

2011/2012

NKOMAZI INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Nkomazi Municipality

IDP 2011/2012 – 2015/2016

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ACRONYMS

ABET	: Adult Based Education and Training
ASGI-SA	: Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa
CBD	: Central Business District
CITP	: Comprehensive Integrated Transport Plan
CDW	: Community Development Worker
COGTA	: Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CRDP	: Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DARDLA	: Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Administration
DBSA	: Development Bank of Southern Africa
DCSR	: Department of Culture, Sports and Recreation
DEAT	: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DEDP	: Department of Economic Development and Planning
DHSS	: Department of Health and Social Development
DLGH	: Department of Local Government and Housing
DMA	: District Management Area
DME	: Department of Minerals and Energy
DMP	: Disaster Management Plan
DOE	: Department of Education
DPRT	: Department of Public Works Roads and Transport
DSS	: Department of Safety and Security
DWA	: Department of Water Affairs
DWE	: Department of Environment
ED	: Economic Development
EDM	: Ehlanzeni District Municipality
EMS	: Environmental Management System
EPWP	: Expanded Public Works Programme
ESKOM	: Electricity Supply Commission
FBS	: Free Basic Services
FET	: Further Education and Training
FIFA	: Federation of International Football Associations
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GDS	: Growth and Development Summit
HDI	: Historically Disadvantaged Individual

HRD	: Human Resource Development
ICC	: International Conference Centre
IDP	: Integrated Development Plan
ISDF	: Integrated Spatial Development Framework
ISRDP	: Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Program
IWMP	: Integrated Waste Management Plan
KMIA	: Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport
KNP	: Kruger National Park
KPA	: Key Performance Area
KPI	: Key Performance Indicator
KPR	: Key Performance Results
LED	: Local Economic Development
LRAD	: Land Reform for Agricultural Development
MAM	: Multi Agency Mechanism
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
M&E	: Monitoring and Evaluation
MFMA	: Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	: Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MLM	: Mbombela Local Municipality
MPCC	: Multi Purpose Community Centre
MRTT	: Mpumalanga Regional Training Trust
MTPA	: Mpumalanga Tourism Parks Agency
MSA	: Local Government Structures Act
MSA	: Local Government Municipal Systems Act
MSIG	: Municipal Systems & Implementation Grant
MTEF	: Medium Terms Expenditure Framework
MTSF	: Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDOT	: National Department of Transport
NEMA	: National Environmental Management Act no.
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
NSDP	: National Spatial Development Perspective
PDI	: Previously Disadvantage Group
PGDS	: Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PPP	: Public Private Partnership
PMS	: Performance Management System
RDP	: Reconstruction Development Programme

RLCC	: Regional Land Claims Commission
RSC	: Regional Service Council levies
SAPS	: South African Police Services
SASSA	: South African Social Security Agency
SDBIP	: Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	: Spatial Development Framework
SDP	: Skills Development Plan
SDI	: Spatial Development Initiatives
SMME	: Small Medium Micro Enterprises
SOPA	: State of the Province Address
SONA	: State of the Nation Address
SWOT	: Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunity and Threat
WSDP	: Water Services Development Plan
WPSP	: White Paper on Strategic Plan

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

It is imperative that as we stride towards the 2011/12 financial year we remain mindful of the fact that foremost purpose of the IDP is indeed to map out the core issues that affect our people and to collectively to concur on the manner in which each one those aspirations will be addressed. It is in this context I believe that the IDP has to be construed and applied. In the preceding financial year numerous achievements in Bulk Water infrastructure development were made in a bid to address the critical backlogs on water services that were raised by many of our communities in the IDP. We can report in this regard that the four major water schemes are nearing completion. It is our view that once complete, they will go a long way in addressing the water services backlogs that still appear on our IDP. We can mention in the same vein that whilst we note the progress that has been made, we recognize that more work still lays ahead in terms of addressing all the needs and expectations that our people have entrusted upon us.

In this regard it remains critically important that we remain conscious of the fact that it cannot be business as usual. Our people have waited for so long for the services that they require not to be wealthy but to survive. Accordingly Nkomazi Local Municipality has taken the Turnaround Strategy for local government literally. We have to report in this regard that we structured our proposed Budget and IDP in a manner that will ensure that indeed we turn around our business models consistent with the national guidelines to ensure that we hasten the pace of service delivery in our communities. Our communities must will also in the context of service delivery and the IDP play an important role in ensuring that the infrastructure investments that are made communities by way of the IDP are jealously protected and not vandalized.

We have committed to the turnaround strategy as Nkomazi Municipality and we are very optimistic that with the internal capacity that we have built over the years and the planning tools that we have employed as part of the turnaround strategy, the priorities that our people have made will be addressed consistent with the objectives of the 2014 vision.

CLLR. MJ Mavuso
Executive Mayor

OVERVIEW BY THE ACTING MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The 2011/2012-2015/2016 IDP has been developed considering the need to speed up service delivery. This is in line with the Municipal Turn Around Strategy which seeks to restore the tarnished services consumers' confidence in Local Municipalities. This will ensure that the services provided are community driven, tangible, measurable and responsive to community priorities. The integration of the Municipal plans, District plans, sector departmental plans will assist in fast tracking service delivery thereby providing the required services in a simpler, faster, effective and efficient manner.

In addition to the above-mentioned strides achieved, the Municipality is delighted to have made tremendous progress in developing the Spatial Development Framework Plan and the Local Economic development Strategy which are very key in providing a guided, strategic and sustainable economic development which is spatially linked.

As we move towards the implementation of this plan, it is worth noting that a number of other social challenges are still prevalent in most of our communities. Though we try by all means to use manual labour in the implementation of our programmes and projects, unemployment still remains a big challenge as many households are grants dependant and live below acceptable poverty lines. A steady decline in the new HIV/AIDS infections has been observed but the high number of people affected and infected is still a worrying factor. The influx of illegal immigrants is also a cause for concern as we have to share the limited resources and the crime rate has reached unacceptable levels.

Compliments should also be extended to the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance & Traditional Affairs and Gtz for their ongoing and hands on support to this Municipality in strengthening the planning and Development Section.

Mkhatshwa MR
Acting Municipal Manager

DEFINITIONS AND KEY TERMS

Integrated development planning

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the local municipality is a strategic tool designed to bring together and to harmonize individual plans of the municipal departments. The plan should guide all future development of the municipality by setting priorities, allocating resources and defining time frames and indicators.¹

IDP is a process by which municipalities prepare 5-year strategic plans that are reviewed annually in consultation with communities and stakeholders. These plans adopt an implementation approach and seek to promote integration by balancing social, economic and ecological pillars of sustainability without compromising the institutional capacity required in the implementation, and by coordinating actions across sectors and spheres of government.

Municipality

A municipality is defined in the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 as an organ of state within the local sphere of government. It exercises legislative and executive authority within boundaries as determined by the Demarcation Board (Demarcation Act 1998)

Sustainable development

Sustainable development is development that "... meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (Beckenstein et al, 1996:9.)

¹ Municipal systems act, 2000 [Act 32 of 2000]

2. Introduction

–“An integrated development plan adopted by the council of a municipality:-

- *Is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning , management and development in the municipality;*
- *Binds the municipality in the exercise of its executive authority, except to the extent of any inconsistency between a municipality’s integrated development plan and national or provincial legislation, in which case such legislation prevails; and*
- *Binds all other persons to the extent that those parts of the integrated development plan that impose duties or affect the rights of those persons have been passed as a by-law.²*

An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its new developmental role. Furthermore it seeks to facilitate strategic decisions on issues of Municipal Budgets for the following Key Performance Areas: Basic Service Delivery – (Infrastructure and Community Services) Local Economic Development and Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development, Municipal Financial Viability and Management.³ The Municipal Systems Act which provides a framework for the preparation of IDPs recommends that once in place, each IDP must be reviewed annually to re-assess and re-evaluate Municipal’s development priorities and challenges and to accommodate new developments in local government processes.

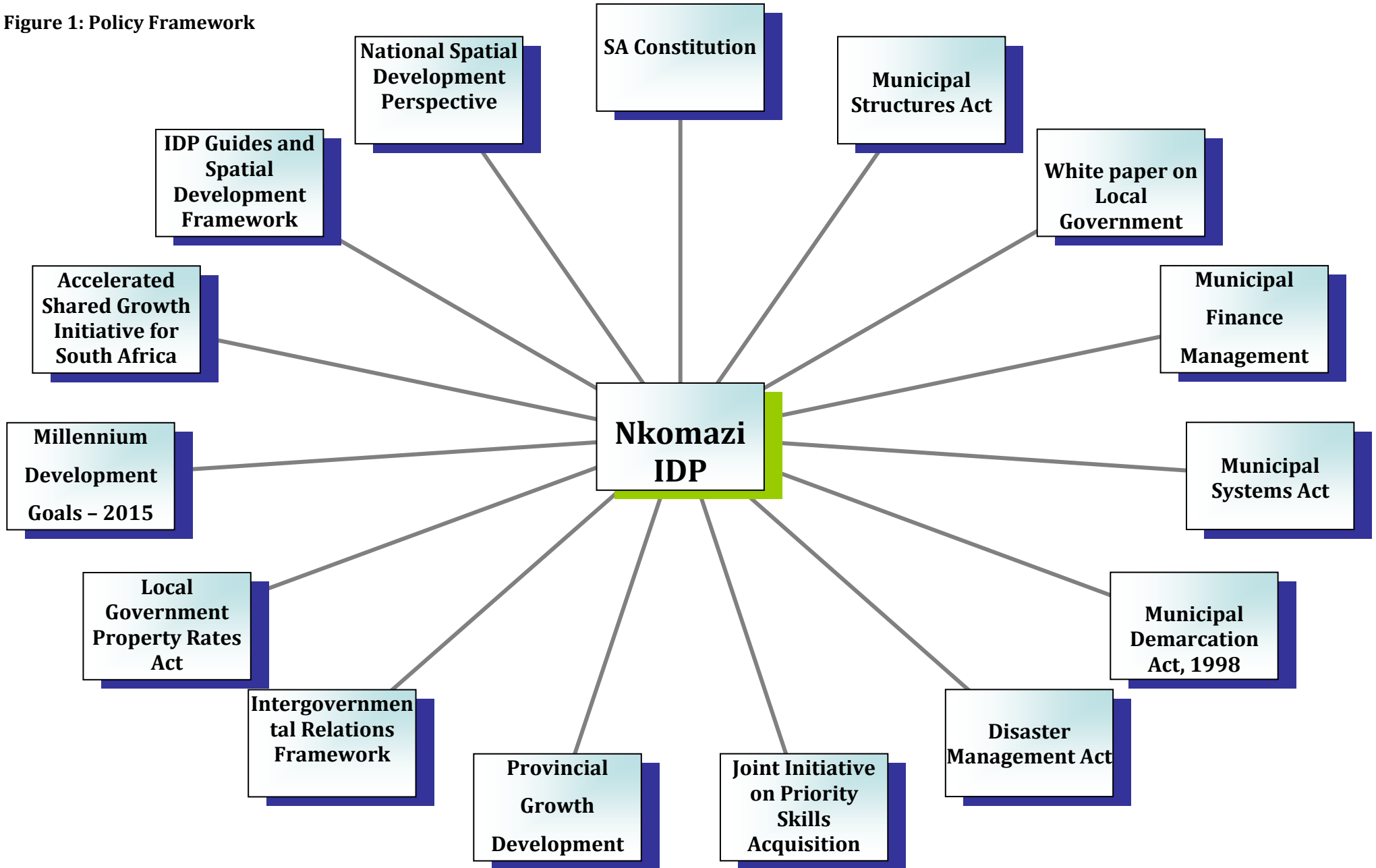
1.1 Policy Framework

The IDP process is predominantly guided by various legislations, policies and guides which have to be carefully considered when the document is compiled. These policies, guides and legislative frameworks include amongst others as outlined in figure 1.

² Municipal systems act, 2000 [Act 32 of 2000]

³ Municipal systems act, 2000 [Act 32 of 2000]

Figure 1: Policy Framework



1.2 The main aim and Objective of the Integrated Development Plan

The purpose of IDP is to foster more appropriate service delivery by providing the framework for economic and social development within the municipality. In doing so it contributes toward eradicating the development legacy of the past, operationalises the notion of developmental local government and fosters a culture of co-operative governance

The main Objective of IDP

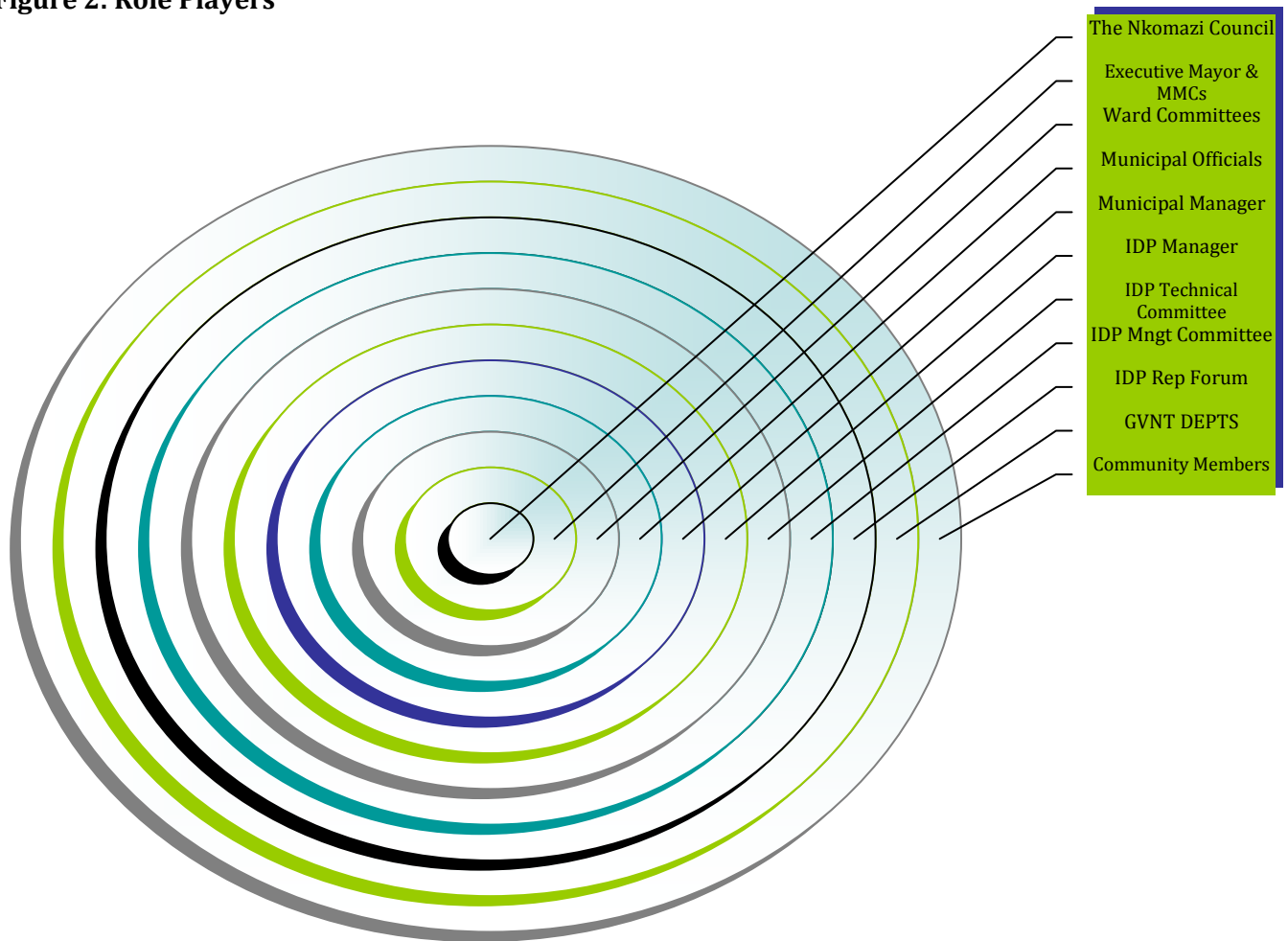
Nkomazi Local Municipality strives to continue to develop the IDP as an effective management tool for the Municipality, this include:

- Creating a greater level of focus and thereby improving on the strategic nature of the document;
- Aligning this strategic document with the realities of the resources, both financial and human, available;
- Alignment of the IDP with the activities of the sector departments and other service providers (and vice versa i.e. influencing their planning); and
- Alignment of the IDP with the various sector plans.

1.3 Role Players

The participation of a diverse range of stakeholders in the formulation of the forms the integral part of the entire process and the programme for this exercise was captured in the IDP Process Plan. The following are the role players in the IDP process:

Figure 2: Role Players



2.1. IDP OVERVIEW

2.2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The IDP of Nkomazi Local Municipality reflects the key development focus areas agreed upon with the communities and stakeholders. This IDP constitutes the blue print of the Municipality's strategies in addressing the socio-economic development needs of the communities for the next years (. This IDP document was therefore compiled in accordance to the requirements of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 for the 2011/12 financial year.

In terms of Section 23 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 'a municipality must undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it -

- *Strives to achieve the objects of local government as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution;*
- *Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by Section 153 of the Constitution; and*
- *Together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.”*

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires that –

‘Each municipal council must within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which –

- *links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and take 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 this Chapter, and*
- *Is compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation”.*

2.3. DISTRICT, PROVINCIAL, NATIONAL AND GLOBAL STRATEGIES

In term of Section 24(1) of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, the planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative governance contained in Section 41 of the Constitution. The following are some of the key policies and strategies that provide a framework and context in the compilation of the Nkomazi IDP.

2.3.1. Ehlanzeni District IDP

The Ehlanzeni District Municipality’s IDP follows the planning requirements which is binding in terms of local, provincial and national legislation, and therefore provided matters that were included in the Nkomazi IDP to ensure alignment and harmonisation of strategies and programmes.

2.3.2. Mpumalanga Provincial Growth and Development Strategy

The Mpumalanga Provincial Growth and Development Strategy for 2004 – 2014 (PGDS), is the strategic framework for the Mpumalanga Provincial Government, which was developed in line with the national policy, municipal IDP’s and strategies. The PGDS highlights critical priority programmes that seek to eliminate or reduce poverty, creates a framework to measure growth and development of

the province, and forms the basis for integrated development planning and alignment across all spheres of government and social partners in the province.

The five key performance areas of local government are:

1. Basic Service Delivery;
2. Local Economic Development;
3. Municipal Financial Viability and Management;
4. Good Governance and Public Participation, and
5. Municipal Institutional Development and Transformation.

These have been used as guideline and framework in the compilation of the Nkomazi IDP.

2.3.3. Mpumalanga Growth and Development Summit Agreement

Like all municipalities in the Mpumalanga Province, the Nkomazi Local Municipality subscribes to the Mpumalanga Growth and Development Summit Agreement reached on the 7th April 2005 covering the following eight themes:

1. More jobs, better jobs and decent work for all;
2. Addressing the investment challenge;
3. Advancing equity, developing skills, creating economic opportunities for all;
4. Local economic development and access to services;
5. Good governance;
6. Social Development;
7. Sustainable environment development, and
8. NEPAD and international co-operation.

2.3.4. Mpumalanga Integrated Spatial Framework

The Mpumalanga Integrated Spatial Framework (2005) was developed within the broader national context of the spatial development vision and objectives defined in the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP).

The Nkomazi Local Municipality is on the final stage of completion of its Spatial Development Framework and Land Use Management System.

2.3.5. Ehlanzeni District Integrated Spatial Framework

To ensure that development in Ehlanzeni happens in a focused and integrated the district spatial development framework (SDF), a requirement of the Municipal Systems Act, provides the basis in

which socio-economic development should take place. The SDF of the district is instrumental for integrated planning processes as a whole because alignment and harmonization of strategies and developmental needs and priorities across the spheres of government, that is national, provincial and local, can only be achieved through synergy among the three spheres of government. The aim of the Spatial Development Framework is:-

- To influence local spatial strategies to work towards attainment of regional (district) and provincial development goals and vice versa.
- To utilize best practices in development planning that will support regional development by pooling resources of all five local municipalities to develop a standard set of guidelines for use in town and regional planning and land use management.
- To influence the development of a regional character/brand that boosts development ensuring equitable investment through coordinated marketing strategies.
- To allow infrastructure planning for projects of regional significance through joint efforts of all municipalities in the district.

The EDM Spatial Development Framework was last reviewed in 2007. The processes followed included the analysis of national and regional issues to ensure integration within a holistic developmental framework. These issues were thereafter considered and formed part of the reviewed spatial framework of the district. The national and regional issues were as follows:-

NATIONAL 1) Millennium Development Goals (2014 Vision)

2) Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)

2.3.6. Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa

The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (AsgiSA) is a national strategy that seeks to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014 through the steady improvement in the economy's performance and job creation capacity.

In compliance with the national targets and interventions outlined in the AsgiSA, the Nkomazi Local Municipality through its IDP will support the following objectives:

- To improve the availability and reliability of infrastructure services;
- To promote and facilitate private sector investment in its area of jurisdiction;
- To raise the level of skills in areas needed by the economy through education and skills development programmes;
- To eliminate deep-seated inequalities of the past by targeting the marginalized and poor by leveraging the First Economy to address the Second economy;

- To improve in institutional planning and project development, implementation and maintenance capacities through skills development.

2.3.7. Millennium Development Goals

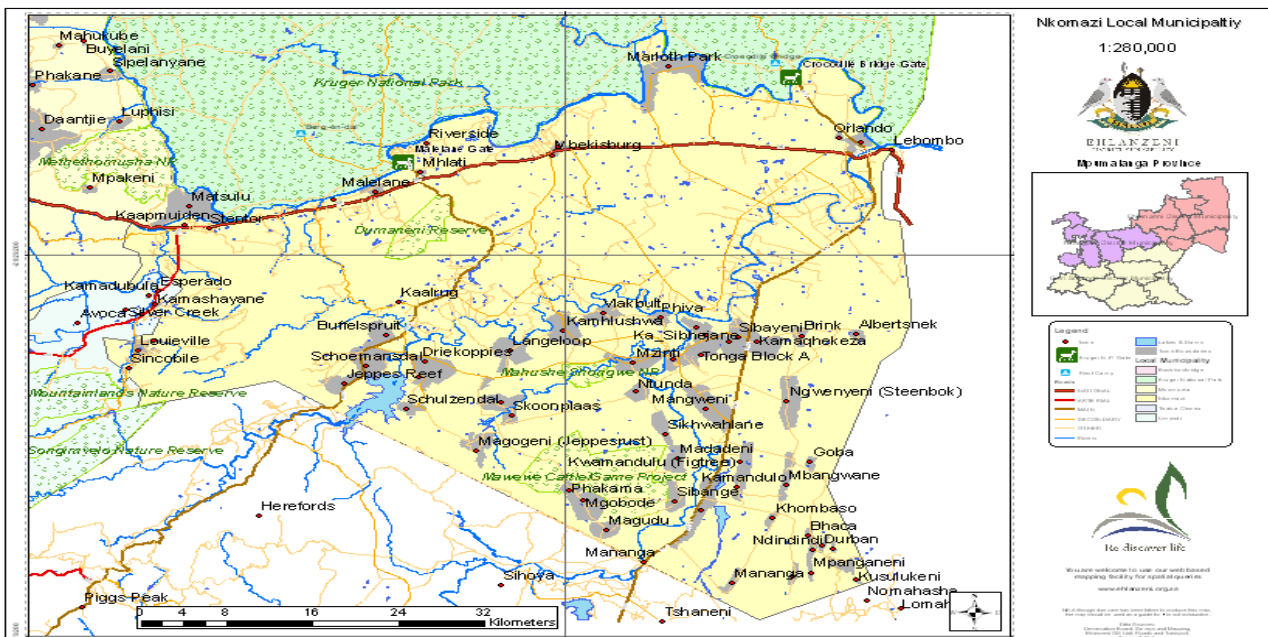
South Africa is guided by international protocols and agreements as it has adopted the Millennium Declaration, which equally guides planning across the three spheres of government. The Nkomazi IDP, through its various programmes has attempted to comply with the following eight Millennium Development Goals:

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education;
- Goal 3: Promote gender equity and empower women;
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality;
- Goal 5: Improve mental health;
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases;
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability;
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development.

SECTION B: 3. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF NKOMAZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

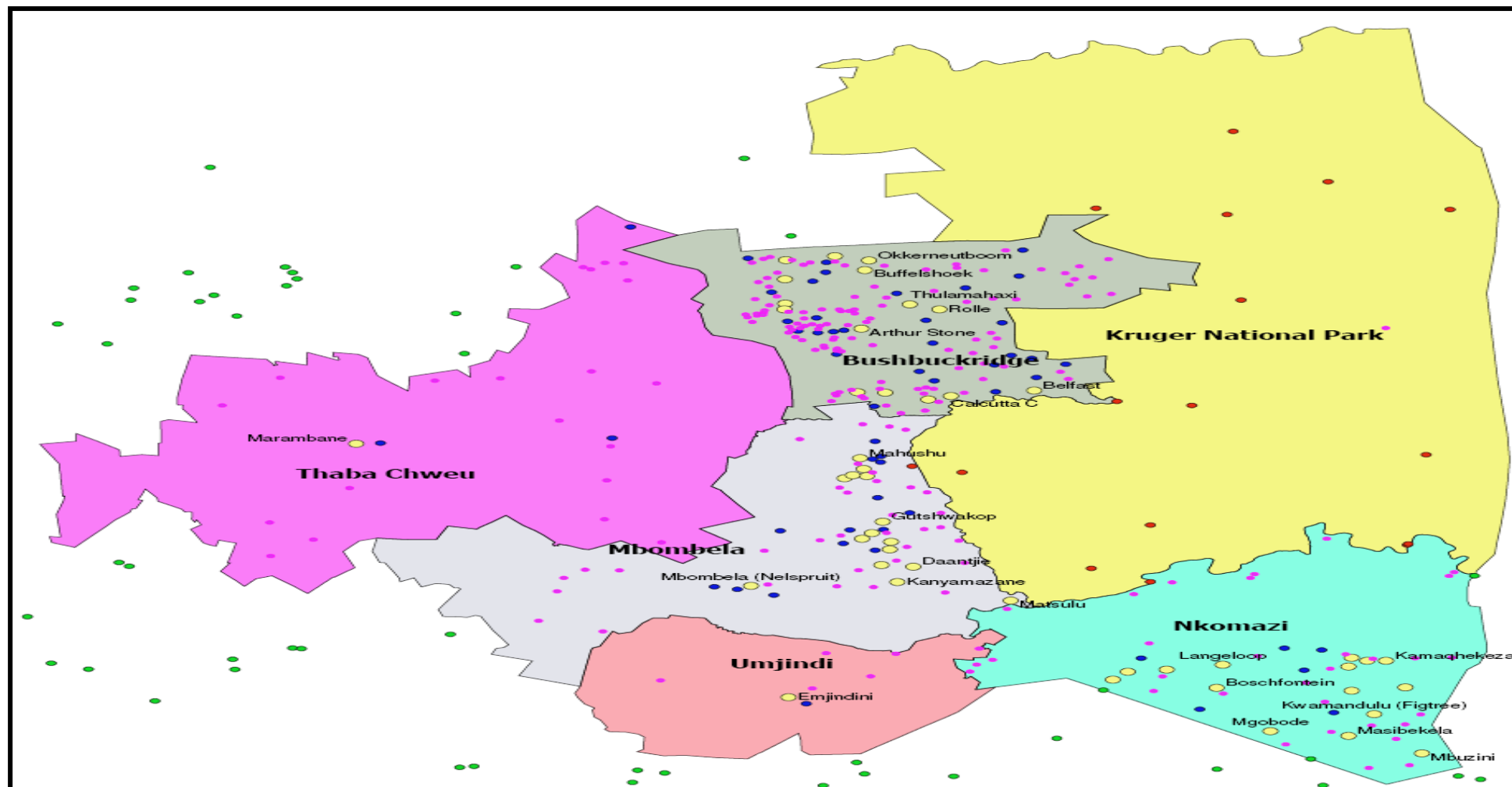
Figure 3: Map of Nkomazi Locale.



Source: Ehlanzeni District Municipality. [2011]

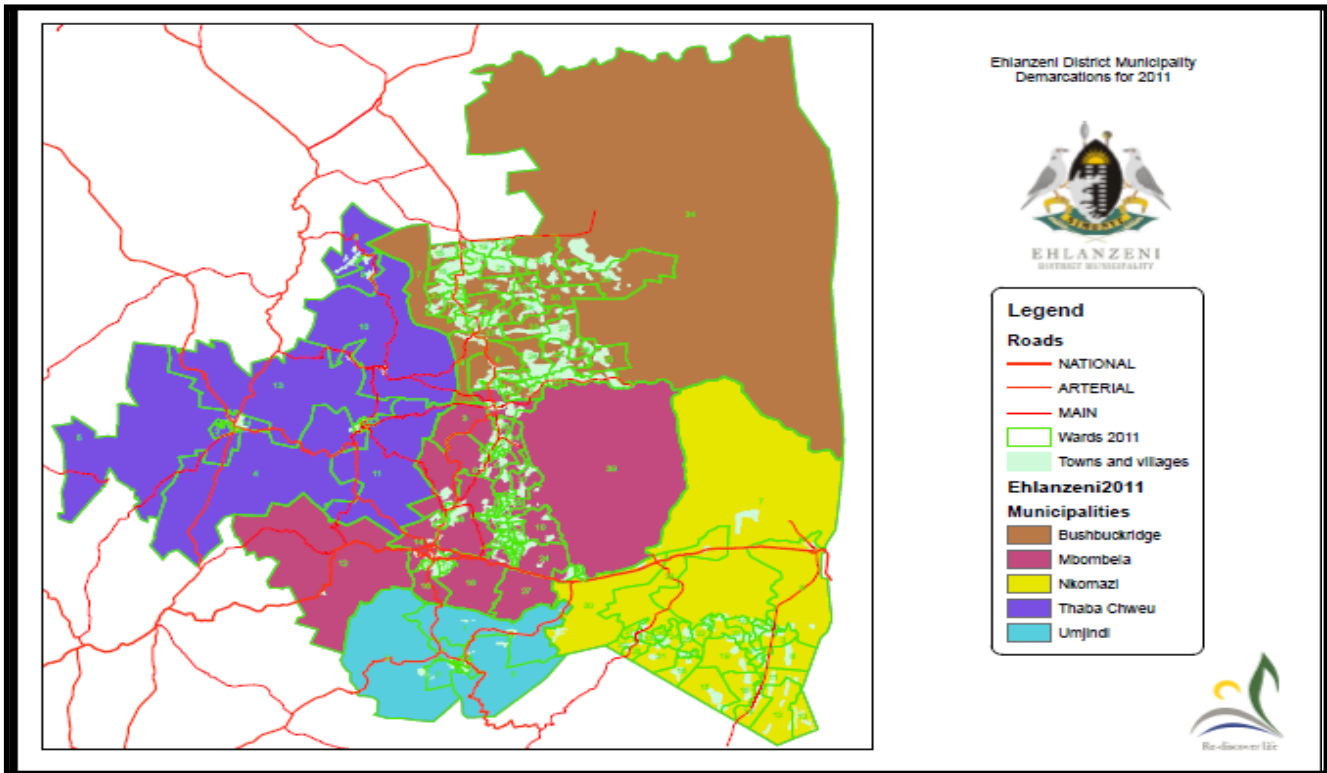
The Nkomazi Local Municipality is located in the eastern part of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality of the Mpumalanga Province. The municipality is strategically placed between Swaziland (North of Swaziland) and Mozambique (east of Mozambique). It is linked with Swaziland by two provincial roads the R570 and R571 and with Mozambique by a railway line and the main national road (N4), which forms the Maputo Corridor.

Figure 4: Spatial Location of Nkomazi Area and Neighbouring Municipal Boundaries



Source: Ehlanzeni District Municipality GIS Unit

Figure 5: New Demarcation Spatial Location of Nkomazi Area and Neighbouring Municipal Boundaries



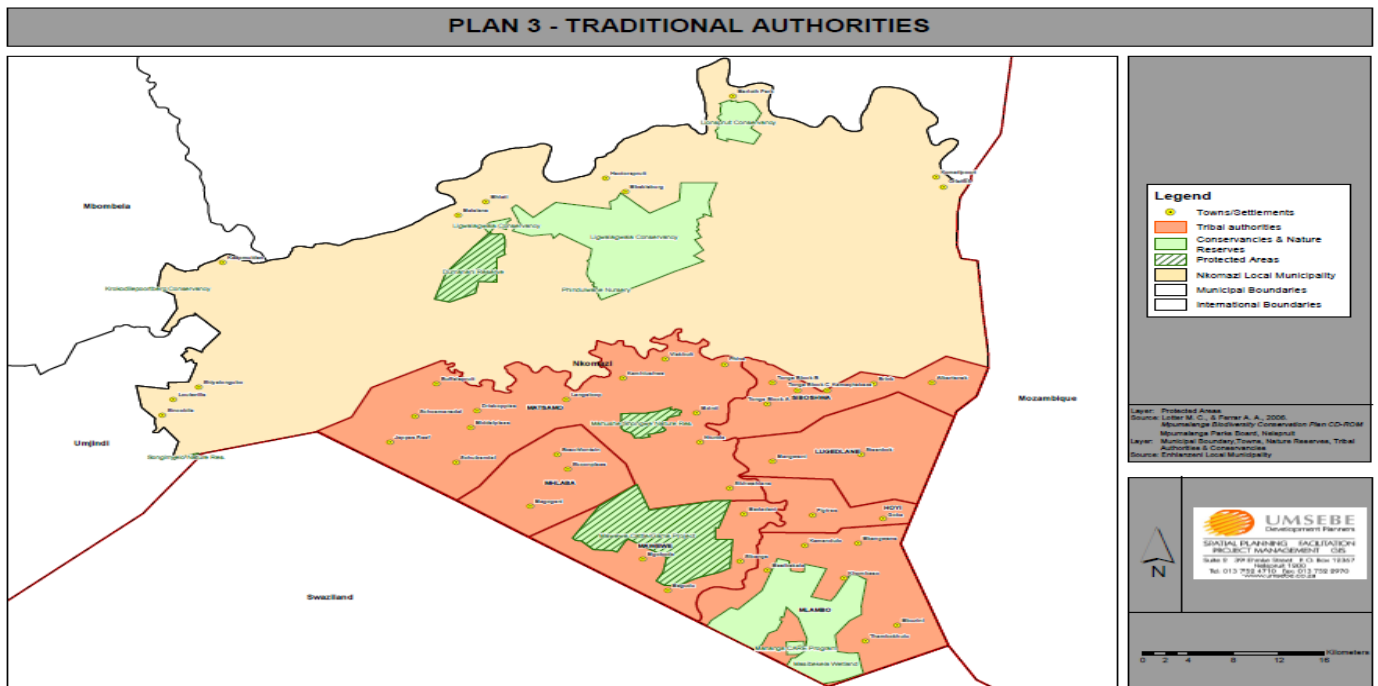
Source: Ehlanzeni District Municipality GIS Unit

The Nkomazi Municipality is 3240.42 km² in extent, which is 4.07% and 23% of the Mpumalanga Province and Ehlanzeni District Municipality land mass respectively. The Municipality is bounded by the Mozambique to the east, Swaziland to the south, Kruger National Park to the north, Umjindi Local Municipality to the south west and Mbombela Local Municipality from the northwest to west.

The **main urban centres** are; Malalane, Hectorspruit, Marloth Park, Komatipoort,

2.4. Traditional Authorities Boundaries

Figure 6: Traditional Authorities

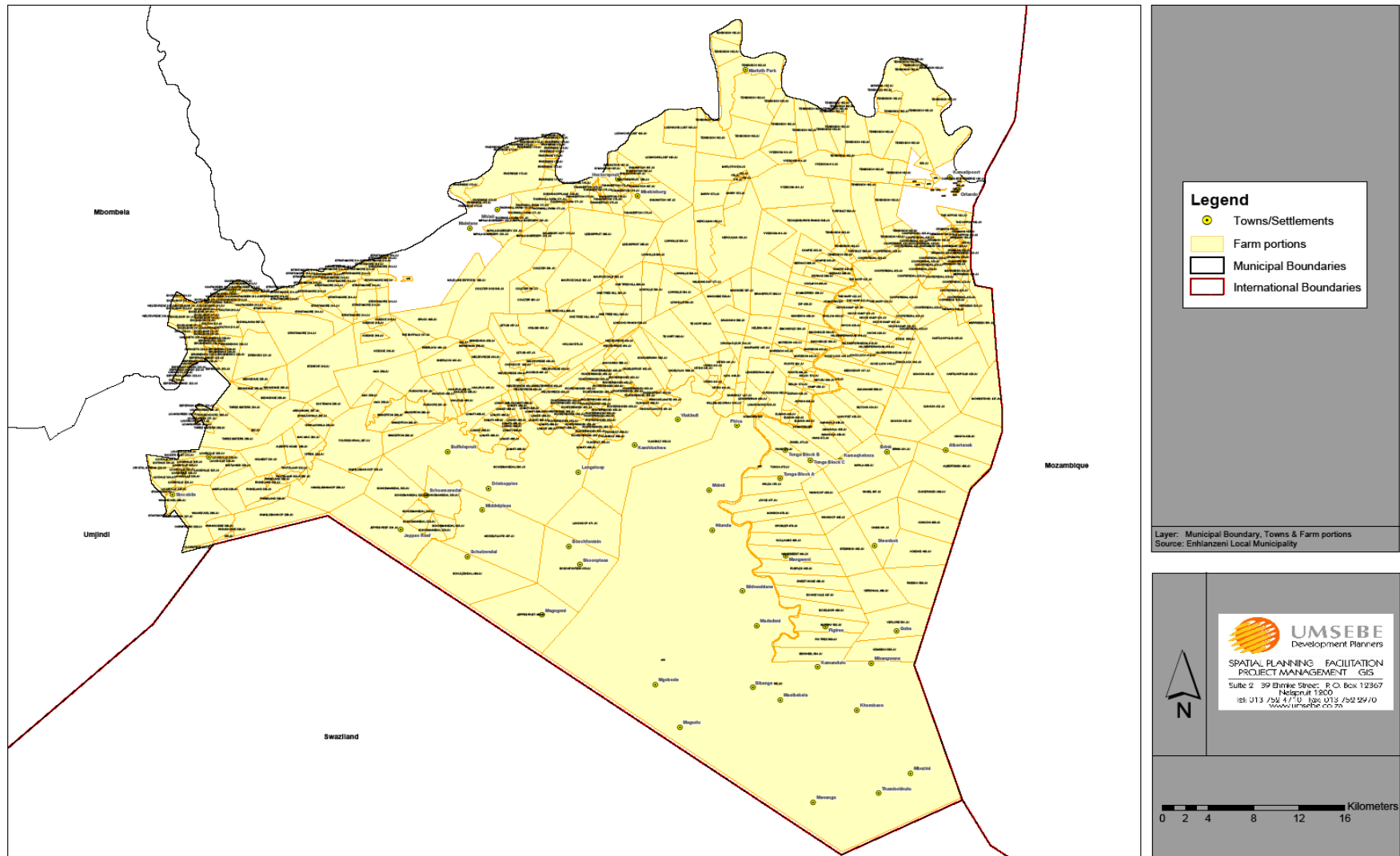


In addition, the Nkomazi Local Municipality is made out of several villages that are under the control of traditional Authorities. There are 8 Tribal Authorities and about 43 villages grouped as follow:

- **Mlambo Tribal Authority**
Mbuzini, Mabidozini, Samora Park, Emacambeni, Mbangwane; Ekusulukeni, Khombaso; Tsambokhulu; Mananga; Masibekela; Mandulo; Mthatha, New Village, and Hlahleya.
- **Hhoyi Tribal Authority**
KaHhoyi (Figtree), Eric'sville and Goba.
- **Siboshwa Tribal Authority**
Part of kaMaqhekeza; Block A (KwaZibukwane); Block B (KwaSibhejane); Block C (Esibayeni); Tonga, Los My Cherry, Ngwenyeni and Dludluma.
- **Kwa-Lugedlane Tribal Authority**
Mangweni and Steenbok.
- **Mawewe Tribal Authority**
Magudu; Mgobodzi; Madadeni; Sibange; Phakama.
- **Matsamo Tribal Authority**
Jeppes Reef; Schoemansdal; Buffelspruit; Dreikoppies; Middleplaas; Schulzental, Mzinti; Ntunda; Phiva; Mdladla; Phosaville; Langelooop; Ekuphumuleni; Sikhwahlane.

- **Mhlaba Tribal Authority**
Magogeni; Bochfontein; Skoonplaas.
- **Lomshiyo Tribal Authority**
Louieville; Shiyalongubo

Figure 5: Farm Boundaries in Nkomazi



2.5. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The demographic profile reflects the size, distribution, structure and socio-economic characteristics of the population of a local municipality and how these population characteristics impact upon resources and sustainable community development. The population of any country or local municipality is changing, sometimes quite rapidly and recent data is required to plan and evaluate programmes. The dilemma is that accurate and reliable population data is not always readily available. Globally the most complete and reliable source of information on the population of countries and their geographic subdivisions is the census based on a house-to-house enumeration. In South Africa the Statistics SA Census 2001 and the Statistics SA Community Survey 2007 are currently the only two official population data source used mainly for planning purposes. It is in this background that the compilation of the Nkomazi Local Municipality's IDP is based on these two official population data source.

In ensuring that the Demographic information used in this IDP provides a basis for planning considering the current demographic trends and the dynamic challenges facing this Municipality, other relevant and recent sources of such information have been considered. These are the Socio-Economic Review and Profiles of Ehlanzeni District as conducted by the Mpumalanga Department of Finance 2009, the 2009 Ehlanzeni District Quality of Life and General Household Survey Results and Global Insight Rex 2008.

2.5.1. Population Size

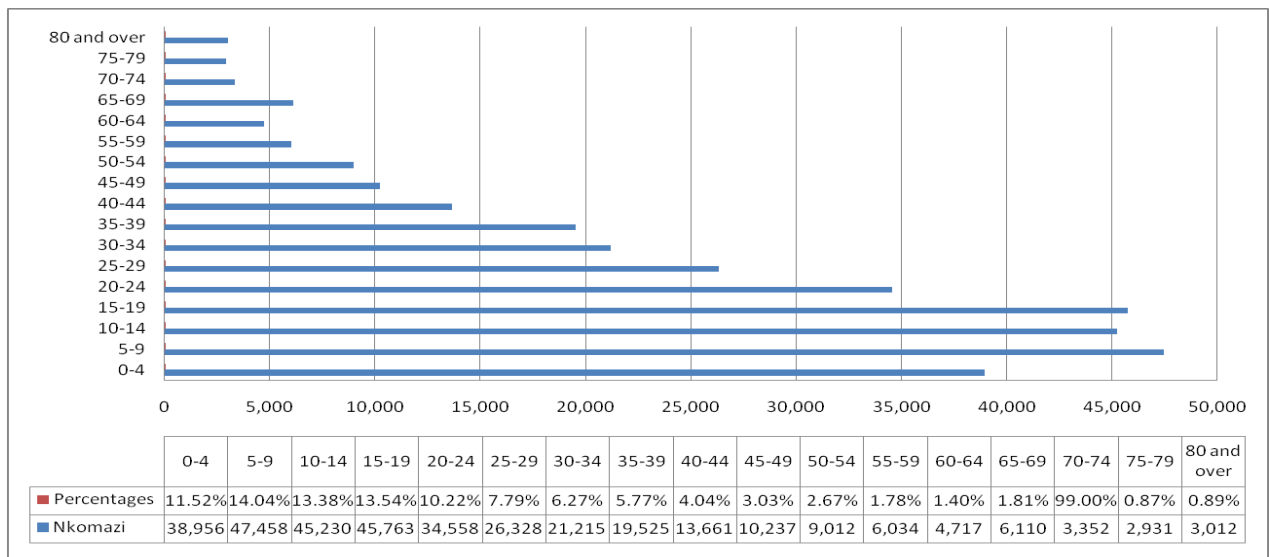
In terms of Statistics SA Census 2001, in 2001 the total population of South Africa was estimated at **44 million** persons and in terms of the Statistics SA 2007 Community Survey it is now estimated at **48 million** persons, an increase of **4 million** persons. In 2001 the population of the Mpumalanga Province was estimated at **3.1 million** people and in 2007 increased of **3.6 million** persons, an increase + persons. In 2001 the population of the Nkomazi Local Municipality was at **334 408** persons and in terms of the Statistics SA 2007 Community Survey the population is now estimated at **338 095** persons, an increase by **3 687** persons. In 2001 the Municipality had 57 settlements, 185 farm portions, **75 593** households and in 2007 the Community survey found that the households has increased to **78 254**. As stated above the population of this Municipality has increased slightly, factors such as migration, death and birth has influenced the slow growth of the population.

Table 1: Nkomazi Local Municipality Age Distribution

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL No. IN AGE COHORT	PERCENTAGES
0-4	38,956	11.52%
5-9	47,458	14.04%
10-14	45,230	13.38%
15-19	45,763	13.54%
20-24	34,558	10.22%
25-29	26,328	7.79%
30-34	21,215	6.27%
35-39	19,525	5.77%
40-44	13,661	4.04%
45-49	10,237	3.03%
50-54	9,012	2.67%
55-59	6,034	1.78%
60-64	4,717	1.40%
65-69	6,110	1.81%
70-74	3,352	99.00%
75-79	2,931	0.87%
80 and over	3,012	0.89%
TOTAL	338,099	100.00%

Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

Figure 6: Nkomazi Local municipality Age Population

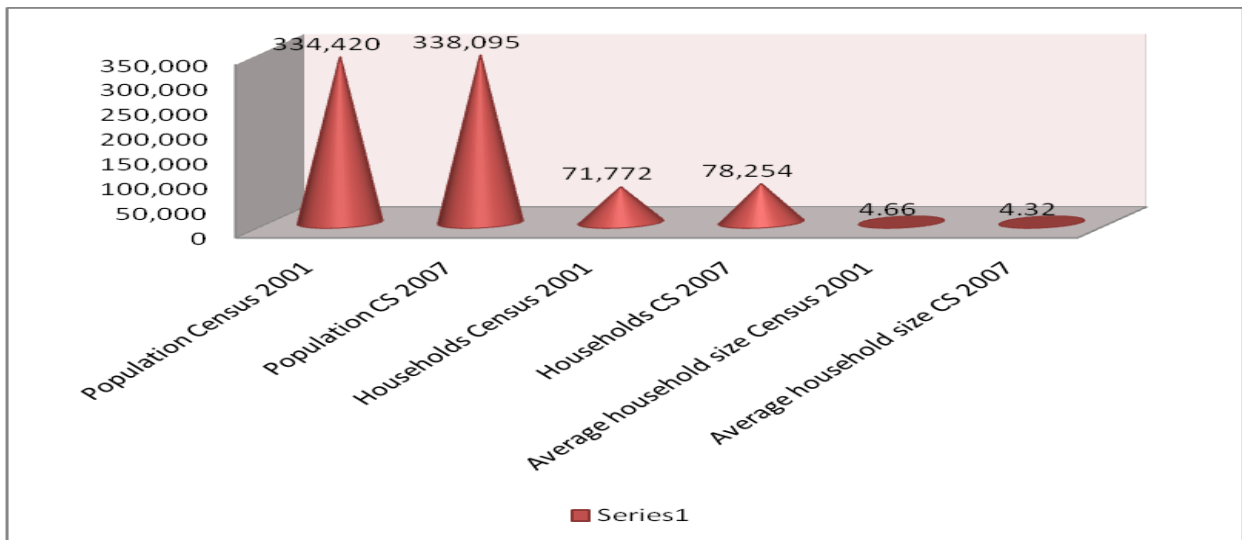


Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

From the above, it is clear that the highest number of the population exists between the ages 5 and 19. This can be attributed to the fact that most of these people are still within the schooling age and are bound to live within the area as they attend school within the Municipal area. A sharp decline is observed in ages beyond 20. It can be concluded that this is caused by a bigger number of the population going out of the Municipal area to further their studies or in search of work as they are ready to tap into the labour market.

3.3.2. Average Household Size

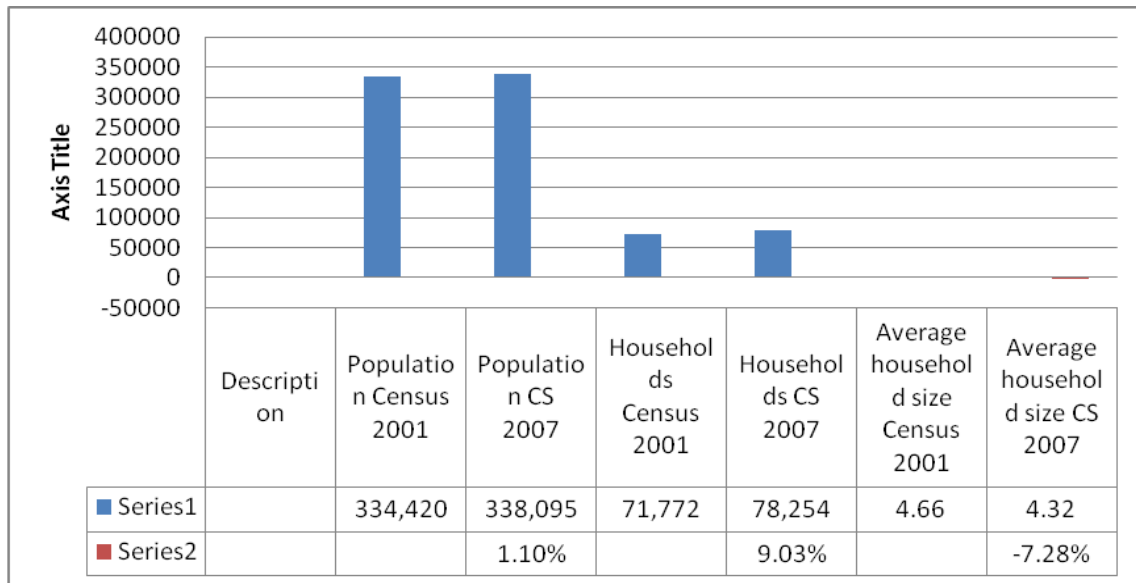
Figure 7: Population, Average Household and Average Household Size



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

A slight population growth can be observed from above. A difference of about 3 500 to 4000 people in a period of over 6 years is noticed. This can be caused by a number of reasons ranging from a decline in birth rate to an increase in mortality rate. Further it can be attributed to a high number leaving the Municipal area due to economic reasons.

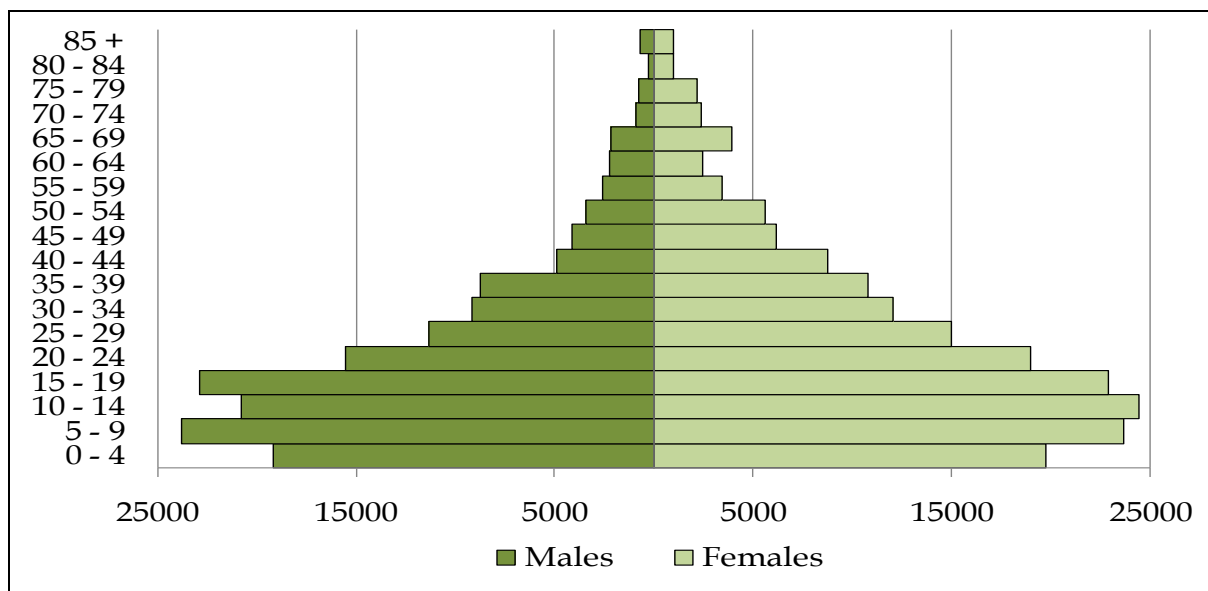
Figure 8: Estimated Population, Household size, No. Of Households and average age/settlement(2001- 2007 Comparison)



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

3.3.3. Gender Profile

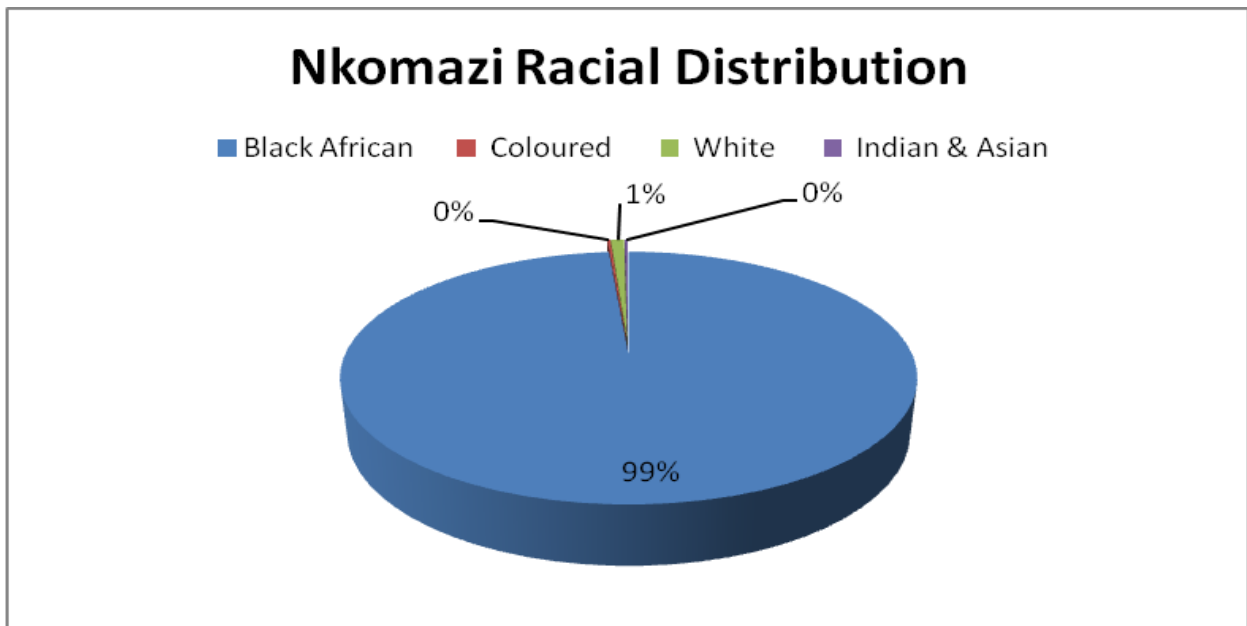
Figure 9: Population Age Sex Structure: Nkomazi Local Municipality 2007



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

3.3.4. Racial Profile

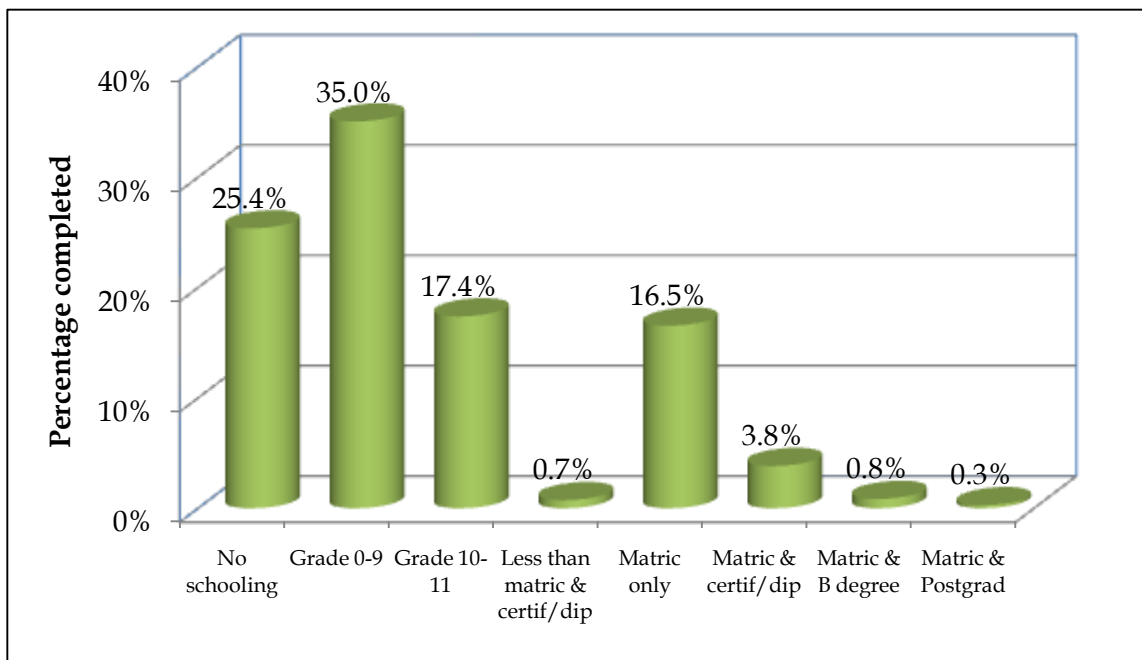
Figure 10: Race distribution in terms of percentages.



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

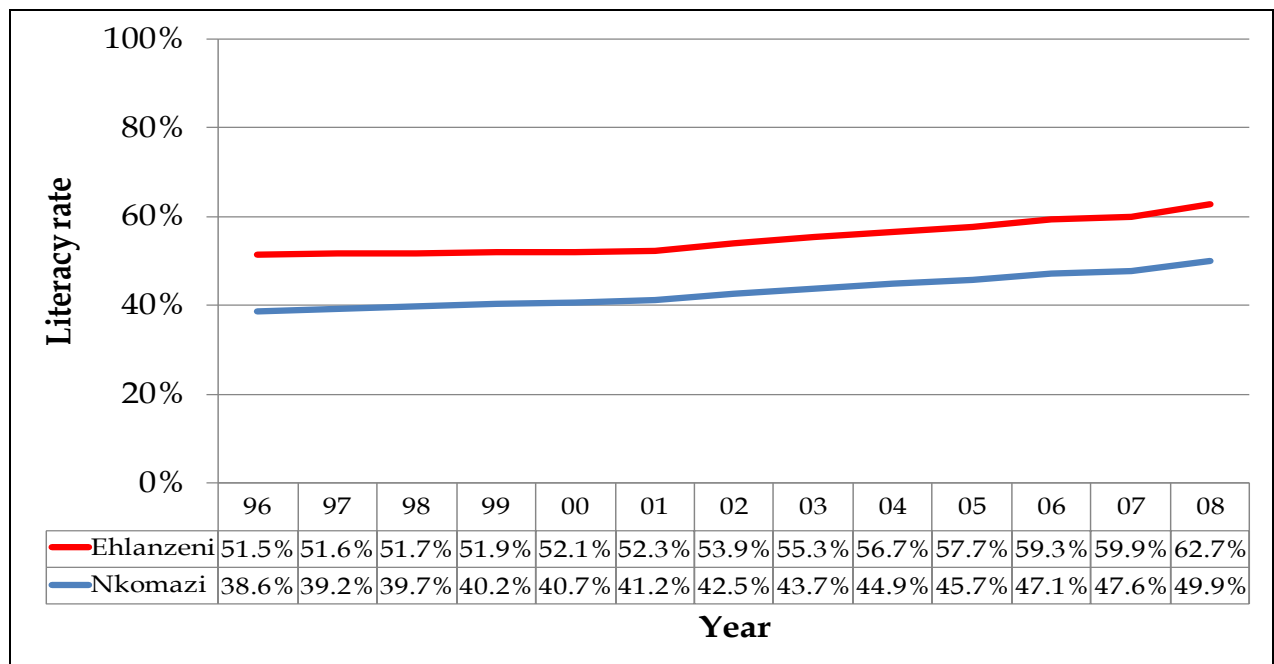
3.3.5. Education Level

Figure 11: Highest level of education (15+) in Nkomazi, 2008



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

Figure 12: Functional literacy (20+ & gr 7) in Nkomazi, 1996-2008



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007 3.2.6. Income Profile

The Table and the Figure below show the annual household income per settlement in the entire municipal area as per the 2001 Census data. In 2001 about 24% of the households had no formal income while about 60% of the household earned an annual household annual income of less than R 20,000. This is a reflection of high poverty, which might have negative impacts on the municipal revenue base, as these households might not afford to meet the municipality in terms of costs recovery in rendering municipal services.

Table 2: Households per income category in Ehlanzeni, 2008

Income category	Cumulative % of total households					
	Ehlanzeni	Thaba Chweu	Mbombela	Umjindi	Nkomazi	Bushbuckridge
0-2 400	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%
2 400-6 000	2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	3.5%	2.3%
6 000-12 000	14.1%	12.9%	11.5%	12.4%	20.1%	13.7%
12 000-18 000	27.4%	25.4%	23.0%	25.0%	37.6%	26.7%
18 000-30 000	44.1%	42.8%	38.0%	40.7%	56.6%	43.5%
30 000-42 000	57.8%	57.8%	51.4%	54.4%	70.3%	57.3%
42 000-54 000	67.5%	67.8%	61.2%	63.7%	78.9%	67.5%

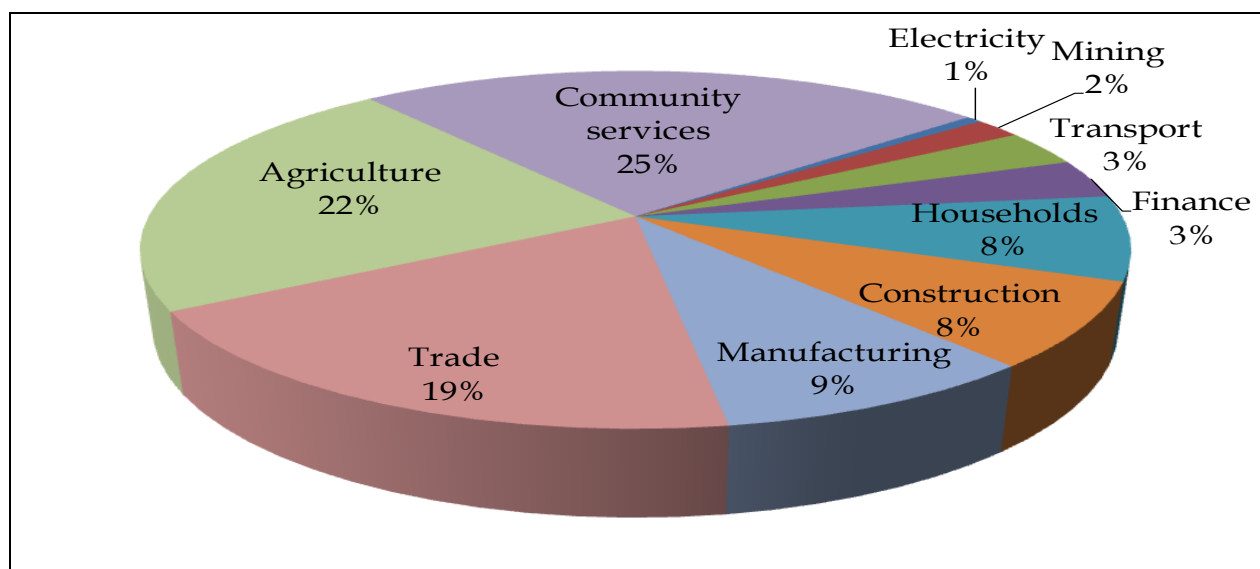
54 000-72 000	75.5%	76.0%	69.6%	71.4%	85.1%	76.0%
72 000-96 000	81.5%	82.1%	76.3%	77.8%	89.3%	82.5%
96 000-132 000	86.4%	87.1%	82.0%	83.6%	92.6%	87.6%
132 000-192 000	90.8%	91.3%	87.2%	89.3%	95.3%	91.9%
192 000-360 000	96.1%	96.8%	94.3%	96.2%	98.2%	96.6%
360 000-600 000	98.6%	98.8%	97.8%	98.8%	99.4%	98.8%
600 000-1 200 000	99.7%	99.8%	99.5%	99.8%	99.9%	99.7%
1 200 000-2 400 000	99.9%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%
2 400 000+	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

3.3.6. Employment Sector

Table below shows the employment sector or industries in which the people of Nkomazi are involved. In 2008 almost 80% of the people were involved in undetermined sector, which may be anything ranging from self-employed to elementary work. As previously stated The low involvement of the people in those sectors requiring technical expertise and higher education qualification may be associated with the fact the majority of the people in this municipality have attained low education level.

Figure 13: Employment by sector in Nkomazi, 2008



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

Table 3: Employment by region in Ehlanzeni, 2008

Sector	Thaba Chweu	Mbombe la	Umjindi	Nkomazi	Bushbuckridge	District Total
Agriculture	17.2%	41.9%	22.0%	16.0%	2.8%	100.0%
Mining	82.0%	3.5%	8.9%	5.3%	0.3%	100.0%
Manufacturing	11.2%	63.7%	11.6%	8.8%	4.7%	100.0%
Electricity	11.0%	63.0%	7.2%	10.5%	8.2%	100.0%
Construction	9.1%	69.5%	5.2%	8.8%	7.4%	100.0%
Trade	10.6%	69.3%	5.0%	7.8%	7.4%	100.0%
Transport	11.6%	63.1%	8.1%	9.5%	7.7%	100.0%
Finance	9.7%	72.2%	5.7%	6.0%	6.4%	100.0%
Community services	10.0%	50.9%	6.2%	14.0%	19.0%	100.0%
Households	14.7%	61.9%	6.3%	9.1%	8.1%	100.0%
Total	14.3%	58.3%	8.8%	10.3%	8.3%	100.0%

Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

From the foregoing exposition it can be deduced that the Nkomazi Local Municipality has a low tax base due to the factors outlined above. This implies that this Municipality for some time to come will on its own not be able to generate most of the financial resources it requires to fund its development needs. It will continue to rely on external funding for its survival and development of its infrastructure for service delivery to its citizen. However the Municipality has embarked on a process to formalize some of the villages as a pilot to start billing these areas for the services rendered. The Municipality is also finalizing the Indigent Register to ensure that communities begin to pay for the services they receive.

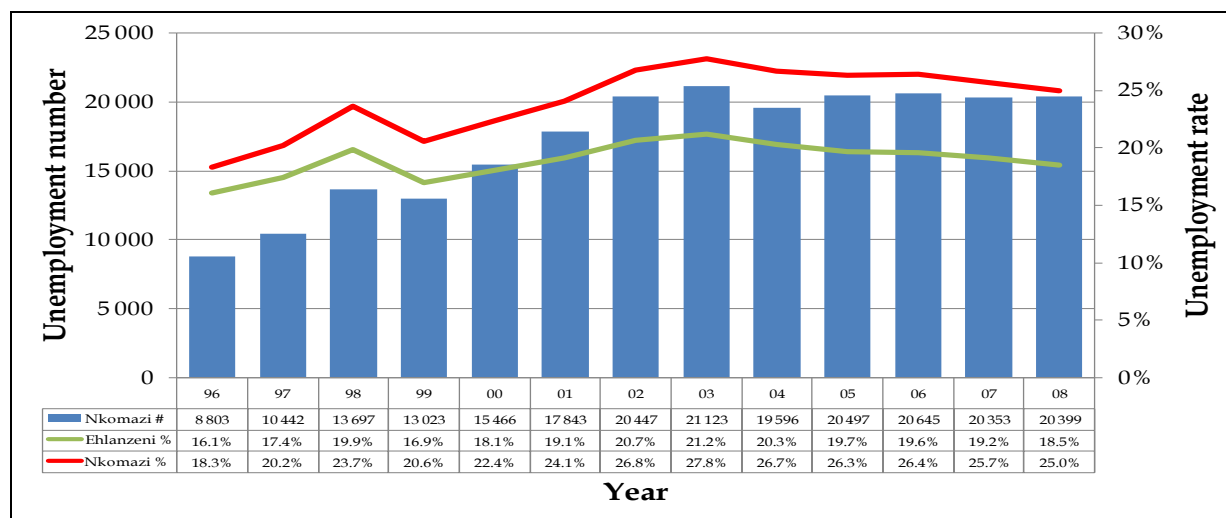
The process of evaluating properties within the jurisdiction of Nkomazi Municipality is at an advanced stage, the valuation roll has been completed. The Municipality is responding to comments, questions and objections as raised by members of the public. The above processes if implemented correctly will enable the Municipality to have financial sustainability.

3.3.7. Unemployment

The Nkomazi area has high rate of unemployment due to demographic profile which is mainly rural, this has a negative impact in terms of attracting investors. Shortage of skills, illiteracy prevent the

people to be marketable in terms of being employed the majority of people are earning below the poverty

Figure 14: Unemployment in Nkomazi, 1996-2008



Source: Statistic SA CS 2007

MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES

2.6. SERVICE DELIVERY PRIORITY ISSUES

The Municipality subscribes to the following Key Performance Areas:

2.6.1. Basic Services and Infrastructure

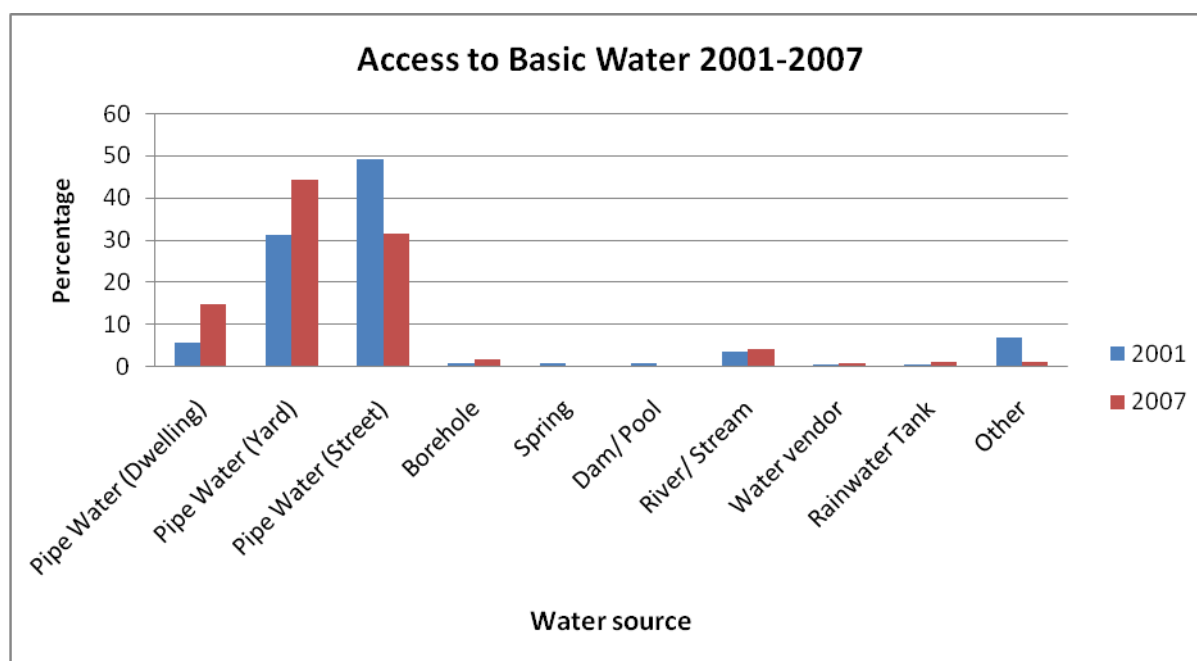
2.6.1.1. Water

Due to the predominantly rural character of the area coupled with an ever increase population and settlement growth; the supply of water in the municipality area has been a major challenge. Since 2001 the supply of piped water to all households has been a top priority and the Municipality has been engaged in various projects to meet this demand. As outlined in the Table and Figure below, in 2001 about 5.8% of the households had water in the dwelling and by 2007 this has improved to 14.9%. In 2001 about 31.3% of the households had water inside the yard and by 2007 the situation improved to 44.4%. In 2001 about 49.2% of the households' accessed water from access point outside the yard and by 2007 this has been reduced to 31.4%. (Source: Statistic SA Community Survey 2007). This illustrates that although not adequate, since much progress has been made to improve the households' access to water. Since 2001 a number of water provision projects have been implemented in these communities and the backlog has been drastically reduced.

Water Source	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
Pipe Water (inside the dwelling)	5.8	14.9
Pipe Water (inside the yard)	31.3	44.4
Pipe Water from access point outside the yard	49.2	31.4
Borehole	0.7	1.8
Spring	0.8	-
Rainwater Tank	0.5	1.2
Dam/Pool/Stagnant	0.8	0.2
River/Stream	3.5	4.2
Water Vendor	0.4	0.7
Other	7.0	1.2
Total	100	100

Source: Statistics Community Survey 2007

Figure 15: Access to Basic Water



Source: Statistics SA Data Source

The Municipality is a Water Services Authority and have a licence to supply water in all areas for household use but there is a need to renew the licence and the Municipality requires support in that regard.

- **backlogs**

In terms of the WSDP the Municipality have estimated 109421 number of households of which 25167 does not have access to water. In terms of the new plan a 25% reduction which is 6292 households per year is anticipated

- **basic services provision**

The municipality is currently providing free water services to all Nkomazi villages how ever there a plan to enhance revenue generation in areas where water is freely available all the time by introducing the billing system.

- **free basic water**

The Municipality is providing free water instead of free basic water, because some of the areas do not have access to clean portable water as a result of insufficient bulk infrastructure in the form of water treatment schemes.

- **level of services**

The higher level of services is predominantly in urban areas. In most rural areas the level of services is rated average because most of the villages do have water where

- **associated services**

In areas where there is water, clinic and schools are able to access clean water and in areas where there is no water, water tankers use to supply.

- **water for growth and development**

The municipality is only able to provide water to household and it is the department of water affairs which is entitled to issue water licenses.

2.6.1.2. Sanitation

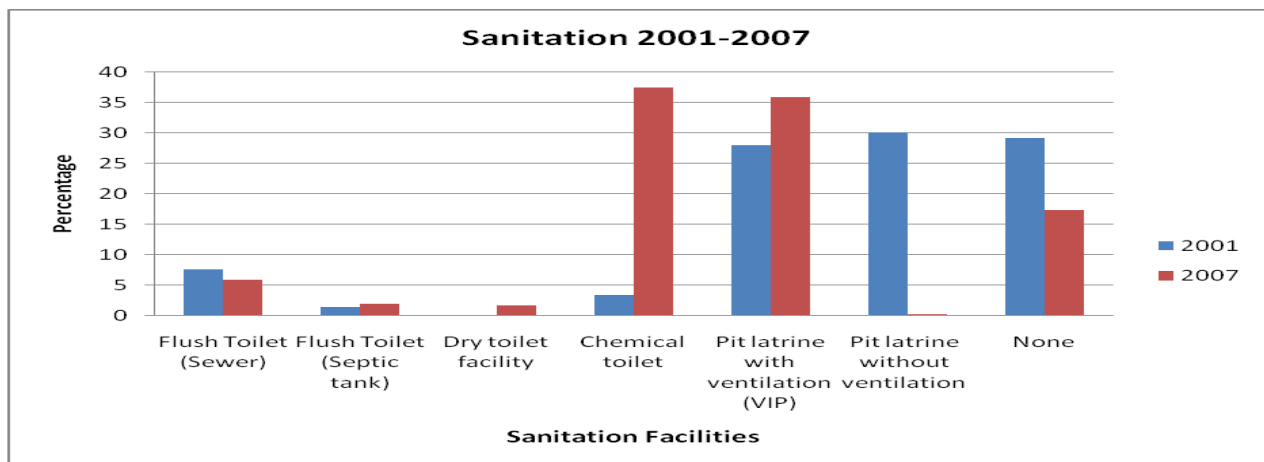
Due to its rural character the provision of basic sanitation has been one of the major challenges faced by the Nkomazi Local Municipality. Since 2004 the municipality has been engaged in various projects to provide basic sanitation systems in the form of VIP toilets mostly in the rural villages where the need is highest. As outlined in the Table and Figure below, in 2001 about 7.5% of the households had access to flush toilets connected to a sewer system. In 2001 about 28.0% households had access to pit latrines with ventilation pipes (VIP) and by 2007 the situation improved to 35.8%. In 2001 30.1% had Pit latrines without ventilation and in 2007 the situation improved to 0.1%. In 2001 29.1% of the households in Nkomazi had no access to basic sanitation system and by 2007 the situation dropped to 17.3%.

Table 5: Percentage Distribution of households by type of toilet facilities from 2001 to 2007

Sanitation System	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewer system)	7.5	5.6
Flush toilet with septic tank	1.4	1.9
Dry toilet facility	-	1.7
Chemical toilet	3.3	37.4
Pit latrine w/vent (VIP)	28.0	35.8
Pit latrine wo/vent	30.1	0.1
None	29.1	17.3
Total	100	100

Source: Statistics SA Community Survey 2007

Figure 16: Sanitation Facilities in Nkomazi Local Municipality (2001-2007)



Source: Statistics SA Data Source

- **backlogs**

According to the study conducted by the Human Settlement Department in 2008, the Municipality has a backlog of 56 717 in sanitation.

- **basic services provision**

The Department of Human Settlement in conjunction with the Municipality is busy finalising a programme on sanitation to provide training to selected individuals who will use the skills in a number of sanitation related programmes.

- **free basic sanitation**

The municipality provides free basic sanitation in a form of VIP toilets and the Department of Human Settlement provides financial support and the required skills for the programme.

- **level of services**

Sewer outflow upgrading projects are being carried out in the urban areas such as Malalane and Komatipoort.

- **associated services**

In schools and clinics the Municipality do sustain sanitation facilities by emptying pit toilets and septic tanks.

2.6.1.3. Electrification of Households

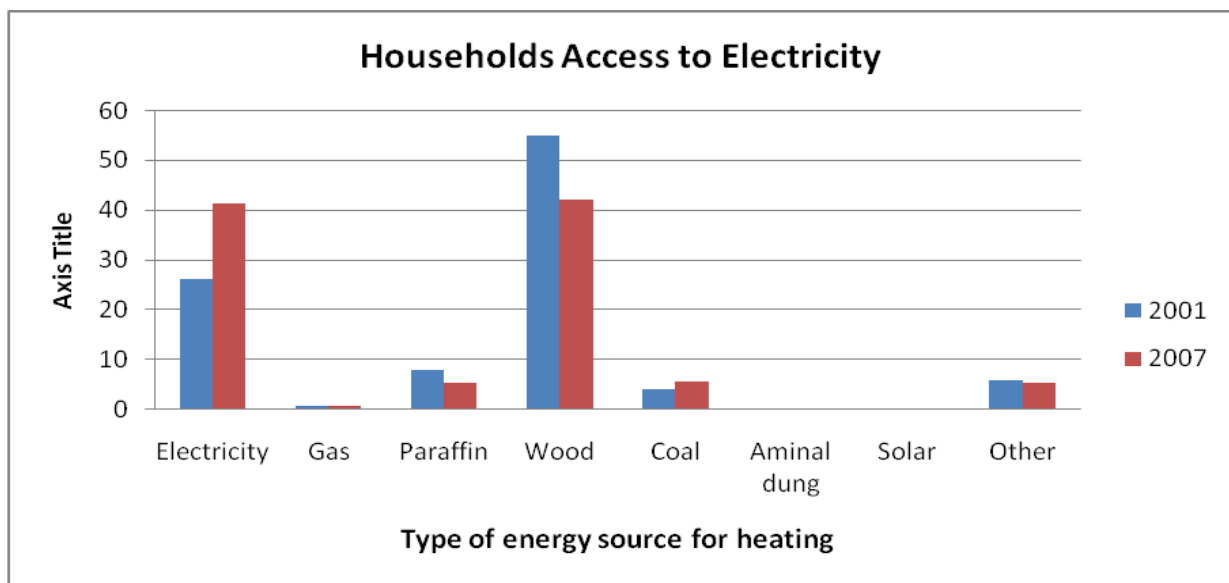
The backlog in the provision of electricity to households (household connections) is still huge and increasing at an alarming rate due to the uncontrolled expansion of the rural villages. Since 2001 the Municipality through the Department of Minerals and Energy and Eskom has been engaged in various projects to provide electricity to all households in all the settlements. Electricity is mainly need for cooking and lighting. As shown in the Table and Figure below, in 2001 26.2% of the households used electricity for cooking and by 2007 the situation improved to 44.1%. In 2001

54.6% and 13.6% used wood and paraffin respectively. In 2007 the use of wood and paraffin dropped to 41.2% and 6.1% respectively. Based on the electrification programme of the Municipality together with DME the electricity backlog in terms of household connections stands at **36 247** households of which **35 811** will be addressed by 2012. There are areas where Eskom provides with electricity and proclaimed areas are supplied by the Municipality. The municipality do provide free basic electricity to member of communities who qualifies for free basic services. There is another programme developed by Eskom for free minutes
 There is a national programme

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of households by type of Energy Source for Cooking		
Energy Type	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
Electricity	26.2	44.1
Gas	2.5	2.0
Paraffin	13.6	6.1
Wood	54.6	41.2
Coal	2.2	6.4
Animal Dung	0.3	-
Solar	0.3	0.1
Other	0.4	0.2
Total	100	100

Source: Statistic SA Community survey 2007

Figure 17: Source of Energy for Cooking (2001-2009)



Source: Statistic SA Community survey 2007

2.6.1.4. Roads and Storm Water

Most of the roads in the municipal area are gravel and those tarred are damaged and need upgrading. Certain rural villages are without access bridges and there is in general a lack of road maintenance in most of the rural and urban areas.

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of households by type of Energy Source for Cooking

Code	Category	Kilometre Per Category	Percentage (%)
BT	Tarred Public Commuter Transport Roads	28	1.2
BG	Gravel Public Commuter Transport Roads	187	8.2
AT	Tarred Access Roads	4	0.2
AG	Gravel Access Roads	57	2.5
MT	Tarred Main Streets	22	1.0
MG	Gravel Main Streets	5	0.2
ST	Tarred Streets	131	5.8
SG	Gravel Streets	1 833	80.9
Total length in km		2 267	100

Source: Local Municipalities Ehlanzeni District IDP 2008/09

Table 8: Length and status of Provincial and National roads within Nkomazi municipal area (2008)

Code	Category	Kilometre Per Category	Percentage (%)
NT	National Tarred Roads	78	9.2
PT	Provincial Tarred Roads	397	46.6
PG	Provincial Gravel Roads	377	44.2
Total length in kilometres		852	100

Source: Local Municipalities Ehlanzeni District IDP 2008/09

2.6.1.5. Waste Management

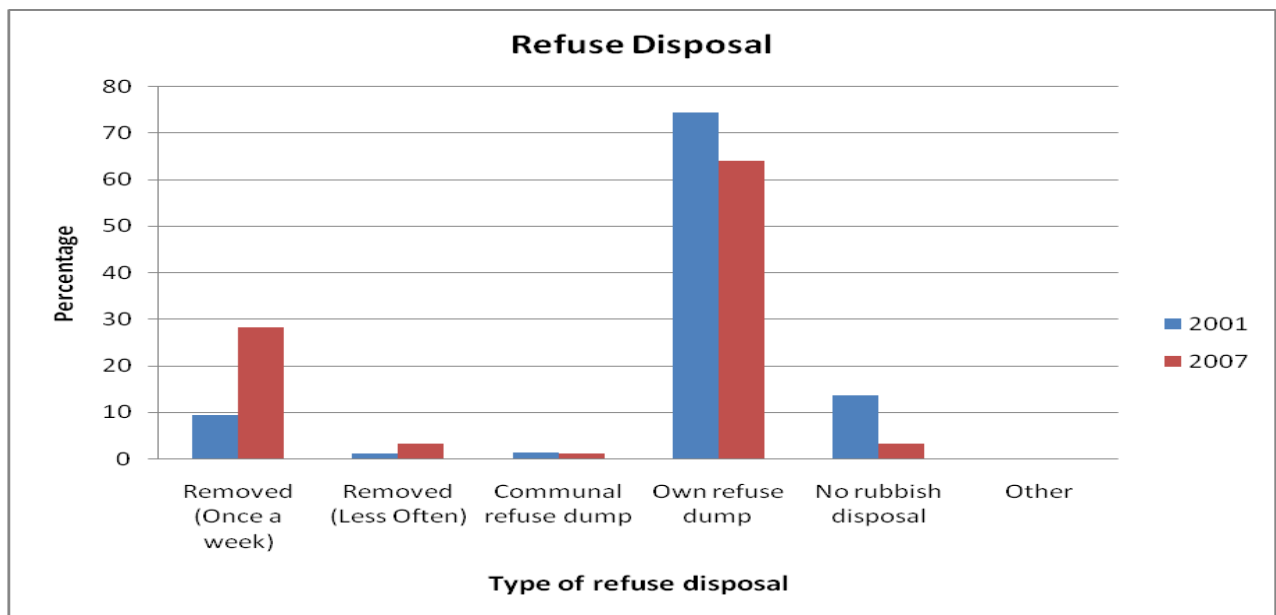
Due to the rural character of the biggest part of the municipality, no organised waste management and disposal sites that exist outside the existing urban areas. The Municipality is currently establishing a Landfill site at Steenbok which will service most of the areas in Nkomazi. As shown in Table and Figure below, in 2001 only about 10.7% of the households in this Municipality had a

formal refuse removal system by 2007 the situation had improved to 31.5%. In 2001 almost 75% had the own refuse dump in the yard while 13.6% had no refuse removal at all, and by 2007 the situation had improved to 64.1 and 3.2% respectively. (Source: Statistics SA 2001 Census).

Refuse Removal System	Census 2001	Community Survey 2007
Removed by local municipality once a week	9.5	28.2
Removed less often	1.2	3.3
Communal Dump	1.3	1.2
Own Refuse Dump	74.4	64.1
No Disposal	13.6	3.2
Total	100	100

Source: Stats SA 2001 Census

Figure 18: Refuse Disposal System 2001 (Source: Stats SA 2001 Census)



Source: Statistics SA Data Source

Nkomazi Landfill sites

There are six landfill sites in Nkomazi local of which two of those are permitted or approved [approved land fill sites are TSB and Steenbok landfill sites] The steenbok landfill site is licensed but not operational due to insufficient resources. The other remaining landfill sites are in the process of obtaining landfill utilization rights.

Waste collection services

According to the IWMP there is 78 000 households in the jurisdiction of Nkomazi Municipality, and the Municipality is currently servicing 54 600 households which is house to house collection.

Recycling is done by private individuals on a small scale.

In terms of the Air Quality act The Ehlanzeni District Municipality is the responsible authority.

2.6.1.6. Human Settlement

The demand for housing in rural villages of the Municipality is increasing. The Department of Human settlement is implementing or has embarked on implementing housing projects in the municipal area. In terms of the provincial survey conducted in 2008, the housing backlog is estimated at 40 869. The provincial Human Settlement Department in consultation with the Local Municipality is currently developing a demand data base which will serve as a basis for future housing allocations.

Though much effort has been dedicated towards the reduction of housing backlogs, land availability for future housing developments remains a challenge as a number of land parcels either belong to Traditional Leaders or private individuals. This hinders the roll out of houses as future human settlements are determined by land availability. It must however be noted that housing provision still remains a Provincial function and the Municipality assists with the identification of beneficiaries. The nature of the Municipality dictates that instead of establishing new human settlements, infills are the key housing development programs as most of the beneficiaries exist within already existing settlements.

The Municipality has through the Department of Land Affairs applied for funds to purchase land for future Human Settlements developments. The newly developed SDF identifies land parcels which are ear- marked for future human settlements development. These land parcels provide indications on infrastructure and services available. This will assist in the development of future Comprehensive infrastructure Plans.

Immigration still remains a challenge as the Municipality borders Swaziland and Mozambique. A number of immigrants coming from these neighbouring countries due to a number of varying

reasons contribute towards the huge housing backlogs experienced. As these immigrants do not have the necessary documents, they are unable to access a number of services offered by the Government and end up living in shacks or poor housing facilities.

Some of these people come as seasonal labourers whose intentions are to work during a particular season in the farms and do not require permanent residence while at the same time cannot afford to pay rent for housing due to poor remuneration. They normally prefer to use residential units found in the communities where they can easily afford to pay low rents or allowed to stay in the houses where the owners are working in cities.

The Municipality has developed a demand data base with a list containing names and numbers of people in need of housing.

Table 10: RDP Houses Distribution in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality

Municipality	Houses Completed		Houses completed	Expenditure		Projected Expenditure		Backlog (as at last census)
	2004-2005	2005-2006		2006-2007	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	
Thaba Chweu	388	707	2534	11 399 634	10 184 834	2 149 784		7428
Mbombela	1553	2579	2360	41 121 676	49 702 724	11 351 496		24943
Nkomazi	2028	1903	329	78 631 031	27 773 511	5 083 702		23536
Umjindii	252	429	1915	5 812 577	4 279 706	844 148		6181
Bushbuckridge			39			869 800		1002
Ehlanzeni	4221	5618	7177	136 965 918	91 940 775	20 298 930		63090

Source: Department of Human Settlement

2.6.1.7. Cemeteries

There are no official and formal cemeteries in the rural part of the Municipality. Due the generally high mortality rate in the region, the provision of adequate, formal and environmentally friendly

cemeteries in the rural villages has become one of the critical challenges the Municipality has to address. The Municipality is in the process of formalizing some of the cemeteries and depending on the availability of funds the Municipality intends to establish regional cemeteries in the Nkomazi East and Nkomazi West areas. Officials dedicated to cemeteries daily activities have been appointed.

2.6.1.8. Land Ownership and Land Use Management

The Municipality is predominately rural and faces a number of challenges with regard to land ownership as most land is either under the authority of traditional leaders or belongs to farm owners. Further challenges to the land issue are the finalisation of Land claim that hinders developments across the entire municipal area. Land Control is only enforced in the formerly white urban areas. There is no enforcement of land use controls in the predominantly rural and tribal areas. Consequently the development of informal settlements and uncontrolled rural sprawl has become a major challenge to the Municipality. The municipality requires implementing a proper land use management for the whole Municipal area to resolve informal settlement mushrooming in all the urban and rural areas. Traditional Leaders need to be effectively consulted and engaged in addressing the land use management issue. The Municipality is currently developing a Spatial Development Framework and Land Use Management System which will alleviate the problems indicated above and ensures that there is a wall to wall planning.

2.6.2. Economic Development

The Nkomazi Local Municipality is characterised by farms, Manufacturing and Tourism, as the main source of employment and economic activity. In terms of the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA, 2000) the GDP of Ehlanzeni District Municipality (which includes Nkomazi) is valued at R11.2 billion comprising about 18 percent of Mpumalanga Province GDP (DBSA, 2000). The Manufacturing sector contributes about 27%, trade 17% and agriculture 14% to the economic activity. A major challenge to growing the economy is lack of skills within the district. The following areas have been identified to become the regional drivers for economic growth and job creation: agriculture, mining, retailing, tourism, manufacturing and business opportunities that might exist due to the development of the N4 Maputo Corridor which is also the Mpumalanga provincial Flagship Project.

The main challenge facing the district and its communities is the marginalization of the previously disadvantaged communities to enter into the main flow of the economy and to diversify the economy among the residence of the district. The other challenges facing the district is the merging

of the two economies being the first and second economy. The Nkomazi Municipality has completed its Local Economic Development Strategy and it is on the process of developing the Tourism Development plan that will ensure that its community benefits from the economic opportunities prevailing within its area.

2.6.3. Social Development

The provision and operation of Social Welfare services in the Municipality area is primarily the responsibility of provincial departments. This renders certain problems, as communities are not always aware of this fact and perceive local authorities as the cause to problems especially the provision of services. Local authorities can only act as agents on behalf of their communities to bring problems to the attention of the provincial authorities. It is of importance that problems be identified and brought to the attention of Provincial Departments through the IDP process.

- **Social Cohesion**

The Ehlanzeni District Municipality is currently developing a district wide Social cohesion plan which will include Nkomazi Local Municipality. Upon approval of the Plan by the District Council, the Municipality will develop its own Social Cohesion Plan which has a direct link to the District Social Cohesion Plan.

The Municipality is currently using the SDF and the LUMS which identifies land parcels earmarked for future developments which bridge the social gaps which were created by the past social segregation

2.6.3.1. Health and Social Welfare Service

Most people in the rural and farm areas have limited or no access to proper health and social welfare services. In most cases where such services exist, the quality is poor. Most of the rural farming communities are isolated and sparsely located and health services are provided through mobile services, which are mostly unreliable and follow up remains a challenge. Although most of the wards have been adequately provided with health facilities, the provision of clinics still remains a priority in seven wards.

Special Programmes

Objectives

- To ensure that issues of targeted groups or marginalised groups are mainstreamed in all processes and programmes of the municipality and that the issues are considered and prioritised in planning and budgeting.
- The transversal programmes unit has the responsibility to achieve the targets that government has set to ensure that all targeted groups receive a better life for all.
- To ensure that the municipality implement the employment equity plan and also give priority to the targeted groups.
- To ensure that all sections and departments within the municipality put more emphasis and budget measures for special groups

2.6.3.1.1. HIV/AIDS

Globally and nationally and at Local level, as Nkomazi Municipality we recognized and realized that the developmental and political gains will be reversed unless efforts are increased and intensified to combat HIV and HIV.

The seriousness of this challenge has forced the international community to embrace the MDG targets specifically MDG target 6. MDG Declaration states that the International community pledges to “spare no efforts to free our fellowmen, women and children from the abject & dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”

The National Government (SA) developed mitigating measures in the form of a National Strategic plan 2007-2011. It is Government commitment and policy to confront the HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is not only binding Government but all stakeholders to be involved and deal with HIV/AIDS.

Nkomazi HIV/AIDS Strategy has been developed on the basis of this National Strategy and the MDG targets, where all sectors, stakeholders and formations were involved in the exercise. The strategy serves as a tool to guide the Nkomazi Municipality (Local Government) and its stakeholders in coordinating efforts and programmes, time, energy and resources in the fight against the pandemic and reduce its impending impact.

Why should Nkomazi address the issue of HIV and AIDS?

- Reversing all developmental and political gains.
- Reducing life expectancy and the quality of life.

- Increasing the mortality and morbidity rates.

The reality is that Nkomazi is moving towards a mature phase of the HIV/AIDS epidemic meaning:

- We are observing increasing numbers of AIDS deaths, AIDS Orphans and AIDS related illnesses.
- Care issues have become a priority for the infected, affected with palliative care and Home Based Care and access to treatment.
- Prevention issues are also a priority to reduce new infections.

Nkomazi is one Municipality that is also affected by HIV/AIDS, Nkomazi has 33 wards and certain wards are worse in terms of HIV/AIDS infections namely: Langeloop, Buffelspruit, Schoemansdal, Block B, Tonga, Jeppes Reef, Komatipport, Ngwenyeni and Dlunduma.

Results from the Antenatal survey commissioned annually by the National Department of Health indicate:

- In 2006 Nkomazi HIV/AIDS prevalence was 38, 8%.
- In 2007 it reduced to 37, 5%.
- In 2008 it reduced to 35, 5%.

What has been done in responding to the pandemic?

Nkomazi local AIDS Council established, which includes, sectors, key Stakeholders involved in the fight against the pandemic, individuals living with HIV/AIDS, NGOs, business people, traditional leaders and healers, Faith Based Organizations .

Vision of Nkomazi Local AIDS Council

Nkomazi seeks to reduce the scourge of HIV/AIDS through the integrated multi-sectoral approach.

Mission

Strives to provide comprehensive, integrated response on HIV/AIDS prevention, access to treatment, Care and support programmes.

Achievements

- Nkomazi Local Municipality has an AIDS unit, manager HIV/AIDS appointed at a decision making level.
- There is fully functional AIDS Council with HIV/AIDS programmes running.
- Budget allocated for HIV/AIDS programmes which also covers AIDS Council Activities.
- Vehicle for coordination of HIV/AIDS programmes procured.
- GTZ awards receives (certificates and a small trophy)
- Salga award received
- Ehlanzeni District Municipality award received (trophy for the best AIDS programme in the District).
- Two Peace Corps volunteers received from U.S A to assist in the implementation of HIV/AIDS programmes.
- Three Nursing students from Holland received to assist in the sustainability of HIV/AIDS schools programmes.
- HIV/AIDS programmes cut across to all developmental programmes as part of mainstreaming.
- Men's indaba project successfully launched to be a sustainable programme that will look at the role of men in trying to reduce HIV/AIDS new infections.

Strength

- The Municipality has a committed political and Administrative leadership who fully supports HIV/AIDS programmes, always visible and champion the programmes, advocate for the needs of communities, and make provision for the budget.

Challenges

- Insufficient budget to respond to the needs/problems of the Community of Nkomazi.

- Nkomazi still has communities that do not have clinics, therefore Voluntary Counselling and testing remains a challenge to these communities.
- Defaulter rate of clients on ARV is increasing because a majority of patients are living below the poverty line and access to good nutritious food is a challenge.
- Lack of Funding for Home Based Care Organizations is still a challenge.
- Increasing number of Orphans and Vulnerable children who do not have birth certificates because their parents are illegal immigrants, therefore unavailability of necessary documents as per the requirements of home affairs remains a challenge.
- Child headed families who need housing, food, school uniforms increases daily.

Future plans

- Establish a place of safety that will take care of HIV positive clients who are discharged from hospital for home care (still sick, unable to feed or bath themselves) and do not have people to look after them at home.
- Establish a 24hr HIV Counselling and Testing (HCT)
- Establish a place of safety for children (Orphans and Vulnerable children.
- Establish food on wheels programme that will help clients who are taking ARVs but do not have food and they are unemployed.
- Establish a fully fledged AIDS unit as per the District guide on the AIDS unit Organogram and as the need from the community of Nkomazi.

Goals

- To reduce HIV/AIDS new infections through intensive educational programmes focusing on behaviour change, promotion of consistent condom usage, interdenominal programmes, through an integrated service delivery mechanism.
- To ensure that all clients who test HIV positive are encouraged for positive living and those eligible for treatment (ARVs) access all Primary Health Care and social support.
- To provide social support services for all Orphans in Nkomazi through provision and advocating for foster care services and ongoing counselling.

- To provide family support services to all vulnerable children in Nkomazi through ongoing family counselling programmes, life skills programmes for parents and children, and poverty alleviation programmes.

What do we need?

- Financial support to assist in developing a comprehensive response to the needs/problems of the community of Nkomazi.
- Financial assistance in establishing the places of safety (HIV/AIDS clients and for Orphans and Vulnerable children)
- Transport (Kombi) to transport clients who are very far to their ARV site at least one a month for the monthly supply treatment.
- Home Based care kits, Uniform and stipend for Home Based Care.
- Financial support to establish a local HIV/AIDS call centre (24hrs).
- Kombi to be used for HIV Counselling and Testing, (Mobile HCT)

2.6.3.1.2. Children

Children's rights in municipalities find expression in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Chapter 2, Bill of Rights: Section 28; United Nations Children's Rights Convention on the Rights of the Child; African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; Children's Act 38 of 2005, and the Children's Rights Amendment Act 41 of 2007.

The strategic children's rights agenda is guided by the children's rights sector obligations to contribute to the national initiatives towards delivery on:

- National strategic objective **(a united, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous society)**.
- The establishment of the children's rights stakeholder forum derive from the following:
 - * The structure will enhance service delivery and equalisation of opportunities for children in the municipality.
 - * Facilitate and coordinate the programme of action and the national plan of action for children.
 - * Ensure effective public private partnerships to advocate for the delivery of constitutional mandate.
 - * Strengthen an enabling environment conducive for children's rights delivery in the municipality.

- * Ensure that the municipality has an updated date for all the children (0-17) in the sub-region for accurate planning

The municipality will be focusing more on early childhood development, back to school campaign, orphaned and vulnerable children, child trafficking, safety of children, health and social services, and child headed households.

2.6.3.1.3. Disability

The persons with disabilities issues or previously marginalised target group were not effectively addressed in the past. The purpose of mainstreaming of disabled persons issues into the municipal planning and budgeting processes is to close the gap/eradicate the effects of the previous regime, and sustainable livelihood and dignity be restored in the lives of persons with disabilities.

Together with the Nkomazi Disabled Persons Council the municipality will take the following into consideration:

- Economic participation- There has been no clear indicators to determine the extent to which people with disabilities have been involved as part of the beneficiaries in the economic activities of the Municipality. Plans are being put in place to ensure that just like any other groups, the Supply Chain Management also give them a fair share of the available resources so that they can also benefit.
- Skills development- The Municipality has over the current financial year, provided trainings to these special groups and also extended it to officials on sign language and computer skills.
- Business development- To realize the above, business trainings and registration of business have been conducted.
- Accessibility- A budget has been set aside to promote office accessibility by installing a lift in the Municipal Head Quarters, and ensuring that all municipal buildings and community halls are accessible. The municipality must ensure that proper and relevant infrastructure for disable persons is constructed to cater disable persons.
- As part of ensuring mainstreaming of people with disabilities, a plan is still in its initial stages to develop a recreational centre which will cater for a number of sporting codes for people with disabilities. It is also proposed that transport should at all times be made available to these people so that they can actively participate in all Municipal activities without being sidelined as a result of inaccessibility.

- Assistive devices_ the municipality must avail resources for disable persons when required e.g. sign language
- Ensure that the municipality reaches the 2% target set by the UN Convention on disable people and the National Framework for disable persons.

2.6.3.1.4. Youth

The transversal programmes unit will be promoting the mainstreaming of youth development issues into the municipal planning and budgeting processes. Youth policy, strategic document and programmes are in place to enhance youth prioritisation in all development agendas. The Nkomazi Youth Council was established to be the voice of youth, participate in all municipal programmes and activities that are biased to youth development. The municipality will be focusing on the following:

- Bursaries
- Education and training
- Skills development
- Economic participation
- Sports and recreation facilities
- Arts and culture
- Tourism
- Youth career exhibition
- Business and opportunities expo.

The municipality will put more effort to address the problems faced by most of young people in various wards like: high unemployment rate, teenage pregnancy, lack of education, lack of skills, drugs and substance abuse and criminal activities.

The municipality is also facilitating learnerships and skills development programmes for unemployed youth assisting them to be employable

2.6.3.1.5. Gender (Men And Women)

- The municipality has adopted the gender and women empowerment policy that will be use as a guiding document to mainstream issues of gender. Gender mainstreaming means addressing the imbalances of the past, but also focussing on the future creating a platform

for both men and women to equally benefit from the implementation of gender programmes. The focus is on domestic violence, women and children abuse, poverty HIV/AIDS, widowhood, unemployment, economic opportunities women empowerment and development

- During the 2010/2011 Financial Year, a number of women have been on cooperatives and business start-ups. This will ensure that, just like the other focal groups, a fair economic opportunity is afforded to them.
- The municipality must ensure that women are benefiting from the economic activities of the municipality, and promoting an improved livelihood for rural women
- The Municipality has assisted women cooperatives to register and start the economic activities that will sustain them
- A Man Indaba is also an annual project that the municipality has adopted to educate man, especially rural men to understand the do's and don'ts of domestic violence, rape, children abuse and HIV AIDS
- The municipality ensure that women are promoted into senior and middle management

2.6.3.2. Education

The provision of education facilities in the form of buildings is still a challenge in some rural villages. Most of the educational facilities need to be renovated, upgraded and good maintenance. In most cases there is a need to increase or add buildings in the form of classrooms in order to cope with the increasing school going population. Since 2000 the Provincial Department of Education has been engaged in various projects to address these needs.

2.6.3.3. Safety and Security

Although the Nkomazi area is experiencing a relatively low crime rate, the safety and security services delivered by the South African Police Service (SAPS) is insufficient. The two neighbouring countries borders with South Africa are a great The Nkomazi municipal area is so vast but it has only seven permanent police stations. There is a need on the part of the SAPS to investigate the

possibility of establishing more permanent police stations in strategic areas within the municipal area, so as to improve the accessibility of the service to all communities.

The Municipality attends MAM meetings which are held bi-monthly with the following key stakeholders;

- SAPS
- Business
- Security Companies
- Provincial departments
- Municipal departments
- TRAC
- SARS
- Immigration
- CPF chairpersons
- Station Commissioners

PURPOSE

The purpose of such meetings was to raise security concerns encountered within the Municipal area for the relevant stakeholders to provide the necessary assistance that they could provide in ensuring that crime is combated.

Amongst other issues that are discussed include actions which require Municipal departments to provide particular services as may be required.

- Debushing of dense areas
- Provision of street lights in hot crime sports
- Demolishing of unsafe structures used by criminals to conduct their activities
- The provision of cattle pound to reduce road accidents

National and Provincial Departments are also expected to contribute towards the reduction of crime in competencies which are beyond the Municipal function. This include;

- Border patrols
- Smuggling of goods into and outside the Country.

Though community policing remains the function of SAPS, in case where there is a need for Law enforcement in combating crime, the Municipality has a direct contact with the neighbouring police stations which provide the necessary actions as required.

The Municipality has also established a 24 hour emergency number in Hectorspruit which is open to the public to report any incident or accident which may require law enforcement.

The Municipality is currently developing a Safety Plan with the assistance the Provincial Department of Safety, Security and Liaison. The Draft will be available in April 2011.

2.6.3.4. Culture, Sports, Arts and Recreation

The Municipality, being mostly rural in nature, is facing a major challenge on sports facilities, as nearly all the facilities in the rural villages are inadequate or not available. Facilities that are available in the urban areas also need refurbishment to meet the required standard. Since 2000 the Municipality has been engaged in providing and upgrading community facilities such as community halls and stadiums. The number of Libraries currently available is not enough to cater for the need of the community. There is a need to develop and construct libraries especially in the rural villages.

The Municipality, being predominantly rural in nature is rich in indigenous culture that started to be revived through competitions against different communities in Nkomazi as part of promoting and preserving. There are also a number of prestigious heritage sites that should be preserved and promoted locally, nationally and internationally. There is a need to engage the traditional leaders and other role players in developing an arts and culture development strategies for the Municipality.

2.6.3.5. Disaster Management and Emergency Services

The Nkomazi municipal area is vast and the existing emergency services are not adequate to service the whole area. The municipal area lacks efficient fire fighting and ambulance services. The Disaster Management Plan has been developed and the municipal requires support in the development of its Emergency Management Strategy and operational plan.

Disaster means a progressive or sudden, widespread or localized, natural or human caused occurrence which-

(a) Cause and threatens to cause;

- Death, injury or disease
- Damage to property, infrastructure or the environment, or
- Disruption of the life of a community and

(b) Is of a magnitude that exceeds the ability of those affected by the disaster to cope with its effects using only their own resources.

Disaster Management means a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at ;

- Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity or consequences of disaster
- Emergency preparedness
- A rapid and effective response of disaster, and
- Post disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

Challenges

- Shortage of Human Resources
- Shortage of Infrastructures
- Shortage of Equipments
- Budget

Achievements

- Tents, blankets, food parcels and soup truck were provided to the community of Langeloop after the village was struck by hail storm.
- Food parcels and blankets were also supplied to families who are struck by disaster.
- 100 houses have been approved to be built at Langeloop after the local disaster has taken place.
- An educational project has already started teaching the local farmers about preventing of veld fires.
- An educational project is carrying on at different schools educating learners about the danger of fire and the awareness of illegal electrical connections.
- Disaster Risk Awareness is carrying on in different wards.
- Disaster forum has been established.
- Communication has been made easier by dialling our Control room number which is displayed on our response vehicles.

2.6.3.6. Environment Management

The Municipality has some portions of the land that needs to be conserved. The undisturbed indigenous areas are a home to a variety of species and should be protected for their optimal functioning and tourism attraction. To ensure that the municipality protects and conserves its

environment in a sustainable manner, it requires an environmental assessment study from which appropriate strategies and programmes will be developed. The municipality is developing an integrated environment management plan.

4.1.3.8 Legal Services

The legal department was established in March 2009. This department falls under corporate services.

Responsibilities

- ✚ Attend to legal property matters (i.e. transfers, sale deeds, contracts (initiations and cancellations, leases, registrations, draft property related reports etc.)
- ✚ Ensure legislative compliance in all departments
- ✚ Issue instructions on litigious matters
- ✚ Attend to disciplinary hearings
- ✚ Prepare legal opinions
- ✚ Draft BY-Laws
- ✚ Draft policies
- ✚ Coordinate training workshops for staff on policies and bylaws
- ✚ Draft donation agreements
- ✚ Attend to legal enquiries by the public
- ✚ Finalize tender items
- ✚ Draft and interpret contracts
- ✚ Prepare and submit legal updates on local government legislation and policies to anagement.

Challenges

- ✚ Under staffing
- ✚ Poorly prepared agreements
- ✚ Poorly conceived litigations
- ✚ Lack of legislative updates
- ✚ Lack of legal resource bases/centers

Proposed interventions

- Propose amendments to the organogram to accommodate new appointments to the legal division

- Introduce policy requirements on the preparation and signing of new contracts or the taking over of existing ones.
- Introduce new measures and procedures to be adhered to before legal proceedings are initiated.
- Subscribe to the institutions that supply legal updates to ensure that we are fully apprised of new developments in local government legislation and policy.
- Procure or subscribe to Lexus nexus or any other legal resource service to ensure that we have unfettered access to legal material.
- Establish partnerships with legal divisions of sister municipalities and share experiences.

2.7. INSTITUTIONAL PRIORITY ISSUES

4.2.1 Powers and Functions

In terms of Chapter 7 Section 155 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, the Nkomazi Local Municipality falls within the Category B municipalities. The Municipality subscribes to the powers and functions of municipalities as outlined in Chapter 7 Section 156 of the Constitution, which *inter alia*, gives this Municipality an executive authority in respect of, and has the right to administer:

- a) The local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5; and
- b) Any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial legislation.

The Municipality is able to execute all the powers and functions as outlined in the schedules except electricity supply, which it has engaged Eskom to provide it to the communities on its behalf. In addition, the mandate of the Municipality is as outlined in Chapter 7 Sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

4.2.2. Institutional Development and Transformation

4.2.2.1 Training and Skills Development

The Municipality has appointed its Municipal Manager around October 2006 and the managers for the departments in February 2007. The municipality is currently capacitating its employees in the senior and junior positions with appropriate skills and knowledge by means of relevant training and skills development programmes to be able to deliver on its developmental mandate. Management

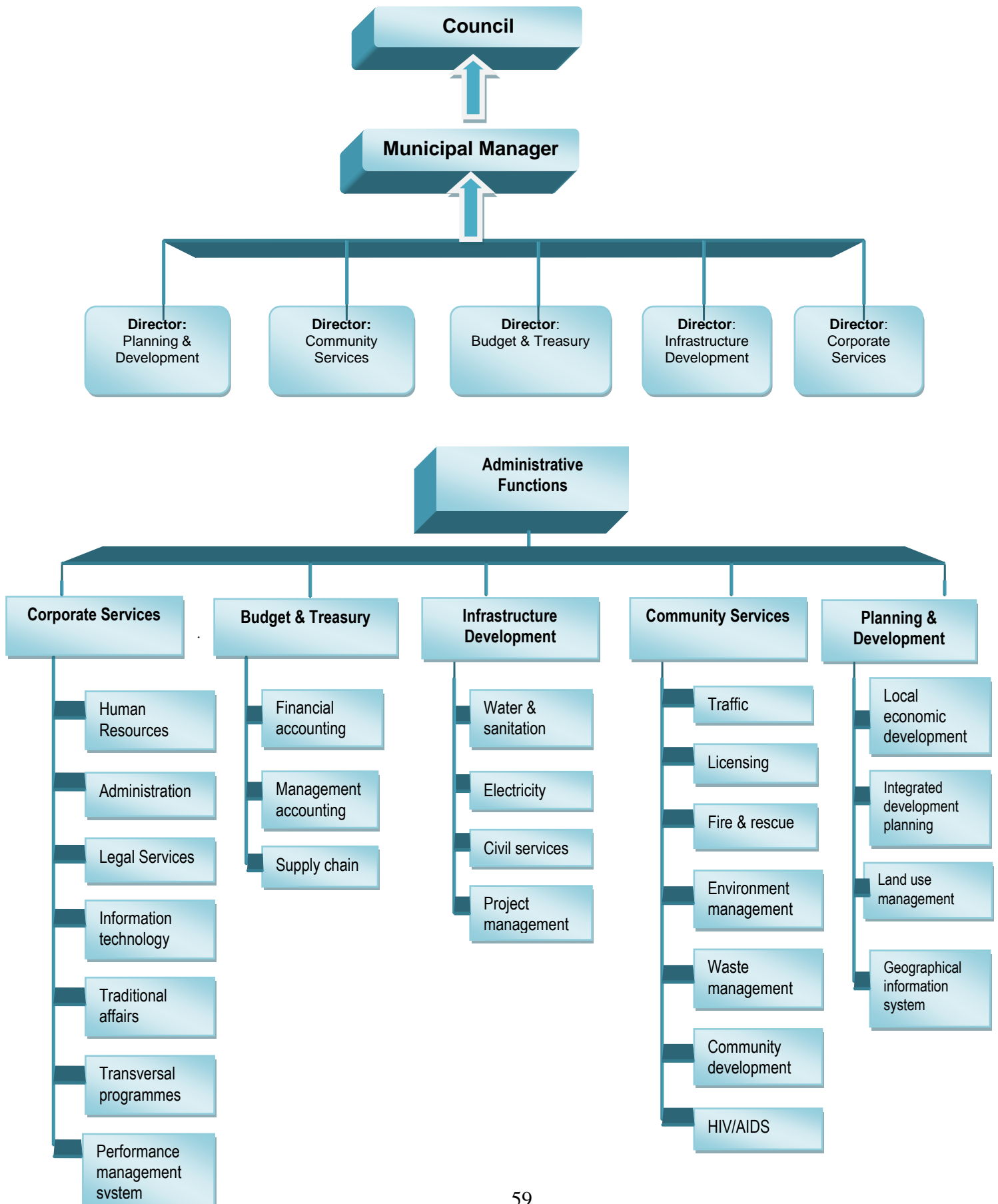
development programmes for managers will equally be encouraged so that the municipality continuously render professional services.

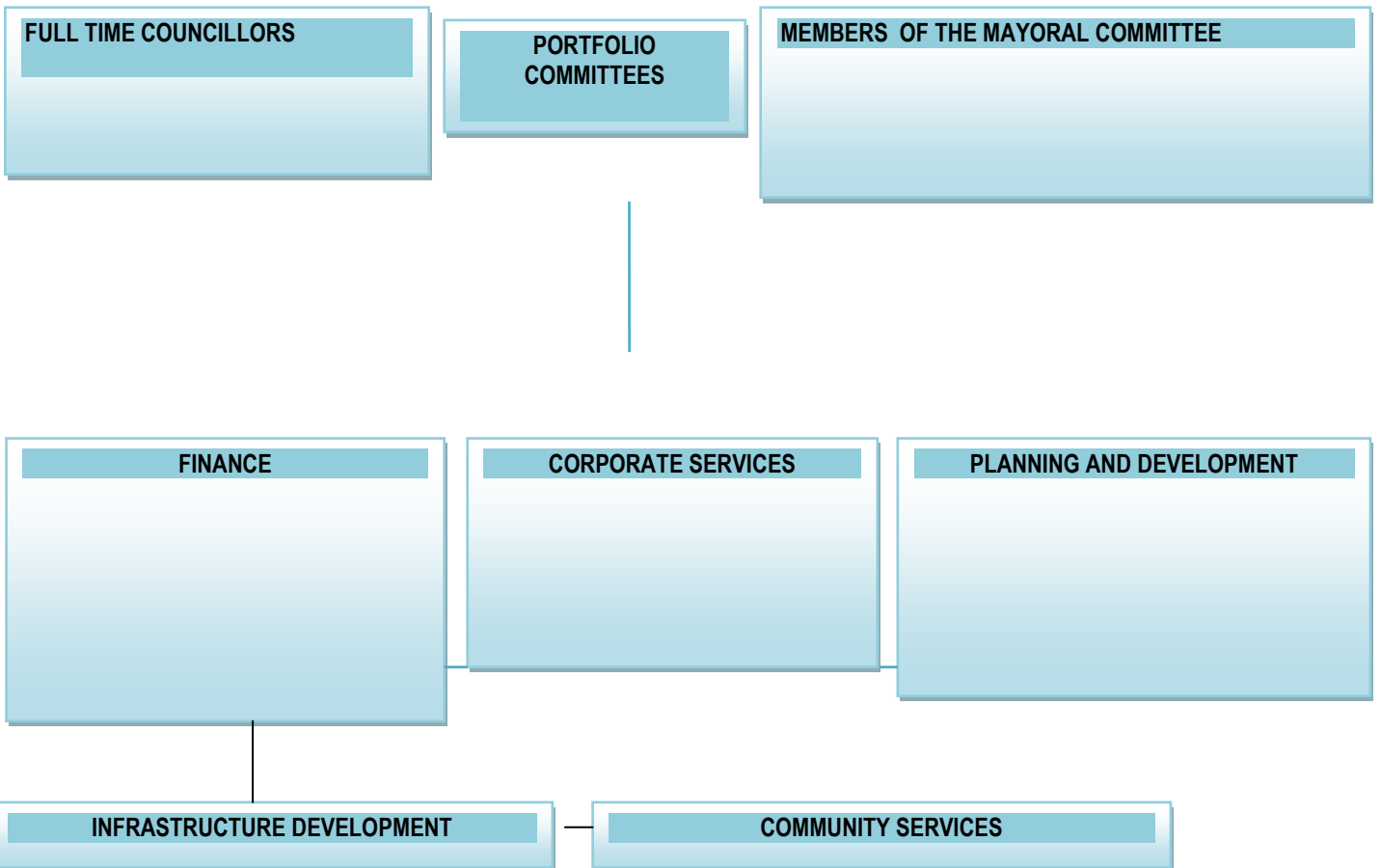
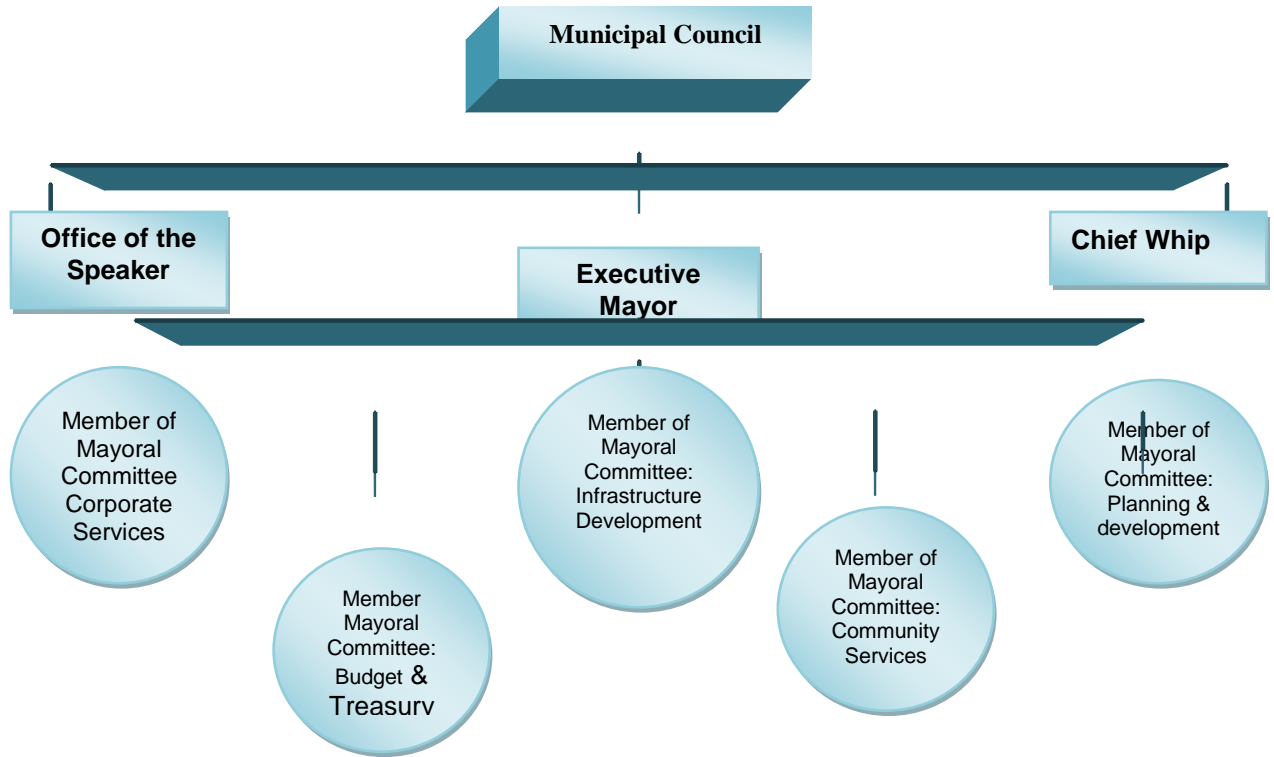
4.2.2.2 Staff Component and Appointments

The municipality has an organisational structure (organogram) in place, which took effect from 01 July 2009. The Figure below outlines the summary of the organisational structure of the Municipality. All the Section 57 employees (managers) have been appointed. A reviewed organogram will be tabled before Council and may effect changes on the current situation.

Nkomazi Local Municipality Organogram 2011/2012

Figure 19: Nkomazi Local Municipality's Organisational Structure (Organogram) 2011/2012





The Nkomazi Local Municipality is made out 33 wards encompassing the following area as reflected in the Table below:

Table 11: List of Municipal Wards and Ward Councillors of the Nkomazi Local Municipality

Ward	Village/Town	Ward Councillor	Contact No.
1	Kamaqhekeza, Block C		
2	Block A, Block B		
3	Kamaqhekeza, Block C		
4	Kamaqhekeza		
5	Block B, Block C		
6	Komatipoort and Farms, Orlando, Dluhluma, Ngwenyeni, Hectorspruit.		
7	Malelane and Farms, Marloth Park, Vlakkbalt, Hectorspruit, Kwasibojwane		
8	Steenbok, Part of Mangweni		
9	Tonga View, Mangweni		
10	Block A, Phiva		
11	Hhoyi, Goba.		
12	Mandulo, Mbangwane, Tsambokhulu, Mananga, Khomba - so.		
13	Mbuzini, Bhaca, Ndindindi, Nkungwini, Mpanganeni, Durban, Mabidozini, Samora Park, Emacambeni		
14	Masibekela; Mthatha; Hlahleya		
15	Mgobodzi; Part of Magudu		
16	Madadeni; Sibange and Part of Magudu		
17	Mangweni.		
18	Magogeni, Boschfontein		
19	Mzinti, Ntunda, Sikhwahlane.		
20	Mzinti, Vlakkbalt, Kamhlushwa.		
21	Phosaville, Dunusa		
22	Langelooop, Kamhlushwa.		
23	Boschfontein		
24	Driekoppies, Aniva		

25	Langeloop.		
26	Driekoppies		
27	Schoemansdal, Buffelspruit		
28	Jeppes Reef, Schoemansdal		
29	Hectorpruit, Inala, kaalag, Ritchershoek, Buffelspruit, Impala, Dindela, Mbeki'sberg, Hectorspruit.		
30	Malelane, Mkhwarukhwaru, Mhlati, Kaapmuiden, Leoville,		
31	Middelplaas, Schulzental		
32	Jeppes Reef		
33	Schoemansdal [ekuphumuleni, Mountain View], Part of Driekoppies,		

Table 12: Staff Component of the Nkomazi Local Municipality

Department	Number of Vacant Posts	Department	Number of Vacant Posts
Office of the Executive Mayor		Corporate Services	
Office of the Speaker		Planning and Development	
Office of the Chief Whip		Community Services	
Municipal Manager		Infrastructure Development	
Budget and Treasury		TOTAL	

4.2.2.3 Organisational Infrastructure/Assets

The municipality needs to upgrade its existing assets and premises as this will soon impact negatively on service delivery. The Municipality is currently looking for a service provider to form partnerships to develop and construct Municipal Offices during the 2010/2011 Financial Year.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION, DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

4.3.1 Ward Committees

A municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance,⁴

In ensuring that Democracy is entrenched to all communities in the area, critical democratic structures such as Ward Committees have been established and are functional. Public Participation Officials have been recruited to continuously engage and service such structures.

4.3.2 Internal Audit

Nkomazi Local Municipality Internal audit unit was established in terms of section 165 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, no 56 of 2003. The unit comprises of two (2) full-time officials.

The unit has developed a risk-based audit plan, which includes an annual operation plan and a three Year Strategic Internal Audit Plan. These plans were recommended by the Acting Municipal Manager and approved by the audit committee.

Internal Audit Charter was revised and approved by the audit committee

The internal audit unit reports to the accounting officer administratively and to the audit committee functional.

4.3.3 Audit Committee

Nkomazi Local Municipality Audit Committee for has been established in terms of **Section 166** of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003 and executes its duties in terms of the Act. Comprises of four members and it is fully functional. Audit Committee Charter has been approved. Audit Committee meets at least four times a year and also anytime when a need arises.

⁴ C4, s16 ss[1] of the Municipal systems Act, 2000 [Act 32 of 2000]

4.3.4 Risk management

Nkomazi Local municipality has established a Risk Management Division in 2010 in terms of section 62(1)(c)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) no. 56 of 2003. The Risk Management unit comprises of one official, the manager for the section.

The functions and responsibilities of the municipal Risk management Division have the following key performance areas:

- a) working with senior management to develop the municipality's vision for risk management;¹²
- b) developing, in consultation with management the municipality's risk management framework incorporating, *inter alia*, the:
 - i) risk management policy;
 - ii) risk management strategy;
 - iii) risk management implementation plan;
 - iv) risk identification and assessment methodology;
 - v) risk appetite and tolerance; and
 - vi) risk classification.
- c) Assisting management with risk identification, assessment and developing of response strategies;
Assisting management in designing preventative or detective internal controls in areas where internal controls are ineffective.
- d) monitoring the implementation of the response strategies;
- e) collating , aggregating , interpreting and analysing the results of the risk assessments to produce a risk register;
- f) reporting the risk register to the Accounting Officer, Management and Risk Management Committee; and
- g) participating with Internal Audit, Management and Auditor-General in developing the combined assurance plan for the municipality

Nkomazi Local municipality has established a Risk Management Division in 2010 in terms of section 62(1)(c)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) no. 56 of 2003. The Risk Management unit comprises of one official, the manager for the section.

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- i) developing, in consultation with management the municipality's risk management framework incorporating , *inter alia*, the:
 - vii) risk management policy;
 - viii) risk management strategy;
 - ix) risk management implementation plan;
 - x) risk identification and assessment methodology;
 - xi) risk appetite and tolerance; and
 - xii) risk classification.

- j) Assisting management with risk identification, assessment and developing of response strategies;

Assisting management in designing preventative or detective internal controls in areas where internal controls are ineffective.
- k) monitoring the implementation of the response strategies;
- l) collating , aggregating , interpreting and analysing the results of the risk assessments to produce a risk register;
- m) reporting the risk register to the Accounting Officer, Management and Risk Management Committee; and
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- p) developing, in consultation with management the municipality's risk management framework incorporating , *inter alia*, the:
 - xiii) risk management policy;
 - xiv) risk management strategy;
 - xv) risk management implementation plan;
 - xvi) risk identification and assessment methodology;
 - xvii) risk appetite and tolerance; and
 - xviii) risk classification.

- q) Assisting management with risk identification, assessment and developing of response strategies;
Assisting management in designing preventative or detective internal controls in areas where internal controls are ineffective.
- r) monitoring the implementation of the response strategies;
- s) collating , aggregating , interpreting and analysing the results of the risk assessments to produce a risk register;
- t) reporting the risk register to the Accounting Officer, Management and Risk Management Committee; and
- u) participating with Internal Audit, Management and Auditor-General in developing the combined assurance plan for the municipality

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- w) developing, in consultation with management the municipality's risk management framework incorporating , *inter alia*, the:
 - xix) risk management policy;
 - xx) risk management strategy;
 - xxi) risk management implementation plan;
 - xxii) risk identification and assessment methodology;
 - xxiii) risk appetite and tolerance; and
 - xxiv) risk classification.
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- y) monitoring the implementation of the response strategies;
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 - xxix) risk appetite and tolerance; and
 - xxx) Risk classification.
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- ff) monitoring the implementation of the response strategies;
- gg) collating , aggregating , interpreting and analysing the results of the risk assessments to produce a risk register;
- hh) reporting the risk register to the Accounting Officer, Management and Risk Management Committee; and
- ii) participating with Internal Audit, Management and Auditor-General in developing the combined assurance plan for the municipality

4.3.5 IGR/IR

Nkomazi Municipality does participate in many IGR activities in the district and province. We can mention in this regard that our Executive Mayor participates in all the Mayor's forum meetings coordinated by the district Executive Mayor, he is also a religious participant in the Premier's Coordinating Forum.

We can mention further that our Municipal Manager is also attending the Muniman and various other intergovernmental engagements as required. Our officials are also participating in various intergovernmental fora including the IDP steering committees, the CFO's forum, District Communicators forum etc.

We have also signed several development MOU's with sister municipalities abroad e.g. in Mbabane, Matola and two in the Netherlands. We can report however that whilst a lot has been done in terms of IGR/IR, more still has to be done in order to ensure that we comply with the requirements of the Intergovernmental Governmental Relations Framework Act 13, of 2005.

We are for example in a process of setting up a an IGR/IR Unit to assist with coordination of all these matters as currently the office of the Executive Mayor is assisting in terms of coordination but it's not enough, hence we have initiated a process to ensure that this important mandate is properly located in the municipality.

4.3.6 Relations with Traditional Leaders

Nkomazi local municipality is rural in nature. As a result the bigger portion of the municipal area falls within the ambit of traditional leaders. It is against this background that the involvement of traditional leaders is of vital importance.

There are nine traditional authorities governing within the Nkomazi area, eight of them have been gazetted and are sitting in council meetings.

The involvement of traditional leaders in the affairs of the Municipality makes it easier for the Municipality to deliver services to such communities. These are the critical Municipal structures and functions where there is a direct involvement of traditional authorities in the functioning of the Municipality.

- IDP Consultative Processes
- Community meetings
- Establishment of Ward committees
- Municipal Outreach programmers
- Mayoral Izimbizo
- Stakeholders consultative for a

- Development of policies and plans with a direct bearing to communities
- Project Steering Committees
- IDP/Budget consultative meetings

4.4. Service Delivery Standards (Batho Pele Principles)

The municipality has translated the Batho Pele principles into actionable programmes. The municipality has developed a Service Charter and Service Delivery Improvement Plan.

4.5 Local Economic Development and Tourism Status

Introduction

The LED Directorate of the Nkomazi municipality was established in terms of the South African Constitution: Section 153 of the constitution, 1996, Act 108 of 1996 states that:

The Municipality must structure and manage its administration, budgeting, planning and give priority to the basic needs of the community hence it has to promote the social and economic development of the community. The Nkomazi Municipality has prioritized rural development and urban renewal strategies to counter the legacy of uneven development in the Country

4.5.1. LED Structure

Table 13: LED and Tourism structure

The LED and Tourism Structure of Nkomazi Municipality is composed of the following posts

VACANCY	STATUS	VACANCY	STATUS
LED and Tourism Manager	Filled	LED Coordinator	Filled
LED Field Workers x2	Filled	Business Licensing Officer	Filled
Business Regulatory officers x2	Vacant	Tourism Coordinator	Vacant
Tourism Information Officers x3	Filled	Curator	Filled

4.5.2. LED Strategy

The Municipality has an LED strategy that has been adopted by Council and it is used as a guide of the LED and Tourism Directorate and the Municipality

It was adopted under item NKM: GCMA.109/2009 on the 30th of September 2009 the LED and Tourism Strategy is one of the key performance areas of the Municipality.

Developmental nodes in line with the SDF

The Municipality has identified economic developmental nodes as to counter the legacy of development uneven and to address the imbalances of the past; hence our SDF reflects places where economic development has to be channelled.

Current Projects under implementation/completed

- Nkomazi poultry Producers Abattoir
- Pre-Cast (NPPO)
- Lusito Bakery and confectionery
- Manufacturing and distribution projects (Furniture)
- Mangweni Cultural Centre
- Samora Machel Monument and Museum

Package Project for potential investors

- KMJ Kruger Malalane Junction
- Tonga Pre-cats
- Tonga Packaging Centre
- Hawkers stall in demarcated areas i.e. Komatipoort Border Post
- Kamaqkeza Plaza
- Tonga
- Matsamo Plaza and Border Post
- Mangweni Cultural Village and Malalane

Achievements

Lusito Bakery – Complete and Functioning

- Museum – Functioning
- Packaging Centre – Coupled and awaiting marketing strategy (SEDA)
- Nkomazi Poultry Abattoir – complete and machinery installed, awaiting for phase three which is the final stage

Challenges

- Finance, (budget)
- Potential investors
- Sector Department involvement and support from EDM

Envisaged Strategies

- Drawing an investment policy that will attract investors

THE INTEGRATED PLANNING OVERVIEW

2.8. The IDP

The Council for the Nkomazi Local Municipality has approved a Process Plan on the 08 September 2010, under Resolution No. NKM: SGCM A081/2010 that guides the development of their IDP as part of complying with the provision of Chapter five of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 [Act 32 of 2000]. A program which depicts specific information on procedures and processes to be followed during public consultation was compiled and distributed. Preparatory meetings with ward committees, CDW's and ward Councillors were held. An additional program for the consultation of Traditional Authorities, Sector Departments, Other key Stakeholders and communities was developed to assist in the development of the IDP.

2.9. Institutional Arrangements and Structures

The council, through the Process Plan, has approved the structures reflected in the Table below that will perform the functions as listed in that table, which illustrate the flow of events towards the compilation of IDP document for the Municipality.

Table 14: Roles and Responsibilities of IDP Structures

STRUCTURE	ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strategic management of and operational responsibility of total IDP Process.
Executive Mayor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Political co-ordination of the IDP and assessment of impact of implementation
Mayoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deal with political implementation of IDP; ○ Ensures developmental business plans and budgets; ○ Deal with day-to-day political inputs to the IDP process
Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Approve the IDP; ○ Monitor the implementation of IDP; ○ Monitor Service Delivery Plan of the Municipality
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards; ○ Responsible for organising public consultation and participation; ○ Input on needs prioritisation and project designs; ○ Monitor projects at delivery in their localities; ○ Act as a mouthpiece of the community in the implementation of projects.
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide terms of reference for the various planning activities ○ Commission of research studies ○ Consider and comment on inputs of sub-committees, study teams, consultants and provincial sector departments ○ It will also process, summarize and document outputs. ○ Prepare, facilitate and document meetings ○ Make recommendations to council ○ Liase with Municipal departments matter related to IDP
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inform interest groups, communities and organisations, on relevant planning activities and their outcomes; ○ Analyse issues, determine priorities, negotiate and reach consensus; ○ Participate in the designing of project proposals and monitoring;
IDP Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides terms of reference for the various planning activities ○ Commissions research studies ○ Considers and comments on:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inputs from sub-committee/s, study teams and consultants - Inputs from provincial sector departments and support providers
IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Act as a champion in the coordination, drafting and compilation of the IDP o Prepare, monitor and evaluate progress in terms of the Process Plan, o Undertake the overall management and co ordination of the planning process; o Ensure that all relevant actors are appropriately involved; o Ensure that the time frames are being adhered to; o Nominate persons in charge of different roles; o Be responsible for the day-to-day management of the drafting process; o Ensure that planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation oriented and is aligned and satisfy sector planning requirements

2.10. The IDP Process

4.6.2.1. Analysis Phase

The Analysis phase concentrated on identifying and analysing needs within the municipality with regards to service delivery. This Phase took place between October and November 2010. Community meetings were held for each ward for consultation on matters and issues that affect them at their level for the development of each Community Based Plans reflected in the Table below. The ultimate objective of the phase was to form the foundation for the further phases of the IDP. Water, Electricity, Sanitation, Roads and Storm Water, Local Economic Development, amongst other social and economic needs dominated the communities' priority issues.

4.6.2.2. Strategies Phase

The Strategy section consisted of strategic reasoning and debate around the problems identified during the previous phase. This Phase took place between December 2010 and February 2011. The aim was to design objectives and strategies that best addressed the issues with the available

resources of the municipality and support institutions. The Vision and Mission of the Municipality was reaffirmed through the IDP process and the Municipal Core Values were developed as an addition to previous documents in relation to the priority issues and projects identified respectively.

4.6.2.3. Projects Phase

The projects phase entailed the designing of projects in line with the objectives and strategies. This also occurred in February 2011. Projects have been identified and designed in line with the District Municipality's priority issues. Projects identified and approved by both National and Provincial Sector Departments will also be included.

4.6.2.4. Integration Phase

The integration phase has the goal of ensuring that the IDP priorities and projects are aligned with other existing sector plans of the municipality. This process was conducted in February 2011. The status on the development of the Municipality's IDP sector plans is will also be reflected in this document.

4.6.2.5. Approval Phase

This Phase has two segments. The first segment is the approval of the First Draft by Council in March. The second segment is the final approval by Council in May. The approval phase consists of the preparation of the draft IDP document to the general public obtaining final comments and inputs and the presentation thereafter of the Nkomazi Council for approval.

2.11. SELF-ASSESSMENT AND KEY LEARNING POINTS DURING PLANNING PROCESS

The IDP focused on the issues relating to the development needs of the communities of the Nkomazi Local Municipality. More attention was given to make the IDP more realistic and practical.

However, some slight challenges are still experienced relating, basically, to communication and the integration of efforts. Some detail is given below.

- ✚ During the IDP review process there was a drop in meeting attendance in other wards.
- ✚ A number of problems may have contributed negatively to this.
- ✚ The newly established Communications Unit within the Municipality lacks equipment for co-ordinating Community meetings thus relying on other Departments for assistance as a result other meetings were poorly co-ordinated.

- ✚ Some meetings were held during weekdays when a number of people could not attend due to work commitments.
- ✚ The none attendance of preparatory meetings by some councillors, Ward Committees and CDW's also affected the attendance of these meetings.
- ✚ There is a need for a follow up IDP training and capacity building for wards committees and officials in order to enhance understanding of the process. Such training will improve their meaningful participation in the planning process.
- ✚ There is also a need to revive some ward committees in other wards as other councillors do not have enough and capable people around them to assist during community consultations.

Proposed interventions to deal with these challenges

The municipality is in the process of establishing and capacitating Ward Committees as agents of change in the communities. This will ensure that community meetings are held and attended to according to expectations.

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
1Water	Bulk supply	This is mainly attributed to the ever increasing number of households, of which the current bulk supplies are unable to cope with water demand.	Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Shiselweni [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Marloth Park	20	1
	Reservoir	Reservoirs in these areas are either ageing and need refurbishment or nonexistent and need construction. In other instances they are there but too small to meet the water demand they supply.	Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; Teka [Ward 22]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Marloth Park; Sebokeng; Phakama	16	
	Booster pump	These areas have the water infrastructure readily available,	Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward	16	

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BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		but due to the layout of such areas water supply cannot reach all households as a result of low pressure in elevated areas.	19]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Shiselweni [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Middelplaas [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];		
	Reticulation	Some of these areas experience ageing reticulation infrastructure as a result of poor quality pipes which were installed ages ago, e.g. asbestos pipes. There is a need to replace such pipes. In other cases there are new extensions in the existing areas where network pipes have not been installed.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1];Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)];Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)];Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; New village [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Langeloo [ward 25]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30];	44	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Schulzental [Ward 31]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Komatipoort; Hoyi		
	24 hours water supply	These areas do have water but have to be shared with other neighbouring areas and this calls for the supply to be distributed equally at different times. This is used as control measure as these areas do not pay for water services, which results in the misuse of water.	Tonga [Ward 9]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Emtomeni [Ward 22];	5	
	Boreholes	Some areas do have boreholes which do not provide water because they are not maintained. The ever increasing water demand	Ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Magogeni; Hoyi	4	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNSHIP S AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		exceeds the supply by the boreholes.			
	Water tankers	The said areas experience severe water shortage which cannot be addressed as a matter of agency; water tankers are used as an intervention but still cannot meet the demand.	Dludluma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Town land [Ward 14]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21];Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Thulani and Tisololo [Ward 27]; Phola Park/Mountain View [Ward 27]; Bongokuhle [Ward 27]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	22	
	Purification	These areas receive water direct from the river which is only chlorinated and cannot be used especially during rainy seasons as a result of poor quality.	ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Inala Farm[Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Mkharukhwaru [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Schulzendal [Ward 31]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	12	
	Repairing of infrastru	These are the areas which require the rehabilitation of the existing	Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlahakahle [Ward 4];Marloth Park [Ward 7];Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Block A [Ward 10]; Mangweni	7	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	re	water infrastructure which is no more able to supply water. Some of these areas experience severe water leakages due to the infrastructure which is damaged and require repairing or replacement.	[Ward 17];		
Roads and Storm water	Tarring	Though most of the areas in Nkomazi have access to roads, some areas still need bus roads, tarring of streets and road which connect them to other areas.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Dlunduma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Goba [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward	59	2

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; New village [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Teka [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Shiselweni [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Shiyalongubo [Ward 30]; Middelplaas [Ward 30]; Schulzendal [Ward 31]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Komatipoort (illumination); Malelane (Resealing);		
	Re-Gravelling	Due to the number of kilometres which need to be tarred in Nkomazi, it is currently not possible to cover all these areas.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Ngwenyeni	79	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		<p>Re-gravelling of streets becomes an alternative, however it is still not possible to re-gravel all the streets which have not been gravelled before or all those that need to be gravelled because they are in bad condition.</p>	<p>[Ward 6]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Langelooop [ward 25]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Shiselweni [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Thulani and Tisololo [Ward 27]; Phola Park/Mountain</p>		

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			View [Ward 27]; Bongokuhle [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhuhhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mkharuhwaru [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Schulzendal [Ward 31]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];		
	Footbridges and access roads	Some villages experience challenges in connection with community facilities and neighbouring areas which cannot be accessed during rainy seasons.	Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; New village [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Malelane [ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhuhhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward	29	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			27];		
	Vehicle bridges	Other areas which are within close proximity cannot be accessed as a result of unsafe links with those areas and have to travel long distances which can be shortened by constructing bridges	Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Teka [Ward 22]; Emtomeni [Ward 22]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Block c	27	
	Storm water drainage	Most of the roads that were constructed sometime ago did not make provision for storm water drainage, which reduces the quality of the roads; some of the	Block A [Ward 2]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini	35	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		roads direct water to the nearby households which cause damage to the houses during rainy seasons	Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Langeloop [ward 25]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Marloth Park;		
	Repairing of roads	Most of the roads in the area are not being repaired and tend to wear easily and cannot be used by the general public and even pose danger to the road users	Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Malelane [ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
Electricity	New infrastructure	Electricity bulk infrastructure has become a challenge in some section of Nkomazi Municipal area. The existing bulk infrastructure is	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9];	45	3

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		unable to cope with the high demand for electricity which results in power interruptions and low voltage. Due to the ever increasing unplanned new households bulk infrastructure become a challenge, as these new households necessitate the upgrading of the existing infrastructure.	Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11] eric's ville; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; New village [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Langelooop [ward 25]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Phola Park/Mountain View [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30];; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];Mafambisa, Nhlalakahle; Komatipoort;		
House connections		In other instances electricity infrastructure is available but there is a need for house connections. In other existing	Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Ward 5]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Block A [Ward 10]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13];	60	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		establishments households within electrified existing areas requires infields.	ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; New village [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Teka [Ward 22]; Emtomeni [Ward 22]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Langeloo [ward 25]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Shiselweni [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Thulani and Tisololo [Ward 27]; Phola Park/Mountain View [Ward 27]; Bongokuhle [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Schulzendal [Ward 31]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Dunusa		
	Solar	Due to the poverty levels in these	Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14];	2	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	energy	areas where households members do not have any source of income paying for electricity become a challenge, this therefore calls for the use of solar energy as the most affordable source.			
	High mass and streets lights	The listed areas require the installation of high mast lights and street lights as a result of high crime levels experienced at night, some of the people living in these areas are commuters. They live for work very early in the morning and come back late at night as a result they are being marked on their way to and from work	Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Ward 5]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28];	47	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mkhharukhwaru [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Schulzental [Ward 31]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];		
Sanitation	Sewer	The current sewer infrastructure in areas such as Komatipoort does not meet the ever increasing number of households which result in overflows. Some of these areas have high densely populated households which require the use of sewer system than pit latrines which tend to overflow within a short space of time and become a	Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Tonga [Ward 9]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Block C	10	4

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		health hazard to the household within close proximity.			
	Pit Latrines	These areas in the municipality are experiencing sanitation backlogs in the form of pit latrines. The sanitation backlog in Nkomazi stands at 56 717. In some other areas communities are still using the unhygienic form of sanitation.	Dludluma [Ward 6]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Block A [Ward 10]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mkharukhwaru [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	22	
	Communal pit Latrines	This is a densely populated area which experiences severe sanitation problems as there are no pit toilets as an interim measure. There is a need for communal pit latrines to be shared by the members of the community	Mbeki's berg [Ward 7];	1	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	VIP toilets	Some of the households in these areas do not have toilet facilities; there is a need to provide infields as a form of eradication of sanitation backlog.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; New village [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Emtomeni [Ward 22];	78	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Langeloop [ward 25]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Thulani and Tisololo [Ward 27]; Phola Park/Mountain View [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhuhhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mkharuhwaru [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Schulzendal [Ward 31]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];		
	Water-borne toilets	This is the formalised area which requires waterborne toilets.	Kamhlushwa [Ward 22];	1	
Health and Social	Clinics	The identified areas do not have health care facilities within close	Block A [Ward 2]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Ward 5]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Mbeki's berg	32	5

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
Services		proximity; they are forced to walk/travel over long distances to access such facilities. Some people in these areas even loose lives because they cannot afford transport costs to the nearby clinics or hospitals.	[Ward 7]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Teka [Ward 22]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Schulzendal [Ward 31]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
		The identified areas have access to health facilities but due to the ever increasing number of patients these facilities experience long queues and are unable to service all the people who need help.	Mzinti [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Bongani [Ward 24]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	6	
	Mobile clinics	Some of the listed areas are serviced by mobile clinics which	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block	30	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		visits these areas on specific days. This also causes a problem because some people may require medical attention when the mobile clinics are not there. Some of these areas need mobile clinics because of the distance to the nearby health facilities.	C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mkharuhwaru [Ward 30];		
	Additional Staff	Due to the big numbers of patients visiting the health facilities, the current staff does not cope which such big numbers and this lead to poor or low service	Tonga [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30];	16	
	24 hours service	The identified health care facilities operate within a limited number of hours of the day and cannot be	Steenbok [Ward 8]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13];	35	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		<p>accessed after hours. Any person who needs medical attention after hours has to be transported to the nearby facilities for medical attention. Those who cannot afford transport are left helpless.</p>	<p>Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Langelooop [ward 25]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Malelane [ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];</p>		
	Crèches	<p>The identified areas do not have access to crèches or child care facilities and this poses a challenge to parents who cannot afford transport costs to the nearby facilities. Such children are deprived the opportunity of</p>	<p>Debele [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhuhhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30];</p>	20	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNSHIP S AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		accessing early childhood education.			
	HIV/AIDS centres	Most of the areas in Nkomazi have community members who volunteer to provide assistance in giving care to sick members of community. Home base care facilities remain a challenge in these areas as the care givers do not have a decent place to store or care equipments and care for patients.	Block C [Ward 1]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Ward 5]; Dlunduma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Schulzental [Ward 31];	33	
	Home based care	No community facility	Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward	15	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
Housing and Land ownership	RDP Houses	The identified areas are experiencing housing shortages as a result of housing backlog within the municipal area. Housing units have been allocated to these areas in the past and could not meet housing demand. There is a need to provide additional houses to these areas in order to close the housing backlog.	30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Dlundluma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16];	98	6

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			<p>Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; New village [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Teka [Ward 22]; Emtomeni [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Langelooop [ward 25]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Shiselweni [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Thulani and Tisololo [Ward 27]; Phola Park/Mountain View [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Malelane [ward 30]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mkharukhwaru [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal</p>		

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			[Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];		
	Renovation	Some of the RDP houses in these areas do not meet basic standards for housing. This is due to poor workmanship which results in cracks and other housing related problems there is a need for the department of human settlement to intervene.	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Block C [Ward 5]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Khombaso [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27];	14	
	Formalization	Due to the nature of the housing settlements in these areas, land allocation is the primary responsibility of the traditional authorities. These results in the areas not formalised and make it difficult for people to acquire title	Block C [Ward 1]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; New village [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22];	26	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNSHIP S AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		deeds and for the municipality to rollout services, as there is no proper planning in the establishment of these townships.	Teka [Ward 22]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Mkharuhwaru [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30];		
Community facilities	Community halls	The identified areas either do not have community halls or some do have but cannot access them due to various reasons. This requires an intervention in the construction, renovation and easily of access to these facilities as they are community facilities. Some of the areas do have community halls but the problem is people have to walk over long distances to access halls.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Dlundluma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13];	74	7

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Teka [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhuhhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
		No fence to community halls	Phiva [Ward 10];	1	
	Libraries	Very few areas in Nkomazi have access to libraries. There is a huge backlog in the provision of	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya	34	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		community libraries.	[Ward 14]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Magogeni;		
		Shortage of staff and provision of internet services and books	Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Qhebulani [Ward 30];	2	
	Recreation facilities, Sports facilities	The identified areas do not have recreational facilities. The problem is that they are not maintained. Some of those who have require renovation or upgrading.	Block A [Ward 2]; Dludluma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Malelane [ward 30]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni,	57	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Town land [Ward 14]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Qhebulani [Ward 30];		
	Post offices	Some of the identified areas do have post offices but the available post office does not accommodate the huge number of households.	Block A [Ward 2]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward	18	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		This requires an intervention of adding more post offices in these areas. The services that are available in the stations are limited and as such people have to travel over long distances to access the unavailable service.	18]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32];		
	Pension payout points	These communities experience problems during pension pay dates as there are no shelters against the sun or rain. Other pensioners even lose their lives due to long queues and excessive heat.	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32];	19	
	Multi-purpose	The areas identified have no access or do not have multipurpose	Block A [Ward 2]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba	23	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	centres	centres as a result they are deprived the opportunity to engage in various community activities which can be effectively be accommodated in the multipurpose centre	[Ward 11]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Magogeni;		
	Cemeteries	The identified areas need the installation of water taps or water tanks in the cemeteries for the communities to use when they are in the cemeteries.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Naas [Ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Inala Farm[Ward 29]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30];	21	
		These areas do not have toilets in the cemeteries and becomes problematic when people are	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Naas [Ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)];	12	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		burring their loved ones and have to either use the bush or leave the funeral services before time.	Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; l [Ward 30];		
	Fencing of cemeteries	Graves and tombstones are being destroyed by livestock as there is no fence to protect them. There is a need to fence these areas for access control by both human beings and animals.	Block A [Ward 2]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30];	27	
		The identified areas experience challenges to access cemeteries as a result of bad roads.	Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlahakahle [Ward 4]; Bhaca [Ward 13];	4	
		The following areas need land to establish new grave yards.	Naas [Ward 4]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20];	11	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
		The following areas need electrical points in their graveyards in order to use equipment and machinery.	Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13];	9	
		Due to the high number of deaths the area and the soil types of the area it becomes difficult for the members of the community to dig grave, and therefore require the TLB for such purpose.	Langelooop [ward 25];	1	
Transportation	Public transport [Bus& Taxis]	The identified areas have a serious problem with public transport as they have to walk over long distances to access public	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; Tonga [Ward 9]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward	39	8

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		transport. There is a need to intervene and ensure that public transport is accessible to them and can be found within close proximity.	30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Shiyalongubo [Ward 30]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhuhhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30];		
	Bus shelters	Some of the identified areas do have shelters, but they are limited. People that use public transport cannot stand against stressing environment especially during bad weather conditions so there is need to add more shelters in these areas.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13];	54	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];		
	Taxi ranks	The following areas have identified taxi ranks as their priority areas. This is due to the fact that a taxi rank provides transport to different destinations without having to connect in other areas.	Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30];	9	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	Overhead bridge	Congestion is mainly a problem as a result of shortage of road space, and lack of such facilities to satisfy the needs of passengers and travellers. The problem not just remains the same but also increases other external problems such as "accidents, noise annoyance and environmental pollution, which all together contribute to an excessive social pressure. Overhead bridges will also assists in averting accidents to pedestrians as they normally compete for space with vehicles.	Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Malelane [ward 30];	3	
	Expansion	Pedestrians find themselves having	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5];	3	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	of tarred road	to share space with vehicles, this can assist in the constructions of walkways for pedestrians and take off the pressure in the main roads.			
	Signage	No signage and inadequate signage for tourists. No drawings such as pedestrian crossing Stops etcetera	<p>Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Emtomeni [Ward 22]; Malelane [ward 30];</p> <p>Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];</p>	26	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	Speed humps	High speed driving in these areas have resulted in many fatalities in the identified areas, this necessitates the construction of speed humps to assist in the reduction of accidents caused by speeding vehicles.	Block C [Ward 1]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Langeloop [ward 25]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Malelane [ward 30]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	40	
	Traffic lights	Lawlessness by motorists in these areas where they cannot observe patients due to high volume of	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Ward 5]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Ebuhleni A-B	13	

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BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		traffic results in accidents. There is a need to install traffic lights which will control the flow of traffic.	[Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
Education	Primary schools	Some of the areas identified do have primary schools but there is a problem of overcrowding whereas some of them do not have primary schools within close proximity and children have to walk over long distances.	Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Block A [Ward 10]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mgobodzi [Ward 15]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Sikhwahlane [Ward 19]; East Gate [Ward 20]; New village [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Langelooop [ward 25]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Magogeni	31	9
	Secondary schools	Most of these areas do have secondary schools but	Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Mafambisa [ward	19	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		<p>overcrowding remains a challenge, therefore there is a need to upgrade the existing schools or to construct new schools to accommodate the learners. Some of the areas do not have secondary schools and need construction of new schools.</p>	<p>4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Block A [Ward 2]; Dlunduma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Mkharuhwaru [Ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];</p>		
	<p>Scholar transport [primary]</p>	<p>Peoples from these areas have to walk over long distances to the nearby schools which affects their education as there are no schools within close proximity of the areas where they live, therefore there is</p>	<p>Erick's ville [Ward 11]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; Mbanganeni [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Ndindindi [Ward 13]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30];</p>	<p>14</p>	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNSHIP S AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		a need to provide scholar transport for them			
	School halls	Some of the schools do have school halls but are in a state which requires attention and some do not have school halls at all.	Mangweni [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20];	4	
	Administration blocks	Some of the schools do have administration blocks but are in a state which require attention and some do not have school administration blocks at all	Steenbok [Ward 8]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Malelane [ward 30]; Middelpaas [Ward 30]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	14	
	Renovations of schools	The following schools are experiencing ageing infrastructure as they were built years ago, and are no more providing safe environment for learning and	Mangweni [Ward 9]; Malelane [ward 30];	2	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNSHIP S AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		teaching.			
	School furniture	Some of the schools have furniture which is not enough for all kids and require additional furniture.	Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30];	5	
	Fencing	This school needs fencing as access is not controlled and safety cannot be guaranteed.	Nkungwini [Ward 13];	1	
	Laboratories	Schools in this area do not have laboratories for the science learners to do practical work.	Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	1	
Waste management /removal	Trucks for Waste removal	Waste removal in these areas is very minimal and to an extent none existence, there is a need to expand the service.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block C [Ward 1]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Ward 3]; Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block C [Ward 5]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva	45	10

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			[Ward 10]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Thusong [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33]; Driekoppies [Ward 33]; Komatipoort		
	Dumping sites	There is a long distance between these areas and the land fill sites, provision has to be made for transfer stations so that there can be waste disposal control.	Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Sibange [Ward 16]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Malelane [ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32];	7	
	Recycle	These areas have recycle centres	Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4];	3	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	centres	but are not fully utilised due to their poor conditions.			
	Dust bins	These areas need dust bins to assist in the collection and control of waste.	East Gate [Ward 20]; New village [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Teka [Ward 22]; Emtomeni [Ward 22]; Mkharuhwaru [Ward 30]; Stentor [Ward 30];	8	
Safety and security	Satellite police stations	These areas are experiencing high crime levels while they are far from the police stations and the response from the police usually comes after the criminals have fled the area. These communities either need a police station or a satellite police station for prompt response when there is a crime reported in the areas. In case of Kamaqhekeza the current building requires	Naas [Ward 4]; Mafambisa [ward 4]; Nhlalakahle [Ward 4]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidozini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Phakama [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 15]; Magudu [Ward 16]; New village [Ward 20];Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; East Gate [Ward 20]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 20]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Inala Farm[Ward 29]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani,	38	11

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		upgrading as it is too small.	Kangogo [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Komatipoort; Malelane (Robots)		
Police station		This police station is fairly small and needs upgrading in terms of human resources and infrastructure as is services quite a number of communities.	Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];	1	
Fire stations		These areas are far from the Nkomazi fire stations where in terms of response it takes a while for the fire rescue department to act and combat the fire before it causes major damage.	Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Town land [Ward 14];	10	
Police		This is a nature conservation	Marloth Park [Ward 7];	1	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	officers	residential area or holiday township which attracts criminals and poachers, therefore there is an influx of criminals to the area, there is a need for police visibility and additional rangers.			
	SAPS and CPF patrol	Policing forum structure in these areas need to be strengthened as some are in active and in other instances have collapsed. Police visibility is also a challenge which gives criminals a free role to torment these communities.	Kamaqhekeza [ward 1]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Marloth Park [Ward 7]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; schoemansdal B [Ward 28]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani	32	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			[Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
	Parking space	This police station is experiencing a serious parking problem for the public vehicles as it is found within the residential area of Malelane where there is no parking space.	Malelane [ward 30];	1	
LED	Job opportunities	These areas experience high unemployment rate as a result of lack of job opportunities which results in high levels of poverty. There is a need to enable the environment in developing local economy in these areas.	Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 1)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane(Ward 2)]; Block B [Phiva (Ward 2)]; Block A [Ward 2]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 3)]; Block C [Esibayeni (Ward 5)]; Block B [Kwasibhejane (Ward 5)]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Tonga [Ward 9]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Erick's ville [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane [Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Samora Park [Ward 13];	39	12

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
			Hlahleya [Ward 14]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Phosa ville, part of Mdladla [Ward 21]; Boschfontein [Ward 23]; Driekoppies [Ward 24]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Schoemansdal [Ward 27]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Mbeki's Berg [Ward 29]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Malalane [Ward 30] Dukies [Ward 30]; Greenstone [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Part of Schoemansdal [Ward 33];		
	Shopping complexes	These areas are far from the main shopping complexes in the municipal area. Therefore are in need of shopping complexes which are within close location.	Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; Mabhidzini [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Emtomeni [Ward 22]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Dukies [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30];	12	
	Tourism Infrastructure	The infrastructure is in bad state and needs upgrading	Marloth Park;		
	Market	These communities have a	Komatipoort [Ward 6]; Mbeki's berg [Ward 7]; Steenbok [Ward 8];	23	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
	stalls/ Vendor stalls	potential to produce or manufacture goods which can be sold to the general public and alleviate poverty. Due to the lack of market stall and vendor stalls there is no space to sell their products. t	Mangweni [Ward 9]; Goba [Ward 11]; Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; ekusulukeni [Ward 13]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Mbeki’s Berg [Ward 29]; Malelane [ward 30]; Goba [Ward 11]; New village [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Kamhlushwa [Ward 22]; Bongani [Ward 24]; Middelpaas [Ward 30];		
	Skills development and training	The following areas require skill development and training in a number of market related fields which can assists in job creation and alleviating poverty by creating employment to the communities.	Block C [Ward 1]; Block C [Ward 3]; Block C [Ward 5]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; New village [Ward 13]; Debele [Ward 13]; Mangweni [Ward 17]; Driekoppies [Ward 26]; Ka-John [ward 30]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Mdifayeni, Mathomo, Babrook [Ward 30]; Qhebulani [Ward 30]; Driekoppies [Ward 33];	19	
	Farming projects	No or insufficient communal land for farming or grazing and no fencing. Dams, funding, projects ,	Dludluma [Ward 6]; Ngwenyeni [Ward 6]; Steenbok [Ward 8]; Mangweni [Ward 9]; Phiva [Ward 10]; Hhoyi [Ward 11]; Goba [Ward 11]; Khomba-so [Ward 12]; Tsambokhulu [Ward 12]; Mbangwane	27	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNSHIP S AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		equipments	[Ward 12]; Mananga [ward 12]; Mandulo [Ward 12]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13]; Bhaca [Ward 13]; Samora Park [Ward 13]; Masibekela [Ward 14]; Town land [Ward 14]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Langelooop [ward 25]; Ebuhleni A-B [Ward 27]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 28]; Inala Farm [Ward 29]; Matjembeni, sibukweni, Bhubhani, Kangogo [Ward 30]; Jeppes Reef [Ward 32]; Magogeni;		
Other	Boarder post	The samora machel is a walking distance from Mozambique, yet people who want to visit this historic area have to travel hundreds of kilometres to see the monument. A boarder post linking south Africa and Mozambique in mbuzini is needed.	Nkungwini [Ward 13]; Mbuzini Central [Ward 13];	2	13
	Community projects	This area has a number of community driven initiatives	Mangweni [Ward 9]; Madadeni [Ward 16]; Magudu [Ward 16]; Ntunda [Ward 19];	1	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		which assist in the development of community but need financial support to execute their plans.			
	Catchments	These areas usually experience water shortages for agricultural purposes. There is a need to construct catchments areas that can be used to store water during rainy seasons.	Magogeni/Gomora [Ward 18]; Ntunda [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 19]; Mzinti [Ward 20];	5	
	Trucks Stop	Nkomazi is experiencing a high volume of trucks which are using the N4 to Mozambique and further more Swaziland. A provision has to be made around Malelane area for truck stop as the truckers use unauthorised areas as truck stops,	Malelane [ward 30];	1	

TABLE 15: MUNICIPAL CONTEXT PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING COMMUNITIES AND STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION PROCESS

BASIC SERVICES	PRIORITIES	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED VILLAGES/TOWNS	NO. OF VILLAGES/TOWNS AFFECTED	PRIORITY RANKINGS
		and sometimes this leads to crime and other illegal practices.			
	Tourism	No Centre for a detailed tourism strategy	Malelane [ward 30];	1	
	Communication network	These areas experience communication gaps with the municipality and other areas outside the municipality. This results in an information gap. Other areas still experience cellular network coverage problems as there are no towers installed.	Mekemeke [Ward 29]; Malelane [ward 30];	1	

2.12. Municipality SWOT Analysis

Table below reflects the SWOT analysis of the Nkomazi Local Municipality in terms of institutional and external environmental factor

Table 16: SWOT Analysis

INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT	
<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weakness</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improved institutional capacity to operate as a municipality, ○ Ability and capacity to provide communities with basic services, ○ Capacity to formulate and implement policies ○ Vastly improved administration of the municipality, ○ Managerial positions filled with qualified and skilled people, ○ Successful skills training plan implemented through the workplace skills plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Insufficient office space ○ Insufficiently skilled human resources at the operational level ○ Huge backlog in basic service delivery ○ Budgetary constraints ○ Lack of monitoring and Evaluation ○ Ward committees not fully capacitated to participate in development planning and lack of meaningful participation

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Potential increase in tax income base○ Geographic location in respect to the Maputo Development Corridor.○ Potential for economic growth through the exploitation of the high agricultural potential of the area.○ Improved cooperation between the Municipality and the Traditional leaders and other community structures○ Tourism and cultural aspects of the area○ Existence of Railway infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Huge and uncontrollable influx of immigrants from neighbouring countries (Swaziland and Mozambique)○ Rural sprawls○ High HIV/AIDS impact○ Spiralling unemployment rate○ Distance between urban economic centres and rural settlements○ High rate of illiteracy○ Ageing infrastructure

SECTION C

Vision

“A leading local municipality that empowers its communities through excellent service delivery”

Mission

“To enhance the quality of life of all the communities in the Nkomazi Local Municipality area through rendering basic services in an efficient and cost-effective manner that adheres to the principles of sustainable development”

Municipality’s Core Values

The Nkomazi Local Municipality subscribes to the following core values:

- Accountability;
- Good Governance;
- Transparency;
- Integrity; and
- Responsiveness.

TABLE 17: MUNICIPAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES

DEPARTMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

YEAR: 2011/12 - 2015/16

SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE PLAN

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section	
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16			
KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY															
Improve access to basic services in Nkomazi	Percentage (%)	Percentage of households with access to water services	% reduction in backlog	The water backlog is estimated at 25,167 households	25% reduction per year (6,292)	30 June 2016	Water							Water & Sanitation	PMU Budget & Treasury Planning & Development
	Megalitres (ml)	# of megalitres of water capacity per day	% reduction of ml decrease of water capacity	# of households is estimated at 109,421 according to WSDP Rural areas receive 56ml/day of water, Urban areas receive 24ml/day of water	100% by 2014 24% reduction (6 ml per year) 25 ml/day by 2014 22ml/day increase capacity in of water	30 June 2016									

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
	Percentage (%)	Percentage level of reservoirs	% of reservoirs level maintained as per design standard					Current level of 80% (26) of water reservoirs is approximately 50% full due to illegal connections to bulk pump lines; 20% (6) of reservoirs maintain acceptable levels	> 90% level	30 June 2016				
Percentage (%)	Percentage of households with access to sanitation services	% reduction in backlog	Sanitation backlog is estimated at 26,842 households	1429 households	30 June 2016	Sanitation (Training)								
Water quality standards	% water quality index (domestic; commercial, and industrial)		Water treatment works are experiencing overflow challenges due to influx or the population growth	4 waste water treatment works in towns; 1 in the rural area (Komatipoort sewerage)										

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
	Percentage (%)	Percentage of households with access to electricity services	% reduction in backlog					Backlog is estimated at 50,801 house holds; 58,620 households currently have access to electricity	2,661 proposed number of connections 48,000 reduction in backlog by 2014	30 June 2016	Electricity			
Number (#)	Number of streetlights installed	% reduction in backlog	1830 Street lights in Nkomazi Towns; 26 Mast lights in Nkomazi Rural areas.	Establish target based on planning and development information (consider Township Establishment / formalisation of rural areas)								Electricity	Planning & Development	
Percentage (%)	Percentage of municipal road network maintained	% reduction in backlog	Tarred road network is 186km	13km tarred road to reseal	30 June 2016	Roads and Storm Water								
Percentage (%)	Percentage of municipal road network upgraded (provincial roads)	% reduction in backlog	13,150km 5 Footbridges constructed	3000km gravel road to maintain 10 bridges to complete										

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
	Number KM (#)	Number in KM of constructed new municipal roads network	% reduction in backlog						10km of new tarred road					
Ensure that municipal infrastructure is maintained according to acceptable standards and quality	standards and quality services index Costs (rand or % budget)		Infrastructure Development (to provide information)	Operations and Maintenance Plan (to cost the plan)		Infrastructure Operations & Maintenance								

DEPARTMENT: PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

YEAR: 2011/12 - 2015/16

SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE PLAN

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
	KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY													
Formalise informal settlements	Number	8 settlements formalised	# of households with secured tenure	# of stands with formal ownership	Baseline	30 June 2016	Land Ownership/ Township Establishment						Land use control and forward planning	Corporate Services Infrastructure Development Budget & Treasury
				10 townships										

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
				out of 58 settlements have been formalised										
Improve the credibility of the IDP	Timeline	Approved/adopted IDP by 30 June 2010	Credible IDP and Long Term Development Plan (20-30 years) "Credibility rating"	Rating at 4	Credibility rating 10 by 2012							Integrated Development Planning	Corporate Services Infrastructure Development Budget & Treasury	
	Develop the SDF and LUMS		Approved SDF and LUMS by 30 June 2010				Urban Renewal Programme							
KPA 2: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT														
Develop a credible LED Strategy and implementation plan	Timeline	Date credible LED strategy and implementation plan adopted	A credible IDP sector plan (which includes stimulating opportunities in the second economy, linked/aligned to PGDS or macro economic plans and policies, highlights competitive advantages; identifies nodal areas for	A Draft LED strategy was approved by Council	LED Strategy and implementation plan adopted by Council by...		LED Strategy & Implementation Plan							

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
			investment, etc)											
Strengthen the capacity of LED unit				Number of jobs created			LED Capacity							
Create an environment conducive to investment	Number	Investment Incentive Policy approved/adopted	Number of direct investments / enterprises established	Establish baseline by	Investment Incentive Policy approved and adopted by Council by...		Investment Incentive Policy							
Support the MDC Flaship to ensure investment in Nkomazi			Attracting private enterprise investment	Tourism Information Centre exists but is not operational	Approved operational plan by Council by...		Maputo Development Corridor							
Ensure non functional LED projects become functional														
Provide facilities for informal traders							Informal Trading Support							
Malalane Flea Market							Malalane Flea Market							
Create tourism facilities							Tourism Development							
Strengthen the functionality	Stakeholder relationships		% stakeholder Index (quarterly meetings,				LED Stakeholder Forum							

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
of LED Forum			agenda and minutes, forum with structure)											
Public Private Partnerships	promotion of LED through PPP		Number of PPP established				Public Private Partnerships							
			Number of permanent job opportunities created through PPP											
KPA 3: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT														
Develop a credible IDP														
Develop a Long Term Development Strategy (20 - 30 years)														

DEPARTMENT: COMMUNITY SERVICES

YEAR: 2011/12 - 2015/16

SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE PLAN

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY														
Improve access to basic services in Nkomazi	Percentage (%)	Percentage of households with access to refuse removal and solid waste disposal Urban Households Rural Households Commercial (business) Government Institutions (Schools, Hospitals, Clinics, etc)	% reduction in backlog % Community Satisfaction Survey	20,540 estimated backlog	Reduce backlog by 9,288	30-Jun-16	Refuse Removal and Solid Waste Disposal					Operational Budget	Waste Management	Budget & Treasury
				82,126 serviced households										100% (410) of businesses or commercial sites serviced in urban
	Timeline	Approved Waste Management Plan	Improved spatial planning/Credibile IDP Rating				Waste Management Plan						Waste Management	Law Enforcement Nature Conservation

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
		Approved Environmental Management Plan	Improved spatial planning/Credibile IDP Rating										Nature Conservation	Waste Management Planning & Development Infrastructure development
		Approved Air Quality Management Plan	Improved spatial planning/Credibile IDP Rating										Waste Management	Fire & Rescue
Improve access to community and public services	Percentage (%)	Percentage of households with access to community and public services (library, community hall, parks and recreation area, graveyard facility)	% reduction in backlog <i>Community and Public Service Index</i>	4 parks currently maintained 6 Libraries in Nkomazi 4 graveyards serviced 14 community halls	4 parks renovated 7 libraries identified (including ICT)	30 June 2016	Community and Public Services						Community Development	Planning & Development Infrastructure Development Budget & Teasury Waste Management
Create environmental awareness in Nkomazi	Number (#)	# of programmes implemented	% awareness environment index	Establish baseline in 2010/11 FY	% baseline established	30 June 2016	Environmental Awareness Programme						Waste Management & Nature Conservation	Community Development
Contribute to the reduction of HIV/AIDS prevalence in Nkomazi	Percentage (%)	# in reduction of HIV/AIDS new infections	% reduction in HIV/AIDS new infections	35.5% Prevalence	5% reduction	30 June 2016	HIV/AIDS Programme (Awareness & Counselling)							

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
Ensure adherence to road safety standards and regulations	# Number	Number reduction in accidents (Index)	% reduction in trend % Community Satisfaction Survey	37% trend in reported accidents	4% reduction in trend		Roads Safety Standards and Regulations						Road Safety Licencing	Budget & Treasury Infrastructure Development Fire & Rescue Nature Conservation
		Integrated Transport Plan												

DEPARTMENT: CORPORATE SERVICES

YEAR: 2011/12 - 2015/16

SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE PLAN

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
KPA 3: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & DEVELOPMENT														
Provide support to the smooth running of Council		# of meetings held as per approved itinerary	% implementation of council resolutions	(consult with records to trace current resolutions and action plan)	(We need to be mindful of short, medium and long term council resolutions)		Administration Support						Municipal Manager	Council

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
Improve employee skills including ward committees and councillors	Percentage (%)	% employees achieving Personal Development Plans # of ward committee members and councillors trained	% employees achieving performance targets % of ward committee structures effectively performing	Post 1 - 3 Senior Managers Post 4 - 6 Middle Management Post 7 - 16 Lower Management	% employees achieved performance targets Establish baseline by end of 1st Quarter		Skills Development					R 1 M	HR Section	All Departments
Reduce the vacancy rate according to organogram	Percentage (%)	# reduction in vacant posts	% reduction rate	87% filled posts (825) 13% vacant posts (125)	3% reduction (Year 5)		Recruitment, Selection & Appointment						HR Section	All Departments
Reduce scarce skills employee turnover	Percentage (%)	# reduction in scarce skills turnover	% reduction in employee turnover (scarce skills)	Establish baseline by end of the FY 2009/2010			Employee Retention Strategy						HR Section	All Departments
Provide support with regard to municipal by-laws and organisational policies	Percentage (%)	# of reviewed or developed municipal by-laws and policies	100% alignment and compliance with relevant provincial and national legislation				Legal Services Support						Legal Services	All Departments
Establish a municipal performance management		# of employees signed-off performance contracts to Post	% PMS functionality effectiveness index	Issues of functionality of the system	Formulate baseline by end of FY 2010/11		Performance Management System						PMS Section	All Departments

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
system		Level 3		include the unit to undertake M&E, conduct assessments and generate reports										
KPA 5: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION & GOOD GOVERNANCE														
Streamline participation of target groups into municipal business	Percentage (%)	# of beneficiaries from target groups participating on matters of the municipality	% target group satisfaction	Establish baseline (as guided by transversal policies & implementation plan)	Set targets as per transversal policies and guidelines		Transversal Programmes						Transversal Section	All Departments
Improve effective functionality of Ward Committees	Percentage (%)	# of wards committee structures effectively functioning	% Public Participation Index	Outcome baseline on public participation index	60% public participation index		Functionality of Ward Committees						Office of the Speaker	Corporate Services
Support employees with technology	Percentage (%)	100% complete ICT infrastructure by June 2011	% employee satisfaction survey	Establish baseline in June 2012	Establish baseline in June 2012		ICT Services							

DEPARTMENT: BUDGET & TREASURY

YEAR: 2011/12 - 2015/16

SERVICE DELIVERY STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE PLAN

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
KPA 4: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT														
				98% collection rate in formalized areas and 10% in villages	5% increase in revenue base	31 June 2016	Revenue Enhancement Programme						Income Division	Infrastructure Development Community Services
4.1 Cost Recovery							Debtors Management							
Sustain a positive net revenue and maintain such at targeted levels														
Manage revenues and debtors in a responsible manner	Percentage (%)	%/rand in revenue growth	% liquidity ratio				Cash Flow Management					0	Revenue & Budget	

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
Manage expenditure (creditors and salaries) in a responsible manner	Percentage (%)	%/rand in expenditure (on quality and 'value for money' services)	% cost effectiveness ratio				Cash flow Management Repairs & Maintenance (ID)					0	Expenditure Division	Income Division All Departments
Manage assets and liabilities in a responsible manner	Percentage (%)	% current ratio (assets vs. liabilities)	% economic return on capital investment				Asset Management Capital Expenditure						Expenditure Division	Income Division All Departments
							Clean Audit							
4.2 Access to Capital							Annual Financial Statements							
Ensure "sustained access" to adequate capital to accomplish the municipality's mission							Capital Investment Programme	MIG						
Develop a Capital Funding Plan and the Infrastructure Investment	Timeframe	Finalisation and adoption of plan by December 2011	% economic return on capital investment		Establish baseline by end of FY 11		Capital Funding Plan/Infrastructure Investment Plan						Revenue & Budget	All sections Infrastructure Development

Strategic Objective	Performance Measure			Baseline	Performance Target	Timeframe	Priority Issue or Programme	Budget '000					Accountable & Responsible Municipal Section	Supporting Department / Section
	Unit of Measurement	Output Measure	Outcome Measure					Year 1 2011/12	Year 2 2012/13	Year 3 2013/14	Year 4 2014/15	Year 5 2015/16		
Plan														
							Supply Chain Management							
4.3. Financial Risk Metrics														
Mitigate financial risk to the municipality		Risk Index	efficiency and effectiveness of internal controls											Internal Audit

SECTION D: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

9. OVERVIEW OF NKOMAZI

The Municipality has developed a comprehensive Spatial Development Framework which was tabled to council as the first draft on the 31st of March 2010 under Council Resolution Number NKM S-GCM : A016/2010. The Municipality has also developed its Land Use Management System as part of the SDF.

The Nkomazi Spatial Development Framework will be reviewed in-house annually to accommodate future development trends and socio-economic growth in the Municipal area. The SDF shall be fully reviewed after five years in line with the IDP as required by law that the spatial development framework is the most important product of the IDP and its time of compilation must correspond to the IDP.

The SDF seeks to clarify on factors that influence where and how people settle and organize themselves in space. In South Africa and in particular the Limpopo and Mpumalanga Provinces, the following structuring elements impact directly on the formation and development of settlements.

- Environmental factors such as natural resources, climate, landforms (topography) and water features.
- Spatial characteristics and location of, for example the distance between activities, i.e. where people stay and where they work.
- Distance, which is the spatial dimension of separation and is measured in terms of time, cost and effort.
- Other factors including cultural factors, economies of scale, political and economic systems.

The following main structuring elements influenced the spatial form of Nkomazi Municipality as it exists today:

Past Political Ideologies – Apartheid planning resulted in the separation and isolation of the southern part of Nkomazi, which used to be Kangwane homeland, from the more developed northern part. This created a distorted spatial structure and lead to inefficiencies and backlogs in service provision.

Tribal Authority Areas – Dispersed settlements developed with no order. Ad hoc and unsustainable service and infrastructure development occurred.

International Borders – the borders of Swaziland and Mozambique act as physical barriers limiting the movement of people, goods and services to Swaziland through Jeppes Reef and Mananga Border Posts and to Mozambique through the Lebombo Border Post. Continuous influx of illegal immigrants from these countries contributes further to the mushrooming of informal settlements.

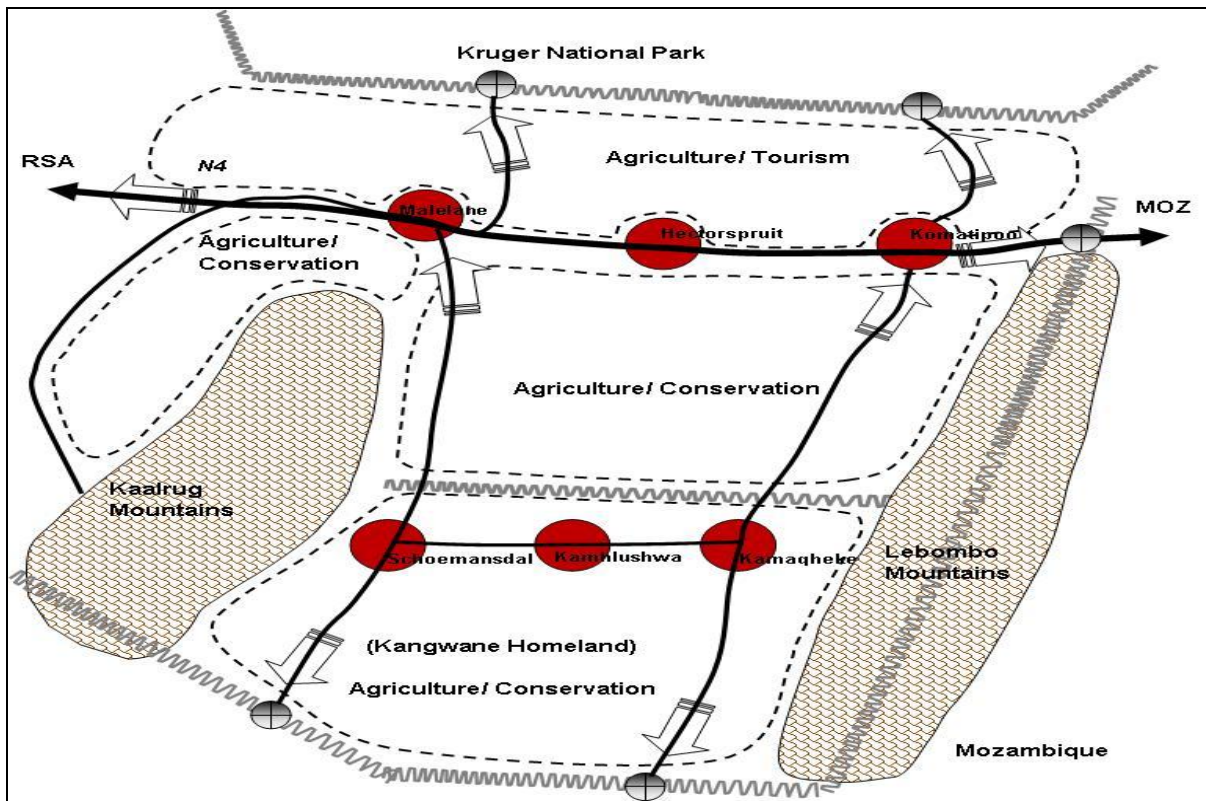
N4 Maputo Development Corridor – the alignments of the N4 highway and railway line have played a vital role in the development of the main urban centres in the northern part of the municipality i.e. Malelane, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort.

Major Roads – the two main provincial roads R570 (P80) and R571 (P179), linking the N4 highway to the south, have played a significant part in the development of urban settlements along its alignments.

Topography – the topography of the area determined its physical linkages in regional and national context. The Kaalrug Mountains limits linkages to the west and the Lebombo Mountains limits linkages to the east. The N4 remains the only link between Maputo and the economic hub of South Africa, i.e. Gauteng.

Kruger National Park – the Kruger National Park dictates the type of land uses to be found adjacent to its border, including agriculture, tourism related developments i.e. eco areas, conservancies and uses focusing on nature conservation.

Figure: 20 proposed illustration structural elements



(Source: Nkomazi Spatial Development Framework, 2010)

2.13. Status Quo Analysis

The purpose of this section is to assess Nkomazi Local Municipality (NLM) with regard to its natural resources, physical, socio-economic and institutional environments. The analysis is discussed under the following headings.

- Natural Resource Base
- Demographic Profile
- Urban and Rural Development
- Economic Analysis
- Engineering Infrastructure
- Social Infrastructure
- Institutional Arrangements

The outcome of the analysis will assist in the formulation of development strategies in order to optimally manage existing resources and to ultimately achieve long-term sustainable development.

9.2 Natural Resource Base

9.2.1 Locality

Nkomazi Local Municipality is located in the south-eastern part of the Mpumalanga Province. It is one of the five constituents of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality bordered by the Kruger National Park to the north, Mozambique to the east, Swaziland to the south and Mbombela and Umjindi Local Municipalities to the west. The geographical area measures ±3240.4240km² in extent (Source: Municipal Demarcation Board).

9.2.2 Climate

Nkomazi Local Municipality falls within the summer rainfall region with the rainy season normally lasting from October to March. The average mean annual precipitation for the municipal area varies between approximately 750 and 860mm with averages varying from approximately 450 to 550mm in the eastern areas to 1500mm on the higher lying western areas.

9.2.3. Topography

Table 18: Elevation

Range (m)	Area (ha)	%
101 - 200	25 412	7.9
201 - 300	193 936	59.9
301 - 400	86 937	26.9
401 - 500	9 362	2.9
501 - 600	6 687	2.1
601 - 700	1 337	0.4

Source: Mpumalanga Provincial Government: Integrated Resource Information Report - 2005

Table 19: Slope

Class	Area (ha)	%
Level (0-3%)	158 511	49
Moderate (4-15%)	111 955	34.6
Steep (16-25%)	22 169	6.8
Very Steep (25+)	31 037	9.6

Source: Mpumalanga Provincial Government: Integrated Resource Information Report Nkomazi

In terms of topography, the following is concluded:

- Steep slopes and mountainous areas are to be found in the western part and along the eastern boundary of the municipality. The Kaalrug Mountain range is to be found to the west forming part of the Barberton Mountainlands and the Lebombo Mountain range is located along the eastern boundary.
- The Lebombo Plains, located between the Komati River and the Lebombo Mountains to the east, are characterized by flat to undulating landscapes.
- The central part between the Komati River and the mountainous western areas is fairly flat however steeper slopes occur to the south towards Swaziland border.

9.2.4 Geology

Table 20: Geology

Geology Type	Area (ha)	%
Arenite	34 730.01	10.73
Basalt	50 784.14	15.69
Dolorite	6 732.38	2,08
Gabbro	388.41	0.12
Gneiss	14 209.20	4.39
Granite	12 234.80	3.78
Granophyre	2 492.27	0.77
Lava	38 970.11	12.04

Lutaceous Arenite	15 018.38	4.64
Quartz Monzonite	94 609.33	29.23
Rhyolite	18 449.30	5.70
Shale	32 529.04	10.05
Ultramafic Rocks	2 492.27	0.77

Source: Strategic Environmental Focus

A large proportion of Nkomazi is underlain with quartz monzonite (30.7%) to the south and central region. Basalt is the second most dominant (16.5%) geology type, located to the east. The north-western part is predominantly underlain with arenite and lava. The least occurring geology types are ultramafic rocks, granophyre, gabbro and dolorite.

9.2.5. Agriculture Potential

Soil Potential

In response to the increasing development pressure and request for information on agricultural land a **Soil Potential Layer** was developed by the Department of Agriculture based in Ermelo, as part of a process to develop an **Agricultural Potential Map** for Mpumalanga.

¹Soil Form Associations, ²Soil Depth and ³Clay Contents layers of the Mpumalanga Soil Mapping Project (Van den Berg) were used to create a preliminary Soil Potential Layer that shows the location of the different soil potential classes (Low, Low-Medium, Medium, Med-High, High) for Mpumalanga.

The soil potential layer was superimposed on Nkomazi municipal area and the results are indicated in the table below:

Table 21: Soil Potential

Class	Area (ha)	%
Low	171147	53
Low-Medium	133327.8	41.3
Medium	1459.62	0.5
Medium-High	13666.48	4.2
High	3433.68	1.1

The soil potential layer is still a preliminary data set, which need to be verified by field surveys and observations. It should be further verified and refined before it can be used in the modeling of the Agricultural Potential Layer.

9.2.6. Agricultural Land Capability

In additional to the Soil Potential Layer the Agricultural Land Capability of Nkomazi is illustrated in the table below.

Table 22: Soil Potential

Class	Area (ha)	%
Very Low	49400.2	15.3
Low	30475.9	9.4
Medium	243105.2	75.3
High	0	0

Accordingly, 0% of the municipal area is regarded as high potential agricultural soils, 75.3% as medium potential agricultural soils and 15.3% as very low potential soils. Most of the agriculture activities (grazing and irrigation) take place on medium potential land.

9.2.7. High Potential Agricultural Land

“High potential agricultural land” means the best available land, best suited to, and capable of consistently producing acceptable yields of a wide range of crops with acceptable expenditure

of energy and economic resources and minimal damage to the environment". (Source: www.agis.agric.za)

Criteria for identifying prime and unique agricultural land:

- Absence of restrictions on cultivation (e.g. slopes and distance from watercourses)
- Present irrigation (land under permanent or seasonal irrigation is deemed to qualify as prime agricultural land)
- Moisture availability
- The scarcity factor
- Soil type, soil depth and soil texture.

Topsoil depth plays a significant role in determining the agricultural potential of land. Soil depths deeper than 750mm within access of a water source need to be regarded as worthy of protection as a scarce resource.

These criteria are used as guidelines when evaluating an area. Areas that don't meet the criteria are not automatically available for development or change in land use i.e. areas with a low potential for crop production, might have a high potential for grazing, making it an area of high agricultural value. The specific situation or scenario of each application is also considered, i.e. size of area, availability of water, economic viability and sustainable agricultural use and external factors such as political influences, development trends etc.

9.2.8. State of the Environment

9.2.8.1 General

The mountainous areas and the river systems form the backbone of the natural environmental system, providing the major water source needed for development and the scenic environment essential for tourism.

Areas of pristine natural environment in the northern part of Nkomazi include the Kaalrug Mountain range to the west, the Lebombo Mountain range to the east and the whole length of the Crocodile River. These areas have excellent potential for eco-tourism uses.

The southern part contains large areas of pristine natural environment with conservational value. Important to mention are the banks of the Mlumati River, naturally occurring cycads at

Mbuzini, the Mananga Wetland, the areas surrounding Lake Matsamo and the Mananga Whaleback, this forms part of the Lebombo Mountain range on the far eastern side.

9.2.8.2. Conservation Areas

Nkomazi municipal area boasts a number of nature reserves and conservancies as indicated in the table below:

Table 23: Conservation Areas

Reserve/Conservancy	Location	Area (ha)
Lionspruit	Adjacent south of Marloth Park.	1615.27
Dumaneni Reserve	South of Malelane along the R570 road.	2664.63
Mahushe Shongwe	Adjacent west of Mzinti settlement.	1139.73
Ligwalagwala Conservancy	South of the N4	12639.98
Mawewe Cattle/Game Project	In the vicinity of Mgobode, Magudu, Sibange and Madadeni Settlements.	9190.24
Masibekela Wetland	east of the Mananga Border Gate to Swaziland and surrounded by Mananga, Thambokhulu, Mbuzini, Khombaso and Masibekela Settlements.	987.46
Mananga Care Program	In Mananga settlement.	244.13

Other:

- The Kruger National Park borders Nkomazi to the north,
- Krokodilpoortberg Conservancy borders Nkomazi to the north-west, where the N4 exits the municipality,
- Songimvelo Nature Reserve borders Nkomazi to the south-west, where the R38 exits the municipality.

9.2.8.3 Biodiversity Assets

The 2007 Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan (MBCP) is a spatial plan that groups the province's biodiversity assets into six conservation categories based on the measured distribution of hundreds of biodiversity and ecological features throughout the province.

The MBCP for Mpumalanga was superimposed on the municipal area. The categories and areas covered by each category are indicated in the table below. Refer to Chapter 7 for Land Use Guidelines for biodiversity conservation.

Table 24: Biodiversity assets

Nr	Category	Area in NLM (ha)
1	Protected areas – currently under formal biodiversity protection	14070
2	Irreplaceable areas – in urgent need of Protected Area status	17175
3	Highly Significant areas - requiring strict land use controls	11458
4	Important and Necessary areas – requiring special care	10692
5	Areas of Least Concern – providing sites for development	155845
6	Areas with No Natural Habitat remaining – providing preferred sites for all forms of development	114369

Source: Mpumalanga Biodiversity Conservation Plan

Furthermore, the *Barberton Bio-Diversity Corridor Initiative* has identified Nkomazi to have good potential for consumptive conservation, including game breeding and hunting.

9.2.8.4 Natural Ecology

There are six Biomes in South Africa namely the Fynbos Biome, Ticket Biome, Forest Biome, Succulent Karoo Biome, Grassveld Biome and Savannah Biome. The municipality forms part of the Savannah Biome, which covers approximately 33% of the area of South Africa. Generally, the Savannah Biome is characterised by a grassy ground layer and a distinct upper layer of woody plants. Some sub-categories of the Savannah Biome form part of the municipality as follows (Source: Department Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2009).

- *Sweet Lowveld Bushveld* - located from the eastern parts of the Kruger National Park, southwards through Swaziland and into the northern parts of KwaZulu-Natal. In terms of climate, rainfall varies from 550 to 600 mm per year, falling in summer. Temperatures range between -2°C and 43°C, with an average of 22°C.
- *Mixed Lowveld Bushveld* - located on flat to undulating landscapes between 350 and 500m cutting across the municipality from the north to the south. In terms of climate, the annual summer rainfall for the area varies from 450mm to 600mm. Temperatures vary between -4°C and 45°C, with an average of 22°C.
- *Lebombo Arid Mountain Bushveld* - located on undulating rocky terrain on the eastern border of the Kruger National Park, extending through Swaziland into the northern part of KwaZulu-Natal. In terms of climate, the annual rainfall ranges from 450mm to 700mm. Temperatures vary between -1°C and 46°C, with an average of 23°C.
-
- *Sour Lowveld Bushveld* - located on the lower eastern slopes and foothills of the Drakensberg, from the Soutpansberg in Limpopo, through Mpumalanga and into Swaziland cutting across NLM. In terms of climate, the summer rainfall varies from 600mm to 1000mm per year. Temperatures range between 2°C and 43°C with an average of 22°C.

SECTION E: PRIORITY ISSUES AND PROJECTS

2.14. 10. TABLE 25: PROJECTS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2011/2012 - 2013/2014

Water Infrastructure (Bulk Water Supply Projects)										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK001	Mbuzini Bulk Water Supply Scheme Augmentation:	Mbuzini	Mbuzini Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 2492 households	18,000,000	32,673,724		MIG	NKLM
	Khombaso Reservoir/Pumping Station + Connector Bulk line	Khombaso	Khombaso Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 786 households	(3 000 000) Roll over				
	Bulk Pipeline from Khomaso to Thambokhulu + Pump station	Thambokhulu	Thambokhulu Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 527 households					
	Thambokhulu Reservoir + Pumping Station	Thambokhulu	Thambokhulu Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 527 households					
	Thambokhulu Bulk Pipeline to Mbuzini (Ndindindi Reservoir)	Mbuzini	Ndindindi Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 2612 households					
NK002	Masibekela Water Treatment Works Phase 2	Masibekela	Masibekela Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 2861 households	10,000,000	17,603,766	22,400,000	MIG	NKLM
NK003	Hoyi Reservoir//Elevated Tank	Hoyi	Hoyi Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1346 households	8,230,800			MIG	NKLM
NK004	Tonga WTW Phase 1B (Phase 2)	Tonga	Tonga Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 3201 households	20,000,000 (2 000 000) RO	21,667,792		MIG	NKLM

Water Infrastructure (Bulk Water Supply Projects)										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK005	Phiva, Vlakbult (Mdladla) Elevated Tower + Skhwahlane Sectional Steel Reservoir/Elevated Tower	Phiva/sikhwahlane/Mdladla	Phiva/sikhwahlane/mdladla Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 2450 households	5,179,020			MIG	NKLM
NK006	Mandulo Bulk Water Supply Upgrade (Replacement of AC Pipe)	Mandulo	Mandulo Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 626 households		7,000,000	21,438,260	MIG	NKLM
NK007	Mzinti Bulk water supply upgrade	Mzinti	Mzinti Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 3204 households			15,000,000	MIG	NKLM
NK008	Shongwe Hospital Bulk Water Supply Upgrade (Replacement of AC Pipe)	Schoemansdal	Nkomazi community members	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 4209 households			9,000,000	MIG	NKLM
NK009	Marloth Park Bulk Water upgrade	Marloth Park	Marloth Park Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to all households	700 000			Revenue	NKLM
	SUB-TOTAL					62,109,820	78,945,282	67,838,260		

Water Infrastructure (Water Reticulation Projects)										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		

Water Infrastructure (Water Reticulation Projects)											
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014			
NK010	Mafambisa Reticulation	Mafambisa	Mafambisa Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 2286 households	4,350,564			MIG	NKLM	
NK011	Phosaville/Dunusa Water Reticulation	Phosaville/Dunusa	Phosaville/Dunusa Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1981 households	1,695,000	7,905,000	4,272,375	MIG	NKLM	
NK012	Sibange Reticulation	Sibange	Sibange Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 832 households	2,000,000			MIG	NKLM	
NK013	Louville Reticulation	Louville	Louville community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 832 households	700,000			MIG	NKLM	
NK014	Steenbok Reticulation	Steenbok	Steenbok Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 2771 households		3,500,000		MIG	NKLM	
NK015	Mbuzini Reticulation	Mbuzini	Mbuzini Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 3926 households		1,500,000		MIG	NKLM	
NK016	Ntunda Reticulation + Bulk	Ntunda	Ntunda Community	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1246 households		3,000,000		MIG	NKLM	
NK017	Conduct feasibility study for mountain view Dam	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1246 households	3 000 000			DARDLA	NKLM	
NK018	Construction of Sikhwahlane Dam & elevated tower	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1246 households	1 000 000			DARDLA	NKLM	
NK019	Installation of rain water harvesting tanks at Ntunda	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1246 households	1 500 000			DARDLA	NKLM	
NK020	Installation of rain water harvesting equipment at Ntunda,	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1246 households	3 224 547			DARDLA	NKLM	

Water Infrastructure (Water Reticulation Projects)

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
	Sikhwahlane, Madadeni and Sibange									
NK021	Provision of 10 boreholes and elevated tanks and reticulation for 50 households	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to 1246 households	-			DARDLA	NKLM
NK022	Water and sanitation maintenance assistance	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide all households with adequate, quality and affordable water	Improved water supply to households	1 000 000			EDM	EDM
NK023	Operations and Maintenance for the transferred scheme	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Day to day maintenance of the plants transferred to municipality by the Department	Number of transferred water schemes not meeting required standard.	5,774,000			DWA	DWA
NK024	Implementation readiness study for Driekoppies and Sibange WTW	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Ensuring that all the legal requirements are met for the projects to be funded through the Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	Number of Water Treatment Works not meeting legal requirement for RBIG.	6,000,000			DWA	KOBWA
NK025	Rainwater harvesting	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	To provide to water supply Food Security to 100 households	Water supply backlog.	1,715,000			DWA	IDT
NK026	Installation of 5 000 liters rainwater harvesting tanks to 80 households (39 tanks in Ntunda, 21 tanks in Skhwahlane and 20 tanks in Langelooop).	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	To provide interim access to water supply for 80 households	Water supply backlog.	900,000			DWA	DWA

Water Infrastructure (Water Reticulation Projects)										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK027	Conversion of Lake Matsamo dam from single to multipurpose dam	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Ensuring that the communities around Driekopies dam benefit through unlocking economic opportunities associated with the dam	Local economic development.	(R2,000,000) Not yet approved			DWA	KOBWA
NK028	Mobile package plants in Block B , Buffelspruit and Gomora areas.	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	To ensure that community get purified water.	Cholera outbreaks	12,310,346			DWA	KOBWA
NK029	Replacement of submersible pump	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	To ensure that community have access to water.	No constant water supply.	500,000			DWA	
NK030	Financing of Resource Poor Farmers	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Water Supply and Food Security	Number of poor farmers	2,000,000			DWA	DARDLA
	Subtotal					9,378,564	15,905,000	4,272,375		

EDUCATION										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK031	Feeding schemes for 11 Quantile 1-3 primary and secondary schools through acquisition from agriculture cooperatives for 46755 learners	Nkomazi	Nkomazi schools pupils	Provide learners with a healthy nutrition	11 schools provided with food	3 304 643.4			DARDLA	DARDLA

EDUCATION

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK032	Funding of 10 new ECD center operations	Wards 16 & 17	Pupils from the identified schools	Provide learners with safe learning environment	10 New ECD centres supported	1 584 000			DSD	DSD
NK033	Construction of 4 ECD centres			Provide learners with a safe learning environment	4 ECD centres constructed	-			DoE	DOE
	Subtotal					4 888 643.4				

Priority Issue/Programme 2: Sanitation

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK035	Old Villages Sanitation Project: Vlakbult(Mbangave)50; Phiva 50; Bloeb B(Mashekesheni)50; Joe Slovo IPCC 50; Driekoppies(Mbhede) 50; Ntunda 50; Skhwahlane50, Madadeni50; Sibange 50	Nkomazi	Nkomazi communities	Provide all households with minimum basic sanitation service	Completion of 670 VIP Toilets	5,000,000	13,000,000	22,317,510	MIG	NKLM
NK036	New Villages Sanitation Project: Tonga A5 50, Schoemansdal Zone 10 50, Mgobodzi (Phakama) 50 ; Naas(Nhlalakahle 50; Ngwenyeni 50; Dlunduma 50; Schomansdal Hospital 50; Tonga C 50; Boschfontein(Mbangave) 50; Gomora 50	Nkomazi	Nkomazi communities	Provide all households with minimum basic sanitation service	Completion of 670 VIP Toilets	5,000,000	17,900,000	33,123,529	MIG	NKLM
					Subtotal	10,000,000	30,900,000	55,441,039		

ROADS AND STORM WATER

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK037	Nyathi Bus Route	Nyathi	Nkomazi communities	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network [4.2 Km]	8,200,000			MIG	NKLM
NK038	Ntunda Bus Route	Ntunda	Ntunda Community	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network [3.5 km]	5,650,000			MIG	NKLM
NK039	Schulzendal Bus Route	Schulzendal	Schulzendal Community	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network [4km]	4,940,000			MIG	NKLM
NK040	MB to taxi Rank Bus Route	Kamhlushwa	Kamhlushwa Community	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network			7,500,000	MIG	NKLM
NK041	Langeloop Bus Route Phase 2	Langeloop	Langeloop Community	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network [1.5km]	5,000,000	7,000,000		MIG	NKLM
NK042	Comprehensive infrastructure Plan[CIP] and storm water & Roads Master Plan	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Community	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network	400,000			MIG	NKLM
NK043	Construction of the Sibange bridge to shorten the distance from Magogeni to Komatipoort, Masibekela, Swaziland, TSB Komati mill and completion of the Magudu road	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Local Communities	Provide efficient public transport network	Improved and efficient road network	42 000 000			DPWRT	NKLM
SUB TOTAL						66 190 000	,7,000,000	7,500,000		

ELECTRIFICATION										
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK044	House connections	Mafambisa/Nhlakahle	Mafambisa/Nhlakahle Communities	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	400 new Households having access to electricity	3 202 800			DME	ESKOM
NK045	House connections	Tonga A5	Tonga Community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	300 new Households having access to electricity	2 102 400			DME	ESKOM
NK046	House connections	Tonga D	Tonga Community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	100 new Households having access to electricity	700 800			DME	ESKOM
NK047	House connections	Tonga B	Tonga Community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	100 new Households having access to electricity	700 800			DME	ESKOM
NK048	House connections	Tonga C	Tonga community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	200 new Households having access to electricity	1 401 600			DME	ESKOM
NK049	House connections	Hhoyi	Hhoyi community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	200 new Households having access to electricity	1 401 600			DME	ESKOM
NK050	House connections	Goba	Goba community	Provide adequate and reliable	100 new Households having access to	700 800			DME	ESKOM

ELECTRIFICATION										
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
				electricity to all households	electricity					
NK051	House connections	Sibange	Sibange community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	100 new Households having access to electricity	700 800			DME	ESKOM
NK052	House connections	Block b Borwane (Joe slovo)	Block community b	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	100 new Households having access to electricity	700 800			DME	ESKOM
NK053	House connections	Masibekela	Masibekela community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	150 new Households having access to electricity	1 051 200			DME	ESKOM
NK054	House connections	Dludluma / Ngwenyeni	Dludluma/ Ngwenyeni communities	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	100 new Households having access to electricity	700 800			DME	ESKOM
NK055	House connections	Schoemansdal-hospital	Schoemansdal community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	200 new Households having access to electricity	1 401 600			DME	ESKOM
NK056	House connections	Schoemansdal reservoir	Schoemansdal community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	150 new Households having access to electricity	1 051 200			DME	ESKOM
NK057	House connections	Block C –Phakama	Block community C	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	122 new Households having access to electricity	854 976			DME	ESKOM

ELECTRIFICATION										
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK058	House connections	Block B – Gugwini	Block community B	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	100 new Households having access to electricity	700 800			DME	ESKOM
NK059	Installation of 200 solar systems in Ntunda and Sikhwahlane villages	Ntunda and Sikhwahlane	Ntunda and Sikhwahlane Communities	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	200 solar systems installed	5 000 000			DME	ESKOM
NK060	Electrification of 167 households at Madadeni	Madadeni	Madadeni Community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	167 new households having access to electricity	1 500 000			DME	ESKOM
NK061	Dunusa Kamhlushwa Phase 2	Dunusa	Dunusa community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	866 new households having access to electricity	R6 196 523			DME	ESKOM
NK062	Madadeni	Madadeni	Madadeni community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	275 new households having access to electricity	R3 295 773			DME	ESKOM
NK063	Magogeni	Magogeni	Magogeni community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	149 new households having access to electricity	R1 621 781			DME	ESKOM
NK064	Mangweni	Mangweni	Mangweni community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	1014 new households having access to electricity	R9 871 112			DME	ESKOM
NK065	Marloth	Marloth Park	Marloth Park	Provide	Improved access to	(-2 000 000)			External	NKLM

ELECTRIFICATION										
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
	Park Electrification		Community	adequate and reliable electricity to all households	electricity by all households				Loan	
NK066	Bulk Infrastructure strengthening	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Community	Provide adequate and reliable electricity to all households	households having access to electricity	(-3 000 000)			External Loan	NKLM
	TOTAL					44 858 165				

COMMUNITY FACILITIES										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK067	Schoemansdal Community Hall	Schoemansdal	Schoemansdal Community	Provide the communities with safe buildings for meetings	Number of people Utilising the hall	4,200,000			MIG	NKLM
NK068	Jeppes Reef Community Hall	Jeppes Reef	Jeppes Reef Community	Provide the communities with safe building for meetings	Number of people Utilising the hall			5,000,000	MIG	NKLM
NK069	Establishment of Thusong centre at Matsamo tribal Authority	Matsamo	Matsamo Communities	Provide the communities with safe building for meetings	1 Thusong centre established	-			COGTA	COGTA
NK070	Construction of a Multipurpose Centre (Sports and recreation, library, etc.)	Wards 16 & 17	Wards 16 & 17 communities	Provide the communities with safe building for community activities	Multi-purpose Centre constructed	4 300 000			DSD	DSD
NK071	Development of youth centres	Wards 16 & 17	Wards 16 & 17 communities	Provide the communities with safe building for	2 youth centres developed	1 365 000			DSD	DSD

COMMUNITY FACILITIES										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
				community activities						
NK172	Dludluma Community Hall	Dludluma	Dludluma Community	Provide the communities with safe building for meetings	Number of people Utilising the hall	1 638 000 (2 000 000) RO			EPWP	NKLM
TOTAL						9 865 000		5,000,000		

HOUSING											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
NK072	Provision of 960 PHP units in wards 16 & 17	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide households with decent and safe housing units	960 PHP houses developed	50 000 000				DHS	DHS
TOTAL						50 000 000					

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
NK073	Poultry value-chain development (poultry houses & abattoir developed)	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	12 poultry houses & one (1) abattoir developed	12 700 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK074	Construction of maize mill plant	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business	Maize mill plant constructed	5 500 000				DARDLA	DARDLA

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
				opportunities							
NK075	Ntunda Grazing Camp earthdam rehabilitation and animals disease control	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	1 earthdam rehabilitated , 18 controlled diseases managed (no or fewer outbreaks)	700 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK076	Nguni bull and heifer exchange; bull performance testing scheme	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Nguni bull and heifer exchange & bull performance testing scheme programme implemented	-				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK077	Revitalization of irrigation infrastructure at Ngogolo (500 ha), Nhlangu West (120 ha) & Nhlangu East (120 ha) & Mbhunu B (500 ha)	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	1240 ha of irrigation infrastructure revitalized	10 000 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK078	Fencing of 50km of grazing camps, 50 households and 50 ha for vegetable production. Provision of diamond mesh fencing for 50 households	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Fencing of 50km of grazing camps, 50 households and 50 ha for vegetable production & diamond mesh fencing for 50 households erected	3 000 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK079	Ploughing and planting of 16,000 ha for	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	16 000 ha ploughed and planted	19 440 000				DARDLA	DARDLA

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
	various crops (10 420 ha Food Security & 5760 ha Land and Agrarian Reform) linked to 4 PHC foodgardens: Mzinti, Sibange, Sikhwahlane & Mgobodzi clinics (DoH)										
NK080	Establishment of a nursery for different seedlings	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	1 nursery established	-				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK081	Provision of 11 tractors & implements to Land and Agrarian Reform beneficiaries	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	11 tractors & implements to Land and Agrarian Reform beneficiaries provided	-				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK082	Construction of 10 tunnels for vegetable production in wards 16&17	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	10 tunnels for vegetable production constructed in ward 16 & 17	3 000 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK083	Establishment of a fence making enterprise	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Fence making enterprise established	7 500 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK084	Establishment of the brick making enterprise	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Brick making enterprise established	-				DHS	DHS
NK085	Commercialization of the bakery in Mzinti	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	1 bakery revitalized at Mzinti	1 000 000				MEGA	MEGA
NK086	Establishment of	Ward 16	Ward 16 and 17	Provide facilities	Malalane crafters	1 000 000				NKLM	NKLM

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
	Malalane crafters market	and 17	communities	for business opportunities	market established						
NK087	Feasibility study for the establishment of a factory for foton tractors for assembling, servicing and spare parts	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	business planning for Foton dealership developed	2 000 000				DARDLA	DARDLA
NK088	Community Work Programme (CWP)	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	1000 jobs created	500 000				COGTA	COGTA
NK089	Training of 90 learners in construction related trades from ward 16& 17	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Training of 90 learners in construction related trades from ward 16& 17 through &	-				MRTT	MRTT
NK090	NYSP	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	NYSP	270 000				DSD	DSD
NK091	NARYSEC	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	NARYSEC	3 240 000				DRDLR	DRDLR
NK092	Training of 20 ECD caregivers	Ward 16 and 17	Ward 16 and 17 communities	Provide facilities for business opportunities	20 ECD centre caregivers trained	30 000				DoE	DoE
NK093	Financial support to Malalane TIC	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Fully functional and competitive information centres	70 000				NKLM	NKLM
NK094	Tourism Signage	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business	50 000				NKLM	NKLM

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
					purposes						
NK095	Feasibility studies and Business plans	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes	140 000				NKLM	NKLM
NK096	2 nd Phase Malalane Crafters market	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes	(-500 000)				NKLM	NKLM
NK097	2 nd Phase Matsamo Crafters market	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes	(-800 000)				NKLM	NKLM
NK098	Hawkers stalls-N4/R570	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes	(-1 800 000)				NKLM	NKLM
NK099	Refuse cycling projects-Study and Business Plan	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes	(-500 000)				NKLM	NKLM
NK100	Lebombo stalls	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes	1 500 000				EDM	EDM
NK101	Kruger/Malalane Hotel	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes					PPP	PPP
NK102	Lomshiyo Trust	Nkomazi	Nkomazi	Provide facilities	Number of					PPP	PPP

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
	Game Lodge and Nature Reserve Development		community	for business opportunities	people utilising the facilities for business purposes						
NK171	Matsamo Lake	Matsamo	Nkomazi Community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes					PPP	PPP
NK173	Komatipoort Industrial Park (oil refinery and dry port)	Komatipoort	Nkomazi Community	Provide facilities for business opportunities	Number of people utilising the facilities for business purposes					PPP	PPP
NK103	TOTAL					71 640 000					

HEALTH PROJECTS											
	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agent
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
NK104	Kaapmuiden: Construction of a new clinic and the accommodation unit	Kaapmuiden	Kaapmuiden community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	R -	0	10 000	8 000	DOH	DOH
NK105	Masibekela CHC : Construction of new CHC and accommodation units	Masibekela	Masibekela community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	7 000	500	R -	0	DOH	DOH

HEALTH PROJECTS

	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)				Source of funding	Implementing Agent
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015		
NK106	Ntunda Clinic: Construction of a new CHC and accommodation	Ntunda	Ntunda community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	10 000	8 000	0	0	DOH	DOH
NK107	Langeloop CHC : Construction of new CHC and accommodation units	Langeloop	Langeloop community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK108	Sibange Clinic : Construction of new Clinic and accommodation units	Sibange	Sibange community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK109	Boschfontein CHC : Construction of new CHC and accommodation units	Boschfontein	Boschfontein community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK110	Schoemansdal Clinic: Renovations and upgrading	Schoemansdal	Schoemansdal community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK111	Naas CHC : Construction	Naas	Naas community	Provide sufficient health facilities to	Completed and operating health	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH

HEALTH PROJECTS

	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agent	
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	of new CHC and accommodation units			all	care facility						
NK112	Schuzendal Clinic : Major renovations and upgrading	Schuzendal	Schuzendal community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK113	Vlakbult Clinic : Major renovations and upgrading	Vlakbult	Vlakbult community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK114	Magudu Clinic : Major renovations and upgrading	Magudu	Magudu community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK115	Richershoek clinic : Major renovations and upgrading	Richershoek	Richershoek community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK116	Middleplaas clinic : Major renovations and upgrading	Middleplaas	Middleplaas community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK117	Tonga Gate Way clinic : Major renovations and upgrading	Tonga	Tonga community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK118	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	Mbuzini	Provide sufficient	Completed and	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH

HEALTH PROJECTS

	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agent	
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014			
	clinic : Major renovations and upgrading		community	health facilities to all	operating health care facility						
NK119	Davel Clinic: Renovations and upgrading	Davel	Davel community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	6 000	10 000	DOH	DOH
NK120	Nkomatipoort Nurses Residents : Construction of accommodation units	Komatipoort	Komatipoort community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	2 200	0	0	DOH	DOH
NK121	Mgobodzi Clinics : Renovations and upgrading	Mgobo community dzi	Mgobodzi	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	0	0	3 000	0	DOH	DOH
NK122	TONGA M2	Tonga	Tonga community	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	Completed and operating health care facility	15 000	0	0		DOH	DOH
NK123	Construction of 2 new clinics at Ntunda & Magudu	Ntunda and Magudu	Ntunda and Magudu Communities	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	2 New clinics constructed	30 000 000				DOH	DOH
NK124	5 non-profit organizations (NPOs) funded to provide community based	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	5 NPOs funded	1 680 000				DOH	DOH

HEALTH PROJECTS

	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocations (R)			Source of funding	Implementing Agent
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
	services									
NK125	Funding of 16 HCBCs	Nkomazi	Nkomazi Communities	Provide sufficient health facilities to all	16 HCBCC funded	6 053 824			DSD	DSD
	TOTAL					37 765 824				

NON MIG PROJECTS [FUNDING BY MUNICIPALITY]

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK126	Malelane Reservoir	Malelane	Malelane Community	Reduce the housing Backlog	42 Built and Completed Houses providing shelter to the affected Households	6,000,000			NKLM	NKLM
NK127	Upgrading/Resealing of roads-Komatipoort	Komatipoort	Komatipoort Community	To improved the living conditions for the rural people	100 Built and Completed Houses providing shelter to Households	1,600,000 {(2 467 376) RO}			NKLM	NKLM
NK128	Upgrading of Komatipoort sewerage works	Komatipoort	Komatipoort Community	To improved the living conditions for the rural people	100 Built and Completed Houses providing shelter to Households	1,800,000 {(3 100 000) RO}			NKLM	NKLM
Subtotal						9,400,000.00				

LAND OWNERSHIP, TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
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						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK129	Township establishment Mjejane	Mjejane	Mjejane Community	Formalisation of Mjejane settlement	Proclaimed Township of Mjejane	700 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK130	Upgrading of cadastral data/GIS	Nkomazi	Comazi Community	Provision of up to date GIS Information for Nkomazi	Updated GIS information	250 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK131	Township establishment Block C	Block C	Block C Community	Formalisation of Block C settlement	Proclaimed Township of Block C	500 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK132	Township establishment Pholane	Pholane	Pholane Community	Formalisation of Pholane settlement	Proclaimed Township of Pholane	900 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK174	Township establishment Stentor	Stentor	Stentor Community	Formalisation of Stentor settlement	Proclaimed Township of P Stentor		2 000 000		NKLM	NKLM
NK175	Township establishment Mhlathi Kop	Mhlathi	Mhlathi Community	Formalisation of Mhlathi settlement	Proclaimed Township of Mhlathi		2 000 000		NKLM	NKLM
NK176	Township establishment Mkwarkwaru	Mkwarkwaru	Mkwarkwaru Community	Formalisation of Mkwarkwaru settlement	Proclaimed Township of Mkwarkwaru		2 000 000		NKLM	NKLM
	TOTAL					2 350 000	6 000 000			

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK133	Functional CPF and MAM (Multi-agency mechanism) structures; develop a municipal safety plan; coordination crime awareness campaigns	Nkomazi	Nkomazi community	Provision of a safe environment to the Nkomazi community	Functional CPFs	200 000			DSSL	DSSL
NK134	Funding of two households and community based initiatives				2 Households and community initiatives funded	429 944			DSD	DSD

SAFETY AND SECURITY										
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
TOTAL						629 944				

TABLE 26: INFRASTRUCTURE AND ASSETS

CORPORATE SERVICES AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL										
MUNICIPAL MANAGER										
Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK135	1X Digital Camera	Corporate Services Municipal Manager	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	4 000			NKLM	NKLM
	TOTAL					4 000				

HUMAN RESOURCE										
Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency

						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK136	First Aid equipment	Corporate Services Administration	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	10 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK137	IT equipments	Corporate Services Administration	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	1,500 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						1 510 000				

PROPERTY SERVICES

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK138	Extention of Workshops & Offices	Corporate Services	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	600 000	600 000		NKLM	NKLM
NK139	Marloth Standby quarters	Corporate Services	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	150 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK171	Construction of Municipal offices building	Corporate Services	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient office space and equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	(-200 000 000)			NKLM	NKLM

PROPERTY SERVICES

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
	TOTAL					750 000	600 000			

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK140	Vehicle	Corporate Services Mayor's office	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	700 000			NKLM	NKLM
					TOTAL	700 000				

BUDGET AND TREASURY

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK141	Cost Recovery	Budget And Treasury	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	1,500 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK142	Furniture and equipment	Budget And Treasury	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	50 000			NKLM	NKLM
	TOTAL					1 550 000				

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK143	1X Laptop	Planning And Development	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction		10 000		NKLM	NKLM
NK144	Furniture & Equipment	Planning And Development	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction			20 500	NKLM	NKLM
NK145	2X Desktop Computers	Planning And Development	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction			20 000	NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL							10 000	40 500		

COMMUNITY SERVICES [PARKS AND CEMETERIES]

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK146	Brush cutters [Kamhlushwa, Komatipoort, Malelane and naas]	Community Services : Parks and Cemeteries	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	28 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						28 000				

COMMUNITY SERVICES [SOLID WASTE]

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project	Project	Key	Budget Allocation (R)	Source of	Implementing
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			Beneficiaries	Objective	Performance Indicator	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Funding	Agency
NK147	Compactor front end loader	Community Services: General Cleansing (Waste Removal)	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	2 500 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK148	2X Compactor trucks 10m ton	Community Services: General Cleansing (Waste Removal)	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	2, 000 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK149	2X 4ton cage truck	Community Services: General Cleansing (Waste Removal)	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	1 600 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK150	Skips containers	Community Services: General Cleansing (Waste Removal)	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	800 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK151	Brush cutters [Kamhlushawa, Komatipoort, Malelane and Naas	Community Services: General Cleansing (Waste Removal)	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	4 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						6 904 000				

SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK152	Lawn mowers (Driekoppies, KaMhlushwa & Naas)	Community Services: Socio Economic and Development	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	50 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK153	Brush cutters (Driekoppies, KaMhlushwa & Naas)	Community Services: Socio Economic and Development	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	15 000			NKLM	NKLM

	Naas	Development		equipments	satisfaction					
NK154	Brush caters (KaMhlushwa, Malalane & Komatipoort Test grounds)	Community Services: Socio Economic and Development	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	15 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						80 000				

VEHICLE LICENSING AND TESTING

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK155	4x computers[2x Malelane, 1x Komatipoort, 1x Kamhlushawa]	Community Services Vehicle Licensing & Testing	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	40 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK156	3x printers [Malelane, Komatipoort and kamhlushwa]	Community Services Vehicle Licensing & Testing	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	6 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						46 000				

PROTECTION SERVICES

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK157	Desktop and printer	Community Services Protection Services	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	12 000			NKLM	NKLM

TOTAL						12 000				
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FIRE RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK158	Disaster relief equipment	Community Services: Fire & response prevention	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	400 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK159	Rescue equipment	Community Services: Fire & response prevention	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	600 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK160	Fire extinguishers	Community Services: Fire & response prevention	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	10 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						1 010 000				

PMU [CIVIL ADMINISTRATION]

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK161	Furniture and equipments	Infrastructure Development : PMU	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient building/s	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	35 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK162	Renovation of the filing room	Infrastructure Development : PMU	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient building/s	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	70 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK163	Projector	Infrastructure Development :	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable	Improved staff productivity and	30 000			NKLM	NKLM

PMU [CIVIL ADMINISTRATION]

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
		PMU		and efficient building/s	customer satisfaction					
NK164	Filling cabinets	Infrastructure Development : PMU	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient building/s	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	25 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						160 000				

ROADS AND STORM WATER

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK165	Rehabilitation of Malelane cemetery access road	4Municipal Works: Public Works, Roads & Storm water	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient building/s	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	600 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK166	1x industrial fan	Municipal Works: Public Works, Roads & Storm water	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction		20 000		NKLM	NKLM
NK167	1 liquid fire extinguishers 5x	Municipal Works: Public Works, Roads & Storm water	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	30 000	30 000		NKLM	NKLM
NK168	Shelter for Municipal Vehicles	Municipal Works: Public Works, Roads & Storm water	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	100 000			NKLM	NKLM
NK169	Workshop tools	Municipal Works: Public Works,	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable	Improved staff productivity and	30 000	50 000		NKLM	NKLM

ROADS AND STORM WATER

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
		Roads & Storm water		and efficient equipments	customer satisfaction					
	TOTAL					760 000	100 000			

WATER DIVISION

Project ID	Project Name	Department	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Budget Allocation (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014		
NK170	Jojo tankers	Infrastructure Development : Water	Nkomazi Community	Provide staff with reliable and efficient equipments	Improved staff productivity and customer satisfaction	25 000			NKLM	NKLM
TOTAL						25 000				

2.15. SECTION G: 15. FINANCIAL PLAN

One of the key objectives identified for the sustainability of Nkomazi Local Municipality is to improve revenue collection in relation to its financial viability. It is therefore critical that the budget process is carefully undertaken in appropriate ways internally and externally the plans and strategies detailed in this financial plan contribute to the achievements of this objective. Internal Auditors and the Audit Committee are being used to ensure financial procedures and compliance.

The Municipal area is so vast but the current revenue base is so small and limited to the few and small urban areas. For the Municipality to be financially independent there is a need to develop effective income generating strategies and debt collection mechanism. To be effective in its financial management, the Municipality has developed the following policies: The Municipality has developed a number of Financial Plans and Policies as indicated in table 28.

- **Mechanisms to finance infrastructure investment**

Due to the rural nature of the Municipality, revenue generation remains a challenge. These forces the Municipality to rely on the MIG to finance infrastructure investments. However the Municipality has developed services contributions policy which will aid in investing in infrastructure development programmes and projects.

- **Expenditure**

Out of 161606000 capital budget for 2009/2010 financial year 88, 922, 00 which is 55% was actually spent. A total of 91 200 000 of 176 720, 176 which is 60% of the Total capital budget was invested in infrastructure projects.

- **2010/2011 Budget implementation**

Due to the over expenditure which was incurred during the 2009/2010 financial year and had to be carried over to the 2010/2011 financial year that has put a strain in the municipal finances which makes it difficult to precisely implement the IDP and the budget as planned

- **Observation on operating and capital expenditure analysis**

The audit report has established that there was an over expenditure in the operational budget.

- **SDBIP**

The Municipality is currently working on the SDBIP the Budget and IDP were approved on the 28th of March 2011 as Drafts which are open to the public for inputs and comments.

- **Linkages between the IDP and Budget**

All the projects which are funded and implemented by the municipality are reflected in both the IDP and the budget. However other projects from sectors can only reflect in the IDP not in the budget as the sources of funding and implementing agents are outside the scope of the municipality.

- **Audit opinion**

- 2007/2008- disclaimer
- 2008/2009- Qualified
- 2009/2010- Qualified

- **Audit Report**

As required by Section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 read with Section 4 of the Public Audit, 2004 (Act No 25 of 2004) (PAA) the Auditor General’s responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on his audit, in his opinion the financial statement of the NKLM as set 30 June 2009 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended have been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting as set out in accounting policy note 1 and in the manner required by the MFMA and DORA. The Auditor General’s opinion about the financial statement of NKLM was a qualified report.

Table 27: implementation plan to address the auditor general report

FINDING	ACTION PLANNED
All contracts entered into not disclosed as commitments	Acquiring new computerized package (contract management system) as add-on package to existing computer system. The software to be acquired should Track and trace all projects on an ongoing basis. Prior to the computerized package being obtained a manual contract register will be compiled Commitment list will be updated monthly using all relevant votes
Asset register does not agree to financial statements	Asset register to be updated monthly with disposals and additions. A monthly reconciliation to be performed between asset register and

	<p>general ledger.</p> <p>Monthly reconciliations to be authorized. Agree total of Asset Register with Annual Financial Statements. Proper working papers will be prepared.</p> <p>Asset descriptions and classifications will be enhanced / rectified</p>
No supporting documents to substantiate assets	<p>Compiling of asset working paper file containing all additions and disposals backed with proper supporting documentation</p> <p>The filing system is also being upgraded to ensure that documents are effectively stored and be retrieved with ease. It will be stored in a secured filing room with only authorized personnel having access</p>
Asset addition recorded in incorrect financial period	<p>Asset register to be updated monthly with disposals and additions</p> <p>A monthly reconciliation to be performed between asset register and general ledger</p> <p>The correct addition date to be used as per the delivery note</p> <p>Implement proper cut off procedures at year end for all documentation, asset movement and stock movement</p>
Asset additions not recorded using the correct invoice information	<p>All additions to be captured correctly on the asset register from the relevant supporting documentation</p> <p>The expenditure manager will monitor the process of accurate capturing</p>
Completed projects not traced in asset register	<p>Acquiring new computerized package (contract management system) as add on package to existing computer system, which track and trace all ongoing projects</p> <p>Performing of monthly reconciliation as part of standard monthly reconciliations between ledger and asset register</p> <p>Asset register to be reconciled with contracts management system</p> <p>Project completion certificates will be submitted to Finance (asset management) by the Project Management Unit (Infrastructure department)</p>
Information lacking in respect of disposed assets	<p>Compiling of asset working paper file containing all additions and disposals backed with proper supporting documentation including council resolution pertaining asset disposal</p> <p>Line managers to inform Finance when assets are disposed, which the asset controller then follow up to gather all the information needed to amend the asset register</p>

	<p>All disposals to be conducted in a form of an auction. A private registered value will be hired to conduct the process</p> <p>An approved disposal request letter will attached on the file</p>
Depreciation calculated incorrectly	<p>The new / enhanced asset register described above should cater to calculate depreciation electronically</p> <p>New additions / disposals should be reviewed to ensure the depreciation calculation is correct</p>
Valuation of heritage assets inaccurate	<p>A proper game count to be conducted.</p> <p>This count then be used to update both asset register and general ledger</p> <p>Only the count will be recorded and no value attach to it as it is a heritage asset</p>
Incomplete investment property register	<p>Subsequent to running a deed search to obtain all properties belonging to the municipality</p> <p>A property investment register will be compiled indicating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full physical address Stand and street number Include GPS reference as part of asset data Proper description Title deed number Title holder (where a former district purchase the property prior to amalgamation) Purchase price Date of purchase
No investment property policy	<p>An investment property policy will be compiled when reviewing the asset management policy</p>
Procurement amounts split into smaller parts to avoid tender process	<p>Procurement procedures to be circulated to all Directorates</p> <p>Director to approve payment prior to submission to Finance for payment</p> <p>Finance to introduce exception report to be included in standard monthly reporting pack depicting payments</p>
Bad debts written off and approved to be written off differ	<p>A bad debt working file to be compiled which will contain the following documents / information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculation of bad debts to be written off with supporting documentation The amounts written off should be backed with written approval

	<p>Reconciliation of the bad debts written off and bad debts provision in general ledger</p> <p>This reconciliation should be part of the standards monthly reconciliations and also be included in the monthly reporting pack</p>
<p>Unauthorised expenses as amounts were spent in excess of the budget. They were also not disclosed as unauthorised, fruitless and wasteful</p>	<p>The budget will be closely monitored</p> <p>All votes will be considered when calculating the over expenditure</p> <p>To comply sections 32 ,102 and 172 of the MFMA</p>
<p>Annual performance report not submitted timeously as per legislation deadlines</p>	<p>The relevant deadline date will be flagged to ensure timeously submission</p> <p>Directors will keep a portfolio of evidence file which will be a standing item on management meetings in preparation of quarterly assessments</p>
<p>SDBIP not approved timeously Annual financial statements not submitted timeously as per legislation timeframes</p>	<p>Appointment of service provider timeously to compile annual financial statement</p>
<p>Property valuation note incorrectly disclosed in annual financial statements</p>	<p>Financial statements will be reviewed prior to submission</p>
<p>No supporting documentation available to substantiate transactions</p>	<p>Daily receipts together with supporting documentation will be filed in a file running in receipt number and calendar day sequence</p> <p>Journals passed to be supported by proper documentation filed together with journal which was also authorized by the relevant manager</p> <p>The filing system is also being upgraded to ensure that documents are effectively stored and be retrieved with ease. It will be stored in a secured filing room with only authorised personnel having access</p>
<p>Distribution losses not determined</p>	<p>WATER</p> <p>Water conservation and demand management strategy to be included in the 5 year business plan (IDP).</p> <p>The section should review the PEP strategy</p>

	<p>Bulk water meters should be installed to include water balance meters</p> <p>Comparing purchases in units against sales in units</p> <p>Explaining the differences</p> <p>Directors to come up with a demand management plan</p> <p>ELECTRICITY</p> <p>Comparing purchases in units against sales in units</p> <p>Explaining the differences</p> <p>FINANCE</p> <p>Including above water and electricity calculation as well as explanation of differences in monthly management reporting back</p>
Accounting records not updated with rezoning of properties	<p>Town planning department should flag all completed rezoning of properties and inform Finance on a monthly basis thereof</p> <p>This information should be used and reconciled to the supplementary valuations performed by the town valutors</p> <p>Town planning department should flag all completed rezoning of properties and inform Finance on a monthly basis thereof</p>
Rezoned property Not included in valuation roll	<p>This information should be used and reconciled to the supplementary valuations performed by the town valutors</p>
Supplementary valuations not performed	<p>Town planning department should flag all completed rezoning of properties and inform Finance on a monthly basis thereof</p> <p>This information should be used and reconciled to the supplementary valuations performed by the town valutors</p> <p>Registered valuator to be appointed</p>
Property register not in accordance with Property Rates Act	<p>The property register will be enhanced to include all applicable items as required by the Property Rates Act such as exempted property, property receiving rebates etc</p>
Interest charged for late payments are disclosed as investment income	<p>The annual financial statements will be properly reviewed prior to submission and approval thereof</p> <p>By comparing it to the trail balance and other supporting documentation</p>
Unspent grants not repaid	<p>Permission to re-allocate these amounts to alternative projects will be requested</p> <p>Determine unspent commitment value of conditional grant projects to establish whether unspent grants are not committed</p>

Journals not authorised	All journals to be authorised by the Manager: Revenue Management prior to processing in the system
Property rate charges incorrect	All property rate charges to be reviewed l.r.o. tariffs, property value and zoning prior to sending out accounts
Services charges incorrect	All services charges to be reviewed on a monthly basis prior to sending out accounts
Meter numbers do not correspond to the property and account number	Three more meter readers to be appointed Manager Management Accounting will review exception report which show more than the average consumption The physical verification of meters will be done
All water and electricity meters not read	Manager Revenue Management will review exception report which indicate that the meter was not read All meters will be read and monitored
Differences between meter reading obtained and captured on the account	Manager Revenue Management will review exception report which show more than the average consumption All meters will be read and monitored
Unauthorised reconnections	Connections will be done subsequent to Manager Revenue Management approving it – This will only be approved if - The outstanding account was paid or written arrangement has been made and the relevant reconnection fees has been paid
Meter readings not recorded in correct period	Meter readings will be recorded in the correct period All meters will be read and monitored
VAT receivable from SARS does not agree to the general ledger	Prepare reconciliation between the amounts receivable as per ledger and the VAT201 taking cognizance of the possible VAT liability of unpaid debtors etc on a monthly basis as part of the standard monthly reconciliations
Incorrect completion of SARS VAT201 return using the invoice basis and not the cash basis of accounting	Specialist appointed to recalculate the error and submit correct returns with a view to obtain a possible refund
VAT returns are not submitted timeously to SARS	The relevant deadlines dates will be flagged to ensure timeously submission of the VAT201's

Journal narrations absent	Journal narrations will be introduced All journals will be approved prior to processing
Loan schedule and general ledger does not agree with loan confirmation	Monthly reconciliation of the relevant loans to be performed as part of standard monthly reconciliation Loan confirmation will be obtained at year end to ensure that the ledger balance to the outstanding loan
Monthly maximum overtime hours exceeded	Line managers to attached individuals overtime report when approving overtime, including signing off on the overtime report Line managers to decline overtime when it will exceed the maximum hours Exception report to be included in standard monthly reporting pack Payroll will not process any overtime over 40 hours for the month
No overtime schedule and reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Line managers to attached individuals overtime report when approving overtime, including signing off on the overtime report - Application for overtime will be made and approved in advance by the Municipal Manager. - Overtime claims to be referred to the Internal Audit Unit for audit purposes. - Separate pay slips for overtime to be made - Line managers to decline overtime when it will exceed the maximum hours - Exception report to be included in standard monthly reporting pack
PAYE incorrectly calculated	Service provider to investigate the program calculations Proper monitoring will be conducted going forward
Payment advance approved subsequent to payment date	All payments to be authorised prior to payment by Manager: Expenditure
Payroll supervisory controls not in place	Payroll report to be signed off monthly by the CFO and Manager: Financial Accounting as part of the standard monthly reconciliations
Employees with invalid ID numbers	Service provider to be requested to change program not to accept invalid
Id number linked to more than one employee	ID numbers and or duplicate numbers Employees with invalid numbers will be removed from the system
Employees could not be verified	Arrange personal meeting in conjunction with HR whereby employee identify him/herself and simultaneously obtain copy of ID,

	bank details, taxation information and residential details to update both HR and Payroll records.
Supporting documents not available for audit tests	<p>Application of National Housing Policy as per conditions of employment</p> <p>Signed rental contracts should be filed in the relevant housing file</p> <p>Attendance registers should be maintained, which should be reviewed by line managers prior to submission</p> <p>Employees files to be properly safeguarded</p> <p>The audit process will be coordinated from the office of the Municipal Manager to ensure that all departments are involved</p>
Attendance registers inaccurate	Attendance registers should be maintained, which should be reviewed by line managers prior to submission
Incorrect leave days use for provision for leave	An electronic calculation will be introduced to calculate the liability
Leave taken not supported by substantiating documents No list of vacancy available	<p>Special leave and maternity leave not to be authorised by line managers without supporting documents</p> <p>All applications to be in writing</p> <p>This list will be updated monthly and included in the monthly reporting pack</p>
Annual leave taken less than 16 days	<p>All line managers to ensure that the minimum leave is taken in a calendar year</p> <p>Human Resources will sent letters to all employees reminding them to take leave. Failure to do so will result in leave days being forfeited</p>
Proper notice of termination of service not given	Line managers to ensure that if an employee disappears for two days, HR be notified. The notice of termination policy will be reviewed
Risk assessment process not documented and fraud prevention plan not developed	<p>Risk management plans will be developed</p> <p>Departmental plans for all directorates will be developed</p> <p>Fraud Prevention Plan in process of being approved by Council</p>
Inventory controls not implemented	<p>Implementation of computerized stock system</p> <p>Keeping track of all stock movement, quantities and valuation</p> <p>Issue notes to be given to recipients of stock</p> <p>Proper filing of all stock documentation</p> <p>Compiling inventory policy</p>

	<p>Prior to implementing a computerized system, procedures for a manual system will be designed</p>
<p>No creditor reconciliations are performed between the supplier statement and the municipality's creditor records</p>	<p>Creditors will be reconciled on a monthly basis using a creditors reconciliation template</p> <p>These Reconciliations will be reviewed by the Manager Financial Accounting</p> <p>No payments to be affected without reconciliation being attach to payment package</p>
<p>Invoices processed and certified prior to invoice date</p>	<p>Manager Financial Accounting to ensure that the invoices are processed on the correct date when reviewing the supplier reconciliation</p> <p>Line managers will thoroughly check invoices before signing</p>
<p>Amounts are paid to Hotels and Guesthouses prior to CFO approving the expense</p>	<p>This process to be stopped immediately</p> <p>Adherence will be given to the supply chain management policy and MFMA</p>
<p>Debtors balance inaccurately valued at year end</p>	<p>Corrections to accounts subsequent to year end should be accumulated and a list thereof provided to the compiler of the year reconciliation</p>
<p>Municipality's website lacking the relevant requirements</p>	<p>The municipality's website will be enhanced taking cognizance of the relevant acts.</p> <p>The site will be updated weekly</p>
<p>No computerised access controls to building in place</p>	<p>The fingerprint access mechanism will be used going forward once it is up and running</p> <p>Which will ensure that doors are always locked and that access is strictly controlled</p> <p>An alternative access control will be investigated</p>
<p>Controls not implemented to identify, account and disclose related parties</p>	<p>The controls contained in the National Treasury Guideline will be implemented</p>
<p>The relevant quotations as specified in the Supply Chain Policy were not obtained</p>	<p>The supply chain policy will be strictly applied</p>
<p>The preference point system was not applied in the procurement process</p>	<p>The supply chain policy will be strictly applied</p>
<p>Training not provided to the</p>	<p>The supply chain policy will be strictly applied</p>

supply chain officials	All officials will undergo training
Winning providers did not declare their interests	The supply chain policy will be strictly applied
Risk management process not done	The supply chain policy will be strictly applied
No declaration of gifts, benefits etc	The supply chain policy will be strictly applied

- **Revenue generation**

It should be noted that Nkomazi is a rural municipality which does not generate much revenue as services are only paid for in the urban areas whereas rural communities are getting free services and are in the majority. Out of the total Nkomazi area the Municipality is able to generate revenue in about 25% of the entire population.

- **Debt Collection**

Debtors have increased due to our incorrect evaluation roll that resulted debtors appealing, thus not paying for property rates disputed. (To be resolved after appointment of new evaluators)

Billings are also done on RDP's that are not registered in the Deeds Office, which resulted in accounts being opened as "Republic of SA" all these is not recoverable as we held no sufficient information to recover the Debts (needs to be written off)

Budget Assumptions

The selected key assumptions relating to this budget are as follows:

- Government's grants for years 2011/2012 are as per the Division of Revenue Act.
- The inflation rate has been estimated at 5.7% per annum.
- Growth in the salary wage bill has been provided for in the budget at 12%
- Provision has been made for tariffs increases relating to rates and services at an average rate of 6 % per annum.

15.1. TABLE 28: OPERATIONAL BUDGET 2011/2012-2013/2014

DEPARTMENT	2010/2011 BUDGET	2011/2012 BUDGET									
		EMPLOYEE RELATED COSTS	GENERAL EXPENDITURE & MAINTENENCE	CONTRIBUTION TO CRR	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	SERVICE CHARGES	GRANTS REVENUE	GENERAL REVENUE	PROPERTY RATES	TOTAL REVENUE	BALANCE
EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL	19.066.022	20 455 783	3 844 025	704 000	25 003 808	-	-	-	-	-	25 003 808
BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE	12.722.139	16 276 354	20 124 388	1 550 000	37 950 742	-	-112 286 020	-8 050 206	-73 000 000	-193 336 226	-155 385 484
CORPORATE SERVICES	12.916.709	12 954 997	17 259 241	2 260 000	32 474 238	-	-	-2 177 285	-	-2 177 285	30 296 953
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT	8.371.001	8 815 485	3 332 178	2 400 000	14 547 663	-	-	-881 760	-	-881 760	13 665 903
COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES	45.009.566	50 117 071	20 673 991	8 068 000	78 859 062	-4 041 122	-18 765 280	-12 410 528	-	-35 216 930	43 642 132
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	61.693.739	76 885 623	108 851 951	2 685 000	188 422 574	-66 601 529	-117 569 316	-43 891	-	-184 214 736	4 207 838
TOTAL											-38 568 850
REVENUE FORGONE - PROPERTY RATES											25 000 000
REVENUE FORGONE- ELECTRICITY											10 000 000
REVENUE FORGONE- WATER											1 683 801
TOTAL	159.779.176	185 505 313	174 085 774	17 667 000	377 258 087	-70 642 651	-248 620 616	-23 563 670	-73 000 000	-415 826 937	-1 885 049

15.2. TABLE 29 CAPITAL BUDGET 2011/2012-2013/2014

DEPARTMENT	2010/2011 BUDGET	2011/2012 BUDGET	SOURCE OF FUNDING						2012/2013 BUDGET	2013/2014 BUDGET
			AMOUNT	REVENUE	FMG	MIG	INEG	EPWP		
EXECUTIVE & COUNCIL	737.000	704 000	704 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE	1.015.000	1 550 000	1 500 000	50 000	-	-	-	-	183 450	-
CORPORATE SERVICES	9.472.000	2 260 000	2 260 000	-	-	-	-	-	600 000	-
PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT	11.130.000	2 400 000	2 400 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNITY & SOCIAL SERVICES	10.841.000	13 906 000	8 068 000	-	4 200 000	-	-	-	362 000	5 000 000
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	139.344.000	132 046 384	2 685 000	-	104 978 384	19 383 000	1 638 000	5 000 000	137 490 282	145 071 674
TOTAL	172.539.000	152 866 384	17 617 000	50 000	109 178 384	19 383 000	1 638 000	5 000 000	138 635 732	150 071 674

SECTION H: 16. ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SYSTEM

16.1. PMS

1) Performance Management System

Performance Management System Policy/ Framework was adopted by Council on the **27 May 2010(Council Resolution no. NKM: GCM: A039/2010)**, this was the first review since 2006. The performance management system is implemented to section 57 managers but the municipality has a plan of cascading to all employees in the near future.

○ **Performance Management Model**

The Nkomazi Local Municipality has adopted the Balanced Scorecard as its performance management model. The Balanced scorecard fully integrates with the IDP as the IDP provides the basic framework of performance expectations. It is a proven tool that creates synergy and enables alignment of priorities and coherent reporting.

○ **Performance Agreement 2010/11**

Nkomazi Local Municipality section 57 managers have entered into Performance Agreement with the municipality for the financial year 2009/10. This is in line with the MSA of 2000 and performance regulations. Performance Agreements for 2010/2011 adopted by council on the **20 August 2010(Council Resolution no.NKM: MCM: A097**

○ **Performance reviews Cycle**

The performance intervals are as follow:

1st quarter (September) – performance reviews

2nd quarter (December) – performance reviews (assessment)

3rd quarter (March) – performance reviews

4th quarter (June) - performance reviews (assessment)

16.3 MEC's comments on the 2010/2011 Draft IDP

Table 30: MEC's Comments

Issues raised	Action Taken
Non compliance with section 32 [1][a] of the Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000- submission of the IDP to the MEC for COGTA within 10 days of the adoption	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Municipality has noted the short fall, compliance to the MSA will be adhered to in the 2011/2012 IDP
No detailed problem statement on priority issues raised during community consultations.	This matter has been addressed.

16.4 Annual Performance Report 2010

SECTION I: 17. INTEGRATED SECTOR PLANS

2.16. 17.1 INTEGRATED SECTOR PLANS BRIEF OVERVIEW

17.1.1 SDF & LUMS

As a requirement for all local municipalities in South Africa, the Nkomazi Local Municipality is required in terms Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) to compile a Spatial Development Framework Plan (SDF) for its area of jurisdiction. This SDF should form an integral component of the Nkomazi Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and should also adhere to the requirements of the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations, 2001.

The Nkomazi Local Municipality's SDF is a spatial representation of the municipality's general development objectives. It provides the basic guidelines that promote the application of development principles for spatial development and planning that encourages sustainability, integration, equality, efficiency and fair and good governance.

As part of the land use management process the SDF also sets parameters in terms of which development will occur in order to create quality living environments, investor confidence and security of tenure.

The main purpose of a municipal SDF is to provide a broad-spectrum of guiding principles to steer integrated development planning and decision-making and to establish a framework for the preparation of a land use management system. The Nkomazi Local Municipality's SDF acts as a spatial restructuring and growth management tool that would:

- indicate the desired spatial form of the Nkomazi Local Municipality;
- ensure the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the municipal area;
- identify spatial priorities and places where public and private sector investment and development are possible;
- provide a strategic development framework of the municipal area;
- provide clear guidelines that would enable decision-makers to enforce land use management principles as stipulated by the Land Use Management Scheme;
- develop an approach that would provide flexible principles to guide planning; and decisions on land development to reflect changing priorities.

The Nkomazi Local Municipality's SDF does not discard existing land rights but intends to guide future land uses. The proposals in this SDF do not grant any land use right and does not exempt anyone from his or her obligation in terms of any other act that controls or regulates the use of land.

This Spatial Development Framework for Nkomazi should not be seen as the definitive guide to development in the area, but rather as a document that guides decision-making, growth and development. The merits of all development proposals should still be considered and the need and desirability for any specific development has to be proven by the developer.

17.1.2 Disaster Management Plan

This plan has been formulated to:

- Set out institutional arrangements within the Municipality, within a disaster management context.
- Define roles and responsibilities of key personnel.
- Clearly define lines of communication.
- Set out the strategy for financial and administrative arrangements.
- Define and prioritize short to medium term disaster management aims and objectives of the municipality.

17.1.3. Financial Management Plan

This Financial Plan is intended to provide a foundation for the development of new revised financial policies, practices and procedures as they are needed. It is intended to generate, document and evaluate issues and possible actions surrounding four key financial areas: Cost Recovery, Access to Capital, Financial Risk Metrics, Good/ Bad Year Financial Planning. Nkomazi Local Municipality expects that the breadth and depth of issues and actions considered in this Financial Plan will continue to evolve as conditions change and new ideas are developed and that the ideas described in this document will guide the implementation of specific, actionable proposals for implementing the financial policies future rates cases. Descriptions of current budget policies and Nkomazi Local Municipality's expectations about sustainability of financial viability and management are summarized below.

The Financial Plan reflects current policies and anticipates those for the future. The purpose is to design financial policies in line with National Treasury Guidelines and the Municipal Finance Management Act No.56 of 2003 that will ensure Nkomazi Local Municipality's ability to increase its revenue base by providing rate predictability during budget process planning.

This Financial Plan identifies long term financial issues and provides strategies or suggests alternative to address them. The purpose of the plan is to generate, document and evaluate selected issues within a financial framework that will help guide Nkomazi Local Municipality's financial direction. Nkomazi Local Municipality intends to review, revise and update the Financial Plan periodically on annual basis.

17.1.4 Local Economic Development Strategy

The strategy is based on identified development needs, opportunities and comparative advantages of the area, providing the Municipality with guidelines to create and facilitate economic development, realize the underlying economic development potential, and encourage private sector investment and job creation. The strategy should foster the exploitation of strengths and opportunities in order to minimize the weaknesses and threats of the municipality. The strategy should therefore be used as a tool by the municipality to ensure dedicated and effective utilization of available resources and to promote local economic development in a proactive and dynamic manner. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the region (on an economic basis) and to identify

trends and gaps within the economic base. The identification of opportunities and strategies follow this, in order to assist the municipality in addressing the creation of employment

17.1.5 Water Services Development Plan

The Nkomazi Local Municipality is the authorized Water Services Authority and as such the relevant sections of the Water Services Act (No 108 of 1997) and the Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) must be adhered to.

Section 11 of the Water Services Act states, that:

- 1) Every water services authority has a duty to all consumers or potential consumers in its area of jurisdiction to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable access to water services.
- 2) This duty is subject to -
 - a) the availability of resources;
 - b) the need for an equitable allocation of resources to all consumers and potential consumers within the authority's area of jurisdiction;
 - c) the need to regulate access to water services in an equitable way;
 - d) the duty of consumers to pay reasonable charges, which must be in accordance with any prescribed norms and standards for tariffs for water services;
 - i. the duty to conserve water resources;
 - e) the nature, topography, zoning and situation of the land in question; and
 - f) The right of the relevant water services authority to limit or discontinue the provision of water services if there is a failure to comply with reasonable conditions set for the provision of such services.
 - 3) In ensuring access to water services, a water services authority must take into account, among other factors -
 - a) alternative ways of providing access to water services;
 - b) the need for regional efficiency;
 - c) the need to achieve benefit of scale;
 - d) the need for low costs;
 - e) the requirements of equity; and
 - f) The availability of resources from neighbouring water services authorities.

- 4) A water services authority may not unreasonably refuse or fail to give access to water services to a consumer or potential consumer in its area of jurisdiction.
- 5) In emergency situations a water services authority must take reasonable steps to provide basic water supply and basic sanitation services to any person within its area of jurisdiction and may do so at the cost of that authority.
- 6) A water services authority may impose reasonable limitations on the use of water services.

17.1.6 Sanitation Master Plan

The Nkomazi Local Municipality, in response to the Millennium targets requirements, have prioritised planning for all their sanitation infrastructure provision to cater for all their citizens by the year 2014.

The municipality has resolved in the preparation of a Multi-year Business plan for the implementation of a Rural Sanitation Programme to eradicate all their rural backlogs by the provision of basic levels of sanitation.

This technical report is specifically for villages where sanitation projects have been implemented in the past, but the backlogs were not fully eradicated.

It is planned that the programme will for part of the Nkomazi Local Municipality's 2008/09 IDP and will implementation will hence commence.

The population to be covered is **11,032** households, which do not have adequate sanitation facilities.

The ISD survey carried out as part of preparing this SPTFS shows these communities to be typically poor rural communities. Not all the households have adequate sanitation facilities.

The implementation of the recommendations made on this SPTFS will be dependent on the outcomes of the groundwater protocol study currently been conducted. But based on observations made from previous sanitation projects, it is assumed that Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) latrines will be provided as a basic level of services, with a proper groundwater monitoring and quality management.

VIP Toilets were constructed in the past with no groundwater problems, so it is safe to assume that the provision of VIPs in these villages will still be acceptable.

Local builders and local communities will be trained to carry out as much of the project work.

Good sanitation, health and hygiene practices will be promoted by the programme. Activities to achieve this, will include a programme of house to house visits to follow-up, reinforce and monitor the effect of the health promotion

It is expected that the main construction phases of the programme will be completed in the year 2012, should all the funds required be made available.

17.1.7 Roads and Storm Water Plan

The Nkomazi Local Municipality (NLM) is responsible for the planning (in conjunction with Ehlanzeni District Municipality) and implementation of local roads in the area under its jurisdiction. At the inception of the roads planning process, NLM identified the development of a Roads Master Plan (RMP) as one of the strategic projects, and formulated its scope in accordance with the Provincial and National Government requirements, as well as the relevant Integrated Development and Transport Plans. The primary purpose of this report is to present the NLM with a Roads Master Plan to guide the basic planning and development of local and regional roads in the study area.

The following main aspects related to the road network planning system have been addressed in this report:

- Analyses of the current travel patterns in the NLM area
- Analyses of the provincial and regional road networks influencing the transport and road planning in the study area
- Consultation process with the officials and other relevant stakeholders
- Formulation of adequate road hierarchy and roads classification systems
- Formulation of the proposed roads implementation plan

It should be noted that due to the budget constraints not all the roads were assessed, therefore the study relied significantly technical assessment. The study focused on the low order roads, which are classes 4 and 5 road network. No traffic counts were done, but community engagement provided the team with the prevailing operations i.e. O-D

17.1.8 Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan

Every Municipality needs to compile an Integrated Development Plan that defines a framework for creating and sustaining integrated human settlements by providing the necessary infrastructure in a sustainable and coordinated manner.

The CIP's have been formulated to enhance the preparation of the IDP and consolidates the information from a wide range of planning instruments (SDF, existing IDP, Master Plans, Sector Plans, etc).

It summarises the data at ward level by exploring the unique needs of communities and then formulate plans and projects for providing housing and infrastructure to service these needs. It therefore creates the basis for confirming the alignment of the different sector plans.

It furthermore addresses the full life cycle management of those assets by considering the refurbishment and maintenance needs, and ensure that the necessary skills and financial resources are available to achieve the goal of sustainable service delivery is achieved in the medium to long term.

This information feeds back into the IDP process before December of each year for the revision of the IDP.

The purpose of this process is to determine the infrastructure projects required to achieve the 2014 goals, assist and support the planning framework, provide input in to the IDP process and provide input to the MTECH process.

This report serves as the first cycle of CIP's to consolidate and report on infrastructure needs/backlogs, planned projects/initiatives, funding requirements and institutional challenges in terms of the following categories of information:

- Housing
- Water
- Sanitation and waste water
- First order roads
- Institutional interventions, and
- Inform the reader on an Action Plan to implement the process.

Later CIP's will expand this first version in subsequent years to also address the following additional functions:

- Solid waste
- Electricity, and
- Institutional development needs, and
- Financial sustainability.

17.1.9 Electricity Master Plan

- **Nkomazi Local Municipality** is the electricity distributor (licence holder) within areas of its service delivery. However, it be noted that Eskom is also a licensed holder and the service provider in areas which were previously serviced by TED. Those areas are within the jurisdiction of Nkomazi Local Municipality area of service delivery.
- Eskom is the license holder and the service provider for the villages previously supplied by the former KaNgwane Electricity Corporation lately known as TED (Transitional Electricity Distributor).
- Although according to the Municipal Systems Act, the Municipality is the service provider but could not exercise those rights when the business was auctioned and won by Eskom in 2004.
- The department of Minerals and Energy is giving electrification funds to the Municipality as the service provider.
- The infrastructure installed using the DME funds is being ring-fenced on Eskom books and shall be calculated in favour of the Municipality during the RED's implementation.
- The maintenance record/load studies and future network expansion can be obtained from Eskom.

17.1.10 Integrated Waste Management Plan

The main goal of integrated waste management (IWM) planning is to integrate and optimise waste Management in the region by maximizing efficiency and minimizing financial costs and environmental Impacts in order to improve the quality of life for its citizens.

The compilation of an IWMP by a local authority enables the authority to spell out what its intentions are and how it proposes to achieve these goals. It sets applicable but reasonable required milestones which it hopes to achieve and then submits its IWMP to the relevant provincial authority for approval and acceptance.

The Integrated Waste Management Planning process should incorporate all the major stages of the process, namely a review of the existing baseline situation (status quo) and legal environment, projections of future requirements; setting objectives; identifying system components (strategic planning); identifying and evaluating alternative methods/approaches for meeting requirements (systems analysis); and developing and implementing an integrated waste management plan (master planning).

The IWMP will then be implemented to the best of the local authority's ability, subject to financial constraints imposed by budget restrictions and sustainability of services rendered.

It is important that any plan, once implemented, is evaluated and reviewed to ensure that the respective objectives are met. Proper monitoring of the development and implementation process will be necessary to gauge successful milestone achievements. The IWMP could therefore be utilised to guide the Nkomazi Municipality in the way forward in respect of cost-effective waste management

17.1.11 HIV/AIDS Strategy

This Nkomazi AIDS Strategy has been developed on the basis of this National strategy and the MDG¹ targets as the road map to inform AIDS Council Planning and Interventions. This road will be the tool that will guide the Nkomazi Municipality (Local Government) and its stakeholders in coordinating efforts and programmes, time, energy and recourses in the fight against this disease and reducing its impending impact.

This documents is the product is the of an AIDS strategy supported and facilitated by the District Municipality, GTZ-MRDP and ETU involving a number of key role players in the fight against the pandemic, who included, among others, representatives from the Municipal Council, Government Departments, Municipal Staff, NGOs and CBO's and other structures involved in HIV & AIDS programmes within the Jurisdiction of Nkomazi Local Municipality.

17.1.12 Policy on Transversal Issues

17.1.12.1. Policy for Disabled Persons

Disability issues have been addressed casually and in a fragmented way. This has been one of the key factors contributing to the marginalizing of disabled persons and the dire poverty of the circumstances in which the majority find themselves. Commitment by the Municipality to take actions for the opening, lobbying and equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities.

Ensure that all persons with disabilities exercise the same rights and obligations as other Citizens.

The standard rules on the equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities, the World of Action Concerning Disabled Persons and the Disability Rights Charters will be the

guiding documents in developing, implementation and monitoring the development policy framework for persons with disabilities.

In a society for all, the needs of all Citizens constitute the basis for planning and policy and the general systems and institutions of society should be accessible to all.

Persons with disabilities are an integral part of society, and should have an opportunity to have a contribution in respect of experience, talents and capabilities to Local, Provincial, National and International Development.

The concept of a society for all, encompassing human diversity and the development of all human potential, captures the spirit of the human rights instruments of the United Nations.

The policy should assist the Municipality in creating an enabling environment that will lead to the full participation and equalization of opportunities for persons with disabilities at all levels of society, currently and in the immediate future.

The facilitation of the integration of disability issues into government developmental strategies, planning and programs.

The development of an integrated management system for the coordination of disability planning and implementation in the various departments of the Municipality and other government departments as per the Integrated Development Plan.





A program of public education and awareness aimed at changing fundamental prejudices in South African society.

The development of the strategy needs to take place within a coherent program of reconstruction and development and must be planned and implemented in terms of strategic guidelines.

The pursuit of goals of freedom from want, hunger, deprivation, ignorance, oppression and exclusion should underpin strategies for disability planning.

All disability programs should be carried out with appropriate consultation with the Nkomazi Disabled Persons Council and facilitation should include the necessary provision of resources and monitoring mechanisms.

Challenges Faced By Disabled Persons

-  Poverty
-  Persons with disabilities living in remote areas
-  Youth with disabilities
-  Unemployment

17.1.12.2. Youth Policy

Nkomazi Municipality is known as poverty and under developed are with the highest population located in the rural corner of Nkomazi. Nkomazi has been experiencing economic growth through Agriculture and Tourism. These growth results from the new initiatives on the Tourism Sector that is great potential competitive advantage through the Maputo Corridor as most of our roots are through the N4.

As Nkomazi, it is important to focus on the growth legislative framework mainstreaming youth development into development by implementing youth development policy.

Youth Development in Nkomazi must take place within a context that is informed by a shared normative framework.

- ✚ Development approach to ensure integrated and holistic youth development services informed by the Youth interests and needs.
- ✚ Participatory and Inclusive
- ✚ To ensure youth participation through organized formations
- ✚ Self Reliance
- ✚ Youth Development must not concern only the immediate but about the future, within a longer term, holistic and integrated approach.
- ✚ Sustainability
- ✚ Youth development must be promoted based on the fundamental human rights through modest non racist approach within the Municipality.

17.1.13 Recruitment and Retention Strategy

This process places suitable individuals in vacant position where they contribute to the success of the Nkomazi Municipality and where they can grow and develop to the best of their abilities.

The purpose of the Nkomazi Municipality Recruitment and Selection Policy is to provide guidance on the recruitment of staff so as to comply with the provision of our Constitution,

the Labour Relations Act No. 66 of 1995 and the Employment Equity Act No 55 of 1998.

This further ensures standardization, transparency, consistency, fairness and best practice with regards to the recruitment process.

The critical issue is that the growing instability of the employment relationship has been the subject of intense scrutiny; schools have explored implications of the near employment models for organizational identification, employment practices and the

patterns and status of managerial careers. However, prior work experience may include not only relevant knowledge and skill, but also routines and habits that do not fit in the new organizational context.

Skills define the way that human effort produces outputs; it can be defined as the quality aspect of human capital. That is the skills we possess determine the ability to convert physical and mental effort into productive outputs. As such skills are difficult to observe or measure, they relate to talent abilities that are only observable as an aspect of the residual between outputs and inputs.

17.1.14 Employment Equity Plan

The Municipality is committed to creating a workplace in which no one is denied employment opportunities or benefits for reasons unrelated to ability and where no one is discriminated against unfairly.

The Municipality recognizes that total commitment from all employees to the goals of its Employment Equity Policy and Procedures is necessary if it is to succeed. To this end, it has established the Employment Equity Committee (NEEF) which will be an advisory committee on Employment Equity to assist in devising equity goals and strategies. Employment equity issues will enjoy priority as key business objectives and will constitute an integral part of the performance assessments of all line managers and supervisors.

It is recognised that the goals of employment equity will require specific equity interventions in order that people from “designated groups” (blacks, women and people with disabilities), are represented at all levels in the workforce, and reflect the diversity of the economically active population in the region and sector in which the Municipality’s workplace is situated.

The Municipality remains committed to the promotion, development and recognition of people on merit. To this end, it will neither make ‘token’ appointments, nor implement any practices or procedures which establish barriers to the appointment, promotion or advancement of no-designated employees.

17.1.15 Performance Management Service Plan

This document provides a framework which serves as the guiding policy for the establishment of a Performance Management System in Nkomazi Local Municipality. This is the first review since it was adopted by Council on 7 December 2006. The review

process came as a result of changes taking place in the operating environment of the organization, and also to ensure that performance management in the municipality adapts to these changes that impact on the business of service delivery.

While some success has been achieved regarding performance, the policy remains to be effectively implemented over a period of time in order to improve performance management in the municipality. One of the most daunting tasks is to gain buy-in from all employees regarding the benefits of establishing a performance management system. A change management strategy, institutional structures and leadership remain very critical to the success of establishing a sound performance management system.

This review focused on all key aspects of performance management legislation and regulations and the implications thereof, the state of performance management system implementation in the context of a new vision of government which has placed development planning and monitoring and evaluation high on its agenda. This framework will continue to guide policy implementation regarding the legal requirements of the municipal performance management system that must be fulfilled.

17.1.16 Housing Development Plan/Housing Chapter

The stated objectives of this Plan are:

- ✚ Identification of housing backlogs and needs in housing and the setting of delivery goals and priorities (multi- year plan)
- ✚ Identification and designation of land for housing development
- ✚ Indication through a participatory process, housing supply objectives and strategies to respond to needs
- ✚ Recommendations on how to operationalise existing synergies with other sectional programmes impacting on housing (Integrated human settlements)
- ✚ Definition of specific interventions on a project level (list of housing projects)
- ✚ Institutional arrangements at municipal level
- ✚ Identification, surveying and prioritization of informal settlements
- ✚ Identification of well located land
- ✚ Identification of areas for densification
- ✚ Linkages between Rural densification and urban renewal
- ✚ Integration of housing, planning and transportation networks
- ✚ Linkages between housing and bulk services, social amenities, economic opportunities, etc.

17.1.17 Indigent Policy

The Nkomazi Local Municipality believes that an indigent policy should be adopted to promote social and economic development and to provide services to the poorest of the poor (Indigent Households).

The aim is to set clear guidelines how council will assist Indigent Households and what the roles of the different departments are.

This policy will further set broad principles, resulting in the adoption of a By-Law for the implementation and enforcement of a Tariff Policy.

To determine which households qualify as indigent Households according to laid down criteria;

To set clear guidelines on the level of services that will be supplied to Indigent Households;

To determine the role of the department of the Chief Financial Officer and the Department of the Strategy and Development Manager respectively;

To lay down guidelines on the cross subsidization and funding of the Indigent;

17.1.18 Tourism Strategy

The development of this framework provides strategic direction for the Nkomazi Local Municipality (NLM) in moving tourism in the region forward. Specific frameworks that will be Developed focus on providing guidelines for the NLM in terms of marketing and research, product development, investment, infrastructure and institutional arrangements.

Prior to developing the framework however it is important to outline a vision for tourism in the NLM. The vision provides an ambitious focus for where the NLM wants to go as a destination in the long term and provides for the development of realistic and implementable tourism Framework.

17.1.19 Environmental Management

The Municipality has prioritized the development of a number of Environment related plans during the 2010/2011 Financial year, i.e Air Quality Management Plan and the Environmental Management Framework with very strong links with the SDF.

17.1.20 Social Cohesion Plan

The Municipality does not have a social cohesion plan. There are however plans to engage with the Provincial Social Development Department to assist the Municipality with the development of such a plan. It is believed that should such engagements come to fruition, the plan will be available by June 2011.

17.1.21 Integrated Water Resources Management Plan

Introduction

The purpose of this integrated Water Resource Management Plan (IWRMP) is to facilitate the implementation of Water Resource Management (IWRM) by the Nkomazi Local Municipality.

IWRM seeks to reach an appropriate balance between the need to protect and sustain water resources on the one hand, and the need to develop and use them on the other i.e. IWRM enables a Local Authority to provide service to all sectors within its area of jurisdiction but without comprising either environmental integrity or human health.

WRM:

General:

An evolving, iterative process which promotes the coordinated planning, development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of ecosystems.

People centred:

An amalgamation of all use sectors, all stakeholders, all prefectures, all tiers and all institutional constituents, both formal and informal, to make a viable and sustainable management system.

Urban focus

Water resource management that considers the collective impact of urban-related water processes including sanitation, water supply, water reticulation, waste disposal, urban stormwater, and urban runoff and receiving water body ecological integrity (adapted from WRC 2001/2).

IWRMP

An IWRMP is a plan aimed at dealing with the socio-economic, technical, financial, institutional and environmental issues as they pertain to management of the water resource. The plan also serves as a framework to ensure efficient, appropriate, affordable, economical and sustainable use and development of water resources and includes the management of wastes that have the potential to impact on the water resource.

Local Authority's IWRM objectives

Consolidate Objectives from the IDP Related To IWRM

Water Infrastructure:

Provide all customers with adequate, quality and affordable water in cost-effective manner.

Sanitation:

Provide sufficient and waterborne sewer systems for the urban areas and appropriate VIP toilets for the rural villages.

Storm water:

Provide safe and quality storm water network.

Waste Management and Refuse Removal:

Provide a safe, environment friendly and cost effective waste management and refuse disposal system to all households within the municipal area.

Housing:

Facilitate the provision of RDP houses to the needy and qualifying households.

Cemeteries & Parks:

Provide and facilitate the establishment of safe appropriate and environmental friendly burial space within municipal area.

Land Ownership and Land Use Management:

Ensure that all households have appropriate and lawful of tenure. Ensure that each land parcel within the municipal area is used appropriately and in a sustainable manner.

Environmental Management:

Ensure that the physical and cultural environment is protected conserved and used in a sustainable manner.

17.2. INTEGRATED SECTOR PLANS STATUS QUO

Table 31: Integrated Sector Plans Status Quo

Planning Plans and Policies

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
SDF	Approved	Yes	2010	NKM:S-GCM:A016/2010
LUMS	Draft	No		

Infrastructure Plans and Policies

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Disaster Man. Plan	To be reviewed	Yes	28/08/2005	NKM;GCM:B009/2005
WSDP	Reviewed	Yes	2007	NKM;GCM:A035/2007
Integrated Water Resources Management Plan	Draft	No	2010	-
Infrastructure Investment Plan	-	-	-	-
Roads and Storm Water Plan	Valid	No	2007	NKM;GCM:115/2007 A

Water Quality Monitoring Plan	Draft	No	-	
Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan	Draft	No	-	
Electricity Master Plan	Need review	No	2007	NKM;GCM:A040/2007
Housing Dev.Plan/Housing Chapter	Draft	-	2010	
Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Integrated Transport Plan	-	-	-	-

Human Resources Plans and Policies

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Employment Equity Plan	Valid	Yes	2006	NKM;PCM:2/2006
Employment Equity Policy	Valid	Yes	2002	NKM: GCM A060/2002
Workplace Skills Development Plan	Under review	Yes	2009	NKM;GCM:A086/2009

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Human resource Strategy	Draft	Yes		
Succession Planning and career pathing	Valid	Yes	2011	A006/2011
Incapacity: Due to ill health / injury policy	Valid	Yes	2011	A004/2011
Incapacity: Due to poor work performance	Valid	Yes	2011	A005/2011
Training and Development Policy	Valid	Yes	2011	A003/2011
Standard Operation Procedures HR	Draft	Not yet	31/07/2011	
Exit Strategy Detailing the Municipality Plan for the Unemployed	Draft	Not yet		
Strategic Planning HR	Draft	Not yet	30/06/2011	
Employee wellness Programme Policy and Place owners	Valid	Not yet	26/05/2010	GCM:A047/2010
Policy on Experiential Training, Volunteerism, Internship and Learnership	Valid	Yes	2009	NKM:GCM A069/2009

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Bursary Policy for Employees	Valid	Yes	2007	NKM: GCM A101/2007
Travel and Subsistence Policy	Valid	Yes	2007	NKM:GCM A030/2007
Health and Safety Policy	Valid	Yes	2009	NKM:GCM A005/2009
Policy and code of Good Practice on Sexual harassment	Valid	Yes	2007	NKM:GCM A028/2007
EXIT interview Policy	Valid	Yes	20/08/2008	NKM:GCM A085/2009
Recruitment and Selection Policy	Valid	Yes	2007	NKM:GCM A052/2007
Leave Policy	Valid	Yes	2008	NKM:GCM A049/2008
Overtime Policy	Valid	Yes	2008	NKM:GCM A047/2008
Disable Policy	Valid	Yes	2008	NKM:GCM A048/2008
Induction Policy	Valid	Yes	2007	NKM:GCM A029/2007

Finance Plans and Policies

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Financial Man. Plan	Valid	Yes	28/05/2009	NKM:GCM: A049/2009
Subsistence and Travel Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S- GCM: A52/2010
Budget Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S- GCM: A52/2010

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Cash Management and Investment policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Cellular phone and 3G Card Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Indigent Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Supply Chain Management Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Tariff Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Telephone and Fax Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:
Rates Policy	Valid	Yes	2009	NKM(S) A066/2009 GCM
Fixed assets Management Policy	Under review	Yes	2011	
Inventory Policy	Draft	Yes	2011	
Revenue enhancement Strategy	Draft	Yes	2011	
Budget Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	NKM:S-A52/2010 GCM:

LED Plans

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
LED Strategy	Draft	No	2009	NKM:GCM:A109/2009
Tourism Strategy	-Draft	-	-	Not yet tabled

Governance Plans and Policies

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Fraud Prevention Plan	Valid	Yes	2010	A009/2011
Whistle Blowing Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	A007/2011

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
HIV/AIDS Strategy	Valid	Yes	27/03/2009	NKM:GCM:A031/09
Gender Equity Plan	To be reviewed	Yes	31/10/2006	NKM:PCM: 2/2006
Community Participation Strategy	Draft	No	2011	-
Policy on Transversal Issues	Valid	Yes	2008	NKM:GCM:A048/2008
PMS Policy Framework	Review	Yes	2010	NKM:GCM:A039/2010

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Risk Management Policy	Valid	Yes	2010	A010/2011

Environmental Plans and Policies

Sector Plan	Status	Approval	Date	Council Resolution No.
Forestry Plan	-	-	-	-
Air Quality Management Plan	-	-	-	-
Environmental Management Framework	-	-	-	-
Integrated Waste Man. Plan	Valid	Yes	2009	NKM:GCM: A030/2009

17.3. ANNEXURES

- 17.3.1. Financial Plan
- 17.3.2 Spatial Development Framework
- 17.3.3 Land Use Management Scheme
- 17.3.3. Disaster Management Plan
- 17.3.4. Workplace Skills Development Plan
- 17.3.5. Water Services Development Plan
- 17.3.5. Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
- 17.3.6 Integrated Waste Management Plan
- 17.3.7. Indigent Policy
- 17.3.8 Organogram
- 17.3.9. Annual Report
- 17.3.10 Electricity Master Plan
- 17.3.11 Community Based Plans
- 17.3.12 HIV/AIDS Strategy
- 17.3.13 HR Policy
- 17.3.14 Policy on transversal issues
- 17.3.15 LED Strategy
- 17.3.16 Sanitation master plan
- 17.3.17 Roads and Stormwater Plan
- 17.3.18 PMS Policy
- 17.3.19 Housing plan
- 17.3.20 Integrated Water Resources Management Plan
- 17.3.21 SDBIP 2010/2011
- 17.3.22 Risk Management Policy
- 17.3.23 Fraud Prevention Plan
- 17.3.24 Whistle Blowing Policy