



**FINAL
INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN
2025-2026
REVIEW**

"We develop as we grow "

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LIST OF ACRONYMS	
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIDP	Municipal Integrated Development Planning
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	Municipal Manager
MSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accountants
MVRA	Motor Vehicle Registration Authority
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NDP	National Development Plan
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
PDAs	Previously Disadvantaged Areas
PWR&T	Public Works Roads and Transport
SACR	Sport, Arts, Culture and Recreation
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute's
SANS	South African National Standards
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEI	Special Economic Initiatives
SOEs	State Own Enterprises
SOPA	State of the Provincial Address
SMS	Strategic Management Services
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
STI:	Sexual Transmitted Infections
SU	Social Upliftment
TMR	Transformation, Modernisation and Re-Industrialisation
UMS	Utilities Management Services

UNESCO	United Nations Education and Scientific Cultural Organisation
W&S	Water and Sanitation
NDM	Nkangala District Municipality
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BTO	Budget and Treasury Office
CBD	Central Business District
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CDS	Community Development Services
COGTA	Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs
CSS	Corporate Support Services
DLTC	Drive Licencing Test Centre
EAP	Employee Assistance Programmes
ECDC	Early Childhood Development Centre
EDS	Economic Development Services
EM	Executive Manager
EPCCC	Environmental Planning Coordination and Climate Change
ES	Energy Services
FIFA	Federation Internationale De Football Association.
FY	Financial Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HCM	Human Capital Management
HS&RD	Human Settlement and Real Estate
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IWN	Integrated Waste Management
LTO	Local Tourism Association
LA	Legal Administration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

SECTION A

THE EXECUTIVE MAYORS' FOREWORD

The Integrated Development Planning is a key instrument that drives decision-making and prioritize issues that are identified and defined by every citizen of the Dr JS Moroka Municipality. These priority issues are derived from a process of analysing the existing local situation and focusing on the problems facing the communities living in the municipal area, as well as the municipality's development potentials.



From this range of problems and potentials, the priority issues are extracted and become the focus for planning. The municipality simply does not have enough resources to address all issues identified by all members of the community. In terms of this issue-driven approach, dimensions are considered as crosscutting concerns or principles throughout the planning process—they underlie the very concept of development.

As I present the Draft IDP & Budget for the 2025/26 financial year, I am reminded of the words of the late American Civil Rights Activist, Maya Angelou: "I have great respect for the past. If you don't know where you've come from, you don't know where you're going."

Let's take a moment to reflect on our past, present, and future as a Municipality.

- Over the past five years, we have faced challenges with low water levels at our primary water source, Mkhombo Dam. This has impacted our ability to provide quality water services. However, due to heavy rainfall since late last year, the dam is now at full capacity. Despite this, other issues such as power failures due to loadshedding, vandalism of water infrastructure, and aging pipes causing frequent bursts continue to hinder consistent water supply. We are actively working on strategies to address these challenges.
- In response to the increase in counterfeit goods, undocumented foreign business owners, and the lack of an accurate business registry within our municipality, we have developed a by-law for Township economies (spaza/tuckshops). This by-law aims to address the following:

- Control the operations of Spaza/Tuck shops within the area of jurisdiction of the Municipality (MP316); in particular, to ensure compliance with safety and health requirements and to provide the proper establishment of Spaza/Tuck shops and the application process thereof.
- Facilitate inclusive spatial and economic development in townships.
- Harmonise the township ecosystem and provide norms and standards for the establishment and management of township-based enterprises, both formal and informal.
- Raise awareness of applicable laws and regulations affecting township businesses; and
- Support small businesses to grow and participate in mainstream economic activities

The Municipal Systems Act continues to guide us that "The planning undertaken by municipalities must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution" Hence in this IDP many stakeholders have been involved in the Integrated Development Planning process for the 2025/2026 financial year. I am therefore confident that, as a result, this Integrated Development Plan will be useful in providing sustainable services to our communities and a source of inspiration for all of you who were involved in the integrated development planning process in our endeavour to make the Integrated Development Plan a tool to address the social and economic needs of our communities more effectively. This year has been declared as "A nation that works for all." I would like to embrace and adapt this theme locally to "The year of the Dr JS Moroka Municipality that works for all."

THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR
CLLR NS MTSWENI

dr.jsmlm

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGERS

As we table the last year of the 5th year plan and as well of the current Council from 2021/22 to 2025/26 5th Generation Integrated Development Plan, I am reminded of the great progress that has been made in positioning the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality as one of the municipalities within the region and the province who are striving to be better at service delivery.



The input from our communities forms the backbone of the entire IDP process and as such, new and innovative ways of communicating with our communities are always needed.

Residents were provided with many ways of interacting with us on the IDP and ward priorities, interactive pages on our municipal website, emails, and a municipal WhatsApp line that became important tools to engage with communities.

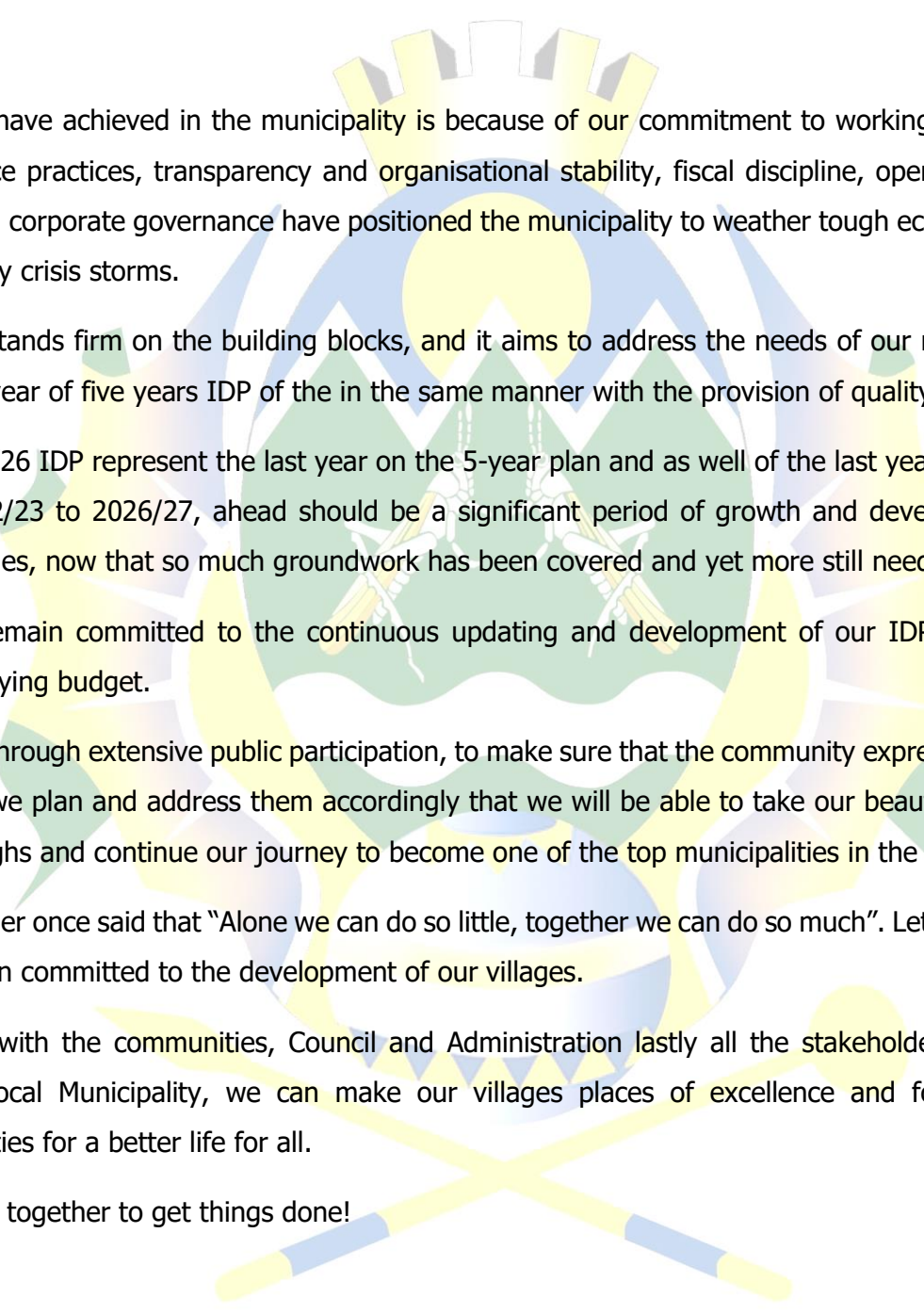
The Council and administration faced the worst ever pandemic referred to as COVID-19, we are still dealing with the aftereffects of the pandemic, while life has fully returned to normality, we again fully to engaging with residents face-to-face at public participation meetings being planned across all areas.

The pandemic effected the municipality and the communities at large with no growth to the economy over the last 5 years, we have seen unemployment especially amount the youth significantly going up, more account holders could not servicing their municipal accounts, we couple that with effects of global warming has led to unpredictable climate changes, which put a serious strain on municipal infrastructure mainly road network within the municipality.

The IDP provides us with a roadmap of where we are and where we want to be, it helps us to evaluate needs of the community, identify ward priorities and recommit to our strategic objectives.

It is therefore critical for us to reach as many residents as possible, there are various key priorities that I would like the administration to focus on as part of the 5th Generation IDP and I would like to list some here:

- I. Fostering a customer-centric approach to basic services.
- II. Critical road infrastructure upgrades from a safety and development point of view.
- III. A zero-tolerance approach to corruption.



What we have achieved in the municipality is because of our commitment to working together, good governance practices, transparency and organisational stability, fiscal discipline, operational restraint and sound corporate governance have positioned the municipality to weather tough economic hardship and energy crisis storms.

The IDP stands firm on the building blocks, and it aims to address the needs of our residents for the next last year of five years IDP of the in the same manner with the provision of quality services.

The 2025/26 IDP represent the last year on the 5-year plan and as well of the last year for the Council from 2022/23 to 2026/27, ahead should be a significant period of growth and development for our communities, now that so much groundwork has been covered and yet more still need to be covered.

We will remain committed to the continuous updating and development of our IDP as well as the accompanying budget.

It is only through extensive public participation, to make sure that the community expresses their needs and that we plan and address them accordingly that we will be able to take our beautiful municipality to new highs and continue our journey to become one of the top municipalities in the country.

Hellen Keller once said that "Alone we can do so little, together we can do so much". Let's work together and remain committed to the development of our villages.

Together with the communities, Council and Administration lastly all the stakeholders of the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality, we can make our villages places of excellence and for all to access opportunities for a better life for all.

Let's work together to get things done!

Ms MM MATHEBELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

dr.jsmlm

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

The Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality is a Category B municipality situated within the Nkangala District in the north-western part of the Mpumalanga Province. It is one of six municipalities in the district, bordered by Gauteng Province to the south-west and Limpopo Province to the north.

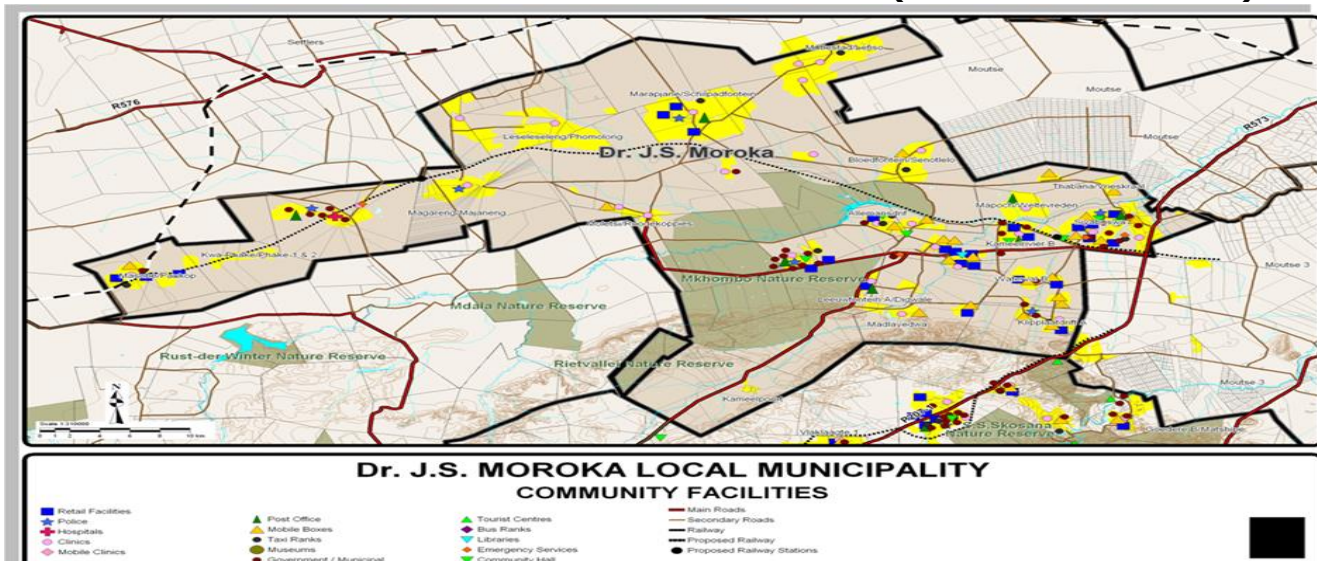
The municipality is named after James Moroka a medical doctor and politician who was the , 8th President-General of the African National Congress (ANC) from 1949 – 1952 b. Siyabuswa is the capital town. The municipality forms part of the larger economic region of the City of Tshwane, Emalahleni and Steve Tshwete, and Limpopo due to the fact that these areas provide employment opportunities to a sizable number of the municipality's population.

The Municipality has 40 villages, 23 Townships (Formalized areas) and 31 wards with a total population of 324 855 and 74 581 households and it is characterized by a variety of urban, peri-urban and rural areas. Land use is largely for residential purposes, and most pieces of land fall under the custodianship of traditional leaders. The municipality does not have many economic activities, which result in a high unemployment rate of 70,2% and high poverty levels.

Opportunities in the municipal area

The municipality has a proximity to Gauteng with easy access through R573 (Moloto) road and R568 road, and within easy reach to Emalahleni, and Limpopo. There are huge opportunities for investors and potential for growth in the tourism industry, Agriculture and Manufacturing in this area.

LOCALITY OF DR J.S. MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (source: DR JSMLM SDF)



1.1 DR JS MLM AT A GLANCE

Dr JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AT GLANCE	
Region/Area	Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality
Province	Mpumalanga
District	Nkangala
Land Surface	1 416 km²

WARD NUMBER	LIST OF VILLAGES IN A WARD
1	Ga-Phaahla
2	Makopanong, Kgaphamadi, Machipisane & Tooiskraal
3	Part of Siyabuswa A & Siyabuswa E
4	Siyabuswa A & part of Makopanong
5	Siyabuswa 'B'
6	Siyabuswa 'C', Siyabuswa D & Extension & Morhononong
7	Thabana & Ramokgeletsane
8	Mthambothini
9	Part of Ga-Morwe
10	Part of Ga-Morwe and Part of Meetsimadiba
11	Part of Meetsimadiba, Mabusabesala and Mmakola
12	Marothobolong, Mashiding, Matshilapata & Manyebethwane
13	Pieterskraal, Borolo & Skimming
14	Mapotla
15	Digwale, Molapoamogale & Rondehoog
16	Part of Libangeni
17	Mbongo & part of Libangeni
18	Maphanga
19	Makometsane, Ukukhanya, Moripe Gardens & Madubaduba
20	Senotlelo
21	Kabete, Matimpule & Ramonanabela
22	Lefiso, Lefisoane & Ga Maria

23	Larger Part of Marapyane
24	Mmaduma, part of Marapyane & Seabe
25	Part of Seabe &
26	Loding, Sehoko, Dihekeng, Ramantsho, Semotlhase, Moletjie & Part of Libangeni "B"
27	Katjibane and Part of Seabe
28	Nokaneng, Magareng & Part of Dierefeng (Witlaagte)
29	Mmamethake & Norman AH(Dierefeng),
30	Phake Thabeng, Ratlhagane, Rebone & Rankaila
31	Masobye, Mantlole



dr.jsmlm

1.2 INTERGRATED DEVELOPEMT PLAN(IDP)

The IDP is a mandated process which the municipalities are obliged to undertake. The IDP is part of democratic practices as encapsulated in the constitution, requiring that governmental planning and development must be informed by inputs from and of the affected and involved stakeholders. The objectives of Local Government are based on a co-operative government framework that encourages participation of all Municipal Councils as well as the Provincial and National spheres of Government in public policy setting, development planning and the delivery of services.

The Constitutional mandate for Municipalities is that they should strive to, within their Financial and Administrative capacity, achieve these objectives and carry out the developmental duties assigned to Local Government. Municipal Councils therefore need to take charge of the following principal responsibilities:

- ❖ The provision of democratic and accountable government without favour of prejudice.
- ❖ Encouraging the involvement of the local community.
- ❖ Providing all members of the local community with equitable access to the municipal services that they are entitled to.
- ❖ Planning at the local and regional levels for the development and future requirements of the area.
- ❖ Monitoring the performance of the Municipality by carefully evaluating Budget Reports and Annual Performance Reports to avoid financial difficulties, and if necessary, to identify causes and remedial measures for the identified Financial and Administrative challenges.
- ❖ Providing services, facilities and financial capacity within the guidelines provided by the Constitution and Legislative Authority.

The Integrated Development Plan is developed through a process in which The Local Municipality, various government departments national and provincial, State Owned Enterprises(SOEs), Non-governmental Organizations(NGOs), private interest groups and affected parties come together to identify developmental needs, and to outline clear objectives and strategies which serve to guide the allocation and management of financial, human and infrastructure resources within the Municipality's jurisdictional area.

The main objectives of the IDP are to improve the coordination and integration of planning, budgeting and development within the Municipal area. The IDP is a (5) year program which integrates budgeting,

decision-making, strategic planning and development tool. It is used by the Municipality to fulfil its objective role of '*developmental local governance*'. Central to this are the overarching objectives and strategies encapsulated in the plan, which guide the Municipality in the realm of:

- ❖ Municipal Budgeting.
- ❖ Institutional Restructuring to realise the strategic intent of the plan;
- ❖ Integrating various sectors in the form of Infrastructure, Land Use, Economic, Social and Ecological dimensions; and
- ❖ Performance Management.

The Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) Section 34 deals with the Review and Amendment of the IDP and states that:

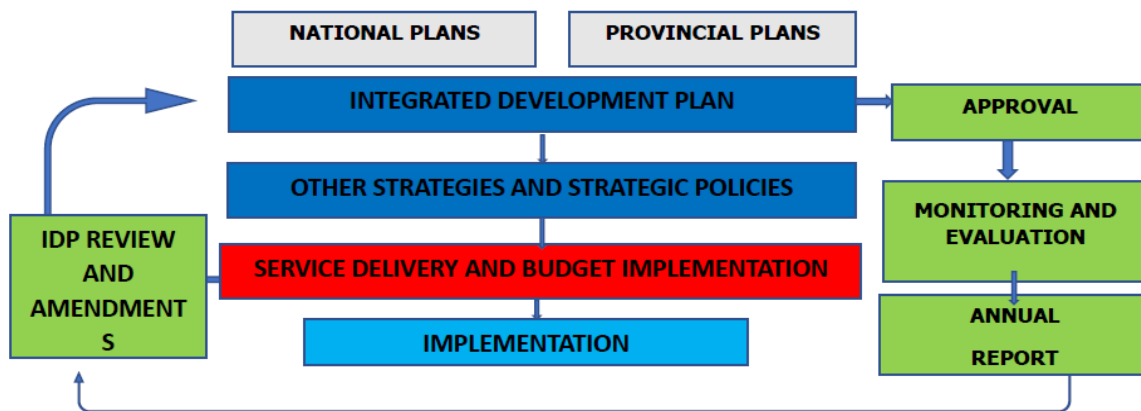
"The Municipal Council:

- a) Must review its Integrated Development Plan
 - i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measures in terms of Section 41 and.
 - ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand and;
- b) May amend its Integrated Development Plan in accordance with the prescribed process".

The annual review process thus relates to the assessment of the Municipality's performance against organisational objectives as well as implementation delivery and also takes into cognisance any new information or change in circumstances that might have arisen after the adoption of the previous IDP. The review and amendment process must also adhere to the requirements for public participation as articulated in Chapter 4 of the MSA (2000)

dr.jsmlm

1.3 IDP PROCESS



The IDP must be reviewed annually. The review process serves as an institutional learning process where stakeholders can meet to discuss the successes and frustrations of the past year. It is not designed to interfere with the long-term strategic orientation of the municipality to accommodate new whims and additional demands. It remains a strategic process of ensuring the institution remains in touch with their intentions and the environment within which it functions. Although the implementation of the IDP is monitored through the performance management system, an annual process is required to check the relevance of the strategic plan within a dynamic environment.

The IDP must be reviewed annually to –

- ensure its relevance as the Municipality's strategic plan.
- Inform other components of the Municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting; and
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

The purpose of a review is to –

- Reflect and report on progress made with respect to the five-year strategy (and key outcomes) in the IDP.
- Adjust the strategy in the 5-year IDP, necessary because of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the aptness of the IDP.
- Determine annual targets and activities for the next financial year in line with the five-year strategy; and
- Inform the Municipality's financial and institutional planning and most importantly, of the drafting of the annual budget.

The IDP is prepared and submitted in fulfilment of the Municipality's legal obligation in terms of Section 25 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (MSA Act 32 of 2000).

Organisational arrangements are put in place as per the Process Plan and all legislative prescripts are adhered to and the operations of all necessary structures such as the IDP Representative Forum, The Public Participation remains pivotal throughout the process of the IDP

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2025-26 review is in line with Section 29(1)(b) and 16(1)(a)(i) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000). Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 states that the Municipal IDP must reflect the under-mentioned components: -

- a) the Municipal Council's Vision for long-term development with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical developments and internal transformation needs.
- b) An assessment of existing land for development in the Municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic services.
- c) the Council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs.
- d) the Council's developmental strategies which must be aligned with any National or Provincial Sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation.
- e) a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality.
- f) The Council's operational strategies.
- g) Applicable disaster management plans.
- h) A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- i) The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of Section 41 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000.

1.4 2025/26 IDP REVIEW PROCESS

In August 2024, Dr JS Local Municipality adopted the 2025/2026 IDP, Budget and PMS process plan in accordance with the Municipal Systems Act. The process plan provides a schedule of all activities involved in the 2025/2026 review of the 5-year IDP. The table below provides a summary of activities and time frames as per the approved process plan of the municipality

PHASE	MONTH	KEY EVENTS
Preparatory phase	July – Aug 24	Compilation and approval of the 2025/2026 IDP, Budget & PMS Process Plan
Situational Analysis Phase (1)	Sep – Nov/24	DR JSMLM Departmental Reviews IDP implementation assessment Public consultation meeting Identify People’s priority needs and problems Knowledge of available and accessible resources Desktop information gathering
Strategic Phase (2)	Dec 24 – Jan 25	Knowledge generated by the previous phase, will inform this phase. Mission & Vision Developmental strategies.
Project Phase (3)	Jan – Feb 25	proposed projects prioritization
Integration Phase (4)	Feb 25	Integration of National, Provincial & other Programmes
Approval Phase (5) Draft IDP 2025/2026	March 25 – April 25	Draft Integrated Development Plan approve by council Publish an Advert in the news papers Public Participation meetings
Final IDP 2025/2026	May 25	Final integrated Development Plan approved by council Publicized advert in the news paper
Submission to the MEC of COGTA	June 25	Submission of the FINAL IDP 2025/2026 Document within after the approval.

1.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



1.6 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE IDP REVIEW

Distribution of roles and Responsibilities within the municipality	
Municipal Council	As the ultimate political decision-making body of the municipality, the Municipal Council must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consider and adopt a Process Plan. ▪ Consider, adopt, and approve the IDP
The Executive Mayor and Executive Committee	As the senior governing body of the municipality, they must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decide on the Process Plan. ▪ Be responsible for the overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the process and drafting of the IDP and Budget or delegate this function to the Municipal Manager. ▪ Approve nominated persons to oversee the different roles, activities and responsibilities of the process and drafting.

<p>The Municipal Manager & Executive Managers</p>	<p>The Municipal Manager or a senior official being charged with the function of an IDP Manager on his/her behalf must manage and co-ordinate to IDP process. This includes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ prepare the Process Plan; ▪ undertake the overall management and co-ordination of the planning process. ▪ ensure that all relevant actors are appropriately involved, ▪ nominate persons in charge of different roles; ▪ be responsible for the day- to-day management of the drafting process; ▪ ensure that the planning process is participatory, strategic and implementation orientated and is aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements; ▪ respond to comments on the draft IDP from the public, horizontal alignment, and other spheres of government to the satisfaction of the municipal council; ▪ ensure proper documentation of the results of the planning of the IDP document; and ▪ adjust the IDP in accordance with the MEC for Local Government’s proposals. ▪ Even if the Municipal Manager delegates some of these functions to an IDP Manager on his/her behalf, he/she is still responsible and accountable
<p>IDP Technical and IDP Management Committee</p>	<p>As the persons in charge for implementing IDPs, the technical/sectional officers and Officials must be fully involved in the planning process to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis for determining priority issues; ▪ contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of strategies and identification of projects;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information; ▪ be responsible for the preparation of project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes; and ▪ be responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to the municipal council for approval and the MEC for Local Government for comments
IDP Rep Forum & Community Stakeholders	<p>It is constituted by the executive Mayor, members of the mayoral committee, councillors, managers led by the accounting officer, Sector departments, Traditional council, CDW's, private sector and NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To discuss the report from IDP management committee and make inputs, comments and recommendations to council for public consultation
IDP Consultation Meeting/Mayoral Imbizo & Sector Departments	<p>The Mayoral imbizos are an outreach consultative programmed meant for communities within the municipality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provides the municipality and communities to engage on the municipality' IDP needs inputs, performance, identification of priority needs for the year ahead and any other matters relating to service delivery issues. ▪ To encourage the involvement of communities in the ▪ matters of local government

dr.jsmlm

1.6. STRUCTURE OF THE IDP DOCUMENT

Chapter 1: Introduction

Provides the geographic context of Dr JS Moroka Municipality and background information pertaining to the concept of Integrated Development Planning. The chapter ends with the IDP processes and methodology followed in the development of the Integrated Development Plan.

Chapter 2: Legislative and policy imperatives

Outlines the legislative and policy framework guiding socio-economic development in South Africa, with a particular focus on the local government sphere. Provisions of policy instruments such as the National Development Plan amongst other.

Chapter 3: Situational Analysis and Demographic

Provides the situation of development including statistics for various indicators. The chapter also represents a multi-sectoral situational analysis highlighting some of the most salient features and key challenges of the municipality and progress made in addressing the key challenges, as well as the demographics of the municipality. It also provides a summary of the priority issues reported by communities in the various Wards of the municipality.

Chapter 4: Leadership and governance

Provides the leadership and governance of the municipality. This includes a brief overview of the Dr JS Moroka Municipal Council, mayoral committee, top management, and functions of the various departments within the municipality.

Chapter 5: Development of strategies

Reflects Strategy Development based on the "Vision" and "Mission" and Strategic Focus Areas of the Municipality.

Chapter 6: Sector/Master Plans

Provides an overview of the municipality's housing chapter. This includes a status quo on informal settlements, housing needs register, township establishment projects, land acquisition and matters related to the provision of housing within the municipality.



Chapter 7: Implementation Plans per KPA

Reflects a synopsis of the various Departments Strategic Implementation Plans, Programmes and Projects aimed at addressing the priority issues identified in the municipal area.

Chapter 8: Programmes and Projects for 2025/2026

Reflect on all planned Programmes and Projects for 2024/2025 financial year including projects planned by sector departments for the municipality.

Chapter 9: Organizational Structure

A Consolidated Organizational Organogram in line with IDP and Budget.

Chapter 10: Disaster Management Plan

Reflects initiatives to minimize the impact of a disaster, controlling and mitigating disaster, and ensuring assistance to affected communities located in and around Lekwa Local Municipality. The plan also includes a guide for management and stakeholders on what is expected during a disaster, monitoring, and evacuations. The plan also includes an overview of operations to ensure the prevention of disasters and a plan on how affected communities should be placed at places of safety to ensure that they receive disaster relief.

dr.jsmlm

CHAPTER 2: LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGAL BACKGROUND

According to Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), Act no 32 of 2000, A municipality must undertake developmentally oriented planning to ensure that it achieves the objects of local government as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution and further give effect to its developmental duties as required by Section 153 of the Constitution. Local government together with other organs of state must contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in Sections 24, 25, 27 and 29 of the Constitution through intergovernmental coordination and cooperation to ensure integrated development across the neighbouring communities. Municipal Councils therefore need to take charge of the following principal responsibilities:

- The provision of democratic and accountable government without favour or prejudice.
- Encouraging the involvement of the local community; Providing all members of the local community with equitable access to the municipal services that they are entitled to;
- Planning at the local and regional levels for the development and future requirements of the area; Monitoring the performance of the Municipality by carefully evaluating Budget Reports and Annual Performance Reports to avoid financial difficulties, and if necessary, to identify causes and remedial measures for the identified Financial and Administrative challenges.
- Providing services, facilities and financial capacity within the guidelines provided by the Constitution and Legislative Authority.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a mandated process which the municipalities are obliged to undertake. It is an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development, promote transformation, and growth at local government level. According to Section 25 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)(MSA), each municipal council must, after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan the IDP for the development of the municipality which links, integrates and co-ordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality and which aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the said plan.

The IDP form part of the policy framework and general basis on which annual budget is based and should be aligned with National, Provincial and District development plans and planning requirements.

2.2 NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT POLICY CONTEXT

Development in South Africa is broadly guided and directed by a wide range of legislation. This section examines the various policies, plans and legislation that affects and should guides planning processes, alignment of planning processes and proposals, and the legal requirements pertaining to sector plans to be compiled.

The following section briefly deals with each of these and highlights the most salient aspects emanating from the policies/ plans.

2.3 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA 108 OF 1996

The Constitution of South Africa, contained in Act 108 of 1996, is the supreme law of South Africa. Amongst other things, it prescribes different functions to different speres of government to ensure the equitable and functional distribution of roles, responsibilities and duties. Accordingly, it has assigned specific functional areas to national, provincial and local government.

In terms of the Constitution, the DR JS Moroka Local Municipality is legally obliged to:

- 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
- To encourage involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government, national and provincial development.

2.4 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030; and ensure that ownership of production is less concentrated and more diverse (where black people and women own a significant share of productive assets); and be able to grow rapidly while providing the resources to pay for investment in human and physical capital.

Subsequently, the National Development Plan proposes to create 11 million jobs by 2030, it proposes the following strategies to address the above goals


- Creating jobs and improving livelihoods;
- Expanding infrastructure;
- Transition to a low-carbon economy;
- Transforming urban and rural spaces;
- Improving education and training;
- Providing quality health care;
- Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability;
- Transforming society and uniting the nation

The decent life that the NDP promised comprises of full employment, reduction of poverty and equality. South Africa is left with only 9 years to realise the objective of the 2030 blueprint for tackling the three challenges of unemployment, inequality, and poverty. The main objective of the NDP is to underpin the objective of the Constitution of South Africa which is to bridge the gap caused by the apartheid era by promoting a society based on democratic values, social justices, and basic human rights. So much progress was recorded since the apartheid era.

The National Planning Commission in 2020 prepared a report as part of the NPC Economy series on progress made towards the National Development Plan's vision 2030. According to the report the NDP was close to reaching its employment target between 2010-2015, however the employment rate has since stalled, employment growth has fallen to 41% of the targeted annual rate. The outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic has worsened the situation, more than a million jobs have been lost due to the pandemic (NPC, 2020).

2.5 THE NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE, 2003

The National Spatial Development Programme (NSDP) was adopted in 2003, to address the distortions of the past apartheid space economy. This perspective programme provides an indication of potential in different geographic spaces across the country and is used as an instrument that informs the respective development plans of the national, provincial and local government, which include Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDSs) and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).



The NSDP is to fundamentally reconfigure apartheid spatial relations and implement spatial priorities that meet the Constitutional imperative of providing basic services and alleviating poverty and inequality. It provides a set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions. The NSDP serves as a tool for identifying key areas of tension and/or priority in achieving positive spatial outcomes.

2.6 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The National Spatial Development Framework (NSDF) is a strategic long-term spatial plan towards 2050. The NSDF is legally mandated by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA), and must be aligned with the 2030-National Development Plan (NDP).

The objective of the NSDF within the broader 'family' of strategic and sector plans of government is to:

- Target and direct all infrastructure investment and development spending decisions by all national sector departments and State-owned Enterprises (SOEs);
- Guide and align plan preparation, budgeting, and implementation across spheres and between sectors of government; and
- Frame and coordinate provincial, regional, and municipal spatial development frameworks.

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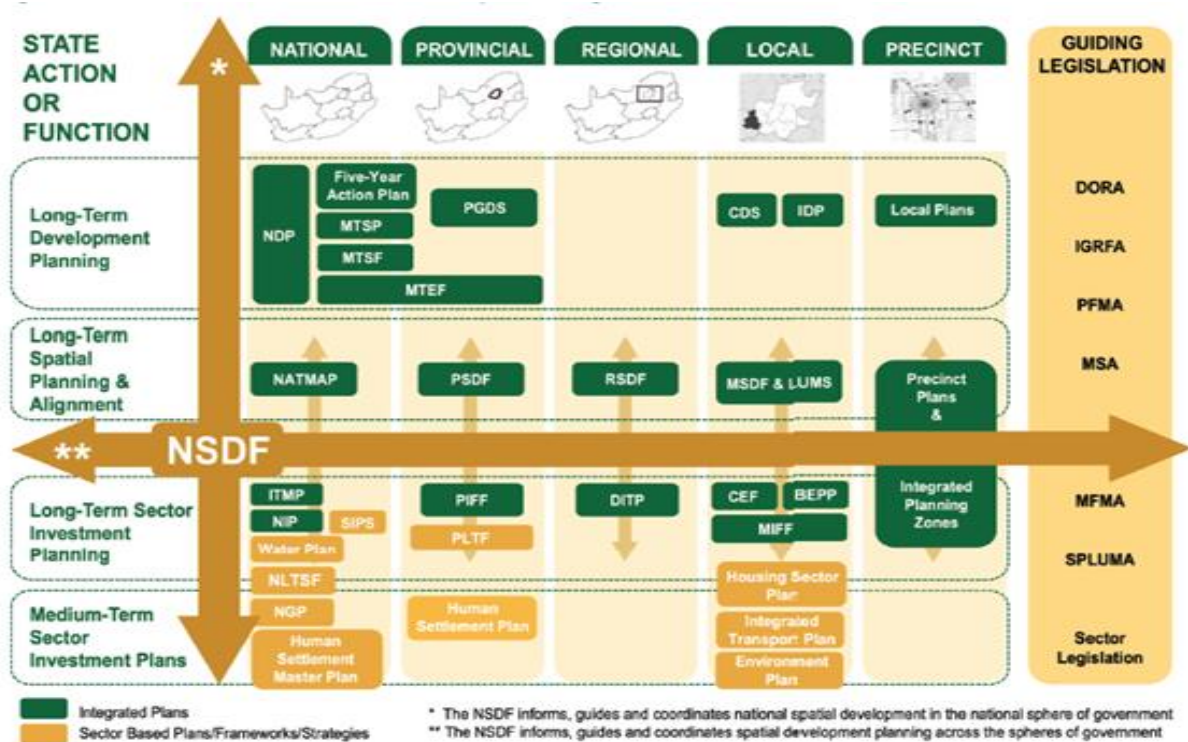


Figure:3 NSDF

2.7 MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) shall serve the purpose of spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency, spatial resilience and good administration; integrating necessary functionalities and linkages within the spheres of government, delivering a multitude of services linked to an integrated development approach in the province. The PSDF should include the new planning paradigm implementation and must integrate and sufficiently provide an economically and socially balanced

The Plan must be integrated with existing national, provincial and municipal plans, processes and priorities, in terms of both the content of various plans and various structures involved, in the management and alignment of planning processes; The plan must guide the enhancement of social and economic infrastructure development, skills development

The objective of the Mpumalanga Provincial Spatial Development Framework among others highlights the importance of the following

- integration of development policies, strategies and objectives at various levels;
- prioritized land use development patterns; translate developmental needs;
- unpack spatial directives and objectives for implementation;
- provide investment guidance and the mechanisms for implementation;

- provide guidance on sectorial development needs, investments, integration and programme implementation.

2.8 MPUMALANGA ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PATH 2011

The Mpumalanga Economic Growth and Development Path (MEGDP) seeks to improve labour absorption, address climatic change through reducing carbon emissions and strengthen the link between science and technology on one hand, on the other, growth and jobs. The MEGDP notes Nkangala District as the highest contributor to the province's Gross Value Addition, with a share of approximately 40%, utilities and mining being the key drivers of this lion share. This contribution is attributable to the district's generation of electricity from coal mining.

The PEGDP also underscores the importance of agriculture "in supplying employment to unskilled workers, ensuring food security to rural people as well as stimulating other sectors in the value-chain such as manufacturing and trade makes it an important sector towards the attainment of growth and development. The MEGDP is in align with DRJSM LM because it seeks to improve labour absorption and increase the rate of employment.

2.9 DISTRICT IDP FRAMEWORK

Section 27 of the Municipal Systems Act, each district municipality, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term and after following a consultative process with the local municipalities within its area, must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area.

A framework referred above to binds both the district municipality and the local municipalities in the district municipality, and must at least—

- Identify the plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district municipality and the local municipalities or on any specific municipality.
- Identify the matters to be included in the integrated development plans of the district municipality and the local municipalities that require alignment.
- Specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted in respect of those matters and determine procedures.

- For consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities during the process of drafting their respective integrated development plans, and
- Or to effect essential amendments to the framework as required by the section referred to above the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality prepared and adopted the framework for the development and review of the IDP which all the constituent local municipalities in the district had to approve and align to.

2.10 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The District Development Model was initiated by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his Budget Speech in 2019. Subsequently, the District Development Model was discussed and adopted by Cabinet, the 2019 Presidential Coordinating Council (PCC), the March 2020 extended PCC and various MINMECs.

The President in the 2019 Budget Speech identified the “pattern of operating in silos” as a challenge which led to “to lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government’s programme difficult”. The consequence has been non optimal delivery of services and diminished impact on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and employment.

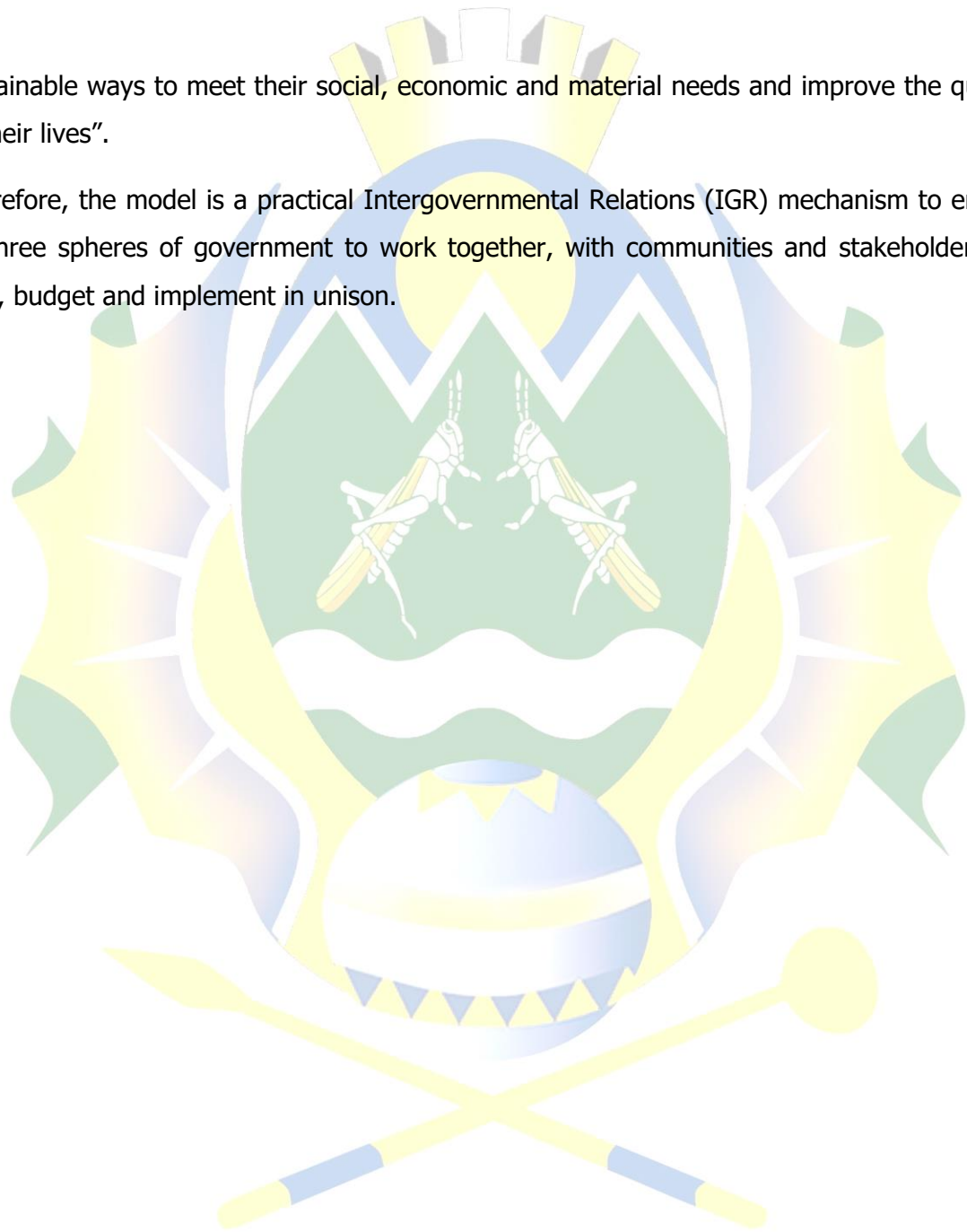
The President further called for the rolling out of “a new integrated district-based approach to addressing service delivery challenges and localised procurement and job creation, that promotes and supports local businesses, and that involves communities...” The President is cognisant of the fact that such an approach will require that “National departments that have district-level delivery capacity together with the provinces ... provide implementation plans in line with priorities identified in the State of the Nation address”.

The Model consists of a process by which joint and collaborative planning is undertaken at local, district and metropolitan by all three spheres of governance resulting in a single strategically focussed One Plan for each districts geographic spaces in the country, wherein the district is seen as the ‘landing strip’.

The District Development Model builds on the White Paper on Local Government (1998), which seeks to ensure that “local government is capacitated and transformed to play a developmental role”. The White Paper says developmental local government “is local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find

sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”.

Therefore, the model 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 in unison.



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Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

2022/27 DR JS MLM INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 3: SITUATION ANALYSIS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHICS

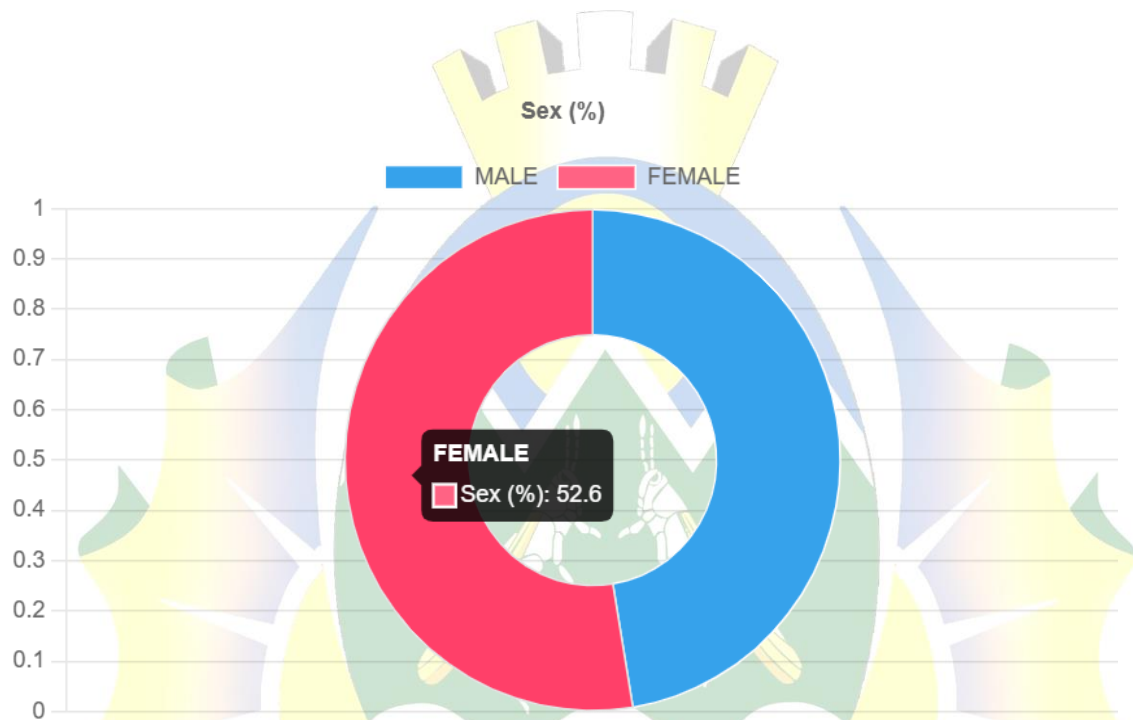
3.1 POPULATION BY GENDER

Population statistics is important when analysing an economy, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income.

According to Stats SA (2022 Community Survey - CS), Dr JS Moroka's population increased to 324 855. The youth population (15-34 years) formed 29.63% of the total population and the share of the female population was 52.6% and males 47,4%. Population increased by 75 150 between 2011 and 2022, a growth of 2.6%. CSIR Green Book

DR J.S. MLM DEMOGRAPHIC	
VALUES	
MALE: 47,4% of total population	153 912
FEMALE 52,6% of total population	170 953
0-14 children 29,6% total population	96 258
15-35 youth 32% total population	102 449
35-64 adult (25 % total population)	96 810
65- Elders 9% total population	29 338
unspecified	1
Total	324 855

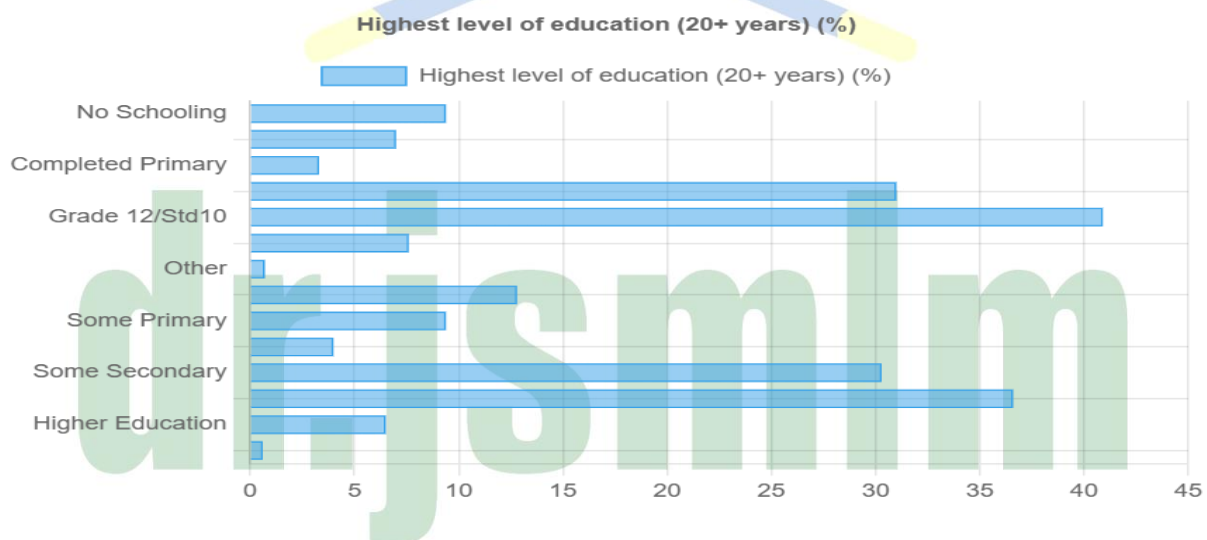
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Census 2022

3.2 HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Educating is important to the economic growth in a country and the development of its industries, providing a trained workforce and skilled professionals required. The education measure represents the highest level of education of an individual, using the 15 years and older age category. (According to the United Nations definition of education, one is an adult when 15 years or older. IHS uses this cut-off point to allow for cross-country comparisons. Furthermore, the age of 15 is also the legal age at which children may leave school in South Africa).



3.3 POPULATION BY RACE

Name	Frequency	%
BLACK AFRICAN	322 943	99,4%
COLOURED	786	0,2%
INDIAN/ASIAN	704	0,2%
WHITE	343	0,1%
OTHER	50	0,0%

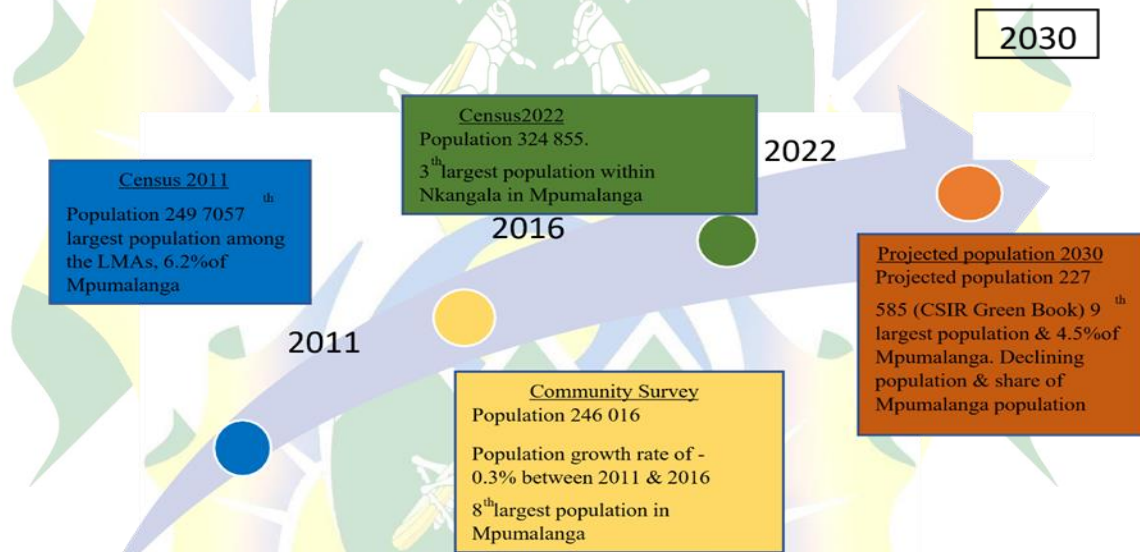
3.4 POPULATION BY LANGUAGE

Languages	Year (2022)
Isindebele	86 631
Setswana	49 025
Sepedi	79 810
Xitsonga	9 934
Isizulu	4 425
Sesotho	6 452
Siswati	1 422
Sign language	25
Isixhosa	692
Afrikaans	262
English	280
Tshivenda	729
Other	1 404

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3.5 HOUSEHOLDS IN DR JS MOROKA

Between 2011 and 2022, the number of households in Dr JS Moroka Municipality increased slightly from 62 162 in 2011 to 74 581 in 2022. This translates to 1,77% annual household growth rate when compared to 2011 to 2022. This is a contrary to the estimates of 2022 to 2030 as projected in the CSIR Green Book, where the Dr JS Moroka is expected to decline from 74 581 to 58 355. Based on the current projection the municipality is significantly growing.



Population Growth Pressure Per Municipal Area

Local Municipal Area	CSIR Green Book Settlements with extreme & high growth pressure up to 2050
Dr JS MLM Mun	All settlements decrease
Emalahleni Mun	Middelburg, Kwakuqa, Paxton 1, Clewer, Jackaroo Park, Klarinet, Ga-Nala, Reedstream
Emakhazeni Mun	No change in all settlements
Steve Tshwete	Middelburg, Piet Tlou, Hendrina, Rietkuil, Pullenshope
Thembisile Hani Mun	medium pressure in all settlements except eNgwemgameni (no change)
Victor Khanye Mun	Delmas & Botleng

Source: CSIR Green Book

Households Per Municipal Area

Local Municipal Area	Households		Average Annual Households growth 2011 - 2022	Projected Number by 2030 CSIR Green Book
	2011 Census	2022 Census		
Dr JS Moroka Mun.	62 367	74 581	1.77%	58 355
Emalahleni Mun	150 420	164 573	3.08%	233 142
Emakhazeni Mun	14 633	19 613	3.47%	18 768
Thembisile Hani Mun	82 740	110 563	3.69%	101 204
Steve Tshwete Mun	278 749	80 052	2.03%	156 456

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

3.6 HOUSEHOLD SERVICES IN DR JS MOROKA

Although there is an improvement in household services within the municipality from 2011 and 2022 according to the Stats SA, however, despite improvements there are still large backlogs in terms of access to piped water and flush/chemical toilets. Number of informal dwellings decreased from 7 678 in 2011 to 3 056 in 2022 this indicates that there is a decrease of almost 4 622 household living in informal dwellings.

In 2022, the number of households with access to piped water was 54 775 or a share of 73.44%. This indicates a slide decrease in terms of percentage access in 2016 survey from 77% and 19 806 households were still without access to piped water in 2022. Number and share of households with access to flush toilets connected to sewerage/septic tank improved between 2011 and 2022, from 15% to 30.8% – leaving a backlog of 69.2%, the 5 highest/unfavourable in the district. Households with connection to electricity numbered 72 698 in 2022 – only 1 883 households not connected to electricity at all. The share of households connected to electricity improved to a sitting at 97.9% in 2022 – the highest access in the district. In 2019, Dr JS Moroka ranked 6 lowest in the province in terms of the household infrastructure and services index, there is an improving trend between 2016 and 2019.

A graphic showing two crossed tools: a yellow water tap handle and a yellow electrical plug, both with blue accents. They are positioned behind the 'dr.jsmlm' logo.

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Informal Dwelling Number and Share

Local Municipal Area	Number of HH in informal dwelling		Share of total HH	
	2011	2022	2011	2022
Dr JS MLM	4 813	2 719	7.7%	3.6%
Emalahleni Mun	23 138	18 489	19.3%	11.2%
Emakhazeni Mun	1 537	768	11.2%	3.9%
Steve Tshwete Mun	9 190	6 955	14.1%	8.7%
Thembisile Hani Mun	7 678	3 056	10.2%	2.8%
Victor Khanye Mun	3 158	4 505	15.4%	13.3%

Source: Stats SA: Census 2011 & 2022

Piped water backlog number and share

Local Municipal Area	Number of HH without Access		Share of total HH	
	2011	2022	2011	2022
Dr JS MLM	13 750	19 806	21.1%	26.6%
Emalahleni Mun	6 273	18 714	5.2%	11.2%
Emakhazeni Mun	642	444	4.7%	2.3%
Steve Tshwete Mun	1 194	3 056	1.8%	3.8%
Thembisile Hani Mun	3 459	15 726	4.6%	14.2%
Victor Khanye Mun	882	721	4.3%	2.1%

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Water Supply per Municipal Area

Area	Water Supply Share			Number of	
	Inside the yard	<200m from yard	>200m from yard	Domestic Units	Non-domestic Units
Dr JS MLM Mun	67.9%	3.1%	5.5%	67 807	1 987
Emalahleni Mun	82.2%	5.0%	6.4%	142 967	1 865
Emakhazeni Mun	95.4%	1.4%	2.4%	15 637	1 200
Steve Tshwete Mun	87.8%	5.3%	8.4%	43 211	2 075
Thembisile Hani Mun	82.1%	2.3%	3.6%	72 159	455
Victor Khanye Mun	90.1%	6.9%	6.9%	24 319	341

Source: Census 2011 & 2022

Sanitation

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Number and Share in Toilet Backlog

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

2022/27 DR JS MLM INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Local Municipal Area	Number of households without toilets		Share of total households	
	2011	2022	2011	2022
Dr JS MLM Mun	1 215	762	2.0%	1.2%
Emalahleni Mun	2 987	2 186	2.5%	1.5%
Emakhazeni Mun	894	756	6.5%	5.2%
Steve Tshwete Mun	1 381	1 042	2.1%	1.2%
Thembisile Hani Mun	1 963	2 117	2.6%	2.6%
Victor Khanye Mun	465	318	12.6%	5.2%

Census 2011& 2022

Number and Share – Flush/Chemical Toilet Backlog

Local Municipal Area	Number of households without flush/chemic toilets		Share of total households	
	2011	2022	2011	2022
Dr JS MLM Mun	52 450	50 738	84.4%	81.4 %
Emalahleni Mun	34 160	41 552	2.5%	1.5%
Emakhazeni Mun	2 941	2 573	21.4%	17.6 %
Steve Tshwete Mun	9 780	15 713	15.1%	18.1 %

Thembisile Hani Mun	68 022	73 411	89.9%	88.7 %
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Census 2011&2022

Number of households not connected to electricity

Local Municipal Area	Number of households not connected to electricity		Share of total households	
	2011	2022	2011	2022
Dr JS MLM Mun	1 972	1 883	3.1%	2.5%
Emalahleni Mun	31 572	26 862	26.3%	16,3%
Emakhazeni Mun	2 209	1 224	16.1%	6.2 %
Steve Tshwete Mun	5 782	5 503	8.9%	6.9 %
Thembisile Hani Mun	3 062	2 839	14.9%	8.4 %

Census 2022

The table above indicate that out of 74 581 households within the municipality, only 1 883 households are not connected to the electricity. These are new settlements in various areas within the municipality.

3.7 REFUSE REMOVAL

REFUSE DISPOSAL	HOUSEHOLDS	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	16 177	21,7%
Removed by local authority less often	369	0,5%
Communal refuse dump	2 128	2,9%
Communal container/central collection point	502	0,7%

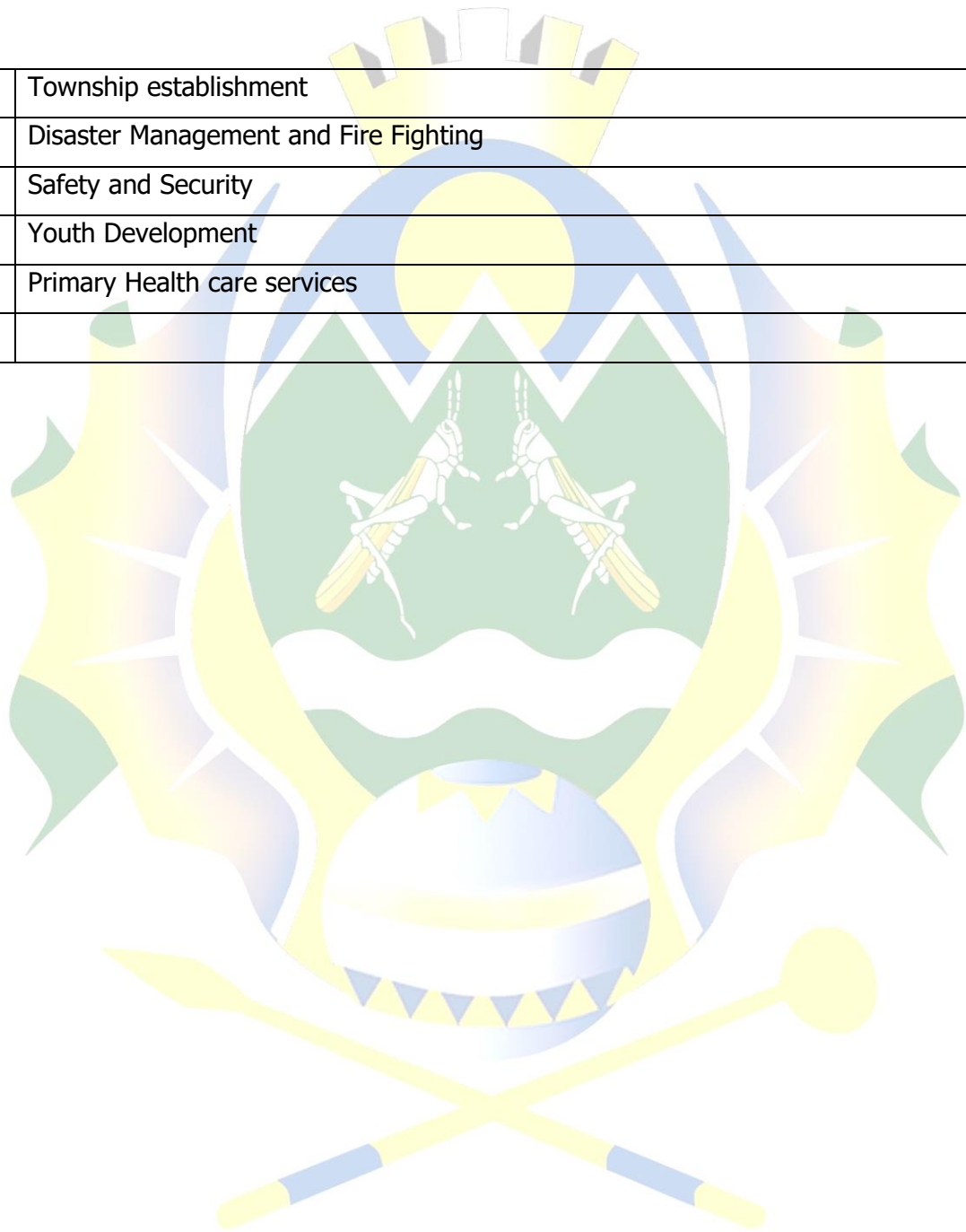
REFUSE DISPOSAL	HOUSEHOLDS	%
Own refuse dump	50 382	67,6%
No Rubbish Disposal	4 693	6,3%
Other	329	0,4%

3.8 COMMUNITY NEEDS PER WARD

Through the IDP consultative processes the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality has built up an inventory of priority community needs in different wards within its area of jurisdiction. These inputs provided by local stakeholders are of critical importance as they provide insight into how residents experience day to day life in the municipal area.

NO	COMMUNITY NEEDS ANALYSIS
1	Roads & Stormwater
2	Sanitation
3	Human Settlements
4	Water Provision
5	Sports, Culture, Arts & Recreation
6	Education – Building of Schools
7	Local Economic Development
8	Waste Management Collection
9	Electricity Provision
10	Community Facilities
11	Health Services
12	Land and Housing – Allocation of Title deeds
13	Public Transport
14	Developmental Agriculture
15	Environmental Management
16	Maintenance of existing Infrastructure
17	Road safety Programs

18	Township establishment
19	Disaster Management and Fire Fighting
20	Safety and Security
21	Youth Development
22	Primary Health care services



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WARD	AREAS	COMMUNITY NEEDS
01	Ga-Phaahla	Upgrading of gravel road and Construction of Storm water drainage (Gravel Road linking Ga-phaahla & Siyabuswa D)
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
02	Kgapamadi	Upgrading of 1.2km Main Gravel from Kgapamadi to R573
	Makopanong (W02) to Pikinini (W04)	Pedestrian bridge
	Phola Park section A	Construction of a Storm water Channel
03	Siyabuswa A	Rehabilitation of Emasofeni bridge
	Siyabuswa "A" Bongimfundo street	Construction of Pedestrian Walk
	Kabenziwa	Construction of stormwater Channel
04	Part of Maganagobuswa (Pikinini)	Upgrading of Bus route from Nelson Mandela drive/Graveyard until end of road (Via Velangwezi Primary School)
05	Siyabuswa "B" next to Chris Hani school	Upgrading of paved road along Bishop Hendrick Street
	Mogononong A	Storm water Control in the vicinity of Chief Mahlangu
	Mogononong to Siyabuswa C Outline/ Roma Pavement	Upgrading of a 1.7km bus & taxi route
	Roma Pavement to Magistrate Court	Upgrading of a 1.3km road
	Siyabuswa C	Upgrading of a 1.0km bus road via Vezilwazi Secondary School
	Mogononong A	Upgrading of a 2.2km bus road via Prince School
	Siyabuswa Ext. D to Siyabuswa C	Upgrading of 0.6km Gravel Road from Dr. Masombuka to Siyabuswa C/ ZCC road
	Siyabuswa D	Stormwater Control from Retail centre to Marhubane Car wash
	Mogononong D (Morrisview)	Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control

07	Ramokgeletsane	Completion of Upgrading of 1.6km Bus and taxi route
	Thabana section D	Stormwater
	Thabana & Ramokgeletsane	Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
08	Kosini	Tarring of Upgrading of Bus and taxi route from King cluster to Masokaneni
	Kosini section	Tarring of the road from Emrhuleni to King cluster
	Mgababa section	Tarring of road from Kwa Chili via Kwa Mvangeli
	Mrhawini section	Tarring of road from old Mrhawini graveyard via Ndabezitha secondary school
	Mabhadu/Kosini/Masoganeng	Storm water drainage from Emabhadu via President restaurant to Kwa Ntwsanyana
	Kosini section	Storm water from clinic via Roman church King cluster
		Rehabilitation of River bridge
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
09	Ga Morwe	Upgrading of road from thuthuka street (Via Sakhe Primary School & Post Office)
		Storm water Control at Vukuzenzele street
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
10	Meetsimadiba	Upgrading of Bus and taxi route
		Installation of Pedestrian Bridge
		Rehabilitation of River bridge/ Installation of Guardrails
	Ga-morwe	Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
11	Ga-Makola	Rehabilitation of River Bridge
	Two-line	Construction of tarred road
12	Marothobolong	Upgrading of Bus and taxi route

	Manyebethwane / Maselapata	Upgrading of Bus and taxi route
	Matshiding (New Stands)	Construction of a River Bridge
	Matshiding (Mzimdala)	Stormwater Control
	Matshiding (New Stands) & Manyebethwana	Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
13	Madlayedwa	Tarring of Upgrading of Bus and taxi route at new extension, storm water drainage, control and channelling
	Dithabaneng, Skimming	Tarring of business road and storm water drainage at Borolo out of village
14	Maphotla	Upgrading of Bus and taxi route from Mpumalanga to Mandoza street
		Rehabilitation of bridge near Sunset Road and tar road
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
15	Digwale B and RDP	Upgrading of bus route
	Digwale/Molapoamogale	Side walks
	Digwale B and RDP/Molapoamogale	Storm water channels
16	Libangeni	Construction of Storm water drainage leading to Emfundweni Primary school
		Upgrading of gravel road
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
17	Mbhongo	Upgrading of gravel road and Construction of Stormwater Channel from Mbhongo towards Babutheni High school
		Construction of Stormwater Channel from Libangeni Public Works to Agriculture Offices
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
18	Maphanga	Construction of storm water drainage via Maila Street and Masango
		Upgrading of Bus and taxi route passing Nyorasa's Tavern

		Upgrading of Bus and taxi route and Nkosana route via Abner/Nyora street
		Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
	Madubaduba, Moripe Garden and Ukukhanya	Blue lagoon to Phahlane Section and Skierlik bus and taxi route. Chiloane street/Mohlala to Chikanda Upgrading of gravel roads.
	Moripe Garden /Madubaduba/Ukukhanya/Makometsane	Construction of Storm water channel around Thembelihle school
		Construction of Storm water channel via Steel tank
		Construction of Storm water channel and concrete drift via Nkgudisheng Park
	Madubaduba	Wetland/Sub-surface Water Control
20	Senotlelo	Construction of Storm water drainage
		Upgrading of gravel road (6km) from Molapalapa School to section H
		Upgrading of gravel road from St Johns to Mekgapeng Cemeteries
		Upgrading of Bus and taxi route
		Upgrading of pedestrian bridge between section F and G
		Completion of a sidewalk project
		Upgrading of gravel road (14km) from section D to section G
		Upgrading of gravel road (4km) from Section L to taxi rank
21	Kabete	Upgrading of Bus and taxi route
	Kabete	Construction of Storm water drainage
22	Radijoko	Completion of upgrading of Bus and taxi route
	Lefiso	Upgrading of a bus and taxi from the clinic towards Malatse secondary road and

		Construction of storm water drainage at the clinic
23	Marapyane Rasebidi to Mokebe section	Upgrading of Marapyane bus & taxi route from clinic to Bus depot
	Itsoseng section	Resealing of 1.2km road
24	Marapyane	Upgrading of bus route from reservoir to Moeding Section
	Mmaduma	Construction of a stormwater channel
25	Bokama Sec. to Mogobeng	Construction of stormwater channel
	Ramoshidi to old Seabe High School	Upgrading of a bus and taxi route
	Phomolong	Construction of stormwater channel
26	Moletji	Construction of storm water channel.
	Loding	Upgrading of a road from Dipajerong via Loding Mzimdala to Mbulawa High School.
	Ramantsho to Marapyane	Upgrading of a bus & taxi road
27	Itsoseng Sec. (Near Dikotelo Secondary School)	Upgrading of a ring road
	Phomolong	Storm-water drainage system
	Diparafeneng / Leseleseleng to Katjibane	Upgrading of bus and taxi route
28	Nokaneng	Upgrading of a road from ZCC Church to Sepakapakeng section
	Magareng	Resealing of 4.3km road towards Rapotokwane
	Nokaneng	Construction of storm water at Masoganeng Section towards U save shopping complex
29	Mmametlhake	Upgrading of a bus & taxi route Construction of Sports Facility
30	Phake Rebone to Rankaila	Construction of storm water channel
	Ratlhagane to Rebone	Upgrading of a bus and taxi route
	Rebone to Rankaile	Construction of stormwater

31	Trust Section	Upgrading of bus and taxi route
	Boikhutsong section	Construction of a stormwater channel

3.9 STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Mechanisms and Procedures for Stakeholder Participation

Legislative Framework	Mechanism	Procedures
<p>Section 16(1) of the Municipal Systems Act requires that municipalities must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance and must for this purpose –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and create conditions for the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality, including in – • The preparation, implementation and review of its integrated development plan • The establishment, implementation and the review of its performance management system • Preparation of the budget 	<p>The process plans made provision for Media as a mechanism for participation which included –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National, local newspapers • Municipal newsletter 	<p>The following procedures for participation will be utilized:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP Representative Forum • Public Consultation Meetings
<p>Further section 17 (2) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 stipulates that a municipality must establish appropriate mechanisms and processes</p> <p>o Procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local community radio 	

CHAPTER 4: LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

4.1 POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Dr JS Moroka LM Council consists of sixty-two (62) members. The council performs both legislative and executive functions. They focus on legislative, oversight and participatory roles. Their primary role is to debate issues publicly and to facilitate political debate and discussion. Apart from their functions as decision makers, councillors are also actively involved in community work and various social programmes in the municipal area.

Ms Nomsa Sanny Mtsweni	Executive Mayor
Ms Mantwa Rosina Nkoane	Speaker
Ms John Swanyane Nkgodi	Chief Whip
Mr Charles Madyibi	MMC Technical Services
Ms Manini Joyce Makola	MMC Finance & LED
Ms Sophy Lehong	MMC Cooperate Services
Ms Sabina Mtsweni	MMC Public Safety and Transport
Ms Phindile Phumzile Mnguni	MMC Social Development services

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NO	NAME & SURNAME	M/F	WARD/PR CLLR/NDM REP	POLITICAL PARTY
1.	Msiza David Lucas	M	Ward Clr 01	ANC
2.	Lekgoathi Mirriam Raisibe	F	Ward Clr 02	ANC
3.	Mtsweni Themba Linda	M	Ward Clr 03	ANC
4.	Mtimunye Mnyazwa Sibusiso Sydney	M	Ward Clr 04	ANC
5.	Skosana Alfred Xolani	M	Ward Clr 05	ANC
6.	Makuwa Isaac Sindi	M	Ward Clr 06	ANC
7.	Mahlangu Solomon Khulbona	M	Ward Clr 07	ANC
8.	Dlowu Brilliant Mncedisi	M	Ward Clr 08	ANC
9.	Mtsweni Sabina	F	Ward Clr 09	ANC
10.	Mashabela Joseph Nteteleng	M	Ward Clr 10	ANC
11.	Mahlangu Mphureni Lucas	M	Ward Clr 11	ANC
12.	Skhosana Lucas Makafuri	M	Ward Clr 12	Independent
13.	Mhlanga Kagiso Phillip	M	Ward Clr 13	ANC
14.	Ntuli Petrus Andile	M	Ward Clr 14	ANC
15.	Manganye Samuel Magesi	M	Ward Clr 15	ANC
16.	Nkwana Mishack Molefe Tukiso	M	Ward Clr 16	ANC
17.	Simango Ben Adalberdo	M	Ward Clr 17	ANC

18.	Matlaila Bafu Joel	M	Ward Cllr 18	ANC
19.	Kekae Mokgaetsi Dessia	F	Ward Cllr 19	ANC
20.	Maleka Annah Letebele	F	Ward Cllr 20	ANC
21.	Mashishi Dingaand Andries	M	Ward Cllr 21	ANC
22.	Masumbuka Mmathabo Pauline	F	Ward Cllr 22	ANC
23.	Nkgodi John Swanyane	M	Ward Cllr 23	ANC
24.	Mothibi Modimo Francina	F	Ward Cllr 24	ANC
25.	Moabi Julia Mmapitso	F	Ward Cllr 25	ANC
26.	Moimana Anthon Tshepo	M	Ward Cllr 26	ANC
27.	Ngubeni Pamela Nomsa	F	Ward Cllr 27	ANC
28.	Mashilo Jeremia Patrick	M	Ward Cllr 28	ANC
29.	Maubane Obed Nkubane	M	Ward Cllr 29	ANC
30.	Manganye Johannes	M	Ward Cllr 30	ANC
31.	Rankapole Solomon	M	Ward Cllr 31	ANC
32.	Nomsa Sanny Mtsweni	F	PR Cllr	ANC
33.	Nkoane Mantwa Rosina	F	PR Cllr	ANC
34.	Lehong Sophy	F	PR Cllr	ANC
35.	Mnguni Phindile Phumzile	F	PR Cllr	ANC
36.	Madyibi Charles	M	PR Cllr	ANC
37.	Mashishi Mokgadi Welheminah	F	PR Cllr	ANC
38.	Lebelo Lizzy Kentinah	F	PR Cllr	ANC
39.	Makola Manini Joyce	F	PR Cllr	ANC
40.	Maleka Mamelale Elizabeth	F	PR Cllr	ANC
41.	Majombosi Thandeka Rose	F	PR Cllr	APC

42.	Mahlangu Piet	M	PR Cllr	AVPP
43.	Lamola Bethuel Rankapole	M	PR Cllr	DA
44.	Ngoatle Maureen Motshetshe	F	PR Cllr	DA
45.	Mahlangu Koos	M	PR Cllr	DA
46.	Matabane Micheal Simon	M	PR Cllr	EFF
47.	Mabogoane Kate Mammasoale	F	PR Cllr	EFF
48.	Mnguni Vincent	M	PR Cllr	EFF
49.	Ditshego Kgaogelo	F	PR Cllr	EFF
50.	Ntuli Joseph Mandla	M	PR Cllr	EFF
51.	Machava Sarah Seipati	F	PR Cllr	EFF
52.	Maphalla Johannes Kgashane	M	PR Cllr	EFF
53.	Mabena Josephine Sponono	F	PR Cllr	EFF
54.	Mphela Lucas Kgongwase	M	PR Cllr	EFF
55.	Mashamaite Jane	F	PR Cllr	EFF
56.	Rankapole Motswaledi Martin	M	PR Cllr	F4SD
57.	Mahlangu Priscilla Lebo	F	PR Cllr	F4SD
58.	Nkgau Jan Sello	M	PR Cllr	MICO
59.	Kutu Puna Frans	M	PR Cllr	MPP
60.	Mgidi May Amos	M	PR Cllr	AIPO
61.	Nomava Emerald Nxabane	M	PR Cllr	AIPO
62.	Mahlangu Jeremiah Siphoh	M	PR Cllr	AIC

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4.2 COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Section 80 Committees, established in terms of section 80 of the Municipal Structures Act, and headed by Members of the Mayoral Committee, accountable to the Executive Mayor.

Section 79 Committees established in terms of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act of 1998, give political guidance and direction to the Municipal Council and specific technical issues:

- I. Admin & Corporate Services
- ii. Technical Services (Inclusive of Infrastructure Development)
- iii. Finance
- iv. Community Development Service
- v. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

Name of the Committee	Chairpersons/responsible Councillor
Finance & LED	Cllr Ntuli PA
Water & Infrastructure	Cllr Mothibi MF
Rules & Ethics Committee	Cllr Nkoane MR
Social Development Services	Cllr Maleka ME
Public Safety, Road & Transport	Cllr Dlowu MB
Local Geographical Name Change	Cllr Moimana AT
Administration & Corporate Services	Cllr Skosana AX
Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Cllr Mashishi MW

The Dr JSLM Moroka municipality does not have its independent Audit Committee; however, it is part of the District Shared Audit Committee.

The Corporate Services Department is the portal of entry and exit from the Municipality and supports the functions of all the other departments in the Municipality. The Department provides support services and generally ensures that all administrative functions of the Municipality are properly coordinated. The Municipal Systems Act, MSA 2000 S67, requires municipalities to develop and adopt appropriate systems and procedures to ensure fair; efficient; effective; and transparent personnel administration in accordance with the Employment Equity Act 1998. To comply with the prescripts of the Municipal Systems Act No.

32 of 2000 the following strategic interventions, amongst others, have been invoked to ensure fair; efficient; effective; and transparent personnel administration.

Establishment of the Local Labour Forum (where Management and Organized Labour engage vigorously on matters relating to Conditions of Employment for employees), which is fully functional irrespective of the teething challenges, experienced.

Several workforce policies that form part of the Human Resources Strategy were compiled. The policies will provide Management with strategic decision making and meeting the organization’s strategic objectives.

4.3 ADMINISTRATION LEADERSHIP AND FUNCTIONS

Department	Manager	Functions of the Department
Office of the Municipal Manager	Municipal Manager: Ms. MM Mathebela	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage technical services Coordinate the provision of community services Coordinate municipal planning and economic dev Manage financial matters Manage corporate services Render internal audit services Render risk management services development system Render security services
Budget and Treasury Office	Chief Financial Officer: Ms. B Klaas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage municipal budget and financial reporting. Render revenue management services. Manage expenditure services. Render supply chain management services. Manage municipal assets

Department	Manager	Functions of the Department
Technical Services	Head of Department: Mr. S Mpela	Provision Water and Sanitation Services. Provision of Reliable Electricity supply Provision of safe and dependable roads. Improve fleet management. Implementation of capital projects. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of infrastructure e.g., water sanitation, electricity, roads & stormwater, Municipal buildings and mechanical
Planning and Economic Development	Head of Department: Ms. EK Matjiane	Coordinate the development and implementation of integrated development plan; Manage spatial planning and land use management services; Promote local economic development (LED); Render sustainable and integrated human settlements planning Render land and property management services
Corporate Services	Head of Department: Mr. LT Zulu	Render HRM and HRD services. Render labour relations services. Render legal services. Render administrative support services. Manage information and communication technology services.

Department	Manager	Functions of the Department
		Customer care and Manage municipal communication services
	Head of Department: Ms. RS Mathabe	Render traffic management and law enforcement services. Render fire and disaster management services. Coordinate waste management services. Coordinate the maintenance of parks, gardens, cemeteries and amenities. Manage transversal services. Render library and information services

4.4 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The powers and functions of the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality are based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA, 1996: Section 156 and 229 read with part B of both Schedules 4 and 5) as well as the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (RSA, 1998: s83). The amenable functions are listed below:

Illustration of Powers and Functions amenable to Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.

Function	authorised	responsible party
Water & Sanitation	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Storm – water	Yes	Dr JS MLM

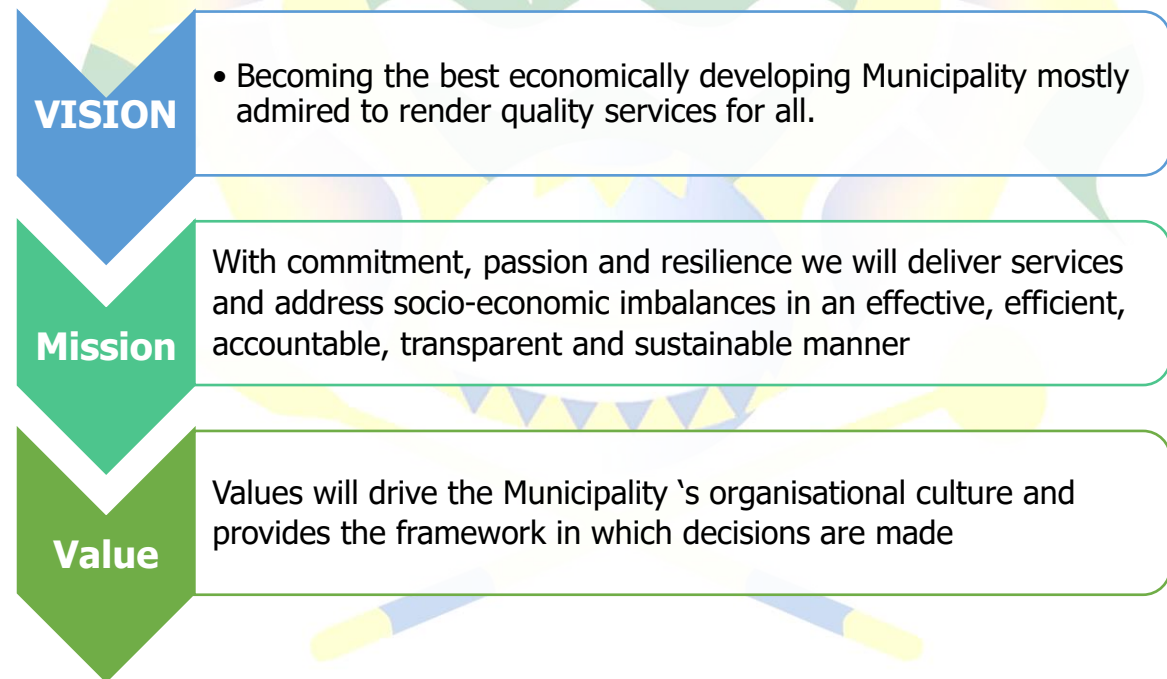
Municipal Roads	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Electricity Reticulation	No	ESKOM
Housing	No	DHS
Building Regulations	Yes	DR JS MLM
Disaster Management	No	NDM
Traffic services	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Parking	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Waste Management	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Parks & Recreation	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Fire Fighting	No	NDM
Street lighting	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Local Sports Facilities	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Local Tourism	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Trading Regulation	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Municipal Planning	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Municipal Public Transport	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Municipal Airports	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Billboards & Advertising	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Local Amenities	Yes	Dr JS MLM
Other roads (district, Provincial & National	No	NDM & DPWRT
Control of liquor and food outlets & street trading	Yes	Dr JS MLM

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CHAPTER 5 DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGIES

This chapter provides an overview of the Municipality's key development strategies. Strategies Phase involves formulation of strategies to address problem issues identified in the Analysis Phase in the medium, short and long term. It provides core ideology of the Municipality, for example formulation of vision (achievable statement about future of the Municipality, where the Municipality, PM316 wants to go). This includes development of objectives on what the Municipality would like to achieve to address problem issues and realise the vision.

5.1 VISION, MISSION AND VALUES



In conducting its business, Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality is guided by these values:

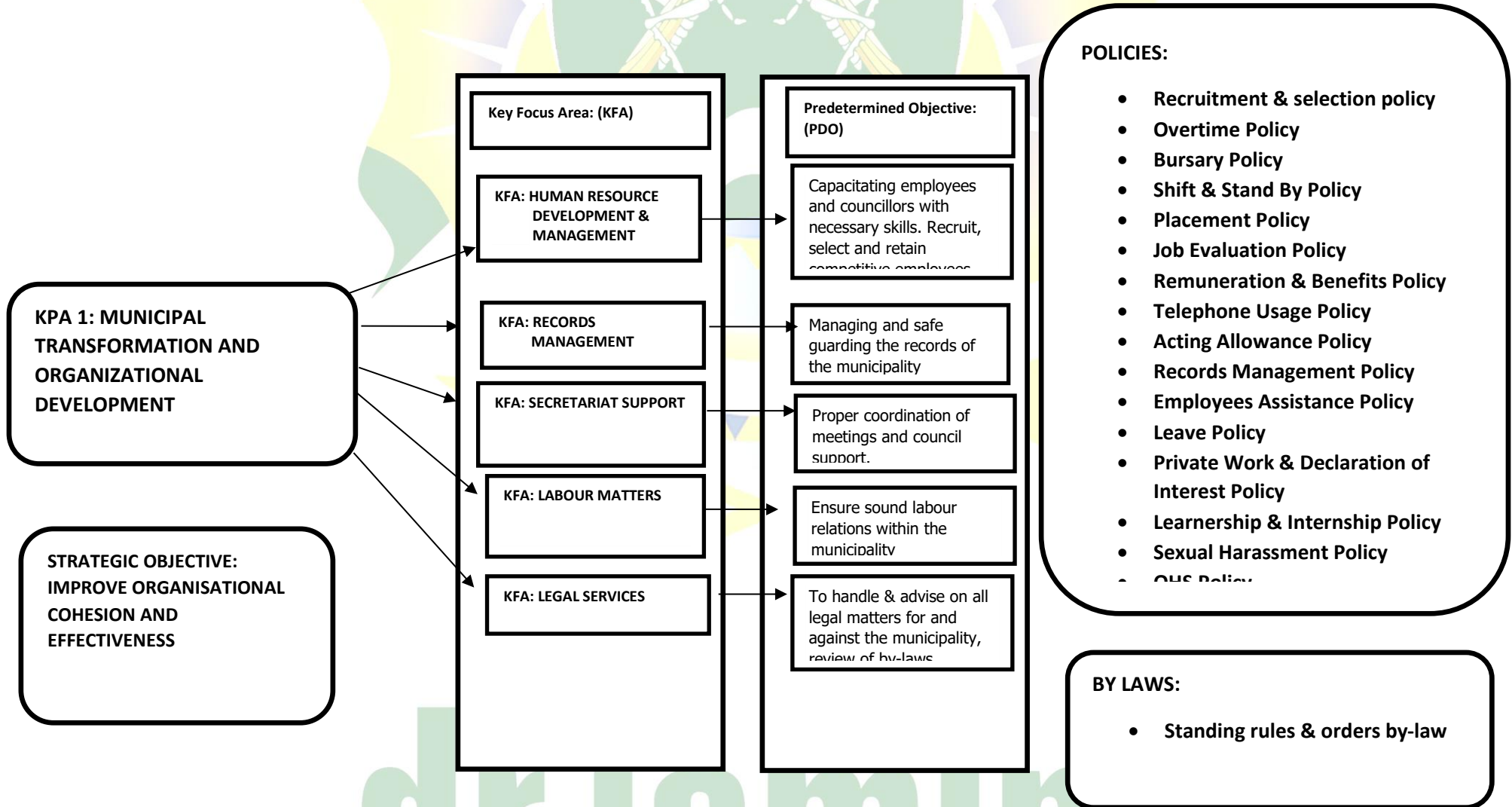
Values	Descriptive
High standard of professional ethics	Upholding good work ethics
Consultation	Maintain integrity ion all relationships with customers and the community

Service Standard	Offering high quality standards when providing sustainable services to our communities
Access	Increase access to services especially people disadvantaged by related barriers.
Courtesy	Treatment of customers with courtesy, concern and consideration. Things such as smile, respect for customers, apology if things go wrong – this cost nothing.
Information	Provide more & better information about services so that customers have full, accurate relevant and up-to-date information about services they are entitled to receive.
Value for Money	Give the best possible value for money so that customers feel that their contribution through taxation is used effectively, efficiently and savings ploughed back to improve their lives. The implementation of Batho Pele Principles is continuous process, not a once off-task, to be done all the time.
Redress	If the promised standard of services is not delivered (failures/mistakes/performance problems occur), citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when the complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response.

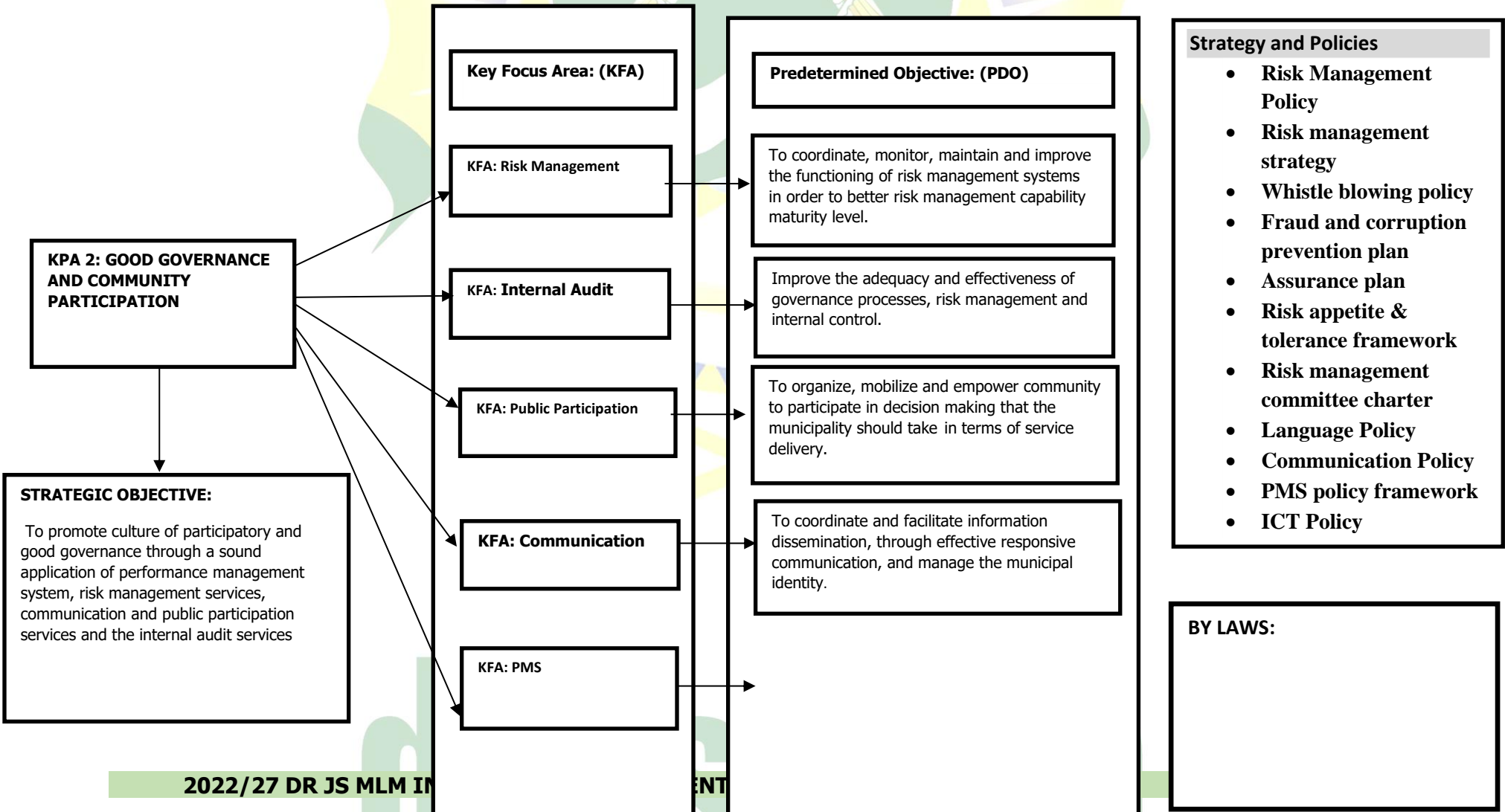


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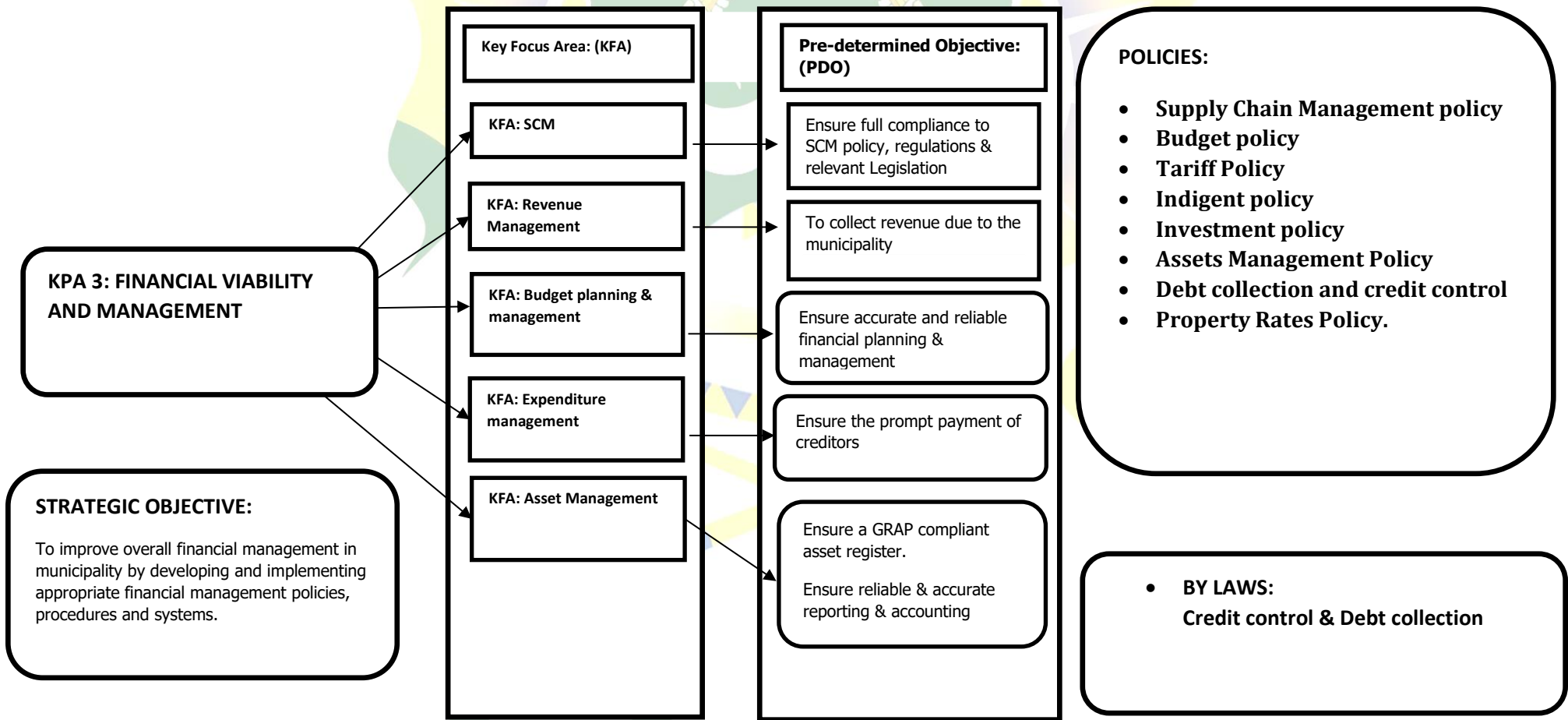
KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



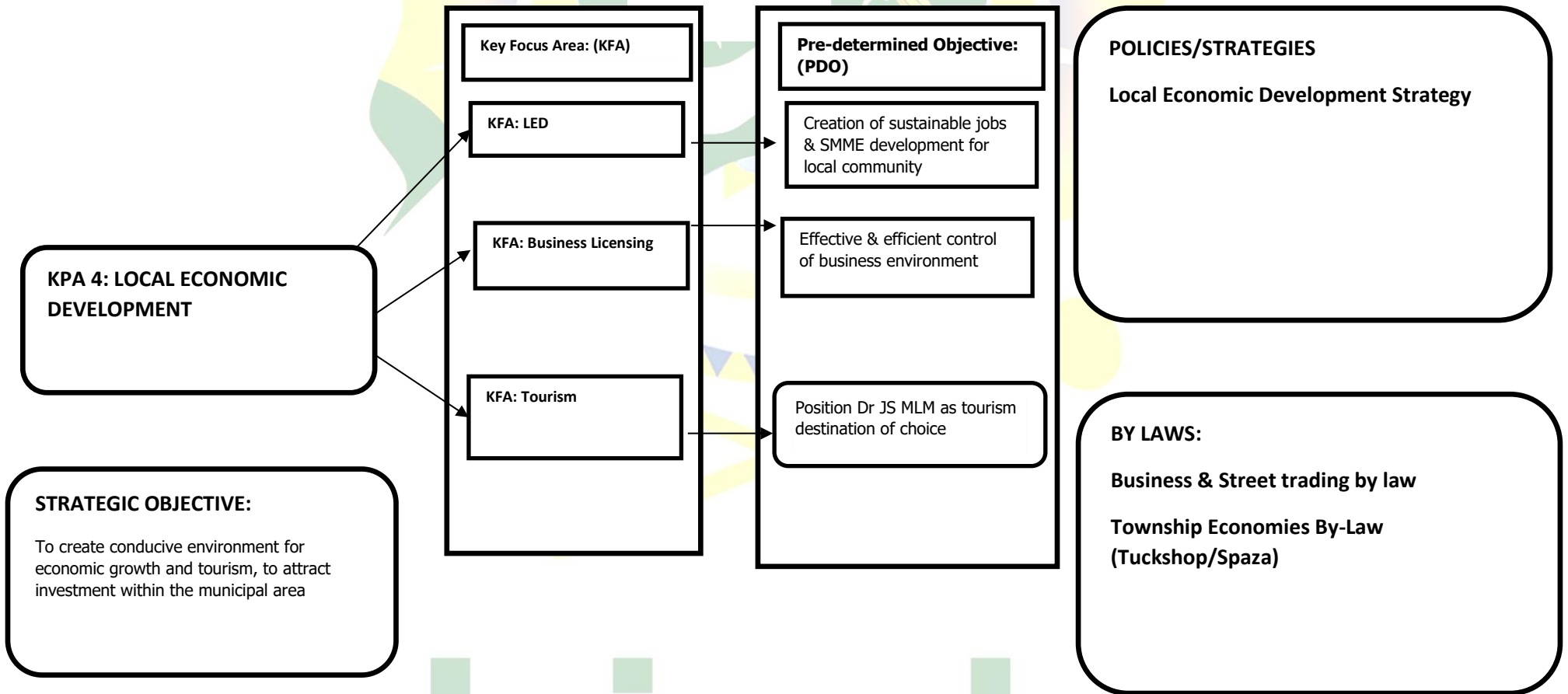
KPA 2: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



KPA 3: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND VIABILITY



KPA 4: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



KPA 4: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Key Focus Area: (KFA)

KFA: LED

KFA: Business Licensing

KFA: Tourism

Pre-determined Objective: (PDO)

Creation of sustainable jobs & SMME development for local community

Effective & efficient control of business environment

Position Dr JS MLM as tourism destination of choice

POLICIES/STRATEGIES

Local Economic Development Strategy

BY LAWS:

Business & Street trading by law

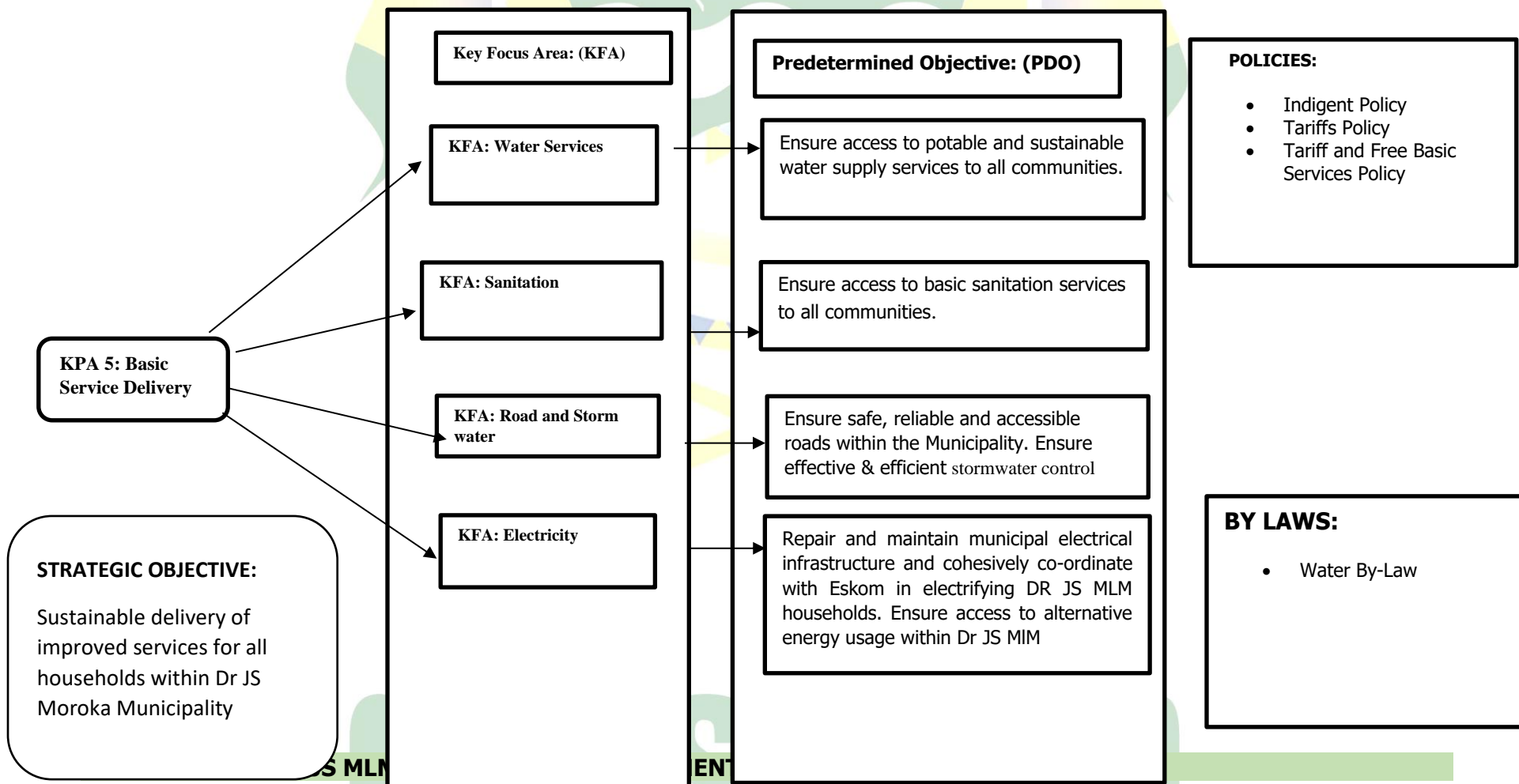
Township Economies By-Law (Tuckshop/Spaza)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:

To create conducive environment for economic growth and tourism, to attract investment within the municipal area



KPA 5: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE



KPA 6: SPATIAL RATIONAL



No.	Priority Area	Key Performance Area	Developmental Objective
1	Organizational Development	Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness
2	Good Governance	Good governance and community participation	To promote culture of participatory and good governance through a sound application of performance management system, risk management services, communication and public participation services and the internal audit services
3	Financial Viability	Financial viability and management	To improve overall financial management in municipality by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures, and systems.
4	Job Creation	Local Economic Development	To develop and create conducive environment for economic growth
5	Infrastructure development	Basic Service Delivery	Sustainable delivery of improved services for all households within Dr JS Moroka Municipality
6	Community Development Services	Basic Service Delivery	To facilitate the social community development services or programmes
7	Spatial Rationale	Spatial Rationale	To promote integrated human settlements

As spelled out in the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (RSA, 2001: s09) read with the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (no. 32 of 2000) (RSA, 2000: s26 (c)), targets and indicators are set in later sections of this document. In this regard, seven (7) municipal focal strategic priorities have been identified.

The essence of this IDP is over a medium to a longer horizon, the realization of twelve (12) outcomes which have been approved by the Cabinet for the period ending 2014 and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (the national MTSF for 2015-2019 is the first five-year implementation plan of the National Development Plan), which twelve key outcomes are:

- Improved quality of basic education.
- A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
- All people in South Africa are and feel free.
- Decent employment through inclusive economic growth.
- A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
- An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.
- Vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities with food security for all.
- Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.
- **A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.**
- Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced.
- Create a better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and World; and
- An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship (RSA, 2010:12).

The table below provides a broad conceptual overview of Outcome Nine (09) which has profound bearing on local government, **"A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system"** with seven (07) outputs

Output and Measures / Conceptual Overview		
Output 1	Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning & support	Credible & simplified IDPs for delivery of municipal services. Entail revenue management & plan/strategy. Ensure that critical posts (MM, CFO, Engineer/Technical Services, Community Development Services) are filled by competent & suitably qualified individuals.
Output 2	Improving access to basic services	In respect of this output, the following targets were set for 2021, Water (100% supply), sanitation (100%), refuse removal (80%), electricity (100%). The municipality has built bulk infrastructure water projects to address issues of water.
Output 3	Implementation of the Community Work Programme	Initiatives that provide work opportunities to communities at local level e.g. through functional co-operatives. Useful work (i.e. 1-3 days a week or two weeks a month) at specific wards needs to be identified. The overall national target for CWP job opportunities is 4.5million. Dr JS Moroka is having ± 1500 participants on the programme.
Output 4	Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome	The municipality to continue making land available for human settlement to promote decent living and ensure communities have access to housing.
Output 5	Administrative & financial capability	The municipality to work towards the clean audit.
Output 6	Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee model	Strengthen people-centred approach to governance & development (i.e. community participation, ward committees etc.)
Output 7	Single widow of co-ordination	Finalization of changes on powers & functions. Review of legislation & policies (implementation more by national & provincial government)

National and International and Targets for Service Delivery

The MP316 development strategies have been significantly influenced by the national (South Africa's) targets and the desire to meet the international obligations, MDGs, viz: national targets - eradication of bucket system by 2007 (in our case eradicating relief in the bush), all schools and clinics have access to water and sanitation by 2007, access to basic water by 2008, access to basic sanitation at RDP level by 2010, economic growth of 6% by 2010, access to electricity by 2012, access to housing by 2024, half unemployment by 2014. International obligations - halve poverty and hunger by 2015, attainment of universal primary education (ensure that by 2015 all children complete primary education), promote gender equality and women empowerment, reduction of child mortality (reduce under-five children mortality rate by two thirds in 2015, improve maternal health (reduce maternal mortality), combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability (integrate principles of sustainable development into policies, programmes & IDP) and develop global partnership (ways of raising resources to attain the above goals). Unless there is a step change, several scenarios come to fore.

Scenario Development Exercise (2030)

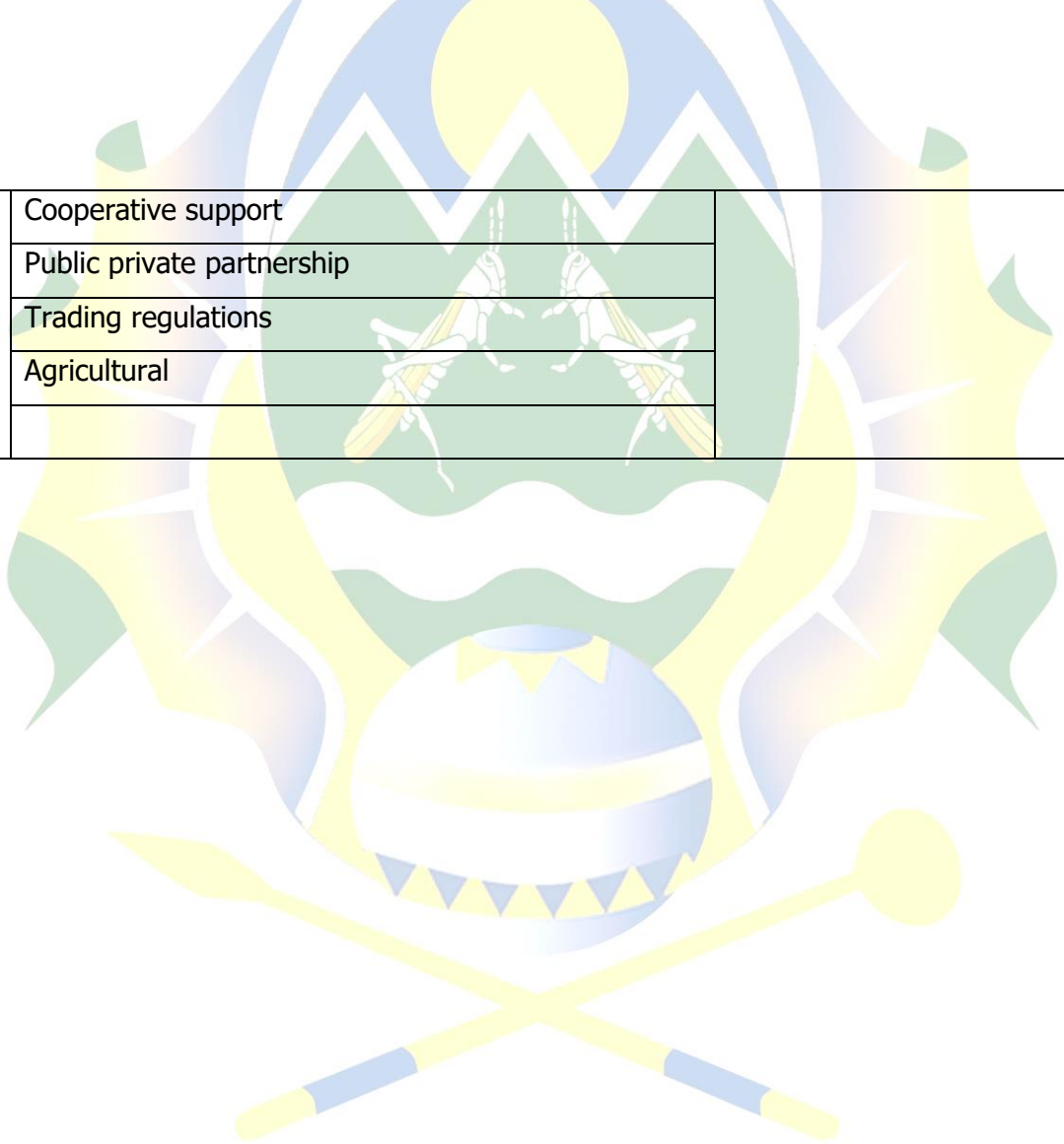
Scenario 1: Not Yet Uhuru	Scenario 2: Nkalakatha	Scenario 3: Muvhango
Walking behind – development targets not achieved	Walking together – Effective implementation	Walking apart – social divisions. This scenario suggests failed government due to poor planning, lack of coordination, slow implementation, and polarised community

In 2030, the Municipality, PM316 desires to realise **scenario 5** in which we walk together, side-by side with the broad cross section of the municipal citizenry. This could be especially realised through and by upholding the following organisational values.

The municipal Departmental Contributions towards the attainment of the above (inclusive of core Departmental Functions) follow below.

Department	Core Function	Departmental Vision
Budget & Treasury	Financial planning & management	To improve overall financial management in municipality by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems.
	Financial Revenue management"	
	Expenditure management	
	Asset management	
	Contract Management	
	Supply Chain Management	
	Annual Financial Statements compilation	
	Financial planning & management "A Custodian of Sound	
Technical Services	Infrastructure Development	Sustainable delivery of improved services for all households within Dr JS Moroka Municipality
	Infrastructure projects' implementation, management, monitoring & evaluation	
	MIG expenditure	
	Internal streets	
	Street lighting	
	High mast lighting	
	Roads & Stormwater management	

	Water & Sanitation management	
Corporate Services	Organizational development	Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness
	Legal services	
	Customer care	
Development & Planning	Land use management	Sustainable delivery of improved services for all households within Dr JS Moroka Municipality
	Municipal planning	
	Building regulations	
	Spatial planning	
	Human settlement	
Community Development Services	Social services	To facilitate the social community development services or programmes
	Cemeteries' management	
	Sports, recreation, arts & culture	
	Community safety	
	Drivers' and vehicle licensing	
	Public facilities	
	Environmental management / refuse removal	
	Law enforcement	
	Emergency services	
Local Economic Development	Tourism development	To develop and create conducive environment for economic growth
	Local business support	



	Cooperative support	
	Public private partnership	
	Trading regulations	
	Agricultural	

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CHAPTER 6: SECTOR/MASTER PLANS

6.1 ROADS MASTER PLAN

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality (DJSMLM) is limited in terms of major national and provincial road linkages. There are two major roads that provide access to the settlements and economic nodes of the DJSMLM, namely:

- **R573:** Provides the east-west road link connecting the following areas: Masobe-Phake, Mmametlhake, Norman, Nokaneng, Dihekeng, De Beersput, Bloedfontein, Matjesgoedkuil, Vrieskraal, and Maganagobuswa
- **R568:** Provides the north-south road link connecting the following areas Kameel-poort, Pieterskraal, Kameelrivier, Makometsane, Bloedfontein, Gamaria and Len-yaksane.

These roads as well as a other district road falls under the jurisdiction of the Mpumalanga Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport.

The Integrated Development Plan for DJSMLM (2011/2016) indicates that the LM has a total length of approximately 2 720Km of internal gravel roads from which an approximate total of 1 632Km is maintained annually.

The purpose of a road network is to support and sustain social and economic development. Road classification refers to the process where different types of roads are classified in a framework and placed in relation to each other. A functional road classification refers to the process of classifying roads according to the characteristics of traffic service and the function that they are intended to provide (particular with an eye on the future).

Typically, roads provide two types of services, namely the provision of traffic mobility and land access. In a functional road classification, a road is assigned a rank or a class based on the proportion of the service it provides. This is the road classification hierarchy that the Department of Transport (DoT)

has proposed nationally in the 2008 Road Infrastructure Framework for South Africa (RISFSA) document.

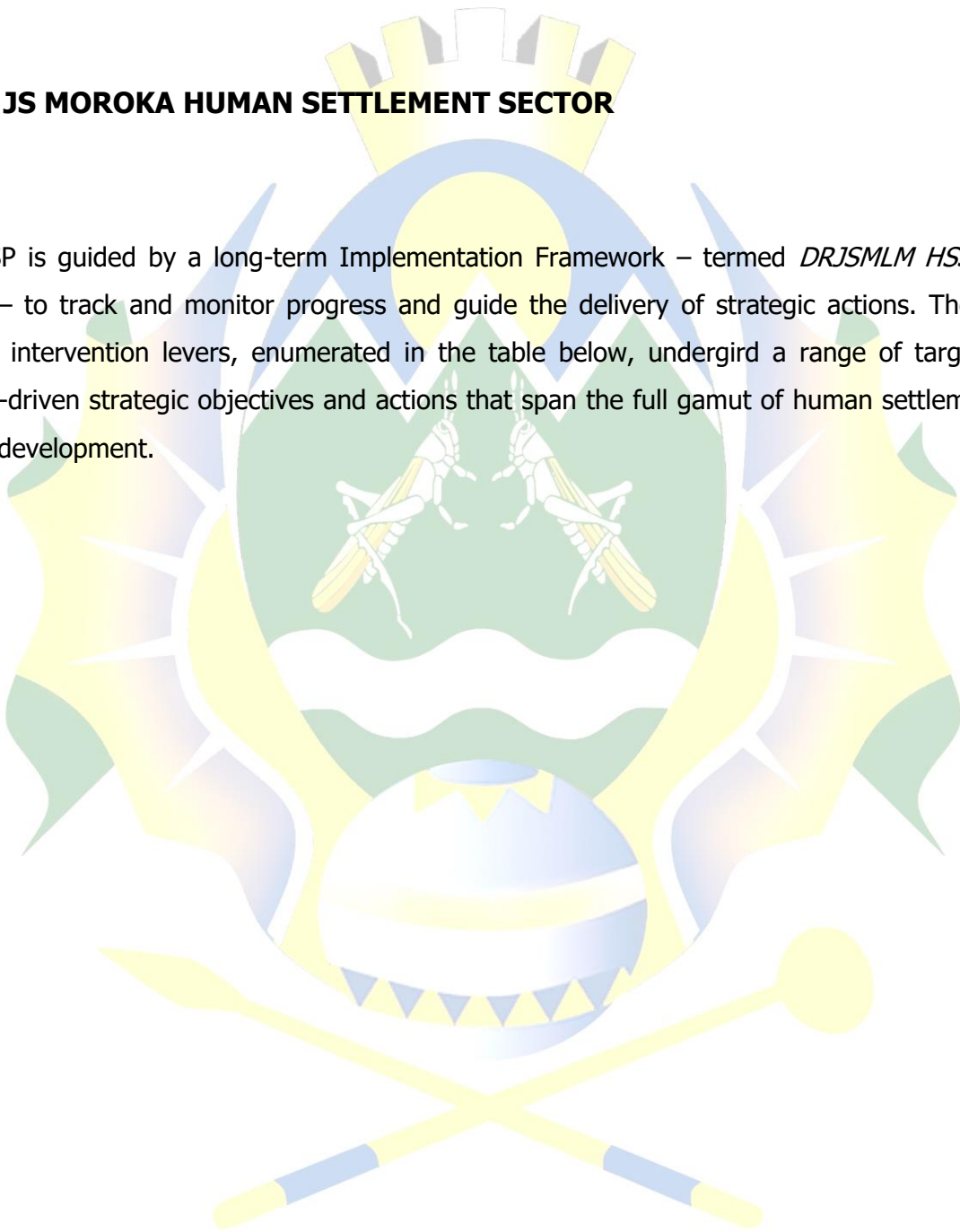
6.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

SDF will facilitate the implementation of the IDP spatially in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The existing Dr JS Moroka SDF (2010) was compiled in terms of the guidelines contained in Government Gazette No. 22605 dated 24 August 2001, which stipulated that a Spatial Development Framework of a municipality should at least achieve the following objectives:

- Give effect to the principles of the Development Facilitation Act
- Set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form
- Contain strategies and policies to achieve the above
- Set out guidelines for land use management
- Set out a capital investment framework
- Contain a strategic environmental assessment
- Identify programmes and projects for the development of land
- Provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality which representation include:
 - Where public and private land development and infrastructure should take place.
 - Indication where desired and undesired utilisation of space in a particular area.
 - Delineation of the urban edge.
 - Identification of areas where strategic intervention is required.
 - Indication of areas where priority spending is required.

6.3 DR JS MOROKA HUMAN SETTLEMENT SECTOR PLAN

The HSSP is guided by a long-term Implementation Framework – termed *DRJSMLM HSSP Action Agenda* – to track and monitor progress and guide the delivery of strategic actions. These eight strategic intervention levers, enumerated in the table below, undergird a range of targeted and outcome-driven strategic objectives and actions that span the full gamut of human settlements and housing development.



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DRJSMLM HSSP Action Agenda

1	Action Agenda A	<i>Ensure Sustained Reduction of the DRJSMLM Housing Backlogs & Seek to Meet Current Needs</i>	SPLUMA PRINCIPLES	SPATIAL RESILIENCE
2	Action Agenda B	<i>Build & Embed Quality Systems that Foster a Quality Housing Ecosystem across DRJSMLM</i>		SPATIAL GOVERNANCE
3	Action Agenda C	<i>Build & Embed Quality Systems that Foster a Quality Housing Ecosystem across DRJSMLM</i>		SPATIAL JUSTICE
4	Action Agenda D	<i>Build Strong, Inclusive & Cohesive Communities Through Sustained Human Settlements Development</i>		SPATIAL SUSTAINABILITY
5	Action Agenda E	<i>Build Sufficient Human Settlements Development Institutional, Funding & Governance Capacity</i>		SPATIAL EFFICIENCY
6	Action Agenda F	<i>Renew, Grow & Strengthen Public Housing in DRJSMLM</i>		
7	Action Agenda G	<i>Increase Affordable Rental Housing Stock & Tenancy & Landlord Support</i>		
8	Action Agenda I	<i>Recognize, Comprehend & Eradicate Homelessness</i>		

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However, the DRJSMLM HSSP Action Agenda is operationalized through the medium of the DRJSMLM HSSP Implementation Matrix which outlines specific projects, their indicative budgets, the lead agency in terms of marshalling funding and galvanizing stakeholder and beneficiary community support, key performance indicators as well as their expected outcomes, annually through the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and over the course of the current and future Medium-Term Strategic Frameworks (MTSFs).

Given that the DRJSMLM HSSP identifies a robust and progressive housing agenda, which intentionally approaches the human settlements and housing development challenge in the municipality primarily from a social and affordable housing development perspective, but also from a market-rate purview with a view to creating, in the long term, a sustainable human settlements and housing development ecosystem, it is necessarily committed to regular reviews and updates to understand and reflect on changes to the timeframe, status and outcome/indicator categories with a view to improving efficiency, clarity and replicability for reporting from the moment it is approved and adopted by the municipality into the future. Necessarily, such a commitment and process provide a thicker patina of legitimacy that allows all stakeholders a pathway to adopt and internalize the strategic plan and thus stay the course in terms of implementation and support with a view to achieving the vision for shared prosperity that the DRJSMLM HSSP represents.

6.4 PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT AREA PLAN FOR SIYABUSWA

The purpose of the Priority Development Area is to streamline existing development plans into a Priority Development Plan for the Siyabuswa Development Area in Dr. JS Moroka Municipality. This approach is anticipated to ensure national, provincial and municipal coordination in the implementation of development projects. The outcome of the Priority Development Plan is a credible platform through which the budget/funding for housing, social infrastructure economic development and engineering infrastructure can be coordinated.

The PDAs intend to advance human settlement spatial transformation, land and infrastructure consolidation by ensuring that the delivery of housing is used to restructure and revitalise towns and cities, strengthen the livelihood prospects of households and overcome apartheid spatial patterns by fostering integrated urban forms.

The situational analysis phase is intended to understand the status quo from the economic, social, spatial and environmental perspectives. Current and planned projects of the municipality will be analysed and prioritised in line with the following PDA programme objectives:

- All people have equal access to proper services and facilities.
- The benefits of growth are shared more broadly across the municipality and its citizens.
- Settlement restructuring occurs.
- Social mobility is facilitated.
- Promotion of economic development.
- Provision of social facilities and services.
- Upgrading and expansion of services infrastructure, including but not limited to:
 - Addressing electricity issues
 - Addressing stormwater problems
 - Completion of gravel roads programme
 - Continued provision of basic services
- Improved environmental management.
- Improved public transport linkages.
- Implementation of the marginalized areas' development programme.
- Furthermore, to prioritise, package, and design projects and interventions that will catalyse and support the achievement of the development vision and ideal land use mix; and
- Innovation and Land efficiency and effective use of scarce resources.
- Respond to the needs of the targeted communities.

6.5 WATER MASTER PLAN

The Dr. JS Moroka bulk supply system forms the northern section of the Western Highveld Scheme and crosses into the Greater Marble Hall and Thembisile Hani local municipalities. The scheme also falls within the Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces.

The main purpose of the project is as follows:

- To establish comprehensive electronic databases of all the components of the water supply and distribution system in a format that facilitates future access to this data.
- To determine and analyse the present and ultimate development scenarios.
- To establish accurate hydraulic models of the existing water distribution system that can be used as tools for planning and operation of the water system.
- To identify the present deficiencies in the existing water system and the upgrading required to ameliorate these present deficiencies.
- To identify upgrading and extension of the water system to address and to accommodate future water demands.
- To prepare cost estimates for the optimal upgrading and extension of the water system to address present and ultimate development scenarios.
- To present the results in report format.

The project entails the verification of system data, establishment of a computer model using the WADISO modelling software for the water network, the linking of land use and water demand information to the model (as obtained from the treasury system through the SWIFT programme where available), analysis, evaluation and master planning to determine expected future land use and resulting capital expenditure.

6.6 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Local Economic Development (LED) is a "territorial approach to development, an inclusive and innovative process, and should result in stronger local economies (National Framework for LED 2018-2028). LED will seek to create competitive, sustainable, diverse, innovation-driven and inclusive local economies that are vibrant places in which to live, invest, work, innovate, maximise local opportunities, address local needs, and contribute to South Africa's national development objectives, including sustainable ways of utilising local resources and expand learning capabilities.

This strategic framework will be able to assist to attract investment by showcasing a committed and organised approach to economic development. It also plays a role in building consensus among stakeholders, providing a clear and actionable plan that fosters support and collaboration across different sectors. Overall, the Strategic Framework ensures that economic development efforts are targeted, coordinated, and effective, driving meaningful progress in the JS Moroka Local Municipal area.

Dr JS Moroka is rich in agricultural resources and there are favourable Agro-climatical conditions, the area has a great source for biomass and Biofuels that can be used to leverage biomass to generate power, this will result in having a potential for over 500MW in short term in Mpumalanga alone.

The Municipality is in Mpumalanga, it therefore it's close to local markets and exports markets and has suitable infrastructure, such as railroads, 2nd highest amount of storage facilities etc.

The Bio-Fuel industry can contribute to the reduction of pollution, exploitation of natural resources e.g. coals, as Mpumalanga is one of the greatest polluters in South Africa and Thembisile Hani is in the same province.

With over half the population of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality living in rural areas, rural development remains an important aspect in the municipality. Majority of our population has income below average and the unemployment rate is high. Mpumalanga has been identified as one of the provinces that have huge potential to produce Biofuel seeing that it is known as an agricultural base of the country because of its abundance in agricultural products.

The following sectors are identified to promote local Economic growth of the Municipality

Agriculture is an important resource but is still not utilized effectively to the benefit of the poor in the province and local municipalities such as Dr JS Moroka

- Municipality is charactered of high Agriculture potential Land
- At least two crops are grown per season for instance cotton and sunflower

Tourism

- Tourist destinations such as Mdala Nature Reserve, Mkhombo Nature Reserve and Dr Nostokana Esther Mahlangu
- Inherent Ndebele and Tswana Cultural assets within the municipality (Art & Crafts)
- Availability of tourism product owners, although the location – seen as too far away from other attractions in the province
- Inadequate public tourism infrastructure including roads and signage

Mining

- Availability of mineral resources for example coal
- Existing Mines (Nokeng and Vergenoeg Mines) are at proximity to the jurisdiction of the municipality

Manufacturing

- There is an opportunity for manufacturing activity in the area.
- There is a skill-based experience gained from companies that have closed down in the area. (Opportunities)

Wholesale and Retail Trade

- This sector contributes a fair amount of GVA and needs to be enhanced especially the informal sector.
- The trade sector for the Dr JS Moroka LM contributed approximately 6.5% towards the local economy and 12.5% towards total employment within the local municipality. This sector has increased at a growth rate over the years as the level of GGP for the local municipality increased from approximately R 1 307 million in 1995 to R1 590 million in 2009. Whilst an increase in GDP was experienced within the local Municipality.

Transportation

- Major road routes for transportation such as R573(moloto road) R568 and N1
- what economic opportunities can be developed along the corridor (Opportunity)

There is increased potential for SMME development. These SMME opportunities include providing inputs to the tourism industry and the government sector. It is believed that the potential goods and services which SMME's could provide include the following:

- Security
- Catering
- Printing
- Repair and maintenance
- Panel beaters
- Waste removal
- Office supplies

It is also important to ensure that businesses are aware of the opportunities that are available to them. Furthermore, the municipality has Township Economy By-law(Tuckshop/Spaza) this by-law assists the municipality to regulate and control development of the small businesses within the municipal jurisdiction.

CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION PLANS PER KPA

7.1 KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Municipal Top Structure (Administration)

- The Municipal Managers office (PMS, ICT, Internal Audit and Risk Management, Public [Participation and Communications])
- Department of Finance
- Department of Technical Services
- Department of Community Development Services
- Department of Admin & Corporate Services

Departments and Section 56 Managers within the District

Department	Section 56 Managers	Filled/Vacant
Municipal Manager	Ms MM Mathebela	Filled
Technical Services	Mr SJ Mpela	Filled
Admin & Corporate Services	Mr LT Zulu	Filled
Community Development Services	Ms RS Mathabe	Filled
Department of Finance	Mr DB Klaas	Filled
Planning and Economic Development	Ms EK Matjiane	Filled

Employment Equity Plan of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

The Employment Equity Act, 55 of 1998 and Regulations requires the designated employer with more than 50 employees to report to the Department of Labour about Employment Equity progress and develop the Employment Equity Plan. The Purpose of the Employment Equity Plan is to achieve equity in the workplace, by:

- promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment in employment through the elimination of unfair discrimination; and
- Implementing affirmative action measures to redress the disadvantages in employment experienced by designated groups, to ensure their equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce.

Employment Equity Challenges

The provision of the Employment Equity Act (55 of 1998) requires that monitoring of the progress made towards the achievement of Employment Equity targets and objectives be ensured. Currently there are only 1 employee living with disability who officially declared. The municipality is targeting to employ 2% as it's a generally desired by every designated employer in South Africa. The municipality continues to encourage people living with disabilities to apply in all its advertised posts and encourages the existing employees to declare

2.6 Human Resource Management and Development Unit

The effective and efficient functioning of a municipality is based on a skilled workforce, the application of sound human resources practices and the inculcation of a culture of performance and accountability through the implementation of a Performance Management Systems.

2.7 Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality (Municipal Staff compliments)

DEPARTMENT/OFFICE	TOTAL NUMBER OF POST	POSTS FILLED	POST VACANT
EXECUTIVE MAYOR'S OFFICE			
CHIEF WHIP OFFICE			
SENIOR MANAGEMENT	5	5	0
SPEAKER'S OFFICE			
MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE	37	38	75
CORPORATE SERVICES	35	32	67
INFRASTRUCTURE DEV & TECH SERV	161	105	226
LED & PLANNING			
COMMUNITY SERVICES	83	41	124
BUDGET & TREASURY	220	125	345
TOTAL	540	342	877

Skills profile and needs for both Councillors & Officials.

Municipalities are required in terms of the Skills Development Act no 97 of 1998 to facilitate training for capacity building to address skills gaps created as a result of the past. Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality pays the skills development levy monthly as required by the Skills Development Levies Act no 9 of 1999. A skills audit is conducted on an annual basis to inform the Workplace skills plan which guides all the training to be conducted throughout the year, the Workplace skills plan and Annual Training Reports are then submitted annually to the LGSETA.

Legal services

In accordance with the provisions of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000) read in conjunction with other legislative prescripts within which Local Government governed, the Municipality is established as a legal person or juristic person.

The municipality as a juristic person can institute litigations, may be sued and/or face litigations. The Municipality is regulated by the prescripts regulating the conduct of local Government and its affairs, amongst others but not limited to, Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No.117 of 1998), Local Government :Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No.32 of 2000), Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No.56 of 2003), Occupational health and safety Act, 1993 (Act No.85 of 1993), Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No.66 of 1995), Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No.75 of 1997), Employment Equity Act, 1998 (Act No.55 of 1998) and Skills development Act, 1998 (Act No.97 of 1998). The latter serves as legislative prescripts within which local Government is governed and provides a conspicuous framework for compliance and proper interaction between the management and the employees.

Labour Relations

The municipality is regarded as the employer in terms of the labour laws, relevant Local Government legislation and Collective Agreements. The employer and employee relationship are governed and regulated in terms of the Labour Relations Act, 1995 (Act No.66 of 1995) as amended. Other Collective Agreements in addition to the Basic Conditions of Employment Act, 1997 (Act No.75 of 1997), are applicable to conditions of service. Workers' rights as entrenched in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996) and further enshrined in terms of the Labour Relations Act, which are central to the peaceful and stable workplace in the municipality. Both the employer

and employee are required to act within the parameters of the law with its engagements against each other and in exercising the right(s) in terms of any law.

All recognised trade unions are to be treated fairly, equally irrespective of the number of employees it represents in the municipality. In addition to the rights accorded to employees by the applicable legislation, employees have a right to trade union and the municipality will not promote and/or encourage any of its employees to join a particular trade union.

Policies & Plans for the MP316

	Policies/Plans	Council Resolutions
1.	Recruitment and Selection Policy:	R272.05.2014 ND
2.	Overtime policy:	R168.07.2017 ND
3.	Bursary policy	
5.	Shift & Stand-By -	R168.07.2017 ND
6.	Placement Policy –	R559.12.2015 ND
7.	Job evaluation Policy –	R559.12.2015 ND
8.	Remuneration and benefits policy –	R559.12.2015 ND
9.	Telephone usage Policy:	R264.03.2014 ND
10.	Acting allowance Policy:	R212.12.2013ND
11.	Records Management Policy:	R265.05.2015 ND
12.	Leave Policy:	R188.07.2013ND
13.	Private work and Declaration of Interest Policy:	R188.07.2013ND
14.	Employees Assistance Programme:	R188.07.2013ND
15.	Learnership and Internship Policy:	R168.07.2017 ND
16.	Sexual Harassment Policy:	R128.03.2013ND
17.	OHS Policy:	R166.06.2013ND
20	PMS Policy	

Performance Management System

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance, planning, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized, and managed,

including determining the roles of the different role – players. It highlights the importance of the political leadership, managers, and staff to be involved in ensuring that the municipality embraces the IDP and its implementation (which is performance management in practice).

The Municipal Systems Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act require that the PMS be reviewed annually to align itself with the reviewed Integrated Development Plan (IDP). In consequence of the reviewed organisational performance management system, it then becomes necessary to also amend the scorecards of the Municipal Manager and Section 57 Managers in line with the cascading effect of performance management from the organisational to the departmental and eventually to employee levels. The performance of the OPMS is reflected in the SDBIP. Objectives of Performance Management

The objectives of institutionalizing performance management are beyond the legislative compliance requirements. The general objectives of managing performance are to:

- facilitate increased accountability.
- facilitate learning and improvement.
- provide early warning signals; and
- facilitate decision-making processes.

The objectives are also for the performance management system to serve as a primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality’s IDP. Performance management is viewed as a tool that improves the overall performance of the municipality.

Compliance Timeframe

Phase	Organization Activities	Individual Activities	Time Frame	Responsibility
Planning	Development and approval of SDBIP & organizational scorecard		March - May	Council

		Signing performance Contracts/Plans with staff	31 July	Executive Mayor section 57 Manager
		Signing performance Contracts/Plans with staff	March – June	Municipal manager's staff
Monitoring Measure & Review	Quarterly Review/s	Quarterly Reviews	Sep, Dec, Mar	Municipal Manager Senior managers Managers/supervisors
		Annual Appraisal Performance		Executive Mayor Municipal Manager Senior Managers Assistant Managers
Reporting	Quarterly and Mid-term Reports	Quarterly Reports	September January March July Jan-Mid term review Reports	Management team & Council
	Financial Statements		31 August (2 months after the end of the financial year)	Municipal Manager
	Audit Financial Reports	Audit Report	30 Nov (3 months after receiving financial statements)	Auditor General
	Annual report	Draft Annual Report	31 August (2 months)	Executive Mayor

Phase	Organization Activities	Individual Activities	Time Frame	Responsibility
Reporting	Annual Report	Performance Reports	after the end of the financial year)	Municipal Manager
		Departmental and Section Heads Reports	Monthly	Management Team Section managers
		Draft annual Report to be prepared	31 December (6 months after the end of the financial year)	Municipal Manager
		Tabling of municipal annual report to council	31 Jan (7 months after the end of the financial year)	Executive Mayor
		Make annual report public and invite the local community to make representations.	After tabling and adoption in Council	Accounting Officer
		Submit annual report to Provincial Treasury and MEC for Local Government.	After tabling and adoption in Council	Executive Mayor
		Adopt an oversight report containing the	By no later than 31 March (Within 2 months after	Council

		council's comments	the tabling) submit to the Provincial Legislature	
		Copies of minutes of the council meeting which the quarterly and annual reports were adopted	Within 7 days after the meeting during which the oversight report was adopted by Council.	Accounting Officer
		Oversight report must be submitted to the Auditor-General, Provincial Treasury and MEC for Local Government	Within 7 days after the meeting during which the oversight report was adopted by Council.	Accounting Officer
		Submit oversight report and annual report to the Provincial Legislature	Within 7 days after the meeting during which the oversight report was adopted by Council	
		Submit the annual report to the MEC for Local Government	Immediately after tabling the annual report before the municipal	Municipal Council

			council Proposed 1 to 28 February	
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Human Resource Plans.

The human resource plans including the Employment Equity Plan (EEP), Work Skills Plan (WSP) and Human Resource strategy which is draft document intended for council approval once all stakeholders are given an opportunity to make comments, inputs, additions, and subtractions. The main challenge at present revolves around implementation of the Plan.

7.2 KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality has long established a fully functional and effective Budget and Treasury Office (BTO) in line with chapter 9, section 80 of the MFMA. The key role of BTO is to carry out Revenue, Expenditure, Assets and Liability (REAL) as well as the strategic financial advice to both the senior management and the Council. The Local municipality received a qualified audit opinion in the 2022/2023 financial. The municipality is the course to improve this audit opinion with high focus on 2024/2025 IDP/Budget year. To date, most of the findings if not all, have not been attended to.

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality is generating its own revenue by way of levying its Clients on the services rendered and receive income from National Government for the municipality to be able to perform its powers and functions in terms of section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. It is in this context that the National Government must allocate resources in a form of Grants for Municipalities to be able to render services. All the expenditures incurred are generally in line with the approved budget in terms of section 15 of the MFMA and policies and procedures that governs expenditures management. The municipality complies with sections 65 and 66 of MFMA.

The system of internal controls indicates weaknesses, and the municipality must ensure that there is no breakdown in business process and activities. All the creditors must be paid within 30 days of the receipt of invoice in line with section 65(e) and circular 49 issued by the National Treasury. All the section 71 and 52 reports are regularly submitted to Provincial Treasury and National Treasury as well as to Council since this is an indication of oversight mechanism and the principle of transparency and accountability. Municipality has supply chain management system in place which

seeks to address all the underlying challenges within the sphere of supply chain or procurement level although we cannot spare out the challenges, we are currently experiencing in the SCM unit. The SCM policy has been successfully align with various circular on SCM issued by Treasury.

Municipality has continuously improved the implementation of GRAP 17 asset register and is also complying fully with Generally Recognised Accounting Practice standards and the requirement of Municipal Budget Regulation and Reporting. Municipality working hard to achieve compliance with MFMA in terms of monitoring tool issued by National Treasury which will ensure that the municipality is MFMA compliant in terms of implementation. Municipality is working on effective turnaround time for processing procurement or tenders since procurement of goods and service equal service delivery, municipality is working hard to make procurement to be efficient and effective to meet the objective of section 217 of the constitution.

The inside control measures must be put in place to ensure that sections 32 of MFMA expenditures are prevented or detected timeously and all the fruitless and wasteful expenditure as well as irregular expenditures are appropriately disclosed in the annual financial statement for robust the period ended 30 June 2021. Disclosing section 32 expenditures in the annual financial statement is a good sign of accountability and transparency.

Grants received by Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Section 214(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 requires an Act of Parliament to provide for the equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the National, Provincial and Local Spheres of Government and any other allocation to Provinces, Local Government or Municipalities from the National Government's share of revenue, and conditions on which those allocations may be made.

Investor attraction: Council's main aim is to create a revenue base through the attraction of investors to the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality. A very important aspect considered by investors in relocating to an area is the ability of the authorities to demonstrate financial discipline; this includes adherence to statutory requirements, timeous preparation and production of financial statements, adherence to generally accepted accounting practices, and unqualified audit reports. In order for the Finance department to deliver on these strategies, it is Council's intention to clearly define accounting policies and strategies.

Financial resources: The main sources of revenue of the municipality are from grants, property rates, and municipal services such as sewerage, water and electricity. For the financing of Capital expenditure, external loans are envisaged, as well as Public/Private partnerships, whenever the opportunity arises.

Operational financing: Council's policy is to fund operating expenses from normal revenue streams, with short term funding being used as a last resort. Council recognizes the need to always maintain a positive cash flow and will be investigating various avenues to improve cash flow. Strong positive cash flow will furthermore result in additional revenue in the form of interest earned.

Cost effectiveness: In any organization, it is necessary to strive for cost effectiveness and municipalities are no different. It is Council's intention to pursue the shared services concept wherever possible. The sharing of services will enable the municipality to minimize total costs on these services.

Financial Strategy Framework

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality is a developing and growing municipality striving for service delivery excellence. Therefore, many challenges are faced with regards to financial planning, and are ever changing due to the dynamic setting of Local Government. The priority for the Municipality, from the financial perspective, is to ensure viability and sustainability of the Municipality. The Multi-year financial plan and related strategies will therefore need to address several key areas in order to achieve this priority. These strategies are detailed below:

Financial Management Strategies

The sustainability and financial wellbeing of the Municipality is linked directly to sound financial management. In this regard the Municipality will continuously:

- Maintain an effective system of expenditure control including procedures for the approval, authorization, and payment of funds.
- Preparation of a risk register and application of risk management and control
- Implement controls, procedures and policies to regulate fair, just and transparent transactions.

- Ensure training and development of Senior Financial employees to comply with the prescribed minimum competency level.
- Appointment of cash flow management committee to manage the cash and cash equivalent of the municipality.
- Implementation of GRAP Standards as gazette by National Treasury.
- Prepare Annual Financial Statements as prescribes in MFMA and review performance and achievements for past financial years.

Asset Management Strategy

Municipality will ensure that its assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded.

Leveraging on the municipal assets will drive the economic growth and sustainable development of the Municipality. In particular: The implementation and annual maintenance of an integrated asset management system. This programme will involve the investigation, identification and

implementation of a suitable integrated asset management system, the maintenance of this system and the production of a complete asset register in terms of the GRAP 17 (property, plant, and equipment), GRAP 102 (intangible assets) and any other GRAP.

Accounting Standards requirements

- Maintain a system of internal control of assets, and safeguard assets.
- Make budget provision for asset maintenance over their economic life span; and
- Ensure all assets owned and/or controlled by Dr JS Moroka Municipality are covered by Insurance. The review and update of asset and risk insurance procedures and the renewal of the insurance portfolio to cover all the assets. This programme will involve the identification of risks in conjunction with insurers and all heads of departments. It will also include the review of the existing insurance portfolio and the renewal of the insurance policy as per renewal terms.

Operational Financing Strategies

Operational efficiency will be improved by maximizing the collection rates, the following activities are crucial to achieve this strategy:

- Effective cash flow management to ensure continuously a sufficient and sustainable cash position;
- Enhance budgetary controls and financial reporting;
- Improve Supply Chain Management processes to be in line with regulations and legislation at all times; and
- Direct available financial resources towards meeting the projects as identified in the IDP.

Revenue Enhancement Strategy

Revenue enhancement and maintaining of existing revenue sources are essential for sustainable service delivery. Municipal budgets must be appropriately funded to ensure a financial going concern which can provide and extending service delivery. The following actions are considered:

- Foster and enhance supplier relationship management with private and government accounts holders (debtors) and promote culture of payment with these institutions.
- Invest surplus cash (including Grant monies) not immediately required at the best available interest rates in approved financial institutions as regulated by MFMA.
- Facilitating a transaction advisor to conduct feasibility study to arrange for public private partnership (PPP) for instance selling of land for commercial development
- Tighten Credit Control measures and Debt Collection targets
- Expanding revenue base through implementation of valuation roll, correcting, and restructuring billing system to issue accurate statement of accounts to gain trust in our community, this will encourage consumer willingness to pay. And conduct supplementary valuation roll every year to update or cover the changes or any renovations and additions to properties on our general valuation roll.
 - Create an environment which enhances growth, development, and service delivery, in pursuant of increment of government grants.
 - Targeting realistic revenue estimates and going back to basics to ensure MTREF are appropriately funded.
 - Formalisation of informal settlement, which will help the municipality to charge more consumers on property rates.

- Establishment of service delivery committee to address challenges raised by consumer debtors.

Cost-effective Strategy

The Municipality will align the expenditure budget not only to anticipated revenue growth, but very specifically to anticipated cash collections to generate both accounting and cash surpluses. Stringent expenditure management remains an important aim. The municipality will apply the following strategies:

- Strengthen the implementation of circular 82 on austerity measures.
- Review all current contracts to determine which services may be insourced.
- Put on hold all internal (council) funded projects until there are funds to unleash them.
- Demand management to be implemented for all projects prior procurement.
- Minimize all overtime and pre-approval should be requirement prior commencement.
- To pay creditors within the prescribed 30 days lead time to avoid payment of interests leading wasteful expenditures.

Capital Financing

Avoid developing and implementing of a debt capacity policy which considering the borrowing of funds for capital.

Policies to Support the Financial Management Strategy

The purpose of Financial Policies is to provide a sound environment to manage the financial affairs of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality. The following are key budget related policies:

- Tariff Policy

The policy prescribes the procedures for calculating tariffs. This policy is required in terms of Section 74 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000;

- Rates Policy

The policy provides the framework for the determination of rates, and is required by the Municipal Property Rates Act, Act 6 of 2004.

- Municipal Supply Chain Management Policy

This policy is developed in terms of Section 112 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, Act 56 of 2003. The principles of this policy is to give effect to a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective system for the procurement of goods and services, the disposing of goods, and the selecting of contractors in the provision of Municipal Services.

- Indigent Policy

To provide access to, as well as regulate free basic services to all indigents (Indigents being those households who are unable to access or pay for basic services due to various socio-economic factors).

- Budget policy

This policy set out the principles which must be followed in preparing Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework Budgets. It furthermore ensures that the Budgets reflect the strategic outcomes embodied in the IDP, and other related strategies.

- Fixed Asset Management Policy

The objective of this policy is to prescribe the accounting as well as administrative procedures fixed assets, i.e. property, plant and equipment.

- Accounting Policy

This policy describes the basis of presentation of the Annual Financial Statements in accordance with the Generally Recognized Accounting Practices and Accounting Standards. (A comprehensive version of this policy gets included in the AFS)

- Subsistence and Travel Policy

The policy serves to regulate the reimbursement of travelling and subsistence cost to officials and Councillors attending official business.

- **Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy**

This policy provides for Credit Control and Debt Collection Procedures and mechanisms to ensure that all consumers pay for the services that are supplied to them.

- **Investment Policy**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that cash resources are managed in the most efficient and effective manner possible and was compiled in accordance with the Municipal Invest Regulation R308.

- **Borrowing Policy**

The objectives of this policy are to: Give guidance under which circumstances the Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality may incur debt; and describe the conditions that must be adhered to by the Accounting Officer or his/her delegate when a loan application is submitted to Council for approval.

- **Policy on the Planning and Approval of Capital Projects**

This policy has the purpose to regulate allocation of funds to capital projects and will mostly be applied during allocation of funding at the time of approval of the Capital Budget for the forthcoming financial period.

- **Policy (and Procedures) on Payables**

The purpose of this policy is to outline sound principles and practices to be adhered to in effecting transactions relating to the purchasing and payment cycle of the Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality

Revenue Framework and Strategy

To serve the Community and to render the services needed, revenue generation is fundamental to financial sustainability of every municipality. The reality is that we are faced with developmental backlogs and poverty, challenging our revenue generation capacity. The requests always exceed the

available funds. This aspect becomes more obvious when compiling the municipality's Annual Budgets.

Municipalities are obliged to table a balanced and credible Budget, based on realistic estimation of revenue that is consistent with their budgetary resources and collection level experienced. Cash flows are expected to remain under pressure for the 2023/24 Financial Year, due to the state of the South Africa's economy, and thus a conservative approach is followed to project expected revenues and cash receipts.

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality revenue collection done by way of levies, tax and services mainly from the proclaimed areas such as Siyabuswa, Libangeni. The municipality has also developed traffic stations which generate income by way of traffic fines and testing of motor vehicles within the area.

The plans are underway to develop another traffic station in the areas of Mathanjana magisterial district. MP316 relies more on grants and subsidies as well as public contribution and donation which represent more than 80% of the total municipal revenue and income from generated from the Siyabuswa and Libangeni traffic stations.

Expenditure framework

Cognizance should also be given that National Government has prioritized the quality of drinking water and failures in the management of wastewater through the Blue Drop and Green Drop performance ratings. Measures have therefore been taken over the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework period to implement these strategies to ensure that existing water supply and wastewater management comply with these requirements.

The continued improvement and development of an effective financial planning process for Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality, aids the actualization of fulfilling its facilitating role to capacitate the community to build a prosperous future for all.

The Financial planning imperatives contribute to ensuring that the Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality remains financially viable and that municipal services are provided economically to all communities. The Multi-year Financial Plan contains realistic and credible revenue and expenditure forecasts which should provide a sound basis for improved financial management and institutional

development as well as service delivery improvements and implementation. The strategy towards cash backing will certainly ensure the sustainability of the Municipality over the medium-to-long-term.

Existing Revenue Sources and Management
Revenue Observation

Revenue	Observation
Property Rates	Municipal billing remains a challenge which requires management to address. Business is currently paying for the property rates however the challenge remains with the state or government department to honour payment.

Water	The flat rate system used for water consumptions is not economically responding to the usage thereof.
Sewerage	This is another source of revenue for the municipality, however, the challenges remains on the capacity and upgrading needed to improve the service.
Refuse Removal	This revenue source is currently not doing well interms of collection and payment. This area need improvement to bolster revenue of the municipality.
Rental of Facilities	The revenue source emanates from rental of community halls, stadiums, machinery, and equipment's. due to Covid 19 pandemic, the municipality experience the decline in

2022



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7.3 KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Basic services delivery by Dr. JS MLM includes, provision of potable water, sewerage, refuse removal, electricity and roads, which are the basic competency of local government. Moreover, housing is also considered a basic service delivery issue; however, housing delivery remains a provincial competency, led by the Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Human Settlements. Government basic services delivery targets are largely prescribed in the United Nations adopted Sustainable Development goals. The major goal is that all households should have access to all basic services.

Basic Service delivery and Infrastructure development analysis

The Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality analysis of infrastructure and basic service delivery such as water, sanitation, electricity, housing, refuse removal, roads, storm water drainage system, public transport and telecommunications

	Village	Challenge
01	Ga Phaahla	Storm water drainage
02	Kgapamadi Section 1 and C	Water reticulation and fencing of municipal steel water tanks
	Redutse (Toitskraal)	Water reticulation and replacement of asbestos pipe PVC
03	Siyabuswa "A" Langothi ,Sweet Corner	Replacement of asbestos pipes
	Siyabuswa "A"	Upgrading of Emasofeni bridge
04	Siyabuswa "A" Part of ward 4	Removal of asbestos pipes
07	Ramokgeletsane/Thabana	Water reticulation

08	Mrhesha/Mrhawini and Mgababa Section	Water infrastructure
09	Meetsemadiba	Supply of water and upgrading of existing water infrastructure
11	Entire ward	Provision of water
12	Matshiding	Water reticulation and bulk water supply
14	Mapotla new section	Water reticulation at new stands
15	Digwale	Water reticulation
	Molapoamogale	Proper operation and water supply in all sections
	Molapoamogale	Bulk water supply
	Digwale	Water connection and Borehole at Crèche
	Wolwekraal next to Digwale	Bulk water supply and reticulation
17	Libangeni Mbongo	Bulk water supply
19	Makometsane/Madubaduba/Ukukhanya	Removal of asbestos pipe/Water reticulation/Steel tanks/8 boreholes
	Moripe garden	Water reticulation
20	Senotlelo	Water reticulation
	Additional boreholes and connection of electricity	
21	Lefisoane/Kabete	Fixing of old borehole
	Kabete	Installation of borehole
	Troya	Water Reticulation
23	Part of Marapyane	Revitalizing of all water systems available
24	Part of Marapyane	Water reticulation and house connection

	Part of Seabe	House connection on some few house
	Mmaduma	House connection on some few house
25	Part of Seabe	Water reticulation at Itsoseng and Terateng and Masopeng
26	Loding/Dihekeng/Nokaneng Loding and Sehoko between	Borehole/Storage tank and electricity connection
27	Leseleseleng	Water reticulation
28	Part of Mmamethake Magareng Dierefeng Part of Nokaneng Part of Nokaneng	Water reticulation, purification, Rejuvenation of borehole
29	Mmamethake	Water supply through pipes be extended Phake Ratlhagane Water reticulation Repair of borehole machine
30	Masobe	Bulk supply Water reticulation House water connection

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Free Basic water

The municipality is providing free basic water to communities, especially the entire households. Most households in the municipality can be classified as poor indigent- where the total household income is less than R4000 per month. At the moment approximately 80% of households in the municipality are classified as indigents however, the municipality is updating its indigent register on a yearly basis

Table below indicates free basic water service backlogs:

Service	Total	Total indigent registered	Total indigent served	Total indigent served in a percentage
Free basic water	74 581	4 335	4 335	100%

3.2 Water critical challenges

- Old infrastructure
- Drought
- Flat rate application
- Lack of financial resources
- Illegal connections
- Informal and scattered settlements
- Poor workmanship

Generally, sanitation facilities in some villages are in poor state hence the Municipality in the last four years of term of council has constructed VIP toilets. Most industrial consumers are in the existing urban center (e.g., Siybasuswa) and discharge their effluent into the municipal sewers for treatment at the Wastewater Treatment Works. Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality must start prioritising the expansion of the Sewage plants in Moripe gardens, Libangeni township, Ga-Phaahla township in support of Spatial development framework of the municipality. The municipality has at least met the millennium development goal that requires that the municipality must have dealt with the bucket system by 2010.

The table below will attempt to demonstrate elementary backlogs still experience by the municipality.

. Sanitation



Sanitation Challenges		
Ward	Village Name	Challenges
01	Ga-Phaahla	Sewer drainage system (1)
02	Part of Kgapamadi Makopanong Section A to section C	CWB Toilets (2) CWB Toilets (1)
03		
04	Part of Makopanong ward 4	CWB toilets
06	Mogononong/Siyabuswa C	Sewer system at Mogononong and Part of Siyabuswa C
07	Ramokgeletsane Section D	CWB Toilets (1)
08	Mthambothini	
09	Part of Ga Morwe	200 households needs CWB toilets and sewer system
10	All villages	Construction of CWB Toilets
11	All villages	Construction of CWB Toilets
12	Marothobolong Manyebethwane	Sewer reticulation and CWB toilets
13	Borolo	Allocation of CWB Toilets

Sanitation Challenges		
14	Maphotla	Construction of CWB Toilets
15	Molapoamogale/Digwale	Toilets for new stands
16	All 4 sections in ward 16	CWB Toilets (additional units) All 4 sections
17	Mbongo	CWB Toilets
18	Maphanga	Construction of CWB Toilets
19	Madubaduba	CWB Toilets (100 units)
	Makometsane	CWB Toilets (50)
	Ukukhanya	CWB Toilets (50)
20	Senotlelo	Construction of 1200 CWB toilets
21	Troya	100 CWB toilets
	Kabete	
22	Part of Lefisoane/Lefiso/Ga-maria	CWB Toilets
23	Part of Marapyane	CWB Toilets for the whole village
24	Part of Marapyane	CWB toilets urgently needed
	Part of Seabe	CWB toilets for fewer houses
	Mmaduma	Half the village in need of CWB toilets
25	Part of Seabe & Nokaneng	CWB toilets

Sanitation Challenges		
26	Loding, Sehoko, Dihekeng & Part Nokaneng	CWB Toilets
27	Phomolong	Construction of CWB Toilets
28	Part of Mmamethake, Masakeng & new stands Part of Nokaneng	CWB Toilets CWB Toilets
29	Mmamethake & Part of Phake	Construction 1400 CWB Toilets
30	Khutsong/Rebone Extension /Rankaile and Mantlole	CWB Toilets
31	Masobye Green side and Itsoseng section	Sewer system

Table indicates the list of the current status of Wastewater Treatment Works is indicated below:

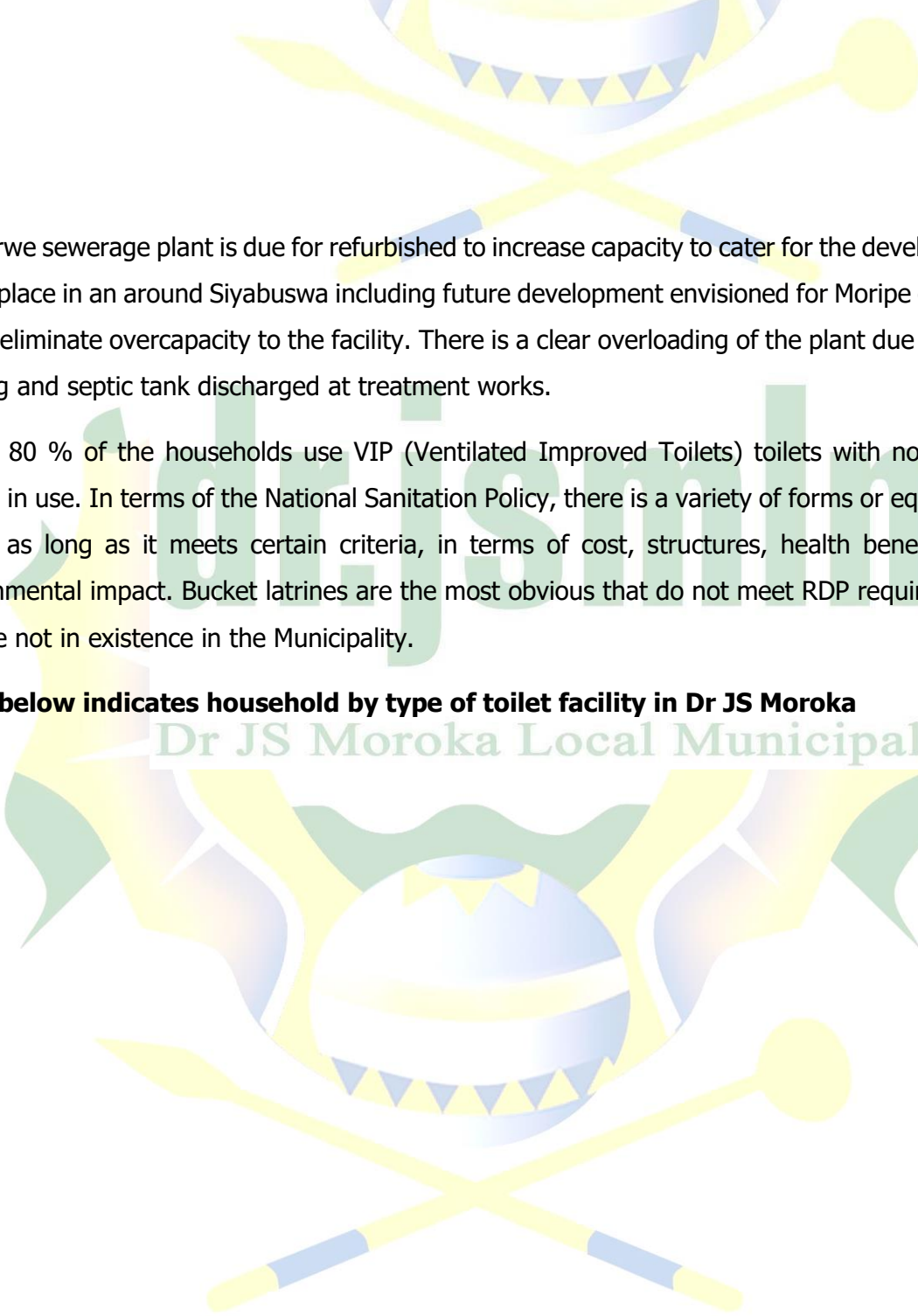
Location	Type	Current Capacity	Requirements
Ga-Morwe	Conventional	60 ml/day	Increase capacity
Siyabuswa	Septic		Connection sewerage
Libangeni	Pond		Increase capacity
Libangeni	Septic	0.06ml/day	Connection to sewerage line
Mathanjana	Septic		Connection to sewerage line

3. BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

The Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality analysis of infrastructure and basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, housing, refuse removal, roads, storm water drainage system and public transport and telecommunication.

The table below gives a picture of challenges.

Water Challenges		
Ward	Village Name	Challenges
01	Ga-Phaahla	Storm water drainage
02	Kgapamadi/ Section I and C	Water reticulation
	Section A	Fencing of municipal steel water tanks
	Redutse (Toitskraal)	Water reticulation and replacement of asbestos pipes to PVC pipes
03	Siyabuswa "A" (Langothi, Majezi, Sweet corner sections)	Replacement of asbestos pipe
	Siyabuswa "A"	Upgrading of Emasofeni bridge
04	Siyabuswa "A" Part of ward 4	Removal of asbestos pipes
07	Thabana/Ramokgeletsane	Water reticulation
08	Mrhesha/Mrhawni and Mghababa section	Water infrastructure



Ga-Morwe sewerage plant is due for refurbished to increase capacity to cater for the development taking place in an around Siyabuswa including future development envisioned for Moripe gardens and to eliminate overcapacity to the facility. There is a clear overloading of the plant due to toilet flushing and septic tank discharged at treatment works.

Almost 80 % of the households use VIP (Ventilated Improved Toilets) toilets with no bucket system in use. In terms of the National Sanitation Policy, there is a variety of forms or equivalent of VIP as long as it meets certain criteria, in terms of cost, structures, health benefits and environmental impact. Bucket latrines are the most obvious that do not meet RDP requirements and are not in existence in the Municipality.

Table below indicates household by type of toilet facility in Dr JS Moroka

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Type	Census 2022
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	8 238
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 104
Chemical toilet	366
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	15 663
Pit toilet without ventilation	35 190
Bucket toilet	210
None	1 200
Others	144

3.4

The bucket toilets as reflected on Census 2022 does not necessarily mean that the municipality is having bucket toilets. During the survey most of the households especially in the western part of the municipality indicated that since their toilets are miles apart from house structure and since they don't have house toilets, they use bucket during the night and empty it in the morning.

Dr JS Moroka Local municipality is not the electricity Authority nor Provider and this is the sole competency of ESKOM. The municipality is only responsible for the coordination of the service by making sure that communities are consulted and by compiling a priority list. The only provider of electricity in the region is ESKOM, which has installed basic infrastructure to provide electricity to the communities. For most part, new formal and informal settlements have no electricity, i.e new Kgapamadi extension. Lack of access to electricity to some villages poses a problem to the municipality as it impacts negatively on basic service delivery, local economic development, and community projects.

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Electricity According to 2022 Census, indication was made that a total number of 1 883 households within the jurisdiction of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality are still without electricity with already 72 698 households electrified. DME, ESKOM and Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality have developed electricity template tool, which will be used as a guide for the electrification of villages within Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.

MP316 Project List

Project Name	Type	Beneficiaries
Phake Ratlhagana	HH Connection	200
Libangeni	HH Connection	74

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Project Name	Type	Beneficiaries
Madubaduba Moripe	HH Coonection	70
Total		344

Eskom Infrastructure & Pre-engineering Projects

- Makometsane 132/22KV 2x40MVA Substation project
- Dennilton 132/22KV substation project

Challenges

- Electricity not available in other areas.
- The municipality is not electricity authority.
- Limited resource to maintain already existing high-mast lights.
- Inconsistence indigent register for provision of free basic electricity.

Housing

Housing delivery is a competence of the Department of Human Settlement. Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality's primary role is limited to compiling housing waiting lists. However, the municipality can make a careful assessment of delivery in the area thus far, and how this impact on socio-economic development generally. The municipality is experiencing mushrooming of unplanned settlements across many villages within Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality, this included Kgapamadi in ward 2, Digwale in ward 15, Libangeni ward 16, Makometsane in ward 19 and Masobe in ward 31. These unplanned settlements have poor services characterized by gravel roads, self-made pit toilets and lack of electricity, water and solid waste disposal.

Housing Back-lock

Ward	Village Name	Challenge
1	Ga-Phaahla	PHP Houses
2	Redutse/Toitskraal	Allocation of tittle deeds
4	Siyabuswa (Ward 4)	PHP Houses
8	Mthambothini	PHP Houses in all sections
10	All villages within ward 10	Additional PHP Houses

Ward	Village Name	Challenge
11	All villages within the ward	PHP houses
13	All villages within the ward	Allocation of PHP Houses in the whole ward
15		New township establishments
		RDP houses
16	All 4 sections within the ward	PHP Houses for indigent households
17	Mbhongo/Libangeni	5 additional RDP houses
18	Maphanga	PHP houses
		Completion incomplete of PHP Housing project
19	Madubaduba	100 houses at Madubaduba
	Ukukhanya	80 houses Ukukhanya
	Makometsane	20 Php Houses Makometsane
20	Senotlelo	50 PHP houses
21	Troya	PHP Houses
25	Part of Nokaneng	PHP houses
25	Part of Seabe	PHP houses
26	All villages within ward 26	PHP Houses
29	MMamethlake	Township establishment
30	All villages within ward 30	500 PHP Houses

Refuse Removal

Through EPWP, the Municipality has strengthened the door-to-door waste collection service by recruitment of 415 EPWP workers in order to intensify waste management and collection. There are backlogs concerning the domestic waste management services, which need to be dealt with so that there is visibility and an impact on services rendered within the municipality. Waste collection services need to be extended to other villages within the Municipality. Regular solid waste collection services are also provided to business premises, educational institutions, offices, and household within the municipal jurisdiction. The waste collection from the residential premises is carried out weekly or bi-weekly basis. Presently the total percentage of collection from the household is **21%**. The current municipal waste collection needs to be extended to other areas, but due to lack of municipal resources the

municipality cannot meet the demands for waste collection as required by the constitution and related regulations.

The current study estimates that 59 664 (+_ 80%) of households in Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality have no formal refuse removal service and thus need this service. They tend to use dongas, forests, open spaces, and own created refuse dump. The widespread inadequacy of formal refuse removal service in the municipal area poses a health hazard to the rural communities and it is particularly a problem for businesses. The implication of the finding is that the formal refuse removal service is needed in all wards of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality. Also noteworthy is that there is formal waste collection, which covers seven (7) wards; 1,3,4,5,6,16 & 17.

Below table indicates waste management backlogs per ward.

Ward	Refuse Removal Status	Challenges
01	Collection by municipality	Not all wards are benefiting
02	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house. Only open spaces are cleaned
03	Collection by municipality	Collection is done once a week
04	Collection by municipality	Collection is done once a week
05	Collection by municipality	Collection is done once a week
06	Collection by municipality	Collection is done once a week
07	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
08	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.

Ward	Refuse Removal Status	Challenges
09	Own	
10	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house. Only open spaces are cleaned
11	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
12	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
13	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
14	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house. Only open spaces are cleaned
15	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house. Only open spaces are cleaned
16	Collection by municipality	Collection is done once a week
17	Collection by municipality	Collection is done once a week
18	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house. Only open spaces are cleaned
19	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house. Only open spaces are cleaned
20	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
21	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
22	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
23	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
24	Own	

Ward	Refuse Removal Status	Challenges
25	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
26	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
27	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
28	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
29	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
30	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.
31	Own	No sufficient equipment to collect from house to house.

3.9 Land fill site in Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Site Name	Status	Challenges – Recommendation
Libangeni Land-fill Site	Licenced	Fully operational
Mmametlhake Land-fill Site	Licenced	Not fully operational

The municipality renders waste collection and cleaning service. Waste is collected and deposited in landfill sites. Majority of households are still to receive Bins for effective collection of waste. The municipality has made containers available for the public for waste collection, in some part of areas and containers are provided in public areas for collection of waste. Waste collection is done on Monday to Friday. According to report from waste management unit in community development services it was estimated that $\pm 20\ 000$ tons of waste was generated throughout the municipality. The projected population in **2030** is estimated to be **235 882** which will decrease degeneration of waste to $\pm 10\ 000$ tons. This is likely to improved operations on parts

of the local authority to extend its service to all households and substantially sustain the land-fill site and the capacity thereof.

Roads and Stormwater

Roads Infrastructure is an essential prerequisite of social and economic growth in any country as it serves as a mode of travel between any two destinations. The main modes of travel within the jurisdiction of Dr. J.S Moroka local municipality which can accelerate the aforementioned factors are R568 (Kwa-Mhlanga to Mkhombo dam road), R573 (Moloto road Pretoria and Johannesburg), D2091 (Marapyane College to Tuinplaas) and the D2740 (Pankop to Hammanskraal) which links DRJSMLM to two provinces namely Gauteng and Limpopo, the R573 road is currently being upgraded by the South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL) as it best known for its high accidents rate.

The municipality considers the Rural Roads Asset Management Plan (RRAMP) which was commissioned by the Nkangala District Municipality as well as the Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) which was prepared in terms of the provisions of the National

Land Transport Act (NLTA) Act 5 of 2009, for a period of five years 2014/15 to 2018/2019. The ITP seek to provide overall guidance on transport service delivery in the municipality through identifying gaps in the transport systems and formulating systematic interventions to address the gaps. The ITP will also provide the transport-related inputs into the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP) which is the primary planning and budgeting tool to realize the municipality's vision. The process to review of the ITP to serve for another period of five years is well under way.

Currently there is a Rural Roads Asset Management Plan (RRAMP) in the municipality, which is essential for guiding the municipality on the prioritization of road network development and maintenance as well as numbering which is a process set to commence soon. The RRAMP also helps to ensure efficient use of resources, especially in the case of the Dr. JS Moroka municipality where resource limitations are one of the primary concerns. In the presence of the RRAMP, therefore, the municipality does have a systematic method to help to develop and maintain its road network. The Municipality has a total length of approximately 2500km of internal gravel roads. 325km is bus and taxi roads which belong to the municipality and 85km belongs to the Department of Public Works Roads & Transport (DPWRT). Approximately 500km is maintained

annually (Includes Gravelling and Blading). The municipality is however unable to maintain all of its gravel roads due to insufficient resources.

220 km of the total 325 km of bus and taxi road is paved which leaves 32.3% backlog. The Municipality has thus far been able to increase number of paved bus and taxi routes from 48.8% to 57.4% since 2016 which is 8.6% backlog reduction to-date.

Name	Paved	Gravel	Earth Tracks
SANRAL	40km		
DPWRT	85		
Municipality	409.1km	2500Km	

Table below indicates road ownership in terms of kilometres:



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Total surfaced road inclusive of bus routes and other internal roads stands at 409.1km.

Contributing factors in terms of backlog include inter alia projects implemented internally by the maintenance division and capital projects implemented till 2022/23 financial year in the following villages most of which have their first phases complete while others have a full project completed:

3.10.1 Road project implemented during the 2022/23 financial year:

Construction of 1,2km at Siyabuswa C Bus and Taxi route (Next to Velulwazi high school)

Construction of 1,2km at Mmamethlake Bus and Taxi route

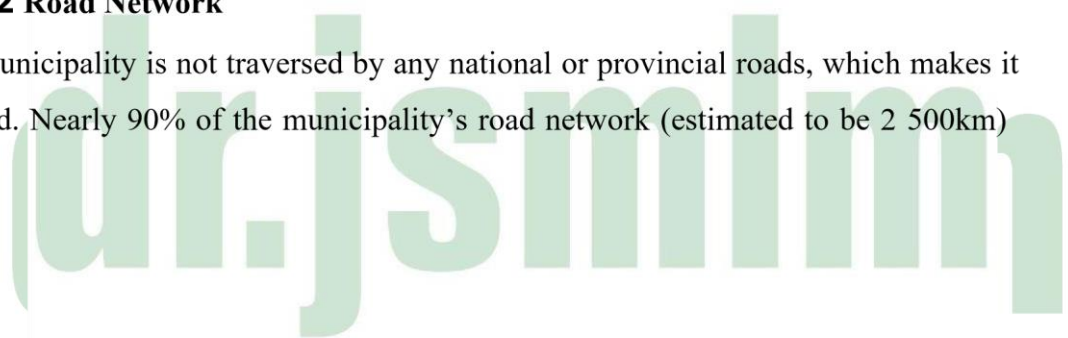
Construction of 1,2km at Radijoko Bus and Taxi route

The table below indicates the Strategic Roads within MP316

Priority	Strategic roads	Strategic importance of the road
01	R573 – P207-1	The road traverse through municipal boundary of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality and Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality in Limpopo. It is therefore a recognised priority road in this IDP/Budget because of its potential to increase economic fortune and viability of the Dr JS MLM.
02	R568 – P255/2	municipal offices, retail facilities, and a transportation terminus.

3.10.2 Road Network

The Municipality is not traversed by any national or provincial roads, which makes it isolated. Nearly 90% of the municipality’s road network (estimated to be 2 500km)



Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality
Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

consists of local roads and streets, the other 10%, forms the core mobility sub-network (Local Integrated Transport Plan, LITP, Draft 2013). There are only two major roads that provide access to the settlements and economic nodes in the municipal area and they mainly provide access to areas in the south of the Municipality. They are namely an east-west provincial road (R573 – P207-1) from Marble Hall to Tshwane and a north-south link road (R568 – P255/2).

The provincial roads consist of a combination of paved and gravel roads, while all local roads and walkways are unsurfaced. Tared roads link the majority of the larger settlements such as Siyabuswa, Vaalbank, and other settlements to the provincial roads. Note that the Tshwane and Johannesburg Metropolitan areas are the most important employment centres and large numbers of people commute daily to these areas. Apart from route R568 and R 573, other minor arterials within the LM include:

- **P206/1**
- **P257/1**

Condition of Roads

Local roads and streets are the responsibility of the Municipality, while the few arterial links are the responsibility of the Mpumalanga Province. According to the LITP the condition of the higher order road network is generally fair while that of access roads is poor.

There is a general need for routine maintenance and an adequate stormwater drainage system on the majority of roads. Furthermore, the LITP commented on the poor quality of road patches, uneven road surfaces, open cracks, potholes, shoulder edge breaking on some sections of the network, and the fact that most tarred roads within the Municipality do not have road markings or road traffic signs. Apart from damage by erosion due to a poor stormwater drainage system, road infrastructure is being damaged by overloaded heavy motor vehicles which pass through the municipal area to various destinations.

Note that there is a stark contrast in the provision of transportation infrastructure to the eastern and western extents of the Municipality. It was noted in the previous SDF that the areas in the east were relatively well supplied compared with the more rural west. Two examples of instances where urgent intervention is required are namely (LITP): R568: Severely distressed patching over large area; Open cracks with poor maintenance work. Collector roads in Siyabuswa: Uneven surface; Numerous potholes; Major shoulder edge breaking.

Rail

There is a single north-running bypass freight rail line from Pretoria along the N1 that crosses through the Masobye village area. The line is currently not in use but was previously used to transport agricultural produce (LITP). The line has two stations within the municipality, namely Leonie and Pankopboth. According to the LITP, any future proposals relating to rail transport in the area should consider the revitalisation of the rail line among the alternatives. In terms of export opportunities, this railway line has significance in that it forms part of the network linking the Maputo and Richards Bay harbours.

There are currently no passenger rail services in the municipality. However, there is a feasibility study being carried out on a mass public transport service along the Moloto Corridor between the City of Tshwane and areas in the vicinity of the Municipality that may include rail as a mode.

Air

There are no airports or airfields within the Dr JS Moroka LM.

Freight

Heavy vehicles do use the higher road network although it was not necessarily designed to carry such heavy loads. This leads to the deterioration of provincial roads.

Public Transport

Many commuters within the municipality rely on public transport in the form of buses, minibus taxis, bicycles, donkey cards and walking (long distances) for commuting to work and school, as well as social travelling. Bus services are mainly used for work trips, with service terminals in the CoT and other areas outside the Municipality. Taxi services, on the other hand, are mostly used for trips within the Municipality.

The highest volume of traffic involves trips made between settlements and the Gauteng Province, as well as other large economic centres such as eMalahleni (Witbank), Middelburg, Marble Hall and Bronkhorstspuit.

There is also a fair amount of traffic to other nodal points within Nkangala District Municipality such as Kwa-Mhlanga and Kwaggafontein. The latter areas have recently experienced significant economic development since the establishment of sub-regional shopping centres. Furthermore, the area is now experiencing an increase in traffic and population movement as a result of completion of Dinokeng Nature Reserve which located directly east of Hammanskraal

in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan area. There are thirteen (13) minibus taxi facilities in the municipality, of which six (6) are informal and seven (7) are formal facilities. The taxi rank facilities are located in the majority of the larger settlements such as Siyabuswa, Vaalbank, Allemansdrift.

Taxi Ranks in Dr JS MLM

Facility Name	Status
Katjibane Taxi Rank	Informal
Makopanong Taxi Rank	Informal
Loding Taxi Rank	Informal
Marapyane Taxi Rank	Formal
Matshiding Taxi Rank	Formal
Nokaneng Taxi Rank	Formal
Masobye Taxi Rank	Formal
Senotlelo Taxi Rank	Formal
Siyabuswa Main Taxi Rank	Formal
Siyabuswa Spar Taxi Rank	Formal
Libangeni Crossing Taxi Rank	Informal
Kgapamadi Taxi Rank	Informal
Libangeni Taxi Rank	Formal

PUTCO, the main transport service provider, have provided basic shelters for commuters along most of their routes. Some of these shelters are, however, rudimentary, and urgently need of maintenance.

Even though most residents in the LM rely on walking as a mode of transport, the quality of non-motorised transport (NMT) infrastructure is generally inadequate. For example, there are instances where formally constructed pedestrian sidewalks are provided at schools but are limited to the immediate vicinity of the school. Additional pedestrian sidewalks are thus necessary, particularly in areas where high pedestrian volumes interact with vehicular traffic. Animal drawn transport is used as a viable means of transport in the municipality. However, no special provision

is made for animal-drawn carts, leading to them having to share the road space with faster motorised vehicles.

District and Provincial Roads

District and Provincial roads are those roads that fall under the jurisdiction of the Mpumalanga Provincial Department of Roads, Transport and Public Works ("the Department"). The Department is therefore expected to undertake all roads related construction and routine maintenance on these roads. Some of these roads are regarded as linking roads that are so critical that they require undivided attention. These include inter alia the following:

- Ga-Morwe to Makometsane
- Ramokgeletsane to Senotlelo
- Nokaneng to Katjibane connecting Chester (Limpopo)
- Seabe connecting Bingley (Limpopo)
- Marapyane connecting Tuinplaas (Limpopo)
- Ramokgeletsane connecting Matlereheng (Limpopo)
- Senotlelo to Lefisoane
- Mamethlake connecting Rusteënter (Gauteng)
- Lefiso to Pankop
- Senotlelo to Ga-Matlala Ramoshiho (Limpopo)
- Molapoamogale to Kwa-Mhlanga

The Municipality is constantly engaging the Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport on these roads about their urgent need for upgrading to surface. The challenge remains in the borders of the neighbouring province which need engagement with the Limpopo province (Seabe to Bingley, Katjibane to Chester, Mmamethlake to Rust de Venter and Marapyane to Tuinplaas).

The Municipality has approached the Public Works Department to partner with a view to reduce the roads backlog, by combining resources to gradually move away from road re-gravelling to road surfacing and assist each other with potholes patching and roads gravelling. The combination of resources has managed the municipality to upgrade 300m, 600 m and 1km of gravel roads at Libangeni, Loding and Marapyane respectively. This program has proven that

upgrading roads using internally staff is key and cost effective at the same time ensuring adequate skills transfer is ensured between the two government spheres.

Storm-water Drainage Systems and Sub-Surface Water

Storm water management in the Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality is largely inadequate. While some provincial roads are equipped with storm-water drainage system (mostly culvert bridges), this is not the case for most of the road network in Dr. JS Moroka. This has over time led to the erosion of the road shoulders and reduction of the life span of the roads. The storm-water drainage system, where available within the villages, are substandard. This is especially evident during rainy seasons wherein the municipality experience water pools in many parts of the municipality, and in turn impeding travel.

Villages such as Mmaduma / Greenside which has in the past few years experienced continuous has been proven that it is in the flood line, it is unfortunate that the village is on communal land meaning when it was built the Municipality was not involved therefore there was no proper studies such as planning and constructing adequate stormwater infrastructure to channel the water away from the people. The Municipality's Stormwater Master Plan is in place to address. Over and above, the Municipality has a responsibility to maintain storm water channels and eradicate sub-surface water affecting residents in a negative way. There has been tremendous challenge in roads regarding underground water control and eradication which was completed in some villages either in full or in part.

Though the division assists villages which are affected by sub surface water year after year, it has since been established that there is more work to be done in this regard as more residents start to report the problem having seen the success of its remedy by the division.

There is a need to have a proper network to link the storm-water channels to the streams. A detailed storm-water master plan needs to be reviewed to enable the municipality to plan accordingly and realistically. Some of the under mentioned villages have been assisted partially and still need to be attended to eradicate sub surface water completely.

Underground water

- Makopanong
- Siyabuswa B
- Ramokgeletsane
- Mapotla
- Mthambothini

- GaMorwe
- Thabana
- Ga Phaahla

The following villages has been identified as storm water drainage system

- Seabe
- Mmaduma
- Matshiding
- Maseleseleng
- Siyabuswa C,D
- GaMorwe
- Loding

There is need of pedestrian walkways and school bridges along surface of the roads in various villages in Dr JS Moroka. The maintenance of roads and storm-water infrastructures is necessary in order to facilitate economic growth, social development, promote traffic safety, improve traffic flow and alleviate/ minimize the extent of the damage that is normally caused by heavy rain especially in the summer and spring season. Maintenance of surfaced roads is done through internal municipal resource by patching of potholes and manual booming. A network of stone pitched concrete and earth channels are mostly situated in Mbibane and Mdutjana unit area since the areas are sloppy while Mathanjana unit area is mostly flat; soil types within each magisterial unit take precedence. These infrastructures are maintained through municipal general workers who still need to be beefed up. Training and skills transfers are required to effectively maintain the municipal roads and stormwater infrastructure.

Table below indicate road and storm-water challenges in MP316.

Road & Stormwater		
Ward	Village Name	Challenges
01	Ga-Phaahla	Storm water drainage
02	Kgapamadi	Extension of road to R573
	Makopanong to Siyabuswa	Pedestrian bridge
	Makopanong Section 'A' to C	Bus and taxi road
	Phola Park section A	Storm water

Road & Stormwater		
	Makopanong section C and Siyabuswa ward 3	Refurbishment of Siyabuswa A bridge from Engen garage to Makopanong
	Section A	Fencing of municipal steel water tanks
03	Siyabuswa A	Upgrading of Emasofeni bridge
	Siyabuswa "A" Bongimfundo street	Construction of Pedestrian walk
	Kabenziwa	Construction stormwater
04	Part of Makopanong	Tarred roads
	Part of Makopanong	Tarred road next to MMashadi high school
	Makopanong/Siyabuswa	Regravelling of road both part of Makopanong and Siyabuswa
05	Siyabuswa "B"	Storm water
	Siyabuswa "B" next to Chris Hani school	Pavement along Bishop Hendrick Street
06	Siyabuswa "C"	Storm water project should be finished before 2020/21
	Siyabuswa C	Construction of bus road at Velulwazi taxi road
	Mogononong	Construction of road via Prince School
	Mabuyeni	Construction of storm water at Mbuyeni
07	Mokgeletsane	Completion of Bus and taxi route
	Thabana section D	Stormwater
08	Kosini section	Tarring of road from Emrhuleni to King cluster
	Kosini section	Paving of street at Kwa Dr Esther Mahlangu
	Mgababa section	Tarring of road from Kwa Chili via Kwa Mvangeli

Road & Stormwater		
	Mabhadu/Kosini/Masoganeng	Stor water drainage from Emabhadu via President restaurant to Kwa Ntwsanyana
	Kosini section	Storm water from clinic via Roman church King cluster
09	Part of Ga Morwe	Tarring of road from thuthuka street
10	Meetsemadiba	Storm water at Vukuzenzele
		Upgrading of bus and taxi route
	Ga-Morwe and Meetsemadiba	Erection of Pedestal Bridge
11	All Villages	Storm water
		Storm water
	Two-line	Construction of tarred road
12	Marothobolong	Bus and taxi route
	Manyebethwane / Maselapata	Bus and taxi route
	Manyebethwane / Maselapata	Bus and taxi route
13	Madlayedwa	Tarring of bus and taxi route at new extension, storm water drainage, control and channelling
	Dithabaneng, Skimming	Tarring of business road and storm water drainage at borolo out of village
14		Construction of bus and taxi route from Mpumalanga to Mandoza street
		Fixing of bridge near Sunset road and tar road
15	Digwale B and RDP	Upgrading of bus route (Tar road)
	Digwale/Molapoamogale	Side walks
	Digwale B and RDP/Molapoamogale	Storm water channels

Road & Stormwater		
16	Khomotso section	Storm water leading to school
	Khotsomo section	Tarred road
17	Mbongo	Tarring of road from Mbhongo pass Babutheni High school
18	Maphanga	Construction of storm water drainage via Maila street and Masango
		Construction of tar road at Maphanga bus and taxi route
		Construction of tar road at Maphanga bus and taxi route and Nkosana route via Abner/Nyora street
		Construction of tar road at Maphanga bus and taxi route and Nkosana route via Abner/Nyora street
19	Madubaduba, Moripe Garden and Ukukhanya	Blue lagon to Phahlane Section and Skierlik bus and taxi route. Chiloane street/Mohlala to Chikanda
	Moripe Garden /Madubaduba/Ukukhanya/Makometsane	Storm water around Thembelihle school
20		Storm water drainage
		Tarring of 6km road from Molapalapa School to section H
		Tarring of road from St Johns to Mekgapeng Cemeteries
		Paving of bus and taxi route
		Upgrading of pedestrian bridge between section F and G
		Completion of a sidewalk project

Road & Stormwater		
		Construction of 14km road from section D to section G
21	Kabete and Troya	Tarring of bus and taxi route
	Kabete & Troya	Storm water
	Troya & Kabete	Pedestrian walk
22	Part of Lefisoane	Completion of bus and taxi route
	Lefiso	Construction road and storm water
	Dithlagane	Construction of side walks
23	Part of Marapyane	Construction of Marapyane bus & taxi route phase 4 Tarring of road from clinic to bus depot Tarring of road from Marapyane car wash to legotlong section
24	Part of Marapyane	Tarring and construction of Marapyane reservoir to Matjiala section
	Part of Ga Seabe	Construction of access to Mohele section
	Mmaduma	Completion of pavement at Mmaduma
25	Part of Seabe	Tarring of road at Itsoseng section
	Part of Nokaneng	Tarring of road at Skuurlik section
	Part of Nokaneng	Construction of storm water
26	Loding	Construction of storm water, /Tarring of road from Dipajerong via Loding Mzimdala to Mbulawa High School
	Nokaneng	Tarring of road from ZCC Church to Sepakapakeng section
	Ramtsho to Marapyane	Completion of bus & taxi road
27	Katjibane	Upgrading of bus and taxi route (1)
	Phomolong	Storm-water drainage system (2)
	Diparafeng	Road Construction (3)
28	Nokaneng	Completion of bus taxi road (1)

Road & Stormwater		
	Magareng	Construction of bus and taxi road (3)
	Dierefeng	Construction of bus and taxi road (2)
29	Mmamethlake	Construction of bus and taxi road
	Morningside and Sunny view	Construction of bus and taxi road
30	Rankaile/Rebone/Mantlole and Phola Park	Roads and Stormwater at Rankaile (1)
	Khutsong and Ten Morgan	Completion of Rebone paving from entrance to Refithlile Primary School (2)
	Phake Thabeng to Ten Morgan	Construction of bus and taxi road (3)
	Rebone to Rankaile	Construction of Stormwater (4)
31	Masobye	Construction of storm water at bus and taxi route
	Trust Section	Completion of bus and taxi route

Community Needs Analysis

Following community ward-based consultation, Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality with communities and stakeholders within identified the following 22 issues:

No	Community Needs Analysis
1	Local Economic Development
2	Sanitation
3	Human Settlement
4	Water Provision
5	Sports, Culture, Arts and Recreation
6	Education – building of schools
7	Local Economic Development
8	Waste Management Collection
9	Electricity Provision
10	Community Facilities
11	Health Services

12	Land and Housing – Allocation of Title deeds
13	Public Transport
14	Developmental Agriculture
15	Environmental Management
16	Maintenance of existing Infrastructure
17	Road safety Programs
18	Township establishment
19	Disaster Management and Fire Fighting
20	Safety and Security
21	Youth Development
22	Primary Health care services

7.4 KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY: COMMUNITY SERVICES

REGISTERING AUTHORITY

Dr JS Moroka Municipality has three Licensing Sections situated in three Magisterial Districts namely-Mbibane, Mdutjana and Mathanjana. Before the establishment of the Municipality, Mpumalanga Provincial Government through Safety, Security and Liaison Department rendered registering authorities' functions at that time the offices for this service was only in Siyabuswa. The people from Mathanjana & Mbibane had to travel long distance to access services relating to Registering Authorities. After the establishment of Municipality in 2000, during the first term of its office, Dr JS Moroka Municipal Council took a decision to request Mpumalanga Provincial Government the devolution of powers to run the registering authority within its jurisdiction.

Dr JS Moroka Municipality is experiencing an increase in the number of motorist which then put pressure on our insufficient resources. The municipality is currently having nineteen (19) traffic officers and two (02) road safety officers. The geographical area of which covers the magisterial district of Mdutjana, Mbibane and Mathanjana stretches the current resources and our operations cannot be rendered sufficiently at some part of the municipal areas.

Most tarred road within the municipality does not have road markings and road traffic signs; in addition the available road infrastructure is being damaged by overloaded heavy motor vehicle which passes through our municipality to different destinations. Traffic officers issue +/- 600

written notices per month of which only +/- 20% are paid, others are withdrawn by the courts unreasonably and the rest are subjected to warrant of arrest which become difficult to trace offenders as most of them reside outside the municipal boundaries.

Currently the Municipality has two road safety officers which in conjunction with the Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport are coordinating and assisting with scholar patrol programmes of which not all schools are covered due to insufficient human capital and resources. Road accident is still a major challenge in some part of the Municipality due to reckless and negligent driving, alcohol abuse and stray animals.

LIBRARY

Out of the 60 villages that are within the Municipality, there are only 5 Public Libraries, one being a container stationed at Masoye. The other 4 libraries are at Mapotla, Siyabuswa, Libangeni and Marapyane. Mdutjana and Mathanjana have 2 Libraries each. At Mbibane a library has been constructed at Libangeni and will be opened soon. All libraries within the Municipality do not have guard houses and also does not cater for communities with special needs, e.g. the blind, deaf and the disabled.

In terms of the Constitution, Schedule 5, Part B, the Libraries and other National libraries are designated as functional areas of exclusive provincial legislative competence. Currently the Municipality plays a minimal role in the provision of library and information services to communities. Until such time that the Mpumalanga Provincial Government fully assigns the function of libraries to local government, the challenge in the provision of such a function will remain. Section 126 of the Constitution provides for the assignment of any power or function to be assigned to another sphere of government. The Municipality has signed the protocol agreement with the Department of Culture, Sports and Recreation with regards to Library Service within the Municipality. The Libraries are currently staffed by both provincial and municipal staff.

Over the past years, the Department of the Culture, Sports and Recreation built two Library structures within the Municipality and also purchased information sources and furniture which is not enough for the Municipality. Currently the monthly statistics of library users is at around 14000 for all the four Libraries combined; this indicates the dire need of libraries within the Municipality.

Disaster Management

Section 1 of the Disaster Management Act, No. 57 of 2002 defines "Disaster Management" as "A continuous and integrated multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at preventing or reducing the risk of disaster; mitigating the severity of or consequences of disasters; emergency preparedness; a rapid response and effective response to disasters; and post disaster recovery and rehabilitation." The Disaster Management Unit aims to manage disaster scenarios efficiently and effectively, pro-actively and re-actively, through determining and implementing, prevention, mitigation, preparedness, awareness, response, recovery, and reconstruction strategies.

The Disaster Management act; act 57 of 2002; defines disaster management service is shared service between Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality and Nkangala District Municipality in terms of the board and Municipal systems Act, Act 32 of 2000. The Municipality experienced disaster related incidents each year. This is because of the storms and heavy rains occurring in the area. Several disaster related incidents are normally reported in summer around Mathanjana area where houses are either blown away by heavy storms and strong. During winter times, not much is reported on fire related disasters, neither to say, few incidents are reported because of uncontrollable veld fires.

Sports, Arts and Culture

The core function of Sports Unit is to promote healthy living lifestyle within Communities of Dr JS Moroka Local municipalities by delivering Sport and Recreation plans. The Municipality is collaborating with external departments and sport agencies on specific issues pertaining to the implementation of Sports & Recreation plans and programs. The municipality works with the Sports council in coordinating sports programmes. The Municipality has limited sport facilities and those few available facilities still need upgrading and high maintenance. The municipality is currently on the process of upgrading of Kameelrivier stadium and plans are being made to upgrade other sport facilities. The Municipality currently has limited funds for sport. There is high expectation from communities to the municipality regarding sports funding. The Municipality is doing all its best to source funding and negotiating with relevant stakeholders on behalf of community teams. The municipality needs to consider advancing support to federations that are responsible for different sporting codes so that some social ills can be alleviated.

Table below indicate community sport facilities.

Settlements	Community Hall	Open space	Sport facility	Total
Ga-phaahla	1	1	1	3
Siyabuswa "D"	0	1	0	1
Settlements	Community Hall	Open space	Sport facility	Total
Toitskraal	0	1	0	1
Makopanong	0	1	0	1
Kgapamadi	0	1	0	1
Siyabuswa "A"	1	1	0	2
Siyabuswa "E"	0	1	0	1
Siyabuswa "B"	0	1	0	1
Siyabuswa "C",	0	1	0	1
Morhononong	0	1	0	1
Mabuyeni	0	1	0	1
Thabana	1	1	0	2
Ramokgeletsane	0	1	0	1
Mthambothini	1	1	0	2
Ga-Morwe	1	1	0	2
Metsimadiba	0	1	0	1
Mabusabesala	0	1	0	1
Mmakola	0	1	0	1
Matshiding,		1	0	2
Marothobolong	0	1	0	1
Manyebethwane	0	1	0	1
Pieterskraal	0	1	0	1
Skimming	0	1	0	1
Borolo	0	1	0	1
Mapotla	0	1	0	1
Digwale	1	1	0	2
Molapoamogale	0	1	0	1
Rondehoog	1	1	0	2

Libangeni	1	1	0	2
Mbongo	0	1	0	1
Maphanga	2	1	0	3
Madubaduba	0	1	0	1
Makometsane	0	1	0	1
Ukukhanya	1	1	0	2
Senotlelo	1	1	0	2

Settlements	Community Hall	Open space	Sport facility	Total
Kabete	0	1	0	1
Ramonanabela	0	1	0	1
Lefisoane	1	1	0	2
Lefiso	0	1	0	1
Ditlhagane	0	1	0	1
Ditlhokwe	0	1	0	1
Marapyane	1	1	0	2
Mmaduma	0	1	0	1
Seabe	0	1	0	1
Nokaneng	1	1	1	3
Loding,	0	1	0	1
Sehoko,	0	1	0	1
Dihekeng	0	1	0	1
Katjibane	0	1	0	1
Mmametlhake,	0	1	0	1
Magareng	0	1	0	1
Dierfeng	0	1	0	1
Phake Ratlhagana	0	1	0	1
Mantlole,	0	1	0	1
Rebone	0	1	0	1
Rankaila	0	1	0	1
Masobe	1	1	0	2

SOCIO ECONOMIC TRANSVERSAL

Social Development

Welfare facilities in the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality fall under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health in Mpumalanga Province. Although there are still challenges in terms of distribution of welfare services, the population within the municipality has fair access to social welfare services. SASSA indicates that a big portion of the State resources are spent in the form of pension pay out in the entire municipality with **114 439** beneficiaries, especially in areas that are predominantly rural. Many of the beneficiaries are either fostered, old aged, need support one way or the other hence they receive different forms of grants, issues contributing to high dependency rate on grants range from amongst others, orphans resulting from HIV/AIDS related deaths, child-headed households.

There are seven (7) cash pay ports, six (6) post offices, Merchandises, couple of ATMs which have been identified by SASSA for pension pay out. SASSA has move away from single public service for pension pay out as it was previously the case. Majority of grant beneficiaries are now using all available services for pension payment with merchandises becoming effective method of payment.

Grant Type	Total Beneficiaries
Disability grant	4 597
Old Age	29 454
Child support grant kids	82 896
Foster care grant beneficiary	1570
Care Dependency Grant	651
Child disability grant 0 to 1 year	35222

4.2 Children, Gender, Disability, HIV/Aids and Moral Regeneration Children

Children between the age of 0-5 years falls under the programme of Early Childhood Development. Children from 2-5 years it's a must for all of them to be registered in the Early Childhood Development Centres. Department of Social Development and Department of Education are responsible for registration of ECD centres and its curriculum. The municipality is responsible for MONITORING of centres and allocation of land when there is a need. Dr J.S Moroka Local Municipality is working closely with all sector departments responsible for children.

In Dr J.S Moroka local Municipality we have 101 registered ECDs with the capacity of 6102 and funded by DSD, out of 101 ECD's 59 are registered conditional and 42 registered fully. Department of education is responsible for the curriculum of the ECDs. In 2020, 4920 children were registered in this ECDs. Total registered Child Support Grant is 82518; Mmamethlake – 15010; Siyabuswa – 35684; Mbibane – 15828; and Marapyane – 15996.

There is Isibindi programs for orphans and vulnerable children wherein the care workers assist these children with their schoolwork and after school programs. The ECD activities were disrupted covid- 19 regulation as the country is was experiencing the covid 19, and schooling for ECD's was halted at all levels of covid- 19 during the year of 2020.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children

The program that is targeting orphans and vulnerable children who do not have parental guidance and support as well as child headed families. Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality utilizes data from the Department of Education, Department of Social Development and individual information from ward councillors, Community Development Workers, and children's forum. The children are linked to programs that will assist them with school uniform and register in indigent database.

Dr J.S Moroka have a place of safety in Mmamethlake where children who have run away from home due to abuse are kept and their cases are handled accordingly by Social Workers. These Kids attend schools from place of safety until their cases are solved and they are taken back home. All these programs are funded and monitored by DSD.

Women Based Programme

Women forum consists of 31 women that are from all 31 wards, to address social and health issues such as gender-based violence, and they are being workshopped on how to address social issues by working with relevant stakeholders.

Dr J.S Moroka Local Municipality is a CRDP Municipality that need to encourage the utilization of cooperative for service delivery. Most women are engaged in community programmes like home-based care, farming, tailoring, art, through the NGOs or unregistered groups. These women are trying to create income in many ways, as the Municipality has extremely limited economic activities. Dr J.S Moroka Local Municipality we have one Victim Support Centre in Mmamethlake for victimized women whereby they get counselling.

Programme for Elderly and Disability

There is an Elderly Forum that consists of 31 members from 31 wards, to address social and health issues such as elderly abuse, chronic illnesses, elders' visas grandchildren and management of pension grant. In Dr J.S Moroka Local Municipality there are 6 service centres for elders, and they are also funded by DSD. The other programme for elders is Active Aging Program where these elders participate in sports and compete with other Provinces. All these programs are fully operational, DSD and the Municipality are monitoring. Programme for **Persons with Disability**.

The persons with disability have representatives from 31 wards and it addresses socio-economic issues for persons with disability, such as education, employment, sports. In Dr J.S Moroka have two Stimulation Centres for Disabled Persons where children are kept and taken care of, have protective workshops especially for those above 18 years of age. Again, there are two Disability Centres for educational purposes. The total number of beneficiaries for elderly grant is 29382, Mmamethlake – 5503; Siyabuswa – 12380; Mbibane – 5254, Marapyane 6245. Siyabuswa has a huge number of elderly persons who are receiving grant. The total number of beneficiaries for disability grant is 4082, Mmamethlake – 726; Siyabuswa-1856; Mbibane – 751 and Marapyane – 430

4.6 Gender

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality has experienced that number of gender-based violence and the victims are mostly women. Siyabuswa, Mmamethlake, Marapyane and Mapotla are villages where in 2020 case of gender violence were registered and some of women passed on due to the GBV. The registered GBV cases from October 2020 to February 2021, total cases are 89 in total and 58 from SAPS and 31 from Department of Social Development



dr.jsmlm

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Amazing Grace Educare	Siyabuswa	4	75	47	2 yrs to 5 years	no	33	33	Full	3	Ecd Diploma
Bana Pele Early Learning and Development	Pankop	31	60	40	2 yrs to 5 years	no	33	33	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 4
Bokang Pre School	Seabe	24	30	37	2 yrs to 5 years	no	23	23	Full	2	Ecd Level 4
Bophelong Educare	Ramokgeletsa ne	7	30	29	2 yrs to 5 years	no	20	20	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 4
Bothlale Pre-school	Mmametlhake	29	70	70	2 yrs to 5 years	no	41	41	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 4
Dima's Day Care Centre	Mmametlhake	29	23	23	2 yrs to 5 years	no	13	13	Conditional	2	Grade 11

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Ekhayaletu Educare	Kameelrivier	9	30	35	2 yrs to 5 years	no	28	28	Conditional	1	Ecd Level 4
Eshadai Educare Centre	Wolwekraal A	13	65	63	2 yrs to 5 years	no	55	55	Conditional	2	B.A Degree
Goodhope Day Care	Marapyane	25	35	35	2 yrs to 5 years	no	34	34	Full	2	Ecd Level 4
Ikageng Day Care centre	Mmamethlake	29	30	39	2 yrs to 5 years	no	28	28	Full	2	Ecd Level 4
Ikageng Preschool	Lefiso	21	60	44	2 yrs to 5 years	no	41	41	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 4
Ikoketseng Day Care Centre	Witlaagte	8	50	59	2 yrs to 5 years	no	47	47	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 5
Ipeleng Educare	Allemansdrift	24	100	38	2 yrs to 5 years	no	33	33	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 5

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Itereleng Educare	Pankop	31	35	51	2 yrs to 5 years	no	33	33	Conditional	4	Ecd Level 01
Itumeleng Educare	Loding	26	70	50	2 yrs to 5 years	no	41	41	Conditional	4	Ecd LEVEL 02
Kgotlelelo Educare Centre	Koedoespoort	19	60	49	2 yrs to 5 years	no	24	24	Full	4	Ecd LEVEL4
Khayelihle Pre-School	Siyabuswa	3	200	214	2 yrs to 5 years	no	133	133	Full	7	Ecd Level 05
Kiddies Academy for Learning	Siyabuswa B	3	70	21	2 yrs to 5 years	no	15	15	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 05
Kwelapele Educare centre	Leeufontein	15	96	66	2 yrs to 5 years	no	49	49	Conditional	4	Ecd Level 01
Lehae La Bana Educare	Kalkfontein	27	45	36	2 yrs to 5 years	no	26	26	Full	2	Ecd Level 04

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Lehlabile Day Care centre	Pieterskraal	13	40	40	2 yrs to 5 years	no	39	39	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04
Letsibolo Educare Centre	Debeersput	21	55	31	2 yrs to 5 years	no	22	22	Conditional	1	Ecd Level 01
Lesang Bana Community Creche	Leeufontein B	15	40	53	2 yrs to 5 years	no	39	39	Conditional	4	Ecd Level 04
Leseding Educare	Siyabuswa	11	50	61	2 yrs to 5 years	no	49	49	Conditional	3	Ecd level 04
Leseding Educare	Sleutelfontein	21	60	80	2 yrs to 5 years	no	57	57	Conditional	4	Ecd Level 06
Lethabong Day Care Centre	Mbibane	24	40	52	2 yrs to 5 years	no	38	38	Conditional	5	Ecd Level 06

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Letsatsing Educare	Bloedfontein	21	70	28	2 yrs to 5 years	no	23	23	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 02
Letsatsing Educare	Bloedfontein	21	70	28	2 yrs to 5 years	no	23	23	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 02
Libangeni Pre-school	Vaalbank	16	100	91	2 yrs to 5 years	no	58	58	Full	4	Ecd Level 05
Love and Grace Educare	Siyabuswa	2	40	37	2 yrs to 5 years	no	32	32	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 4
Mabati Pre School	Lefiso	22	55	17	2 yrs to 5 years	no	16	16	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 5
Mahlatse Educare	Senontlelo	20	60	15	2 yrs to 5 years	no	7	7	Conditional	1	Ecd Level 01
Malebo Pre School	Mmametlhake	24	40	13	2 yrs to 5 years	no	6	6	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 05

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Mantwani Educare	Siyabuswa	11	100	74	2 yrs to 5 years	no	67	67	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 05
Maphanga Educare Centre	Maphanga	18	80	76	2 yrs to 5 years	no	72	72	Full	4	Educational Management
Marulaneng Day Care	Lefiso	21	60	44	2 yrs to 5 years	no	41	41	Full	2	Ecd Level 05
Masego Pre School	Ba-Mokgoko	29	90	35	2 yrs to 5 years	no	30	30	Conditional	2	ECD Level 05
Masuku Community Creche	Sleutelfontein	20	100	86	2 yrs to 5 years	no	76	76	Full	3	Ecd Level 04
Maswike Pre School	Nokaneng	28	130	25	2 yrs to 5 years	no	24	24	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 05

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Mathethe Educare Centre	Mbibane	26	30	33	2yrs to 5 years	no	32	32	Conditional	1	Ecd Level 02
Matseke Day Care	Gamaria	23	60	69	2 yrs to 5 years	no	56	56	Full	2	Ecd Level 02
Meriting Educare Centre	Vaalbank	16	50	31	2 yrs to 5 years	no	26	26	Full	2	Ecd Level
Mmabana Educare Centre	Waterval	11	100	90	2 yrs to 5 years	no	84	84	Conditional	3	Diploma in Ecd
Mmakubutona Educare	Marapyane	25	50	50	2 yrs to 5 years	no	43	43	Full	3	Ec d Level 05
Mmamatsue Creche	Marapyane	24	50	48	2 yrs to 5 years	no	42	42	Full	2	Ecd Level 02
Mmanonyana Pre School	Nokaneng	28	130	87	2 yrs to 5 years	no	83	83	Full	2	Ecd Level 04

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Moema Pre-school	Marapyane	25	50	31	2 yrs to 5 years	no	30	30	Full	2	Ecd Level 05
Mokgoko Pre school	Marapyane	22	70	61	2 yrs to 5 years	no	49	49	Full	2	Ecd Level 02
Mokopane Pre-school	Phaake	31	95	68	2 yrs to 5 years	no	65	65	Conditional	2	Grade 11
Morake Pre School	Lefiso Village	22	80	81	2 yrs to 5 years	no	63	63	Full	3	Ecd Level 05
Morongwane Pre School	Nokaneng	28	100	67	2 yrs to 5 years	no	57	57	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 05
Motheo Day Care Centre	Pankop	31	25	20	2 yrs to 5 years	no	20	20	Full	2	Ecd Level 05
Mothoe Wa Bana Day Care	Lehabe Section	27	60	58	2 yrs to 5 years	no	42	42	Full	3	Ecd Level 04

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Mpatliseng Pre-School and Day care center	Ba-Mokgoko	30	110	86	2 yrs to 5 years	no	60	60	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04
Mpumelelo Day Care	Kameelrivier B	9	40	43	2 yrs to 5 years	no	39	39	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04
Muzekhaya Community Creche	Siyabuswa	11	40	48	2 yrs to 5 years	no	39	39	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 05
Neu-Halle Pre School	Skilpadfontein	25	60	58	2 yrs to 5 years	no	55	55	Full	5	Ecd Level 05
Ntepane Pre-School Centre	Skilpadfontein	24	60	49	2 yrs to 5 years	no	33	33	Full	3	Ecd Level 04
Nthuseng Centre	Ba-Mokgoko	29	100	22	2 yrs to 5 years	no	16	16	Conditional	3	Grade 12

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Phanagela Community Creche	Matshiding	12	70	70	2 yrs to 5 years	no	48	48	Conditional	2	E CD 05
Phikelela Educare	Matjhiring	12	24	24	2yrs	no	44	44	Full	5	ECD 04
Phila Uphilise Educare Centre	Madlayedwa	13	36	36	2 yrs to 5 years	no	40	40	Full	2	Ecd Level 04
Phosiwe Community Educare	Weltevrede	8	50	50	2 yrs to 5 years	no	40	40	Conditional	4	Ecd Level 05
Ramokgeletsane Community Creche	Ramokgeletsane	7	60	60	2yrs	no	73	73	Full	5	Diploma In ECD

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Ratabatho Creche	Vaalvank Libangeni	17	50	50	2yrs	no	25	25	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 03
Rauwane Pre-school	Pankop	31	47	47	2 yrs to 5 years	no	93	93	Conditional	4	Ecd Level 05
Rebelegeng Educare Centre	Vaalbank A	16	32	32	2yrs	no	25	25	Full	3	Grade 12
Rebelegeng Thabang Day Care	Mmamethlake	28	39	39	2 yrs to 5 years	no	48	48	Conditional	5	Ecd Level 04
Refilwe Day Care Centre	Mmamethlake	30	30	30	2 yrs to 5 years	no	52	52	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04
Retsogile Pre-school	Seabe	25	29	29	2 yrs to 5 years	no	16	16	Full	2	Ecd Level 04

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Rhubhululwazi Educare	Ga-Phahla	1	26	26	2 yrs to 5 years	no	25	25	Full	2	Ecd Level 04
Shining Stars Day Care Centre	Phaake	30	48	48	2 yrs to 5 years	no	48	48	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 05
Sizabantu Day Care Centre	Siyabuswa	3	52	52	2yrs	no	52	52	Full	4	Ecd Level 05
St Martins Pre School	Skilpadfontein	24	53	53	2 yrs to 5 years	no	53	53	Full	5	Ecd Level 05
Sukuma Creche and Community Creche	Allemansdrift C	18	47	47	2 yrs to 5 years	no	47	47	Full	3	ECD Level 05
Thabana Community Creche	Thabana Village	7	61	61	2 yrs to 5 years	no	61	61	Full	4	Ecd Level 05

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Thabang Educare	Siyabuswa C	6	66	66	2 yrs to 5 years	no	66	66	Full	4	Ecd Level 05
Thandabantwana Educare	Waterval B	10	80	80	2 yrs to 5 years	no	80	80	Conditional	5	Ecd Level 05
The Way Educare	Weltevrede	8	62	62	2 yrs to 5 years	no	62	62	Conditional	5	Ecd Level 05
Thedi Pre School	Mmutlestad	22	50	35	2 yrs to 5 years	no	25	25	Full	2	Ecd Level 05
Thembaletu Educare	Mashiding	12	40	29	2 yrs to 5 years	no	25	25	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 05
Tlhatlhane Centre	Ba-Mokgoko	30	90	22	2 yrs to 5 years	no	22	22	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 05
Thokozani Educare	Siyabuswa	2	65	51	2 yrs to 5 years	no	35	35	Full		Ecd Level 05

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Thuthukani Educare	Kameelrivier B	9	40	59	2 yrs to 5 years	no	23	23	Conditional	2	Ecd Level 04
Thutong Educare	Vaalbank	16	100	60	2 yrs to 5 years	no	44	44	Full	3	Level 05
Thutopele Educare and Project	KwaMakola	6	120	40	2 yrs to 5 years	no	37	37	Full	4	Ecd Level 04
Tlayang Day Care	Skilpadfontein	24	80	57	2 yrs to 5 years	no	37	37	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 05
Trying Angel Educare	Vaalbank	17	60	90	2 yrs to 5 years	no	57	57	Full	3	Ecd Level 04
Tshepang Early Learning Centre	Troya	21	45	24	2 yrs to 5 years	no	19	19	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Tsholanang Pre School	Marapyane	25	80	75	2 yrs to 5 years	no	61	61	Full	3	Ecd Level 04
Tswelopele Educare	Siyabuswa	8	55	52	2 yrs to 5 years	no	49	49	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04
Tumakgole Educare center	Ga-makola	9	120	136	2 yrs to 5 years	no	95	95	Conditional	5	Ecd Level 05
Ukukhanya Educare	Mzimkhulu section	8	75	68	2 yrs to 5 years	no	63	63	Conditional	3	Ecd Level 04
Vulingqondo Educare	Waterval B	10	100	23	2 yrs to 5 years	no	18	18	Conditional	3	Grade 12
Wozobona Educare	Kameelrivier B	9	280	255	2 yrs to 5 years	no	195	195	Full	11	Ecd Level 05
Motsweding Day Care	Mmamethlake	28	40	24	2 yrs to 5 years	no	0	0	Conditional		

Name of ecd centre	Physical address	Ward	Capacity	Number enrolled	Age grouped	Children with disabilities	Number subsidized Specify: weather CG/ES	Number of children benefiting from subsidy (CG/ES)	Registration Status Specify: whether gold/silver or bronze	Number of practitioners employed	NQF Level qualifications
Leseding Educare	Marapyane	27	40	23	2 yrs to 5 years	no	0	0	Conditional		
Mampope Day Care	Mmamethlake	31	20	21	2 yrs to 5 years	no	0	0	Conditional		
Paradise Day Care	Marapyane	25	20	22	2 yrs to 5 years	no	0	0	Conditional		
Amogelang Day Care	Marapyane	25	30	14	2 yrs to 5 years	no	0	0	Conditional		
Botshelo Day Care	Seabe	25	25	13	2 yrs to 5 years	no	0	0	Conditional		

4.8 Health

Health services are critical in nurturing human development and tend to have important economic spin-offs as well. According to population practitioners, countries that have invested significantly in primary health care (PHC), in particular, generally produce a healthier, and therefore more productive, workforce. There is also significant international evidence to illustrate that early investments in PHC result in less strain on the health budget (and, consequently, on social spending) in later years.

There are 32 medical facilities in Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality, which mainly constitute regional clinics that provide localised health services to the community. In total the municipality is having 31 clinic and 1 hospital. Clinics are classified in two categories, 21 are 8-hour service clinics and 10 are Community Health Centres (CHC) on 24-hour service.

Ward	Clinic name	Services
2	Valsfontein clinic	8h00
3	Siyabuswa clinic	CHC
9	Kameelrivier- B clinic	8h00
8	Weltevrede clinic	8h00
10	Waterval clinic	CHC
12	Kliplaadriest clinic	8h00
	Senzangakhona Digital clinic	8h00
13	Pieterskraal clinic	8h00
14	Maphotla clinic	8h00
15	Leeufontein clinic	8h00
16	Vaalbank clinic	8h00
17	Allmandriest B clinic	8h00
18	Allmandriest C clinic	CHC
19	Kammelrivier clinic	8h00

	Ronesterkop clinic - Makometsane	
20	Bloedfontein clinic	8h00
21	Troya clinic Debeerspuit clinic - Kabete	8h00
22	Lefiso clinic Lefisoane clinic – Ga-Maria	CHC 8h00 8h00
24	Skilpadfontein clinic Greenside clinic	CHC CHC
25	Seabe clinic	CHC
26	Loding clinic	8h00
27	Kalkfontein clinic	8h00
28	Nokaneng clinic Witlagte clinic	CHC 8h00
29	Mamethlake clinic	CHC
30	Phake clinic	8h00
31	Diphalane clinic - Masobye	8h00
	Mmamethlake Hospital	24h00

Mmamethlake hospital is the only district hospital in the municipal areas to service 246 015 population of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality. The hospital is \pm 70km from Siyabuswa which is the administrative centre for the municipality. Majority of people from Siyabuswa and the surrounding still commute to Limpopo Philadelphia hospital for health services. According to the Norms and Standards a clinic must serve a radius of 5km, health centre 10km radius and hospital 60km radius.

Table below indicates basic level of services in Hospitals and Clinics in Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.

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Ward	Hospital	Clinic	Sanitation	Electricity	Water	Challenges
01	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
02	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Small structure and water supply
03	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	No ramp and sewage blockage
04	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
05	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
06	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
07	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
08	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
09	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
10	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pit toilet not functional
11	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
12	N	Y x2	Y	Y	Y	Water supply
13	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
14	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
15	N	Y	Y		Y	Small structure, no shelter, no proper ablution facilities for patients, no proper fencing and gate and no computer
16	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Fencing, paving, road access and animal farming kraal next to the clinic
17	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	None
18	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	None
19	N	Y x 2	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
20	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
21	N	Y x 2	Y	Y	Y	Small structure
22	N	Y x 3	Y	Y	Y	Small structure

Ward	Hospital	Clinic	Sanitation	Electricity	Water	Challenges
23	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Operate only 12 hours a day but seven days a week, security provision
24	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Works only five days a week
25	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
26	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
27	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
28	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
29	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
30	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
31	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	

HIV and AIDS

HIV and AIDS is increasingly becoming a major public health problem and accounting for the highest number of deaths in the country. Statistics already indicates that one out of five people are HIV positive. Apart from addressing preventative and curative approaches it is important to address social conditions aggravating the vulnerability of communities to HIV and AIDS, such as poverty especially among rural women. Linkages between community care and support services and health facilities should be strengthened to ensure holistic approach to the handling of the epidemic.

Dr.JS Moroka Local Municipality has a Local Aids Council that is chaired by the Executive Mayor. Its composition is members of civil society, sector departments and Municipal departments to address socio economic issues to respond to HIV/Aids drivers. The LAC sits once every quarter wherein all stakeholders present their reports on their quarterly programmes. The consolidated report is then presented to District Aids Council by the Executive Mayor. Dr J.S Moroka Local Municipality is commemorating World Aids Day every year in December since 2009. The Municipality is engaging in the following programmes for the community: TB screening, HIV testing & counselling Diabetic testing HIV & AIDS awareness Drug Abuse Pap Smear The following is the record received from the Department of Health: The total number of patients on ART = 17451. The total number of adult

patients on ART is 16735 and TB treatment 90% and = the total number of children under fifteen 716 and TB treatment 5.2%.

Safety and Security

There are currently four (3) police stations within Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality, namely Siyabuswa, Libangeni and Mmamethake. There are three satellite police stations in the area, namely

The logo of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality is a circular emblem. At the top is a yellow crown. Below it is a yellow sun with rays. The center features a green shield with two white hands holding a yellow staff. Below the shield is a blue and white striped banner. At the bottom are two crossed yellow staffs with blue bands. The entire emblem is surrounded by a yellow and blue border.

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Katjibane, Marapyane and Kameelrivier B. Various types and degrees of crimes are reported in various police stations on daily basis i.e. rape, assault, armed robbery, and house breaking. Libangeni

Community Policing Forums (CPF) have been established in several areas with varying degrees of success. Magistrate courts are also available in the areas of Libangeni, Siyabuswa and periodical court in Marapyane.

satellite

Table below indicates crime rates per police station in Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality.

Name of Police station	Number of Crimes	Nature of Crime
Libangeni		Assault, firearm robberies & House burglary
Mmametlhake		Drugs, house burglary & common assault
Mdutjana		Common Assault, Stock theft & Business robberies

Crime in Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality manifest in varied forms.

police station

Ward	Villages	Hotspot Area	Category of Crime
01	Ga-phaahla & Siyabuswa "D"	Randomly	Assault GBH & burglary
02	Toitskraal/Makopanong and portion of Kgapamadi		Burglary, Gangrape, Assault, Stock theft
03	Part of Siyabuswa "A" & Siyabuswa "E"		Assault, burglary & malicious damage to property
04	Part of Siyabuswa "A" and part of makopanong	Around Tavern & Shebeen areas	Rape & Stock theft
05	Siyabuswa "B"	Randomly	Burglary
06	Siyabuswa "C", Morhononong & Mabuyeni	Businesses & Residential	Common Assault & Burglary
07	Thabana & Ramokgeletsane		Stock theft & Burglary
08	Mthambohini		
09	Part of Ga-Morwe		Stock theft, Rape, business & House Robberies
10	Part of Ga-Morwe & Part of Metsimadiba		Stock theft & Business Robbery

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has recorded the lowest levels of crime, whereas the Siyabuswa Mmametlhake police station has recorded the highest in the region followed by Mmametlhake police station.

11	Part of Metsimadiba, Mabusabesala & Mmakola	Randomly	Stock theft & Business Robberies
12	Matshiding, Marothobolong & Manyebethwane	Randomly	Stock theft, Assault & Robberies
13	Pieterskraal, Skimming & Borolo		Stock theft
14	Mapotla		Robberies including businesses
15	Digwale, Molapoamogale & Rondehoog	Quite isolated streets	Firearm robberies, Assault GBH
16	Part of Libangeni	Randomly around schools	Assault GBH & malicious damage to property
17	Mbongo & part of Libangeni	Libangeni crossroad	Firearm robberies
18	Maphanga	Randomly occurs	Assault GBH, Stock theft & Rape
19	Madubaduba/Makometsane/Ukukhanya	T-junction road	Firearm robberies
20	Senotlelo	Streets & Houses	Assault GBH, House robberies & Stock theft
21		Majatladi, Montogoane & Malatse Section	Assault GBH & Business Robberies
22	Lefiso, Lefisoane, Dithagane & Dithokwe	Paneng & Majatladi	Assault, House & Business robberies,
23	Part of Marapyane	Lehotlhong ,Neuhalle, Ditshwaneng, Mocha, Mototobele & Matseke	Drugs, Liquor related, Assault & House Burglary

24	Mmaduma, portion of Marapyane & portion of Seabe	Katale Square, Tsakane, Maseding, Matjialla, Mosate, Mohete, Pitsoane & Terateng	Assault GBH, Drugs & House Burglary
25	Portion of Seabe & part of Nokaneng	Bokama, Lepaaku, Stateng & New Stands	House Burglary, Drugs
26	Loding, Sehoko, part of Nokaneng & Dihekeng	New Stands, Sadlewa & Sepakapakeng	Assault GBH, Drugs & House Burglary
27	Katjibane, part of Seabe	Loseleleng, Lehothlong, Mtshengu Ville, Motsemodala & Phomolong	Assault GBH, House burglary, Drugs & Liquor related crimes
28	Part of Nokaneng, part of Mmamethlake, Mahareng & Dierefeng	Masakeng, New Stands, Snake Park, Mantlole & Napier	Drugs, House Burglary & Assault GBH
29		Phelindaba, Masoganeng, Mocha, Morning side, Ten Morgan & Motsemdala	Drugs & Liquor Related Crimes, House Burglary & Assault GBH.
30	Phake & Mantlole, Rebone & Rankaila	Rebone Extension, Phola Park & Rankaila	Drugs & Liquor Related Crimes, House Burglary & Assault GBH
31	Masobye	Phelindaba, Matebeleng, Square, Mocha Itsoseng Section	Drugs & Liquor Related Crimes, House Burglary & Assault GBH.

Ward	Number of Religious Institutions	Name of Religious Institution
01	04	Church of Christ, St Jonn Apostolic, Dutch, Zion Christian, St Engenas, Bazalwane Churches, Zions
02	07	ZCC Star, ZCC Dove, Love and Grace, Luthern Church, Universal Church of Christ, Faith Mission of Christ, Assembles Church of Christ
03	10	Church of Christ, Christ Embassy Church, House of Praise, Christian Apostolic Church, Roman Catholic Church, St John, Victory Fellowship Church, Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, Zion Church of God, Church of God
04	04	St John at Siyabuswa A, St John's Apostolic Faith Mission, Bethlehem Bible Church Siyabuswa, ACCT (BB Khumalo)
05	10	Apostolic Faith Mission, Royal Throne Assemblies International, Restoration Church International, Dutch Lutheran, Holiness Union Church, New Life in Christ Church, God's Kingdom Worship Center, New Apostolic Church, ZCC, St Engenas
06	11	African Gospel Church, Corner Stone, Hope for Africa Church, Roman Catholic Church, St Peters, Shalom of God, St John at Mogononong, St John at Mabuyeni, St John at Siyabuswa C, Anglican Church, ZCC Siyabuswa C
07	17	St John's Apostolic Faith Mission, Zion Christian Church, Ukukhanya Kwezwe Apostolic Church, Umthombo wokuphila, True Apostolic Church, St Paul Apostolic Faith Mission, St Paul, New Apostolic Church of South Africa, Leaving God's Ministries, Living Christ Ministries, The Christian New Salem Church, Zion Christian Church dove, Zion Christian Church Star, Ichibi lase Bhethesta Zion, Cathalonic Brothers & Sisters, The New Homeland Apostolic Faith Mission, Twelve Apostolic Church of South Africa

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08	15	Roman Catholic Church, St Engenasi Zion Christian Church, Rev J Ndala Church, Zion Apostolic, New Assembly Church, Bendecost Church, St John Apostolic Church, Light of God, Swedish Free Church, The New Public Christian Apostolic Church, Jehovas Witness Church, Latter Rain Community Church, Latter Rain Church International, Christ Connection Church, Zion Christian Church
09	03	Zion Christian Church, Holliness, Church of Christ, Methodist Church,
10	01	Zion Christian Church
11	16	Apostolic Faith Mission, United African Church, Central Lutheran Church, Roman Catholic Church, Later Rain Church International, St John Mission Church, Baptist Church, Christian Worship Church, Bodies of Christ, Hope in Christ Followers Church, House of God Church, Ndebele Church, China Church, Gods Mercy Desibles Church, Khonza Ngokuthula Church
12	10	Urim Tobernacle Church, Anointed Gospel Church, Grace Bearean Church, Marothobolong ZCC, Matshiding IPC, Jehova Witnesses, Mkhumbi wezenzo Apostolic Church, Kresjan Apostolic Church, Devine House of Ministry, St Paul Faith Mission
13	9	African Apostolic Church, St John, Saint Angenas, Saint Paul, Saint Lekganyane, Lutheran Church, Dutch Reformed Church, Methodist Church, Roman Catholic Church
14	16	Modise Church, Chauke Church, Mangwane Church, Victory Church, ZCC Lekganyane, ZCC St Engenasi, St John, Church of Christ Apostol x2, Church of Christ, Assembles of God, Hope, International of God, Apostolic Gospel Church International, Apostol Church Mission, Madzela Church

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15	22	<p>3 x Zion Christian Church, 2 x St Engenas, Christian John, Apostolic Church, Revival Church, The New Christian Church, DCC Church, NNBC Church, The New Sabath Christian Church of SA, Mashatola S Church,</p> <p>The New Corinthe Church, Christian Church, ECG Christian Church, Bagabile Tumelo Church, The New United Apostolic Church, PSC Church, The New Jerusalema Church in Zion, New Pentecost Church.</p>
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.13 Religion : **Religious Institution**

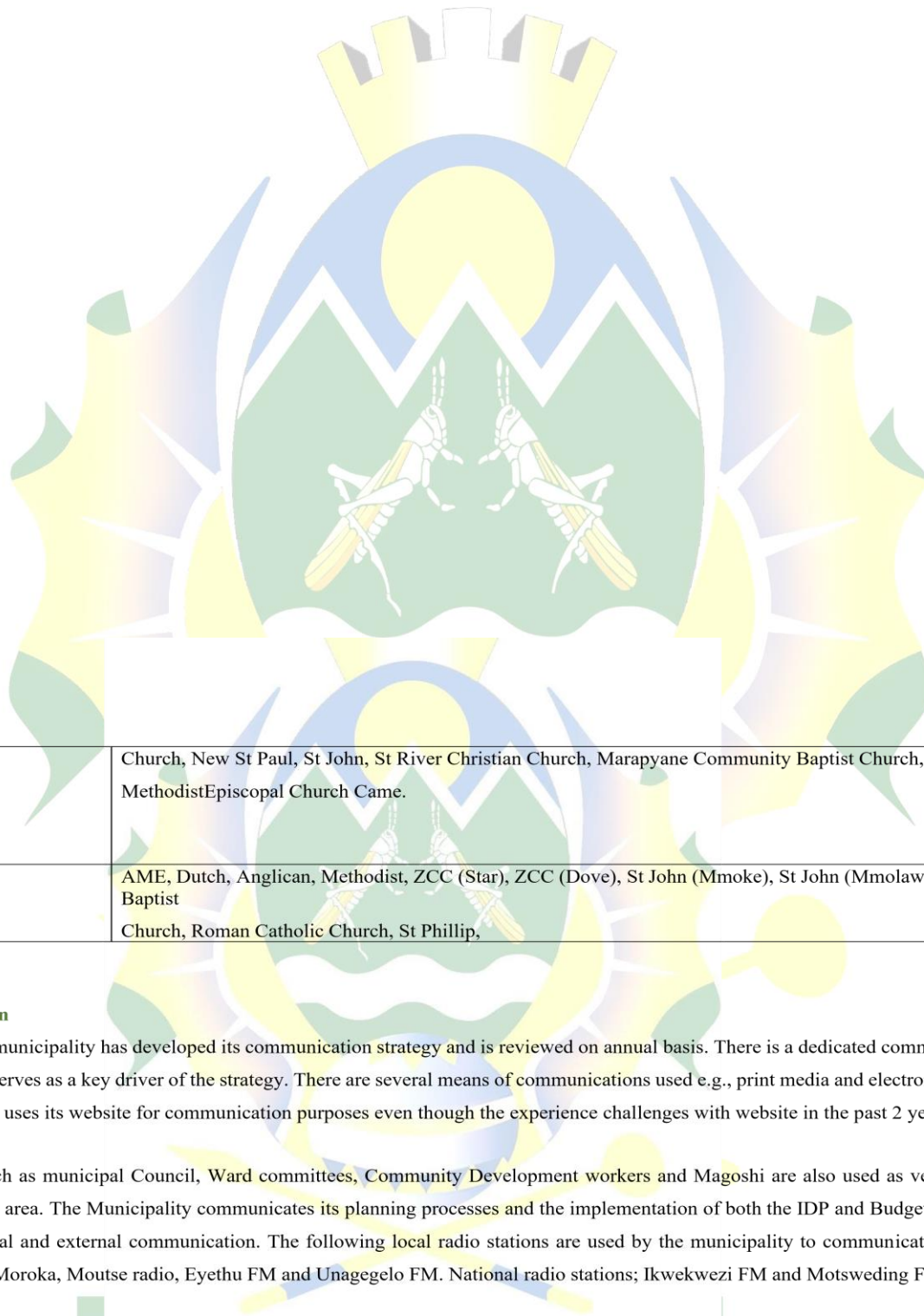


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16	07	St Engenas Zion Christian Church, Saint John, Saint Paul, Faith Assembly Church, African Bavenda Church, African Faith Mission, Brothran Church
17	17	NG Kerk, St Johannes Apostolic, United Faith Mission, St Engenas Zion Church, Zion Christian Church, International Pentecostal Church, St Paul, Assemblies of God, Brothers Apostolic Mission, Saint Paul Spiritual Church, African Church of Jesus Christ, Saint John, Jesus Salvation Centre Ministries, Roman Catholic Church, Solid Rock international ministries, African union church, Pentenkoste witness apostolic church in Zion
18	21	New Jerusalem Apostolic Churc in Zion, ZCC, Dihlatse Tsa Jehova Church, National Baptist Church, Reformed Church, One body, Modimo Ke Lerato, Mabhoko Christian Church, St John, House of Worship Ministries, Church of Christ, Presbeterian Church, African Union Church, Spirit Power, Back to Christ, Ndebele Church, New Holly Church of Christ, Barendra Church, Brotheren Church of God, Christian Apostolic church, Victory Fellowship
19	16	Zion Christian Church, St Engenas ZCC, Reform South Africa, Roman Catholic Church, St John Whisel, St John Skosana, St John Mtsweni, Tema Apostolic, Mokonyane Apostolic, Nkwnika Apostolic, Pilusa Church, Modise Church, Chauke Church, Mangwane Church, ZCC Lekganyane, ZCC St Engenasi
20	14	St John Apostolic Faith Mission, St Johana Apostolic Faith Mission, St Engenas Zion Christian Church, International Assembles of God, Christian Temple Ministries, Emmanuel Ministries Church, Uniting Reform in south Africa, Evangelical Lutheran Church of South Africa, Roman Catholic Church, Durch Reform Church, Zion Christian Church, Jerusalem Ark Apostolic Zion Church, Sedibeng Sabophelo Apostolic Church, St Paul's postolic Faith Mission International
21	23	Zion Christian Church x2, St Engenas x2, Brotheren Christian Church, United Holiness Church, Bapedi Lutheran Church, Faith Mission Church, The full Nazareth Church, Devine Life Church, Ditiro Apostolic Church, CatholicChristian Brothers Church, Roman Catholic Church, 4 x Apostolic Churches, 6 x Bazalwane Churches

22	8	Zion Christian Church, Roman Catholic Church, Apostolic Church, St Engernars Church, Bazalwane Church, AME Church, Saint John Church, Darche Church, Luther Church, St Engenas
23	02	St Engenas, Zion Christian Church
24	0	
25	10	St Engenas, Zion Christian Church x2, Roman Catholic Church , Hetlone Church, African Catholic Church, Dutch Reform Church, Lutheran Bapedi Church, International Pentecostal Church, Wesel Methodist Church
26	08	St Engenas, Zion Christian Church, African Catholic Church, Roman Catholic Church, Anglican Church, St John Apostolic Church, Bacha ba Kgotso Apostolic Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in SA
27	22	Apostolic Faith Mission Church, African Apostolic Church, The General Apostolic Church in Zion, African Methodist episcopal Church, AME, Bantu Apostolic Church, Letsa la galelia Apostolic Church, Jehoba Gadosh Ministries, Brother Apostolic Church, St John Church, St Paul Church, Baptist Church, All Nation Apostolic Church, One body Apostolic Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church, Zion Christian Church, St Engenas, Sabbath Apostolic Church, African Methodist Church, African Baptist Church, Zion Apostolic Church, Wesele Church, Four Nation Apostolic Church
28	28	Zion Christian Church, Dutch Reform Church
29	02	St Engenas, Zion Christian Church
30	29	2 x St Engenas, 2 x Zion Christian Church, Bethesda Assembly Gementey, Holy Apostolic Church, Matlhasedi Apostolic Church, St Francis Apostolic Church, Bathesalonica Apostolic Church, The Zion Galatia Apostolic Church, St John Apostolic Church, Redumetse Apostolic Church, Botshabelo Ba Galatia, Phake Christian Baptist Church, National Baptist, Uniting Reform, Upon the Rock Church, The Rock Church, Apostolic Church Holy Salem, Jehova Gadosh, The star of Jerusalem APC in Zion, Free Rep Church, Star of Christian Church in Zion, African Catholic



		Church, New St Paul, St John, St River Christian Church, Marapyane Community Baptist Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church Came.
31	12	AME, Dutch, Anglican, Methodist, ZCC (Star), ZCC (Dove), St John (Mmoke), St John (Mmolawa), National Baptist Church, Roman Catholic Church, St Phillip,

4.14 Communication

Dr JS Moroka Local municipality has developed its communication strategy and is reviewed on annual basis. There is a dedicated communication unit available which serves as a key driver of the strategy. There are several means of communications used e.g., print media and electronic media. The municipality also uses its website for communication purposes even though the experience challenges with website in the past 2 years.

Several structures such as municipal Council, Ward committees, Community Development workers and Magoshi are also used as vehicles for communication in the area. The Municipality communicates its planning processes and the implementation of both the IDP and Budget using the media for both internal and external communication. The following local radio stations are used by the municipality to communicate with the community of Dr JS Moroka, Moutse radio, Eyethu FM and Unagegelo FM. National radio stations; Ikwekwezi FM and Motswedding FM.

The table below indicate Communication Infrastructure in the Municipality

Description of Available Infrastructure





Description of Available Communication Infrastructure													Challenges
Ward	Postal Services		Land Line		Tower Access		Radio Reception		TV Reception		News Paper Access		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	Ga-phaahla	Siyabuswa "D"	X		All Villages		All Villages		SABC 1,2,3 All Villages			X	No internet access to all
2		Toitskraal/Makopani nong and portion of Kgapamadi		X								X	
3	A portion of Siyabuswa A		X								X		
4	Other portion of Siyabuswa A		X								X		
5	Siyabuswa C	Mogononong Mabuyeni	X									X	

6	Siyabuswa B		X								x		
7		Thabana and Ramokgeletsane		X								X	
8	Weltevrede			X								X	
9	Kameelrivier B		X								x		
10	Watervaal and a portion of Kameelrivier B		X								x		

7.5 KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Public Participation

The Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality has established its public participation unit. The unit comprises four officials focusing on public participation matters. Community development workers and ward committees are linked to this unit for reporting purposes and alignment. Public participation strategy is in place to guide activities that must be undertaken by the unit. The Unit has also established clusters for the purpose of public participation processes for the IDP and the Budget. Public gatherings are the sole responsibilities of the Public participation unit.

Fraud & Corruption

The municipality with the assistance from Nkangala district municipality has develop a customer care line to assist the community of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality to communicate with its constituencies. Citizens and customers are given opportunities to raise their complaints through walk-ins, Presidential, Premier Hotlines that are attended to. Those that visit municipality are

given opportunity to raise their concern and their compliments and complaints register that are attended by the municipality, some of the cases are repeated while other are referred to relevant authorities. Most of the cases relates to basic services such as water, sanitation roads, electricity, health, and housing.

Customer Care Line

From a good governance and public participation point of view it is worth mentioning that the Municipality has Fraud Prevention hotline which includes Fraud and Corruption Prevention, Internal Audit Charter, Audit Committee Charter, Internal Audit Unit as well as Audit Committee and Risk Committee. At present the Risk Management Framework which includes Risk Management Policy strategy exists. The above seek to address a plethora of audit, anti-corruption, and risk management challenges. Municipality is responsible for the latter, thereby making the Municipality to utilise its hotline, presidential and Premier hotline, respectively.

Communication

Dr JS Moroka Local municipality has developed its communication strategy and is reviewed on annual basis. There is a dedicated communication unit established, which serves as a key driver of the strategy. There are several means of communications used e.g., print media and electronic media. The municipality also uses its website for communication purposes. Several structures such as Ward Councillors, Ward committees, Community Development workers and Magoshi are also used as vehicles for communication in the area through the office of the speaker and public participation. The Municipality communicates its planning processes and the implementation of both the IDP and Budget using the media for both internal and external communication.

Council

As a concrete example of good governance and public participation, Community Development Workers (CDWs) are part of governance and aid ward committees to serve as interface (link/conduits) between the Municipality and the community. Delineation of the spatial rationale remains a major challenge with the traditional authorities in the Municipality allocating residential site and business sites in the rural areas.

The Dr JS Moroka municipal council made up of 62 Councillors comprising 31 ward Councillors and 31 PR Councillors. It has a collective executive system headed by the Executive Mayor, while the Council is chaired by the Speaker elected in terms of Section 48 and Section 36 of the Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998) respectively. ANC is the majority party in the council, it comprises 42 councillors followed by 10 EFF, 4 DA, ATC 1, PAC1, AIC 1, independent 2, freedom for service delivery 1.

Table below shows representation of different Political parties and Traditional Leaders in the Council

Stakeholders	Number
ANC	39
EFF	10
DA	3
MPP	1
APC	1
AIC	1
Independent	1
Forum for Service Delivery	2
AIPO	2
MICO	1
AVPP	1
Traditional Councils	8

Portfolio committees were resuscitated, and they are now functional and effectively dealing with day-to-day business of the municipality. This committee are established following the provisions of Section 80 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000. There are 08 Traditional Leaders seconded by the Mpumalanga department of Local Government & Traditional Affairs.

The table below stipulates section 80 committees as follows:

Committee	Responsible Councillor
-----------	------------------------

MMC: LED & Finance	Cllr MJ Makola
MMC: Admin & Corporate Services	Cllr MS Legong
MMC: Water & Infrastructure	Cllr C Madyibi
MMC: Social Development Services	Cllr PP Mnguni
MMC: Public Safety & Transport	Cllr S Mtsweni

Section 79 committees of the Municipal Systems Act

Name of the Committee	Chairpersons/responsible Councillor
Finance & LED	Cllr Ntuli PA
Water & Infrastructure	Cllr Mothibi MF
Rules & Ethics Committee	Cllr Nkoane MR
Social Development Services	Cllr Maleka ME
Public Safety, Road & Transport	Cllr Dlowu MB
Local Geographical Name Change	Cllr Moimana AT
Administration & Corporate Services	Cllr Skosana AX
Municipal Public Accounts Committee	Cllr Mashishi MW

Stakeholder Relation

Stakeholders	Functions
Dr JS MLM Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare process plan for IDP Revision. • Undertake the overall management, coordination, and monitoring of the process as well as the drafting of the local IDP. • Approve IDP within the agreed framework. • Submit necessary documentation on each phase of the IDP to the District.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure participatory planning that is strategic, and implementation oriented.
Office of the Premier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Medium Term Frameworks and Strategic Plans of Provincial Sector Departments consider IDPs. • Support and monitor Cogta alignment & responsibilities. • Intervene where there is a performance problem of provincial departments. • Investigates issues of non-performance of provincial government as may be submitted by any municipality.
Cogta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure horizontal alignment of IDPs of various municipalities. • Ensure vertical/sector alignment between provincial sector departments/provincial strategic plans and IDP process at local level. • Ensure alignment between provincial departments and designated parastatals
NDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile IDP framework for whole district. • Ensure alignment of IDPs in the District. • Prepare joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial & national role players & other subject matter specialists.
Sector Departments (service authority)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an IDP Coordinator in the Sector Department (a consistent, knowledgeable person and responsible for all IDP related issues in the Department). • Contribute technical knowledge, ideas and sector expertise to the formulation of municipal strategies, projects and sector plans.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actively participate in the various committee established for IDP process. Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information.
IGR structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide dialogue between sectors for holistic infrastructure development. Promote inter-governmental dialogue to agree on shared priorities & interventions.
DEDET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing advice on environmental, economic development and trading issues.
Department Mineral and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support in monitoring implementation of social labour plans of the Mining house.
Treasury (regulatory)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide support to ensure that Dr JS MLM complies with MFMA and relevant regulation.
Private/Business Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit their projects in the IDP of the municipality. Provide information on the opportunities that the communities may have in their industry.
Mining House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate social responsibility/investment through SLPs
Traditional leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest groups such as Magoshi, CBOs, NGOs, must be involved in the local IDP Representative Forum as per section 28 of Municipal System Act, 32 of 2000
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inform the public on the municipal activities.
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify community needs. Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review. Monitor performance in the implementation of the IDP. Participate in the IDP Representative Forum.

Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulate the community needs. • Participate in the community consultation meetings. • Help in the collection of the needed data/research.
Community Development Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help in the generation of the required data, thereby providing requisite support to Ward Committees.
Political Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play an oversight, hold administration accountable and provide inputs into the IDP and monitor its implementation.
Civil society (CBOs, NGOs, Organisations for youth, women and people with disability, tertiary, and research institutions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and consult various interests of the community.

ISSUES RAISED DURING THE IDP OUTREACH AT GAMORWE COMMUNITY HALL

26 NOVEMBER 2024 WARD IN ATTENDANCE: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14

dr.jsmlm

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

IDP PRIORITY	WARD/VILLAGE	ISSUES RAISED
Roads	12	Bus and taxi route in Matshiding
Education	12	..uniform
Water	12	Water shortage in some villages
Roads	14	Bus and taxi route and repairing of bridge
Eskom	14	Load reduction should be done rationally
LED	14	Create a conducive environment for investors
	06	Mogononong sanitation and sewer projects
	06	Bus and taxi route ..S.J site
LED	02	Increase CWP/EPWP intake
CDS	02	Cemetery fencing
Service delivery	02 Kgaphamadi	Improves service delivery
Roads	02 Kgaphamadi	Bus and taxi route
Electricity	02 Kgaphamadi	High mast light and Uninterrupted power supply
Water	02 Kgaphamadi	Shortage of water supply
PED	02 Toitskraal	title deeds
Roads	09	Bus and taxi route next to clinic. Need for bridge next to school,
Electricity	09	Office in ward 9, load reduction clarity as it doesn't make sense
LED	09	Heritage awareness & tribal recognition
Water	13	Water connection, storm water drainage
Health	14	Extension or renovation of clinic,24-hour clinic and ambulance
Water	14	Dirty water supply water from taps (provide clean water) Water channelling,
Good governance	10	Time management by Executive Mayor and all Councillors stick to time stated in a framework
Roads	10	Bus & taxi route tarring.

SCM	07	Sub-contractors should include residence form the ward including women and youth.
Roads	07	Bus and taxi route tarring road, patching or resealing.
Eskom	07	Suspend lad reduction.
Youth d	07	Engage with MEGA to let youth use their premises
Water	06 Mabuyeni	Shortage of water supply

IDP PRIORITY	VILLAGE/WARD	ISSUES RAISED
Cemetery	09	TLB to assisting digging of graveyard
roads	06 Mabuyeni	Mabuyeni bridge reconstruction next to school
Public participation	09	Ward committee should assist in addressing community issues.
COGTA	09	There no CDW in ward 9
Eskom	09	Extend operating hours, requesting bakkies to stationed somewhere in the village. Eskom doesn't assist customers. Eskom to monitor illegal operation.
Water	09	Water shortage, solar boreholes.
CDS	09	Construction of Community Hall request for proper renovation of Ga Morwe stadium.
Roads	09	Storm water drainage, road regravelling, the municipality has digged the hole in Mdzweleni side they didn't come back,
Eskom	07	Connection of electricity Ramokgeletsane yard. Transformer that was meant for Thabana was delivered to Limpopo, need for clarification or return it. Thabana load reduction and lack of sufficient generator it's a problem. Suspend load reduction.

Water	02 Kgaphamadi	Shortage of water, the municipality to installed water pipes.
roads	09	Roads project no longer appearing on the IDP document.
Electricity	06 Mogononong	Increase of transformer
Health	06 Mogononong	Request for clinic
CDS	06	request for dust bin
Water	02	Request to increase for JoJo tanks
roads	02	Request shelter at the bus roads, regravelling of roads.
health	02	Request for mobile clinic
Education	02 Kgaphamadi	Request for Primary School
facility	02	Request for community hall and Library
electricity	02	Request for high mast light
Water	09	Request to rectify the program of delivery of water. Delivery of water on Friday instead of Monday.
Roads	07	The municipality must not shift the budget for roads as budgeted.
Water	14	Water shortage on halve of the village. Water control measures at least 2 or 3 times a week.
CDS	14	Request for Community Hall
Roads	14	Request for bus and taxi route, tar road of paving. Project of the bridge at Mapotla (what happened) Storm water drainage, road patching or resealing Bus & taxi route
health	14	Staff shortage and lack of ablution block. security at school to monitor the staff who steal food parcels
roads	12	Request for stormwater drainage at Matshiding bus route and the road poorly constructed. Water channelling on bus route. Marothobolong: Kakarela bus road. Issues raised are not addressed in the IDP document. Request for bus and taxi route at Marothobolong. Bridge between Mmakola and Matshiding
Public participation	12	Ward committee training should be conducted

Eskom	12	KRM 2people who do not have connection due to cable theft, how will they register. People who have old meters how they be will updated.
Water	09 Mabuyeni	Shortage of water their sites that doesn't get water.
Roads	09	Request for small bridge for learners from Mogononong to Andisa Primary school, unaccessible road from progress down to kwaNtuli.
Supply chain	09	They must not allow one service provider in all projects
Human Settlement	09	RDP that was affected by disaster not attended.
Road	10	Storm water drainage
health	10	Request for 24 hr clinic
Technical service	07	The municipality to consider woman, people with disability, youth in sub construction.
water	13 Skimming & Pieterskraal	Shortage of water
Sanitation	06 Mogononong	Request for sewer
Roads	06	Request for road via Prince SJ. Roads from Siyabuswa C to Mogononong is not accessible.

ISSUES RAISED DURING THE IDP OUTREACH AT NOKANENG COMMUNITY HALL 27th NOVEMBER 2024 WARD IN ATTENDACE: 24,25,26,27,28,29,30 and 31

IDP PRIORIY	WARD/VILLAGE	ISSUES
Water	28	Request fixing the leaking pipes area, water supply, monitor private water suppliers to provide drinkable none polluted water.
Disaster	28	Request the municipality to assist residents with immediate effect during disaster.
Health	28	request 24 hr clinic in Phake
Business licence	28	Business in the municipality are not inspected.
Finance	28 Magareng	No budget for Nokaneng on the roads projects

Electricity	30	Request for electricity connection.
Human settlement	30	Request for RDP houses. Rahlagane, phaphamang, Mashemong
Water	30	Request for water in Rankaile, water supply shortage and water salty
Electricity	27	Request for high mast light
Education	23	Marapyane college to be converted to TVET College.
Eskom	23	Request for electricity
Water	Magareng	Rust de venter buck water project
roads	Magareng	Fixing of roads.
Admin	30	Advertise posts for CLO and other positions for local contractor
roads	30	Fixing of bus and taxi route. Road regravelling and paving, bus stop shelter. Request for services in ward 30.
electricity	30	Request for electricity connection and high mast light
Human settlement	30	request for PHP houses
water	Rankaile	Water supply(uninterrupted)
LED	Dr JS Moroka	Revisit Pakistan shop and monitor their operation. Job opportunities.
Youth development	30	Request for bursaries
roads	23,27, 28	Request for regravelling road next to Marapyane clinic. Road regravelling especially during funeral and water supply. Bus and taxi route confirmed to be under construction.
electricity	23	Request for high mast light, electricity connection
water	Setateng, skuurlik, kinsyasha	Request for water supply, water pipes
Human settlement	28	PHP houses destroyed by disaster should be fixed

LED	30	Restrict the issuing of business licencing. Personnel soliciting bribes from Pakistan shop owners.
Emergency	30	Stop corruption by emergency
roads	25	Request for road regravelling
Education	25	Request department to renovate school.
water	25	Bulk water Rustenburg budget unworthy road, budget to be used to the road project. No water project and roads for Nokaneng.
water	30	Water shortage
electricity	30	Maintenance of high mast light.
Human Settlement	30	Request for PHP houses at Rankaila
Roads	27	Request for roads.
Dr JS Moroka	30	Service delivery not up to standard.

ISSUES RAISED DURING THE IDP OUTREACH AT LIBANGENI COMMUNITY HALL 3rd DECEMBER2024 WARD IN ATTENDACE: 15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23

IDP PRIORITY	WARD/VILLAGE	ISSUES RAISED
Roads	19	Request for the holes dug during the recent project must be filled to prevent cows from falling in.
Roads	22	Poor operation when doing roads, materials are left behind monitoring is needed.
Business Licence	22	Request for inspection of businesses. CPF should assist in monitoring spaza shop owners to remove expired food from their stock.

Water	19	Request for the reservoir to be filled with water as since it was built there was never water inside it.
Roads	21	Request for good roads as when it's raining school children cannot go to school as the roads are filled with water.
Education	21	Request the department when building or renovating schools, they must finish their projects. Projects are in poor conditions
Facilities	21	Request for community hall
Roads	17	Request fir tarred roads
Water	17	Request for water tankers
Health	17	Request for 24hr clinic
Electricity	17	Request for electricity
Business licence	17	Request to stop foreigners to sleep in the shops hygiene of business needs to be stopped.
Water	15	Request for JoJo tanks as current JoJo's is not enough.
Roads	15	Request for accessible roads in Kammelpoort
Water	19	Request for reservoir
Roads	20	Roads are poorly constructed in phase 4
Roads	22	Request for monitoring of projects for phase 3
Water	19 uKukhanya	Request for connection of bulk line from the reservoir Water tankers supplying dirty water municipality must supply water from the taps.
Roads	21 Kabete	Road regravelling
Education	21 Kabete	Renovation of Sthembisile School.
Facilities	21 Kabete	Request for community hall.
Roads	17 Libangeni	Road regravelling, bus and taxi route Mapeding.
Water	17 Libangeni	Water supply
sanitation	17 Libangeni	Request for completion of sewer reticulation
Education	22 Lefiso	Request for renovation of Malatsi School.
Health	22 Lefiso	Request for reopening of the clinic, consultation of community when coming up with projects.

Facilities	22 Lefiso	Request for renovation of Stadium
Human settlement	22 Lefiso	Allocate beneficiaries of PHP houses
LED	22 Lefiso	Which laws were used to register before the drafting of the bylaw.
Roads	19 Moripe	Request for road regravelling
Water	19 Moripe	Request for water supply
LED	19 Moripe	Mkhombo mall construction
sanitation	17	Sewer project contaminating drinking water.
health	17	Request for 24hr clinic
Roads	17	Request for road regravelling
Social development	15 Molapoamogale	Youth development centre
Roads	15	Poor service delivery in all projects is focus on only Digwale
water	15	Water supply, water quality. Jojo tanks always empty
Admin & Corp	15	Ensure all post are published in time. Request for bursary.
Water	22	Request for water supply
Roads	22	Request road from Senotlelo to Lefisoane
water	19	UKukhanya reservoir
Roads	22	Roads, potholes, sand mining, phases are not well implemented
Roads	16	Patching of potholes, humps for speeding vehicles. Request for storm water drainage.
Water	16	Water not reaching all streets
electricity	17	Vandalism of empty stands
Roads	15	Request for service delivery, road maintenance

Audits Committee

The Municipality has appointed its audit committee members and is functional. The Audit committee for the municipality is reporting directly to Council as required by law. The Risk Management Strategy of the Dr JS Moroka Local municipality is identifying risk areas which need to be monitored on daily basis. The audit plan which is developed by the Internal Audit unit is linked or integrated into the risk strategy and serves as a vehicle to monitor progress and processes followed during the risk reduction phase. The municipality is annually developing action plans to deal with issues or comments in the management letter raised by the Auditor General.

INTERNAL AUDIT

Internal auditing is a catalyst for improving an organization's governance, risk management and management controls by providing insight and recommendations based on analyses and assessments of data and business processes. With commitment to integrity and accountability, internal auditing provides value to governing bodies and senior management as an objective source of independent advice. Professionals called internal auditors are employed by organizations to perform the internal auditing activity.

The Internal Audit Activity evaluates and contributes to the improvement of risk management, control and governance systems. Internal Audit Activity adopted a risk-based audit approach and it subscribes to the Code of Ethics of the Institute of Internal Audit and it strives to conduct the reviews according to the International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing which were adopted and approved from implementation by the Shared Audit Committee on the 24 October 2024, the effective date to implement the standard was 09 January 2025, as well as relevant Government Legislative Framework.

The scope of internal auditing within an organization is broad and may involve topics such as an organization's governance, risk management and management controls over: efficiency/effectiveness of operations (including safeguarding of assets), the reliability of financial and management reporting, and compliance with laws and regulations. Internal auditing may also involve conducting proactive fraud audits to identify potentially fraudulent acts; participating in fraud investigations under the direction of fraud investigation professionals and conducting post investigation fraud audits to identify control breakdowns and establish financial loss.



STRATEGY:

Embed the culture of constantly improving the internal controls with the organisation in achieving the organizational goals.

OBJECTIVES:

To assist the Council in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for the financial reporting process, the system of internal control, the audit process, the performance management process and the Municipality's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the code of conduct.

ACTIVITIES: Financial Statements

- Review the annual financial statements and consider whether they are fairly presented, complete and reflect appropriate accounting principles;
- Review that annual financial statements are submitted timeously;
- Review other sections of the annual report and related regulatory filings before release and consider the accuracy and completeness of the information;
- Review with management and the external auditors all matters required to be communicated to the Audit Committee under the standards or legislation; and
- Understand how management develops interim financial information, and the nature and extent of internal and external auditor involvement.

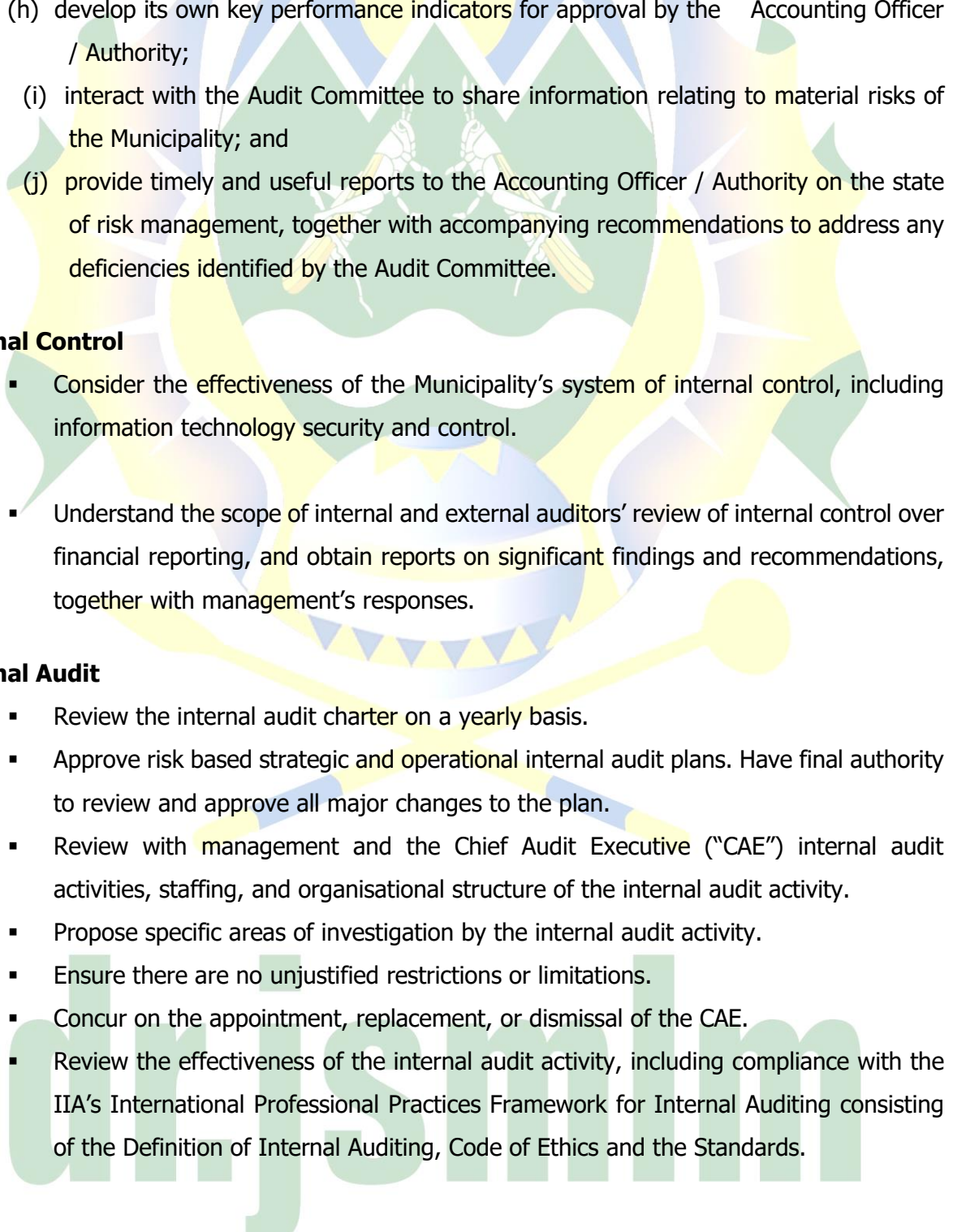
Performance information

- Review the adequacy, reliability and accuracy of performance information provided to the Audit Committee and other users of such information.
- Review and recommend for approval of the by Council, the performance information policy.
- Review areas of performance where there is significant deviation from the targets and advice the Council accordingly.

Risk Management

In discharging its governance responsibilities relating to risk management, the Audit Committee should:

- (a) Review with management and the Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") risk management activities, staffing, and organisational structure. The Audit Committee can also propose specific areas which should be prioritized by the risk management function.
- (b) Concur on the appointment, replacement, or dismissal of the CRO.
- (c) Review and recommend for the Approval of the council, the:
 - (i) risk management policy;
 - (ii) risk management strategy;
 - (iii) risk management implementation plan;
- (iv) Municipality's risk appetite, ensuring that limits are:
 - supported by a rigorous analysis and expert judgement;
 - expressed in the same values as the key performance indicators to which they apply;
 - set for all material risks individually, as well as in aggregate for particular categorisations of risk; and
 - consistent with the materiality and significance framework.
- (v) Municipality's risk tolerance, ensuring that limits are supported by a rigorous analysis and expert judgement of:
 - the Municipality's ability to withstand significant shocks; and
 - the Municipality's ability to recover financially and operationally from significant shocks.
- (vi) Municipality's risk identification and assessment methodologies, after satisfying itself of their effectiveness in timeously and accurately identifying and assessing the Municipality's risks.
- (d) evaluate the extent and effectiveness of integration of risk management within the Municipality;
- (e) assess implementation of the risk management policy, strategy and plan;
- (f) evaluate the effectiveness of the mitigating strategies implemented to address the material risks of the Municipality;

- 
- (g) review the material findings and recommendations by assurance providers on the system of risk management and monitor the implementation of such recommendations.
 - (h) develop its own key performance indicators for approval by the Accounting Officer / Authority;
 - (i) interact with the Audit Committee to share information relating to material risks of the Municipality; and
 - (j) provide timely and useful reports to the Accounting Officer / Authority on the state of risk management, together with accompanying recommendations to address any deficiencies identified by the Audit Committee.

Internal Control

- Consider the effectiveness of the Municipality's system of internal control, including information technology security and control.
- Understand the scope of internal and external auditors' review of internal control over financial reporting, and obtain reports on significant findings and recommendations, together with management's responses.

Internal Audit

- Review the internal audit charter on a yearly basis.
- Approve risk based strategic and operational internal audit plans. Have final authority to review and approve all major changes to the plan.
- Review with management and the Chief Audit Executive ("CAE") internal audit activities, staffing, and organisational structure of the internal audit activity.
- Propose specific areas of investigation by the internal audit activity.
- Ensure there are no unjustified restrictions or limitations.
- Concur on the appointment, replacement, or dismissal of the CAE.
- Review the effectiveness of the internal audit activity, including compliance with the IIA's International Professional Practices Framework for Internal Auditing consisting of the Definition of Internal Auditing, Code of Ethics and the Standards.

- On a regular basis, meet separately with the CAE to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee or internal audit believes should be discussed privately and
- The Committee shall ensure that the Council's IT programs, strategy and infrastructure effectively support the Council's business objectives and strategies.

External Auditors

- Review and evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the external auditors in relation to their responsibilities.
- Review overall audit role, to explore objectives, minimise duplication, discuss implications of new auditing standards and ensure that external audit fee will sustain a proper audit and provide value for money.
- Discuss and review, with the auditor(s) before the audit commences the terms, nature and scope of the audit, procedure and engagement, the audit fee, and to ensure co-ordination between internal and external audit plan and coverage.
- On a regular basis, meet separately with the external auditors to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee or auditors believe should be discussed privately.

Compliance

- Review the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and the results of management's investigation and follow-up (including disciplinary action) of any instances of non compliance;
- Review the findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies and any auditor observations; and
- Obtain regular updates from management and the Municipalities Municipality' legal counsel regarding compliance matters including feedback on significant cases of employee conflict of interest, misconduct or fraud, including any disciplinary hearings taken against employees.

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Fraud Prevention and Misconduct

- The Shared Audit Committee shall be informed, by the Municipal Manager of any significant cases of conflict of interest, misconduct or/and fraud by employees and Council Members and steps taken by management/council to rectify the situation.
- The Shared Audit Committee should review the fraud prevention policy/plan and the fraud prevention implementation plan and management's mechanisms to facilitate the reporting of fraud and corruption related activities, and the Committee should also ensure that all allegations reported are dealt with appropriately.

PRIORITIES

Internal auditing activity is primarily directed at evaluating internal control. Under the COSO Framework, internal control is broadly defined as a process, effected by an entity's Council, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of the following core objectives for which all businesses strive:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations.
- Reliability of financial and management reporting.
- Compliance with laws and regulations.
- Safeguarding of Assets

Management is responsible for internal control, which comprises five critical components: the control environment; risk assessment; risk focused control activities; information and communication; and monitoring activities. The Municipal Manager establish policies, processes, and practices in these five components of management control to help the organization achieve the four specific objectives listed above. Internal auditors perform audits to evaluate whether the five components of management control are present and operating effectively, and if not, provide recommendations for improvement.

SHARED AUDIT COMMITTEE

Type of Committee	Responsibility	Benefits
Shared Audit Committee	Section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003.	The audit committee assist the Council in its oversight role to include ensuring the integrity of the organization's financial statements and disclosures, internal control over the financial reporting process, the performance of the internal audit function, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The Municipality utilizes the Information and Communication Technology Systems to communicate with other spheres of government and other stakeholders through the usage of its email system which has been migrated to the cloud and its website which is accessible on www.moroka.gov.za which requires some enhancements and optimization. Furthermore, the Municipality also relies on other Government Portals to ensure that it remains up to date with developments in Local, Provincial and National Governments. The implementation of the cloud-based applications and systems on the environment has introduced some critical systems such as Office 365E3,EDRMS (Intranet),ICT Helpdesk Portal (SharePoint) and ESS to ensure seamless communication and integration.

The Municipal Satellite Offices have been connected through the SD-WAN/IPSEC and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) Wide Area Networks to ensure that users have access to ICT Systems based at the Municipal Head Offices. The Municipality's Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Infrastructure has been virtualized through the VMware Technology to reduce the physical servers on the environment and also to minimize the hardware costs. The municipal telephone system based at the head offices currently runs on the ICT network and needs to be upgraded and be extended to other municipal Satellite Offices to

minimize telephone bill and to ensure that the Municipal ICT Network can transmit data and voice traffic seamless.

Challenges

- Unstable Power Supply to the ICT Data Centers.
- End of Life (EOL) ICT Networking Infrastructure (Switching).
- Outdated Telephone Switchboard System (PABX).
- Inadequate network visibility and poor access control mechanisms.
- Inconsistent alignment to the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and Digitalization

Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery

The Business **Continuity Plan (BCP)** and **Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) plans** have been designed to help Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality to recover from any disruption to services it offers to the citizenry of the Municipality. Thus, these plans aim to provide guidance to ensure that the Municipality can respond effectively to the disruption and restore essential services to the public as quickly as possible.

The Business Continuity Plan (BCP) and Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) plans have been approved by Council and are being implemented. The Municipality utilizes that District Disaster Recovery As a Service (DRaaS) to replicate some of its critical ICT Systems and has an external Disaster Recovery Site to back up its virtual Server Infrastructure.

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7.6 KPA: SPATIAL RATIONALE

6.1 Spatial Development Framework

In terms of Section 20 of SPLUMA, the SDF is still recognised as part of the IDP, which in terms of the MSA has a varied set of criteria for what an SDF should entail. There is also a relationship to other aspects of municipal development planning (e.g., infrastructure planning and investment, capital investment, budget alignment) that should be considered when developing an SDF in a municipality.

The SDF is the lever which has the greatest potential as a planning tool to realize spatial transformation. It is the SDF that interprets the principles into a spatial future/s for the Municipality. In terms of municipal planning, stronger spatial guidance as part of the IDP process could lead to more strategic investment and implementation in the municipal space. For the potential role of the SDF to be realised, the process issues and institutional arrangement of the planning process must not be disregarded.

The SDF is a multidimensional tool that requires constant checks and balances to actively ensure that issues of spatial transformation are being addressed.

Development Objectives/ Principles

It is conceded that in the analysis of the space economy of Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality, there are no significant economic activities at this stage, and a plethora of people living below the minimum living level. The limited access to the municipal area contributes to the rural character of and limits the economic potential of the study area.

However, there are areas that are developing naturally along movement lines, and major intersections along these lines need to be prioritized for economic development. Furthermore, the high agricultural potential in the area could be used as leverage for economic development. Emphasis in the study area should thus be given to the provision of basic services and more focused economic development/ nodal development.

The main objective of the reviewed Dr JS Moroka SDF is to direct, organize and manage investment, development and growth in the municipal area. The next section will provide the policy and guidelines for achieving the objectives and strategies as indicated in Chapter 2, and in line with the SPLUMA development principles of:

- Spatial Justice
- Spatial Sustainability
- Spatial Efficiency
- Spatial Resilience, and
- Good Administration

These guidelines and policies provide the point of departure for the day-to-day decision-making within the LM, and the basis for the management of public spending. The final section of this report will also address the required institutional arrangement of the Local Municipality to affect the interventions mentioned in this document.

a) Movement (Facilitating local and regional linkages)

The movement system is one of the most important structuring elements within the Municipality. The movement system must directly link strong high-intensity mixed use nodes and high-density developments within the LM with one another, as well as facilitate linkages with nearby higher order nodes, especially the City of Tshwane to the west. In this way, local communities are linked to areas of economic opportunity, employment opportunities, and also higher order goods and services not available locally [Spatial Justice].

b) Nodal Development (Ensure viable strong activity nodes)

Nodal development (the intensification of uses), together with the consolidation of residential settlements (see principle(c)) will ensure that the municipal spatial structure is sufficiently robust to allow opportunity areas to adapt to market and demographic changes [Spatial Resilience]. In general, nodes have the following characteristics:

- Clustering of business activities.
- Accommodates a mix of land uses including community facilities.
- High accessibility.

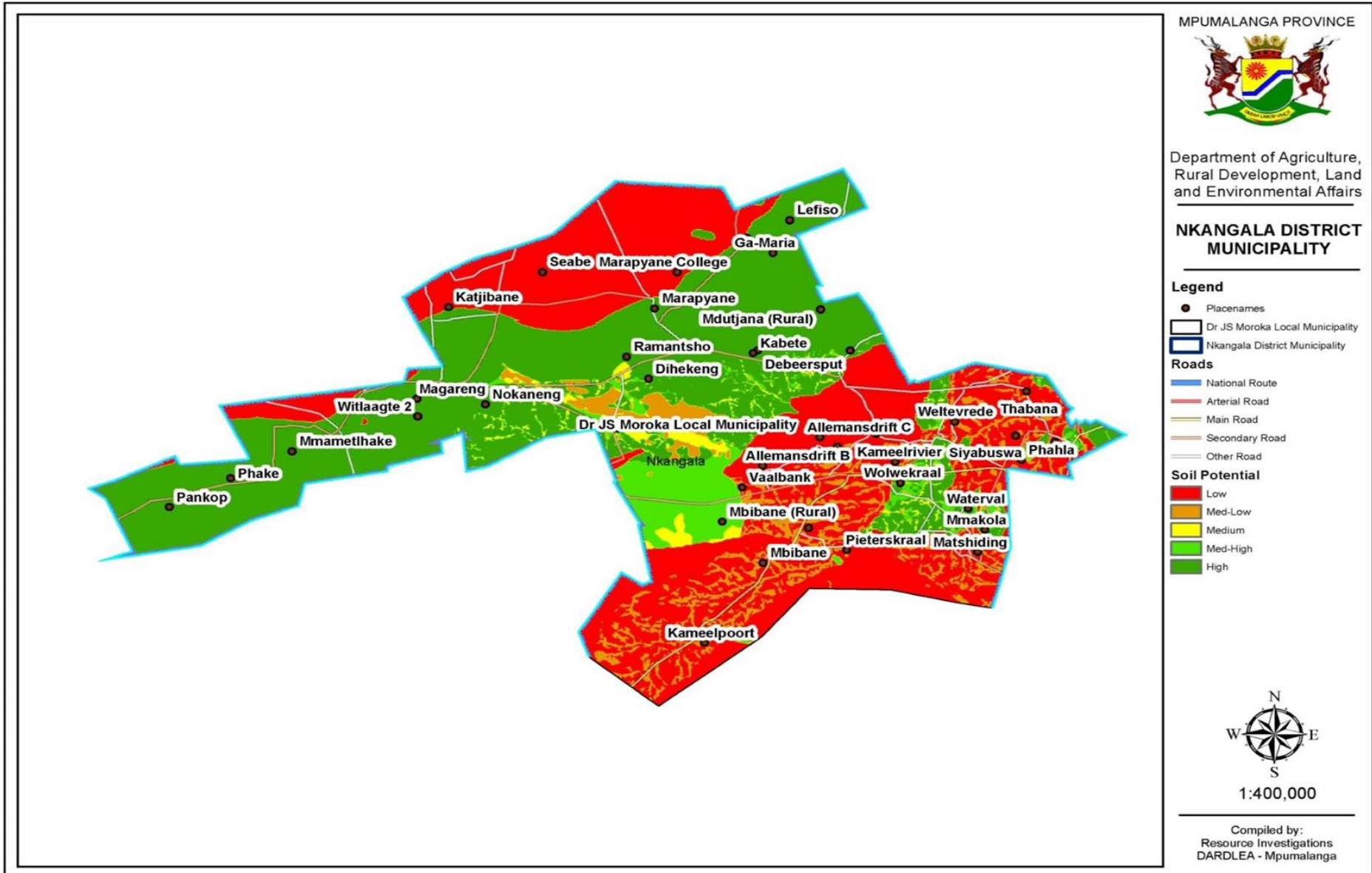
Activity nodes should ideally be established at highly accessible locations, including higher order road intersections within larger settlements, as well as adjacent to public transport stations (including the proposed Moloto rail stations within the DRJSMLM).

In managing and even developing new nodes, it needs to be kept in mind that the catchment areas and the income levels of an area determine the necessary/ ideal size of the node, and that the density and intensity of the node is a function of the mixture of land use activities, and the available transport infrastructure



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C Settlements (Create sustainable human settlements)

Increased residential densities support the vibrancy of nodes and the viability of public transport, while protecting surrounding high potential agricultural land. Residential development should thus be consolidated around activity nodes, contributing towards an efficient municipal spatial structure. Also, settlements should offer residents a high quality of life by also including social facilities, business activities, open space and adequate engineering infrastructure [Spatial Sustainability].

The benefits of increased residential density are:

- Make more efficient use of existing infrastructure and serviced land.
- A reduced need for the development of Greenfields sites/reduced urban sprawl.
- Reduced need for investment in new infrastructure.
- Better access to existing services and facilities; and
- More sustainable commuting patterns.

As part of this objective/ principle, land claims and the challenges related to land tenure have to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

d) Environment (Support environmental management, tourism and recreational activities)

Conserve and enhance the Municipality's existing physical and natural resources and link them with the regional open space system. Part of this principle is the development of an open space system that will complement nodal development in settlements. In many cases this will require the rehabilitation of degraded vacant land into public amenities. The open space system in Dr JS Moroka should be:

- Able to meet local recreational needs.
- Safe.
- Accessible to all; and
- Versatile.

[Spatial Justice]

e) Corridor Development

Development corridors are linear tracts of land that contain a variety of transportation modes, especially public transport, and a variety of dense land uses. The development of corridors is one of the structuring elements to be used in structuring the Dr JS Moroka Municipality into a robust and efficient growth area [Spatial Efficiency and –Resilience].

The development of corridors should realize the following:

- Access to opportunities to large number of communities.
- Support more efficient service provision.
- Availability of adequate infrastructure.
- Realize economies of scale; and
- Contribute to growth and development of the Municipality.

The Dr J.S. Moroka LM SDF, in essence, promotes the growth of settlements towards identified corridors.

f) Infrastructure Provision (Support efficient infrastructure provision)

The provision of bulk infrastructure should address the basic needs of all communities [Spatial Justice]. Also, the ability of the availability of bulk infrastructure to influence private investment should be optimally utilised by servicing activity nodes and SDAs as a priority [Spatial Efficiency]. In the assessment of proposed development applications, bulk capacity should be assessed in relation to the proposal, and if the capacity is exceeded then the proposal should not be approved by the Municipality.

i) Agriculture and Agro-Industries (Support local economic development)

The agricultural potential of the municipal area and its proximity to major markets in Gauteng offer opportunities for the export of value-added goods. Formal and informal small, micro and medium enterprises should be supported [Good Administration].

g) Community Facilities (Establish Thusong Centres)

Social infrastructures such as clinics, sports facilities, pay-points, police stations etc. should be provided at proximity in strategic locations (preferably at Multi-Purpose Community Centres/ Thusong Centres). This will ensure higher accessibility and more efficient service and facilitate more efficient and optimum use of existing infrastructure [Spatial Resilience].

h) Holistic Planning

A holistic integrated approach in the overall development of Dr. JS Moroka should be followed. This will allow the Local Municipality to better service its residents and those who come to visit [Good Administration].

Land Use Schemes

The amendment of the Land Use Management Scheme which is proposed in the section above to align it with SPLUMA should include the following provisions:

- Applications that fall within the detail precinct plan areas should be fast tracked by the municipality.
- Applications that fall within the Strategic Development Areas should be fast tracked by the municipality.
- The Register of Land Use Rights of the existing LUMS should be reviewed to include all obtainable PTO's and any other land rights which have been issued.
- The Scheme Maps should further be amended to reflect the data contained within the Register of Land Use Rights.
- The Scheme Maps should also outline the boundaries of the precinct plan areas and SDA's were shortened land use procedures area applicable.

6.2 Alignment with SPLUMA Principles

The Spatial Development Framework for the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality translates the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Municipality into spatial principles and strategies and thus constitutes the spatial implementation of the IDP. The SDF focuses on consolidating the fragmented spatial structure of the Municipality around the Moloto Rail Corridor and the provincial road network (Spatial Efficiency). It also promotes the establishment of a clear nodal hierarchy, ensuring that all communities have equitable access to economic, cultural, recreational and educational activities and opportunities (Spatial Justice).

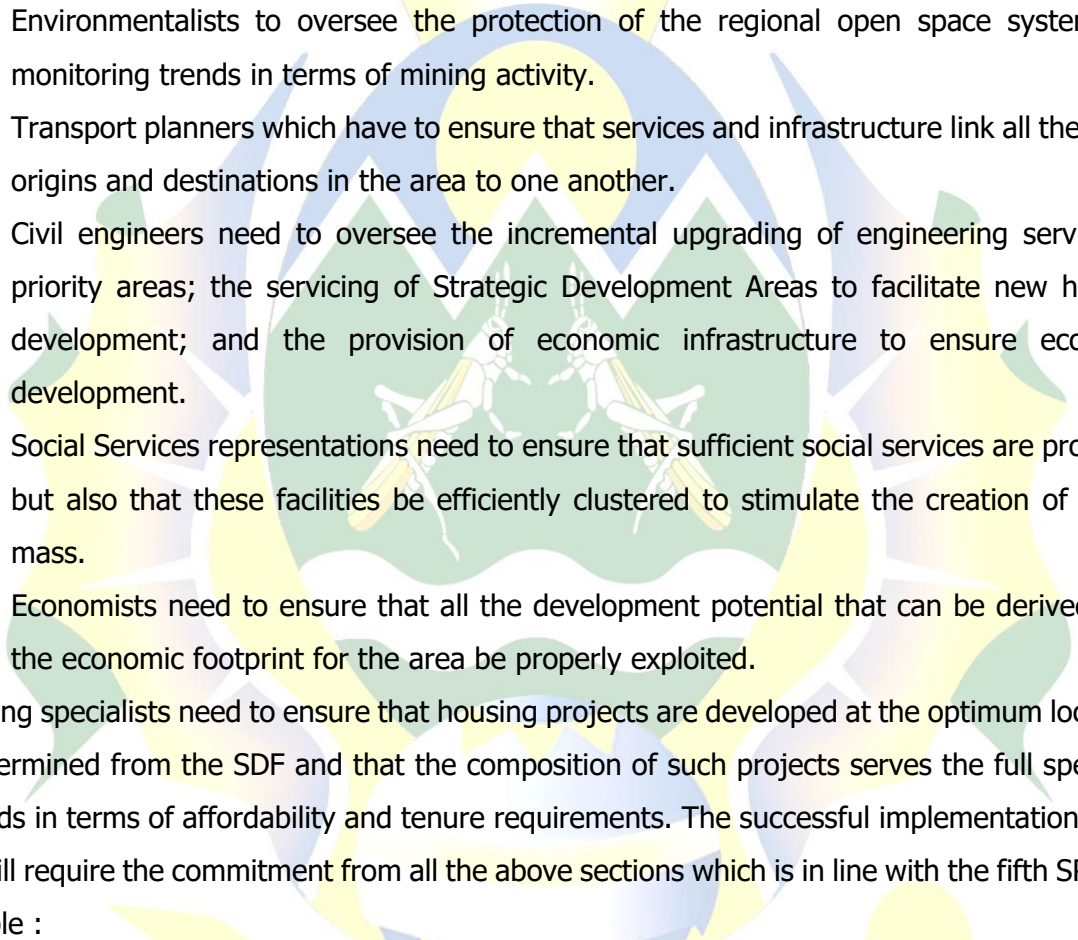
It also creates a spatially

based policy framework whereby change, needs and growth in the municipal area is to be managed positively to the benefit of everyone (Spatial Resilience). It focuses on how land should be used within the broader context of protecting the existing values of the broader Nkangala District area i.e. ecological corridor, tourism destination, rich historical and cultural area.

It also aims to improve the functioning of the rural and natural environmental systems and assists in the identification of local opportunities for future urban/ rural development, and natural environmental conservation, and makes recommendations as to where and how development of the open space system should be managed and enhanced (Spatial and Environmental Sustainability). Apart from the above it also establishes strategies and policies to achieve the desired spatial form i.e. movement and linkage systems, open space system, activity system, overall land use pattern etc. The reviewed DRJSMLM Spatial Development Framework also guides and informs the following:

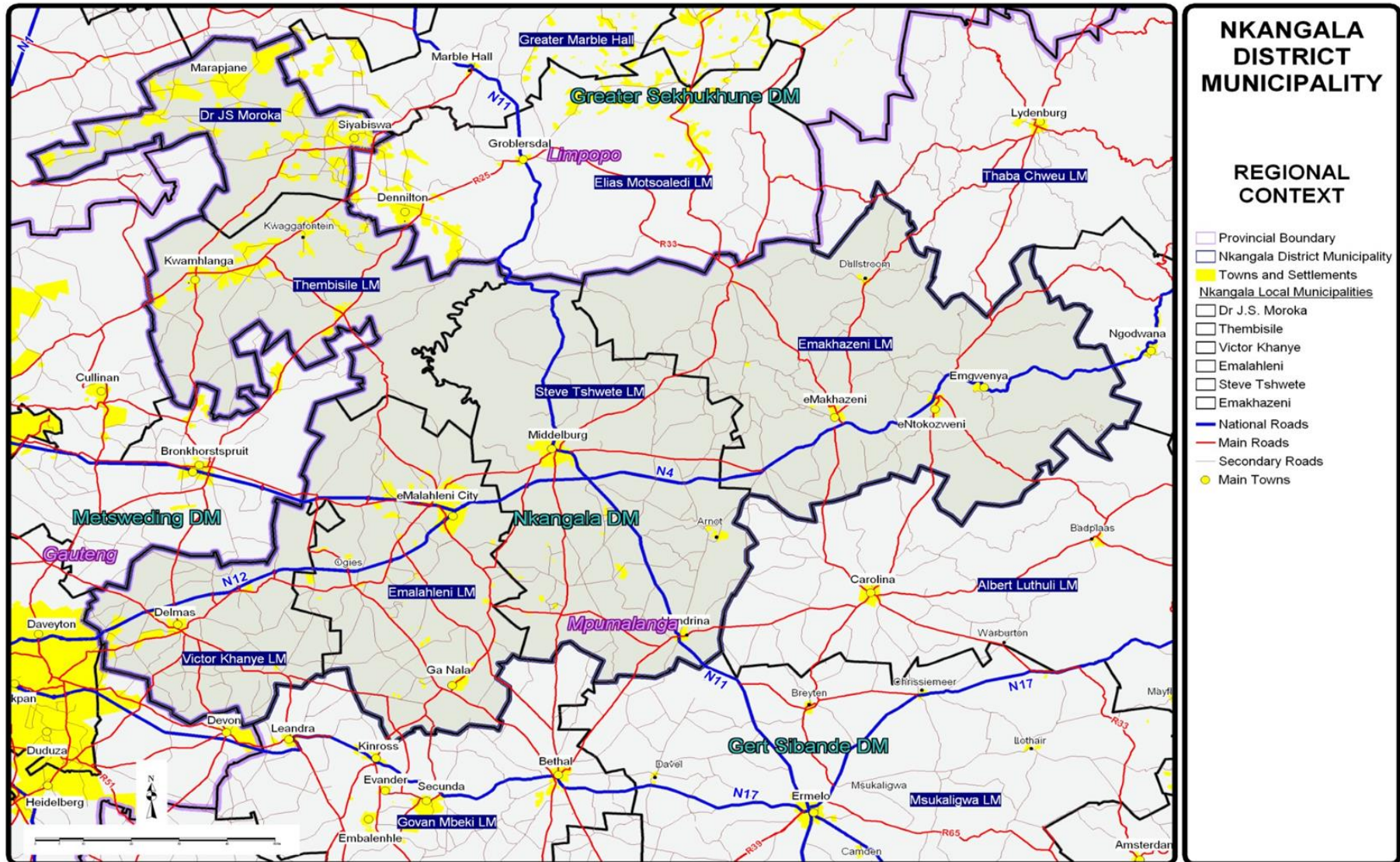
- Direction of growth.
- Major movement routes.
- Special Development Areas for targeted investment.
- Conservation of the natural and built environment.
- Areas in which the intensity of land development could either be increased or decreased.
- Areas in which particular types of land use should be encouraged and others where it should be discouraged.
- Is a strategic, indicative and flexible tool to guide planning and decisions on land development.
- Develops an approach to the development of the area which is clear enough to allow decision-makers to deal with the unexpected.
- Develops a spatial logic which could guide private sector investments.
- Ensures the social, economic and environmental sustainability of the area; and
- Identifies spatial priorities and places that must be prioritised in the development and upgrading process

The plan involves and impacts on the activities of a wide range of development disciplines .and associated sectoral policies and plans. These include the following:

- 
- Environmentalists to oversee the protection of the regional open space system and monitoring trends in terms of mining activity.
 - Transport planners which have to ensure that services and infrastructure link all the major origins and destinations in the area to one another.
 - Civil engineers need to oversee the incremental upgrading of engineering services in priority areas; the servicing of Strategic Development Areas to facilitate new housing development; and the provision of economic infrastructure to ensure economic development.
 - Social Services representations need to ensure that sufficient social services are provided, but also that these facilities be efficiently clustered to stimulate the creation of critical mass.
 - Economists need to ensure that all the development potential that can be derived from the economic footprint for the area be properly exploited.
 - Housing specialists need to ensure that housing projects are developed at the optimum locations as determined from the SDF and that the composition of such projects serves the full spectrum of needs in terms of affordability and tenure requirements. The successful implementation of the SDF will require the commitment from all the above sections which is in line with the fifth SPLUMA principle :

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6.3 SDF compliance and sector planning/implementation

- Alignment of sector plans at different stages in the planning process is critical to ensure that spatial visions are aligned and acted upon, but SPLUMA only contains broad provisions regarding alignment between SDFs and sector plans.
- SPLUMA has not clarified or simplified the planning process by explicitly stating that municipal planning is a local function and needs to drive the sector plans of all spheres of government. Mutual alignment is required which implies a “back and forth” consultation and negotiation process during all planning stages.
- Concern has been expressed regarding SPLUMA not obliging national and provincial spheres to share information and align to the municipal SDF process, thus limiting the ability to achieve truly integrated planning between the three spheres of government. (The planning function for Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality was entrusted to Nkangala District Municipality as published in the Province of Mpumalanga Provincial Gazette Volume 10 No. 959 date 26 May 2003. This basically means that all Town Planning functions of the Municipality still had to be performed through the Nkangala District Municipality. Nkangala District Municipality are currently undertaking the processes of reviewing the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipal SDF to be aligned with NSDF in accordance with provision of section 20 and 21 of the Act read with section 23 to 35 of the Municipal Systems Act)

It is conceded that in the analysis of the space economy of Dr. JS Moroka Local Municipality, there are no significant economic activities at this stage, and a plethora of people living below the minimum living level. The limited access to the municipal area contributes to the rural character of and limits the economic potential of the study area.

However, there are areas that are developing naturally along movement lines, and major intersections along these lines need to be prioritized for economic development. Furthermore, the high agricultural potential in the area could be used as leverage for economic development.

Emphasis in the study area should thus be given to the provision of basic services and more focused economic development/ nodal development.

Strategic Development Areas (desired spatial form of the municipality)

A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is not just a spatial plan, but also a tool that should ensure integration of sectoral initiatives. It should construct a new management of infrastructure for existing and future development; ensure policy and institutional instruments to achieve the desired spatial structure and help to align relevant sectors.

Essentially, Dr JS Moroka represents a large “services priority upgrading area”, and so development spending should primarily be aimed at providing inhabitants with the constitutionally mandated minimum levels of services and community infrastructure.

Development spending is envisioned to gravitate towards, and along the proposed Moloto Rail Corridor, and other prominent roads within the Municipality towards the core functional urban area at Siyabuswa.

With regards to consolidating the short to medium term growth, focusing on nodal development, and the upgrading of engineering services the following towns/ settlements in the LM should especially receive attention:

- Libangeni/
- Siyabuswa/
- Makometsane Four-way Crossing,
- Metsimadiba/ GaMorwe
- Siyabuswa Four-way crossing and
- Siyabuswa/ Matshiding/
- Ga Phaahlamohlaka Four-way crossing,
- Nokaneng/ Seabe/ Mmamethake Y-junction.

In essence, the proposed Moloto Rail Corridor forms the central structuring element of the SDF for three reasons:

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- The corridor holds significant opportunities for both the Nkangala District and Dr. JS Moroka in terms of economic spin-offs from the corridor and tourism potential.
- The Moloto rail offers a means by which to consolidate and integrate existing and new urban developments into a functional whole, capable of stimulating economic development around key selected primary and secondary nodes; and
- If all environmental, technical, and social factors are taken into consideration, the current alignment of the Moloto rail connects the identified nodes in the most direct and shortest possible manner to one another.

Consistent with the SDF for the Nkangala District, the Moloto railway line should thus serve as a Local Activity Spine to the identified nodes and existing settlements. As such, all new growth should be channelled towards and alongside the Moloto Rail Corridor, and other functionally important roads (R568 and R573) in the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality. Applying this approach will also ensure that all the “service priority upgrading areas” as identified by the Nkangala District SDF are functionally integrated.

As Figure 27.1 indicates, vacant land between Matshiding and Mthambothini and adjoining the proposed Moloto rail corridor (Phase 1) and the R568 and R573, constitute Strategic Development Areas 1, 2 and 3. New developments in the LM should firstly be consolidated within these areas to further promote the desired spatial form of the municipal area, and to enhance the viability of the four proposed future railway stations along this strip i.e. Makola, Mogononong, Siyabuswa and Mthambothini.

This approach of consolidated development along the Moloto Rail Corridor also seeks the structural integration of the dispersed urban form via a U-shaped development corridor of connected settlements and activity nodes, with the short to medium term priority area being the eastern extents of the municipal area (SDA1, 2 and 3).

Apart from consolidating the short to medium term growth in the Dr JS Moroka area in these three Strategic Development Areas and focusing on strengthening the first four railway stations in the LM (Makola to Mthambothini), the towns/settlements in the other parts of the Municipality should also receive attention in terms of the consolidation and densification of land uses, provision

of community facilities in line with the concept of Thusong Centres and the upgrading of engineering services.

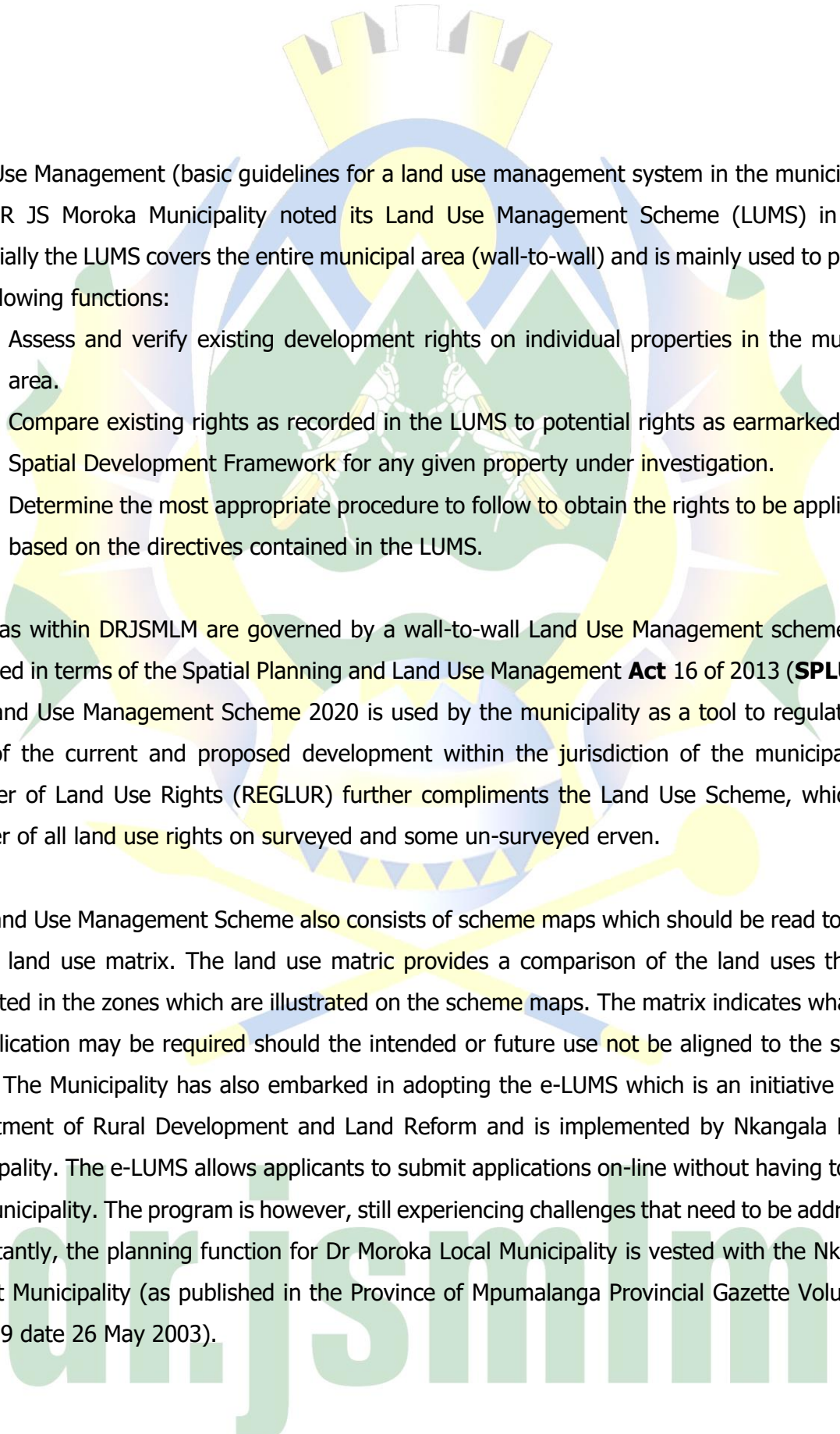
It is furthermore advised that land claims, particularly those that fall within the Urban Development Boundaries of the respective LMs, be resolved as a priority. This is in order to unlock land within the respective Strategic Development Areas for planning and development. Furthermore, government (national, provincial and local) and parastatal owned land could be used as a growth management tool, because it presents Council with opportunities to implement strategic and catalytic projects. It is thus vital that the identification of such land pockets be prioritised, and that a Plan of Action be tabled for each.

6.4 The relationship between an SDF and IDP

The SDF becomes a road map for all infrastructural development; this means that the SDF must inform all infrastructure projects that must be implemented on space. The IDP is the short to medium term implementation tool for the SDF objectives; the relationship is that the SDF portrays all spatial opportunities and areas ear-marked for various developments (including current existing land-uses) wherein stakeholder's participation should occur to give direction to development proposals.

Participation of stakeholders need to take place to determine the need and desirability of projects proposals including the benefits (social and economic) of projects in order to be prioritized in the IDP/Budget participatory processes during the annual reviews of the five-year IDP plan of council term. The processes of IDP public participation create a platform where community/public and private projects proposals are drawn in and this must happen at the presence and guidance of the SDF maps/frameworks (development directives maps) i.e., Local spatial frameworks or ward spatial framework which should indicate the current land use and future spatial plans for that specific locality.

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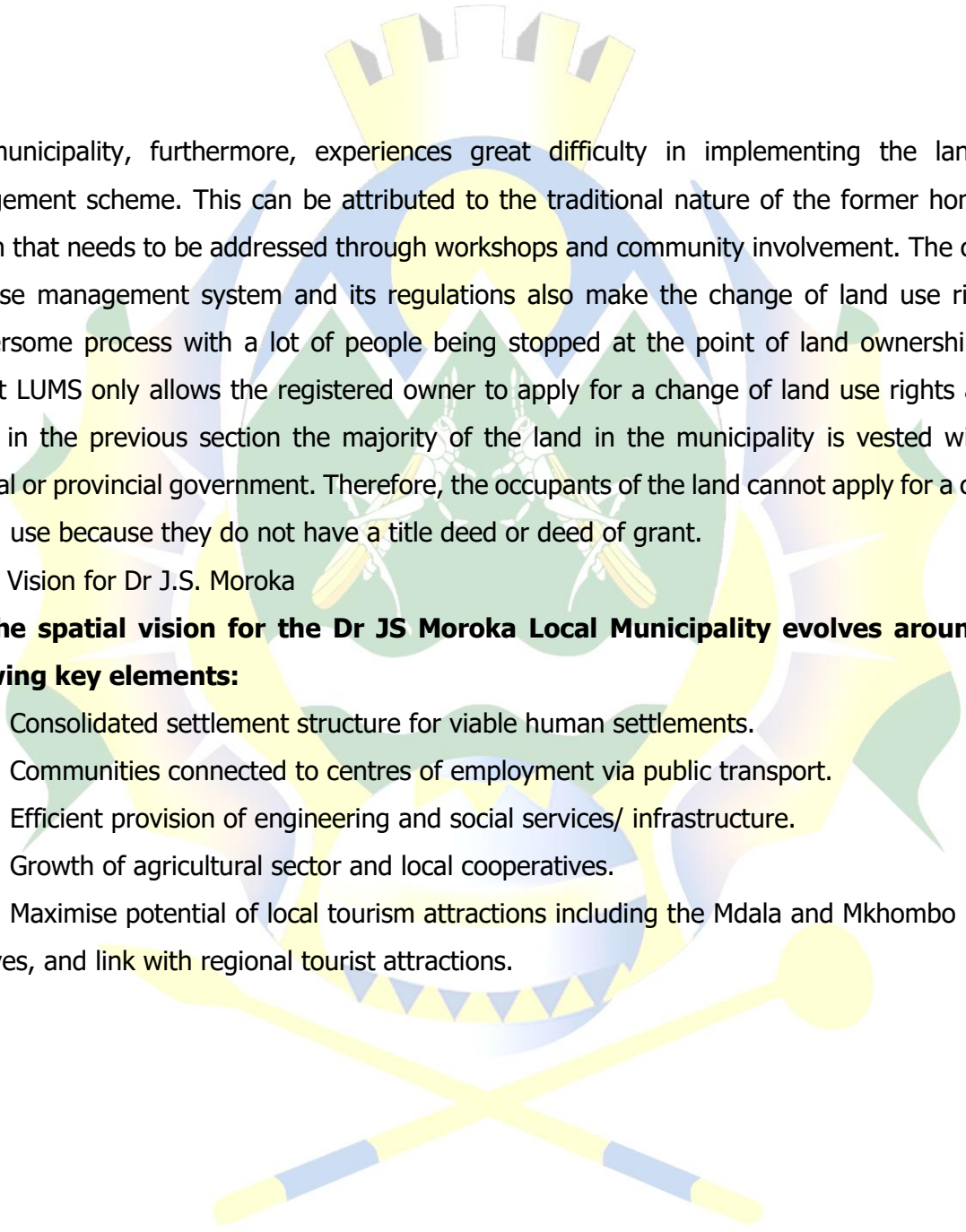


Land Use Management (basic guidelines for a land use management system in the municipality)
The DR JS Moroka Municipality noted its Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) in 2019. Essentially the LUMS covers the entire municipal area (wall-to-wall) and is mainly used to perform the following functions:

- Assess and verify existing development rights on individual properties in the municipal area.
- Compare existing rights as recorded in the LUMS to potential rights as earmarked in the Spatial Development Framework for any given property under investigation.
- Determine the most appropriate procedure to follow to obtain the rights to be applied for, based on the directives contained in the LUMS.

All areas within DRJSMLM are governed by a wall-to-wall Land Use Management scheme 2020 prepared in terms of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management **Act** 16 of 2013 (**SPLUMA**). The Land Use Management Scheme 2020 is used by the municipality as a tool to regulate land uses of the current and proposed development within the jurisdiction of the municipality. A Register of Land Use Rights (REGLUR) further compliments the Land Use Scheme, which is a register of all land use rights on surveyed and some un-surveyed erven.

The Land Use Management Scheme also consists of scheme maps which should be read together with a land use matrix. The land use matrix provides a comparison of the land uses that are permitted in the zones which are illustrated on the scheme maps. The matrix indicates what type of application may be required should the intended or future use not be aligned to the scheme maps. The Municipality has also embarked in adopting the e-LUMS which is an initiative by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and is implemented by Nkangala District Municipality. The e-LUMS allows applicants to submit applications on-line without having to go to the municipality. The program is however, still experiencing challenges that need to be addressed. Importantly, the planning function for Dr Moroka Local Municipality is vested with the Nkangala District Municipality (as published in the Province of Mpumalanga Provincial Gazette Volume 10 No. 959 date 26 May 2003).



The municipality, furthermore, experiences great difficulty in implementing the land use management scheme. This can be attributed to the traditional nature of the former homeland system that needs to be addressed through workshops and community involvement. The current land use management system and its regulations also make the change of land use rights a cumbersome process with a lot of people being stopped at the point of land ownership. The current LUMS only allows the registered owner to apply for a change of land use rights and as stated in the previous section the majority of the land in the municipality is vested with the national or provincial government. Therefore, the occupants of the land cannot apply for a change in land use because they do not have a title deed or deed of grant.

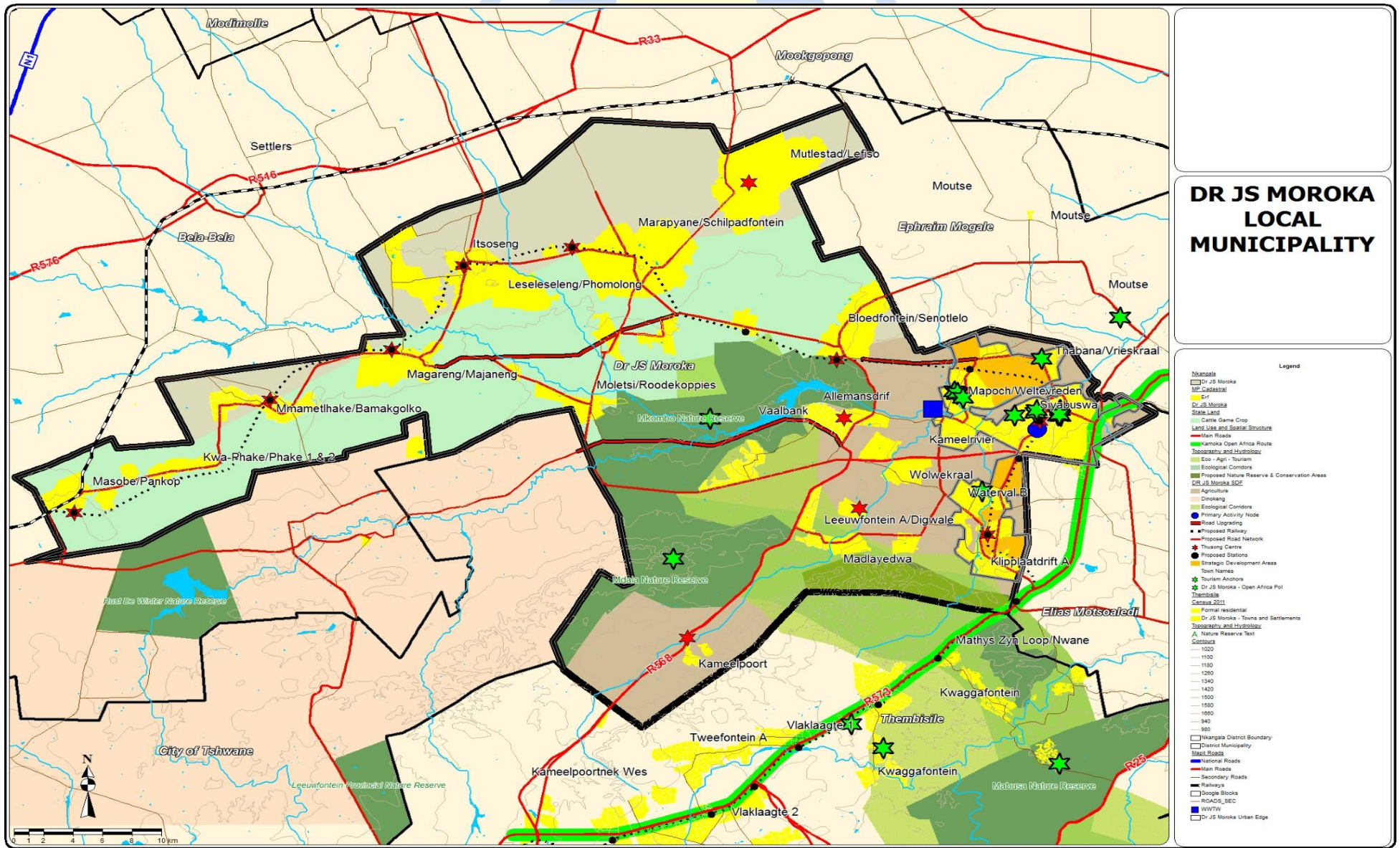
Future Vision for Dr J.S. Moroka

6.5 The spatial vision for the Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality evolves around the following key elements:

- Consolidated settlement structure for viable human settlements.
- Communities connected to centres of employment via public transport.
- Efficient provision of engineering and social services/ infrastructure.
- Growth of agricultural sector and local cooperatives.
- Maximise potential of local tourism attractions including the Mdala and Mkhombo Nature Reserves, and link with regional tourist attractions.

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6.6 Land Claims Within MP316

Land reform is the key to the social and economic emancipation of the people of Dr. JS Moroka LM (IDP). In DRJSLM, sixty-seven (67) claims have been submitted to the Land Claims Commission, distributed across 23 individual properties.

The entire central part of the municipal area is subject to land claims, including some of the urbanised areas. There are a fairly large number of claims on the farm Allemansdrift 162-JR as well as De Beersput 152-JR (2/9), Kameelpoort 202-JR and Troya 151-JR (5/11). According to the NDM Land Audit, the land claimed in the Dr JS Moroka municipal area is mainly associated with cattle and game farming, some crop farming and a fairly large portion of the Mkhombo nature reserve. Land claims on land within or adjacent to built up areas are presently constraining the Municipality when it wants to develop an area.

The narrow strip of land to the north of Dr JS Moroka is suitable for primarily crop farming as it forms part of the rich soils of the Springbokvlakte area situated to the north thereof. These land claims thus pose opportunities for LED development, which need to be further investigated.

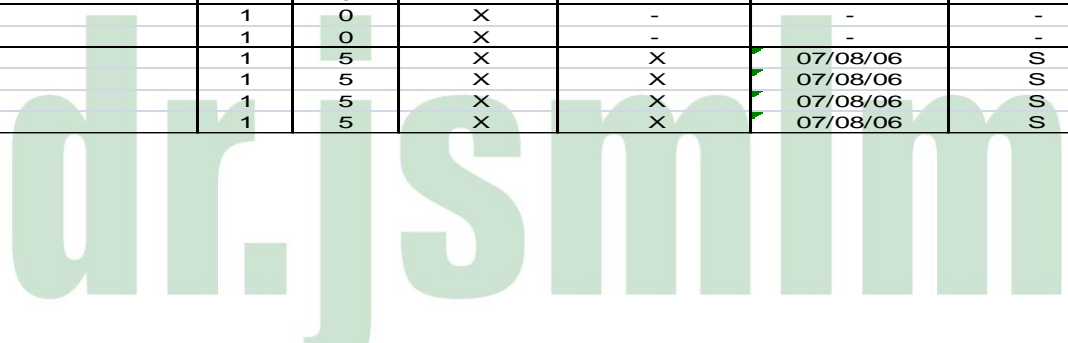
Map below depicts land claims in MP316




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No	KRP	Project Name	No of claims	Project Officer	P1: Lodgement & Registration	P2: Screening & Categorisation	P3: Determination of Qualification	P4: Negotiations	P5: Settlement	P6: Implementation
A	-	MBIBANA								
1	12137	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	12136	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	12133	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	5875	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	12127	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	935	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	707	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	675	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	674	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	645	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	644	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	641	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	312	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	322	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	321	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	320	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	319	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
	703	Allemandrift 162JR	1	1	X	X	X	31/09/06	15/01/07	-
2	5886	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5874	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5875	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5876	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5884	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5885	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5886	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	5887	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	675	De Beersput 152JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
3	643	Vaalbank 163JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	642	Vaalbank 163JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	11964	Vaalbank 163JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	6592	Vaalbank 163JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
4	11354	Kloppersdam 187JR	1	15	X	D	D	D	D	D
	11868	Kloppersdam 187JR	1	15	X	D	D	D	D	D
5	12128	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	2212	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	12127	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	709	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	708	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	707	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	706	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	704	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	677	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	676	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	638	Troya 151JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
6	317	Zandspruit 189JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	316	Zandspruit 189JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
7	318	Kameelpoort 202JR	1	5	X	X	07/08/06	S	30/08/06	-
	1113	Kameelpoort 202JR	1	5	X	X	07/08/06	S	30/08/06	-
	12174	Kameelpoort 202JR	1	5	X	X	07/08/06	S	30/08/06	-
	932	Kameelpoort 202JR	1	5	X	X	07/08/06	S	30/08/06	-



No	KRP	Project Name	No of claims	Project Officer	P1: Lodgement & Registration	P2: Screening & Categorisation	P3: Determination of Qualification	P4: Negotiations	P5: Settlement	P6: Implementation
8	1051	Leeuwfontein 188JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
	647	Leeuwfontein 188JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
9	5424	Riekerets Laagers 165JR	1	3	X	X	X	X	X	-
10	6128	Bloedfontein 153JR#	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
11		Rhenosterkop 157JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
12	12353	Wynruit 168JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
12		MBIBANA	56							
B		MATHANJANA								
13		Pankoppen 36JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
14		Zandfontein 31JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
15		Witlaagte 173JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
16		Rooifontein 171JR	1	2	X	30/10/06	31/10/06	31/10/06	07/11/06	-
17		De Putten 144JR	1	3	X	22/08/06	30/09/06	07/09/06	15/11/06	-
18		Goed Voor Alles 673KR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
19		Roodekoppies 167JR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
20		Ongeruimd P5/677KR	1	0	X	-	-	-	-	-
8		MATHANJANA	8							



In most instances, claims have only been lodged and registered through different phases, while some of the claims are already settled. of the restitution process. To date, couple of land claims within the LM have been successful, and one land claim has been dismissed. The study area formed part of the then Bophuthatswana and Kwa-Ndebele homelands. Currently, the majority of land is still either state-owned or tribal- owned.

6.7 Topography and Hydrology

The northern and central parts of the municipal area are flat to gently sloping, while the area to the south which borders onto the Thembisile Hani Local Municipality is mountainous. Dr. JS Moroka LM is located within the Middle Olifants sub-Water Management Area. A number of rivers and -tributaries traverse the municipal area. The Eland and Kameel Rivers are the most prominent, and drain in a northerly direction. The Mkhombo Dam in the central extents of the LM is the only prominent dam.

6.8 Geology and Mineral Potential

The western regions of the Municipality are mostly underlain with Continuous Coal Development, which is part of the Ecca formation of the Karoo Sequence, and consists of sedimentary rock such as Shale and Sandstone. The area however has low mining potential. Superficial enrichment of Limestone does however occur in the northern part of the Municipality at the Pienaars River mine. The central and southern regions of the Dr. JS Moroka Municipality are underlain by both the Rooiberg/ Pretoria Group and the Waterberg Group. These areas have very limited mineral potential, except for very small deposits of Tin and Barytes in the southern parts of the municipal area.

6.9 Soil Types

The most dominant soil type in the LM is the Plinthic Cantena group. An isolated pocket of the Prisma cutanic and/ or Pedocutanic group is found in the vicinity of the Mkhombo Dam and along the Elands and Kameel Rivers. The rocky areas along the southern boundary of the municipal

area comprise miscellaneous land classes. In general, the soil and geological formations are fairly stable, and do not pose significant development constraints.

6.10 High Potential Agricultural Land

The central section of the study is high potential agricultural soil with the northern sections rated as lower. The southern portion of the study area is predominantly low potential with an insert of high potential in and around Wolwekraal. The area comprises high agricultural potential due to stable soil and geological conditions. The strip of land along the northern border is especially suitable for crop farming as it forms part of the rich soils of the Springbokvlakte.

6.11 Vegetation

The dominant veld types in the central and southern parts of the municipal area are Mixed Bushveld and Sourish Mixed Bushveld respectively. The northern extents of the municipal area are characterised by Springbok Flats Turf Thornveld. The mixed bushveld has been indicated as an area of high agricultural potential and can be utilised for grazing and crop farming. The Springbok Flats Turf area is highly suited for crop farming but the area has been developed with houses therefore sterilising the area for high intensity agriculture.

6.12 Existing Nature Reserves, Conservancies and Biodiversity

There are several endangered and vulnerable species that may become critically endangered or even extinct, if not properly conserved.

6.12.1 Nature Reserves

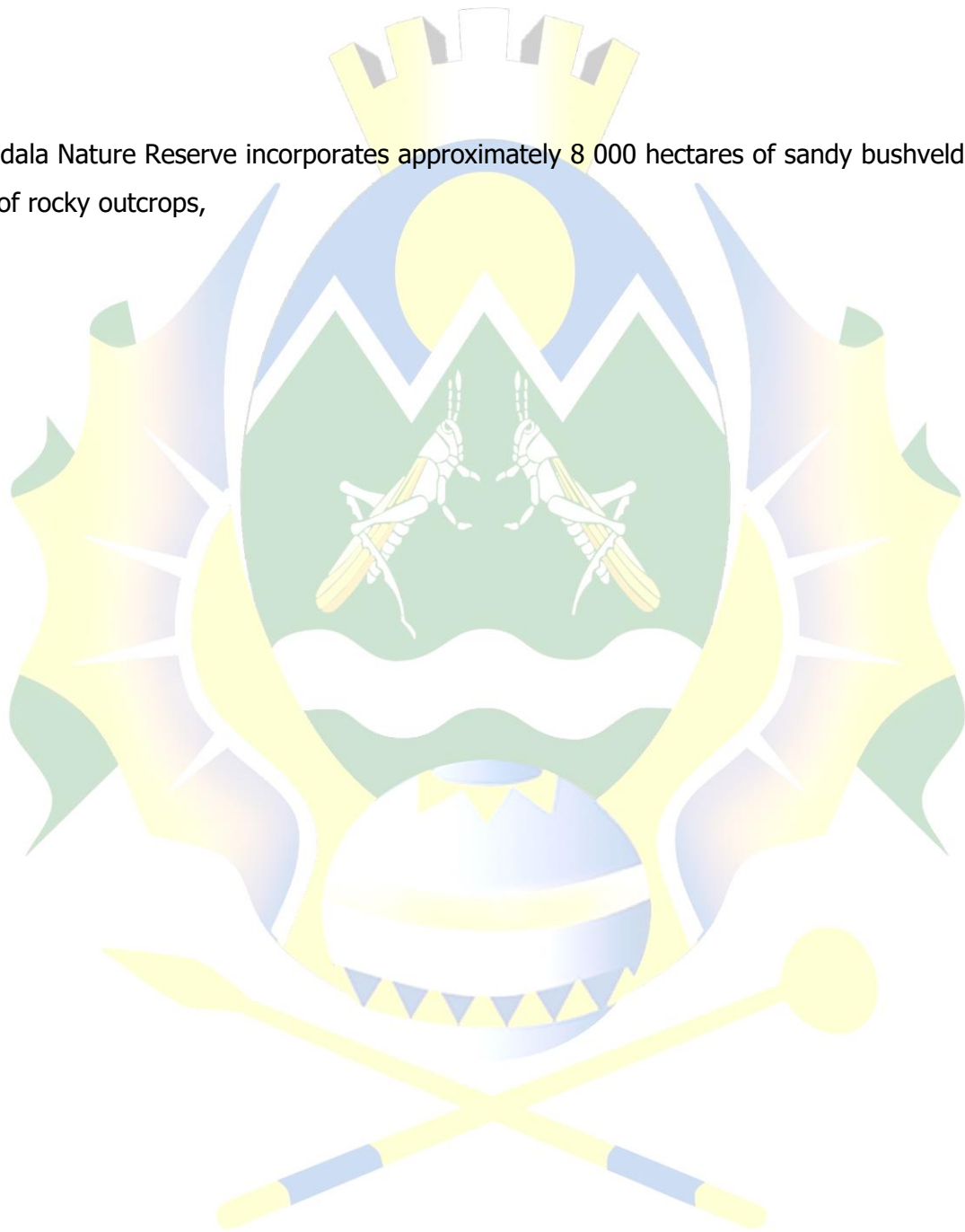
The Mkhombo and Mdala Nature Reserves are the two existing nature reserves in the Municipality, described below and illustrated on Figure 18:

6.12.2 The Mkhombo Nature Reserve

The Mkhombo Nature Reserve encompasses some 11 000 hectares (ha), inclusive of the Mkhombo Dam, and is unique among the numerous reserves and parks found in Mpumalanga in that it is home to a portion of the Kalahari Thornveld biome.

6.12.3 The Mdala Nature Reserve

The Mdala Nature Reserve incorporates approximately 8 000 hectares of sandy bushveld, and a chain of rocky outcrops,



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Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

6.12.4 Biodiversity

With regards to biodiversity, a number of small, isolated pockets are considered to be of “significant” and “important” biodiversity value. The conservation of these land pockets is vital to preventing ecosystem collapse, and securing the future of, particularly, the Giant Bullfrog (*Pyxicephalus adspersus*). Lastly, an ecological corridor with high biodiversity value traverses the southern extents of the municipal area.

6.13 Air quality and pollution

Air pollutants are defined as substances which, when present at high enough concentrations, produce significant negative impacts on people and/or the environment. The main or key pollutants that are likely to be detected in the district include SO₂, NO_x, CO, PM and VOCs.

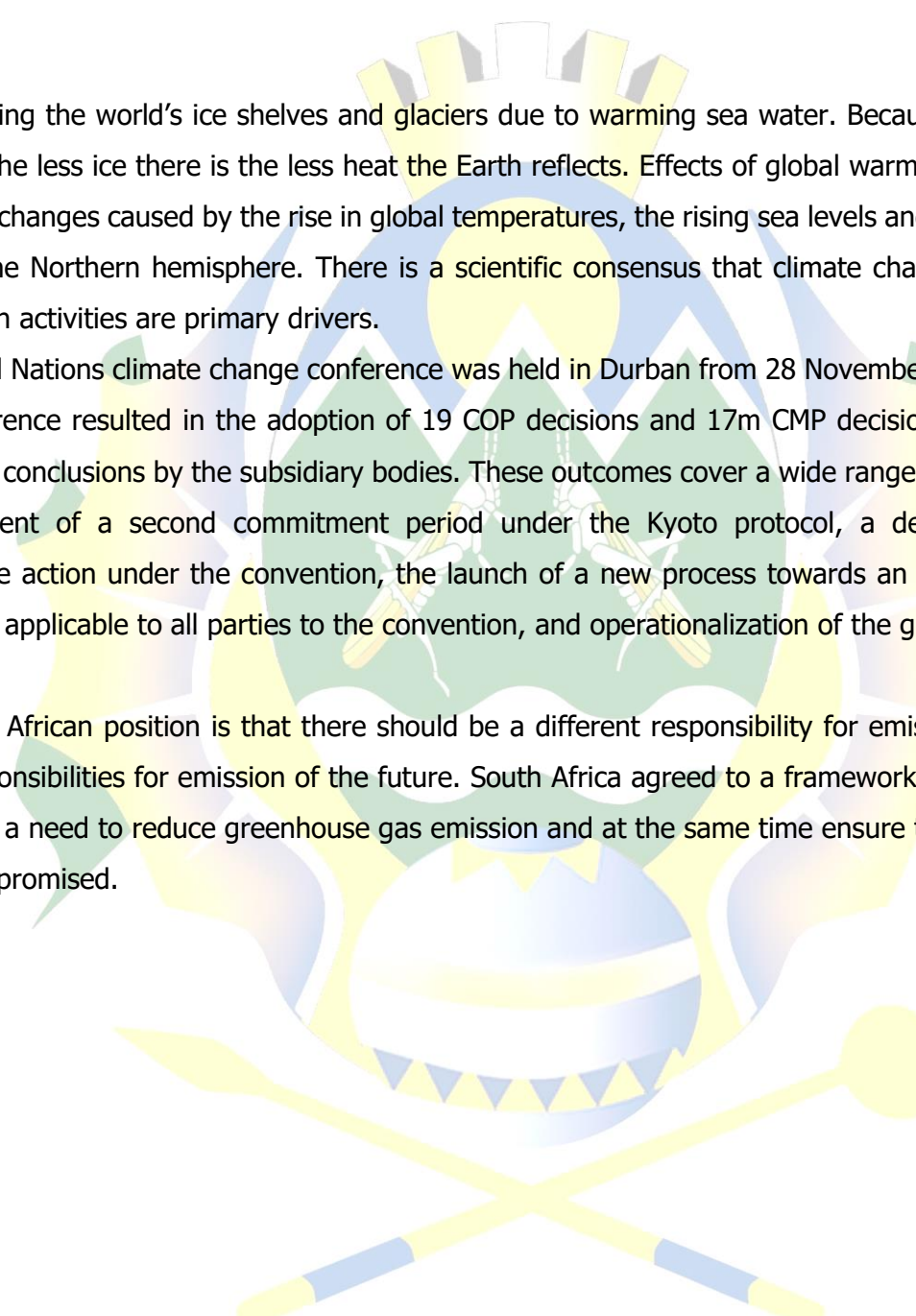
The Dr J.S. Moroka Local Municipality is located in the north-western corner of the Nkangala District and Mpumalanga Province. It is 1416, 49 km² in extent, representing 8.45% of the District land mass. The Municipality is approximately 1,416 square kilometres in extent and is bounded by the following entities; City of Johannesburg and Tshwane Metropolitan Council on the South and West; Thembisile-Hani LM on the South; Modimolle, Mookgopong and Bela- Bela LMs on the North; and Ephraim Mogale and Elias Motsoaledi LMs on the North East and Steve Tshwete and Emalahleni LM's on the East.

6.14 Surface Pollution

All the waste is collected and dumped at Libangeni landfill site. Burgersfort municipal landfill site. Empty cans, bottles, plastics and paper are the most dumped litter in the areas of Siyabuswa, Moripe gardens, marapyane and all other villages from Toitskraal to Masobye, Molapomogale to Ga-Maria. There are no formal litter picking done in the rural areas of the Municipality. There is a need for the Municipality to develop Environmental management policy and strategy in making sure that the environment is managed properly. Total amount of waste collected for 2020/2021 amount to 14 793 for the following wards; 1,2,3,4,5,6,16 and 17 on weekly basis.

6.15 Climate change

Climate change is a global climate patterns, apparent from the mid to the late 20th century onwards; attributed largely to the increased levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide produced by the use of fossil fuels. A continuous flow of energy from the sun heats the Earth, Naturally occurring gases in the atmosphere, known as greenhouse gases – this includes carbon dioxide; trap the heat like a blanket, keeping the Earth at an average of 15 degrees Celsius – warm enough to sustain life. The overuse of fossil fuels is increasing, CO₂ in the atmosphere will also increase, trapping more and more heat and warming the earth. As a result, we are seeing more dramatic weather patterns across the globe resulting in devastating natural disasters



and shrinking the world's ice shelves and glaciers due to warming sea water. Because ice acts as a solar reflector, the less ice there is the less heat the Earth reflects. Effects of global warming are the ecological and social changes caused by the rise in global temperatures, the rising sea levels and the decreased snow cover in the Northern hemisphere. There is a scientific consensus that climate change is occurring, and that human activities are primary drivers.

The United Nations climate change conference was held in Durban from 28 November -11December 2011. The conference resulted in the adoption of 19 COP decisions and 17m CMP decisions and approval of a number of conclusions by the subsidiary bodies. These outcomes cover a wide range of topics, notably the establishment of a second commitment period under the Kyoto protocol, a decision on long term cooperative action under the convention, the launch of a new process towards an agreed outcome with legal force applicable to all parties to the convention, and operationalization of the green climate fund.

The South African position is that there should be a different responsibility for emission of the past, but equal responsibilities for emission of the future. South Africa agreed to a framework for mitigation action. There was a need to reduce greenhouse gas emission and at the same time ensure that economic growth is not compromised.

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Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

CHAPTER 8: PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR 2025/26

TECHNICAL SERVICES						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
WATER						
1	Replacement of asbestos bulk line from water treatment plant to Bloedfontein resevoir Phase 3	8 & 20	MIG	R 18 000 000	R 33 000 000	R 33 000 000
2	Replacement of asbestos pipeline from Pieterskraal- B to Wolvekraal reservoir	13 & 14	MIG	R 18 019 448	14 000 000	-
3	Replacement of asbestos bulk line from water treatment plant to Kuilen Phase 2	8	MIG	R 19 368 336	-	-
SANITATION						
4	Construction of Ga-Phaahla sewer out fall, sewer reticulation and precast toilets Phase 4	1	MIG	R 22 508 208	R 15 000 000	R 12 000 000
5	Construction of Sewer reticulation at Thabana Phase 3	7	MIG	R 22 098 709	R 15 000 000	R 15 000 000
ROADS AND STORMWATER						
6	Construction of Katjibane bus and Taxi route Phase 4	27	MIG	R 12 000 000	-	-
7	Construction of Makopanong bus and taxi route Phase 2	2	MIG	R 21 000 000	-	-

TECHNICAL SERVICES						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
8	Construction of Mmamethlake bus and Taxi route Phase 3	29	MIG	R 12 000 000	-	-
FACILITIES						
9	Upgrading of Nokaneng Stadium	28	MIG	R 9 000 000	R 0,00	R 0,00
ELECTRICITY						
10	Electrification of 434 houses in Phake	30	INEP	R 10 827 000	-	-

INTERNALLY FUNDED PROJECTS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: (SPECIAL PROGRAMS)						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2026/27	2026/27	2026/27
11	HIV/Aids, Cancer and TB awareness campaigns	Rotation according to the need	Council	150 000	156 750	160 669
12	Summit for People with Disability Summit Women Summit Older Persons Rights Awareness (2)	15 02 21 & 16	Council	500 000	522 500	535 563

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: (SPECIAL PROGRAMS)						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2026/27	2026/27	2026/27
13	EPWP	All	Council & Grant	R6 000 000	R6 000 000	R6 000 000
14	Local Aids Council Sitzings (4)	-	Council	-	-	-
15	Integrated Community Registration Outreach Program (4)	04, 13, 20 & 27	Council	-	-	-
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2026/27	2026/27	2026/27
16	Routine Maintenance and Support Provision of the Municipal ICT Infrastructure.	N/A	Council	R5 000 000	R5 225 000	R5 355 625
17	Supply and Delivery of ICT Equipment's.	N/A	Council	R3 000 000	R3 135 000	R3 213 375
18	Repairs and Maintenance of the ICT Equipment's.	N/A	Council	R100 000	R104 500	R107 113
19	Maintenance of SD-WAN and MPLS WAN Networks.	N/A	Council	R3 500 000	R3 657 500	R3 748 938
PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2026/27	2026/27	2026/27

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES: (SPECIAL PROGRAMS)						
IDP NO	PROJECT NAME	WARD	SOURCE OF FUNDING	MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK		
				2026/27	2026/27	2026/27
LED						
20	Business development Cultural show: to promote local business, cultural development and Tourism within the municipality	Municipal area	Council	R1 000 000	R1 045 000	R1 071 125
21	Entrepreneurial skill development program Financial and non-financial support of SMMEs	All wards	Council	R 500 000	R522 500	R535 562
22	Tourism indaba: (Tourism Brochure and branded merchandise)	Municipal area	Council	R 500 000	R 522 500	R535 562
TOWN PLANNING						
23	Township Establishment of the following areas: Kosini Mapotla, Kgobokwane Allemandrift, Madubaduba Waterval 34 JS Ramokgeletsane village / Matjiesgoedkuil 3 JS, and PTN 2 of Rooifontein 172 JR	Municipal area	Council & COGHSTA	-	-	-



SECTOR DEPARTMENTS PROJECTS

dr.jsmlm

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT AGENCY (MISA)

District Area	Programme (name/description)	Benefitting local municipalities	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Deployment of Technical Resources
NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	Support on implementation of MIG projects.	Dr JS Moroka LM	Technical and project management support on implementation of MIG projects	1x Professional Engineer and 1x Young Graduates
	Support on SPLUMA implementation	Dr JS Moroka LM	Municipalities supported SPLUMA compliance plans implemented and increased households with access to housing.	1x Professional Town Planner 1x Young Graduate
ALL DISTRICTS	Municipalities supported with technical capacity and skills development	ALL	Capacitating municipalities as per the plan and ad hoc support through Professional Engineers, Young Graduates, RPL, Learnerships and Artisans	1x Professional Town Planner ,6 x Professional Engineers, Artisans and 3 Young Graduates
NKANGALA	Infrastructure Financing	Dr JS Moroka LM	Sourcing Funding through BFI and other financial institutions.	MISA Technical Expertise.

DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

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2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES

TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT PROJECTS: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
1.	Portion 4 of the Farm Kameelrivier 160 JS	Ward 9 Ga-Morwe	1 781	R1 692 535,54	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2.	Portion 29 and 31 of the Farm Valschfontein 33 JS	Ward 2 Siyabuswa A2	786	R2 000 000,00	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3.	Portion 12 of the Farm Allemensdrift 162-JR	Ward 18 Maphanga	7 746	R13 067 889,30	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
4.	Portion 4 of the Farm Kameelrivier 160-JR	Ward 9 Ga-Morwe	6 684	R11 191 889,70	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
5.	Portion 48 of the Farm Valschfontein 33-JS	Maganagobuswa Ward 2	8 883	R10 000 000,00	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6.	Portion 23 of the Farm Valschfontein 33-JS	Ward 2 Toitskraal	623	R2 114 028,95	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES

TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT PROJECTS: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
7.	Remainder of the Farm Vrieskraal 4-JS	Ward 7 Thabana	19 225	R28 065 376,25	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
8.	Portion 2 Weltevreden 158-JS	Ward 6 Mogononong	1 466	R2 908 514,68	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
9.	Portion 7 of Kameelrivier 160-JR	Ward 19 Moripe Gardens	1 424	R3 282 369,41	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
10.	Portion 1 Wolvenkraal 192 -JR	Digwale & Borolo Ward 14 & 15	16 016	R37 018 857,68	R0,00	R0,00	Professional Services	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
TOTAL				R111 341 461,51					

**2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES
ENGINEERING SERVICES AND BULK-INFRASTRUCTURE**

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
1.	Servicing of 100 sites with water, sanitation and roads and storm water	Siyabuswa A1	Ward 1 and 100 sites	R10 181 110,00	R7 558 900,00	R7 558 900,00	Male: 5 Female:5 Youth: 5 Persons living with disability:2	4	R2 036 222,00
TOTAL				R10 181 110,00					

**2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES
TOP STRUCTURES**

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
1.	MTJOBA MARIA (RURAL SUBSIDY)	Various Areas	209 Units	R1 295 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
2.	ELSINA (RURAL SUBSIDY)	Various Areas	67 Units	R 4 968 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
3.	MLAKI (RURAL SUBSIDY)	Various Areas	7 Units	R 1 109 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed

**2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES
ENGINEERING SERVICES AND BULK-INFRASTRUCTURE**

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
4.	CHABEDI (RURAL)	Katjibane	6 units	R 838 326,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed

**2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES
TOP STRUCTURES**

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – ASBESTOS PROJECTS

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
1.	MOGAU SHEQ SOLUTIONS (Rectification)	Various Areas	304 Units	R1 200 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
2.	REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT (ASBESTOS-ROOFED HOUSES)	Various Areas	304 units	R488 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed

2025/26 – 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES

TOP STRUCTURES

DR JS MOROKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – ASBESTOS PROJECTS

Item No.	Project Description	Location	Estimated Benefiting wards and households	Budget			Estimated No. of people to be employed	Estimated Subcontractors to be appointed	Estimated Value of subcontracting work
				2025/26	2026/27	2027/28			
3.	T & Z CONSTRUCTION (ASBESTOS-ROOFED HOUSES)	Various Areas	76 Units	R3 704 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
4.	HOUSES/TSSN CARRIERS (ASBESTOS-ROOFED HOUSES)	Various Areas	59 Units	R5 890 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
5.	BUREWA TRADING (ASBESTOS-ROOFED HOUSES)	Various Areas	50 Units	R959 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
6.	ROSPA TRADING JV (ASBESTOS-ROOFED HOUSES)	Various Areas	69 Units	R6 305 000,00	R 0,00	R 0,00	To be confirmed	To be confirmed	To be confirmed
TOTAL				R26 756 326,00	R 0,00	R 0,00			

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, SPORTS AND RECREATION

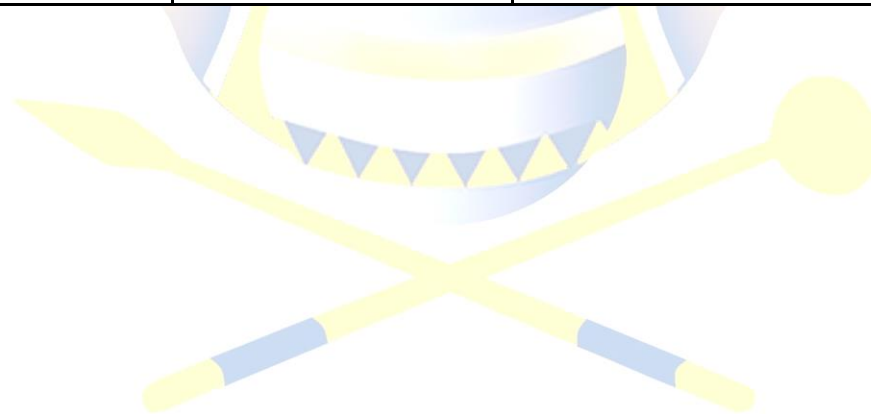
Local municipality	Project/Programme Name/Description	Project Beneficiary/ Ward/Location/ GPS Coordinate	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Budget Allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
Dr J.S. Moroka	Construction of new public library and installation of books and ICT service needed.	Mmamethlake	1 new public library established Mmamethlake public library	8 000	19 500
Dr J.S. Moroka	Mini library project implemented to increases access to library for people living with disabilities	Siyabuswa, Mapotla Thembisile Hani, Mhluzi, Gerald Sekoto, Botleng, Thubelihle, Phumula, Verena and Lynnville. Emalahleni, Klarinet,	Twelve (12) libraries offering services to the blind	525	1,750
J.S. Moroka	Projects undertaken to promote all the functions of the repository through oral history, records management seminars or archives conferences in response to new developments in the profession	Digwale	One (1) Archive week hosted.	650	650
J.S Moroka.	Structure supported to promote moral value, restoration of human and fights GBV through Religion and culture Cultural projects to develop,	All Nkangala Municipalities	Three (3) cultural structures supported	400	400
	promote and preserve living culture programmes in partnership with Amakhosi.		Erholweni and Komjekejeke supported	200	200



Local municipality	Project/Programme Name/Description	Project Beneficiary/ Ward/Location/ GPS Coordinate	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Budget Allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
J.S. Moroka	Flagship program which seeks to showcase the cultural diversity. Pillar 6: Marathon Xperience, GaMorwe Stadium.	J.S. Moroka	Mpumalanga Cultural Xperience	10 000	10 000
Nkangala District	Standardization of the geographical land scape through name change programme	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Two (2) geographic names change through LGNC and PGNC	166	166
Nkangala District	Promote participation in sport and recreation by facilitating opportunities	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Fourteen (14) sport and Active recreation events	4,327	4 327
			Seven (7) Local leagues supported	1 689	1 689
Nkangala District	Athletes that are supported through a sports academy programme. support includes the holistic support documented in the academy framework support can vary from scientific support.	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Four (4) athletes development programmes supported by academies	2 292	2 292
Nkangala District	Provision of athletes in schools, municipal hubs and clubs with sport equipment and/or attire to excel in sports	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	50 schools ,9 hubs and 30 club provided with sport equipment	7 141	7 141
Nkangala District	Signify the rich history of the country by elevating certain days into public holidays so that they can be celebrated or commemorated	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Two (2) national and commemorative days celebrations	8 600	8600
Nkangala District	Social cohesion dialogue to foster respect, reconcile and tolerate each other so that we can be united as nation in diversity	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	One (1) community conservation/dialogue held to foster social interaction.	150	450



Local municipality	Project/Programme Name/Description	Project Beneficiary/ Ward/Location/ GPS Coordinate	2025/26 Target	2025/26 Budget Allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
Nkangala District	Project that seeks to foster constitutional values, raise awareness and promote social cohesion	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Six (6) public, awareness activations on the National symbols	60	200
Nkangala District	Cooperative supported to increase marketing platforms for exposure of arts and craft products.	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Eighteen (18) Arts and craft cooperatives	150	150
Nkangala District	Project implemented to increase scope of implementing arts and culture projects	All local municipalities at Nkangala District	Twelve (12) arts and culture EPWP jobs opportunities created	1 800	1 800



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS & TRANSPORT

2025/26- 2027/28 FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS AND /OR PROGRAMMES

Item no	Project description	Location	Estimated benefiting wards	budget			Estimated no to be employed	Estimated subcontractor	Estimated value of subcontracting work
1	Upgrade of road D2902 from D2904 km 11.07 Ramokgeletsane to D2900 Km 19.55)Senotlelo	JS Moroka	4,5,6	10 000	36 000	65 000	Male 38. Female 25. youth 57. person with disability 3	10	R22 200
2	Design upgrading of road D2902 km 11.07 Ramokgeletsane to D2904 (km) to D2900 (km) 19.56 Senotlelo(8.49 km) in accordance to TRH24 for design of low volume roads)	JS Moroka	4,5,7	355	-	-	Male 00. Female 0. youth 0. person with disability 0	0	R0
3.	Construction of culvert on road D935 from Limpopo boundary past Katjibane to D2740 Nokaneng- Phase 1A	JS Moroka	28,27	9 500	500	-	Male 5. Female 5. youth 7. person with disability 0	3	R1 500
4	Construction of culvert on road D935 from Limpopo boundary past Katjibane to D2740 Nokaneng- Phase 1B	JS Moroka	28 ,27	5 000	42 000	5 000	Male 18 Female 10. youth 27. person with disability 1	6	R9 500

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR MULTI PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES

MUNICIPALITY: DR JS Moroka LM

8	Community Nutrition Development	2025/2026	27	200	1	R 810 272	Kago yabana	N/A	N/A	N/A
9	Household initiatives	2025/2026	2,16,19,23,24,29	16	4	R 133 333	Procurement through DSD supply chain	N/A	N/A	N/A
10	Youth Development Centres	2025/2026	9,18,20,22,29,8	1 500	6	R 2 286 720	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siyatjheja Social project 2. Sisonke YC 3. Bokamoso YC 4. Kgatontle YC 5. Reatlegile YC 6. Joed Multipurpose 	30	N/A	N/A
11	HIV, AIDS AND TB PREVENTION CARE AND SUPPORT ORGANISATION	2025/2026	9	250	1	R 381 120	1. Youth Ambassadors sports programme outreach	5	N/A	N/A

2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR MULTI PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES

MUNICIPALITY: DR JS Moroka LM

Item No.	Project Description	Financial Year	Benefitting wards	Households/ Beneficiaries Approved	NO. OF NPO'S	Budget/ Amount approved	Name of Service Provider	No. of people employed	Subcontractors appointed	Value of subcontracting work
1	Service Centres	2025/2026	23,16,4,10	95	4	R 415 258	1. Boikhutao 2. Lethlabile 3. Phumelela 4. Phumuzinxondo	9	N/A	N/A
2	Protective Workshops	2025/2026	9, 17 & 27	34	3	R 122 400	1. Vukuzenzele 2. Khuthazanani 3. Lenna Ke Motho	6	N/A	N/A
3	Residential care facilities for persons with Disabilities	2025/2026	19	60	1	R 2 808 000	1. Residential care Facilities- DR Moroka	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Stimulation Centres	2025/2026	17,17,10,4	163	4	R 5 539 839	1. Tamasani 2. Egodeni 3. Vukuzenzele 4. Zenzeleni	29	N/A	N/A
5	Drop-In Centres	2025/2026	28,7,25,19,22	360 children	5	R 2 568 200	1. Nokaneng 2. Senzokuhle 3. Ratanang 4. Pfukani 5. Lefiso	35	N/A	N/A

2025/26 FINANCIAL YEAR MULTI PROJECTS AND/ OR PROGRAMMES

MUNICIPALITY: DR JS Moroka LM

Item No.	Project Description	Financial Year	Benefitting wards	Households/ Beneficiaries Approved	NO. OF NPO'S	Budget/ Amount approved	Name of Service Provider	No. of people employed	Subcontractors appointed	Value of subcontracting work
6	Community based prevention and early intervention projects	2025/2026	6, 7, 27, 31	850 children	4	R3 541 280	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. St Anthony of Egypt Catholic 2. Isibindi Social centre 3. SOS Mathanjane 4. Lefiso Childcare and support Katjibane 	57	N/A	N/A
7	Victim Empowerment Project	2025/2026	29	15	1	R 1 022 000	Tirisano shelter	11	N/A	N/A

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Project Description	Benefitting wards and households	BUDGET	Expenditure	Name of Service Provider	Total Jobs	Subcontractors appointed	PROGRESS/ PROJECT STATUS
Mmametlhake Hospital Alterations and additions to existing hospital (Phase 3)	All Wards	R20 000 000	R1 865 000	Clear Choice Builders (Pty) Ltd	31	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The facility is practically completed and handed over. ▪ Facility already occupied. ▪ Busy with snag lists.
Troya clinic: Construction of New Outlier Clinic on Green field Site	21	R16 500 000	R8 200 878	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The project is at 55%. There is fare progress on site.
Siyabuswa CHC: Construction of a new Community Health Centre	3	R12 000 000	R0	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning process is completed. Construction will commence in the outer years.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Local Municipality	Project/Programme name/ description	Program beneficiary/ ward/location /GPD coordinate)	2025/2026 Target	2025/26 budget allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
JS Moroka	Procurement of production inputs and mechanisation and implements for the Kameelrivier FPSU		Number of enterprises supported. Number of FPSU supported to be functional	R5 000 000	R5 000 000
NARYSEC					
JS Moroka	Nation rural youth services Corps (NARYSEC)	Youth	7	R 2 156 551.16	R5 600 569 including stipends
Local Municipality	Project/Programme name/ description	Program beneficiary/ ward/location /GPD coordinate)	2025/2026 Target	2025/26 budget allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
SPATIAL PLANNING LAND USE MANAGEMENT (SPLUM)					
Mpumalanga province	Feasibility study to determine the extent of farm settlements in Mpumalanga and the	Whole province	The completion of phases1-3 of the feasibility study of farm	R600 000	R1 000 000

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Local Municipality	Project/Programme name/description	Program beneficiary/ward/location/GPD coordinate)	2025/2026 Target	2025/26 budget allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
	effects of such settlements on municipal spatial planning		settlements on municipal spatial planning		
Mpumalanga province	Identification of state land for release for settlements purposes in Mpumalanga province	Whole province	The completion of phases1-3 of the feasibility study of farm settlements on municipal spatial planning	R276 000	R437 000
Mpumalanga province	Review of the Mpumalanga province spatial development framework	Whole province	Phases 3: Draft SDF compilation	R1 000 000	R2 000 00
Mpumalanga Province	Review of Land Use Schemes for Dr JS Moroka, Thembisile Hani, Victor Khanye, Emakhazeni, Emalahleni Municipalities	Reviewed Land Use Schemes Dr JS Moroka, Thembisile Hani, Victor Khanye, Emakhazeni, Emalahleni Municipalities	10 months	R2 100 000	R3 000 000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

District Area	Catalytic Project/Programme name/ description	Benefiting local municipality/ ward/location /GPD coordinate)	Short term target	Implementation Period (duration)	2025/26 Budget Allocation (Annual) R'000	Total project cost R'000
Nkangala	Goodwin Maloka Primary School demolition 7 pit toilets, provision of 6 enviroloo toilets.	DR JS Moroka	Demolition	6 months	535 978	1 339 945
	Ebhudlweni Primary School Deletion of 22 and construction of 22 classrooms, renovation of administration block and ablution facilities, demolishing of 5 classrooms,	Dr JS Moroka Long: 28.82550 Lang: -25.35861	Construction	6 months	12 235 414	23 788 451
	Malatse Secondary School Construction of a perimeter fence, guardhouse and related services	DR JS Moroka Long: 28.9357 Lat: -25.28488	Construction	6 months	2 788 598	2 788 598

	Thidelani Primary School Construction of a perimeter fence, guardhouse and related services	Dr JS Moroka Long: 31.84267 Lat: -25.661	Construction	6 months	4 744 799	4 744 799
	Swartklip Combined School Removal of 2 waterborne toilets, damaged roof coverings, trusses, ceilings and electricity and replacement	Dr JS Moroka Long: 28.611834 Lat: -26.651799	Demolition	6 months	535 978	1 339 945



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CHAPTER 9: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Dr JS MLM
**DR JS Moroka
Local Municipality**

**DR JS Moroka Local Municipality
Headquarters Office**

Physical: 2601/3 Bongimfundo Street, Siyabuswa
Postal: Private Bag X4012, Siyabuswa, 0472
Tel No: (013) 973 1101 /0821/ 2595
Fax No: (013) 973 2463 /0973 /0974 /1270

Water Services

Mbibane Tel: (013) 976 8107 /8108 /8109
Matshiding Tel: (013) 985 8904

2025/26 Approved Organizational Structure

Signed by the Municipal Manager: _____

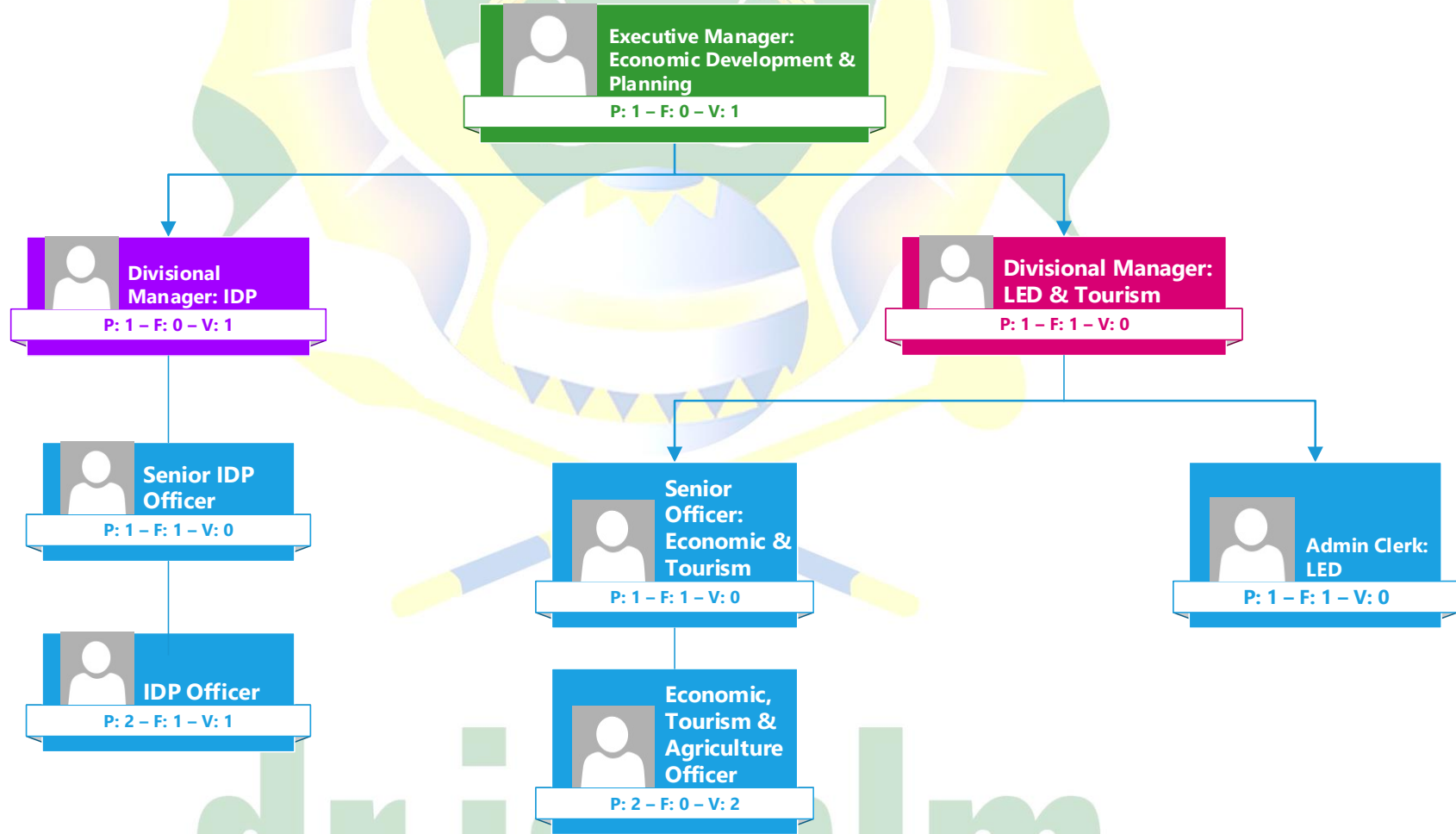
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DR JS MLM

Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality – Total Workforce

Economic Development & Planning: IDP & LED



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DEPARTMENT	FILLED POSTS	VACANT POSTS	TOTAL POSTS
Senior Management (MM & Sec 56)	6	0	6
Administration & Corporate Services	30	21	51
Office of the Municipal Manager	27	50	77
Community Development Services	149	110	259
Finance	57	23	80
Technical Services	213	182	395
Economic Development & Planning	20	19	39
Total	502	405	907

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Key

— Top Management/Executives
(Senior Management)

— Managers (TG 17)

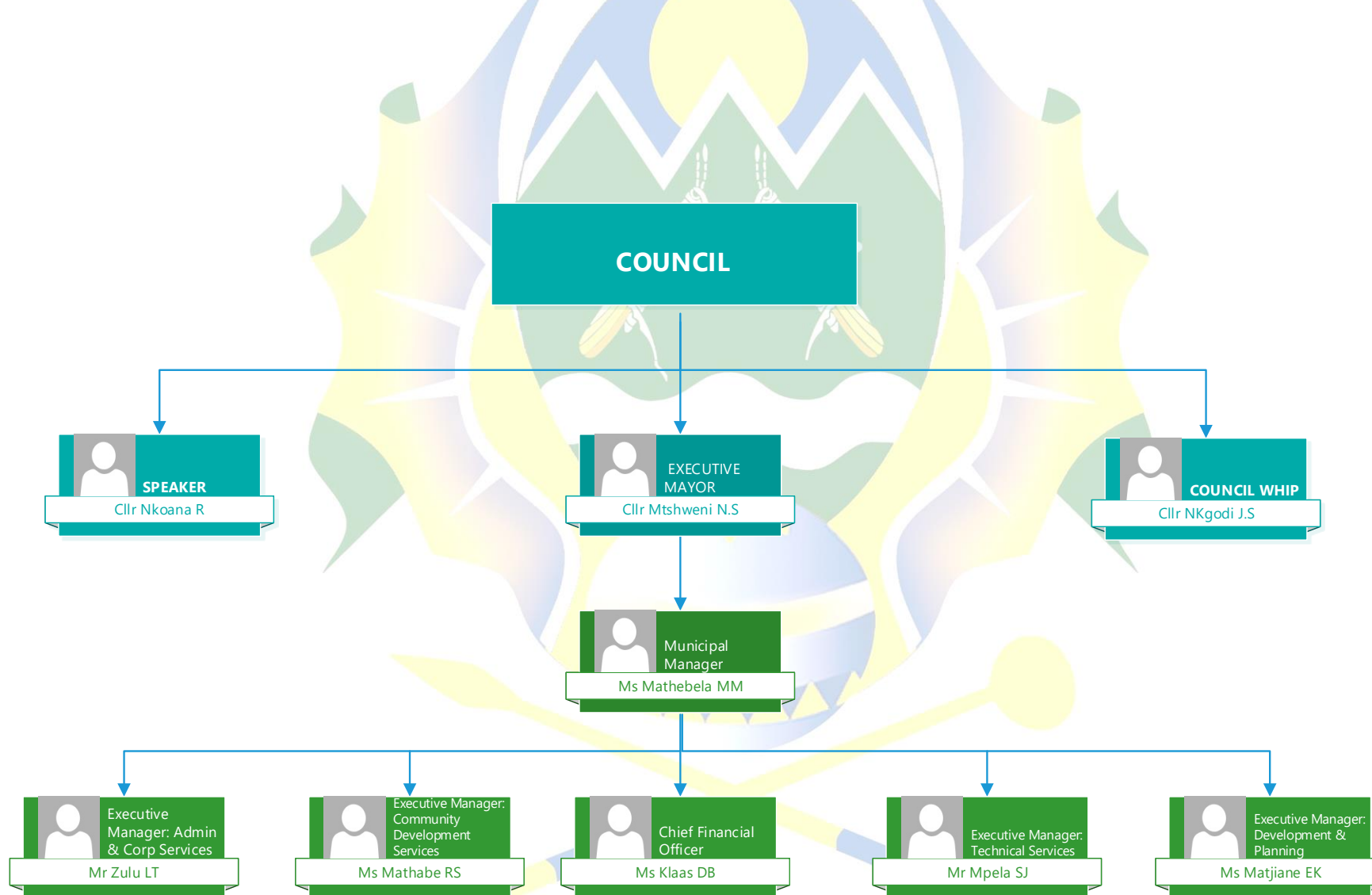
— Divisional Managers
(Professionally Qualified &
Experienced)

— Skilled Technical & Academically
Qualified/ Semi-Skilled/ Unskilled
(TG 13-01)

— Funded Posts

— Coordinated Function/Support

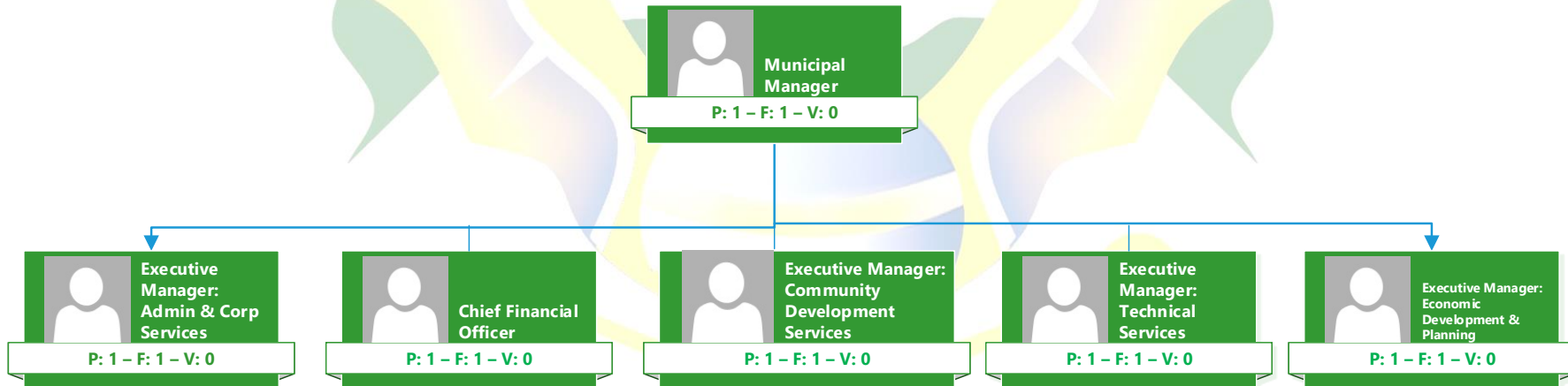
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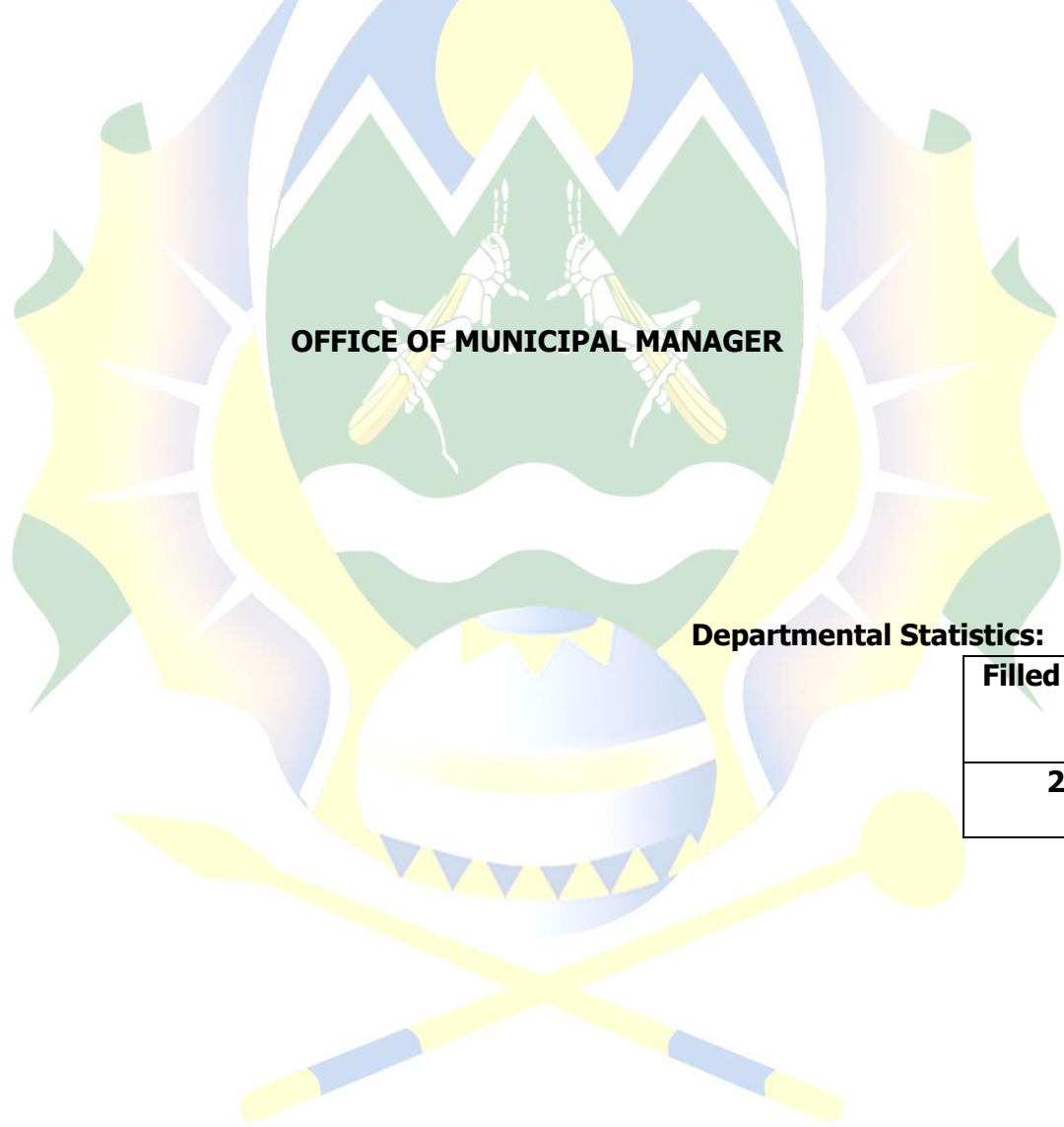
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Senior Management Structure



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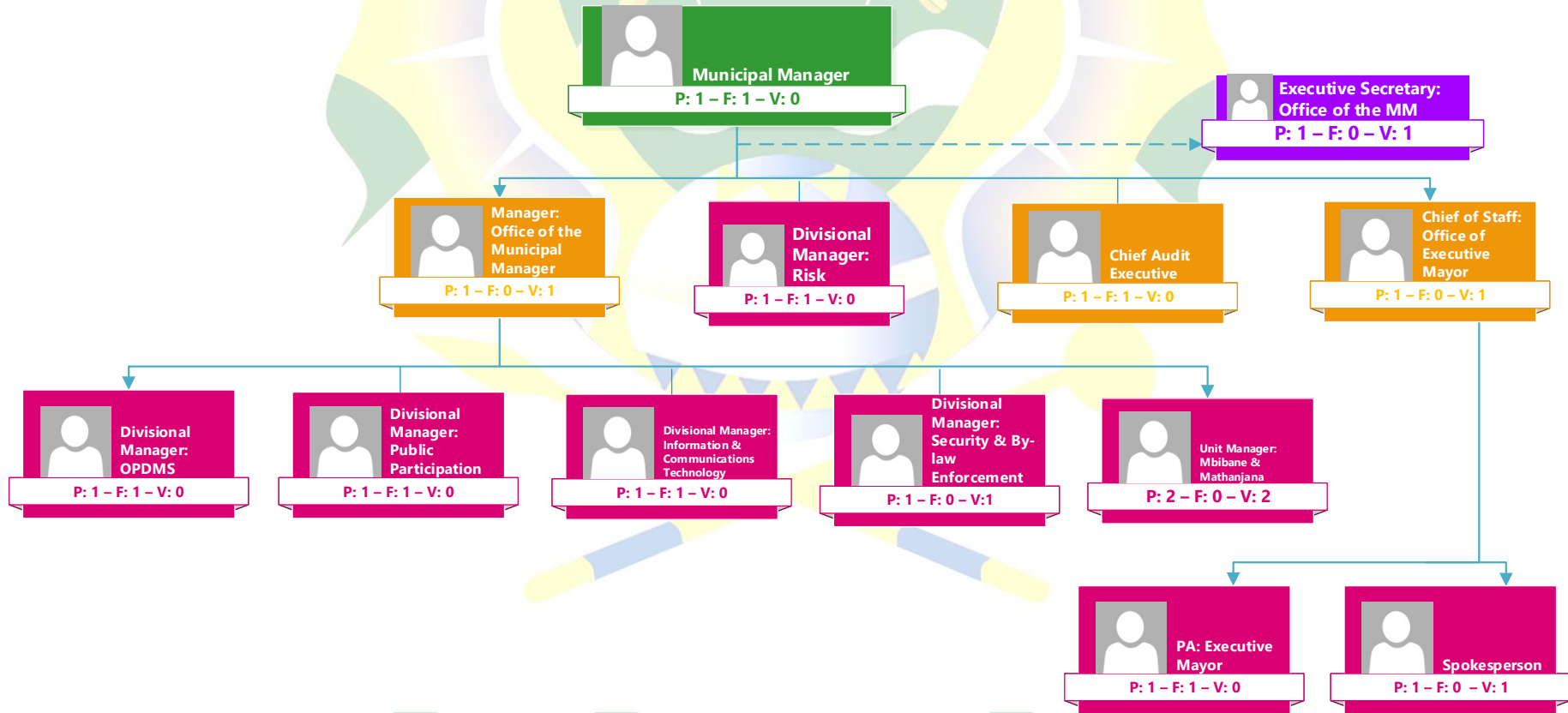
OFFICE OF MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Departmental Statistics:

Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	Total Post
28	49	77

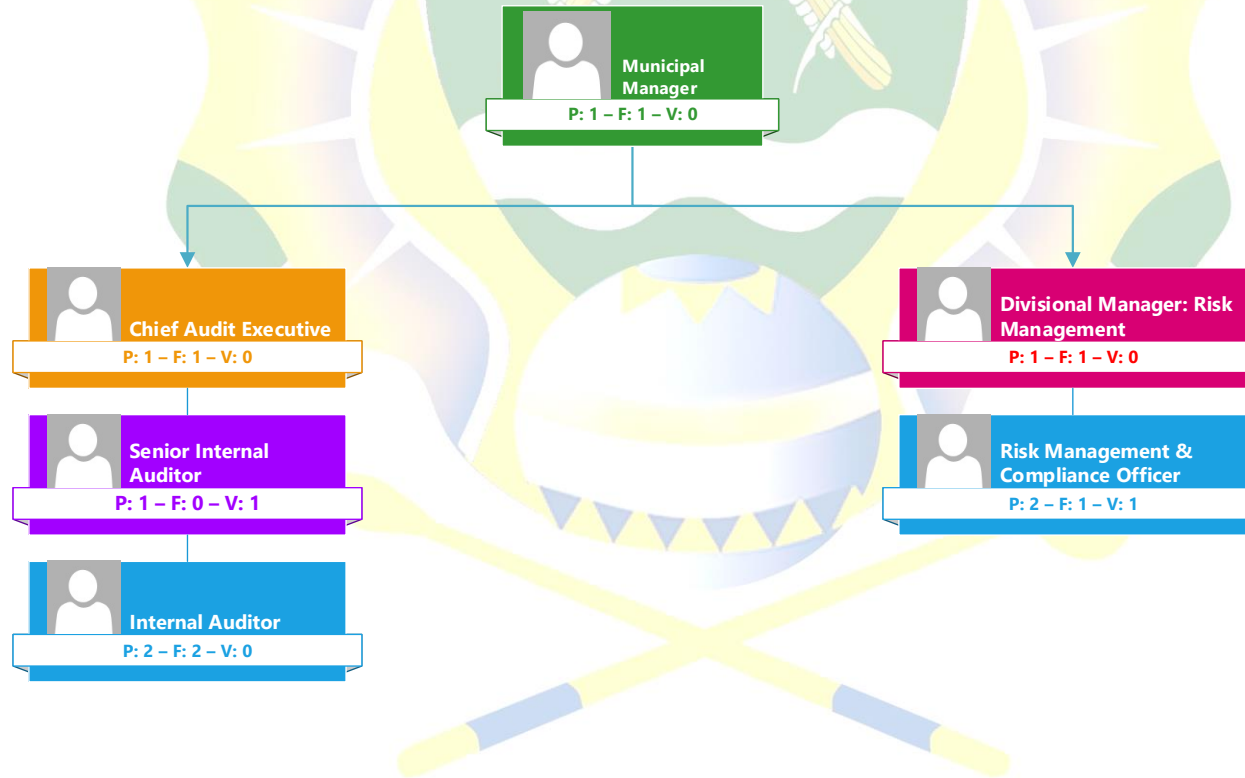
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Office of Municipal Manager: Top Structure





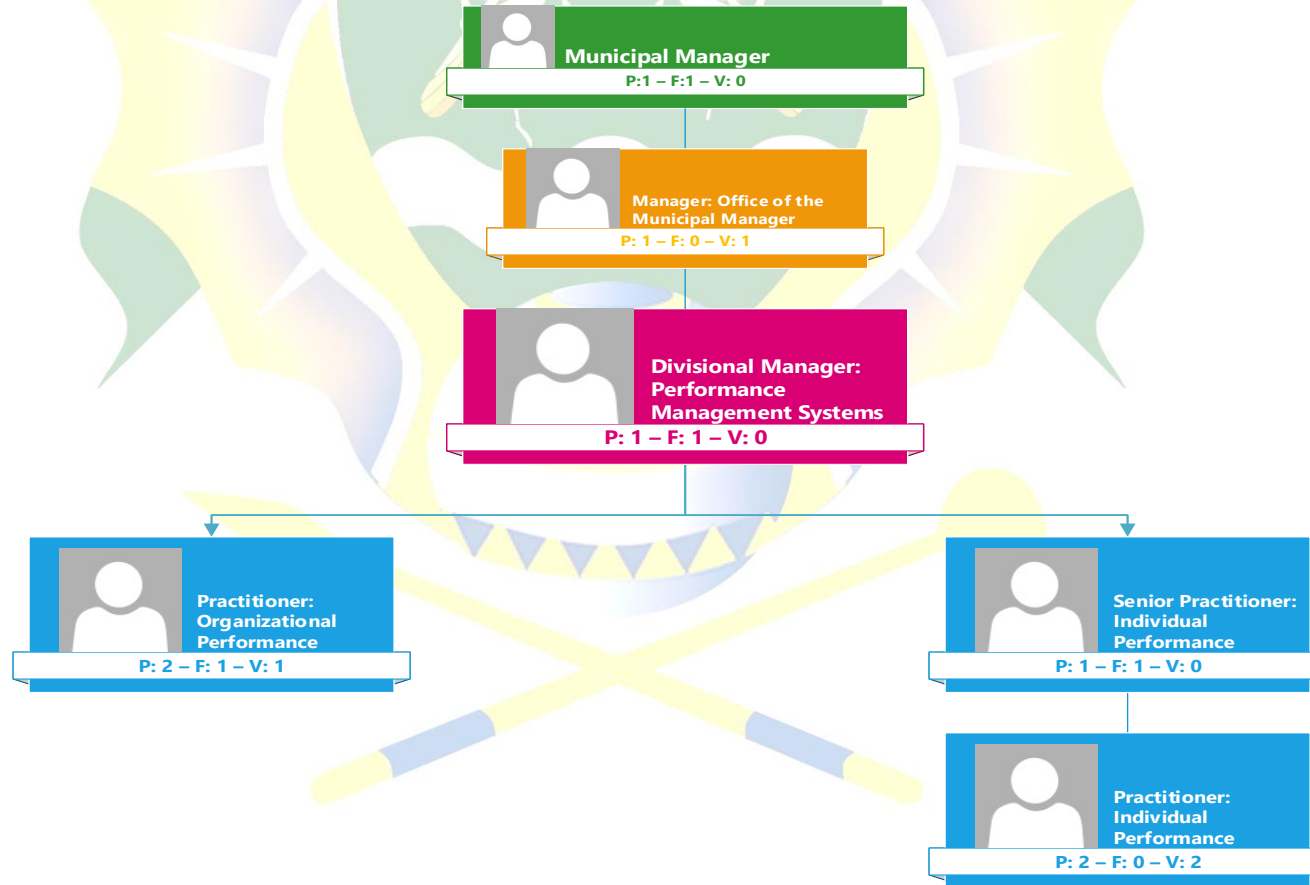
Office of Municipal Manager: Compliance





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Organizational & Individual Performance Management & Development System

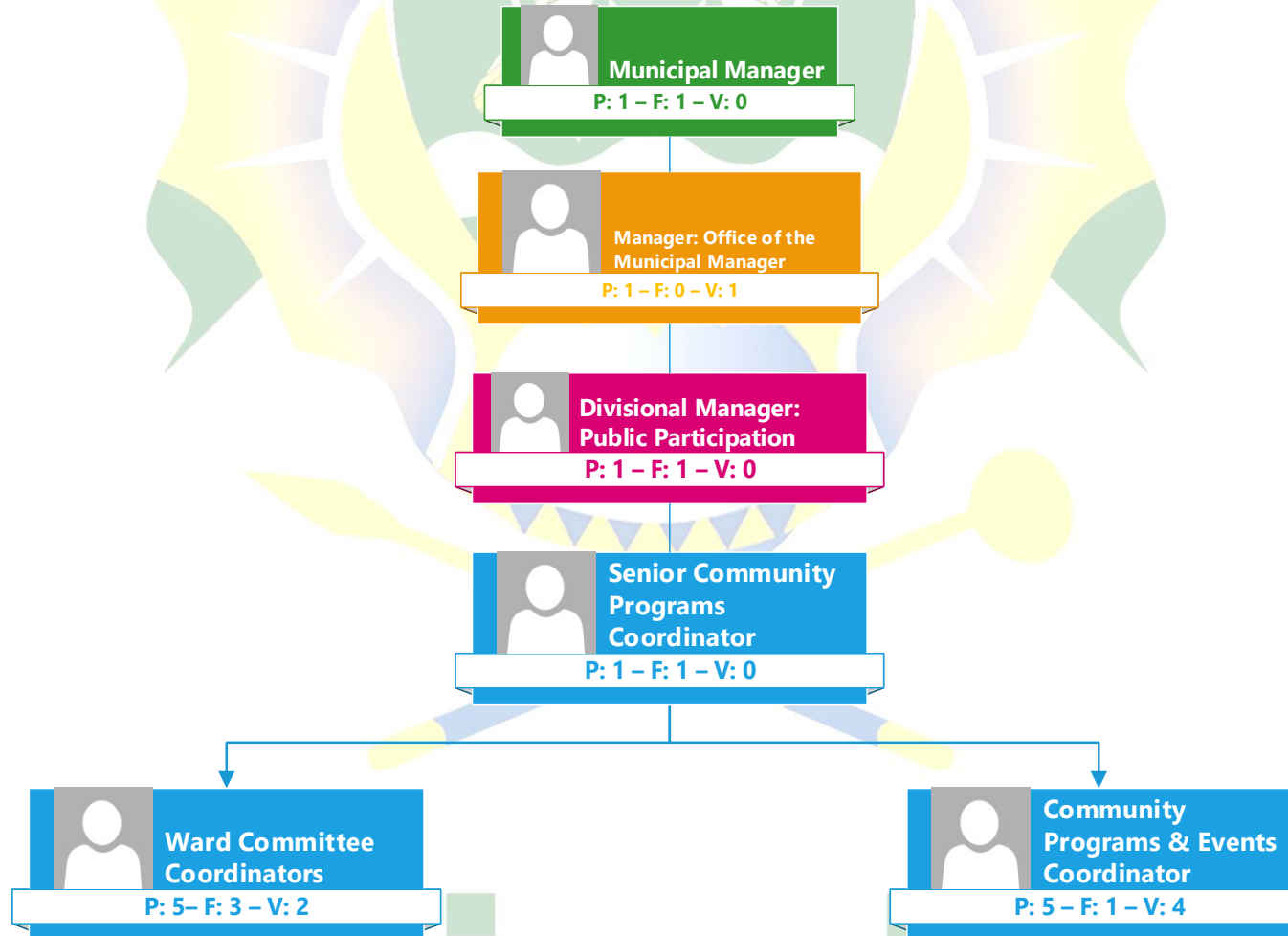


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Office of the Municipal Manager: Office of the Speaker

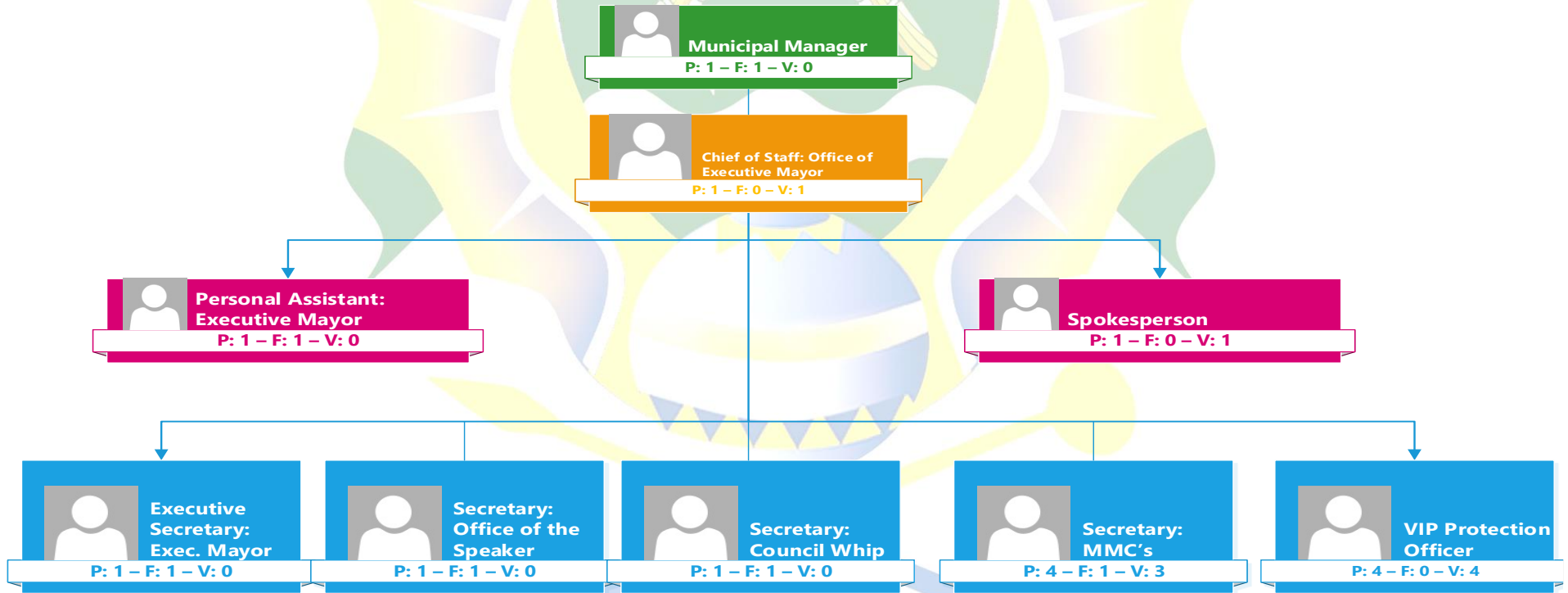


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Administration Support: Political Office Bearers

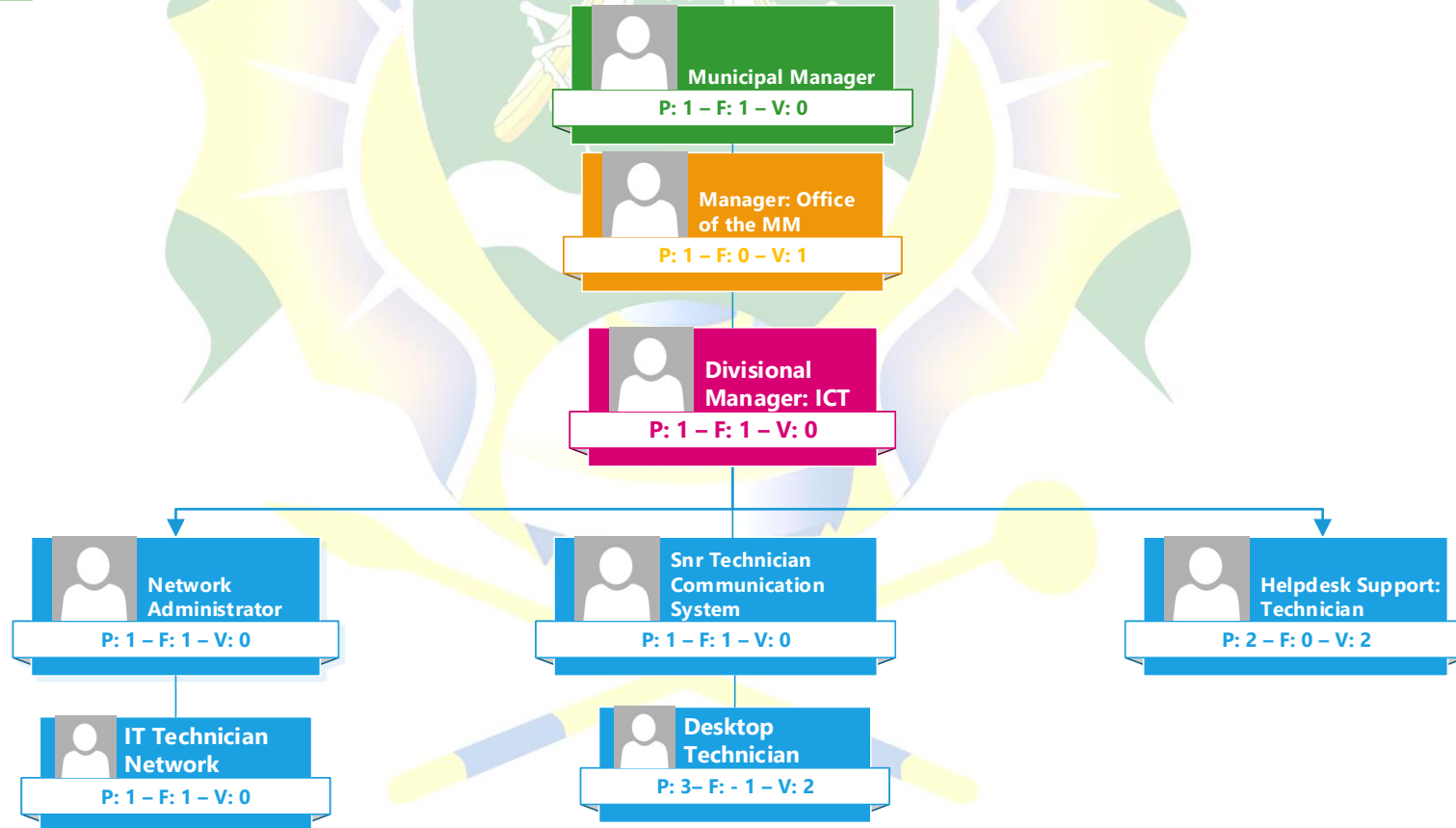


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Information & Communication Technology

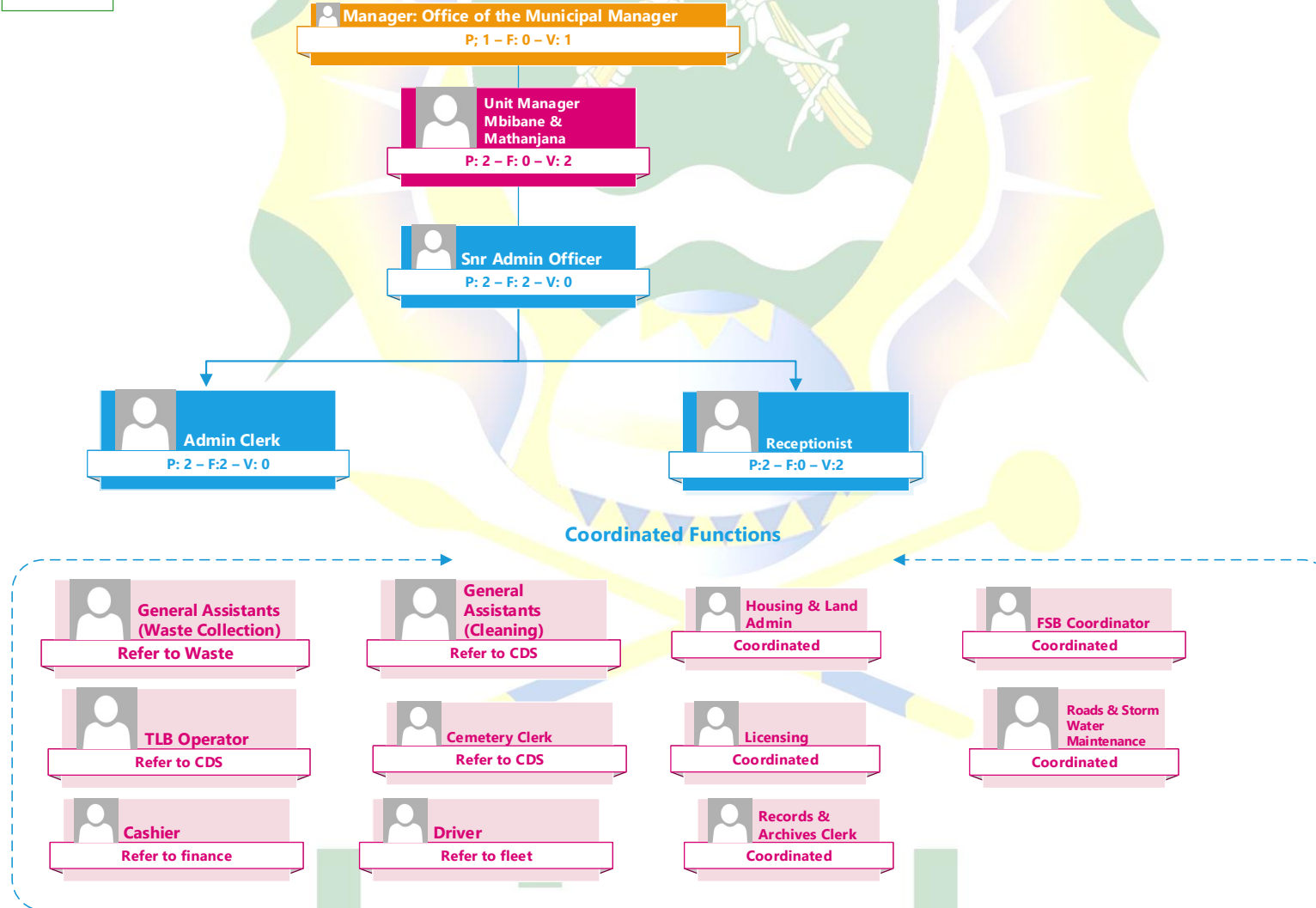


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Satellite Offices : Mbibane and Mathanjana Units



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ADMINISTRATION & CORPORATE SERVICES

Departmental Statistics:

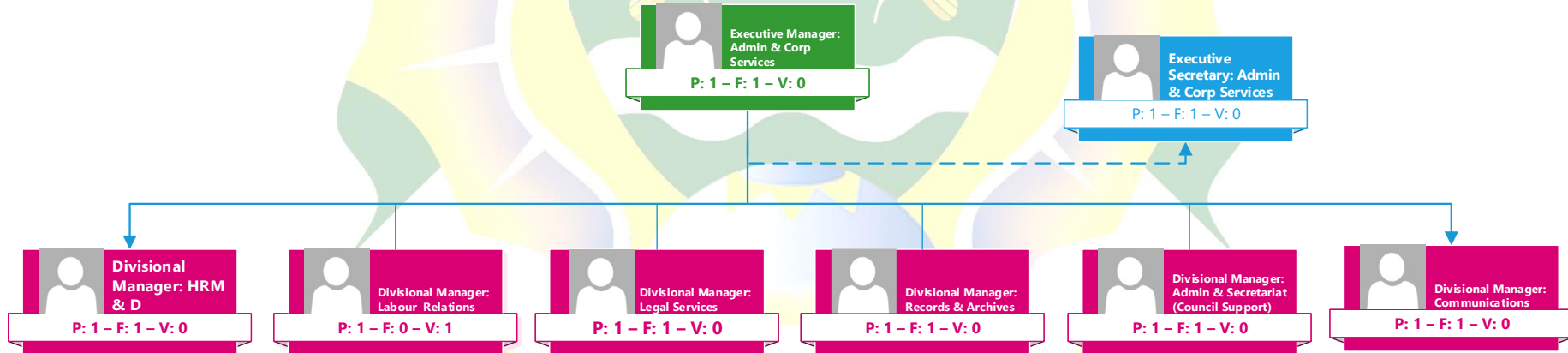
Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	Total Posts
32	18	50

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Admin & Corp Services: Top Structure

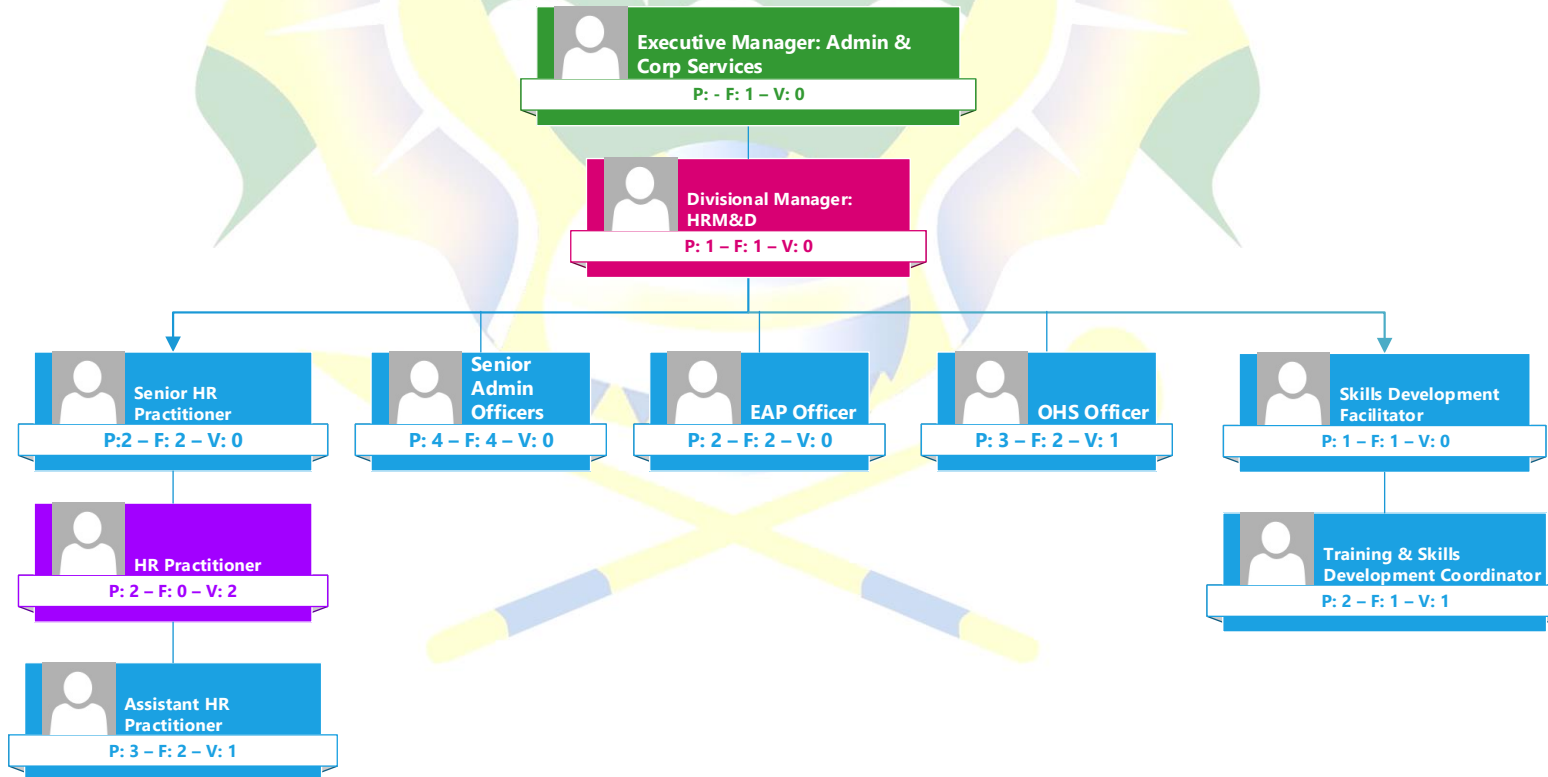


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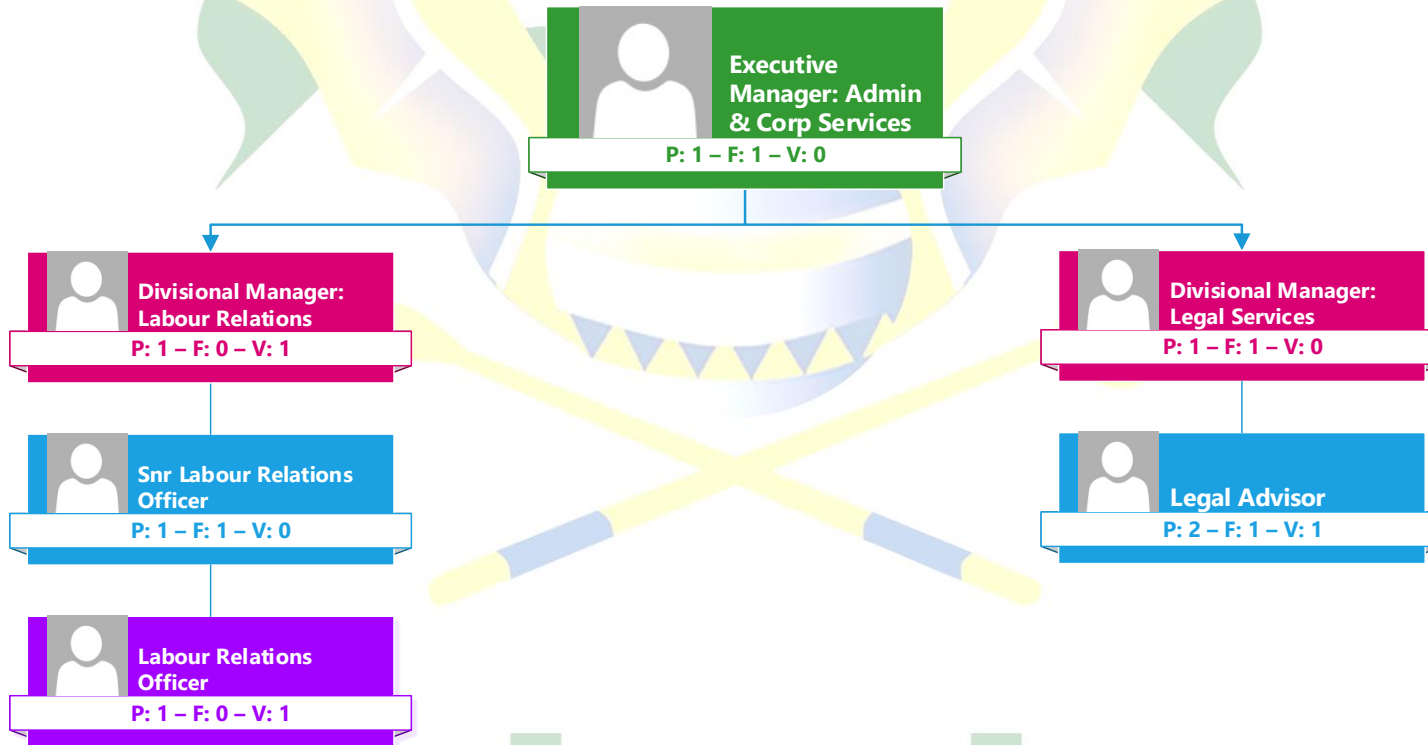
Admin & Corporate Services: Human Resource Management & Development



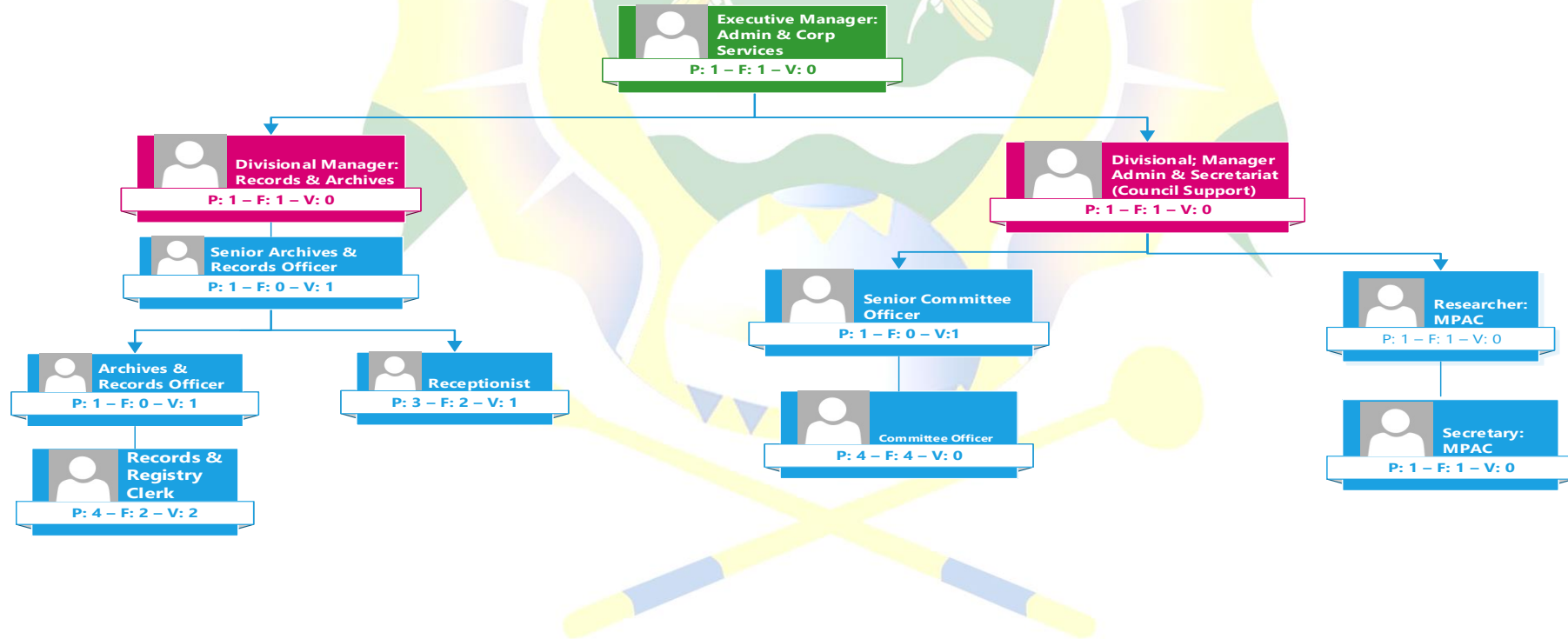
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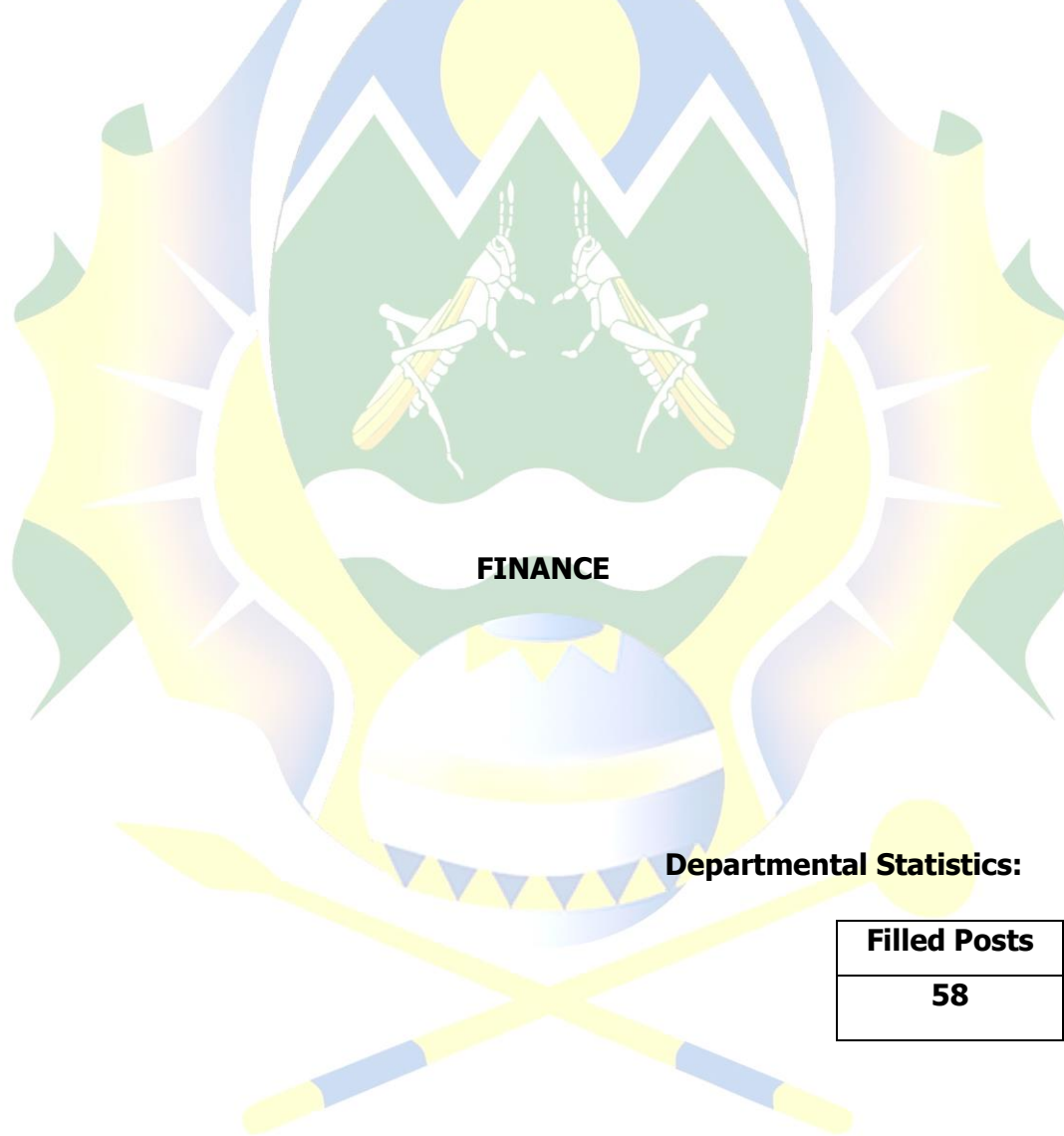


Admin & Corporate Services: Legal Services & Labour Relations



Admin & Corporate Services: Admin & Support





FINANCE

Departmental Statistics:

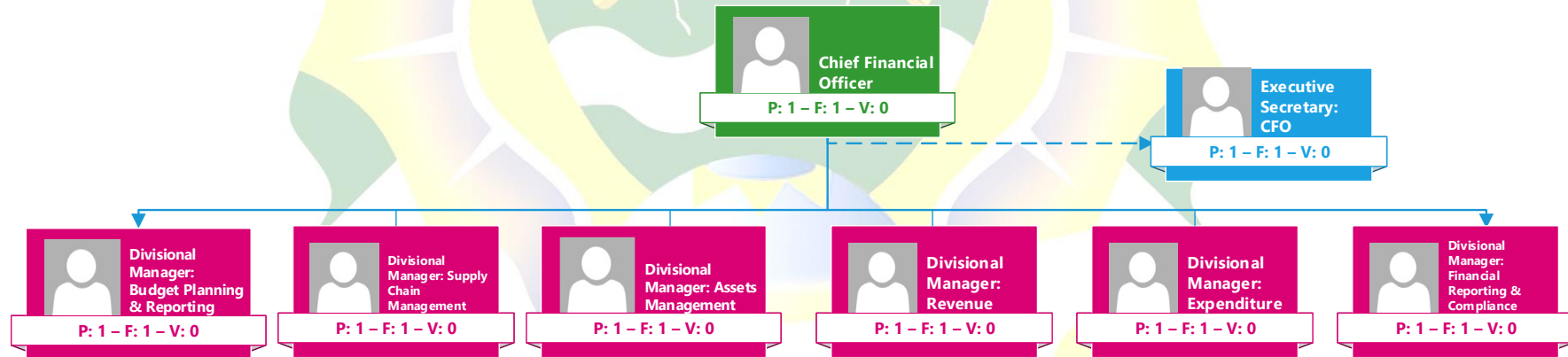
Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	Total Posts
58	23	81

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Finance: Top Structure

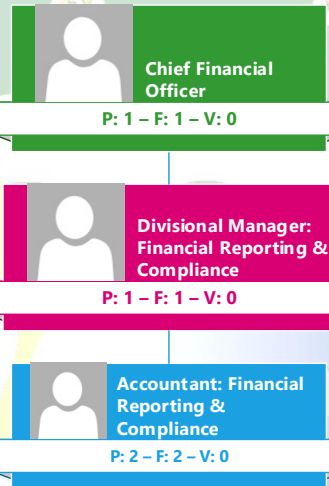


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Finance: Financial Reporting & Compliance

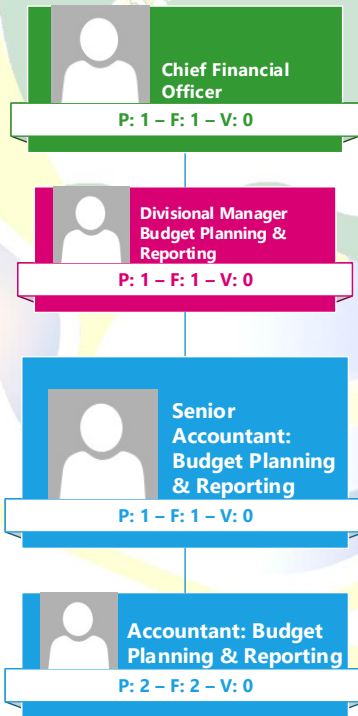


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Finance: Compliance: Budget Planning & Reporting

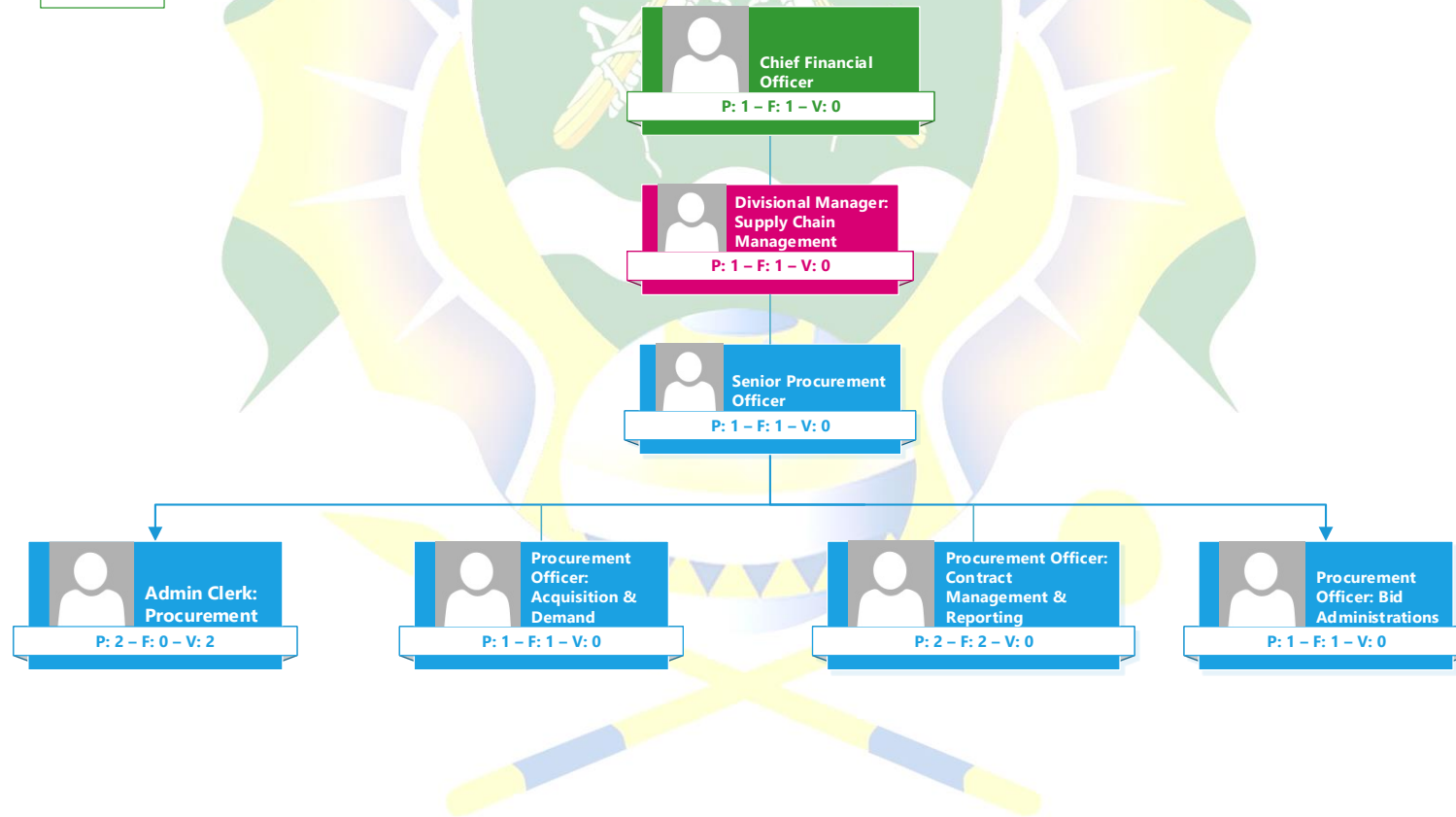


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Finance: - Compliance: Supply Chain Management

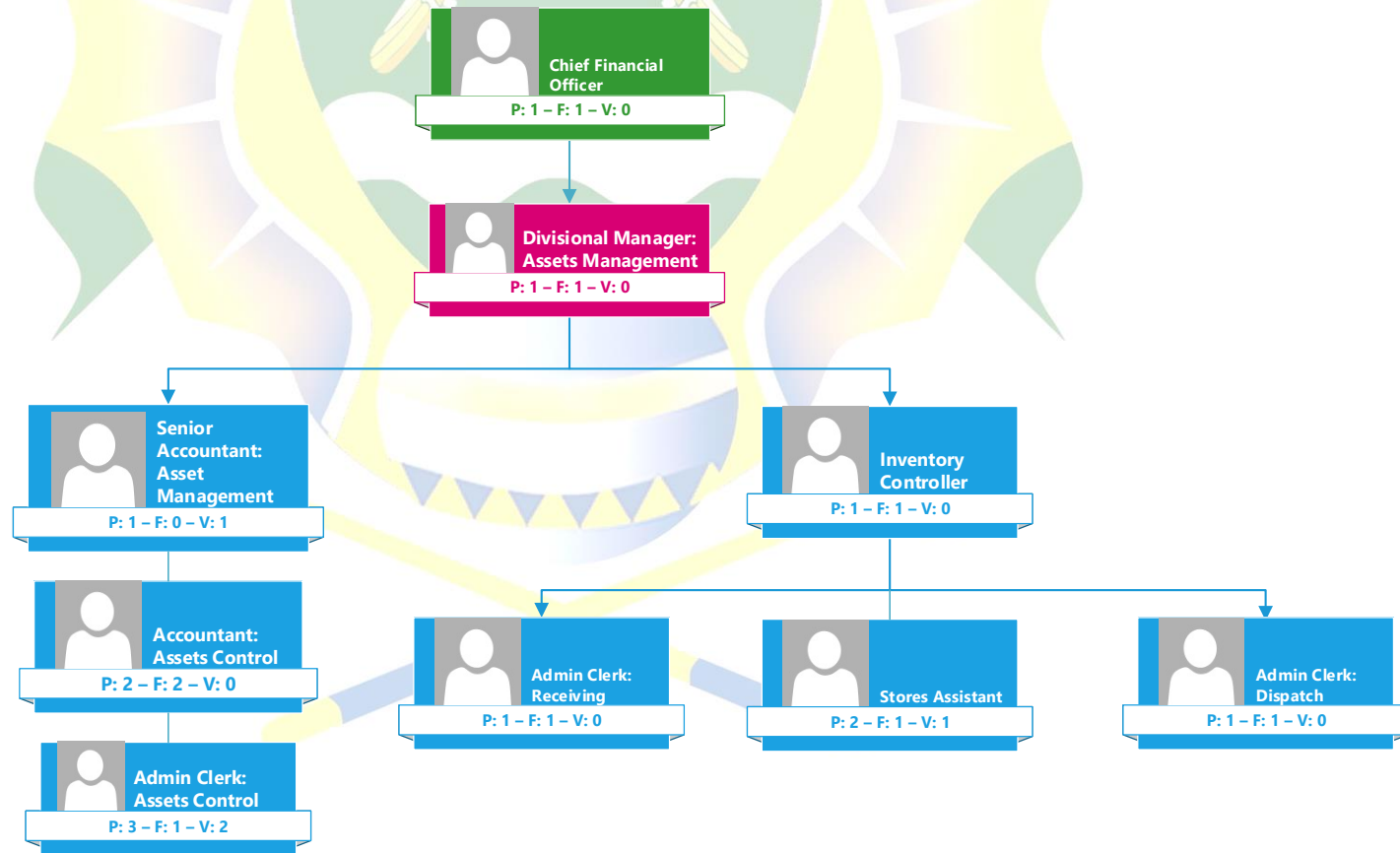


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Finance: Assets Management

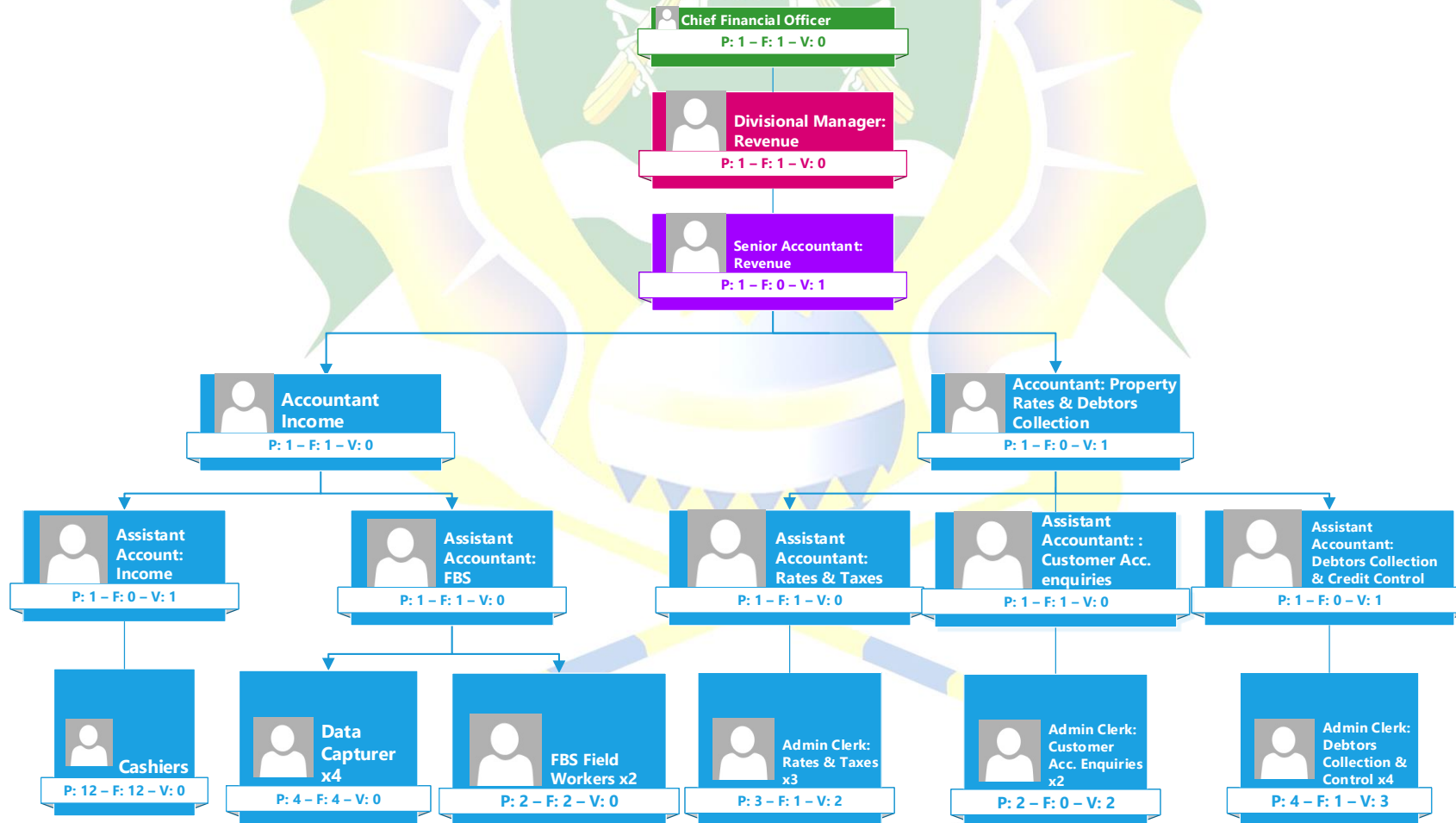


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Finance: Revenue

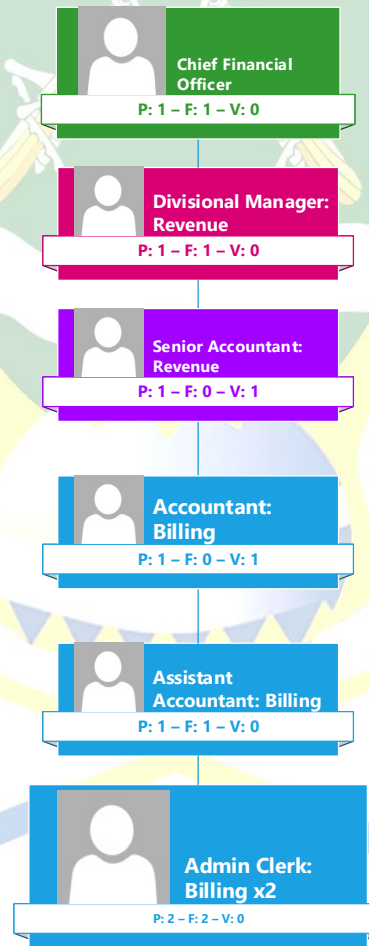


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Finance: Revenue Continuation.....

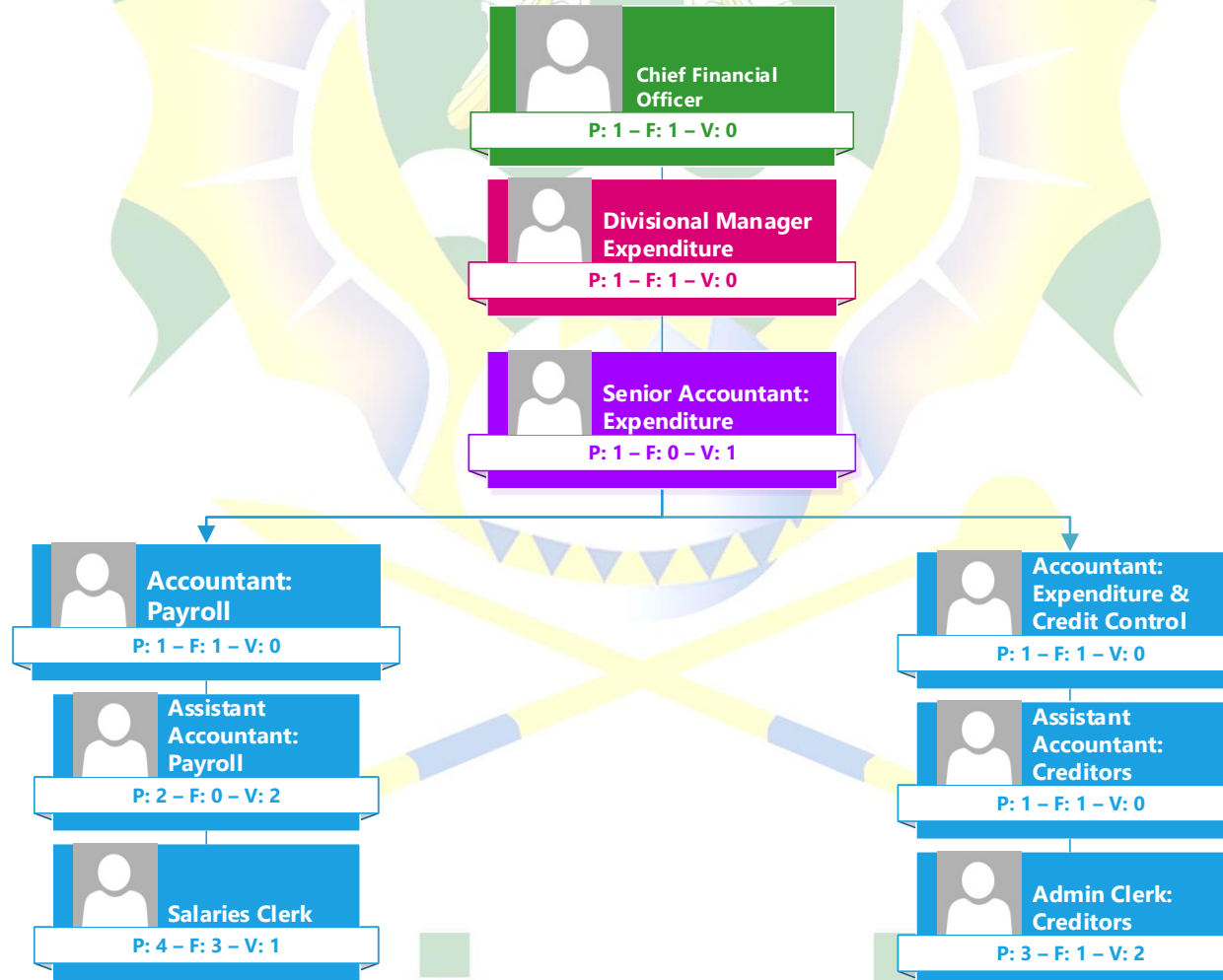


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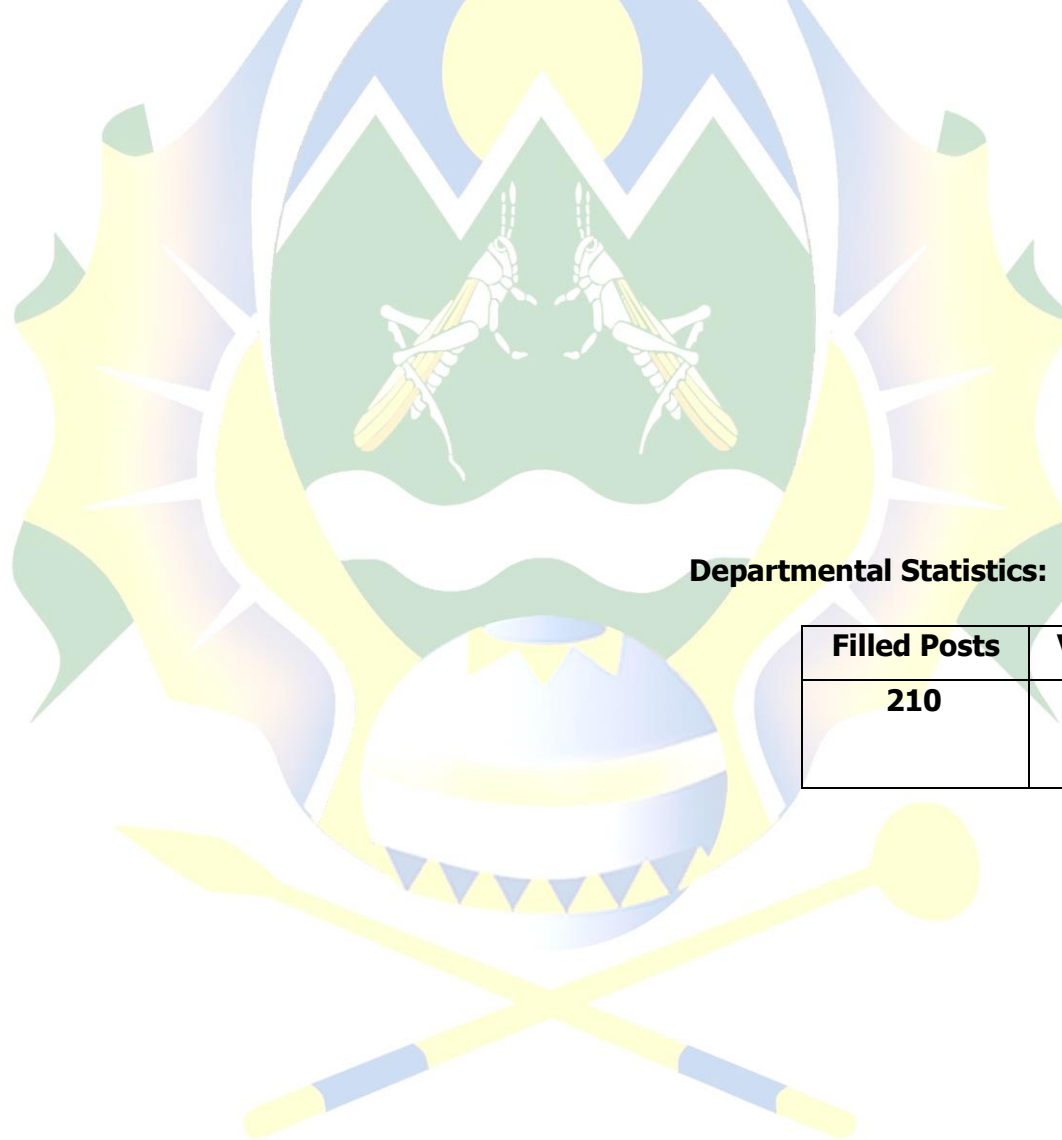
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Finance: Financial Accounting-Expenditure



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TECHNICAL SERVICES



Departmental Statistics:

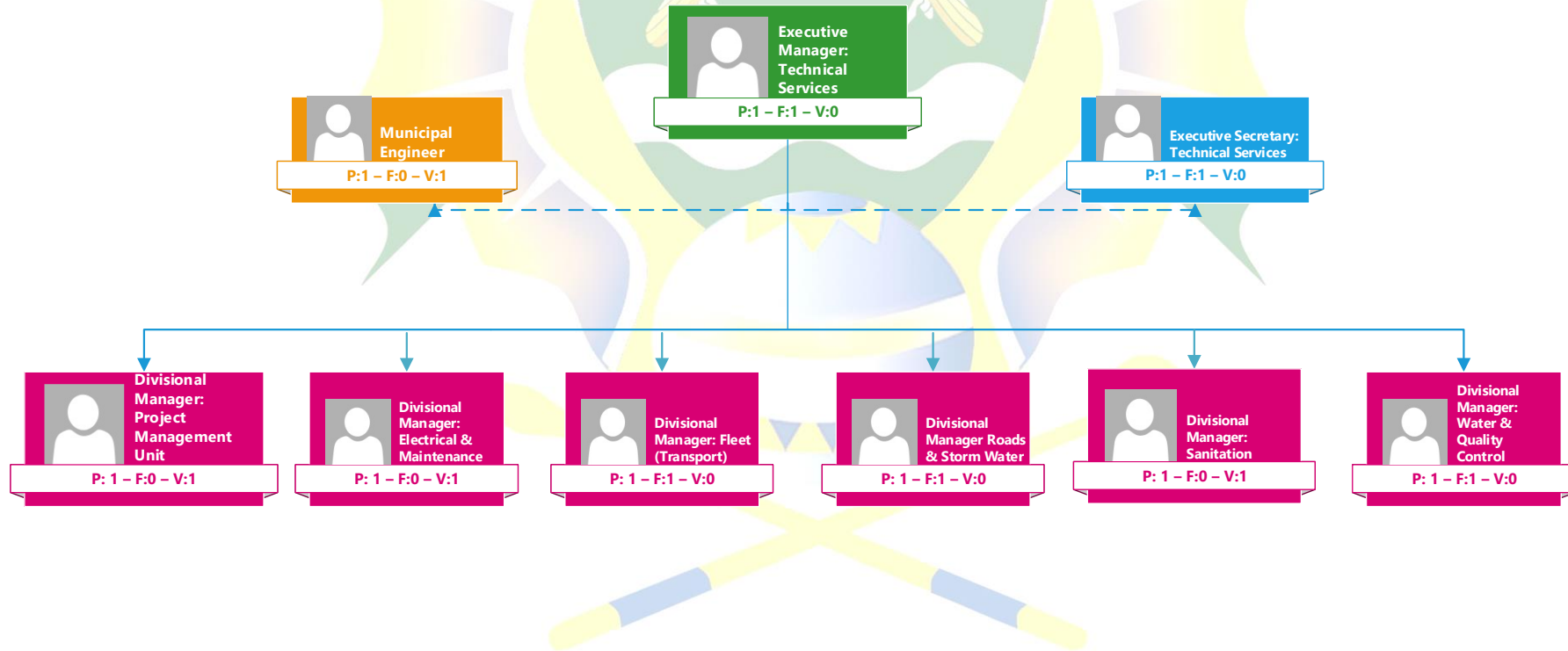
Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	Total Posts
210	173	383

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Technical Services: Top Structure

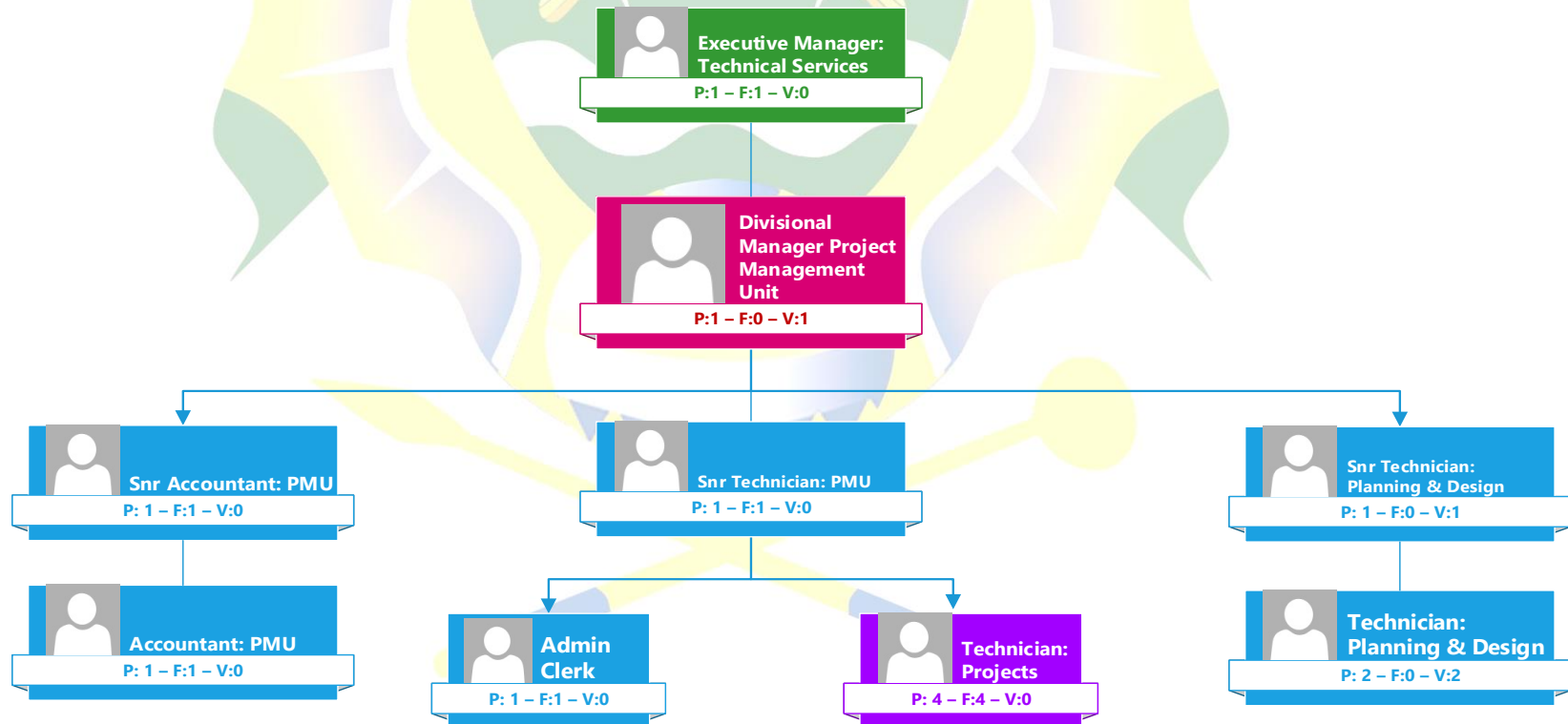


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Technical Services: Project Management Unit & Planning

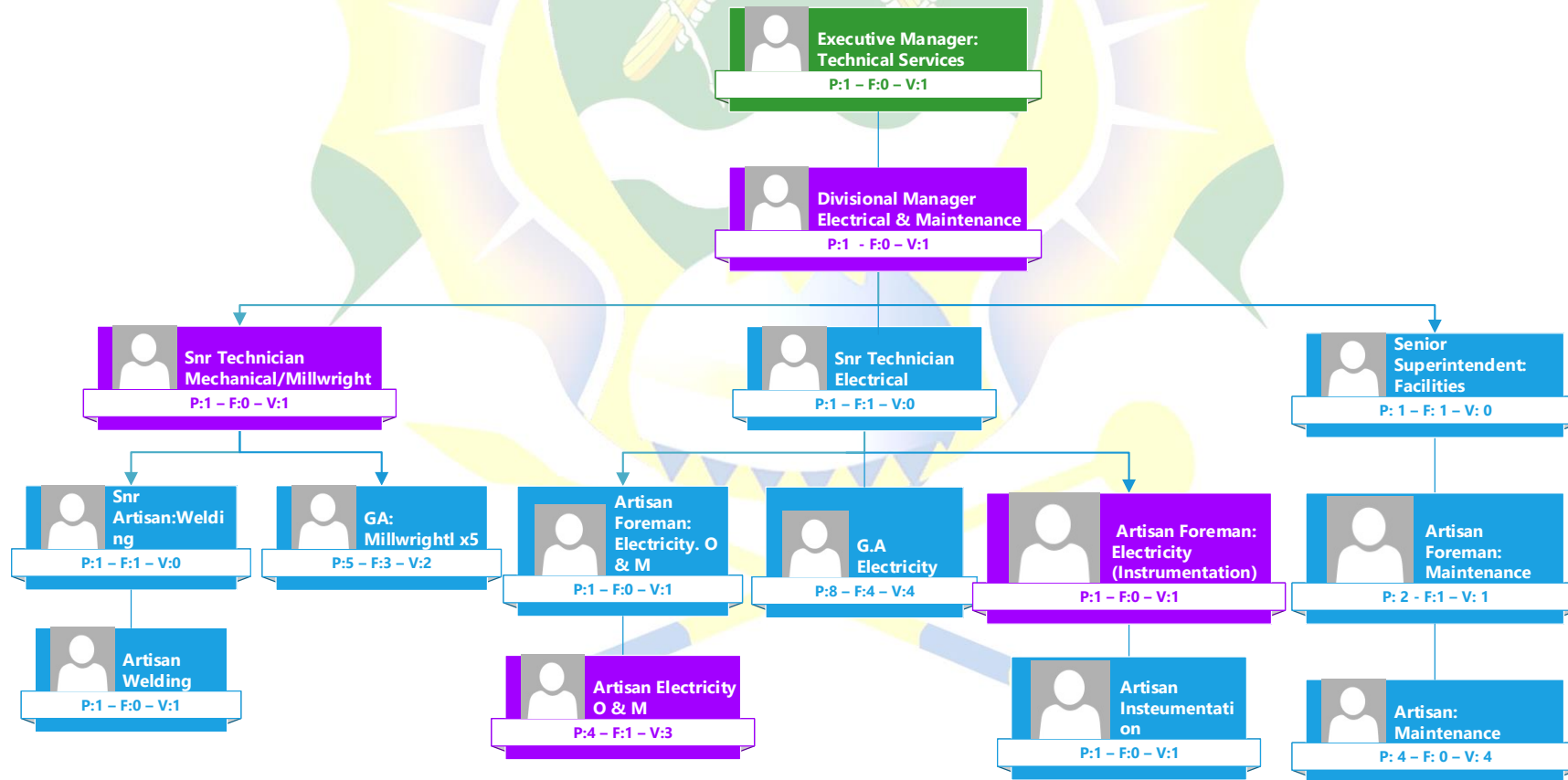


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Technical Services : Electrical

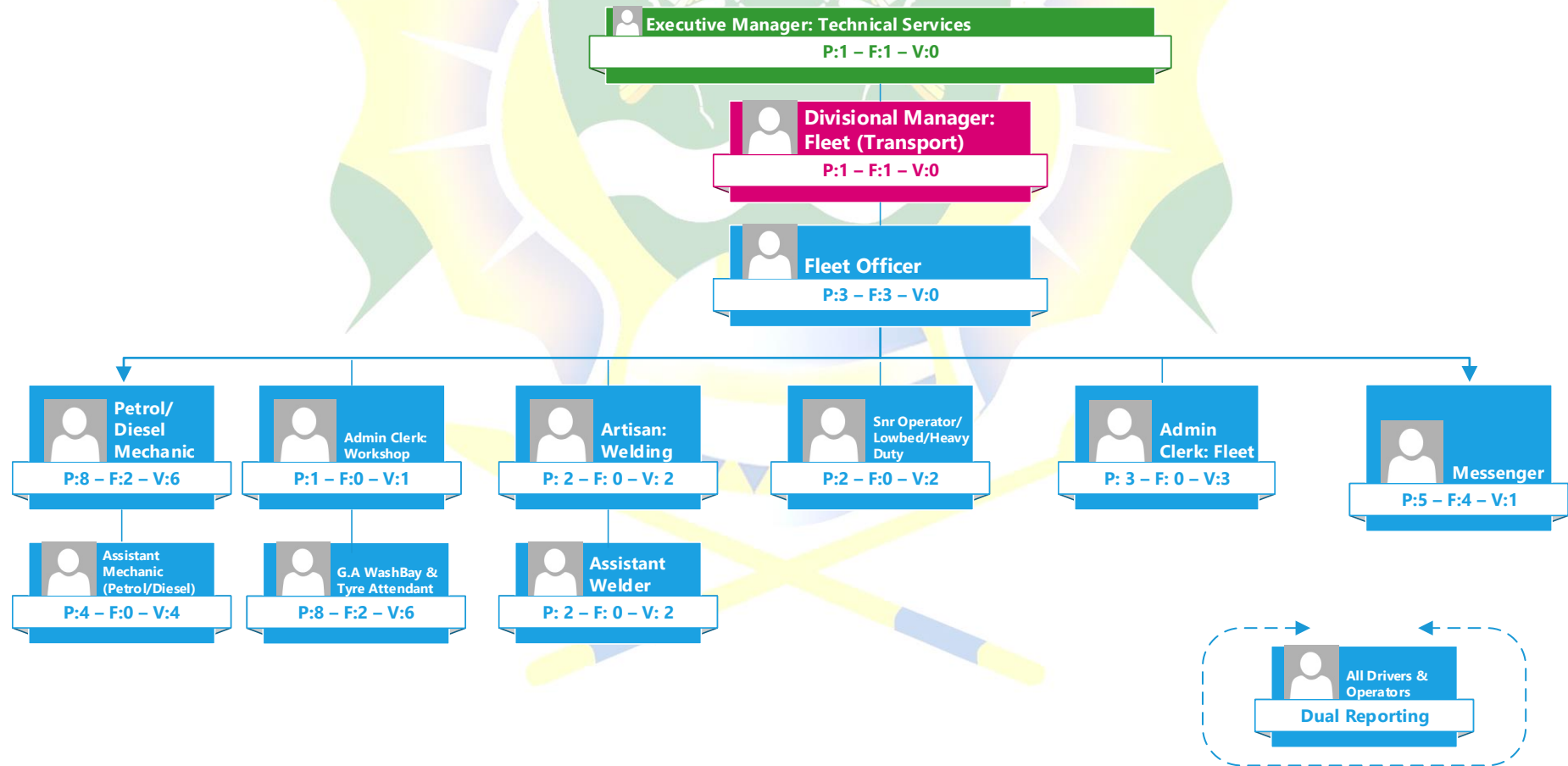


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Technical Services: Fleet Management

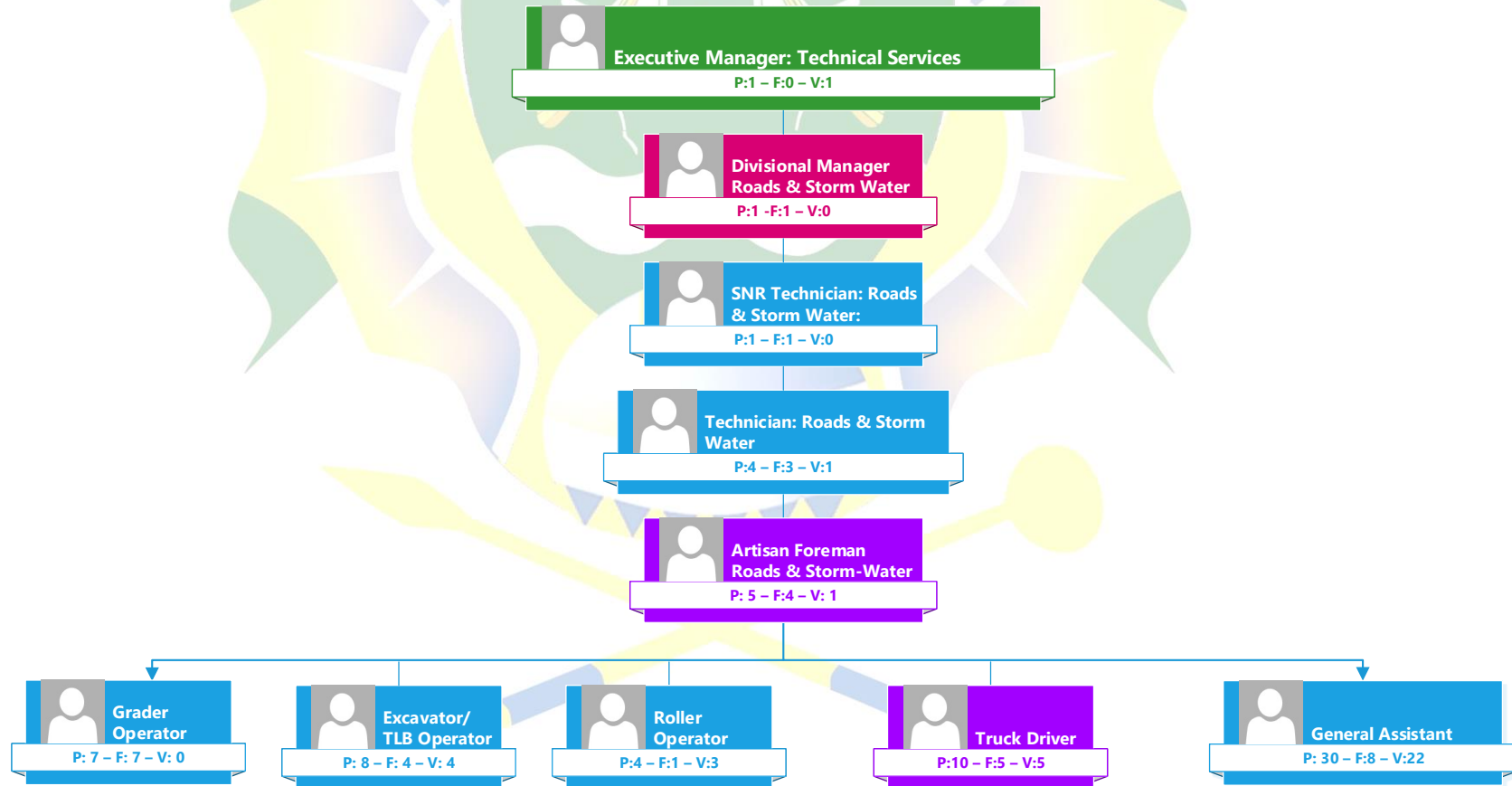


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Technical Services – Roads & Storm Water Maintenance

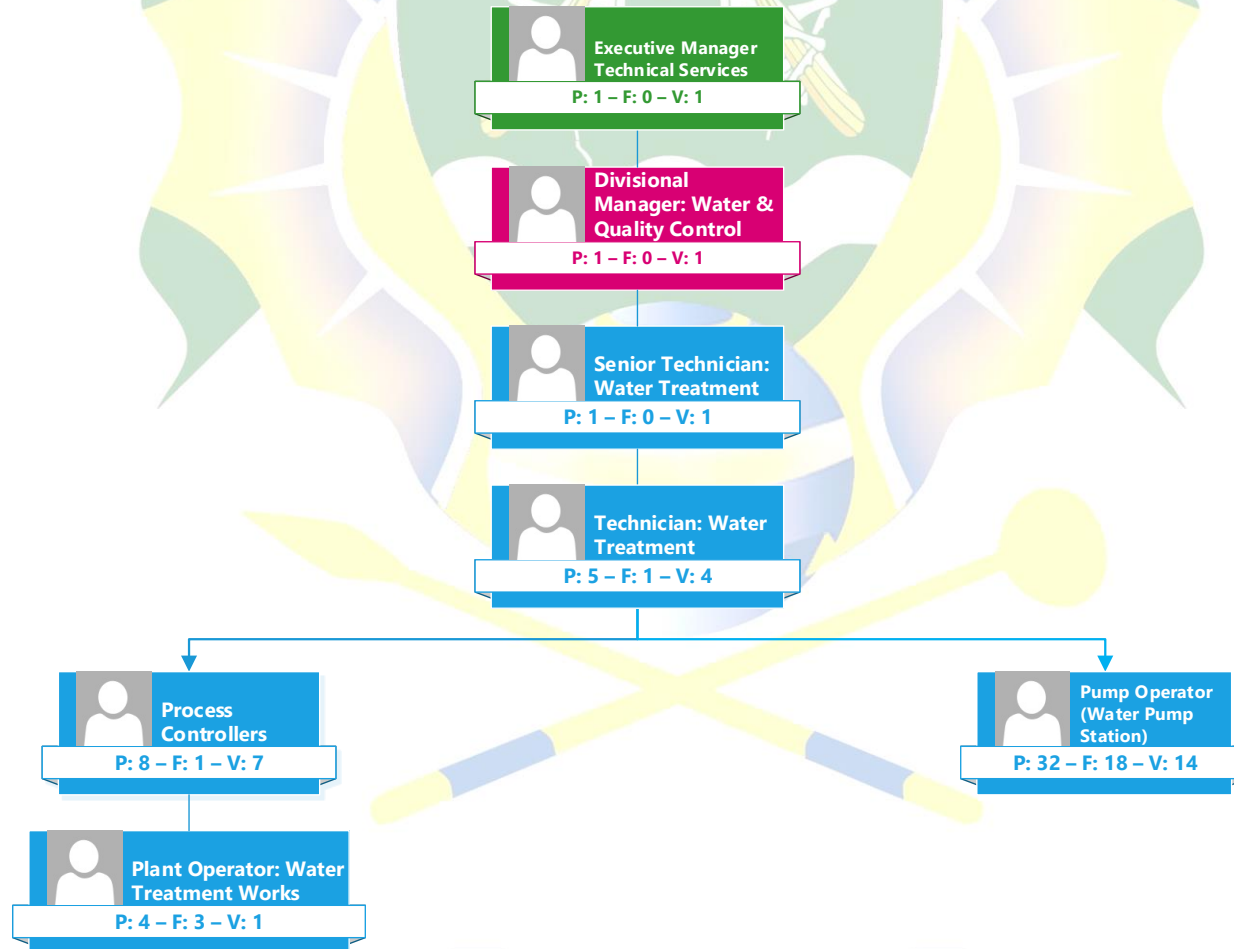


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Technical Services: Water Services (Water Treatment Works)

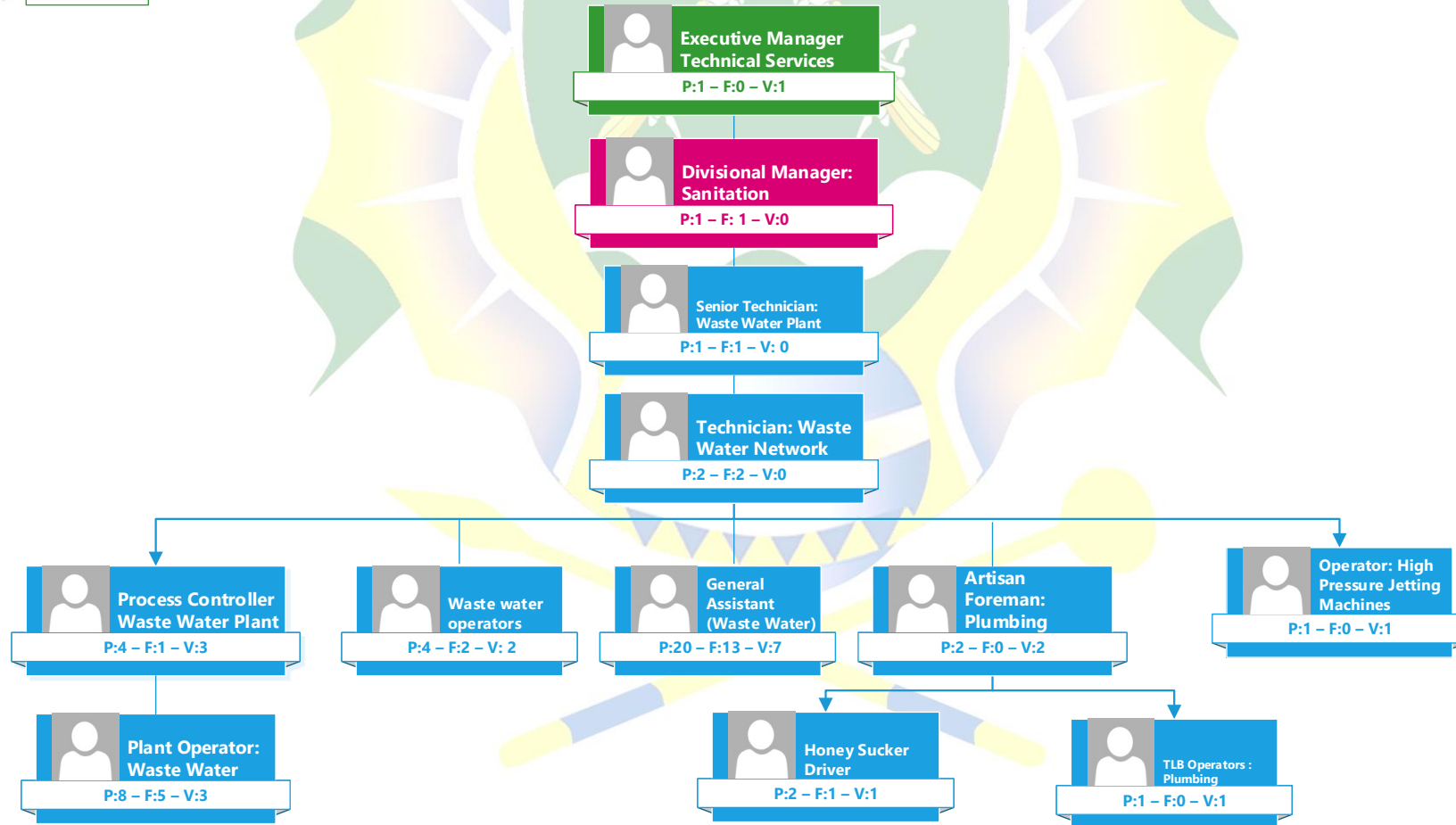


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Technical Services: Sanitation Services (Waste Water)

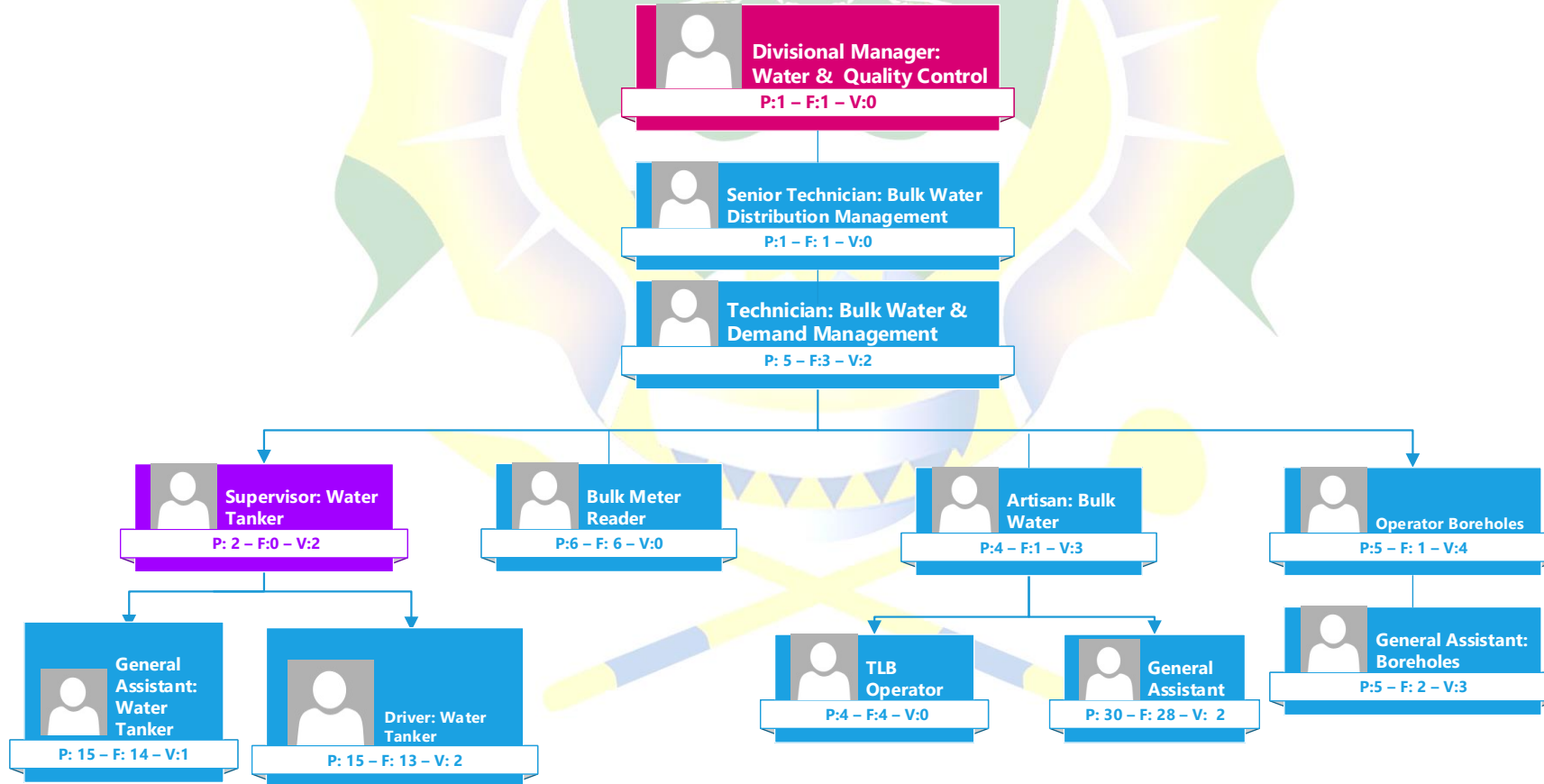


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Technical Services: Bulk Water Distribution Management

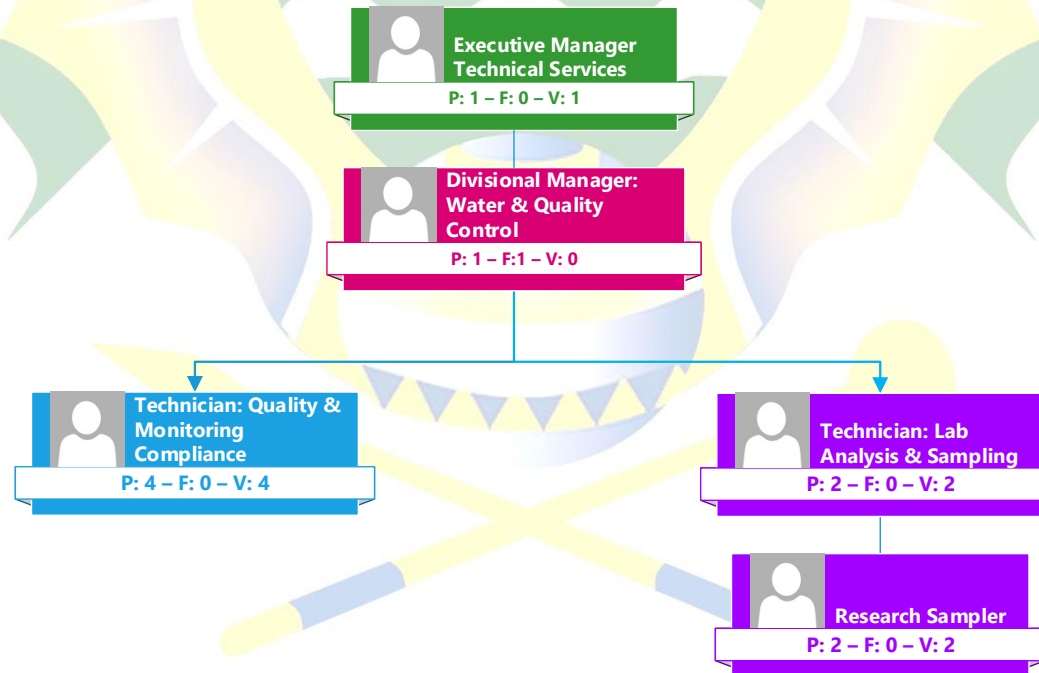


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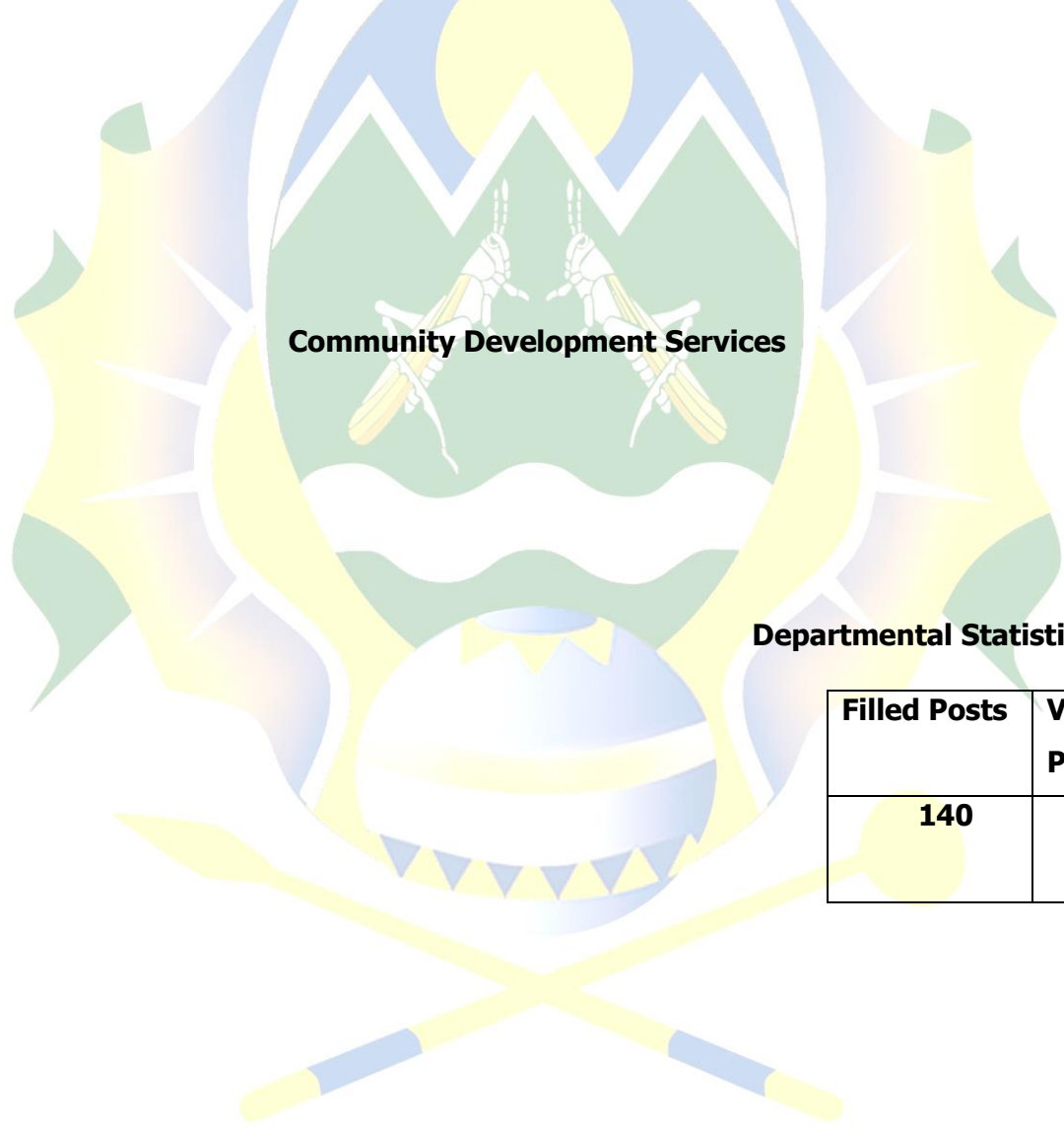


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Technical Services: Water & Quality Control



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Community Development Services

Departmental Statistics:

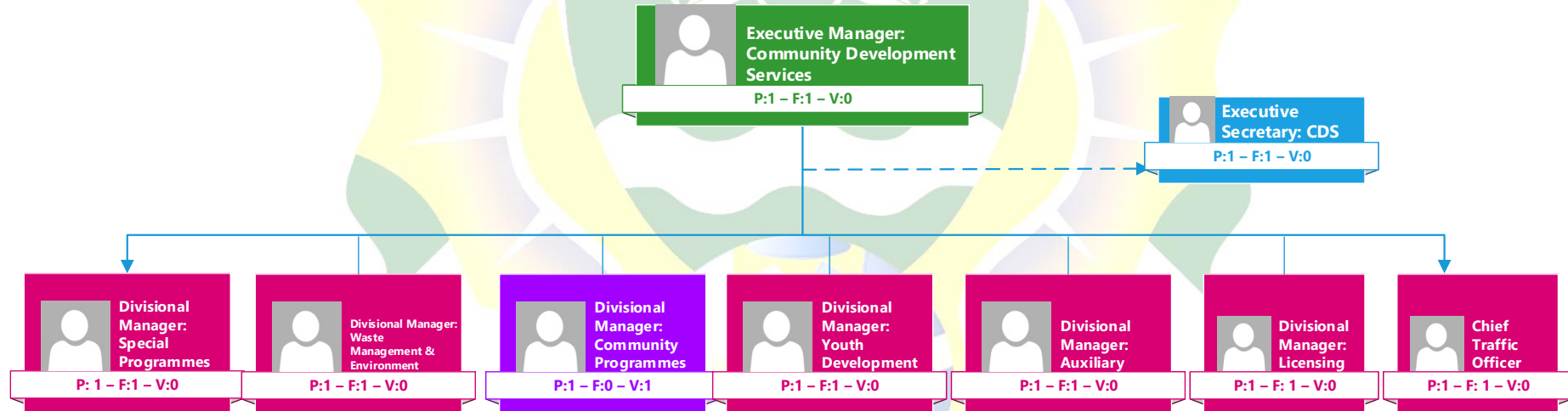
Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	Total Posts
140	114	254

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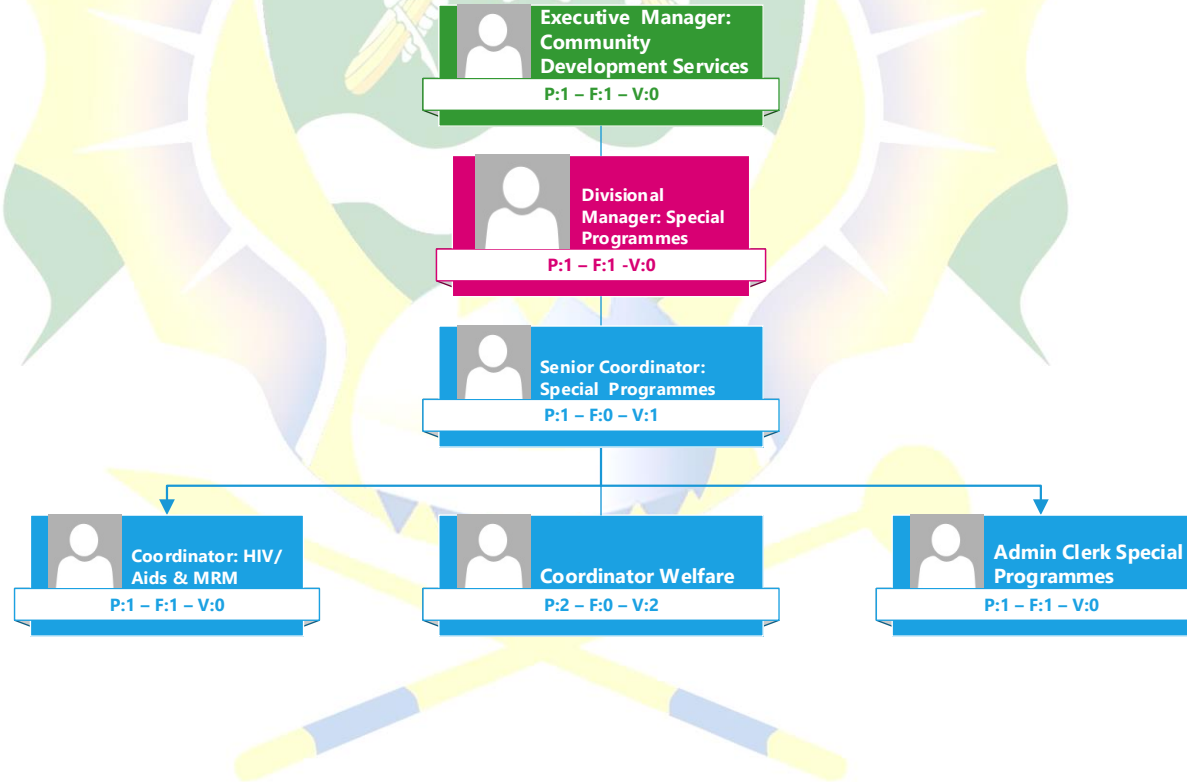
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Community Development Services: Top Structure



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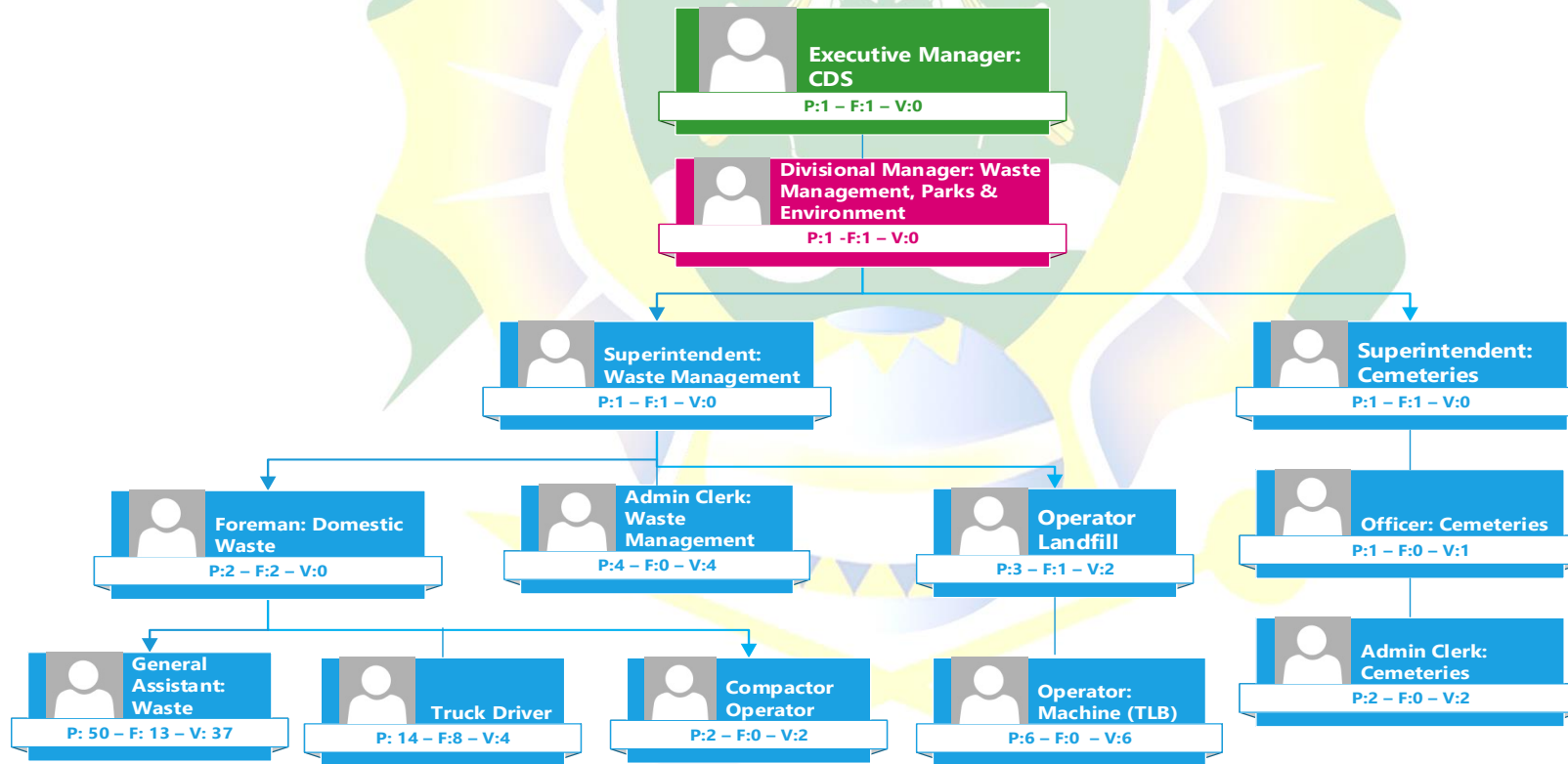
Community Development Services: Special Programmes





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Community Development Services: Waste Management




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Community Development Services: Community Programmes

 **Executive Manager:
Community
Development Services**
P: 1 – F:1 – V:0

 **Divisional Manager:
Community
Programmes**
P:1 – F: 0 – V:1

 **Supervisor
Community
Programmes**
P: 1 – F: 0 – V:1

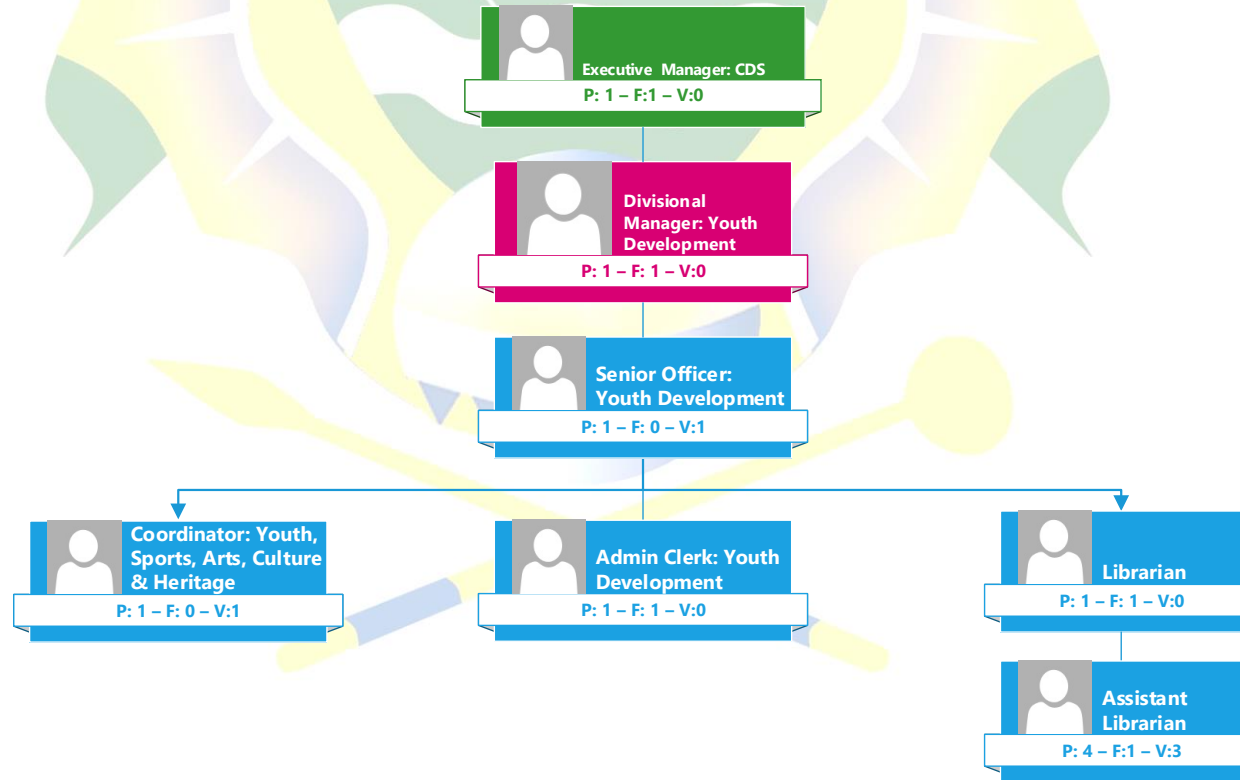
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Community
Programmes**
P: 4 – F:0 – V:4

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Community Development Services: Youth Development

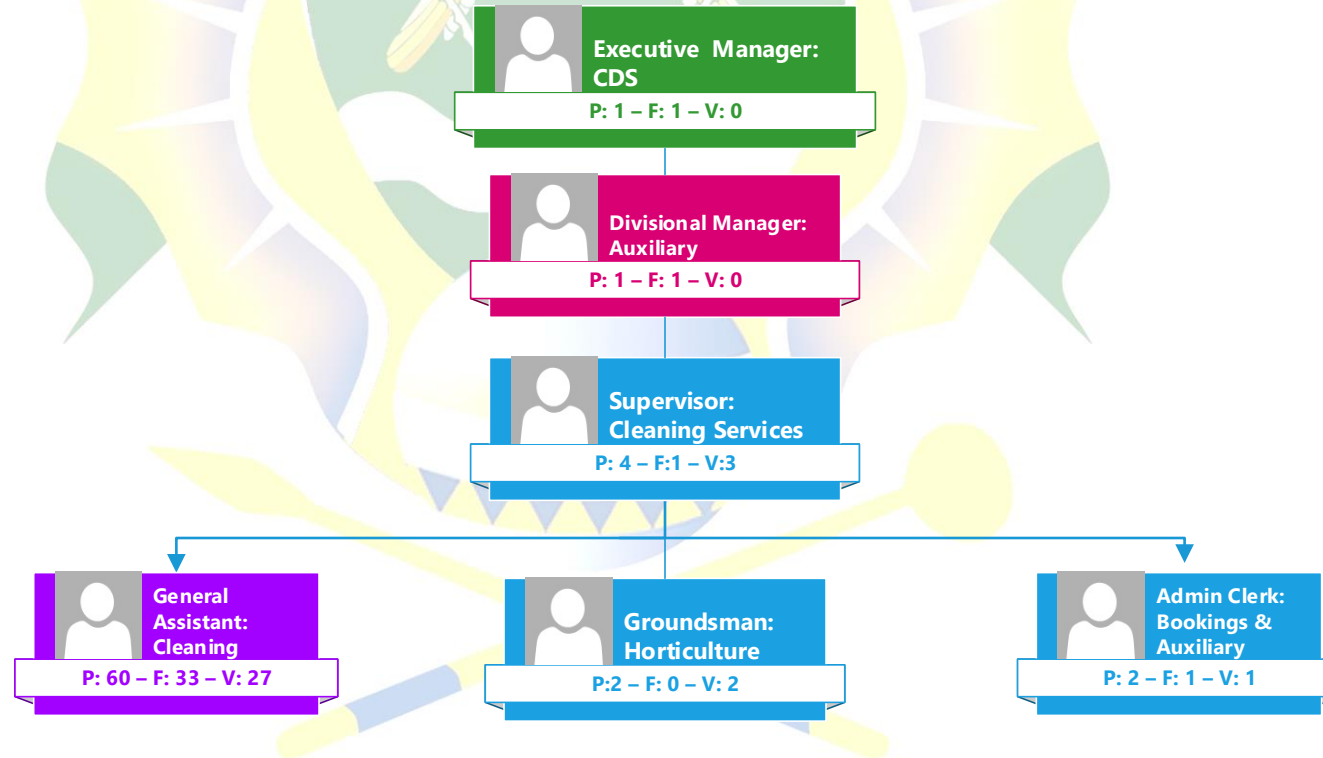


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Community Development Services: Auxiliary

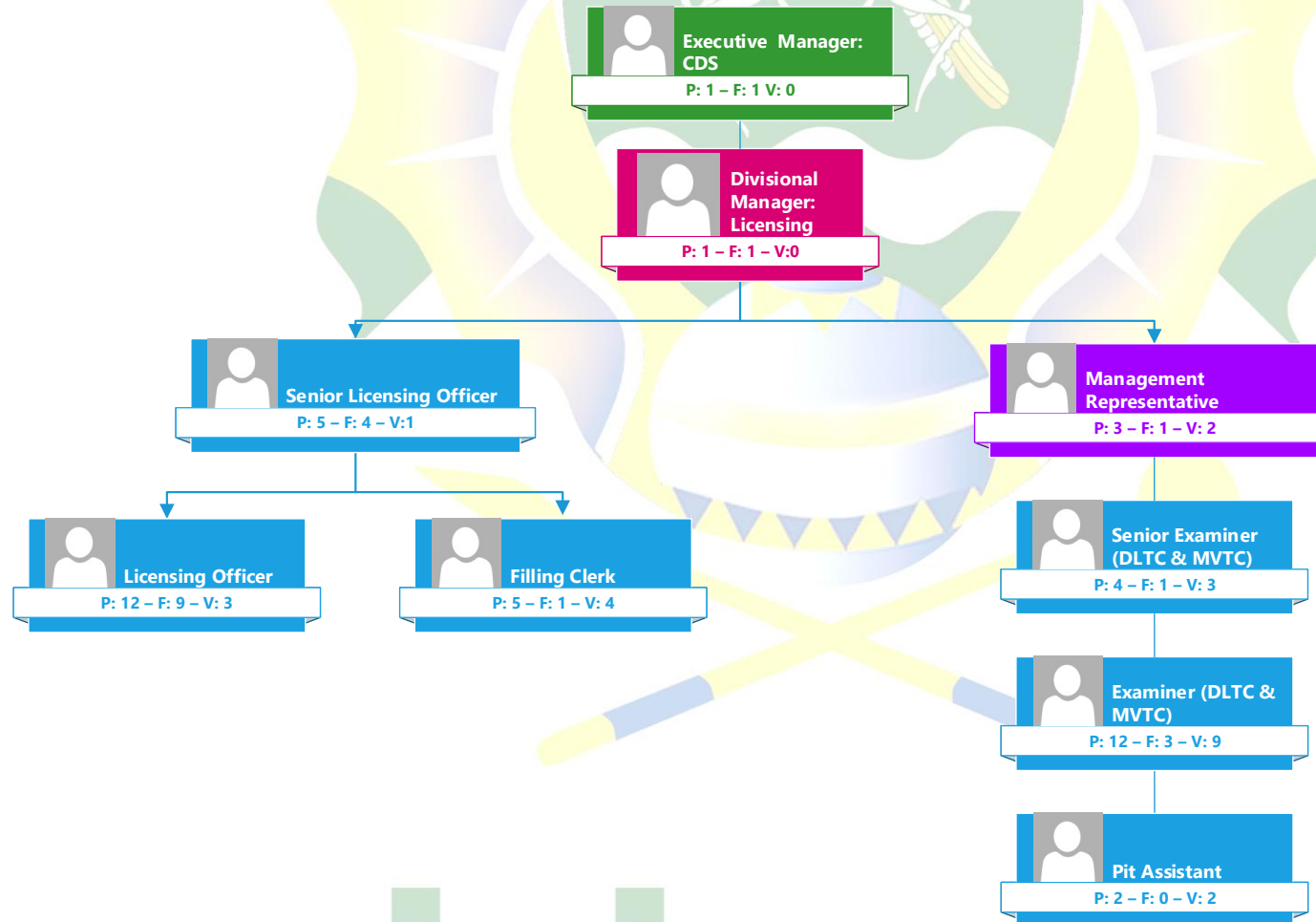


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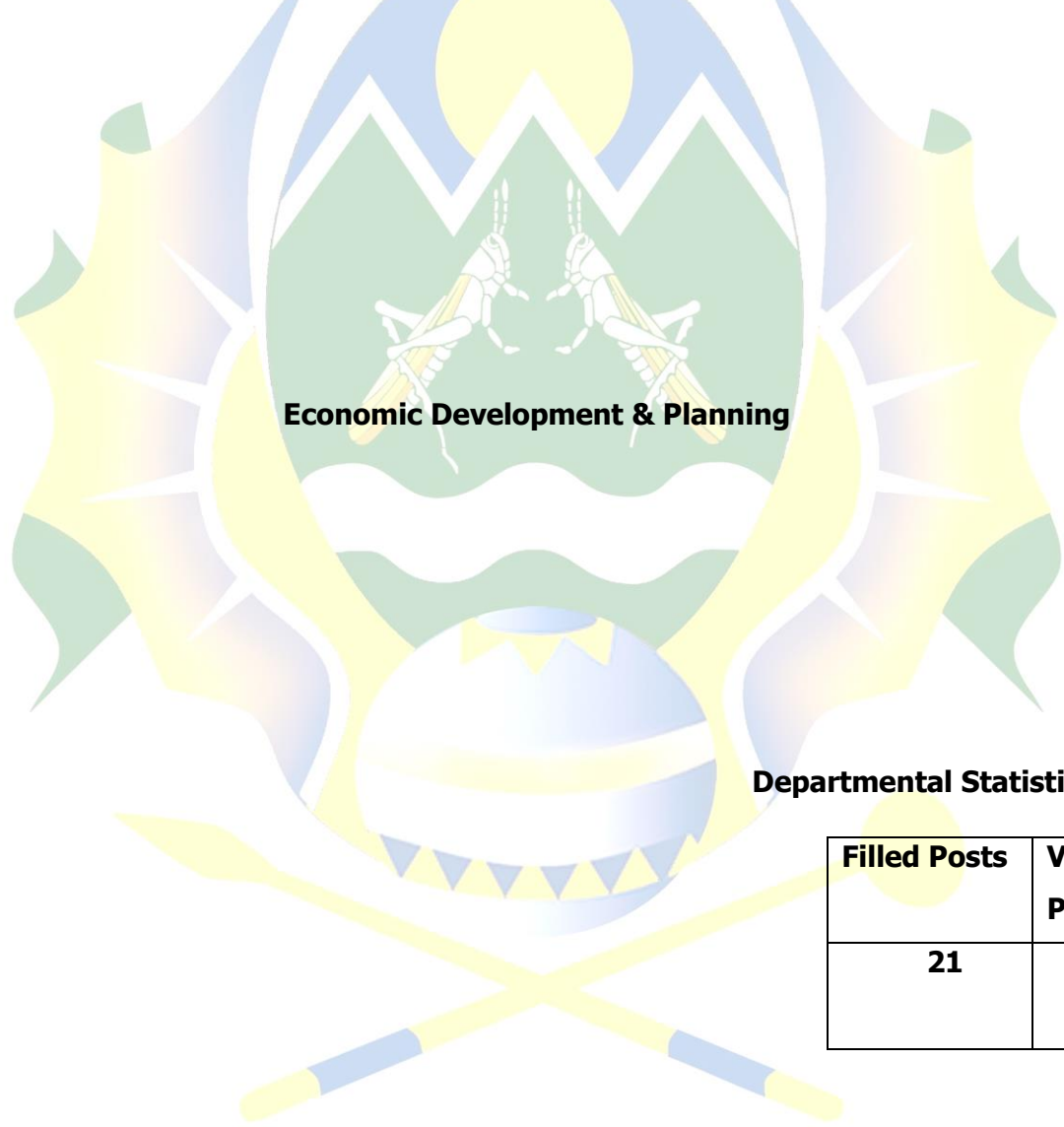


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Public Safety: Licencing Department



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Economic Development & Planning

Departmental Statistics:

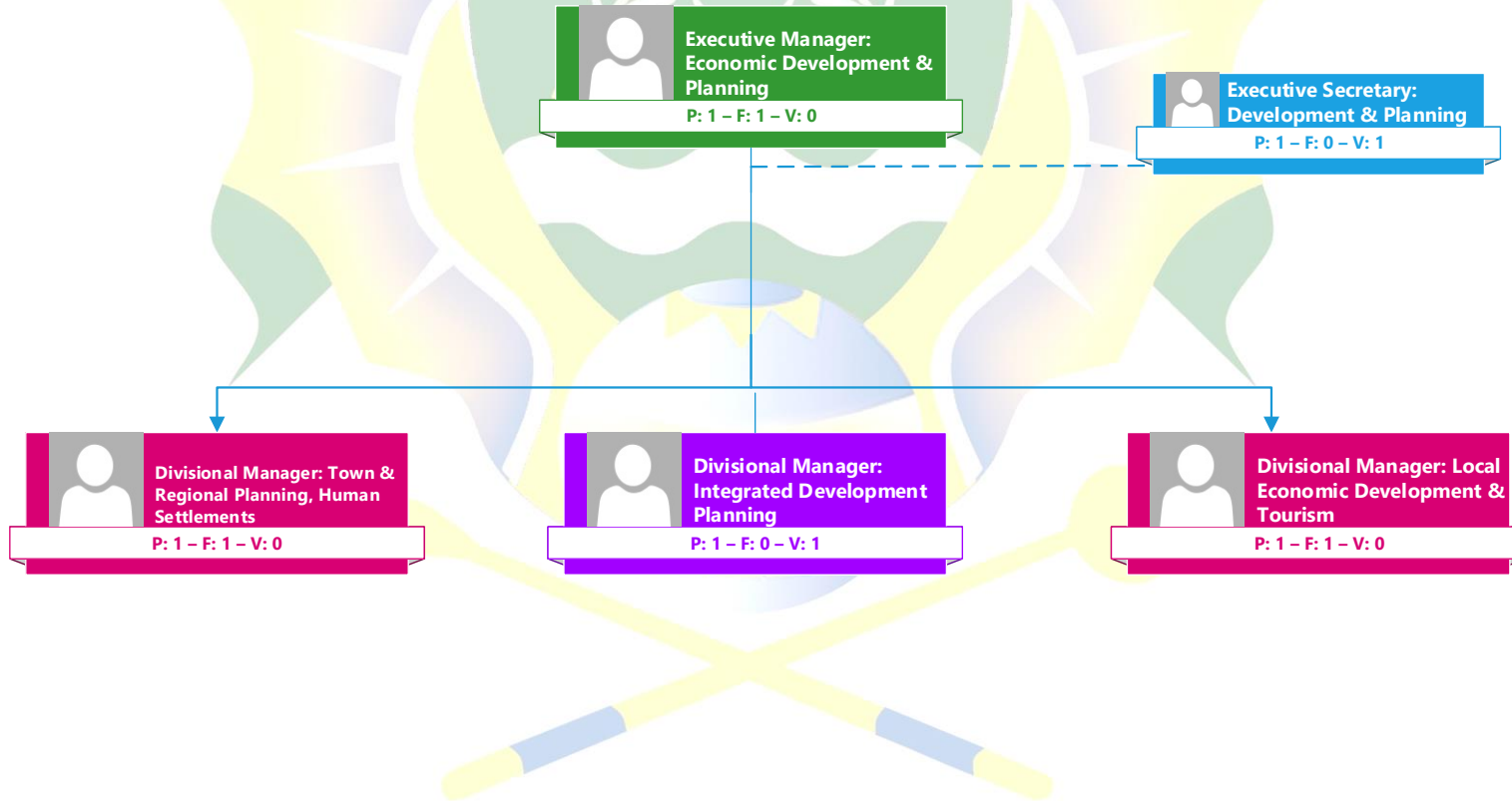
Filled Posts	Vacant Posts	Total Posts
21	18	39

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Economic Development & Planning : Top Structure

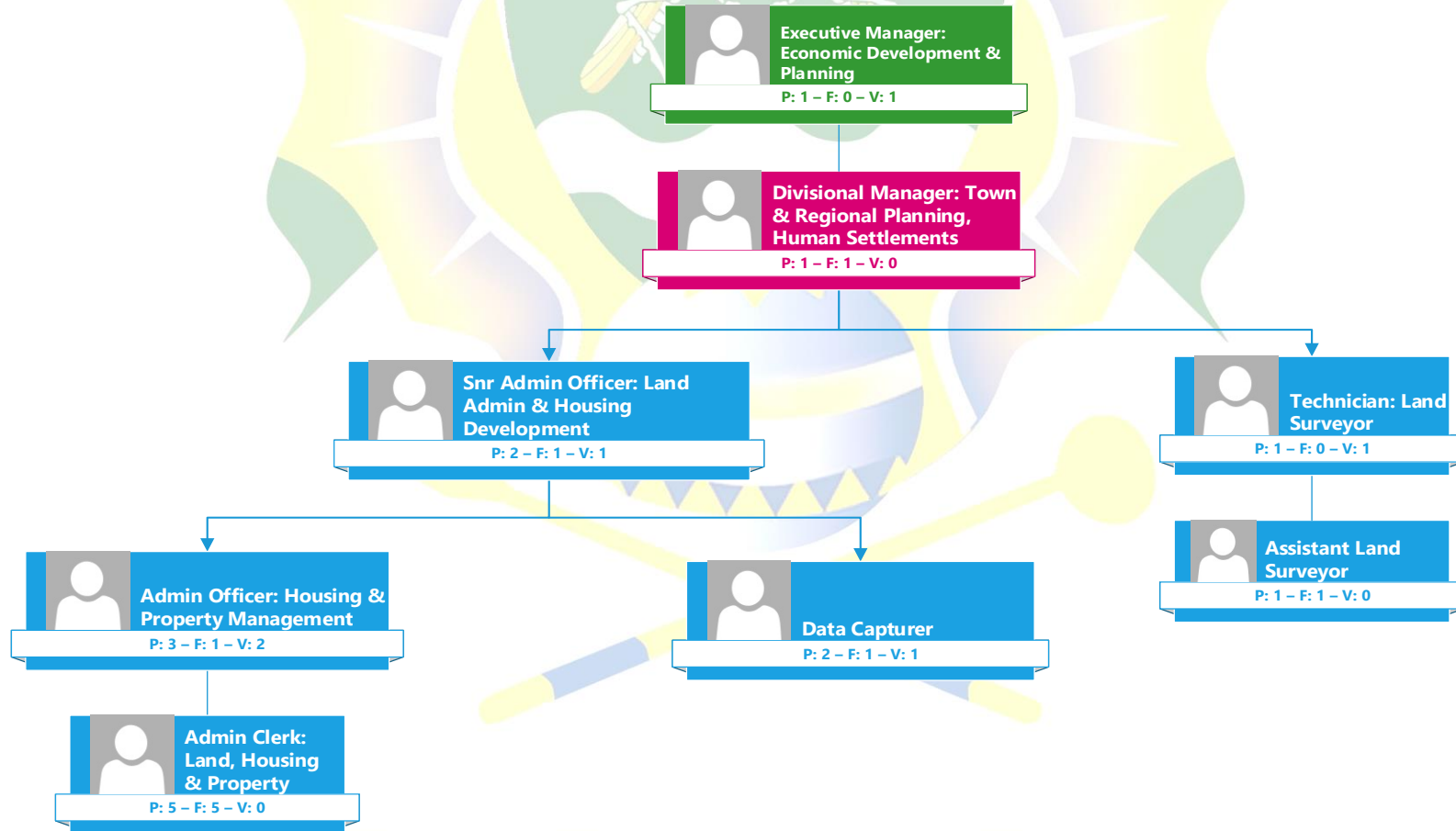


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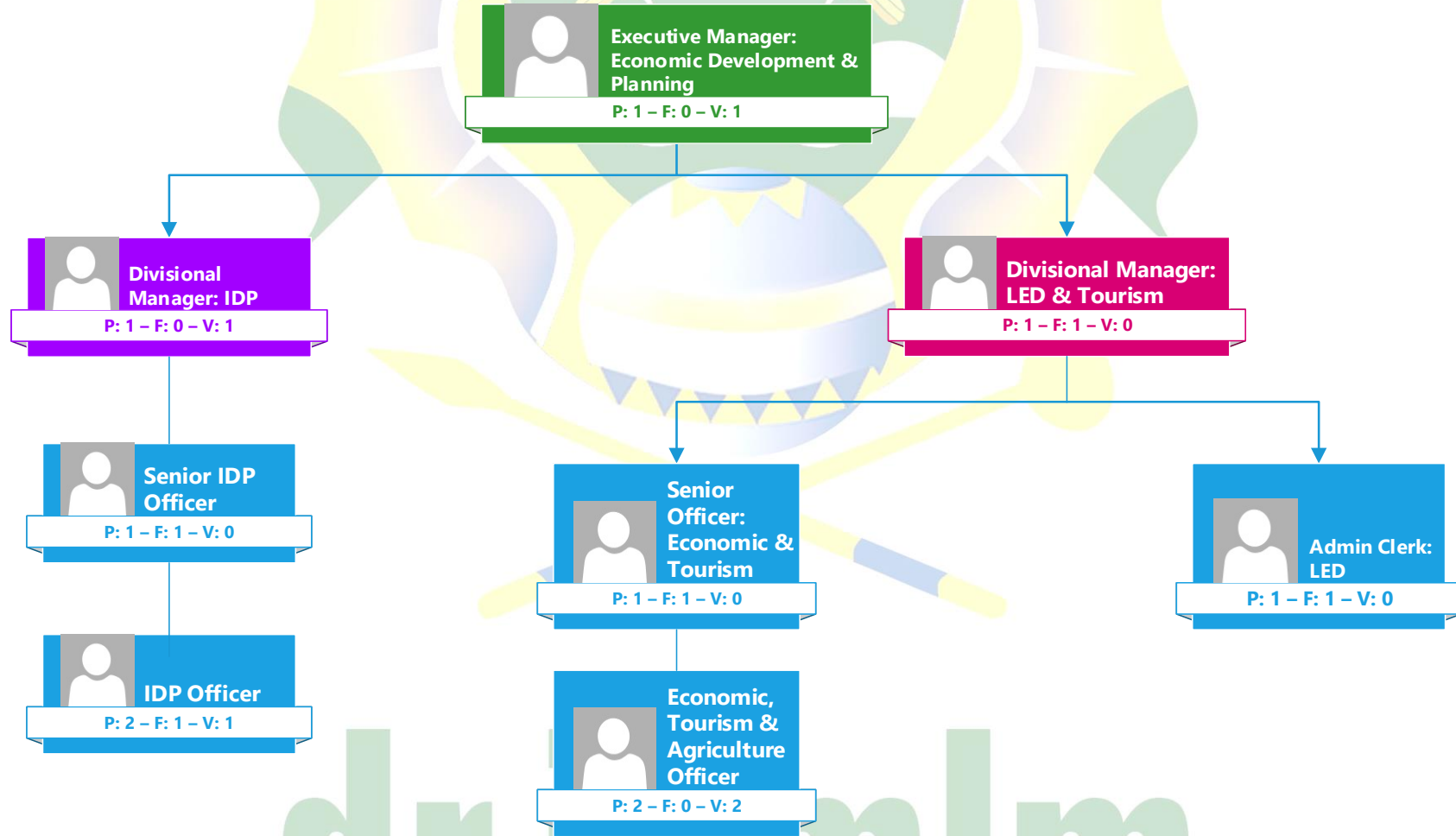
Town and Regional Planning & Human Settlements Continuation...



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Economic Development & Planning: IDP & LED



CHAPTER 10: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Disaster Management Act (No 57 of 2002) requires of local government to develop a disaster management policy and establish a disaster management centre in accordance to the national and provincial frameworks. The main responsibility for disaster management is assigned to District Municipalities in consultation with the local municipality to determine the level of the establishment of the Disaster Management Centre and its Disaster Management Plan. However, the Municipal Systems Act, no 32 of 2000 requires the compilation of a Disaster Management Plan as part of the IDP. In order to comply with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act, a disaster management statement is prepared

Mission statement and vision

- To establish a safe and secure environment during the event that is conducive to the spirit of the event. In line with this to create a legacy of safe events by ensuring that professional conduct and that corporate integrity sensitivity is observed during the event.
- As a principal all actions taken should be undertaken on an "own first" basis, this is to ensure continuation of all emergency actions.
- Determine whether an incident/extraordinary situation warrants communications with higher management in accordance with the line of succession.
- Relay, intermediate and record all communications pertaining an incident/extraordinary situation in line of its succession.
- Execute predetermine procedures and processes in order to achieve a return to normal after a minor incident has occurred.
- Determination of Disaster Management response and mobilization to incidents.

Procedures

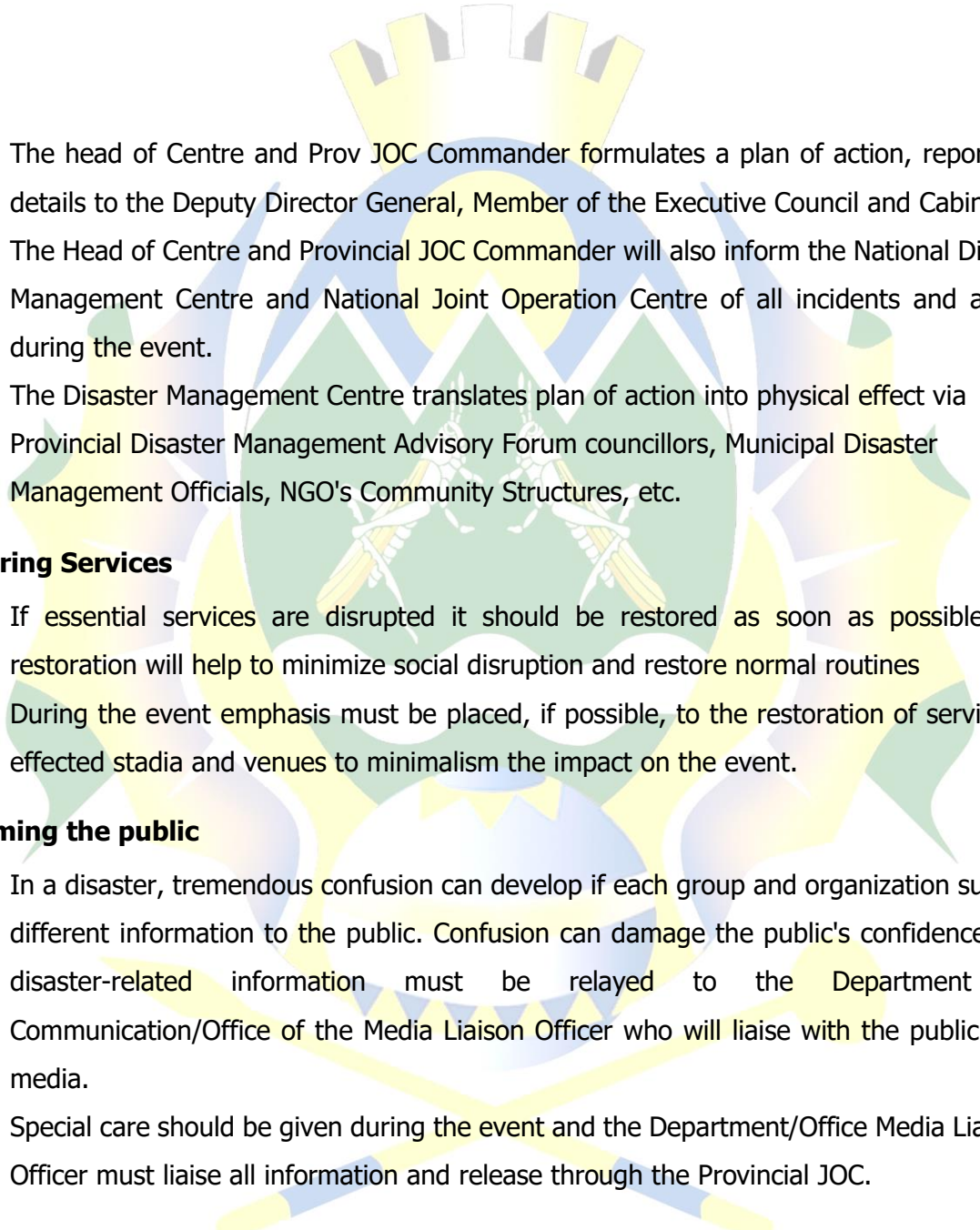
- Standing Operational Procedures (SOP's) requires the coordination of various structures of all relevant line functions.

- Establishment of Joint Operations and Venue Operating Centres to coordinate the special nature of the event
- Cascading immediately all incidents and actions to the Provincial Joint Operation Centre (JOC) Command

Joint Operations Centre (JOC)

The Joint Operations Centre establishes a platform to manage multi-disciplinary / multi-dimensional response to a major emergency / disaster. The aim is to provide an appropriate operational

- The head of the Disaster Management Centre with the Provincial JOC Commander will consult with the VOC Commander and Disaster Management Officials on scene. The Head of Departments will then be consulted, and they will inform the communication /Office of Liaison Officer accordingly.
- The Head of the Centre should institute measures to complement personnel/coordinators on standby if the incident dictates.
- The Head of the Centre coordinates all relevant stakeholders and will consult with the Provincial JOC for a thorough assessment. They will appoint a Disaster Management Team or Incident Command System (ICT) to consult with stakeholders and Leadership of the operational personnel on the scene.
- Disaster Management Team /ICT should be constituted of the relevant line function officials that will be involved in the incident. The Team could comprise of a Disaster Management Officer, SAPS, EMS, Engineers, Utility Specialist, Media Officials, Councillors, Community Leaders, and other stakeholders/authorities in the affected areas.
- The Team will lodge an assessment e.g. nature/location of incidents, number of people affected, magnitude and severity of damage/losses, risks the incidents hosts, for surroundings) and or neighbour/adjacent areas, estimated population density and record all findings.
- It is imperative that the Team Members do not get involved in the operational execution of the incident and remains accessible for inputs and consultation.

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- The head of Centre and Prov JOC Commander formulates a plan of action, reports full details to the Deputy Director General, Member of the Executive Council and Cabinet.
 - The Head of Centre and Provincial JOC Commander will also inform the National Disaster Management Centre and National Joint Operation Centre of all incidents and actions during the event.
 - The Disaster Management Centre translates plan of action into physical effect via Provincial Disaster Management Advisory Forum councillors, Municipal Disaster Management Officials, NGO's Community Structures, etc.

Restoring Services

- If essential services are disrupted it should be restored as soon as possible. The restoration will help to minimize social disruption and restore normal routines
- During the event emphasis must be placed, if possible, to the restoration of services to effected stadia and venues to minimalism the impact on the event.

Informing the public

- In a disaster, tremendous confusion can develop if each group and organization supply different information to the public. Confusion can damage the public's confidence. All disaster-related information must be relayed to the Department of Communication/Office of the Media Liaison Officer who will liaise with the public and media.
- Special care should be given during the event and the Department/Office Media Liaison Officer must liaise all information and release through the Provincial JOC.

Reports and record keeping

The Head of DDMC ensures that the district disaster management activities between departments within a district and the disaster management office in the district and Local Municipalities as well as state organs within their areas of jurisdiction are coordinated.

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Command-and-Control

First recipient of information regarding the incident/disaster must, immediately, report it to the PROVJOC via the relevant local structures (VOC, 10111 centre), from where the relevant instructions and guidance will be given to the Cluster JOC for activation of relevant resources.

All further information gathered must immediately be reported to RF JOC for the purposes. The cluster JOC will be responsible for reporting it to the PRO-JOC for information and coordination purposes where necessary. Action taken and the outcome thereof must be reported accordingly.

All situation reports and incident reports to the Provincial JOC must be done verbally immediately and must be followed up with a written report (faxed or e-mailed).

Disaster Awareness Campaign

Background

Disaster Management Unit is planning to conduct awareness campaign to the identified vulnerable community within DR J.S Moroka jurisdiction. In many cases homeowners in our communities construct their home uses materials which is highly flammable. Therefore, disaster management have a mandate to promote fire prevention and management in the communities. A fire wise community works together to prevent fire from destroying families and houses. The campaign will be conducted from the month of May until end of September to the identified communities. The Disaster Management Unit is planning to host the campaigns always during December time, the theme of campaign will always be announced by both offices of the Council Speaker and Executive Mayor.

Objectives

- To increase communities' awareness about shack fire and veld fire
- To address the correct use of heating equipment such as IMBHAWULA, PARAFINE STOVE
- To address the correctness of candle usage
- To address the safe utilization of electric wires
- To educate communities on fire prevention and other safety measures
- To educate communities on how to cross the river

- To sensitize the communities on avoiding crossing over flooding bridges

Stakeholder

The following stakeholder will be involved in the campaign

Introduction and background

Disaster management plan

DR J.S Moroka Local Municipality prepared this Disaster Management Plan, in which the scope, objectives, management issues and other elements pertaining to disaster management are outlined. The National Disaster Management Framework, Section 3.1.1.2, defines a Level 2 Disaster Management

Plan as follows: Disaster Risk Management Plan applies to national, provincial and municipal organs of state that have established the foundation institutional arrangements and are building the essential supportive capabilities needed to carry out comprehensive disaster risk management activities. It includes establishing processes for a comprehensive disaster risk assessment, identifying and establishing formal consultative mechanisms for development of disaster risk reduction projects and introducing a supportive information management and communication system and emergency communications capabilities."

The Plan states actions to prevent and mitigate disasters and how risk reduction measures are dealt with in the long-term as well as managing emergencies in the shorter term. It includes aspects of preparedness, response and recovery. Provision is also made for the periodic reviews and updates of the plans.

This Plan establishes the arrangements for disaster management within DR J.S Moroka Local Municipality and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act, 57 of 2002 (the Act) and Disaster Management Amendment Act, 16 of 2015. Section 43 (3) of the Disaster Management Act as amended states:

"A local municipality must establish capacity for the development and co-ordination of a disaster management plan and the implementation of a disaster management function

for the municipality which forms part of the disaster management plan as approved by the relevant municipal disaster management centre."

This Plan should be read in conjunction with "The Nkangala District Disaster Management Plan", Nkangala District Disaster Risk Assessment as well as Provincial and National legislation, policy and guidelines.

Constitutional, Legislative and Policy Mandates

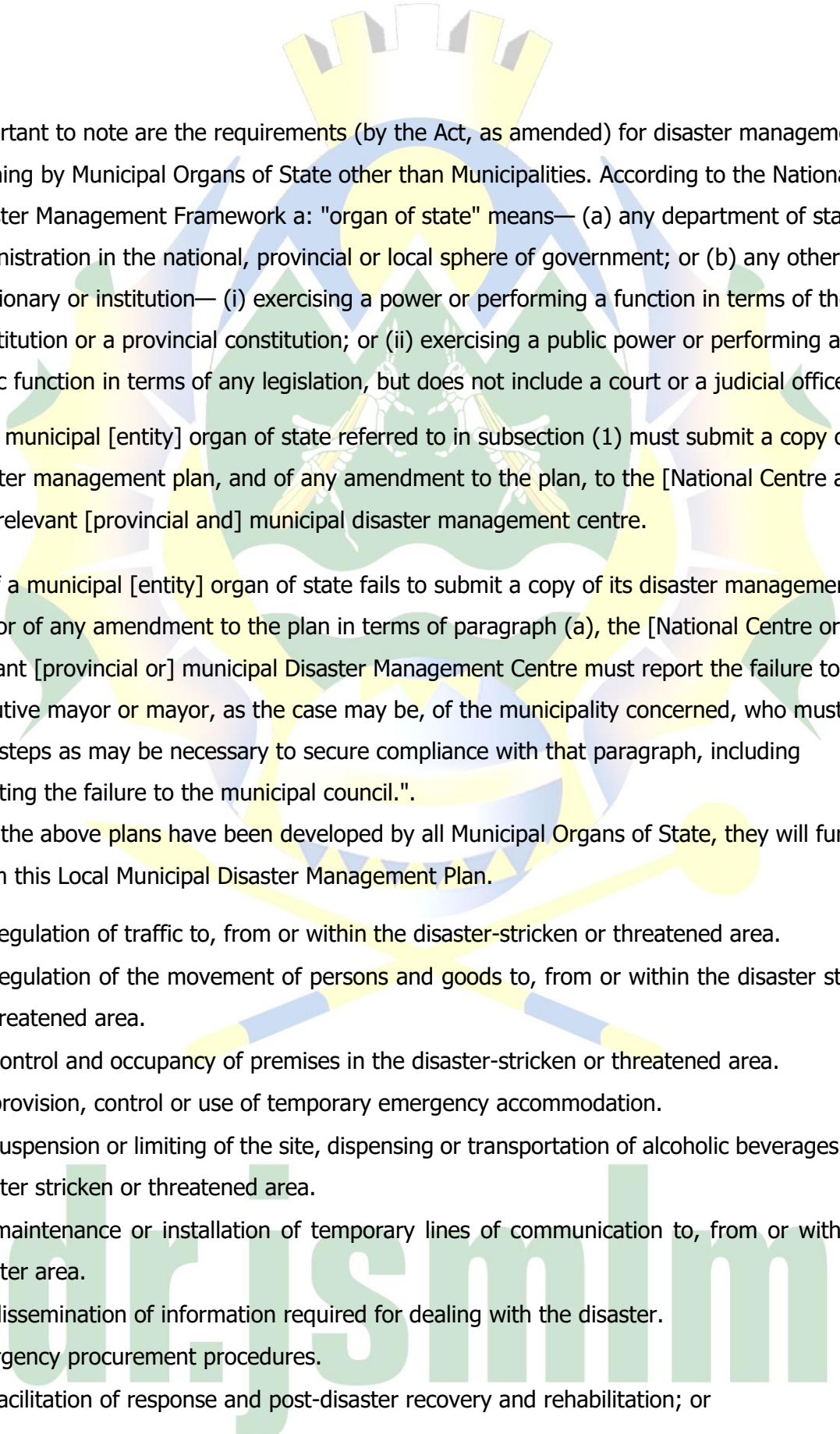
Constitutional mandates

The primary responsibility for disaster management in South Africa rests with the government.

In terms of section 41(l)(b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, all spheres of government are required to "secure the well-being of the people of the Republic";

area, including expected climate change impacts and risks for the municipality.

- (ii) its role and responsibilities in terms of the national, provincial or municipal disaster management framework.
- (iii) its role and responsibilities regarding emergency response and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.
- (iv) its capacity to fulfil its role and responsibilities.
- (v) particulars of its disaster management strategies; and
- (vi) contingency strategies and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, including measures to finance these strategies.
- (d) co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players.
- (e) provide measures and indicate how it will invest in disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including ecosystem and community-based adaptation approaches.
- (f) develop early warning mechanisms and procedures for risks identified in the municipal area; and
- (g) regularly review and update its plan."

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- (1) Important to note are the requirements (by the Act, as amended) for disaster management planning by Municipal Organs of State other than Municipalities. According to the National Disaster Management Framework a: "organ of state" means— (a) any department of state or administration in the national, provincial or local sphere of government; or (b) any other functionary or institution— (i) exercising a power or performing a function in terms of the Constitution or a provincial constitution; or (ii) exercising a public power or performing a public function in terms of any legislation, but does not include a court or a judicial officer;
- (2) (a) A municipal [entity] organ of state referred to in subsection (1) must submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment to the plan, to the [National Centre and the] relevant [provincial and] municipal disaster management centre.

(b) If a municipal [entity] organ of state fails to submit a copy of its disaster management plan or of any amendment to the plan in terms of paragraph (a), the [National Centre or] relevant [provincial or] municipal Disaster Management Centre must report the failure to the executive mayor or mayor, as the case may be, of the municipality concerned, who must take such steps as may be necessary to secure compliance with that paragraph, including reporting the failure to the municipal council."

Once the above plans have been developed by all Municipal Organs of State, they will further inform this Local Municipal Disaster Management Plan.

- (e) the regulation of traffic to, from or within the disaster-stricken or threatened area.
- (f) the regulation of the movement of persons and goods to, from or within the disaster stricken or threatened area.
- (g) the control and occupancy of premises in the disaster-stricken or threatened area.
- (h) the provision, control or use of temporary emergency accommodation.
- (i) the suspension or limiting of the site, dispensing or transportation of alcoholic beverages in the disaster stricken or threatened area.
- (j) the maintenance or installation of temporary lines of communication to, from or within the disaster area.
- (k) the dissemination of information required for dealing with the disaster.
- (l) emergency procurement procedures.
- (m) the facilitation of response and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation; or

(n) other steps that may be necessary to prevent an escalation of the disaster, or to alleviate, contain and minimise the effects of the disaster.

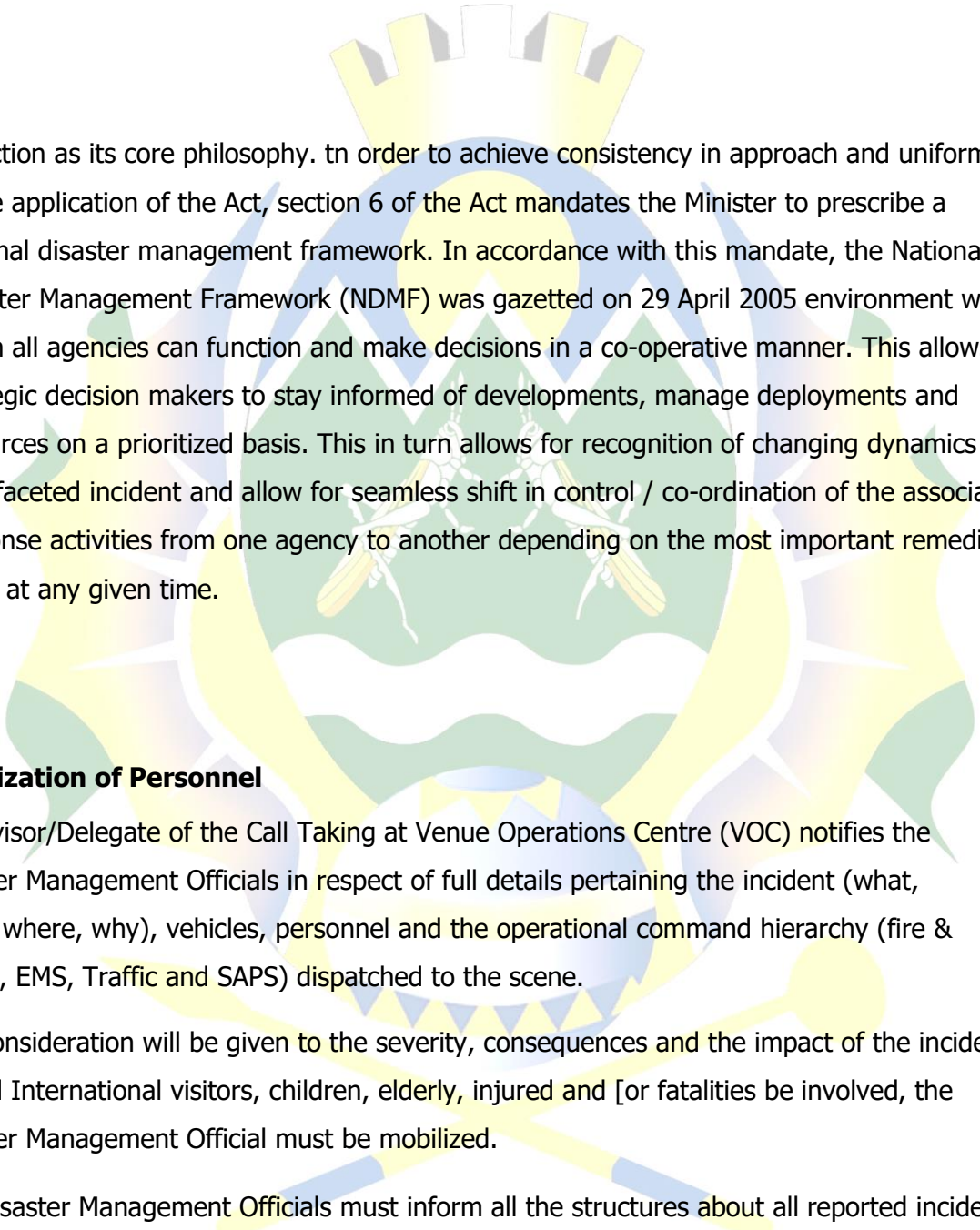
(3) The powers referred to in subsection (2) may be exercised only to the extent that this is necessary for the purpose of—

- (a) assisting and protecting the public.
- (b) providing relief to the public.
- (c) protecting property.
- (d) preventing or combating disruption; or
- (e) dealing with the destructive and other effects of the disaster."

The role of disaster management in South Africa and requirements of the Disaster Management Act The approach to disaster risk in South Africa has undergone major reform since 1994, when government took the decision to move away from the prevailing philosophy and practice that disasters were inevitable and could only be dealt with once they had occurred. As early as 1990, South Africa had aligned itself with new international developments in the field of disaster management. These included an emphasis on the use of disaster risk reduction strategies to build resilience and promote sustainable livelihoods among 'at risk' individuals, households, communities and environments.

A wide process of consultation was embarked upon, which culminated in the publication of the Green Paper, in 1998, and the White Paper on Disaster Management, which was gazetted in 1999. Based on these documents, the Disaster Management Act, Act 57 of 2002 was promulgated in 2002. In terms of a proclamation in Government Gazette, Vol. 465, No. 26228 of 31 March 2004, the President proclaimed 1 April 2004 as the date of commencement of the Act in the national and provincial spheres and 1 July 2004 in the municipal sphere. Subsequent to this the Act has been amended in 2015 and the amendments were incorporated into this plan.

In giving effect to the fact that disaster management is the responsibility of a wide and diverse range of role players and stakeholders, the Act emphasises the need for uniformity in approach and the application of the principles of co-operative governance. In this regard, it calls for an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy, which focuses on risk



reduction as its core philosophy. In order to achieve consistency in approach and uniformity in the application of the Act, section 6 of the Act mandates the Minister to prescribe a national disaster management framework. In accordance with this mandate, the National Disaster Management Framework (NDMF) was gazetted on 29 April 2005 environment within which all agencies can function and make decisions in a co-operative manner. This allows for strategic decision makers to stay informed of developments, manage deployments and resources on a prioritized basis. This in turn allows for recognition of changing dynamics of a multifaceted incident and allow for seamless shift in control / co-ordination of the associated response activities from one agency to another depending on the most important remedial focus at any given time.

Mobilization of Personnel

Supervisor/Delegate of the Call Taking at Venue Operations Centre (VOC) notifies the Disaster Management Officials in respect of full details pertaining the incident (what, when, where, why), vehicles, personnel and the operational command hierarchy (fire & rescue, EMS, Traffic and SAPS) dispatched to the scene.

NB: Consideration will be given to the severity, consequences and the impact of the incident. Should International visitors, children, elderly, injured and [or fatalities be involved, the Disaster Management Official must be mobilized.

The Disaster Management Officials must inform all the structures about all reported incidents i.e. PDMC, VOC, JOC, Provincial JOC.

All line functionaries must ensure that their departments and other functionaries are also informed as per normal SOP's with the necessary record keeping.

Warning of Public and Protective Action

- The release of information must be done through the VOC/JOC after consultation with the relevant line functions.
- Timely, messages that are autoreactive, accurate and precise need to be provided to community.

It should inform the community on a course of action to provide for safety and continuity.

- Protective actions vary with the magnitude and type of threat. Protective actions must be most exhaustively considered in case of technological hazards that might result in the need to control access to the affected areas, monitor toxic releases, measure exposure levels and making provision for decontamination, specialized medical treatment and evacuation of the affected to safer areas.

Assessing the Damage

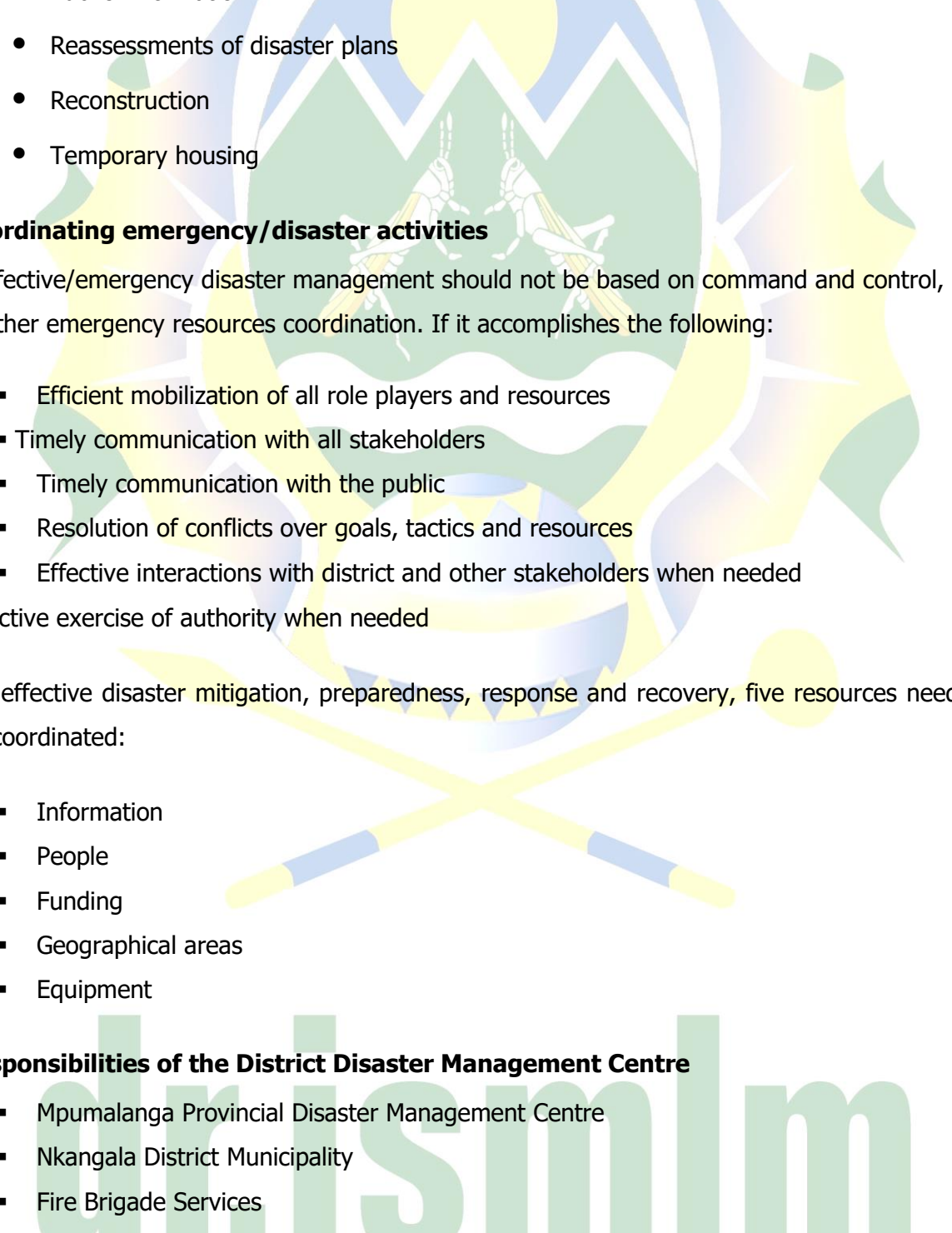
- Damage assessment should be a continuation process that begins during the impact and continues into the post-impact period. Damage assessment becomes a source of continuation information about the community's condition. This information is required to determine what resources are required.
- Disaster Management Officials on standby assesses the situation and if extraordinary response is warranted, the Head of the Disaster Management Centre and Provincial JOC Commander is to be consulted.
- Record keeping relates to all functions. Complete compilation of incident reports, assessment of damages, deaths, injured, allocation of resources and lesson learnt must be recorded and forwarded to the relevant Provincial and National Departments.

Recovery

- Recovery is an activity to return vital life. Support system to minimum operating standards and long-term activity designed to return life to normal or improved levels
- Recovery planning is not always thought of as an emergency-period function, but it is and it should be given consideration in the disaster preparedness effort.
- A major focus of recovery planning is the reconstruction of physical structure and infrastructures.

It could include the following:

- Crisis counselling
- Damage assessment
- Debris clearance

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- Decontamination
 - Public Information
 - Reassessments of disaster plans
 - Reconstruction
 - Temporary housing

Coordinating emergency/disaster activities

Effective/emergency disaster management should not be based on command and control, but rather emergency resources coordination. If it accomplishes the following:

- Efficient mobilization of all role players and resources
- Timely communication with all stakeholders
- Timely communication with the public
- Resolution of conflicts over goals, tactics and resources
- Effective interactions with district and other stakeholders when needed

Effective exercise of authority when needed

For effective disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, five resources need to be coordinated:

- Information
- People
- Funding
- Geographical areas
- Equipment

Responsibilities of the District Disaster Management Centre

- Mpumalanga Provincial Disaster Management Centre
- Nkangala District Municipality
- Fire Brigade Services
- Emergency Medical Services

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- Waste Management
 - Environmental Health
 - Department of Health
 - Ward Councillors
 - Community Development Workers
 - Tribal Authorities
 - South African Police Services
 - Traffic Officials
 - Communication Unit
 - Transversal Unit
 - Youth Development Unit

Conclusion

The municipal manager and Manager Social Development Services must ensure that the Operationalisation of the plan is done in accordance with the prescripts.

Plan reviewal

Disaster Management Plan must be reviewed annually and be tabled to the municipal council for approval.

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Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality

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