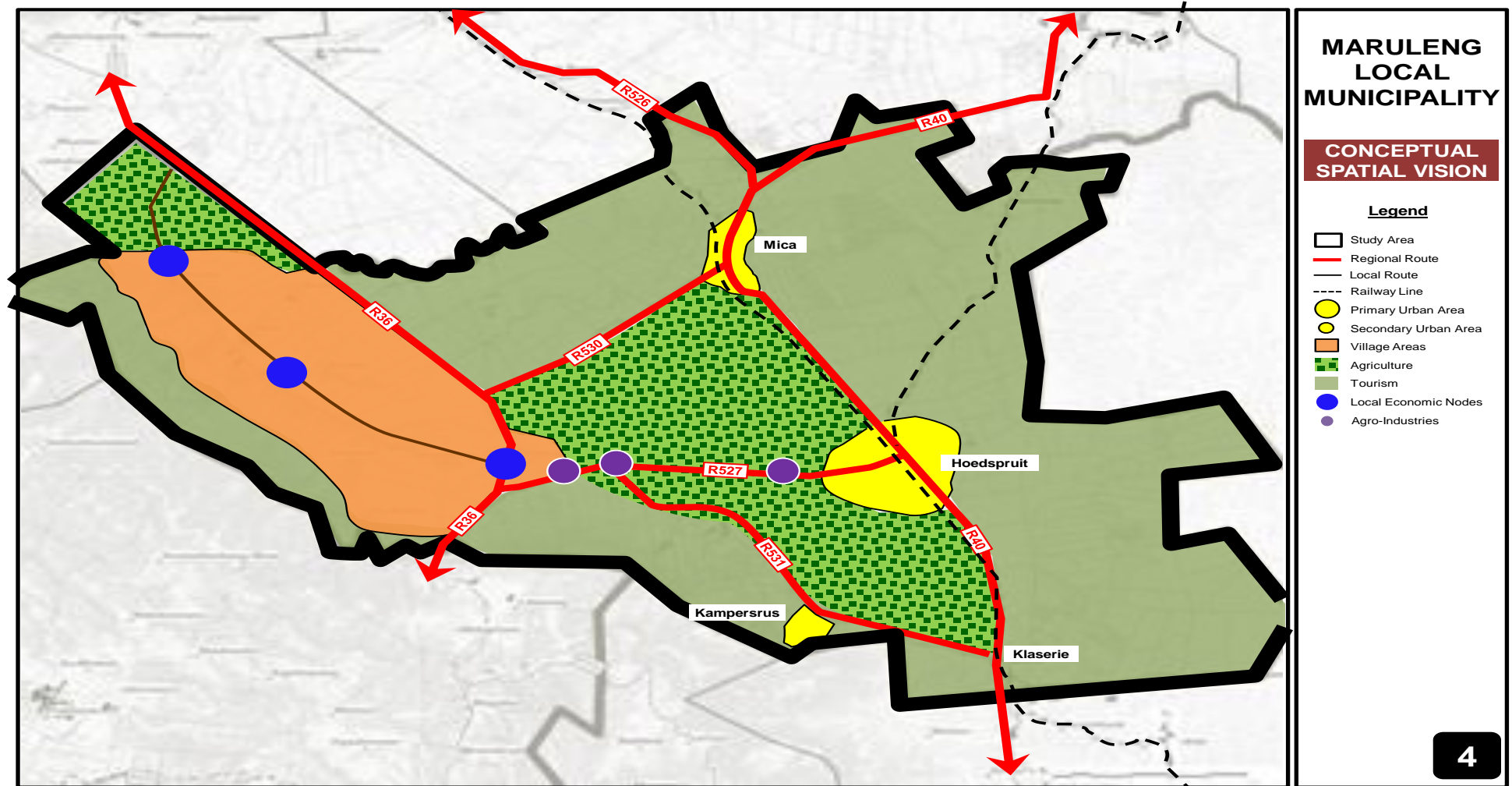
3.1.2. Settlement patterns.

The Maruleng population is concentrated in 33 rural communities. Maruleng's spatial economic development pattern is deeply marked by legacy of Apartheid with the majority of black population confined to dense rural settlements with limited economic activity and access to urban infrastructure. The Western quadrant comprises mainly dense residential areas which 90% of Maruleng's population resides and little economic development and major infrastructure and service backlog. The Northern quadrant is dominated by game reserves.

Limited mining in Mica and Hoedspruit at the Southern edge is the administrative and commercial centre of the region. While the Southern quadrant is mainly a tourism activities centered on the Blyde Canyon and, the Eastern quadrant is mostly game reserves and private lodges with few mainly white residence.



Map 1: Maruleng Spatial and economic development

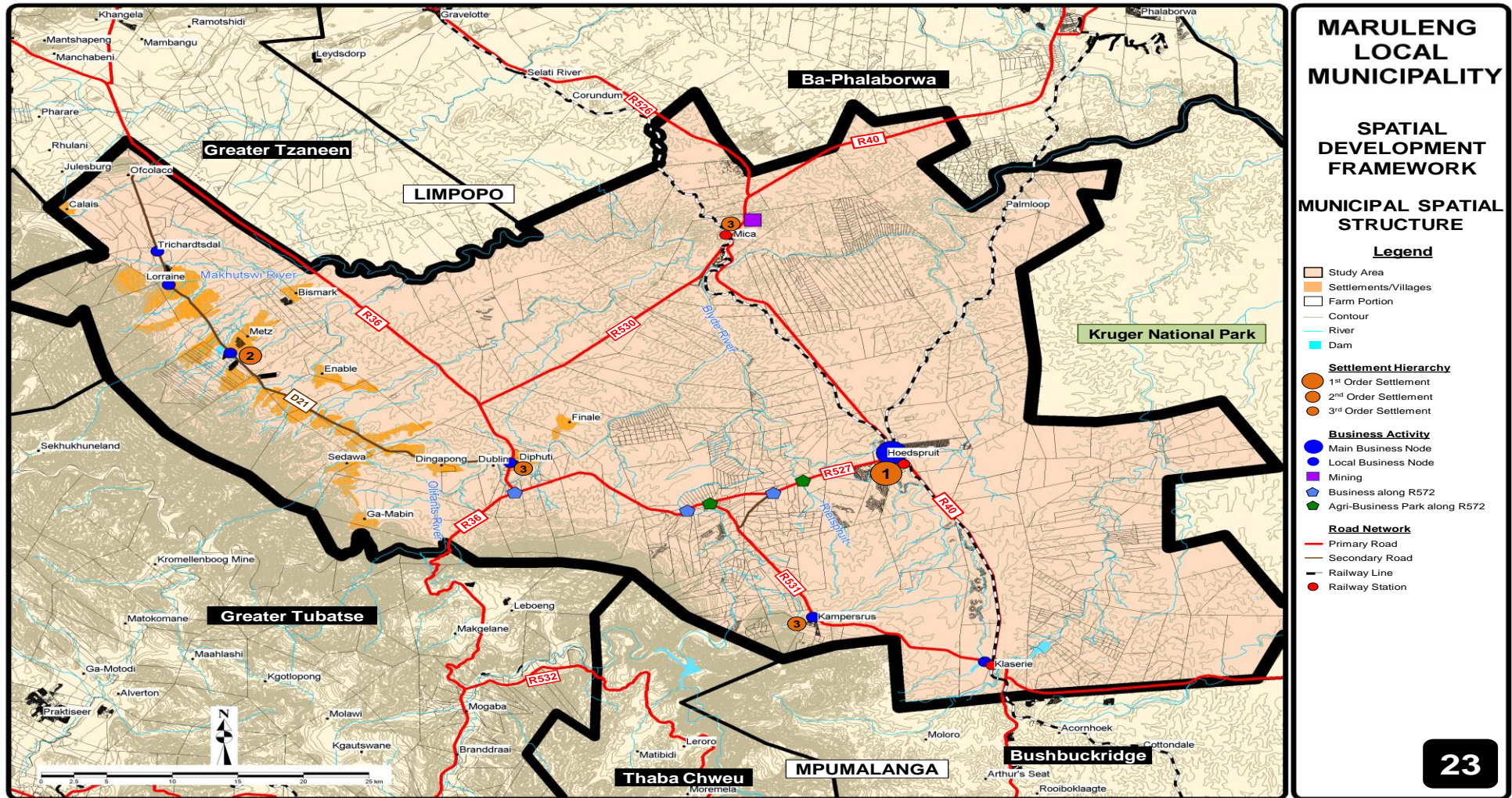


Map 2: Conceptual spatial vision

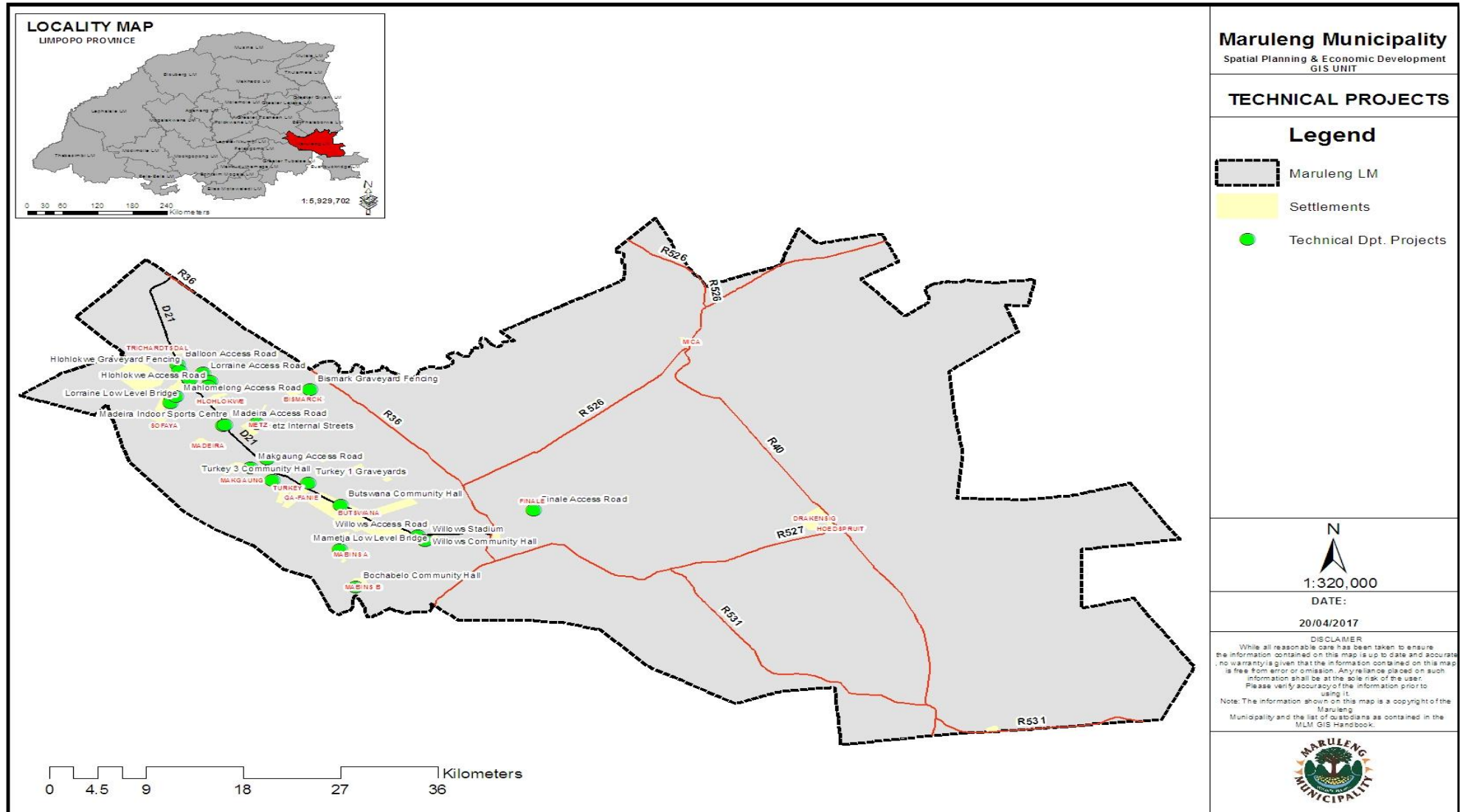
Settlement hierarchy of the municipality is usually based on the classification of individual settlement as depicted below in table 9.

Table 12: Settlement hierarchy of the municipality

Type	Characteristics	Areas
First order- District growth point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre of the tourism industry in the municipality • Well developed with existing infrastructure • It has potential for further growth 	Hoedspruit
Second order- municipal growth point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villages are strategically located • There are existing infrastructure and Potential for further development 	Metz central
Third order – high population density area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different areas with high population density exist in the Oaks-Metz-Trichardsdal development corridor – establishment of a municipal development corridor linking the rural villages • Need for infrastructure network linking all villages to further stimulate economic development • Limited mining in Mica 	The Oaks Kampersrus Mica and Blyde
Fourth order- Little economic activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenge with infrastructure backlog • Opportunity for local economic development along the foothills of the Drakensberg Environmental Area 	All other villages



Map 3: Hierarchy of settlements



Map 4: Location of Infrastructure projects in the municipality

3.1.3 Land use composition and management tools- LUMS and GIS

Land Use Management Scheme determines and regulates the use and development of the land in the municipal area in accordance with Town-planning and Town ordinance (Ordinance no.15 of 1986). Geographic Information System assists with the information regarding land development and upgrading and the municipality upgrades the system regularly.

3.1.4 Spatial Development Growth Points Areas

Table 13: Municipal growth point areas

Provincial	District Growth	Municipal Growth	
None	Hoedspruit	Metz Lorraine	The Oaks Kampersrus Mica Blyde

3.1.5 Land Claims and their socio-economic implications

Approximately 18.5% of the total land area is subject to 5 registered land claims. Considerable land area held in ownership by the state under custodianship of traditional Authorities which accommodates some 90% of the residents of the municipal area. Large areas of land in private ownership are utilized mainly for Conservation/Tourism/game farming and commercial hunting. The situation exerts considerable existing and potential influence on future land use and management. Land restitution and redistribution processes may result in many people access to land, resulting in improved living standards and quality of life. However it could result in large-scale sterilization of economically productive land and consequential loss of job opportunities, if not well planned and managed within the context of a spatial development framework. About five land claims were settled. One of which is Moletele CPA which entered in to a Private-Public-Partnership. This PPP is working so well and the municipality will use this PPP as a bench mark of further land settlements.

Table 14 below gives the status of land claims and claims settled respectively:

Total number lodged	21
Total after consolidation	20
Total settled	5
Hectares restored	16 702.2483
Households benefited	2820
Beneficiaries	19492
Money spent	R 276 300 478.00
Claims outstanding	16

Table 15: Claims settled

REF/KPA NO.	CLAIMANT
4028	Moletele Community
2098	Sekororo
5346	MpuruLetebele
836	Mokgwanatjane N.M (consolidated to Sekororo claim)
1453	Baropodi Ba Moraba

3.1.6 Illegal land occupation (informal settlements)

Table 16: Illegal Land Occupation

Property Description	Land Ownership	Comment(s)
Erf 205	Transnet	About 20 people sharing a shack
Buffel Street next to market	Municipality	Shacks occupied by foreign nationals and some South Africans
Portion 4 of Erf 52 Hoedspruit	Transnet	Unkempt toilet facilities-health hazard
Portion 26 Berlin 209 KT	Transnet	Abandoned Spoornet steel structure currently illegal occupied and 2 shacks
Portion 1of Berlin 209 KT	Private –Julius Fischardt Trust	Illegal dumping and driving school practice
Erf 206 Hoedspruit	Transnet	Car wash
Portion 9 Berlin 209 KT	Transnet	30 hacks and shebeens

The illegal land occupation will be dealt through enforcement of Land Use Management Scheme and enforcement of by-laws.

3.1.7 Spatial Challenges

- Scattered settlements thus become too cost to provide services
- Hoedspruit which is the economic hub is located far away from the villages and it is not easily accessible by the poor.
- The apartheid residential is still very much evident with sprawling rural villages situated in traditional authority areas located far away from employment opportunities, thus become too costly for people to travel to their working places.
- Large areas of land in Hoedspruit is privately owned and not easily accessible for development.
- State- owned land is mostly under the custodianship of Traditional Authorities. Large percentage of land is held under leasehold title and Permission to Occupy. Because of this, land ownership is regarded as insecure, which in turn acts as a hurdle to land development
- Land in state ownership includes Hoedspruit Air Force Base which owns considerable hectares of land which cannot be utilised for development because of state security considerations.

3.1.8 Opportunities

Maruleng is characterized by clearly identifiable land use areas, including: extensive agriculture areas, predominated by the growing of citrus fruit; game reserves and nature reserves, including game lodges; sprawling rural residential villages along the foothills of the Drakensberg escarpment; extensive areas in the

form of wildlife estates, centred on Hoedspruit; the Hoedspruit Air Force Base and East Gate Airport, which shares runways; rural residential development at Kampersrus; and, low-intensity mining at Mica.

3.1.9 Spatial Development Considerations (Land availability)

- Private owned- land in Hoedspruit - Intensification and expansion of the provincial growth node which includes the provision of land for affordable housing for people employed at Hoedspruit, but who currently cannot find suitable residential accommodation in the town.
- Communal land- The Oaks-Metz-Trichardsdal development corridor – establishment of a municipal development corridor linking the rural villages
- Communal land- Metz Central (including Lorraine) - development of a municipal growth node
- Extensive land areas devoted to agriculture ,which include agricultural processing facilities, and, areas devoted to game reserves
- K2C Biosphere- establishment of the Drakensberg Environmental Zone

Table 17: Spatial SWOT analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LUMS ▪ GIS ▪ SDF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scattered settlements ▪ Illegal land occupation
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identifiable land use areas ▪ State-owned land ▪ K2C Biosphere ▪ Growth points 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unavailability of land for development in Hoedspruit ▪ Land disputes

3.2. BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY (INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS)

Background

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa in Section 152 (c) indicates that municipalities must “ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner”. The success of local economic development is tied to the provision of basic and other types of infrastructure to the people. All services under analysis in this section are located in a specific locality (as per SDF) and have potential to boost socio-economic development. Infrastructure analysis focuses on the status quo regarding water supply, sanitation facilities, energy and housing provision, roads and public transport, waste management and telecommunications – all of which underpins socio-economic development and determines people’s quality of life. The provision of adequate municipal infrastructure remains a challenge throughout the municipality.

3.2.1. Water and Sanitation Provision

Mopani District Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) and the municipality is the Water Service Provider (WSA). Mopani district municipality is responsible for bulk water supply and sanitation infrastructure. The municipality is responsible for water reticulation. The municipality provides these services in terms of the service level agreement it has with the district municipality.

3.2.1.1 Water analysis

The Maruleng municipality is characterized by low rainfall. This results in limited water resources culminating in severe water shortages and drought condition. There is stiff competition amongst different water users. Water for domestic purpose becomes crucial.

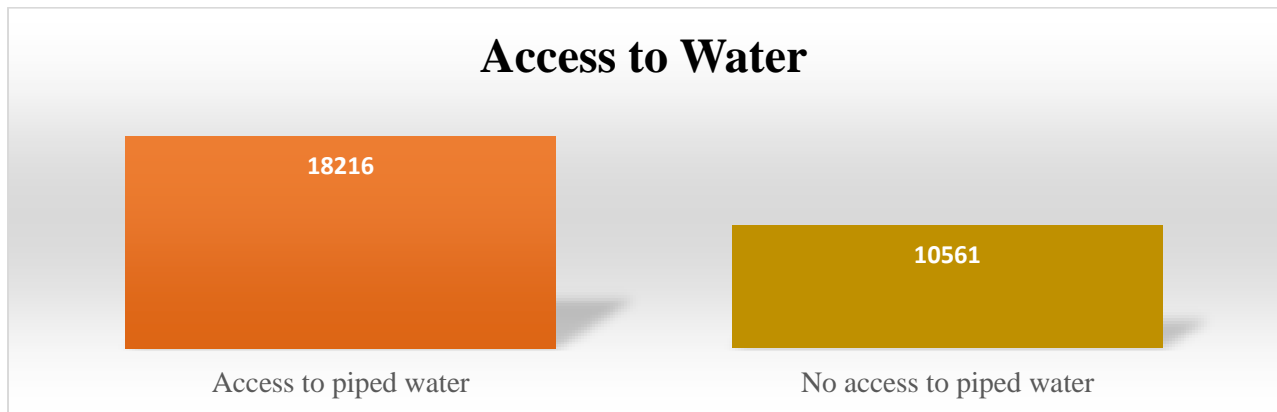
However, great strides have been made in providing water in the municipality. About 16 662 households which amount to 68% of the population have access to water in terms of RDP standard. However, it must be noted that only 6.8% of the population have access to portable water.

Table 18: Access to water

TYPE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling	2 669
Piped (tap) water inside yard	9006
Piped (tap) water on communal stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	4 987
Piped (tap) water on communal stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling	2 088
Piped (tap) water on communal stand :between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling	1 067
Piped (tap) water on communal stand: distance greater than 1km from dwelling	285
No access to piped (tap) water	4368

(Source: census 2011)

Access to piped water



(CS, 2016)

Figure: 6 Access to Water

3.2.1.1.1. Water Sources

The Mametja-Sekororo Regional Water Scheme that will supply the entire municipality will rely on the Blyde River which has enough water as a water source. Most of our villages rely on poorly surveyed ground water. Most of the boreholes are often not well maintained. Villages that are under the mountains rely on water from the mountains. Other villages rely on the water supply by the municipality through water tankers.

Table 19: Water sources

SOURCE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS
Regional/local water scheme (operated by the municipality or other water service provider)	8209
Borehole	4 427
Spring	223
Rain water tank	211
Dam/pool/stagnant water	2 777
River/stream	6 924
Water vendor	881

(Source: census 2011)



Motlatse River (Blyde)

3.2.1.2 Sanitation

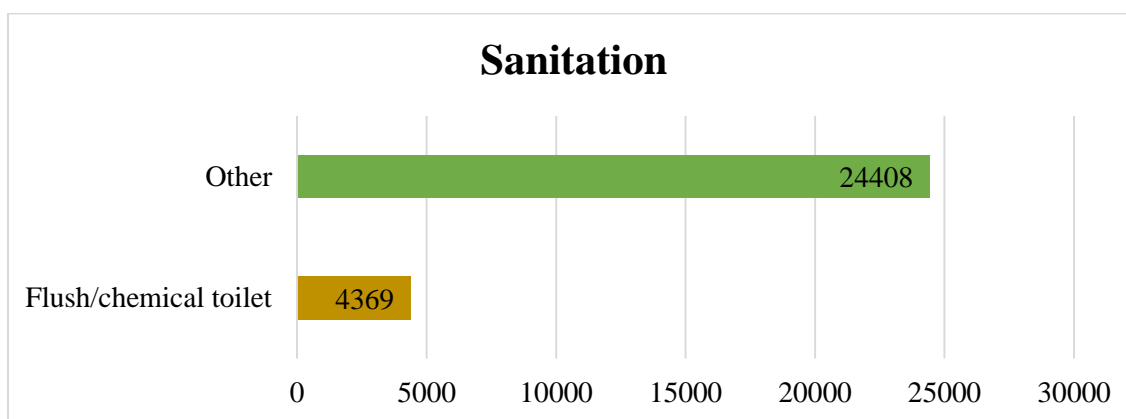
The municipality through Mopani District Municipality has made a major stride regarding provision of sanitation. About 22 983 households which account to 93.9% of the population have access to basic sanitation.

Table 20: depicts percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facility as of 2011.

Type of toilet facility	Census 2001	Census 2011
Flush toilet(sewerage system)	8.8	2001
Flush toilet (septic tank)	2.9	1088
Chemical toilet	1.1	102
Pit latrine with ventilation	8.3	7 335
Pit latrine without ventilation	40.8	12 240
None	38,2	1 487
Total	100	100

Census 2011

Sanitation



(StatsSA CS, 2016)

Figure: 7 Sanitation

3.2.1.3 Water and sanitation backlog

Water backlog in terms the RDP standard is at 7 808 households (32%) while sanitation is about 1 487 (6.1%) households

Table 21: Water and sanitation backlog

Services	Total households	Level of services	Coverage	Backlog	% of backlog
Water	24470	Inside dwelling	2669	7808	32
		Inside yard	9006		
		Communal stand pipe > 200m	4987		
		Communal stand pipe < 200m	3440		
Sanitation	24470	Flush toilet (sewerage, septic tank and chemical)	3191	1487	6.1
		Pit latrine (ventilation)	7335		
		Pit latrine (without ventilation)	12340		

3.2.1.4 Water and sanitation challenges

- The main challenge is bulk water supply but Mopani District Municipality which is the WSA is currently constructing water purification plant in The Oaks which will cater almost all villages and major developments
- Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure (Hoedspruit and Kampersus)
- Over-reliance on boreholes
- Illegal connections, theft and vandalism
- Inadequate funding
- Water rights and allocation
- Quality of drinking water

3.2.1.5 Free Basic Water and Free Basic Sanitation

The municipality gives 6KL of free basic water to all household with piped water.

Free Basic Services

Table 22: Free basic services

SERVICE	NO. HOUSEHOLDS	INDIGENT ACCESS	BACKLOG
Water	3700	2 405	1 295
Sanitation	3700	3 213	1 487
Electricity	3700	1 739	1 961
Refuse Removal	3700	0	3 700

3.2.2. Energy and electricity.

Energy distribution has important economic developmental implications with a potential to make considerable impact. This impact relates to improved living conditions, increased productivity and greater sustainability of the environment. In the municipality electricity is largely generated by Eskom. The provision of electricity to house has been achieved to the larger extent. About 22 167 households have access to electricity which amount to 90.5% of the population. All villages are electrified except post connections and new extensions. The backlog is about 2 303 (9.5%) households. However, ESKOM is currently electrifying 989 households.

Table 23: Electricity Usage

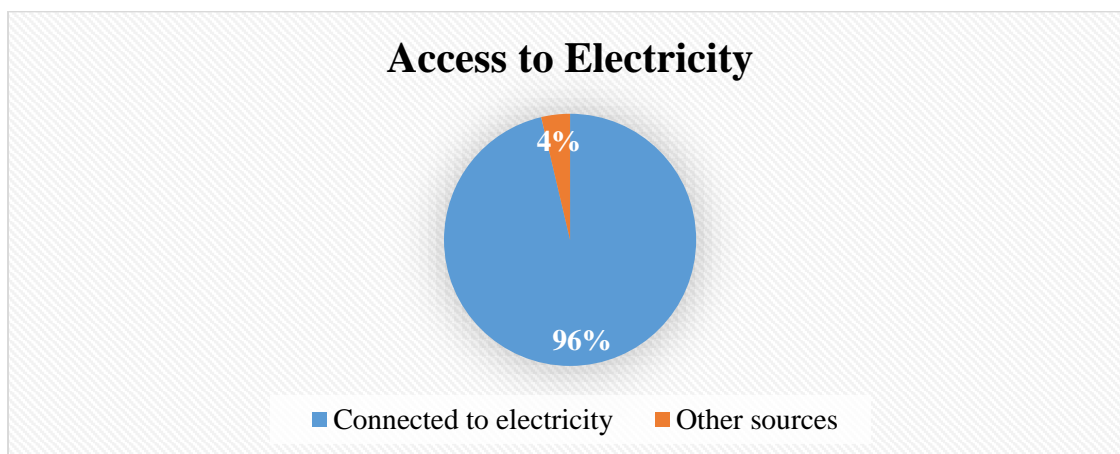
Usage	No. Households
Cooking	7 299
Heating	6 431
Lighting	22 166

(Census 2011)

Table 24: Energy sources for Lighting

Energy	Number of Households
Electricity	22166
Gas	62
Candles (not a valid option)	113
Solar	1 960
None	76
Grand Total	24 470
Source : (census 2011)	

Access to Electricity



(StatsSA CS, 2016)

Figure: 8 Access to Electricity

In the mean electricity is used for lighting. About 16 575 (67.7%) households use wood for cooking. The usage of wood as a source of energy is a worrying factor as it is harmful to the environment. The Municipality and the Department of Environmental Affairs need to conduct educational awareness campaigns against this practice.

3.2.2.1 Free Basic Electricity

The municipality has budgeted R 1,417,055 for the provision of FBE to its 3700 indigent households. Only 1739 indigent households have access to free basic electricity due to the snail-pace of ESKOM in configuration of the register. However, the municipality is currently the indigent register

3.2.2.2 Indigent Register

The municipality has an adopted indigent policy and register. This register facilitates the provision of free basic services. The municipality has budgeted R1, 417,055 for free basic services for the year 2017/18. The updated indigent register has about 3700 households as beneficiaries.

3.2.3 Transport Infrastructure

3.2.3.1 Road Network

Transportation and transportation infrastructure make a major contribution to the facilitation of economic activity. A major stride has been made in improving the condition of the roads in the municipality. The municipality has a total of 563.2km road network. 321.79km road tarred which constitutes 51.13% of the total road network. But maintenance remains a major challenge. The following strategic roads are tarred:

- The R527, from Strijdom tunnel to Hoedspruit
- The R40, linking Hoedspruit with Mica and Tzaneen to the North-West
- Southwards from Hoedspruit, the R40 leads to Klaserie and onwards to Nelspruit
- The R531, which runs along the Drakensberg foothills, linking the R527 with Kamperpus and Klaserie
- North of Mica the R530 links Hoedspruit with the town of Phalaborwa
- The link road between Mica and R36, running south-westward from Mica
- The R36, which leads northwards from the R527 towards Tzaneen and it is currently being rehabilitated

❖ Development Corridor

The strategic road is The Oaks- Trichardsdal road linking the rural villages with Tzaneen and Hoedspruit. This road leads from R36 in the south, in a northern-westerly direction linking Trichardsdal, Sekororo, and The Oaks to Ofcaloco in the north. This road has greatly improved movement between the villages, as well as providing access to the main road network and Hoedspruit (economic hub).

Issues associated with the road network include the following:

- Local farmers regard the poor condition of roads as key inhibitor to increased exports
- The majority of people use mini-bus taxis and the subsidized bus provided by Great North Transport

Table 25: Status of roads

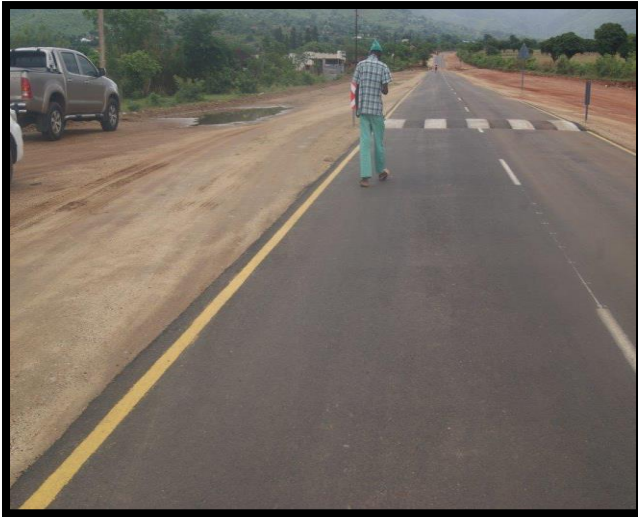
National Tar Roads – Maruleng		(Number of kilometres)
R40	Gravelotte to Klaserie (to Nelspruit)	38
Total		38
Provincial Tar Roads – Maruleng		(Number of kilometres)
P181/1	Ofcoloca-The Oaks	22.5
P146/1	Snake Park-Klaseria	12.5
P116/1	Hoedspruit- Manoutsa	32.2
P194/1	Klaseria-Orpen	13.8
P181	D21-Mica	4.81
Total		85.8
District Tar Roads – Maruleng		
D5016	P17/4&P116/1- D5012	0.69
D5012	D5016-Hoedspruit- Air Force Base	5.14
D2119	PP194/1D1909	28
D263	P181/1-D202	11
D1909	P17/1 -Motswai	12.87
D3910	D21-P181/1	4.35
D202	D263-P181/1	22
D2009	D21-Calais	12.3
D3914	The Oaks -Trichardsdal	65
D3914	D21-Sedawa	3.9

Total		52.05
District Gravel Roads – Maruleng		(Number of kilometres)
D2009	D21- Calais	9.3
D 3873	Sekororo-Balloon	9.4
D3887	The Oaks- Finale	10
D 3900	P181/1- Metz	11.6
D 3904	D 3900-Banareng	14
D3905	D3900- Ga-Rakoma	1
D3908	D21- Enable	8.7
D3902	Sekororo-Madeira	4
D3910	P181/1- Butswana	10.3
D3911	D21-Molalane	5.4
D3912	D21-Bochabelo	10.7
D3913	D21- Willows	5.2
D3914	D21- Sedawa	2.5
D1583	The Downs-Lekgalametse	10.7
D2124	D21-P142/1	6.2
D1828	P181/1-D202	12.3
D263	P181/1-D202	8.3
D202	P181/1-Gravelotte	40
D240	P116/1-Essex	8.5
D70	Klaseria-Saligue	9.2
D1909	P17/4-Motswari	11
D2119	P194/1-D1909	29.8
D1771	P194/1-Avoca	15
D1662	P17/4-Cheetah-Inn	4
D2446	D1662- Klaseria Dam	1.7
D2259	D1909-Control Gate	4
Total		250.4

3.2.3.2 State of roads

Table 26 State of road and responsible party

	Kilometres	Road Authority
Tarred	269 km	National and Provincial
	106.15 km	District and Municipality
Gravel	188.7 km	District and Municipality



Tarred and paved roads in Maruleng

3.2.3.3 Backlogs on roads and storm water drainage

The backlog is estimated at 118.7 km road including storm water drainage. The municipality has a backlog of about 10 roads that need storm water drainage. In the current financial only the following roads will be addressed regarding storm water drainage:

- ❖ Turkey 02 access road phase 2 (fully)
- ❖ Metz internal streets phase 2 (fully)
- ❖ Hlohlokwe access road phase 2(fully)
- ❖ Sofaya access road phase 2 (fully)
- ❖ Sedawa access road (fully)

3.2.3.4 Prioritized Roads

The municipality has prioritized the following new roads which fall under its competency for the next financial years (2019/20 onwards):

- Lorraine-Bellville road
- Finale access road
- The Oaks internal streets
- Sedawa access road
- Balloon access road
- Kanana –Mahlomelong access road
- Makgaung access road and etc.

3.2.4 Public Transport

2.2.4.1 Taxi Facilities

Within the municipality, there are four major taxi facilities:

Metz taxi rank

The rank is formal and is situated at Metz village. It has the following facilities: shelter, loading bays, ablution block which needs water, no seating facilities, paved and has dustbins. Telephone facilities are at the nearby shop. The rank covers the following main destinations: Tzaneen, Phalaborwa and Johannesburg.

The Oaks taxi rank

The rank is situated at The Oaks. It has the following facilities: paved surface, shelter, information boards, ablution block, telephone facilities, no dust bins and seating facilities. The rank covers the following destinations: Tzaneen, Phalaborwa, Hoedspruit and Johannesburg.

Masokisi

This is a formal rank situated at Ga-Sekororo. It has the following facilities: information boards, shelter, loading bays, lights, ablution block which needs proper maintenance, no seating facilities, paved and has dustbins. The rank covers the following destinations: Tzaneen, Phalaborwa, Hoedspruit and Johannesburg.

Hoedspruit taxi rank

Hoedspruit has two informal minibus taxi ranks without any shelter. The routes are Phalaborwa, The Oaks and Acornhoek. A new taxi with amenities is under construction in Hoedspruit.

3.2.4.2. Air Links

A regional airport, East Gate Airport, is located outside Hoedspruit. This civilian airport is situated at the southern end of the Air Force Base Hoedspruit, with which it shares airport infrastructure. The airport serves mainly international tourist market, with connecting flights from and to O.R. Tambo International Airport, Cape Town and some airstrips.

3.2.4.3 Railway links

Hoedspruit is linked by rail with Nelspruit in the south, Tzaneen in the north-west and Phalaborwa in the north-east. The main function of the rail network is transportation of goods. This mode of transport if upgraded could relieve the overburden road usage.

3.2.4.4 Public Transport Opportunities Challenges

- Railway and Air-links
- In-fighting amongst taxi associations for routes
- No integrated transport system
- Heavy traffic due to trucks (Phalaborwa-Hoedspruit – Nelspruit road)

3.2.4.5 Comparative analysis of Basic Services

Table 27: Basic services analysis

SERVICE	NO. HOUSEHOLDS	ACCESS	% ACCESS	BACKLOG
Water	24 470	16 662	68	7 808
Sanitation	24 470	22 983	93.9	1 487
Electricity	24 470	22 167	90.5	2 303
Refuse Removal	24 470	1 666	6.8	22 804
Housing	24 470	23 416	95.6	1 054
Roads	563.2km	375.2km	66.6	188.7km

Basic Service Delivery SWOT

Table 27: Basic service delivery SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure (office and roads) ▪ MIG Funding ▪ Licensed landfill site ▪ Most households have access to basic services such as electricity and sanitation ▪ Most strategic roads tarred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance of infrastructure ▪ No integrated transport system ▪ Heavy traffic due to trucks (Phalaborwa-Hoedspruit – Nelspruit road) ▪ Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure (Hoedspruit and Kampersus) ▪ Over-reliance on boreholes ▪ Illegal connections, theft and vandalism ▪ Inadequate funding ▪ Water rights and allocation ▪ Quality of drinking water ▪ Waste collection done only in urban areas
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bulk water supply from Bylde river ▪ Alternative energy source (hydro and solar) ▪ Railway and Air-links 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Drought ▪ Natural Disasters ▪ In-fighting amongst taxi associations for routes

3.3. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (LED)

3.3.1 Background

To undertake a proper analysis of the political economy of the district, it becomes important to consider the background of the South African economy in general. Thus, the district economy needs to be viewed as an integral part of the provincial economy that is linked to the national economy. The national economy is part of the Southern African regional economy within the world economy. Thus, Maruleng municipality as part of Mopani is a constituent to the global economy positioned to take advantage of its comparative strengths in its relation to the other regions of the world.

3.3.2. A Broad Economic Overview of South Africa

South Africa is a middle-income developing country with an abundant supply of natural resources, well-developed financial, legal, communication, energy and transport sectors, a modern infrastructure, and a stock exchange which rank among the 10 largest in the world. Its economic policy over the past nine years has been shaped by the government's development strategy in areas of education, health, social development, security, land reform and poverty alleviation. The government's policy decisions have been designed to promote sustainable economic growth, and to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared across an increasingly greater spectrum of society.

The country's economic policy is based on the macro-economic policy called Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR). It aims to find a balance between promoting economic growth on one hand, and social service delivery and job creation on the other. Gear combines the goals of deficit reduction, reprioritization of government expenditure to enhance poverty reduction, and embarking on macro-economic reforms to promote job creation.

The social transition that has accompanied the demise of apartheid has seen a vast increase in economic participation. Factors underlying this have included an increase on female participation in the economy, as well as migration to urban areas by the rural poor. South Africa also has a dual agricultural economy: a well-developed commercial sector and a predominantly subsistence oriented sector in the traditionally settled rural areas, of which Mopani district is constituted. This is probably one of the glaring factors that provides for the South African economy as consisting of the First and the Second Economy. The first and second Economy in our country is separated from each other by a structural fault.

The second economy emerged during the long period of colonialism and apartheid as a result of the deliberate imposition of social, political and economic exclusion of the African majority by a racist state.

Whilst exacerbated by the imperatives of globalization, the restructuring of the economy also reflect, to some degree the response of capital to the extension of citizenship and economic rights to the previously disenfranchised. This restructuring has segmented the labour market into three overlapping zones, namely core workforce, non-core workforce and the peripheral workforce.

The core workforce consist of workers that benefit directly from global integration, advances in worker rights and other forms of inclusion in social, economic and political institutions. Formal sector workers are generally highly organized in the trade union movement, although new jobs created in the formal sector tend to be associated with lower levels of worker organization. Though the size of the formal sector workforce has diminished, it still constitutes more than half of the economically active population.

While they enjoy higher salaries, secure employment and good working conditions, growing numbers of people depend on their wages. Men rather than women are more easily absorbed into this core of labour market.

The restructuring of the workforce is increasing the levels of a typical employment. This includes actualization, fixed term contracts and working from home.

Those pushed into these more precarious and intensive working conditions become part of non-core workforce. Because of the temporary nature of their work, union organization is much harder amongst the non-core workforce. The rights won by workers in the core of the economy are difficult to realize in an environment of poorly organized temporary workers, where women are more likely to find work.

The peripheral zone consists of those who have been excluded from the formal economy and engage in informal income generating activities on the margins, or depend on the support of friends and family and/or social grants.

This includes the street traders and hawkers who sell basic commodities to the poor, memorabilia to the tourists and food to urban workers. While some of those operating in the urban economy are able to secure relatively stable niches in markets created by formal sector economic activity, others find themselves excluded from such markets altogether and eke out a survival through dependence on welfare grants and the barter of goods and services.

3.3.3. Locating the Mopani District and Maruleng Economy within the Provincial Economy

The provincial economic development study of 2000, identified tourism, agriculture, mining and trade and manufacturing as sectors with a potential for growth in the Mopani district. The Mopani District also has a large number and of diverse under exploited tourism assets e.g. the northern portion of the Kruger National Park. A national park, nature reserves and game farms cover almost half of the district, identified as one of the five best conserved ecosystems in the world, providing ample opportunity for Eco Tourism and SMME development. The district also has comparative advantages in agriculture, manufacturing and trade.

Hereunder is an analysis of the district economy.

A superficial glance at the available statistics suggests that Mopani District has one of Limpopo's more developed economies. 2006 per capita GDP (R24, 056) was above the provincial average (R21, 787) and the 2006 Mopani GDP (R27.3 billion) placed the district third behind Waterberg and Capricorn by way of economic contribution to the province. The Mopani economy grew by 4%, above the provincial and national average, between 1996 and 2006.

The Maruleng economy in the Mopani District of Limpopo Province is significant but small (R1.9 billion in 2006), influenced by the global and national economies, and structurally dependent on the economies of the Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces.

Maruleng, despite a reasonable GDP, is one of poorer nodes, over 80% of households live below the households subsistence level, only 28% of the adult population is employed, and a significant number of households are dependent on pension/grants as their primary source of income. Growth in the Maruleng economy between 1996 and 2006 was volatile but average 3.1%, which is below the national (3.5%) and provincial (3.9%) average.

Maruleng essentially comprises four divergent sub-economies:

- The Public sector which is the largest contributor to GDP
- Agriculture comprising mainly large-scale commercial farming which contributes 41% of all formal employment and small-scale or subsistence agriculture

- Retail and Service businesses (mainly in Hoedspruit)
- Transport and Communications which is the second biggest GDP contributor

3.3.4 Opportunities for economic growth and employment in Maruleng

The Maruleng municipality has a large game farms from which the municipality can its tax base. It also boasts of the East-gate Airport through which it can promote its tourism status and ensure direct access to other provinces and countries for marketing. The area is also imbued with agro-products across the seasons from which jobs can be created to ensure poverty alleviation. Its strategic location in relation to the Maputo Corridor, positions it to can attract investment in its area. The following are the major economic pillars of the municipality:

- Agriculture, including Agro-processing which is already the largest source of formal employment
- Tourism, which is a key sector with significant opportunities for expansion and growth
- Retail and Service businesses.

3.3.5 Comparative advantages

The Maruleng municipality has comparative advantage in irrigated agriculture where water is available along the banks of the Blyde River. The striking natural landscapes and proximity to Kruger National Park and other iconic natural parks ensures a sophisticated and expanding tourism.

3.3.6. Local skills base

Skills training within MLM should be concentrated on the three priority sectors, namely agriculture, tourism and retail. There is generally shortage of technical skills on these sectors. The municipality relies on the Department of Agriculture on agricultural technical skills. On tourism, mostly private operators have skills and very few blacks appointed by these operators have skills. The municipality has developed a bursary scheme in order to develop local skill base on these economic sectors mainly to the previous historic disadvantaged people.

3.3.7 Challenges in the Municipal Economy

The majority of people in Maruleng are located far away from the economic hub of the municipality, namely, Hoedspruit. The town which is the economic node of the municipality is surrounded by privately-owned land which is not readily available for new development. There is general shortage of technical skills in the area and most of the rural communities of Maruleng get jobs in Tzaneen and Phalaborwa and thus promoting economic activities outside their municipality. One other issue is that many people working in Hoedspruit are from Bushbuckridge in Mpumalanga province and they spent their income outside Maruleng. 18, 5% of the municipal area is subject to 21 registered land claims. There is also a general infrastructure backlog which hampers potential new economic infrastructure development in the area.

3.3.8 Strategically located land for economic development

The two nodal points in the municipality are strategically located land in which the LED could thrive. The Hoedspruit nodal point which is largely private-owned does well in agriculture, tourism and retail, while Metz which is earmarked for the development of shopping complex will do well in terms of retail.

3.3.9. SECTOR ANALYSIS

3.3.9.1 Mining Sector

The Mintek mineral survey of Limpopo shows the Maruleng Municipality has few mineral deposits relative to the rest of the province, with the exception of sparse industrial minerals. Mining is a small contributor to the municipal economy. Small-scale mica and feldspar mining has taken place at the village of Mica Farm Hoofpyn 269 KT, but when visiting this site in late 2008 no activity was in evidence. As with other mining operations the concessions to mine at Mica are issued between the National and Provincial Department of Minerals and Energy. Municipal employees appear to know little about how these concessions were allocated, the nature of the activity or exit agreements with the mine.

i. Status and achievements of the identified initiatives

The mine is operational under Pegmin Mine (Pty) LTD at Mica village. It has employed around 21 employees working on the mine. The mine is operating on a small scale and using 50% of capital and 50% labour investment. The life span of the mine is approximately 80 years from 2010 and operating at 40 000 tons per year. The mineral is mined by means of opencast methods, sorted by hand and sold to a processing plant in close proximity to the mine. The mine plans to establish an employee trust and transfer 26% BEE ownership into the concern. The Municipality has created good working relation with the new owners of the mine. The mine has submitted the Social and Labour Plan to the municipality for information.

ii. Brick, Sand and Stone mining

The sand, stone, bricks, mining is being illegally practiced in Maruleng. There is a large number of illegal miners within the municipality. However, the formalisation of the industry may provide opportunities for the involvement of SMME's, and government control against degrading the environment. For these opportunities to be realised the Maruleng Municipality should ensure that miners are permitted to operate while also included in the database of the municipality to supply the municipality with the mined product.

3.3.9.2 Retail Sector

Commercial retail opportunities are concentrated in Hoedspruit, although a range of small grocery outlets and informal activities exist in the rural areas. The traders' stalls constructed at The Oaks taxi rank represents an effort to take retail opportunities closer to the villages. This decentralisation is likely to be restricted to food and informal opportunities while the larger opportunities remain in Hoedspruit, where the bulk of the buying power is located. Hoedspruit does include a light industry sector comprising many small businesses – electricians, refrigeration and air-conditioning, construction and 21 places to eat. The town also accommodates a SPAR and a Pick 'n Pay supermarkets. The local Pick 'n Pay has been in operation for 2 years and serves as the anchor tenant in a newly constructed retail mall.

The store has reported a growing trade in its first two years (with increasing “price sensitivity” in the last 6 months of 2008), which it attributes to its weekend trade from people spending their grants and government salaries. The store does supply Maruleng spaza shops, and procures meat from Polokwane, Phalaborwa and Tzaneen and vegetables from a fresh produce hub in Johannesburg. The Hoedspruit SPAR has experienced similar growth but has a defined policy of procuring as much of its produce locally as is possible. The local petrol station and Steers fast food vendor also report growing trade as visitor numbers to Hoedspruit have swelled. Steers receives all its produce from “Famous Brands” suppliers located in Johannesburg. Speculation about the arrival of a Toyota car retailer and service garage and a Mr Price clothes and household goods outlet continue to enhance the confidence of Hoedspruit's business sector.

i. Achievements of the identified initiatives

Retail still dominate in Hoedspruit town, while there is an increase in small grocery outlets and informal activities exist in the rural areas. The business has grown dramatically and double the sales compare to the 2009 status. There are an additional new retail shops added at the entrance of Pick 'n Pay shopping centre which have the daily turn-up of local and international customers.

Retailers in Hoedspruit all concur that the shortage of land in and around the town affects them both in terms of the physical expansion of their businesses and the size of the local market. Among the other constraints listed by retailers is:

- Freight of produce and supplies.
- The mobility of consumers and their staff
- Poor street lighting on the major R40, 4-way intersection.
- Functional water supply and reservoir.
- Roads maintenance
- Greater linkages with the region's lodges and farms.

The identified constraints classically form part of the “enabling environment” for business in Hoedspruit. Many of them could be easily addressed by the Maruleng Municipality in conjunction with provincial authorities to the great benefit of the businesses and people of Maruleng. The newly established Hoedspruit Chamber which represents around forty seven (47) businesses in Hoedspruit has emphasised that the government to continue with the provision of quality services to support the smooth running of the retail sector.

ii. Nodal Business Development

The purchasing power it's the crux for business development. This is shown by the relationship between economic developments as supported by nodal development. In Maruleng Municipality there is a concentration of people in the following wards:

- Hoedspruit - 2065
- Willows & Kampersrus - 2396
- Hlohlokwe - 2223
- Lorraine - 2014

Of all this highly populated wards Hoedspruit is the highly developed area. Employment, economic growth and social facilities are mainly concentrated in Hoedspruit ward. Therefore, there is a need for the Municipality to decentralise some of these development in other nodal wards as mentioned above. This is supported by the Municipal Spatial Development Framework.

The Maruleng Municipality has received a number of applications for the development of shopping centres in Maruleng villages namely,

- Metz shopping centre which is currently 99% paper work completed and waiting for building construction to commence. However, there are so developmental challenges to commence with the construction of the building.
- The Oaks shopping centre, the EIA has been conducted, and lease agreement approved by the MEC.
- Lorraine shopping centre the process still in an initial stage and
- Trichardsdal shopping centre the process still in an initial stage.

The municipality to support the above proposed development and create a conducive environment for the developers to operate by providing basic services that support the development. The municipality must continue

to have a good working relationship with Traditional Authorities and ensure land availability for the development of above projects. Further developments will result on the detail feasibility study that will indicate the market viability and profitability of the shopping centres.

iii. Informal Business trading

There are informal trading areas in Maruleng Municipality which are in Hoedspruit, The Oaks, Metz, Lorraine and Trichardtsdal. They sell fruit, vegetables and food. They are mainly using their organised infrastructure as their market stalls. These traders have no permits for trading and formal agreement with the Municipality. It is important for the municipality to identify the development support needs of these traders such infrastructure development to compliment /support the initiatives.

iv. The Lebothato Furniture Manufacturing

The factory is a successful initiative that is revealing how a more vibrant manufacturing sector could be established in Maruleng. The owner of the business was retrenched from a Limpopo mine in 2002 and had the good sense to invest his retrenchment package in a lathe and other carpentry equipment in order to fall back on his long-standing carpentry skills. The business received capacity building support from government, and employs five people and has a growing client base from the region. His products include cabinets, doors and coffins and effects repairs to school and church furniture. He procures wood from Tzaneen and Nelspruit. He has expanded his business proportionately with sales, but maintains low overheads and still operates from his home. His desire is for a catalogue and marketing exposure, and possibly for a showroom. Buyers with whom the owner is familiar are allowed to purchase furniture on an account.

v. The Detergent, Sepeke Cultural Village, Information Centre and Atchar factories.

These projects were capital intensive, were always “supply driven” by people who had the initial idea but were not involved in the day-to-day success of the project, it never had secure markets and required “beneficiaries” to engage in activities of which they had very little knowledge. An initiative was further explored by the Maruleng Municipality to conduct a feasibility study for the detergent factory establishment through tendering processes. Initially, there were bidders who have responded to the advert. Upon second advertisement, the bidders who have responded have no capacity to conduct the study, thus the study was not conducted. A strategic partner was identified, but there is no progress to date as there is poor communication from the partner to the Municipality.

For atchar factory, a feasibility study was conducted by the Mopani District Municipality. The study has recommended that there is not enough supply of green mangos to the factory, hence the inability of the municipality to proceed with the initiative. However, the site and the building are existing as they were built by the then Bohlabela District Municipality.

In future, the Municipality should include all relevant stakeholders/local entrepreneurs to champion the initiatives from the planning stage to its implementation to ensure ownership and successful running of the initiatives.

vi. Banking

The municipality has various financial institutions i.e. Standard Bank, FNB, ABSA, Capitec, and other money lending services such as cash loans and moshonisa. Most of these institutions are around the Hoedspruit area while there are auto-teller machines around the villages and strategic areas within town. This has minimised the distance travelled to access financial services.

However, there is a need to strengthen the relationship between the banking sector and the municipality on Local Economic Development through their involvement in community development and empowerment.

3.3.9.3 Tourism Sector

Tourism's contribution to GDP-R is difficult to quantify as the sector is not defined as a distinct in the National Accounting System. Maruleng tourism industry is based on the region's striking landscapes and proximity to the Kruger National Park. The mild winter climate in Maruleng sees many Gauteng people attracted to the region at this time, and the hunting season between May and September represents lucrative business for the lodges.

The municipality's comparative advantage has supported the emergence of world class tourist facilities including Timbavati Private Reserve, Otter's Den rest camp and ballooning, Hoedspruit endangered species centre, Thorny Bush and Selati game farms, the Khamai Reptile Park and the Bombyrx More Silk Farm. The tourism industry is afflicted by the presence of malaria, but relative to its offering the region is under-acknowledged and under-marketed in the national and international tourism market.

Lodges tend to operate autonomously, flying in clients on charter flights and procuring their goods and food monthly from either Nelspruit or Tzaneen. This is their prerogative, but efforts to understand lodge procurement needs and to begin meeting these needs with local supplies would enhance the LED contribution made by the enterprises. Adventure tourism, including tubing and rafting on the Blyde River, abseiling, paintball and quad biking, is a recent and popular addition to Maruleng's growing tourism industry. The region forms part of the UNESCO designated Kruger to Canyon biosphere region. Tourism is both a growing industry with potential for further growth in Maruleng, and is relatively labour intensive, making it suitable in terms of the development challenges in the municipality. Tourism is also a highly specialised and competitive industry.

i. Achievements of the identified initiatives

A review on the Mopani LED Strategy has identified tourism as a sector having a high performing trade and services in the district. The sector reflects the strength, opportunities, uniqueness characteristics and potential for growth and development. There are about 2million visitors who visit Mopani District per year for day and overnight. They spent around 15 billion annually. The Maruleng Municipality has a large game farm from which the municipality can grow its tax base.

This could be achieved through trophy hunting, wild life festival and shows. On the eastern side, there is the East Gate Airport that has flight from OR Tambo and Cape Town International Airports. It is wedged between the prime tourism attraction such as the Kruger National Park, Timbavati Private Game, and Blyde to Canyon with its biosphere. The municipality boast tourist attraction areas such as the Khamai Reptile Park, Bombyrx Mori Silk, and Moholoholo Animal Rehabilitation centre. Other tourism attraction activities includes bird watching, adventure tourism such as hiking, rafting, abseiling, wild beast festivals, air force show and other tourism activities.

- The Blyde X Fest- is held annually in March and April each year. It is a festival of extreme fun and adventure. Kayakers from around the country gather to test their skills on the extreme white water of the Blyde River. It is one of the most looked forward events for activities on action of the adventure calendar. It is hosted by Moptlatsi Adventure and sponsored by other retailers.
- The Hlokomela Herb Banquet- is held every year at the beginning of September. It involves support and participation from various lodges in the region who prepare and present a range of foods made using herbs produced by Hlokomela in their Herb Garden. It is held in a scenic location at the

Thornybush Game Reserve. It produces a wide range of herbs and vegetables produced in the community garden to Food Banks. This helps to sustain Hlokomela financially through their sales to lodges and major retail outlets in the region.

- The Hoedspruit Wildefees- first held on the 10th of July 1987, and every year since then. The Hoedspruit Wildefees is one of the oldest festivals held in the lowveld region. Originally held around the game auction - when the reserves were fenced in and owned privately, and game movement was achieved through the buying and selling of game. The auction still occurs on the Friday, but not on the scale of what it was in the past. The festival has moved over the years from its original location in Swadini, to the air force base, and now to the Blyde Wildlife Estate 16km out of town.
- Rocking 4 Rhinos- the festival take place on the weekend of 21 – 22 September each year which includes World Rhino Day on the 22nd of September, as well as Heritage Day on the 24th and is very fitting seeing as Rhinos are both our heritage and their protection as a species our social responsibility. This makes for an extra-long weekend to fuse conservation, entertainment and people from all over to help save our Rhinos.
The festival is hosted at Franklyn Park on the outskirts of Hoedspruit, which provides ample space for staging, exhibition areas, food & beverage areas, as well as accommodation in the form of camp sites.

3.3.9.4 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is the one activity with which people in Maruleng are familiar. It is proposed that stimulating agriculture represents an important opportunity to support poverty alleviating growth. The emphasis in this regard should be on linking producers and markets, low-capital intensive practices, achieving higher yields and more efficient use of available water and land. According to the finding of the LED report of 2009, Agriculture was perceived to be one of the most important sectors in Maruleng, although it was behind “community services”, “trade”, “finance” and “transport” in terms of GDP contribution.

The sector has absorbed large numbers of unskilled people and it contributes to export revenue. The sector is predominately composing of commercial farmers mainly producing citrus and crop, and small scale farmers while producing vegetables and mango. Commercial agriculture is along the Blyde River. The river supports 8,970 hectares of irrigated land – 50% citrus, 40% mangoes and 20% vegetables. There are pack houses in most of this citrus farm. Most of their produce are sold at the export market but currently they are affected by outbreak of the fruit fly.

Types of products that are produced in Maruleng are oranges, grape fruit, paw-paws, litchi, bananas, limes, mangoes, avocados on orchards and vegetables such as tomatoes, green beans, green peppers, okra, dry beans, cabbages, spinach, beetroot, carrots, potatoes, baby marrows,

Previously identified initiatives.

- Small-scale growers and co-operatives such as Itereleng Vegetable Co-operative produce crops for the local market.
- In the north west of the municipality, subsistence farmers keep livestock and maize.
- The IDC identified Hoedspruit as one of five South African towns targeted for the production of bioethanol from sugarcane as part of a R3 billion national project. Sugarcane is successfully cultivated under contract at TSB millers to the south in the Inkomati Basin, but given the water requirements of the crop and the shortage of water in Maruleng, this project should be scrutinised before receiving approval.
- The breeding and trading of game animals for distribution to game farms represents a poorly recorded but vibrant activity in Maruleng. Hoedspruit is in the “red zone” for “Foot and Mouth” disease, and local buffalo are known to be affected. They are however quarantined prior to sale in order to overcome this issue. In 2008 a single antelope from the Selati game lodge was auctioned for R3 million.

- The wild harvest of medicinal plants, fuel wood, bush meat, marula berries and thatch grass takes place on a seasonal basis throughout Maruleng. The collected produce supports rural livelihoods, but the unregulated manner in which these harvests takes place, places them and the natural systems that support them, at risk.

i. Achievements of the identified initiatives

Agriculture is the fourth largest contributor to Maruleng economy. It contributes 9% to the local economy. It employed 17% of the labour force making it the largest single employer. The contribution of this sector to the district agriculture is 14% whilst making a contribution of 13% to the district employment in the agricultural sector.

ii. Land claims

Land claims and settlements (and particularly the Moletele Claim) represent a critical concern for the agricultural sector. A redistribution of land represents a necessary step in creating a more just and equal society, but the extent of claims, the uncertainty that claims have generated and the delays experienced in receiving post-settlement support on those farms that have been redistributed have already disrupted investment and in some instances halted production. Given the contribution of commercial farms to employment, Maruleng cannot afford to lose productivity on these farms.

There are four major land claims for restitution in Maruleng, namely, Moletele CPA, Makhutswe CPA, Mpuru-Letebele and Labohem. Most of commercial farming activities are at Moletele, Mpuru- Letebele and Makhutshwe CPA under the Strategic partners. In Makhutshwe CPA, there is IMM Earth, TechnoServe and MassMart, Moletele has Newdawn, Grovedale, Leadwood, and Dinaledi while Mpuru-Letebele has Bonafarm Management. Currently, there are 6 portions of land claims that were settled for the Moletele CPA, namely, Liverpool portion 1, 2 portion at JongmanSpruit and 2 portions at Gurnsey.

The MLM should facilitate the process of land claim and management of land through integrated planning. Formation of a committee Tusk team to coordinate the Land reform development issues in collaboration with the CPAs. Facilitate application of BBBEE policy through integrated planning and Skills development to the claimants.

iii. Sugarcane Production

The IDC identified Hoedspruit as one of five South African towns targeted for the production of bio-ethanol from sugarcane as part of a R3 billion national project. Sugarcane is successfully cultivated under contract to TSB millers to the south in the Inkomati Basin. A study was conducted and the findings were negative.

iv. Support for Agricultural Cooperatives

Itereleng Cooperative was identified in the 2009 LED as one of the project that needs support. However the cooperative has been supported by the Department of Agriculture and Social Development. It has diversified its business from vegetables to poultry production. The cooperative manage to build two poultry houses with the capacity to carry 1000 chickens. There are +_41 cooperatives that are operational in Maruleng for both agriculture and retail business. Some are moving towards the secondary cooperatives formation. This cooperatives are supported by various departments, the Local Municipality, Kodumela, Hand in Hand, LIMA, and other institutions.

v. Livestock Production

Most of the large stock farmers are using the communal grazing while fewer farmers have grazing camps. There are +_ 20 000 cattle under communal farming. These animals are affected by drought during the winter season. The farmers have the livestock farmers association that is responsible for overseeing the livestock farming composed of various dipping committee members. They are supported by the Department of Agriculture on infrastructure development and renovation. There is the Bulwer large stock breeding station managed by the Department of Agriculture that assist with livestock improvement for the Nguni breed.

For poultry production, there are more than 80 small scale poultry producers with the poultry houses ranging from 200 to 2000 carrying capacity. Some of these farmers are supported by government departments, NGOs such as World Vision/Kodumela, Hand in Hand SA, LIMA, etc., with infrastructure and production inputs. They sell their chicken live during pension and some manually processed for funerals. There are some who have contractual market with some lodges and retail. Some of these farmers have supplied their chicken to the Champaign abattoir in Bohlabela. It is through this that there is a potential to have a micro processing unit within the municipality. The initiative is at an advanced stage as the site, machinery and funding towards the establishment are secured. The establishment is currently co-funded by Maruleng Local Municipality and Hand in Hand South Africa.

vi. Wild harvest of medicinal plants

The wild harvest of medicinal plants, fuel wood, bush meat, marula berries and thatch grass takes place on a seasonal basis throughout Maruleng. The collected produce supports rural livelihoods, but the unregulated manner in which these harvests takes place, places them and the natural systems that support them, at risk. On medicinal plant, the Department of Agriculture through its Indigenous Knowledge Systems, is educating the community to care for the nature and also to produce some of the medicinal plants. Fuel for wood has changed to business as bakkies are seen around the villages carrying wood for sale; however, the Department of Economic Development is doing its best to prevent this informal trade.

3.3.9.5 Manufacturing Sector

The manufacturing sector only contributes about 5% to the economy of the municipality and it employs 7% of the work force in the area. Maruleng contribute at least 8% to the total manufacturing GVA of the District and contribute 10% to employment in the district manufacturing sector. Manufacturing is centred on the production of food and beverages products with the majority of product produce from mango and citrus. It is done by large manufacturers along the Blyde River.

Processors such as Cape Fruit have opened the factor in 2010 operating as Limpopo Processors. It processes fruit juice and fruit concentrates at +_40 000 tons. 80% of these products are sold at the export market and 20% to local markets such as Ceres and Parmalaat. There is Hoedspruit processors, Unifruit and Mohlatsi dried fruit, Southampton Boerdery, Bavaria Fruit Estate, Landman Droe Produkte, are processing dried mangos, bananas, on a custom built drying tunnel. There are other manufacturing activities for art and craft and wood work such as Licata and Ofcolaco that have employed a minimum of five people.

3.3.9.6 Expanded Public Works Programme and LED job created

The municipality has implemented about six capital projects which were all falling under EPWP. These projects as yielded the following outputs:

- About 150 jobs were created and of which 135 benefitted youth, 98 benefitted women and 04 benefitted people with disabilities. Furthermore, skills were transferred during this programme.
- Most women, youth and people with disability benefitted from the programme.
- About 64 jobs were created through LED initiatives of which 24 were permanent employment.

3.3.9.7 Employment Profile

Table 29: Employment by type of sector:

Sector	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	2,272	11.02
Mining	1,162	5.64
Manufacturing	1,030	5.00
Electricity	54	0.26
Construction	1,919	9.31
Trade	3,693	17.92
Transport	2,900	14.07
Finance	1,216	5.90
Community Services	4,810	23.35
Household	1,543	7.49
	20,599	

Source: Stats SA Census 2011

Table above shows that Maruleng municipality has a lower number of employment in all sectors compared to other municipalities within Mopani district. This shows that there is a need for the municipality through its prioritized thrusts to focus on areas that have been identified as having potential towards economic growth and job creation

3.3.9.8 Gross Value Added

Gross Value Added (GVA) is the difference between output and intermediate consumption for any given sector or industry. That is the difference between the value of goods and services produced and the cost of raw materials and other inputs which are used up in production. The Mopani GVA has grown from R23 billion in 2007 to R34 billion in 2011. The GVA of Mopani only constitutes 1.27% of the national GVA.

Table 30: Gross Value Added

Mopani GVA R/Billion	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Mopani	R 23 710	R 26 701	R 27 704	R 30 796	R 34 021
Ba-Phalaborwa	R 8 618,8	R 9 753,7	R 9 530,0	R 10 608	R 11 885
Greater Giyani	R 4 100,2	R 4 769,1	R 5 288,4	R 6 025,3	R 6 729,8
Greater Letaba	R 2 893,1	R 3 311,4	R 3 625,7	R 3 961,4	R 4 278,5
Greater Tzaneen	R 6 614,7	R 7 240,3	R 7 552,8	R 8 267,8	R 8 952,0
Maruleng	1 381,6	R 1 517,1	R 1 590,7	R 1 797,2	R 2 003,1

Source: Quantec Research (2013)

The above table depicts the contribution of local municipalities to the GVA of the District in 2011. It is evident that Ba-Phalaborwa Local Municipality contributed 35% to the economy of Mopani District. It is followed by Greater Tzaneen (26%), Greater Giyani (20%), Greater Letaba (13), and Maruleng (6%). The table shows the need for Maruleng Municipality's economic sectors to contribute more on the GVA of the Mopani District. This can be achieved through investments on the prioritized opportunities in all sectors.

3.3.10 Community Works Programme

Community Works Programme is a programme initiated by COGHSA in a drive to create jobs for the unemployed in line with the government priority of job creation. About 1324 jobs were created thus far.

3.3.11 Economic Development SWOT Analysis

Table 31: Economic SWOT Analysis

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Function LED Forum and Hoedspruit Chamber of Commerce ▪ Availability of LED Strategy ▪ Proactive LED staff ▪ Recognition of LED as a driver for economic development by other directorates within the municipality ▪ The municipality has a licensed land fill site for waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Majority of people located far away from economic viable areas ▪ General shortage of skills in three priority sectors: agriculture, tourism and retail ▪ General infrastructure backlog which hampers new infrastructure development ▪ Lack of available land for expansion of housing and commercial property, limits the size of consumer market ▪ Economic dependence on government for employment and revenue ▪ Segregated space economy and large distances
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Growing retail and tourism sectors ▪ Kruger 2Canyon Biosphere designation provides a platform with which to link to the knowledge economy and the basis for sustainable development ▪ Blyde 800 water allocation could boost economy and livelihood ▪ Availability of land for Department of Public Works ▪ Largest game farms ▪ Initial branding of the municipality through signage in town will market the municipality locally and internationally ▪ Zandspruit's "affordable housing" included in planning commission set a developmental precedent ▪ Strategic location in relation to Maputo Corridor ▪ Mild climate and striking landscape ▪ Proximity to Kruger National Park ▪ Settlement of the land claims could be used to secure land for the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High unemployment and high proportion of discouraged workers ▪ Excessive reliance on un-quantified groundwater resources ▪ Poor coordination of activities and planning within various sectors ▪ Hoedspruit land ownership in hands of people who live outside Maruleng ▪ Contamination of groundwater due to lack of a reticulated sanitation system ▪ HIV afflicting the economically active people and governance structure ▪ Shortage of water and economically irrational allocation of water ▪ Insufficient funds to maintain existing infrastructure ▪ Route fight between taxi operators

3.4. FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Background

The purpose of analyzing the financial status of the municipality is to determine the financial soundness of the institution so that the municipality can improve its financial management capacity and revenues.

Financial viability is about being able to generate sufficient income to meet operating payments, debt commitments and, where applicable, to allow growth while maintaining service levels. The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003 seeks to:

- Secure sound and sustainable management of financial affairs of the municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government
- Establish treasury norms and standards for the local sphere of government; and
- Provide matters connected therewith financial management

There are 5 underlying principles in the MFMA which are:

- Promoting sound financial governance by clarifying roles and responsibilities
- A strategic approach to budgeting and financial management
- Modernisation of financial management
- Promoting co-operative government
- Promoting sustainability and improved performance

3.4.1. Financial Management Policies

The financial management system comprises of policies, procedures, personnel and equipment.

The Municipality's budgeting process is guided and governed by relevant legislation, frameworks, strategies and related policies.

The following financial management policies and procedures were developed and reviewed

3.4.1.1 Review of credit control and debt collection procedures/policies

- The Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy was reviewed, the policy is credible, sustainable, manageable and informed by affordability and value for money there has been a need to review certain components to achieve a higher collection rate. Some of the revisions included the lowering of the credit periods for the down payment of debt. In addition emphasis will be placed on speeding up the indigent registration process to ensure that credit control and debt collection efforts are not fruitlessly wasted on these debtors.
- The 2017/19 MTREF has been prepared on the basis of achieving an average debtors' collection rate on current billings. In addition the collection of debt in excess of 90 days has been prioritized as a relevant strategy in increasing the Municipality's cash levels.

3.4.1.2 Inventory and Asset Management Policy

- A proxy for asset consumption can be considered the level of depreciation each asset incurs on an annual basis. Preserving the investment in existing infrastructure needs to be considered a significant strategy in ensuring the future sustainability of infrastructure and the Municipality's revenue base.

3.4.1.3 Supply Chain Management Policy

- The Supply Chain Management Policy was reviewed and a change to the PPPF Act was taken into account.

3.4.1.4 Banking and Investment Policy

- The Municipality's banking and Investment Policy was reviewed. The aim of the policy is to ensure that the Municipality's surplus cash and investments are adequately managed, especially the funds set aside for the cash backing of certain reserves. The Policy details the minimum cash and a cash equivalent required at any point in time and introduces time frames to achieve certain benchmarks.

3.4.1.5 Tariff Policies

- The Municipality's tariff policies provide a broad framework within which the Council can determine fair, transparent and affordable charges that also promote sustainable service delivery. The policies envisaged to be compiled for ease of administration and implementation of the next two years.

3.4.1.6 Indigent Policy

- In terms of the Municipality's Indigent policy, Households with a total monthly gross income of R1 500,00 or less qualifies to a subsidy on property rates and services charges for sewerage and refuse removal and will additionally receive 6 kl of water per month free of charge.

3.4.1.7 Rates Policy

- Maruleng council in adopting this rates policy has sought to give effect to the sentiments expressed in the preamble of the Property Rates Act, The Rates policy allows the municipality to exercise their power to impose rates within a statutory framework which enhance certainty, uniformity and simplicity across the nation, and which takes account of historical imbalances and the burden of rates on the poor.

3.4.1.8 Write off Policy

- The policy is in accordance with the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 2003, Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000, as amended and other related legislation. The Policy ensures that before any debt is written off it must be proved that the debt has become irrecoverable.

3.4.1.9 Travel and Subsistence Policy

- The purpose of this policy is to reimburse the necessary extra costs of meals, accommodation and travel arising as results of official duties away from home.

3.4.2. Financial Sources of the Municipality

Table 32: Revenue- Consolidated

	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
REVENUE		R	R		
Grants & Transfers	111,554,335	134,911,039	143,814,371	129,545,000	138,993,000
Rates & Services Charges	32,548,301	32,652,151	87,163,550.00	106,683,393.00	83,309,516.00
Rental of Facilities	324,656	294,298	320,742.00	341,270.00	360,722.00
Interest Earned	2,882,082	4,595,006	5,238,292.00	5,572,743.00	5,888,153.00
Total Revenue	154,613,334	184,118,837	236,536,955.00	242,142,406.00	228,551,391.00
EXPENDITURE					
Personnel	38,899,197	49,091,404	50,489,660	54,300,038	56,783,600
Councillors	7,805,186	9,542,396	9,831,891	10,441,468	11,057,515
Bad debts	31,021,458	3,700,000	1,027,655	1,091,370	1,155,761
Depreciation	28,846,179	29,000,000	33,080,278	35,131,256	37,204,000
Finance Charges	8,187	64,910	74,340	78,949	83,607
Maintenance	1,703,406	2,147,081	2,280,047	2,421,410	2,564,273
Contracted	6,819,324	5,222,219	8,244,328	8,755,447	9,272,050
Material & consumables	0	3,300,000	3,512,431	3,730,202	3,950,284
Other Expenses	27,061,450	40,890,000	42,873,305	41,169,958	44,871,966
Loss on Disposal of Assets	976,478	0	328,374	348,733	369,308
Total Expenditure	143,295,297	145,412,398	236,536,955.00	242,142,406.00	228,551,391.00
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	11,821,673	38,706,439	0.00	0.00	0.00

In the 2017/18 financial year, revenue from rates and services charges totaled to R34.2 million or 17.9 as calculated to the total revenue. This increases to R36, 3 million and 38.5 Million for the two outer years, which translates to 19.8% and 19.9% when comparing to total revenue for 2017/18 and 2018/19 financial period. The above table excludes revenue foregone arising from discounts and rebates associated with the tariff policies of the Municipality

Apart from Transfers recognized – operational which is about 94.1 million or 49% of the total revenue mix, other revenue is the largest own revenue source in 2017/18 financial period which consists of various items such as town planning fees, building plan fees, clearance certificates, rental sign boards, tender documents and sales of Transnet houses, etc. Municipality has been urged to review the tariffs of these items on an annual basis to ensure they are cost effective and market related.

Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts (National and provincial allocations)

Table 33: Operating Transfers and Grant Receipts

BREAK DOWN OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS 2017/2018	Budget Year +1	Budget Year +2	Budget Year +3
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
EQUITABLE SHARE	124 492 000.00	133 600 000.00	143 676 000.00
FMG GRANT	1 900 000.00	1 900 000.00	1 900 000.00
MIG GRANT	26 812 000.00	28 129 000.00	30 023 000.00
EPWP	1 113 000.00		
TOTAL GRANTS	154 317 000.00	163 629 000.00	175 599 000.00

3.4.3 Budget and Treasury Management

- Currently the budget preparation process of the municipality is linked to the IDP Process and Performance Management System. Treasury management entails the management of cash flows, bank accounts and investments. Monthly and quarterly reconciliations and reporting are done by the municipality to comply with the MFMA, for example SDBIP and Treasury regulations.

3.4.3.1 Previous and current Budgets

Table 34: Comparison of budget to previous budget

2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
154,613,583	184,118,837	236,536,955	228,551,391	286,593,341

3.4.3.2 Submission of financial statements to the Office of A-G

The municipality also adheres to the stipulated timeframes with regard to submission of financial statements to A-G in terms of Section 71 of MFMA and addresses audit queries raised timeously.

3.4.3.3 Addressing comments from the Auditor General’s report

The municipality has developed an annual action plan which responds to the A-G’s comments. The plan has clear targets with timeframes. This plan will also assist the municipality to improve the management of the municipal business. For the financial 2015/16 the municipality received an unqualified opinion (with matters of efficiency) which is an improvement of the 2014/15 financial year (qualified). Major issues that led to unqualified (with matters) are compliance to supply chain management and asset and inventory management.

3.4.3.4 Revenue Management

The municipality has the following revenue management systems or tools:

3.4.3.4.1 Billing System

- The municipality has an effective billing system. This system enables the municipality to generate its income. This income amounts to 27.76% of the revenue budget in the audited 2017/18 financial year. The implementation of the supplementary valuation roll led to an increase in Property Rates.

3.4.3.4.2 Revenue Enhancement Strategy

- The municipality has a revenue enhancement strategy to address revenue collection with regards to rates and services. This strategy enables the municipality to collect own revenue.

3.4.3.4.3 Expenditure Management

- The municipality has formulated and implemented a Supply Chain Management Policy as a legislative requirement. Creditors are paid within 30 days from date of submission of invoices. The critical challenge is staffing to manage this policy.

3.4.3.4.4 Cash-flow Management

- Cash flow management and forecasting is a critical step in determining if the budget is funded over the medium-term. The table below is consistent with international standards of good financial management practice and also improves financial knowledge of Councillors and management. Some specific features include:
 - Clear separation of receipts and payments within each cash flow category;
 - Clear separation of capital and operating receipts from government, which also enables cash from “Ratepayers and other to be provided for as cash inflow based on actual performance. In other words the *actual collection rate* of billed revenue,

3.4.3.5 Expenditure trends of the municipality

Table 35: Expenditure trends of the municipality

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/2019
Total Revenue	156,694,074	177,369,666	265,577,513.05
Total Expenditure	143,947,140	144,805,976	240,406,548.71
Net surplus/Deficit	12,746,934	32,563,690	25 170 928.79

Table 36: Financial Analysis SWOT

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MFMA compliance ▪ Non-reliance on overdraft and loans ▪ Effective bid committees ▪ Asset and inventory management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SCM compliance ▪ Grant dependent ▪ Revenue collection ▪ Small revenue base
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integer-governmental support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Economic meltdown

3.5. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

3.5.1 Background

One of the Objectives of Local Government captured in section 152 of the Constitution is to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government. The white paper on local government expects the municipalities to be working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their economic, social and material needs and improve the quality of their lives. Therefore the municipality is using a number of ways and systems to involve communities and improve governance.

3.5.2 Functionality of Municipal Council and Committees

The Municipal Council Committees such as the Executive and Portfolios committees are fully functional. Council meetings are held quarterly with special council meetings convened when needs arise.

3.5.3 Relationship with traditional Leaders

In general, the municipality has a good relationship with the traditional leaders. Traditional leaders participate in most municipal activities such as IDP Representative Forums, Public Participation meetings, Council sittings etc.

3.5.4. Inter-Governmental Relations

Maruleng municipality is responsible for facilitating inter-governmental relations within its area of jurisdiction. The municipality is the convener of the manager's forum a "key forum for strategic alignment, coordination and integration" that serves as an intergovernmental structure where Sector Departmental managers in the municipality meet with their municipal counterparts. The relationship between the municipality and Sector departments has improved.

3.5.5 Oversight Committees

3.5.5.1 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The municipality has established a Municipal Public Accounts Committee in terms of Sections 33 and 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998. This committee plays an oversight role of the council. The committee consists of nine non-executive councillors.

3.5.5.2. Audit, Anti-Corruption and risk management challenges

3.5.5.2.1. Internal Audits

Internal controls and compliance audits are conducted and reports are submitted to the management and acted upon. The municipality has just appointed the Internal Auditor who will add value to the financial management. There is also a District-Shared Audit Committee which renders services to its local municipalities.

3.5.5.2.2. Anti-Corruption

Corruption is defined as "any conduct or behavior in relation to persons entrusted with responsibilities in public office which violates their duties as public officials and which is aimed at obtaining undue gratification of any kind for themselves or for others." Public Service Anti-Corruption Strategy.

The municipality has developed the anti-corruption strategy, whose objectives are:

- To prevent and combat fraud and corruption and to related corrupt activities
- To punish perpetrators of corruption and fraud
- To safeguard MLM properties, funds, business and interest

3.5.5.2.3 Risk management

The municipality has identified the following as the major risks:

- Lack of access to land and increased land prices
- Theft and vandalism of projects
- Untraced rate payers
- Shortage of skilled personnel
- Health hazard
- Failure to attend IDP meetings by business sector

Table: 37 Top ten (10) identified risks:

No.	Risk Description	Inherent Risk	Actions to improve/manage risk
1	Failure to exploit investment opportunities	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation through EPWP • Assisting SMMEs to market their products and services • Provide support to community work projects • Marketing the municipality • Completion of phase 2 of branding of Hoedspruit
2	Failure to provide basic services (water)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of WSP agreement • Coordination of bulk water supply
3	Deterioration of municipal roads	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of municipal assets • MISA to assist the municipality in developing Road Master Plan
4	Poor coordination between the municipality and community land use	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of LUMS • Implementation of SPLUMA
5	Inadequate public participation/community involvement	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and implementation of Public Participation Strategy • Review and implementation of Communication Strategy
6	Inaccessibility of land for development	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire land • Prioritization and redirecting development to other municipal growth points
7	Inadequately trained workforce	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Work Skills Plan • Review of the Work Skills Plan
8	Ineffective and inadequate information technology infrastructure	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of Disaster Recovery Plan
9	Inability to enhance revenue	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Credit Control By-law • Implementation of Revenue Enhancement Strategy
10	Fraud and corruption	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of SCM policies • Training of SCM personnel • Ensure adherence to timeline procurement plan • Fraud awareness campaigns • Filling of vacancies

The municipality has developed risk policies which will outline how the municipality will deal with risks. The Risk Management Officer has been appointed.

3.5.6. Supply Chain Committees

The municipality has established supply chain committees in terms of notice 868 of 2005 as made by the Minister of Finance. These committees are functional. Bid specification, evaluation and adjudication committees were established. By and large these committees are effective.

3.5.7. Functionality of Ward committees and Community Development Workers

The municipality has functional ward committees in all its 14 wards and 09 CDW's which serve as conduits between the municipality and community regarding municipal business. They are attending all municipal activities as expected.

3.5.8 Complaints Management System

The municipality has established a complaints management system in order to address service delivery related complaints. Through this system the municipality is able to attend and address complaints raised by community members. The municipality also liaises with both the Office of the Presidency and the Premier through hotlines to address issues concerning the municipality directed to these two offices.

3.5.9 Municipal Audit Outcomes

Table 38: Municipal Audit Outcomes

2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Unqualified	Qualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Qualified	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified

The municipality received unqualified opinion for the 2017/18 financial year. The municipality also developed action plan to address issues raised by the A-G regarding SCM, wasteful, unauthorized and fruitless expenditures.

3.5.10 Public Participation Strategy

The municipality has developed an annual public participation programme in terms of its Public Participation Strategy. The programme targets all wards and specific villages. These meetings afford politicians opportunity to report back on progress made and direct contact with ordinary community members.

3.5.11 Communication System

The municipality has a communication strategy which is reviewed annual and appointed Communication Officer. These initiatives have improved communication amongst stakeholders around key municipal activities and programmes.

3.5.12 Special Programmes of Council

The special programmes of Council, namely, Gender, Youth and the Disability Desks have been established in the office of the Mayor, to champion the interest and promote needs of special groups in the programmes and activities of the municipality. The needs of the special groups amongst others are:

- ❖ Promoting the needs of special
- ❖ Skills Development
- ❖ Employment opportunities
- ❖ Assistance devices like wheelchairs, walking sticks, hearing aids etc.
- ❖ Housing
- ❖ Access to government facilities and services

Table 39: Good Governance and Public Participation Analysis SWOT

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective council structures/committees ▪ Compliance to good governance regulations e.g. auditing processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of regular public participation meetings ▪ Enforcement of by-laws and policies ▪ Data management
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integer-governmental relations ▪ Cooperation with traditional leaders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unrests

3.6. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

3.6.1. Institutional Analysis

Background

The purpose of conducting an institutional analysis is to ensure that the municipal development strategies take existing institutional capacities into consideration and that institutional shortcomings are addressed. The Maruleng local municipality was established in 2000 in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998(Act No.117 of 1998). The municipal offices are situated in Hoedspruit town, 65 Springbok street.

3.6.2. Institutional Structure

The Maruleng Local Municipality has implemented an Executive and Ward Participatory System of local governance which ensures that governance is taken right down to community level and that all citizens within the municipality are represented in decision making. This increases residents' sense of belonging, accountability and empowerment and actively involves them in all issues dealt with by the municipality.

3.6.3 Political Structure

The Council consists of 27 councillors, of both elected (ward representatives) and proportional (14 Councillors). Each of the 14 ward councillors chairs a ward committee as part of the Ward Participatory System that brings participation down to community level. Ward councillors play a central role in the communication process between the communities they represent and the council, reporting back regularly through ward meetings and assisting the community in identifying needs and priority areas of development which feed into the municipality's planning processes. The mayor heads the Executive Committee which comprises of five councillors. The municipality has three full-time councillors i.e. is the Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip. Political oversight of the administration is ensured via Section 80 Committees in control of different portfolios' in Council, which comprise:

Table 40: Portfolio Committees

Name Of Committee	Chairperson	Support Department
Finance, Corporate and shared services	Cllr. Maakamela R	Budget and Treasury Offices and Corporate services
Economic Development, Housing, Spatial planning, , agriculture, Infrastructure Development, roads, public transport and water services	Cllr. Rakgoale J	Spatial Planning and Economic Development and Technical Services
Sports, recreation and culture	Cllr. Shai E	Community Services
Community services, social services and environmental management	Cllr. Lewele M	Community Services

3.6.4 Administration

The municipal manager, who is the Chief Accounting Officer, heads the administration. The total positions in the organ gram stand at 196 whereas the positions filled are 156 which amount to 79.6% while the vacant positions are 40 which constitute 20.4%. Most of the critical positions are filled. However the following critical positions are vacant:

- ❖ Municipal Manager
- ❖ CFO
- ❖ Directors of SPED and Community Services

MARULENG MUNICIPALITY ORGANOGRAM - MANAGEMENT

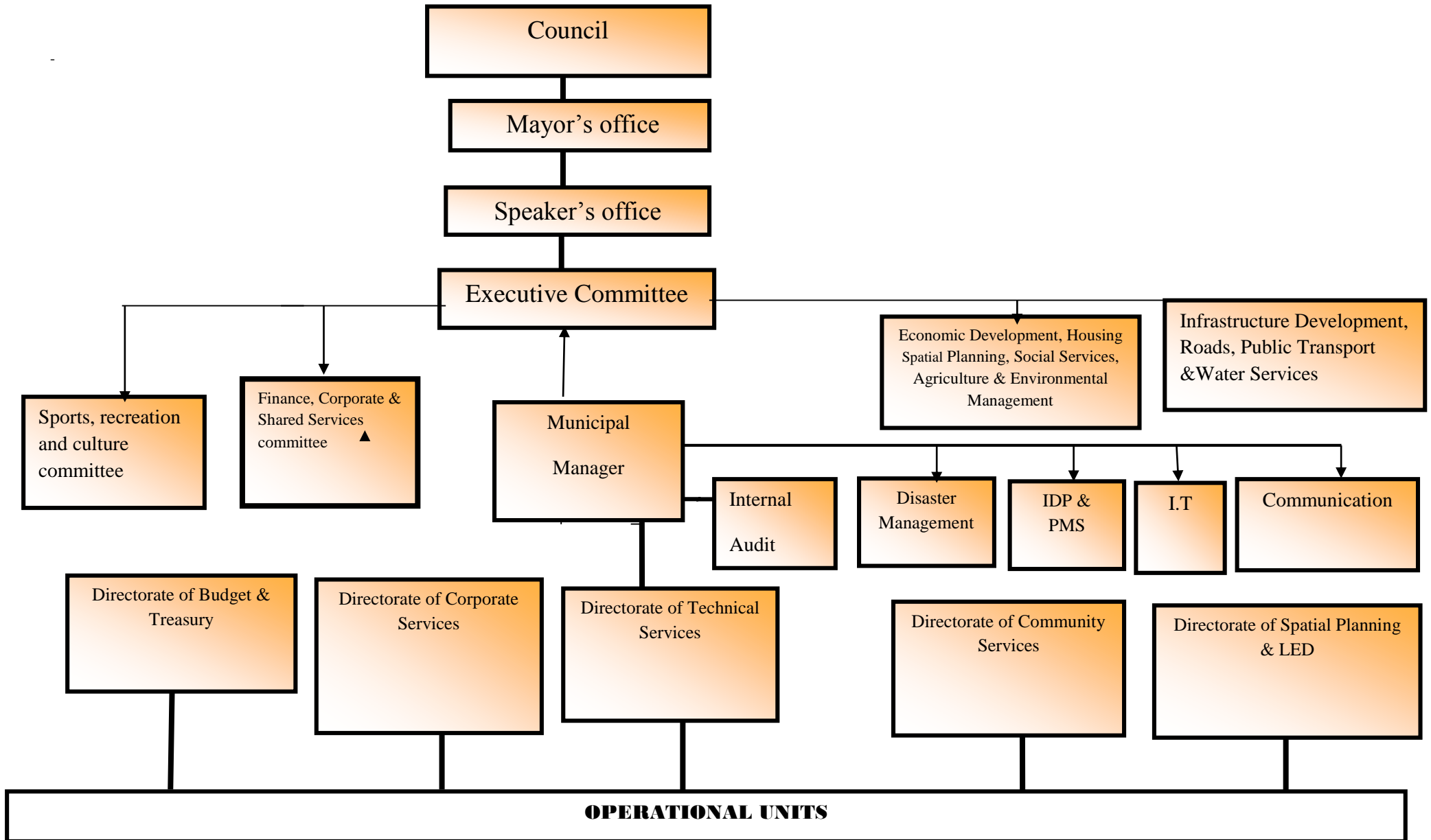


Table 41: Departmental or Directorates Responsibilities

MUNICIPAL MANAGER’S OFFICE	CORPORATE SERVICES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall responsibility for the organization • Strategic Planning (IDP,PMS,SDBIP) • Communication • Internal Auditing • Disaster Management • Information Technology • Public Participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Administration (Human Resource) • Legal Services • Council Support • Policies and Procedures • Capacity Building/Training • Occupational Health and Safety
SPATIAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	TECHNICAL SERVICES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial Planning • LED • Land Reform • Building Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Roads and Storm Water • Infrastructure management • Project Management • Drainage and Storm Water • Housing Facilitation
BUDGET AND TREASURY	COMMUNITY SERVICES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income and Expenditure • Debt Management • Budgets • Asset Management • Financial Reporting • Supply Chain Management • Fleet Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Management • Sports and Recreation • Parks and Cemeteries • Traffic and licensing • Youth and Gender matters • Thusong Services Centre

3.6.5 Management Systems

The Management has developed management systems that are used to deliver services to the municipal constituencies. A management system consists of policies, procedures, personnel, plans and equipments to enable the municipality to have good governance, cost effective and efficient delivery of services. A synopsis of the various management systems are highlighted hereunder:

3.6.6 Human Resource Management System

The municipality has a human resource management system that is constituted of human resource management policies, procedures, personnel and plans. The specific employee relations policies have the primary objective to establish the MLM approach towards its employees and external agencies that play a part in employer-employee relations. The policies include inter alia:

- Joint Representation Forum Principles;
- Recognition Agreements;
- Disciplinary Procedures;
- Basic Conditions of Employment;

- Grievance Procedures; and
- Training Policy
- Career management and retention policy
- Leave policy
- Overtime policy
- Policy on training and development
- Employees bursary policy succession planning policy
- Ill Health policy
- Records management policy
- Employee performance policy

Labour relations are dealt through the Local Labour Forum. The employees of Maruleng are affiliated to SAMWU and IMATU.

3.6.7 Skills Development

The municipality places greater emphasis towards capacitating its personnel in line with the Skills Development Act (Act.NO.97 of 1998) and the Skills Development Levies Act (Act No. 9 of 1999).

The municipality has developed a comprehensive Work Skills Plan which the Equity Plan forms an integral part and has registered with the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority.

This legal framework and the National Skills Development Strategy are intended to encourage employers to comply with legislations by so doing:

Support economic growth for employment creation and poverty eradication

- Promote productive citizens by aligning skills development with national strategies for growth and development
- Accelerate Broad based Black Economic Empowerment and Employment Equity, and
- Help to create a competitive and productive work environment.

The municipality experiences the following challenges regarding skills development:

- About 40 employees are without grade 12
- About 70 employees of the 146 are computer illiteracy
- Conduct management

3.6.8. Employment Equity Plan

In accordance with Employment Equity Act (No.55 OF 1998), Maruleng municipality developed and implemented the Employment Equity Plan, as required by the said Act. The Plan reflects the significant progress the municipality has achieved thus far and actions to address challenges relating to enhanced demographic representatively, skills development, fast-tracking, diversity management and organisational culture assessment.

The employment equity profile illustrates progress made towards transformation. In terms of women empowerment, significant initiatives need to be introduced at the top level to bring women to the fore. The municipality has recently appointed two women S56 Managers in line with its Equity Employment targets. The employment equity statistics are represented in the table below.

The municipality is faced with the following challenges regarding employment equity:

- **Unable to attract skilful personnel of people with disabilities in senior positions**
- **Unable to attract women with suitable qualifications in top management**

Table 42: Demographic Profile of Employees

Employment Equity Implementation	Designated Group	Non-Designated Group	Women
Top Management	100%	0%	0%
Middle Management	100%	0%	60%
Professional Staff	100%	1%	80%

3.6.9 Information Communication Technology System

The municipality has established IT unit dedicated in dealing with information communication and technological management.

3.6.10. Performance Management System

The municipality has a functional performance management system aligned to the IDP, Budget and SDBIP. This system assists the municipality to monitor measure and assess performance of both the institution and individuals. Reports are generated on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis.

Table 43: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development Analysis SWOT

Strength	Weakness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP,PMS and Budget aligned ▪ Most positions filled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Delay in filling vacant Section 56 positions ▪ Unable to attract and retain skilful and competent personnel ▪ None to Work Skills Plan
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sound labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Retention of skilful personnel

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL AND WASTE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

3.7.1 Environmental Analysis

3.7.1.1 Background

The Maruleng Municipal Area is faced with environmental risks and trends that lead to environmental degradation. In order to ensure that developments carried out by the municipality are sustainable, the IDP takes in consideration environmental and socio-economic issues in decision making, project planning and implementation. A summary of an environmental analysis is here outlined and it will provide the basis for identification of priority environmental challenges facing the municipality.

3.7.1.1.2 Topography and hydrology

Maruleng is relatively rich in water as there are four major river systems that transverse the municipality namely Ga-selati, Makhutswi, Olifants and Klaserie river. There are few dams and of which the most prominent include the Hlakula and Jan Wassenaar. The majority of municipal area is evenly sloped except the south due to the Drakensberg escarpment, around the area of Mica due and to the north of Trichardsdal.

It should be noted that the northern escarpment of the Drakensberg series represents some Strategic Water Source Areas and also Threatened Terrestrial Ecosystems. The strategic Water Source Area supply a disproportionaten amount of mean annual runoff to the municipal area, and the deterioration of water-quality and quantity in this area can have an excessively large negative effect on the functioning of downstream ecosystems in Maruleng.

Several Wildlife Estates and Conservancies also exist in ther triangular area between Hoedspruit, Klaserie and route R36 as it enters the Municipal Area in the vicinity of Ga-Mabin. It is evident that the areas to the north, east and south almost represent a continuous strip of National Parks and Provincial and Private Natural Reserves.

In terms of climate conditions, large parts of the municipality are identified as a semi-arid zone which means that the municipal area receives low annual rainfall, roughly 401-600mm rainfall per annum. The southern parts towards the Drakensberg escarpment does not experience dry climate when compared to the entire municipal area, as rainfall is estimated to be from 600mm and can even exceed 1000mm per annum.

3.7.1.1.3 Nature reserves and protected areas

The Municipal Area and surroundings represent some prenstine Protected Areas and Conservation Areas, including the Kruger National Park (KNP), Timbavati Game Reserve, Klaserie Nature Reserve and Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve to the south.

These areas from the backbone to the municipalities' wildlife economy and both state and private nature reserves enjoy the same status under the Protected Areas Act.

Although not all private nature reserves in the area are fully proclaimed, government backed initiatives are underway to secure this status for all portions which are not yet proclaimed.

3.7.1.1.4 Climate

Most of the rain in the municipal area is received during summer (75%). The temperature ranges from a high average of 21 degrees Celsius to a very high average of 25 degrees Celsius.

3.7.1.1.5 Global Warming

Global warming is defined as the increase in the average temperature on earth. As the earth gets hotter, disasters like hurricanes, floods, droughts and raging forest fires do get more frequent. The municipality experienced heavy flooding during 2011/12 financial year. Global warming is caused by climate change that results in rise of temperatures. Turkey 1-4, Enable, Butswana, Wocester A&B and Molalane cross are the most drought stricken areas and they are either depended on mountain stream or boreholes for domestic water supply and livestock.

3.7.1.1.6 Air Pollution

Pollution of the air is a major environmental problem. Vehicles, mines and industries pollute the air by releasing harmful gases. Another source of air pollution is leakage of sewage and companies burning their waste, causing bad odour.

3.7.1.1.7 Water pollution

Water pollution in the municipal area affects most people as many of them stay in rural areas and depend on river water. The major cause of water pollution is the sewage leakage and release of industrial waste into streams as well as illegal solid waste dumping along the river system. People washing their clothes in rivers using detergents also cause water pollution as well as usage of herbicides and pesticides by farmers. The lack of water-borne sewerage systems leads to the contamination of ground water. The municipality has lost five lives due to cholera as a result of contaminated water.

3.7.1.1.8 Deforestation

Deforestation is one of the identified major environmental problems affecting most areas in the municipality. This is a problem affecting almost every forest or veld in the municipality. This problem is caused by the wood carvers, fire wood collectors, farmers and villagers residing around deforested areas. This can be attributed to poverty, lack of knowledge, unemployment, unclear land policy, traditional practices and economic gains.

3.7.1.1.9. Veld fires

The municipal area often experience uncontrolled veld fires. These fires have a negative environmental and economic impact. The veld fires are also a threat to human and animal life. The major cause of this problem is poaching, fire wood collector, uncontrolled burning for green bite, lack of knowledge about veld fire destruction, lightning and negligence.

3.7.1.1.10. Soil erosion

Soil erosion has a negative effect on the environment as it affects the larger part of the municipal area. This affects people residing in eroded areas, by worsening floods and decreasing agricultural production. The major causes of this condition are deforestation, overgrazing and poor land use management.

3.7.1.1.11 Chemical spills and hazardous accidents

There are numerous areas in the municipality that are subject to chemical spills and hazardous accidents that have a detrimental impact on the lives of people. This occurs mainly in the railway lines and along major routes, polluting the air and ground.

3.7.1.1.12 Overgrazing

Overgrazing on agricultural land around villagers in the municipality is a common phenomenon. The major cause of this condition is overstocking by farmers as well as drought and floods.

3.7.1.1.13 Heritage Sites

There are number of heritage sites in the municipality such as Lekgalametse which is government owned and privately owned Klaseri, Thornybush and Timbavati. There is also natural heritage in the Westfalia Estates.

3.7.1.1.14 Natural Water Bodies/Wetlands

A wetland was identified in Makgaung area and if properly-managed, could be of economic importance to the local community.

3.8 WASTE MANAGEMENT

3.8.1. Refuse removal.

The municipality provides waste collection services in three urbanized areas: Hoedspruit, Kampersrus for a total of 1666 households and it accounts to about 6.8% of households. In both commercial and residential areas collection takes place once a week. No refuse removal is provided to the 33 villages. These households rely mostly on backyard dumping and burning. Maruleng has outsourced collection and transportation. The municipality is planning to roll-out waste collections to all villages.

3.8.2 Waste disposal.

The municipality has one licensed land fill in Worcester area, which is poorly managed.

Table 44: Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Refuse Disposal

Type of refuse removal	Census 2001	Census 2011
Removed by local municipality/private company at least once a week	-	1 434
Removed by local municipality/private company less often	-	232
Communal refuse dump	275	250
Own refuse dump	14 692	19 410
No rubbish disposal	3 678	2 828
Other	-	315
Total	19 668	24 470

Census 2011

3.8.3 Challenges and opportunities.

- Currently collecting waste refuse on urban areas
- The municipality has one licensed land fill in Worcester area.
- To roll-over waste collection to villages adjacent to the land fill site

3.8.4 National and Provincial interventions

The Department of Environmental Affairs has deployed a dedicated official based at the District Municipality to support Mopani District Municipality and its local municipalities with environmental management services. DEA has also supported the municipality financially though the funding of projects. These projects are captured in the project phase of this document.

3.9. SOCIAL ANALYSIS

3.9.1 Background

The historic imbalances in South African society resulted in the majority of our people living without land and housing, access to safe water and sanitation for all, affordable and sustainable energy sources, illiteracy, poor quality education and training, poor and inaccessible health services. Here is the socio-analytic reflection of MLM.

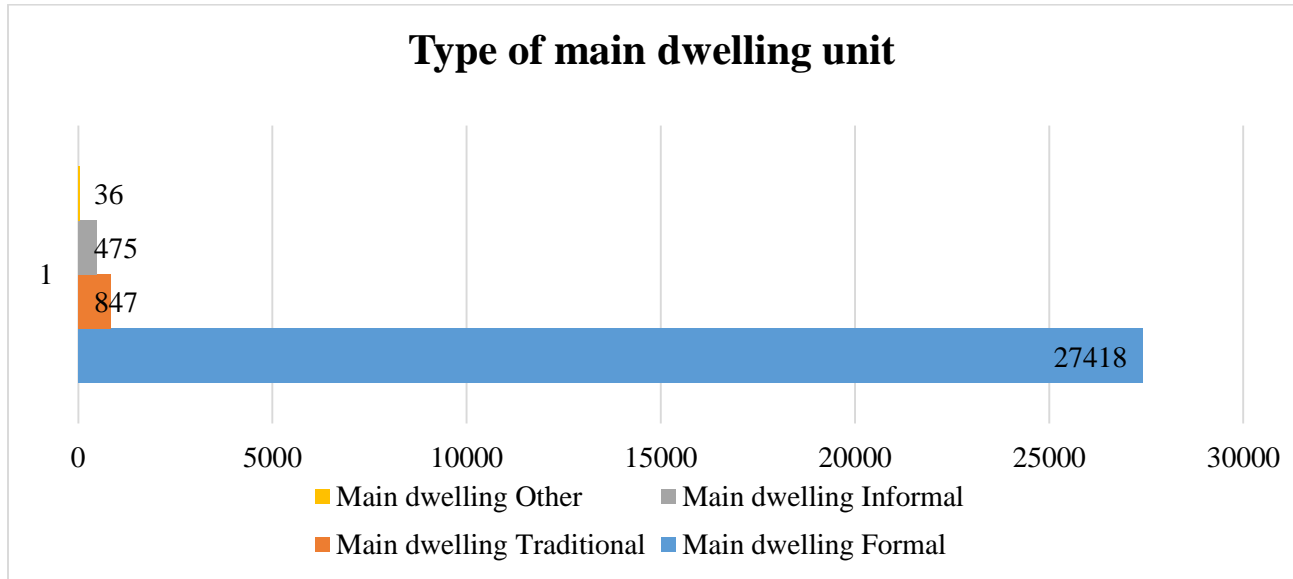
3.9.2 Integrated and Sustainable Human Settlements

Housing is the mandate of COGHSTA and the municipality plays a facilitation role between the community and the department. About 23 330 (95.3 %) of all households are residing in a formal dwelling and 4.6% households reside in either informal or traditional dwelling. Table 18: below depicts the type of dwelling.

Table 45: Types of Dwelling

Type of dwelling	Census 2001	Census 2011
House or brick on a separate stand or yard on a farm	75.4	23 125
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	15.8	637
Flat or apartment in blocks or flats	2.3	142
Cluster house in complex	0.4	21
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	1.6	24
Semi-detached house	1.5	18
House/flat/room in backyard	1.5	86
Informal dwelling/shack in back yard	1.5	138
Informal dwelling (shack not in a backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter or on a farm)	1.2	84
Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	0.3	73
Caravan or tent	-	26
Total	100	100

Type of main dwelling unit



(StatsSA-CS, 2016)

Figure: 11 Type of Main Dwelling Unit

3.9.2.1 Housing Backlog

According to municipal information the current housing backlog exists mainly in the rural villages and is estimated at 1140 households. COGHSTA for the financial year 2015/16 has allocated 150 houses and of which 50 are completed and 100 under construction and this will reduce the backlog 990. The municipality has a Housing Chapter that outlines how the backlog will be eradicated.

3.9.2.2 Challenges

- ❖ None availability of land in Hoedspruit (economic hub) to build low costing housing as an attempt to build integrated human settlement.
- ❖ Poor quality of some RDP houses

3.9.2.3 Informal settlement.

Informal settlement has major negative effect to the environment in that through its practice the vegetation is destroyed when buildings are built. The major causes of informal settlements are poverty, unemployment, population growth and urbanization. The municipality has two informal settlements with 590 dwellings accommodating 3540 households.

3.9.3 Health

The challenge of the health sector in South Africa is to develop a unified national health system capable of delivering quality health care to all citizens efficiently and a caring environment. The Department of Health is established to negotiate sustenance of life in the shadow of death. Natural causes, injuries and human actions cause a surge on human survival which need both society and health care providers to collaborate. Primary Health Care is largely preventative while hospitals are curative-orientated.

3.9.3.1 Health Provision Standards

World Health Organisation set the standard of 1: 40 (1 Professional Nurse should serve about 40 patients). The municipal status quo implies that 1 Professional Nurse is to the population of 1 832 as opposed to a standard of 891 calculated against the population and the staff. The national standard for access to health services is at about 5 km radius. The Maruleng municipality has approximately 70.83 of the communities situated within a 5 km radius of a clinic. This means that the municipality has 1 clinic for every 6 841 people compared to Ba-Phalaborwa municipality which has a ratio of 12 731 per clinic. Patients should not spend more than 3 hours waiting to be served. Utilization rate of clinics is targeted at 3% calculated against head by population. Maruleng stands at 3.2% for > 5 and 6.1 for the above age. At the moment there is 1 Hospital at Sekororo and 10 clinics at various villages.

Table 46: Health Facilities and Population Nexus

Eastern Local Area

Facility/Clinic	Headcount
Hoedspruit	19 089
The Oaks	18 440
The Willows	25 752
Mabins	25 399
Turkey	33 068

Western Local Area

Facility/Clinic	Headcount
Bismarck	20 244
Sofaya	23 644
Lorraine	23 568
Sekororo	24 942
Calais	11 527
Sekororo Gateway	17 148

Mobile Clinic Services

- Mobile clinic services are clustered into five components namely:
- Hoedspruit Mobile Clinic has three units servicing about 27 851 populace, and
- Sekororo Mobile Clinic has two units servicing about 28 424 populace

Table 47: Staff Mix

CATEGORY	APPROVED	FILLED	VACANCY
Deputy Manager	1	0	1 (100%)
Assistant Manager	2	1	1 (50%)
OP Manager	11	9	2 (19.2%)
Professional (PHC)	109	53	56 (51.4%)
Professional Nurses (Hosp)	120	73	47 (39.2%)
Enrolled Nurses	90	61	29 (33.3%)
Auxiliary Nurses	33	29	4 (12.2%)
Medical Officers	40	9	31 (77.5%)
Total	359/406	196/244	45.4%/54.6%

3.9.3.2 Prevalence range of diseases

During the past decades, there has been an exponential growth in the number of HIV/AIDS infections in South Africa. This growth has been accompanied by greater visibility of the epidemic, especially owing to increasingly number of AIDS deaths. Despite the scale of the epidemic, there is relatively limited data on the impact at personal, community, business or national level. One reasons for this undoubtedly the enormous stigma that is still attached to HIV infections. The rate of HIV/AIDS according to 2013/14 information from the Department has increased from 8.4% in 2013/14 to 11.7% in 2014/15 financial years respectively.

The contributory factors for high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and related diseases amongst others are:

- Poverty, gender inequality and orphanage
- Rapid urbanization and cultural modernization.
- Cross border gates and national route
- Dynamics of a growing economy
- Increase in the commercialization of sexual activities.
- High unemployment rate
- Low literacy rate
- Alcohol and substance abuse
- High crime rate
- Submissive feeling to superiors

Although the epidemic affects all sectors of society, poor households carry the greatest burden and have least resources available to cope with the impact of the disease. There are number of non-governmental organisations focusing on HIV/AIDS education, awareness and prevention programmes such as Hlokomela. Other prevalent diseases in the municipality are:

- Hypertension
- Tuberculosis
- Arthritis
- Malaria
- Cholera

Table 48: Comparative HIV Positive Rate in the District

SUBDISTRICT	POPULATION	STATUS (%) 2013/14	STATUS (%) 2014/15
Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality	156 647	5.8	4.9
Greater Giyani Municipality	247 190	7.3	5.2
Greater Letaba Municipality	215 843	8.8	8
Greater Tzaneen Municipality	402 152	10.6	8.1
Maruleng Municipality	94 587	8.4	11.7
Mopani District	1,188 941	8.3	6.8

Table 49: Health Challenges and Interventions

Health Case	Challenges	Interventions
HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Tuberculosis (HAST)	Defaulting of patients	Outreach, tracing of defaulters and civil responsibility
Human Resource	Shortage of health professionals and resignations	Direct appointments, bursary granting and establish maintenance hubs
Infrastructure Development	Small and dilapidated structures	Expanding of the structures in preparation of ideal clinics and maintenance
Disease burden	HIV/AIDS, pneumonia	Recommend for Community Health Centre and advocate for healthy lifestyle
Old buildings	Small sized consulting rooms	Mobile structures and revitalization of Sekororo Hospital
Patient waiting time	Patient stay long in the facility	Triaging, pre-retrieval of chronic files, guided bookings with designated Professional Nurses with specific number of patients
Staff accommodation	Nurses homes	Revitalization of nurses homes
Social determinants	Attraction and retention of skilled personnel	Liaise with municipalities for provision of social amenities
Governance	Non-functionality of clinic committees and lapse of boards	Launch and workshopping of statutory bodies
24 hours services	Insufficient 24 hours services	Policy development and engagement are underway
Community Health Centre	Coverage of population and adequate staff mix	Building of Community Health Centre
Spiritual antagonisms	Beliefs impairs compliance to medical prescription	Community awareness programmes on health education

3.9.4 Social Development

Welfare policies and programmes form an important part of government’s anti-poverty strategy, with most of the budget being allocated to provinces. About 7592 people receive social grants. There is still limited knowledge of, and access to these grants, especially in rural areas. One more critical challenge is recorded in Foster Care grants whereby a delay is witnessed when social worker take unreasonable time to assess the families.

To this end, a sizeable number of poor households are currently not receiving any form of social assistance and the child support grant has failed to respond to the deepening problem of child poverty. There are 69 Early Childhood Development centres and 13 DSD service points.

3.9.5 Safety and Security.

The South African Police service (SAPS) is responsible for the safety and security in the municipality. Hoedspruit police station has shown a decline since 2002. However, crime particular malicious damage to property has recently increased in the municipality due to service delivery protests. The most common crimes in the area are assault and theft. There are Community Policing Forums (CPF) in all the wards. There is one police station which is in Hoedspruit and one satellite police station in Hlohlokwe. Maake police station also provides service to some of our areas. Shortage of police personnel and in effective community policing are critical challenges.

For the municipality to achieve economic growth, safety and security is required to attract investments and thus create jobs and poverty alleviation. The municipality should jointly with the Department of Safety and Security, develop and implement crime prevention strategy. The table below depicts crime ratings and frequencies:

Table 50: indicates areas that were identified as Crime Hot Spots

CRIME CATEGORY	FREQUENCIES	CRIME HOT SPOTS AREAS	FACILITIES
GBH	91	<u>Contact crime</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Oaks ▪ The Willows ▪ Winlake Farm ▪ Royal ▪ Lorraine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Police station ▪ 2Satellite stations
Burglary (residence)	62		
Burglary (non-residence)	53		
Common Assault	48	<u>Property related</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Oaks ▪ Champion Chicken ▪ Marula Park ▪ Jonkmanspruit 	
Malicious damage to property	43		

Source: Dept Safety & Security.

3.9.6 Education

There are 39 primary schools, 1 combined school and 22 secondary schools. There are also approximately 32000 learners in schools. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:43 on average in primary and 1:39 in secondary schools, although the norm is 1:35 in secondary schools and 1: 40 in primary schools. Learner: teacher ratios are substantially higher than the national norm.

There is a serious shortage of schools, and more specially, classrooms in both primary and secondary schools. Infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation is also needed in many schools. Education investments are crucial

for sustained economic growth as it directly contributes to increased work productivity, more rapid technological adaptation and innovation, as well as better natural resource management. There are 15 ABET centres.

The municipality does not have a single institution of higher learning hence the shortage of skills in the area. The municipality has a backlog of 66 classrooms.

3.9.7 Sports, Arts and Culture and community facilities

Sports and recreational activities are coordinated by the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture in liaison with the local municipality. Sports council was established in the municipality which co-ordinates sporting activities (comprise by community members, Department of sports and officials from the municipality). The development of sports in the municipality is still a challenge. The municipality has two stadia namely Maruleng show ground and The Willows. There is also Metz sports hub which has facilities of different sporting codes. Currently the Municipality is constructing a world-class indoor centre sports facilities at Maderia village.

3.9.7. 1 Arts and Culture

Arts and Culture Committee was established to coordinate Arts and Cultural activities in the municipality. The municipality also participate in the annual district Arts and Cultural competitions.



The Willows sports field

3.9.7.2 Library Facilities.

There are three libraries in the municipality, two managed by the municipality and the other by the South African National Defence Force. The library in Metz is an important milestone because of its location and accessibility by most community members.

3.9.7.3 Thusong Centre Services

Thusong centre in Metz is functional from the beginning of February 2008. Between the 1st of January 2013 and January 2014 about 48000 people were serviced at the centre. These community members were supposed to travel long distance to access these services. The centre intends to bring government close to the people.

The following organizations provide services in the centre:

- SAPS
- LEDET
- Home Affairs
- Department of Labour
- Department of Agriculture
- Maruleng Municipality
- IEC
- Khutso-Kurhula

3.9.7. 4 Community Facilities

The municipality has 11 community hall and is currently constructing two community halls in Turkey 03 and Bochabelo villages.



Moshate Community Hall



3.10. Telecommunications

Telecommunications is an information infrastructure that plays a crucial role in the development of other socio-economic sectors. Thus, an effective telecommunication infrastructure, that includes universal access, is essential to enable the delivery of basic services and the reconstruction and development of deprived areas. About 53% of all households have access to a public telephone as much as 21.6% of households have access to a cell phone but

the proportion of households with an in-house telephone within their dwelling is limited to just over 6%. Telkom has a problem regarding telephone infrastructure in terms of new connections.

Access to telecommunications facilities is as follows:

- About 21 368 households have access to cellphone (Vodacom, MTN and Cell-C)
- Only 580 households have access to landline
- About 10 533 households have access to radio
- About 16 298 households have access to television
- Only 3 182 households have access to satellite television
- Only 1 299 households have access to a computer
- Only 519 households have access to internet from home
- About 5 678 households have to post mail post box/bag (Hoedspruit, Moetladimo and Trichardsdal)

Table 51: Social and Environmental SWOT

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Most households have access to at least RDP housing standard ▪ Access to social grants and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of some social facilities
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intergovernmental relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevalent of diseases ▪ Drought ▪ Floods ▪ Service delivery protests

3.11. Disaster Risk Management in the Municipality

Background

Disaster Management is a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation (Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2000). The municipality has a Disaster Risk Management Plan which is in line with Act 57 of 2000. The plan will soon be adopted by Council. The responsibility for the coordination of the overall implementation of the plan is the Disaster Officer and assisted by two interns.

The following were identified as the major disaster risk challenges:

Table 52: depicts major disaster risks prevalent in the municipality

	TYPE	RISK
1	Hydro meteorological hazards	Drought, Cyclone, Floods, Fire, Hailstorms, Lightning, Severe storms, Wind storms & Tornado
2	Geological hazards	Landslide/mudflow

3	Biological hazards	Food poisoning, foot and mouth disease, malaria, rabies (animals) & communicable diseases
4	Technological hazards	Dam failure, Hazardous material by road accidents
5	Environmental degradation	Air pollution, Deforestation, Soil pollution, Siltation & Land degradation

3.12. MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS

The Strategic plan of any organisation can only be developed once a proper environmental analysis has been conducted. One of the best known strategic tools for environmental analysis is the SWOT analysis. The SWOT analysis focuses on the internal environment by determining the Strengths and Weaknesses within the organisation. When analyzing the external environment the focus should be on identifying Opportunities, and Threats facing the organisation. After meaningful participation, the following SWOT identified by the participants as the strong and weak points of the Municipality, were tabled as follows:

Table 53: Municipal SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS (Internal)	WEAKNESSES (Internal)	OPPORTUNITIES (External)	THREATS (External)
Positive audit opinion	Maintenance of infrastructure	Agriculture	Water shortage
IDP, PMS and Budget aligned	Grant dependent	Tourism, Tourism Body	Land claims
Effective council structures	Revenue collection	Support from Sector Departments	Lack of available land for development in town
Batho Pele principles are lived out	Enforcement of By-laws and policies	K2C Biosphere	Lack of affordable accommodation in Hoedspruit
Effective implementation of SDF	Data management	Peaceful environment	Climate change, drought, fires, floods etc
Non-reliance on bank loans and overdrafts	PMS and SCM compliance	East Gate Airport (customs and excise Unit, chartered flights to land at East Gate, commercial opportunities)	Hazardous materials
Political support	Asset and Inventory Management	Blyde 800 Water Resource (bulk water from Blyde)	HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases
Infrastructure (offices and roads)	Delay in filling vacant Section 56 positions	Alternative energy source (Hydro and solar)	Lack of tertiary institutions
Most positions filled	Unable to attract and retain skilful and competent personnel	Smart partnerships	Crime- Theft
MIG expenditure	Most departmental units operate with skeletal support staff	Cooperation with traditional Leadership	

3.13. PRIORITIZATION

Government does not have sufficient resources to address all issues identified by communities. Prioritization assists government, and in this case, primarily the municipality in allocating scarce resources. The following informed the municipality in determining municipal-wide priorities:

- ❖ Greatest needy area
- ❖ Impact the service will make
- ❖ The potential for poverty alleviation, cost recovery and job creation
- ❖ Revenue generation

3.13.1. Priorities of Maruleng Municipality

The following are the priorities of the municipality:

- Provision of water and sanitation services
- Job creation and livelihoods (LED)
- Provision of health services
- Provision of roads and public transport
- Disaster management and emergency services
- Provision of educational infrastructure and services
- Refuse removal, waste and environmental management
- Safety and security
- Provision of social amenities (particularly sports facilities), and
- Land use management and land ownership

3.13.2. Priorities, Problem Statement and Objectives

Table 54: Priorities, Problem Statement and Objectives

Priorities	Problem Statement	Objectives
Water	The main problem with regard to water is source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach balance between the supply and demand of water sources • To roll-out provision of new water connections to formalized areas • To improve quality of portable water to consumers • To maintain the existing infrastructure • To provide new infrastructure for new development
Sanitation	Lack of access to basic sanitation has created massive and environmental and health problems in both rural and urban areas in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address backlogs regarding sanitation • To maintain and upgrade existing infrastructure
LED	High rate of unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote local economic development in the municipality in order to create sustainable jobs
Energy	Failure or interruption of supply and communities receive inadequate services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that there is a balance between supply and demand of electricity • To have cost effective electricity serving mechanisms • To ensure reviewal of service provision methods to communities
HIV/AIDS and other diseases	HIV and AIDS is a serious problem threatening our workforce and the community at large, thus increasing the number of orphans and child-headed families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other diseases in the workforce and community
Emergency services and Disaster Management	Unavailability of Disaster and Emergency centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have advanced communication and dispatching system in the centres • To render effective and efficient service delivery to the community by quick respond to all emergency calls • To have proper accommodation for public safety
Roads and storm water	Most roads are not well maintained and there is a general shortage of bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure the existing of planning and budgeting tools for road maintenance • To improve road mobility in the municipal roads

Institutional Development	Shortage of personnel in Finance and Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filling of strategic positions
Transport and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non- formalization of tax Industry within the municipality • No proper bus and taxi ranks in Hoedspruit • No access of telecommunication in most rural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To formalize the taxi industry • To build multi-modal public transport stop in Hoedspruit • Access of telecommunication by rural communities
Environmental Management	The municipality experiences severe environmental effects/problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and implement Environmental Management Plan
Safety and Security	Shortage of police stations in the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide safety and security to all residents by providing adequate facilities and police visibility • To make Maruleng safer tourist destination
Housing	About 4.6% of our population reside in either informal or traditional housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide proper shelter to all residents of Maruleng
Health and social Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is only one hospital and nine clinics • There is general shortage of sports and recreational facilities • Not enough pay points for social grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide comprehensive primary health care services • To render an effective sport and recreational services in the municipality • To make social welfare facilities accessible to community members
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a serious need for education and skills and only 6% of the population have tertiary education • Shortage of educational infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop education and training strategy which will be informed by the LED Strategy • To communicate all educational needs and issues to the department of education
Land Use Management and ownership	Shortage of land for development and residential for low and middle income in Hoedspruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To purchase land for development and residential

Refuse Removal and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipal collects waste in urban areas only • The municipality does not have a land fill site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To render a sustainable, cost effective refuse removal services to domestic as well as businesses in the entire municipal area • To manage waste effectively • To have a licensed land fill site
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3.13.3 Community priorities

In order to understand the overall extend of the challenges faced by communities, the priorities were analysed and arranged in chronological order, based on the most raised challenge and least raised challenge. Table 55 below gives a summary of community priorities:

Focus Area	Sub-Focus Area	Order of Priorities	Affected Areas/Wards
Spatial Development	Land	Land for development & human settlement in Hoedspruit	Hoedspruit
	SDF	Review and implementation of SDF	All wards
Social Services	Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repairs of storm damage schools 2. Replace of old classrooms 3. Extra classrooms 4. Administration blocks 5. Building of circuit offices 6. Establishment of new schools in needy areas 7. Institutions of higher learning 	The whole municipality (institution of higher learning and circuit administrative offices)
	Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. RDP houses & repairing the existing houses 	All villages
	Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New clinics 2. Additional hospita 	All villages (except Hoespruit, The Willows,
	Safety & security	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Additional police stations at strategic areas 2. Satellite stations 3. Visibility of law enforcement areas on communities without stations 	All villages that are without these facilities
	Community facilities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community halls 2. Building and maintenance of sports facilities 3. New cemeteries and maintenance of existing cemeteries 	
Economic	Local Economic Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job creation 2. Shopping malls 3. Resuscitation of defunct projects 	All villages

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Building capacity on SMMEs 5. Exploiting existing and new economic opportunities 	
Infrastructural Development	Water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bulk supply 2. Reticulation 3. Boreholes and pump machines 4. Maintenance 	All villages
	Roads & storm water	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tarring of access roads 2. Maintenance and grading 3. Storm water and drainage 4. Low level bridges 5. Robots at strategic areas 6. Speed humps 	All villages
	Sanitation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VIP toilets 2. Sewer system 3. Replacement of the ageing sewer systems in Hoedspruit and Kampersrus 	All villages
	Electricity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Electrification of the remaining households 2. High mast lights & maintenance of existing mast lights 	All villages (extensions)
Environmental Management	Environmental and Waste management	Health environment and extending refuse removal to rural areas	Wards 2 - 14
Financial Viability	Revenue enhancement	Expand revenue base	The entire municipal area
Institutional Development	Organisational Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Filling of vacant S56 position 2. Filling of strategic vacant positions 3. Establishment of middle management layer 4. Cascading of PMS 5. Staff capacity building 	Municipality

This Developmental Analysis comprises of the technical analysis and needs. Both provide a proper understanding of the status quo in the municipality. Having undertaken the various analysis approach to issues (per sector, per social strata etc), the municipality has come to understand the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of its own municipal area. The needs and technical issues raised in this Developmental Analysis are critical for the way forward because they are the foundation on which strategies, projects and implementation are based.

4. DEVELOPMENTAL STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

Maruleng Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) maps the needs of the community and also determines strategies and plans to address the needs as highlighted by the communities through the process of consultation. This section outlines the vision, objectives and strategies set by the municipality to achieve its developmental aims. The approach adopted in this section is based on developing a strategic intent which is firmly entrenched in:

- Responding to the gap analysis and ensuring a developmental approach and an integrated response

4.1. THE STRATEGIC INTENT OF MARULENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

An effective integrated planning review process which included a Strategic Planning session held on the 9-11th November 2016 culminated into the review of the strategic intent which ultimately is a summary of what the municipality intends to achieve. The foundation built through strategic planning will assist Maruleng Local Municipality to focus all efforts and actions towards the attainment of the objectives identified, enabling the municipality to live up to the expectations of the communities.

4.1.1. VISION

A vision is the most ambitious dream for the organisation and as such it provides direction. A vision defines what the organisation hopes to achieve in 5 or 10 years. Maruleng Local Municipality confirmed the already existing vision during the Strategic Planning session to be still steering the municipality as an organization to its dream.

The vision of Maruleng Local Municipality is:

“The powerhouse of socio-economic development through sustainable and integrated agriculture and tourism”

This vision culminates from the following factors: The diverse cultural opportunities within the Maruleng Local Municipality area should be developed into tourist attractions. The agriculture sector growth, and processing opportunities together with that, motivates the opportunity for even more superseded agricultural sector growth and processing.

Maruleng Local Municipality’s vision compliments the vision of Mopani District Municipality, which is: “To be the food basket of Southern Africa and tourism destination of choice” as well as the other municipalities within the District area in order for the District as a whole to succeed.

4.1.2. MISSION

A Mission Statement portrays the municipality’s reason for existence; it maps out how the vision of Maruleng Local Municipality as an organization is going to be achieved.

The reviewed mission of Maruleng Local Municipality is:

“Maruleng Local Municipality is committed to the accelerated provision of quality basic services and promotion of socio-economic development through the harnessing of all resource endowments in an integrated and sustainable manner.”

This mission addresses the objectives of local government section 152 of the constitution and also supports the key provisions of the System Act that is to: “...provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are

necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of local communities and ensure universal access to essential services that is affordable to all”

4.1.3. VALUES

The values describe the interrelationship between and the people they serve. As such it describes the business practice applied and values placed on certain principles. The following values were identified:

- Value for money
- Accountability
- Accessible
- Transparency
- Trustworthy
- Professionalism

4.1.4 SLOGAN

A slogan is a memorable motto or phrase used in a repetitive expression of an idea or purpose. A slogan expresses the uniqueness of an organisation. The proposed slogan for Maruleng Local Municipality is:

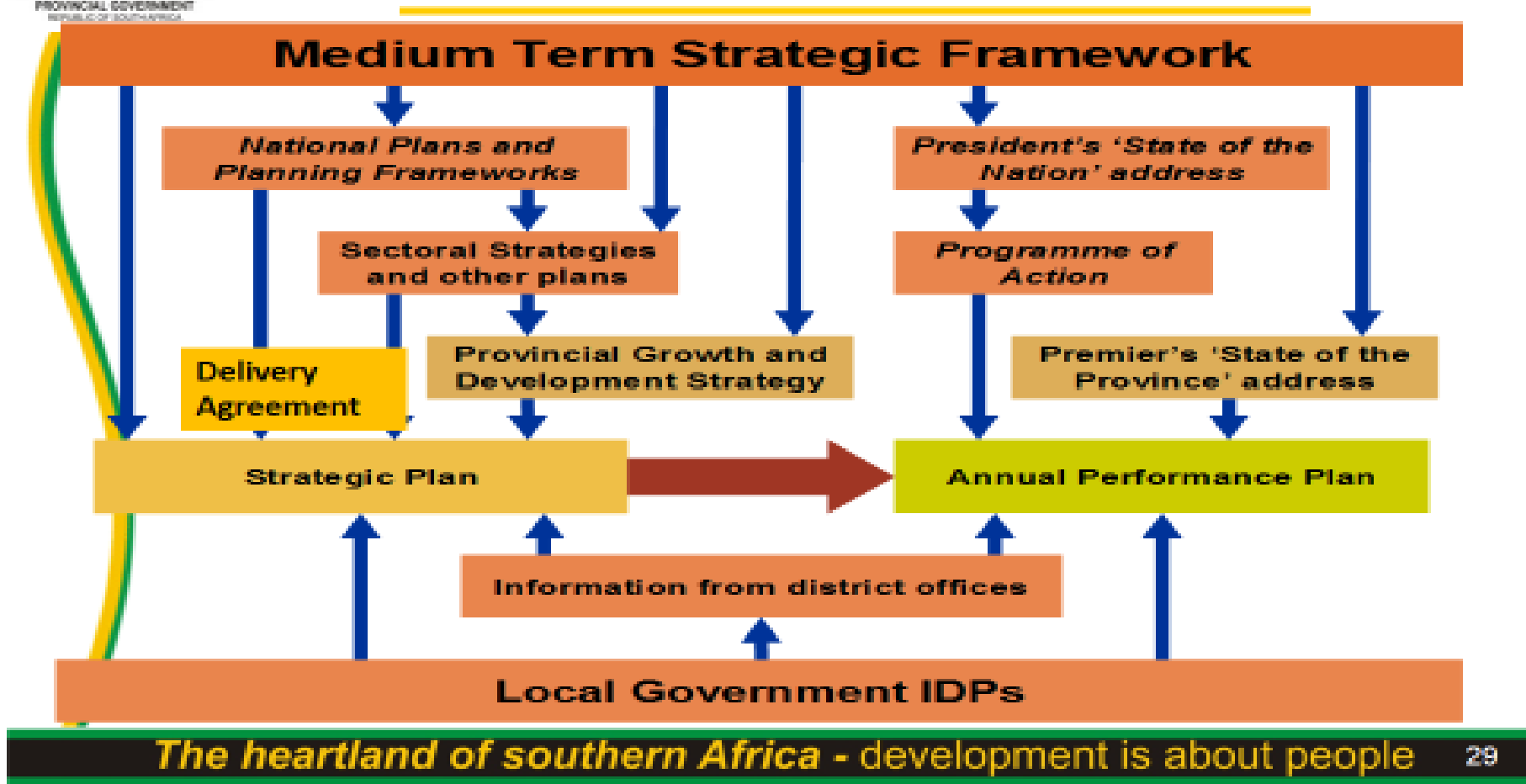
“Wildlife Haven”

This slogan is informed by the fact that the municipality has the largest game/wild farming in the world as part of the municipal area. Many of these game farms are also situated adjacent to the Kruger National Park and therefore provides access to this renowned international natural resource.

4.2. ALIGNMENT WITH PROVINCIAL AND NATIONAL PRIORITIES/STRATEGIES



Developing plans in context



NATIONAL PRIORITY AREAS

- **Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods;**
- **Education;**
- **Health;**
- **Rural development, food security and land reform; and**
- **The fight against crime and corruption**

NATIONAL OUTCOMES

- Improved quality of basic education
- Along and healthy life for all South Africans
- All people in South Africa feel and are safe
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth
- Skilled and capable work force to support inclusive growth path
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all
- Sustainable human settlement and improved quality of household life
- A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system
- Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World
- An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

Long term planning

1. National Development Plan (Vision for 2030)

THE DIAGNOSTIC



THE PLAN



The National Development Plan Priorities

- An economy that will create more jobs;
- Improving infrastructure;
- Transition to low carbon economy;
- Reversing the spatial effects of apartheid;
- Improving the quality of education, training and innovation;
- Quality health for all;
- Social protection;
- Building safer communities; and
- Reforming the public sector

Provincial Objectives

- Create decent employment through inclusive economic development and sustainable livelihood
- Improve the quality of life of citizens
- Prioritize social protection and social investment
- Promote vibrant and equitable sustainable rural communities
- Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of developmental public services
- Ensure sustainable development

MTSF outcomes	NDP Chapters	LDP Objectives	Outcomes 9	Municipal Strategic Objectives
Improved quality of basic education	Improving education, training and innovation	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service		Building capable institution and administration
A long and healthy life for all South Africans	Promoting health	Improve the quality of life of citizens		Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery
All people in South Africa are and feel safe	Building safe communities Fighting corruption	Prioritize social protection and social investment	Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model	Promote integrated human settlement and agrarian reform
Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Economy and employment Economy infrastructure	Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods	Improved access to basic services	Building capable institution and administration
Skilled and capable workforce to support and inclusive growth path	Improving education, training and innovation	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service	Improve administrative capacity	Building capable institution and administration
An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network	Economy infrastructure	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service		Develop partnerships Sound financial management

Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	Create decent employment through inclusive economic growth and sustainable livelihoods	Actions supportive to human settlement outcomes	
A responsive, accountable and efficient local government system	Building a capable and a developmental state	Improve the quality of life of citizens	Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support	
Environmental assets and natural resources that well protected and continually enhanced	Environmental sustainability: an equitable transition to low carbon economy	Prioritize social protection and social investment		Putting people first
Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better Africa and the world	Positioning South Africa in the World	Improve the quality of life of citizens	Single window of coordination	Promote intergovernmental function and coordination Promote local economic development
An efficient, effective and development orientated public service and empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship	Building a capable and a developmental state	Raise the effectiveness and efficiency of a developmental public service		Building capable institution and administration
Social protection	Social protection	Prioritize social protection and social investment		Putting people first
National Building	Transforming society and uniting the country	Improve the quality of life of citizens		Putting people first

During the strategizing process, further cognizance was taken of the national guidelines to guide local development. The localized strategic guidelines are an important element of the strategies phase that determines how development should be undertaken taking into cognizance the relevant policy guidelines and legislation. The rationale behind the need to develop localized strategic guidelines to ensure that cross cutting dimensions such as the spatial development principles, local economic development strategies, environmental sustainability and poverty alleviation and gender equity aspects are adequately considered when strategies and projects are planned. The localized strategic guideline discussed hereunder, outline the way in which the municipality development strategies and projects consider the national guidelines into consideration the specific conditions in the municipality as indicated in the analysis phase.

4.3. STRATEGY MAP

As part of the Balanced Scorecard methodology a strategy map is used to develop a picture of the strategy of the municipality. It depicts the objectives in support of the strategy in terms of different perspectives, namely the learning perspective, institutional perspective, the financial and the customer perspective. This step in strategy formulation acts as the integration of strategy and operational planning. The following are the most important benefits of developing a strategy map:

- It focuses on the most important institutional processes that need to be addressed;
- It combines a growth strategy as well as a productivity strategy to be sustainable;
- It creates a foundation to be innovative;
- It focuses on both the tangible as well as intangible
- The Strategy Map's methodology is aimed to steer away from a sectoral approach to ensure integrated development of the needs of the municipality

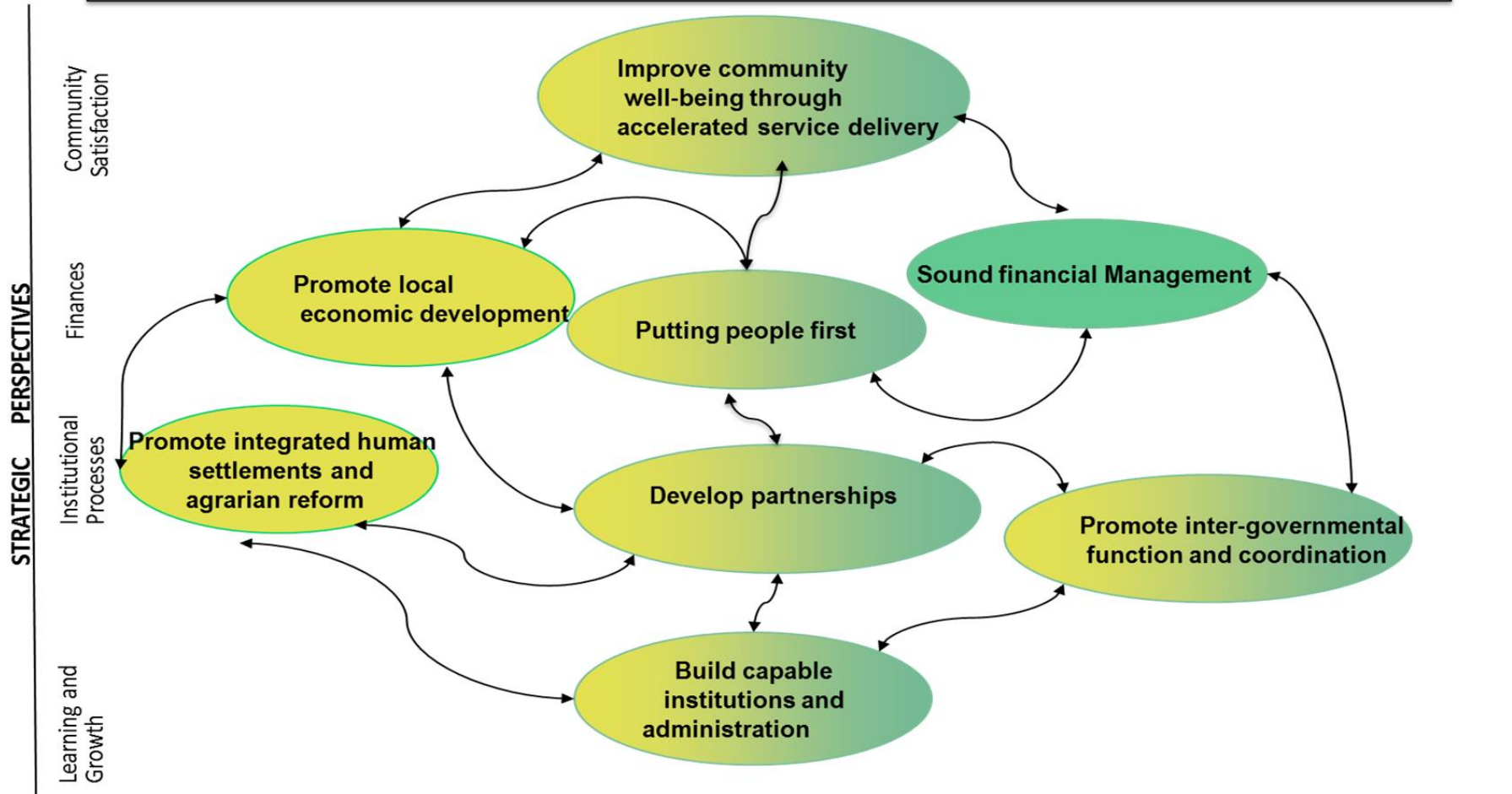
The strategy map leads to the development of Scorecards at different levels that will be used as the management tool whereby planning, implementation, monitoring, review measurement and assessment can be facilitated. This approach aims to ascertain whether the Maruleng Local Municipality has made any progress towards attainment of its strategies and the objectives as identified. A good strategy map focuses on the strategic logic between cause and effect relationships and between current activities and long-term success. The revised strategy map is shown in the picture below:

The strategy map identifies the objectives that Maruleng Local Municipality will aim to achieve.

Strategy Map

Maruleng Local Municipality

"The powerhouse of socio-economic development through sustainable and integrated agriculture and tourism"



4.4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Using the perspectives of the Balanced Scorecard Methodology, the Strategy Map was developed by focusing on the Learning and Growth Perspective as point of departure:

Build capable institution and administration – In order for Maruleng Local Municipality to be able to deliver on its constitutional mandate there is a need to put in place a viable and practical workplace skills plan which will in result in the development of a strategy whereby skilled and capacitated employees will enable the municipality to deliver on their objectives and plans. Critical for the municipality is also to retain those employees who have been trained and capacitated and not to lose them to larger municipalities and other sector departments.

Focusing on the above objectives will enable the Municipalities to have a better equipped and capacitated workforce and thereby improve the institutional processes:

- **Promote integrated human settlement and agrarian reform** – In order for the municipality to achieve its vision, it needs to focus on planning to ensure co-ordination of all sector plans to avoid duplication of efforts and conflicting goals. The planning and implementation cycles within the municipality should be seamlessly integrated and efforts should be focused on to more effectively manage information, including the identification and determination of baseline information and smart application of information to achieve results.
- **Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery** - In order to become an effective and efficient area, urgent attention needs to be paid to the provision of services (as per the constitutional requirements) to improve the accessibility of services to all members within the municipal area.
- **Build capable institution and administration** – To improve effectiveness and efficiency, standardised policies and procedures need to be established within the municipality. This will lead to open and transparent decision-making and sound governance practices.

Improved effectiveness and efficiency within the municipality will advance the utilisation and allocation of financial resources:

- **Sound financial management**– The municipality needs to improve its financial position to ensure optimal utilisation of financial resources and thereby becoming financially viable to ensure sustainable service delivery to the communities.
- **Develop partnerships** – The municipality will not be able to achieve financial viability on its own. Partnerships will have to be developed with private enterprises, NGO's and other agencies with a view to increasing its financial viability.
- **Promote local economic development** – As a result of the high unemployment rate within the municipal area, special emphasis should be placed on local economic development and job creation initiatives.

The objectives within the three perspectives discussed above, will lead to addressing the strategic objectives on the community satisfaction and well-being perspective:

- **Putting people first**– The main focus will be on the upliftment of the socio economic status of the communities within the municipal area. Maruleng will work to keep the town one of the safest in the country and to create "an informed, aware and involved community."

4.5. OUTCOMES

The Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) has identified outcomes whereby the Strategic Agenda can be implemented and monitored. Of critical nature for the municipality will be to link its strategic objectives to Outcome 9. The table below provides the detail whereby the strategic objectives of the municipality can be linked to the six outputs or five Key Performance Areas as stipulated by the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs (DCOGTA)

DPLG KPA	Outcome 9	Strategic Objectives
Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development	Implementation of differentiated approach to planning, financing and administration. Administrative and financial capability	Building capable institution and administration
Basic Service Delivery	Improved access to basic services	Improve Community well-being through accelerated service delivery
LED	Community works programme	Promote Local Economic Development Develop Partnerships
Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Administrative and financial capability	Sound financial management
Good Governance and Public Participation	Deepen democracy through refined ward committee system	Putting people first Building capable institution and administration Improve intergovernmental function and coordination

4.6 OPERATIONAL STRATEGIES

Section 26 (1) (g) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) clearly stipulate that the IDP should also contain the operational strategies of the municipality and Maruleng has achieved this by linking programmes implemented within the municipality to the KPA's identified and linked to the Strategic objectives as contained within the strategy map. Council also must be in a position to measure the impact that the programme intends to achieve and this is indicated by the intended programme result as shown in the tables below. This result must further be measured to determine and indicate progress towards the outcome and therefore a column indicating the programme KPI is also included in the table below. The development of a strategy means that the municipality must be able to plan on a longer term and the strategies should provide an indication on how the municipality intends to achieve the results as shown in the table below.

The operational strategies are represented below in terms of the different KPA's as mentioned previously, but due to the fact that the Integrated Development Plan should be implemented within a specific spatial area within the borders of South Africa all of this should be linked to the Spatial Rationale within which planning takes place.

SPATIAL RATIONALE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Promote integrated human settlement and agrarian reform

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Planning and development	Ensure that planning & development (urban & rural) are done in terms of SPLUMA	Buy-in from traditional authorities. Public participation. Workshops & support planning tribunal	% of all land applications are approved according to SDF, LUMS & building regulations	Approved SDF in place	100% of all land applications are approved according to SDF, LUMS & building regulations	100%
Land Audit	Ensure that the LUS, Valuation roll and SDF are rationalised.	Conduct municipal-wide land use survey. Update GIS system in line with spatial changes	Number of settlements/villages surveyed.	0	10	2.5
Township establishment	Ensure that sites are demarcated	Demarcation of sites and township establishment	Number of sites demarcated	2000	2500	500
	Ensure that sites are formalized	Formalization of sites. Enhance infrastructure planning. Monitor compliance to SDF. Alignment of land use scheme management systems (LUMS, SDF, SPLUMA)	Number of sites formalized	3300	2400	
Acquisition of land	To acquire land for integrated human settlement	Council to review the budget allocated for land purchase. Municipal to sell its stands and profit to be utilized for land acquisition. Land swap with land owners.	Amount budgeted for land acquisition	R6m	R36m	R7.2 million

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

IMPROVE COMMUNITY WELL-BEING THROUGH ACCELERATED SERVICE DELIVERY

1. WATER AND SANITATION

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Target (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Water	To ensure that all households have access to basic water by 2020	Liaise with MDM to fast-track the construction of water infrastructure and replace the ageing infrastructure.	Number of households with access to basic water	16 662	7 808	1 562
Sanitation	To ensure that all households have access to basic sanitation by 2020	Liaise with MDM to fast-track the construction of sanitation infrastructure and replace the ageing infrastructure.	Number of households with access to basic sanitation	22 983	1487	298
Electricity	To ensure that all households have access to basic electricity by 2020	Develop strategies and liaise with ESKOM on how electricity will be provided to all households, provision of cost effective, sustainability, and also on maintaining municipality electricity assets.	Number of households with access to basic electricity	23 065	1 405	281

BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
FREE BASIC SERVICES	To ensure that all indigent households have access to free basic water by 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish backlog on the provision of free basic services. • Develop and implement 	Number of indigent households with access to free basic water	2 405	1 295	259

	To ensure that all indigent households have access to free basic sanitation by 2020	strategies on the provisioning of Free Basic Services. • Update indigent register on a regular basis.	Number of indigent households with access to free basic sanitation	2 213	1 487	297
	To ensure that all indigent households have access to free basic electricity by 2020		Number of indigent households with access to free basic electricity	2 462	2 462	492
	To ensure that all indigent households have access to free basic refuse removal by 2020		Number of households with access to free refuse removal	0	3 700	740

BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Roads & Transport	To provide safe, affordable, reliable and fully integrated transport, roads and storm water infrastructure by 2030	Develop and implementation of road storm water management systems to assist in managing the provision of road infrastructure. Increased the accessibility of communities through provisioning of sustainable roads and storm water infrastructure	Km roads tarred	111	18	3.6km
			Km roads bladed	188	188	37.6km
			Km roads maintained	294	294	58.8km
Human Settlement	To ensure that all households have access to proper and safe housing by 2030	Develop status quo of housing backlog in the municipality. Liaise with COGHSTA to eradicate housing backlog	Number of households with access to at least RDP standard housing	23 416	1 054	211

BASIC SERVICE AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Maintenance of infrastructure	To ensure that all buildings are maintained	Ensure appropriate maintenance of buildings	Number of buildings maintained	14	20	20
	To ensure that all municipal parks are maintained	Ensure appropriate maintenance of parks and gardens	Number of parks and gardens maintained	4	6	6
	To ensure that all municipal street lighting are maintained	Ensure appropriate maintenance of street lighting	Number of street lighting maintained	148	160	160
Recreational facilities	To ensure that community members have access to recreational facilities.	Develop status quo on recreational facilities. Liaise with DSAC to eradicate sporting facilities. Prioritize recreational facilities to be provide through MIG.	Number of recreational facilities to be constructed	15	20	20

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROMOTE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOP PARTNERSHIPS

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Job creation	Ensure the creation of jobs through EPWP and other initiatives	Implementation and monitoring of LED strategy/plans. Labour intensive initiatives.	Number of jobs created through EPWP and other initiatives.	2924	3000	1000
Local Economic Development	To eradicate poverty through tourism initiatives	Intensify functionality of Tourism Forum. Establish partnerships with tourism operators. Mobilize funding for emerging operators.	Number of jobs created through tourism initiatives	50	450	120
	To eradicate poverty through agricultural initiatives	Develop partnerships with agricultural businesses. Develop strategies to assist emerging farmers. Establish partnerships for skills transfers to emerging farmers.	Number of jobs created through agricultural initiatives	100	790	250
	To eradicate poverty through enterprise initiatives	Support the establishment of SMMEs and local service provider's programmes. Establishment of partnerships (PPP) with established businesses and monitor sustainability.	Number of SMMEs supported	100	700	110
	To promote the municipality in South Africa and international to ensure economic growth	Develop marketing strategies to promote the municipality. Promote the municipality and develop marketing initiatives	% increased investment in the municipality	4%	5%	1.5%

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Revenue	To increase revenue to become financially sustainable by 2030	Implementation of revenue collection strategy. Ensure that measures are put in place for cost recovery and credit control.	% revenue collected	75%	95%	95%
Expenditure & Budget Management	Ensure expenditure as per budget	Ensure the appointment of service providers in done per procurement plan. Users of procurement plan are trained	% budget spent	Less than 3% outside the norm	At least 90% of the budget spent	95%
MIG	To ensure optimum utilization of MIG	Forward planning and monitoring of projects plan to ensure that MIG is spend accordingly	% MIG budget allocation spent	97%	100%	100%
SCM	Compliance with SCM regulations	Adherence to all pieces of legislation governing municipal finance , such Constitution sec.217, MFMA, PPPFA, SCM regulations	% compliance to SCM policies	78%	100%	100%

FINANCIAL VIABILITY

SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Asset and inventory management	To manage, maintain and upgrade asset in terms of GRAP 17	Updating of asset register in terms of legislation. Ensure that asset management unit is resourced. Atleast update asset register twice per annum	5% asset GRAP compliance	70%	100%	95%
Fleet management	To ensure that municipal fleet is managed effectively	Ensure that fleet is maintained regularly. Replacement of the roadworthy vehicles.	Number of fleet management reports submitted to council	12	12	12
Investment	Financial mobilization and maximization of interest for surplus cash	Implementation of the policy. Ensure that investment is made with credible financial institutions. Proceeds from investments are utilized for infrastructure development. Invest with institutions that offer the highest interest	% growth in investment account	52%	65%	65%
General Valuation Roll 2017-2022	To have accredited GVR	Maintenance of the GVR through section 78 of MPRA	Number of accredited and credible GVR developed	1	1	1

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST, BUILD CAPABLE INSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION AND CO-ORDINATION

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Auditing	Ensure improved audit outcome and internal control	Monitoring of action plan and monthly reporting of progress to management and quarterly to council.	% AG queries resolved	94%	100%	100%
			% internal audit findings resolved	60%	100%	100%
		Development of procedure manual by division and performance operation risk management	% of procedure manuals in place	0%	100%	100%
			% of operational risks mitigation measures implemented	0%	100%	100%
	Ensure sound governance practice	Monthly monitoring of resolutions by management and reporting to progress quarterly to audit committee and council	% of MPAC resolutions implemented	40%	100%	100%
			% of Audit committee resolutions implemented	64%	100%	100%

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	5 Yr. Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Risk Management	Ensure risk management processes are aligned to budget	Complying to the schedule of meetings	Annual review of strategic risk register	Risk register reviewed	Risk register reviewed	Risk register reviewed
	Ensure effective mitigation of risks	Monthly monitoring of risks and reporting progress monthly to management and quarterly to risk, audit committee and council	% implementation of identified risks mitigations	60%	1005	100%
Fraud and corruption	Ensure reported cases are resolved		% of complaints, fraud and corruption cases reported and resolved	100%	100%	100%

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST, BUILD CAPABLE INSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION AND CO-ORDINATION

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Public Participation	To promote community participation and accountability	Development of public participation programme. Intensify public participation	Number of public participation (imbizos) held	4	60	12
			% of complaints resolved	100%	100%	100%
			Number of functional ward committees	14	14	14
Disaster Management	Ensure appropriate response to disaster management	Development and implementation of Disaster Risk Management Plan	% of disaster prevented, mitigated and level of preparedness against the number of disasters occurred	100%	100%	100%
Intergovernmental Relations	To establish and develop sound inter-governmental relations	Identify and engage prospective partners. Establish status quo on the implementation of critical programmes through IGR structures. Development of corporate Inter-governmental calendar. Evaluate the impact of partnership.	% increase in the sustainable cooperative governance.	80%	100%	100%
Effective council structures	Ensure strengthened Council structures for effective oversight role	Regular capacitating of all municipal council structures	% effectiveness of council structures	100%	100%	100%

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST, BUILD CAPABLE INSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTE INTER-GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTION AND CO-ORDINATION

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Information Technology	Ensure adequate and effective IT infrastructure	Upgrading and maintaining of IT infrastructure	Number of back-up servers procured	6	5	1
		Review of IT plans annually	Number of IT plans reviewed	1	5	1

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST AND BUILD CAPABLE INSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
IDP	Ensure that IDP/Budget are done within the legislated framework	Development and implementation of IDP process plan and	IDP/Budget adopted by council by 31 May	IDP/Budget adopted by council by 31 May	IDP/Budget adopted by council by 31 May	IDP/Budget adopted by council by 31 May
PMS	To promote accountability and compliance	Conduct regular reporting, assessment, reviews and capacity building of PMS management	% compliance to PMS regulations	60%	100%	100%
Skills Development	Ensure that all skills development are implemented according to the WSP	Enrol all identified personnel as per WSP	% of trainings conducted	40%	100%	100%
Employment Equity	Ensure compliance to EEP	Appoint people from equity group to the three highest levels in terms of equity target	% of people appointed in three highest levels from equity target	35%	50%	50%

BUILD CAPABLE INSTITUTION AND ADMINISTRATION						
Occupational Health and Safety	To ensure safe working environment	Develop and implement OHS programme	Reduction of number of incidents by 1%	1%	1%	1%
Labour relations	Ensure sound labour relation	Functional and effective Local Labour Forum	% of functional and effective forum	100%	100%	100%
Policy and By-laws development	Providing and improving compliance to municipal regulatory environment	Develop and implement policies and by-laws	% of development and implementation of identified policies and by-laws	80%	100%	100%
Legal Services: contracts management	Ensure that the municipality has SLA with all service providers	Conclude SLA with all service providers within 14 days	% of SLA signed within 14 days of the agreement.	100%	100%	100%

DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Disaster Management	Ensure appropriate response to disaster management	Development and implementation of Disaster Risk Management Plan	% level of preparedness against the number of disasters occurred	100%	100%	100%

WASTE AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

WASTE MANAGEMENT

BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
REFUSE (Waste Management)	To ensure that all households have access to basic refuse removal by 2020	Develop plans to ensure that all households have access to waste removal. Develop cost recovery, affordable and sustainable plans on waste removal. Develop plans on maintain and upgrading municipal waste management assets	Number of households with access to refuse removal at least twice per month	2044	22 426	11 206

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Environmental Health Management	To provide a safe, healthy and sustainable environment	Development and implementation of environmental policies. Total environmental quality management.	% reduction in air pollution and other environmental challenges	20%	90%	40%
Climate Change	Mitigate against climate	Development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategy	% development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategy	0%	100%	50%
Environmental protected areas	Actively protect, enhance and manage the natural environmental assets of the municipality	Update Kruger to Canyon Biosphere zoning to include all protected areas and nature reserves as part of core Zone.	% update and implementation of K2C Biosphere zoning strategy	40%	100%	100%

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF COUNCIL

Specific Priority Issue	Strategic Objectives	Strategies/Interventions	Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Youth Development	Ensure quality of life for youth through national, provincial, municipal and other initiatives	Intensify the involvement of youth in these initiatives and programmes	% increase in participation by youth in municipal initiatives and mainstream programmes	70%	100%	100%
Disability Development	Ensure the quality of life of people with disability	Intensify the involvement of people with disability in these initiatives and programmes	% increase in participation by people with disability in municipal initiatives and mainstream programmes	50%	100%	100%
Gender Development	To ensure that gender equality is promoted through government initiatives	Intensify the support and promotion of gender equality in the municipality	% increase in participation of communities in gender municipal initiatives and mainstream programmes	60%	100%	100%
Programme for the Elderly	Ensure that elderly people are taken care	Support and promotion of elderly programmes	% increase in participation by elderly in municipal initiatives and mainstream programmes	50%	100%	100%
HIV/AIDS Programmes	Promoting mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues in the programmes of the municipality	Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues in all municipal programmes	% increase in HIV/AIDS programmes in the municipality	26.8%	90%	50%

SOCIAL SERVICES

PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST

Priority	Strategic Objective	Strategies	KPI	Baseline	Targets (2018-22)	Annual Target (2018/19)
Education	Ensure the provision of educational facilities.	Liaise with Department of Education to provide requisite educational facilities	% reduction in educational facilities backlog	66 classrooms	33	33
Health and social development services	Ensure accessible and affordable health and social services	Liaise with Departments of Health and Social development to provide services	Number increased of health social services in the municipality	30%	30%	5%
Sports, Arts & Culture	To ensure a mental and physical health nation	Develop SAC programmes. Liaise with DSAC in coordination of programmes	Number of people participating in DSAC activities	1000	10 500	2000
Safety and security	Ensure the safety of community and visitors	Liaise with the Department of Safety and Security to provide personnel and facilities and implementation of safety programmes	% reduction in crime in the municipality	20%	20%	15%
Telecommunication	Ensure that all households have access to telecommunication services	Liaise with all telecommunication service providers in order to ensure provision of telecommunication services	% access to telecommunication services	99%	100%	100%

5. PROJECT PHASE

This phase involves the design and specifications of projects identified in the strategy phase by proving clear target to measure performance and impact of the project, timeframe, responsible agent to manage the project , cost implication of the project and the who will be funding the projects.

5.1. KPA: SPATIAL RATIONALE (spatial planning)

Strategic Objective: facilitate integrated human settlements & agrarian reform

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
SDF	Implementation of the reviewed SDF	Municipality	Reviewed SDF	Number of SDF implemented	1	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Update of LUMS	Updating of Land Use Management Scheme to address land usage and expansion in the municipality	Municipality	30days	Turnaround time in processing land use applications from the date received	30days	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
			90 days	Turnaround time in processing building plans from the date submitted	90 days	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Update of GIS	Updating of new information in the GIS	Municipality	4	Number of GIS updates conducted	4	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
SPLUMA Campaign	Conduct SPLUMA Campaign	Municipality	New	Number of campaigns conducted	4	101,855	107,355	113,259	MLM
Land Use Scheme Campaign	Conduct Land use Scheme Campaign	Municipality	New	Number of campaigns conducted	4	101,855	107,355	113,259	MLM
Land Acquisition	Acquire land for development	MLM	9,000,000	Amount set aside.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	MLM

5.2 KPA: BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.2 Priority: Roads, Storm water and Bridges

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2019	2020/2021	2021/2022	
The Oaks internal streets	Paving of 1km gravel road	The Oaks Ward 3	600m	Number of km of The Oaks internal street paved	1km	6,825,000	5,325,000	-	MLM
Santeng Graveyard Access Road	Paving of 500m road	Santeng Ward 5	Designs completed	Number of km Santeng graveyard access road paved	Designs	4,150,000	5,440,000	5,440,000	MLM
Enable internal street	Construction of 3km gravel road to paved	Enable ward 6	New	Number of km of enable internal street	3km	-	-	3,000,000	MLM
Calais internal street	Construction of 3km gravel road to paved	Calais	New	Number of km of Calais internal street	3km	-	-	9,000,000	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.2 Priority Issues: Roads, Storm water & Bridges

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2019	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Balloon access road	Paving of 350m road	Balloon Ward 13	Designs completed	Number of Km of Balloon access road paved	350m	16,175,000	13,200,000	-	MLM
Rehabilitation Hoedspruit Internal Streets	Rehabilitation of the road	Hoedspruit Ward 1	New	Upgrading of internal street	3km	2,000,000	6,000,000	8,500,000	MLM
Rehabilitation of Ga-Sekororo road	Number of km of Sekororo road rehabilitated	Ga-Sekororo	New	Designs completed	1km	1,000,000	2,300,000	-	MLM
Bismarck Access road	Number of box cutting completed	Bismarck Ward 6	Designs completed	Number of box cutting completed	500, box cutting completed	2,000,000	7,500,000	14,500,000	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.2 Priority Issues: Roads, Storm water & Bridges

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Maruleng low level bridges	Construction of low level bridges	Maruleng municipal area	New	Number of low level bridges constructed	4	14,000,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	MLM
Butswana access road	Development of designs of 1km gravel road to paved road	Butswana Ward 7	500m	Number of Km of Butswana access road paved	1km	6,000,000	8,550,000	8,550,000	MLM
Madeira access road	Construction of 1km gravel road to paved road	Madeira Ward 10	700m	Number of Km of Madeira access road paved	1km	7,551,300	5,548,700	-	MLM
Willows access road	Construction of 1km gravel road to paved road	Willows Ward 2	500m	Number of Km of Willows access road paved	Designs	5,000,000	8,600,000	8,600,000	MLM
Newline-Ga-Fanie access road	Construction of 1km gravel road to paved road	Newline-Ga-Fanie	500m	Number of Km of Newline Ga-Fanie access road paved	1km	7,000,000	12,600,000	12,600,000	MLM
Rehabilitation of Kampersrus road	Construction of 600m gravel road to paved road	Kampersrus (ward 2)	Designs completed	Number of Km of Kampersrus access road paved	600m	4,550,000	8,250,000	10,250,000	MLM

Worcester access road	Construction of 1.5m gravel road to asphalt	Worcester Ward 6	500m	Number of Km of Worcester access road paved	1km	6,500,000	8,300,000	8,330,000	MLM
Lorraine community hall	Construction of community hall	Lorraine ward 12	New	Designs completed	New	Design	1,500,000	4,500,000	MLM
Sofaya to Mahlome long access road	Construction of 3km gravel road to paved road	Sofaya to Mahlomelong	new	Number of km of Mahlomelong to Sofaya access road paved	3km	-	-	7,750,000	MLM
Botshabelo internal street	Construction of 3km gravel road to paved road	Botshabelo	New	Number of km of Sofaya access road paved	3km	-	-	7,271,850	MLM
Library	Construction of library	Place to be identified	new	Number of community library constructed	1	-	-	4,500,000	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.3 Priority Issues: Maintenance and Repairs

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Roads & bridges	Routine maintenance of municipal roads and bridges	Maruleng municipal area	308km	KM of municipal roads maintained	308km	500,000	790,000	833,187	MLM
Buildings	Routine maintenance of 13 municipal buildings	Maruleng municipal area	13	Number of municipal buildings maintained	13	500,000	527,000	555,458	MLM

Parks & gardens	Routine maintenance of 4 municipal parks and gardens	Marule ng municipal area	4	Number of municipal parks and gardens maintained	6	150,000	158,100	166,637	MLM
Machines	Routine maintenance of municipal heavy machinery	Marule ng municipal area	3	Number of municipal machines maintained	3	500,000	527,000	555,985	MLM
Vehicles	Routine maintenance of vehicles	Marule ng municipal area	10	Number of vehicles maintained	10	1,000,000	1,054,000	1,110,916	MLM
Electricity	Ensure that municipal electrical assets are maintained	Marule ng municipal area	New	Number of electrical assets maintained	300	200,000	210,800	222,183	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.4 Priority Issue: Electricity.

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Free basic electricity	Provision of free basic electricity to indigent households	Marule ng Municipal area	1796	Number of indigent households with access to free basic electricity	3700	1,500,000	1,581,000	1,666,374	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.5 Priority Issue: Waste management and Environmental Management

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Refuse removal	Refuse removal from households to the landfill site in Worcester	Maruleng municipal area	2044 households	Number of households with basic waste collection	11 206 Households	7,725,000	8,142,150	8,581,826	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.6 Priority Issues: Recreation & other facilities

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Calais sports field	Construction of Calais sports field	Calais	New	Number of sports field construction	1	11,095,100	20,148,850	-	MLM

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.2.7 Priority Issues: Recreation & other facilities

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Fencing of cemeteries	Fencing of community cemeteries	Maruleng municipal area	5	Number of cemeteries fenced	5	6,00,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	MLM

5.2.8 OTHER ASSETS

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Vehicles	Purchasing of municipal vehicles	Municipality	17	Number of vehicles purchased	Grader, cherry picker and TLB	6,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	MLM
Access control	Installing of access control equipment	Municipality	New	Number of access control equipment installed	2	500,000	-	-	MLM
IT Equipment	Purchasing of IT equipment	Municipality	laptops	Number of IT equipment purchased	laptops and 10 desk top computers	500,000	250,000	270,000	MLM
Software	Regular upgrading of software	Municipality	Software updated	Software updated	Software updated	800,000	400,000	450,000	MLM
Office furniture	Purchasing of office furniture	Municipality	N/A	Number of office furniture purchased	furnitures	1,000,000	800,000	850,000	MLM
Plant and Equipment	Purchasing of plant and equipment	Municipality	New	Plant and equipment purchased	10 lawn mower	250,000	150,000	150,000	MLM
Road Traffic Signs	Erection of road traffic signs	Municipality	New	Number of road traffic signs erected	5	10,000	-	-	MLM
Air conditioners	Purchasing and repair of air conditioners	Municipality	New	Number of air conditioners Purchased	3	800,000	250,000	200,000	MLM

5.3 KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objectives: Promote local economic development

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2019	2020/2021	2021/2022	
K2C Support	Provision of support of K2C Biosphere	Hoedspruit Ward 1	3	Number of K2C programmes supported	4	200,000	210,800	222,183	MLM
LED Programmes	Provision of support to LED initiatives and programmes	Municipal area	8	Number of LED programmes supported	8	150,000	158,100	166,637	MLM
LED Forum	Convening LED Forum in order to promote Local Economic Development	Municipal area	2	Number of LED Forums convened	2	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Tourism	Provision of support to tourism initiatives and programmes	Municipal area	3	Number of existing tourism activities supported	5	700,000	737,800	777,641	MLM
EPWP	Job creation through EPWP	Municipal area	500	Number of work opportunities created through EPWP	150	1,113,000	-	-	MLM

5.4 KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Strategic Objective: Sound financial management

5.4.1 Priority Issues: Financial & Asset Management

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Supplementary valuation roll	Development of supplementary valuation roll	Municipality	2017/18 Valuation Roll	Number of supplementary valuation roll developed	1	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Revenue enhancement	Review revenue enhancement strategy	Municipality	2017/18 Revenue Enhancement Strategy	Number of Revenue enhancement strategy reviewed	1	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Asset & inventory management	Development of fully GRAP compliant asset register	Municipality	80%	% compliance to Asset Standard (GRAP 17)	100%	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
MFMA implementation	Compliance to MFMA	Municipality	100%	% compliance to MFMA		OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Supply chain management	Compliance to Supply chain management regulations	Municipality	80%	% compliance to SCM Regulations	100%	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

Strategic Objective: Sound financial management

5.4.2 Priority Issues: Financial & Asset Management

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Cost Coverage	Municipal sustainability rate	Municipality	3 months	Number of acceptable months for municipal sustainability	3 months	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Revenue collection	Revenue collected monthly	Municipality	70%	% of revenue collected monthly	80%	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Debt coverage	Management of debt	Municipality	0%	0%	0%	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
MSCOA	Uniform reporting for municipality	Municipality	New	% implementation of MSCOA	100%	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
MFMA reports	Compliance to MFMA reporting	Municipality	20 reports	Number of MFMA reports submitted to Council	20	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

Strategic Objective: Sound financial management

5.4.3 Priority Issues: Financial & Asset Management

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Personnel Expenditure	Expenditure on personnel budget	Municipality	90%	% of personnel budget spent	90%	89,179,039	95,493,596	102,563,837	MLM
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure on capital budget	Municipality	79%	% of capital budget spent	100%	89,625,000	102,740,000	95,030,000	MLM

Maintenance expenditure	Expenditure on maintenance budget	Municipality	28%	% of maintenance budget spent	100%	3,980,000	4,194,920	4,421,446	MLM
MIG Expenditure	Compliance to MIG expenditure	Municipality	100%	% compliance to MIG expenditure	100%	26,182,000	28,129,000	30,023,000	MLM
Fleet management	Management of municipal vehicles	Municipality	12	Number of monthly reports submitted on fleet management	12	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

5.5 KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Strategic Objective: Putting people first

5.5.1 Priority Issue: Governance

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2020/2022	
External auditing	Auditing by the office of Auditor-General	Municipality	Unqualified	Number of improved audit opinion	1	4,500,000	4,743,000	4,999,122	MLM
Internal auditing	Audit plans & programmes	Municipality	4	Number of quarterly internal audit reports with recommendations generated	4	800,000	843,200	888,733	MLM
Risk Assessment	Conducting of risk assessments	Municipality	New	Number of risk assessments conducted	2				MLM
Risk Management	Risk management plans	Municipality	Risk Based Internal Plan	Number of Risk Based Internal Plan approved	1	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

Fraud and corruption	Minimization of corrupt activities	Municipality	0	Number of fraud and corruption cases investigated	All reported cases	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
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Strategic Objective: Putting people first

5.5.2 Priority Issue: Governance

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	20201/2022	
Audit Committee	Functionality of Audit Committee	Municipality	4	Number of Audit committee meetings held	4	600,000	632,400	666,550	MLM
MPAC	Council oversight role	Municipality	5	Number of MPAC meetings held	4	400,000	421,600	444,366	MLM
Council function & support	Functionality of Council structures	Municipality	8	Number of Council sitting supported	4	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Complaints management	Promote accountability	Municipality	100%	% of complaints resolved	100%	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

Strategic Objective: Putting People First

5.5.3 Priority Issue: Public Participation

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Communication	Review of the strategy	Municipality	2017/18Communication Strategy	Number of Communication strategy reviewed	1	65,500	69,037	72,765	MLM

Ward committees support	Support to wards	Municipality	14	Number of functional wards	14	2,967,000	3,172,218	3,296,087	MLM
Mayoral bursary fund	Bursaries to needy and deserving matriculates	Municipality	4	Number of learners supported	4	650,000	685,100	722,095	MLM
Traditional Leaders Allowance	Allowance given to Traditional Leaders attending council meetings	Municipality	4	Number of traditional leaders receiving allowance	4	12,000	12,648	13,331	MLM

5.6 KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective: Build capable institution and administration

5.6.1 Priority issues: Governance

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
IDP Review	IDP Review process	Municipality	IDP/Budget Adopted by council 29 May 2018	IDP/budget adopted by Council by 30 May 2017	Adopted by Council by 30 May 2019	800,000	843,000	888,732	MLM
IDP/PMS strategic planning session	IDP strategies review	Municipality	1	Number of strategic planning session held	1	350,000	368,900	388,821	MLM

PMS	Performance management	Municipality	4	Number of signed performance agreements for S 54 & 56 within prescribed time	6	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
			0	Number of officials other done S56 managers with performance plans	20	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Policy development, by-laws & reviews	Review and development of Council policies and review	Municipality	15 policies & 2 by-laws	Number of policies & by-laws developed/ Reviewed	15 policies & 2 by-laws	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

Strategic Objective: Build capable institution and administration

5.6.2 Priority issues: Governance

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Legal Services	Legal services needs	Municipality	20	Number of service providers with signed Service Level Agreement	25	1,500,000	1,581,000	1,666,374	MLM
Labour Forum	Sound labour relations	Municipality	4	Number of Local Labour Forum meetings held	4	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

Payroll Management	Management of salaries and benefits of councilors and staff	Municipality	100%	% accuracy on payroll information	100%	77,780,475	80,520,845	86,050,827	MLM
Overtime Management	Management of overtime of employees required to work overtime	Municipality	100%	% compliance to overtime management	100%	2,800,000	2,998,000	3.223,710	MLM
OHS	Adherence to health and safety standards	Municipality	4	Number of compliance reports generated	4	250,000	263,500	277,992	MLM

5.6.3 Strategic Objective: Build capable institution and administration

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Employment Equity	Compliance to EEP	Municipality	3	Number of people from EE targeted employed in the three highest levels of the municipality	2	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM
Skills Development	Skills development for staff and councilors	Municipality	78	Number of employees and councilors capacitated in terms of workplace skills plan	70	1,200,000	1,264,800	1,333,099	MLM

Policy workshop	Development and review of municipal policies	Municipality	1	Number of policy workshops held	1	290,000	305,660	322,471	MLM
HR Working Groups	HR working groups sessions	Municipality	4	Number of sessions	4	50,000	52,700	55,598,50	MLM
Strategic Planning Ethics	Reviving the moral of staff through team building sessions	Municipality	New	Number of team building sessions	1	100,000	105,400	111,197	MLM

5.7 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Strategic Objective: Build capable institution and administration

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Disaster Risk Management (DRM) awareness campaigns	Awareness campaigns on disaster risks and management	Municipality	12	Number of awareness campaigns on disaster risks management held	4	1,200,000	1,264,800	1,333,099	MLM
DRM strategic planning session	Strategic planning session on DRM	Municipality	1	Number of DRM strategic planning sessions held	1				MLM
Review of the DRM Plan	DRM Plan review	Municipality	2016/17 DRM Plan	Number of Disaster Risk Management plans reviewed	1	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	MLM

5.8 COUNCIL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

Strategic Objective: Putting People First

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Elderly	Appreciating elderly people	Municipality	4	Number of elderly initiatives supported	4	100,000	105,400	111,197	MLM
HIV/AIDS programmes	Support HIV/AIDS initiatives	Municipality	24	Number of HIV/AIDS awareness road-shows held	12	120,000	126,480	133,436	MLM
Maruleng 16 Days of Activism	Provide support to the designated groups	Municipality	1	Number of 16 Days of activism initiatives supported	1	40,000	42,160	44,478	MLM
Women's month programme	Women month celebrations	Municipality	2	Number of women's month activities initiated and supported	2	58,855	62,033	65,444	MLM
Gender Programme	Support gender initiatives	Municipality	4	Number of gender initiatives supported	4	150,000	158,100	166,796	MLM

5.8 COUNCIL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES continued

Strategic Objective: Putting People First

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Disability Programme	Recognition disability month	Municipality	2	Number of disability programmes supported	4	70,000	73,780	77,838	MLM
New born baby	Congratulate mothers giving birth on the 1 January	Municipality	1	Number of hospital visited	1	20,000	21,080	22,239	MLM
Maruleng youth programme	Support to youth initiatives	Municipality	8	Number of youth initiatives supported	6	250,000	263,500	277,990	MLM
Mayoral sports tournament	Annual Mayoral sports tournament	Municipality	2	Number of Mayoral sports tournament held	2	600,000	632,400	667,182	MLM
Cleanest village	Environmental management	Municipality	New	Number of cleanest village campaigns held	1	30,000	31,620	33,359	MLM
Arts & cultural support programme	Support arts and cultural initiatives	Municipality	8	Number of arts and cultural initiatives supported	4	300,000	316,200	333,591	MLM
Public Participation	Mayoral public participation meetings	Municipality	12	Number of Mayoral public participation meetings held	4	650,000	685,100	722,780	MLM

5.8 COUNCIL SPECIAL PROGRAMMES continued

Strategic Objective: Putting People First

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Arrive Alive	Road awareness campaigns	Municipality	New	Number of arrive alive campaigns held	2	50,000	52,700	55,599	MLM
Greening Programme	Environmental management	Municipality	2	Number of greening initiatives initiated	2	60,000	63,240	66,781	MLM
Driver of the year	Holding Driver of the year competition	Municipality	New	Number of driver completions successfully held	1	10,000	10,540	11,119	MLM
Energy Forum	Hosting of energy forums	Municipality	4	Number of energy forums held	4	35,000	36,980	38,918	MLM
Educational Programme	Conducting of education career exhibition	Municipality	1	Number of career exhibition held	1	130,000	137,020	44,556	MLM
Library Awareness Campaign	Conducting library awareness campaigns	Municipality	4	Number of library awareness campaigns held	4	101,855	107,355	113,259	MLM
Go Lomisa Morula	Hosting Go Lomisa Morula event	Municipality	1	Number of events hosted	1	1,200,000	1,264,800	1,334,364	MLM
SAMISA	Hosting of SAMISA event	Municipality	New	Number of events hosted	1	1,000,000	1,054,000	1,111,970	MLM

5.9 SOCIAL SERVICES

5.9.1 Education

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Baseline	Annual Performance Indicator	Annual Target	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
						2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Education al Awareness campaigns on waste Management	Awareness campaigns on waste management	Municipality	1	Number of educational summit arranged	1	100,000	105,400	111,197	MLM
Awards for best performing schools	Recognise best performing schools	Municipality	3	Number of best performing schools recognized	3	100,000	105,500	111,197	MLM

5.10 Mopani District Municipality

KPA: Basic Services and Infrastructure Development

Strategic Objective: Improve community well-being through accelerated service delivery

5.10.1 Priority: Water and Sanitation

Project Name	Project Description	Project Location	Medium Term Expenditure Framework			Implementing Agent
			2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
Kampersrus sewage plant	Construction of a biological reactor, settling tank, inlet structure and pump stations, sludge drying bends, chlorine dosing building, maturation pond, appurtenant work and electrical and mechanical works	Kampersrus To Scotia	4 588 804.39	-	-	MDM
Hoedspruit Bulk Water Supply	Construction of concrete storage facility (reservoir	Hoedspruit, SANDF Military base, Drakensig	10,721,886,64	-	-	MDM
Kampersrus Sewer	Construction of 39km reticulation, construction of a pump station	Kampersrus, Scortia	20 123,400,33	45 000 000,00	60,000 000,00	MDM
Hlohlokwe Refurbishment, Replacement and upgrading of Internal Water Reticulation network	Construction of water reticulation pipeline, stand pipes	Hlohlokwe Ward 10	-	-	8 000 000,00	MDM
Mametja/Skororo Scheme	Construction of internal water reticulation network, equipping, electrification and housing of borehole, Connection to the existing elevated reservoir	Metz	4,000,000	2,000,000		MDM

5.11 SECTOR DEPARTMENTS AND PARASTATAL PROJECTS

6: FINANCIAL PLAN

6.1. Budget Summary

The Maruleng budget is MFMA compliant but the municipality needs to address its financial challenges on the following basis:

- Ensuring that the systems introduced continuously improved during the year
- Preserving the municipality's cash flow position
- Introducing efficiency measures to provide resources to ensure value for money for taxpayers.
- Further enhancing public participation in the next budget cycle
- Continuing to improve on information provided to decision makers
- Ensuring that growth in services is more closely aligned with citizen's expectations

The tables below give comparative analysis of the previous MEF Cycle, current year as well as the next Cycle in terms of:

- ❖ Financial Performance
- ❖ Revenue and Expenditure by Source
- ❖ Capital Expenditure
- ❖ Revenue and Expenditure by Municipal Vote
- ❖ Capital Expenditure Program per Vote

BUDGET 2019/20 PER SOURCE

<p style="text-align: center;">SCHEDULE 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REVENUE BY SOURCE</p>	2018/2019	Current Year Budget 2019/20		Budget Year +2	Budget Year +3
	Adjusted budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget	Budget
	A	B	C	D	E
Operating Revenue by Source					
Property rates	92 268 401,78	97 966 358,67	97 966 358,67	103 456 333,00	106 896 345,00
Service charges - refuse removal from tariff billings	3 444 618,60	3 723 738,67	3 723 738,67	3 986 009,00	3 981 253,49
Service charges - clearance certificate	266 341,61	280 191,37	280 191,37	295 321,71	311 269,08
Service charges - building plans	709 792,00	746 701,18	746 701,18	787 023,05	829 522,29
Service charges - town planning fees	850 000,00	894 200,00	894 200,00	942 486,80	993 381,09
Service charges - town planning fees	2 240,78	2 357,30	2 357,30	2 484,60	2 618,77
Valuation certificates	257,99	271,40	271,40	286,06	301,50
Rezoning	97 073,96	102 121,81	102 121,81	107 636,39	113 448,75
Building inspection fees	211 137,26	222 116,40	222 116,40	234 110,68	246 752,66
Trading licence fees	6 318,00	6 646,54	6 646,54	7 005,45	7 383,74
Swimming pool application fees	29 618,78	31 158,96	31 158,96	32 841,54	34 614,99
Site Development	18 317,28	19 269,77	19 269,77	20 310,34	21 407,10
sub division	11 336,60	11 926,10	11 926,10	12 570,11	13 248,90
Sign board/bill boards	45 688,68	48 064,49	48 064,49	50 659,97	53 395,61
Zoning Certificate	1 632,15	1 717,02	1 717,02	1 809,74	1 907,47
Rental of facilities and equipment	371 394,87	390 707,40	390 707,40	411 805,60	434 043,10

Interest earned - external investments	7 000 000,00	7 364 000,00	7 364 000,00	7 761 656,00	8 180 785,42
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	5 756 751,00	6 056 102,05	6 056 102,05	6 383 131,56	6 727 820,67
Traffic motor licensing (80%)	10 226 040,00	10 757 794,08	10 757 794,08	11 338 714,96	11 951 005,57
Traffic learners	4 500 000,00	4 734 000,00	4 734 000,00	4 989 636,00	5 259 076,34
Tender documents	494 937,56	520 674,31	520 674,31	548 790,72	578 425,42
SETA Training Refund	59 477,65	62 570,49	62 570,49	65 949,30	69 510,56
VAT Recovey	13 500 000,00	15 000 000,00	15 000 000,00	15 000 000,00	15 000 000,00
Penalties	7 007,72	7 372,12	7 372,12	7 770,21	8 189,80
Income from accumulated funds	7 500 000,00	7 500 000,00	7 500 000,00	7 905 000,00	8 331 870,00
Government grants & subsidies	138 822 289,91	154 317 000,00	154 317 000,00	163 629 000,00	175 599 000,00
Membership fees Library	5 444,01	5 727,10	5 727,10	6 036,36	6 362,33
Traffic fines	371 394,87	390 707,40	390 707,40	411 805,60	434 043,10
Total Revenue By Source	286 577 513,05	311 163 494,65	311 163 494,65	328 396 184,76	346 086 982,76

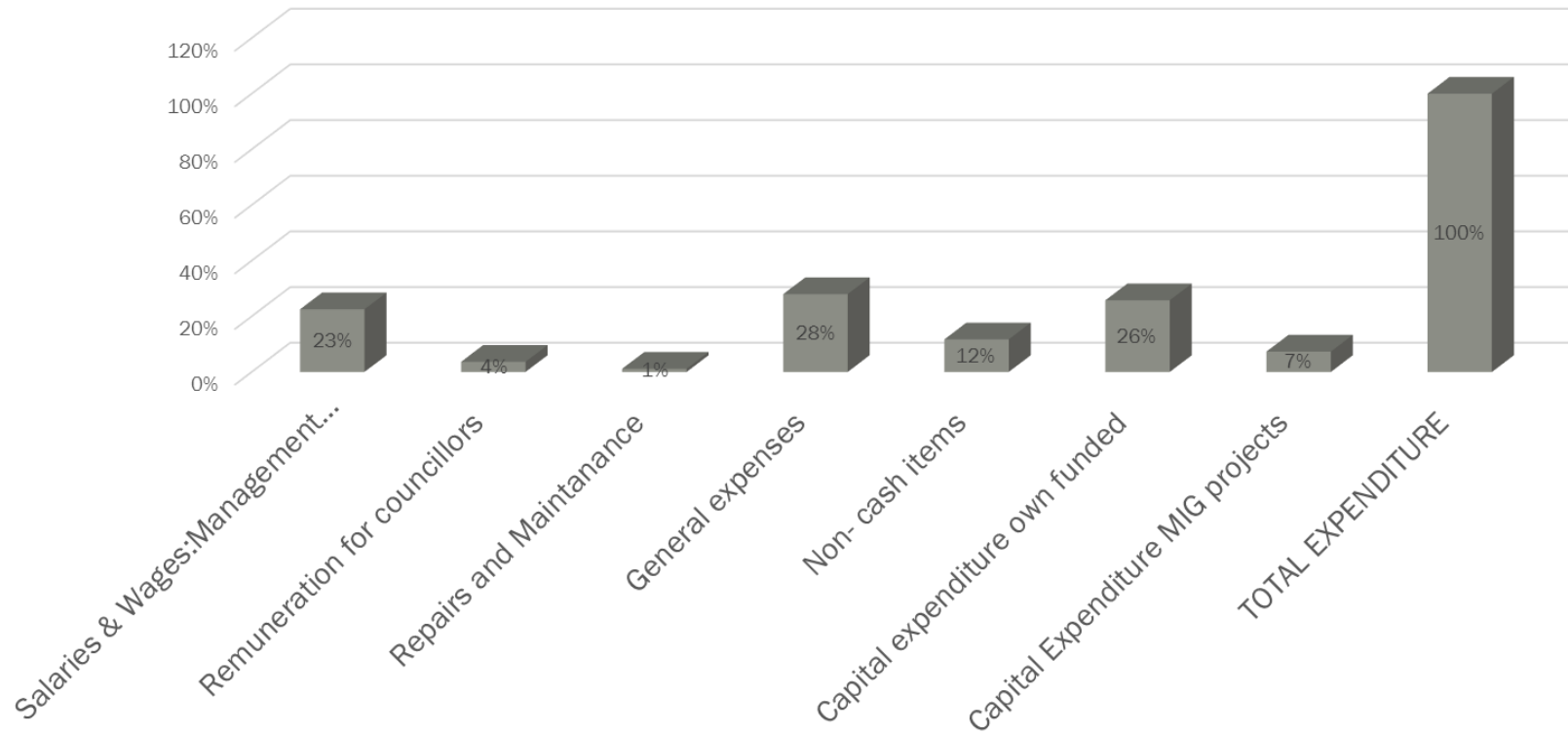
GRANTS

BREAK DOWN OF GOVERNMENT GRANTS 2018/2019	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
EQUITABLE SHARE	109 416 000.00	124 492 000.00	133 600 000.00	143 676 000.00
FMG GRANT	1 900 000.00	1 900 000.00	1900 000.00	1 900 000.00
MIG GRANT	26 337 000.00	26 812 000.00	28 129 000000	30 023 000.00
EPWP	1 169 000.00	1 113 0000.00		
TOTAL GRANTS	138 822 0000.00	154 317 000.00	163 629 000.00	175 599 000.00

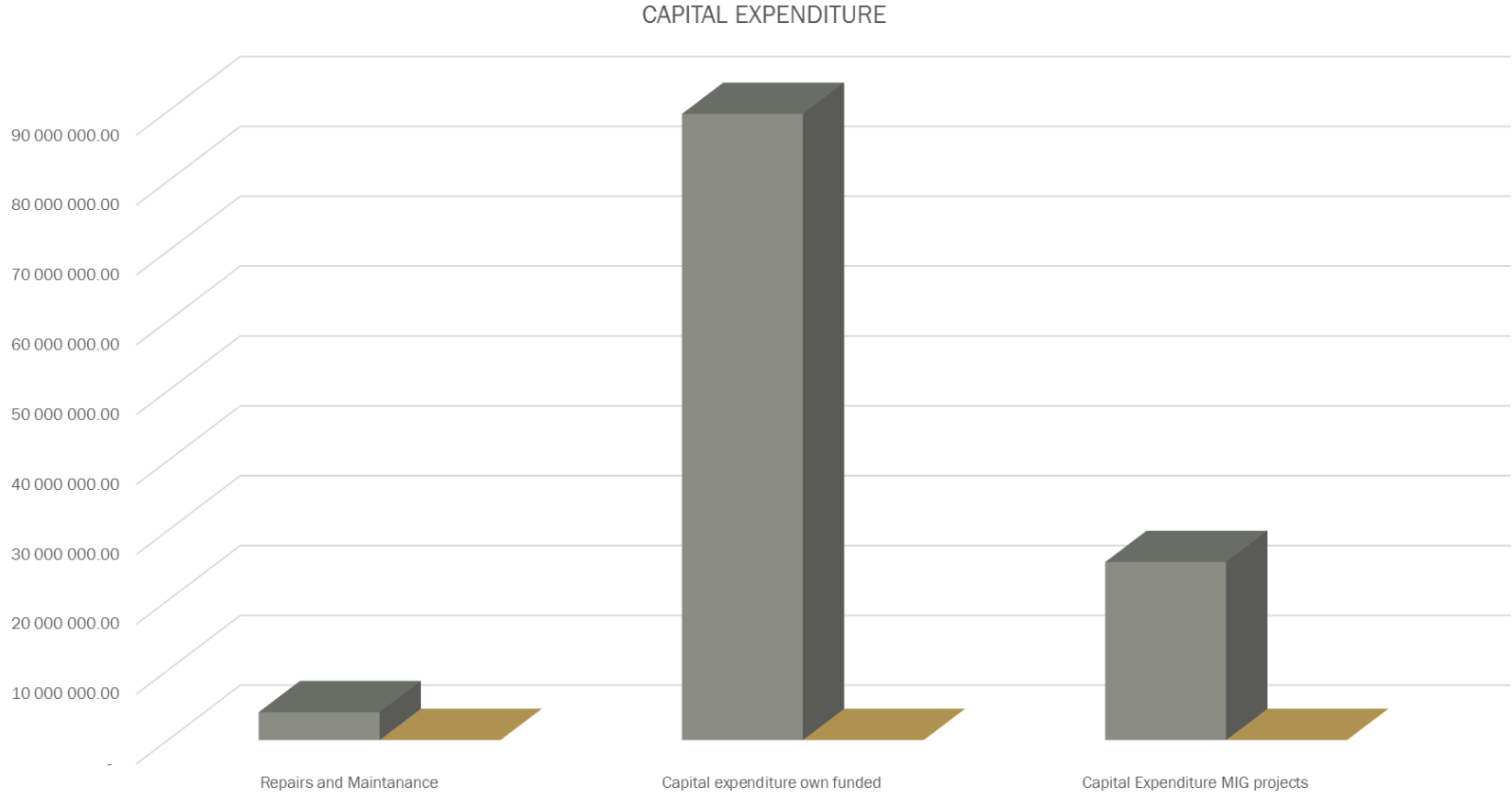
Expenditure

Type of Expenditure	ADJUSTED BUDGET 2018/2019	DRAFT BUDGET 2019/2020	Budget Year +2 2020/2021	Budget Year +3 2020/21
Salaries & Wages: Management & Staff	70 215 183.00	78 340 161.11	83 895 996.52	90 154 405.48
Remuneration for Councillors	12 099 895.51	12 648 877.88	13 534 299.33	14 481 700.28
Repairs & maintenance	5 230 000.00	3 980 000.00	4 194 920.00	4 421 445.68
General Expenses	95 891 320.20	97 313 027.44	101 394 828.92	106 870 149.69
Non-cash items	36 263 130.00	40 706 523.00	42 904 675.24	452 21527.71
Capital Expenditure (own funding)_	81 950 000.00	89 625 000.00	102 740 000.00	95 030 000.00
MIG (capital)	25 020 150.00	25 471 400.00	26 722 550.00	28 521 850.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	326 669 678.71	348 084 989.43	375 387 270.01	384 701 078.83

Expenditure Operating



Expenditure Capital



7: INTEGRATION

The major output of this phase is the integration of plans and programmes

7.1 STATUS OF THE PLANS

Sector Plan	Date of approval	Last date of review	Current status
SDF	2007	2014/15	Approved by Council
LED	2007	23/01/15	LED (approved)
LUMS	2007	Annual	Annual
Waste Management Plan	2007	Never reviewed	Reviewed and approved
HIV/AIDS policy		Annual	Annual
Work skills Plan	2007	Annual	Annual
Employment Equity Plan	2007	Annual	Annual
Housing Chapter	2007	Annual	Annual
Audit Plan	2009	Annual	Annual
Risk Management	2011	Annual	Annual
Anti-corruption plan	2012	Annual	Reviewed and approved
Disaster Risk Management	2009	Annual	Annual
Public Participation Strategy	2016	New	Reviewed and approved
Institutional plan & HR policies	2012	New	Reviewed and approved
PMS Framework	2007	Annual	Reviewed and approved

OVERVIEW OF SECTOR PLANS

7.2. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)

Legislative imperative

Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000) requires a municipality to compile a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) for its area of jurisdiction to serve as a core component of its IDP.

In addition to the aforementioned Act, the formulation of a SDF for a municipal area is also guided by the following:

- Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations,2001
- White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management,2001

The Municipal SDF together with the IDP must:

- Give effect to the principles contained in chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act,1995
- Set out objectives that reflect that desired spatial form of the municipality
- Contain strategies and policies regarding the manner in which to achieve the objectives referred to, which strategies and policies must:
- Indicate the desired patterns of land use within the municipality
- Address the spatial reconstruction of the location and nature of development within the municipality
- Provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality
- Set out basic guidelines for a land-use management system in the municipality
- Set out a capital investment framework for the municipal's development programs
- Contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework

- Identify programs and projects for the development of land within the municipality
- Be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities, and etc.

Executive Summary of Maruleng SDF

The SDF for the municipality, which forms part of Mopani District Municipality in the Limpopo Province, which was adopted by council in one of its sitting in January 2008, focuses on the spatial dimensions of development in Maruleng and, as such, is a core component of the municipal IDP. The SDF seeks to create a spatial environment that supports economic growth and development to the benefit of the people of Maruleng.

The analysis of development in Maruleng revealed that most people are poor, with at least half unemployed. They live in rural villages in which the level of economic activity is low with most people being dependent on subsistence living. Places of employment are generally far from the villages, where more than ninety percent of the people live. While the situation is improving, many residents have limited or no access to basic services.

Tourism and agriculture are cornerstones of the Maruleng economy. Hoedspruit is the only urban node of note, with growth of the town driven by tourism. Maruleng is blessed with tremendous natural assets, including rivers and mountain areas, an abundance of wildlife, and areas of great natural beauty. Maruleng contains a large part of the most extensive area of private game reserves on earth, making it an international tourist destination. The world famous Kruger National Park is situated to the east of Maruleng and the SDF include the following:

- Intensification and expansion of the provincial growth node at Hoedspruit
- Establishment of a municipal development corridor linking the rural villages (The Oaks-Metz-Trichardsdal development corridor)
- Development of a municipal growth node at Metz Central
- Concentration of economic activity at a strategic location within each village
- Establishment of Drakensberg Environmental Zone (K2C Biosphere)
- Extensive land areas devoted to agriculture, which include agricultural processing facilities and areas devoted to game reserve.

Alignment with SPLUMA Principles

The MLM SDF is compatible and supportive of the principles /norms parting to spatial planning and LUMS as contained in Chapter 2, Sections 7 and 8 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA). The MLM SDF incorporates and functionally integrates a wide range of developmental disciplines. These development disciplines are interdependent and collectively contribute towards achieving the principles stipulated in SPLUMA.

7.3. LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME

Background

The Council at its sitting of the 2008 adopted the Land Use Management Scheme which determines and regulates the use and development of land in the municipal area in accordance with the Town-planning and Township Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1986) and is a component of land use management.

Purpose

- Land Use Management Scheme enables the municipality to enforce SDF
- LUMS is an implementation tool of the Spatial Development Framework

Components of LUMS

In the LUMS contains the following important components:

- General conditions applicable to all properties
- Interpretation of use zones and use of land and buildings
- Specific conditions and development criteria applicable to use zones
- Special, written and temporary consent of the local municipality, and
- Application of scheme and powers of the local municipality.

7.4. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) STRATEGY

The LED is aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP), New Growth Path, Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP), Mopani LED strategy, Maruleng IDP and other national, provincial and local plans that guide development within the Republic of South Africa. These policies are guided by the Constitution of South Africa which empowers all local authorities to promote economic development. Policy and strategy formulation in a democracy should be as consultative as possible otherwise it would lack credibility and acceptance among the stakeholders. On the other hand, the implementation of the policy should be guided by a strategy and plans that is a product of a thorough analysis of the environment in which the policy would be implemented. Therefore, a broad and meaningful consultation with all the critical stakeholders was done to have a simple, practical and empowering approach

Summary of identified critical intervention

- Tourism as a sector having a high performing trade and services in the district. The sector reflects the strength, opportunities, uniqueness characteristics and potential for growth and development. There are about 2million visitors who visit Mopani District per year for day and overnight. They spent around 15 billion annually. The Maruleng Municipality has a large game farm from which the municipality can grow its tax base. This could be achieved through trophy hunting, wild life festivals and shows.
- Agriculture is the fourth largest contributor to Maruleng economy. It contributes 9% to the local economy. It employs 17% of the labour force making it the largest single employer. The contribution of this sector to the district agriculture is 14% whilst making a contribution of 13% to the district employment in the agricultural sector. Most of the land claims has been settled, however, there is a need to re-develop some of the land-claimed farms.
- Hoedspruit Eastgate Airport has applied for an international customs point licence which is on process. The approval of custom points licence will impact on the increase in tourism visitor's status and expenditure patterns within Maruleng areas. As a means of advertising the Eastgate Airport has to increase signage to the airport on the R40 driving from Ba-Phalaborwa and Acornhoek

7.5. Integrated Waste Management Plan

Overall aims and goals

The Integrated Waste Management Plan was developed so that the municipality is able to provide services on waste management to all households and businesses in its municipal area. The IWMP provides universal services, cost effectiveness, reduce the negative impact of waste on human health and the environment, maximize job creation and create opportunity to promote Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment.

Collection

The municipality provides waste collection services in three urbanised areas: Hoedspruit, Kampersrus and Drakensig for a total of 660 households. This accounts for collection from about 3% of households. In both commercial and residential areas collection takes place once a week. No refuse removal is provided in the 29 villages. These households rely mostly on backyard dumping, burial and burning. These practices adversely impact on human health and the environment. Burning waste is not acceptable under National Policy, Legislation and Regulations.

Transporting waste

The municipality has outsourced collection and transportation. The municipality provides a collection service only for garden waste. Waste is removed from households and businesses in Hoedspruit and Kampersrus directly to the disposal site.

Recycling

A recycling company from Phalaborwa collects materials from a recycling collection point at the gate of the Timbavati Game Reserve. No recycling companies were identified that are based in Maruleng.

Disposal

All collected waste is disposed at the Worcester landfill site.

7.6. AN INTEGRATED HIV/AIDS POLICY

Background

Municipalities have a constitutional mandate to promote safe and healthy environment. But during the past decades, there has been an exponential growth in the number of HIV/AIDS infections in South Africa. This growth has been accompanied by greater visibility of the epidemic, especially owing to increased number of AIDS deaths. Mopani District Municipality has the highest HIV/ AIDS prevalence which has resulted in the increase of child-headed families without any source of income and Maruleng Municipality is no exception as the HIV prevalence rate has sharply increased from 1996 to 2000 and it stands at 27%.

The contributory factors for high prevalence of HIV/AIDS and related diseases amongst others are:

- Poverty, gender inequality and orphanage
- Rapid urbanization and cultural modernization
- Cross border gates and national routes
- Dynamics of growing economy
- Increased in the commercialization of sexual activities
- High unemployment rate

- Low literacy rate
- Alcohol and substance abuse
- High crime rate
- The municipality has developed an HIV/AIDS Programme in line with the National Policies and Guidelines.

Objectives

- To ensure that there will be a collaborative efforts by all in ensuring that a programme is put in place and implemented to support those living with HIV/AIDS
- To prevent the spread of the disease
- To provide clear guidelines in line with legal mandates on dealing with this scourge
- The management of HIV/AIDS will include that of STDs as there is a linkage between them

Legal Mandates

- Labour Relations Act
- Basic Condition of Employment Act
- The Constitution of RSA
- National HIV/AIDS policy guidelines
- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Disease Act

Interaction With stakeholders

The municipality will endeavour to interact and utilize available resources to ensure its contributions to the fight against HIV/AIDS. The municipality will interact with sector departments, private sector, CBOs, NGOs etc and participate in their programmes. Moreover the municipality has committed itself to prioritization of HIV/AIDS awareness in all internal and external programmes of the municipality.

7.7. SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The municipality places greater emphasis towards capacitating its personnel in line with the Skills Development Act (Act.NO.97 of 1998) and the Skills Development Levies Act (Act No. 9 of 1999).

The municipality has developed a comprehensive Work Skills Plan which the Equity Plan forms an integral part and has registered with the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority.

This legal framework and the National Skills Development Strategy are intended to encourage employers to comply with legislations by so doing:

- Support economic growth for employment creation and poverty eradication
- Promote productive citizens by aligning skills development with national strategies for growth and development
- Accelerate Broad based Black Economic Empowerment and Employment Equity, and
- Help to create a competitive and productive work environment.

7.8. EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN

Preamble

Maruleng Municipality has taken into cognizance the history of apartheid laws and practices with the resultant disparities and inequalities, in the spirit of Employment Equity Act is geared towards achieving employment equity across all occupational levels and categories.

It is further committed to the right to equality as clearly enshrined the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

Attempts will be made in order to ensure that the work force is a true reflection of the demographics of the municipal area, the province and the country.

The plan is also aimed at ensuring that South Africa fulfills her obligations as a member of the International Labour Organization.

Objectives

- To do away with all forms of unfair discrimination with regard to employment practices and policies.
- To develop and communicate a sexual harassment policy that is in line with the Code of Conduct on Sexual Harassment
- To eradicate all barriers that may hamper the advancement of the designated groups.
- To create a corporate culture that affirms and exploits workplace diversity.
- To ensure that management is actively committed to implementing employment equity.
- To create IDP related strategies that can be employed to make reasonable and serious progress on employment equity on all occupational levels and categories

7.9. HOUSING CHAPTER

Background

The following matters were highlighted by the municipality as being the major housing related problems/concerns in the municipality:

The municipality does not have a dedicated housing unit. At the moment the housing function is housed with the PMU, which only deals with the monitoring of both the waiting list and construction of RDP housing units allocated by the Department of Local Government and Housing. The previous housing facilitator has also resigned, and the duties are currently handled by the Building Inspector.

The municipality does not own any land, both in Hoedspruit and its outposts.

Municipality is unable to access land for low to middle income housing development in and around the town of Hoedspruit. This is because most of the land is privately owned and also priced way above what the municipality can afford to pay. At the moment the municipality does not own any land. However, some government departments and parastatals own portion of land in the area:

- National Department of Public Work owns land on Berlin 209 KT and Amsterdam 208 KT,

- Limpopo Department of Public Works owns land at Bedford 419 KT. These three portions are strategically situated to address the issue of integrated housing development within the town, if only negotiations with the sister departments can succeed, and
- Transnet owns property in town and the houses are currently occupied by illegal tenants. (Transnet is no longer operational in the area). This fact adds to the strain on municipal infrastructure because there is no management therefore there is no payment for municipal services used. Illegal occupation has led to overcrowding and construction of informal structures.
- Applications to the DPLGH to assist in purchasing such land is ongoing, but it takes too long and it is also overtaken by private developer driven residential projects
 - The lack of racial and economic integration within the municipality, i.e. the residents in the Hoedspruit town are predominantly white and affluent, whilst those that live almost 40km north west are predominantly black and poor. High prices of land and houses in and around town. This fact makes it almost impossible for the black people who work in town to afford property nearer their places of work.
 - Residential development is largely developer driven, making it a challenge for the municipality to have control over housing development.
 - The over-extended bulk infrastructure in the town of Hoedspruit, which needs an upgrade. At the moment the municipality lacks capacity and funds to deal with this problem. However Mopani District Municipality has appointed service providers to upgrade the current bulk water and sewerage infrastructure.
 - Minimal or total lack of bulk infrastructure in the villages. Municipality lacks capacity and funds to address current backlog.

The municipality also raised challenges in relation to the way the DPLGH deals with issues without proper consultations with the municipality. The following issues were listed:

- Blocked projects – housing units that are either incomplete or of poor quality,
- The allocation of houses and beneficiary screening,
- Appointment of developers, and how their work needs to be monitored , and
- The non-payment of local labourers by developers

7.10. STRATEGIC AUDIT PLAN

Purpose of this document

This document sets out the Strategic Three-year rolling Internal Audit Plan as well as the Annual Internal Audit Plan for the financial year ending 30 June 2018 (collectively referred to as the Internal Audit Plan), for consideration and approval by the Audit Committee. It was prepared on the combined assurance principle with the aim to avoid excessive duplication of effort between the various assurance providers of serving Maruleng Local Municipality.

The Internal Audit Plan for Maruleng Local Municipality was prepared to provide an efficient and effective assurance service to:

The Executive Mayor;
 The Executive Council;
 Municipal Manager;
 The Audit Committee; and
 Line Management.

The approach was to formulate a risk-based plan to align the priorities of the Maruleng Local Municipality Internal Audit with the objectives and goals of the municipality and the related strategic risks as identified for the three years 2017/18 to 2020/21

Restriction on distribution of this document

This document has been prepared for the sole and exclusive use of Maruleng Local Municipality and may not be made available to anyone other than authorised persons within Maruleng Local Municipality, nor relied upon by any third party without the prior written consent of Maruleng Local Municipality Internal Audit.

Internal Audit Roles and responsibilities

The Institute of Internal Auditors defines internal auditing as follows:

“An independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organisation’s operations. It helps an organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes.”

Maruleng Local Municipality Internal Audit therefore evaluates and contributes to the improvement of risk management, control and governance systems.

Governance

Internal Audit should assist Council and Management in achieving goals of Maruleng Local Municipality by evaluating the process through which:

Goals and values are established and communicated;

Goals are accomplished and monitored; and

Accountability is ensured and corporate values are preserved.

Risk Management

The Maruleng Local Municipality Internal Audit should assist the municipality in identifying, evaluating and assessing significant organisational risks and should provide assurance as to the effectiveness of related internal controls regarding the focus areas reviewed.

Furthermore Internal Audit should evaluate the risk management process of the municipality for efficiency and effectiveness.

Controls

Internal audit should evaluate if the controls of the focus areas as set out in the Internal Audit Plan and which management relies on to manage the risks down to acceptable levels, are appropriate and functioning as intended (i.e. are they effective and efficient) and make recommendations for enhancement or improvement of the current system of internal control.

It must be stressed that Internal Audit is not responsible for implementing and managing controls. Internal Audit is responsible for reporting on the effectiveness of the control environment.

Internal Audit is authorised to:

Have unrestricted access to all functions, records, property and personnel;

Have full and uninhibited access to the Audit Committee;

Allocate its own resources; determine frequencies, subjects, scope of work to be performed; and apply the techniques required to accomplish its audit objectives; and

Obtain the necessary assistance of personnel in departments and functions of Maruleng Local Municipality where they perform audits, as well as other specialised services from within or outside the organisation.

Internal Audit is not authorised to:

Perform any operational duties for Maruleng Local Municipality;

Initiate or approve accounting transactions external to the internal auditing function; and

Direct the activities of any employee outside Internal Audit, except to the extent that such employees have been appropriately assigned to auditing teams or to otherwise assist Internal Audit in carrying out its functions

7.11. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

According to sec 62(1)(c) of the MFMA, the accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality, and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective and efficient and transparent systems:

- i. Of financial and risk management and internal control; and
- ii. Of internal audit operating in accordance with prescribed norms and standards.

The municipality subscribe to the fundamental principles that all resources will be utilized economically to ensure:

- ❖ Maintain the highest standards of service delivery
- ❖ Management system containing the appropriate elements aimed at minimising risks and costs in the interest of all stakeholders
- ❖ Educating and training of all our staff members to ensure continuous improvement in knowledge, skills and capabilities which facilitate constituent conformance to stakeholders expectations; and
- ❖ Maintaining an environment, which promotes the right attitude and sensitivity towards internal and external stakeholder satisfaction

7.12. ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

Introduction

The MLM as established through Systems Act of 2000 is one of the high interactive government level. The inter-activeness nature has a potential to generate illegal, fraudulent and corrupt activities. The MLM has zero tolerance to illegal activities inclusive fraud and corruption. This policy is intended to stop and limit a corruption and fraud friendly environment.

Objectives

- To give effect to prevention and combating of corrupt activities in terms of Act 12 of 2004, MFMA, MLM Code of Conduct and MLM Supply Chain Policy
- To prevent and combat fraud and corruption and to related corrupt activities.
- To punish perpetrators of corruption and fraud
- To safeguard MLM properties, funds, business and interest

7.13 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Background

With the new Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002), disaster management is approached in South Africa has undergone major reform when government took the decision to move away from the customary perception that disasters were inevitable and therefore could only be dealt with once they had occurred. The essence of the Disaster Management Act can broadly be summarized as:

- The integration of risk reduction strategies into development initiatives.
- The development of a strategy to reduce the vulnerability of South Africans especially poor and disadvantaged communities – to disasters.
- The establishment of a National Disaster Management Centre to:
 - ensure that an effective disaster management strategy is established and implemented;
 - co-ordinate disaster management at various levels of government;
 - Promote and assist the implementation of disaster management activities in all sectors of society.
- The introduction of a new disaster management funding system which:
 - ensures that risk reduction measures are taken;
 - builds sufficient capacity to respond to disasters;
 - Provides for adequate post-disaster recovery.
- The new Disaster Management Act;
 - Brings about an uniform approach to disaster management;
 - Seeks to eliminate the confusion created by current legislation regarding declarations of disasters;
 - Addresses legislative shortcomings by implementing key policy objectives.
- The establishment of a framework (strategic policy) to enable communities to be informed, alert and self-reliant and capable of supporting and co-operating with government in disaster prevention and mitigation

7.14 INSTITUTIONAL PLAN AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

Preamble

The Maruleng Municipality has observed with concern the rate at which staff members are exiting the municipality. Such a phenomenon has a potential to frustrate efforts towards the achievements of the municipality's objectives as outlined in the IDP and SDBIP. The municipality needs to ensure that the above situation is addressed. For example, it has been observed that certain specific occupational categories are characterized by resignations of staff due to a variety of reasons such as lower salaries, career advancement and general working conditions, etc. In addition, notwithstanding the fact that the Municipality does assist its employees to achieve some tertiary qualifications, and there are those employees who pursue those qualifications at their own expense, it has also been observed that no follow-up is made by the Municipality to ensure that the employees are correctly placed and effectively utilized after the completion of their studies. All the above anomalies and /or omissions have to be addressed by the Municipality if it is to retain and attract competent staff from the labour market.

Objectives

To ensure a conducive and harmonious working environment for employees throughout the Municipality

- To attract and retain competent staff
- To retain staff members whose services are regarded as critical
- To identify the individual's potential for assuming a higher degree of responsibility
- To help develop a skills base for succession planning
- To ensure career development for staff

Mandates and legislative Framework

- Recruitment and Selection Policy
- Employment Equity Act 55,1998
- Performance Management Policy
- Affirmative Action and Employment Equity Plan
- Skills Development Act 97,1998
- Bursary Policy
- Labour Relations Act,1995 cleaning team to check the relevancy
- Systems Act
- Basic Condition of Employment Act

The municipality has developed the following policies as part of its human resource development (strategy):

- Career management and retention policy
- Leave policy
- Overtime policy
- Policy on training and development
- Employees bursary policy succession planning policy
- Ill Health policy
- Records management policy
- Employee performance policy

7.15. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION STRATEGY

MLM is a sphere of government established by the Constitution of the RSA and MSA OF 1998 premised on constitutional democracy. The legal framework obligates municipalities to establish and maintain systems for participatory governance through involvement of the public.

The purpose of the Public Participation Strategy is to guide and regulate public participation in the municipality. To outline roles and responsibilities of councillors, council officials and the members of public during public participation meetings.

The process of community involvement must be premised on inclusivity. All sections of the community must be catered for within the framework of the municipality, there must be arrangements and mechanisms for support the elderly and disabled.

The language barrier and literacy levels must be factored during public participation meetings.

7.17 ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Background

The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires municipalities to develop a PMS. It concludes that Integrated Development Planning, Budgeting and Performance Management essential aspects that can assist municipalities to develop an integrated perspective on development in their areas. It is against this background that this policy document for developing and implementing a PMS for the Maruleng Local Municipality should be approached.

The purpose of this policy document is to develop a performance management framework for the MLM. This framework caters for the initiation, development, implementation, reporting and rewarding of performance management within the Municipality.

The policy framework offers the MLM a platform to implement, assess, monitor, measure, review, manage and reward performance throughout the municipality. It is important to note that that a PMS is dynamic and will change and develop over time to reflect the unique features of Maruleng municipal environment. This policy framework aligns itself with improved performance in the MLM with the express aim to achieving its stated objectives and levels of performance.

A “system” implies the integration of all processes, which collectively cause such a system to function. A system is therefore made up of separate, but inter-related parts or components that are linked together and which, collectively operate as a system. Performance management is largely dependent on other processes such as IDP, budgeting and human resource management and development. A performance Management System (PMS) therefore also integrates distinctive processes or components around performance in order for such a system to be developed, managed and operated.

8. CONCLUSION

Maruleng Local Municipality addressed gaps that were identified by adopting a developmental approach and by ensuring that it can respond to and meet the challenges it faces as an organisation. The municipality has developed its strategic focus within its integrated developmental processes with programmes based on both national KPA’s and municipal strategic priorities.

Maruleng Local Municipality has properly planned on how it will be able to deliver services efficiently, effectively and economically and complying with the identified needs. The Balanced Scorecard methodology will help the municipality to focus on attainment of its strategic objectives and measurements of effective implementation of its strategies.