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A. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

IDP is a management tool for assisting municipalities in achieving their developmental mandates. Every municipality is required by law to develop and adopt its IDP through the legal framework provided. The following pieces of legislations outline the development and implementation of the IDP.

A.1. CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (A ct 108 of 1996)

Section 151 of the Constitution, states that developmental local government should make provision for a democratic and accountable government for communities. It also encourages municipalities to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustained manner in order to promote social and economic development. Local government must promote a safe and health environment and encourage community involvement in matters of local government such as municipal transport, municipal health services, municipal roads, and municipal parks and recreation. Section 152 of the Constitution says that local government should provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. It should ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, promote a safe and healthy environment as well as encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government. Section 153 of the Constitution states that each municipality should structure and manage its administration, 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. Municipalities should participate in national and provincial programmes and infrastructure development programmes. Section 153 of the Constitution also encourages municipalities to involve communities in their affairs.

A.2. DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT (Act 65 of 1995)

The Development Facilitation Act (DFA) has formalized the restructuring of urban settlements and planning in South Africa. The aim of the DFA has been to expedite land development projects and to promote efficient and integrated land development. It is aimed at concluding the Reconstruction and Development Planning (RDP) Programme and to a certain extent replaces the RDP. The Act contains general principles for land developments. It provides that the municipalities must prepare the Land Development Objectives (LDOs) on an annual basis. All the regulations contain stipulations on public participation, creating room for communities to be involved in matters of land development in their areas. The LDOs deal with how people will gain access to basic services and the standard of the services. Since the inception of the IDPs the land development objectives are addressed in the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which could form part of the sector plans in the IDP. Section s of the Act states that development initiatives are necessary for promoting integration in respect of social, economic institutional and physical aspects of development; promoting integrated development in rural and urban areas; promoting development of localities that are nearer to residential and employment opportunities; optimizing the use of existing resources; discouraging urban sprawl; and contributing to more compact cities and towns.

A.3. WHITE PAPER ON TRANSFORMING PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY (BATHO PELE WHITE PAPER OF 1997)

The paper flows from the White Paper on the Transformation on Public Service (1995). In terms of the White Paper, transforming service delivery is identified as one of government's priority areas. The White Paper is primarily about how public services are provided, and specifically about the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which services are delivered. It "seeks to introduce a fresh approach to service delivery, an approach which puts pressure on systems, procedures, attitudes and behaviour within the Public Service and reorients them in the customer's favour, an approach which puts the people first".



The introduction of the concept of Batho Pele, which means putting people first, provides the following eight service delivery principles in an attempt to ensure that the people, as customers to the public institutions, come first. Furthermore, the adoption of the concept “Customer” implies:

- Listening to their views and taking account of them in making decisions about what services are to be provided;
- Treating them with consideration and respect;
- Making sure that the promised level and quality of services is always of the highest standard; and
- Responding swiftly and sympathetically when standards of service fall below the promised standard.

In giving effect to the notion of treating the recipients of government services as customers, the White Paper articulates that public sector, including the local government sphere, should be governed by the following ethos (principles):

- Consultation: citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public service they receive and wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are offered;
- Service Standards: Citizens should be told what level and quality of public services they would receive so that they are aware of what to expect;
- Access: All citizens should have equal access to the services to which they are entitled;
- Courtesy: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration; Information: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services that are entitled to receive;
- Openness and transparency: Citizens should be told how the national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, who is in charge;
- Redress: If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy,
- and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response;
- Value for money: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

A.4. WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) paper views that Integrated Development Planning as a way of achieving developmental government. The Integrated Development Planning intends to:

- Align scarce resources around agreed policy objectives;
- Ensure integration between sectors with local government;
- Enable alignment between provincial and local government and
- Ensure transparent interaction between municipalities and residents, making local government accountable (RSA, 1998, 18).

The paper establishes a basis for developmental local government, in which, “local government is committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”. It also encourages public consultation on policy formulation and in the monitoring and evaluation of decision – making and implementation.



A.5. MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (Act 32 of 2000, as amended)

The Act regulates the IDP. It requires the municipality to undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the objectives of local government set out in Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution. Section 25 (1) requires the Municipal Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- Links, integrates, co – ordinates and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- Aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- Forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- Complies with the provisions of Chapter 5, and
- Is compatible with the national and provincial department plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.

Section 26 of the Act further outlines the core components of the integrated development plan of a municipality. It requires the integrated development plan of the municipality to reflect:

- The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;
- A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality;
- The council's operational strategies;
- Applicable disaster management plan;
- A financial plan, which must include budget project for at least the next three years, and
- The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

A.6. MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT 56 OF 2003)

The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) was promulgated to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government. The Act provides a mandatory provision that relate to financial and performance management. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object is to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the local government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards for:

Ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities;

- The management of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities and the handling of financial dealings, budgetary and financial planning processes;
- The coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government,
- Borrowing;



- Supply chain management; and
- Other financial matters.

Bela Bela Municipality's involvement in the budget process is to ensure compliance with the provision of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It is crucial that the IDP review process facilitate community participation, provide ward level information, encourage discussion on priorities and provide an opportunity for feedback.

The main strategic outputs of the budget reform are to ensure:

- Modernizing financial management and improving accountability;
- Multi – year budgeting;
- Deepening and improving the budget preparation process, by involving the political leadership and community;
- Ensuring that the IDP and budgets are linked, and that the IDP takes account of budgetary resources, and contain proper capital and maintenance plans;
- Improving the in – year implementation of the budget; and
- Improving the auditing and performance reporting after the financial year has ended.

A.7. TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT ACT (ACT 41 of 2003)

This Act makes clear the role of the traditional leadership in the democratic and co – operative governance. The Act envisages an active involvement of the traditional leadership in the formulation and the implementation of the integrated development plans. Section 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of traditional councils

that should:

- Support municipalities in the identification of community needs;
- Facilitate the involvement of the traditional community in the development or amendment of the integrated development plan of a municipality in whose area that community resides;
- Participate in the development of policy and legislation at the local level; and
- Promote the ideals of co – operative governance, integrated development planning, sustainable development and service delivery to promote indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development and disaster management.

Section 5 (2) of the Act affirms that any partnership between a municipality and a traditional council must:

- a. Be based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition of the status and roles of the respective parties; and
- b. Be guided by and based on the principles of co – operative governance.

One village resides in traditional authority governed area. To this effect, Bela Bela Municipality has involved the traditional leader in both the IDP review process and any other developmental matter involving their areas of governance.



A.8. INTER – GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FRAMEWORK ACT (ACT 13 of 2005)

The Act is a response to the limited successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The Act creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution in its definition of “cooperative governance”. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDP’s. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The municipality is participating in the district – planning forum, district – municipal managers’ forum, district – mayors forum and as well as in the Premier’s Intergovernmental Forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination of local, district and provincial plans. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance inter – governmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

A.9. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A municipality’s Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality’s cycle and processes of performance, planning, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role – players.

It is critical that political leadership, managers and staff be involved to ensure that the municipality embraces the IDP and its implementation – which is performance management in practice. Implementing the processes and systems needed to operationalise the IDP will determine the ultimate success of the municipality. The following needs to be taken into consideration when starting to implement the IDP:

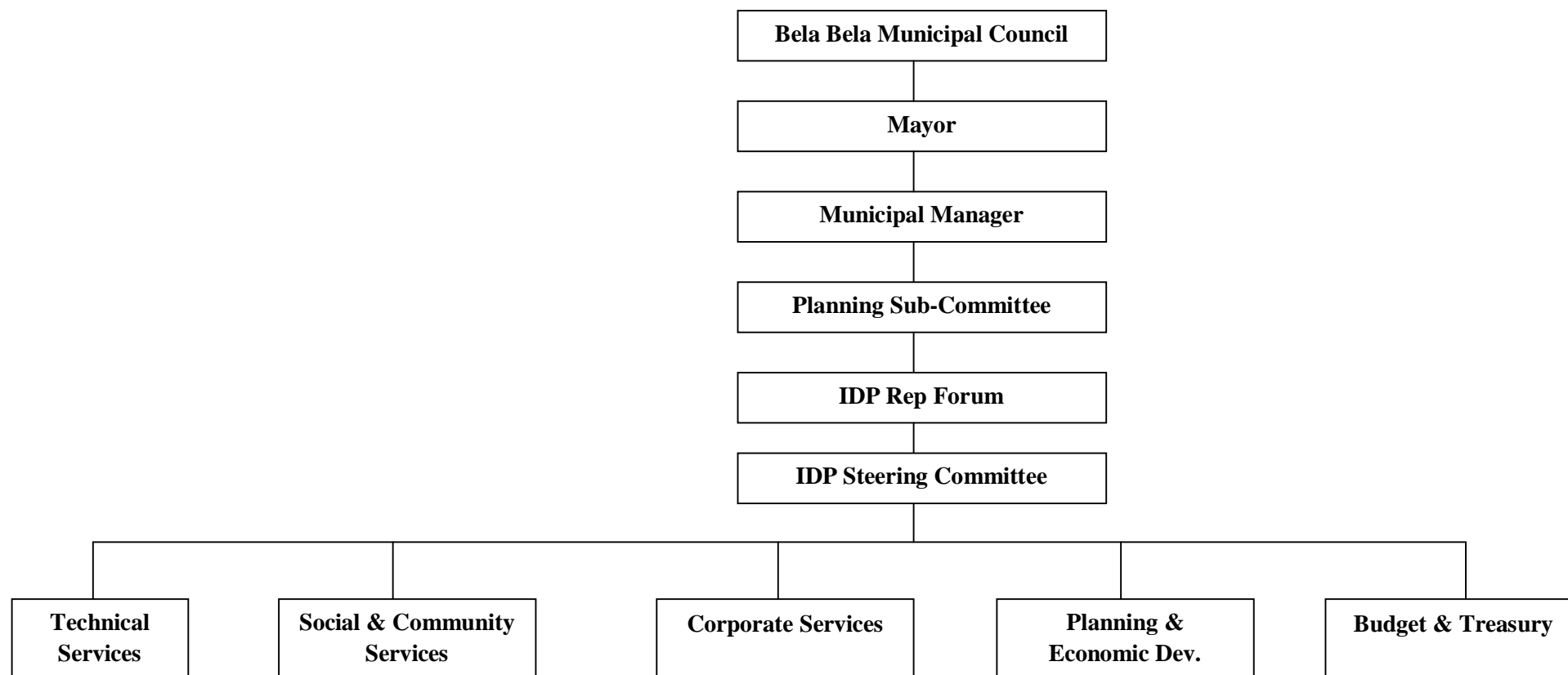
- Plan for performance by clarifying objectives and outputs to be achieved;
- Clarify performance expectations by setting standards and targets for each indicator to assess and evaluate performance in practice;
- Monitor, measure, assess and evaluate performance, and
- Link strategic priorities, goals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



B. PROCESS OVERVIEW

Bela Bela Municipality adopted an IDP Review Process Plan for the 2012/13 review process. The Process Plan was informed by the district municipality's framework plan and was adopted by the Municipal Council on 27 August 2011. The main purpose of the Process Plan is to integrate all the processes and activities, institutional arrangements and time frames of the various sector departments, NGOs, Parastatals, etc.

B.1. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IDP PROCESS REVIEW



The preparation of a reviewed IDP is based on a Process Plan, which Bela Bela Municipality adopted in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000. The Plan establishes a firm foundation for the alignment of the IDP and budget preparation processes. This plan included the following:-

- A programme specifying the time frames for the different planning steps;
- Appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures for consultation and participation of local communities, organs of state, traditional authorities, and other role players in the IDP drafting process;
- An indication of the organizational arrangements for the IDP process;
- Binding plans and planning requirements, i.e. policy and legislation.



The objectives of the Process Plan are as follows:

- To guide decision making in respect of service delivery and public sector investment.
- To inform budgets and Service delivery programs of various government departments and service agencies.
- To coordinate the activities of various service delivery agencies within Bela Bela.

B.2. EVENTS/ACTIVITIES DURING 2012/13 IDP REVIEW

Table: 1

PHASE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	REVIEWED TIME FRAME
PREPARATION PHASE	Develop Draft 2013/2014 IDP Review framework and process plan MECs Assessment of 2012/13 IDP	IDP Manager	• Approved 2013/2014 IDP Review Process Plan	13 - 17 August 2012	-
	Tabling of Draft 2013/2014 IDP process Planning Sub-committee	IDP Manager		15 August 2012	-
	First IDP Steering Committee Meeting	IDP Manager		22 August 2012	
	First IDP Representative Forum	IDP Manager		29 August 2012	
	Tabling of Draft 2013/2014 IDP process plan for EC/ council approval	Mayor & Municipal Manager		28 August 2012	
ANALYSIS	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	


BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
2013/14 DRAFT IDP

PHASE	Identification of Gaps, Stakeholder Registration, and Information Gathering.	IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment of the existing level of development Information on available resources 	Week 1 October	
	Community Based Planning (CBP) Wards Consultative Meetings			06 Sep - 25 Oct 2012	
	1 st Waterberg District Forum	IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignments' of IDP s 	14 September 2012	
	1 st Provincial Consultative Forum/ Makgotla	IDP Manager		17 – 18 September 2012	
	Determination of Revenue Projections, Proposed Rates, and Service Charges	Budget & Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority issues/problems Understanding of causes of priority issues/problems 	Week 2 October 2012	
	Community Consultation Forums on Tariffs, Indigent Credit, Credit Control, and Free Basic Electricity Revisit Community Needs, Consult, and Assess	IDP Manager		Week 2 October 2012	
	Second IDP Steering Committee Meeting	IDP Manager		08 November 2012	16 January 2013 (First IDP Steering Committee Meeting)


BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
2013/14 DRAFT IDP

	Second IDP Representatives Forum	IDP Manager		15 November 2012	18 January 2013 (First IDP Representative Meeting)
	2 nd Provincial Consultative Forum/ Makgotla	IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the existing level of development • Alignments' of IDP s 	19 - 20 November 2012	

PHASE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	
STRATEGIES PHASE	Proposed IDP/Budget and Tariff Policies	Dept Financial Services & IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision(For Municipality) • Objectives(For each priority issue) • Strategic options and choice of strategy • Tentative financial framework for projects • Identification of projects 	Week 2 January 2013	
	Consultative Forum on Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Localized Strategic Guidelines	IDP Manager		Week 3 January 2013	
	Refine Resources and Review Financial	Dept Financial Services		Week 4 January 2013	



	Strategies				
	Draft Mid-Year and Draft Annual Report	All Departments/Municipal Manager		Week 4 February 2013	Done
PROJECTS PHASE	Third IDP Steering Committee Meeting	Mayor & Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project output, targets, and location • Project related activities and time schedule • Cost and budget estimates • Performance Indicators 	01 February 2013	
	Third IDP Representatives Forum	Mayor & Steering Committee		08 February 2013	
	Review and Rationalization of Projects, Redesigning and Upgrading Project Designs	IDP Manager		Week 3 February 2013	
	Strategic Planning Session	Municipal Manager & IDP Manager		14 - 15 February 2013	
	Tabling of Draft IDP/Budget and SDBIP for Council Approval	Mayor & Municipal Manager		Week 2 March 2013	
	Submission of Approved Draft IDP/Budget to National Treasury and Dept. Local Government & Housing	Municipal Manager		31 March 2013	


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PHASE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE	OUTPUT	TIME FRAME	
INTEGRATION PHASE	Alignment with Waterberg District Municipality, Provincial, and National Programs	IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 5 Year Financial Plan• 5 Year Capital Investment Plan• Institutional Plan• Reference to Sector Plans• Integrated Sectoral Plans	Week 1 April 2013	
	IDP/Budget Roadshow	Mayor & Steering Committee		Week 2 & week 3 April 2013	
	Integration of Multi Year Capital Investment Plan	IDP Manager & All Departments		Week 4 April 2013	
	Screening of Draft IDP Projects				
	Integration of Sector Plans and Institutional Programs Advertisement of draft 2013/14 IDP - Budget Screening of Inputs and Comments from Communities			Week 1 May 2013	
APPROVAL PHASE	Tabling of 2011/2012 IDP process Planning Sub-committee	IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Comments• Approved IDP for the Municipality	Week 2 May 2013	
	Tabling of the 2013/2014 IDP/Budget	IDP Manager		Week 3 May 2013	
	Submission of Approved IDP/Budget to National Treasury	Municipal Manager		Week 4 May 2013	



		and Dept. Local Government & Housing				
		Approval of Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan(SBDIP)	Municipal Manager		Week 1 June 2013	
		Publish approved IDP/Budget	IDP Manager		Week 2 June 2013	
		Signing of Annual Performance Agreements for Section 57 Managers	Mayor & Municipal Manager		June 2013 Week 4	

B.3. MUNICIPAL POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Bela Bela Local Municipality (NP 366) is a Category B Municipality as established in terms of Chapter 2 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998. In terms of section 84(1) of the Municipal Structures Act, Bela Bela has the following Powers and Functions.

Table 2: Powers and Functions

Function	Is this a Shared Service (Y/N)	Responsible Department at the Municipality	
Air Pollution	N	Social and Community Services	
Building Regulation	N	Economic Development and Planning	
Electricity Reticulation	N	Technical Services	
Fire Fighting	Y	Social and Community Services	
Local Tourism	Y	Economic Development and Planning	
Municipal Airports	N	Social and Community Services	
Municipal Planning	Y	Economic Development and Planning	


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Stormwater Management Systems in Built Up Areas	N	Technical Services	
Trading Regulation	N	Economic Development and Planning	
Potable Water	N	Technical Services	
Billboards and Display of Advertisement in Public Places	N	Economic Development and Planning/ Social and Community Services	
Cemeteries and Crematoria	N	Social and Community Services	
Cleansing	N	Social and Community Services	
Control of Public Nuisance	N	Social and Community Services	
Facilities for the accommodation, Care and Burial of Animals	N	Social and Community Services	
Fencing and Fences	N	Technical Services	
Local Sports Facilities	N	Social and Community Services	
Municipal Parks and Recreation	N	Social and Community Services	
Municipal Roads	N	Technical Services	
Noise Pollution	N	Social and Community Services	
Public Places	N	Social and Community Services	
Refuse Removal, Refuse Dumps and Solid Waste Disposal	N	Social and Community Services	
Street Trading	N	Economic Development and Planning	
Street Lighting	N	Social and Community Services	
Traffic and Parking	N	Social and Community Services	



SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Bela Bela Municipality is located on the south – western region within the administrative boundaries of Waterberg District Municipality which forms part of the Limpopo Province. The municipality shares the boundaries with Modimolle Municipality to the north, Thabazimbi to the west. The municipality also shares the boundaries with Mpumalanga Province to the south east, Gauteng to the south and North – West province to the south west.

The size of Bela Bela Municipal Area is approximately 4000 km² in extent. This local authority consists of nine municipal wards and it is considered to be a significant contributor to the economy of the district due to a number of positive factors that it entails, particularly its location and role in the regional economy brought by the cross boundary opportunities which includes the areas that fall outside of the Limpopo Province.

ROLE OF BELA BELA IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

Whereas Bela Bela exists within the administrative boundaries of Limpopo Province, it can be argued that its position and role in the regional space economy is tightly interlinked with the spheres of influence from the regions that fall outside of the Limpopo administrative boundaries. As previously indicated, Bela Bela shares its administrative boundaries with the Gauteng, Mpumalanga and North – West Provinces. The economic characteristics and spatial variations of these provinces differ substantially to each other and to the province of Limpopo to a larger extent.

Gauteng is the most dominant province in the country in economic terms, with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that accounts for 33% in the sub – national African economy. The composition of Gauteng's GDP is mainly built of tertiary sectors (i.e. Transport/ Communication, Finance/ Real Estate and Other Business Services), manufacturing industries and mining (i.e. secondary and primary sector). On the spatial perspective Gauteng is the smallest province in the country in terms of geographical size, 97% of it is urbanised and it is currently experiencing environmental degradation due to industrial base and manufacturing activities (i.e. deterioration of air quality through gaseous emissions), bio – diversity destruction and habitat loss due to population pressure (<500 people per ha) and it generates the highest volumes of waste which accounts for approximately 80% of the total waste generated in the country.

Bela Bela Central Business District (CBD) is directly linked with the major cities of Gauteng through the National (N1) Route which connects the area with Pretoria at the approximate distance of 100 km and Johannesburg which is approximately 170 km from Bela Bela CBD. This spatial linkage presents a number of opportunities for Bela Bela, such that it has become a fast growing getaway to the tourism market of Gauteng who are mainly attracted to the natural environment that is less congested by human activity and the nature-based tourism products. Further to that Gauteng has been the primary location for the major investments in the country and Bela Bela's location in close proximity to Gauteng has made it highly attractive for major private investments.

Mpumalanga is ranked as the fourth province with the high GVA in the country but unlike Gauteng, this province is 61% rural and the dominant economic sectors are mining, energy and manufacturing. Bela Bela shares its borders with Mpumalanga province and it is directly linked to it through the Provincial (R516) Routes. In terms of tourism Mpumalanga is considered to be the third most visited province in the country (following Gauteng and Western Cape). The tourism status of this province and its close proximity to Bela Bela is also a contributing factor towards the growth of the tourism industry in Bela Bela since the visitors easily commute between these three regions (i.e. Gauteng, Mpumalanga and Bela Bela).



According to Provincial (Limpopo) Growth and Development Strategy, the economic potential of the Limpopo Province is mainly centred on the five economic clusters and these include mining, agriculture (horticulture and food processing – red and white meat), logistics, forestry and tourism. At the administrative level, Limpopo province comprises of 5 District Municipalities and Bela Bela exists within the Waterberg District's area of jurisdiction.

Waterberg District is predominantly rural and the key pillars for development within this district are mainly centred on these economic sectors which include agriculture, mining and tourism. There are massive tourism attractions that cut across Bela Bela, Modimolle, Mogalakwena and Lephalale areas and these include Makapan's Valley, World Heritage Site, Nature Reserves, hot-springs, fauna and flora. Bela Bela is already boasting an extensive and well known tourism network with key attractions and facilities that exists in it as well as its competitive edge through its proximity to Gauteng.

However there are key areas of concern and weakness in terms of the space economy of Waterberg District such as the high clusters of poor which indicates a 'mismatch' between where people are located and where economic activities are taking place. This was also exacerbated by the demand of specialised skills in key sectors of the economy since the skills base is relatively low amongst the poorer communities. The other level of hardships that is currently experienced by Waterberg District's areas is the provision of sufficient water supply to cater for future economic growth and development.

The key intrinsic characteristics as previously indicated arise out of the opportunities and benefits that the Bela Bela obtains due to its position and unique characteristics in the economically functioning system of its surroundings. The brief criteria for success can be outlined as follows:-

- Bela Bela should live up to its potential as the decent and accessible prime tourist getaway destination;
- and a prestigious investment location that is environmentally friendly and sustainable;
- The investments should be compacted within the urban fabric so that;
- Urban sprawl could be prevented and discouraged;
- Habitat and natural resources should be adequately protected to sustain the areas intrinsic characteristics

BELA BELA'S INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)

Since the first democratic elections in South Africa in 1994, the nature and functions of municipalities changed drastically, with more emphasis being placed on the developmental role of local authorities. Developmental local government can only be realized through Integrated Development Planning and specifically the compilation of an Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Bela Bela adopted its first Integrated Development Plan in 2002 and this plan is reviewed annually.

Bela Bela Municipality IDP (2012/ 13) serves as a strategic guide within all spheres of development within the municipality. It is based on the issues articulated by the stakeholders and it is aligned with the national and provincial development imperatives such as National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), New Growth Path, MTSF, National Development Plan and the Limpopo Economic Growth and Development Strategy (LEGDS).



1. BELA BELA IN CONTEXT

Location: 105km north of Pretoria and 8km to the west of the N1 North. The town of Bela Bela (formerly Warmbaths) is situated against the Waterberg mountains in bushveld country. Elevation 700 - 1000m above sea level.

Climate: Very hot in summer with frequent thunderstorms developing during the late afternoons. Cooler across the higher locations. Winter temperatures are significantly cooler with clear sunny days. Warm clothes are necessary during these months. Annual rainfall 350mm - 750mm falling mainly during the months of September to April

Rainfall: The area falls within the summer rainfall region of Limpopo, with the rainy season lasting from November to March. The average rainfall is 600-650mm with the highest measurements occurs in January and December. The average declines from east to west. Thunderstorms are recorded fairly often. Hail and Fog are infrequent.

Temperature: Bela Bela generally experiences hot semi-arid climate. Summer days are hot with temperatures varying between 28 – 34c in October and March. During summer nights are hot to mild, with temperature ragging from 16 – 21c. in winter temperatures are mild during the day and may vary with a range of 19.6 – 25.1c in April to September. Winter nights are cold with temperatures declining to 4.3 – 12.1. In terms of the weather conditions Bela Bela comprises of temperatures between 20 – 29c.

Health: The Waterberg region is malaria free – no precautions are necessary. Visitors to the far north of Limpopo Province and particularly along the Limpopo valley should take precautions.

Languages: English, Afrikaans, Sepedi. English is widely spoken.

Essential Kit: Camera, with spare batteries and digital disc, binoculars, strong walking shoes, swimwear, sun cream and sun hat. Warm clothing for night game drives and winter evenings. It is always advisable to carry a supply of bottled water especially during the summer months. Golfers should pack full golfing kit to enjoy the region's golf courses.

Roads: All main roads are tarred. Some secondary roads could have a soft sandy surface but are generally suitable to all vehicles except during heavy rainfall periods. Be careful to avoid pot holes. Never attempt to cross flooded drifts.

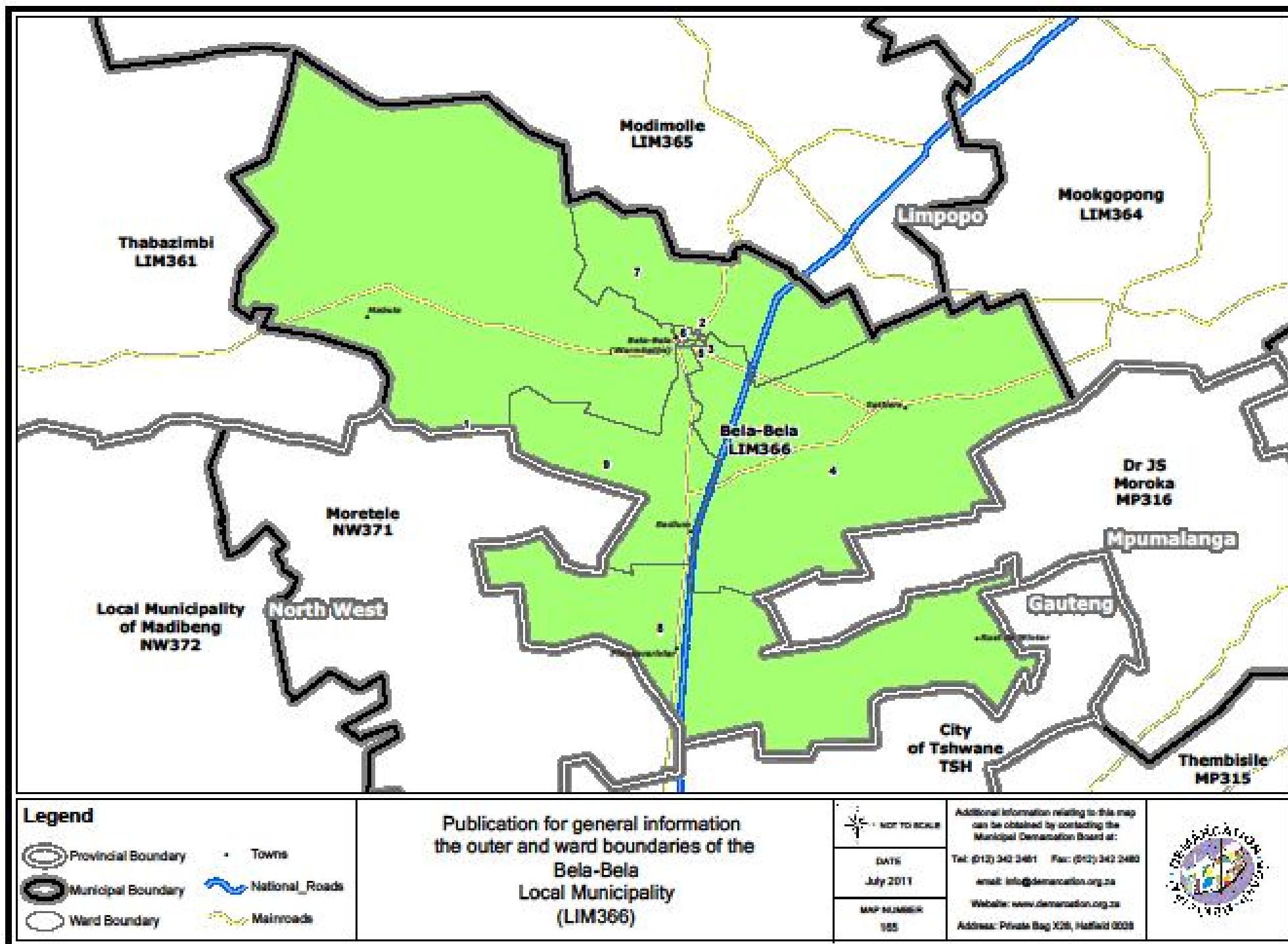
Cellphones: Operate within reasonable range of all centres but not deep in the mountain areas.



Have you ever?
Relaxed in the hot springs at Bela Bela
Hiked in the Waterberg mountains
Walked a nature trail in game country
Visited the largest crocodile farm in Southern Africa
Driven the scenic routes of the Waterberg
Driven a 4x4 trail through the mountains
Spent a weekend at a game lodge
Waterski-ed on the Bela Bela dam
Parasailed off a mountain
Fished for carp and bream
Experience a cheetah run
Been in a wild dog enclosure
Bird watched at Nylsvlei
Visited the Marakele National Park
Enjoyed the luxury of a spa treatment
or
Just enjoyed the tranquility of the bushveld with all that it offers



2. MAP 1: STUDY AREA AND WARDS:





3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

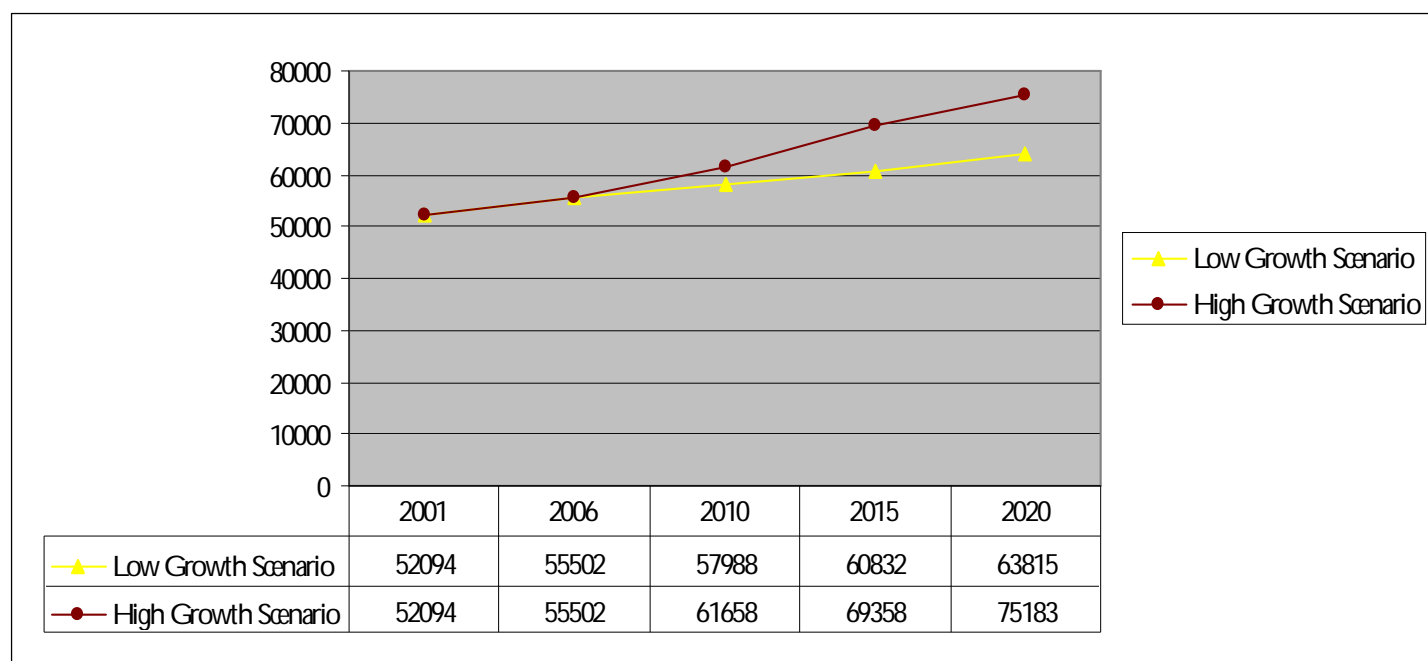
3.1. DEMOGRAPHIC OVERVIEW

3.1.1. Population Dynamics and Future Growth Trends

3.1.1.1. Population size and Growth Projections

The total size of Bela Bela's population is currently estimated at 66 500 individuals which has increased by 27.6 % compare to Census 2001. This is based on Census 2011 which also estimate that there are approximately 18 068 households within Bela Bela which is 3.7% increase. Statistics South Africa indicated that this figure also takes into account Rapotokwane Village which was incorporated into the municipality from Dr J.C. Moroka Municipality (Mpumalanga Province) in 2000. Figure 1 below illustrates the estimated population projection when the information from BMR is taken into account.

Figure 1: Population Growth 2001 – 2020



Source: BMR Growth Rates

HIV/ AIDS is continuously having an impact on population growth and the DBSA database estimated approximately 14 932 individuals were infected in Bela Bela by 2006. The high growth ratio takes into account other main factors such as in – migration, which can result in further increase in the population within Bela Bela. It would be recalled from the 2007/ 08 IDP that there are a number of people who have relocated from Gauteng to Bela-Bela Town (specifically in the Warmbaths Extensions) to get away from the busy life of Gauteng.



They still have offices in Gauteng, but due to the development of technology they do not need to go to the office every day and therefore choose to live in areas such as Bela-Bela Town, further away from the city. The second factor is the increase of people entering the property market to such an extent that the number of home owners increases. There was also an increase in people who bought weekend/holiday homes in resorts, estates, etc, of which some also opted for permanent residency specifically in the Estate developments. It can be assumed that the real growth rate for permanent residence in Bela-Bela Municipal area might even be higher than anticipated BMR growth rates up to the year 2020 as indicated in Figure 1 above.

3.1.1.2 Population Group, Age Group and Gender in Bela Bela Municipal Area.

The age composition or structure determines the kinds of economic activities within the locality. Different age groups have different economic needs and different spending patterns. According to the Census 2007, Bela Bela is dominated by the youthful population with the largest age group being the children between the ages 0 – 14 constituting 33% of the entire population. This is followed by the youth between 15 – 34 age group constituting 35% of the total population. The adults ranging from the ages of 35 – 64 constitute of 25% of the population and the aged (over 65) accounts for 9% of the total population. This illustrated in the graph and the table below.

Figure:2

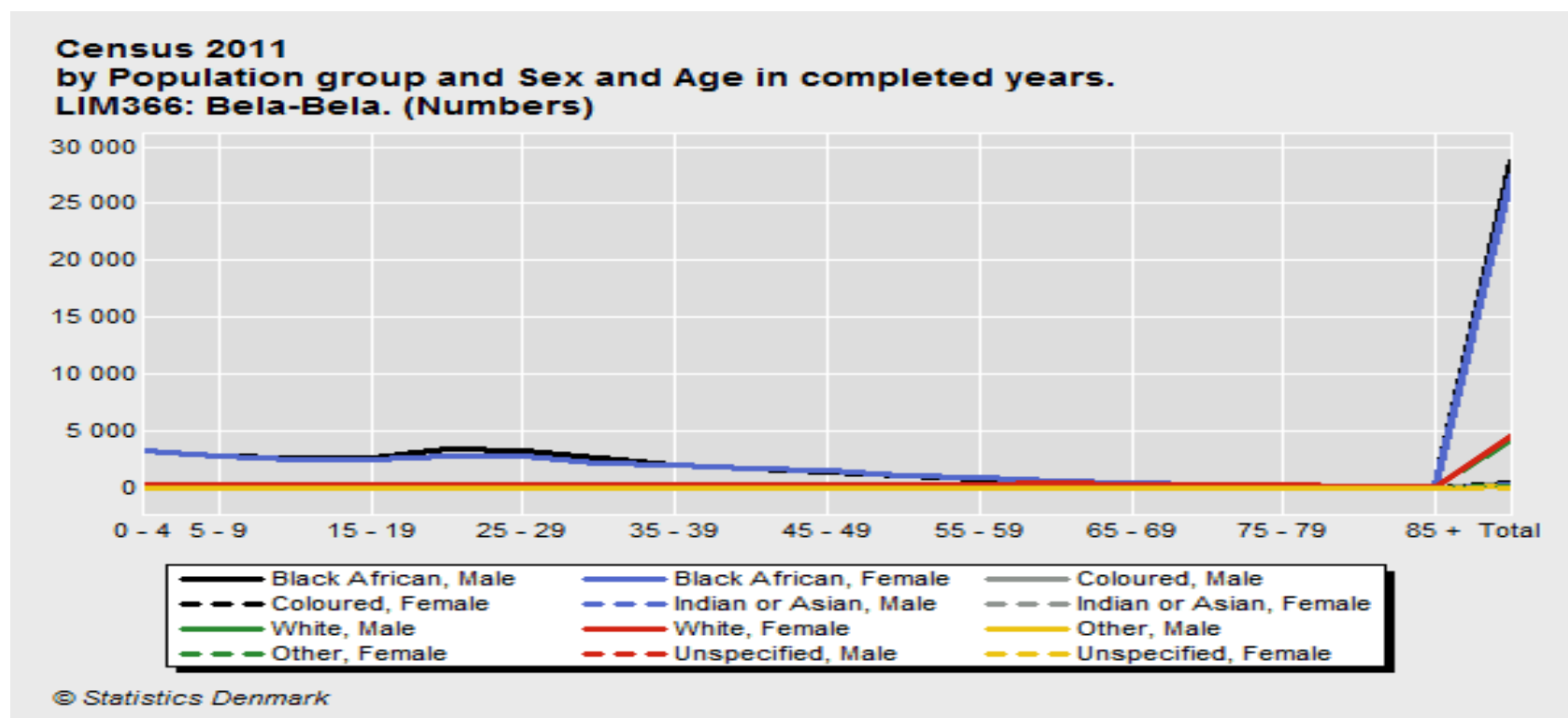




Table 3:

Census 2011 age group, gender and population group						
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Unspecified
LIM366: Bela-Bela						
Male						
0 - 4	3 225	52	14	206	5	-
5 - 9	2 730	43	17	208	2	-
10 - 14	2 563	37	13	225	5	-
15 - 19	2 686	47	8	214	2	-
20 - 24	3 377	63	27	201	28	-
25 - 29	3 243	66	36	243	22	-
30 - 34	2 619	28	31	241	9	-
35 - 39	1 997	37	18	260	11	-
40 - 44	1 690	27	17	280	12	-
45 - 49	1 371	18	9	250	7	-
50 - 54	1 119	16	7	282	1	-
55 - 59	817	20	7	254	2	-
60 - 64	599	23	5	338	3	-
65 - 69	350	10	5	333	6	-
70 - 74	188	3	2	239	2	-

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75 - 79	101	1	-	198	2	-
80 - 84	68	-	-	107	1	-
85 +	56	-	4	47	1	-
Total	28 799	489	218	4 127	122	-
Female						
0 - 4	3 188	39	16	204	8	-
5 - 9	2 798	29	11	213	7	-
10 - 14	2 540	43	11	211	3	-
15 - 19	2 496	44	18	219	1	-
20 - 24	2 849	61	14	197	5	-
25 - 29	2 782	38	12	257	8	-
30 - 34	2 094	31	16	229	9	-
35 - 39	1 992	33	8	248	8	-
40 - 44	1 606	30	10	305	4	-
45 - 49	1 525	30	14	268	2	-
50 - 54	1 123	41	5	334	5	-
55 - 59	910	24	8	310	3	-
60 - 64	554	18	4	393	1	-
65 - 69	385	8	3	336	3	-
70 - 74	312	4	6	287	4	-
75 - 79	205	3	4	207	3	-
80 - 84	129	1	-	134	-	-

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85 +	117	-	-	82	-	-
Total	27 603	476	161	4 433	74	-

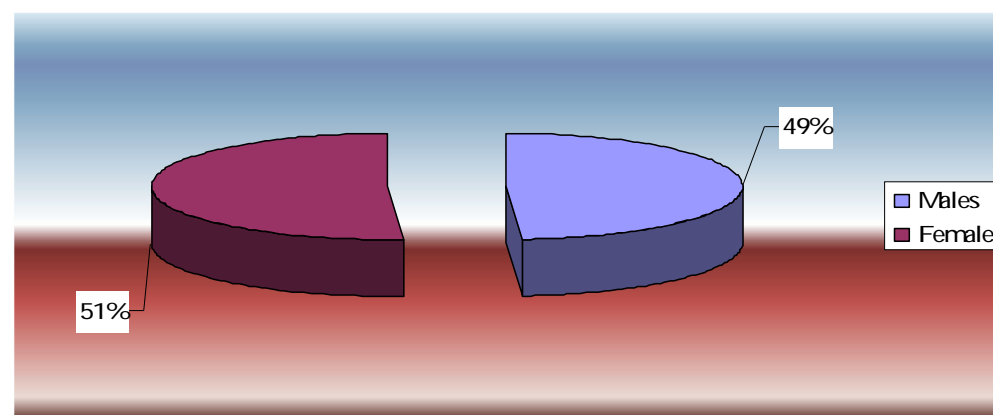
Source: Census 2011

This trend in age composition obliges the government departments and the municipality to ensure that a large percentage of the budget is allocated to social development facilities in order to meet the needs of a youthful population and ensuring that people falling within this age acquire relevant skills and grow up to become responsible adults. The creation of more job opportunities should also be one of the key aspects of the developmental agenda by the municipality in partnership with the sector departments such as the Department of Education.

3.1.1.3 GENDER DIFFERENTIATION

With reference to figure 4 below, the gender composition within Bela Bela indicates a slight imbalance between the males and females. The Census 2007 revealed that approximately 51% (28 304) of the population within Bela Bela comprises of females while 49% (27 546) comprises of males. Nevertheless this confirms with the national trends that a higher proportion of women are found in the rural areas than men. This in many instances, especially amongst the African communities is attributed by the fact that men are generally attracted to places such as the bigger cities (i.e. Johannesburg etc.) that presents the employment opportunities sometimes regardless of the nature of work involved.

Figure 3: Gender Composition



Source: Census 2007

In addition to the above, it can also be suggested that there is a need for a developmental agenda that should pro – actively target women empowerment within Bela Bela Municipal Area.



4. SPATIAL PLANNING & LAND – USE MANAGEMENT

Why this KPA? Strengthen Spatial Planning Land Use/GIS and Sustainable Human Settlements systems and practices

The Municipality embarked on a process to review the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) that was adopted during 2006. The draft SDF has been completed and has been submitted to Council for consideration. Waterberg District Municipality also assisted the Municipality with the compilation of the Central Business District (CBD) Development Plan. The draft CBD Development Plan has also been completed and will be submitted to Council for adoption as a component of the SDF. Both these plans will assist the Municipality in processing planning and development applications and thereby contributing towards creating conducive environment for investment and sustainable economic development within the Municipality, if properly implemented.

The Bela-Bela Local Municipal area is situated on the southern side of the Waterberg District Municipality in the Limpopo Province. It borders the Gauteng Province on the south and south-east, the Northwest Province on the west, Mookgophong Local Municipality on the north-east and Modimolle Local Municipality on the northern side.

The total area of the Bela-Bela Local Municipality is approximately 337 605.55 ha in extent. It is the smallest Local Municipality in the Waterberg District and represents $\pm 6.8\%$ of the total Waterberg District area.

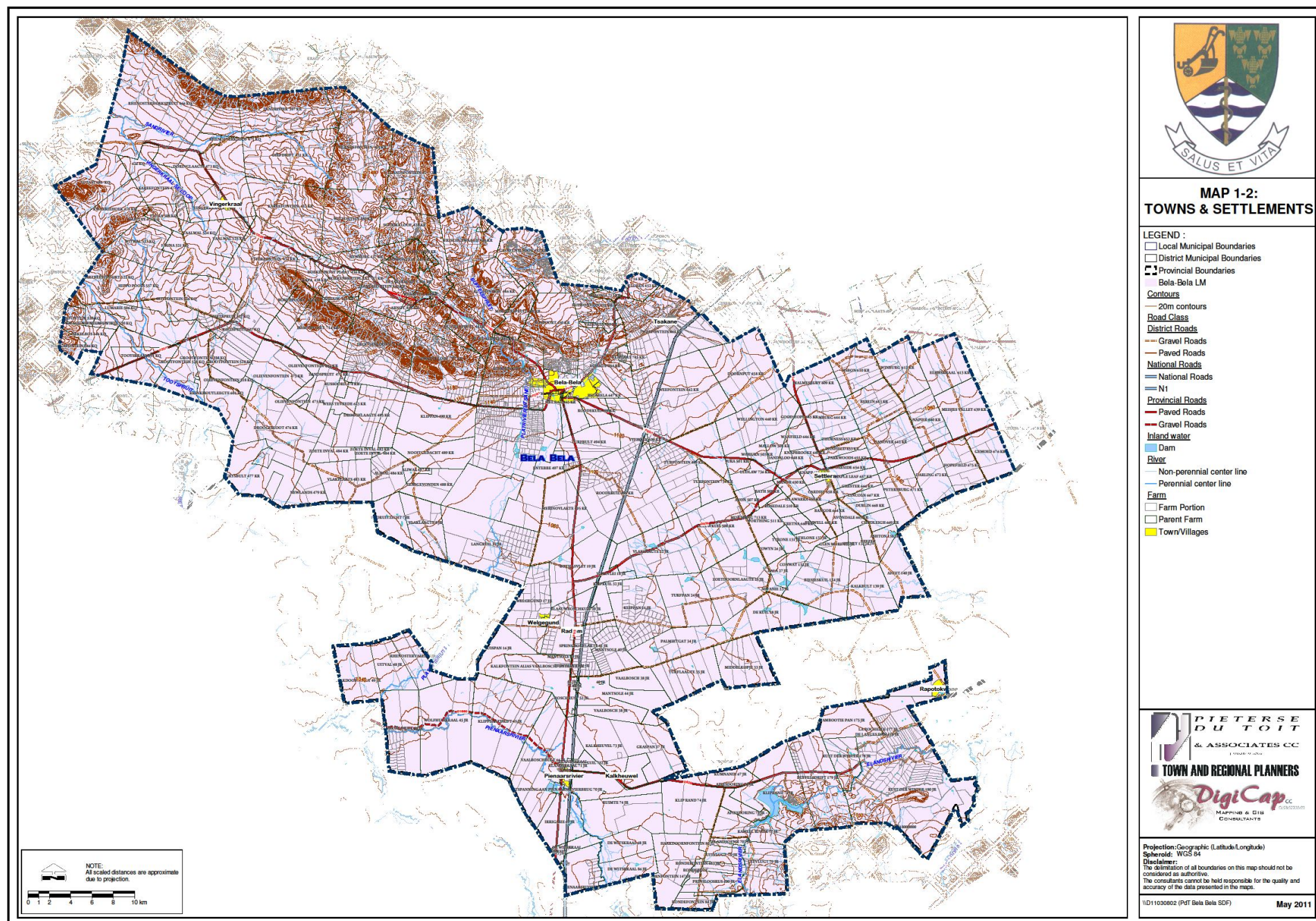
The Bela-Bela Municipal Area includes two formal towns, namely Bela-Bela Town and Pienaarsrivier as well as other smaller settlements such as Settlers, Radium/Masakhane, Rapotokwane, Vingerkraal and Tsakane.

The Limpopo Spatial Development Framework and existing SDF identified the following nodal areas in the Bela-Bela Municipality Area namely:

- 1 Provincial Growth Point (PGP) i.e. Bela-Bela Town; and
- 1 Municipal Growth Point (MGP) i.e. Pienaarsrivier.

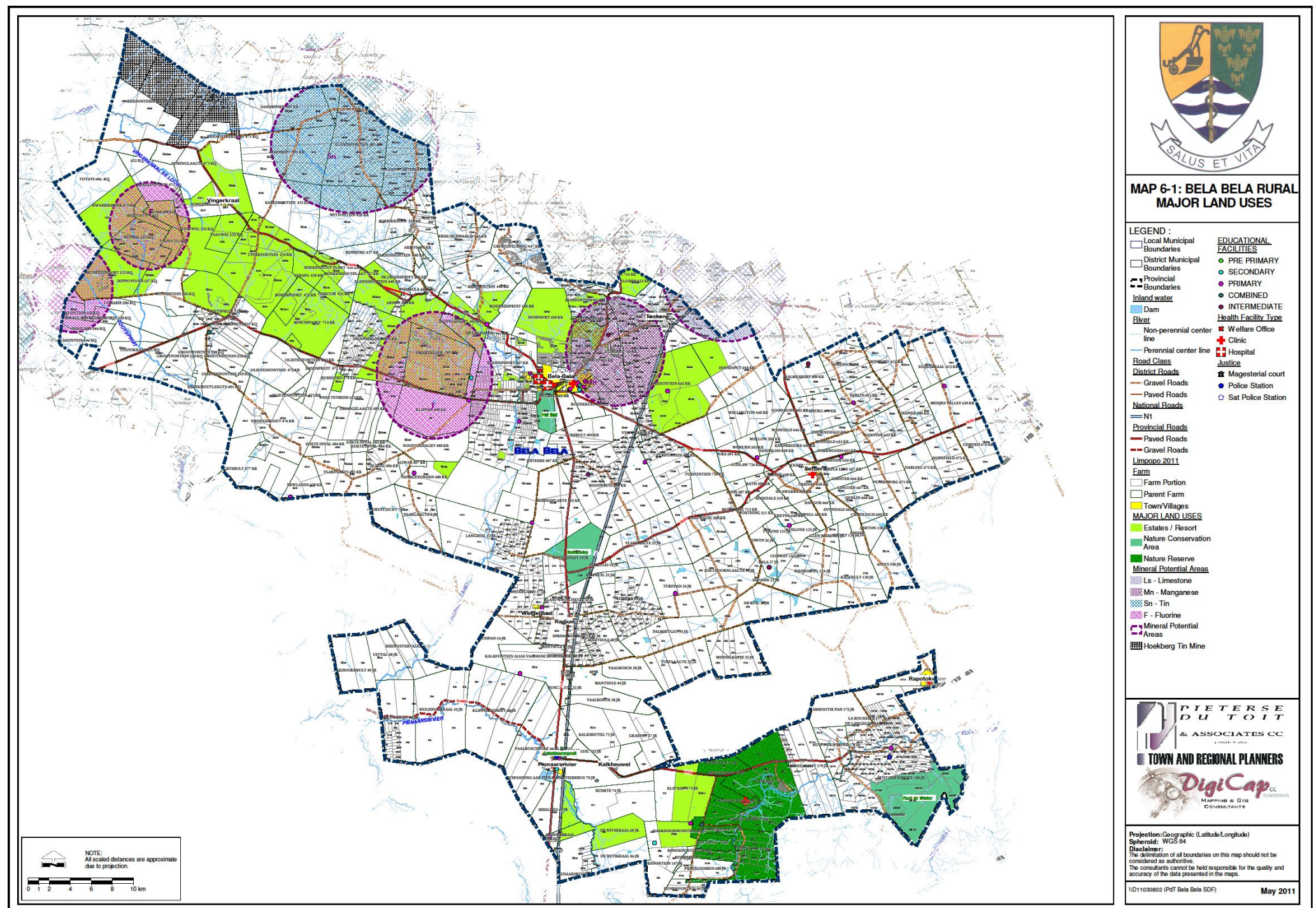


MAP 2: TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS



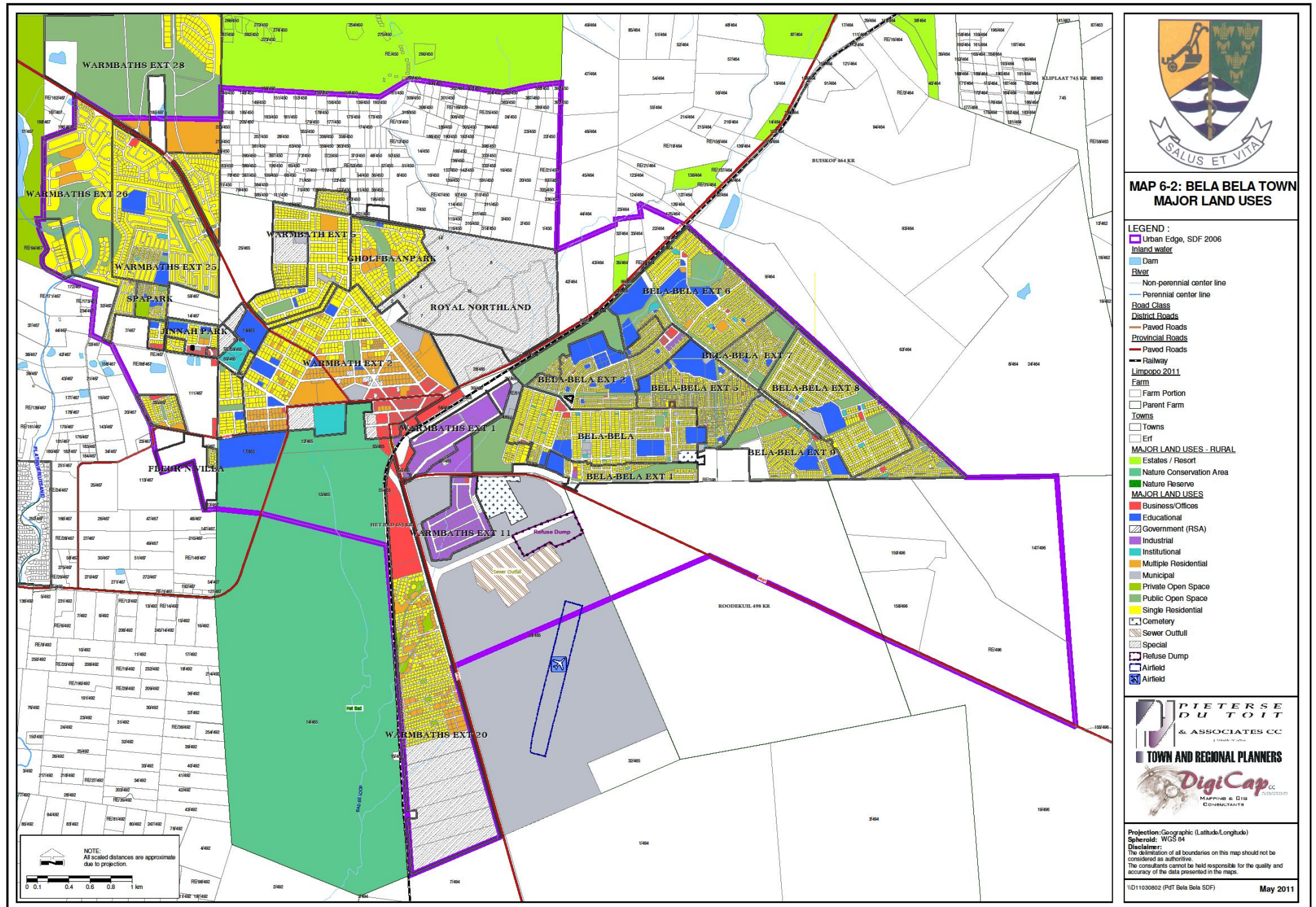


MAP 2: MAJOR LAND USE MANAGEMENT





MAP 3: MAJOR LAND USES IN TOWN





4.1. LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Land in the rural area is still largely White owned. However, a total of 56 land claims, were lodged within Bela Bela through the Land Claims Commission in 2001. The majority of these claims are still under investigation and there are two claims that have been settled within three farms as indicated in table 19 below. The size of these farms in total accounts for 5 381, 6 ha in extent. To date, some of the claims have been rejected whereas the remainder is being assessed at the moment. The existence of these land claims increases the general business risk for the farmer, resulting in the postponement of investment decisions until more security has been established. It is therefore imperative that the claims be processed as speedily as possible not only to reduce the investment risk, but also to promote landownership amongst the previously disadvantaged communities.



MAP 4: LAND CLAIMS

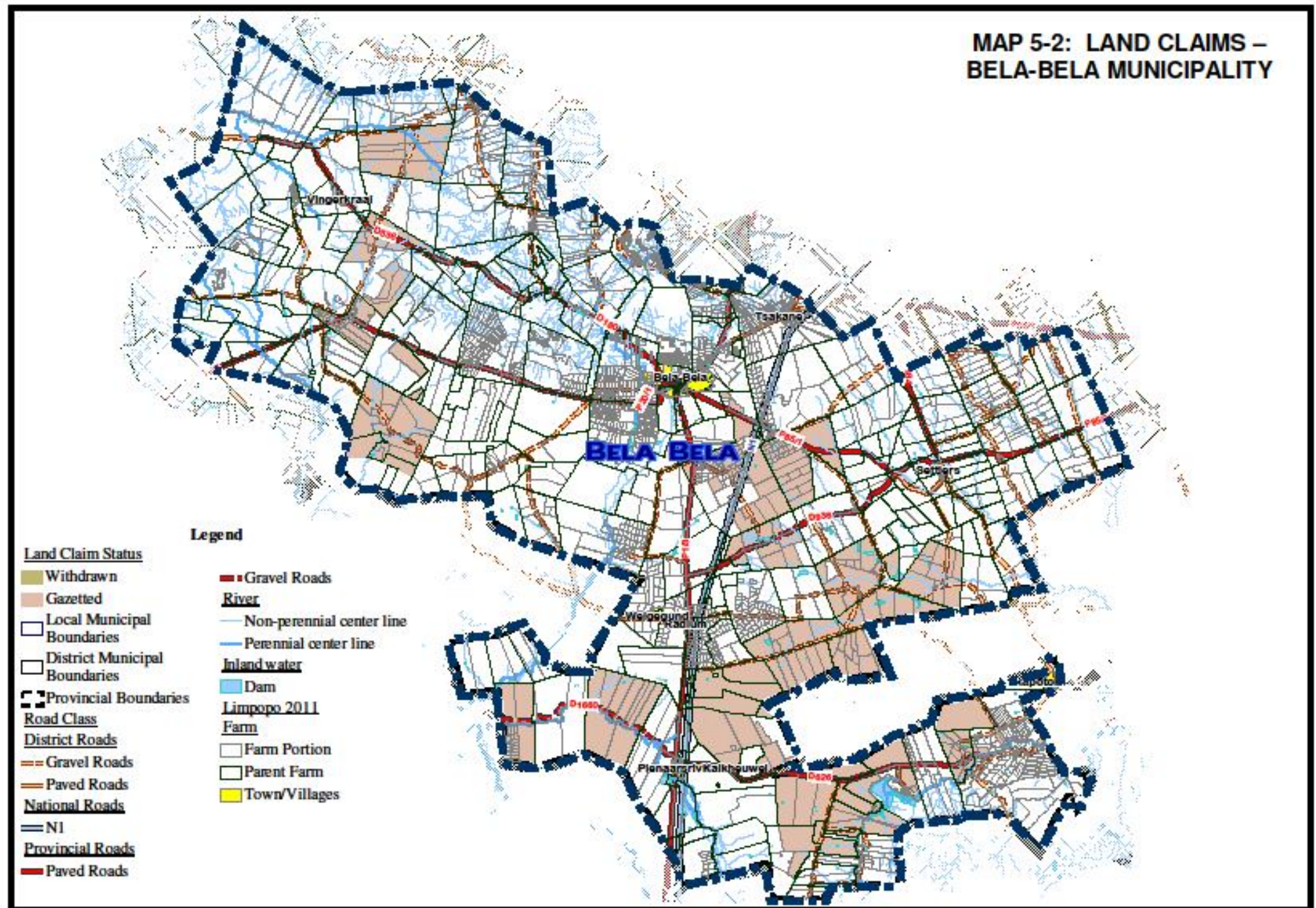




Table 4: Audited Restituted/Settled Land Claims within Bela Bela Municipal Area

Project Name	No.	Properties Restored	Total area (ha)	No. of households	Status of the project	Challenges	Post-settlement support requirement
Moretele (pienansrevier) phase 1, 2 & 3	1	Vaalboschblt 66 JR Ptn 1& 13	1,966	111	Cattle farm utilized by beneficiaries	Conflict of the usage of land that benefit individuals rather that beneficiaries	Subdivision of camps with motive of catering individual commercial farmers with the beneficiaries
Letlhakaneng (phase 1, 2 & 3)	1	Turffontein 499KR Ptn 24, 25, & 39. Phase 2 ptn 17, 19 23, 29, 32, 34 and 35 (152. 6582) ptn 18, 20, 32 and 33 of farm Turffontein 499	305	95	Small holdings not utilized	Limited agricultural potential	Explore alternative land use
Mawela family	1	Farm Gruispan 16 JR	1,392	37	Recently restored	Lack of project and natural resource information	Develop business for cattle and cash crops
Bela Bela (phase 1 & 2)	1	ptn 2, 4, 5 and ptn 8 of Olieventein 475 KR, R/E of Olieventein 562 KR, ptn 3, 31 and R/E of ptn 34 of the farm Rietspruit 527 KQ and ptn 1 of Zandspruit 472 KR (Phase 1) Ptn 11, 14, 16, 20, 21, 22, R/E of ptn 24, 25 & 38 of the farm Rietspruit 527 KR R/E of ptn 9 & 10 of the form Zoete-inval 484 KR Ptn 4 of the Farm Aliwal 486 KR	6,724	90	Recently restored	Lack of project and natural resource information	Conduct feasibility study to determine possible agricultural enterprises
Ga Mashong Matlala (phase 1	1	Haakdongfontein 85 JR: R/E Ptn 1, 2, 3 4, 6, 7,			Project partially utilizedby the beneficiaries for cattle	Obtaining operational capitalfor agricultural	Release of available grant funding:


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to 3)		Kameelrevier 77 JR: Ptn 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13 Kliprand 76 JR: R/E Ptn 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17, Elandsoewer 707 JR, Uitvlugt 709 JR Apiesdoring 78 JR, Kumnandi 67 JR	6, 042	174	enterprise. Game farming and tourism development on the remainder portion	production programme for cattle and poultry farming	provision of training for the identified farmers/beneficiaries who will be actively involved with farming
Nosijeje/'Maurine Patience		R/E of Ptn 21, 22, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of the farm Buiskop	62	0			
		R/E of ptn 4 of Middelkopje 33 JR, ptn 11, 5, 6, 7 R/E of ptn 8 of Middelkopje 33 JR ptn 12, 13, 14, R/E of De Kuil 28 JR, Turflaagte 35 JR Ptn 5 of Turflaagte 35 JR R/E of Palmietgat 34 JR R/E of ptn 3 of Palmietgat 34 JR Ptn 4 of Turflaagte 35 JR Ptn 1 of Granspan 37 JR R/E OF Kalkheuvel 73 JR Ptn 1 of Vaalbosch 38 JR Ptn 1, 2, & 3 of the farm Turflaagte 35 JR	8,217 59	0	Recently restored		



There are ten (10) claims which have been gazetted to date and table 2 below is detailed indications of these land claims and the period through which each claim was published.

Table 5: Gazetted Land Claims within Bela Bela Municipal Area

CLAIMANT	KRP	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION/ FARM NAME	GAZETTE NO.	PERIOD
Sindane Family	891	Boomfontein 666 KS	620 of 2003	2003/03/14
Bela Bela Community	2441	Cyferfontein 434 KR	3269 of 2003	2004/11/07
		Droogesloot 476 KR		
		Olievenfontein 475 KR		
		Rietspruit 527 KR		
Letlakaneng Community	744	Turfontein 499 KR	3167 of 2003	2003/11/07
		Rust De Winter 178 JR	29689 of 2007	
Mathole Family	900	Middelkopye 33 JR	29689 of 2007	
Moikanyane CP	6277	Tambotiepan 175 JR	29689 of 2007	
Matsemela E Ramakete Community	11505	Vaalboschbult 39 JR Zaagkuil drift`	29689 of 2007	

A total of 30 land claims have been gazetted within the Bela-Bela Local Municipality Area. An area of approximately 109 061 ha is potentially affected by land claims and the total budget for these claims comes to an amount of approximately R146 485 142-00. Many of the land claims have been rejected, but the extent of these land claims and the potential impact it may have depending on the outcome of investigations and research would be substantial and may impact on the spatial development of the Bela-Bela Local Municipality Area. There are remaining land claims (42) are still under investigations; table 3 below is the details of all these claims which are currently outstanding.

Table 6: Outstanding Land Claims within Bela Bela Municipal Area

KRP NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	CLAIMANT NAME	STATUS OF CLAIM	SIZE OF LAND IN EXTENT
1606	Cyferfontein 434 KR & others	Bela Bela Community	Negotiations	1715, 3695 ha
1509	Buiskop 464 KR	Buiskop Community	Further Research	2487, 3905 ha
335	Diepdrift	Mookgopong Community	Further Research	2123 ha
6276	Driefontein 553 KQ	Mokitlane Mosehlane	Further Research	4432, 56 ha
1798	Hartebeesfontein 558 KQ	Seama Community	Further Research	2122, 33 ha
958	Unclear	Bjatladi Phase 2	Further Research	3242, 44 ha
12008	Uitvlugt 79 JR	Sindane Community	Further Research	3241, 123 ha



9160	Drooglaagte 485 KR	Moneki Makgai Community	Further Research	2134, 234 ha
1632	Unclear	Dilokweng Community	Further Research	2314, 23 ha
461	Groothoek 99 KS	Manaileng	Further Research	3456, 56 ha
6274	Prague 7734 LR	Chokwe Community	Further Research	4432, 56 ha
7856	Zandfontein 31 JR	Matlala TK	Further Research	3242,44 ha
7311	Unclear	Nasser L	Further Research	2122, 34 ha
10563	Unclear	Olifant DJ	Further Research	3212, 34 ha
8249	Unclear	Motlapodi Community	Further Research	2341, 123 ha
7314	Unclear	Mogotlane MR	Further Research	2134, 234 ha
7313	Unclear	Dikobala MH	Further Research	3000 ha
1073	Unclear	Manaka KK	Further Research	3456, 56 ha
8247	Platreef, Mapela (Unclear)	Masenya MP	Further Research	4432, 56 ha
8246	Unclear	Hassim MH	Further Research	2122, 33 ha
10990	Erf 169 Piet Potgietersus (Unclear)	Bryat IE	Further Research	3242, 44 ha
6275	Unclear	Teffo WR	Further Research	3242, 44 ha
11173	Witfontein 526 KQ	Mahlangu JP	Further Research	2218, 5298 ha
6275	Eldarado 388 LQ	Bangwato Ba Sekgathe Community	Further Research	2487, 3905 ha
7847	Zandfontein 31 JR	Matlala TK	Further Research	2979, 9362 ha
9928	Unclear	Mosam AH	Further Research	35, 874 ha
1502	Unclear	Monyamane MD	Further Research	52, 36985 ha
7315	Bellevue 577 & Others	Matlala Dichoneng Tribe	Further Research	68, 874 ha
9175	Unclear	Johannes Ramaru	Further Research	1933 ha
12181	Unclear	ME Chauke	Further Research	28552 ha
10545	Louwiskraal 1104 MS	Maake MM	Further Research	1187 ha
1797	Erf 1650 (Unclear)	Ahmed Hassim	Further Research	2123 ha
8243	Mooimeisfontein 536 LR	Mokitlane MS	Further Research	2487, 3905 ha
10317	Unclear	Hassim I	Further Research	2123 ha
10893	Strikkloof	Matlou MH	Further Research	2487, 3905 ha
5249	Unclear	Kekana MJ	Further Research	1715, 3695 ha
741	Kalkfontein 140 JR	Nokaneng Community	Further Research	2487, 3905 ha
11265	Elsjeskraal 613 KR	Bagatla a Mmakau of Mokgoko	Further Research	1715, 3695 ha
1631	Mantsole 40 JR	Ntshodisane MI	Further Research	1987, 5455 ha

A major concern from commercial agriculture is that not all the beneficiaries are really interested in farming, but only want to stay on the land. This results in land not used productively, or even laying fallow.



4.2. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The development of Bela Bela SDF was informed amongst others by the three key objectives. The basic principle is to promote development and land-uses which will contribute to efficiency, sustainability and viable communities over the long term to stimulate economic activity in a sensible manner. These can be briefly highlighted as follows:-

4.2.1. Ensure protection of the natural environment and optimal usage of limited natural resources in Bela-Bela:

- Delineation of the urban edge to limit ad-hoc, non-structured development;
- Promote “in fill” development in open spaces in the Bela-Bela Town area in order to promote densification of the urban area;
- Identify desired directions of growth within the Municipal area;
- Rectify past environmental impacts; and
- Define environmental sensitive areas, nature conservation areas and areas where certain land-uses should be avoided in order to protect the environment.

4.2.2. Ensure sustainable economic growth of Bela-Bela Local Municipality:

- Identify land-uses which can contribute to the economic development of the area;
- Increase the economic viability of Bela-Bela Town by supporting the densification and incorporation of mixed land-uses within urban areas;
- Identify a hierarchy of business centres, [i.e. the Central Business District (CBD) and neighborhood centres];
- Identify areas in which the intensity of land development could be increased or reduced;
- Develop the Bela-Bela Local Municipality area as an attractive, unique and preferred tourism destination by:
 - Promoting and supporting the development of new tourism destinations;
 - Promote the Dinokeng Tourism Initiative;
 - Develop a tourist support and supply system to promote local crafters and suppliers;
- Protect and manage areas with significant natural resource base from human settlement development, e.g. agricultural, mineral and ecological potential;



- Identify criteria for evaluating land development applications with respect to economic viability with respect to infrastructure etc, and
- Use existing infrastructure and land more optimally.

4.2.3 Creating sustainable human settlements and quality urban environments for all communities:

- Ensure that affordable and sustainable services and infrastructure are available for all communities that promote the optimum utilization of scarce resources;
- Ensure the supply of serviced sites for residential (i.e. all socioeconomic categories) and non-residential uses;
- Identify special development areas to redress past imbalances;
- Promote different housing and tenure options that increase choice in the municipal area while contributing to residential densification;
- Promote the establishment of economic activities and job opportunities within urban areas and discourage development outside these areas;
- Prohibit illegal land occupation;
- Ensure equitable access to natural and non-natural resources; and
- Built habitable and safe communities where homes area safe and places of work are productive.

4.3. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE AND HIERARCHY OF NODES

The Limpopo Province developed a Provincial Spatial Rationale in 2002, reviewed in 2007, which identified a settlement hierarchy for the whole province. This settlement hierarchy is not based on individual settlements only, but settlement clusters for priority development nodes. *Settlement clusters* therefore indicate priority development areas/nodes in which primarily first order settlements (three types of growth points) and second order settlements (population concentration points) are identified. Growth points are therefore the highest order in the settlement hierarchy, with Population Concentration Points being the second order in the settlement hierarchy.

First order settlements (Growth Points) are individual settlements (e.g. towns/villages) or a group of settlements located relatively close to each other where meaningful economic, social and institutional activities, and in most instances a substantial number of people are grouped together. These growth points seem to have a natural growth potential, but do not develop to their optimum potential due to the fact that capital investments are made on ad hoc basis without any long-term strategy for the growth point and/or the area as a whole.



The three categories of growth points are described in terms of their relative importance (priority) in the hierarchy:

- **Provincial Growth Point (PGP).** A provincial growth point is the highest order in the hierarchy and therefore also the most important type of growth point. All the PGP's have a sizable economic sector providing jobs to many local residents. They have a regional and some a provincial service delivery function, and usually also a large number of social facilities (e.g. hospitals, tertiary educational institutions). All of them have institutional facilities such as government offices as well as local and/or district municipal offices. The majority of these provincial growth points have a large number of people. The only Provincial Growth Point identified in the Bela-Bela Local Municipal Area is Bela-Bela Town.
- **District Growth Point (DGP).** These growth points already have a meaningful economic sector with some job creation, various higher order social facilities such as hospitals and/or health centres, and some accommodate tertiary educational institutions. Most of these district growth points have regional government offices and in many instances also district and/or local municipal offices. Most of the district growth points have a large number of people grouped together. There is no District Growth Point in the Bela-Bela Local Municipal Area.
- **Municipal Growth Point (MGP).** In terms of the various categories of growth points the municipal growth points have a relatively small economic sector compared to the district, but more specifically the provincial growth points. Municipal growth points serving mainly the farming areas often have a sizable business sector providing a meaningful number of job opportunities. These growth points usually have a few higher order social and institutional activities. In most instances these growth points have a reasonable number of people. Pienaarsrivier is the only Municipal Growth point identified for the Bela-Bela Local Municipal Area.

The other low order nodes of the Municipality consist of the settlements/towns of Settlers, Rust de Winter, Radium, Vingerkraal, Tsakane, Rapotokwane, as well as farms and smallholdings.

4.4. BELA BELA SPATIAL FRAMEWORK FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

4.4.1.1 Environmental Legislative framework

South Africa's considerable and diverse natural resources open up a wide array of investment possibilities, from alternative energy to the fishing sector to eco-tourism. However, as a signatory to various international environmental agreements, South Africa is concerned to protect its natural resources and promote their sustainable use. In its environmental laws, South Africa attempts to strike a balance between encouraging investment and growth, and the need to protect the environment for present and future generations.

There are a number of regulation, policies, acts and treaties that are meant at the protection, preservation and conservation of our natural resources. Below is the summary of the legislative framework of the state.

4.1.1.2 The Constitution



Section 24 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
- promote conservation; and
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

4.4.1.3 The National Environmental Management Act

The National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) came into operation in January 1999. It is the flagship environmental statute of South Africa. NEMA's primary purpose is to provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on all matters affecting the environment. NEMA also establishes procedures and institutions that will promote public participation in environmental management.

Chapter 1 of NEMA stipulates Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably. It also advocates that development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

The principles enshrined in NEMA guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of the Act and all other laws concerned with the protection or management of the environment in South Africa. These principles serve as a framework within which environmental management must take place. They include, amongst others, sustainable development and the 'polluter pays' principle.

a) Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is required to ensure the integration of social, economic and environmental factors in decision-making so that development serves present and future generations. Furthermore, sustainable development requires that a risk-averse and cautious approach be applied to decision-making.

b) Polluter Pays Principle

The 'polluter pays' principle provides that 'the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment'. NEMA imposes a duty of care on every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment to take reasonable measures to prevent the pollution or degradation of the environment from occurring, continuing or reoccurring.

4.4.1.4 The National Water Act

The National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 ('the National Water Act') recognises that water is a natural resource that belongs to all people. The National Water Act regulates the manner in which persons obtain the right to use water and provides for just and equitable utilisation of water resources. Sustainability and equity are identified as central guiding principles in the protection, use and management of water resources. These guiding principles recognise:



- The basic human needs of present and future generations;
- The need to protect water resources;
- The need to share some water resources with other countries; and
- The need to promote social and economic development through the use of water.

4.4.1.5 National Environmental Management: Waste Act

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No. 59 of 2008 ('Waste Act') was enacted to reform the law regulating waste management and to govern waste management activities. The Waste Act has repealed and replaced those sections of the Environment Conservation Act that dealt with the prevention of littering and waste management.

The Act creates a general duty in respect of waste management obliging holders of waste to minimise waste, recycle and dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner. Holders must also prevent any employees from contravening the Waste Act.

Section 18 introduces 'extended producer responsibility'. The Minister may identify a product, in terms of which extended responsibility applies, Identify measures that must be taken and by whom. The Minister may specify how to implement such extended responsibility and any financial arrangements that must be made.

4.4.1.6 National Environmental management: Biodiversity Act

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004 provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity, the protection of threatened and protected species and ecosystems, the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the bio-prospecting of those resources.

4.4.1.7 National Environmental management: Air quality act

The Air Quality Act regulates air quality in order to protect the environment. It provides reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The Act further provides for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government. It also provides for specific air quality measures.

4.4.2 INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bela Bela has a number of Nature Conservation Areas, these are the Rust de Winter Nature Reserved situated on the southern border which is + 2 500 ha in extent, the Enkeldoornspoort Nature Conservation Area in the south – eastern corner of the Municipal Area, Mabula Game Reserve, BonwaPhala Game Reserve, Kunkuru Game Reserve, Sondela Nature Reserved, Mabalingwe Game Reserve, the Bothasvley Nature Conservation Area adjacent to the N1 National Road between Bela – Bela and Piennarsrevier and the Het Bad Nature Reserve in the central area of Bela Bela Local Municipality. The whole of



the western part of the Bela Bela Local Municipality Area is classified as a Conservation Area as well as the area directly surrounding the Bothasvley Nature Conservation.

While Bela Bela is at an advantageous position in terms of the environment since there are no heavy industries and soil degradation and erosion is minimal, it is very important that the municipality ensures, with its available resources that the sensitive environments (wetland areas next to Bospoort and Klein Kariba River) are adequately protected in line with the requirements of the National Environment Management Act. The potential risks that can be highlighted at this stage include:

- The poor management of landfill sites
- Inadequate sanitation systems
- Informal Settlement
- Veld fires
- Deforestation
- Chemical spills and/ or other hazardous accidents
- Urban sprawl
- Land Degradation
- Spreading of Alien species into the Nature Vegetation
- Poor management of wetlands.

The municipality should have Management Plan that can address; vegetation, water and fuel and sewage treatment with specific reference to the following:

Environmental Aspects

Table: 7

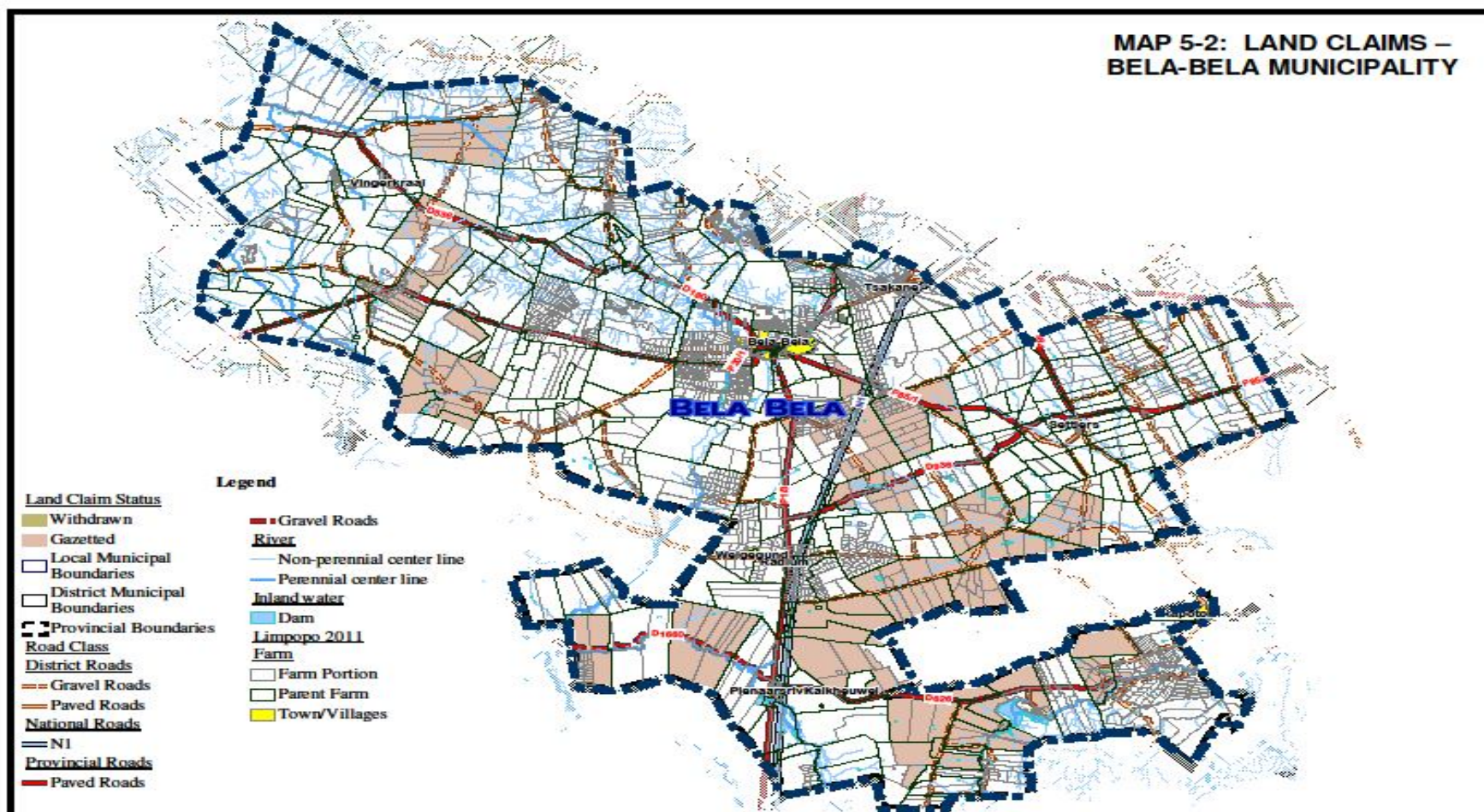
Waste management	Soil Management	Pollution	Deforestation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Solid waste- Littering- General waste- Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Drainage- Earth- Quarries & Borrow Pits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Noise andDust control	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Non selective cutting down of trees



4.4.3 VEGETATION CLASIFICATION

The area consists of the Waterberg Mixed Mountain Bushveld on the north and north – western side. The vegetation includes the tree layer, which is characterized by *Faureasaligna*, common *Acacia caffra*, *Burkea Africana*, *Terminiasericea* and *Peltophorum africanum* on the deep sandy areas, with *Kirkiaacuminata* *Combretum apiculatum*. The shrub layer is moderately developed and individuals of *Grewiaflavescens*, *Ochnapulchra*, *Eucleacrispa*, *Rhuszeyheri* and *Tapiphyllumparvifolium* are commonly found. The grass layer is moderate to well developed and grasses such as *Elionurusmuticus*, *Loudetiasimplex*, *Panicummaximum*, *Digitariaeriantha* and *Urelytrumagropyroides* are the conspicuous species the area is also characterized by the Mixed Bushveld and Clay Thorn Bushveld

MAP: 5



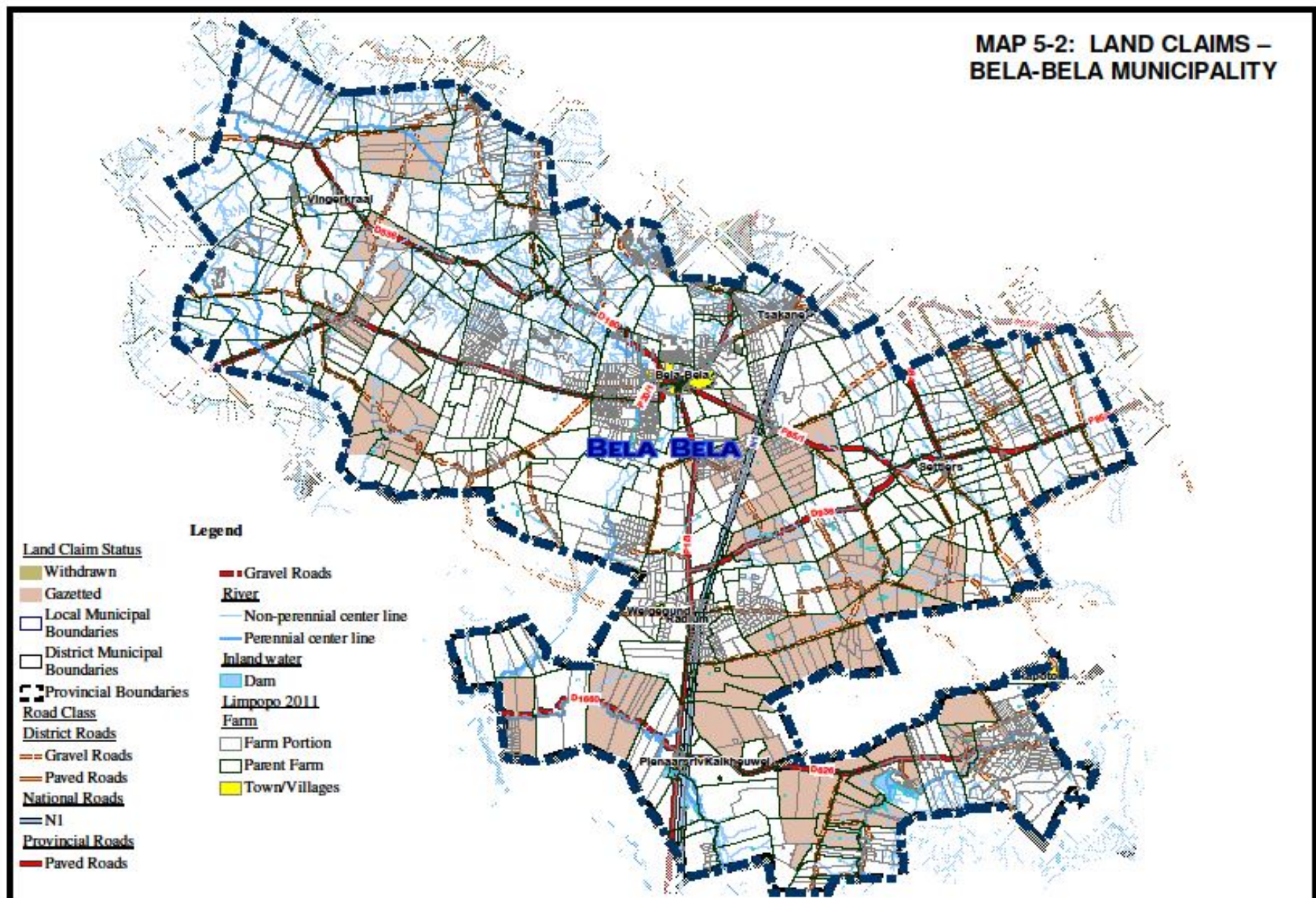
**❖ Geology and Soils**

The area has significant amounts of basalt and granite. Arenite and Mudstone are also quite prevalent. Rhyolite, Dolerite, Dolomite, Shale, Sedimentary and Gabbro are also found. The Geology is underlined by Sand stone and Lava deposits of Letaba Formation. Letaba Formation marks the upper boundary of the Karoo Sequence. The formation consists of intercalated volcanic flows and sand stone units of Jurassic Age (190 – 136 Ma old). The quaternary and younger sandy horizons overlying the sand stone are of the mixed origin and consist of soils from fluvial (river borne) and Aeolian (wind – blown) origin.

The most important intrusive rock formation is the Bushveld Igneous Complex that holds large reserves of Platinum. A substantial amount of minerals are found in clusters in the whole Waterberg district and there is also a cluster situated within Bela Bela. Areas with mineral resources are indicated on Map below: Most of these mineral zones are located in the northern and north – eastern parts of Bela Bela Municipal area. Minerals in the municipal area primarily include Fluor, Manganese and Limestone.



MAP 5-2: LAND CLAIMS –
BELA-BELA MUNICIPALITY





❖ **Topography**

The map above shows that woodland covers the northwest with small islands of grass land degraded: forest, woodland, thicket and bushland. Thicket and bushland is predominatly on the north of Bela Bela. Commercial cultivated land covers most the middle and eastern part of the municipality that is interspaced with small patches of woodland degraded: grass can be found in the south in small patches with the predominant land cover being degraded: forest and woodland. A few mines and quarries are demarcated near Pienaarsrevier and in the southeast corner on the municipality.

Bela Bela is situated on the northern end of the large Springbok Flats at the feet of the Waterberg Mountains. The average height above sea level 1 140 meters. The ridges of the Waterberg Mountain on the north – western side of Bela Bela is on average 230 meters higher than than of the immediate surrounding area. The topography of and surrounding area of the municipality depend on two characteristics formed by the geology. The Waterberg Mountains are formed by “Rooibergfelsiet ” and “Granofier,” which are fined in texture but resistant against erosion.

There some significant drainage areas these include the Sand River in the north – east , the Buffelspruit River draining the central area, the Pienaarsrevier in the southeast and the Elandsrivier in the south, including the Rus de Winter Dam draing the Rus De Winter area. The drainage flows from north to south. The drainage to the west of Bela Bela is known as the Buffelspruit River in the mountainous headwater areas and renamed the Plat River when it flows onto the Springbok Flats.

The Klein Kariba River drains a large area to the east of the town forming a marshy area at the foot of the hills. The Bad se Loop stream is a minor drainage which bisects the latter two and flows through the centre of town and the Hot Water Springs Resort as its name suggest. Theses drainage areas drain the southern part of the Waterberg plateau. Drainage areas are important in the planning of Bela Bela due to the forming of marsh areas and swamps close to settlement areas where water infiltrates into the ground

4.4.4 BELA BELA TOWN AND URBAN EDGE

Bela-Bela Town is the primary provider of social services and bulk infrastructure for the Local Municipal Area. It is important to promote the development of Bela-Bela Town as a compact integrated town. An urban edge has been identified and growth should be stimulated in the undeveloped areas within the urban edge.

The necessity to define a clearly demarcated and functional urban edge for Bela-Bela Town is clear if the amount of urban sprawl that has already taken place is taken into consideration. It is a well known fact that a compact, well-planned town can be serviced easily and more cost effectively. In order to ensure a compact town specific guidelines need to be set out for future development that will take place in the urban edge.

A substantial volume of ad-hoc development leading to urban sprawl has already taken place around Bela-Bela Town. Enormous pressure exists for this unsustainable urban form to further escalate if it can not be contained and linked to a strategy of intensifying and compacting the urban areas. The first step



in promoting a compact town and infill development in Bela-Bela Town is to identify a definite urban edge with an indication of priority or “preferred” areas for future urban development.

4.4.5 Small Towns: Pienaarsriver, Radium and Settlers

Pienaarsrivier was identified as a Municipal Growth Point according to the Limpopo Province Spatial Rationale. After Bela-Bela Town, Pienaarsrivier is the second most important growth point in the Bela-Bela Local Municipal Area and it is important to develop this node as such, based on the local economic growth potential.

Settlers is a relatively small agricultural town within the Springbok Flats Area with a substantial agricultural potential, specifically for cash crop farming. The existing town has a farmer’s co-operative which service the farming community, an agricultural school, as well as a combined primary/high school. There are also a few small businesses, a community hall, etc. to serve the local community. Settlers is also very well located in terms of important provincial roads

No major future development is envisaged for Settlers. New residential development (if any) must follow a formal township application procedure as the town is located in an area with relative high agricultural potential. The town is surrounded by arable land, used for cash crop farming.

Radium is a very small town in close proximity to the N1 National road, but adjacent to Road P1/3 almost halfway between Bela-Bela Town and Pienaarsrivier.

4.4.6 SETTLEMENT AREAS AND VILLAGES: RAPOTOKWANE

Rapotokwane is a village which does not have an economic base and is a dormitory settlement with people working as migrant laborers elsewhere or in the surrounding areas and farms. It is proposed that the village be provided, as far as possible, with basic municipal infrastructure. No expansion of the village is proposed, but rather upgrading with formalization and “in-fill” planning as far as possible to address the existing problems and improve the quality of life of the village’s residents. There are approximately 141 vacant erven which is adequate for normal population growth (with no influx).

Vingerkraal is an informal settlement which is situated within the farm and isolated from an economic activity and basic infrastructure within the municipal area. It is proposed that the option for the relocation of this community to one of the existing economically viable nodes be determined and considered by Council prior to a final decision on this matter.

**4.4.7 FARMLANDS AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENTS**

High potential agricultural land irrespective if currently used for cash crop farming or not, should be protected against future sterilization of this land by settlement development or any alternative land-uses. Township development at existing nodes such as Bela-Bela Town, Pienaarsrivier town and others should be sensitive for high-potential agricultural land even though it might be excluded from the Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act (Act No 70 of 1970). It can therefore be concluded that the importance of agricultural development within the municipal area as a contributor to local economic develop should not be ignored, but rather be developed to it's optimal potential.

4.4.8. INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

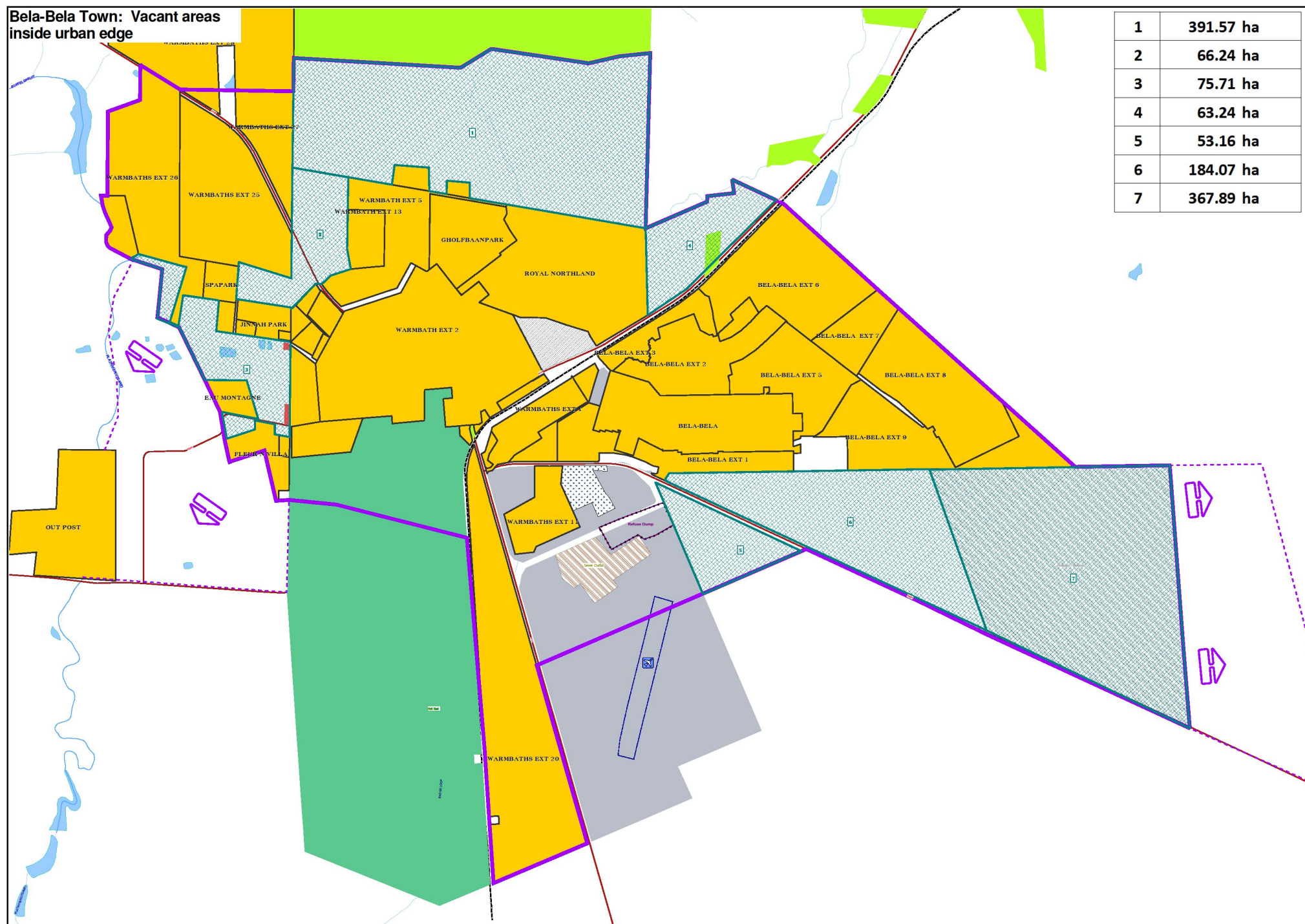
NO	SETTLEMENT	ESTIMATE NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	COMMENTS
1	JACOB ZUMA	1020	The area is not habitable due to flood lines challenges. To be relocated and accommodated at Ext 9
2	BELA BELA EXT 9	600	To be formalised at Ext 9.
3	SPA PARK(Pr)opposed Warmbath Extension 25)	255 (HDA)	To be formalised at proposed Extensions of Spa Park (Portions of the farm Roodepoort) being earmarked for purchase by the Dept.(DLGH).
4	VINGERKRAAL	250	The area has no enough water sources to sustain a formal township and this has been confirmed by specialist studies. To be relocated to proposed Extension 1 at Masakhane / Radium and other Areas within the Municipality(proposed Extensions at Spa Park).
5	EERSBEWOON/Tsakane	245	The area is too small and isolated to warrant formalization, and may not be sustainable in terms of Spatial Planning principles. To be relocated to other Townships Extensions within Bela Bela
6	MASAKHANE	110	T o be formalised at Masakhane or other areas within the municipality
7	RAPOTOKWANE	30	To be formalised at the present location in Rapotokwane.

**4.4.9 STRATEGICALLY LOCATED LAND OWNED BY THE MUNICIPALITY (WITHIN THE URBAN EDGE AND ADJACENT TO EXISTING SETTLEMENT)****Table 9:**

NO	Property Description/ERF	SUBSIDY PROGRAMME	SIZE	COMMENTS/REMARKS
1	ERF 1067 WARMBARTH EXT 5 (Park)	URBAN	2.6239 HA	Council resolved on the development of the area for Housing as part of the then Proposed ABSA/ DLGH project.
2	REMAINDER OF PORTION 25 OF HATBAD 465KR(pieces of land along Alma Road)	URBAN	42HA	Council resolved on the development of the area for Housing as part of the then Proposed ABSA/ DLGH project. Part of the area is not developable due to rocky outcrops.
3	REMAINDER OF 655 WARMBATHS	URBAN	13HA	Council resolved on the development of the area for middle income, and it is located closer to the CBD. Potential BNG project.
4	REMAINDER OF WILGEGEND 17JR (MASAKHANE)	URBAN	197Ha of which over 100 ha is still undeveloped/planned and may be available for future development.	The land has been transferred to Bela Bela Municipality



MAP 7: IDENTIFIED VACANT LAND





4.10 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT AND DELIVERY WITHIN BELA BELA MUNICIPAL AREA

During the year under review the Municipality in collaboration with the Department of Local Government and Housing (DLGH) engaged in the RDP project to built **100 RDP** houses at Rapotokwane. At the end of the financial year, that is, at the end of June 2011, all 100 units were completed.

The Department of Local Government and Housing also appointed contractors to construct another 100 RDP units, being 50 units at Rapotokwane while another 50 units were allocated for unblocking of the blocked projects at Leseding and Hostelview. At the end of the financial year the contractors had already started with the project.

The Municipality together with DLGH also facilitated the issuing of **title deeds** through the Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme(EEDBS), on properties that were allocated to individuals but were not given full ownership. This included properties that were acquired prior to 1994. The DLGH also assisted with the facilitation of lost copies of title deeds which were destroyed through fire during 2005. At the end of the financial year about **344 title** deeds were issued by the Registrar of Deeds to DLGH for residents of Bela-Bela Municipality. 326 title deeds were for lost copies while 16 were for new registration through the EEDBS. Acquisition of title deeds will go a long way in ensuring security of tenure to those people who occupied and stayed in government houses and stands without title deeds or any form of recognised form of ownership.

The municipality was also able to alienate 95 residential sites for middle income residents within Bela-Bela, which will to a greater extent help alleviating backlog in housing for these income brackets, especially those that are above RDP but they are also not able to afford the excessively expensive sites in the private market.

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

4.10.1 CURRENT HOUSING NEEDS, DEMAND AND PROVISION

The estimated housing backlog within Bela Bela is currently 2700. This figure is based on the Municipal Housing Plan (2008) and waiting list which indicated that 1 100 households are residing within the informal settlements, 1 000HH resides on backyard units within Bela Bela Town and Township and 400 for the middle (Gap Market) earners. The Department of Local Government and Housing in partnership with Bela Bela Local Municipality are currently playing an important role in terms of housing provision for the low – income group who earn between R0 – R 3 500 pm. The current housing project that is targeting to address housing backlogs for the people within this income category is Bela Bela Township Ext. 8 which comprises of 900 Units (i.e. 750 RDP + 150 Bonded). The rest of the projects that are still at the proposal stage include the following:-

- Bela Bela Township Ext. 9 – 900 Units (800 RDP + 100 Bonded)
- Airstrip Area (Town) – Social Housing
- Spa Park (PTN 4 of Roodepoort 467 KR) – 200 RDP Units
- Spa Park North (Town) – 300 Bonded Units (middle income)



- North of Alma Road (Town) – (Middle/ Upper Income)
- Radium/ Masakhane Ext 1 – 150 Unit
- Lebogang Rural Village (Farm Tweefontein 452 – KR) – 50 Units

The 2008/ 09 IDP noted that the need for the provision of housing to the middle income group (i.e. especially those who fall within the income category ranging from R 3 501 – R7000 pm) is also critically important since it was noted that there are individuals who fall on this category and are registered on the municipal housing waiting list since they requires assistance with regards to accessing shelter. The need for middle income housing may also be exacerbated by the fact that housing development that is driven by the private developers is mainly accessible and affordable to the upper income earners i.e. the minimum value for the houses provided by the private developers is in many instances more than R 500 000.

As noted from the proposed priority projects above, the municipality is intending to address the housing backlog for both low income and middle income earners. The total number of units proposed is 3 050 which would fully eradicate the housing backlogs. The majority (7) of these projects are proposed on the municipal owned land except Spa Park (North of Alma Road) and Lebogang Rural Village.

4.10.1.1 HOUSING BACKLOG: POPULATION INCREASE – ADDITIONAL HOUSES NEEDED – HIGH GROWTH SCENARIO

Table: 12

AREA	Estimated Population increase between 2010 and 2015	Houses needed	Estimated Population increase between 2015 and 2020	Houses needed	Estimated Population increase between 2020 and 2025	Houses needed	Estimated Population increase between 2025 and 2030	Houses needed	Total Houses Needed
Urban Areas	3310	847	3165	809	2993	765	2783	712	3133
Rural Areas	1598	409	1369	350	1329	340	1254	321	1419
Pienaarsrivier	125	32	107	27	104	27	120	31	117
Total	5033	1287	4641	1187	4426	1132	4157	1063	4669

Source: Bela Bela SDF, 2011

**4.10.1.2 Housing Need per Income Group****Table: 13**

Income Group	Total HH per income group 2010				Additional Housing Need per income group up to 2030			
	Urban (Bela Bela Town)		Rural		Urban (Bela Bela Town)		Rural	
	Nr of HH	%	Nr of HH	%	Nr of HH	%	Nr of HH	%
Subsidized	6816	72.52	4415	81.25	2272	72.52	1248	81.25
Low	1343	14.29	569	10.47	448	14.29	161	10.47
Low/Middle and Middle	1156	12.30	379	6.97	385	12.30	107	6.97
High	84	0.89	71	1.31	28	0.89	20	1.31
Total	9399	100	5434	100	3133	100	1536	100

Source: Bela Bela SDF, 2011

It is estimated that approximately 81% of house that will be needed in the rural areas of Bela Bela Municipality will be for subsidized housing. Approximately 14% of the estimated additional housing need in urban areas will be for the low income group and 12% for low/middle and middle income group. In the rural areas approximately 11% of additional houses up to 2030 will fall into the low income group and 7% in the low/middle and middle income group.

4.10.1.3 Land earmarked for Residential Development**Table:14**

Area nr	Area (Ha)	Developable area (ha)	Nr of erven with average 600m ² *2	Nr of erven with average of 800m ² *2
1	391.57	254.52	4242	3182
2	66.24	43.06	718	538
3	75.71	49.21	820	615
6	184.07	119.65	1994	1496
7	367.89	239.13	6039* ¹	



Total	1085.48	705.56	13813	11870
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Source: Bela Bela SDF, 2011. Notes*¹: indicate the total number of erven planned for Bela Bela Ext 10. *²: the developable area is regarded as only 65% of the total area, 35% is allowed for roads, etc.

4.10.2 PRINCIPLES ON SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (SHS)

The notion of sustainable human settlement (SHS) refers to an integrated approach to housing provision for the residents of Bela Bela (especially those who are classified as the low income group). At the concept level the requirements of sustainable human settlement are precise and unambiguous in terms of the level in which housing should be provided for the residents within the Bela Bela area and these can be briefly summarized as follows:-

- The focus on the provision of housing should not only be on *housing delivery* but also on *housing development* with a greater positive impact for the residents to be able to sustain their livelihood within that particular locality. This implies that the future housing delivery and development that takes place within Bela Bela should be incorporated within the vicinity of social facilities and economic opportunities to make it easier for the community to easily commute in order to obtain the services and employment opportunities. This requirement is intended to address the legacies of the past whereby individuals (especially the less privileged) were subjected to poor living conditions with the serious lack of amenities to sustain their livelihoods within those settlements.
- The provision of housing should be an integrated approach to development using the delivery of shelter as a primary focus but including amongst other things basic service delivery (i.e. potable water, appropriate sanitation and access to electricity), obtaining or upgrading of land tenure rights, ease access to adjacent community and economic services, job creation plus skill transfer (i.e. during construction stages) and the outcomes should also build self esteem by the end users.

Housing delivery and development within Bela Bela occurs in two different forms. The first regards the state funded, low cost housing in which the Department of Local Government and Housing serves as the developer. The second pertains to private sector developments targeting mainly the upper income groups. Bela Bela Spatial Development Framework (*adopted in 2006*) should be the pillar in terms of informing the realization of sustainable human settlements through the implementation of these housing projects.

In line with the SDF the municipality has embarked on facilitating housing delivery within the areas that are earmarked for opportunity for future housing within the SDF growth nodal points (i.e. Bela Bela Town, Pienaarsriver and Radium) and these areas are within the urban fabric plus housing delivery is integrated to the delivery of services and reasonable proximity to the adjacent social and economic opportunities. There has been challenges in terms of achieving all the expectations by the sustainable human settlement concept in the past to such an extent that the concern was raised especially for housing delivery within Bela Bela Town (Main Growth Point) that the majority of these low cost housing projects still focus on extending the black townships which now perpetuate disintegration by income groups while in the apartheid era disintegration was perpetuated through racial segregation.



Despite these challenges which includes the limited availability of land within the existing central business district (CBD) and financial viability (i.e. high cost of land within the CBD) which might be a substantial sacrifice to achieve the low cost housing there, the municipality is however aiming to achieving this through creative ways such as through residential densification within the few vacant patches of land parcels that are located within the CBD and are considered by the SDF to be ideal for future housing development.

4.11 CHALLENGES:

Table:15

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Land, Housing & Infrastructure	Ward 1 (appro. 255 Informal Settlement 170 in Spa Park) Ward 2 (appro. 740 people in the ward) 1587,1756,1769,1771,1754,1759,1644,1542,1708, 1735,1613,1620,1621,1626,1569,1527, 1657,1657,1625) Ward 4 (Ext 7 & 8 – appro. 150 people) Ward 6 (appro. 200 people in the ward 915860 Ward 7 (appro. 245 Tsakane) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane ,Rus de Winter & Piennarsrevier-appro 300) Ward 9 (appro. 110 Masakhane)	High number of people with RDP housing needs.
	Ward 2 (old location) Ward 5 (1204) Ward 7 (Ext 6 & Tsakane Ward 8 (stand number 1074)	Orphans and aged are not considered for emergency housing project



	Ward 9	Agricultural land that was provided by DRDLR is not properly used because of lack of interest by the beneficiaries
	Ward 3 (land behind Sanfa Stadium) Ward 7 (behind clinic etc) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane – business land, Pienaarsrevier entrance) Ward 9 (business, taxi rank, church site - ZCC)	No land for development

**5. SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT**

Why this KPA? *The lack of municipal infrastructure is regarded as a critical impediment to ensuring a dignified quality of life for the majority of the population within Bela Bela. Especially critical is the situation with regard to water, sanitation, housing, roads and stormwater.*

5.1. FREE BASIC SERVICES: WATER, SANITATION, ENERGY AND REFUSE REMOVAL

The municipality has an indigent policy in place and the households that qualify to be registered as the indigents must have income of R0 –to– R 1 500 per month. The policy is currently benefiting 4500 households. This figure (3046HH) is substantially higher than the demographic quantification (1 534HH) and this indicates that the poverty levels on the ground are more than what has been projected.

The number of households who are subsidised by the free basic services can be indicated as follows:-

Table:16

MONTH 2010/2011	WATER		REFUSE		RATES		ELECTRICITY		SEWERAGE		PREPAID ELECTRICITY		TOTAL	
	no		no		no		no		no		no		no	
Jul-10	0	R 0.00	0	R 0.00	0	0.00	0	R 0.00	0	0		222151.95		R 222 151.95
Aug-10	3	R 69.35	4	R 159.60	4	233.74	1	R 159.60	4	135.96		222151.95	16	R 758.25
Sep-10	2070	R 69 971.37	6886	R 281 152.82	5662	256 028.69	34	R 7 701.29	6775	236553.69		222151.95	21427	R 851 407.86
Oct-10	2032	R 71 768.94	2285	R 93 278.17	1874	84 951.68	32	R 1 875.95	2246	78423.8		222151.95	8469	R 330 298.54
Nov-10	1725	R 59 587.58	2285	R 93 274.51	1875	85 282.38	22	R 1 252.18	2248	78485.7		222151.95	8155	R 317 882.35
Dec-10	1504	R 52 217.19	2292	R 93 578.92	1880	85 448.92	23	R 1 225.49	2258	78846.47		222151.95	7957	R 311 316.99
Jan-11	1531	R 48 647.77	2290	R 93 244.10	1879	85 093.96	25	R 1 346.45	2258	78602.33		R 313 283.20	7983	R 306 934.61
Feb-11	2080	R 72 828.02	2780	R 113 425.29	2168	96 476.01	16	R 870.76	2739	95604.37		R 313 283.20	9783	R 379 204.45


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Mar-11	2165	R 72 977.15	2774	R 113 173.22	2163	96 711.65	20	R 1 134.96	2734	95423.52		R 313 283.20	9856	R 379 420.50
Apr-11	2081	R 72 563.09	2775	R 113 212.96	2138	94 994.71	19	R 1 126.90	2736	95488.09		R 313 283.20	9749	R 377 385.75
MAY – 11	2238	R 71 382.83	2793	R 113 985.17	2157	95 267.76	22	R 1 315.44	2754	96159.84	2437	253813.55	9964	R 378 111.04
JUNE - 11	2427	R 79 617.50	2806	R 114 504.26	2169	95 615.54	25	R 1 546.15	2766	96567.24	2437	253813.55	10193	R 387 850.69
Total		R 520 630.46		R 994 499.59		885 221.74		R 16 693.58		837563.93		2586044.5		R 4 242 722.98

Table : 17

WARDS	No Indigents on Financial System July 2010- APRIL 2011	No Indigents pending from prev months	New Applications Received	No of Applications declined	No of Applications not verified	Applications not processed on FMS	No of Applicants removed from FMS	No of Applications pending	Total Indigents on financial system as at end MAY 2011
Ward 1	253	0	0	0	0			0	253
Ward 2	263	21	0	0	0			0	263
Ward 3	583	20	0	0	0			0	600
Ward 4	261	21	0	0	0			0	261
Ward 5	347	42	0	0	0			0	347
Ward 6	515	41	0	0	0			0	515
Ward 7	558	36	0	0	0			0	558
Ward 8	266	6	0	0	0			0	266
WARD 9									
TOTAL	3046	187	0	0	0	0		0	3063



Source: Bela Bela Municipality, 2011. ***NB: Please note that the above table reflects information as per old ward boundaries.***

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAF) in the Community Water Supply and Sanitation (CWSS) Strategic Study states that **the need for water is measured in the number of people who do not comply with the standards** referred to in the White Paper on Water Supply and Sanitation.

These standards are referred to as the RDP level and for the purposes of water supply the following 5 criteria define the minimum RDP level, viz.:

- ❖ **Quality:** 4 water quality classes to qualify the portability of water (e.g. classes 0 and 1 are ideal, class 2 is for short term use only and class 3 is unacceptable for domestic use);
- ❖ **Quantity:** a minimum quantity of 25 litres per person per day;
- ❖ **Distance:** water must be within a distance of 200m from the dwelling/house;
- ❖ **Reliability:** access to the water resource for at least 98% of the time (1 in 50 year resource reliability); and
- ❖ **Flow:** the availability or flow of water at a communal tap should at least be equal to 10 litres per minute.

The sanitation types that are below the minimum RDP level are pits or none. The sanitation types that satisfy the minimum RDP level include the following, viz.:

- ❖ Ventilated improved pits [VIP];
- ❖ Double ventilated improved pits [DVIP];
- ❖ Digesters;
- ❖ French drains;
- ❖ Suction tanks;
- ❖ Small water-borne; and
- ❖ Full water-borne.



5.2 WATER SUPPLY

Water is life – it is the most important resource to encourage both social and economic development within communities. It is on this basis that water provision tops the list of community lists/needs during consultation meetings. The municipality, together with DWAF, have done exceptionally well in this area.

5.2.1 BLUE & GREEN DROP CERTIFICATION

Drinking Water Quality was placed squarely under the spotlight with the introduction of the Blue Drop Certification Programme, ensuring that municipalities and water service providers are held accountable to provide tap water of safe quality to its constituencies.

Table: 18

BLUE DROP		GREEN DROP	
2010	2011	2010/11	2011/12
61.4%	71.01%	16.9%	

TABLE 19: ACCESS TO WATER, 2001 vs 2007

Total no. of HH		Piped water inside the yard		Piped water from access point outside the yard		Piped water inside the dwelling		No access to piped water		N/A & Other	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
12336	14293	7375	2462	1544	1078	3004	8911	275	1425	138	417

Source: Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007

From Table 6 above, it is evident that the number of households in Bela Bela Municipality has increased by 1957 households since 2001. However, the number of households with piped water inside their dwellings has decreased from 737 5in 2001 to 2462 in 2007. The accessibility to water from access point outside the yard has also decreased from 1544 in 2001 to 1078 in 2007. It is still important for the Bela Bela Municipality to encourage communities to harvest rainwater for household usage. This is very critical due to the fact that Bela Bela Municipality is water scarce.

It can be reported that 100% (18 290HH) of Bela Bela households do have access water with effect from 2008 since water supply was expanded to the informal settlements within that period. This then means that there are no households within Bela – Bela that make use of other water sources (including



Dam/ Pool, Water Vendor and Water Rain Tanker). It can however be noted that the provision of water to the informal settlements is only a temporally solution, the permanent arrangement to address the water supply needs by the community is to move the informally settled households to the new housing projects which are more suitable for human habitation. The annual target for 2010/11 Financial year was to purify 244 mega litres of raw water. The municipality was able to supply reliable water to consumers.

5.2.2 WATER SOURCES

Table:20

SOURCE	SURFACE WATER	GROUNDWATER
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magalies-801Ml/y(32%) • Warmbaths dam- 1584Ml/y(63%) • Boreholes- 120 Ml/y(5%) 	Four boreholes at Rapotokwane and Vingerskraal

5.3. PROVISION OF SANITATION FACILITIES, 2001 vs 2007

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

TABLE: 21 PROVISION OF SANITATION FACILITIES, 2001 vs 2007

Total no. of HH		Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)		Flush toilet (with septic tank)		Dry toilet facility		Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)		Pit toilet without ventilation		Chemical toilet		Bucket toilet system		None	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
12336	14293	8611	10939	390	524	1853	92	274	56	1853	1835	90	25	204	0	916	820



In terms of sanitation, Table 7 indicates that 13 574HH of Bela Bela household have access to sanitation at the appropriate standard. The remaining 715HH do not currently have the appropriate sanitation facilities. The backlog as estimated by the municipality is approximately 615 households which do not have access to the sanitation facilities at the appropriate standard. The annual target for 2010/11 financial year was to complete the construction of 685 pre fabricated VIP toilets structures in Rapotokwane. 685 VIP Toilets were constructed.

TABLE 22: ENERGY SOURCE FOR LIGHTING, 2001 vs 2007

Total no. of HH		Electricity		Gas		Paraffin		Candles		Solar		Other	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
12336	14293	8879	11308	17	0	232	409	3144	2550	24	0	38	24

Source: Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007

According to Table 8 above, approximately 79% (11 289HH) of Bela Bela households have access to electrical services at the appropriate standard. Even though this census (2007) data reflect a backlog of 21% (3 000HH), the records from the municipality indicates that the actual backlog is currently estimated at 918HH who mainly in the informal settlements. The annual target for 2010/11 financial year was to electrify 332 houses in Ext 8 and 50 in Rapotokwane. However, taking into account the electricity shortage facing the country, as well as the principles of sustainable development, it is important for the municipality to develop its Energy/Electricity Plan. This plan would explore various energy sources to be used/developed. The plan should, among others, ensure that the physical environment is protected for future generations. The development of an Energy/Electricity Plan that considers renewable and non-renewable energy sources is therefore very critical.

5.4 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT – Refuse Removal

Table 9 indicates that approximately 96% (13 718HH) of Bela Bela households use the appropriate means in terms of refuse removal such that 77% of the households refuse is removed by the municipality and 19% use their own refuse dump. Approximately 4% (571HH) are considered to have no refuse removal. Based on the municipal information the households that encounter the backlog are estimated at approximately 1000HH.

TABLE 23: REFUSE & DISPOSAL, 2001 vs 2007

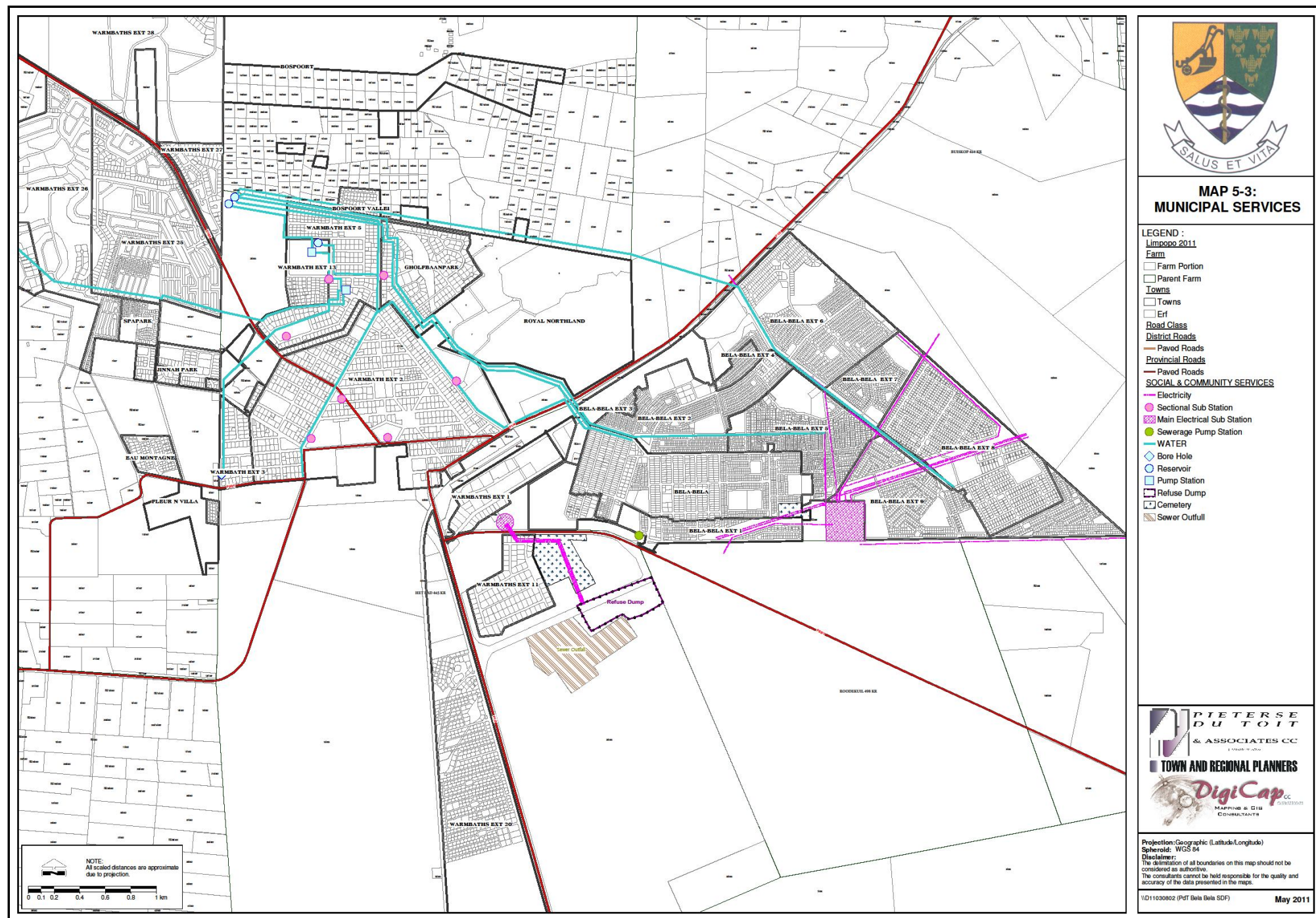

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Total no. of HH		Removed by local authority/private company at least once a week		Removed by local authority/private company at less often		Communal Refuse Dump		Own Refuse Dump		No Rubbish Disposal		Other	
2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
12336	14293	8380	10883	72	112	129	73	3098	2645	654	554	3	24
NUMBER OF LAND FILL SITES								PERMITTED SITES					
3 (2 are illegal)								1					

Source: Census 2001 & Community Survey 2007



MAP 8: MUNICIPAL SERVICES





5.5 MOVEMENT PATTERN AND ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

5.5.1 TRANSPORT

Car ownership within the Bela Bela Municipal area is low and commuters on public transportation. Even though most of people walk to/from work, mobility of communities is a serious concern. Bela Bela municipality has **13 total number of taxi routes** within one formal taxi rank in town.

Roads Agency Limpopo (RAL) is the institution responsible for provincial and district roads. Bela Bela Local Municipality is responsible for local roads. The information provided in this document is to assist the municipality to confirm the need for road upgrading and ultimately identify projects required to address the backlog/needs.

The roads play a pivotal role in terms of economic development such that all major economic developments are located along the roads of strategic importance and thus they provide a key link between consumers and suppliers as well as between components parts manufactured and finished product manufactures. The road hierarchy within Bela Bela can be classified in four categories and it is through this hierarchy that one can be able to rank the strategic importance of the roads as well as their impact on the economy. This identification of roads that are of strategic importance should ultimately inform the level of commitment that local and provincial government should have in terms allocating the budget in order meet the infrastructure needs for these roads since this is in line with the government mandate of creating an enabling environment for economic development. The road hierarchy within Bela Bela can be broadly classified as follows:-

- Principal Trunk Distributors – the national (N1) route is the most dominant road within the municipal area. It can be considered as the principal distributor in terms of the volume of traffic it carries and linkages that Bela Bela has with bigger cities (i.e. Gauteng, Polokwane) due to its existence. The N1 route is in a relatively good condition. The National Department of Transport is a responsible for managing and maintaining this route.
- Major Arterial Distributors – these include P1/ 4 (R101) which is mainly used by tourist and it link Bela Bela with Modimolle, Radium, Pienaarsriver and Gauteng; P20/ 1 links Bela Bela with Thabazimbi; and P85/ 1 (R516) which link the town of Bela Bela with Settlers. These routes provide linkages between the economic growth points within the municipality as well as to other economic growth points that fall out of the municipal jurisdiction. A major concern can be noted with regards to the condition (very bad) of these major arterial routes which include parts of P85/ 1 (R516), P1/ 4 (R101) and P20/1. These routes are managed by Provincial (Limpopo) Department of Roads and Transport.
- District Distributor Routes – these include D936 which links with P85/ 1 (R 516) from Codrington to Settlers, D626 which links Piernaarsriver and Rust de Winter Dam to Rapotokwane. These routes provide linkages between the emerging growth points. The major concern was raised regarding the condition of D626 route which link Rapotokwane to Rust De Winter and other villages within Mpumalanga Province. Some of these routes are managed by the Provincial (Limpopo) Department of Roads and Transport while the rest are managed by Waterberg District Municipality.
- Local Access Routes (i.e. often referred to as the internal roads) – are the lowest order of small access roads that provide direct access to the settlements and properties within the municipal area. The majority of these roads are a competency of Bela Bela Local Municipality in terms of maintenance and



upgrade. The state of the local access roads (internal roads) that require attention of the municipality due to poor condition can be highlighted as follows:-

Table 24: State of Bela Bela Municipal Roads (2011)

<i>Settlement</i>	<i>Length (km)</i>		<i>Type of Upgrading</i>
	Total Road Length	Length Requiring Upgrading	
Bela Bela Town	30km	20km	Resealing
Bela Bela Township	38km	12.8km	Upgrading, Tarring and Paving
Radium (Masakhane)	4,3km	4,3km	Tarring, Paving and Regravelling
Pienaarsriver	6,4km	6,4km	Paving and Tarring
Rapotokwane (KwaLitho)	19km	17km	Tarring, Paving and Regravelling
Total	97,7km	60,5km	

In terms of storm water drainage, there are four parts of Bela – Bela Township which were developed without sufficient infrastructure for stormwater drainage and this prone these areas to the excessive water surface run – off or even flooding during the heavy rains. These areas are Bela Bela Township Extension 2 (“Leseding”), 5 (Mandela Village), 6 and 7. These areas accommodate approximately 23% [3 343HH (i.e. Ext. 2 = 836HH, Ext. 5 = 1098HH, Ext. 6 = 1084HH and Ext. 7 = 325HH)] of the total population within Bela – Bela. The municipality should also ensure that the future settlements (i.e. Bela Bela Extension 9) are well provided with sufficient stormwater infrastructure at the early stages to avoid future backlogs occurrence. The annual target for 2010/11 financial year was to:

- Graveled and graded 3km internal roads in Bela Bela
- Constructed 2.1 km of streets in Bela Bela X1 and X6
- Paved 500m of access road in Masakhane
- A total of 12.2 km of access roads were re-graveled at Ext 5, Ext 8 and Leseding

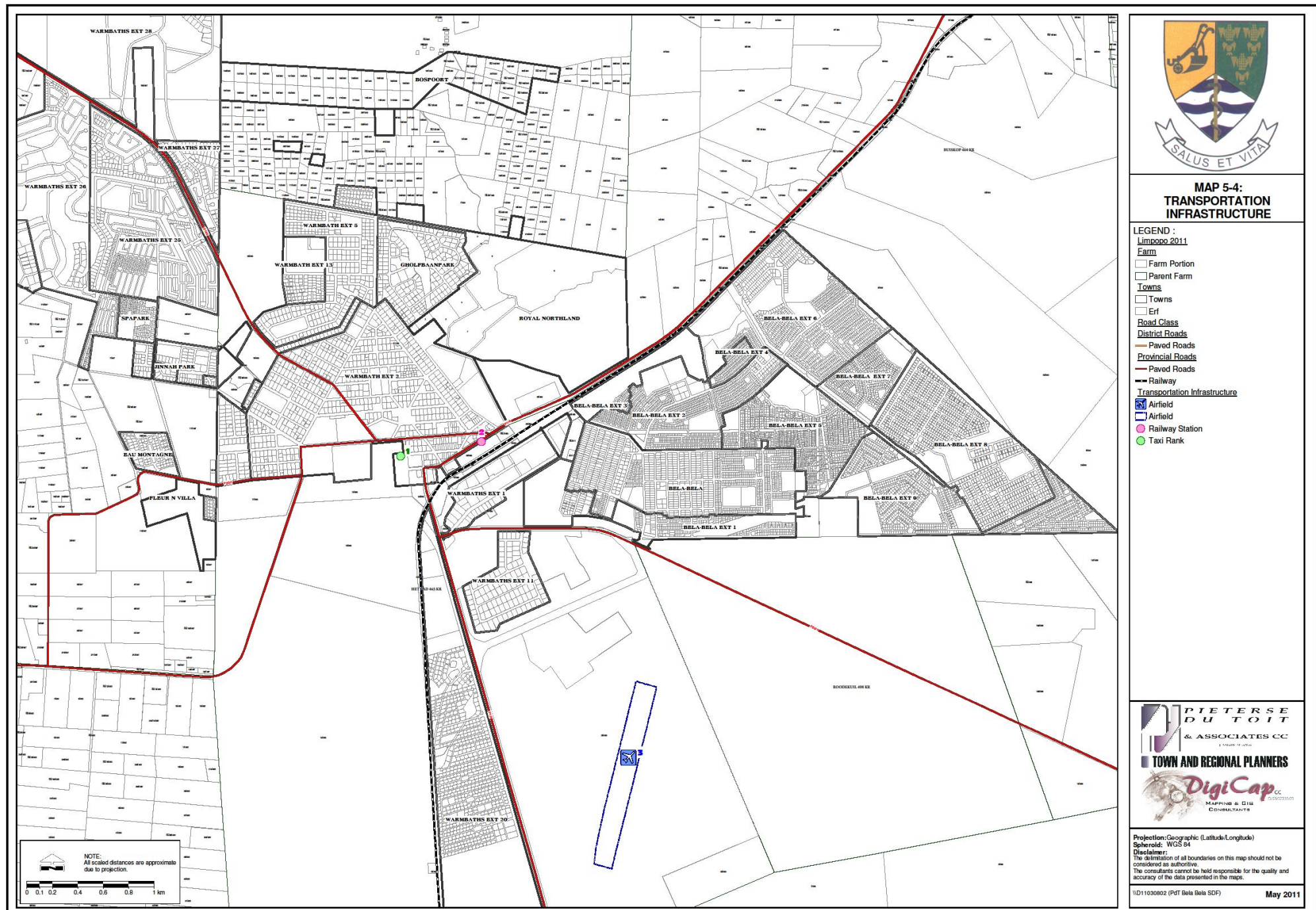
The need for increased and drastically improved public transport across all income groups have been emphasized at the National Level. The function of Public Transport is currently residing with the District Municipality rather than Bela – Bela Local Municipality, however the municipality still have a role to play in this regard particularly around the aligning ensuring that the District Transport Plan is compatible with Spatial Planning of Bela Bela such that integrated planning is required whereby public transport corridors will be planned along areas demarcated for serious intensification and densification.



The addition to that there is a need for a pedestrian friendly environment especially in town since the majority of the residents walk by foot within the Central Business District (CBD).



MAP 9: TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE





5.5.2 BACKLOGS IN THE DELIVERY OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS, ELECTRICITY AND SANITATION

The infrastructure issues which was raised during the 2011/12 IDP review was that the condition of roads and stormwater drainage within major settlement areas (Bela Bela Town and Township, Radium, Pienaarsriver and Rapotokwane) are considered to be in a very bad condition and needs to be improved. The length of these roads accounted for approximately 60.5 kilometers. The additional infrastructure backlog issues that has been identified during the 2010/ 11 analysis phase is the lack of access to electricity by some of the households within Rapotokwane and informal settlements (i.e. “JZ” and *Tsakani*). The total energy backlogs amounts to approximately 918 households.

The quality of drinking water provided through boreholes within Rapotokwane was also considered unsatisfactory since this water is salty in taste. The municipality was then requested to liaise with the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry to improve the quality of the drinking water. Sanitation was not raised as a serious concern, nevertheless the municipality has a responsibility to eradicate the existing backlog which is estimated at approximately 615 households (Informal settlements). There are also major arterial routes (i.e. controlled by Dept. of Transport) which are in a very bad condition and these include P85/ 1 (R516), P1/ 4 (R101) and P20/ 1.

5.6 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND MUNICIPAL HEALTH**5.6.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social needs equitably. It is also required that development be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. The challenge is therefore to regulate development in such a manner that the disturbance of eco-systems is avoided, or where this is not possible, the disturbance be minimized and remedied. The application of the Environmental Conservation Act since early 2000 ensures that all formal development is subjected to an environmental channel process, or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). A serious threat to the approach is that informal development is left to its own devices, with considerable implications in respect of pollution, deforestation, etc. The following

5.6.1.1 Environmental Legislative framework

South Africa’s considerable and diverse natural resources open up a wide array of investment possibilities, from alternative energy to the fishing sector to eco-tourism. However, as a signatory to various international environmental agreements, South Africa is concerned to protect its natural resources and promote their sustainable use. In its environmental laws, South Africa attempts to strike a balance between encouraging investment and growth, and the need to protect the environment for present and future generations.

There are a number of regulation, policies, acts and treaties that are meant at the protection, preservation and conservation of our natural resources. Below is the summary of the legislative framework of the state.

5.6.1.2 The Constitution

Section 24 of the Constitution provides that everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being and to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:

- prevent pollution and ecological degradation;



- promote conservation; and
- Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

5.6.1.3 The National Environmental Management Act

The National Environmental Management Act, No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) came into operation in January 1999. It is the flagship environmental statute of South Africa. NEMA's primary purpose is to provide for co-operative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision-making on all matters affecting the environment. NEMA also establishes procedures and institutions that will promote public participation in environmental management.

Chapter 1 of NEMA stipulates Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably. It also advocates that development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable.

The principles enshrined in NEMA guide the interpretation, administration and implementation of the Act and all other laws concerned with the protection or management of the environment in South Africa. These principles serve as a framework within which environmental management must take place. They include, amongst others, sustainable development and the 'polluter pays' principle.

c) Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is required to ensure the integration of social, economic and environmental factors in decision-making so that development serves present and future generations. Furthermore, sustainable development requires that a risk-averse and cautious approach be applied to decision-making.

d) Polluter Pays Principle

The 'polluter pays' principle provides that 'the costs of remedying pollution, environmental degradation and consequent adverse health effects and of preventing, controlling or minimising further pollution, environmental damage or adverse health effects must be paid for by those responsible for harming the environment'. NEMA imposes a duty of care on every person who causes, has caused or may cause significant pollution or degradation of the environment to take reasonable measures to prevent the pollution or degradation of the environment from occurring, continuing or reoccurring.

5.6.1.4 The National Water Act

The National Water Act, No. 36 of 1998 ('the National Water Act') recognises that water is a natural resource that belongs to all people. The National Water Act regulates the manner in which persons obtain the right to use water and provides for just and equitable utilisation of water resources. Sustainability and equity are identified as central guiding principles in the protection, use and management of water resources. These guiding principles recognise:

- The basic human needs of present and future generations;
- The need to protect water resources;
- The need to share some water resources with other countries; and
- The need to promote social and economic development through the use of water.



5.6.1.5 National Environmental Management: Waste Act

The National Environmental Management: Waste Act, No. 59 of 2008 ('Waste Act') was enacted to reform the law regulating waste management and to govern waste management activities. The Waste Act has repealed and replaced those sections of the Environment Conservation Act that dealt with the prevention of littering and waste management.

The Act creates a general duty in respect of waste management obliging holders of waste to minimise waste, recycle and dispose of waste in an environmentally sound manner. Holders must also prevent any employees from contravening the Waste Act.

Section 18 introduces 'extended producer responsibility'. The Minister may identify a product, in terms of which extended responsibility applies, identify measures that must be taken and by whom. The Minister may specify how to implement such extended responsibility and any financial arrangements that must be made.

5.6.1.6 National Environmental management: Biodiversity Act

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004 provides for the management and conservation of South Africa's biodiversity, the protection of threatened and protected species and ecosystems, the sustainable use of indigenous biological resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the bio-prospecting of those resources.

5.6.1.7 National Environmental management: Air quality act

The Air Quality Act regulates air quality in order to protect the environment. It provides reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The Act further provides for national norms and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government. It also provides for specific air quality measures.

5.6.2 Environmental analysis

5.6.2.1 Geology and Soils

The area has significant amounts of basalt and granite. Arenite and Mudstone are also quite prevalent. Rhyolite, Dolerite, Dolomite, Shale, Sedimentary and Gabbro are also found. The Geology is underlined by Sand stone and Lava deposits of Letaba Formation. Letaba Formation marks the upper boundary of the Karoo Sequence. The formation consists of intercalated volcanic flows and sand stone units of Jurassic Age (190 – 136 Ma old). The quaternary and younger sandy horizons overlying the sand stone are of the mixed origin and consist of soils from fluvial (river borne) and Aeolian (wind – blown) origin.

The most important intrusive rock formation is the Bushveld Igneous Complex that holds large reserves of Platinum. A substantial amount of minerals are found in clusters in the whole Waterberg district and there is also a cluster situated within Bela Bela. Areas with mineral resources



are indicated on Map below: Most of these mineral zones are located in the northern and north – eastern parts of Bela Bela Municipal area. Minerals in the municipal area primarily include Fluor, Manganese and Limestone.

5.6.2.2 Topography

The map above shows that woodland covers the northwest with small islands of grass land degraded: forest, woodland, thicket and bushland. Thicket and bushland is predominately on the north of Bela Bela. Commercial cultivated land covers most the middle and eastern part of the municipality that is interspersed with small patches of woodland degraded: grass can be found in the south in small patches with the predominant land cover being degraded: forest and woodland. A few mines and quarries are demarcated near Piensaarsrevier and in the southeast corner on the municipality.

Bela Bela is situated on the northern end of the large Springbok Flats at the feet of the Waterberg Mountains. The average height above sea level is 1 140 meters. The ridges of the Waterberg Mountain on the north – western side of Bela Bela is on average 230 meters higher than that of the immediate surrounding area. The topography of and surrounding area of the municipality depend on two characteristics formed by the geology. The Waterberg Mountains are formed by “Rooibergfelsiet” and “Granofier,” which are fine in texture but resistant against erosion.

There are some significant drainage areas these include the Sand River in the north – east, the Buffelspruit River draining the central area, the Piensaarsrevier in the southeast and the Elandsrivier in the south, including the Rus de Winter Dam draining the Rus De Winter area. The drainage flows from north to south. The drainage to the west of Bela Bela is known as the Buffelspruit River in the mountainous headwater areas and renamed the Plat River when it flows onto the Springbok Flats.

The Klein Kariba River drains a large area to the east of the town forming a marshy area at the foot of the hills. The Bad se Loop stream is a minor drainage which bisects the latter two and flows through the centre of town and the Hot Water Springs Resort as its name suggests. These drainage areas drain the southern part of the Waterberg plateau. Drainage areas are important in the planning of Bela Bela due to the forming of marsh areas and swamps close to settlement areas where water infiltrates into the ground.

5.6.3 INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Bela Bela has a number of Nature Conservation Areas, these are the Rust de Winter Nature Reserve situated on the southern border which is + 2 500 ha in extent, the Enkeldoornspoort Nature Conservation Area in the south – eastern corner of the Municipal Area, Mabula Game Reserve, BonwaPhala Game Reserve, Kunkuru Game Reserve, Sondela Nature Reserve, Mabalingwe Game Reserve, the Bothasvley Nature Conservation Area adjacent to the N1 National Road between Bela – Bela and Piensaarsrevier and the Het Bad Nature Reserve in the central area of Bela Bela Local Municipality. The whole of the western part of the Bela Bela Local Municipality Area is classified as a Conservation Area as well as the area directly surrounding the Bothasvley Nature Conservation.

While Bela Bela is at an advantageous position in terms of the environment since there are no heavy industries and soil degradation and erosion is minimal, it is very important that the municipality ensures, with its available resources that the sensitive environments (wetland areas next to Bospoort and Klein Kariba River) are adequately protected in line with the requirements of the National Environment Management Act. The potential risks that can be highlighted at this stage include:



- The poor management of landfill sites
- Inadequate sanitation systems
- Informal Settlement
- Veld fires
- Deforestation
- Chemical spills and/ or other hazardous accidents
- Urban sprawl
- Land Degradation
- Spreading of Alien species into the Nature Vegetation
- Poor management of wetlands.

The municipality should have Management Plan that can address; vegetation, water and fuel and sewage treatment with specific reference to the following:

Environmental Aspects

Table: 25

Waste management	Soil Management	Pollution	Deforestation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Solid waste- Littering- General waste- Hazardous waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Drainage- Earth- Quarries & Borrow Pits	Noise and Dust control	Non selective cutting down of trees

5.6.4 VEGETATION CLASIFICATION

The area consists of the Waterberg Mixed Mountain Bushveld on the north and north – western side. The vegetation includes the tree layer, which is characterized by *Faureasaligna*, common *Acacia caffra*, *Burkea Africana*, *Terminiasericea* and *Peltophorum africanum* on the deep sandy areas, with *Kirkiaacuminata* *Combretum apiculatum*. The shrub layer is moderately developed and individuals of *Grewiaflavescens*, *Ochnapulchra*, *Eucleacrispa*, *Rhuszeyheri*



and *Tapiphyllumparvifolium* are commonly found. The grass layer is moderate to well developed and grasses such as *Elionurusmuticus*, *Loudetiasimplex*, *Panicummaximum*, *Digitariaeriantha* and *Urelytrumagropyroides* are the conspicuous species the area is also characterized by the Mixed Bushveld and Clay Thorn Bushveld

5.6.5 SOCIO – ECONOMIC PROFILE

5.6.5.1 Three Principles of Sustainable Development

The first set of broad principles that needs to be considered is that of social, ecological and economic sustainability. It is important that all three of these principles are addressed and carefully considered in planning and decision – making.

a) Economic Sustainable : Economic Viability and Integrity

Focus on the economic growth that is viable, fair and occurs at a rate that does not exceed the ability of Natural and Social system to support economic growth. It also considers how wealth is distributed and questions the inequality of the current neo – liberal global economic system (Todeset. *al*, undated)

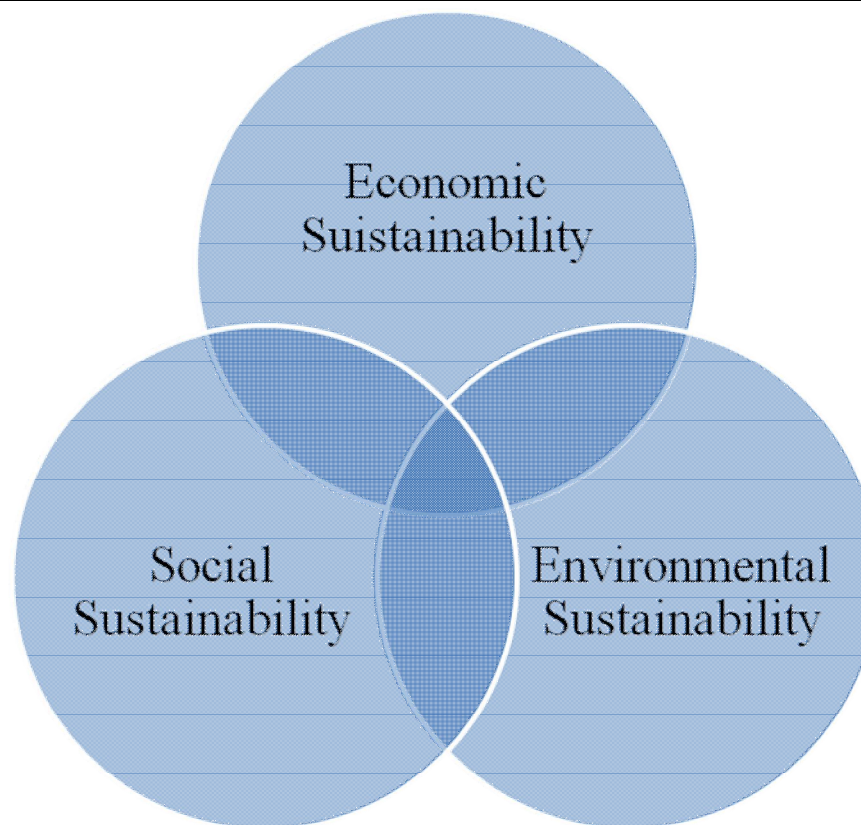
b) Ecological Sustainability: The Conservation of Biodiversity and Maintenance of Ecological Integrity

It encourages a limited use of natural resources to a level that allows nature to regenerate such resources and minimizes the use of non- renewable resources. It aims at reducing the amount of waste and pollution that is released into the system, and so does not over – extend the carrying capacity of the Global sinks such as Oceans and Atmosphere. It recognizes the intrinsic value of the Natural Environment (Todeset. *al*, undated)

c) Social Sustainability: Social Justice and Equity

Social sustainability stresses community participation and social justice, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable people in society. Value is attached to social capital and social networks. It supports the use of appropriate technology, and meeting people's basic needs without degrading the ecological system (Todeset. *al*, undated)

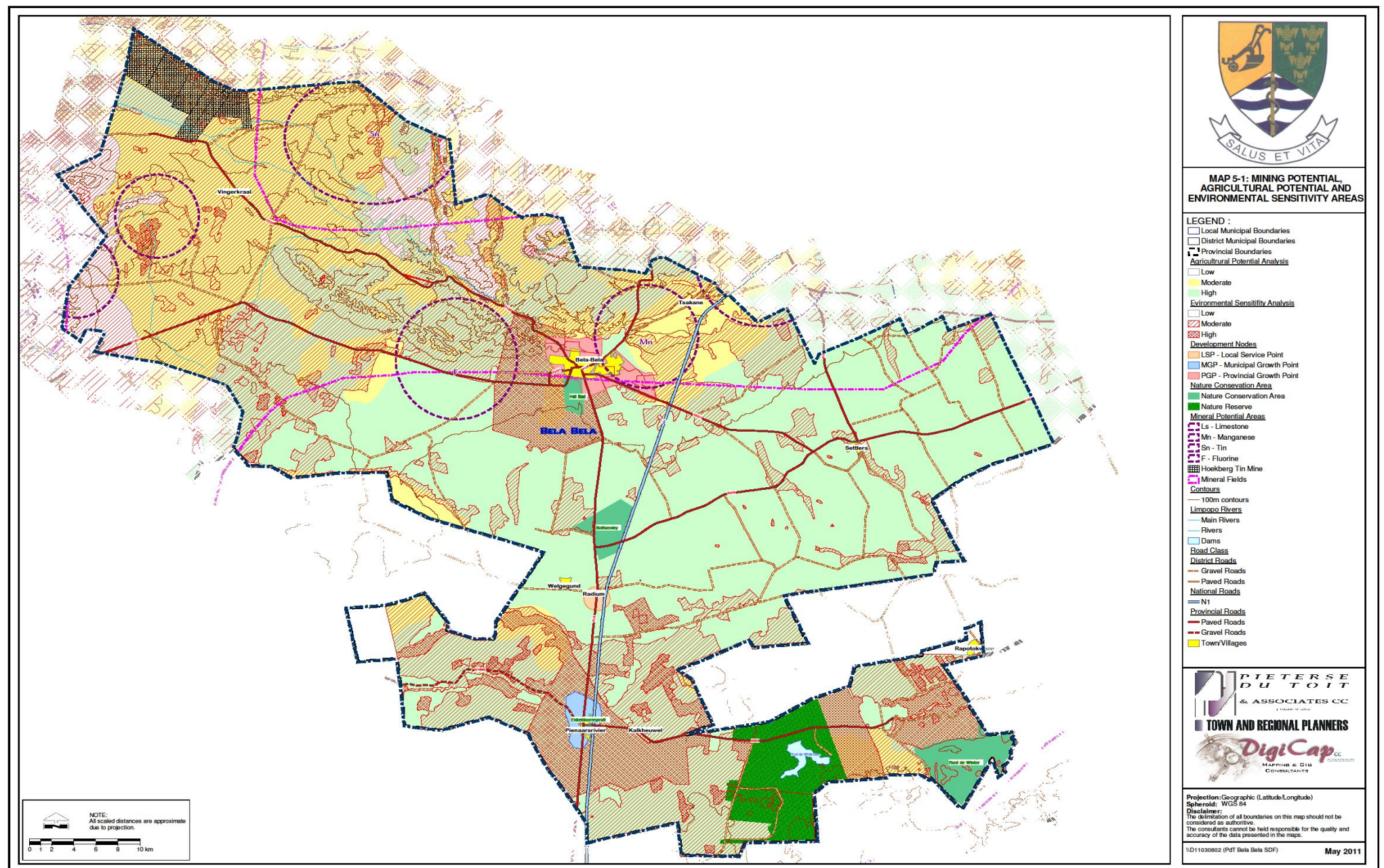
Figure 4 illustrates the three broad principles of sustainable development with a conceptual framework.



It is critically important that the sustainability of the environment is mainstreamed within all the aspect of physical development within Bela Bela Municipal Area. As depicted on map 1 below, Bela Bela has a number of Nature Conservation Areas, these are the Rust de Winter Nature Reserve situated on the southern border which is $\pm 2\,500$ ha in extent, the Enkeldoornspoort Nature Conservation Area in the south-eastern corner of the Municipal Area, Mabula Game Reserve, Bonwa Phala Game Reserve, Kunkuru Game Reserve, Sondela Nature Reserve, Mabalingwe Game Reserve, the Bothasvley Nature Conservation Area adjacent to the N1 National Road between Bela-Bela and Pienaarsrivier and the Het Bad Nature Reserve in the central area of Bela-Bela Local Municipality. The whole of the western part of the Bela-Bela Local Municipal Area is classified as a Conservation area as well as the area directly surrounding the Bothasvley Nature Conservation

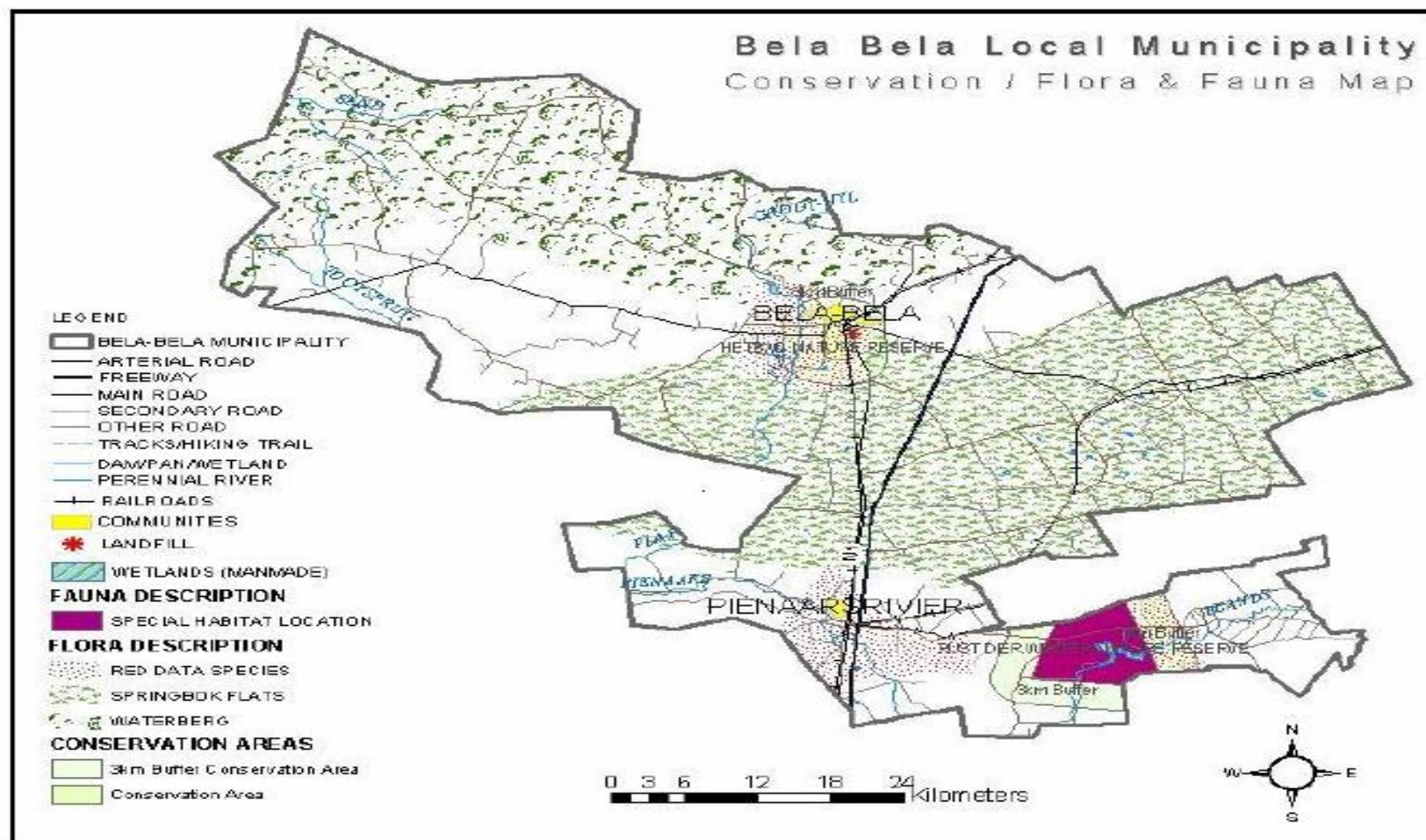


MAP 8: ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVE AREAS





MAP 9: CONSERVATION/ FLORA & FAUNA MAP



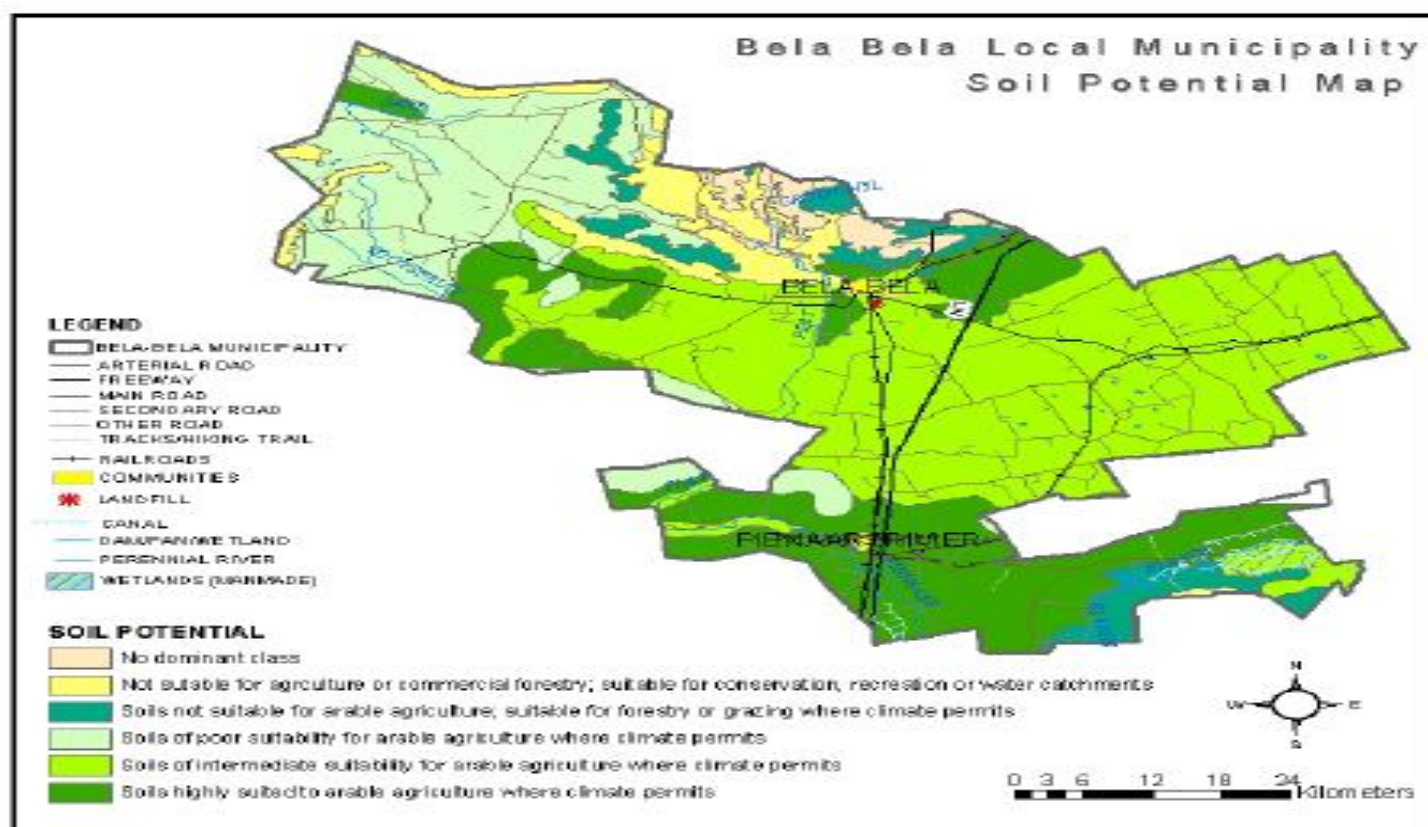
Source: Waterberg Environmental Management Plan (2006)

While Bela Bela is at an advantageous position in terms of the environment since there are no heavy industries and soil degradation and erosion is minimal, it is very important that the municipal ensures, with its available resources that the sensitive environments (as depicted on Map 9 above and wetland areas next to Bospoort and Klein Kariba River) are adequately protected in line with the requirements of environmental management as discussed above 2.1.3. The potential risks that can be highlighted as this stage include the poor management of landfill sites, inadequate sanitation systems, informal settlements, veld fires, chemical spills and/or other hazardous accidents, droughts and physical development that is not conducive for the sustainability of the sensitive environment. The adequate protection of high potential agricultural land (in terms of the soil classification) is also an important environmental element within Bela Bela given the pressure that the area is currently experiencing with due regards to the range of developments (i.e. upmarket estates and tourism



initiatives) that can compromise this potential. Map 10 below is an illustration of the different agricultural potential classification within the farmlands of Bela Bela.

MAP 10: AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL WITHIN BELA BELA IN TERMS OF THE SOIL CLASSIFICATION



Source: Waterberg Environmental Management Plan (2006)

The above discussed issues are at the broad strategic level and it is important that the municipality considers these as a baseline when evaluating the credibility of the EIA's for the development of applications that are submitted on an on-going basis. At the project evaluation level, the municipality relies on the environmental impact assessment (EIA) as a tool for decision – making that entails a process of identifying, analysing and evaluating the positive and negative environmental affects of a proposed development and its alternatives. The municipality should also have an Environmental Management Plan that can address; vegetation, water, fuel and sewage treatment, with specific reference to the following:

- Waste management
 - Solid waste;
 - Litter; and



- Hazardous waste.
- Soil Management
 - Drainage;
 - Earthworks;
 - Quarries & Borrow Pits; and
 - Excavation, Spoil sites, Batching sites, and stockpiles.
- Impact and Mitigation measures
 - Noise and dust control;
 - Records; and
 - Restoration and Rehabilitation.

The additional Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) can be summarized as follows:-

Table: 26

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bela-Bela Municipality is not an industrial area and the possibility of industrial effluent is minimal.2. Financial resources to sustain refuse removal contracts.3. More land available for development.4. Safe and sustainable environment.5. No soil degradation and erosion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of contingency plans for environmental protection for future developments.2. Inability to implement by-laws that regulate waste disposals.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Collaboration with Phomolong waste management group.2. Involvement of schools in waste and environmental awareness.3. Collaboration with business to make available resources to deal with environmental control.4. Formation of waste site committee(s) to regulate the safety of waste dumping site(s).5. Establishment of waste sorting and recycling plant at a proposed site in Pienaarsrivier.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lack of control at the dumping site which attracts human scavengers.2. Risk of infection for people interacting with refuse at the dumping site.3. Inappropriate waste disposal methods (which includes burning of waste and the disposal of medical waste in an irresponsible manner).



Bela-Bela Local Municipality has the responsibility to consider these legislation, principles and policies on environmental management where applications for land development are considered for implementation.

In line with section 1.6.1 of the draft heading: Environmental Management. NEMA is not the Act alone which deals with environmental management matters, Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act: Act 43 of 1983 (CARA) is one of the Acts enforced by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries that regulates the environmental issues by making provisions for the conservation of the natural agricultural resources of South Africa. The objectives of the Act are:

- Maintenance of the production potential of land
- Combating and prevention of erosion
- Prevention of weakening or destruction of the water sources
- Protection of vegetation and
- Combating of weeds and invader plants

Regulation 15 of the Acts makes provisions for control of weeds and invader plants as according to their categories,

category 1, 2, and 3

Category 1 are: plants that may not occur on any land or inland water surface other than in a biological control reserves

Category 2 are: plants that may not occur on any land or inland water surface other than a demarcated area or a biological control reserves

Category 3 are: plants that shall not occur on any land or inland water surface other than in a biological control reserves

Eucalyptus species (gum tree) a category 2 plant was identified by the Directorate: Land Use and Soil Management during 2007 on the municipal ground around Bela-Bela Dam.

The occurrence of Eucalyptus should feature on the IDP as one of the identified projects as it poses threat to the Bela Bela environment. Plans to control the species should also be indicated in the IDP. One of the strategies can be to involve the Working for Water Programme that can assist in the species under control.



5.7. SPORTS, ARTS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Sports and recreation facilities play a major role in the overall social development of the society such that these activities provide moral discipline and keep the youth out of the street. The ever – increasing crime and other social ills (i.e. teenage pregnancies, drug abuse etc.) gave rise to the importance of these activities and they should be viewed as the productive alternative that the youth can engage itself with. The existing facilities can be described as follows:-

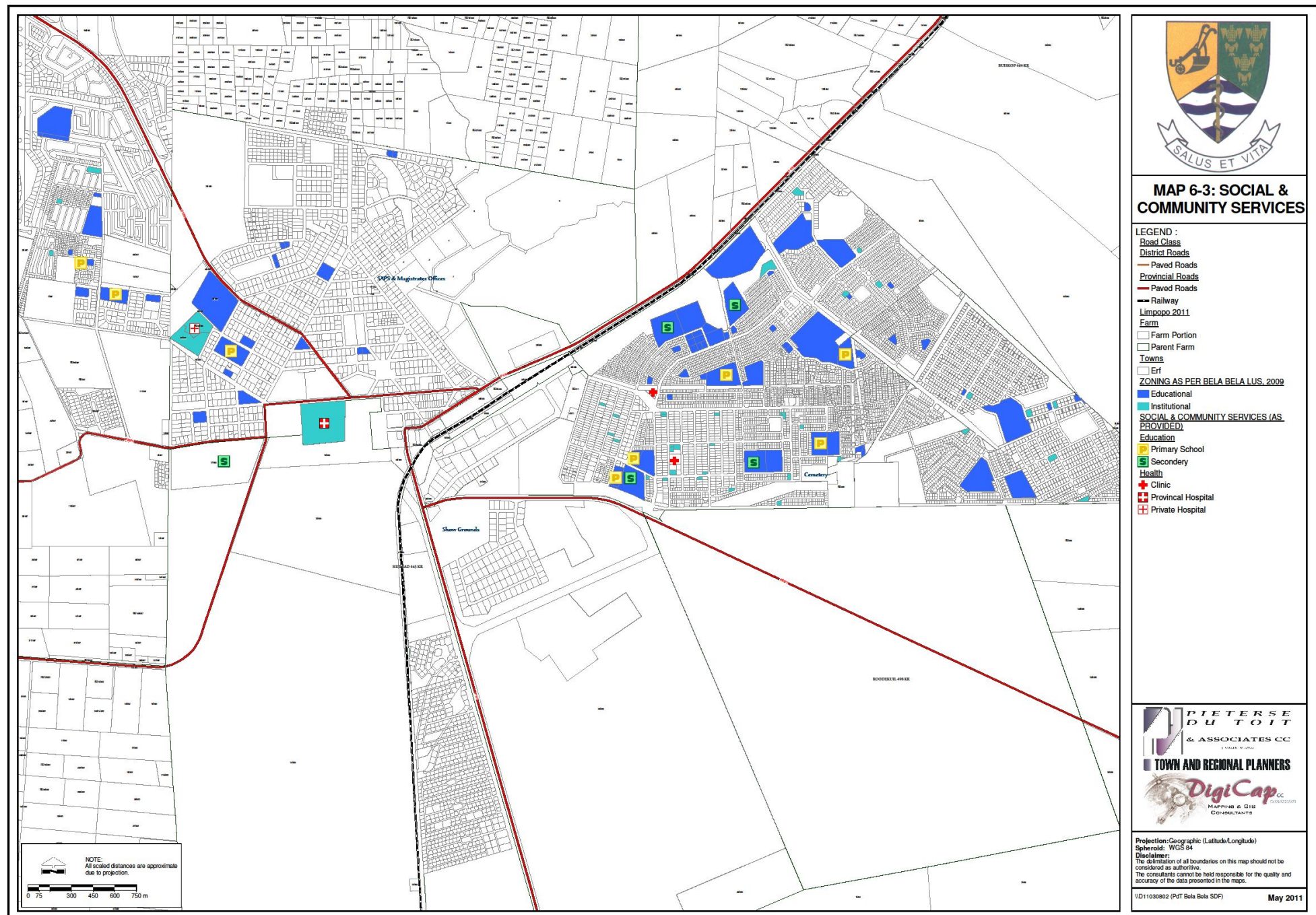
Table 27: Availability of Sports, Arts, Culture and Recreational Facilities in Bela Bela

<i>Location</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Constraints and Challenges</i>
Bela Bela Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bela Bela Community Hall i.e. Performing Arts and Culture. • Sporting amenities i.e. Netball, Volleyball, Basket Ball and Tennis Court. • SUNFA “stadium” • Moloto Str “stadium” • Bela Bela High Stadium • Two Community Park • 1 library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hall is multi – functional because it is also booked for special events and it is not always readily available for sports, arts, culture and recreational activities. • The sporting amenities indicated on the column for facilities are the only sporting code facilities available at the municipal level and they is a lot of pressure they encounter due to overuse as a result the facilities are deteriorating very quickly. • The long distance travelled by individuals who stay in the remote parts of the township. • The condition on the football grounds (stadium) is not satisfactory. The parks do not have the ablution facilities and lights.
Bela Bela Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jinnah Community Hall • Spa Park Community Hall • 1 library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of sports Facilities
Pienaarsriver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Hall/Park 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Facilities
Masakhane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of facilities
Rus de Winter and Rapotokwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Hall • Sport Ground • 1 library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These facilities are only located within Rapotokwane.

As evident from table 12 above, Bela Bela can be considered to be underprovided with facilities of sports, arts, culture and recreation. The majority of the settlement areas lack these facilities at the basic level and the existing facilities that are located within Bela Bela Township encounter an enormous pressure since they are currently overused.



MAP 11: COMMUNITY FACILITIES





5.8 MUNICIPAL HEALTH

This function was devolved to Waterberg District Municipality in June 2007. The service is provided by qualified Environmental Health Practitioners and 3 of those are based in Bela Bela Municipal Area. The District municipality has mechanisms such as by-laws and municipal health plan to ensure that appropriate and standardized municipal health services are effectively and equitably provided.

5.9 DISASTER MANAGEMENT & EMERGENCY SERVICES

Disaster Management arrangements are designed to:

- **Deal with all hazards.** While most attention is given to the obvious emergencies such as fire and transport accidents, a wide range of hazards could be dealt with using disaster management arrangements and resources. This might include emergencies for which there is little or no experience in the Limpopo Province, such as earthquakes or environmental emergencies.
- **Be integrated.** (Involve all people and relevant agencies). The management of emergencies is a shared responsibility involving many people and organizations in the community. It is not something done by one sector of the community to or for the rest of society, although some organizations have specialist roles of this kind, viz;
 - **Private sector organizations** are often involved when their services and resources are needed for prevention, response or recovery activities, or where emergencies affect their buildings, equipment, personnel, suppliers or customers.
 - **Individual members** of the community are also responsible for taking preventative, protective and restorative actions in their own and community's best interests.
 - **Government departments** and **Voluntary Organizations** are also playing a major role in disaster management.
- **Be comprehensive.** (Cover prevention, response and recovery). Prevention response and recovery are all important aspects of disaster management, and each should be explicitly addressed in the arrangements.

The following possible disasters were identified:

- Refugees;
- Epidemics;
- Explosions;
- Extreme weather e.g. strong winds, droughts, floods, etc;
- Hazardous material;
- Aircraft crashes;
- Fire, (veldt fire);
- Transport;



- Power; and
- Nuclear waste.

The municipality committed itself to the provision of the following basic services:-

- Bulk water supply and sanitation – upgrading the capacity of the existing bulk infrastructure i.e. sanitation has a design capacity of 1,260ML while the actual usage is 1,642ML.
- Electricity supply – The notified maximum demand is 10MVA while the actual usage is 15MVA and the electrical network has aged. The municipality then needs to upgrade the bulk electricity supply and network.
- Solid Waste Management – There is only one (1) dumping site which serving the entire Bela – Bela. There are no dumping sites at Pienaarsrivier, Radium and Rapotokwane. The municipality needs to consider the establishment of waste management sites in Radium and Pienaarsriver. In terms of Rapotokwane the municipality must at least introduce an awareness program to teach the community of proper disposal of waste within their home yards.

Table: 28

5.10 PROGRESS ON BACKLOG:

SERVICE	2006	2011	2012
WATER	1200hh (Vingerkraal, Bela Bela Informal, Masakhane, Tsakane)	BACKLOG ERADICATED (Poor quality of service at some points)	BACKLOG ERADICATED (Poor quality of service at some points)
SANITATION	1200hh (Vingerkraal, Rapotokwane, Masakhane, Tsakane, Bela Bela Informal)	615hh (Zuma, Vingerkraal, Tsakane, Bela Bela Informal)	2510hh Vingerkraal, Rapotokwane, Tsakane, Jacob Zuma, Bela Bela Ext 9
ELECTRICITY	1000hh (Vingerkraal, Masakhane, Tsakane, Bela Bela Informal)	918hh (Zuma, Vingerkraal, Bela Bela Informal)	2265hh Vingerkraal, Rapotokwane, Jacob Zuma, Bela Bela Ext 9 and proposed Warmbaths EXT 25


BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
2013/14 DRAFT IDP

REFUSE REMOVAL	1000hh (Vingerkraal, Masakhane, Tsakane, Rapotokwane)	1000hh (Vingerkraal, Rapotokwane, Tsakane)	2510hh Vingerkraal, Rapotokwane, Tsakane, Jacob Zuma, Bela Bela Ext 9 and proposed Warmbaths EXT 25
ROADS & STORMWATER		12 km paved (over a 5-year-period) 24.3km re-gravelled per year 3.24km new storm water channel	12 km paved (over a 5-year-period)
HOUSING	2400 Waiting list	1500 RDP houses 200 sites (middle income)	1970 1500 RDP houses 4600 sites (middle income)

5.11 CHALLENGES – INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE
Table: 29

PERFORMANCE AREA	STATUS	CHALLENGES
PROVISION OF WATER	NO BACKLOG ON PROVISION OF WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POOR SUPPLY AT RAPOTOKWANE, MASAKHANE AND VINGERKRAAL • POOR M&O RESOURCING AND MANAGEMENT • NEED FOR BULK INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING



PROVISION OF SANITATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BACKLOGS STILL EXIST IN VINGERKRAAL AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AROUND THE MAIN GROWTH POINT • BACKLOG STANDS AT +-2510hh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLITICAL DISCORDS AMONG STAKEHOLDERS ON SETTLEMENTS SUCH AS ZUMA AND VINGERKRAAL. • CONSTANT POPULATION MOVEMENT • POOR M&O RESOURCING AND MANAGEMENT • NEED FOR BULK INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING
PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY	BACKLOG STILL EXISTS IN VINGERKRAAL AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AROUND MAIN GROWTH POINT (+-800hh)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAME AS ABOVE
ROADS AND STORM WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL ROAD NETWORK OF 97.7km. • BACKLOG OF 60.5km 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNPLANNED/POORLY PLANNED SETTLEMENTS • CONSTANT POPULATION MOVEMENT • INADEQUATE SLOPE IN THE TOWNSHIP • POORLY-STRUCTURED UNIT TO DEAL WITH STORM WATER DRAINAGE • POOR RESOURCING AND MANAGEMENT OF M&O
WASTE DISPOSAL	BACKLOGS STILL EXIST IN VINGERKRAAL, RAPOTOKWANE, TSAKANE, JACOB ZUMA, BELA BELA EXT 9 AND PROPOSED WARMBATHS EXT 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLITICAL DISCORDS AMONG STAKEHOLDERS. • LOCATION OF CURRENT WASTE DISPOSAL SITE NOT SUITABLE

5.12 CHALLENGES – COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVES

Table: 30

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
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Roads & Stormwater	Ward 2 (most of streets in the ward) Ward 3 (most of streets in the ward) Ward 4 (Ext 8) Ward 7 (Tsakane) Ward 9 (Masakhane – Lunkuil road towards the farm)	Regravelling of roads (muddy during rainy season)
	Ward 1 (Informal Settlement, Spa Park & Jinnah Park) Ward 2 (all sections to be paved in future) Ward 3 (most of the streets in the ward) Ward 4 (Ext 8) Ward 6 (Most of Leseding section) Ward 7 (Most of Ext 6 e.g clinic street toward the farm) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane - main bus road and Piennarsrevier – most of the streets)	Unpaved of roads/streets
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane – Tshamahansthi & Chachaneng)	No warning signs indicating a bridge ahead
Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues



	Ward 5 (Ngobeni & Lebudi str.) Ward 8 (Main entrance)	Recurrence of Potholes
	Ward 1 (Spa Park main road) Ward 3 (Tlou street) Ward 8 (Pienaarsrevier – next to Raymond Tuckshop & Arts Center)	Erection of Speed humps
	Ward 3 (Next to Papis Tavern)	Flow of water blocked by Speed humps which lead water to neighbouring houses.
	Ward 2 (Next to Civic offices) Ward 4 (Ext 5 & 7) Ward 5 (All stormwater within a ward)	Unblocking of exist stormwater drainage system
	Ward 3 (Mandela, Mazakhele & Sunfa Street) Ward 4 (Ext 5 & Phomolong) Ward 7 (Limpopo road to R101 & Clinic street towards Ext 6B) Ward 8 (Next to Fepa Nwana pre school) Ward 9 (Masakhane – main road)	Erection of stormwater system on upgraded roads



	Ward 7 (Tsakane)	Inaccessibility of roads/streets
	Ward 3 (Mandela – Mazakhela) Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier – all section)	No street names

Table: 31

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Electricity	Ward 2 (hostel view 2 & corner Khota & Lebudi street) Ward 5 (Malebe, Motsitsi, Lebudi, Ngobeni, Mokone & Mosuhlane str and all High Mast light in a ward) Ward 6 (1765,1766) Ward 7 (Ext 6 & Ext 6B) Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier – most of the streets light)	Upgrading of installed street lights & High-mast light



	<p>Ward 1 (Informal Settlement)</p> <p>Ward 2 (Hleketani School, Cocos Tarvern & Civic offices)</p> <p>Ward 3 (next to Mmampatile, Albert Lethuli & Varena tuckshop)</p> <p>Ward 4 (Ext 7 – Phomolong , informal settlements)</p> <p>Ward 5 (Mabunda street)</p> <p>Ward 6 (Jacob Zuma, Mashile Church, Show house, Mazambane Tuck shop, Sportsfield)</p> <p>Ward 8 (Rapotokwane & Piennarsrevier at Recreational Parks, Subsidy & Raymond Tuckshop)</p>	<p>Installation of street lights & High-mast light on identified areas</p>
	<p>Ward 3 (all section in a ward)</p> <p>Ward 6 (all sections in the ward)</p> <p>Ward 7 (Ext 6)</p>	<p>Constant tripping of electricity</p>
	<p>Ward 2 (Bele Bela Community Hall)</p> <p>Ward 3 (Mandela – Mazakhela)</p> <p>Ward 5 (Lithlabile Complex)</p> <p>Ward 6 (Civic Office)</p> <p>Ward 7 (Tsakane)</p>	<p>No electricity vending machine/satellite office - Eskom</p>



	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane & Piennarsrevier at community hall)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	
	Ward 5 (all sections in the ward)	Threat of trees under electric wires
	Ward 7 (Ext 6)	
	Ward 7	Unannounced termination of electricity
	Ward 1 (Informal settlement)	No electricity connection in the yard
	Ext 6 (7606 – stolen cable)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane – informal settlement)	
Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Water, Sanitation & Refuse Removal	Ward 3 (all sections in the ward)	Constant leakage/overflowing of sewerage network
	Ward 7 (all sections in the ward)	
	Ward 9 (all sections in the ward)	
	Affect all wards	Uncollected pruned trees



	Ward 3	Leakage of water meters
	Ward 4 (Informal settlements)	
	Ward 7 (Ext 6)	
	Ward 9 (all sections in the ward)	Unpurified water
	Ward 4 (Ext 7 & 8)	
	Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier)	
	Ward 1 (Informal Settlement)	Mass refuse containers are provided but not emptied in time
Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
	Ward 1 (Spa Park)	Mass refuse containers not provided in all sections
	Ward 2 (Next to Chris Tavern)	
	Ward 4 (Informal Settlements)	
	Ward 5 (All sections in the ward)	
	Ward 7 (Ext 6)	
	Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	



	Ward 1 (Informal Settlement)	No water connection in the yard
	Ward 7 (Tsakane)	
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane – connected taps are dry)	
	Ward 1 (Vingerkraal)	No access to proper sanitation
	Ward 7 (Tsakane)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane – next to pump station & Informal settlement)	
	Ward 7 (Tsakane)	No refuse collection
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	
Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Sports, Arts, Culture, Recreational Facilities and Cemeteries	Ward 2 (Leseding)	No community hall
	Ward 3 (behind Sunfa Stadium)	
	Ward 4 (Ponto)	
	Ward 6	
	Ward 7 (Ext 6 – double story & Tsakane)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	



	Ward 6 (Next to Railway line)	No fence at Sports field
	Ward 1 (Spa Park & Informal Settlement)	No sports/recreational facilities
	Ward 2	
	Ward 7 (Ext 6 – double story)	
	Ward 8 (Rus de Winter and Piennarsrevier)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	Upgrading of sports/recreational facilities
	Ward 1 (Spa Park sports ground)	
	Ward 3 (SANFA Stadium)	
	Ward 5 (Bela Bela Community Hall & stadium next to Bela Bela High School)	
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane Sports field)	No cemetery
	Ward 1 (Spa Park & Informal Settlement)	
	Ward 7 (Tsakane)	
	Ward 8 (Pienaarsrivier)	
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	Cemetery not fenced
	Ward 9 (poor quality of fencing in Masakhane)	



	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane & Piennarsrevier)	No sports and cultural development as well as lack of information
	Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	No library

In addition to the above challenges, the following challenges regarding Transport where also identified:

- Inadequate public transport facilities such as taxi ranks within Bela Bela Town and Township;
- Lack of shelters and ablution facilities;
- Lack of parking areas within the CBD;
- Parking meters within the CBD are not functional,
- Insufficient space for heavy vehicle loading and off-loading, and
- The damages occurring in the local roads due to heavy vehicles (Trucks) that passes the area through R101 to Modimolle or Thabazimbi Area.



6. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Why this KPA? *Strengthen Municipal Local Economic Development Practice*

6.1. SOCIO – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

6.1.2. UNEMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ANALYSIS

It was previously indicated that the age composition of population in Bela Bela comprises of children who are under the age of 15 and who are not accounted as the labour force. The active labour force is estimates at 36 069 in 2009 individuals who are between the ages of 18 – 64. Figure 4 below indicates that approximately 23% of the active labour force is unemployed. The unemployment rate in Bela Bela Municipal Area is similar to unemployment in the Province, but the labour force participation rate in the municipality is considerably higher than that of the Province. This could be the result of labour migration out of Bela Bela in search of work in Gauteng, particularly among younger adult members of the households.

Table:31 Employment and Unemployment Status

Indicator	2007	2008	2009	2011
Population – Total (Number)	56 289	57 283	58 083	66 500
Population – Working age (Number)	34 710	35334	36 069	18 – 64
Age less than 15 years	-	-	-	-
Employed – Formal and informal – Total (Number)	16 387	16 314	15 985	20720
Labour force participation rate (Percentage)	64.1	61.6	58.2	-
Unemployed (Number)	5 866	5 462	5 001	6003
Unemployment rate (Percentage)	26.4	25.1	23.8	-
Discouraged work - seekers	-	-	-	1056
Other Economically active	-	-	-	15 801
Labour force participation rate (Percentage)	64.1	61.6	58.2	-

Source: Quantec Regional Economic Database 2011

Although the labour force participation rate is currently at 58.2%, Bela Bela still needs more efforts to develop a better economically functioning environment that should create more job opportunities and that is critical since the dependency ratio is quite high based on the structure of the population



(i.e. dominance of the population group that is dependant on the active labour force to provide for their needs). Further to the above discussed unemployment profile and with reference to figure 5 below, approximately 11% (1 534HH) of the households is dependant on an income which is below R 12 000 per annum (i.e. less than R 1 100 per month). According to the municipalities indigent policy these households can be classified as very poor and they need to be subsidies in the provision of basic services. The ssustainable community economic development projects/ programmes should be utilized to fast track the mandate by ASGISA to Half Poverty by 2014.

The developmental agenda by the municipality in targeting poverty does not only lie within the vigorous efforts to create employment opportunities. The most poverty – stricken households must also be assisted within the short term through the welfare grants, indigent policy and the provision of other basic essential services such as housing.

Employment by Sector in Bela Bela Municipality

Table: 32

Sector	2008	2009	2010	2010%	2011
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 533	1326	1042	7	
Mining and quarrying	420	447	576	4	
Manufacturing	592	544	518	3	
Electricity, gas and water	82	88	73	0	
Construction	2494	2778	2804	18	
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	4690	4355	4342	28	
Transport, storage and communication	374	368	303	2	
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1660	1623	1623	10	
Community, social and personal services	2716	2670	2468	16	
General government	1753	1787	1876	12	
Total	16 314	15 985	15 625	100	

Source: Quantec Regional Economic Database, 2011

The biggest is the trade, catering and accommodation sector, which includes a large number of popular tourist destinations.

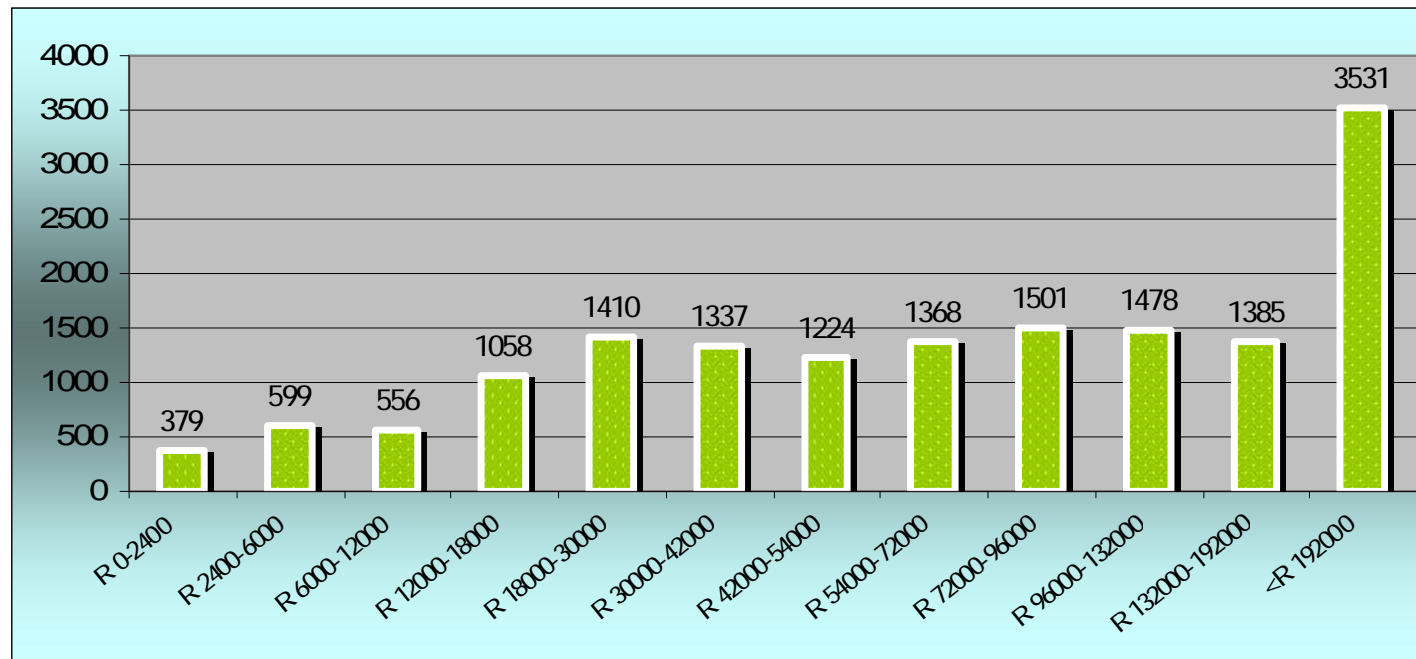


Table 33: Annual Household Income

Individual monthly income by Gender and Type of sector for Person weighted, LIM366: Bela-Bela											
	Male					Female					Grand Total
	formal sector	informal sector	Private household	Do not know	Not applicable	formal sector	informal sector	Private household	Do not know	Not applicable	
No income	477	131	101	29	10358	500	104	88	12	12157	23956
R 1 - R 400	148	61	56	8	5117	147	59	58	13	5394	11060
R 401 - R 800	249	171	155	40	362	364	164	177	25	458	2165
R 801 - R 1 600	1710	872	721	156	1633	1306	518	585	97	2233	9830
R 1 601 - R 3 200	1950	609	683	154	295	1282	299	342	62	349	6025
R 3 201 - R 6 400	1077	206	199	51	220	719	102	79	34	234	2921
R 6 401 - R 12 800	796	121	88	27	223	703	53	44	6	146	2206
R 12 801 - R 25 600	516	77	46	14	146	369	27	13	3	62	1274
R 25 601 - R 51 200	173	32	21	6	27	77	6	5	-	20	367
R 51 201 - R 102 400	43	12	3	1	8	17	2	-	1	8	95
R 102 401 - R 204 800	26	4	-	-	17	15	-	1	-	6	70
R 204 801 or more	13	3	3	-	5	11	3	2	-	-	40
Unspecified	269	44	36	16	1610	230	28	37	6	1725	4002
Not applicable	-	-	-	-	1330	-	-	-	-	1158	2488
Grand Total	7447	2342	2111	503	21351	5741	1366	1432	259	23949	66500

Source: Census 2011

Figure 5: Annual Household Income

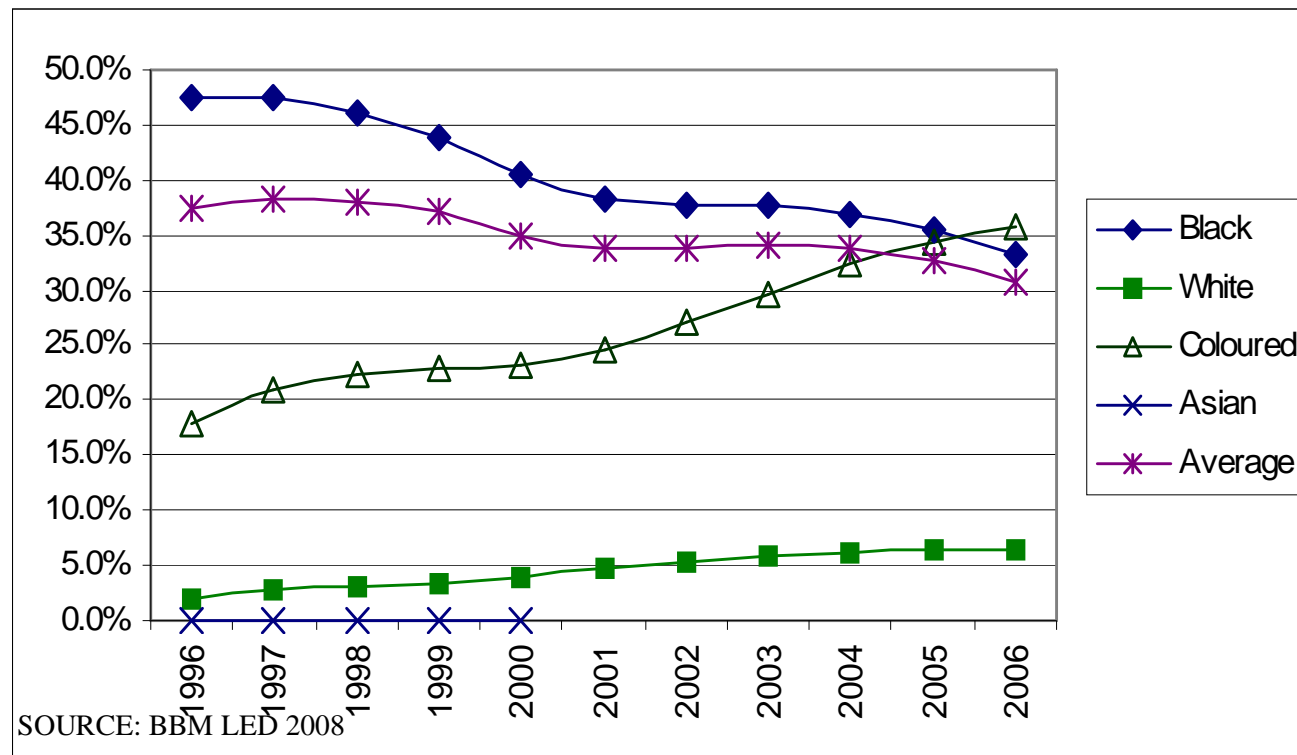


Source: Bela Bela LED Strategy 2008

The municipality has an indigent policy in place and the households that qualify to be registered as the indigents must have an income that does not exceed R 1 100 pm (R 13 200 per annum). The policy is currently benefiting 3 732 households. This figure (3 732HH) is substantially higher than the demographic quantification (1 534HH) and this indicates that the poverty levels on the ground are more than what has been projected.

According to the draft Local Economic Development Strategy of Bela Bela and with reference to Figure 6 below (which compares the poverty levels across the main race groupings), there are very few White population who lives in poverty, whereas more than 30% of the Black households do. The graph indicates a decrease in the number of Black households who were living in poverty from 1996 – 2006, whereas there appears to be an increase in the number of Colored and White households living in poverty.

Figure 6: Comparison in poverty levels (1996 to 2006)



However, it is possible to argue that the results of these calculations have been skewed by the fact that a large portion of the formal economy was driven by the tertiary sectors and in particular the real estate industry, which is very narrow in terms of the people that can participate. Also, these do not create much job opportunities. As such, it is highly questionable if the poverty levels amongst the Black population have decreased to the degree suggested by the graph. Moreover, the recent strong upward movement in inflation levels, which is mostly driven by food and transport cost, affect the poor section of the population more than the affluent section. As such, the poverty levels have probably worsened and not improved.



There are currently five community economic development projects that the LED Unit of Bela – Bela is supporting in terms of the management of those projects and ensuring that the project beneficiaries are adequately trained which are outlined as follows:

Table: 34

Name of cooperative	No of beneficiary	Locality	Challenges
Dinaletsna Cooperative	3	Masakhane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non commitment of other members • Irrigation system • No Fencing • Tractor and implements • Equip non functional boreholes
Legong Farming Cooperative	5	Radium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated market • Withdrawals from members who are afforded an opportunity to work on the farm • Transport • Non functional borehole
Mmamero Hydroponic Greenery Cooperative	6	Plot 17 Wilgeguns Radium (Masakhane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dilapidated hydroponic infrastructure • Water shortage
Morajomo Cooperative limited	14	Plot 17 Wilgeguns Radium (Masakhane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non commitment of other members • No Fencing • Non functional borehole
Moselane Agricultural Coop	5	Radium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated market • Only 2 members are active • Transport • Non functional borehole
Bela Bela Agricultural and Projects	6	2096 Leseding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land for activities
Rua Naga Pataka	25	Bela Bela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated market • Withdrawals from members who are afforded an opportunity to work on the farm • Transport • Non functional borehole
Bela Bela Leather Value Manufacturing	5	83 van der Merwe Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No challenges were raised
Bunolo Agricultural Cooperative	-	Rusd de Winter 180 JR	-

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Lekhureng cooperative limited	-	549 Hulpfontein (Radium)	-
Tetembumo Chix Agricultural Cooperative	5	7644 Ext 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No challenges were raised
Basadi Medirong	-	-	-
Batho le teme agricultural and farming primary cooperative limited	-	958 Mazakhele	-
Mabelabela Agricultural Cooperative	-	-	-

In terms of Promoting Public – Private – Partnerships (PPP) and community partnerships in building the local economy, the municipality has not undertaken any formal project in this regard. Nevertheless the municipality has an intention to outsource the management of the two facilities (i.e. Airfield and Showground's) which are currently unproductive in order to ensure that these facilities became economically productive and create jobs as well.

6.1.3. EDUCATION PROFILE AND LITERACY LEVELS

Education plays a pivotal role on community development. It provides a set of basic skills for development, creativity and innovative abilities within individuals. The South African Constitution provides that everyone has a right to education, which includes Adult Basic Education. The education profile in Bela Bela is another area of concern such that approximately 16% of the adult population (18 – 85+) can be considered as illiterate since they did not obtain



any schooling. The majority of the population (28%) had obtained education to the secondary level and approximately 17% of the population comprises of the matriculants who can be classified as semi – skilled. There are a relatively few people who can be considered as skilled and who were able to reach the tertiary level of education, these individuals’ accounts for 7% of the population.

Table: 35: Level of Education

Census 2011 by municipalities, highets level of education grouped, gender and population group					
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
LIM366: Bela-Bela					
Male					
No schooling	2 081	26	8	67	15
Some primary	7 059	92	42	359	20
Completed primary	1 575	23	13	63	8
Some secondary	8 605	167	47	903	33
Grade 12/Std 10	4 219	79	66	1 330	25
Higher	900	12	20	963	10
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	52	2	-	46	-
Not applicable	4 309	89	23	395	12
Female					
No schooling	2 298	43	9	54	2
Some primary	6 840	91	30	370	14
Completed primary	1 488	26	8	83	7
Some secondary	8 048	133	32	986	21
Grade 12/Std 10	3 844	80	38	1 521	8

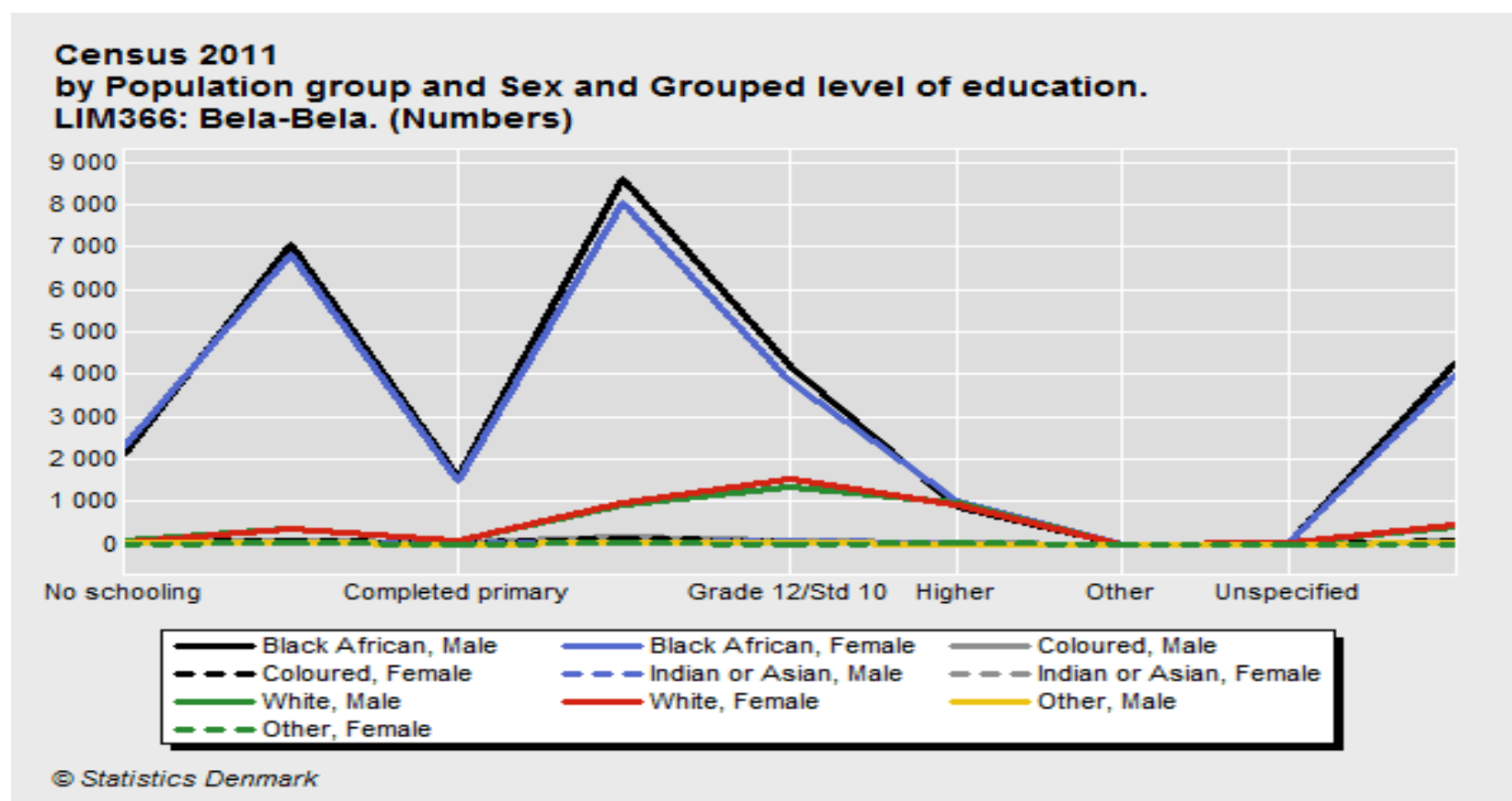


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Higher	1 041	19	16	919	11
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	35	-	1	29	-
Not applicable	4 008	84	27	469	10

This can further be illustrated in the graph below: **Graph: 1**



Source: Census 2011

There are various factors that may have contributed to the situation of low education profile in Bela Bela such as the people not having any funding to further their education and this can also be exacerbated by the fact there is a lack of adequate tertiary institutions within the municipal area thus further



limiting further education to only the few who can be considered as privileged. At the present moment there is only one (1) private educational institution that offers tertiary training within Bela – Bela (i.e. Sondela Academy). This tertiary institution currently provides training in Tourism (Guiding and Hospitality), Nature Conservation and Technical Courses. It can be recommended that this training institution be supported to expand in terms of number of learners it can absorb as well as the training courses that are offered.

6.1.4. Economic Development: Size and Structure of the Local Economy

Bela-Bela has a relatively small local economy with an economic value of production of only R1.8 billion in 2010 (at constant 2005 prices). There are several large property developments in this municipality. Trade and tourism activities contribute significantly to local economic production. The agriculture sector in Bela Bela makes larger relative contribution to the local economy than most other municipalities in Limpopo. The table below is an indication of various contributions towards the economy of Bela Bela

Table: 36 The composition of Bela Bela’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant Prices 2005 Prices, R’m

Sector	2008	2009	2010	2010 - %	2011	2011 %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	93	89	90	5		
Mining and quarrying	85	82	88	4.9		
Manufacturing	40	38	39	2.1		
Electricity, gas and water	71	68	71	3.9		
Construction	100	112	113	6.2		
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	310	284	288	15.9		
Transport, storage and communication	182	176	184	10.1		
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	593	594	602	33.2		
Community, social and personal services	87	84	84	4.6		
General government	245	244	253	14		
Total	1807	1770	1812	100		

Source: Quantec & UE calculations, 2011



Figure 8 above is an indication of the performance of Bela Bela in the Waterberg Economy. It should also be noted that figure 8, uses the traditional model of economic indicators which does not specifically group the tourism activities as one sector. The indicators that are closely associated with tourism in the context of figure 8 above includes Transport (10.1%) and Wholesale (15.9%) which accounts for a 26% contribution to the economy of Bela Bela.

Figure5: Comparison in year-on-year growth for period 1996 to 2006 (constant value at 2000 prices)

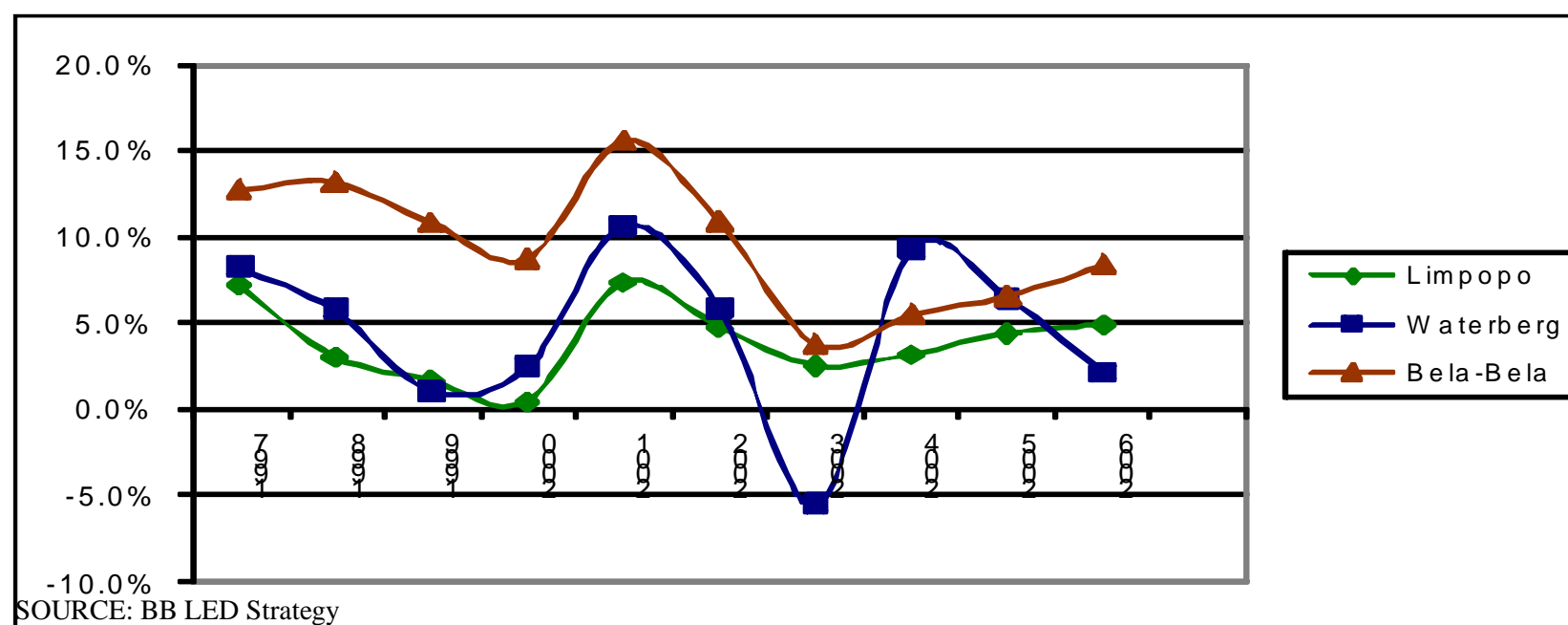


Table: 36 above indicates that Bela-Bela managed a higher average growth rate over this period at 9.5% p.a., compared with 3.9% for Limpopo and 4.5% for Waterberg. The graph also shows the significant annual fluctuations. There seem to have been a major upturn in 2001, followed by an immediate downturn from 2001 to 2003, and then a steady increase (except Waterberg). As will be seen in the following paragraphs, the underlying reasons for these fluctuations can be found in slight decreases in the production levels of the main drivers and not in an absolute decrease in the sectors. These fluctuations which are caused by one or two of the drivers clearly show the vulnerability of the economy.

6.1.4.1. TOURISM

Tourism is one of the largest and fastest growing industries with the potential of becoming the focal point of the emerging economy in Bela Bela Municipality. The principal attraction to Bela Bela today is clearly its Natural Hot Springs. This spring water rises to the surface at a temperature of 53



degrees centigrade, is rich in limestone minerals. These springs is attracting thousands of visitors who come to town to enjoy the healing qualities of the waters. Apart from being one of South Africa's prime tourism destinations, Bela Bela is also an important farming and game management and business hub.

The region is a vibrant tourist centre located just over one hour from Pretoria and a wonderful weekend destination for all who seek to escape to the tranquillity of the African bushveld. The area was onced rich in wildlife, has been restocked within vast conservancies where all the game species can now be viewed from custom game vehicles. These estates offer a wide range of activities from night drives, game walks and testing hiking trails. Golfing and adventure sports' centres have also been established for the adventure enthusiast.

Some of many tourist attraction include historical and modern sites: **Boer trekker**, led by **Andries Pretorius**, passed through the area in the 1800's. His wife **Christina** is buried in the town. A well restored **Anglo-Boer War** blockhouse has been preserved. a short distance from the town is **Buyskop** where **Conrad Buys** and his commando withstood a siege; the stone from this site was used to construct the **Union Buildings in Pretoria**. On the Springbok flats to the east of town is the hill called **Modimolle**, a place of special significance to the people. In the town visit the **African Craft Market** where traders offer the wood, metal and stone art from many areas of Southern Africa.

Today the region faces exciting new challenges as development brings fresh business and employment opportunities to cater for the ever increased numbers of tourist to the region, who come to enjoy the warm baths and many facilities offered. Here you will be welcomed by people who share in a passion to create, in this small corner of Africa, a place that you can call home.

The Bela Bela municipal area also is very strategically positioned w.r.t. major cities in South Africa. The supply of accommodation is made up of game lodges, guest houses, hotels, hunting facilities, holiday resorts and camping sites.

Under **Promotion and Marketing of Tourism**, the municipality was able to subscribe with the Common Wealth Yearbook where the Bela-Bela Profile was published and was also placed on the Common Wealth website. The municipality also attended and participated in tourism events including the Getaway Show in Randburg, and the Tourism Indaba in Durban, where the municipality was marketed and over 900 Bela-Bela Tourism booklets were distributed.

The most significant tourism attractions of the area can be classified into three clusters:

Rust de Winter

There is an initiative by Gauteng Provincial Government (i.e. The Dinokeng Integrated Tourism Initiative) which should stimulate flows of new visitors into the southern tip of Limpopo province with various secondary benefits for Bela-Bela Municipality. There are plans for huge new reserves which will offer a big five, as well as a circuit of cultural centres. The relevance of the Dinokeng project is that Rust De Winter Village, Rust De Winter Nature Reserve and the section of the Limpopo province situated to the east of Pienaarsrivier, were an integral part of the feasibility study and have been included as key development sites. The nature reserve will be incorporated into the Big Five Reserve and two up-market lodges will be located along the western shore of the Dam. The low environmental sensitivity of the reserve and the close proximity to the Gauteng market makes Rust de Winter an ideal



destination. The vision for Rust De Winter, as conceptualized in the Maser Plan, is exciting and innovative and could impact positively on tourism within Bela Bela Municipality.

Aventura Resort and lodges in the vicinity of Bela Bela Town

Bela Bela is Northern Sotho for “Boiling – Boiling” and the name of the town is synonymous with the town’s world famous hot water springs, which were discovered in the 1800’s. The town was previously also known by the name Warmbath. Bela-Bela Town is one of the most popular health and holiday resort towns in South Africa, which owes its origin to the hot mineral springs that bubble at about 22 000 litres per hour with a temperature of around 53°C. The natural hot water is rich in sodium chloride, calcium carbonate and other salts that are believed to have healing properties.

Bonwapala, Kaya-Ingwe, Mabula, Mabalingwe, Sondela and others

The third cluster of tourism attractions in the Bela Bela Municipality as identified in the Tourism Development Strategy is this cluster. These areas are well developed already and the identified potential markets are domestic and international.

The main opportunities that are still there to further redevelop and advance the tourism industry in a manner that can best benefit Bela Bela and its community can be summarized as follows:-

- Institutional Development – Develop a comprehensive tourism strategy, Encourage establishments to apply and maintain star grading, Develop accurate intelligence data, Develop a BEE strategy, Develop policy on Second Economy and Establish properly constituted forums for both the hawkers and Flea-market.
- New Product Development - Explore medical tourism, Further develop sport / adventure tourism, Train station, Increase local content in product, Manufacture products for sport industry and Diversify product offering.
- Skills development – train the emerging tourism entrepreneurs.

6.1.4.2. AGRICULTURE

Even though agricultural related activities have decreased in the Bela Bela Local Municipal area the following crops are still produced in large quantities for local consumption and exports:

- Maize (Radium)
- Cotton (Bela Bela)



- Tobacco (Rust de Winter Area)
- Sunflower (Radium Area)
- Cattle, sheep, goat, horse and poultry farming (throughout the municipality)
- Flowers and roses (various locations)
- Vegetables crops; and
- Various fruit types including grapes, citrus and peaches.

The agricultural sector in Bela Bela should also be considered as economically important particularly because it provides rural residents work as farm labour. However, this sector in many cases is characterized by very poor working conditions and wages are notoriously low with the existence of underemployment. Nevertheless in economic terms the agricultural sector has extensive backward and forward linkages, thereby contributing tremendously towards the overall development and existence of other sectors. This relates mainly to the inputs received from various sources to the agricultural sector (backward linkages) as well as output from the agricultural sector to various other sectors and users (forward linkages).

In terms of the weather conditions, Bela Bela comprises of temperatures between 20-29°C, with the average rainfall between 520 – 650 mm per annum. There are black and red clay soils of medium to high potential in the Springbok flats. Sandy, red soils and wetlands cover the rest of the area. Vegetable crops include the following: Squash butternut, Squash hubbarb, Onions, Watermelons, Cabbage assorted, Sweet Corn, Pumpkin Grey, Pumpkin White, Beetroot, Carrots, and Peppers. Fruit types include the following: Grapes, Citrus, and Peaches. Other crops include: Maize, Cotton, Millet, Tobacco, Lucerne, Cowpeas, Groundnuts, Wheat, Jugebeans, Chinabeans and Sunflower.

Due to the various crops produced, production systems vary widely. Although the trend is changing the whole industry is still characterized by a high unskilled labour input and a serious lack of middle management capacity. In the commercial estate farming the competitiveness of commercial production will be enhanced through appropriate skills development programmes at all levels and through infrastructure development. Access to water for irrigation is particularly important, but feeder roads to production areas and arterial roads to markets are just as important.

The agriculture sector is by its nature one of the most labour intensive industries, however, this ability to create jobs has decreased in recent times and there is evidence that the sector has even shed jobs. The main reasons can be attributed to the following:



- **Mechanization** – As with most other sectors, there is a trend towards mechanization (e.g. precision farming) in order to increase production output (per hectare).
- **Availability of labour** – There are claims that those people that have access to some form of social grant, may find the agriculture sector less attractive as they can probably get a similar, or very close to, a similar income through the social grant. As such, they may either withdraw their labour effort, or only offer it partially, which presents practical problems for the farmer.
- **Effects of ESTA** - The Extension of Security of Tenure Act (No. 62 of 1997) (ESTA) stipulates that farm labours that has worked on the farm for longer than 10 years and is 60 years and older, has a right to stay on the farm. Some of the farmers are trying to avoid this by employing less people.

The main conclusion is that the agriculture sector will play an increasingly important role to secure food security to the South African population, therefore making it a key sector in the economy. It is therefore important that all land be used productively.

6.1.4.3. MINING

The contribution of the mining sector towards economic development of Bela-Bela is not highly significant. There is only one (1) mine (i.e. NAMCO which mine Industrial Diamonds) that exists within Bela Bela. This mine is located on the southern parts of municipal area and approximately six (6) kilometers to the south east of Radium. Although diamonds are found on the existing mining activity the previous research undertaken as part of the past IDP reviews revealed that the mineral occurrences that existed in Bela Bela for mining resources and precious metals (i.e. gold and diamonds) is of a very low grade and potential to such an extent that it cannot be considered probable that these minerals can be mined within the next 20 – 50 years. Other metals that are found on a limited scale include manganese, copper, tin, cobalt and the supply of calcite, refractory clay and fluorspar is sufficient. The distribution of limestone industrial mineral is small, with a medium scale supply of sandstone and clay which is used to manufacture the bricks within the area.

6.1.4.4. TRADE AND COMMERCE

The performance of Bela Bela in terms of trade and commerce can be considered to be at its infancy stages with the main CBD that is still developing with a wide range of retail outlets, business services and financial institutions. The number of businesses within Bela Bela is increasing with an increase in the number of players in major retailing (i.e. motor retailing) as well as the large construction and building material supplies.

Figure 6: Production levels achieved in Wholesale and Retail, 1996 to 2006 (2000 prices)

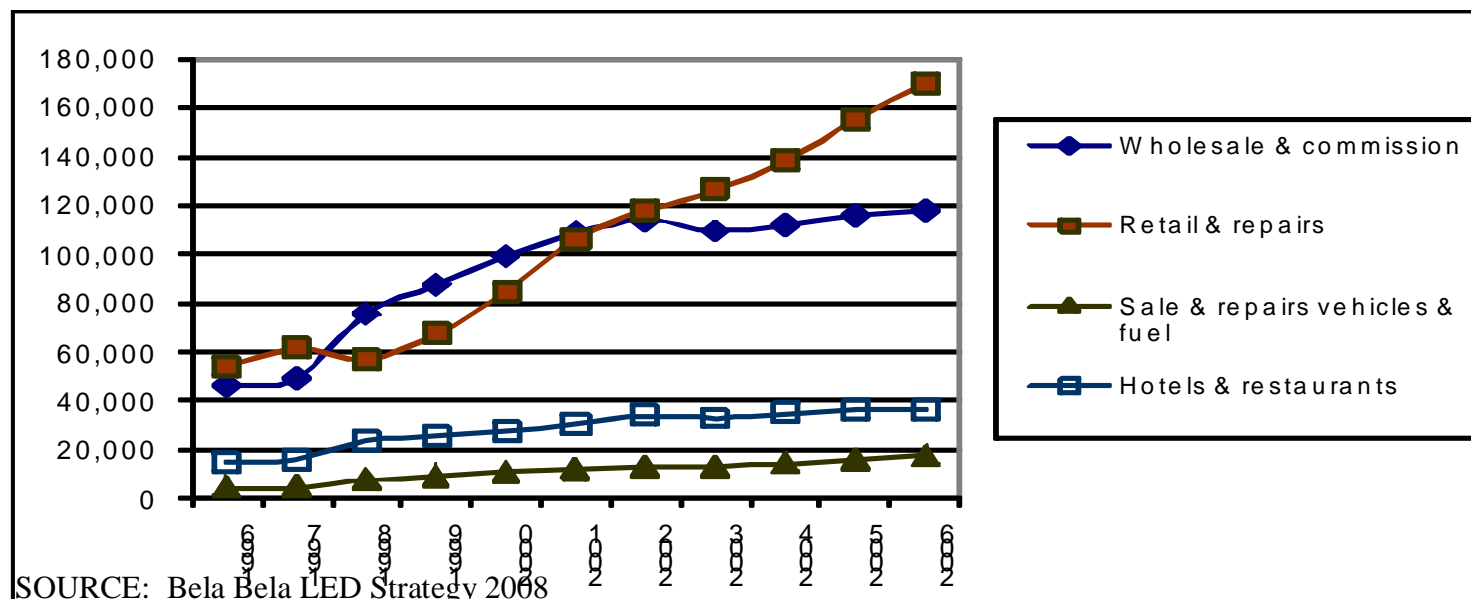


Figure 10 presents the performance of the Trade sector in Bela-Bela at constant prices for the period 1996 to 2006. The graph shows a strong

growth trend, which was mainly driven by Retail & Repairs, whereas the initial growth achieved in Wholesale & Commission seems to have flattened out from 2001. The high growth rate achieved in Retail can possibly be attributed to the town of Bela-Bela developing as a local trade node. However, in view of the decrease in the CCI and Retail Confidence Indices, it can be expected that more recent figures will show a downturn in the business levels. This was confirmed in discussions with the Business Forum which indicated that a number of new enterprises have opened during the period of high consumer confidence around 2005 to the second half of 2006. However, many of these enterprises have since closed.

6.1.5. SMME DEVELOPMENT AND THE SECOND ECONOMY

One of the indicator targets is to **support SMMEs** (Small Medium Micro Enterprises). The Municipality put as its target training of **100 SMMEs** during the 2010/11 financial year. At the end of the financial year over **140 SMMEs** had received some training or workshops relating to business related skills. These include 30 SMMEs trained on Cooperative development by SEDA); 55 SMME trained/workshopped on how to access finance, non-financial support, incentives and other services offered by LIBSA; 30 SMMEs/Local Youth trained by IDASA on project management; and 25 SMMEs trained on start-up business by SEDA.

The SMME sector has a potential to revive stagnating economies and reduce poverty. Unfortunately there are no records of the SMME's contribution to the economy of Bela Bela as most of the activities cut across economic sectors while some are aligned to survivalists involving vending at taxi ranks and along pavements. Most of the SMMEs and second economy activities are in trade and wholesale, arts and craft, utility services and transports. These activities can be mainstreamed to the existing well performing first economy e.g. mainstreaming the arts and craft street vendors to the existing tourism market. This



would require the vigorous efforts by the municipality and provincial government to come up with the creative ways of supporting the development of SMME.

The LED Strategy for Bela Bela (2008) indicated that the informal sector in Bela-Bela can be divided into two groups namely the hawkers that are located at the entrance to Bela-Bela township, and the flea market which is located at Checkers in the CBD area. The hawkers were provided with a few shelters at the main entrance to Bela-Bela Township where there is high traffic volume. The shelters are supposed to provide interim space until the hawker has developed the enterprise to such an extent that he needs larger premises. To date, none of the hawkers have achieved this, which can be ascribed to a number of factors such as:

- i. Severe limitations on their potential mark-up for the following reasons:
 - The clients have the option to buy the same commodities at the shops located in Warmbaths town, where there is more variety at lower prices.
 - In some cases, the farmers (from whom hawkers buy the fruit and vegetables) sell the same products next to the hawkers at the original purchase price.
- ii. There is virtually no differentiation in the products offered. As a result, turnover and profit levels are very low and the enterprises can be considered as survivalist.
- iii. The shelters are not provided with any services, which present practical problems such as sanitation.
- iv. The hawkers store their goods in the shelters which pose the risk of theft.
- v. Most of the entrepreneurs have no basic business skills such as cashflow management.

The flea market entrepreneurs construct their own shelters. They either manufacture the commodities themselves, or purchase it from suppliers. Their primary market differs from the hawkers as they do not target the local market, but the tourists visiting the area.

Challenges include the following:

- i. The area is not serviced.
- ii. Due to the lack of proper storage facilities, they have to take all their commodities with them at the end of each day, which pose major logistical problems.
- iii. Although they are well located in terms of the through-flow of tourists, very few tourists know about them and stop at the market (i.e. in most cases, the tourists will drive past to their destinations).
- iv. Flea markets tend to offer the same products and by the time the tourists have arrived at Bela-Bela, chances are very high that they would have visited similar flea markets elsewhere. The goal should therefore be to develop a unique product.



- v. Similarly to the hawkers, very few have basic business skills.

6.1.5.1. MONITORING OF JOB CREATION

On **monitoring of job creation** the municipality is able to report that over **45 temporary jobs** from private development. Over **645 temporary jobs** created by Limpopo provincial government departments, which includes over 600 on the EPWP by the provincial Department of Roads and Transport, 35 by the Department of Local Government of Housing on the construction of RDP Houses, and 10 by the Department of Public Works/Sports Arts and Culture on the construction of Clinic at Rapotokwane. Municipal projects/initiatives accounts for over **176 temporary jobs** arising from the following projects/activities: Testing ground(7), Cleaning of Stormwater(32), Cleaning of paved roads(33), Technical Services Contract workers(52); Upgrading of Voltage(10), Road Paving Phase 3(30), and Resealing of Chris Hani Drive(12). One of the private sector initiatives processed through the Town Planning and Building Control was to create over **45 temporary jobs** during construction, which started in April 2011 and ended in August 2011. Department of Public Works also built a Tribal Office in Rapotokwane. The project was able to create 44 jobs. Among the said number, 17 males and 27 females were employed. The total number of Youth employed was 21. People with disability were not employed.

6.2. PROGRESS ON BACKLOG: Table 37

MEASURES	2006	2011
LED STRATEGY	DRAFT	ADOPTED
LED UNIT		DIVISION ESTABLISHED
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	NON-EXISTENT	ADOPTED
LAND USE MANAGEMENT SCHEME	NON-EXISTENT	ADOPTED
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN	POOR	CREDIBLE

6.5. CHALLENGES – INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE: Table 38

PERFORMANCE AREA	STATUS	CHALLENGES
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	PLANNING TOOLS EXIST e.g SDF, IDP, LUMS, LED STRAT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAPACITY TO MONITOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TOOLS POORLY RESOURCED UNITS IN PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, BUILDING INSPECTION,



		BUILDING CONTROL
PROMOTION OF LOCAL TOURISM, LED, AND INVESTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INFORMAL PROGRAMMES IN PLACE • REGULAR INTERACTION WITH FARMING AND BUSINESS COMMUNITY TAKING PLACE • SUPPORT OF SMMES ONGOING 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POOR APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DRIVERS • POOR APPRECIATION OF THE MEANING AND VALUE OF INVESTMENT • LACK OF MONITORING OF THE OUTCOME/IMPACT OF SUPPORT TO SMMES • INABILITY TO MONITOR GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT
TRADING REGULATIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POLICY IN THE PIPELINE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIT TO ADMINISTER TRADING REGULATIONS NOT YET FUNCTIONAL • POOR APPRECIATION OF THE FUNCTION

6.4. CHALLENGES – COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE TABLE: 39

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Local Economic Development	Affects all municipal wards	Local economy benefit the foreigners
	Ward 8 (Masakhane)	Lack Health inspectors to visits shops that sells product that are expired
	Affects all municipal wards	No development for other business activities (Mall)


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	Affects all municipal wards	EPWP temporary workers are not permanently employed in the municipality.
	Affects all municipal wards	Tender processes and procedures are not transparent
	Affects all municipal wards	Contracted services for security is not employing local people
	Affects all municipal wards	Lack of information on LED (training, workshops, skills development etc.)
	Affects all municipal wards	Limited development of SMME's & Cooperatives
	Affects all municipal wards	Complicated procedure to acquire loans for SMME's
	Affects all municipal wards	Community members are not empowered with basic computer literacy and work based ICT skills
	Affect all municipal wards	Procurement policy does not benefit the local people
	Affect all municipal wards	High level of unemployment (mostly youth)
	Ward 3 (ward based people are not employed on the road paving projects) Ward 4 (Ext 5, 8 & informal settlements) Ward 5 (affect all business people in the ward) Ward 7(affect all business people in the ward) Ward 7(affect all business people in the ward)	Capital projects do not benefit the local people within a ward



	Ward 1 (affect all sections)	Sustainable projects/initiatives are limited (farming, agriculture, business managerial skills, etc)
--	------------------------------	--

In addition to the above challenges, the following challenges are identified as key to the development of the local economy:

The key challenge lies to the fact that the benefits of this sector has not mainstreamed Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE) and its success has not reflected any impact to deepen prosperity by the emerging SMMEs since it has mainly been private sector or investor driven. The additional constraints that hampers the further development of the Bela-Bela tourism industry is the lack of a shared vision for tourism. As a result, the effort is fragmented, with each establishment pursuing its own goals, rather than working towards a shared vision. Although the industry has the proven potential to make a meaningful contribution to an economy, the following observations must be noted with specific reference to Bela-Bela:

- i. Not all product owners belong to the Tourism Association, which implies a “silo” approach with each owner pursuing his own goals and market segment instead of working together towards a shares goal.
- ii. A lack of tourism intelligence (e.g. the number of visitors, their demographic profile, length of stay, spend, etc.).
- iii. Very few of the facilities are star graded.
- iv. Illegal signage along the roads spoils the area.
- v. Total lack of progress with BEE (at best, the establishments are compliance driven) – also a lack of knowledge and understanding of the Tourism BEE Charter.
- vi. Huge leakages with establishments not buying local (minimize the potential multiplier effect).
- vii. Potential market segments are not developed (e.g. medical tourism).
- viii. Too much emphasis on “Eurocentric” markets whereas facilities too expensive for local communities.



7. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Why this KPA? *Improve Municipal Financial Planning and Management System and Practice*

The Budget and Treasury under the leadership of the Chief Financial Officer has been able to support the Municipal Manager in assisting him in the administration of municipal bank accounts and in the preparation and implementation of the municipality's budget. The Municipality have also been in a position to advise other senior managers in carrying out their delegated powers in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act. Over and above that, the municipality have been able to discharge fiduciary duties such as accounting, analysis, financial reporting, cash management, financial management.

The municipality was able to maintain the level of expenditure to the maximum revenue collected and as such had a favourable bank balance at the end of the 2010/11 financial year. The municipal commitment to the payment of statutory bodies was however not compromised and so was the resolve to pay the creditors within 30 days of receipt of an invoice. All the grants received were utilised for the purpose that they were intended for, especially the MIG and DME grants. The municipality was also able to meet the FMG requirement of employing 5 interns.

With regard to Revenue Management, the municipality was able to achieve 80% payment rate for the year but the outstanding debts is still at unsatisfactory level and as such maximum effort need to be done in order to reduce these debts. There has also been constant engagement with the Government departments and they have indicated the willingness to pay for outstanding amounts. The municipality had a total number of 2 806 indigents who were subsidised for the basic services such as water, refuse, rates and sewerage (R 1 639 985) and Electricity - (R 2 602 738) as funded from the equitable share.

The Supply Chain Management policy has been reviewed and is being implemented in line with the Treasury regulations. There was also an audit of the whole supply chain process and there no major issues identified.

7.1. FINANCIAL VIABILITY – Table: 40

	2010/11	2011/12
Cash collected from customers	88 494 437.10	99 714 947
Billings to customers	111 321 284.69	134 473 152
Total operating transfers (Grant + Subsidy income)	49 143 057	57 592 000
Total operating expenditure	212 560 174	157 689 00
Council approved capital budget in year	28 370 485 (25 403 000 (Original) & 2 967 488 (Adjusted))	25 585 799
Total outstanding customer debt	81 944 263	104 242 936
Billed revenue for year	111 321 284.69	-


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Current assets as at 30 June	13 69 986	29 132 254
Current liabilities as at 30 June	63 878 776	54 495 262
Total revenue	176 902 293	200 465 000
Salaries budget (including benefits)	58 248 000	36 402 000
Total operating budget	162 110 000	178 933 000

7.2. GRANT EXPENDITURE & MANAGEMENT –Table: 41

	2010/11	2011/12
Did Bela Bela Municipality receive the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG) during	Yes	Yes
What was the allocation for	750 000	790 000
What amount of this allocation was utilized in	1 189 387	7 940 530
What amount of this allocation rolled over	461 222	-
Did Bela Bela Municipality receive the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) in	Yes	Yes
What was the allocation for	12 903 000	15 518 00
What amount of this allocation was utilized in	12 903 000	-
What amount of this allocation was rolled over	0	5 193 135

**7.3. FINANCIAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES & SYSTEMS IN PLACE – Table: 42**

SYSTEMS/POLICY/STRATEGY	AVAILABLE (YES/NO)	COMMENTS
Rates policy	Yes	
Compilation of valuation rolls	Yes	
Established audit committee	Yes	
Utilization of “shared services” of audit committee	No	Audit Committee & Performance Audit Committee with Waterberg District Municipality
Credit Control	Yes	
Debt Collection	Yes	
Property Rates	Yes	
Indigent and Write – off Policy	Yes	
Risk Management Strategy	Yes	It was adopted on 30 th June 2009.
Establishment of Internal Audit Unit	Yes	
Adopted anti-corruption policy	Yes	It was adopted on 30 th June 2009.
Adopted supply chain management	Yes	
Established budget and treasury office	Yes	

**7.4. PROGRESS ON BACKLOG: Table 43**

MEASURES	2006	2011
REVENUE COLLECTION	+ -80%	+ -90%
DEBT REDUCTION	+ -R40m	+ -R60m
A-G REPORT	DISCLAIMER	UNQUALIFIED
LPRA IMPLEMENTATION	N/A	IN APPLICATION
IAC, IPAC & IA	NON-EXISTENT	APPOINTED
SCM POLICY	NON-EXISTENT	ADOPTED
B & T OFFICE	NOT FULLY ESTABLISHED	ESTABLISHED (but unstable due to officials resigning)

**7.5. CHALLENGES – INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE – Table: 44**

PERFORMANCE AREA	STATUS	CHALLENGES
REVENUE COLLECTION	AVERAGE= 79% AS AT DEC. 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BILLING CHALLENGES• NON PAYMENT
DEBT COLLECTION	DEBT BOOK STANDS AT +-R80m	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SAME AS ABOVE• LENGTHY AND COSTLY MEASURES IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CREDIT CONTROL
A-G REPORT	2010/11 REPORT PENDING	IMPLEMENTATION OF GRAP 17 e.g asset management)
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• POLICY EXISTS• REGULAR TRAINING ON SCM TAKING PLACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• STRUGGLE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SCM POLICY• POOR CONTROLS IN EXPENDITURE



7.6. CHALLENGES – COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE – Table: 46

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Municipal Financial Viability	Ward 1 (Spa Park & Jinnah Park) Ward 2 (affects All sections) Ward 3 (affects All sections) Ward 4 (affects All sections) Ward 5 (affects all sections) Ward 6 (affects all sections) Ward 7 (Ext 6 & Ext 7) Ward 8 (Pienaarsrevier) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	Incorrect billing
	Ward 2 (Affects all sections) Ward 6 (Affects all sections) Ward 7(Affects all sections)	Contracted services for Dept Collection is not effect enough
	Ward 1 (Spa Park) Ward 2 (Bux Shopping Complex) Ward 3 (Mandela) Ward 5 (Affects all sections) Ward 7(Chester Cash & Carry) Ward 8 (Pienaarsrevier – community hall)	Inadequate vending machine particularly for the purchase of electricity



	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	
	Ward 1(all section) Ward 2 (all section) Ward 3 (Mandela) Ward 5 (all sections) Ward 6 (all sections) Ward 7 (Ext 6) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	Unaffordable municipal rates/tariffs
	Ward 7 (Ext 6)	Delay in delivery of municipal accounts
	Ward 3 (Mandela) Ward 7 (Ext 6)	Inadequate community consultation on municipal rates/tariffs
	Ward 1 (Spa park) Ward 2 (Leseding, part of ext 1, part of Mmapatile & Old Location) Ward 3 (Mandela) Ward 4 (Phomolong Ext 5, & 8) Ward 6 (affects all sections) Ward 5 (affects all sections) Ward 7(affects All sections) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	All indigents are not catered for provision of municipal services



	Ward 3(affects all sections)	Tariffs for burial purposes are very high
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8. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Why this KPA? Increase effectiveness of Corporate Governance and Public Participation Systems and Practices

The Communication Strategy was reviewed and it has been implemented. A total of 44 Public Participation Meetings were held (including Mayoral ward Imbizos, IDP Budget Hearings, Mayoral visits to wards, etc.) in 2010/11 financial year. The municipality further hosted and or organized other 11 events in collaboration with sector departments, including among others: Women's month at Rapotokwane, Sports Festival at Rapotokwane, Arbour Day Celebration, Waterberg District Municipality Imbizos, Human Rights' day Celebration, etc.

Municipal Website was developed, it is functional and it is being updated on a periodic basis (<http://www.belabela.gov.za>).

Two councilors were assisted with Executive Leadership training at University of Pretoria and has since completed in March 2011. 80 ward committee members were trained on the roles and responsibilities of ward committees and legislative requirements in April 2011.

8.1. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER PRIORITY ISSUES

Various stakeholders were in the position to identify their needs and their key development priorities. The following stakeholders played an important role in identifying their community needs and development priorities:

- Ward Committees: established in 8wards with 80 members.
- Community Development Workers: 8
- Traditional Leaders: 1 Tribal Authority – Litho Tribal Authority
- Taxi Organisation: WATA
- Farmers union
- Business sector
- Tourism Association
- Civic Society & Community based organisations i.e. Disabled Organisations, Pensioners Associations
- All government sector departments
- Parastatals
- Council of churches
- Traditional Healers Associations
- Bela Bela Municipality Disability Council
- Arts Council
- Youth Council
- Sports Council



- Old Citizen Council

8.2. AUDITED REPORTS – Table: 47

FINANCIAL YEARS	DISCLAIMER	QUALIFIED	UNQUALIFIED
2003/04	X		
2004/05	X		
2005/06	X		
2006/07	X		
2007/08		X	
2008/09		X	
2009/10			X
<i>2010/11 – still outstanding</i>	x		

8.3. MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE

There were 8 Audit Committee meetings during the 2010/11 Financial year to discharge its duties as prescribed by the applicable legislation and together with the commitment of the management, the municipality was able to obtain a Unqualified opinion. This has built a great foundation for future years and a believe that the municipality will be in a position to obtain another unqualified audit opinion before the target date of 2014 as set out by the National Minister of COGTA.

Performance Audit Committee was established during 2010/11 financial year. The Committee comprised of the following members:

Mr W Mashego – chairperson

Mr SAB Ngobeni

Mr KTE Seletela

8.4. AUDITOR GENERALS RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTED

In 2009/10 Financial Year, the municipality found an unqualified audit opinion report. Two matters of emphasis were also raised, being Significant uncertainties and restatement of corresponding figures.



The municipality developed an Audit Action Plan to address findings raised in the AG's Report. Action Plan was discussed with the Audit Committee and Management of the municipality. The Municipality addressed some of the raised issues and the progress on the Action Plan is being reported to Municipal Council.

8.5. AUDIT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS IMPLEMENTED

In 2009/10 Financial Year, Audit Committee held approximately 8 meetings to discuss issues relating to compliance, performance and risk management, internal controls, financial issues and issues raised by internal audit. Audit Committee advised management to implement all issues raised by the Auditor General and also to meet targets as per SDBIP, reviewed the Annual Financial Statements, enforced the issues raised by the Internal Auditor, advised management on compilation of IDP/Budget and Annual Report.

8.6. PERFORMANCE REVIEWS OF MANAGERS

The Municipal Manager and all sec 56 managers signed the Performance Agreements for 2010/11 and were submitted to the MEC of Local Government & Housing and Office of the Premier by August 2010. Performance Review was done only for the first quarter of 2010/11 Financial Year.

8.7. INTERNAL AUDIT, ANTI – CORRUPTION AND RISK MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

8.7.1. INTERNAL AUDIT

The Internal Audit advice management about matters as indicated in sec 165 of MFMA. Amongst others are:

- Internal controls
- Compliance with Acts and regulations
- Performance Management
- Risk management

8.7.2. ANTI-CORRUPTION

The municipality is currently utilizing Presidential Hotline and Premiers Hotline. All complaints are then directed to the municipality for further investigation. A monthly report and progress report is then forwarded to Office of the Premier for consideration.

8.7.3. RISK MANAGEMENT

Policies and register in relation to Risk Management are in place. The municipality has established a Risk Management Committee which meets once per quarter. The Risk Register is quarterly submitted to Audit Committee and recommendations are then submitted to sub-committee for further consideration.

8.8. NEEDS OF THE DESIGNATED GROUPS AND OTHERS (SPECIAL FOCUS)

Bela Bela municipality has established Six Councils, Namely: Arts Council; Sports Council; Aged Council; Traditional Health Practitioners Council; Ministerial Fraternal Council; Disability Council. The Municipality is in the process of revitalizing the HIV/AIDS Council. Youth Council is in currently in the process of being established.



8.8.1. ARTS COUNCIL

- No support from the municipality (Funding)
- No Arts & Culture facilities (Arts Centre)
- Inadequate local market development
- No network in Masakhane, Rapotokwane and Pienaarsrivieis

8.8.2. COUNCIL FOR THE AGED

- During pension pay-out at the Post Office, the following challenges are experienced:
 - Long queue without rest areas
 - No access to toilets
 - No provision of water
 - No shades

8.8.3. SPORTS COUNCIL

- **Events**
 - No motivational events included in the municipal budget (i.e. morality building camps, sports summits, drugs free awareness, mayors cup)
- **Equipments**
 - High shortage of equipments
 - Unavailability of municipal equipments
- **Communication**
 - Limited knowledge of municipal policies
 - Inadequate consultation of IDP/Budget process
 - Non-communication when events are taking place within the municipality.
- **Administration**
 - No access to resources. The Council request an office space to rapidly administer sports without boundaries
 - Limited knowledge of sporting codes by people who take care of the facilities which lead to inconsistency maintenance
 - Unavailability of sports desk at the municipality
- **Facilities**
 - Shortage of facilities ito of indoor sports
 - Refurbishment of existing sports courts at the Bela Bela Community Hall



- Inadequate development of athletes
- Limited accessibility of sports facilities including community halls

8.8.4. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY CHALLENGES

- No support for people living with disability – The municipality must coordinate and facilitate programmes together with the District Municipality
- No mainstreaming/implementantation of people with disability in municipal employment equity plan to reach 2% set by SALGA
- Establishment/identification of education and skills development for people living with disability i.e. leanership, awareness campaigns and workshops
- Housing needs for people living with disability must be considered when constructing RDP houses

8.9. SOURCE OF PARTICIPATION ROUTE – Table: 48

AREA	VENUE	TARGETED WARDS
Spa Park Jinnah Park Informal Settlement (Koppevai) Vengerkraal Bela Bela Town Residential and Urban	Spa Park Community Hall	1
Old Location Informal Settlement (Part of Jacob Zuma View) Part of Extension 1 Part Mmampatile Part of Leseding	Bela Bela Community Hall	2
Part of Mazakhela Part of Extension 5	Albert Lethuli Primary School	3
Part of Extension 5 Phomolong (Skierlek) Informal Settlement (Ext 9 -	Ponto	4



Thlalampsa/Donosa) Extension 8		
Soweto Part of Mazhakhela Part Mmampatile Part of Extension 1	Bela-Bela High School	5
Part of Leseding Part of Town Residential Informal Settlement (Part of Jacob Zuma View)	Hleketani Primary School	6
Extension 6 Extension 7 Informal Settlement (Tsakane)	Double Story	7
Rapotokwane Piennarsrevier Rust de Venter Lehau	Litho Community Hall Pienarsrevier Community Hall	8
Masakhane	Masakhane Primary School	9

8.10. PROGRESS ON BACKLOG: Table: 49

MEASURES	2006	2012
WARD COMMITTEES	8 ESTABLISHED	8 OUT OF 9 ESTABLISHED
FUNCTIONALITY	8 OUT OF 8	8 OUT OF 9
MC, EC, SUBCOMMITTEES	FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONAL
COM. SATISFACTION SURVEYS	NON-FUNCTIONAL	NON-FUNCTIONAL



WEBSITE	NON-FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONAL
IMBIZOS	FUNCTIONAL	FUNCTIONAL
ROLE CLARIFICATION	DONE BUT NOT EFFECTIVE	NOT EFFECTIVE
ENHANCING MONITORING CAPACITY OF COUNCIL		TRAINING DONE BUT NOT ADEQUATE

8.11. CHALLENGES – INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE: Table: 50

PERFORMANCE AREA	STATUS	CHALLENGES
GOVERNANCE e.g MAYOR, SPEAKER, CHIEF WHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OFFICES ESTABLISHED 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ROLE CLARIFICATION STILL A SERIOUS CHALLENGE INTERFERENCE IN ADMINISTRATION UNEASY RELATIONS BETWEEN POLITICAL OFFICES AND MANAGEMENT
SUBCOM./EC/MC	SCHEDULES OF SESSIONS ADOPTED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FREQUENT ABANDONING AND POSTPONEMENT OF COUNCIL PROGRAMME RESULTING IN DELAYS IN DECISIONS POOR EVALUATION OF MATTERS TO BE TABLED FOR DEBATE.



MANAGEMENT MEETINGS	METTINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEED TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	IMBIZOS AND IDP REP FORUMS BEING HELD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POOR REPORTING ON EVENTS AND PROGRAMMES
MONITORING CAPACITY OF COUNCIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MPAC ESTABLISHED IAC TO BE FINALIZED 	EFFECTIVENESS YET TO BE TESTED

8.12. CHALLENGES – COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE – Table: 50

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Good Governance	Ward 3 Ward 4 (with reference to some officials at billing section) Ward 6 Ward 7	Batho - pele principles is not practiced by the municipality / municipal officials
	Ward 7	No name Tags for municipal officials
	Ward 2 Ward 6 Ward 7	No proper consultation in the community about increase of tariffs.
	Ward 2 Ward 6	Poor performance of contracted services for water and electricity reading



	Ward 7	
	Affects all the wards	No public toilets at pensioners pay point in town
	Ward 3 Ward 4 Ward 7	No proper consultation about new established service points for purchase of electricity. (Electricity is sold at shops owned by foreigners.)
	Ward 1	No Mayoral Bursary initiative in place
	Ward 2 Ward 7	No budget provision for disable people.
	Ward 6	No working relationship between CDWs and Ward Comittee
	Affects all wards	Councillors allowance is very high
	Affects all wards	Switch board operator not responding on time when answering calls
	Affects all wards	Transfer of calls by switch board operator not always accurate
	Affects all wards	Long turn-around time for the municipal officials to respond to pipe burst or electricity blackout.
	Affects all wards	Unavailability of senior managers when needed most
	Affects all wards	Long turn-around time for municipal officials to respond to fire incidents.

**9. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

The municipality undertook the Strategic Planning for the 2011/21 financial year and that process was also linked to the finalization of 2011/12 IDP Review and Budget process. The 2011/12 Revised IDP was adopted on 28 April 2011 as per Circular 54 from National Treasury.

The process for the rebuilding of the main municipal building which was initiated in the 2007/08 financial year has been completed and all offices have since been occupied. The ICT infrastructure is also complete.

The municipality also started with the review of the Performance Management System (PMS) Policy Framework. At the end of December 2009 the PMS Policy Framework was approved and adopted by council. The framework attempts to cascade the implementation of the PMS to the lower levels during 2011/12 financial year as the efforts were made to benchmark with Fetakgomo Municipality. Since the implementation of individual performance has always been limited to section 56 managers.

9.1 VACANCIES FILLED 2011/12 FINANCIAL YEAR – Table:51

Staff Compliment	Vacancies	Appointment	Retirement	Resignation	Upgrading
366	28	13	4	7	0

Bela Bela Municipal Council has a total number of 17 Councillors, with the African National Congress being the majority party. The Mayor of Bela Bela Municipality is Cllr FS Hlungwane and the Speaker is Cllr MM Monanyane. The Municipality has a total number of 1 village, 3 township, 1 town and 7 farm areas which makes a total of 12 settlements in 9 wards.

9.2 SETTLEMENTS, WARDS AND LEADERS – Table 52

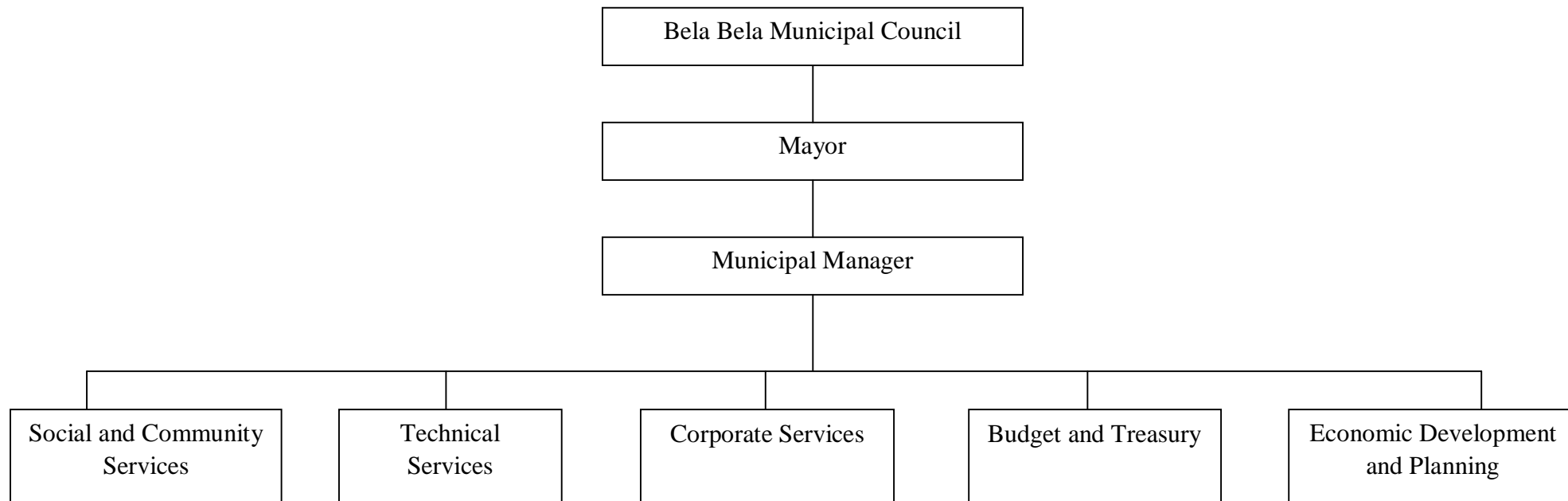
AREA	WARD COUNCILLOR	WARD NUMNER	PR COUNCILLORS
Spa Park Jinnah Park Informal Settlement (Koppevai) Vengerkraal Bela Bela Town Residential and Urban	Cllr JF van der Merwe (EC Mmember)	1	Cllr TE Mokonyane Cllr PM Mahlangu Cllr KB Alberts Cllr RM Radebe Cllr G Seleka
Old Location Part of Extension 1 Part Mmampatile	Cllr SE Maluleka (Chief Whip)	2	Cllr JW Fouries Cllr LM Nhlapo (EC Member) Cllr C Boshoff


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Part of Leseding Informal Settlement (Part of Jacob Zuma view)			
Part of Mazakhela Part of Extension 5	Cllr MM Monanyane (Speaker)	3	
Part of Extension 5 Phomolong (Skierlek) Informal Settlement (Dibang View - Thlalampsa/Donosa) Extension 8	Cllr FS Hlungwane (Mayor – EC Member)	4	
Soweto Part of Mazhakhela Part Mmampatile Part of Extension 1	Cllr HM Ledwaba	5	
Part of Leseding Part of Town Residential Informal Settlement (Part of Jacob Zuma View)	Cllr MJ Ngobeni	6	
Extension 6 Extension 7 Informal Settlement (Tsakane)	Cllr JM Sesane	7	
Rapotokwane Piennarsrevier Rust de Venter Lehau	Cllr PM Aphane	8	
Masakhane	Cllr WK Mokgethoa	9	

**9.3 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

The municipality has a staff compliment of 355 full time staff as provided in the revised Organogram. The municipal organogram makes provision for a Municipal Manager, 5 Senior Managers (Head of Departments) and 18 Middle Managers (Divisional Heads)

**Table 53: Municipal Staff Compliment**

Level of Employment	Number of Employees	%
Senior Managers including MM	5	1
Middle Managers	17	5
Technical/ Professional Staff	70	19
Other Staff (clerical, labourers etc.)	274	75
Grand Total	366	100%



Table 54: Management Capacity for Executing the Municipal Powers and Functions

Managerial Level	Management Accountability	Subordinate Management (Divisional Heads/Managers)
Municipal Manager	Head of Administration	I Communications II Internal Auditing
Head of Departments (4) (Section 57 Managers)	1. Budget and Treasury	I Budgeting and Financial Reporting II Expenditure III Revenue
	2. Technical Services	I Water and Sanitation II Roads and Stormwater III Electrical Services
	3. Social and Community Services	I Parks, Cemeteries and Community Facilities II Protection and Emergency Services III Waste Management and Cleansing Services
	4. Economic Development and Planning	I Integrated Development Planning II Local Economic Development III Town Planning and Housing
	5. Corporate Services	I Human Resources II Information Management III Council Administration and Legal Services

Table 55: Core Departmental Functions, Capacity and Constraints: Budget and Treasury Department

Divisions	Functions	Number of Staff				Constraints that compromises Service Delivery
		Total	Man	Profess.	Vac	
Budgeting and Financial Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compiling financial statements and executing budgetary controls • Compliance with MFMA reporting formats • Ensuring implementation of GAMAP/GRAP 	3	1	1	1	Fully staffed
Expenditure Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of Municipal Expenses • Preparing monthly bank reconciliation • Administering Asset Register • Managing stores 	11	1	4	0	Fully staffed
Revenue Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise the Revenue staff • Verify daily revenue, direct payments into bank accounts via. Cashiers, debit orders and through Post Office • Reconcile revenue with bank statements, taking into consideration the amounts for revenue paid into banks and accounts 	21	1	7	3	Fully staffed



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> of other divisions e.g. Traffic • Handling enquiries on accounts through telephonic, correspondence and in person. • Balancing the trial balance and ledger accounts • Balancing evaluation roll • Certifying documents for payment etc. • Contract – Loan agreements 					
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Table 56: Core Departmental Functions, Capacity and Constraints: Technical Services Department

Divisions	Functions	Number of Staff				Constraints that compromises Service Delivery
		Total	Manag	Profess.	Vacancies	
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water, sewerage and sanitation. • Reticulation of water, sewerage pipeline • Maintenance of water and sewerage network • Water and sewer purification 	69	1	3	3	Vacancies are mainly the Junior Staff i.e. Machine Operators and General Assistants
Roads and Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and maintenance of roads and stormwater. • Render Project Management Services and upkeep of Municipal Buildings. • Coordinate mechanical services. 	36	1	2	2	Staff shortages due to vacancies on the building services section.
Electrical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision, distribution, Maintenance of electrical connections with the Municipal Area. • Render electric services to support municipal construction projects. 	37	1	8	2	Staff shortages due to the many vacancies for electrical assistants and other labourers.

**Table 57: Core Departmental Functions, Capacity and Constraints: Social and Community Services Department**

Divisions	Functions	Number of Staff				Constraints that compromises Service Delivery
		Total	Manag	Profess.	Vacancies	
Parks, Cemeteries and Community Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide Parks, Recreation and Cemetery Services i.e. maintenance and upkeep of cemeteries, parks and municipal facilities• Provide Library Services which includes procurement and issue of library material	47	1	2	4	Fully staffed
Protection and Emergency Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Providing registration and licensing services.• Promote traffic safety and law enforcement.• Render fire fighting and disaster management services• Render security services.	25	1	10	2	Fully staffed
Waste Management and Cleansing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Render environmental health services.• Render landfill management services.• Render refuse and waste management services.	44	1	1	1	Fully staffed.

**Table 58: Core Departmental Functions, Capacity and Constraints: Economic Development and Planning Department**

Divisions	Functions	Number of Staff				Constraints that compromises Service Delivery
		Total	Manag.	Profess	Vacancies	
Integrated Development Planning (IDP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the development, approval and implementation of the IDP. • Monitoring the performance of the Municipality through PMS requirements. • Compiling and monitoring the implementation of strategic, operational and activity plans to give effect to the IDP. • Compiling and submitting progress performance reports on all the development initiatives, projects, programmes and activities taking place within Bela Bela (i.e. Quarterly, Mid - yearly and Annual Reports). • Developing and Implementing policies and procedures to manage and co – ordinate all approved public participation and communication projects, programmes and activities. 	2	1	1	0	Fully staffed
Local Economic Development (LED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing of Bela Bela. • Co – ordinating investments proposals • Liaison with investors • Promotion of tourism 	5	1	2	0	Fully staffed



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the LED projects • Providing incentives for the SMMEs./Support SMME Development 					
Town Planning and Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the implementation of the town planning requirements within the development taking place in Bela Bela Municipal Area. • Render land use, Building and Housing administration. • Render survey and demarcation of sites. • Decision – making in terms of spatial and physical planning. 	5	1	3	0	Fully staffed.

Table 59: Core Departmental Functions, Capacity and Constraints: Corporate Services Department

Divisions	Functions	Number of Staff				Constraints that compromises Service Delivery
		Total	Manag	Profess	Vacancies	
Human Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render acquisition of staff. • Administer employees benefits. • Render administration, labour and legal relations. • Render training and development services. • Render organisational development services. 	7	1	4	0	Fully staffed
Information Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Render record management services. • Render information technology services. 	25	1	1	1	Fully staffed



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide auxiliary services. 					
Council Administration and Legal Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the drafting and updating of by-laws. • Compilation of council agendas. • Provide legal services. 	6	1	3	0	Fully Staffed

It should be noted there are 16 additional staff which is not captured on the above tables and that includes the Section 57 managers (5), Personnel in the office of the Municipal Manager (5), Personnel in the office of the Mayor (2) and Personal Assistants to Section 57 Managers (4).

9.4 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The employment equity plan intends to achieve equity in the workplace, in order to make the municipal workforce more representative and ensuring fair and equitable employment practices for employees. Furthermore it is intended to create an organisational culture that is non – discriminatory, values diversity and legitimises the input of all employees. The employment equity policy within Bela-Bela has recently been reviewed and implementation of this policy has commenced. The gender composition within Bela-Bela Municipality by the end of June 2011 indicated that 76,4% of the municipal employees are males while only 23,6% are female. This indicates that a lot of work still needs to be done on the side of recruitment to ensure that the municipality meets its target of having 40% of the municipal employees being women. 50% females were recruited by June 2011 out of 42 created vacant post. In terms of gender composition at Section 57 Management, the municipality is currently not doing well to such an extent that out of 5 section 57 managers, only one female section 57 manager and the target that has been set by this equity plan in this regard is 40% of women in Section 57 position by 2011.

TABLE 60: MANAGEMENT OF BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Manager appointed	No
Municipal Manager signed performance contracts 2009/10 FY	No
CFO appointed	Yes
CFOs signed performance contracts	Yes
Technical Manager appointed	Yes



Technical Manager signed Performance Contracts	Yes
Total of section 57 Managers posts	6
Total number of Section 57 managers posts filled	4
Total number of Section 57 managers posts vacant	2

TABLE 61: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM OF BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PMS revised in line with Performance Management Regulations	Yes
Have all Section 57 managers signed performance agreements for 2010/11	Yes
2009/10 Annual Performance Reviews Conducted	Yes
Total Budget used to pay 2009/10 Performance Bonus to Section 57 managers	0
Submission of Performance Agreements MEC by 31/08/10	Yes

9.5 STRENGTH, WEAKNESSES, OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS (SWOT) ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL SITUATION

The current institutional situation reflects an immense improvement and stability in terms of staffing arrangements within Bela Bela Local Municipality. This is evident from the SWOT analysis table 22 below reflects a significant number of strengths against the weaknesses that are currently in existence within the arrangements that the municipality has undertaken in terms of Municipal Administration.



Table 62: Institutional SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All senior management positions are filled and senior staff members are well trained and experienced. 2. Well developed sense of teamwork amongst senior management members. 3. Good potential amongst middle management for staff capacitating. 4. Senior and Middle Management are computer literate. 5. Fairly good computer programs. 6. Contingency plan in place for equipment breakdown. 7. Business plan for capacity building in place. 8. Enough computers available for senior management. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff shortages in some departments 2. Lack of skills/ capacity at the lower levels. 3. Service providers do not always respond on time for emergencies. 4. Lack of adequate funds for training 5. Lack of sufficient internet connection 6. Lack of strategy for skills retention
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Staff development through training. 2. Potential to contribute to job creation through LED/IDP/EPWP projects and learnership programmes. 3. Internal redeployment/ placement and better utilisation of staff with improved morale and job satisfaction. 4. Conducting the staff audit 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delays in service delivery 2. Delays in programmes/ projects with implementation 3. Possible failure to respond to emergencies

9.6 PROGRESS ON BACKLOG: Table 63

MEASURES	2006	2011
ORGANIZATIONAL REVIEW	ONGOING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5TH DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED - 5 NEW DIVISIONS ESTABLISHED
HR MANAGEMENT	NON-EXISTENT	DIVISION ESTABLISHED
PMS	NON-EXISTENT	POLICY FRAMEWORK EXISTS
LLF	NON-EXISTENT	ESTABLISHED

**ANTI-CORRUPTION
STRATEGY****NON-EXISTENT****9.7 CHALLENGES – INSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVE – Table:67**

PERFORMANCE AREA	STATUS	CHALLENGES
HUMAN RESOURCE MNGT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RECRUITMENT• TRAINING• REGULATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RESTRUCTURING LARGELY A FUNCTION OF ATTRITION• POOR PERORMANCE ON EMPLOYMENT EQUITY
PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	IMPLEMENTATION OF PMS AMONGST EMPLOYEES	CASCADING IMPLEMENTATION TO LOWER RANKS EXTREMELY SLOW
LABOUR & LEGAL MATTERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• EMPLOYEE WELLNESS• APPLICATION OF DISCIPLINE• CONTRACTUAL MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LACK OF STRUCTURED PROGRAMME EMPLOYEE SUPPORT• DRINKING AND DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS• LENHTHY LEGAL AND LABOUR PROCEDURES.• POOR CONTRACTUAL MANAGEMENT



9.8 CHALLENGES – COMMUNITY PERSPECTIVE – Table: 68

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	Ward 1(all section) Ward 7 (Ext 6 & 7 – Show house opposite Sunvalley) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane & Pienaarsrivier – community hall) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	No municipal service delivery area/office (satellite office)
	Ward 1(all section) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane) Ward 7 (Ext 6 & 7) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	Not all local community are catered for in both managerial and general work positions
	Affects all wards	Unemployment of people with disability by the municipality
	Affects all wards	Non-commitment of some Councillors
	Affects all wards	Non Branding of Ward Committees & CDWs
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	No seat/s for Traditional Authority within a municipal council



10. NON – CORE FUNCTIONS

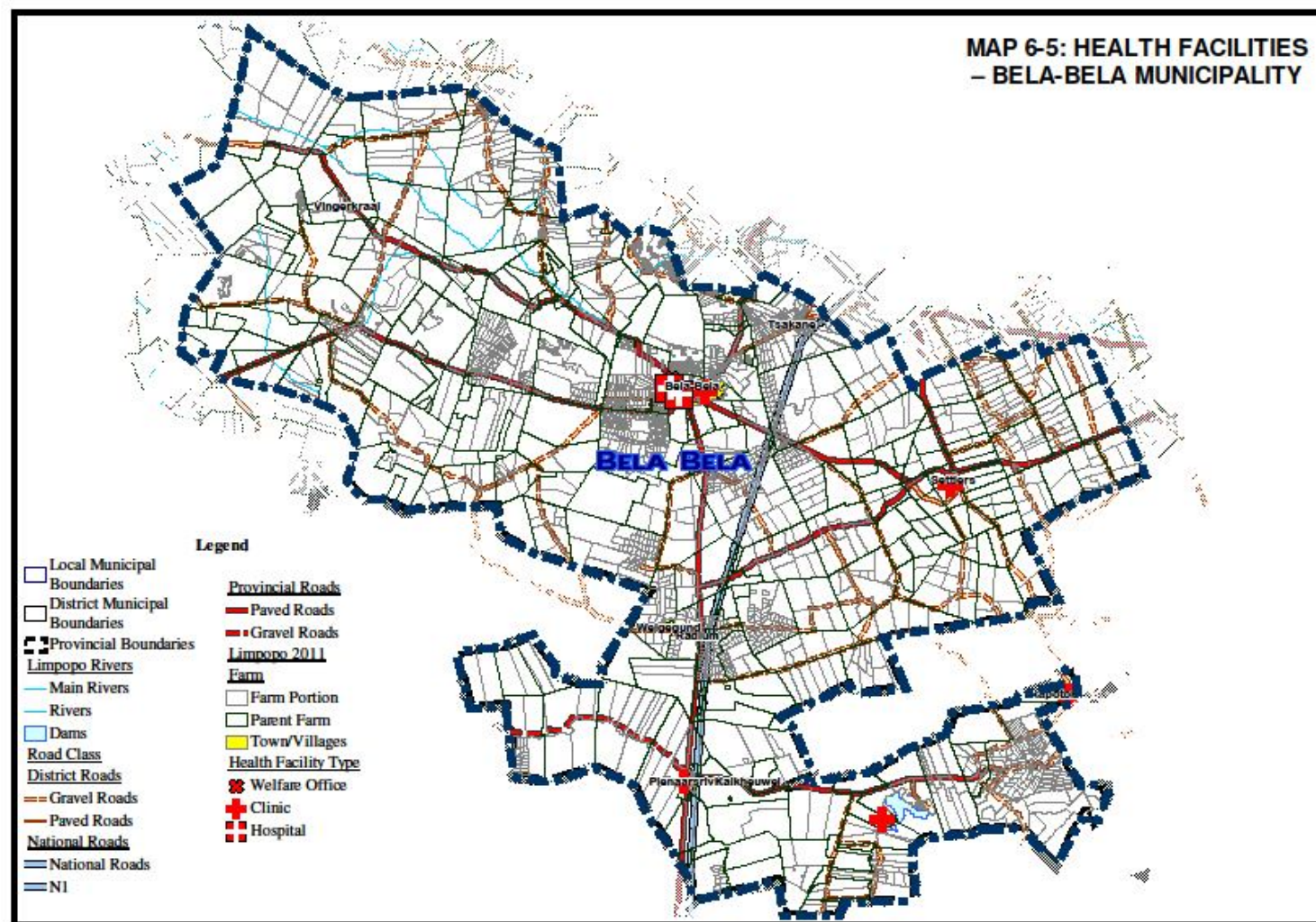
10.1. HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

10.1.1. HEALTH

Bela Bela municipal area is currently serviced with two hospital, six clinics and two mobile clinics. Table 23 below is an indication of accessibility to these two hospitals by the settlement areas within the municipal area and the location of other health facilities (i.e. clinics and mobile clinics) in relation to these settlement areas. As evident from the table 4 below the majority of the health facilities are clustered within Bela Bela Town and this can be considered to be logically acceptable given the fact that it has a largest concentration of population which implies a greater demand for the health service.



MAP 12: HEALTH FACILITIES



**Table 69: Availability of Health Facilities in Bela Bela**

Sub-District	Hospital	Clinics	Mobiles	Community Health Centers
Bela Bela	1 Public Hospital and 1 Private Hospital	4	2	0

Source: Dept of Health, 2011

- Building of New Medium Clinic in Pienaarsriviers in 2011/12 Financial Year – currently utilizing the municipal structure which is not according to the departmental specifications.
- Building of New Medium Clinic in Masakhane in 2012/13 Financial Year – long distance to the nearest health facility and newly established township and mushrooming of informal settlement/
- Building of New Medium Clinic in Bela Bela Township in 2012/13 Financial Year – current clinic structure old and dilapidating. Temporary structures are utilized for service delivery.
- Revitalization of Warmbaths Hospital in 2012/13 Financial Year

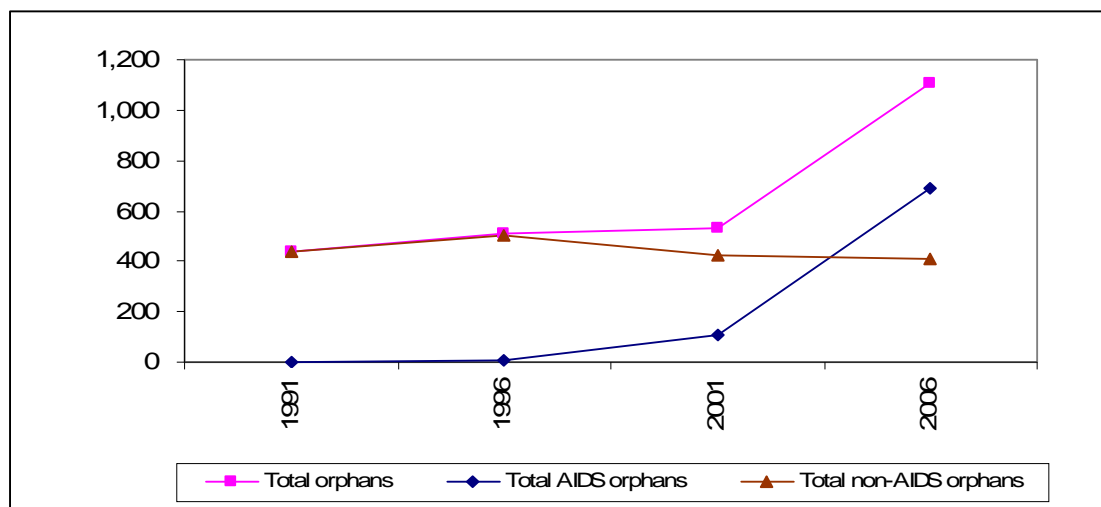
An application of a 5 km radius from each clinic suggests that a number of settlements are not well provided with health facilities such that Pienaarsrivier, Radium and Rust de Winter are located quite far from the health facilities i.e. beyond the twenty kilometers of reach from hospitals and beyond five kilometers from clinics. The need for the provision of either mobile or immovable clinics would



need to be determined within these settlements. Rapotokwane on the other hand has a clinic nevertheless; the community is not impressed with the fact that it only operates during the five working days (i.e. Monday – Friday) and it is closed during the weekend.

The statistics prepared by the Development Bank of Southern Africa indicates a drastic increase in the number of people affected with HIV/ AIDS within Bela Bela. According to the projections, the number of the people affected by the HIV/ AIDS epidemic increased from 7 810 to 14 333 from the period 2001 – 2006. Figure 11 below is an indication of the increased in the number of HIV/ AIDS orphans due to the AIDS epidemic within Bela Bela.

Figure 6: Impact of HIV/ AIDS on Orphanage



Source: DBSA 2006



The detrimental impact of HIV/ AIDS will be beyond than placing the social development institutions at a pressure to make necessary provisions for accommodating the HIV/ AIDS orphans who are currently increasing at a rapid pace, such that the impact of HIV/ AIDS has a severe impact to the social and economic development of the area and it can lead to the following situations:-

- Low and/ or zero population growth rate, thus affecting the sustainability of projects that are based on certain population projections.
- A significant number of households will suffer a loss of income when the economically active member/ breadwinner dies of AIDS pandemic.
- Families of HIV/ AIDS victims will be forced to divert their income, which could have been used for other socio – economic activities to conduct burial ceremonies as the African cultures encourages expensive funerals.
- The economy of Bela Bela in particular will be negatively affected, as income will be lost due to absenteeism caused by ill health, and the necessary training of new incumbents.

On the financial perspective the increase in the number of orphans and abject poverty will eventually force the government to spend more on social activities than on capital infrastructure, which propels economic development. This will also impact negatively on the ability of the municipality as investments rely heavily on the availability of capital infrastructure.



10.2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/SASSA – Table: 70

LOCAL MUNIC IPALIT Y	OLD AGE	DIS	WAR VETE RAN	CO MB	GRAN D IN AID	FOSTE R CARE BENEFI CIARIE S	FOSTER CARE GRANT CHILDR EN	CARE DEPENDE NCY BENEFICI ARIES	CARE DEPENDE NCY CHILDRE N	CHILD SUPPO RT BENEFI CIARIE S	CHIL D SUPP ORT CHIL DREN	TOTAL	
												BEN	CHIL DRE N
BELA BELA	2681	934	1	8	122	353	510	96	105	5959	11714	10154	12329

Source: Dept of Social Development/South African Social Security Agency, Limpopo Region, 2011

- Target number of children to be place in foster care = 60
- Child care and protection services = 2
- Number of existing ECD sites = 25
- Number of existing stop centres = 2 (Vusile in the township and Angels at Spa Park)
- Child protection organizations = 1
- Number of older persons involved in community services to older persons = 24
- Number of older persons in residential facilities for older persons = 110
- Number of individuals who benefited from social relief programmes = 76
- Number of jobs in HCBC created through EPWP = 188 (District – wide)
- Number of Protective workshops for people with disabilities =1



- Infrastructure Development = One Stop Centre
- Community Based Plan = 8
- Poverty Alleviation = 3 in Bela Bela (Tshomishano Sewing Projects, Baetimedi & 1 in Piennarsrevier (Bonolo)
- Ward Profiling = 2,3 & 8
- Household Profiling = 345
- Food Production units = 49

The number of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS within Bela Bela is considered to be increasing and this requires urgent attention. With reference to the HIV/ AIDS statistics, it is evident that a lot needs to be done by Dept of Health in association with the municipality in order to avoid the impact that this epidemic will have on the social and economic development of Bela Bela.

10.3. CHALLENGES:

**Table: 71**

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Health (prevention of HIV/AIDS and other life-threatening diseases) and Social Development	Ward 1 (Spa Park & Jinnah Park) Ward 7 (Ext 6)	Unused build clinic
	Ward 2 Ward 4 (Ext 8 & Informal Settlement) Ward 7 (Tsakane) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	No clinic / Mobile clinic
	Ward 2 Ward 3 Ward 5 Ward 6 Ward 7 (Ext 6 & Tsakane)	High rate of teenage pregnancy
	Ward 5 (all section in a ward)	High level of Alcohol and Drug Abuse.


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	Ward 2 Ward 3 Ward 5 Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	Ineffective HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns
	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
	Ward 3 (Mandela) Ward 5 Ward 7 (Ext 6,7 & Tsakane)	Ineffective TB awareness campaigns
	Ward 5 Ward 9 (Masakhane)	Ineffective health inspectors
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	Health services still in Mpumalanga Province
	Ward 1 (Spa Park & Informal Settlement) Ward 7 (Ext 6 & Tsakane) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	Inadequate Food parcels for poor families
	Affects all wards	No assistance offered for residence to obtain



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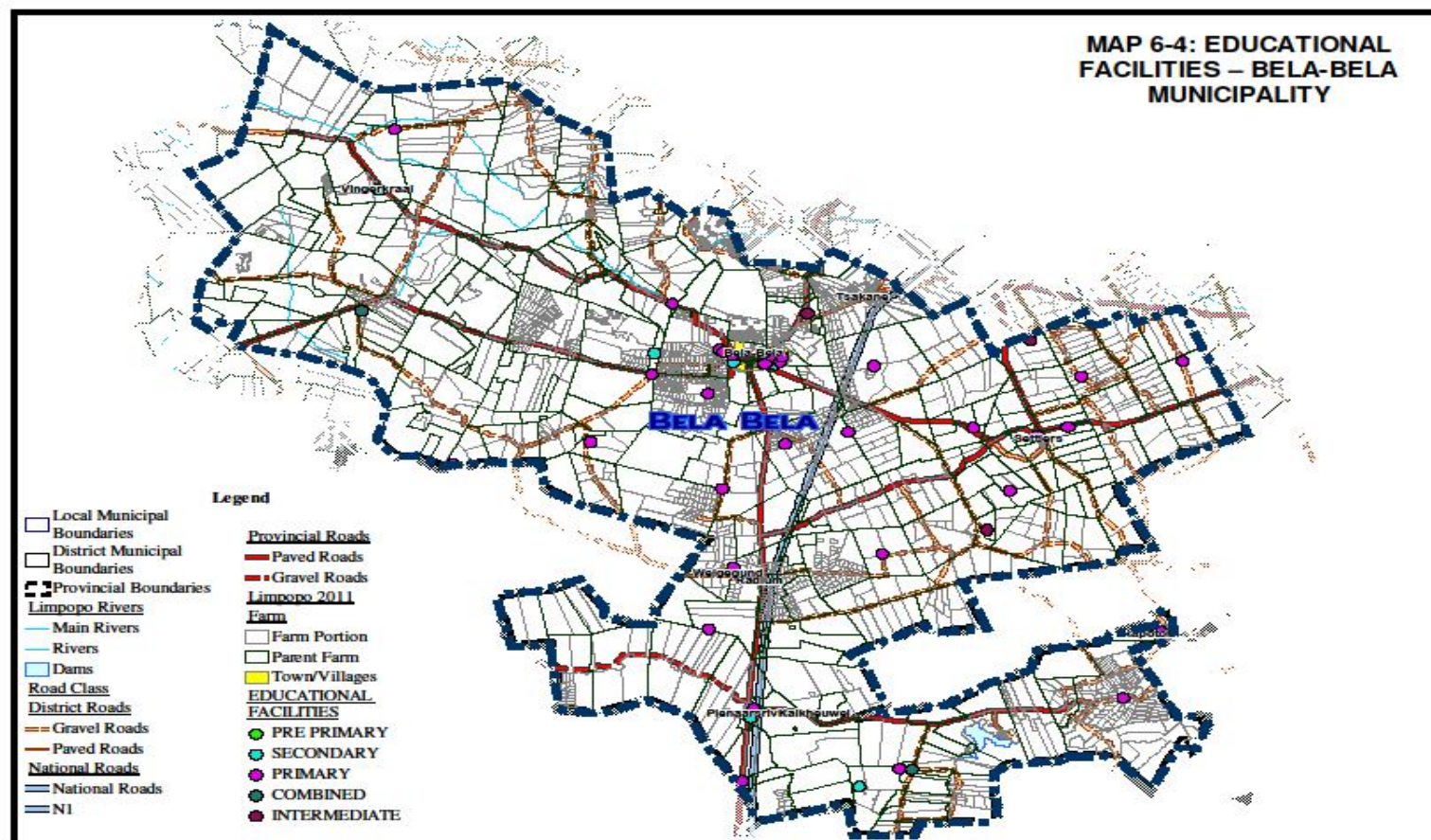
		ID
	Ward 9 (Masakhane) Ward 7 (Ext 6,7 – Chester Cash Carry & Tsakane)	Shortage of pay-points

10.4. EDUCATION: Table:71

MUNICIPALITY	TYPE OF SCHOOL						SCHOOLS WITHOUT		
	SEC	SPECIAL	PRIMARY	COMBINED	FET	TOTAL	ELECT	WAT	SAN
BELA BELA	5	1	12	1	0	19	Non	1 (Malebone)	Non



MAP 13: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES



Source: Department of Education, 2009

**10.4.1 ENROLLMENT LEANERS PER SCHOOL – Table: 72**

NAME OF THE SCHOOL	TYPE OF SCHOOL	GRADES	NO OF LEANERS	LOCALITY
Albert Lethuli	Primary	R to 7	1112	Bela Bela Township Ext 05
Blaauwbosch	Primary	R to 7	361	Masakhane, Radium
Hleketani	Primary	R to 7	1015	Bela Bela Township, Leseding
Jinnah Park	Primary	R to 7	528	Bela Bela, Jinnah Park
Khabele	Primary	R to 7	540	Bela Bela Township, Moraka Street
Laerskool Warmbad	Primary	R to 7	917	Bela Bela Town
Malebone	Primary	R to 7	74	Douglas Farm, Noodhulp
Mathintha	Combined	R to 09	30	Bala Farm, Lehau
Mmamakwa	Primary	R to 7	1117	Bela Bela Township, Khota Street
Mmampatile	Primary	R to 7	1068	Bela Bela Township, Kgosana Street
Modderspruit	Primary	R to 7	83	Marulane Farm, Bela Bela
Pienaarsriver	Primary	R to 7	793	Pienaarsriver Township
Spar Park	Primary	R to 7	1164	Bela Bela, Spar Park
Batho Pele	Secondary	8 - 12	505	Pienaarsriver Township



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Bela Bela	Secondary	8 - 12	1272	Bela Bela Township
Hoerskool Warmbad	Secondary	8 - 12	619	Bela Bela Towns
Maope	Secondary	8 - 12	1341	Bela Bela Township- Leseding
Raeleng	Secondary	8 - 12	595	Bela Bela Township- Leseding
Thusanang	Special	Special	232	Bela Bela Township- Leseding
Total number of primary schools	12			
Total number of combined schools	01			
Total number of special schools	01			
Total number of Q1 secondary schools	05			
Grant Total	19		13366	

10.4.2 THE PROVISION OF SCHOOL NUTRITION – Table: 74

ROUTE NO.	NAME SCHOOL (S)	NO OF LEARNERS	KM PER DAY	LOCALITY
				Bela Bela
				Bela Bela
				Bela Bela/Lehau
				BelBela/Lehau
				Bela Bela / Piennarsrivier
				Bela Bela/ Town
				Bela Bela
				Bela Bela
Total number of routes =				
Total number of learners =				

**10.4.3. CRITICAL ISSUES AND CHALLENGES TO PROVIDE THE SERVICE**

- Poor road conditions in some of the areas that makes it difficult during rainy seasons for service providers to deliver NSNP ingredient to targeted schools
- Inadequate storage facilities and poor unhygienic food preparation areas
- Lack of foodhandlers/helper mothers in farm schools
- Inadequate or lack of water in some of the areas to enable schools to start with the Sustainable Food Production projects
- No sustainability of food production initiatives during school holidays due to non availability of funds to appoint or pay stipend to gardeners.

10.4.4. PROVISION OF TRANSPORTATION OF LEARNERS TO SCHOOL (LEARNER/SCHOLAR TRANSPORT)

Route currently operating: Table: 75

ROUTE NO.	NAME SCHOOL (S)	NO OF LEARNERS	KM PER DAY	LOCALITY
L/W/S/28	Khabele Primary	60	14	Bela Bela
L/W/S/67	Malebone Primary	72	32	Bela Bela
L/W/S/15(A)	Mathintha Comb.	18	20	Bela Bela/Lehau
L/W/S/08(B)	Mathintha Comb.	09	50	BelBela/Lehau
L/W/S/14(A)	Piennarsrivier Primary	27	88	Bela Bela / Piennarsrivier
L/W/S/66	L/S Warmbad Primary	40	80	Bela Bela/ Town
L/W/S/2/(a)	Ulando Combined	23	38	Bela Bela
L/W/S/2/(b)	Ulando Combined	90	16	Bela Bela
Total number of routes		= 08		
Total number of learners		= 339		

10.4.5 Route currently not operating but submission forwarded to Head Office: Table: 76

ROUTE NO.	NAME SCHOOL (S)	NO OF LEARNERS	KM PER DAY	LOCALITY
L/W/S/15(c)	Mathintha Comb.	23	42	BelaBela
L/W/S/14(b)	Piennarsrivier Primary	20	46	BelaBela



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L/W/S/14(b)	Bela Bela	58	14	BelaBela
Total number of routes = 03				
Total number of learners = 101				

In terms of education the 2010/ 11 IDP review noted that there are 20 schools on private properties (farms) and the key issues was that these schools are too far from the settlements and the children have to travel long distances to attend their classes. These schools comprises of 67 classrooms and 1062 learners. The limited facilities for tertiary education within Bela Bela was also considered to be limiting a factor in terms of ensuring that the population is skilled and therefore the facilitation of the establishment of FET institution within Bela-Bela was identified as the priority issue

10.5. CHALLENGES: Table: 77

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Education	Ward 2 (Raeleng School) Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier - Batho Pele High School)	No administration block
	Ward 2 (Raeleng School) Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier - Batho Pele High School)	Overcrowding in classrooms



	Ward 1(Spa Park primary school) Ward 2 (Raeleng School) Ward 3 (Albert Lethuli Primary School) Ward 8 (Rapotokwane – Khobongwane Primary School & Litho Secondary School and Piennarsrevier - Bath Pele High School)	No sports facilities
	Ward 8 (Rust de Winter) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	No learner transport
	Ward 7 (All section in a ward)	No Early Childhood Centres
	Ward 1 (Informal Settlement) Ward 7 (All section in a ward) Ward 9 (Masakhane)	No High School
	Affects all wards	No institution of higher learning in Bela Bela
	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	No ABET facilities
	Ward 3 (Mandela) Ward 8 (Piennarsrevier - Batho Pele High School)	No library



	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	Educational services still in Mpumalanga Province
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10.5. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Bela Bela is currently serviced with three police stations to cater for public safety. These facilities are located within three different areas (i.e. Bela Bela Town, Piernaarsriver and Rus de Winter) within the municipality as indicated in table 24, below.

Table 78: Availability of Police Stations

<i>Location</i>	<i>Level of Service</i>
Bela Bela (Warmbath) Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Station
Bela Bela Township	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is no Station
Piernaarsriver	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Station
Rus de Winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Main Station
Rapotokwane	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is no Station

The areas that do not currently have Police Stations are Bela Bela Township and Rapotokwane Village. According to the crime statistics (as sourced from South African Police Services), the crime levels in Bela Bela can be considered to be very low, nevertheless table 25 below reflects the number of cases that were recorded in 2007 and 2008 which also gives an indication of the crimes that increased or declined during that period.

**Table 79: Crime Statistics in Bela Bela**

Crime	2007	2008	2011	Percentage
Murder	4	9		+125
Attempted Murder	17	9		-47,05
Armed Robbery	<u>38</u>	38		0
Robbery Common	27	26		-3,7
Assault GBH	<u>149</u>	<u>138</u>		-7,38
Assault Common	<u>139</u>	<u>108</u>		-22,30
Rape	30	24		-20
Housebreaking (Residence)	<u>206</u>	<u>213</u>		+3,39
Housebreaking (Business)	<u>60</u>	<u>61</u>		+1,66
Theft of Vehicles	37	13		-64,86
Theft from vehicles	30	<u>65</u>		+116,66
Stock Theft	19	28		+47,36
Total	756	732		-3,17

N.B.Crime statistics analysis based on 2004-2007 crime SAPS stats and crime categorization outside SAPS National Framework

The need and location of future public safety facilities should be informed by the crime statistics and the good road network to ensure that the emergencies are attended to efficiently.

10.5.1. BELA BELA CRIME SITUATION INCREASE/DECREASE PENDING AGGREGATION (CLASSIFIED) – Table: 79

CRIME CATEGORY	BELABELA CLUSTER
-----------------------	-------------------------



CONTACT	All down but high volumes in assault
CONTACT RELATED	All down but high volumes of Malicious damage
PROPERTY	Burglary residential gone up
CRIME DEPENDENT ON POLICE	Drug related gone up
OTHER SERIOUS	Commercial Gone up
OTHER RELATED WITH ROBBERY	Kidnapping

The crime rate in Bela-Bela Municipality is considered to be a concern and the intervention is urgently recommended. The IDP Forums held with the community has reflected that Public Safety is a key area of concern within specific parts of the municipal area (i.e. Bela Bela Township and Rapotokwane) and these will need to be addressed.

10.5.2. IDENTIFIED HOTSPOTS IN BELA BELA (TOWN) – Table: 80

Burglaries	Industria, Paul Sauer str (1a)
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	CBD: Stutter, Voortrekker str (1a)
	Golf Course Park, Flamboyant str, V/D Merwe str (1c)
	Mentz, Gilfillan Str (1c)
	Becket, Soetdoring, Tembotie, Geelhout, Knoppiesdoring str (1c)
	Ootshuizen, McCord str (1c)
	Caritas Village – Meiniger str
Copper Theft	Industria, Potgieter str (1a)
Assaults	CBD: Potgieter, Voortrekker str (1a)
	Spa Pak (1c)
Robberies	Potgieter, Pretoria str, Industria (1a)



	Roodepoort str, Spa Park (1c)
Theft of m/v	CBD: Potgieter, Luna str (1a)
Theft out/from m/v	Potgieter, Voortrekker str, Industria (1a)
	Flamboyant, Sering str (1c)

10.5.3. IDENTIFIED HOTSPOTS IN BELA BELA (TOWNSHIP) –Table: 81

Burglaries	Malebye, Maseko str (2b)
	Ngubeni str (2b)
	Motokoa str (2e)
	Street 201, 21 (2e)
	Phofu Cresc. (2f)



	Skierlik (2f)
	Ext. 6 (2f)
Robberies	Moloto, Masemola, Motokoa str (2a)
	Hecter Perterson, Street 15 (2e)
Rape	Tambo, street 15 (2d)
	Hlalampja (2e)
	Skierlik (2f)
Theft of Copper	Kutu, Mabunda, Manyamo str (2c)
Murder	Street 23, 61 (2e)
Stock theft	Limpopo rd & Ext 9 (2f)



Assaults	Masemols str (2a)
	Miles, Mooka, Mooka str (2a)
	Ngubeni str (2b)
	Hlalampja (2e)
	Street 5, 6 (2d)
	Zuma view (2d)
	36 th Crescent (2e)
	Motokoa str 2017 – 2042 (2e)
	Street 15 (2e)
	Street 20, 21 (2e)



	Street 23, 24 (2e)
	Street 52, 53 (2e)
	Tambo Drive (2e)
	Mogalakwena rd (2f)
	Tlhong, Sisha str (2f)
	Skierlik (2f)

10.5.4. IDENTIFIED HOTSPOTS IN BELA BELA (FARM AREAS) – Table: 82

Burglaries	Buiskop (3a)
	Knapp (3a)
	Tweefontein (3a)



	Bospoort (3b)
	Buisfontein (3b)
	Buiskop (3b)
	Cyferfontein, Olievenfontein, Boschpoort (3b)
	Roodepoort (3b)
	Valencia (3b)
	Noodhulp (3c)
	Vlakplaats (3c)
Stock theft	Bala, Illawarra, Turfontein, Turfbult, Vlaklaagte (3a)
Assaults	Buiskop (3a)



	Droogekloof (3b)
	Roodepoort (3b)
Theft of copper and transformers	De kuil (3a)
	Palmietgat (3a)
	Roodekuil (3a)
	Tweefontein (3a)
	Cardiff, Deeside, Leeuwkuil (3a)
	Buiskop (3b)
	Roodepoort (3b)
	Grootfontein (3c)



	Langkuil (3c)
	Welgegund (3c)
Robberies	R101 & R576 – Bthasvley (3a)
Theft out m/v	Tweenfontein – Eersbewoond (3a)
	Buisfontein (3b)
	Buiskop (3b)

10.6. CHALLENGES: Table: 83

Priority	Ward number (Area in the ward)	Challenges/Issues
Safety & Security	Ward 2 Ward 3(old municipal building behind Albert Lethuli) Ward 4 (Ext 5, & 8 and Informal settlement) Ward 5	No satellite/mobile police station



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	Ward 6	
	Ward 7 (Ext 7)	
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	
	Ward 9 (Masakhane)	
	Ward 5	Invisibility of police officer during the night (patrol)
	Ward 5	
	Ward 7	
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	
	Ward 7 (Ext 7)	Ineffective community policing forum
	Ward 8 (Rapotokwane)	
	Ward 9 Masakhane)	
	Affects all wards	Untimely response to crime situation by SAPS



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	<p>Ward 1 (Informal Settlement)</p> <p>Ward 2 (Hleketani School)</p> <p>Ward 4 (Ext 7 – Phomolong , Ext 8 & informal settlements)</p> <p>Ward 5 (Ext 1)</p>	Lack of street lighting
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Safety & Security	Affects all wards	Illegal operations of shebeens
	Affects all wards	Lack of proper monitoring of utilization of issued liquor licenses and permits
	Affects all wards	Municipal by-laws are not enforced



	Affects all wards	Invisibility of traffic officers throughout the night
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11. MUNICIPAL-WIDE SWOT ANALYSIS – Table: 84

STRENGTH	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water service connections in all households• Adequate electricity network• Mostly urbanised settlements• Able to account on transactions• Existence of development policies and frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Backlogs on construction of roads• Poor maintenance of stormwater• Inadequate supervision of designs of roads and stormwater• Aging bulk electricity network



<p>(LUMS, SDF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision additional fire fighting equipments • Good community participation • 6 Out of 9 Ward Committees established & functional • Audit committee and Audit performance committee established and functional. • Ability to report and account to different regulators. • Competent staff • Full complement of sec 56 staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate fleet in Technical Services (Electrical) • Quality/reliability of water • Inadequate sports and public facilities • Some streets are unnamed • Employment equity not up to standard • Retention of skilled staff. • Shortage of staff in Planning and LED • Inaccessible pay-points for services • Inadequate efforts to revitalise CBD • No Investment Strategy in place • Inadequate marketing of Bela Bela • Lack of policy to regulate business applications • Outstanding debts • Some Billing not accurate • Inadequate customer care
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low level of capital investment from own sources • No proper asset management • Infrastructure master plan and EMP are not in place. • Current organogram does not meet the organisational goals. • PMS not cascaded to lower levels • Lack of coherence within Council
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to Gauteng w.r.t. business opportunities (N1, R516, 101) • Explore alternative sources of energy • Low level of crime in CBD • Established Tourism sector • Adequate schools for basic education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funding for roads and stormwater • Inadequate maintainance of National and Provincial roads (complaints directed to the municipality) • Unmaintained roads in the outskirts of town • Proximity to Gauteng with people relocating business to Gauteng



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- Training of small business entrepreneurs
- Potential to explore middle income housing

- Illegal connection of electricity
- Theft of electrical equipments
- Inadequate water sources
- Silting of dams through water runoff
- Inadequate capacity to respond/cope with veld fires
- No house numbers
- High staff turn over
- Exit of farmers from Radium
- Inadequate rate of land redistribution
- High unemployment
- Dysfunctional business sites
- Illegal occupation of land
- High level of illiteracy
- Lack of higher learning institutions
- Lack of stimulation for entrepreneurs skills



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proliferation of RDP housing relative to middle to high income houses• High dependency on grants• Backlog in housing delivery (Both RDP and Middle – income)• Inadequate provision of library facilities• Scattered municipal offices
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SECTION C: VISION



***To be a tourist destination
of choice in Limpopo Province.***

This new vision of Bela Bela was developed during the 2009/ 10 IDP Steering Committee Meetings and adopted by the IDP Representative Forum. It was agreed that upon the review of the Municipal Vision and Mission the guiding principles should be the tourism characteristics of the Area “Bela Bela as a Tourism Getaway”, Service Delivery Commitment for the community of Bela-Bela, Sustained Environmental friendliness and Economic Growth and Employment Creation.

SECTION D: MISSION & VALUES

MUNICIPAL MISSION STATEMENT

Bela Bela Municipality commits itself to the following mission in pursuit of the above – mentioned vision and developmental agenda. The mission of Bela Bela can be generally outlined in Box 2 below:-

**Mission Statement:**

- # Through commitment to effective and efficient service delivery;**
- # By exploiting opportunities in development and tourism;**
- # By striving for economic growth and job creation;**
- # Promoting a safe, healthy and sustainable environment;**
- # Fostering active community participation and stakeholder involvement.**

MUNICIPAL VALUES

Bela Bela Municipality commits itself to adhere to the municipal core policies and values which are:-

- Accountability
- Fairness
- Effectiveness
- Commitment
- Honesty and Sincerity

SECTION E: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Priorities of BBLM	Objectives	Strategies
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Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate the delivery of Education Facilities in order to address the backlogs in terms of this service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating the provision of additional schools in areas of need. Relocation of Raeleng High School Facilitation of the establishment of institution of higher learning (Tourism)
Health (prevention of HIV/ AIDS and Other Life – Threatening Diseases) and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support the programmes intended to prevent life – threatening diseases and projects intended to reduce backlogs in terms of public health facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the initiatives for the prevention of life-threatening diseases such as TB, Cancer, HIV/ AIDS etc.
Safety and Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide support to the Safety and Security programmes intended to reduce the Levels of Crime and to facilitate the construction of Public Safety Facilities which would reduce the service backlogs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the reduction of crime in Bela Bela Municipal Area. Improve access to safety and security services. Establish sector policing in Bela Bela municipal area.

Priorities of BBLM	Objectives	Strategies
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Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a climate conducive to local economic development, Reduce the level of unemployment by 50% by 2016 and to ensure that the local economy grows at a rate of 5 % per annum. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and Implement existing policy framework (SDF, LUMS LED Strategy, etc) to ensure conducive environment. Develop and maintain infrastructure in areas with economic development potential and high levels of poverty. Train and workshop SMME's to intensify Human Capital Development. Identify and support LED initiatives e.g. Tourism and Agriculture.
Water, Sanitation & Refuse Removal.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to safe and healthy water, sanitation and environment for the residents of Bela Bela. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of bulk water supply and sanitation network at Bela-Bela municipal area. Identification of land for dumping site to minimise littering.

Priorities of BBLM	Objectives	Strategies
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Roads & Stormwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well developed, upgraded, improved and maintained Roads and Stormwater infrastructure within Bela Bela. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the condition of the municipal controlled roads and ensure proper upgrading. To improve and upgrade the drainage systems in the township.
Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eliminate backlogs of 432HH without the power supply by 2016. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eradicate electricity backlogs by 2016 through utilizing the municipal capital budget.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve network reliability and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade of all MV substation protection Restoration of overhead line protection Replacement of old cables Refurbishment and replacement of minisubs Refurbish and/or replace pole top transformers



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improve network master-planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure required information is available for every master planning cycle• Up to date CAD & GIS drawings• Electronic updated copies of SLD's• Statistical metering info for substations & feeders• Detailed and accurate customer billing information
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain redundancy in network (sustainability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plan for additional capacity or NMD of +/-4 MVA in the next 3-4 years• Preparing now for the eventual handover of the new 10MVA substation for HDA Spa Park development• Begin talks with Eskom about a new 10MVA 66kV/11kV substation located on the Eastern



		part of Town, with a separate additional 10MVA for redundancy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve network maintenance and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate staff complement • Competent and trained staff • Maintenance and Planning Systems tools • Adequate resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimize Revenue and network efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of costs requires measured values hence metering at substations, load profiling meters • Aligning tariff structure policy with land use policy • Load profiling and continual review of master plan at required intervals • Calculation of network efficiency



		levels based on load profiling and billing information
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Priorities of BBLM	Objectives	Strategies
Sports, Arts, Culture, Recreational Facilities and Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to the sport, recreational, art, cultural and community facilities within Bela Bela Municipal Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve and maintain the existing sports, recreational and other community facilities and promotion of different sporting codes. • Allocate or seek funds in order to develop sporting and recreational facilities
Land, Housing and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate provision of housing to 5040 housing list by 2016. • To facilitate for the acquisition of security of tenure for all residents (without secured tenure) of the municipality. • To create an effective system of land use management and orderly development within the whole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply the “Breaking New Ground (BNG) in Housing Delivery” Policy/ A Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements. • Identify Strategically located land within the municipality in line with the Principles of the National Spatial Development Perspective and the Spatial Development Framework to



	municipal area.	<p>accommodate the current Housing Backlog.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage other spheres of government and private sector (banks and property developers) to assist with planning, infrastructure provision and housing delivery for different income categories and housing options or typologies• Put mechanisms in place to deal with the emergence or mushrooming of new informal settlements timeously.• Conduct an audit on all land occupied without any secured tenure, and facilitate for the issuing of title deeds for the affected residents.
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Priorities of BBLM	Objectives	Strategies
Good Governance (and Public Participation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inform the community about service delivery. To promote the image of the Municipality and interaction with the community. To promote Batho-Pele principles. To promote effective decision – making and monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve and maintain the content of the Imbizo's, pamphlets, official notices, etc. Awareness Campaigns in relation to all municipal priorities. Liaise with sector departments (health, education, sports, arts & culture, safety & security) w.r.t amendment of their priorities to cater for the local needs. To forge closer ties with stakeholders i.e. Business Forum, CTA, NGOs, CBO, CDWs and other structures. Training of staff about customer care. On – going training of councilors and CDWs on local government matters.



Priorities of BBLM	Objectives	Strategies
Municipal Financial Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To manage and use the public funds in an efficient and Accountable Manner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sound Financial Management
Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To create a properly upgraded and functional workplace for Municipal Staff and Cllrs to work in.• To perform local government service delivery functions efficiently and effectively.• To improve productivity, cost savings and efficient service delivery by the use of I.T. services.• To be able to share data at required and authorized levels based on I.T. Infrastructure that is best-of-breed, scalable, interoperable, cost effective and reliable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve the working condition of staff and cllrs in order to achieve a high standard of service delivery.• To develop and implement an Information Management, Systems and Technology strategy that is aligned with Municipality's business strategy and requirements.• To support national and provincial ICT initiatives whilst simultaneously ensuring optimum utilization, maintenance and support for



		existing I.T. Infrastructure.
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focus area	challenges	objectives	strategies
Arts council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No support from the municipality (Funding) • No Arts & Culture facilities (Arts Centre) • Inadequate local market development • No network in Masakhane, Rapotokwane and Pienaarsrivieis 	to facilitate and promote arts and culture development within the community and stakeholders	TO FORM PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL STAKEHOLDERS

focus area	challenges	objectives	strategies
Council for the aged	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During pension pay-out at the Post Office, the following 	to promote rights of the aged	To conduct ward based educational campaign s



	<p>challenges are experienced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Long queue without rest areas ○ No access to ablution facilities ○ No provision of water ○ No shades 		on the rights of the aged
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focus area	challenges	objectives	strategies
Sports council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No motivational events included in the municipal budget (i.e. morality building camps, sports summits, drugs free awareness, mayors cup) • Equipments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High shortage of equipments ○ Unavailability of municipal 	To facilitate and promote sport development within the community and stakeholders	to facilitate mayoral games and awareness campaigns on sport development



	<p>equipments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communication<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Limited knowledge of municipal policies○ Inadequate consultation of IDP/Budget process○ Non-communication when events are taking place within the municipality.• Administration<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ No access to resources. The Council request an office space to rapidly administer sports without boundaries○ Limited knowledge of sporting codes by people who take care of the facilities which lead to inconsistency maintenance○ Unavailability of sports desk		
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	<p>at the municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shortage of facilities ito of indoor sports ○ Refurbishment of existing sports courts at the Bela Bela Community Hall ○ Inadequate development of athletes ○ Limited accessibility of sports facilities including community halls 		
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focus area	challenges	objectives	strategies
People with disability challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No support for people living with disability – The municipality must coordinate and facilitate programmes together with the District 	Facilitate mainstreaming of the People living with Disability in line with national framework on the disability	to foster partnership, develop and implement localised action plan



	<p>Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• No mainstreaming/implementation of people with disability in municipal employment equity plan to reach 2% set by SALGA• Establishment/identification of education and skills development for people living with disability i.e. learnership, awareness campaigns and workshops• Housing needs for people living with disability must be considered when constructing RDP houses		
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IDP PRIORITIES IN LINE WITH NATIONAL KPAs, LOCAL KPIS AND PERFORMANCE TARGETS

NATIONAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA (KPA)	PRIORITY/ LOCAL KPA	OBJECTIVE	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR (KPI)	TYPE OF KPI	BASELINE	PERFORMANCE TARGET TO BE ACHIEVED AT END OF FY
Basic Service Delivery	Water	To provide basic level of water to all households by 2016	% of hh with access to level of water	outcome	100%	100%
		To decrease water losses by 5% per annum	% reduction in water losses	output		4x Quarterly Reports
	Electricity	To provide electricity to all household in formal settlements by 2016	% of households with access to basic levels of electricity	outcome	11 789hh	800hh
	Sanitation	To provide sanitation to all HH in formal Settlements by 2016	% of households with access to basic level of sanitation	outcome	13 874hh	1000hh



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	Refuse Removal	To provide refuse removal services to all households in formal settlements.	% of households with access to basic levels of solid waste removal	outcome	13 874hh	1000hh
	Roads and Stormwater	To upgrade and rehabilitate % of municipal roads and infrastructure	Km of roads and stormwater upgraded	Output	67.7km paved	2.5 km
Spatial Analysis and Rationale	Land, Housing and Infrastructure	To eradicate housing backlog (4000) by 2016	Number of houses completed	output	4000 housing backlog	100 RDP units Bulk Infrastructure at Ext 9
		To improve and develop integrated sustainable human settlements	% Number of development applications approved in line with planning principles	output	100%	100% of Dev applications approved
Local Economic Development	Local Economic Development	To create a conducive environment for economic development to	% number of applications approved within prescribed	output	80%	90%


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		take place	timeframes			
			Number of temporary jobs created by private sector	Output	230 in 10/11 fy	4 x Quarterly Reports
			Number of Temporary jobs created by Public sector	output	120 in 10/11 fy	4x Quarterly Reports
			Number of permanent jobs created	output	170 in 10/11	4x Quarterly Reports
Institutional Development and Transformation		To ensure enhanced service delivery with efficient institutional arrangements	Number of staffing policies and strategies developed and approved and % implemented	Output	Two approved Human Resource Policies	Four policies in place (Attendance & Punctuality, Incapacity due to ill-health, Private Work & Declaration Policy, Long Service)
			% budget spent on implementation of WSP	input	100%	100%
			Number of people	input	5	0


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			from employment equity groups employed in the 3 highest levels of management as per employment equity plan			
Good Governance and Public Participation	Good Governance	To comply with Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act (Community Participation) annually	% of compliance	Input	100%	100%
		To Strengthen relations of the municipality with stakeholders and the Media annually	Number of press statements issued.	Outcome	4 press statements issued in 2011/12 fy.	4 press statements
		Enhance customer care by 50% by 2012/13.		Outcome	Batho-pele committee in place. Suggestion box in place. Complaint	



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					Register.	
		To Improve the understanding of local government system for Councilors and CDWs annually	Number of meetings coordinated	Outcome	Four meetings	Four meetings
Financial Viability and Management		To ensure sound financial management	Debt coverage	Outcome	38% reduction of R 60 million	10% reduction
			Outstanding service debtors	outcome		
			Cost coverage	Outcome		
			Unqualified Audit opinion	outcome	Unqualified opinion	Unqualified opinion
			% of capital budget spent	input	100%	100%



SECTION F: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

INTRODUCTION

The strategic framework presents the long-term development vision, the mission statements; municipal values, associated localized strategic guidelines, objectives and strategies as ranked by priority. The latter serves as guidelines for specific actions that the municipality will undertake and embark upon to ensure the implementation of projects. For practical purpose the performance indicators' formulations are based on the action plans identified in this phase.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION

The localized strategic guidelines assist in terms of considering the relevance and application of policy guidelines in the local context and give direction to the development of strategies that ultimately result in the identification of projects for local development. The idea behind the development of localized strategic guidelines is to ensure that planning takes into cognizance all relevant policies and legislations which are adapted for local conditions.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR SPATIAL IMPERATIVES

The principles of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), White Paper on Spatial Planning, Land Use Management Bill as well as other spatial policies were intended to lay a foundation that guides the preparation of the local "home ground" frameworks (i.e. SDF) and operational action plans (i.e. LUMS) which are assisting the local municipalities to reach sound decisions of regarding the use of land. These principles can be briefly localized as follows:-

**Table 85:** Localised Strategic Guidelines on Spatial Imperative

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES
The NSDP's Economic Growth principle requires the government spending on fixed investments to be focussed on localities of economic potential in order to sustain and stimulate economic activities and create long – term employment.	Bela Bela should ensure that the capacity of existing infrastructure (water, electricity, roads etc.) is sufficient within the identified economic growth points (Bela Bela Urban Areas, Radium, Pienaarsriver and Settlers) and the government should invest in fixed investments (infrastructure and public facilities) within these areas.
The NSDP principle on Integrated Development requires Bela Bela to overcome the spatial distortion of the apartheid, future settlements to be channelled within the nodes and activity corridors which links to the main growth points.	The location of new housing projects should be located within existing urban areas in order to optimise the utilisation of existing infrastructure (e.g. roads, schools, water, clinics, etc.). The new land development (commercial investments) should promote the compaction of the urban area(s) within the Bela Bela Municipality. All social, economic, institutional, physical and environmental issues should be considered during planning processes.
The Land Use Management Bill and Housing Act stipulates that the people should reside closer to the areas where they work.	New housing projects (i.e. Especially Low – Cost and Middle Income Housing projects) must be located within the SDF described nodes and economic hubs to ensure that the residents can easily commute for work.

To harmonize the implementation of the above the municipality also has the Spatial Development Framework which gives the broad direction of future development, desired pattern of land-use, urban edges, special development areas and areas that need conservation. The SDF should also be the mechanism that is used to discourage urban sprawl, discourage land invasions, provision for development of rural and urban areas, promoting environmental sustainability, ensure land use integration, equality and efficiency. In addition to



the SDF the municipality has also adopted the Land Use Management Schemes (LUMS) which is a detailed guidance and a control mechanism for land use at the local level to support the implementation of the SDF.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The principles of Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGiSA), Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and National Framework on Local Economic Development are crucial in ensuring that all the government agencies are gearing themselves toward creating a good climate for the economy to be sustained in a manner that can best benefit the larger community. These principles can be localized as follows:-

Table 86: Localised Strategic Guidelines on Economic Development

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES
ASGiSA brought a mandate of halving poverty by 2014 within the country. This mandate is further intensified by the objective to reduce unemployment by 30% and ensuring economic growth of 6% by 2014.	There are a lot of vigorous efforts required by Government institutions (including the municipality) to ensure that this is realised and that includes ensuring that the (1) state institutions are efficient and Red tape is cleared, (2) creating better conditions for business, (3) closing the skills gap in short and long term, (4) linking the 1st and 2nd economy and (5) ensuring that women, youth and disabled have access to finance (micro – to – mega bucks) if they demonstrate bankable entrepreneurship skills, those who are in the second economy must be fast – tracked out of it, ensuring their participation in agriculture or creative industries and increasing their participation in EPWP.
National Framework on Local Economic Development stipulated the Governments vision on “Robust and inclusive local economies exploiting local opportunities, real potential and competitive advantages addressing local needs and contributing to national	It should be noted that the sole purpose of the National Framework on LED was to instil passion of ensuring that the local municipalities craft and implement the realist, credible and practical Economic Development Strategies that will ensure that economic potential of all areas is fully exploited, the competitive and comparative advantages of each individual area are appropriately and creatively used to meet the



development objectives.”	local needs. Bela Bela has robustly moved towards through the preparation of the credible strategy for Local Economic Development. The fundamental issue now is the implementation of this strategy which requires even more efforts from various spheres government, the private sector and the local community.
The Limpopo PGDS target is to increase economic growth of the province by 9% from 2001 – 2010 and 12% by 2010 – 2020 through capitalizing on existing economic clusters and positioning the province for international competitiveness. [i.e. Economic Clusters are mining, agriculture (horticulture and food processing – red and white meat), logistics, forestry and tourism]	The leading sectors within Bela Bela (which are the distinguished features of Limpopo PEGS) are Tourism and Agriculture. Bela Bela should therefore capitalize on investing these economic clusters in order to grow its economy, create an enabling environment for the entrance of SMMEs, BEE and Job Creation.

Bela Bela Municipality has prepared a Local Economic Development Strategy for its area of jurisdiction this strategy is due to be adopted within before the end of 2008/ 09 financial year. This new LED strategy will therefore serve as an instrument that Bela Bela will use to grow its economy in line with the above legislative requirements.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

Although there is a plethora of legislation addressing environmental issues in South Africa, the National Environmental Management (NEMA) incorporates all the principles governing environmental issues and should serve as the basic planning principle. The fact that different municipalities will have different developmental objectives (e.g. Metropolitan Areas in Gauteng and district municipalities in the predominantly rural Limpopo Province) makes it more imperative to adhere to the basic planning principles. A key principle that governs the relationship between development and nature is the belief that what benefits us today, should also benefit future generations. The table below is the localized environmental strategic guideline.

Table: 86 Localised Strategic Guidelines on Environmental Management



POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES (NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT – NEMA)	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES
Avoiding the pollution and degradation of the environment.	Bela Bela intends to develop an Environmental Management Plan which will serve as a proactive mechanism to ensure that pollution and degradation of the environment is minimized and where possible avoided.
Avoiding waste, ensuring recycling or disposal in a responsible manner.	Identifying sources of waste and implementing source – based controls, storage and final disposal. Encouraging recycling as a method of ensuring a responsible manner of final disposal.
Minimising and remedying negative impact on the environment and on peoples environmental rights	Developing environmental remedy plans to reverse or try to reverse environmental damage that may have been caused by the envisaged projects.
Considering the consequences of the exploitation of non – renewable natural resources.	Conducting environmental studies on areas that have non – renewable resources to determine the possibility of avoiding their exploitation.
Avoiding jeopardising renewable resources and ecosystems.	Developing mechanisms that will eliminate jeopardising renewable resources and seek to replace resources lost.
Paying specific attention to sensitive, vulnerable, highly dynamic or stressed ecosystems.	Identifying these areas and placing restrictions on activities that may cause irreversible damage.
Minimising loss of biological diversity.	Ensuring that damage is speedily corrected.



Avoiding disturbance of cultural heritage sites	Identify and declare cultural sites and formulate bylaws to protect them.
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It was previously indicated in section 2.4, that Bela Bela has a number of nature reserves, flora & fauna and other environmental significance areas which require environmental protection and therefore the importance of localizing the environmental issues within Bela Bela is indeed critical.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION AND POVERTY RELIEF

The groups that can be considered to be the most vulnerable in terms of poverty and exclusion are the women, children, disabled and aged. While it is acknowledged that the most appropriate and sustainable manner of improving the lives of the society who experience poverty is through economic development, job creation and skills development it should also be understood that such initiatives does not take place over a short – term period and this therefore necessitate the need for short – term relief measures. Exclusion on the other hand originated as result of the historical trend to regard women as inferior and marginalized in the mainstream economy, society and politics. The localized strategic guidelines in this context will be informed by the supreme law of the country (i.e. Constitution) since it provides the most basic and conscience platform for social transformation in terms of human rights as well as basic needs.

Table 87: Localised Strategic Guidelines on Gender Equality, Social Transformation and Poverty Relief.

POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE PRINCIPLES (CONSTITUTIONAL IMPERATIVES)	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES
Equal rights with regard to housing	Increase the number of female – headed households by providing, where possible, 1/3 of proposed housing projects to women.
Equal rights with regard to land ownership	Property rights, land ownership and security of tenure.
Provision of adequate health and social facilities	Increase frequency of mobile services with maternity facilities and reduce the distance between Rus de Winter and Pienaarsriver and



	health facilities.
Reduction in poverty amongst women	Allocate where possible, 1/3 of all projects that the municipality embark upon to women including 1/3 of labour projects (i.e. EPWP)
Protection from violence	Establish a community forum, with SAPS, Department of Health and Welfare and NGOs to provide support and counselling to affected women
Affirmative action	Allocate 30% for new recruits in middle and senior management positions.
Legislative measures to realise the above principles and norms	Formulation of policies that address gender related issues.

The government structures with instrumental programmes and projects to tackle poverty and exclusion issues include the Department of Local Government and Housing, Agriculture, Health and Welfare, Land Affairs and the Municipalities. There are also international agencies that are directing their efforts to areas that encounter poverty and these include the UN Food Program and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development). The local municipality can then play a facilitating role to evaluate the effectiveness of these initiatives (e.g. effectiveness of land reform projects in creating emerging black commercial farmers) and offer supports that might be deemed necessary.

LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR SERVICE DELIVERY, INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

The backlogs in terms of service delivery were inflicted by amongst others the apartheid planning which left the major backlogs within every sphere of public life (i.e. basic services, health, education, public safety etc.). With this background, local government institutions are now faced with the reality of transforming themselves to meet the new constitutional objectives which is to become developmentally orientated. This role requires the local government institutions (i.e. municipality) to organize and manage themselves in fulfilling this service delivery role and that is where the institutional arrangements become important. In order for service delivery and socio-economic development to be sustainable government agencies should embark on integrated planning. Such integrated



planning should facilitate a process where the delivery of housing, basic infrastructure, public facilities and private investment take place in spatially combined and synergized manner to address the backlogs.

Table 88: Localized Strategic Guidelines on Service Delivery, Institutional Development and Good Governance

PRINCIPLES AND NORMS	LOCALISED STRATEGIC GUIDELINES
Provision of sustainable basic infrastructure services in line with the Constitutional Mandate and eradication of the backlogs	The municipality has a responsibility to ensure that it utilizes the Municipal Infrastructure Grant in order to eradicate the backlogs through infrastructure development and also ensuring that the existing infrastructure is well maintained.
Transform existing organizational arrangements and cultures	Reviewing the municipal organizational structure in line with the demand and required capacity for service delivery.
Provide a democratic and accountable government to the people.	Mainstreaming public participation in the affairs of the municipality i.e. IDP Rep Forums, Mayoral Imbizo, Community satisfaction surveys etc.
Establish a performance management system to inform institutional reforms and organizational development.	Ensuring that the municipality has a PMS framework in place in order to manage the performance of the municipality in service delivery
Ensure demographic representation in the institution.	Development and revision of the equity plan that also shows a balanced representation of the municipal demographics and ensure that recruitment of staff is consistent with the employment equity plan of the municipality
Ensure gender representation.	Recruitment to be consistent with the Employment Equity plan of the municipality.

It should also be noted that one of the major challenges in terms of developing the infrastructure to its full extent is the limited funds, since the majority of the small municipalities such as Bela Bela, heavily depend on Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) for infrastructure projects.



PROJECT NAME	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	NOTES	SOURCE OF FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE/DEPT	LOCALITY/WARD
Rolled Over projects – 2011/12								
License Testing Ground	R1 327 571							
Storm-water phase 2	R990 590							
Upgrading of streets Masakhane	R1 705 247							
Upgrade internal Roads - Rapotokwane	R652 950							
License Testing Ground	R6 902 600	R3 919 160			Completion of project	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 1
Road Paving Phase 3	R3 441 120	R2 822 440			Streets to be identified in wards 2,3,4 & 7	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 2, 3, 4 & 7
Bulk Infrastructure X9	R908 152	R8 606 000	R3 900 000		Implement the full scope of work of the tender received for the supply of all bulk water requirements in Ext 9 – ward 4	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 4
Multi-purpose Double Ext 6 storey		R2 316 560			Project at double storey. To be implemented as a multi-year projects – ward 7 (It replaces Bela Bela High Sports Ground project)	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 7
Upgrade Moloto street Stadium	R2 003 459		R6 754 750		Grand stand and dressing room facilities – ward 2	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 2
Resurface sports courts – Community Hall		R1 200 000			Resurfacing of existing and addition of one new court – ward 2	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 2
Storm-water Limpopo Road			R3 800 000		Upgrade existing concrete channel – ward 2 & 3	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 2 & 3
Road Paving Phase 4			R3 500 000		Streets to be identified. The selection of streets will be done to manage the flow of storm-water – wards 2,3,4, & 7	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 2, 3, 4 & 7
Bulk infrastructure X 25			R2 000 000		Planning only Ward 1	MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	Ward 1
PMU Costs	R892 311	R992 840	R1 050 250			MIG	Technical: PMU Manager	
TOTAL	R18 824 000	R19 857 000	R21 005 000			MIG		
PROJECT NAME	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	NOTES	SOURCE OF FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE/DEPT	LOCALITY/WARD
Parking meter s		R600 000			Multiyear project. One parking costs around R50 000.00 X 12	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	Ward 1
Refurbishment of Belabela community hall		R500 000			The hall is been over utilised as such most of the items have been vandalised.	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	Ward 2
Closing of cemetery with palisade fencing on the south-eastern side		R220 000			The cemetery has been recently rezoned to include the part of the former testing ground. The area has increased which will have to be expanded further.	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	
Wheel bin Roll-out		R1 200 000	R2 500 000	R2 500 000	Provision of 240 litre bins to the	BBLM	Social & Community:	Ward 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9



					residents. The recent compactors on the market now make provision for the lifting panels for the 240 litre wheel bins. This will reduce the labour intensive activity of manually carrying the bins. The project can be introduced into phases as a multiyear for may be 5000 households per year. One bin costs +/-R500 .00.		Manager	
Upgrade of a Park at Leseding		R100 000			Installation of amenities like bind ,chairs, braai-stands	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	
Sports ground in Bela Bela High			R1 500 000	R1 500 000	The pitch needs to be re-done. New ablution facilities and grand stands	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	
Upgrade of SUNFA stadium			R2 500 000	R1 500 000	Re-greening of the pitch Upgrade current ablution facilities Additional ablution facilities and change rooms Additional grand stands and improve the current ones Strengthen the fencing and gates	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	Ward 3
Development of a Park			R1 200 000	R600 000	Landscaping Greening Fencing Amenities –bins ,chairs ,braai- stands Ablution facilities	BBLM	Social & Community: Manager	Ward 7
SUB-TOTAL		R2 620 000						
Installation of flow meters (sewer plant and Radium Maturation Pond)		R165 000			Essential to measure the operating capacity of the plants for planning purposes.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 9
Purchasing of 3 standby Pumps		R117 000			We have 12 pump station all of them do not have standby pumps during break downs even if the break down happens during long weekends.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Upgrading of Workers Change Rooms and Shower Facilities at the Pump stations		R300 000	R150 000		Sanitation Workers do not have proper facilities to shower after work. Due to the nature of work they are doing, the employer must provide change room and showering facilities. This is also a health and Safety issue which affect the workers.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	x1,x6,x7,avengtura,leseding,line1 offices
Telemetry System		R150 000			This project was budgeted R500 000 in the current financial year. However, after the tender closing date, the bids received came higher than the available budget. We therefore have a shortfall of about R150 000 from the recommended bidder's price.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Installation of Mechanical Grid removal			R450 000		we need this equipment for removal of sand, stones, debris and other unwanted material that people through into their toilets, these equipment will help to improve the effluent quality, minimise the breaking done of mechanical or electrical equipment in	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	



					the plant.			
Installation of Mechanical Screen removal			R250 000		We need this equipment for intercepting of rags, tins sticks and other coarse material that may cause blockages or damage to pumps and pipe as well as to other mechanical equipments. this aid of mechanical equipment will relieve worker from the unpleasant task of racking the screen and it will improve the effluent quality.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Replacement of Old Water Meters			R350 000		Improve revenue collection and customer confident by replacing water meter which are not visible. There are meters which were identified which are not visible. (Township and Pienaarsrevier will be replaced in 2013/14 using the maintenance vote)	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Pienaars, Township, Masakhane
Perimeter Fence at the Maturation Ponds			R200 000		Access control to the sewer ponds by community , especially kids and animals health and safety aspect	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 8 & 9 (Pienaars and Radium)
PROJECT NAME	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	NOTES	SOURCE OF FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE/DEPT	LOCALITY/WARD
Metering of Reservoirs and Sewer Plant			R365 000		We need to know how much wastewater is getting to the plant so that we can calculate if our plants are overloaded and how much purified water been stored into the reservoir and how much is getting to the consumer so that we can be able to calculate our water loss properly.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Rapotokwane Bulk Pipe Line		R3 947 368	R8 333 333		Scarcity of water and constant drying of boreholes.	DWA (ACIP GRANT)	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 8
Upgrade HT line Bela-Bela Township		R300 000			Most of our overhead conductor are squirrel conductors of which now cannot carry the existing current load and every day we experience a power failure due to overload-current.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward, 2,3,4,5,5,7
Refurbishment of Street Lights (Town and Township)		R 500 000			The street lights condition in town and township has deteriorated to a point where the maintenance team is no longer coping with the service request to fix them. The idea of this project is to have a once off project to refurbish all the street lights.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Standby Mobile Generator (Pump Station and Municipal Building)		R 350 000	R350 000		We need to have a backup during time of emergency so that we can continue with the rendering of services	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Electrification of Ext 8 (Middle income stands)		R 350 000			The electrical infrastructure is needed for the Middle income stands in extension 8. This will also add revenue to the municipality after connection.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 4
Replacement of HT Cables (Municipal Sub to Scooters mini-sub & to elephant spring mini-sub)			R1 500 000		At this moment this cables are not working and we feed them now can lose them from the existing ring cables of which if now can lose the ring supply Bela Bela town will be left without electricity.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1



Replacement of HT Cables (Pick n Pay to Belabela Main Sub.)			R1 500 000		This is a main feeder from Bela Bela substation to Pick ‘ Pay 4T Units, cable was damaged during the construction of Road over the bridge of R101. Currently we are supplying the Town with the ring feeder.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1
Replacement of Switch Gear Phase 2(Circle substation and Hervormede substation)			R 2 750 000		The switch gears are approx. 40 years old, therefore, the existing switchgears protection are not functional and also can put the life of workers in unsafe condition. This is also recommended by Electrical Master Plan	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1
Replacement of Switch Gear Phase 3				R2 703 473	The switch gears are approx. 40 years old, therefore, the existing switchgears protection are not functional and also can put the life of workers in unsafe condition. This is also recommended by Electrical Master Plan	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 4
Feasibility Study (Development of the Bela-bela Township Substation)			R300 000		There is a new township establishment at Ext 9 with 900 units, middle income stands sold at Ext 8 also need to be electrified and currently our notified maximum demand is 17MVA out of 20MVA, with the remaining capacity we cannot be able to connect the above mentioned extension. The remaining capacity will not be sufficient to cater for future developments therefore the municipality must start investigating the possibility of having another substation as suggested by the Electrical Master Plan.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Installation of High-mast Lights in Bela Bela x8			R350 000			BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 4
Cable Spinking Gun			R250 000		Most of our underground cables are running parallel. These equipments will assists us with the identification of the dead cable for safety precautions	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Cable Fault Detecting Machine			R250 000		Currently we are experiencing a lot of cable faults. Due to the shortage of these equipments, it is difficult for us to locate the faults and this prolong the time to restore the electricity when is down. We are currently hiring these equipments.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Multi-Frequency Line Detector System			R100 000			BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	
Resurfacing Of the Airfield Coarse		R500 000			Maintenance of the Airfield Course to meet the license conditions	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1
Tarring of the Industrial road			R 2 500 000		These road has deteriorated	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1
Resurfacing of Roads in the CBD			R3 000 000		CBD roads need to be resurfaced as recommended by the Roads and Storm Water Master Plan	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1
Unblocking and Repairs of Storm Water Drains in town		R268 000	R 600 000		There is a need to address a backlog of unblocking and repairs of storm water drains in town. (some of this will be covered by maintenance budget for 2013/14 Financial Year)	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1



Repair and development of Storm-water channels			R 2 000 000		There is a need to address a backlog of the development of proper storm water channels and drains in the township. (some of this will be covered by the MIG Programme in 2014/15 Financial Year)	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	ward 2, 7, 9
Paving of the streets			R3 000 000		There is a need to address a backlog of the Paving of streets in town. (some of this will be covered by the MIG Programme in 2013/14 and 2014/15 Financial Year)	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	ward 2, 3, 4, 7, 8
Proclamation of one-way street and street names			R 150 000		The street are too narrow in ward 3. One way street need to be developed.	BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	ward 3
Painting of the Main Municipal Office Building and Roof at Salus oord			R 400 000			BBLM	Technical Services: Manager	Ward 1
Sub-total		R3 000 000						
Township establishment on remainder portion 25 of the farm at HETBAD		R50 000			All town planning processes are completed. The only outstanding matter is the proclamation of the township and the proposed budget will cater for that.	BBLM	Planning & Economic Development Manager	Ward 1
Land Auditing on all Municipal Land		R400 000	R800 000		Conduct an audit of all municipal land to determine the utilisation for the purpose intended for and ensure that those that are rented/leased, the contracts are still in place and revenue is collected accordingly.	BBLM	Planning & Economic Development Manager	All wards
Tourism Indaba		R80 000			To identify business opportunities from tourism as a key driver of the economy and create PPP. This will create a platform for stakeholders to identify catalytic projects that will assist in creating sustainable jobs.	BBLM	Planning & Economic Development Manager	
Review of the LED Strategy		R200 000			To ensure that the strategy incorporate the current economic developments/trends. The strategy was developed in 2009.	BBLM	Planning & Economic Development Manager	
Sub-total		R730 000						
PROJECT NAME	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	NOTES	SOURCE OF FUNDING	RESPONSIBLE/DEPT	LOCALITY/WARD
Electronic Security Monitoring System		R260 000			Continuation of installation of CCTV Cameras and security access doors in the main Municipal building		Corporate Services Manager	
Procurement of furniture for Testing Ground		R390 000	R800 000	R1 100 000	To furnish the offices of the newly built testing ground		Corporate Services Manager	
Sub-total		R650 000						
Revenue Enhancement Strategy		R500 000			To optimise and enhance the level of revenue collection		Budget & Treasury CFO	
Sub-total		R500 000						
TOTAL		R7 500 000						



G. INTEGRATION PHASE

G.1. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

THE SYSTEM IS CURRENTLY BEING REVIEWED.

G1.1. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

G1.1.2. OVERVIEW

A performance Management System refers to the processes and systems for measuring, monitoring, reviewing, assessing performance, and then initiating steps to improve performance within the organization by focusing on departments, managers, supervisors and individual workers. PMS is a legal requirement and it is enforced by the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001).

The system is intended to continuously monitor the performance of municipalities in fulfilling their developmental mandate. Central to the system is the development of key performance indicators as an instrument to assess performance.

G.1.1.3. POLICIES AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The framework for Performance Management is informed by the following policy and legislation on performance management:

- The Constitution (1996)
- The Batho Pele White Paper (1998)
- The White Paper on Local Government (1998)
- The Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000
- Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001)
- Municipal Financial Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA)



- Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2006)

The Municipal Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, states that a municipality must:

- Develop a Performance Management System
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to their Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- Publish an Annual Report on performance for the councilors, staff, the public and other spheres of Government
- Conduct an internal audit of performance before tabling the report
- Have their annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance

The Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, Section 7(2) require that the Municipality, in developing its Performance Management System, must ensure that the system:

- Complies with all the requirements set out in the Municipal Systems Act
- Demonstrates how it is to operate and be managed from the planning stage up to the stages of performance review and reporting
- Clarifies the roles and responsibilities of each role player, including the local community, in the functioning of the system
- Clarifies the processes of implementing the system within the framework of the Integrated Development Planning process
- Determines the frequency of reporting and the lines of accountability for performance
- Relates to the Municipality's Employee Performance Management processes

Furthermore, Section 43 of the Regulations prescribes the following seven general key performance indicators:

- The percentage of households with access to basic level of water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste removal
- The percentage of households earning less than R1,100-00 per month with access to free basic services
- The percentage of the municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects in terms of the IDP
- The number of local jobs created through the municipality's local, economic development initiatives, including capital projects
- The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan
- The percentage of a municipality's budget actually spent on implementing its workplace skills plan
- Financial viability with respect to debt coverage; outstanding debtors in relation to revenue and cost coverage



The Local Government Municipal Performance Regulations, 2006:-

- Seeks to set out uniform manner to monitor and improve the performance of the Municipal Manager and the Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager.
- Set the standard requirements for the context of the Employment Contract and Performance Agreement that is entered of the Municipal Manager and the Managers that are directly accountable to him
- Base the assessment of the Municipal Managers performance on outcomes (performance indicators) identified as per the performance plan which are linked to the KPA's, which constitute 80% of the overall assessment result. The KPAs identified in that regard is Basic Service Delivery, Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation, Local Economic Development (LED), Municipal Financial Viability and Management, and Good Governance and Public Participation
- In the case of managers directly accountable to the municipal manager, the key performance areas related to the functional area of the relevant manager must be subject to negotiation between the municipal manager and the relevant manager
- The respective manager is also assessed based on the Core Competency Requirement (CCR) which must make up the other 20% of the employee's assessment score. The CCR comprises of the Core Managerial Requirement (i.e. Strategic Capability and Leadership, Programme and Project Management, Financial Management, Change Management, Knowledge Management, Problem Solving and Analysis, Service Delivery Innovations, People Management and Empowerment, communication, Honesty and Integrity) and
- Core Occupational Competency (i.e. Self Management, Implementation and Interpretation of legislations and National Policy Frameworks, Knowledge of developmental local government and Performance Management and Reporting, knowledge of global and South African Political, Social and Economic Context, knowledge of more than one functional field in the municipality, skills in governance and mediation, exceptional and dynamic creativity to improve the functioning of the municipality)

The objective of institutionalizing a Performance Management System (PMS), beyond the fulfilling of legislative requirements, is to serve as a primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of the Municipality's IDP. In doing so, it should fulfill the following functions:

- Promote accountability
- Guide decision-making and resource allocation



- Guiding development of municipal capacity-building programmes
- Creating a culture of best practice, share learning among Municipalities
- Develop meaningful intervention mechanisms and early warning system
- Create pressure for change at various levels
- Contribute to the overall development of a Local Government system

G.2. IMPLEMENTATION OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN BELA BELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

G.2.1 BACKGROUND

In compliance with the basic requirement of Chapter 6 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000), Bela Bela Local Municipality prepared the policy framework for implementing Performance Management System (PMS) in 2006. The municipality facilitates the implementation of this framework on an on – going basis as a tool to meet the targets that are outlined on the municipal objectives and priorities as entailed in the comprehensive Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) is prepared on an annual basis to monitor the implementation of the IDP and Budget in the immediate term. The SDBIP captures the IDP capital projects and other municipal operational activities which have been resourced with funding and human capital for the current financial year and set the measurable annual and quarterly targets for Council to be able to monitor development on the ground versus what has been planned. It is also through the SDBIP that Bela Bela Management report to the Municipal Council in a structured manner (i.e. Monthly and Quarterly) and the performance of the Municipal Manager and Section 57 Managers is thus monitored.

The Municipal Manager is directly responsible for the Performance of the Municipality, but due to the vast responsibilities of the Municipal Manager the responsibility to monitor performance is currently delegated to the direct line managers and current structure of the personnel responsible for PMS in Bela Bela can be briefly outlined as follows:-

⇒ Planning and Economic Development (IDP/ PMS Office) – this office is responsible for the development and review of the Municipal Integrated Development Plan, compilation of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan, consolidation of the SDBIP quarterly reports for Council, Mid – Year Budget and Performance Report, Annual Performance Report and co –



ordination other ad hoc municipal performance reporting (i.e. Five Year Local Government Strategic Agenda, Reports on Service Delivery Challenges etc.)

- ⇒ Corporate Services (Human Resources) – this office is responsible for the preparation of the Section 57 manager’s performance contracts and plans, undertaking of individual performance assessment in line with SDBIP and recommendations on performance appraisal.
- ⇒ Budget and Treasury (Budget and Reporting) – this office is responsible for monitoring the municipality’s performance in terms of financial expenditure in line with the IDP, Budget and SDBIP. This also includes consolidation of monthly and quarterly financial reports that are part of the SDBIP quarterly reports, Mid Year Report and Annual Report.
- ⇒ Office of the Municipal Manager (Internal Auditing) – this office of the Internal Auditor is mainly responsible for performance audit in order to ensure that performance management is implemented in a manner that complies with the legislations. This office also serves as internal advisory to the existing personnel responsible for PMS and co – ordinate the Audit Committee meeting.
- ⇒ Independent Advisory (Audit Committee) – The Audit Committee is responsible for commissioning in-depth performance investigations where there is either continued poor performance, a lack of reliability in the information being provided or on a random ad-hoc basis. The performance investigations should assess the reliability of reported information, the extent of performance gaps from targets, the reasons for performance gaps, corrective action and improvement strategies. While the internal audit may be used to conduct these investigations, it is preferable that external service providers, preferably academic institutions, who are experts in the area to be audited, should be used.

G.2.2 CURRENT CHALLENGES

Despite the above efforts by Bela Bela Municipality to robustly implement PMS, there are a number of challenges that still exists. At a policy framework level there are gaps in terms of meeting the legislative requirements including the mechanisms of conducting public participation on the PMS. The matters pertaining to public participation are currently being undertaken at the level of the Integrated Development Plan and not at the level of Performance Management System. Nevertheless during the 2008/ 09 and 2009/10 financial years the municipality has to a greater extent attempted to overcome this through ensuring that all the quarterly reports are made available on the municipal’s website and the annual report is made public in order to invite public comments. The municipality reviewed the PMS policy framework during 2011/12 in an attempt to address all the above mentioned gaps and this will also assist in ensuring that the municipality is able to cascade performance management down to middle management and the rest of the officials.

**G.1.3. STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS****BELA BELA LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LUMS)**

In 2008, Bela Bela Municipality adopted a municipal wide Land Use Management Scheme in order to manage and control land use within Bela Bela Area of jurisdiction. This meant that Land-use Control and Management within Bela-Bela Local Municipal was simplified into a single and uniform land-use management system (specifically a land-use/zoning scheme for the total municipal area). The Spatial Development Framework operates as a broad and indicative plan indicating the desired patterns of land-use, directions of growth, urban edges, priority development areas and areas where stricter land-use control should be enforced. This plan has a legal effect of guiding and informing land development and management. The detail administration of land development and land-use changes is being dealt with by a Land-Use Management Scheme (LUMS) for the whole municipal area. A direct link must exist between the Spatial Development Framework Plan, the LUMS, the municipality's budget and the capital expenditure framework because:

- ⇒ the rights recorded in the scheme determine the value of land which influence the rates and income of the municipality; and
- ⇒ any new development or change in land-use has to be adequately serviced by infrastructure and the capital expenditure framework will indicate where the municipality is able to allocate funds for the upgrading of infrastructure.

LUMS include a land-use or zoning scheme recording the land-use and development rights and restrictions applicable to each property (i.e. farm portion or erf). The scheme should be binding and only amended where required for a particular development and to meet certain requirements, with the most important being conformity with the Spatial Development Framework Plan. The latter influences the contents of the Scheme. A zoning or land-use scheme has a binding effect on land development and management.

BELA BELA WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN (WSDP)

Bela Bela Local Municipality is a Water Service Authority. The municipality has compiled a (WSDP) and it was assisted by the DWAF (Dept. of Water Affairs and Forestry) and private service provider in finalizing it. This plan is due for submission and approval by the Municipal Council. The context of this IDP particularly on the proposed water and sanitation bulk infrastructural needs has been informed by this draft WSDP.

**BELA BELA COMMUNICATION STRATEGY**

Bela Bela Municipality prepared and adopted the 2007 – 2012 Communication Strategy in August 2007. The purpose of the communication strategy is to enable the municipality, both Council and Management, to communicate in an efficient, co-ordinated, integrated and coherent fashion thus building capacity, both human and capital, within the Municipality with a view of ensuring that the municipality's central messages will be well articulated, consistent with the national GCS.

BELA BELA RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP)

The municipality is currently having the draft plan (RMP) and it was adopted by council in June 2009. The purpose of this plan is to ensure the efficient and effective internal controls within the institution.

BELA BELA FRAUD AND ANTI – CORRUPTION STRATEGY (FAC)

The municipality the plan (FAC) and it was adopted by council in June 2009. The purpose of this plan is to ensure that the municipal institution is free from illegal activities relating to fraud and corruption.

BELA BELA LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (LED)

Bela Bela Municipality has reviewed its Local Economic Development Strategy with the assistance of the Department of Local Government and Housing. This plan was adopted by Municipal Council during September 2009. The development of an LED Strategy therefore has focused on the strengths of the economy (sectors with locational, comparative and competitive advantage) and overcoming the weaknesses in the current LED approach. The LED strategies has been crafted in a manner that will guide the Bela Bela on how to take advantage of economic opportunities, mitigate weaknesses in the economy and assist in the development of an appropriate institutional environment (internally and externally). The economic context, economic strategies and projects/ initiatives that appear on this IDP have been informed by the draft LED strategy.

BELA BELA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The municipality has a tourism plan which mainly focused on the identification of tourism products within Bela Bela. The municipality is intending to review and redevelop the tourism development plan and the marketing strategy. The revised strategy



should be credible with a robust analysis and quantification of the existing industry and formulate the long term sustainable strategy for tourism development.

BELA BELA INFRASTRUCTURE CAPITAL PLAN

The municipality is has conducted an Infrastructure Capital Study and produced a draft plan which is due for Council adoption. The purpose of this plan is to guide the municipality in terms of infrastructure requirements within the key growth points of the municipal area. The context of roads and stormwater infrastructure needs, strategies and projects which appears in this IDP document has been informed by this plan.

BELA BELA MUNICIPAL HOUSING PLAN

The municipality has developed the Municipal Housing Plan (“Housing Chapter”) which was adopted by Council in June 2009. The context of housing and proposed housing projects that appear on this IDP document were informed by this housing plan. However, the plan is outdated

AREA BASED PLANS: LAND REFORM

The Land Reform is the competency of the Department of Land Affairs and the Land Claims Commission. The Department of Land Affairs has appointed the service provider to prepare the Area Based Plan of Waterberg District and Bela Bela and the municipality has been involved in this process. Nevertheless the municipality is not aware of any draft plans which have been prepared at this stage.

BELA BELA PMS POLICY FRAMEWORK

The municipality has a PMS Policy Framework in place. The PMS was reviewed and subsequently adopted in December 2009, to address the shortcomings that were identified on the section of Organizational Performance Management additional sections on individual performance, especially to officials below section 57 levels.

BELA BELA ELECTRICITY SERVICES PLAN

The current Electricity Services Plan for Bela Bela Municipality is outdated and needs to be reviewed based on the current status quo.



BELA BELA INDIGENT POLICY

The municipality prepared and adopted the indigent policy for Bela Bela Municipal Area in June 2007. This policy was reviewed during 2009/ 10 financial year.

BELA BELA EPWP PROGRAMME

The municipality participates actively on the EPWP initiatives based on the criteria as set by the provincial Department of Public Works. Nevertheless there is no sector plan in place within Bela Bela which serves as the guide towards the implementation of the EPWP Programme.

BELA BELA HIV/ AIDS POLICY

The municipality does not have the HIV/ AIDS Policy in place.

BELA BELA FINANCIAL STRATEGY

The municipality prepared the Financial Strategy which has been incorporated within this IDP document.

BELA BELA FINANCIAL RECOVERY PLAN

The municipality prepared the Financial Recovery Plan and it was presented to the Municipal Manager's Forum in April 2008.

BELA BELA HUMAN RESOURCE POLICY

The municipality has prepared and adopted this policy in May 2008

BELA BELA INSTITUTIONAL PLAN

The municipality does not have the Institutional Development Plan in place.



BELA BELA WORKPLACE SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The municipality prepares and submits the Workplace Skills Plan to the Department of Labour for each financial year.

BELA BELA MUNICIPAL RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION POLICY

The municipality has prepared and adopted the Recruitment and Selection Policy by May 2008.

BELA BELA STAFF RETENTION POLICY

The municipality prepared and adopted the staff retention policy in May 2008.

BELA BELA INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The municipality is currently developing the IEMP and is in the final draft stage.

BELA BELA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The municipality is currently developing the IWMP and is in the final draft stage.

WATERBERG DISASTER MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Waterberg District Municipality adopted the District Disaster Management Plan which was also mainstreamed on the 2007/ 08 Integrated Development Plan. The purpose of the Disaster Management Plan is to provide a basis of planning disaster interventions and prevention strategies and to afford the Bela-Bela Municipality the capacity to prevent and deal with disaster and to avoid developments which are likely to be subject to high risk of disaster. The summary of this plan is attached as Annexure A.

WATERBERG ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Waterberg District Municipality adopted the Waste Management Framework in 2007.



WATERBERG AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The district municipality has developed the plan

WATERBERG TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The district wide tourism development strategy was prepared and adopted in 2006. The strategy captured that tourism is one of the three key pillars of the economy within the district followed by mining and agriculture. There are a number of strengths and weaknesses that the strategy identified at the analysis stage. The strengths include the nature based attractions with supporting products e.g. wilderness, tranquility, unspoiled & unpolluted environment and hospitality are the main themes.

The weakness include poor infrastructure especially roads, tourism products are not properly branded e.g. Accommodation, rail tourism is not capitalized upon, shortage of tour guides skills, education of SMMEs on business management and expansion, fragmented institutional arrangements (i.e. poor communication, poor relationship between tourism public & private bodies and lack of proper reporting lines), few public and private sector partnership, no transformation in the tourism sector and the utility services (i.e. water, electricity and telecommunication) are a growing problem.

The district tourism vision was then developed as follows:-

“To position the Waterberg as a leading weekend, shortbreak, holiday, meetings and events destination for domestic travellers and a new “must see” destination for international business and leisure tourists”

In order to support the implementation of this vision the objectives, strategies and implementation programmes were then developed as part of the strategy.

WATERBERG AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The district wide agricultural development strategy was prepared in 2005. This strategy made the followed recommendations with regards to the agricultural development within Waterberg:-



- Waterberg is a unique area with high agricultural and agri tourism potential. A lot of this potential is being realised at primary production level. Value and wealth is being lost outside the district both up and down the value chain.
- Local government (Municipalities) has two major roles to play in order to help to fine tune a relatively well-developed commercial agricultural & agri-tourism sector. Help nurture and develop the emerging agricultural sector to integrate into mainstream commercial agriculture.
- Need for good governance, sound management, maintenance and development of bulk infrastructure. Enabling and facilitating environment – law & order, stable property values & efficient rates and taxes.
- Building and preparation of adequate resources to assist emerging agriculture – interim implementation structure & other resource gaps.

WATERBERG ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The district wide Environmental Management Plan was prepared in September 2006. The context of this plan has been mainstreamed on 4.6 which is the environmental analysis for Bela Bela.

WATERBERG INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN

Waterberg District prepared the Integrated Transport Plan in 2007. The preparation of the Integrated Transport Plan is enforced by Section 27(2) of the NLTTA which indicates that the ITP must formulate the planning authority's official vision, policy and objectives, consistent with the national and provincial policies, with due regard being given to any relevant integrated development planning or land development objectives. This plan is attached as Annexure B.

WATERBERG LED STRATEGY

The district wide LED Strategy was prepared and adopted in 2007. The purpose of this study was to investigate the economic development opportunities in the district. As part of the process which was used to develop the district wide LED strategy, the various sectoral and functional strategies were also combined into the LED strategy. This enabled an LED implementation plan that guides implementation and facilitation of initiatives. The District LED strategy is also focused on potential development of a range of sectors and not only on a specific few.

**WATERBERG MINING STRATEGY**

Waterberg District prepared and adopted the Mining Strategy in 2006. The purpose of this strategy was to provide Waterberg District with a policy instrument by which leadership and strategic direction can be given to the mining industry for increased competitiveness on a sustainable basis, increased investment as a basis for job creation and economic growth, and improvements in the quality of life of the district population, including priorities such as BEE, as well as reductions in HIV/AIDS and poverty, regional integration. This strategy noted that Bela Bela role in terms of mining is insignificance with a very limited potential in terms of mineral resources occurrence.