



co-operative governance
& traditional affairs

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

MPUMALANGA SECTION 47 REPORT

Consolidated

Annual Municipal Performance

2021/2022



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ABBREVIATIONS

AFS	Annual Financial Statements
BTO	Budget and Treasury Office
CDW	Community Development Worker
CWP	Community Works Programme
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DM	District municipality
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FBS	Free Basic Sanitation
FBW	Free Basic Water
FMG	Financial Management Grant
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key performance indicator
LLF	Local Labour Forum
LED	Local Economic Development
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure grant
MMC	Member of the Mayoral Committee
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
NCBF	National Capacity Building Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NMD	Notified Maximum Demand
PDIs	Previously Disadvantaged Individuals
PDMC	Provincial Disaster Management Centre
PMS	Performance Management Systems
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PT	Provincial Treasury
RMFPC	Risk Management and Fraud Prevention Committee
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEDA	Small Entrepreneurship Development Agencies
SLP	Social Labour Plan
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro-enterprises
SSP	Sector Skills Plan
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013
TKLA	Traditional and Khoisan Leadership Act No.3 of 2019
URP	Urban Renewal Programme
WSA	Water Services Authority

MEC'S EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The Department is pleased to present the Consolidated Municipal Performance Report, which provides an overview of how our municipalities in the Province performed during the 2021/22 financial year. This report is in accordance with Section 47 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2022, as amended.

Strengthening municipal capacity and performance is critical to improving service delivery during the current term of local government. In the 2022 National State of Local Government Assessment Report, six municipalities from the Province were identified as dysfunctional. The highlighted challenges were primarily related to good governance, financial management, filling critical positions and political instability.


To turn the tide, the Department intends to be more visible in its efforts to provide meaningful assistance to municipalities. The Department is collaborating with municipalities to implement Municipal Intervention and Support Plans (MSIPs) in order to improve, among other things, financial management, basic services, good governance, institutional capacity and capabilities to prioritize service delivery, and involve our people in local government matters. All municipalities have developed and are implementing Municipal Support and Intervention Plans to respond to the identified challenges.

In order to promote good governance, the Department conducted investigations in seven municipalities: Lekwa, Dr. JS Moroka, Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Goven Mbeki, Dipaleseng, Nkomazi, and Emalahleni, in accordance with Section 106 (1)(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000. The investigation reports were handed over to the municipalities so that they could develop action plans and implement the findings accordingly. Municipalities have made significant progress in addressing the recommendations of the reports and other matters have been reported to the law enforcement agencies.

Issues of Disaster Management continues to be one of our greatest concerns. The Department will continue to work with National Government and Municipalities to respond to disasters. We must appreciate the support given by the National Government in this regard.

The constitution clearly states that the Provincial Government may impose section 139 (5)(a) if a municipality is in serious or persistent material breach of its obligations to provide basic services or meet its financial commitments as a result of a financial crisis, or admits that it is unable to meet its obligations or financial commitments. As a result, in order to promote good governance in our municipalities, the Lekwa Local Municipality has been placed under administration in accordance with Section 139 (1)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

The Department will continue to provide support to our Municipalities in terms of Section 154 (1) and 155 (6) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 read with Section 105 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000. This will ensure that working with our Municipalities we improve the quality of services provided to our communities.


MR M.J. MSIBI (MPL)
MEC: CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS
DATE: 23 / 08 / 2023

HOD'S EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE

The department continues to carry out its mandate, which is to support and strengthen municipalities' capacity to manage their affairs, exercise legislative powers, and function effectively and efficiently. This report complies with Section 47 of the Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000. The picture painted here should serve as the foundation for municipal support in carrying out their constitutional mandate.

Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) spending has shown significant progress in funding service delivery projects when compared to the previous financial year. The adjusted allocation of R1.73 billion was prioritized for water and sanitation projects, with the remaining R777 million committed to other projects such as the installation of street high mast lights, solid waste, roads, storm water and sports facilities. This investment resulted in the creation of 4115 new job opportunities across all municipalities. Additional efforts to increase access to water and sanitation were made by setting aside over R2 billion through various MIG allocations.

The Department has collaborated with, among others, the Municipal Infrastructure Support Agent (MISA), the Department of Water and Sanitation, and our DBSA-supported PPMU in the Department to effectively turn the tide against the Province's water and sanitation challenges.

As a catalyst for better municipal service delivery, the department is also working to improve municipalities' capabilities. This will be accomplished by assisting all municipalities in filling their top six positions with highly competent and qualified individuals. The Department is part of the recruitment process of these posts, to ensure that suitably qualified individuals are employed.

Municipal Staff Regulations were promulgated in September 2020 in an effort to build capable municipalities, with the intention of professionalizing municipalities and ensuring that they become hubs for excellent performance. These staff regulations will go into effect in July 2022 and will help our municipalities strengthen their capacity.

Municipalities have since made good progress in filling senior management positions with qualified, skilled and competent officials since the implementation of the municipal staff regulation, which was promulgated in September 2020. During the year under review, 98 of the 125 senior management positions in municipalities were filled, with 27 still in the process of being filled.

Municipalities will be supported with capacity-building interventions in project management, revenue management, supply chain management, contract management, and technical skills. Empowering Section 79 committees of councils, including MPAT, continues to be a priority for the Department.

The Department has established partnerships with various stakeholders to assist in the implementation of the Provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy. While unemployment remains the fundamental challenge faced by the Province and in an effort to address it, 28,672 work opportunities were created through the Community Works Programme in all 17 local municipalities, while 140 work opportunities were maintained through the EPWP Youth Waste Management Project in municipalities such as Nkomazi, Dipaleseng, Bushbuckridge, and Mkhondo.

To support Municipalities, improve their audit outcomes, COGTA and Provincial Treasury have developed an Integrated Audit Improvement Support Plan. This plan outlines all the roles to be played by different stakeholders in supporting municipalities improve their audit outcomes.

The re-establishment of the Municipal Finance directorate in the Department will go a long way in supporting municipalities to improve on financial management.



MR S NGUBANE
HEAD: CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS
DATE: 21/08/2023

PART A

3. INTRODUCTION

3.1 Legislative Background

RSA Constitution, Act 108 of 1996

The Constitution of South Africa in S152(1) sets out five central objects for Local Government as outlined in subsections (a)-(e) below:

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

Section 152, subsection (2) enjoins a municipality to strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the objects set out in subsection (1). A municipality has thus, a constitutional duty to among others, generate revenues, build institutional and administrative capability to deploy its revenues to provide services to communities, deliver good governance, effective financial management, promote local economic development, and strengthen public participation. National and Provincial government is enjoined by the Constitution in S154 (1) by legislative or other measures, to support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.

Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

The Municipal Systems Act in terms of S11 (3) (i) empowers a municipality in exercising its legislative or executive authority to impose and recover rates, taxes, levies, duties, service fees and surcharges on fees, including setting and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies. The importance of this executive authority and legislated function is to ensure a municipality generate necessary revenues for among others providing sustainable services to local communities.

In executing its functions to achieve the local objects outlined in the Constitution, a municipality is mandated in terms of Section 46 (1) to prepare for each financial year a performance report reflecting-
the performance of the municipality and of each external service provider during that financial year;
a comparison of the performances referred to in paragraph (a) with targets set for and performances in the previous financial year;
and Measures taken to improve performance.

On the basis of the Annual Performance Report required in S46 (1), the MEC for local government must annually compile and submit to the Provincial Legislature and the Minister a consolidated report on the performance of municipalities in the Province as mandated in S47(1) of the MSA, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). Subsection (2) of S47 directs that the consolidated report by the MEC must-

- (a) identify municipalities that under performed during the year;
- (b) propose remedial action to be taken; and
- (c) be published in the Provincial Gazette

Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)

Section 121 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003 mandates every municipality and municipal entity must for each year prepare an annual report in accordance with this chapter. S46(2) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) states that the annual performance report of a municipality must form part of the Annual Report prepared in terms of S121(1) of the MFMA, 2003.

Informed and empowered by the legislative provisions summarised above, the MEC for local government in Mpumalanga has prepared the consolidated S47 report on municipal performance for the 2020/21 municipal financial year.

3.2 Limitations of the Report

- Delays in the tabling and adoption of Oversight Reports.
- Due to limited information on the Section 46 reports to compile the Section 47 report, some data was sourced from different units within the department and other government departments.
- Data for government debt was sourced from the National Local Government database

4. OVERVIEW OF THE DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILES

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Based on Statistics SA, 2011, Mpumalanga had 4 039 837 inhabitants, the 2016 General Household Survey, herein referred to as the Community Survey (CS), places the total population at 4 335 966 that are residing in Mpumalanga with just over a million households accounting for an estimated 7,8% of the country's population. Of the above population in the province, Ehlanzeni District Municipality accounts for 40,5% at 1,75 million people, followed by Nkangala District Municipality at 33,3% for an estimate 1,45 million people and lastly, the Gert Sibande District Municipality accounting for the remainder of 26,2% of the population at 1,1 million people. Table 1 below provides a summary of the population in the province per district including the households' breakdown. Sub-sections 4.1.1 to 4.1.3 provide a local level population breakdown per district area.

Table 1: Demographic Profile for Mpumalanga as per National Census, 2011 & CS SA 2016

NAME	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLDS AS PER STATS SA 2011	%	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLD AS PER COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016	%
Ehlanzeni District Municipality	1 688 614	41,8	445 087	41,4	1 754 931	40,5	483 902	39,2
Nkangala District Municipality	1 308 129	32,4	356 911	33,2	1 445 624	33,3	421 143	33,9
Gert Sibande District Municipality	1 043 094	25,8	273 490	25,4	1 135 411	26,2	333 815	26,9
Total	4 039 837	100	1 075 488	100	4 335 966	100	1 238 760	100

(Source: SERO Report and Community Survey 2016)

4.1.1 Ehlanzeni District Municipal Demographic Profile

Ehlanzeni District Municipality comprises of four (4) local municipalities namely, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Bushbuckridge and Thaba Chweu local municipalities. City of Mbombela Local Municipality accounts for the largest population estimate at 693 369 (39%) closely followed by Bushbuckridge Local Municipality with a population estimate of 548 760 (32%), Nkomazi Local Municipality at 410 907 (23%) and Thaba Chweu Local Municipality at 101 895 (5.8%) which is the smallest municipality within the District. In terms of the Community Survey 2016, the fastest and highest population growth is in City of Mbombela with 205 496 (42%) whilst Thaba Chweu accounts for the lowest within the district at 37 022 (9%).

Table 2 below provides a summary of the population estimates in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality as per the Community Survey 2016.

Table 2: Ehlanzeni District Demographic Profile

NAME	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLDS AS PER STATS SA 2011	%	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLD AS PER COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016	%
City of Mbombela Municipality	655 950	39	181 336	40	693 369	39	205 496	42
Bushbuckridge Municipality	541 248	32	134 197	30	548 760	32	137 419	28
Nkomazi Municipality	393 030	23	96 202	22	410 907	23	103 965	21
Thaba Chweu Municipality	98 387	6	33 352	8	101 895	6	37 022	9
Total	1 688 615	100	445 087	100	1 754 931	100	483 902	100

(Source: SERO Report and Community Survey 2016)

4.1.2 Nkangala District Demographic Profile

Nkangala District Municipality comprises six local municipalities namely, Emakhazeni, Steve Tshwete, Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Thembe Hani and Dr JS Moroka local municipalities. Emalahleni Local Municipality accounts for the largest population estimate at 455 228 (31.5%) followed by Thembe Hani Local Municipality with a population estimate of 333 331 (23%), Steve Tshwete Local Municipality at 278 749 (19.3%), Dr JS Moroka Municipality at 246 016 (17%). Victor Khanye Local Municipality at 84 151 (5.8%) and Emakhazeni Local Municipality at 48 149 (3.3%) are the two municipalities with lowest population figures within the District. In terms of population growth figures as per the Community Survey 2016, the municipality with highest population figures within the district is Emalahleni with 150 420 (36%) and Emakhazeni accounts for the lowest figures sitting at 14 633 (3%). Table 3 below provides a summary of the population estimates in the Nkangala District Municipality as per the Community Survey, 2016.

Table 3: Nkangala District Demographic Profile

NAME	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLDS AS PER STATS SA 2011	%	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLD AS PER COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016	%
Emalahleni Municipality	395 466	30	119 874	34	455 228	31,5	150 420	36
Thembisile Hani Municipality	310 458	23,7	75 634	21	333 331	23	82 740	20
Dr JS Moroka Municipality	249 705	19	62 162	17	246 016	17	62 367	15
Steve Tshwete Municipality	229 831	17	64 971	18	278 749	19,3	86 713	21
Victor Khanye Municipality	75 452	5,8	20 548	6	84 151	5,8	24 270	6
Emakhazeni	47 216	3,6	13 722	4	48 149	3,3	14 633	3
Total	1 308 108	100	356 911	100	1445 624	100	421 143	100

(Source: SERO Report and Community Survey 2016)

4.1.3 Gert Sibande District Demographic Profile

Gert Sibande District Municipality comprises of seven local municipalities namely, Chief Albert Luthuli, Msukaligwa, Mkhondo, Lekwa, Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Dipaleseng and Govan Mbeki local municipalities. Govan Mbeki Local Municipality accounts for the largest population estimate of 340 091 (30%) followed by Mkhondo Local Municipality with a population estimate of 189 036 (17%), Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality at 187 630 (16%), Msukaligwa Local Municipality at 164 608 (15%), Lekwa Local Municipality at 123 419 (11%). Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality at 85 395 (7%) and Dipaleseng Local Municipality at 45 232 (4%) are the two municipalities with lowest figures within the District. In terms of growth as per the community survey 2016 the highest is Govan Mbeki with 108 895 (32,6%). The lowest is Dipaleseng with 14 877 (4,5%). Table 4 below provides a summary of the population estimates in the Gert Sibande District Municipality as per the Community Survey 2016.

Table 4: Gert Sibande District Demographic Profile

NAME	POPULATION	%	HOUSEHOLDS AS PER STATS SA 2011	%	POPULATION	%	COMMUNITY SURVEY 2016	%
Govan Mbeki Municipality	294 538	28	83 874	31	340 091	30	108 894	32,6
Chief Albert Luthuli	186 010	18	47 705	18	187 630	16	53 480	16
Mkhondo Municipality	171 982	17	37 433	14	189 036	17	45 595	13,6
Msukaligwa Municipality	149 377	14	40 932	15	164 608	15	51 089	15,3
Lekwa Municipality	115 662	11	31 071	11	123 419	11	37 334	11,2
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	83 235	8	19 838	7	85 395	7	22 546	6,8
Dipaleseng	42 390	4	12 637	5	45 232	4	14 877	4,5
Total	1 043 194	100	273 490	100	1135 411	100	333 815	100

(Source: SERO Report and Household Community Survey 2016)

4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.2.1 Household Income

Table 5 below provides a summary of the average household income in the province broken down per local municipality as adapted from the Statistics SA figures of 2011 National Census. Steve Tshwete Local Municipality had the highest average household income in the province at R134 026, with Bushbuckridge Local Municipality the having lowest average household income of R36 569. The household income information will not change until the next stats SA Census in 2021.

Table 5: Average Household Income per Municipality

MUNICIPALITY	Stats SA Census(2001)	Stats SA Census(2011)	Rank
Steve Tshwete	55 369	134 026	1
Govan Mbeki	47 983	125 480	2
Emalahleni	51 130	120 492	3
Mbombela	37 779	92 663	4
Lekwa	38 113	88 440	5
Thaba Chweu	35 795	82 534	6
Msukaligwa	31 461	82 167	7
Victor Khanye	35 281	80 239	8
Emakhazeni	36 170	72 310	9
Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	23 399	64 990	10
Dipaleseng	19 454	61 492	11
Mkhondo	26 935	53 398	12
Chief Albert Luthuli	22 832	48 790	13
Thembisile Hani	18 229	45 864	14
Nkomazi	19 195	45 731	15
Dr. JS Moroka	17 328	40 421	16
Bushbuckridge	17 041	36 569	17

(Source: Stats SA 2011)

4.2.2 Unemployment and Socio-economic challenges

Ehlanzeni District's household income of R64 403 had the lowest among the districts as well as the provincial average of R77 597 per annum. Average household income in Gert Sibande District improved from R33 662 in 2001 to R84 177 in 2011. The Gert Sibande District household income of R84 177 in 2011 was the second highest among the 3 districts and better than the provincial average of R77 597 per annum. The average household income for Nkangala District improved from R35 177 in 2001 to R89 006 in 2011 and was ranked first of the 3 districts also the highest and better than the provincial average of R77 597 per annum.

The rate of female headed households in Ehlanzeni District was at 44,1% and child headed (10-17 years) households was at 1,2% in 2011. In Gert Sibande District the rate of female headed households was at 38,8% while child headed (10-17 years) households rate was at 0,7 % in 2011. Female headed households in Nkangala District was at 36,2% and child headed (10-17years) households was at 0,3% in 2011.

Unemployment rate for females in Ehlanzeni District was recorded at 41,0% and males 28,1%, youth unemployment rate high at 44,2%. The leading industries in terms of employment in the Ehlanzeni District are - trade (23,5%), community service (21,3%) and agriculture (13,7%). Unemployment rate for females in Nkangala District was recorded at 37,7% and males 24%, youth unemployment rate high at 39,6%. The leading industries in terms of employment in the Nkangala District were - trade (20,7%), mining (18,7%) and community service (16,8%). Unemployment rate for females in Gert Sibande District was recorded at 38,4% and males 22,1%, youth unemployment rate high at 38,4%. The leading industries in terms of employment in the Gert Sibande District were - trade (18,8%), community service (17%), mining (14,5%) and agriculture (13,9%).

Ehlanzeni District had the highest poverty rate 41,3% - 705 103 poor people. The Gert Sibande District had the second highest poverty rate 37,9% - 402 278 poor people though an improving trend had been recorded since 2001 and Nkangala District had the lowest poverty rate among the 3 districts of 30,6% - 412 259 poor people.

The district's contribution to Mpumalanga economy was 31% in 2012 providing the second highest of the 3 districts, with leading industries in terms of percentage contribution to Gert Sibande's economy being manufacturing (37,3%), mining (12,9%) and community services (11,9%). The leading industries in terms of percentage contribution to Ehlanzeni District's economy were finance (21,8%), community services (24,9%) and trade (17,3%). The leading industries in terms of percentage contribution to Nkangala's economy were mining (29,5%), finance (14,4%), community services (13,6%) and manufacturing (12,5%).

PART B

5. ANALYSIS OF MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

In line with the Constitutional objects of local government this Section 47 report focuses on the analysis of municipal performance with respect to each object in order to assess areas of strength in each municipality as well as areas of weaknesses. The Departmental support programmes outlined in the Integrated Municipal Support Plan will then be focused on each municipality using the differentiated approach principle.

5.1 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Municipalities have a duty in terms of S152 (1) (a) of the Constitution to provide a democratic and accountable government for local communities. The hallmark of a democratic and accountable government is good governance characterised by political and administrative stability; functional governance and oversight committees; effective systems of internal control, such as risk management and audit committees, IT governance, anti-corruption measures and functional Intergovernmental Relations forums amongst others. This section provides a summary of the analysis of the performance of our municipalities in terms of good governance focusing on the characteristics of good governance outlined above.

Table 6: Analysis of Municipal Performance on Good Governance: Political Stability

Districts	Municipality	Political stability	
		Troika meetings	Council sittings
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Troika was functional and 23 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per Legislation and special Council sittings are held. Number of Council meetings held is 16
	City of Mbombela	Troika was functional and 16 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special Council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 13
	Nkomazi	Troika was functional and 13 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per Legislation and special Council sittings are held. Number of Council sittings held is 10
	Thaba Chweu	Troika was functional and 11 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of council sittings held is 09
	Ehlanzeni	Troika was functional and 21 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 12
	District Total	84	60
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Troika was functional and 16 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 16
	Dipaleseng	Troika was functional and 09 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 09
	Govan Mbeki	Troika was functional and 12 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 11
	Lekwa	Troika was functional and 13 meetings were held	Council is sitting and special sittings are held as and when there is a need. Number of meetings held is 13
	Mkhondo	Troika was functional and 11 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 14
	Msukaligwa	Troika was functional and 14 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 12
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Troika was functional and 13 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 15
	Gert Sibande	Troika was functional and 19 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 13
	District Total	107	103
NKANGALA	Dr. JS Moroka	Troika was functional and 11 meetings were held	Council has improved and sit as per legislation with special council when there is a need to. Number of meetings held is 10
	Emakhazeni	Troika was functional and 13 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 14
	Emalahleni	Troika was functional and 21 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 11
	Steve Tshwete	Troika was functional and 23 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 12
	Thembisile Hani	Troika was functional and 18 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 16
	Victor Khanye	Troika was functional and 14 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 09
	Nkangala District	Troika was functional and 19 meetings were held	Council is sitting as per legislation and special council sittings are held. Number of meetings held is 13
	District Total	119	85

(Source: COGTA Municipal Administration Assessment Report)

5.1.1 Analysis of Municipal Performance on Good Governance: Political Stability

Findings for Troika and Council Sitings

Troika was functional in all municipalities. Councils sat as per legislation and special sittings were held when there was a need. All twenty municipalities have established their Troikas who are having a good working relationship and are sitting frequently to discuss issues affecting their municipalities. The introduction of Troika Guidelines has been very helpful as a guiding tool. Troika Guidelines were developed to assist Troika functionality in all municipalities. They meet to discuss governance and service delivery issues. They are now aware of the issues which must be covered and thus are improving in their functionality. Instead of just having abrupt meetings, they now hold meetings and prioritise issues for discussion. In most municipalities, Troikas were sitting before Council sittings or before Mayoral Committee sittings or whenever there was an important issue that needs to be dealt with urgently.

Analysis on Troika functionality and Council sittings

Ehlanzeni District

In Ehlanzeni district, all the local municipalities held Troika meetings, even though most of them were held virtually and the relationship was good. The finding indicates total number of meetings held in this district were 84 for Troika and 60 Councils compared to the 73 Troika and 66 Councils meetings held respectively in the previous financial year.

Gert Sibande District

In Gert Sibande District there was an improvement in meetings as councillors were getting used to virtual sittings. The relationship between the office bearers remains good in all the municipalities. The total number of meetings held in this district were 107 for Troika and 103 Councils compared to the 104 Troika and 106 Councils meetings held respectively in the previous financial year.

Nkangala District

In Nkangala District, Troika was functional in all its municipalities. The finding indicates total number of meetings held in this district were 119 for Troika and 85 Councils compared to the 93 Troika and 96 Councils meetings held respectively in the previous financial year.

Challenges that were noted with the functionality of the Troika's in the Province:

- The functions of the Council Whip which were not defined in the legislation are now legislated in the Local Government: Municipal Structures Amendment Act No.3 of 2021, whereas the roles and responsibilities of the Speaker and the Executive Mayor were well defined in the Legislation. This used to cause friction amongst the members as the Speaker would sometimes feel like the Chief Whip is encroaching into his or her duties but all that is addressed in the amendment of the Act.
- Most municipalities refuse to provide COGTA with minutes due to the confidentiality of their meetings. This hampers effective monitoring.

Recommendations

- Adherence to Troika guidelines by Troika members.
- Submission of Troika quarterly reports to the MEC.
- Troika to adhere to the Local Government Municipal Structures Amendment Act no.03 of 2021 which clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the Council Whip.

Table 7: Analysis of Municipal performance on Good Governance: Functional Oversight Committees

DISTRICTS	Municipality	Functionality of Oversight Committees		
		Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	S79 and S80 Committees	Audit Committee
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	City of Mbombela	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Nkomazi	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Thaba Chweu	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Ehlanzeni	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Dipaleseng	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Govan Mbeki	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Lekwa	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Mkhondo	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Msukaligwa	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Gert Sibande	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Emakhazeni	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional. Section 80 committee was not composed as per legislation.	Audit committee was functional
	Steve Tshwete	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional
	Victor Khanye	MPAC is functional	Section 79 committees were functional but Section 80 not established	Audit committee was functional
	Dr. JS Moroka	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 not adhering to schedule of their sitting	Audit committee was functional
	Thembisile Hani	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 not adhering to schedule of their sitting	Audit committee was functional
	Nkangala	MPAC is functional	Section 79 and 80 committees were functional	Audit committee was functional

(Source: Section 46 reports from municipalities)

5.1.2 Functionality of Oversight Committees

All twenty municipalities in the Province have established Section 79 and Section 80 committees which are functional except for the challenge in the sitting of Dr JS Moroka and Thembisile Hani who were not adhering to their sitting schedule. Emakhazeni had a challenge with the composition of the Section 80 Committee and this has since been resolved. Victor Khanye did not establish the Section 80 committee in the year under review. All other committees were established as per the Local Government Municipal Structures Act no.117 of 1998. They are all having schedules of their sittings in place. All municipalities were having schedule of meetings in place, although some were not adhering to the schedule of meetings as planned.

Challenges that were noted with Section 79 & 80 committees

- Chairpersons of Section 79 committees in other municipalities fail to adhere to their schedule of meetings due to lack of support from their administration.
- A need for continuous capacity building for all committees of council.

Recommendations

- The Code of Conduct Regulations must be enforced by all municipalities.
- All the municipalities must review their Standing Rules and Orders of council that will ensure that Section 79 and 80 committee chairpersons call meetings adhering to their schedule or face consequences for not calling meetings.
- Thembisile Hani and Dr JS Moroka are encouraged to adhere to the schedule of meetings.
- Victor Khanye is also encouraged to establish Section 80 committees as per the Legislation.

Findings on MPAC

Municipal Public Accounts Committees (MPAC) have been established in all twenty municipalities and capacitated on their roles and responsibilities, terms of reference and on financial issues. The strategic partners (COGTA, SALGA, Provincial Treasury, AGSA) worked hand in hand in developing and executing the various workshops across all municipalities in the Province.

Challenges that were noted with MPAC

- Most municipalities still regard MPACs as Section 79 committees instead of Section 79A committee as per the amendment of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act
- Institutional memory loss as MPAC members, especially the chairpersons get deployed into different portfolios by their political parties. This leads to having to start afresh with capacitation of newly appointed members.
- Technical personnel dedicated (Secretary & Researcher) to MPAC and insufficient tools of trade to assist MPACs with administration
- Insufficient assistance by administration to provide reports for MPACs on stipulated time.
- A need for continuous capacity building programmes for MPACs members.

Recommendations

- Enforcement of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Amendment Act no.3 of 2021 to be applied especially in terms of Chief Whip functions and Municipal Public Accounts Committees which is now Section 79A of the Municipal Structures Act.
- On-going training on roles and responsibilities for section 79 & 80 committees and MPACs
- Municipalities to make continue using the MPAC Toolkit guidelines developed by National COGTA, National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and Provincial COGTA, AGSA and SALGA to enhance MPAC functionality.
- Municipality to include MPAC support staff when they review their organogram.
- Municipal council to implement consequence management measures on those in administration who are failing to comply with reporting on time.

Audit Committees

Challenges that were noted with audit committees

- Staff Shortage in Internal Audit units.
- Non implementation of Audit action plans and Audit Committee resolutions by municipalities.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to review Organisational Structure to cater for Internal Audit Units.
- Troika to monitor the implementation of Audit action plans and Audit Committee recommendations in Municipalities.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial Government

National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs issued Regulations of Code of Conduct for councillors on the 14th of June 2023, to assist councillors with their conduct within the municipalities as well as in their communities. Provincial workshops will be conducted across all municipalities to capacitate councillors on the newly enacted Regulations. National COGTA has introduced an information sharing platform created to assist all Provinces to learn and share experiences regarding functionality of Municipal Public Accounts Committees which now includes all Municipal Council Committees, Disclosure and Declarations, Code of Conduct and Breaches.

Anti-corruption Measures & Policies

Table 8: Anti-Corruption prevention plans implemented

District	Municipality	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
		Has council adopted the Anti-corruption Plan	Anti-Corruption Plan Compiled	Has council adopted the Anti-corruption Plan	Anti-Corruption Plan Compiled	Has council adopted the Anti-corruption Plan	Anti-Corruption Plan Compiled
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	City of Mbombela	Yes (A1 of 19 July 2019)	Yes	Yes (A12 of 30 October 2020)	Yes	Yes , A17 of June 2021	Yes
	Nkomazi	Yes (A030,A027, A026/2019 of 19 July 2019)	Yes	Yes (NLM:S-GM: A059/2021, A061/2021, A064/202021 of 25 June 2021)	Yes	Yes, A064/2021, A061/2021 of 25 June 2021	Yes
	Thaba Chweu	Yes (A49/2019, A50/2019, A51/2019 of 31 July 2019)	Yes	Yes , (A116/2020 of 29 Oct 2020)	Yes	Yes, A120/2021 of 29 July 2021	Yes
	Ehlanzeni	Yes (A383,A389, A391)	Yes	Yes, A 102/2021 23 September 2021	Yes	Yes, A102/2021 of 23 September 2021	Yes
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes, item (C07/05/19R) 28 May 2019	Yes	Yes, Item CL28/05/2020) CL.49 of May 2020	Yes	Yes, CL1.048 of April 2021	Yes
	Dipaleseng	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Govan Mbeki	No	No	No	Yes	Yes , A090/ 07/2021 of 29 July 2021	Yes
	Lekwa	No	Yes	Yes, (A53) of July 2020	Yes	Yes, A70 of 30 July 2021	Yes
	Mkhondo	No ,approved by RM-FPC and MM 23 May 2019	Yes	Yes, (20/08/411A) of Aug 2020	Yes	Yes, RMFPC OF 13 MAY 2021	Yes
	Msukaligwa	Yes (A298 of 29 Aug 2019)	Yes	Yes, (A-467) of 30 June 2020	Yes	Yes, LM1022/ 06/2021 of 30 June 2021	Yes
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Gert Sibande	Yes, (56/07/2019 of 25 July 2019)	Yes	Yes, (C116/12/2020) of 3 Dec 2020	Yes	No	Yes
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	Yes,(A.139/20 of 20 May 2020)	Yes	Yes,(A.139/20) of 30 July 2020	Yes	Yes,(A112/21, A114/21, A115/21 and A116/21) of June 2022	Yes
	Emakhazeni	Yes (62/05/2019 of 30 May 2019)	Yes	Yes,(2607/2020) of 30 July 2020	Yes	Yes,23/06/2021,	Yes
	Steve Tshwete	No	No	Yes,(C27/03/2021) of 27 March 2021	Yes	Yes (, C34/07/2021) of 27 July 2021	Yes
	Victor Khanye	Yes, A031/06/2019, A032/06/2019 of 2 July 2019	Yes	Yes,(A015,A1016,A013,A014,A012/09/2020) of 6 October 2020	Yes	Yes,A004/09/2021	Yes
	Dr. JS Moroka	No	Yes	Yes,(465.07.2020ND) of 24 July 2020	Yes	Yes,R595.06.2021	Yes
	Thembisile Hani	No	Yes	Yes,(TH-NDC 18/07/20) of 31 July 2020	Yes	Yes, TH-NDC 170/06/2021 of 30 July 2021	Yes
	Nkangala	Yes , Item DM-ND353/05/2019 of 29 May 2019	Yes	Yes,DM-ND323/05/2020 OF 27 May 2020	Yes	Yes,DM-ND392/05/2021	Yes

(Source: Section 46 reports from municipalities)

Findings

In the 2021/22 financial year, the department undertook an analysis of municipal compliance with the implementation of Anti-corruption measures developed by the above twenty (20) Municipalities. The following were observed:

- All municipalities have anticorruption measures in place, however only 16 municipalities anti-corruption measures were approved by council which show there is no change in terms of reviewed and adoption of Anti-Corruption Strategies and Policies in Municipalities when compared with the previous year.

Challenges

Even though Feedback were provided in municipalities on the implementation of anti-corruption measures the challenges remain the same in other municipalities:

- The following municipal anti-corruption measures were last approved by council in 2018/19 and 2019/20 which is a serious concern:
 - 2018/19: Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Bushbuckridge and Dipaleseng
 - 2019/20: Gert Sibande DM
- Most Municipalities did not complete the anti-corruption assessment tool, which creates a challenge in completely assessing capacity and whether anti-corruption measures are implemented by municipalities.

Recommendations

- Council to consider the reports and make sure that risk management policies/strategies are reviewed annually and approved together with the budget related policies.
- Municipalities to table their anticorruption plan to council for adoption and report progress on a quarterly basis.

Support Interventions by National, Provincial government and other stakeholders

- In 2021/22, anti- corruption awareness was conducted for all municipalities in Gert Sibande District.
- The Department will continue monitoring Municipalities through the anti-corruption assessment tool to align with the Local Government Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Municipal Integrity Management Framework. The tool will also assist municipalities to assess their capacity to ensure the implementation of anti-corruption measures in general.
- The Department will monitor the implementation of the Strategy and the Framework by municipalities.
- Feedback was provided to all municipalities on the implementation of anti-corruption measures.

5.1.4 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR) DURING 2021/22 FINANCIAL YEAR

IGR promotes the principle of cooperative governance among the spheres of government. During the financial year under review (2021-22), the IGR structures in the Province were well coordinated to support the 2021 Local Government Elections. The functionality of provincial and district political, and technical IGR structures collaborated in ensuring the successful 2021 Local Government Elections which were held on 1 November 2021. It was the sixth municipal election held in South Africa since apartheid was abolished in 1994. The first council sitting in every Municipality was called in accordance with Section 29(2) of the Municipal Structures Act and was subsequently held for the seventeen (17) local municipalities and the three (3) district municipalities.

The Department emphasized to all its strategic partners that the District Development Model (DDM) is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism to enable all three spheres of government to work together with communities and stakeholders, to plan, budget, and implement programmes and projects in unison. It was the considered view of the Department that in so doing the vexing service delivery challenges can be turned into local-level development opportunities through localized procurement and job creation which promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities. It was on that basis that all national and provincial departments were required to provide implementation plans and budgets that were intended to address local challenges.

IGR structures were a bit distracted from constructive engagements due to the lockdown which was implemented to flatten the curve of the coronavirus 2019 pandemic (COVID-19). The District Development Model (DDM) is still pertinent towards achieving the goals of the Province as outlined in the Mpumalanga Vision 2030. The alignment and harmonization of both IGR and DDM structures were conceptualized to minimize the disruption of programmes of political and technical champions and also to ensure that the collaboration and coordination of programmes that are pitched at a strategic level are enhanced, IGR Strategic Implementation Plan is, therefore, critical to concretize this strategic collaboration and effective coordination of government-wide programmes and activities going forward. The Provincial IGR Framework is envisaged to be finalized during the 2022/23 financial year.

5.1.4 Effectiveness of Council Committees

Table 9: Indicate effectiveness of Council Committees (2021/22)

DISTRICT	Municipality	2021/22											
		All admin delegations adopted	S59 MSA delegations adopted	Roles of Committees and Political Office Bearers	Meetings convened			No. of meetings where quorum was not achieved		Code of conduct adopted (council and staff)	Code communicated to community	Interest of councillors and staff declared	Councillors and Staff members in arrears with municipalities
					Council	Executive Mayoral committee	Portfolio committee	Council	Executive Mayoral Committee				
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	09	39	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	City of Mbombela	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	10	43	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nkomazi	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	11	23	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Thaba Chweu	Yes	Yes	Yes	09	09	11	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ehlanzeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	10	21	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	12	23	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dipaleseng	Yes	Yes	Yes	09	09	16	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Govan Mbeki	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	11	29	02	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Lekwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	11	19	04	07	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Mkhondo	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	12	21	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Msukaligwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	10	28	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes	Yes	Yes	15	13	32	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Gert Sibande	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	12	38	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
NKANGALA	Emalaheni	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	12	36	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Emakhazeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	10	18	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Steve Tshwete	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	11	24	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Victor Khanye	Yes	Yes	Yes	09	10	15	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dr. JS Moroka	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	08	07	04	09	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
	Thembisile Hani	Yes	Yes	Yes	16	12	26	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nkangala District	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	11	32	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	None

(Source: COGTA Municipal Administration Reports)

5.1.5 Analysis on Performance of Council Committees

Findings

The following finding was made with regards to the performance of municipal committees that:

- There were councillors and staff members who were in arrears with the payment of municipal accounts, this was found to be the case in the following municipalities: Bushbuckridge, Thaba Chweu, City of Mbombela, Chief Albert Luthuli, Lekwa, Msukaligwa, Govan Mbeki, Mkhondo, Victor Khanye, Dipaleseng, Emakhazeni, Steve Tshwete and Thembisile Hani.

Delegations adopted

- In the 2021/22 financial year, all 20 municipalities adopted their delegation registers.

Roles of committees and political office bearers

- In the 2021/22 financial year, all 20 municipalities had roles of political office bearers and committees defined.

Code of conduct adopted for staff and councillors

- In the 2021/22 financial year 20 municipalities had adopted the code of conduct for councillors and staff.

Declaration of Councillors and Staff interest

- In the 2021/22 financial year all municipalities had their councillors and staff declare their interest which is consistent to the previous financial year 2020/21.

Challenges

- Municipalities failing to enforce or fully implement credit control policies to councillors and officials owing municipalities still remains.
- Municipalities are not adhering to item 14 of Schedule 7 of the Municipal Structures Act, No.117 of 1998 as amended, which requires that a councillor may not be in arrears to the Municipality for rates and service charges for longer than three months.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to enforce credit control and debt collection policies to councillors and municipal officials who owe the municipality.
- Municipalities are advised to deduct the amount owed for services by councillors directly from their salaries on a monthly basis and submit a report to the MEC on a quarterly basis.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial Government

- National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in collaboration with SALGA and Provincial Treasury have capacitated all councillors on their roles and responsibilities.
- National COGTA has introduced an information sharing platform created to assist all Provinces to learn and share experiences regarding functionality of Municipal Public Accounts Committees which now include all Municipal Council Committees, Disclosure and Declarations, Code of Conduct and Breaches.

5.2 BASIC SERVICES

5.2.1 Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

This is an assessment of the ability of municipalities to deliver infrastructure and basic services as well as the role played by different sector departments both National and Provincial. Municipalities are at the forefront of service delivery. This chapter provides an indication of the performance of municipalities in the provision of basic services in the following key performance areas:

- Access to basic services: Access to Potable Water, Access to Adequate Sanitation, Access to Refuse Removal and Access to Electricity
- Free Basic Services (FBS) and Indigent Policy Implementation: Free Basic Water, Free Basic Sanitation, Free Refuse Removal and Access to Free Basic Electricity

Performance of municipalities on Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development.

This report seeks to provide an analysis of progress made by municipalities in the provision of basic services to provide for universal access to the communities served in 2021/22 financial year. It should be noted that estimates are used as households are not stagnant. The estimates on household's figures are from Stats SA and the actual performance from municipal assessment reports and/or Section 46 reports. The report excludes the General Household Survey (GHS) 2019 (GHS) information solely because the survey only provides information at a provincial level than at a local municipality level. The department has taken into account the challenges faced by municipalities in the provision of services such as, service delivery protests, insufficient bulk services for water and Electricity Notified Maximum Demand (NMD), low rainfall patterns which result in water shortages even though services have been provided.

The reporting of performance on access to basic services for the period under review is on access to the basic services as reported by municipalities than access to infrastructure.

5.2.1.1 Households with access to Potable Water and Sanitation: Ehlanzeni District

Table 10: Number of households with access to Potable Water and Sanitation in Ehlanzeni District

Municipality	2020/21							2021/22						
	Total No. of Households Community Survey 2016	Water			Sanitation			Total No. of Households Community Survey 2016	Water			Sanitation		
		Municipal assessment report	To date		Municipal assessment report	To date			Municipal assessment report	To date		Municipal assessment report	To date	
City of Mbombela	206 136	195 765	95,3%	95,3%	117 999	57,4%	57,4%	206 136	195 765	95,3%	95,3%	118 179	57,5%	
Bushbuckridge	136 780	130 538	95,0%	95,0%	131 410	95,6%	95,6%	136 780	130 538	95,0%	95,0%	131 410	95,6%	
Nkomazi	103 965	88 837	85,4%	85,4%	101 387	97,5%	97,5%	103 965	90 125	86,7%	86,7%	101 387	97,5%	
Thaba Chweu	37 022	35 665	96,3%	96,3%	36 740	99,2%	99,2%	37 022	35 665	96,3%	96,3%	36 740	99,2%	
EHLANZENI	483 903	450 805	93,2%	93,2%	387 536	80,1%	80,1%	483 903	452 093	93,4%	93,4%	387 716	80,1%	

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **483 903** households in Ehlanzeni district for 2021/22 financial year, **452 093** households have access to potable water which indicates an increase by **1 288** households as compared to 2020/21 financial year. It is clear from the above table that during the period under review there has been an increase in number of households with access to water in Nkomazi municipality. City of Mbombela, Bushbuckridge and Thaba Chweu municipalities have maintained a constant figure as there were no completed water projects.

Out of **483 903** households, only **387 716** households are having access to sanitation in the 2021/22 FY compared to **387 536** households with access to sanitation in the previous financial year of 2020/21, this indicates an increase of **180** households. City of Mbombela municipality have improved access to sanitation in comparison with the 2020/21 figures whilst Bushbuckridge, Nkomazi and Thaba Chweu have maintained their 2020/21 figures.

Gert Sibande District

Table 11: Number of households with access to Potable Water and Sanitation in Gert Sibande District

Municipality	2020/21							2021/22						
	Total No. of Households Community Survey 2016	Water			Sanitation			Total No. of Households Community Survey 2016	Water			Sanitation		
		Municipal assessment report	To date		Municipal assessment report	To date			Municipal assessment report	To date		Municipal assessment report	To date	
Govan Mbeki	108 894	108 894	100,0%	100,0%	108 168	99,3%	99,3%	108 894	108 894	100%	100%	108 168	99,3%	99,3%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	48 484	90,7%	90,7%	53 480	100,0%	100,0%	53 480	48 484	91%	91%	53 480	100,0%	100,0%
Msukaligwa	51 089	48 551	95,0%	95,0%	50 592	99,0%	99,0%	51 089	48 551	95%	95%	50 592	99,0%	99,0%
Lekwa	37 334	34 987	93,7%	93,7%	36 220	97,0%	97,0%	37 334	34 987	93,7%	93,7%	36 220	97,0%	97,0%
Mkhondo	45 595	42 886	94,1%	94,1%	37 229	81,7%	81,7%	45 595	42 886	94,1%	94,1%	37 229	81,7%	81,7%
Dipaleseng	14 877	14 638	98,4%	98,4%	17 617	118,4%	118,4%	14 877	14 877	100%	100%	17 617	118,4%	118,4%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	21 149	93,8%	93,8%	22 147	98,2%	98,2%	22 546	21 149	93,8%	93,8%	22 147	98,2%	98,2%
GERT SIBANDE	333 815	319 589	95,7%	96,5%	324 820	97,3%	97,3%	333 815	319 828	95,8%	95,8%	324 820	97,3%	97,3%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **333 815** households in Gert Sibande District, **319 589** households had access to potable water in 2020/21 whilst in 2021/22 financial year households with access to water has improved to **319 828**. This indicates an increase of additional **239** households receiving access to water services.

Govan Mbeki and Dipaleseng municipalities has provided access to water to all its communities. Although there is a need to ensure proper pressure management and water loss reduction through replacing the asbestos pipes.

In the 2021/22 financial year, a total of **324 820** households have access to sanitation out of **333 815** households in the District. All municipalities in the Gert Sibande District have maintained their 2020/21 figures. This is primarily due to the refurbishment of the existing sanitation infrastructure. Dipaleseng has provided its communities with access to sanitation including new development areas.

Nkangala District

Table 12: Number of households with access to Potable Water and Sanitation in Nkangala District

Municipality	2020/21							2021/22						
	Total No. of Households Community Survey 2016	Water			Sanitation			Total No. of Households Community Survey 2016	Water			Sanitation		
		Municipal assessment report	To date		Municipal assessment report	To date			Municipal assessment report	To date		Municipal assessment report	To date	
Emalahleni	150 420	148 824	98,9%	98,9%	138 112	91,8%	91,8%	150 420	148 824	98,9%	98,9%	138 112	91,8%	91,8%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	77 972	94,2%	94,2%	80 623	97,4%	97,4%	82 740	77 972	94,2%	94,2%	80 623	97,4%	97,4%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	57 669	92,5%	92,5%	61 599	98,8%	98,8%	62 367	57 669	92,5%	92,5%	61 599	98,8%	98,8%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	86 713	100,0%	100,0%	86 713	100,0%	100,0%	86 713	86 713	100,0%	100,0%	86 713	100,0%	100,0%
Emakhazeni	14 633	14 633	100,0%	100,0%	13 461	92,0%	92,0%	14 633	14 633	100,0%	100,0%	13 461	92,0%	92,0%
Victor Khanye	24 270	24 270	100,0%	100,0%	24 221	99,8%	99,8%	24 270	24 270	100,0%	100,0%	24 270	100,0%	100,0%
NKANGALA	421 143	410 081	97,4%	97,4%	404 729	96,1%	96,1%	421 143	410 081	97,4%	97,4%	404 778	96,1%	96,1%
PRO-VINCIAL TOTAL	1 238 861	1 180 475	95,3%	95,3%	1 117 085	90,2%	90,2%	1 238 861	1 180 475	95,3%	95,3%	1 117 314	90,2%	90,2%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, **410 081** of the **421 143** households in Nkangala District had access to potable water. In comparison to the previous year's figures no additional households had access to water. This is mostly due to the development of bulk water projects, which are being implemented in stages and are scheduled for completion in the financial year 2023/24.

On sanitation services, out of the **421 143** households in the Nkangala District, **404 729** households had access to sanitation in 2020/21 financial year. In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **404 778** households have access to decent sanitation and this indicates that an additional of **49** households in Victor Khanye municipality have been provided with access to sanitation services.

5.2.1.2 Households with access to Free Basic Water

Table 13: Status Quo on Free Basic Water in Ehlanzeni District

Local Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Served FBW With	% Served with FBW	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 Reports (Indigents)	Served FBW With	% Served with FBW
City of Mbombela	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%
Bushbuckridge	136 780	2 307	2 307	100%	136 780	3 132	3 132	100%
Nkomazi	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%
Thaba Chweu	37 022	2 055	2 055	100%	37 022	746	746	100%
TOTAL	483 903	32 774	32 774	100%	483 903	32 290	32 290	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, a total number of **32 290** indigents within the Ehlanzeni district served with free basic water shows that there has been a decrease on the number of indigents by **484** when compared to the 2020/21 total number of **32 774** indigents. In the City of Mbombela and Nkomazi remained constant with figures of **7426** and **20 986** indigents, which was attributed to most of the new applicants not qualifying for indigent status. In Thaba Chweu there was a decrease of **1 309** indigents due to disqualification of some applications and with more households not applying and an increase of 825 indigents in Bushbuckridge was due to the validation processes where more people registered and qualified.

Table 14: Status Quo on Free Basic Water in Gert Sibande District

Local Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Served FBW With	% Served with FBW	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 Reports (Indigents)	Served with FBW	% Served with FBW
Govan Mbeki	108 894	11 049	11 049	100%	108 894	11 515	11 151	100%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	290	290	100%	53 480	907	907	100%
Msukaligwa	51 089	5 814	5 814	100%	51 089	4 900	4 900	100%
Lekwa	37 334	770	770	100%	37 334	1 735	1 735	100%
Mkhondo	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%
Dipaleseng	14 877	153	153	100%	14 877	375	375	100%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%
TOTAL	333 815	20 799	20 799	100%	333 815	22 155	22 155	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **22 155** indigents in Gert Sibande District were served with free basic water, this shows that there has been an increase on the number of indigents by **1 356** when compared to the 2020/21 total number of **20 799** indigents. The increase in Govan Mbeki (**102**), Chief Albert (**617**), Lekwa (**965**), and Dipaleseng (**222**) can be attributed to the fact that municipalities have returned to the normal ways of registration as opposed to the period when restrictions on gatherings was in place. The decrease in Msukaligwa (**914**) can be attributed to the introduction of strict assessments to determine the eligibility to receive the subsidy in disqualifying non qualifying applicants.

Table 15: Status Quo on Free Basic Water in Nkangala District

Local Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Served FBW With	% Served with FBW	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 Reports (Indigents)	Served with FBW	% Served with FBW
Emalahleni	150 420	5 655	5 655	100%	150 420	5 482	5 482	100%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	56 572	56 572	100%	82 740	56 691	56 691	100%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	4 394	4 394	100%	62 367	9 432	9 432	100%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	18 474	18 474	100%	86 713	11 515	11 515	100%
Emakhazeni	14 633	3 490	3 490	100%	14 633	3 678	3 678	100%
Victor Khanye	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%
Total	421 143	92 168	92 168	100%	421 143	90 381	90 381	100%
Provincial Total	1 238 861	145 741	145 741	100%	1 238 861	144 826	144 826	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **90 381** indigents in Nkangala District were served with free basic water. This shows that 100% of indigent households were served with free basic water. The performance of Nkangala district shows that there has been a decrease on the number of indigents by **1 787** when compared to the 2020/21 total number of **92 168** indigents. The decrease in Emalahleni (**173**) and Steve Tshwete (**6 959**) can be attributed to the introduction of strict assessments to determine the eligibility to receive the subsidy resulting in disqualifying non qualifying applicants. The increase in Thembisile Hani (**119**), Dr JS Moroka (**5 038**), and Emakhazeni (**188**) can be attributed to the fact that municipalities have returned to the normal ways of registration as opposed to the period when restrictions on gatherings was in place.

5.2.1.3 Households with Free Basic Sanitation

Table 16: Status Quo on Free Basic Sanitation in Ehlanzeni District

Local Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Served with FBS	% Served with FBS	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 Reports (Indigents)	Served with FBS	% Served with FBS
City of Mbombela	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%
Bushbuckridge	136 780	2 307	2 307	100%	136 780	3 132	3 132	100%
Nkomazi	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%
Thaba Chweu	37 022	2 055	2 055	100%	37 022	746	746	100%
TOTAL	483 903	32 774	32 774	100%	483 903	32 290	32 290	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Report)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **32 290** indigents in Ehlanzeni District were served with free basic sanitation. This shows that 100% of indigent households were served with free basic sanitation as compared to 2020/21 when there were **32 774** indigents indicating a decrease of **484**. The decrease in Thaba Chweu (**1 309**) can be attributed to the introduction of strict assessments to determine the eligibility to receive the subsidy resulting in disqualifying non qualifying applicants. The increase in Bushbuckridge (**825**) can be attributed to the fact that municipalities have returned to the normal ways of registration as opposed to the period when restrictions on gatherings was in place. In the City of Mbombela and Nkomazi, remained constant with figures of **7426** and **20 986** indigents.

Table 17: Status Quo on Free Basic Sanitation in Gert Sibande District

Local Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Served with FBS	% Served with FBS	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 Reports (Indigents)	Served with FBS	% Served with FBS
Govan Mbeki	108 894	11 049	11 049	100%	108 894	11 515	11 151	100%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	290	290	100%	53 480	907	907	100%
Msukaligwa	51 089	5 814	5 814	100%	51 089	4 900	4 900	100%
Lekwa	37 334	770	770	100%	37 334	1 735	1 735	100%
Mkhondo	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%
Dipaleseng	14 877	153	153	100%	14 877	375	375	100%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%
TOTAL	333 815	20 799	20 799	100%	333 815	22 155	22 155	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Report)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **22 155** indigents in Gert Sibande District were served with free basic sanitation. In 2020/21 there were 20 799 indigent indicating an increase of **1 356**. The increase in Govan Mbeki (**102**), Chief Albert Luthuli (**617**), Lekwa (**965**), and Dipaleseng (**222**) can be attributed to the fact that municipalities have returned to the normal ways of registration as opposed to the period when restrictions on gatherings was in place. The decrease in Msukaligwa (**914**) can be attributed to the introduction of strict assessments to determine the eligibility to receive the subsidy resulting in disqualifying non qualifying applicants. Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme and Mkhondo remained the same.

Table 18: Status Quo on Free Basic Sanitation at Nkangala District

Local Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Served with FBS	% Served with FBS	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 Reports (Indigents)	Served with FBS	% Served with FBS
Emalahleni	150 420	5 655	5 655	100%	150 420	5 482	5 482	100%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	56 572	56 572	100%	82 740	56 691	56 691	100%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	4 394	4 394	100%	62 367	9 432	9 432	100%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	18 474	18 474	100%	86 713	11 515	11 515	100%
Emakhazeni	14 633	3 490	3 490	100%	14 633	3 678	3 678	100%
Victor Khanye	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%
Total	421 143	92 168	92 168	100%	421 143	90 381	90 381	100%
Provincial Total	1 238 861	145 741	145 741	100%	1 238 861	144 826	144 826	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Report)

Findings

In the 2021/22 financial year, a total of **90 381** indigents in Nkangala District were served with free basic sanitation. In 2020/21 there were **92 168** indigents illustrating a decrease by **1 787** indigents. The decrease in Emalahleni (**173**) and Steve Tshwete (**6 959**) can be attributed to slow registration for qualifying indigents. The increase in Thembisile Hani (**119**), Dr JS Moroka (**5 038**), and Emakhazeni (**188**) can be attributed to the fact that municipalities have returned to the normal ways of registration as opposed to the period when restrictions on gatherings was in place. Victor Khanye, remained constant with figure of **3 583** indigents.

5.2.1.4 Households with access to Electricity Services

Table 19: Households with access to electricity at Ehlanzeni District

Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Electricity)	%	To date	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Electricity)	%	To date
City of Mbombela	206 136	199 545	97,1%	97,1%	206 136	200 415	97,5%	97,5%
Bushbuckridge	136 780	136 780	100,0%	100,0%	136 780	136 780	100,0%	100,0%
Nkomazi	103 965	102 244	98,3%	98,3%	103 965	102 244	98,3%	98,3%
Thaba Chweu	37 022	33 622	90,8%	90,8%	37 022	33 622	90,8%	90,8%
EHLANZENI	483 903	472 191	97,6%	97,6%	483 903	473 061	97,76%	97,76%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **483 903** households in Ehlanzeni District, **473 061** households had access to electricity in 2021/22 financial year which indicates an increase of **870** compared to **472 191** households with access to electricity in the 2020/21 financial year. Improvement on households with access to electricity has been noted in the City of Mbombela municipality. The rest of the municipality are busy with implementation of substation for the upgrade of the existing bulk Infrastructure.

Table 20: Households with access to Electricity at Nkangala District

Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Electricity)	%	To date	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Electricity)	%	To date
Emalahleni	150 420	110 740	73,6%	73,6%	150 420	110 740	73,6%	73,6%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	82 169	99,3%	99,3%	82 740	82 169	99,3%	99,3%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	61 858	99,2%	99,2%	62 367	62 207	99,7%	99,7%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	80 254	92,6%	92,6%	86 713	80 366	92,7%	92,7%
Emakhazeni	14 633	10 485	71,7%	71,7%	14 633	10 485	71,7%	71,7%
Victor Khanye	24 270	22 324	92,0%	92,0%	24 270	23 181	95,5%	95,5%
Nkangala	421 143	367 830	87,3%	87,3%	421 143	369 148	87,7%	87,7%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, **369 148** of the **421 143** households in Nkangala District had access to electricity. In contrast to the number of households with access in the 2020/21 financial year, there was an increase of **1 318** households.

Improvement on households with additional access to electricity has been noted in Dr JS Moroka (**349**), Steve Tshwete (**112**) and Victor Khanye (**857**) municipalities. Emalahleni, Thembisile Hani, and Emakhazeni municipalities maintained their access as compared to 2020/21 financial year.

Table 21: Households with access to electricity in Gert Sibande District

Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Electricity)	%	To date	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Electricity)	%	To date
Govan Mbeki	108 894	103 407	95,0%	95,0%	108 894	103 407	95,0%	95,0%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	51 578	96,4%	96,4%	53 480	52 035	97,3%	97,3%
Lekwa	37 334	34 466	92,3%	92,3%	37 334	34 466	92,3%	92,3%
Mkhondo	45 595	39 977	87,7%	87,7%	45 595	45 595	100,0%	100,0%
Dipaleseng	14 877	13 827	92,9%	92,9%	14 877	14 877	100,0%	100,0%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	20 585	91,3%	91,3%	22 546	20 585	91,3%	91,3%
Msukaligwa	51 089	45 975	90,0%	90,0%	51 089	45 975	90,0%	90,0%
Gert Sibande	333 815	309 815	92,8%	92,8%	333 815	316 940	94,9%	94,9%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1 238 861	1 149 836	92,8%	92,8%	1 238 861	1 159 149	93,6%	93,6%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **333 815** households in Gert Sibande District in 2021/22 financial year, **316 940** households had access to electricity as compared to **309 815** households in 2020/21, this indicates an increase by **7 125** households.

Improvement on households with additional access to electricity has been noted in Chief Albert Luthuli, Mkhondo and Dipaleseng municipalities. Lekwa, Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, and Msukaligwa municipalities maintained their access as compared to 2020/21 financial year.

5.2.1.5 Households with access to Free Basic Electricity

Table 22: Households with access to Free Basic Electricity

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY								
Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Indigents served as of June 2021	%	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 reports (Indigents)	Indigents served as of June 2022	%
Govan Mbeki	108 894	11 049	11 049	100%	108 894	11 515	11 151	100%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	290	290	100%	53 480	907	907	100%
Msukaligwa	51 089	5 814	5 814	100%	51 089	4 900	4 900	100%
Lekwa	37 334	770	770	100%	37 334	1 735	1 735	100%
Mkhondo	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%
Dipaleseng	14 877	153	153	100%	14 877	375	375	100%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%
Gert Sibande District	333 815	20 799	20 799	100%	333 815	22 155	22 155	100%
Emalahleni	150 420	5 655	5 655	100%	150 420	5 482	5 482	100%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	56 572	56 572	100%	82 740	56 691	56 691	100%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	4 394	4 394	100%	62 367	9 432	9 432	100%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	18 474	18 474	100%	86 713	11 515	11 515	100%
Emakhazeni	14 633	3 490	3 490	100%	14 633	3 678	3 678	100%
Victor Khanye	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%
Nkangala District	421 143	92 168	92 168	100%	421 143	90 381	90 381	100%
City of Mbombela	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%
Bushbuckridge	136 780	2 307	2 307	100%	136 780	3 132	3 132	100%
Nkomazi	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%
Thaba Chweu	37 022	2 055	2 055	100%	37 022	746	746	100%
Ehlanzeni District	483 903	32 774	32 774	100%	483 903	32 290	32 290	100%
Provincial total	1 238 861	145 741	145 741	100%	1 238 861	144 826	144 826	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, there was a total of **144 826** indigents within the Province. **144 826** indigents were served with free basic electricity as end of June 2021/22 compared to **145 741** end of June 2020/21 financial year. This shows a decrease of **915** indigents in the Province. Municipalities that recorded decreases will have to improve their systems to ensure efficient and speedy consideration of applications for indigents. The decrease in Thaba Chweu (**1 309**), Msukaligwa (**914**), Emalahleni (**173**) and Steve Tshwete (**6 959**) can be attributed to slow registration for qualifying indigents and the introduction of strict assessments to determine the eligibility to receive the subsidy.

5.2.1.6 Households with access to refuse removal

Table 23: Households with access to refuse removal at Ehlanzeni District

Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Refuse Removal)	%	To date	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Refuse Removal)	%	To date
City of Mbombela	206 136	71 213	34,7%	34,7%	206 136	71 213	34,7%	34,7%
Bushbuckridge	136 780	41 980	30,7%	30,7%	136 780	45 642	33,2%	33,2%
Nkomazi	103 965	83 742	80,5%	80,5%	103 965	83 742	80,5%	80,5%
Thaba Chweu	37 022	21 048	56,9%	56,9%	37 022	21 048	56,9%	56,9%
EHLANZENI	483 903	217 983	45,0%	45,0%	483 903	221 645	45,8%	45,8%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **483 903** households in Ehlanzeni District in 2021/22 financial year, **221 645** households had access to refuse removal as compared to **217 983** households in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of **3 662** households with access to refuse removal in 2021/22 financial year.

Only Bushbuckridge municipality has improved access to refuse removal. This is mainly due to the procurement of refuse removal trucks. The rest of the municipalities in Ehlanzeni District have maintained their access figures.

Table 24: Households with access to refuse removal at Nkangala District

Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (refuse removal)	%	To date	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (refuse removal)	%	To date
Emalahleni	150 420	102 829	68,4%	68,4%	150 420	110 740	73,6%	73,6%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	52 641	63,6%	63,6%	82 740	74 466	90,0%	90,0%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	13 561	21,7%	21,7%	62 367	14 793	23,7%	23,7%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	74 874	86,3%	86,3%	86 713	80 366	92,7%	92,7%
Emakhazeni	14 633	14 600	99,8%	99,8%	14 633	14 600	99,8%	99,8%
Victor Khanye	24 270	19 069	78,6%	78,6%	24 270	23 181	95,5%	95,5%
Nkangala	421 143	277 574	65,9%	65,9%	421 143	318 460	75,6%	75,6%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **421 143** households in Nkangala District in 2021/22 financial year **318 460** households had access to refuse removal as compared to **277 574** households in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of **40 886** households in the 2021/22 financial year.

In 2021/22 financial year, improvement on access to refuse removal has been noted in Emalahleni (**7 911**), Thembisile Hani (**21 825**), Dr JS Moroka (**1232**), Steve Tshwete (**5 492**), and Victor Khanye (**4 112**) local municipalities, whilst Emakhazeni municipality maintained its constant figure of 2020/21 financial year.

Table 25: Households with access to refuse removal in Gert Sibande District

Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Refuse Removal)	%	To date	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Refuse Removal)	%	To date
Govan Mbeki	108 894	81 150	74,5%	74,5%	108 894	81 150	74,5%	74,5%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	13 611	25,5%	25,5%	53 480	14 581	27,3%	27,3%
Msukaligwa	51 089	35 161	68,8%	68,8%	51 089	36 952	72,3%	72,3%
Lekwa	37 334	30 158	80,8%	80,8%	37 334	30 518	81,7%	81,7%
Mkhondo	45 595	30 894	67,8%	67,8%	45 595	31 156	68,3%	68,3%
Dipaleseng	14 877	13 624	91,6%	91,6%	14 877	13 958	93,8%	93,8%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	20 660	91,6%	91,6%	22 546	20 660	91,6%	91,6%
Gert Sibande	333 815	225 258	67,5%	67,5%	333 815	228 975	68,6%	68,6%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1 238 861	720 815	58,2%	58,2%	1 238 861	769 080	62,1%	62,1%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Assessment Report)

Findings

Out of the **333 815** households in Gert Sibande District in 2021/22 financial year **228 975** households had access to refuse removal as compared to **225 258** in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of **3 717** households served with access to refuse removal.

In 2021/22 financial year, improvement on access to refuse removal has been noted in Chief Albert Luthuli (**970**), Msukaligwa (**1 791**), Lekwa (**360**), Mkhondo (**262**) and Dipaleseng (**334**) municipalities, with Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme and Govan Mbeki municipalities maintaining their figures of 2020/21 financial year.

5.2.1.7 Households with access to Free Basic Refuse Removal

Table 26: Households with access to Free Basic refuse removal

HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO FREE BASIC REFUSE REMOVAL								
Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Households Community Survey 2016	Municipal assessment report (Indigents)	Indigents served as of June 2020	%	Households Community Survey 2016	Section 46 reports (Indigents)	Indigents served as of June 2021	%
Govan Mbeki	108 894	12 253	12 253	100%	108 894	11 515	11 151	100%
Chief Albert Luthuli	53 480	17 059	17 059	100%	53 480	907	907	100%
Msukaligwa	51 089	1 475	1 475	100%	51 089	4 900	4 900	100%
Lekwa	37 334	3 937	3 937	100%	37 334	1 735	1 735	100%
Mkhondo	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%	45 595	1 475	1 475	100%
Dipaleseng	14 877	1 071	1 071	100%	14 877	375	375	100%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%	22 546	1 248	1 248	100%
Gert Sibande District	333 815	38 518	38 518	100%	333 815	22 155	22 155	100%
Emalahleni	150 420	5 655	5 655	100%	150 420	5 482	5 482	100%
Thembisile Hani	82 740	5 529	5 529	100%	82 740	56 691	56 691	100%
Dr JS Moroka	62 367	4 394	4 394	100%	62 367	9 432	9 432	100%
Steve Tshwete	86 713	10 640	10 640	100%	86 713	11 515	11 515	100%
Emakhazeni	14 633	2 537	2 537	100%	14 633	3 678	3 678	100%
Victor Khanye	24 270	2 571	2 571	100%	24 270	3 583	3 583	100%
Nkangala District	421 143	31 326	31 326	100%	421 143	90 381	90 381	100%
City of Mbombela	206 136	2 904	2 904	100%	206 136	7 426	7 426	100%
Bushbuckridge	136 780	2 307	2 307	100%	136 780	3 132	3 132	100%
Nkomazi	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%	103 965	20 986	20 986	100%
Thaba Chweu	37 022	2 055	2 055	100%	37 022	746	746	100%
Ehlanzeni District	483 903	28 252	28 252	100%	483 903	32 290	32 290	100%
Provincial total	1 238 861	98 096	98 096	100%	1 238 861	144 826	144 826	100%

(Source: Stats SA, CS 2016, Municipal Section 46 Reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, there was a total of **144 826** indigents within the Province. **144 826** indigents were served with free basic refuse removal as at the end of June 2021/22 compared to **98 096** end of June 2020/21 financial year. This shows an increase of **46 730** indigents in the Province.

5.2.1.8 Accessible KMs of Roads

Ehlanzeni District

Table 27: Total KM of tarred and gravel roads in Ehlanzeni District

Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
	Total municipal Roads and Km	Total Roads and Km (Tarred, concrete and paved)	Total Road and Km Gravelled	Total municipal Roads and Km	Total Roads and Km (Tarred, concrete and paved)	Total Road and Km Gravelled
City of Mbombela	3 985	770	3 215	3 985	780,3	3204,7
Bushbuckridge	4 640	374	4 266	4 640	570	4 070
Nkomazi	2 578	284.40	2 293.6	2 578	284.40	2 293.6
Thaba Chweu	556	163.40	392.6	556	166	390
Totals	11 759	1 591.80	10 167.2	11 759	1 800,7	9 958,3

(Source: Municipal Section 46 Report)

Findings

In the financial year 2021/22, the Ehlanzeni district as a whole had **11 759** kilometres of roads, of which **1 800, 7** kilometres were tarred or paved and **9 958** km remained gravelled. Improvements are being made in the municipalities of City of Mbombela, Bushbuckridge, and Thaba Chweu in contrast to the previous financial year. These municipalities have upgraded some their gravel to paved and tarred roads.

Gert Sibande District

Table 28: Total KM of tarred and gravel roads in Gert Sibande District

Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
	Total municipal Roads and Km	Total Roads and Km (Tarred, concrete and paved)	Total Road and Km Gravelled	Total municipal Roads and Km	Total Roads and Km (Tarred, concrete and paved)	Total Road and Km Gravelled
Govan Mbeki	908	508,9	398,1	908	508,9	398,1
Chief Albert Luthuli	649	121	407	649	121	407
Msukaligwa	401,67	257,33	144,34	401,67	257,33	144,34
Lekwa	423	252	180	423	252	180
Mkhondo	982	554,50	427,50	982	554,50	427,50
Dipaleseng	318,7	97	221,70	318,7	97	221,70
Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	293,54	100,54	193	293,54	100,54	193
Totals	3 975,91	1 891,27	1 971,64	3 975,91	1 891,27	1 971,64

(Source: Municipal Section 46 Report)

Findings

In the financial year 2021/22, the Gert Sibande district as a whole had 3 975,91 km of roads, of which 1 891,27 kilometres were either tarred or paved and 1 971,64 kilometres remained gravelled. There was no improvement realised in contrast to the 2020/21 financial year since the majority of the road projects undertaken were refurbishment of existing infrastructure.

Nkangala District

Table 29: Total KM of tarred and gravel roads in Nkangala District

Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
	Total municipal Roads and Km	Total Roads and Km (Tarred, concrete and paved)	Total Road and Km Gravelled	Total municipal Roads and Km	Total Roads and Km (Tarred, concrete and paved)	Total Road and Km Gravelled
Emalahleni	1 429	999	430	1 429	999	430
Thembisile Hani	2 535,17	265,4	2 269,77	2 535,17	265,4	2 269,77
Dr JS Moroka	2 910	190	2 720	2 910	466,4	2 443,60
Steve Tshwete	838,03	707,36	130,67	838,03	707,36	130,67
Emakhazeni	2 617,36	24,6	2 592,76	2 617,36	128,36	2 489,00
Victor Khanye	345	132,9	212,1	345	132,9	212,1
Totals	10 674,56	2 319,26	8 355,30	10 674,56	2 699,42	7 975,14

(Source: Municipal Section 46 Report)

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year, there was a total of **10 674, 56** Kilometres of roads at Nkangala district as a whole, **2 699, 42** kilometres was either tarred or paved and, **7 975, 14** kilometres remained gravelled. Improvement on tared roads and reduction on gravel roads was realised in Dr JS Moroka and Emakhazeni whilst the rest of the municipalities maintained their constant figures of 2020/21 financial year.

Analysis of performance on Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

- Out of the **483 903** households in Ehlanzeni district for 2021/22 financial year, **452 093** households have access to portable water which indicates an increase by **1 288** households as compared to 2020/21 financial year. It is clear from the above table that during the period under review there has been an increase in number of households with access to water in Nkomazi municipality. City of Mbombela, Bushbuckridge and Thaba Chweu municipalities have maintained a constant figure as there were no completed water projects.
- Out of **483 903** households, only **387 716** households are having access to sanitation in the 2021/22 FY compared to **387 536** households with access to sanitation in the previous financial year of 2020/21, this indicates an increase of 180 households. City of Mbombela municipality have improved access to sanitation in comparison with the 2020/21 figures whilst Bushbuckridge, Nkomazi and Thaba Chweu have maintained their 2020/21 figures.
- Out of the **333 815** households in Gert Sibande District, **319 589** households had access to potable water in 2020/21 whilst in 2021/22 financial year households with access to water has improved to **319 828**. This indicates an increase of additional **239** households receiving access to water services.
- Govan Mbeki and Dipaleseng municipalities has provided access to water to all its communities including new development areas in Dipaleseng local municipality. Although there is a need to ensure proper pressure management and water loss reduction through replacing the asbestos pipes.
- In the 2021/22 financial year, a total of **324 820** households have access to sanitation out of **333 815** households in the District. All municipalities in the Gert Sibande District have maintained their 2020/21 figures. This is primarily due to the refurbishment of the existing sanitation infrastructure.
- In 2021/22 financial year, **410 081** of the **421 143** households in Nkangala District had access to potable water. In comparison to the previous year's figures no additional households had access to water. This is mostly due to the development of bulk water projects, which are being implemented in stages and are scheduled for completion in the financial year 2023/24.
- On sanitation services, out of the **421 143** households in the Nkangala District, **404 729** households had access to sanitation in 2020/21 financial year. In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **404 778** households have access to decent sanitation and this indicates that an additional of **49** households in Victor Khanye municipality have been provided with access to sanitation services.
- In 2021/22 financial year, a total number of 32 290 indigents within the Ehlanzeni district served with free basic water shows that there has been a decrease on the number of indigents by 484 when compared to the 2020/21 total number of 32 774 indigents. In the City of Mbombela and Nkomazi remained constant with figures of 7426 and 20 986 indigents, which was attributed to most of the new applicants not qualifying for indigent status. In Thaba Chweu there was a decrease of 1 309 indigents due to disqualification of some applications and with more households not applying and an increase of 825 indigents in Bushbuckridge was due to the validation processes where more people registered and qualified.
- In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **22 155** indigents in Gert Sibande District were served with free basic water, this shows that there has been an increase on the number of indigents by **1 356** when compared to the 2020/21 total number of **20 799** indigents. The increase of indigents in municipalities within this district is recorded as follows: Govan Mbeki (**466**), Chief Albert Luthuli (**617**) and, Dipaleseng (**222**). There was a decrease of **914** indigents in Msukaligwa and the figures remained the same in Mkhondo and Dr Pixely ka Isaka Seme.

- In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **90 381** indigents in Nkangala District were served with free basic water. This shows that 100% of indigent households were served with free basic water. The performance of the Nkangala district shows that there has been a decrease on the number of indigents by **1 787** when compared to the 2020/21 total number of **92 168** indigents. The decrease in Emalahleni (173) and Steve Tshwete (**6 959**). An increase was noted in Dr JS Moroka (**5 038**), Emakhazeni (**188**) and Thembisile (**119**).
- In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **32 290** indigents in Ehlanzeni District were served with free basic sanitation. This shows that 100% of indigent households were served with free basic sanitation as in 2020/21 when there were **32 774** indigents indicating a decrease of **484**.
- In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **22 155** indigents in Gert Sibande District were served with free basic sanitation. In 2020/21 financial year there were **20 799** indigents indicating an increase of **1 356**.
- In 2021/22 financial year, a total of **90 381** indigents in Nkangala District were served with free basic sanitation. In 2020/21 financial year, there were **92 168** indigents illustrating a decrease by **1 787** indigents.
- Of the **483 903** households in Ehlanzeni District, **473 061** households had access to electricity in 2021/22 financial year which indicates an increase of 870 compared to **472 191** households with access to electricity in the 2020/21 financial year. Improvement on households with access to electricity has been noted in the City of Mbombela municipality. The rest of the municipality are busy with implementation of substation for the upgrade of the existing bulk Infrastructure
- In 2021/22 financial year, **369 148** of the **421 143** households in Nkangala District had access to electricity. In contrast to the number of households with access in the 2020/21 financial year, there was an increase of **1 318** households.
- Out of the **333 815** households in Gert Sibande District in 2021/22 financial year, **316 940** households had access to electricity as compared to **309 815** households in 2020/21, this indicates an increase by **7 125** households.
- Improvement on households with additional access to electricity has been noted in Chief Albert Luthuli, Mkhondo and Dipaleseng municipalities. Lekwa, Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, and Msukaligwa municipalities maintained their access as compared to 2020/21 financial year.
- In 2021/22 financial year, there was a total of **144 826** indigents within the Province. **144 826** indigents were served with free basic electricity as end of June 2021/22 compared to **145 741** end of June 2020/21 financial year. This shows a decrease of **915** indigents in the Province. Municipalities that recorded decreases will have to improve their systems to ensure efficient and speedy consideration of applications for indigents.
- Out of the **483 903** households in Ehlanzeni District in 2021/22 financial year, **221 645** households had access to refuse removal as compared to **217 983** households in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of **3 662** households with access to refuse removal in 2021/22 financial year.
- Only Bushbuckridge municipality has improved access to refuse removal. This is mainly due to the procurement of additional solid waste Yellow fleet. The rest of the municipalities in Ehlanzeni District have maintained their access figures.
- Out of the **421 143** households in Nkangala District in 2021/22 financial year **318 460** households had access to refuse removal as compared to **277 574** households in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of **40 886** households in the 2021/22 financial year.
- In 2021/22 financial year, improvement on access to refuse removal has been noted in Emalahleni, Thembisile Hani, Dr JS Moroka, Steve Tshwete, and Victor Khanye local municipalities, whilst Emakhazeni municipality maintained its constant figure of 2020/21 financial year.
- Out of the **333 815** households in Gert Sibande District in 2021/22 financial year **228 975** households had access to refuse removal as compared to **225 258** in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of **3 717** households served with access to refuse removal.
- In 2021/22 financial year, improvement on access to refuse removal has been noted in Chief Albert Luthuli, Msukaligwa, Lekwa and Mkhondo and Dipaleseng municipalities, with Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme municipalities maintaining their figure of 2020/21 financial year.
- In the financial year 2021/22, the Ehlanzeni district as a whole had **11 759** kilometres of roads, of which **1 800,7** kilometres were tarred or paved and **9 958** km remained gravelled. Improvements are being made in the municipalities of City of Mbombela, Bushbuckridge, and Thaba Chweu in contrast to the previous financial year. These municipalities have upgraded their gravel to paved and tarred roads.
- In the financial year 2021/22, the Gert Sibande district as a whole had **3 975,91** km of roads, of which **1 891,27** kilometres were either tarred or paved and **1 971,64** kilometres remained gravelled. There was no improvement realised in contrast to the 2020/21 financial year since the majority of the road projects undertaken were refurbishment of existing infrastructure.
- In 2021/22 financial year, there was a total of **10 674,56** Kilometres of roads at Nkangala district as a whole, **2 699,42** kilometres was either tarred or paved and, **7 975,14** kilometres remained gravelled. Improvement is realised in Dr JS Moroka and Emakhazeni whilst the rest of the municipalities maintained their constant figures of 2020/21 financial year.

Challenges on access to water

- Aged infrastructure resulting in collapsing infrastructure system
- Vandalism of the existing infrastructure, drilling of pipes during illegal connections resulting in excessive water distribution losses.
- Inconsistent water supply due to limited bulk infrastructure and pipe leakages in the network.
- Inadequate budget to maintain and repair the assets as required by Treasury (8% of total budget be utilised for repairs and maintenance).
- Lack of technical capacity in municipalities as evidenced by poor infrastructure planning and implementation of infrastructure projects.
- Lack of water master plans in municipalities

Recommendations on water

- Development of water master plans, and management plans to reduce non-revenue water.
- Municipalities to enforce their by-laws to curb illegal connections and improve security of infrastructure to prevent vandalism and theft.
- Appointment of qualified artisans and process controllers including capacity building in municipalities.
- Municipalities to budget for Operations & Maintenance in line with the 8% budget norm.
- Municipalities to prioritise the utilisation of the 10% MIG allocation for repairs and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Municipalities to implement water conservation and demand management to reduce water losses

Water Interventions

- COGTA is intervening in terms of project preparation, master planning, asset care, revenue enhancement to improve planning, implementation and maintenance of water infrastructure.
- Municipal project managers are supported to improve performance on the implementation infrastructure projects funded through various grants (MIG, IUDG, RBIG and WSIG).
- The province has established the Provincial Infrastructure and Safety Committee, which consists of law enforcement agencies, SALGA, security manager from the three district municipality and the provincial Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison amongst others to deal with issues of theft and vandalism of Infrastructure.
- COGTA/IUCMA is mobilising funding for training of the identified process controllers in municipalities
- The Province has also partnered with the Dutch Water Authority through the Blue Deal Programme which aims at improving access to clean, sufficient, and safe water.

Challenges on access to sanitation

- The slow pace on the implementation of bulk infrastructure for sanitation is still a challenge in improving connections to waterborne toilet systems.
- Sewer spillages and overflowing of Waste Water Treatment Works remains a challenge in Govan Mbeki, Msukaligwa, Lekwa, Emalahleni (Industrial Park) and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme (in Amersfoort).
- Allocation of operations and maintenance budgets remains inadequate to sustain existing infrastructure.
- Limited technical capacity, in particular process controllers for the operation of Waste Water Treatment Works.

Recommendations on sanitation

- Prioritizing the implementation of bulk infrastructure for sanitation to improve access to communities.
- Mobilization of other sectors such as DWS, DHS and the private sector through the DDM to support municipalities in addressing sewer spillages.
- Municipalities to budget adequately for Operations & Maintenance in line with the 8% budget norm.
- Appointment of qualified artisans and process controllers including capacity building in municipalities
- Municipalities to improve security and collaborate with SAPS to address the challenge
- Municipality to consider alternative energy to mitigate the effect of load shedding on service delivery

Support interventions by National and Provincial Governments on Sanitation

- Ministerial intervention at Lekwa LM to mitigate sewer challenges. Provincial Task Team set up to assist Govan Mbeki and Lekwa LM.
- Increase on grant funding (MIG, RBIG and WSIG) to support improvement on sanitation infrastructure.
- The Department of COGTA working with the Department of Human Settlement (DHS) to integrate infrastructure for basic services in the implementation of integrated human settlements by DHS.
- COGTA in partnership with DBSA through the Provincial Project Management Unit to support municipalities with master planning, asset care and project preparation to improve planning, implementation and maintenance of sanitation infrastructure.
- The Department of Water and Sanitation to support municipalities on the on the development of water service related master planning.
- COGTA/IUCMA is mobilising funding for training of the identified process controllers in municipalities

Challenges on access to Electricity

- High Eskom debts in Govan Mbeki, Lekwa, Mkhondo, Msukaligwa and Dipaleseng, Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Thaba Chweu, and City of Mbombela municipalities.
- Demand for electricity is above the allocated notified maximum demand.
- Scourge of illegal connections and damage to electrical infrastructure.
- Poor Maintenance including obsolete electrical infrastructure.

Recommendations on Electricity

- Municipalities to apply for the debt relief as per the MFMA Circular No. 124
- Development of Electricity Master Plans to proactively address future demand capacity for electricity bulk infrastructure systems
- COGTA supported by Treasury to continue to play a reconciliatory role between ESKOM and municipalities.
- Development, adoption and enforcement of electricity by-law will assist municipalities in reducing illegal connections and electricity theft.
- Alternative source of funding for infrastructure repairs and maintenance to be looked at to subsidise the 6% NERSA guideline.

Electricity Interventions

- Eskom, COGTA, Provincial Treasury to continue supporting municipalities with the application for the reduction of Eskom debt. As part of the conditions of the Debt Relief programme, LMs must continuously ensure that:
 - Revenue enhancement and credit control plans are developed, implemented and monitored consistently.
 - Revenue collected is Ring-fenced to ensure proper management of resources.
- COGTA in partnership with DBSA through the Provincial Project Management Unit to support municipalities with master planning, asset care and project preparation to improve planning, implementation and maintenance of electricity infrastructure.

Challenges on access to refuse removal

- Lack of prioritisation of Solid Waste Management by Municipalities during planning, leading to high backlog on waste removal, illegal dumping, etc.
- Poor operations and management of waste management facilities: poor implementation of Solid waste licence conditions, leading to non-compliant with environmental legislation and subsequent legal contraventions and fines.
- Excessive deterioration of waste management fleet and poor turn-around time to replace aged equipment is a challenge.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to prioritise implementation of solid waste management
- Implementation and enforcement of Integrated Waste Management Plans and By-laws.
- Municipalities to allocate budget through the MIG Programme for the development of solid waste management land fill sites and purchase the solid waste management fleet to increase access to waste removal an

Interventions of access to refuse removal

COGTA has reviewed the MIG Policy Framework to allow for 1% to be set aside for waste management fleet. Municipalities are supported with the registration and approval of Solid Waste Management projects. Furthermore, the department is implementing the Youth Waste Management and Community Work Programme (CWP) to address issues of Waste Management.

Challenges on Roads and Storm water

- Inadequate planning, in particular long term infrastructure investment planning and preventive maintenance planning;
- Inadequate management of the infrastructure assets due to Insufficient budget allocation for road maintenance and limited Technical capacity in municipalities.
- Shortage of Plant and Machinery (yellow fleet), which renders the maintenance programs in effective.
- Significant kilometers of roads that require resurfacing or paving.
- Roads infrastructure deterioration, affecting mobility and economic activities (Tourism attraction towns). This occurs on both the provincial and municipal roads
- Roads damaged and bridges washed away during the disasters.

Intervention

- Municipalities to improve their planning and design regime to accelerate and provide quality roads with adequate storm water drainage systems in order to prolong lifespan of roads.
- Resealing of potholes by municipalities as part of roads maintenance.
- Resurfacing and paving of roads by municipalities through MIG programme. Municipalities have appropriated funding for patching of potholes and implementation is continuing.
- Support from various sectors to expedite the maintenance and delivery of roads infrastructure.
- Procurement of yellow fleet to improve municipal roads maintenance interventions.
- Implementation of special programmes aimed at road maintenance.

Recommendation

- National and Provincial government to support municipalities with interventions on municipal road maintenance.
- Law enforcement be improved especially with regard to overloaded vehicles causing premature damage to the road infrastructure;
- Municipalities to accelerate the construction of roads infrastructure through MIG programme and other available programmes of government.
- Provincial Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport to adopt an approach which enables the extension of its service of road maintenance to major municipal roads as part of the DDM approach.

5.3 SPATIAL RATIONALE

Given the far-reaching and stubbornly persistent imprints and impacts of the colonial and Apartheid pasts on our present, the **2030-National Development Plan (NDP)** is of central importance to realising a very different future.

It is especially Chapter 8 of the NDP – Transforming Human Settlement and the National Space Economy – that makes specific reference to the need for a “national spatial development framework”.

Following on from this guidance, government prepared policy and legislation that speaks to and gives further expression to (especially) Chapter 8 of the NDP. These instruments, which cover (1) settlement planning, (2) place-making, and (3) land-use and land-use management are the **2016-Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)** and the **Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA)**.

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA), was introduced to “provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management” in South Africa. As such, it not only seeks to attend to and rectify the fragmented, irrational, unfair and unequal apartheid planning system inherited from the Apartheid era, but also its consequences in space. As in the case of the IUDF, this means the active pursuit of (1) spatial transformation, (2) social and economic inclusion, and (3) equal opportunities and equal access to government services and the amenities that settlements offer.

The SPLUMA requires that a spatial development framework must be prepared, by each tier of government, more importantly by municipalities, as part of their Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Systems Act. A municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) must, amongst others, give effect to the development principles of SPLUMA being spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration.

In this regard, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) has prepared a National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) for the country, which was approved by Cabinet in March 2022.

The Department has, in co-operation with the Office of the Premier, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism and the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, prepared a Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) for the province, which was approved by the Executive Council in September 2019.

The purpose of the PSDF is, amongst others, to guide district and local municipalities in the review of their SDFs, development in general and to facilitate the alignment of initiatives from the various stakeholders. The implementation of the PSDF commenced immediately after it was *gazetted* in March 2020, resulting in the development of the Provincial Human Settlement Master Plan and the preparation of a Regional Spatial Development Framework currently in progress which will cut across various municipalities in the province.

Land use management seeks to ensure that the spatial plans developed, to achieve specific spatial objectives, are realised through land use regulation. Instruments in SPLUMA used in land use management mainly include land use schemes (LUS) and decision making structures (authorised official, planning tribunal and appeals authority) as well as the processing of applications to these structures by municipalities and enforcement of the LUS.

Table 30: Indicate municipalities with approved SDFs

DISTRICT	Municipality	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22		
		SDF's approved	SDF's sub-mitted	SDF's im-plemented	SDF's sub-mitted	SDF's approved	SDF's im-plemented	SDF's approved	SDF's sub-mitted	SDF's im-plemented
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	City of Mbombela	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nkomazi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Thaba Chweu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ehlanzeni District	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dipaleseng	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Govan Mbeki	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Lekwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Mkhondo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Msukaligwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Gert Sibande	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Emakhazeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Steve Tshwete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Victor Khanye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dr. JS Moroka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Thembisile Hani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nkangala District	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Source: COGTA/Municipal SPLUMA and Land Use Management assessment report and municipal surveys)

5.3.1 Findings on Spatial Development Frameworks

All municipalities in the Province have maintained a good record with regards to having Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) approved, submitted and implemented for the past three financial years.

A number of municipalities have reviewed their SDFs, some are still in process, to be SPLUMA compliant since the Act came into operation in 2015. In this regard, the department is supporting the review of 9 SDFs including Nkangala and Gert Sibande District Municipalities and Dr JS Moroka, Thembisile Hani, Emakhazeni, Victor Khanye, Emalahleni, Govan Mbeki and Thaba Chweu Local Municipalities.

The department measures SDF implementation by municipalities through determining the response of IDPs to SDFs, the consistency of land development decisions (by planning tribunal or authorized official) with the SDF, alignment of SDFs and LUS and the consistency between SDFs and the PSDF.

Challenges

The following challenges were recorded:

- The continued implementation of IDP projects which are not informed by the directives of the various SDF's is a major "Draw-Back" in the province's effort in addressing the past imbalances and to the achievements of the Spatial Transformation.
- Alignment of IDP projects and programmes to Spatial Development Framework strategic interventions and projects remain a problem;
- Lack of consistency between SDFs and the PSDF because most municipal SDFs were finalised before the PSDF was gazetted.
- The non-alignment of Infrastructure Master Plans to Priority Development Areas identified in SDFs;
- The incremental introduction and implementation of spatial planning and land use management tools (SDFs and Land Use Schemes) to areas previously excluded i.e. slums, informal settlements, traditional authority areas are a challenge;
- Unsupported spatial plans, land use schemes, development processes (legislation and by-laws) by Traditional Leaders.
- SDF strategies and projects not fully implemented.
- Land invasion resulting in the mushrooming of informal settlements in identified strategic development areas, thereby preventing spatial transformation.

Table 31: Municipal performance on SPLUMA implementation (Land Use Management)

DISTRICT	Municipality	SPLUMA area of implementation			
		Process applications	Conducting enforcement	Adopted SLUMA Land Use Scheme (LUS)	Comment
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Yes	Yes	No	Although the reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality process applications and perform on enforcement, the municipality is still in process to review their LUS. The overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation can therefore not be regarded as effective.
	City of Mbombela	Yes	Yes	Yes	All elements pertaining to SPLUMA are implemented and SPLUMA is therefore implemented effectively.
	Nkomazi	Partial	Partial	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that there is partial performance on processing of applications and enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective.
	Thaba Chweu	Yes	Yes	Yes	All elements pertaining to SPLUMA are being implemented and SPLUMA is therefore implemented effectively.
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Partial	Partial	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that there is partial performance on processing of applications and enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective.
	Dipaleseng	No	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that there is no performance on processing of applications and enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective.
	Govan Mbeki	Yes	Yes	Yes	All elements pertaining to SPLUMA are being implemented and SPLUMA is therefore implemented effectively.
	Mkhondo	No	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that there is no performance on processing of applications and enforcement. The municipality has limited capacity to undertake land use enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation can therefore not be regarded as effective.
	Lekwa	Yes	Partial	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality does process applications but partially perform on enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective yet.
	Msukaligwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	All elements pertaining to SPLUMA are being implemented and SPLUMA is therefore implemented effectively.
	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Partial	No	No	The reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality partially process applications but do not perform on enforcement. The municipality has limited capacity to undertake land use enforcement and processing of development applications. The municipality is also still in process to review their LUS. The overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation can therefore not be regarded as effective.

DISTRICT	Municipality	SPLUMA area of implementation			
		Process applications	Conducting enforcement	Adopted SLUMA Land Use Scheme (LUS)	Comment
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	Yes	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality does process applications but partially perform on enforcement. The municipality has failed to put more efforts on enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation can therefore not be regarded as effective yet.
	Steve Tshwete	Yes	Yes	Yes	All elements pertaining to SPLUMA are being implemented and SPLUMA is therefore implemented effectively.
	Emakhazeni	Partial	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality partially process applications but do not perform on enforcement. The function for the processing of development application rests with the district municipality. The municipality has limited capacity to undertake land use enforcement. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective yet.
	Victor Khanye	No	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that there is no performance on processing of applications and enforcement. The municipality has limited capacity to undertake land use enforcement and process applications. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective.
	Dr. JS Moroka	Partial	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality partially process applications but do not perform on enforcement. The function for the processing of development applications rests with the district municipality. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective yet.
	Thembisile Hani	Partial	No	Yes	The reporting of the municipality indicates that the municipality partially process applications but do not perform on enforcement. The function for the processing of development application rests with the district municipality. Although the municipality adopted a LUS, the overall performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation cannot be regarded as effective yet.

(Source: COGTA/Municipal SPLUMA and Land Use Management assessment report and municipal surveys)

5.3.2 Analysis of municipal performance on SPLUMA implementation (Land Use Management)

Findings

- 14 local municipalities were able to process land use and development applications and appeals in terms of SPLUMA during the period of reporting. 3 local municipalities, Dipaleseng, Mkhondo and Victor Khanye underperformed and were not effective in terms of processing land use and development applications and appeals.
- Only 9 local municipalities implemented enforcement of land use management policies. 8 local municipalities, Dipaleseng, Mkhondo, Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme, Emalahleni, Emakhazeni, Victor Khanye, Dr JS Moroka and Thembisile Hani underperformed and were not effective in this regard.
- Most municipalities performed well in terms of adopting SPLUMA compliant land use schemes. Only Bushbuckridge and Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme are still in process to prepare and finalise their land use schemes.
- Only 4 Municipalities are fully effective in the implementation of SPLUMA i.e. City of Mbombela, Thaba Chweu, Govan Mbeki, Msukaligwa and Steve Tshwete.

Challenges

- Some municipalities, Dipaleseng, Mkhondo and Victor Khanye were unable to report in time and that contributed towards their poor performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation.
- The staff component of municipalities to effectively implement SPLUMA, especially from an administrative, technical and compliance point of view is insufficient. This is especially the case with land use enforcement where in many instances, no dedicated personnel exist to perform such function.
- Under capacitation of officials and office holders in the different SPLUMA roles and lack the necessary skills.
- Bushbuckridge and Dr. Pixley ka Isaka Seme municipalities need to improve and speed up processes to complete and adopt their SPLUMA compliant LUSs prior to the deadline for adoption of SPLUMA LUSs by the end of June 2022.

Recommendations

- To improve the performance of underperforming municipalities like Dipaleseng, Mkhondo and Victor Khanye, the Department, apart from bringing it to the attention of the municipal manager will increase support to these municipalities, by providing capacity building on administrative and technical matters in relation to SPLUMA implementation.
- Dipaleseng, Mkhondo, Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme, Emalaheni, Emakhazeni, Victor Khanye, Dr JS Moroka and Thembisile Hani underperformed in terms of enforcement of land use management policies. In this regard, the Department will support affected municipalities through the placement of town planning interns through a program under the Construction Education and Training Authority (CETA) where possible to increase capacity to implement SPLUMA.
- COGTA, undertake to focus administrative and technical support to Bushbuckridge and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme municipalities to finalise and adopt the SPLUMA LUS prior to 30 June 2022, failing to do so will result in legal challenges.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial Government

- Continuous support by COGTA, SALGA and Department of Rural Development and Land Reform through training on the different areas of SPLUMA including training of Appeal Authorities as well as Councillors on land use management and spatial planning as identified by municipalities.

5.4 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COORDINATION

5.4.1 Legislative Framework

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 Section 34 (a-b) mandates a Municipal Council to review its IDP in accordance with a prescribed process. Sections 27, 28, 29 of the Municipal Systems Act and Section 21 (a) and (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 indicate the requirements for the prescribed process for planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDPs by a municipality.

Section 31 (a-b), mandates the *“the MEC for local government in the province may, subject to any other law regulating provincial supervision of local government –*

a) “monitor the process followed by a municipality in terms of section 29.

b) assist a municipality with the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its Integrated Development Plan.

In addition, Section 32 mandates the MEC after receiving the copy of the IDP to request the relevant municipal council to comply with the process referred to in section 29, or with the specific provision of the Act relating to the process of drafting and amending the IDP if the municipality has failed to comply with that process or provision and to adjust or amend the plan after such compliance. All municipalities complied with Section 29 of the Act and adopted IDPs following the prescribed process.

The IDP Directorate is tasked with the departmental functions of monitoring the process followed to develop and review IDPs. In ensuring compliance with the process as per Section 31 (a-b) and Section 32, the directorate embarked on the following engagement with district and local municipalities in the province:

5.4.2 Monitoring the IDP review process

In ensuring that the department and municipalities fulfil the above legislative requirements, the IDP directorate monitored the IDP review process in 20 municipalities on a monthly basis during the period under review. Guiding municipalities to comply with the provisions of the Section 27, 28, 29 of the MSA and Section 21 (a) and (b) of the MFMA as indicated above required that the department hold provincial district engagements virtually whereby municipalities were provided with support on the processes to be followed in the next review of the IDPs in line with the three Districts’ IDP/Budget/PMS frameworks.

This was conducted in collaboration with district municipalities through their IDP Managers committees/fora where in IDP coordinators and managers from local municipalities participate on a quarterly. Ad-hoc meetings were often convened by the district municipalities to address emerging planning issues or challenges experienced in the IDP review process. The department, through the IDP directorate, participated in the three district structures to monitor the IDP review process and provide technical advice on matters raised by communities.

The engagements emphasized the importance of ensuring that municipalities conclude all their IDP development public participation processes by end of December 2021 to make ample time for the development of credible situational analysis to inform the development of the next municipal strategy due to the 2021 Local Government Elections scheduled to take place on 01 November 2021. As part of the support provided, during the IDP process, the National Department of Cooperative Governance (DCOG) and the Presidency were invited during in August 2021 to support the province and municipalities on national policies and plans which have direct impact on the municipal planning process. This included the concern of the province on the implications of the

municipal elections on the process; feedback on the IDP assessments, mainstreaming of Gender-Based Violence and Femicide strategies in the planning process, review of planning regulations, amongst others.

In terms of reporting on performance on the implementation of the IDP frameworks and process plans, centralised monthly monitoring reports are coordinated by the department and consolidated at the district level with performance monitoring reports submitted to the department by district IDP Managers clearly indicating areas of focus for intervention in municipalities who are not complying with the prescribed processes. Some of the support interventions in municipalities on the IDP process are based on the findings of this monitoring process.

The directorate has developed monthly and quarterly monitoring tools to control and manage IDP process and the tools have been updated in accordance with the process to be followed by municipalities and shall primarily concentrate on the following key aspects of municipal planning:

- Adoption of the process to be followed by municipalities (process plans and frameworks);
- Community involvement in IDP processes;
- Platform for stakeholder/sector participation in the development of IDP;
- Methodology followed in the development of the IDP (A.S.P.I.A.); and
- Tabling of draft and final IDPs for adoption in Councils.

5.4.3 Process followed on the review and adoption of 2022-23

Legislative requirements on local government planning requires that Municipal Councils must develop the process to be followed with clear timelines on the development and review of IDPs in terms of Section 27, 28 and 29 of the Municipal Systems Act. Process plans are developed by local municipalities after district municipalities have developed planning framework to guide the integration process between Category B and C municipalities. The development of the process to be followed was developed and reviewed in consultation with communities and other key stakeholders.

In terms of the status quo on the adoption of frameworks and process plans, all the three district and 17 local municipalities have complied with legislative requirements on the adoption of the process to be followed on the development of next generation of IDPs for the 2021-26 Municipal Council terms. Close monitoring shall be proved by the department to ensure that there are no deviations on the implementation of frameworks and process plans put in place to develop legally compliant and community responsive IDPs. Table 32 below indicates the status of approval of the prescribed process by the twenty Municipal Councils in the Province:

Table 32: Status on the adoption of the process followed on IDP review

Municipality	Date of adoption/ proposed date for adoption	Council resolution number	Date of submission to COGTA	Date of public consultation on draft process plan (MSA Section 28 (2))	Date public notice issued/ to be issued (MSA Section 28 (2))	Publication method (newspaper, notice board, website, etc.)
GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT						
Gert Sibande	31 August 2021	C77/08/2021	06/09/2021	13,15,16,20,23,29 April 2021	08 September 2021	Municipal Website
Chief Albert Luthuli	26 August 2021	CL1.109	01 September 2021	13 – 17 August 2021	01 September 2021	Website
Dipaleseng	29 July 2021	C138/07/21	06 September 2021	13,15,20 & 29 July 2021 (IDP Steering, Audit and Mayoral Committee and Council)	06 September 2021	Municipal Website & Municipal Facebook Page
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	03 August 2021	A212/2021	10 August 2021	13 and 20 July 2021	13 August 2021	Recorder newspaper, Municipal notice board and municipal website
Govan Mbeki	29 July 2021	A091/07/2021	09 September 2021	02 August 2021	02 August 2021	Notice boards, website Facebook Newspaper
Lekwa	31 August 2021	A82/2021/08/31	10 September 2021	10 September 2021	08 September 2021	Standerton Newspaper and Municipal website
Msukaligwa	31 August 2021	LM 1078/08/2021	10 September 2021	10 September 2021	02 September 2021	Municipal website, Facebook page and municipal notice boards.
Mkhondo	26 August 2021	21/08/504A	02 September 2021	03 September 2021	03 September 2021	Newspaper(Excelsior and Ezomphakathi) Website and Social Media
EHLANZENI DISTRICT						
Ehlanzeni	26 August 2021	A 79/2021	31 August 2021	27 July 2021	01 September 2021 Mpumalanga News and 02 September 2021 Lowvelder	Mpumalanga News, Lowvelder and EDM website
Bushbuckridge	27 August 2021	BLM34/27/08/21/2021/2022	07 September 2021	September/October 2021	07/09/2021	Newspaper and website
City of Mbombela	25 August 2021	A3/2021	10 September 2021	16-20 August 2021	10 September 2021	Local Newspaper, Municipal Website, Regional Service Centres.
Nkomazi	31 August 2021	NLM: S- GCM: A071/2021	07 September 2021	1-30 September 2021	8 September 2021	Municipal website
Thaba Chweu	29 July 2021	A110/2021	11 August 2021 (via email)	Only circulated internally to the PMS and Budget section	05 August 2021	Steelburger local newspaper, notice boards
NKANGALA DISTRICT						
Nkangala	28 July 2021	DM-ND59/07/2021	03 August 2021	12-20 July 2021	10 August 2021	Newspaper, Website
Dr JS Moroka	17 September 2021	R624.09.2021ND	04 October 2021	15 Aug - 10 Sept 2021	30 September 2021	Notice boards, municipal website
Emakhazeni	26 August 2021	27/08/2021	04 October 2021	05 -18 August 2021	01 September 2021	Municipal website
Emalahleni	20 August 2021	A.162.21	27 August 2021	01 - 11 August 2021	27 August 2021	Witbank news, municipal website and municipal building/offices
Steve Tshwete	03 August 2021	SC03/08/2021	08 September 2021	13-26 July 2021	10 August 2021	Newspaper, website
Thembisile Hani	31 August 2021	TH-NDC24/08/2021	06 September 2021	12-25 August 2021	10 September 2021	Notice board, website, libraries, municipal offices
Victor Khanye	03 August 2021	A 023/07/2021	16 August 2021	20 - 28 July 2021	11 August 2021	Municipal Website, local newspaper, libraries and community halls, municipal WhatsApp groups and municipal Facebook page

(Source: Mpumalanga CoGTA IDP Directorate monitoring report, September 2021)

5.4.4 Analysis on compliance with the IDP process

All twenty municipalities were able to table the final New Generation 2022-27 IDPs before respective Municipal Councils for adoption by end of May 2022. Table 33 below, gives the summary of the status quo on the adoption of the 2022-27 developed IDPs:

Table 33: Status on the adoption of 2022-27 developed IDPs

MUNICIPALITY	DATE OF FINAL IDP ADOPTION	COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO.	SUBMISSION TO MEC WITHIN 10 DAYS (MSA Sec. 32 (1))	DATE OF PUBLICATION OF NOTICE WITHIN 14 DAYS OF ADOPTION (MSA Sec. 25 (4))
Ehlanzeni	30 May 2022	A59/2022	07 June 2022	08 and 09 June 2022
Bushbuckridge	31/05/2022	BLM169/31/02/22/2021/2022	10/06/2022	10/06/2022
City of Mbombela	31 May 2022	A(1) 2022	10 June 2022	14 June 2022
Nkomazi	27 May 2022	NLM: S-GCM: A060/2022	06 June 2022	06 June 2022
Thaba Chweu	31 May 2022	A69/2022	10 June 2022	9 June 2022
Nkangala	25 May 2022	DM-ND458/05/2022	01 June 2022	27 May 2022
Dr JS Moroka	30 May 2022	R89.05.2022	6 June 2022	6 June 2022
Emakhazeni	26 May 2022	29/05/2022	03 June 2022	03 June 2022
Emalahleni	26 May 2022	A128/21-22	06 June 2022	27 May 2022
Steve Tshwete	31 May 2022	SC23/05/2022	09 June 2022	03 June 2022
Thembisile Hani	26 May 2022	TH-NDC 141/05/2022	06 June 2022	06-10 June 2022
Victor Khanye	31 May 2022	S001/05/2022	09 June 2022	01 June 2022
Gert Sibande DM	26 May 2022	C58/05/2022	05 June 2022	05 June 2022
Chief Albert Luthuli LM	24 May 2022	CL1.071	03 June 2022	02 June 2022
Dipaleseng LM	31 May 2022	C130 /05/22	09 June 2022	08 June 2022
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme LM	31 May 2022	A133/2022	06 June 2022	15 June 2022
Govan Mbeki LM	31 May 2022	A064/05/2022	09 June 2022	07 June 2022
Lekwa LM	31 May 2022	A57/2022/05/31	08 June 2022	08 June 2022
Mkhondo LM	30 May 2022	22/05/34A	09 June 2022	04 June 2022
Msukaligwa LM	30 May 2022	LM 101/05/2022	09 June 2022	09 June 2022

(Source: Mpumalanga CoGTA IDP Directorate monitoring report, June 2022)

Challenges and interventions during the IDP review process

- The Covid-19 disruptions also affected the traditional mechanisms, processes and procedures which municipalities previously utilized in engaging communities and stakeholders on draft IDPs and budgets which are normally conducted through public gatherings in each ward of the Province to ascertain inputs, opinions and recommendations from residents and other affected parties. Regulations on the National Lockdown implemented as a result of the National State of Disaster discouraged municipalities from convening public gatherings such as consultations on draft IDPs and annual budgets in order to practice social distancing required in reducing the spread of infections from the Covid-19 virus. The involvement of communities on the IDP and budget is regulated in law and as such municipalities had to identify and develop alternative mechanisms and procedures for public consultations.
- There were delays caused by the November 2021 Local Government Elections and the induction of new Councillors affected the IDP process and thus some strategic planning session had to take place very late. The department used these sessions to further coordinate the prioritization of rural development in municipal planning through clearly articulated interventions and programmes that must be budgeted for implementation in the next five IDP cycle. Local municipalities were expected to prioritise needs of their rural communities in their IDPs to ensure that there is investment of government resources in rural areas and that development is accelerated to change the prevailing conditions in those areas.
- All municipalities in the province managed to adopt 2022-27 draft IDPs and Annual Budgets by the end of March 2022 in line with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Financial Management Act with the exception of Mkhondo and Govan Mbeki LMs. In Govan Mbeki, the council meeting was scheduled for 31 March 2022 collapsed before adoption due to disagreements between councillors.

Recommendations

- The department issued out circular 02 of 2022 and a post Local Government Elections IDP Roadmap to all municipalities in the Province advising them on following the prescribed IDP process and scheduling of outstanding IDP public consultations.
- The department supported Govan Mbeki and Mkhondo municipalities to expedite the tabling of the draft IDP before Council. The draft IDPs were tabled on 13 April 2022 and 22 April 2022 respectively and submitted to the department for an evaluation.
- An Outcomes-based IDP Framework was developed by the department to guide municipalities on, amongst others, the prioritization of rural communities in municipal planning and budgeting.

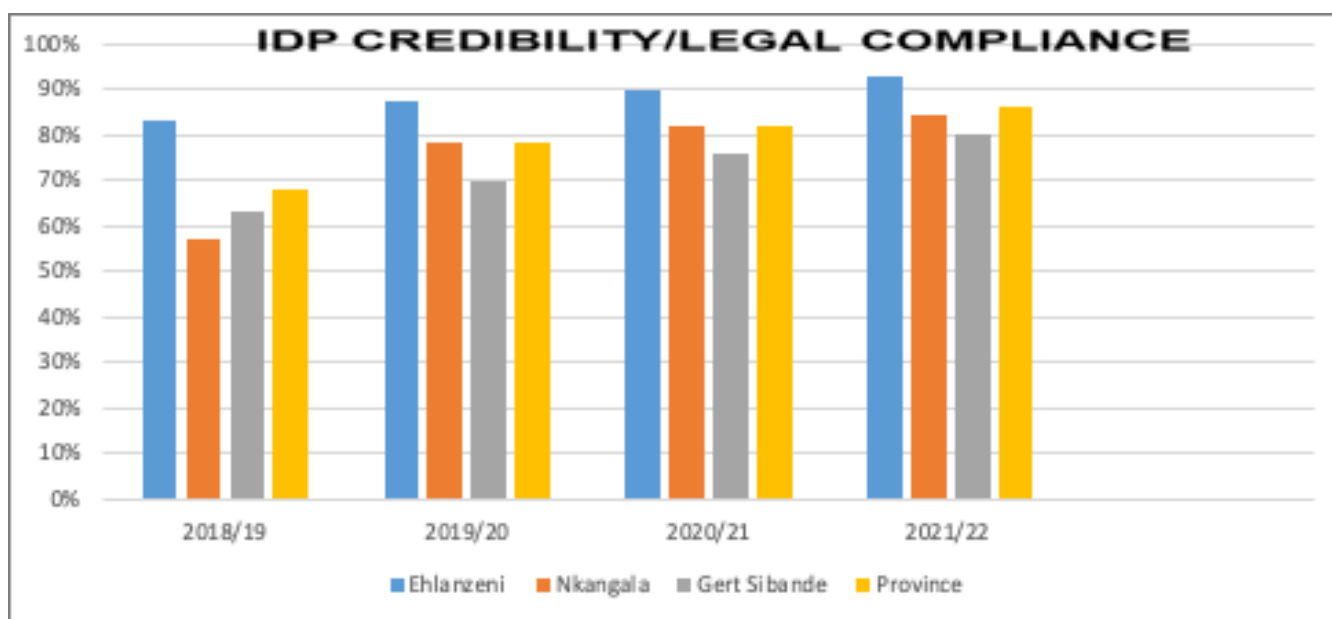
- An activity plan has been included in the 2022-23 Operational Plan to address the misalignment of Provincial plans with One Plans in partnership with Office of the Premier.
- A Provincial Integration Session was convened on 17 March 2022 to address the misalignment of Provincial plans with IDPs.

The following are the challenges and interventions during the assessments of IDPs: Assessment of the 2022-27 reviewed IDPs

1. Traditionally, the department coordinates various stakeholders such as sector departments, SALGA, and municipalities to attend the IDP assessments in each district. Due to the Covid-19 protocols, the department could not host the traditional annual analysis through large group session in order to practice social distancing and comply with regulations. The department, nevertheless, developed creative mechanisms to ensure that 2022-27 Draft IDPs submitted to the department are evaluated as part of support provided to municipalities.
2. In ensuring that there is compliance with the applicable Covid-19 protocols on social distancing, the assessment team members individually and as small groups, remotely evaluate the Draft IDPs on their key performance areas lead by the KPA leaders. KPA groups were encouraged to organise themselves in terms of remote evaluation and small group assessments during the allocated timeline to finalize the assessments.

Assessment on Legislative Compliance

It should be noted that most municipalities are gradually improving in addressing legislative compliance issues previously raised by the MEC in terms of the process followed in the review of IDPs. Some are still struggling in terms of content, in particular on issues relating to sector plans which are either outdated and no funding is available to review them. The department has entered into an agreement with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) to support municipalities on the development of master plans for key services such as water, electricity and roads. Currently the DBSA is assisting Emakhazeni, Thembisile Hani, Govan Mbeki and Victor Khanye LMs on the development of the master plans. Furthermore, the bank is assisting Lekwa, Emalahleni and Govan Mbeki LMs on asset care. The below picture gives an overview of the IDP credibility/legal compliance.



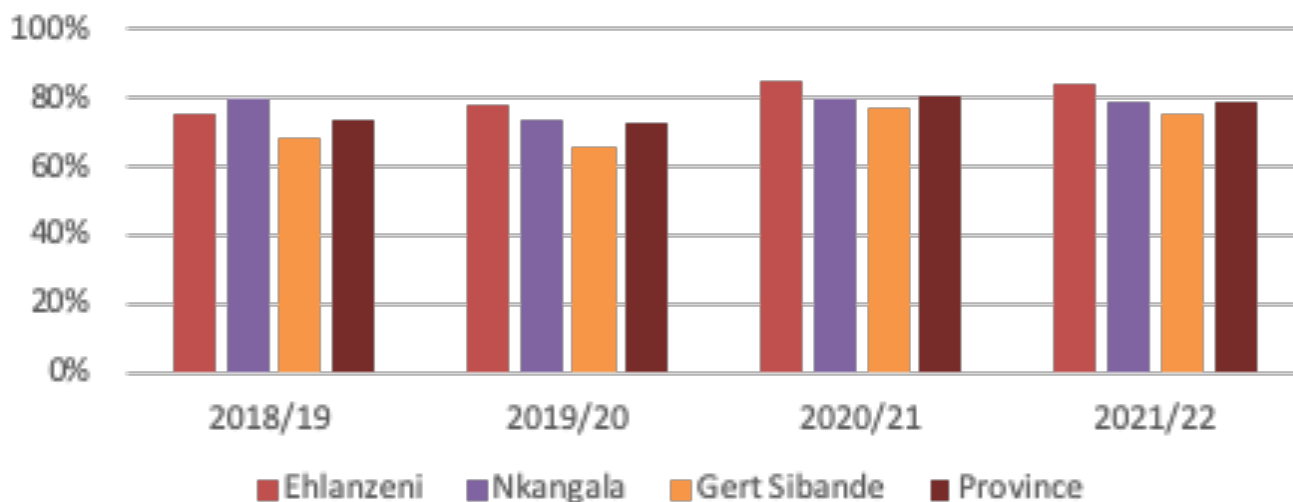
DISTRICT	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Ehlanzeni	83%	87%	90%	93%
Nkangala	57%	78%	82%	84%
Gert Sibande	63%	70%	76%	80%
Province (Aggregate)	68%	78%	82%	86%

Assessment on Outcomes

With regards to responsiveness to the needs of communities through outcomes, municipalities are able to plan and allocate resources on key service delivery priorities such as water, sanitation, roads and electricity. Solid waste removal is still a major concern as there are no strategies to extend the serviced areas which are not served by municipalities and there is no budget allocated in most municipalities.

Municipalities identified prioritized projects in their new generation draft IDPs for 2022-27 for financial year of strategy implementation. Most of these projects are identified for implementation through conditional grants such as the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) Implementation Plan for the next three years (2022/23-2024/25), Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) and Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG). Some of these MIG projects have already been registered in the MIS system while others are currently running projects implemented in phases/multiple years. Allocations from sector departments such as Water and Sanitation, Public Works, Roads and Transport as well as Human Settlements are also included to support municipalities on the identified priorities. Only few municipalities have reasonably allocated own funding for their capital expenditure in the 2022-23 financial year, the majority of priorities are funded through grants. The picture below depicts the IDP responsiveness to community priorities.

IDP RESPONSIVENESS TO COMMUNITY PRIORITIES



DISTRICT	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Ehlanzeni	75%	78%	85%	84%
Nkangala	80%	74%	80%	79%
Gert Sibande	68%	66%	77%	75%
Province (Aggregate)	74%	73%	81%	79%

Recommendations

All municipalities developed 2022-27 IDPs and were advised to include the following issues during the next IDP review process plan:

- Circular 88 Outcome (IDP) and Output (SDBIP) customised indicators during the review of the IDP and report progress in order to ensure institutionalisation of reporting reforms on the local government indicators prescribed by the Minister of Co-operative Governance.
- Utilize MIG funding to improve the operational capacities on service delivery by maintaining their existing assets.
- Include the Human Resource Plan (HRP) in their planning during the review of IDPs. This is to ensure that this plan contribute to creating a developmental, ethical and capable state as envisaged in Chapter 13 of the National Development Plan (NDP) and as required by the Municipal Staff regulations.
- consider infrastructure maintenance plans and ensure adequate budgeting for operations and maintenance;
- Alignment of the IDPs with the DDM One Plans.

- Finalize the development of Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plans and coordinate the effort on the implementation through DDM IGR Structures.
- Consider developing the investment strategies to diversify their economy.
- Consider the impact of disasters due to changing weather patterns during planning for infrastructure.

5.4.5 Support interventions by the department during the year under review

- The department issued out the assessments of 2022-27 IDPs and MECs comments in accordance with Section 32 of the Municipal Systems Act.
- Facilitated the integration of service delivery plans across the three spheres of government for incorporation in municipal IDPs to address community priorities and development challenges;
- Supported the districts on the implementation of the DDM One Plan;
- Monitored and coordinated sector departments to participate in the meetings of the DDM Structures
- Supported the Districts on the development and approval of the DDM One Plans.
- Conducted and coordinated KPA teams to participate during the IDP Analysis feedback sessions in the three districts.
- Conducted workshops and participated in the municipal strategic planning sessions with Office of the Premier, to address the alignment of IDPs with the 2019-24 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and the through outcome based planning approach.

5.5 DEVELOPED DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND PLANS

5.5.1 Legislative background

The primary responsibility for disaster management in SA rests with government. In terms of section 41(1) (b) of the constitution of the RSA, all spheres of government and all organs of state within each sphere must- (b) secure the well-being of the people of the Republic. Part A of Schedule 4 of the constitution identifies disaster management and related issues as areas of concurrent National and Provincial legislative competencies.

Local government is also empowered to deal with a number of functions which are closely related to disaster management under part B of Schedule 4 & 5 of the Constitution, section 152 (1) (d) of the Constitution requires local government to promote a safe and healthy environment. The Disaster Management Act No.57 of 2002 (Ascended to 30 December, 2002) and the date of commencement: 1 July, 2004). The Act has been updated to government Gazette 39943 dated 22 April, 2016, as amended by Disaster Management Amendment Act, No.16 of 2015, Section 51, 52 & 53 is explicit as to what is required from Local Municipalities which is to establish a disaster management advisory forum, develop disaster management plans to be aligned with those of other organs of state and be consistent with the PDMF & NDMF and the developed guidelines on “the development and structure of a disaster management plan published by NDMC in 2017.

“Disaster Management” is a continuous and integrated multi-sectoral, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at-

- a) Preventing or reducing the risk of disasters;
- b) Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters;
- c) Emergency preparedness;
- d) A rapid and effective response to disasters; and
- e) Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;

The Provincial Disaster Management Centre provides the following support to Municipalities

- Matters relating to disasters and disaster management;
- Promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to disaster management; with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation;
- Sharing of information concerning disasters, impending disasters and disaster management;
- Advisory and consultation on issues concerning disasters and disaster management;
- Recommendations regarding the funding of post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation;
- Assessment and making of recommendations to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) on the declaration of any event as either a local disaster or not;
- Monitoring of response, recovery and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure;
- Humanitarian relief;
- Coordination of interventions by other organs of state or entities;

- Capacity building, training and awareness;
- Liaison and coordination of activities with National Centre and the municipal disaster management centres in the province;
- Monitoring of compliance with Disaster Management Act;
- Assessment of Fire Capacity Function;
- Compilation of reports and business plans for disaster grants and other matters related.

5.6.2 Developed Disaster Management Policy Frameworks and Plans

Table 34: Indicate municipalities with Disaster Management Policy Framework and Plans

District	Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
		Disaster Management Centre fully established and fully functional	Local Disaster Management framework	Disaster Management Plans	Disaster Management Centre fully established and fully functional	Local Disaster Management framework	Disaster Management Plans
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP" inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	City of Mbombela	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP" inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Nkomazi	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP" ,inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Thaba Chweu	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP" ,inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Ehlanzeni District	DDMC established in line with section 43 (1) of DM Act	DDMF developed in line with section 42 of DM Act & aligned with Provincial & National DMFs	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.

District	Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
		Disaster Management Centre fully established and fully functional	Local Disaster Management framework	Disaster Management Plans	Disaster Management Centre fully established and fully functional	Local Disaster Management framework	Disaster Management Plans
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Dipaleseng	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Govan Mbeki	Satellite DMC established and functional in line with section 43 (4) of the DM Act	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Lekwa	No DMC, the function is coordinated in a Fire Station.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Mkhondo	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Local catered in terms of Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Msukaligwa	No DMC. The function is coordinated in a Fire Station	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	No DMC. The function is coordinated in a Fire Station. The DDMC in the process of establishing a satellite DMC.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.
	Gert Sibande	The District municipality does not have a fully functional DMC as required, however, coordinates disaster management activities in the district main head offices.	DDMF developed in line with section 42 of DM Act & aligned with Provincial & National DMFs	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC.

District	Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
		Disaster Management Centre fully established and fully functional	Local Disaster Management framework	Disaster Management Plans	Disaster Management Centre fully established and fully functional	Local Disaster Management framework	Disaster Management Plans
NKANGALA	Emalaheni	No DMC. The function is coordinated in a Fire Station. The DDMC in the process of establishing a satellite DMC.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. Currently under review.
	Emakhazeni	No DMC, the function is coordinated in a Fire Station. The DDMC in the process of establishing a satellite DMC.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. Reviewed 2015 to be reviewed 2024
	Steve Tshwete	No DMC. The function is coordinated in a Fire Station. The DDMC in the process of establishing a satellite DMC.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. Reviewed 2021 to be reviewed 2024
	Victor Khanye	No DMC. The function is coordinated in a Fire Station. The DDMC in the process of establishing a satellite DMC.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. to be reviewed 2024
	Dr.JS Moroka	No DMC. The function is coordinated in the municipal offices	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. to be reviewed 2024
	Thembisile Hani	No DMC. The function is coordinated in the municipal offices.	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by District Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. to be reviewed 2024
	Nkangala District	DDMC established in line with section 43 (1) of DM Act	DDMF developed in line with section 42 of DM Act & aligned with Provincial & National DMF	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 of DM Act	The District in consultation with the local municipality has established a Satellite DMC which coordinates the function of disaster management	Municipality is catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the DM Act by district Framework	DMP prepared in terms of section 53 (3) of DM Act, LM to review DMP in line with the developed guidelines on "Development and structure of a DMP", inclusive of CC adaptation strategies and submit approved plan by council to PDMC/NDMC. The DMP was reviewed in 2023 to be reviewed 2025

(Source: Section 46 reports from municipalities)

5.4.6 Analysis of municipalities' performance on readiness to mitigate disasters

Disaster Management Centres

All three Districts Municipalities performed their disaster management function as required by the Act. The Districts have all established disaster satellite offices with relevant personnel to enable effective discharge of the disaster management function. It is also important to note that it is not a statutory obligation for local municipalities to have the Disaster Management Framework. Local Municipalities are catered for as required by Section 42 (2) of the Disaster Management Act (DMA) by District Framework.

Disaster Management Frameworks

Ehlanzeni, Gert Sibande and Nkangala Districts municipalities do have policy frameworks and are aligned with Provincial and National Disaster Management Frameworks.

Disaster Management Plans

All municipalities have previously complied with the Act and submitted their disaster management plans, however, most of these plans were developed before the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) published the guidelines in 2017, on "the development and structure of disaster management plan".

Challenges

Insufficient human resource to implement disaster management projects and programmes in support of local municipalities to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and one plan of District Development Model (DDM) i.e. Personnel, and Information and Communication Technological Systems compatible to National Disaster Management Centre.

Recommendations

Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) to monitor, guide, and support local municipalities to review their disaster management plans and align them with the developed guidelines and the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Integrated Development Plans and 1 plan of District Development Model as well as projects and programmes that are adaptive to climate change.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial Government

- Global Climate Change initiatives and activity coordination.
- Integrated Disaster risk reduction campaigns in all Municipalities that are bearing an impact to the communities through initiatives that will make communities to be resilient and take action prior incidents occur.
- Support and monitor the Implementation of the Municipal Disaster Relief Grant inception and submit monthly, quarterly and close-out reports as required by the Division of Revenue Act (DoRA) and Grant Framework.
- Support on site visit to the projects and compile progress reports.

5.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sections 152(c) and 153(a) of the South African Constitution mandate local government to promote social and economic development. This duty is elaborated in the White Paper on Local Government in this regard, local government is responsible for taking active steps to ensure that the overall economic and social conditions of the locality are conducive to the creation of employment opportunities. However, local government is not directly responsible for creating jobs, as set out in the White Paper. Instead, municipalities can provide 'special economic services' by facilitating and coordinating local economic development (LED). In terms of the state of the LED function of municipalities in South Africa, various reviews have revealed that this role is not fully understood.

The major challenges with the Local Economic Development space is the lack of strategic planning and integration within all spheres of government and government agencies. This have led to misalignment and disjointed efforts towards the same developmental goal. Local government are left alone to figure it out for themselves whilst other public bodies are engaging in activities that are narrowly focused which are not making any impact.

The National Local Economic Development Framework (NLEDF) of 2018 defines LED as follows, "an adoptive and responsive process by which government, public sector entities, citizens, business and none-government sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for innovative-driven inclusive economic development that characterized by knowledge transfer and competence building, employment generation, capacity development, investment attraction and retention, image enhancement and revenue generation in a local area in order to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all".

The NLEDF of 2018 further outlines the six strategic core policy pillars of which must influence the design, development and implementation of all Local Economic Development Strategies and plans. These are; Building diverse and innovation-driven local economies, developing inclusive economies, developing learning and skilful economies, enterprise development and support, economic governance and infrastructure and lastly, strengthening local systems of innovation. The core policy pillars are supported by five enabling pillars such as research, planning and strategy; funding and finance; human resource and capacity development; monitoring, evaluation and knowledge management, organisational and institutional arrangements.

It is against this background that the Provincial LED Framework of 2019 was developed to guide strategic planning and implementation of LED strategies within all municipalities in the province. The Department issued a General Notice No 110 of 2022 during the financial year 2021/2022 in terms of Section 105 of the Municipal Systems Act no 2000. Part E of the Notice No 110 of 2022 on LED expect municipalities to submit the following information on quarterly basis;

- Information on the number of jobs created within the jurisdiction of the municipality,
- Information on the functionality of the Local Economic Development Forum,
- Information on the development and implementation plans of the municipal Local Economic Development Strategy.

A progressive policy and legal framework does not however guarantee successful LED process and implementation. For LED to be effective, appropriate institutional arrangements must exist within municipalities to take the laws and policies and transform them into locally meaningful interventions in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders/actors.

The establishment of LED units in all local municipalities in line with the National LED Framework which outlines the need to focus on human resource and capacity development, skills and position in the municipal structure is priority. Introductory LED skills training for all councillors and senior officials to create improved awareness are proposed. CDW's are a key component of LED implementation. A concerted effort should be made by all parties to make sure that the organisational and institutional arrangements is realised through skilful and capable human resource. Ward committees, in conjunction with CDWs need to be operational and have to be trained in the basic concepts of rural development and LED. Municipal LED portfolio committees and stakeholder forums need to be fully functional with regular meetings, driven by the LED unit and remain secretariat in all the stakeholder engagements. This position will ensure that the agenda setting on the stakeholder engagement remains forced on implementation of the LED strategies of the municipalities.

According to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS)-Q3 of 2021, issued on the 21 November 2021, the official unemployment rate was 34,9% in the third quarter of 2021. The results of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) for the third quarter of 2021 show that the number of employed persons decreased by 660 000 in the third quarter of 2021 to 14,3 million. Similarly, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 183 000 to 7,6 million compared to the second quarter of 2021. The same can be reported on the number of discouraged work-seekers increased by 545 000 (16,4%) and the number of people who were not economically active for reasons other than discouragement increased by 443 000 (3,3%) between the two quarters resulting in a net increase of 988 000 in the not economically active population.

These changes resulted in the official unemployment rate increasing by 0,5 of a percentage point from 34,4% in the second quarter of 2021 to 34,9% in the third quarter of 2021 – the highest since the start of the QLFS in 2008. The unemployment rate according to the expanded definition of unemployment increased by 2,2 percentage points to 46,6% in quarter 3 2021 compared to quarter 2 2021. Even though the figures highlighted above are referring to the national picture, the Mpumalanga Province was also hit hard on the unemployment rate which was sitting at 39,7% on the strict definition. Whilst 42,8% were recorded female strict definition of the unemployment and male sitting at 37,3%.

The above socio-economic analysis is a reflection that government had to intervene to a number of challenges faced by South African economy at large and Mpumalanga Province in particular. The National Minister of Finance, Enoch Godongwana in his budget speck of 2019, indicates that “as a result we have got high unemployment and that becomes in my view a critical challenge, how we are going to grow this economy.... “We need to make sure that we improve the capacity of the state to deliver on basic services”. Through the introduction of Circular 2 of 2021, the South African government adopted an introduced the District Development Model (DDM) as a new approach to achieve the developmental objectives of government in a more co-ordinated, efficient, and effective manner. Issues dealing with economic challenges and service delivery had to be re-positioned through the DDM approach / model of providing services to the communities. DDM requires that planning, governance, budgeting and capacity building will be the now co-ordinated at one level of the District Municipality and the whole of government must have one plan to improve service delivery and economic development.

5.6.1 Performance of municipalities on Local Economic Development

5.6.1.1 Capacity for planning and implementing LED functions in municipalities through an effective LED Unit

The institutional capacity to effectively facilitate LED at local government is a crucial element in growing municipal economies, creating new jobs, retaining and attracting business and SMME/Cooperatives impact oriented, amongst other key objectives. Municipalities are building this capacity in a variety of ways including establishing dedicated LED units and appointing LED managers, and in some municipalities, Local Economic Development Agencies are established as special purpose vehicles to help complement the achieving of Municipal LED Objectives. Although over the years, the department has observed improvement in reviewing of the municipal organograms by all councils which is the indication that concerted effort to improve planning and implementation of LED in the municipal space is prioritised. Subsequent, the Local Government Summit of 2022, did observe and resolved on the matter of LED to be the priority agenda of the local councils in terms of human resource allocations and budget.

Table 35: Capacity of planning and implementing LED functions in municipalities through effective LED Unit

Districts	Municipality	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
		No of posts approved	No of filled posts	No of posts approved	No of filled posts	No of posts approved	No of filled posts
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	9	2	7	0	7	7
	City of Mbombela	42	3	1	1	42	42
	Nkomazi	10	1	2	2	10	10
	Thaba Chweu	2	1	1	0	1	1
	Ehlanzeni DM	15	2	15	15	15	15
	TOTAL	78	9	26	18	75	75
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	8	1	2	1	8	8
	Dipaleseng	3	1	1	1	2	2
	Govan Mbeki	5	2	2	0	3	3
	Lekwa	1	1	1	1	2	2
	Mkhondo	2	1	1	1	1	1
	Msukaligwa	3	1	2	1	2	2
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	2	0	1	1	2	2
	Gert Sibande DM	13	1	13	13	13	13
	TOTAL	37	8	23	6	33	33
NKANGALA	Emalaheni	2	1	1	0	5	5
	Emakhazeni	5	1	1	1	2	2
	Steve Tshwete	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Victor Khanye	2	1	1	0	1	1
	Dr. JS Moroka	2	0	1	0	2	2
	Thembisile Hani	2	1	0	0	3	3
	Nkangala DM	6	3	14	6	6	6
	TOTAL	23	11	22	11	23	23
PROVINCIAL TOTALS	138	135	116	131	131	131	

(Source: Section 46 reports from municipalities)

5.6.1.2 Analysis of Capacity of planning and implementing LED functions in Municipalities

Findings

- The picture depicted by the table above shows a relative high level of approval and appointment of LED officials across the Province during the 2021/2022 financial year. In 2021/2022, local municipalities had less LED positions in their approved organogram which were not filled. Ehlanzeni District Municipalities had a total of 75 approvals and only 1 municipality (Thaba Chweu) with just 1 official responsible for LED. Gert Sibande District Municipalities had a total of 33 and with Mkhondo only having 1 official responsible for LED. Lastly, Nkangala District Municipalities had 23 positions and only Victor Khanye with 1 official responsible for LED during the year under review.
- It must be further noted that all municipalities have LED units are in place, however not all positions are filled. The Department, together with SALGA and other relevant stakeholders shall continue to roll-out LED capacity building programmes aimed at improving both LED planning and implementation/facilitating.

5.6.2 Existence of LED strategies and plans

Table 36: Indicate municipalities with LED strategies and plans

DISTRICT	Municipality	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22			State reason for non-compliance on any of the components
		LED strategy reviewed / developed	LED strategy approved	LED strategy implemented	LED strategy reviewed / developed	LED strategy approved	LED strategy implemented	LED strategy reviewed / developed	LED strategy approved	LED strategy implemented	
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	City of Mbombela	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Nkomazi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Thaba Chweu	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Ehlanzeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Dipaleseng	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Govan Mbeki	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Lekwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Mkhondo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Msukaligwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Gert Sibande	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Emakhazeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Steve Tshwete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Victor Khanye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Dr. JS Moroka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Thembisile Hani	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable
	Nkangala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No Applicable

(Source: COGTA LED Unit report)

5.6.2.1 Analysis of the existence and implementation of Local Economic Development (LED) strategies

Findings

- In 2021/2022, although all municipalities had LED strategies, majority required reviewal and hence the actual implementation of LED Strategies had been delayed. It should be noted that majority of the municipal LED Strategies requires review and some complete new development to cater for the new socio-economic situation.
- The following municipalities were supported to review their LED strategies Dipaleseng, Thembisile and Bushbuckridge. It should be noted that however that not much work concluded with the Dipaleseng municipality due to unavailability of officials responsible for LED in the municipality.
- In responding to the growing trend of poverty rate due to economic meltdown, local government is expected to develop Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plans which are aligned to the District Development Plans. This strategic direction will enable the struggling economies at local level to be resuscitated. All three District did develop the Economic Reconstruction and Economic Recovery Plans, however not all local municipalities were able to do the same.

5.6.3 Functionality of LED stakeholder forum

Table 37: Municipalities with functional LED stakeholder forum

Districts	Municipality	LED Forums functional 2019/20	LED Forums functional 2020/21	LED Forums functional 2021/22
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	No	No	Yes
	City of Mbombela	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nkomazi	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Thaba Chweu	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Ehlanzeni	Yes	Yes	Yes
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dipaleseng	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Govan Mbeki	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Lekwa	No	No	Yes
	Mkhondo	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Msukaligwa	No	No	Yes
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Gert Sibande	Yes	Yes	Yes
NKANGALA DISTRICT	Emalahleni	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Emakhazeni	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Steve Tshwete	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Victor Khanye	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Dr.JS Moroka	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Thembisile Hani	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Nkangala	Yes	Yes	Yes

(Section 46 reports from municipalities)

5.6.3.1 Analysis on the existence Local Economic Development Forums in municipalities

Findings

- In the 2021/22 financial year, Lekwa LED stakeholder forum was not functional as a result of LED governance problems. However, towards the end of the last quarter of the 2021/22 financial year, through the effort of all role players the LED forum was resuscitated which was eventually launched only during the second quarter (November) of 2022/2023 of the municipal financial year.

Challenges in LED Strategy implementation & LED forum

- The municipal organograms have not been reviewed to cater for the current socio-economic challenges.
- LED units are not allocated sufficient resources both human and financial to facilitate local economic development.
- Lack of LED governance and consequent low business confidence affects business sector investment and creation of employment opportunities.
- Lekwa had been without LED stakeholder forum for the year under review.

Recommendations

- Municipalities should consider budgeting for the LED initiatives in line with Section 153 (a) of the Constitution, “a municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community. Set aside budget for facilitating LED planning and implementation.
- LED Agencies to help facilitate the implementation of identified LED catalytic projects
- SALGA and COGTA to strengthen the LED units including political LED heads with capacity building programmes
- COGTA and the Districts to strengthen all LED Stakeholder Forums to be impact oriented
- Establish partnerships mainly with the private sector to leverage resources for designing and implementation of identified LED Projects Collaborate with Private Sector for partnership.
- The Municipal LED forums should be strengthened at planning and implementation through improved participation of key stakeholders including business in order to allow for joint planning, implementation and integration of identified LED Projects into the IDPs with clear annual targets and budgets.

- Local Municipalities need to develop investment strategies to stimulate the local economies and attract new investments into their economic space.
- Municipalities must prioritise LED posts on organograms.
- Municipalities to prioritize development of Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plans in line with the Provincial Reconstruction and Recovery Plan.
- Improved IGR coordination at the district level through the DDM work streams.
- LED Units to facilitate the reviewal of LED strategies and implementation of identified LED projects in order to stimulate economies and create new jobs.
- Municipalities must develop LED catalytic projects which must be included in the IDPs.

Interventions

- Lekwa Local Municipality has since re-launched its LED stakeholder forum with the assistance of COGTA.
- The Districts have also developed the District Economic Recovery Plan to ensure identification and implementation of high impact projects through the District Development Model.
- The impact on the implementation of the catalytic projects are not yet realised, however the concerted effort of all stakeholders to plan and implement projects in an integrated approach is yielding positive results.

5.6.4 Plans to stimulate second economy

SMMEs supported

The following activities were undertaken to create opportunities for Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise by the LED units of all local municipalities in the 2021/22 financial year:

Table 38: Indicate activities in support of SMME by Municipalities

Districts	Municipality	Activity	Outcome
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	• SMMEs and Co-operatives support	• SMMEs and Co-operatives were appointed and supported during the year. • 424 Work opportunity created through Presidential stimulus package. Out of the 424, 417 were trained. Three co-operatives were absorbed as beneficiaries of the programme.
	Msukaligwa	• Number of Local SMMEs and Co-operatives supported and registered	• 8 SMMEs and Co-operatives supported
	Lekwa	• SMMEs and Co-operatives support	• Provided support on Agricultural and tourism industries to address the economic challenges • Supported SMMEs and Co-operatives to contribute on economic Development
	Govan Mbeki	• SMME and Co-operative incubator programme	• Township and Rural Entrepreneur Programme assist SMME's with business licenses and operating permits.
	Dipaleseng	• SMMEs support	• 20 local SMME contractors benefitted from the capital infrastructure projects
	Mkhondo	• SMMEs support	• 19 woman owned SMMEs were granted development programme • 3 expo convened to benefit the SMMEs
	Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	• Co-operatives and SMMEs training	• The municipality in partnership with government stakeholders have trained a total of 169 f cooperatives and SMMEs. • 375 Work opportunity created through Presidential stimulus package, training was provided to 345 were trained. five SMMEs signed to join the programme and was part of the beneficiaries.
	Gert Sibande District	• SMMEs support	• 08 SMMEs participated in the District Enterprise Development Programme

Districts	Municipality	Activity	Outcome
NKANGALA	Victor Khanye	• SMMEs and Co-operatives development	• Provided local SMMEs and Informal business with start-up stock and tools of trade.
	Emakhazeni	• SMMEs and Co-operatives development	• Belfast Enterprise Development centre continued to develop and accommodate all SMME's
	Dr JS Moroka	• SMME's support	• Establishment of incubator programme for the development and training of co-operatives
	Thembisile Hani	• Support Co-operatives and SMME'S	• Support co-operatives to assess information regarding access to financial support from SEDA, MEGA etc. through DEDT.
	Emalahleni	• SMME and Co-operatives Strategy	• 300 Job opportunities created through SLP • Refurbish Educational Centre at Nature Reserve
	Nkangala District	• Internship programme on security	• 24 work opportunities created • Provided tools of trade to over 100 SMME within NDM as a start-up programme
	Steve Tshwete	• Tourism, mining, SMME Survey	• Provided tools of trade for 50 SMMEs with the LM • Monitoring tool on SLP implementation developed to monitor the active participation of all SMME within the municipality. • Additional warehouses to local SMMEs on manufacturing to support Township Economy. • Supported about 50 SMME as walk-in from the One-Stop Service centre to access work opportunities. • Tanning conducted with NHBRC for local contractors
EHLANZENI	Thaba Chweu	• SMME development	• 20 SMMEs attended NHBRC training • SMMEs mentorship programme by Ehlanzeni District
	Bushbuckridge	• SMME development	• Tourism sector promotion through workshops and awareness • Investment, business promotions and summits conducted with all sectors
	Nkomazi	• SMME development	• Initiatives promoting tourism through the support of Kruger National Park • Collaboration with SEDA and training conducted with local SMMEs
	City of Mbombela	• SMMEs supported	• SMMEs allocated business spaces within the CBD within the City of Mbombela as ongoing support. • Business licences issued for operating within the CBD as ongoing support.
	Ehlanzeni District	• Stakeholder engagement	• 10 Guest houses supported with grading • Small scale farmers were supported by Support Programme • Supported all LM with Investment attraction strategies

(Source: Municipal Section 46 Reports)

5.6.4.1 Analysis on the municipal plans to stimulate second economy

Findings

- In 2021/22 financial year all municipalities have implemented plans/activities to stimulate second economy, either on their own or through the support of public or private sector.

Challenges

- SMMEs still requires more exposure to understand government processes to local content issues and 30% allocation of jobs as sub-contractors.
- Supplier opportunities are missed due to lack of proper filling of tender documents and pricing of itemised goods and services.
- SMMEs lack the necessary skill and experience in providing some of the technical services required by local municipalities.
- LED units are not well capacitated to workshop and train local SMMEs on the role they are supposed to play in facilitating linkages between big business opportunities and SMMEs.
- SMMEs and Cooperatives not being able to access the start-up capital due to limited allocated resources to fund all their needs.
- Lack of effective LED working groups dealing with SMMEs.
- Lack of support from various Business Chambers operating in LMs particularly in supporting emerging SMMEs.
- Lack of monitoring of the SLP implementation in municipalities where there are mining houses operations.
- Minimum coordination and facilitation by municipalities with the funding institution and organs of state e.g. SEFA, Department of Small Business etc.
- Lack of by-laws developed towards supporting SMMEs.

Recommendations

- Capacity Building for SMMEs and Cooperatives is essential in order to improve skill and experience profile, to increase access to opportunities. Joint venturing between big companies and SMMEs should be encouraged for skills transfer.
- Municipal Supply Chain Policies should be strengthened to give first preference to local enterprises and also give effect to National Treasury Preferential Procurement Regulation of 30% for local SMMEs where applicable
- Build capacity to municipal LED Units should play more meaningful role in facilitating linkages between big business opportunities and SMMEs. Registering SMMEs into business databases should be simplified and understood well.
- Permits should be provided continuously to the SMMEs and Cooperatives to allow them movement and operations during the pandemic.
- The Department will promote partnership with the private sector to improve LED infrastructure services.

5.6.5 No. of employment opportunities created through Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP)

Table 39: Indicate No of employment opportunities created through EPWP

District	2021/22																								
	Municipality	2020/21																							
	Person years of work including training	Person Years of training	Gross number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities	Work opportunities through MIG allocation	opportunities created through CWP Programme	Person years of work including training	Person Years of training	Gross number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities	Work opportunities through MIG allocation	opportunities created through CWP Programme	Person years of work including training	Person Years of training	Gross number of work opportunities created	% of youth	% of women	% of people with disabilities	Work opportunities through MIG allocation	opportunities created through CWP Programme	
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	278	0	637	72,21%	58,55%	0,16%	1 106	3 254	450	0	1 352	69,60%	53,77%	0,59%	837	3048	450	0	1 352	69,60%	53,77%	0,59%	837	3048
	City of Mbombela	656	0	1 068	40,07%	45,60%	0,75%	476	3 134	940	0	1 620	39,01%	40,68%	0,74%	449	3145	940	0	1 620	39,01%	40,68%	0,74%	449	3145
	Nkomazi	247	0	683	55,64%	54,62%	1,61%	285	2 228	519	0	916	54,69%	48,14%	1,42%	487	2168	519	0	916	54,69%	48,14%	1,42%	487	2168
	Thaba Chweu	65	0	238	50,84%	65,55%	3,78%	102	1 248	197	0	500	52,60%	46,60%	1,60%	84	1175	197	0	500	52,60%	46,60%	1,60%	84	1175
	Ehlanzeni	140	0	308	71,10%	57,14%	1,62%	1 969	9 864	2106	0	4388	53,98%	47,30%	1,09%	1857	9536	2106	0	4388	53,98%	47,30%	1,09%	1857	9536
	Chief Albert Luthuli	41	0	212	68,40%	45,75%	0,47%	132	3 242	325	0	774	55,94%	44,70%	0,26%	275	2999	325	0	774	55,94%	44,70%	0,26%	275	2999
	Dipaleseng	60	0	121	53,72%	57,02%	0,83%	93	1 102	66	0	208	57,21%	61,54%	0,96%	106	1098	66	0	208	57,21%	61,54%	0,96%	106	1098
	Govan Mbeki	115	0	306	57,19%	37,91%	2,94%	86	1 220	284	0	603	54,06%	43,93%	2,98%	74	1119	284	0	603	54,06%	43,93%	2,98%	74	1119
	Lekwa	119	0	226	43,34%	38,28%	1,77%	46	1 094	89	0	204	45,10%	55,39%	2,45%	97	1059	89	0	204	45,10%	55,39%	2,45%	97	1059
	Mkhondo	163	0	474	62,87%	46,20%	0,42%	157	1 948	271	0	478	58,99%	44,14%	0,42%	194	1853	271	0	478	58,99%	44,14%	0,42%	194	1853
GERT SIBANDE	Musakligwa	108	0	330	69,39%	47,27%	0,97%	188	1 435	124	0	339	68,73%	49,26%	1,47%	85	1288	124	0	339	68,73%	49,26%	1,47%	85	1288
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	55	0	185	64,40%	47,03%	0,00%	162	1 262	176	0	553	62,57%	41,23%	0,00%	170	1254	176	0	553	62,57%	41,23%	0,00%	170	1254
	Gert Sibande	159	0	478	49,58%	66,94%	2,51%	864	11 303	1335	0	3159	57,51%	48,60%	1,22%	1001	10670	1335	0	3159	57,51%	48,60%	1,22%	1001	10670
	Emalahleni	404	1	1 089	38,29%	50,96%	1,74%	169	1 311	857	2	1 530	46,14%	40,85%	1,44%	180	1331	857	2	1 530	46,14%	40,85%	1,44%	180	1331
	Thembisile Hani	136	0	429	65,97%	46,85%	1,68%	330	1 378	533	0	816	50,98%	38,11%	1,47%	416	1252	533	0	816	50,98%	38,11%	1,47%	416	1252
NKANGALA	Emakhazeni	45	0	191	60,73%	47,12%	0,52%	66	1 018	173	0	284	54,58%	44,72%	0,35%	63	1002	173	0	284	54,58%	44,72%	0,35%	63	1002
	Steve Tshwete	329	9	1 288	61,64%	26,55%	0,00%	222	1 239	428	0	1 749	68,84%	30,59%	0,06%	126	1118	428	0	1 749	68,84%	30,59%	0,06%	126	1118
	Victor Khanye	140	0	452	47,12%	60,18%	1,55%	182	1 071	164	0	306	45,42%		2,61%	235	971	164	0	306	45,42%		2,61%	235	971
	Dr. JS Moroka	51	0	449	42,78%	75,28%	0,22%	528	1 567	327	0	770	42,47%	67,01%	0,52%	288	1555	327	0	770	42,47%	67,01%	0,52%	288	1555
	Nkangala	102	13	332	68,67%	53,91%	0,30%	1 275	7 584	2482	2	5455	51,41%	46,47%	1,08%	1308	7229	2482	2	5455	51,41%	46,47%	1,08%	1308	7229

(Source: 2021/22 EPWP Annual Performance Report from Public Works)

5.6.5.1 Analysis of municipalities' performance on number of employment opportunities created through Extended Public Works Programmes (EPWP).

Findings

- In 2021/22, there were **27 435** Work Opportunities created through the Community Works Programme. Ehlanzeni Local Municipalities accounted for **9 536**, Local Municipalities in Gert Sibande created 10 670 and Nkangala Local Municipalities created 7229. In 2021/22 there was a reduction of **1 316** job opportunities as compared to 2020/21.

Challenges in Implementation of Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP)

- High poverty and unemployment rates
- No Exit Strategy for participants

Recommendations

- Partnerships with the business sector through CSIs or SLPs are necessary to augment the impact of public employment programmes.
- Exit strategy is needed to elevate participants to their own business initiatives for sustainable income and livelihood. As some participants exit, more space is opened to recruit other impoverished community members.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial government

- The Provincial COGTA developed and finalized a Provincial Anti-Poverty Strategy to address poverty, unemployment and inequality. Over the year under review, a number of stakeholders such as RCL foods and Umuntfu ngumutfu ngebantfu had contributed positively to alleviate poverty in some communities around Nkomazi by providing seedlings to the small scale farmers and food parcels to the poorest communities.
- Provincial CoGTA maintained the 140 work opportunities in Bushbuckridge (35), Dipaleseng (35), Mkhondo (35) and Nkomazi (35) Local Municipalities and supported municipalities through the implementation of Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP), Youth Waste Management Project. The Department further established partnerships with the business sector to help strengthen the impact derived from the implementation of the Youth Waste Management Project. Partnerships were established with Old Mutual, Mineral Council of South Africa and ABSA Bank.
- National and Provincial COGTA supported the implementation of Community Works Programme (CWP) and 27 435 work opportunities were created in all 17 Local Municipalities.

5.7 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

5.7.1 Municipal Financial viability and Management

Profound fiscal efficacy, discipline, prudence and monitoring all provide a sound basis for the delivery of all the key and fundamental municipal objectives. It is therefore imperative that municipalities not only purport to portray but embrace an intrinsic and frugal duty to maximize revenue potential while transparently managing public finances as set out in the Municipal Finance Management Act 2003, and the Municipal Property Rates Act 2004 following the proper International Accounting Standards as prescribed in policy and regulation. The guidelines set therein provide for effective accountability, evident financial sustainability and a financial viability conducive to infrastructure investment and service delivery.

5.7.2 Performance of municipalities on financial viability and management

This is the main prescribed key performance indicator. It is therefore compulsory for all municipalities to submit annual reports on achievements or challenges encountered in achieving according to ratios set in the 2001 Regulations.

The financial viability of Local Government is measured using three key performance indicators:

a) Debt coverage, which denotes the rate at which a municipality is able to meet its debt service payments with the financial year from its own sources of revenue. A municipality should have 20% debt coverage;

b) Outstanding service debts to revenue refer to the ability of a municipality to service its debts dependent on the rate at which the municipality collects amounts owed to it. In other words, it represents the ratio of outstanding debtors to total revenue;

c) Cash flow measures the rate at which municipalities can cover their costs. That is the debtor collection rates, which result in sufficient cash to enable the municipalities to meet their day to day operational costs. It is mandatory for municipalities to determine cash flow requirements to maintain operations and also have adequate measures to foresee the need to alter operations as required.

5.7.2.1 Status of the audit outcome

Table 40: Indicate municipalities audit outcomes

Districts	Municipality	Audit Opinion 2019/20				Audit Opinion 2020/21				Audit Opinion 2021/22			
		Unqualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Adverse	Unqualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Adverse	Unqualified	Qualified	Disclaimer	Adverse
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Yes				Yes				Yes			
	City of Mbombela	Yes				Yes				Yes			
	Nkomazi	Yes				Yes				Yes			
	Thaba Chweu		Yes			Yes				Yes			
	Ehlanzeni district	Yes (Clean)				Yes (Clean)				Yes (Clean)			
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes				Yes					Yes		
	Dipaleseng			Yes				Yes			Yes		
	Govan Mbeki			Yes			Yes				Yes		
	Lekwa			Yes				Yes				Yes	
	Mkhondo		Yes			Yes				Yes			
	Msukaligwa				Yes		Yes				Yes		
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme			Yes			Yes			Yes			
	Gert Sibande District	Yes				Yes (Clean)				Yes			
NKANGALA	Emalahleni		Yes				Yes				Yes		
	Emakhazeni				Yes				Yes				Yes
	Steve Tshwete	Yes (Clean)				Yes (Clean)				Yes			
	Victor Khanye		Yes				Yes				Yes		
	Dr. JS Moroka			Yes				Yes			Yes		
	Thembisile Hani		Yes			Yes				Yes			
	Nkangala	Yes (Clean)				Yes (Clean)				Yes (Clean)			

(Source Auditor General Report 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22)

Status	2020/21					2021/22				
	Unqualified with no findings	Unqualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Dis-claimed with findings	Adverse with findings	Unqualified with no findings	Unqualified with findings	Qualified with findings	Dis-claimed with findings	Adverse with findings
Improved	Gert Sibande	Mkhondo, Thaba Chweu, Thembisile Hani	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Govan Mbeki				Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme,	Dipaliseng, Dr JS Moroka		
Unchanged	Ehlanzeni, Steve Tshwete, Nkangala	Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Chief Albert Luthuli	Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Msukaligwa	Dipaliseng, Lekwa, Dr JS Moroka	Emakhazeni,	Ehlanzeni, Nkangala	Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Thembisile Hani, Thaba Chweu, Mkhondo,	Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Msukaligwa, Govan Mbeki	Lekwa	Emakhazeni,
Regressed							Gert Sibande, Steve Tshwete,	Chief Albert Luthuli		
Total	4	7	5	3	1	2	9	7	1	1

(Source Auditor General Report 2020/21 and 2021/22)

5.7.2.2 Analysis of the Audit Outcomes

Findings

- In respect of district municipalities: 2 Clean Audit: Ehlanzeni and Nkangala, 1 Unqualified with findings (Gert Sibande).
- In respect of local municipalities: 8 Unqualified with findings (Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Thembisile Hani, Thaba Chweu, Mkhondo, Steve Tshwete and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme), 7 Qualified with findings, (Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Msukaligwa, Govan Mbeki Dipaleseng, Dr JS Moroka and Chief Albert Luthuli) 1 Adverse (Emakhazeni) and 1 Disclaimer opinions (Lekwa).

The breakdown of the audit outcomes per municipalities is as follows:

- 3 Municipalities (Dipaleseng, DR JS Moroka and Dr Pixely Ka Isaka Seme) improved from the prior year.
- 3 Municipalities (Chief Albert Luthuli, Gert Sibande, and Steve Tshwete) regressed from the prior year.
- 14 Municipalities remained unchanged from the previous year namely: Ehlanzeni, Nkangala, Bushbuckridge, Govan Mbeki, Emakhazeni, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Lekwa, Msukaligwa, Mkhondo, Emakhazeni and Them-bisile).

Status of compliance with legislation over the past three years

- In 2019/20 financial year 17 (85%) out of 20 municipalities were with findings and only 3 was without findings.
- In 2020/21 financial year 17 out of 20 (85%) municipalities were with findings and only 3 were without findings.
- In 2021/22 financial year 18 out of 20 (90%) municipalities were with findings and only 2 were without findings.

Summary of 2021/22 Municipal Audit Outcomes

There are 1 413 audit findings raised by the AGSA during 2021/22 audit process.

- The total number of **689 or 49%** of the audit findings relate to misstatements of Annual Financial Statements which is the highest concern raised by AGSA. The findings on this focus area can be linked to the capacity of the Chief Financial Officers and Finance Officials responsible for preparation of financial statements within the municipalities.
- Non Compliance with Laws and Regulations is rated as the second highest of the problematic areas within our municipalities, especially Supply Chain Management matters which account for **363 or 26%** of the total issues raised by the Office of the Auditor General. The findings on this focus area can be linked to lack or insufficient consequence management within the municipalities.
- Internal Control deficiencies is rated as the second highest tally with Non-compliance with Laws and regulations. These are issues affecting our municipalities with **245 or 17%** of the total findings. All municipalities have been affected by this finding. The findings on this focus area can be linked to lack or insufficient consequence management within the municipalities.

- Misstatement of Annual Report is rated fourth with a total finding of **92 or 7%** followed by Service Delivery with **17 or 1%** of the total findings. The findings on this focus area can be linked to the capacity of the Planning Units and inadequate oversight and Leadership within the municipalities.

Summary of 2021/22 Municipal Audit Outcomes per District

- Gert Sibande municipalities take a lead with **315 or 46%** on the misstatement of Annual Financial Statements, Annual Report misstatements with **(52 or 57%)** as well as on Services Delivery with **(11 or 46%)** issues raised by the Auditor General and, followed by Nkangala municipalities **(258 or 37%)** and Ehlanzeni municipalities **(116 or 17%)**.
- The Analysis revealed that Nkangala municipalities are rated second highest on misstatement of Annual Financial Statements with **(116 or 37%)**, and rated second on misstatement in Annual Performance Report **(28 or 30%)** and also rated third on Non Compliance with Laws and Regulations **(84 or 23%)**.
- Ehlanzeni Municipalities are rated the second highest on Internal Control Efficiency **(76 or 31%)**, Service delivery **(9 or 38%)**, and rated the lowest on misstatement of Annual Financial Statements with **(116 or 17%)**, lowest on misstatement in Annual Performance Report **(12 or 13%)**.

Municipalities who registered highest number of audit findings are as follows;

1. Dipaleseng accounts for 130 or 9% of the total findings
2. Nkomazi accounts for 108 or 8% of the findings
3. Lekwa accounts for 107 or 8% of the total findings
4. Dr JS Moroka accounts for 101 or 7% of the total findings
5. Pixely Ka Isaka Seme accounts for 100 or 7% of the total findings
6. Govan Mbeki accounts for 99 or 7% of the total findings
7. Thaba Chweu accounts for 97 or 7% of the total findings
8. Thembile Hani accounts for 84 or 6% of the total findings
9. Victor Khanye accounts for 77 or 5% of the total findings
10. Msukaligwa accounts for 76 or 5% of the total findings

Key observation on issues raised by AGSA in Nkangala District

- Dr JS Moroka takes a lead with 70 or 27% findings on the isstatement of Annual Financial Statements issues raised by the Auditor General, followed by Emakhazeni (55 or 21%), Thembisile Hani (40 or 16%), Emalahleni (36 or 14%) Victor Khanye (28 or 11%), Steve Tshwete (26 or 10%), and Nkangala (3 or 1%) as per the AGSA report.
- Victor Khanye is rated highest with (34 or 40%) issues of Non Compliance with Laws and Regulations, followed by Dr JS Moroka with (20 or 24%), Emakhazeni (13 or 15%), Emalahleni with (9 or 11%), Thembisile Hani (6 or 7%), Steve Tshwete (2 or 2%) and Nkangala (0 or 0%), as per the AGSA report.
- The Analysis revealed that Thembisile Hani is rated highest on Internal Control Deficiencies with (36 or 55%) findings, followed by Dr JS Moroka with (11 or 17%), Victor Khanye , Steve Tshwete and Emakhazeni both Account's for (5 or 8%), Nkangala (3 or 5%), Emalahleni (0 or 0%) as per the AGSA report.
- The Municipality with highest issues on Annual Report Misstatements is Emalahleni with 11 or 39% of the total findings, followed by Victor Khanye (10 or 36%), Emakhazeni (5 or 18%), Thembisile Hani and Steve Tshwete both registered (1 or 4%), Dr JS Moroka and Nkangala , have no findings as per the AGSA report.
- Emalahleni is rated the highest with (2 or 50%) followed by Emakhazeni and Thembisile each registered (1 or 25%) findings, Victor Khanye, Dr JS Moroka , Steve Tshwete and Nkangala have no issues on Service Delivery within the District.

Key observation on issues raised by AGSA in Gert Sibande District

- Dipaleseng takes a lead with 72 or 23% of findings on the misstatement of Annual Financial Statements as raised by the Auditor General, followed by Lekwa (65 or 21%), Govan Mbeki (46 or 15%), and Mkhondo (33 or 10%), Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme (32 or 10%), Msukaligwa (26 or 8%), Chief Albert Luthuli (21 or 7%) and Gert Sibande (20 or 6%) as per the AGSA report.
- Govan Mbeki registered the highest number of issues on Non Compliance with Laws and Regulations (30 or 18%) of the total findings, followed by Pixely Ka Isaka Seme and Lekwa both registered (29 and 17%), Msukaligwa (28 or 16%), Dipaleseng (25 or 15%), Mkhondo (19 or 11%), Chief Albert Luthuli (7 or 4%), and Gert Sibande (4 or 2%) as per the AGSA report.
- The Analysis revealed that Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme is rated highest on Internal Control Deficiencies with (38 or 37%) findings, followed by Dipaleseng and Chief Albert Luthuli both registered (16 or 15%), Govan Mbeki (14 or 13%), Lekwa (9 or 9%), Msukaligwa (7 or 7%), Gert Sibande and Mkhondo both registered (2 or 2%), as per the AGSA report.
- The Municipality with highest issues on Annual Report Misstatements is Msukaligwa with 15 or 29% of the total findings, followed by Dipaleseng (11 or 21%), Chief Albert Luthuli (9 or 17%), Govan Mbeki (6 or 12%), Mkhondo (5 or 10%), Lekwa (4 or 8%), Gert Sibande (2 or 4%), and Pixley Ka Isaka Seme have no findings as per the AGSA report.

- Dipaleseng registered 6 or 55% findings on Service Delivery, Govan Mbeki has (3 or 27%) findings, Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme and Chief Albert Luthuli Service Delivery both has (1 or 9%), Lekwa , Gert Sibande , Mkhondo , and Msukaligwa has no issues as per the AGSA report.

Key observation on issues raised by AGSA in Ehlanzeni District

- Nkomazi takes a lead with 38 or 33% of findings on the misstatement of Annual Financial Statements as raised by the Auditor General, followed by Thaba Chweu (35 or 30%), City of Mbombela (24 or 21%), Bushbuckridge (19 or 16%) and Ehlanzeni has no issues as per AG report.
- In terms of the Analysis Nkomazi is rated highest on Internal Control Deficiencies with 37 or 49% findings, followed by Thaba Chweu with (21 or 28%), Ehlanzeni (11 or 14%), Bushbuckridge (7 or 9%) and City of Mbombela have no findings reported.
- Thaba Chweu registered the highest number of issues on Non Compliance with Laws and Regulations (41 or 38%), followed by Nkomazi (31 or 29%), City of Mbombela (24 or 22%), Bushbuckridge (10 or 9%), and Ehlanzeni with (2 or 2%).
- The Municipality with highest issues on Annual Report Misstatements is City of Mbombela and Bushbuckridge both with 5 or 42% of the total findings, followed by Nkomazi (2 or 16%), Thaba Chweu, and Ehlanzeni did not record any finding as per the AGSA report.
- Bushbuckridge recorded 4 or 44% findings followed by City of Mbombela (3 or 33%) and Ehlanzeni registered (2 or 22%) on Service Delivery issues as reported by AGSA.

Recommendations

- Provincial Treasury to support municipalities to develop guidelines for risk management committees.
- Accounting officers to monitor the implementation of risk management committee recommendations.
- Internal Audit plans to be submitted to Provincial Treasury for review and feedback.
- Effective use of financial Interns in accordance with FMG guidelines to augment support with BTO.
- Political and administrative buy-in to play an effective role in monitoring the implementation of Audit Action plans
- Municipalities to develop and implement reduction strategies for UIF&W.
- Municipalities to appoint young professionals and engineers to assist with asset registers;
- Provincial Treasury will follow-up and assist municipalities to conclude action plans for FMCMM and incorporate into audit action plans;
- Constant monitoring of audit action plans by Provincial Government (PT & COGTA);
- Provincial Government must conduct an investigation in line with section 106(1)(b) of Municipal Systems Act no. 32 of 2000 and enforce consequence management within municipalities;
- Deploy a competent individual or team of professionals to deal with the internal controls and non-compliance on SCM matters and any other financial matters within municipalities;
- Municipalities to complete the web based audit action plan, financial ratios and the FMCMM model;
- Municipalities to update the progress with the implementation of the audit action plan and the FMCMM action plan monthly;
- PT to monitor the progress monthly;
- PT and COGTA to report the progress with the implementation of the audit action plan bi-monthly.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial government

- Audit Action Plan Templates were developed for the 2021/22 audit findings.
- All municipalities have sent back completed audit action plans.
- PT reviewed the action plans to ensure that all AG findings were adequately addressed.
- PT established a Technical Steering Committee as well as a MFMA Steering Committee for coordinating all support to municipalities.
- HODs of COGTA and PT to play a closer engagement and monitoring role of municipalities.
- All performance contract managers of section 54&56 managers to include clause that address Audit outcomes.
- Municipalities to enforce consequence management on financial transgression and misconduct.
- PT to train MPAC and disciplinary board on roles and responsibilities to effectively deal with UIF&W.
- MFIP advisors were appointed by NT in the following areas to support all municipalities:
 - Asset Management
 - SCM
 - Audit and AFS
 - Revenue and Budget
- The MFIP advisor for mSCOA is in the process of being appointed.
- MFIP advisor were also appointed to support specific municipalities.
 - Nkomazi LM and Thaba Chweu LM for the Ehlanzeni District.

- Govan Mbeki LM and Msukaligwa LM for the Gert Sibande District.
- Emalahleni LM and Victor Khanye LM for the Nkangala District.

5.7.3 Percentage of Capital budget expenditure

Table 41: Indicate % of municipal Capital Budget Expenditure

Districts	Municipality	2019-2020				2020-2021				2021-2022			
		R'000 Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	%	R'000 Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	%	R'000 Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	%
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	608,893	573,853	434,637	76%	660,832	609,152	594,195	98%	742,320	579,937	487,416	84%
	City of Mbombela	581,073	667,873	531,264	80%	410,444	549,544	466,801	85%	617,205	675,025	616,068	91%
	Nkomazi	321,610	329,488	272,610	83%	328,728	355,919	253,734	71%	45,856	428,784	361,166	84%
	Thaba Chweu	650,000	650,000	961,173	148%	62,273	77,128	83,069	108%	83,583	94,573	113,555	120%
	Ehlanzeni	4,200	7,450	5,745	77%	211,616	221,924	194,789	88%	6,150	6,430	5,144	80%
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	134,986	134,986	199,685	148%	315,049	315,049	366,918	116%	345,123	345,123	369,366	107%
	Dipaleseng	-	-	-	0%	460,162	460,162	763,109	0%	98,332	49,577	60,717	122%
	Govan Mbeki	142,188	142,188	89,130	0%	-	-	125,481	0%	184,301	-	178,283	100%
	Lekwa	-	-	24,275	0%	51,623	51,623	41,139	100%	40,407	41,066	53,561	130%
	Mkhondo	147,358	147,358	92,065	62%	158,556	200,417	135,386	68%	-	-	187,397	100%
	Msukaligwa	195,149	156,552	106,269	68%	176,248	223,777	170,742	76%	243,924	242,668	311,776	128%
	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	42,045	42,045	42,045	100%	-	-	34,664	0%	259,149	239,383	0	0%
	Gert Sibande	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	100%
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	251,008	249,324	211,249	85%	245,771	269,796	176,711	65%	183,780	229,365	177,542	77%
	Emakhazeni	88,323	176,647	57,752	33%	131,517	121,020	100,439	83%	100,157	89,026	124,318	140%
	Steve Tshwete	483,297	472,255	462,851	98%	122,220	153,916	195,906	127%	611,391	578,662	564,667	98%
	Victor Khanye	-	-	59,020	100%	44,275	51,775	44,855	100%	36,897	36,897	26,538	100%
	Dr. JS Moroka	118,000	118,000	128,681	0%	89,380	89,380	219,609	0%	129,357	129,357	139,023	107%
	Thembisile Hani	167,648	199,443	196,058	98%	174,846	238,173	218,012	92%	202,656	190,198	190,198	100%
	Nkangala	36,600	43,897	36,259	83%	24,005	30,806	27,105	88%	35,410	32,869	9,909	30%
Total		3,972,378	4,111,359	3,910,768	95%	3,667,545	4,019,561	4,212,664	105%	3,965,664	3,988,940	3,976,644	100%

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.7.3.1 Provincial Analysis of Capital Budget Expenditure

Findings

- The total capital budget was **R3, 988,940 billion** and **R3, 976,644 billion** was spent, which is 100% in 2021/22 compared to the total budget of **R4, 019,561 billion** and **R3, 976,644 billion** or 95% spent in 2020/21. There was a decrease in allocation of **R30, 621 million** and a decrease in expenditure of **R 236,020 million**.

Challenges

- Delays in Supply Chain Management processes continue to affect capital spending in the municipalities.
- Budget not linked to IDP and SDBIP.
- Municipalities continue to Implement Unfunded Projects.
- Municipalities utilise grant funding for operational expenses due to cash flow constraint.
- Municipal budgets were not cash backed.
- Municipalities are still not properly planning for capital projects.
- Late appointment of contractors resulting in conditional grants not fully spent;
- Application for roll overs by municipalities do not fully meet the requirements for the roll overs resulting in roll overs not being approved by NT.

Recommendations

- Ring fence funding for the repairs and maintenance of income generating infrastructure and meters to ensure reduction of water supply leakages and distribution losses.
- Municipalities improve capital spending by implementing the approved SDBIP
- Municipalities to plan for the implementation of the projects prior to the commencement of the financial year.
- Ensure capital budget funding from Grants are correctly captured on the budgeted.
- Use the Dummy Budget Framework has a guide to insure full compliance with the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulation.

- Provide technical support on financial planning.
- Municipalities submit section 71 returns to enable meaningful provincial consolidation.
- Hands on support on development and implementation of IDP and Budget process plans.
- Proper analyses and assessment of the mid-year budget reviews and draft budgets for 2021/22.
- Establishment of Cash Flow Management Teams and implementation of Cash Flow Management Tool.
- Support municipalities with development and implementation of IDP and Budget process plans.
- Municipalities to appoint service providers for the spending of conditional grants before 31 March every year to comply with the roll over condition.
- Municipalities must timeously (before 31 August) apply for roll overs if conditional grants are not fully utilised.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial government

- Provincial Treasury and COGTA provided technical support on financial planning and project management.
- COGTA in collaboration with DWS, MISA and other stakeholders supported municipalities on capital projects.
- Provincial Treasury supported municipalities with revenue enhancement and reprioritisation of budget.
- All municipalities were supported in ensuring draft budgets developed, credible realistic and if not funded, a plan approved by the municipal councils to get municipalities funded over MTREF.
- Analysed Section 71 reports and midyear budget performance for all municipalities and feedback provided.
- PT to review the municipalities' roll over applications prior to submission to NT to ensure that all requirements are met.

5.7.4. Total municipal own revenue as a percentage of the actual budget

Table 42: Indicate total municipal own revenue as % of actual budget

Districts	Municipality	2019-2020				2020-2021				2021-2022			
		R'000		%	R'000		%	R'000		%			
		Budget	Adjustment Budget		Actual Expenditure	Budget		Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure		Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	1,871,971	1,871,971	1,720,039	2,041,579	2,047,166	1,972,267	2,026,060	2,058,721	1,848,746	90%		
	City of Mbombela	2,864,567	3,074,804	3,313,575	3,581,579	3,745,260	3,678,814	3,474,234	3,478,701	3,321,948	95%		
	Nkomazi	1,264,844	1,194,576	1,187,440	1,230,869	1,355,881	1,313,638	1,035,958	1,043,696	990,829	95%		
	Thaba Chweu	640,250	601,296	600,009	625,438	700,085	665,653	723,916	738,551	701,727	95%		
	Ehlanzeni	268,440	269,693	273,677	282,043	301,884	298,189	294,563	291,797	289,867	99%		
	Total		6,910,072	7,012,340	7,094,740	7,761,508	8,150,276	7,928,561	7,554,731	7,611,466	7,153,117	94%	
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	749,816	769,833	592,489	974,909	967,484	1,041,235	974,908	931,078	1,002,730	108%		
	Dipaleseng	193,174	404,386	396,555	341,851	357,010	374,949	303,640	306,971	301,437	98%		
	Govan Mbeki	1,062,673	509,548	498,625	2,432,912	2,432,912	2,094,906	2,714,056	2,753,003	2,310,191	84%		
	Lekwa	916,606	916,606	771,070	1,123,457	1,109,227	896,427	1,076,307	927,381	917,844	99%		
	Mkhondo	686,317	739,836	681,791	689,449	662,893	772,739	761,913	744,704	801,001	108%		
	Msukaligwa	871,039	899,473	850,876	928,674	930,832	970,664	1,105,236	1,041,440	1,045,104	110%		
NIKANGALA	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	438,365	425,490	445,723	395,718	395,496	413,351	373,938	376,938	428,526	114%		
	Gert Sibande	336,961	336,441	327,822	342,138	337,688	341,181	350,130	354,059	375,122	106%		
	Emalahleni	3,371,709	3,369,135	3,270,004	3,658,193	3,593,347	3,490,317	3,995,122	3,947,500	3,753,078	95%		
	Emakhazeni	375,623	375,623	384,622	322,062	393,159	388,868	388,979	386,862	399,481	103%		
NIKANGALA	Steve Tshwete	1,022,533	1,033,515	1,073,129	1,780,404	1,815,291	1,783,746	2,173,192	2,189,442	2,047,753	94%		
	Victor Khanye	488,236	608,611	589,983	613,528	617,886	614,647	677,702	677,702	576,889	72%		
	Dr. JS Moroka	598,941	598,941	713,336	644,010	644,010	759,321	624,952	696,243	740,509	106%		
	Thembisile Hani	916,741	955,499	713,336	859,254	975,973	983,334	904,313	914,997	912,032	100%		
	Nkangala	389,290	404,902	409,710	431,435	437,423	414,079	511,880	457,880	431,628	94%		
Total		7,163,073	7,346,226	7,154,120	8,308,886	8,477,089	8,434,312	9,276,140	9,270,626	8,86,370	96%		
Total Income Against Budget		19,328,096	19,360,179	18,813,811	23,299,502	23,820,907	23,268,325	24,490,999	24,317,666	23,296,442	96%		

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.7.4.1 Provincial Analysis own revenue as a percentage of the actual budget

Findings

The following findings were made on municipal revenue as a percentage of the actual budget it amounted to **R 23,296,442** as at June 2022 constituting **96%** spent own revenue in the province.

Challenges

Failure by municipalities to implement revenue enhancement strategies and credit control policies, which resulted in:

- Municipal debtor's book continues to escalate
- Municipality have huge Water and Eskom debt.
- Creditors not paying their accounts within 30 days.
- Incorrect revenue projections.
- Misalignment of expenditure and commitments to revenue collections (Available cash).
- Low collection rate.
- Negative cash flow balances
- Late billing by municipalities
- Municipalities do not reconcile valuation rolls to billing systems.
- Increased number Indigents.
- Resistance by consumers to pay.

Failure of municipalities to implement FRP's and Budget Funding Plans.

Failure of municipalities to report the progress of the implementation of the FRP's and the budget funding plans to PT monthly.

Recommendations

- To implement the revenue Enhancement Strategy and to enforce the credit control policy to improve the revenue collection rate.
- Develop Cost reflective tariffs for service charges.
- To timeously conduct billing and send to consumers.
- Municipalities to create awareness on the implementation of credit control policy and debt awareness policy.
- PT/NT to monitor the implementation of the financial recovery plans
- Municipalities to reconcile valuation rolls and their billing systems
- Identify properties not billed / incorrectly billed through the GIS;
- To prioritise spending the operational budget on revenue generating activities;
- Maximise revenue by collecting business and commercial debt
- Establishment of Cash Flow Management Teams and implementation of Teams and Cash Flow Management Tool;
- Development and implementation of creditors payment plans;
- Analyse SLAs for all appointed consultants to ensure they perform and there is value for money;
- Municipalities expedite the finalisation and adoption of financial policies and by-laws;
- Municipalities to send proof of their valuation roll reconciliation with the billing system to NT before their equitable share is released;
- Municipalities to report progress with the implementation of the FRP's and budget funding plans monthly to PT.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial government

- Financial recovery plan developed for Govan Mbeki, Lekwa, Msukaligwa , Thaba Chweu and Emalahleni and monitored by National Treasury with the support of Provincial Treasury and other provincial departments.
- Financial recovery plans were also developed at Lekwa Local Municipality was put under National Administration in terms of section 139(7) of the Constitution as a result of a High Court Order. This was as a result of failure by Municipality to implement the Mandatory FRP.
- These financial recovery plans will increase municipalities' revenue, decrease their expenditure and ensure that they are financially viable and able to pay their creditors within 30 days.
- Provincial Treasury utilised revenue enhancement initiatives to assisted municipalities with the following procurement of protective structures for mini substations, water meters;
- Municipalities with unfunded budgets were supported by PT to develop budget funding plans;
- PT is monitoring the implementation of the FRP's and the budget funding plans monthly.

5.7.5 Rate of municipal debt reduction

Table 43: Indicate % rate of municipal debt reduction

Districts	Municipality	2020-2021 R'000						2021-2022 R'000						
		Water & Electricity	Sewage & Refuse	Housing	Rates & Taxes	Total	Reduction or Increase in Debts	Water & Electricity	Sewage & Refuse	Housing	Rates & Taxes	Total	Reduction or Increase in Debts	
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	194,656	55,904	2,602	688,226	941,388	17%	296,229	58,149	2,602	63,377	420,357	44%	
	City of Mbombela	221,680	49,602	-	5,073	276,355	-34%	241,430	56,210	-	20,199	317,839	15%	
	Nkomazi	30,779	6,160	-	6,915	43,854	3%	34,443	6,861	-	8,964	50,268	15%	
	Thaba Chweu	234,332	97,236	11,547	7,817	350,932	23%	262,541	118,337	14,220	8,639	403,737	15%	
	Ehlanzeni			Not applicable						Not applicable				
	Sub-Total	681,447	208,902	14,149	708,031	1,612,529	-6%	834,643	239,557	16,822	101,179	1,192,201	24%	
	GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	54,312	157,815	-	10,437	222,564	371%	53,627	166,406	-	3,828	223,861	1%
		Dipaleseng	176,858	201,043	1,582	106,232	485,715	46%	220,204	237,792	-	104,283	562,279	16%
		Govan Mbeki	1,349,238	665,790	-	419,829	2,434,857	0%	1,585,257	791,120	-	454,261	2,830,638	16%
		Lekwa	581,120	307,663	-	518,018	1,406,801	18%	688,328	361,263	-	184,245	1,233,836	-12%
Mkhondo		294,553	144,540	-	142,159	581,252	16%	352,646	165,857	-	166,031	684,534	18%	
Msukalligwa		346,359	248,044	-	193,853	788,256	17%	405,785	296,787	-	248,930	951,502	21%	
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme		278,134	178,800	-	165,106	622,040	4%	329,702	209,821	-	168,845	708,368	14%	
Gert Sibande				Not applicable						Not applicable				
Sub-Total		3,080,574	1,903,695	1,582	1,555,634	6,541,485	20%	3,635,549	2,229,046	-	1,330,423	7,195,018	10%	
NKANGALA		Emalaheni	3,446,842	1,107,255	-	1,223,529	5,777,626	13%	3,736,384	1,208,057	-	610,009	5,554,450	-4%
	Emakhazeni	122,766	54,890	9,899	280,914	468,469	8%	148,260	63,803	-	298,395	510,458	9%	
	Steve Tshwete	82,394	41,125	-	22,765	146,284	-35%	107,281	56,639	-	32,748	196,668	34%	
	Victor Khanye	274,162	45,217	-	-	319,379	-2%	271,299	48,897	-	-	320,196	0%	
	Dr. JS Moroka	167,060	25,625	-	219,609	412,294	-34%	228,194	33,906	-	180,157	442,257	7%	
	Thembisile Hani	797,954	369,510	-	255,779	1,423,243	0%	919,184	426,810	0	295,353	1,641,347	15%	
	Nkangala			Not applicable						Not applicable				
	Sub-Total	4,891,178	1,643,622	9,899	2,002,596	8,547,295	27%	5,410,602	1,838,112	-	1,416,662	8,665,376	1%	
	Total Debts	8,663,199	3,756,219	25,630	4,266,261	16,701,309	20%	9,880,794	4,306,715	16,822	2,848,264	17,052,595	6%	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.7.4.1 Provincial Analysis on the rate of municipal debt reduction

Findings

A total sum of R 17 052 595 billion was recorded on Municipal Debts for all Municipalities in 2021/22 Financial year compared to R16 701 309 billion in 2020/21 which indicates an increase of R351 286 million.

Challenges

- Debtor's collection systems within the municipalities is ineffective, which results negatively in cash flow, service delivery and escalation debt book.
- Billing system is inaccurate.
- Incomplete invoices sent to government departments, resulting in government departments not paying their government debt to municipalities.
- Data cleansing process in municipalities is slow.
- Incorrect information in the indigent registers.
- No investigation conducted on illegal connection and losses by the Technical Units within the municipalities.
- Municipalities are not complying with laws and regulations
- Customers are unable to pay municipal debts.
- Poor cash flow management on ESKOM debts.

Recommendations

- PT to support municipalities to ensure that government departments honour their debts.
- Deploy a competent individual or team of professionals to review, develop and implement the debt collection systems and policies of municipalities.
- Review, develop and fully implement the Revenue Enhancement Strategy.
- Appoint a debt collector to focus on the debts impairment or irrecoverable debts.
- Channel all Electricity Collections to ESKOM on weekly basis.
- To encourage municipalities to implement and comply to mSCOA.
- Implementation of standard operating procedures for revenue management by municipalities.
- PT to assist and guide municipalities to phase in tariffs as affordability by consumers should be taken into consideration.
- Physical inspection to be conducted in municipal properties where services are terminated;
- Illegal connections to be monitored by special municipal inspection teams established by municipalities.
- Linkage of valuation roll with the billing system.
- Assessment of tariff structures.
- Update property database and accurate billing.

Support Interventions by National and Provincial government

- Quarterly government debt meetings are held by PT where all the municipalities and the provincial- and national government departments are present. PT thereafter intervenes where a municipality experience specific challenges.
- PT to support municipalities to provide complete and accurate accounts to government departments.
- NT to develop financial recovery plans with the support of PT.
- Municipalities guided and supported to comply with MPRA.
- 20 In-year financial management reports analysed per month and feedback provided to municipalities to implement corrective measures.
- NERSA workshop was conducted to assist municipalities with the D-forms.

5.7.6 Coordinated payments made to Municipalities by sector departments as at - June 2022

Table 44: Consolidated co-ordinated payments made to Nkangala District Municipalities

NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT										
NKANGALA DISTRICT: GOVERNMENT DEBT AS AT 30 JUNE 2022										
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:										
Office of Premier	47,819	-	588	585	46,646	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	180,792	6,347	11,249	5,325	157,871	(12,465)	-	13,286	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	26,870,441	3,495,434	2,229,228	1,738,371	19,407,408	(2,700,960)	-	23,512,597	2,164,680	18,485
Education: Schools	38,888,244	442,199	1,150,263	1,075,117	36,220,665	(1,299,9961)	-	6,813,928	3,382,105	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	25,989,133	548,566	1,847,424	159,045	23,434,098	(7,895,440)	26,898,637	(1,620,458)	6,338,695	-
Community Safety and Liaison	42,129	16,489	20,329	3,211	2,100	(4,264)	-	31,443	-	-
Health (Clinics)	15,115,359	187,083	277,036	248,403	14,402,837	(578,374)	-	2,133,713	499,727	10,857,834
Health (Hospitals)	6,666,827	2,557,010	1,515,036	1,422,206	1,172,573	(586,133)	-	6,284,462	43,156	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	66,076	17,597	19,619	18,823	10,037	(3,008)	-	49,924	-	-
Social Development	748,156	47,584	49,044	41,787	609,741	(291,217)	-	779,607	43,963	9,234
Human Settlements	453,656	2,133	13,834	14,775	422,914	(16,338)	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	115,068,632	7,320,442	7,133,650	4,727,648	95,886,891	(13,388,160)	26,898,637	37,998,502	12,472,327	10,885,553
National Departments:										
National Department of Public Works	6,821,751	1,979,591	196,273	117,609	4,528,278	(1,612,020)	3,447,210	(7,404,900)	205,457	3,951,813
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	69,342,699	798,120	2,146,101	2,124,818	64,273,659	(613,273)	19,804,256	36,698	6,866,654	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	210,774	40,697	38,321	67,934	63,822	(101,227)	-	15,840	-	31,103
South African Police Service - SAPS	920,680	205,296	139,839	120,029	455,516	(423,195)	-	284,062	3,180	1,997
Sub Total: National Departments	77,295,903	3,023,703	2,520,534	2,430,391	69,321,275	(2,749,716)	23,251,467	(7,068,300)	7,075,291	3,984,912
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	192,364,535	10,344,146	9,654,184	7,158,039	165,208,166	(16,137,876)	50,150,104	30,930,202	19,547,618	14,870,466
Other Organs of State:										
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	1,302,618	-	26,198	26,198	1,250,222	-	1,302,618	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	2,745,015	9,257	9,257	9,257	2,717,245	-	-	1,809,465	935,550	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	4,047,633	9,257	35,455	35,455	3,967,467	-	1,302,618	1,809,465	935,550	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	196,412,168	10,353,402	9,689,639	7,193,494	169,175,633	(16,137,876)	51,452,722	32,739,666	20,483,168	14,870,466

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 45: Co-ordinated payments made to Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Dr JS Moroka Municipality Government Debt report as at 31 May 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	367,696	8,876	8,813	8,542	341,464	-	-	-	261,107	106,589	-
Education: Schools	4,217,508	83,583	80,236	77,609	4,007,096	(31,016)	-	-	2,361,325	1,856,183	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	11,976,834	757,739	712,895	686,163	9,820,037	-	-	7,844,470	-	4,132,364	-
Community Safety and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	83	575	-	-	-	(492)	-	-	-	83	-
Health (Hospitals)	245	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	16,562,366	851,018	801,945	772,315	14,168,597	(31,508)	-1%	7,844,470	2,622,677	6,095,219	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	157,328	10,114	11,140	5,504	130,570	-	-	125,650	-	16,770	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	23,209,889	724,335	717,215	710,635	21,097,998	(40,293)	-	17,056,026	-	6,153,863	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Service - SAPS	30,423	2,087	2,086	2,086	24,183	-	-	-	27,433	2,990	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	23,397,640	736,536	730,441	718,207	21,252,750	(40,293)	0%	17,181,676	27,433	6,173,622	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	39,960,006	1,587,554	1,532,385	1,490,521	35,421,347	(71,801)	0%	25,026,146	2,650,110	12,268,841	-
Other Organs of State:											
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
University & College	806,787	147,435	3,709	3,709	1,041,379	(389,445)	-	216,120	293,370	297,297	-
Unverified	37,611,167	738,446	733,921	729,386	35,409,414	-	-	27,520,783	-	10,090,384	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	38,417,954	885,881	737,630	733,095	36,450,793	(389,445)	-17%	27,736,903	293,370	10,387,681	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	78,377,960	2,473,435	2,270,015	2,223,616	71,872,140	(461,246)	-6%	52,763,049	2,943,480	22,656,522	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 46: Co-ordinated payments made to Emakhazeni Local Municipality

Ehlanzeni Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,915,779	727,686	807,336	548,733	584,988	(992,422)	1	-	1,915,779	8,791	-
Education: Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	3,636,251	24,204	26,079	25,891	14,687	(1,793,006)	1	3,707,804	-	-	-
Community Safety and Liaison	2,100	2,116	4,263	2,124	2,100	(4,264)	-	-	2,100	-	-
Health (Clinics)	(7,792)	24,079	19,890	15,894	10,730	(1,001)	-	-	(7,792)	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	80,514	78,942	154,292	106,172	79,448	(136,720)	-	-	80,514	11	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	27,300	18,079	18,091	27,850	17,633	(15,963)	-	-	27,300	-	13,310
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	5,654,254	875,106	1,029,951	726,755	709,586	(2,943,376)		3,707,804	2,017,902	8,802	13,310
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	1,404,970	72,992	82,277	78,603	74,754	(290,762)	3	1,331,978	72,992	-	1,997
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	-	-	-	-	-	(555,500)	2	-	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	12,579	37,551	35,187	64,858	61,199	(99,927)	-	-	12,579	-	22,385
South African Police Service - SAPS	176,273	122,857	115,683	110,275	117,694	(161,891)	-	-	176,273	190	1,997
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	1,593,821	233,399	233,148	253,736	253,647	(1,108,081)		1,331,978	261,843	190	26,378
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	7,247,975	1,108,505	1,263,099	980,490	963,233	(4,051,458)		5,039,782	2,279,745	8,993	39,688
Other Organs of State:											
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	-	885,881	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	7,247,975	1,108,505	1,263,099	980,490	963,233	(4,051,458)		5,039,782	2,279,745	8,993	39,688

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 47: Co-ordinated payments made to Emalahleni Local Municipality

Emalahleni Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	22,572,087	2,169,327	1,113,370	905,995	17,888,527	(1,614,912)	7%	-	19,619,503	2,035,382	-
Education: Schools	13,938,597	314,419	285,835	239,775	13,098,568	(740,581)	5%	-	4,198,444	1,525,922	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	9,067,765	303,373	418,456	381,060	8,457,743	(2,526,378)	28%	14,016,441	535,477	2,205,649	-
Community Safety and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	2,606,922	(13,644)	38,136	42,603	2,539,826	(329,207)	13%	-	1,182,504	499,644	-
Health (Hospitals)	3,502,110	1,020,339	906,983	863,700	711,089	(16,515)	0%	-	3,524,880	43,145	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	(29,307)	5,332	3,132	-	(37,771)	(275,254)	-939%	-	103,760	-	-
Human Settlements	447,697	2,133	13,434	14,379	417,751	(16,338)	4%	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	52,105,871	3,801,280	2,779,347	2,447,512	43,077,732	(5,519,186)	11%	14,016,441	29,164,568	6,309,741	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	(11,444,236)	300,914	(199,148)	(9,716,779)	20,916	(1,073,094)	-	1,359,095	(9,470,952)	186,587	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	2,718,344	38,165	55,608	55,414	2,569,157	(17,480)	-	2,299,583	36,630	712,611	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Service - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	(8,725,892)	339,080	(143,540)	(9,661,365)	2,590,073	(1,090,573)	-	3,658,678	(9,434,323)	899,198	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	43,379,979	4,140,359	2,635,807	(7,213,853)	45,667,805	(6,609,759)	-	17,675,119	19,730,245	7,208,939	-
Other Organs of State:											
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	2,745,014,63	9,257	9,257	9,257	2,717,245	-	-	-	1,809,465	935,550	-
Transnet	9,733,383,01	662,154	527,632	698,657	7,844,940	(19,148)	-	1,092,385	7,413,631	1,474,387	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	12,478,398	671,410	536,889	707,913	10,562,185	(19,148)	-	1,092,385	9,223,095	2,409,937	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	55,858,377	4,811,770	3,172,696	(6,505,940)	56,229,990	(6,628,907)	-	18,767,503	28,953,341	9,618,876	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 48: Co-ordinated payments made to Steve Tshwete Local Municipality

Steve Tshwete Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,729,561	589,544	297,510	273,259	569,248	(86,262)	-	1,715,642	13,918	-	-
Education: Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	(1,824,710)	(828,760)	199,403	(1,384,904)	189,551	(1,851,144)	-	330,542	(2,155,935)	682	-
Community Safety and Liaison	29,342	14,373	14,969	-	-	-	-	-	29,342	-	-
Health (Clinics)	947,385	16,352	43,916	33,694	853,424	(27,804)	-	947,385	-	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	2,236,106	1,015,356	449,408	449,660	321,681	(2,427)	-	2,236,106	-	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	49,924	17,597	18,059	17,275	(3,008)	(3,008)	-	49,924	-	-	-
Social Development	692,510	24,173	27,058	13,180	628,099	-	-	648,546	43,963	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	3,860,118	848,635	1,050,323	(597,836)	2,558,996	(1,970,645)	-	330,542	3,471,012	58,564	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	2,425,328	1,533,142	89,316	20,399	782,471	(12,767)	-	492,595	1,930,632	2,101	668,896
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	317,653	13,494	13,494	13,494	277,172	-	-	317,405	69	180	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Service - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	2,742,980	1,546,636	102,809	33,892	1,059,643	(12,767)	-	810,000	1,930,700	2,280	668,896
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	6,603,098	2,395,271	1,153,133	(563,944)	3,618,639	(1,983,411)	-	1,140,542	5,401,712	60,845	668,896
Other Organs of State:											
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	6,603,098	2,395,271	1,153,133	(563,944)	3,618,639	(1,983,411)	-	1,140,542	5,401,712	60,845	668,896

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 49: Co-ordinated payments made to Thembisile Hani Local Municipality

Thembisile Hani Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	47,819	-	588	585	46,646	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	167,506	-	-	4,833	4,802	157,871	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	8,171	-	2,199	1,842	4,131	(7,364)	(1)	-	-	-	-
Education: Schools	20,407,462	-	777,275	9,842	4,131	(7,364)	(0)	-	-	-	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	5,184,226	-	228,720	227,271	4,728,235	(4,495)	(0)	-	-	-	-
Community Safety and Liaison	2,182	-	1,096	1,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	620,346	-	27,960	9,393	582,993	(60,971)	(0)	-	-	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	66,793	-	4,353	2,085	60,355	(22,498)	(0)	-	-	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	16,152	-	1,560	1,548	13,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	7,377	-	763	757	5,856	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	5,959	-	399	396	5,163	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	26,533,993	-	1,049,747	1,004,394	24,479,582	(565,558)	-	-	-	-	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	58,972	-	1,069	712	57,191	(708)	(0)	-	-	-	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	42,925,277	-	1,338,518	1,333,884	40,252,875	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Service - SAPS	343,392	-	22,066	7,687	313,639	(47,939)	(0)	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	43,327,641	-	1,361,653	1,342,283	40,623,705	(48,646)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	69,861,634	-	2,441,400	2,346,677	65,103,557	(614,204)	-	-	-	-	-
Other Organs of State:											
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	1,302,618	-	26,198	26,198	1,250,222	-	-	1,302,618	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Municipality	84,641,068	-	-	-	84,641,068	-	-	56,129,936	20,344,120	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	85,943,686	-	26,198	26,198	85,891,290	-	-	1,302,618	56,129,936	20,344,120	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	155,805,320	-	2,437,599	2,372,875	150,994,847	(614,204)	-	1,302,618	56,129,936	20,344,120	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 50: Co-ordinated payments made to Victor Khanye Local Municipality

Victor Khanye Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	13,286	6,347	6,416	523	-	(12,465)	-	-	13,285	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	19,050	-	-	-	19,050	-	-	-	565	-	18,485
Education: Schools	254,159	44,197	6,917	3,103	239,445	(58,133)	-	-	254,159	-	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	999,380	292,010	261,871	223,564	221,845	(1,720,418)	-	999,380	-	-	-
Community Safety and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	10,869,449	159,721	147,134	146,730	10,415,864	(158,900)	-	-	11,615	-	10,857,834
Health (Hospitals)	442,717	442,129	-	588	-	(407,972)	-	-	442,717	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	(4,076)	-	-	-	(4,076)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,076)
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	12,593,966	944,403	422,338	374,509	10,892,128	(2,357,887)	-	999,380	722,343	-	-10,872,243
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	3,481,241	62,429	12,471	12,392	3,462,377	(234,690)	-	137,892	62,429	-	3,280,920
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	131,243	22,126	21,266	11,393	76,458	-	-	131,243	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	11,979	3,146	3,134	3,076	2,623	(1,300)	-	-	3,261	-	8,718
South African Police Service - SAPS	80,356	80,352	3	-	-	(213,365)	-	-	80,356	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	3,704,819	168,053	36,875	26,860	3,541,458	(449,355)	-	269,135	146,046	-	-3,289,638
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	16,298,785	1,112,456	459,212	401,369	14,433,586	(2,807,242)	-	1,268,514	868,389	-	-14,161,881
Other Organs of State:											
SANPARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This should balance to Section 71 Report Totals)	16,298,785	1,112,456	459,212	401,369	14,433,586	(2,807,242)	(0)	1,268,514	868,389	-	-14,161,881

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 51: Consolidated co-ordinated payments made to Gert Sibande District Municipalities

GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT										
GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT- GOVERNMENT DEBT AS AT 30 JUNE 2022										
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:										
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	3,482	3,482	-	-	-	(4,739)	-	3,482	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	566,776	212,903	187,479	108,430	57,963	(189,717)	-	566,615	282	-
Economic Development and Tourism	32,795	10,181	7,969	6,058	8,587	-	-	32,795	266	-
Education	8,539,044	1,604,278	313,292	180,486	6,440,988	(83,822)	-	1,017,362	733,811	-
Education : Schools	13,094,096	2,714,285	1,636,194	992,758	7,750,858	(1,072,451)	-	10,681,795	1,231,866	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	49,892,265	3,243,583	5,369,387	4,364,627	36,914,668	(13,464,945)	41,400,529	2,734,980	4,661,164	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	143,981	17,710	8,311	4,502	113,459	(2,840)	-	25,896	48	-
Health (Clinic)	1,119,999	393,989	221,941	57,059	447,010	(178,385)	-	438,532	8,456	-
Health (Hospitals)	14,048,452	2,447,422	1,178,163	944,915	9,477,953	(1,035,577)	-	10,505,451	828,130	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	57,615	29,871	14,767	11,350	1,627	(16,827)	-	57,615	-	-
Social Development	281,243	106,518	7,916	21,282	145,527	(60,381)	-	-	3	-
Human Settlements	(24,400)	14,271	16,555	(20,555)	(34,671)	(76,755)	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	87,755,347	10,798,491	8,961,975	6,670,912	61,323,969	(16,186,440)	41,400,529		7,464,026	
National Departments:										
National Department of Public Works	42,853,852	11,328,429	3,967,874	1,323,187	26,234,361	(6,560,807)	21,144,615	-	10,283,463	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	43,968,614	2,533,158	2,528,797	2,560,582	36,346,077	(2,530,548)	35,627,283	-	7,002,228	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	26,381	16,304	4,170	5,908	-	(3,364)	-	-	116	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	1,019,315	108,499	98,674	112,422	699,720	(124,755)	1,631	-	227,650	-
Sub Total : National Departments	87,868,559	13,986,407	6,599,533	4,002,129	63,280,491	(9,219,475)	56,773,896		-17,513,486	
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	175,623,907	24,784,899	15,561,508	10,673,040	124,604,460	(25,405,915)	98,174,424		-24,977,512	
Other Organs of State:										
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	2,676,985	-	-	-	2,676,985	-	2,676,985	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	2,676,985				2,676,985		2,676,985			
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Totals)	178,300,892	24,784,899	15,561,508	10,673,040	127,281,445	(25,405,915)	100,851,410	32,541,058	24,977,512	

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 52: Co-ordinated payments made to Govan Mbeki Local municipalities

Govan Mbeki Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	6,787,932	1,455,073	300,615	155,886	4,876,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	115,196	6,084	685	657	107,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	639,798	212,356	15,446	15,636	396,359	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	904,525	904,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	8,447,452	2,578,037	316,745	172,179	5,380,490	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	4,123,979	2,387,662	1,451,664	48,274	236,380	-	-	-	-	-	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,397	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	4,123,979	2,387,662	1,451,664	48,274	236,380	-	-	98,397	-	-	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	12,571,431	4,965,699	1,768,409	220,454	5,616,869	-	-	98,397	-	-	-
Other Organs of State:											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71Report Totals)	12,571,431	4,965,699	1,768,409	220,454	5,616,869	-	-	98,397	-	-	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 53: Co-ordinated payments made to Dipaleseng Local Municipality

Dipaleseng Municipality Gov. Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments :											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	1,602,325	27,133	(2,591)	17,726	1,560,056	-	0%	-	868,585	733,740	-
Education : Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	1,162,875	15,610	8,174	10,344	1,128,748	-	0%	771,142	274,117	117,616	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	11,255	2,165	2,940	2,773	3,376	(918)	-31%	-	11,071	183	-
Health (Hospitals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	1,838	1,838	-	-	-	(1,113)	0%	-	1,838	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	2,778,293	46,747	8,523	30,843	2,692,180	(2,031)	0%	771,142	287,027	117,799	-
National Departments :											
National Department of Public Works	(974,730)	(44,297)	(44,629)	(45,653)	(840,151)	(4,860)	918%	55,692	(1,049,310)	18,888	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	6,389,349	257,084	255,330	253,576	5,623,361	-	0%	5,801,673	(215,217)	802,893	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	313,517	53,963	41,898	42,278	175,379	-	-	-	249,357	64,160	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	5,728,137	266,749	519,348	769,548	4,958,588	(4,860)	0%	5,857,365	(1,015,170)	885,942	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	8,506,430	313,496	527,871	800,392	7,650,768	(6,891)	0%	6,628,507	(728,144)	1,003,741	-
Other Organs of State:											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANRAL	(5,109)	6,634	6,630	5,820	(24,193)	(1,102)	-602%	21,790	(27,418)	520	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	(5,109)	6,634	6,630	5,820	(24,193)	(1,102)	22%	21,790	(27,418)	520	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Repo)	8,501,321	320,130	534,501	806,212	7,626,575	(7,993)	0%	6,650,297	(755,562)	1,004,261	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 54: Co-ordinated payments made to Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality

Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme Local Municipality Government Debt report as at 31 May 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 - 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments :											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	9,713	3,623	2,206	1,821	2,062	(1,803)	(0)	-	9573	139	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education : Schools	277,376	15,908	16,315	4,767	240,385	(18,331)	(0)	-	165,997	111,379	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	8,179,421	60,445	73,326	88,006	7,957,643	(2,227,458)	(0)	5,240,096	576,001	2,363,254	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	14,838	9,312	5,526	-	-	-	-	-	14,798	40	-
Health (Clinics)	86,732	55,061	31,316	209	146	(91,815)	(1)	-	85,258	1,474	-
Health (Hospitals)	286,927	205,844	1,539	586	78,958	(277,528)	(1)	-	252,566	34,292	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	1,616	1,609	8	-	-	(2,112)	(1)	-	1,613	3	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	8,856,624	351,803	130,236	95,390	8,279,195	(2,619,048)	(0)	5,240,096	1,105,806	2,510,582	-
National Departments :											
National Department of Public Works	26,233,349	706,799	766,553	240,113	24,519,883	(718,259)	(0)	13,846,024	2,661,822	9,723,402	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	18,208,713	119,429	119,352	148,005	17,821,926	(8,863)	(0)	12,769,139	36,858	5,402,715	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	21,615	11,537	4,170	5,908	-	-	-	-	21,499	116	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	456,315	3,228	3,550	5,027	444,511	(1,621)	(0)	1,631	292,381	162,303	-
ADD	397	18	17	29	333	-	-	367	-	30	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	44,920,387	841,010	893,642	399,083	42,786,653	(728,742)	(0)	26,617,161	3,012,561	15,288,565	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	53,777,011	1,192,813	1,023,879	494,472	51,065,847	(3,347,790)	(0)	31,857,257	4,118,367	17,799,147	-
Other Organs of State:											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SANRAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Repo	53,777,011	1,192,813	1,023,879	494,472	51,065,847	133,477,901	(0)	31,857,257	4,118,367	17,799,147	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 55: Co-ordinated payments made to Lekwa Local Municipality

Lekwa Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture, Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education: Schools	7,154,902	716,974	247,967	157,060	6,032,900	(83,563)	1%	-	4,965,997	1,109,059	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	24,698,894	137,666	2,017,203	2,023,211	20,520,814	(6,742,361)	27%	20,033,364	1,411,879	2,113,497	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	373,562	60,254	131,857	44,597	136,854	-	0%	-	309,459	6,518	-
Health Hospitals	11,009,580	292,805	650,347	583,613	9,482,816	-	0%	-	8,886,069	791,234	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Provincial Departments	43,236,938	1,207,699	3,047,374	2,808,481	36,173,384	(6,825,924)	-16%	20,033,364	15,573,404	4,020,308	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	7,205,023	5,521,277	564,231	384,420	735,096	(2,445,569)	34%	2,468,055	4,014,858	513,724	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	4,622,260	90,316	89,880	87,934	4,354,130	-	0%	3,813,203	-	769,152	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: National Departments	11,827,283	5,611,593	654,111	472,354	5,089,225	(2,445,569)	-21%	6,281,259	4,014,858	1,282,876	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	55,064,221	6,819,292	3,701,485	3,280,834	41,262,609	(9,271,492)	-17%	26,314,623	19,588,262	5,303,185	-
Other Organs of State:											
SAN PARKS (Kruger National Park)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SARS offices	-	-	-	-	-	(2,394)	67%	-	-	-	-
SANRAL	1,843	105,825	-	-	87,337	-	2411271%	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total: Other Organs of State	1,843	105,825	-	-	87,337	(2,394)	-130%	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report 1	55,066,064	6,925,117	3,701,485	3,280,834	41,349,946	(9,273,886)	-17%	26,314,623	19,588,262	5,303,185	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 56: Co-ordinated payments made to Chief Albert Luthuli Local Municipality

Chief Albert Luthuli Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	42,718	8,974	10,246	12,246	11,251	-	-	-	42,696	22	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	21,993	4,773	5,773	6,873	4,573	-	-	-	21,984	9	-
Education: Schools	1,937,373	439,546	339,546	739,546	519,325	(100 589)	0	-	1,925,945	11,428	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	4,382,809	1,255,100	1,672,261	811,223	644,225	-	-	4,069,471	291,172	22,165	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	11,107	2,314	2,101	3,845	5,688	(2,840)	0	-	11,099	8	-
Health (Clinics)	(107 517)	(28 010)	(24 091)	(25 394)	(54 113)	-	-	-	(107 517)	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	(455 600)	488,556	(100 124)	(231,714)	(131,714)	(480 604)	(1)	-	(455 600)	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	(12 852)	(8,449)	(10 622)	(7,420)	13,639	-	-	-	(12 852)	-	-
Human Settlements	(24,400)	14,271	16,555	(20 555)	(34 671)	-	-	-	(24,400)	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	5,795,632	2,177,075	1,911,645	1,288,650	978,203	15,840,331	(0)	4,069,471	1,692,528	33,633	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	3,099,929	1,248,399	1,148,399	609,777	593,214	(499 860)	0	2,000,000	179,929	20,000	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	6,660,165	1,903,341	1,903,341	1,905,462	2,551,443	(1 603,422)	0	6,660,165	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	132,342	51,309	53,226	65,118	79,830	(117 141)	1	-	131,155	1,187	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	9,892,436	3,203,049	3,104,966	2,580,356	3,224,487	122,204,231	(0)	8,660,165	311,085	21,187	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	15,688,068	5,380,124	5,016,611	3,869,007	4,202,691	(2,804,455)	(0)	12,729,636	2,003,612	54,820	-
Other Organs of State :											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	2,676,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,676,985	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unverified	11 000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 000 000	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	13,676 ,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,676 985	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Total)	29 ,365,054	5,380,124	5,016,611	3,869,007	4,202,691	(2,804,455)	(0)	26,406,622	2 ,003,612	54,820	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 57: Co-ordinated payments made to Mkhondo Local Municipality

Mkhondo Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	3,482	3,482	-	-	-	(4,739)	1	-	3,482	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	332,835	118,102	101,292	68,791	44,651	(68,785)	0	-	332,836	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	5,159	5,159	-	-	-	(4,983)	1	-	5,159	-	-
Education: Schools	2,712,826	1,036,202	971,642	43,569	661,413	(131,290)	0	-	2,712,826	-	-
Public Works Roads and Transport	58,630	151,212	1,327	19,496	(113,405)	-	-	(123,181)	181,811	-	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	(38,082)	(2,469)	-	-	(35,612)	(33,621)	(1)	-	(38,082)	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	(126,542)	(126,542)	-	-	-	(277,445)	(2)	-	(126,542)	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	219,644	40,686	18,367	28,702	131,888	(8,641)	0	-	219,644	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	3,167,952	1,225,832	1,092,628	160,558	688,934	(529,504)	(0)	(123,181)	3,291,132		
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	(53,340)	(5,480)	835	438	(49,133)	(996,227)	(19)	55,063	(108,403)	-	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	70,520	6,084	5,819	5,635	52,982	(918,264)	13	70,520	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	4,767	4,767	-	-	-	(3,364)	1	4,767	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	(5,994)	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	21,947	5,371	6,654	6,072	3,850	(1,923,849)	-	125,583	(103,636)		
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	3,189,898	1,231,203	1,099,282	166,630	692,784	(2,453,353)	-	2,402	3,187,496		
Other Organs of State :											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transnet	554,472	77,596	52,560	46,140	378,176	20,743	0	114,214	416,442	23,816	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	554,472	77,596	52,560	46,140	378,176	20,743	-	114,214	416,442	23,816	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Total)	3,744,370	1,308,799	1,151,842	212,770	1,070,960	(2,432,610)	-	116,616	3,603,938	23,816	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 58: Consolidated co-ordinated payments made to Ehlanzeni District municipalities

EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES TOTAL GOVERNMENT DEBT

EHLANZENI DISTRICT: GOVERNMENT DEBT REPORT AS AT 30 JUNE 2022										
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:										
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	976,878	261,369	232,227	230,222	252,059	-	-	1,461,622	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	121,719	19,726	19,096	6,238	76,658	(9,752)	-	112,641	9,222	-
Economic Development and Tourism	15,878	240	241	240	15,157	-	-	15,637	-	-
Education	3,954,659	53,916	68,857	95,844	3,736,042	-	-	1,902,531	2,052,128	-
Education: Schools	22,495,508	2,819,396	1,582,780	1,238,519	16,854,812	(1,984,391)	-	17,684,635	2,206,383	-
Public Works Roads and Transport	630,008,417	15,936,472	8,313,051	7,206,464	598,552,430	(10,831,091)	397,245,458	73,376,419	186,382,933	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	1,558	12,981	-	(2,958)	(8,466)	-	-	1,558	-	-
Health (Clinics)	3,176,655	1,760,732	33,261	8,804	1,373,859	(471,196)	-	328,885	3,559,989	-
Health (Hospitals)	13,168,020	2,284,737	534,143	407,095	9,942,044	(2,765,078)	-	5,630,079	6,385,588	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	91,687	14,365	7,797	8,348	61,176	(19,280)	-	6,188	-	-
Social Development	935,444	20,107	31,234	28,314	855,789	(559)	-	890,741	-	-
Human Settlements	3,144,019	120,082	105,814	99,053	2,819,071	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	678,090,441	23,304,123	10,928,502	9,326,183	634,531,633	(16,081,348)	397,245,458	101,410,936	200,596,242	-
National Departments:										
National Department of Public Works	35,637,199	3,382,693	754,946	571,925	30,927,635	(8,057,584)	7,343,154	3,636,557	499,090	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	326,257,387	9,287,545	4,063,663	3,867,927	309,038,251	(6,833,490)	219,744,491	20,258,303	81,915,944	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	508,569	313,177	3,733	3,0111	188,648	(202,124)	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	362,403,155	12,893,415	4,822,343	4,442,863	340,154,535	(15,093,198)	227,087,645	23,894,860	82,415,035	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	1,040,493,596	36,287,538	15,750,845	13,769,046	974,686,168	(31,174,547)	624,333,104	125,305,796	283,011,277	-
Other Organs of State :										
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	46,211,025	155,889	155,889	155,794	45,743,453	-	26,232,787	4,410,950	15,567,289	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	46,211,025	155,889	155,889	155,794	45,743,453	-	26,232,787	4,410,950	15,567,289	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Total)	1,086,704,621	36,443,427	15,906,734	13,924,840	1,020,429,621	(31,174,547)	650,565,891	129,716,746	298,578,566	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 59: Co-ordinated payments made to Bushbuckridge Local Municipality

Bushbuckridge Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	79,272	1,458	3,693	2,265	71,856	(1,457)	(0)	-	70,506	8,765	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	3,954,659	53,916	68,857	95,844	3,736,042	-	-	-	1,902,531	2,052,128	-
Education: Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works Roads and Transport	577,722,491	4,917,517	4,955,814	4,889,279	562,958,881	-	-	343,603,945	54,988,522	178,130,024	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	5,437,540	453,170	88,516	105,453	4,790,401	(1,297,228)	(0)	-	3,901,393	1,536,147	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	587,193,962	5,426,061	5,117,880	5,092,841	571,557,180	(1,298,685)	-	343,603,945	60,862,952	182,727,064	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	2,881,297	8,326	60,692	127,044	2,685,235	(213,935)	(0)	314,122	2,253,375	313,802	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	277,135,601	1,696,150	1,635,675	1,540,314	272,263,462	(2,028,339)	(0)	184,696,230	18,994,232	73,445,139	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	280,016,989	1,704,476	1,696,367	1,667,358	274,948,697	(2,242,274)	-	185,010,352	21,247,607	73,758,941	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	867,210,860	7,130,537	6,814,247	6,760,199	846,505,877	(3,540,959)	-	528,614,297	82,110,559	256,486,005	-
Other Organs of State :											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	46,211,025	155,889	155,889	155,794	45,743,453	-	-	26,232,787	4,410,950	15,567,289	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	46,211,025	155,889	155,889	155,794	45,743,453	-	-	26,232,787	4,410,950	15,567,289	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Total)	913,421,885	7,286,426	6,970,136	6,915,993	892,249,330	(3,540,959)	-	554,847,084	86,521,509	272,053,294	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 60: Co-ordinated payments made to City of Mbombela Local Municipality

City of Mbombela Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	976,878	261,369	232,227	230,222	253,059	-	0%	-	1,461,622	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	14,885	8,030	6,852	3	-	(8,295)	56%	-	15,056	14	-
Economic Development and Tourism	15,878	240	241	240	15,157	-	-	-	15,637	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education: Schools	18,620,247	2,262,772	1,356,033	1,020,105	13,981,337	(1,832,939)	10%	-	13,920,089	2,095,669	-
Public Works, Roads and Transport	40,312,831	10,057,880	2,481,649	1,505,601	26,267,701	(10,831,091)	27%	44,925,501	17,203,450	5,180,272	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health (Clinics)	3,203,880	1,825,522	32,502	7,802	1,338,052	(406,577)	14%	-	356,109	3,559,989	-
Health (Hospitals)	7,298,185	1,450,267	422,163	297,473	5,128,283	(1,000,000)	14%	-	1,296,392	4,849,441	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	91,687	14,365	7,797	8,348	61,176	(19,280)	21%	-	6,188	-	-
Social Development	755,258	10,843	13,609	10,677	720,128	(559)	0%	-	710,555	-	-
Human Settlements	3,144,019	120,082	105,814	99,053	2,819,071	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	74,433,748	16,011,372	4,658,887	3,179,525	50,583,964	(14,152,742)	-	44,925,501	34,985,098	15,685,385	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	24,289,435	2,843,488	677,188	344,497	20,424,262	(7,292,489)	30%	92,188	12,591	26,258	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	27,847,162	569,168	527,918	550,571	26,199,507	(4,768,988)	17%	15,211,019	1,264,071	7,033,423	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	508,569	313,177	3,733	3,011	188,648	(202,124)	40%	-	-	-	-
National Defence and Military Service	886,369	65,550	41,271	42,079	761,023	(123,731)	14%	-	882,583	3,786	-
Other Organs of State	133,431	2,394	2,208	2,208	126,621	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	53,664,966	3,793,776	1,252,318	942,365	47,700,061	(12,387,340)	-23%	15,303,207	2,159,245	7,063,467	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	128,098,714	19,805,148	5,911,205	4,121,890	98,284,025	(26,540,083)	-21%	60,228,708	37,144,343	22,748,851	-
Other Organs of State :											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 61: Co-ordinated payments made to Nkomazi Local Municipality

Nkomazi Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	4,939	4,457	482	-	-	-	-	-	4,457	442	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education: Schools	1,150,809	87,249	44,564	42,296	976,701	-	-	-	1,040,094	110,715	-
Public Works Roads and Transport	11,090,514	884,296	867,750	805,892	8,532,576	-	-	8,716,012	301,866	2,072,636	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	2,038	2,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,038	-	-
Health (Clinics)	39,963	2,143	1,012	1,001	35,807	(10,620)	(0)	-	39,963	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	12,288,263	980,183	913,807	849,189	9,545,084	(10,620)	(0)	8,716,012	1,388,418	2,183,794	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	1,569,865	281,389	45,010	36,629	1,207,837	(226,530)	-	491,382	919,452	159,031	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	18,467,445	6,864,557	1,744,278	1,622,198	8,236,412	(36,164)	(0)	17,030,063	-	1,437,382	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	2,774	17	16	16	2,726	-	-	1,761	-	1,013	-
ADD	1,900,566	33,281	33,154	32,576	1,801,555	-	-	1,169,076	415,799	315,690	-
Sub Total : National Departments	21,940,650	7,179,245	1,822,457	1,690,419	11,248,530	(262,694)	(0)	18,692,283	1,335,251	1,913,116	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	34,228,913	8,159,427	2,736,265	2,539,607	20,793,614	(273,314)	(0)	27,408,295	2,723,669	4,096,910	-
Other Organs of State :											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Total)	34,228,913	8,159,427	2,736,265	2,539,607	20,793,614	(273,314)	(0)	27,408,295	2,723,669	4,096,910	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

Table 62: Co-ordinated payments made to Thaba Chweu Municipality

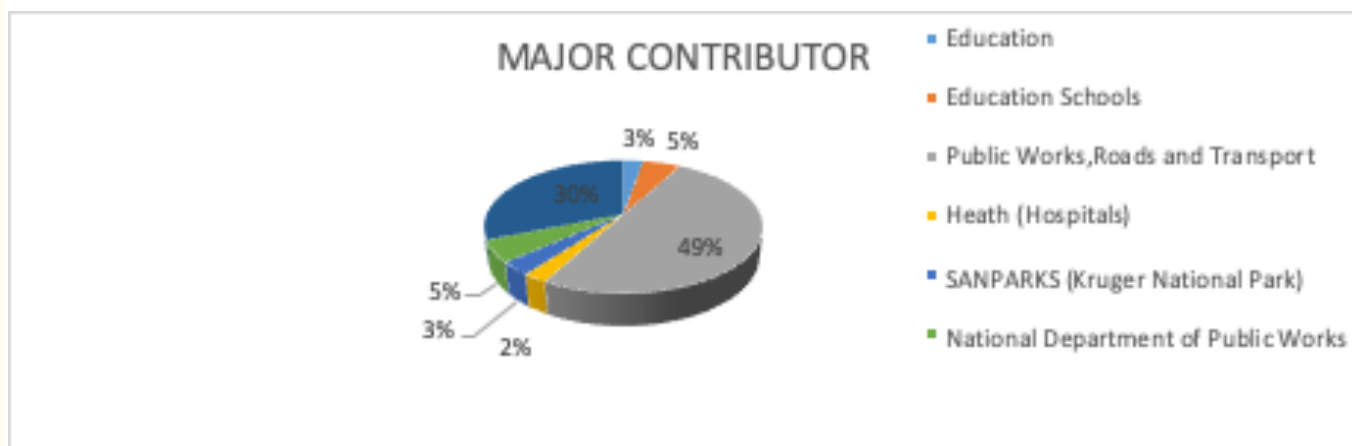
Thab Chweu Municipality Government Debt report as at 30 June 2022											
Name of Department	Total amount outstanding	0 + 30 Days	30 + 60 Days	60 + 90 Days	90 Days and over	Payments received by the municipality in June 2022	Current Collection Rate (%)	Rates	Services	Interest	Rental Fees
Provincial Departments:											
Office of Premier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance											
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture Rural Development Land and Environmental Affairs	22,622	5,781	8,069	3,970	4,802	-	-	-	22,622	-	-
Economic Development and Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education: Schools	2,724,452	469,376	182,184	176,118	1,896,774	(151,451)	-	-	2,724,452	-	-
Public Works Roads and Transport	882,581	76,778	6,838	5,692	793,272	-	-	-	882,581	-	-
Community Safety Security and Liaison	(480)	10,943	-	(2,958)	(8,466)	-	-	-	(480)	-	-
Health (Clinics)	(67,187)	(66,934)	(253)	-	-	-	-	-	(67,187)	-	-
Health (Hospitals)	432,294	381,300	23,465	4,169	23,361	(467,850)	-	-	432,294	-	-
Culture Sport and Recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Development	180,186	9,625	17,625	17,636	135,661	-	-	-	180,186	-	-
Human Settlements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Provincial Departments	4,174,468	886,508	237,927	204,628	2,845,405	(619,302)	-15%	-	4,174,468	-	-
National Departments:											
National Department of Public Works	6,896,602	249,489	(27,944)	64,755	6,610,301	(324,621)	-	6,445,462	451,139	-	-
National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	2,807,179	157,670	155,793	154,844	2,338,871	-	-	2,807,179	-	-	-
South African Social Security Agency - SASSA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South African Police Services - SAPS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : National Departments	9,703,780	407,160	127,849	219,599	8,949,172	(324,621)	-3%	9,252,641	451,139	-	-
Total Debt owed by Sector Departments	13,878,248	1,293,667	365,776	424,228	11,794,577	(943,922)	-7%	9,252,641	4,625,607	-	-
Other Organs of State :											
SAN PARKS Kruger National Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency - MEGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Board/ affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ADD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total : Other Organs of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL (This Should balance to SECTION 71 Report Total)	13,878,248	1,293,667	365,776	424,228	11,794,577	(943,922)	-7%	9,252,641	4,625,607	-	-

(Source: National Local Government Database)

5.7.6.1 Provincial Analysis on payments made to municipalities by sector departments

Findings

- The total aggregate debt based on balance submitted by various municipalities amounted to R1.451 billion.
- The Provincial Departments that are reported as the highest contributors to the outstanding debt is the Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport with debt amounting to R705 million and the Department of Education: Schools with debt amounting to R74.4 million.
- The National Departments that reported the highest debt are National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform with an amount of R439.5 million and the National Department of Public Works with debt amounting to R75.3 million.
- Other Organs of State that reported the highest debt are SANPARKS (Kruger National Park) with an amount of R46.2 million and Water Boards/Affairs with an amount of R2.7 million.
- For the period, ending 30 June 2022 an amount of R72.7 million was paid to various municipalities. The Provincial departments made aggregate payments amounting R45.6 million, and National Departments made aggregate payments amounting to R27 million. No payments from the Organs of State were recorded for the period under review.
- The major contributors to this debt are as follows:



PT is encountering the following challenges while coordinating debt owed by sector departments to municipalities:

- It is noted with great concern that department are still unable to provide progress on payments made after numerous follow up by Provincial Treasury.
- Inconsistence use of naming conventions for accounts related information.
- Changes of departmental roles and responsibilities make it difficult to allocate responsibility for areas debt.
- Failure by departments to inform the municipalities when a property has been transferred to another department.
- Combining rates and services into one account for different department and rotating responsibility of payment for shared facilities.
- The failure of payment of government by departments has an adverse effect on the cash flow of municipalities.
- Municipalities are not submitting their government debts information to PT within 10 working days after the end of the month.
- Incorrect reporting by Municipalities (Overstating of debt on Section 71 reports).

Recommendations

- PT to assist the municipalities to improve their revenue base.
- Elevate on a monthly basis the government debt to the respective departments through the office of the MEC.
- Departments and municipalities to interact to ensure that payment of debts is resolved
- Municipalities to reconcile the government debts and ensure accurate reporting.
- All departments pay municipalities where debts have been confirmed or arrange alternative payments
- Departments to enter into payment agreements with municipalities.
- Departments and municipalities to interact to ensure that payment of debt is resolved.
- Municipalities to request monthly remittance advices from departments for allocation of payments to correct individual accounts.
- Municipalities promptly submit the property rates schedules to Provincial Public Works Roads and Transport, National Public Works and National Rural Development and Land Reform.

National and Provincial Interventions

- PT submitted the government debt status report as at 30 June 2022 to Cabinet.
- PT assisted Chief Albert Luthuli, Bushbuckridge and Emalahleni with the verification of the state properties.
- PT have monthly rates meetings with Emalahleni and the provincial Department of Public Works to look at the current debt as well as the arrears. As a result, the full current account for 2022/23 was paid.

5.7.8 Submission of Annual Financial Statements for 2021/22 Financial Year

Table 63: Submission of AFS for 2021/22 FY

Name of Municipality	2020/21			2021/22		
	Has the municipality concluded and submitted the AFS to the AG?		Date of AFS submission to AG by the municipality	Has the municipality concluded and submitted the AFS to the AG?		Date of AFS submission to AG by the municipality
	Y	N		Y	N	
Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Msukaligwa	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Mkhondo	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Lekwa	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Dipaleseng	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Govan Mbeki	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Gert Sibande District	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Victor Khanye	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Emalahleni		No	01 September 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Steve Tshwete	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Emakhazeni	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Thembisile Hani	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Dr.JS Moroka	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Nkangala District	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Bushbuckridge	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Thaba Chweu	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
City of Mbombela	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Nkomazi	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Ehlanzeni District	Yes		31 August 2021	Yes		31 August 2022
Total	19	1		20	0	

(Source: AG 2021/22 Audit Outcomes)

5.7.8.1 Analysis on the preparation and submission of AFS

- 20 out of 20 municipalities met the statutory deadline of 31 August 2022 to submit the Annual Financial Statements to the Auditor General.

5.7.9 Use of consultants to prepare AFS

Table 64: Indicate municipalities that utilized consultants to prepare AFS

Name of Municipality	2020/21				2021/22			
	Did the municipality use a consultant to compile AFS?		CFO appointed		Did the municipality use a consultant to compile AFS?		CFO appointed	
	Yes	No	Yes	Acting	Yes	No	Yes	Acting
Chief Albert Luthuli		No	Yes		Yes		Yes	
Msukaligwa	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes
Mkhondo		No	Yes		Yes			Yes
Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Lekwa	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Dipaleseng	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Govan Mbeki		No	Yes			No		Yes
Gert Sibande District		No	Yes			No	Yes	
Victor Khanye	Yes		Yes		Yes			Yes
Emalahleni		No	Yes			No		Yes
Steve Tshwete		No	Yes			No	Yes	
Emakhazeni	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Thembisile Hani	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
Dr.JS Moroka	Yes			Yes	Yes			Yes
Nkangala District		No	Yes			No	Yes	
Bushbuckridge		No		Yes		No		Yes
Thaba Chweu	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	
City of Mbombela		No	Yes			No	Yes	
Nkomazi		No	Yes			No	Yes	
Ehlanzeni District		No	Yes			No	Yes	
Total	09	11	17	03	10	10	13	07

(PT Consolidated Municipal Report: 2022)

5.7.9.1 Analysis on the use of consultants when preparing AFS

- 10 out of 20 municipalities used consultants to prepare Annual financial statements in the year under review: Chief Albert Luthuli, Msukaligwa, Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Lekwa, Victor Khanye, Emakhazeni, Thembisile Hani, Dr JS Moroka, Mkhondo and Dipaleseng.
- 7 out of 20 municipalities had acting Chief Financial Officers during 2021/22 financial year, namely: Msukaligwa, Mkhondo, Govan Mbeki, Victor Khanye, Emalahleni, Dr JS Moroka and Bushbuckridge.

5.7.10 Timely submission of the Annual Report for the 2021/22 Financial Year

- MFMA Circular 63 requires municipalities to submit the draft Annual Report together with the Annual Financial Statements by the 31st of August 2022 for auditing purposes. It should be noted that the Auditor General also audits the performance information. 20 municipalities submitted their Annual Reports by 31 August 2022.

Table 65: Submission of the 2021/22 Annual Reports

Name of Municipality	2020/21		2021/22	
	Did the municipality submit the draft Annual Report together with the AFS to the AG by 31 August 2021?		Did the municipality submit the draft Annual Report together with the AFS to the AG by 31 August 2022?	
	Y	N	Y	N
Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes		Yes	
Msakaligwa	Yes		Yes	
Mkhondo	Yes		Yes	
Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes		Yes	
Lekwa	Yes		Yes	
Dipaleseng	Yes		Yes	
Govan Mbeki	Yes		Yes	
Gert Sibande District	Yes		Yes	
Victor Khanye	Yes		Yes	
Emalahleni		No	Yes	
Steve Tshwete	Yes		Yes	
Emakhazeni	Yes		Yes	
Thembisile Hani	Yes		Yes	
Dr. JS Moroka	Yes		Yes	
Nkangala District	Yes		Yes	
Bushbuckridge	Yes		Yes	
Thaba Chweu	Yes		Yes	
City of Mbombela	Yes		Yes	
Nkomazi	Yes		Yes	
Ehlanzeni District	Yes		Yes	
Total	19	1	20	0

(Source: AG 2021/22 Audit Outcomes)

5.7.10.1 Provincial Analysis

Findings

- 20 out of 20 municipalities submit the unaudited 2021/22 Annual Performance Reports together with the Annual Financial Statements by the statutory deadline of 31 August 2022.

Challenges

- None

Recommendations

- None

Interventions

- None

5.7.11 Municipal Infrastructure Grant Budget approximately spent

Table 66: MIG Expenditure patterns from Municipalities as confirmed through COGTA monitoring systems.

District	Municipality	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22		
		Allocations R'000	Amount spent R'000	% spent	Allocations R'000	Amount spent R'000	% spent	Allocations R'000	Amount spent R'000	% spent
EHLANZENI	Busbuckridge	374,040	374,040	100%	366,822	366,822	100%	396,689	396,689	100%
	City of Mbombela	333,753	333,753	100%	327,316	327,316	100%	353,929	353,929	100%
	Nkomazi	225,063	225,063	100%	220,734	220,734	100%	258,568	258,568	100%
	Thaba Chweu	47,382	47,382	100%	51,498	51,498	100%	49,982	49,982	100%
	Ehlanzeni	980,238	980,238	100%	966,370	966,370	100%	1,059,168	1,059,168	100%
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	87,072	87,072	100%	85,419	85,419	100%	92,108	92,108	100%
	Dipaleseng	18,816	18,816	100%	18,487	18,487	100%	27,417	23,740	87%
	Govan Mbeki	68,803	66,747	97%	59,017	38,084	65%	58,325	39,209	67%
	Lekwa	28,844	28,844	100%	28,320	28,320	100%	50,307	14,935	30%
	Mkhondo	78,336	78,336	100%	82,852	82,852	100%	92,836	92,836	100%
	Msukaligwa	52,710	52,710	100%	51,723	51,723	100%	55,638	55,638	100%
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	26,424	24,303	92%	27,247	20,706	76%	27,251	24,290	89%
	Gert Sibande	361,005	356,828	99%	353,065	325,591	92%	403,882	342,756	85%
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	119,975	119,975	100%	117,684	117,684	100%	127,032	127,032	100%
	Emakhazeni	29,235	29,235	100%	25,916	25,916	100%	19,046	19,046	100%
	Steve Tshwete	49,716	49,716	100%	Not receiving MIG			Not receiving MIG		
	Victor Khanye	24,912	24,912	100%	24,464	24,464	100%	26,134	26,134	100%
	Dr. JS Moroka	125,111	86,314	69%	123,083	123,083	100%	132,482	132,482	100%
	Thembisile Hani	123,429	123,429	100%	121,071	121,071	100%	130,698	130,698	100%
	Nkangala	472,378	433,581	92%	412,218	412,218	100%	435,392	435,392	100%
	Total	1,813,621	1,770,647	98%	1,731,653	1,704,179	98%	1,898,316	1,837,316	97%

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.7.11.1 Provincial Analysis on Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) Spending

Findings

- The following findings were made on the ability of municipalities to spend the MIG. In 2019/20 financial year, municipalities were allocated with **R1.81 billion** and **R1.77 billion (98%)** was recorded as an expenditure as at end of June 2020 and the allocation for 2020/21 financial year was **R1.73 billion** and an amount of **R1.70 billion (98%)** was recorded as an expenditure as at end of June 2021. In 2021/22 financial year, municipalities were allocated with a budget of R1.90 billion and an expenditure of R1.84 billion (97%) was recorded by end of June 2022.
- A total of 4 municipalities were unable to spend 100% of their allocations by the end of their financial year and these were Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme, Lekwa, Dipaleseng and Govan Mbeki municipalities.

Challenge

- Delays in finalising the appointment of service providers by Govan Mbeki and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme municipalities prompted National Treasury to implement Section 19 of the DORA, which resulted in the stopping of R12.02 million for these municipalities and an additional funding of R57.75 million was allocated to Mkhondo, Dipaleseng, Nkomazi and Lekwa municipalities to improve the Standerton WWTW.

Recommendation

- Implementation of Schedule 6B of the DORA for municipalities which are failing to conclude their procurement processes on time. District municipalities to implement the projects on behalf of the struggling municipalities.
- BID specification and BID adjudication committees to sit regularly to consider projects for contracting.

5.8 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Section 152(1) (e) of the Constitution enjoins municipalities to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government. In order to formalise the involvement of the communities and community organisations in matters of local government, the Municipal Structures Act 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) in terms of section 73 provides for the establishment of Ward Committees, which must have members not more than ten representatives of all the community sectors within the ward. Section 74 outlines the functions of the Ward Committee to include among others making recommendations on any matter affecting its ward to the ward councillor (as the chairperson of the ward committee) or through the ward councillor to the council.

The Executive Mayors of municipalities are expected to lead community engagement programmes to attend to matters of community service delivery. However, the Speaker is expected to coordinate the functioning of all Ward Committees in each ward within the municipality in order to ensure full participation of communities in matters of governance. This section therefore analyses the performance of municipalities in putting people first through the assessment of the existence of and effectiveness of ward committees in processing community needs. Furthermore, the Department has appointed Community Development Workers in the Province to assist the Ward Councillor in processing matters of service delivery in liaison with and interaction with the Ward Committees.

5.8.1 Functionality of Ward Committees

Table 67: Indicate municipalities with functional ward committees

DISTRICT	Municipality	2018/19			2019/20			2020/21			2021/22		
		No of Ward committees	No of functional ward committees	% of functional ward committees	No of Ward committees	No of functional ward committees	% of functional ward committees	No of Ward committees	No of functional ward committees	% of functional ward committees	No of Ward committees	No of functional ward committees	% of functional ward committees
EHLANZENI	City of Mbombela	45	30	67%	45	34	75%	45	36	80%	45	36	80%
	Nkomazi	33	02	06%	33	32	96%	33	33	100%	33	33	100%
	Bushbuckridge	38	31	82%	38	38	100%	38	38	100%	38	38	100%
	Thaba Chweu	14	07	50%	14	07	50%	14	12	86%	14	12	85%
NKANGALA	Emakhazeni	08	07	88%	08	08	100%	08	08	100%	08	08	100%
	Steve Tshwete	29	27	93%	29	23	79%	29	29	100%	29	29	100%
	Dr J S Moroka	31	16	52%	31	02	06%	31	0	0%	31	0	0%
	Emalahleni	34	22	65%	34	13	38%	34	34	100%	34	34	100%
	Thembisile Hani	32	32	100%	32	32	100%	32	32	100%	32	32	100%
	Victor Khanye	09	02	22%	09	09	100%	09	09	100%	09	6	66%
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	25	23	92%	25	23	92%	25	24	96%	25	22	88%
	Msukaligwa	19	18	95%	19	18	94%	19	19	100%	19	19	100%
	Lekwa	15	11	73%	15	14	93%	15	14	98%	15	11	73%
	Govan Mbeki	32	12	38%	32	25	78%	32	19	59%	32	13	40%
	Dipaleseng	06	06	100%	06	06	100%	06	06	100%	06	06	100%
	Mkhondo	19	15	79%	19	12	63%	19	12	63%	19	08	42%
	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	11	06	55%	11	11	100%	11	11	100%	11	11	100%
TOTAL	400	267	67%	400	304	84%	400	336	84%	400	318	78%	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.8.1.1 Analysis on the Functionality and Re- establishment of Ward Committees

Findings

The term of office for 5th Local Government Administration Municipal council and Ward Committees ended on the 31st October 2021. In terms of the assessment of the functionality of Ward Committees prior dissolution, the following findings were made that in 2021/22 Financial year out 400 ward committees only 318 (78%) were functional indicative of a decline in the functionality of ward committees in comparison with 2020/21 Financial year 336 (84%).

The significant decline on the functionality of ward committees in these municipalities was caused by the following challenges:

- Lack of commitment and ineffectiveness of ward committees which has a negative impact on the functionality of Ward Committees
- Ward Councillors failing to call ward community meeting
- Non-sitting sitting of Ward committee meetings
- Non-implementation of ward Operational Plans

- Non-attendance to issues raised and lack of disciplinary steps by municipalities against those that do not adhere to ward committees code of conduct
- Failure to implement corrective measure by Municipal Speakers to councillors who fail to convene ward committee meetings or community meetings as per schedule 1 of the Municipal Systems Act.
- The following municipalities had less than 50% functionality: Mkhondo, Dr JS Moroka and Govan Mbeki

Recommendations

- Municipalities to budget for Capacity building workshops for Ward Councillors and ward Committee members.
- Municipalities to develop consequences management tool/system for Ward Councillors who fails to comply with policies and legislations guiding the implementations of Ward Committee programme.
- Ensure compliance to Ward Committee's code of conduct and implementation of consequence management by Ward Committee chairperson.

Interventions

- Capacity development was provided to non-functional ward committees
- Report back to all affected municipalities was done for support to non-functional ward committees

Re-establishment of Ward Committees

The Department supported municipalities to re-establish Ward Committees in all its 400 Wards post 6th Local Government elections, in accordance to the Amended Municipal Structures Act, Section 73 of the Amended Act 3 of 2021. The Act provides that "a metropolitan or local municipality must establish a ward committee for each ward in the municipality with 120 days after election of the municipal council". The process was successfully concluded despite numerous setbacks encountered, like political interferences and budgetary constraints which resulted in several municipalities requesting an extension of time beyond the legislated 120 days. Of 17 Local Municipalities, only 5 municipalities complied with the legislated 120 days. These are Emakhazeni, Steve Tshwete, Chief Albert Luthuli, Dipaleseng and Govan Mbeki Local Municipalities. The remaining 12 Municipalities requested for an extension of time to conclude the establishment process. The MEC guided by Local Government Structures Act approved the requests by 30 days. The status quo report on the functionality of Ward Committees post re-establishment will be provided during 2022/2023 Financial year.

Challenges

Establishment of Ward Committees

- Political interferences/instability.
- Lack of budget for the establishment process.
- Improper implementation of legislative guidelines on the establishment of ward committees.
- Failure to request extension on time from MEC.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to request an extension to the MEC on time.
- Municipalities and the Department to budget for Establishment of Ward Committees.
- Enforcement of policies, legislations and guidelines during establishment of Ward Committees to prevent disputes on Ward Committees establishment process.

Interventions

- The Department to convene meeting with the struggling municipalities to discuss challenges with the purpose of finding solutions to the challenges.
- Correspondences and reminders will be sent to municipalities with deadlines on each due activity e.g. reminders to comply with legislated days, reminder to request extensions in case of challenges hindering compliance to the legislated days.

5.8.2 Community Development Workers (CDWs)

The Community Development Workers (CDWs) programme is a Presidential project announced by President Mbeki in his State of the Nation Address in February 2003 and was launched in 2004. It involves the deployment of CDWs in wards within the municipalities to assist in strengthening the democratic social contract, advocating an organized voice for the poor and improvement of government community social networks.

Community Development Workers (CDW) serve as a channel for the provision of integrated information on government services and provide a channel for ensuring that community issues are taken forward at all levels of government. Community Development

Workers (CDWs) play an important role in providing linkages between local communities and government services. These workers are defined as civil servants who are passionate about serving their local communities. As such, they have vast grassroots knowledge about local conditions and serve as a valuable resource to make service delivery more effective. Communities, especially in impoverished areas, are often unaware of their basic minimum service rights related to grant applications, service cuts and school entrants. CDWs play a crucial role in this regard, informing local communities about government services and assisting in the clearing of service delivery backlogs. This means that these workers form an important communication link between government and communities in order to mobilize their communities to become active participants in government programmes.

5.8.2.1 Status on the availability and performance of CDWs

Analysis on Performance of CDWs

Findings

There are 387 CDWs in the province; which translates to 77 vacancies. The current vacancies are a result of resignations and some officials who are deceased. The CDW programme is highly functional and continues to deliver on all job objectives as required despite the high vacancy rate in the programme.

Challenges

- The inability to fill vacant positions of CDWs caused by death and/or resignations and moratorium
- The lack of office space for CDWs within municipalities.
- Lack of responses from sector departments and municipalities on community concern.

Recommendations

- The Department to accelerate the process of filling of vacant posts for Community Development Workers in the province.
- The municipalities and the Department to ensure compliance to CDW MOU.
- Municipalities are to prioritize the resuscitation of the District and local Community Concerns Committees in order to improve the response to service delivery concerns.
- Municipalities to ensure effective implementation of Complaint Management Systems to ensure prompt response to service delivery concerns.

Support interventions by Provincial government

- The Department has prioritized the need for the filling of all vacant CDW posts
- 28 out of the 93 CDW posts have been advertised

5.9 ADMINISTRATIVE & INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

5.9.1 Institutional Development and Transformation

The Department will continue to support and monitor municipalities with respect to human capital issues with a particular focus on recruitment, selection, performance and retention of suitably qualified personnel. The Department also monitors and supports municipalities in order to ensure adherence to employment equity Act as planned targets for women, youth and people with disabilities. Municipalities are also expected to develop and approve organisational structures that are relevant to their service delivery projections, align them to their powers and functions and manage their performance on a regular basis.

Objectives of the KPA

The objectives of the KPA are to render HR support to municipalities on recruitment, capacity building, selection, retention, performance management and organisational designs.

5.9.2 Performance of Municipalities on Institutional Development

5.9.2.1 Vacancy Rate in Senior Management approved posts as of June 2022

Table 68: Vacancy Rate in Senior Management Posts as of June 2022 per District

District	2020/21						2021/22					
	Total no. Posts	Posts filled	Males	Females	Posts Vacant	% of Vacancy rate	Total no. Posts	Posts filled	Males	Females	Posts Vacant	% of Vacancy rate
Gert Sibande	47	37	33	4	10	21%	47	37	33	4	10	21%
Nkangala	38	27	14	13	11	29%	38	27	14	13	11	29%
Ehlanzeni	40	34	24	10	6	15%	40	34	24	10	6	15%
Total	125	98	71	27	27	22%	125	98	71	27	27	22%

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.9.2.2 Vacancy rate and filling of Section 54A & 56 Managers posts per District

Ehlanzeni District

Table 69: Vacancy Rate and Filling of 54A & 56 Managers posts in Ehlanzeni District

Posts	2020/21			2021/22		
	No of posts approved	No of posts filled	No of vacancies	No of posts approved	No of posts filled	No of vacancies
Municipal Manager	5	5	0	5	5	0
Deputy Municipal Manager	2	2	0	2	2	0
Secretary of council	1	1	0	1	1	0
Chief Financial Officer	5	4	1	5	4	1
Corporate Services	5	4	1	5	4	1
Technical Services	5	5	0	5	5	0
Community Services	5	3	2	5	3	2
Development and Planning	5	4	1	5	4	1
Service Centre Co-ordination	1	1	0	1	1	0
Energy Services	1	1	0	1	1	0
Water and Sanitation	1	1	0	1	1	0
Strategic Support	1	1	0	1	1	0
LED TOURISM	1	1	0	1	1	0
Public Safety	1	1	0	1	1	0
Legal Services	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	40	34	6	40	34	6

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 Ehlanzeni District had (40) approved section 54A & 56 posts, only (34) thirty-four posts were filled and six (6) were vacant. The vacancy rate was at 15%.

Table 70: Filling of 54A & 56 Managers in Gert Sibande

Posts	2020/21			2021/22		
	No of posts approved	No of posts filled	No of vacancies	No of posts approved	No of posts filled	No of vacancies
Municipal Manager	8	5	3	8	5	3
Chief Financial Officer	8	6	2	8	6	2
Technical	8	6	2	8	6	2
Corporate Services	8	7	1	8	7	1
Community Services	8	7	1	8	7	1
Development and Planning	7	6	1	7	6	1
TOTAL	47	37	10	47	37	10

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 Gert Sibande District had 47 approved section 54A & 56 posts and thirty-seven 37 were filled, five (10) were vacant. The vacancy rate stood at 21%.

Nkangala District

Table 71: Filling of 54A & 56 Managers in Nkangala

Posts	2020/21			2021/22		
	No of posts approved	No of posts filled	No of vacancies	No of posts approved	No of posts filled	No of vacancies
Municipal Manager	7	5	2	7	5	2
Chief Financial Officer	7	6	1	7	6	1
Corporate Services	7	5	2	7	5	2
Community Services	6	3	3	6	3	3
Technical	7	5	2	7	5	2
Development Planning	3	3	0	3	3	0
Environmental waste management	1	0	1	1	0	1
TOTAL	38	27	11	38	27	11

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

Findings

In 2021/22 Nkangala District had 38 approved section 54A & 56 posts only twenty-seven (27) were filled and eleven (11) vacant vacancy rates was at 29 %.

5.9.2.3 Analysis of Performance on Institutional Development

Findings

In 2021/22 there were 125 approved senior managers' posts in the province. Of that 98 post were filled and (27) were vacant, 27 were filled by females and 71 by males.

Challenges in the filling of vacant posts

- Delays by municipalities in filling senior management positions.

Recommendations

- Vacant posts in municipalities to be filled within a reasonable period.

Support interventions by National and Provincial government

- COGTA will continue to support municipalities during the selection and recruitment when requested.

5.9.3 Municipalities meeting employment equity targets

This indicator is solely to determine the targets that the municipalities have either successfully achieved or partly achieved, as stipulated in their employment equity plans approved by the municipal councils. It incorporates the General Key Performance Indicator prescribed by the Minister in terms of Regulation 10 (e) of the Municipal Performance Management Regulations of 2001 which reads as follows:

“Number of people employed from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with the municipality’s employment equity plan”.

Table 72: Filling of 54A & 56 Managers

Districts	Municipality	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22		
		No. of Section 54A & 56 Post Approved	Females appointed in Section 54A & 56 Posts	No. of Section 54A & 56 Post Approved	Females appointed in Section 54A & 56 Posts	No. of Section 54A & 56 Post Approved	Females appointed in Section 54A & 56 Posts	
EHLANZENI	Ehlanzeni	7	2	7	2	7	2	
	Thaba Chweu	6	2	6	1	6	1	
	City of Mbombela	15	3	15	3	15	3	
	Nkomazi	6	2	6	2	6	2	
	Bushbuckridge	6	3	6	2	6	2	
	TOTAL	40	12	40	10	40	10	
GERT SIBANDE	Gert Sibande	6	1	6	1	6	1	
	Chief Albert Luthuli	6	0	6	0	6	0	
	Mskaligwa	6	2	6	0	6	0	
	Lekwa	6	2	6	0	6	0	
	Mkhondo	6	1	6	1	6	1	
	Dipaleseng	6	1	6	1	6	1	
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	5	1	6	0	6	0	
	Govan Mbeki	6	2	6	1	6	1	
	TOTAL	47	10	47	4	47	4	
	NKANGALA	Nkangala	6	4	6	4	6	4
		Victor Khanye	5	2	5	1	5	1
		Emalahleni	7	3	7	2	7	2
Steve Tshwete		5	1	5	2	5	2	
Emakhazeni		4	1	4	1	4	1	
Thembisile Hani		6	3	6	3	6	3	
Dr. JS Moroka		5	0	5	0	5	0	
TOTAL		38	14	38	13	38	13	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.9.3.1 Analysis of municipalities meeting employment equity targets

Findings

In 2021/22 financial year there were 27 appointed female section 56 managers. Nkangala and Ehlanzeni Districts had the highest female appointed section 56 managers.

Challenges

- Municipalities are not prioritising Gender representation when filling senior management positions.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to prioritise females when filling in Section 54/56 managers posts to comply with the Employment Equity Act.

Support interventions by National and Provincial government

- Both National and Provincial COGTA to ensure compliance with Employment Equity Act.
- Performance agreement of a municipal manager and Director Corporate services to include Employment Equity as their key performance area.

5.9.4 Employment of people with disabilities

Table 73: Employment of People with Disabilities

DISTRICTS	Municipality	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
		No. of appointed people with disabilities	No. of appointed people with disabilities	No. of appointed people with disabilities
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	12	12	11
	City of Mbombela	11	11	11
	Nkomazi	4	4	5
	Thaba Chweu	8	9	9
	Ehlanzeni	3	3	4
	TOTAL	38	39	40
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	1	1	6
	Dipaleseng	5	5	5
	Govan Mbeki	17	17	17
	Lekwa	2	2	3
	Mkhondo	12	12	12
	Msukaligwa	4	4	4
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	2	2	2
	Gert Sibande	2	1	1
	TOTAL	45	44	50
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	15	15	14
	Emakhazeni	2	2	24
	Steve Tshwete	25	25	25
	Victor Khanye	5	5	5
	Dr. JS Moroka	0	1	1
	Thembisile Hani	9	9	9
	Nkangala	4	4	4
	TOTAL	60	61	82

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.9.4.1 Analysis on employment of people with disability

Findings

All municipalities across the three districts for the past three financial years have been able to fill posts with people with disabilities. 144 posts were filled with people with disabilities. The top five (5) municipalities with the highest number of employees with disabilities are:

- Steve Tshwete at twenty-five (25) followed by
- Govan Mbeki with 17
- Emalahleni with 15
- Bushbuckridge with 12 and
- Mkhondo with 12

Challenges

- No strategies in Municipalities to attract and recruit people with disabilities.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to develop strategies in order to address the challenge of not attracting people with disabilities.

Intervention by the National and Provincial departments

- The Department to monitor Municipalities on compliance to the Employment Equity Act.

5.9.5 Employment of employees that are aged 35 or younger in the province

Table 74: Employees aged between 35 or younger

Districts	Municipality	2019/20			2020/21			2021/22		
		Total posts approved	No. of posts occupied by staff aged 35 & younger	% of posts occupied by staff aged 35 & younger	Total posts approved	No. of posts occupied by staff aged 35 & younger	% of posts occupied by staff aged 35 & younger	Total posts approved	No. of posts occupied by staff aged 35 & younger	% of posts occupied by staff aged 35 & younger
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	1899	626	33%	1899	551	29%	1295	167	13%
	City of Mbombela	5990	347	6%	5516	298	5%	1891	254	13%
	Nkomazi	1454	435	30%	1481	462	31%	1466	328	22%
	Thaba Chweu	670	127	19%	541	91	17%	421	70	17%
	Ehlanzeni	248	35	14%	248	54	22%	177	36	20%
	TOTAL	10261	1570	15%	9685	1456	15%	5250	855	16%
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	543	128	24%	543	128	24%	489	92	19%
	Dipaleseng	272	39	14%	272	39	14%	185	37	20%
	Govan Mbeki	2139	147	7%	2139	147	7%	1172	108	9%
	Lekwa	1055	71	7%	1055	71	7%	482	54	11%
	Mkhondo	804	145	18%	804	147	18%	520	145	28%
	Msukaligwa	1290	106	8%	1290	106	8%	581	112	19%
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	373	43	12%	373	43	12%	250	15	6%
	Gert Sibande	392	119	30%	392	125	32%	355	76	22%
	TOTAL	6868	798	12%	6868	806	12%	4034	639	16%
NKANGALA	Emalahleni	1619	231	14%	1619	231	14%	1302	154	12%
	Emakhazeni	406	78	19%	487	101	21%	377	68	18%
	Steve Tshwete	1703	401	19%	1703	401	19%	1550	401	26%
	Victor Khanye	541	83	15%	541	83	15%	376	46	12%
	Dr. JS Moroka	886	109	12%	861	120	14%	520	77	15%
	Thembisile Hani	419	26	6%	419	26	6%	373	41	11%
	Nkangala	305	144	47%	305	144	47%	289	126	44%
	TOTAL	5 879	1 072	18%	5935	1106	19%	4787	913	19%
GRAND TOTAL	23 008	3 440	15%	22 488	3 368	15%	14071	2407	17%	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.9.5.1 Analysis on employment of people aged 35 and younger in the province

Findings

- In the 2021/22 financial year **3 368** out of a total of **23 008** posts were filled by people aged **35** and younger across all municipalities in the province.

Challenges

- The experience required in junior positions in municipalities.

Recommendations

- Municipalities to reduce requirements of experience on lower level posts.

Interventions by National and Provincial department

- The Department will continue to monitor that skilled youth are appointed on entry level posts by municipalities.

5.10 Municipal Capacity Building

The Municipal Capacity Building Unit derives its constitutional mandate from section 155 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, which states: “The national and provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their functions.” It is the responsibility of the Unit to monitor, support and advice municipalities to prioritize matters of skills development, such as the continuous payments of the 1% total annual salaries of employees to the South African Revenue Services (SARS), which contributes to the Skills Development Levy. The skills development levy is used by municipalities to train and develop municipal employees in order to enhance their skills and perform their functions effectively.

Capacity building is a continuous process of learning and development of one’s self, not only to perform the strategic objectives of the organization but, also about personal growth and career pathing. The Unit is charged with the responsibility to ensure that, municipal officials and councillors continuously receive skills development programmes that will contribute meaningfully to their area of work and create lifelong learning and development. All skills programmes offered to municipalities are credit bearing, this is done so as to afford officials/councillors the latitude to turn a skills programme into a full qualification if and when resources permit.

In order to plan better and ensure that all resources meant for training and development from municipalities and stakeholders are used efficiently and effectively, to avoid duplication and eliminate trainings that may be implemented for compliance purposes and, “budget dumping”, we have centralised all training programmes into the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) which is the training plan of the municipality. All stakeholders and partners in skills development are encouraged to submit their trainings programmes to be incorporated into the WSP prior to being implemented.

The department continues to encourage and remind municipalities to utilize the budget allocation meant for skills development for that purpose, and to desist from diverting grant allocations and the municipal budget set aside for training for other purposes. Capacity building is everybody’s business and should not be left in the hands of the Skills Development Facilitator (SDF) only, because a skilled force is a powerful and performing force and we will continue to advocate for that.

5.10.1 Integrated Capacity Building Plans Implementation

Table 75: Municipalities with Integrated Capacity Building Plan implemented

DISTRICT	Municipality	Management level	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
			Total No of staff approved for training	Total No of staff trained	Total No of staff approved for training	No. of staff trained	Total No of staff approved for training	No. of staff trained
EHLANZENI	Bushbuckridge	Councillors	30	11	15	0	16	75
		Senior Management level	11	32	20	10	10	12
		Lower level employees	144	81	208	52	136	59
		Technicians and professional	85	43	148	30	62	65
		TOTAL	270	167	391	90	224	211
	City of Mbombela	Councillors	0	0	8	4	0	0
		Senior Management level	14	13	15	12	20	19
		Lower level employees	18	18	17	9	21	21
		Technicians and professional	23	20	31	21	20	20
		TOTAL	55	51	71	46	61	60
	Thaba Chweu	Councillors	27	27	27	27	0	0
		Senior Management level	4	4	3	2	2	2
		Lower level employees	56	40	22	0	28	18
		Technicians and professional	22	22	22	13	19	10
		TOTAL	109	93	74	42	49	30
	Nkomazi	Councillors	45	45	55	65	60	60
		Senior Management level	45	45	42	42	300	300
		Lower level employees	320	320	188	158	35	35
		Technicians and professional	45	45	50	50	0	0
		TOTAL	455	455	335	315	395	395
Ehlanzeni District	Councillors	12	4	10	16	1	25	
	Senior Management level	14	12	14	10	12	13	
	Lower level employees	12	20	12	9	45	67	
	Technicians and professional	36	39	36	36	47	21	
	TOTAL	74	75	72	71	105	126	

DISTRICT	Municipality	Management level	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
			Total No of staff approved for training	Total No of staff trained	Total No of staff approved for training	No. of staff trained	Total No of staff approved for training	No. of staff trained
GERT SIBANDE	Chief Albert Luthuli	Councillors	51	51	04	04	0	0
		Senior Management level	05	01	05	01	6	0
		Lower level employees	40	24	19	19	10	6
		Technicians and professional	10	05	10	10	13	7
		TOTAL	106	81	38	34	29	23
	Dipaleseng	Councillors	8	6	8	15	12	12
		Senior Management level	3	2	10	7	03	01
		Lower level employees	89	33	54	30	60	28
		Technicians and professional	10	4	7	5	10	04
		TOTAL	110	45	79	57	85	45
	Govan Mbeki	Councillors	52	4	60	9	60	40
		Senior Management level	5	2	4	1	5	1
		Lower level employees	501	120	120	110	276	225
		Technicians and professional	48	21	30	42	96	60
		TOTAL	606	147	214	162	437	326
	Mkhondo	Councillors	38	24	38	0	38	38
		Senior Management level	33	11	28	12	28	7
		Lower level employees	360	71	399	127	404	85
		Technicians and professional	98	22	95	39	89	29
		TOTAL	529	128	560	178	559	159
	Msukaligwa	Councillors	38	13	38	15	38	38
		Senior Management level	25	9	40	19	36	10
		Lower level employees	63	32	253	36	232	50
		Technicians and professional	21	6	65	09	70	30
		TOTAL	147	60	396	79	376	128
	Lekwa	Councillors	20	10	15	11	00	00
		Senior Management level	21	6	21	07	11	1
		Lower level employees	130	46	50	13	106	22
		Technicians and professional	26	11	32	27	22	25
		TOTAL	197	73	118	58	141	48
	Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Councillors	21	12	21	17	21	20
		Senior Management level	05	1	04	0	04	02
		Lower level employees	55	31	66	27	68	26
Technicians and professional		22	12	22	18	43	27	
TOTAL		103	56	113	62	136	75	
GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT	Councillors	0	0	0	0	19	20	
	Senior Management level	38	33	39	16	20	24	
	Lower level employees	112	65	33	22	87	38	
	Technicians and professional	13	7	18	31	44	86	
	TOTAL	202	105	90	69	170	168	

DISTRICT	Municipality	Management level	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
			Total No of staff approved for training	Total No of staff trained	Total No of staff approved for training	No. of staff trained	Total No of staff approved for training	No. of staff trained
NKANGALA DISTRICT	Emalahleni	Councillors	11	7	12	0	14	34
		Senior Management level	4	56	74	61	30	33
		Lower level employees	263	238	85	175	63	47
		Technicians and professional	110	117	146	82	148	148
		TOTAL	388	418	317	318	255	262
	Emakha-zeni	Councillors	15	10	15	15	15	07
		Senior Management level	10	08	04	02	12	03
		Lower level employees	30	11	60		40	05
		Technicians and professional	20	18	38	26	40	22
		TOTAL	65	47	117	43	107	37
	Steve Tshwete	Councillors	51	0	10	7	12	11
		Senior Management level	6	31	17	12	68	01
		Lower level employees	289	180	246	121	243	28
		Technicians and professional	68	192	211	296	119	43
		TOTAL	414	403	484	436	442	83
	Victor Khanye	Councillors	01	01	9	09	02	07
		Senior Management level	18	11	10	05	10	07
		Lower level employees	47	41	71	58	50	30
		Technicians and professional	21	14	20	13	25	16
		TOTAL	87	67	111	85	87	60
	Dr. JS Moroka	Councillors	61	10	61	15	62	11
		Senior Management level	29	0	33	2	23	3
		Lower level employees	369	22	294	68	396	32
		Technicians and professional	113	6	116	14	107	6
		TOTAL	572	38	504	99	588	52
	Thembisile Hani	Councillors	30	0	64	4	64	31
		Senior Management level	4	1	4	0	26	12
		Lower level employees	98	30	91	113	169	220
Technicians and professional		67	26	57	82	6	5	
TOTAL		199	57	216	199	265	268	
NKANGALA	Councillors	22	2	15	10	22	01	
	Senior Management level	15	9	20	12	01	0	
	Lower level employees	115	61	100	77	135	76	
	Technicians and professional	25	10	25	11	25	16	
	TOTAL	177	82	160	110	183	93	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

This focus area is in response to one of the prescribed key performance indicators in terms of the Municipal Performance Management Regulations of 2001. All municipalities are obliged to report on progress in building skills capacity to deliver according to their developmental mandate.

5.10.2 Analysis of performance on Institutional Development and Transformation

Findings

- Out of the 4 694 approved for training, only 2 649 staff members were actually trained in the 2021/2022 financial year which indicates a slight increase of 96 personnel trained as compared to the previous financial year.
- Out of 834 staff members planned for training in Ehlanzeni District, only 822 staff members were trained in 2021/2022 compared to 564 staff members which were trained in 2020/2021 and this indicates an increase of 258 in personnel trained.
- Out of 1 933 staff members planned for training in Gert Sibande District, only 972 were trained in 2021/2022 compared to 699 which were trained in 2020/2021 and this indicates an increase of 273 personnel trained.
- Out of 1 909 staff members planned for training in Nkangala District, only 855 were trained in 2021/22 compared to 1290 which were trained in 2020/2021 and this indicates a huge drop of 435 in personnel trained.

Challenges

- Poor or even non-attendance by some Senior Managers and Councillors, however Ehlanzeni District, Emalaheni, Bushbuckridge and Gert Sibande District shows some improvement on Senior Managers attendance but still a challenge of councillors attending training.
- Slow procurement processes in procuring service providers by the municipal supply chain management.
- Skills development are not taken seriously by some municipalities as they deviate skills funds to some activities.
- Trainings conducted by municipalities are not in line with the personal development of individuals.

Recommendations

- Implement consequence management for none attendance of trainings
- Municipalities to have a panel of service providers in order to fast-truck the SCM process.
- Municipalities to create a separate vote for training and all managers to have skills development as part of their key performance indicators.
- Municipalities to conduct proper skills audit and consider the PDP's.

Interventions by National and Provincial department

- Local Government SETA continued to provide funding for accredited trainings for both councillors and officials (Mandatory grant)
- COGTA continues to encourage municipalities to consider skills development to be part of all managers' key performance indicators.
- National and provincial department to assist struggling municipalities to conduct Skills audits.
- National and Treasury to amend the policy on training of councillors to at least have learnerships instant of skills programmes.

5.11 Implementation of Performance Management Systems Framework

EHLANZENI

Table 76: Performance Management System Implementation in Ehlanzeni District

Names of Municipality	PMS Framework developed/ reviewed and adopted by council(state date of adoption)	Analysed IDP and engaged with community	Adopted SDBIP linked to IDP?	Number of Section 57 Performance contract signed	Number of Section 57 managers with signed Performance Agreements	PMS audited by an Internal Auditor for functionality and legal compliance?	Appointed Performance Audit Committee(PAC)	Submitted council oversight reports and made public	Submitted quarterly performance report	Cascaded PMS to lower level below section 56	State reasons for non-compliance on any of these components
Bushbuckridge	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	PMS Manager resigned and there is inadequate staff to implement PMS
City of Mbombela	Yes, not reviewed	Yes	Yes	14	15	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	PMS Frame work last reviewed in 2017. Resistance in compliance to PMS.
Nkomazi	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Shortage of staff in the IPMS Unit
Thaba Chweu	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	There is no inadequate staff to implement PMS to lower levels.
Ehlanzeni District	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Shortage of staff in the IPMS Unit Lack of consequence Management for officials not adhering to the IPM policy
Total	4	5	5	34	40	5	5	5	5	2	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT

Table 77: Performance Management System Implementation in Gert Sibande District

Names of Municipality	PMS Framework developed/ reviewed and adopted by council(state date of adoption)	Analysed IDP and engaged with community	Adopted SDBIP linked to IDP?	Number of Section 57 Performance contract signed	Number of Section 57 managers with signed Performance Agreements	PMS audited by an Internal Auditor for functionality and legal compliance?	Appointed Performance Audit Committee(PAC)	Submitted council oversight reports and made public	Submitted quarterly performance report	Cascaded PMS to lower level below section 56	State reasons for non-compliance on any of these components
Chief Albert Luthuli	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Level 4	The municipality has no personnel to implement PMS, but the PMS Manager post has been advertised.
Dipaleseng	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	PMS Unit not fully functional, establishment of PMS Unit.
Govan Mbeki	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Job Descriptions to be finalized and a proper software system for PMS needs to be developed and implemented since there is no electronic system in place at the current moment.
Lekwa	Yes, not reviewed	Yes	Yes	2	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	PMS unit not fully fledged and PMS Policy not reviewed.
Mkhondo	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	PMS Organogram
Msukaligwa	Yes, not reviewed	Yes	Yes	4	6	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Finalisation of Job Descriptions, PMS Policy not reviewed.
Dr. Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	Yes, not reviewed	Yes	Yes	4	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	PMS not fully fledged, PMS Policy not reviewed.
Gert Sibande District	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Total	8	8	8	37	47	7	7	8	8	2	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

NKANGALA

Table 78: Performance Management System Implementation in Nkangala District

Names of Municipality	PMS Framework developed/ reviewed and adopted by council(state date of adoption)	Analysed IDP and engaged with community	Adopted SDBIP linked to IDP?	Number of Section 57 Performance contract signed	Number of Section 57 managers with signed Performance Agreements	PMS audited by an Internal Auditor for functionality and legal compliance?	Appointed Performance Audit Committee(PAC)	Submitted council oversight reports and made public	Submitted quarterly performance report	Cascaded PMS to lower level below section 56	State reasons for non-compliance on any of these components
Emalahleni	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	7	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes level 1-3	Capacity constraint to implement PMS to lower levels and lack of uniform understanding and buy-in on PMS from staff members.
Emakhazeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes level 1-2	PMS Manager position is vacant and there is inadequate understanding and by in of PMS from staff members.
Steve Tshwete	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes level 1-4	The municipality is in a process of cascading down to lower levels in 3 phases
Victor Khanye	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	The unit is understaffed to implement PMS to lower levels,
Dr. JS Moroka	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Policy in place but the municipality is struggling with the implementation due to shortage of staff in the PMS unit only two personnel
Thembisile Hani	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	There is only one person in the PMS Unit, making it difficult to cascade PMS to lower levels.
Nkangala District	Yes	Yes	Yes	5	6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	None
Total	6	7	7	27	38	7	7	7	7	4	

(Source: Municipal Section 46 reports)

5.11.1 Analysis on the implementation of PMS in municipalities

Findings

In the 2021/22 financial year the status quo remained the same with 8 municipalities cascading PMS to lower levels as compared to the 2019/20 financial year, where eight (8) municipalities, cascaded PMS to officials lower than section 54 and 56 managers.

Challenges

- 12 Municipalities assessed are not cascading PMS to all lower levels.
- Limited resources (human and financial) to perform the function in municipalities.
- Delay in the finalisation of Job Evaluation hence job descriptions not signed in most municipalities.
- Location of Individual Performance Management System (PMS vs HR)
- Lack of process plan towards assessments (steps to follow).
- PMS Policy in some municipalities does include cascading of PMS to lower levels but the implementation has not been realised.
- Performance Management System (PMS) or Monitoring & Evaluation Units in municipalities are not resourced/capacitated to undertake evaluations independently.
- The current organogram in municipalities only caters for a Performance Management System (PMS) Unit which is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the plans, the evaluation aspect is not included.
- There is a need to further strengthen and capacitate the organizational performance monitoring function within municipalities.

Recommendations

- All municipalities are required to cascade Performance Management System to lower levels as required by the MSA Municipal Staff Regulation as from the 1st July 2023.
- Filling of all PMS vacant posts by municipalities.
- Municipalities to allocate budget and establish fully fledged units to deal with PMS.
- Municipalities to review their PMS Frameworks to include the requirement of MSA Municipal Staff Regulation.
- Performance evaluation panels be established where they are none existent.
- Capacity Building be arranged for Councillors who are custodians of PMS as well as Ward Committee members.
- Formal assessments for all Section 56/7 managers and other municipal officials be done and shared with all relevant stakeholders.
- Municipalities to convert the current PMS Units into Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. (PM&E)
- Municipalities to capacitate PM&E and PMS practitioners on evaluation.
- Municipalities to budget and institutionalize evaluation.
- COGTA with the assistance of the DCOG, DPME and Office of the Premier to support municipalities in institutionalizing evaluation in the local government sphere.
- COGTA to develop a Local Government Evaluation Plan in the form of a Departmental Evaluation Plan.

Support interventions by National and Provincial government

- SALGA trained municipalities on TASK and has provided municipalities with relevant template with the development of job descriptions.
- SALGA to develop the scoring instrument for staff below section 56 managers.

5.12 Participation of Traditional Councils/Leaders in Municipal Affairs

In terms of Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act and Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act of 2019, gazetted traditional leaders are required to participate in the following Municipal Affairs structures: Council sittings, IDP meetings, Ward Committees and Spatial Planning etc.

Table 79: Participation of Traditional councils/leaders in Municipal affairs

No.	District	Municipality	Names of Traditional Leaders gazetted to participate in District and Local Municipalities	Traditional Council	Participation in Municipal Affairs			
					Council Sittings	IDP	Ward Committees	Spatial Planning
1.	Gert Sibande District Municipality	Albert Luthuli Local Municipality	Inkhosi Cambridge Makhosonke Dlamini (Local)	Embhuleni	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.			Vacant	Mantjolo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.			Inkhosi Sifiso Lucky Nkosi (Local)	Enkhaba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
4.			Inkhosi Teyane Philimon Nkosi (Local)	Ebutsini	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
5.			Inkhosi Thulani David Nkosi (Local)	Somcuba Bhevula	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
6.			Inkhosi Khokhayi Johannes Malaza(Local) (deceased)	Mandlamakhulu	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
7.			Inkhosi Rooi Abneri Nkosi(Local)	Enikwakuyengwa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
8.			Inkhosi Samuel Mandla Mnisi (District)	Duma	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9.			Inkhosi Alphious Jabulani Shabalala (District)	Mandlangampisi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10.			Inkhosi Joseph Vusi Nhlapho (Local and district)	Mpisikazi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11.			Busisiwe Hlatswako	Emfumbeni	No	Yes	No	Yes
12.			Inkhosi Thandulwazi Moses Nkosi (District)	Ndlela	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
13.			Mkhondo Local Municipality	Inkosi Thulani Bhekizizwe Mthethwa (Local)	Madabukela	Yes	Yes	Yes
14.		Inkosi Mandla Andries Mahlobo (Local and district)		Kwa-Ndwalaza	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15.		Inkosi Bongani Vincent Yende (Local)		Mahlaphahlapha	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
16.		Inkosi Michael Themba Yende (Local and district)		Ogenyaneni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17.		Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality	Morena Liphatoana Edward Moloi (Local and district)	Lekgoetla	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18.	Nkangala District Municipality	Thembisile Hani Local Municipality	Ikosi Funwako Jan Mabhena(Local and District)	Manala Makerana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19.			Vacant	Manala Mbhongo TC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
20.			Ikosi Bongani Robert Mahlangu (Local and District)	Ndzundza Somphalali	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21.			Ikosi Vembie William Mahlangu (Local and District)	Ndzundza Fene	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22.			Ikosi Samsuswa Abraham Mabena (Local)	Manala Mgibe	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
23.		Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	Vacant	Ndzundza Mabusa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
24.			Kgosi Ntokolo Justinus Maloka (Local and District)	Bakgatla Ba Maloka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25.			Kgosi P Chaane (Local and District) Replaced	Bakgatla Ba Seabe	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
26.			Kgosi Mamakhudu Gloria Lefifi(Local and District)	Barolong Ba Lefifi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27.			Kgosi Jeffrey Thlame Moepi (Local and District)	Bakgatla Ba Moepi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28.			Vacant	Ndzundza Mabhoko TC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
29.			Ikosi Cecil Monnanyana Mahlangu(Local and District)	Ndzundza Pungutja	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
30.			Kgosi Onalenna Mokgoko	Bagatla Ba Mmakau	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

No.	District	Municipality	Names of Traditional Leaders gazetted to participate in District and Local Municipalities	Traditional Council	Participation in Municipal Affairs				
					Council Sittings	IDP	Ward Committees	Spatial Planning	
31.	Ehlanzeni District Municipality	Bushbuckridge Local Municipality	Kgoshi Mishack Obert Mashego (Local and District)	Moreipuso	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
32.			Kgoshi Reuben Nkotobona Chiloane (Local)	Sethlare	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
33.			Kgoshi Abuti Lackson Chiloane (Local)	Moletele	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
34.			Kgoshi Edwin Siphon Malele (Local and District)	Malele	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
35.			Kgoshi Lameck Mathupa Mokoena (Local)	Mathibela	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
36.			Hosi Theophilus Magwagwaza Mnisi (Local and District) (deceased)	Mnisi	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	
37.			Hosi Madala Lloody Nkuna (Local and District)	Hoxane	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
38.			Light Khoza	Jongilanga	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
39.			Lehlogonolo Edward Mashego	Thabakgolo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
40.			Hosi Mpisana Erick Nxumalo (Local and District) (deceased)	Amashangana	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
41.			City of Mbombela Local Municipality	Inkosi Sicela Audacious Nkosi (Local and District)	Mpakeni	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
42.				Inkosi Hlungu Richard Nkosi (Local and District)	Msogwaba	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
43.				Inkosi Mbangiso Isaac Mdluli (Local and District)	Mdluli	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
44.				Inkosi Tikhontele Solomon Dlamini (Local)	Lomshiyo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
45.		Inkosi Robert Majaji Mbuyane (Local and District)		Mbuyane	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
46.		Inkosi Thami Freedom Mashego (Local and District)		Masoyi	No	Yes	Yes	No	
47.		Inkosi Benedict Sive Khumalo (Local and District)		Gutshwa	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
48.		Inkosi Kenneth Mawa Nkosi (Local and District)		Emjindini	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
49.		Victor Mhaule		Nkambeni	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
50.		Nkomazi Local Municipality		Inkhosi Sandile Godfrey Ngomane (Local)	Hhoyi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
51.			Nicholas Mxolisi Ngomane	Siboshwa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
52.			Inkosi Sokelezwe Hendry Mkhathshwa (Local)	Mhlaba	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
53.			Inkosi Khulile Nomvula Mkhathshwa (Local and District)	Mawewe	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
54.			Ntsekgwadi Stevens Mogane	Kgarudi	No	No	Yes	No	
55.			Inkhosi Mandlenkosi Sibusiso Mahlalela (Local)	Mlambo	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
56.			Inkhosi Sizwe Mkhulu Ngomane (Local)	Kwa-Lugedlane	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
57.			Inkosi Mduduzi Emanuel Shongwe (Local) (Vacant)	Matsamo	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
58.		Thaba Chweu Local Municipality	Kgosi Tumelo Ephraim Mashile (Local)	Mashilane	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
59.			Kgosikgadi Patricia Ngwenya Mokou Mohlala (Local)	Mohlala Morudi	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	
60.			Kgoshi Frederick Mogane (Local and District)	Mogane	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	

(Source: Section 81 Assessment Report)

Findings

- Traditional leaders have been proclaimed to participate in municipal councils by Provincial Notice 97 of 2016, No. 2748.
- 27 Traditional Leaders supported to participate in municipal councils and 34 participated in council sittings.
- 58 Traditional Councils supported to participate in the IDP processes and 59 participated.
- 45 Traditional Councils supported to participate in ward committees and 57 were found to be participating in these committees.
- 55 TCs mobilized to participate in spatial planning and 56 participated.

Challenges

- Inconsistency of traditional leaders/councils participation in local and district council sittings
- Non adherence of the local municipalities in the implementation of Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act.

Recommendations

- COGTA to engage with municipalities on compliance with the amended Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act.

Interventions

- Mpumalanga COGTA must continuously mobilise traditional leaders/councils to participate in municipal affairs.
- The MEC for COGTA issued a Provincial Gazette No 3354, 4 March 2022, General Notice 110 of 2022 to all municipalities in the province to provide quarterly reports on participation of traditional leaders in municipal council sittings as a measure to strengthen partnership.
- The Department must continuously encourage municipalities to comply with Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act.

PART C

6. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

6.1 KEY CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS PER KPA

Table 80: KPA 1: Institutional Development and Transformation

Key challenges and recommendations per Key Performance Area (KPA)					
KPA 1:	Focal Area	District	Municipality	Challenges	Recommendations
Institutional Development and Transformation	Filling of S54A & 56 Managers	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays by municipalities in filling senior management positions. Municipalities are not prioritising Gender representation when filling senior management positions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vacant posts in municipalities to be filled within a reasonable period. Municipalities to prioritise females when filling in Section 54/56 managers posts to comply with the Employment Equity Act.
	PMS	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 Municipalities assessed are not cascading PMS to all lower levels. Limited resources (human and financial) to perform the function in municipalities. Delay in the finalisation of Job Evaluation hence job descriptions not signed in most municipalities. Location of Individual Performance Management System (PMS vs HR). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All municipalities are required to cascade Performance Management System to lower levels as required by the MSA Municipal Staff Regulation as from the 1st July 2023. Filling of all PMS vacant posts by municipalities. Municipalities to allocate budget and establish fully fledged units to deal with PMS. Municipalities to review their PMS Frameworks to include the requirement of MSA Municipal Staff Regulation.

Table 81: KPA 2: Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Key challenges and recommendations per Key Performance Area (KPA)					
	Focal Area	District	Municipality	Challenges	Recommendations
KPA 2: Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	Water	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aged infrastructure resulting in collapsing infrastructure system. Vandalism of the existing infrastructure, drilling of pipes, illegal connection resulting in excessive water losses. Inconsistent water supply due to limited bulk infrastructure and pipe leakages in the network. Inadequate budget to maintain and repair the assets as required by Treasury (8% of total assets be utilised for repairs and maintenance). Lack of technical capacity in municipalities as evidenced by poor infrastructure planning and implementation of infrastructure projects. Lack of water master plans in municipalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities to enforce their bylaws to curb illegal connections and improve security of infrastructure to prevent vandalism and theft. Development of water master plans, and management plans to reduce non-revenue water. Municipalities to budget for Operations & Maintenance in line with the 8% budget norm. Appointment of qualified artisans and process controllers including capacity building in municipalities. Municipalities to prioritise the utilisation of the 10% MIG allocation for repairs and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure. Municipalities to implement water conservation and demand management to reduce water losses.
	Sanitation	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The slow pace on the implementation of bulk infrastructure for sanitation is still a challenge in improving connections to waterborne toilet systems. Sewer spillages and overflowing of Waste Water Treatment Works remains a challenge in Govan Mbeki, Msukaligwa, Lekwa, Emalahleni (Industrial Park) and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme (in Amersfoort). Allocation of operations and maintenance budgets remains inadequate to sustain existing infrastructure. Limited technical capacity, in particular process controllers for the operation of Waste Water Treatment Works. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritizing the implementation of bulk infrastructure for sanitation to improve access to communities. Reprioritization of projects implemented through grant funding to address sewer spillages. Mobilization of other sectors such as DWS, DHS and the private sector through the D to support municipalities in addressing sewer spillages. Municipalities to budget adequately for Operations & Maintenance in line with the 8% budget norm. Appointment of qualified artisans and process controllers including capacity building in municipalities. Municipalities to improve security and collaborate with SAPS to address the challenge Municipality to consider alternative energy to mitigate the effect of load shedding on service delivery
	Electricity	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Eskom debts in Govan Mbeki, Lekwa, Mkhondo, Msukaligwa and Dipaleseng, Emalahleni, Victor Khanye, Thaba Chweu, and City of Mbombela municipalities Demand for electricity is above the allocated notified maximum demand. Scourge of illegal connections and electrical infrastructure. Poor Maintenance including obsolete electrical infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities to apply for the debt relief as per the MFMA Circular No. 124 Development and adoption of repayment plans for Eskom debts Development of Electricity Master Plans to proactively address future demand capacity for electricity bulk infrastructure systems Development, adoption and enforcement of electricity by-law will assist municipalities in reducing illegal connections and electricity theft. COGTA supported by Provincial Treasury to continue to play a reconciliatory role between ESKOM and municipalities. Alternative source of funding for infrastructure repairs and maintenance to be looked at to subsidise the 6% NERSA guideline.

Table 82: KPA 3: Local Economic Development

Key challenges and recommendations per Key Performance Area (KPA)					
	Focal Area	District	Municipality	Challenges	Recommendations
KPA 3: Local Economic Development	LED strategy	Gert Sibande, Ehlanzeni and Nkangala	All municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipal organograms have not been reviewed to cater for the current socio-economic challenges. LED units are not allocated sufficient resources both human and financial to facilitate local economic development. Lack of LED governance and consequent low business confidence affects business sector investment and creation of employment opportunities. Lekwa had been without LED Stakeholder Forums for the year under review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities should consider budgeting for the LED initiatives in line with section 153 (a) of the Constitution, "a municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community. Set aside budget for facilitating LED planning and implementation. SALGA and COGTA to strengthen the LED units including political LED heads with capacity building programmes Establish partnerships mainly with the private sector to leverage resources for designing and implementation of identified LED Projects Collaborate with Private Sector for partnership The Municipal LED forums should be strengthened at planning and implementation through improved participation of key stakeholders including business in order to allow for joint planning, implementation and integration of identified LED Projects into the IDPs with clear annual targets and budgets Local Municipalities need to develop investment strategies to stimulate the local economies and attract new investments into their economic space. Municipalities must prioritise LED posts on organograms. LED Agencies to help facilitate the implementation of identified LED catalytic projects

Table 83: KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management

Key challenges and recommendations per Key Performance Area (KPA)					
	Focal Area	District	Municipality	Challenges	Recommendations
KPA 4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management	Audit Outcomes	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Municipalities (Chief Albert Luthuli , Gert Sibande , and Steve Tshwete) regressed from the prior year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Treasury to support municipalities to develop guidelines for risk management committees. Accounting officers to monitor the implementation of risk management committee recommendations. Internal Audit plans to be submitted to Provincial Treasury for review and feedback. Effective use of financial Interns in accordance with FMG guidelines to augment support with BTO.
	Government debt	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Departments that reported the highest debt are National Department of Rural Development and Land Reform with an amount of R439.5 million and the National Department of Public Works with debt amounting to R75.3 million. Other Organs of State that reported the highest debt are SANPARKS (Kruger National Park) with an amount of R46.2 million and Water Boards/Affairs with an amount of R2.7 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT to assist the municipalities to improve their revenue base. Elevate on a monthly basis the government debt to the respective departments through the office of the MEC. Departments and municipalities to interact to ensure that payment of debts is resolved Municipalities to reconcile the government debts and ensure accurate reporting. All departments pay municipalities where debts have been confirmed or arrange alternative payments

Table 84: KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

Key challenges and recommendations per Key Performance Area (KPA)					
	Focal Area	District	Municipality	Challenges	Recommendations
KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation	Public Participation	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of commitment and ineffectiveness of ward committees which has a negative impact on the functionality of Ward Committees Ward Councillors failing to call ward community meetings Non-attendance to issues raised and lack of disciplinary steps by municipalities against those that do not adhere to ward committees code of conduct Non-implementation of ward Operational Plans Failure to implement corrective measure by Municipal Speakers to councillors who fail to convene ward committee meetings or community meetings as per schedule 1 of the Municipal Systems Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipalities to budget for Capacity building workshops for Ward Councillors and ward Committee members. Ensure compliance of ward committee members to their code of conduct by the office of the Speakers. Enforcement of policies and legislations that compel ward councillors to convene ward committees and community meetings. Municipalities to develop consequences management tool/system for Ward Councillors who fails to comply with policies and legislations guiding the implementations of Ward Committee programme. Ensure compliance to Ward Committee's code of conduct and implementation of consequence management by Ward Committee chairperson.
	Good governance	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most municipalities refuse to provide CoGTA with minutes due to the confidentiality of their meetings. This hampers effective monitoring. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adherence to Troika guidelines by Troika members. Submission of Troika quarterly reports to the MEC. Troika to adhere to the Local Government Municipal Structures Amendment Act No.3 of 2021 which clearly defines the roles and responsibilities of the Council Whip.

Table 85: KPA 6: Cross Cutting Interventions

Key challenges and recommendations per Key Performance Area (KPA)					
	Focal Area	District	Municipality	Challenges	Recommendations
KPA 6: Cross cutting Interventions	Disaster Management	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient human resource to implement disaster management projects and programmes in support of local municipalities to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and one plan of District Development Model (DDM) i.e. Personnel, and Information and Communication Technological Systems compatible to National Disaster Management Centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) to monitor, guide, and support local municipalities to review their disaster management plans and align them with the developed guidelines and the integration of Disaster Risk Reduction into Integrated Development Plans and 1 plan of District Development Model as well as projects and programmes that are adaptive to climate change.
	SPLUMA	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some municipalities, Dipaleseng, Mkhondo and Victor Khanye were unable to report in time and that contributed towards their poor performance in terms of SPLUMA implementation. The staff component of municipalities to effectively implement SPLUMA, especially from an administrative, technical and compliance point of view is insufficient. This is especially the case with land use enforcement where in many instances, no dedicated personnel exist to perform such function. Under capacitation of officials and office holders in the different SPLUMA roles and lack the necessary skills. Bushbuckridge and Dr. Pixley ka Isaka Seme municipalities need to improve and speed up processes to complete and adopt their SPLUMA compliant LUSs prior to the deadline for adoption of SPLUMA LUSs by the end of June 2022. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the performance of underperforming municipalities like Dipaleseng, Mkhondo and Victor Khanye, the Department, apart from bringing it to the attention of the municipal manager will increase support to these municipalities, by providing capacity building on administrative and technical matters in relation to SPLUMA implementation. Dipaleseng, Mkhondo, Dr Pixley ka Isaka Seme, Emalahleni, Emakhazeni, Victor Khanye, Dr JS Moroka and Thembisile Hani underperformed in terms of enforcement of land use management policies. In this regard, the Department will support affected municipalities through the placement of town planning interns through a program under the Construction Education and Training Authority (CETA) where possible to increase capacity to implement SPLUMA. COGTA, undertake to focus administrative and technical support to Bushbuckridge and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme municipalities to finalise and adopt the SPLUMA LUS prior to 30 June 2022, failing to do so will result in legal challenges.
	IDP	Gert Sibande, Nkangala and Ehlanzeni	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were delays caused by the November 2021 Local Government Elections and the induction of new Councillors affected the IDP process and thus some strategic planning session had to take place very late. Circular 88 Outcome (IDP) and Output (SDBIP) customised indicators during the review of the IDP and report progress in order to ensure institutionalisation of reporting reforms on the local government indicators prescribed by the Minister of Cooperative Governance. Utilize MIG funding to improve its operational capacities on service delivery by maintaining its existing assets. Consider including the HRP in its planning during the review of IDP and ensure that this plan as required by the municipal staff regulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department issued out the assessments of 2022-27 reviewed IDPs and MECs comments in accordance with Section 32 of the Municipal Systems Act. Facilitation of integration of service delivery plans across the three spheres of government for incorporation in municipal IDPs to address community priorities and development challenges; Supported the municipalities during implementation of the D One Plan. Participated in the meetings of the D Structures.

6.2 Conclusion

The Department has complied with Section 47 of the Municipal Systems Act, and all municipalities have submitted Section 46 reports. According to the reports, many municipalities are unable to meet their constitutional obligations due to increased population growth that has not been matched by improved infrastructure. The provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, refuse removal and patching of potholes on our road networks has emerged as the most challenges this administration must address.

Provision of adequate basic services by Municipalities remains a challenge due to aging infrastructure, vandalism of the existing infrastructure, drilling of pipes, illegal connection resulting in excessive water and electricity losses. As a result, the Department must ensure that political and technical IGR structures are operational at the provincial, district and local levels. In addition, improvement on governance, financial management and viability, institutional capabilities, improvement on audit outcomes and the recruitment of skilled, competent and experienced staff in municipalities is key in the this term of Local Government.

Most municipalities continue to struggle with the escalation of Eskom debt. The Department and Provincial Treasury monitored municipalities to ensure they develop reliable repayment plans. Adherence to these plans remains a challenge for some municipalities.

During the year under review, municipalities were allocated with a total budget of R1.90 billion and managed to spend an amount of R1.84 billion which is 97% of the budget by end of June 2022.

In 2021/22 financial year 2 Clean Audit outcomes were realised in Ehlanzeni District Municipality and Nkangala District Municipality, 1 Unqualified with findings (Gert Sibande). In respect of local municipalities: 8 Unqualified with findings (Bushbuckridge, City of Mbombela, Nkomazi, Thembisile Hani, Thaba Chweu, Mkhondo, Steve Tshwete and Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme), 7 Qualified with findings, (Emalahleni, Victor Khanye , Msukaligwa , Govan Mbeki Dipaleseng, Dr JS Moroka and Chief Albert Luthuli) 1 Adverse (Emakhazeni) and 1 Disclaimer opinions (Lekwa). To this effect the Department and Provincial Treasury will continue to support municipalities with the development and monitoring of audit Action plans in improving audit outcomes.

Following the Local Government elections in the 2021/22 financial year, the Department successfully assisted all 17 municipalities in re-establishing all 400 ward committees throughout the province. Post the re-establishment of Ward Committees, there was slight decline in their functionality, with only 318 (78%) of 400 Ward Committees being functional. The Department was able to fill 310 CDW's positions with 77 posts still vacant. The vacancies were as a result of resignations and some officials who were deceased. Despite the high vacancy rate in the program, the CDW program remained highly functional and met all set objectives. The Department has advertised vacant CDW positions in order to better serve communities.

The National Department of Co-operative Governance (DCOG) conducted an assessment of the state of all municipalities in the country. Six municipalities in our province have been identified as dysfunctional (Lekwa, Thaba Chweu, Msukaligwa, Dipaleseng, Govan Mbeki, and Dr JS Moroka). Municipal Support and Intervention Plans have been developed in response to the challenges. The Department will provide additional support to these municipalities in collaboration with other stakeholders such as the Provincial Treasury, SALGA, MISA, and District Municipalities.

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