



FINAL
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) REVIEW, 2026-
2027

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS	7
LIST OF FIGURES	8
LIST OF TABLES	9
1.1 INTRODUCTION	11
1.2 THE SCOPE OF THE IDP	11
1.3 THE IDP PROCESS	12
1.3.1 Strategic role	12
1.3.2 Annual review process	13
1.4 THE IDP GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	19
1.5 CONCLUSION	22
CHAPTER 2: MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE (SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS)	23
2.1 INTRODUCTION	23
2.2 INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE	23
2.2.1 Governance	23
2.2.1.4 Establishment and Functionality of Ward Committees	25
2.2.2 Administration development/arrangement	26
2.2.3 Vacancy rate	29
2.2.4 Employment Equity Plan	29
2.2.5 Skills Development Planning	30
2.2.6 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)	30
2.2.7 Risk Management and Fraud prevention	30
2.2.8 Fraud & Corruption Prevention and Detection Policy	31
2.2.10 Sector Plans, Strategies, By-laws and Policies Status Quo	32
2.2.11 SWOT Analysis	38
2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE	39
2.3.1 Geographic location	39
2.3.2 Municipal regions and wards	41
2.3.3 Spatial analysis (structure and form)	43
2.3.4 Human settlements and land administration	48
2.3.5 Demographic overview	58
2.3.6 Basic services delivery	63
2.3.7 Disaster management	71
2.4 SOCIAL PROFILE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	77
2.4.1 Human Development Index (HDI)	77

2.4.2 Health Indicators	77
2.4.3 Disability	78
2.4.4 Unemployment profile	78
2.4.5 Poverty rate	80
2.4.6 Income inequality	81
2.4.7 Educational attainment	82
2.4.8 Amenities	85
2.4.9 Public Safety	88
<hr/>	
2.5 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	94
<hr/>	
2.6 TRANSVERSAL PROGRAMMES	96
2.6.1 HIV/AIDS and TB	97
2.6.2 Youth	102
2.6.3 Gender Development	105
2.6.4 Disability	106
2.6.5 The first citizens of Mbombela	106
2.6.6 Traditional Healers	107
2.6.7 Executive Mayor's programmes	107
<hr/>	
2.7 CONCLUSION	107
<hr/>	
CHAPTER 3: MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES	108
<hr/>	
3.1 INTRODUCTION	108
<hr/>	
3.2 STRATEGICAL POSITIONING	108
3.2.1 Vision	108
3.2.2 Mission statement	108
3.2.3 Core values	108
3.2.4 Motto	109
<hr/>	
3.3 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES	109
<hr/>	
3.4 IDP DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES	109
3.4.1 Development outcomes, indicators and service delivery targets for the next 5 years	110
<hr/>	
3.5 IDP ALIGNMENT WITH MBOMBELA VISION 2030	122
3.5.1 Mbombela Vision 2030 Goal	122
3.5.2 Pillars of the Mbombela Vision 2030	123
3.5.3 Objective of the Mbombela Vision 2030	123
3.5.4 Strategies of the Mbombela Vision 2030	123
3.5.5 Vision 2030 Implementation Plan – Making it Happen	128
3.5.6 Alignment of IDP development priorities and objectives with City of Mbombela's Vision 2030 and local government Key Performance Areas	128
<hr/>	
3.6 IDP ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER POLICIES AND PRIORITIES	131
3.6.1 Hierarchy and alignment of plans (CoM VISION 2030, IDP, AND SDBIP)	131
3.6.2 IDP Alignment with district, provincial and national priorities	131

3.6.3 IDP alignment and implication with Districts'/Metros' One Plan – District Development Model (DDM)	139
3.6.4 IDP alignment with global and regional policy imperatives	140
3.6.4 Summary of IDP's alignment	142
3.7 OTHER MUNICIPAL ANCHOR STRATEGIES/Framework	143
3.7.1 Local Economic Development (LED) & Economic Recovery Strategy	143
3.7.2 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	146
3.7.3 Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	151
3.7.4 Environmental management	161
3.7.5 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy	169
3.7.6 Rural Development	175
3.9 CONCLUSION	180
CHAPTER 4: AUDITOR GENERAL (AG) REPORT AND MEC'S COMMENTS	181
4.1 INTRODUCTION	181
4.2 AUDITOR GENERAL'S (AG) REPORT	181
4.3 MEC COMMENTS ON THE IDP	183
4.4 CONCLUSION	185
CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL PLAN	186
5.1 INTRODUCTION	186
5.2 MOTIVATIONS AND OPTIONS	186
5.3 PRIORITIES, GUIDELINES AND ASSUMPTIONS	186
5.4 NATIONAL PRIORITY- EXPANDING PUBLIC SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT	188
5.5 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK	188
5.6 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT ASSUMPTIONS	189
5.7 OPERATING EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES AND ASSUMPTIONS	192
5.8 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM	192
5.9 PROVISION OF FREE BASIC SERVICES	193
5.10 RENEWAL, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ASSETS	193

5.11 ELIMINATION OF NON-PRIORITY SPENDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH MFMA CIRCULAR 66	194
5.12 KEY FINANCIAL STRATEGIES TO TURNAROUND FINANCIAL SITUATION	194
5.13 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 FINAL BUDGET AND MEDIUM-TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK PROPOSAL	195
5.14 DETAILED FINAL OPERATING REVENUE	196
5.15 DETAILED FINAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	199
5.16 DETAILED CASHFLOW STATEMENT BUDGET	202
5.17 CONCLUSION	203
CHAPTER 6: PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION	204
6.1 INTRODUCTION	204
6.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	205
6.2.1 Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)	205
6.2.2 Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (MPPMR)	205
6.2.3 Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)	205
6.2.4 Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006	205
6.2.5 Implementation and Reporting on the Organisational Performance Management System	206
6.2.6 Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	206
6.2.7 National Evaluation Policy Framework: November 2011	206
6.3 ROLE PLAYERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	206
6.3.1 Internal Audit	206
6.3.2 Performance Audit Committee	207
6.3.3 Evaluation Panel	207
6.3.4 Executive Mayor and Members of the Mayoral Committee	207
6.3.5 Council and Section 79 Committees	207
6.3.6 Community	207
6.4 REPORTS	207
6.5 CONCLUSION	209
CHAPTER 7: MUNICIPAL PROJECTS	210
7.1 INTRODUCTION	210
7.2 FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS	211

7.3 FUNDED SECTOR DEAPRTMENTS PROJECTS	220
7.4 UNFUNDED PROJECTS	224
7.5 LIST OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES	248

ACRONYMS

ABET	: Adult Based Education and Training
ADZ	: Agricultural Development Zone
AU	: African Union
CRDP	: Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
COGTA	: Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoM	: City of Mbombela
DARDLEA	: Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land and Environmental Affairs
DBSA	: Development Bank of Southern Africa
DDM	: District Development Model
DEDP	: Department of Economic Development and Planning
DHSS	: Department of Health and Social Services
DMR	: Department of Minerals and Petroleum Resources
DoE	: Department of Education
DPWRT	: Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
DSS	: Department of Safety and Security
DWS	: Department of Water and Sanitation
EDM	: Ehlanzeni District Municipality
EMS	: Environmental Management System
EPWP	: Expanded Public Works Programme
FBS	: Free Basic Services
GIS	: Geographic Information System
GDS	: Growth and Development Summit
IDP	: Integrated Development Plan
ISF	: Mpumalanga Integrated Spatial Framework
IWMP	: Integrated Waste Management Plan
KMIA	: Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport
LED	: Local Economic Development
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MIG	: Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MSA	: Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)
MFMA	: Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003)
MTDP	: Medium Term Development Plan
NDP	: National Development Plan
NDoT	: National Department of Transport
NEPAD	: New Partnership for Africa's Development
NSDP	: National Spatial Development Perspective
PFMA	: Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 22 of 1999)
PGDS	: Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
SDBIP	: Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	: Spatial Development Framework
SERO	: Socio-Economic Review and Outlook
SONA	: State of the Nation Address
SOPA	: State of the Province Address
SPPSU	: Strategic Programmes and Projects Support Unit
STATSSA	: Statistics South Africa
UN	: United Nations

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.2.1.2: Systems Approach – Governance Decision Making	25
Figure 2.2.2: Top layer of the approved organization structure	27
Figure 2.3.1: National, Provincial and District Context	40
Figure 2.3.2: City of Mbombela Regions and Wards	42
Figure 2.3.3.4-1: 3km Kernels Community Facilities Densities	46
Figure 2.3.3.4-2: 3km Kernels Business Facilities Densities	46
Figure 2.3.3.4-3: CoM Population Density	47
Figure 2.3.5.1: The population distribution in Ehlanzeni district area	59
Figure 2.3.5.4-1: Number of households	61
Figure 2.3.5.4-2: Type of dwelling	62
Figure 2.3.6.1.1-1: Access to Water	64
Figure 2.3.6.1.1-2: Access to water	
Figure 2.3.6.1.2: Access to Sanitation	66
Figure 2.3.6.1.3: Access to Electricity	67
Figure 2.3.6.1.4: Access to refuse removal services	68
Figure 2.3.6.1.5: Municipal roads	69
Figure 2.4.4: Employment by Sector	80
Figure 2.4.7: Level of education	83
Figure 2.4.9.1-1: Aggravated robbery statistics	88
Figure 2.4.9.1-2: Burglary Business statistics	89
Figure 2.4.9.1-3: Burglary Residential statistics	90
Figure 2.5: Sectoral contribution in the Ehlanzeni District	95
Figure 3.5: Mbombela Vision 2030 Framework	122
Figure 3.6.1: Flow and Alignment of CoM Vision 2030, IDP and SDBIP	131
Figure 3.6.4: IDP Alignment	142
Figure 3.7.3.2.1-1: Areas of compact development and densification	153
Figure 3.7.3.2.1-2: Public Transport Routes and Transfer Ranks	153
Figure 3.7.3.2.1-3: Road Links Proposals	154
Figure 3.7.3.2.1-4: Bus-Repeat-Transit	154
Figure 3.7.3.2.2: Activity Nodes and Corridors	155
Figure 3.7.3.2.3-1: Integrated Natural Structure	156
Figure 3.7.3.2.3-2: Urban Development Boundary	156
Figure 3.7.3.2.4-1: Tourism Routes and Destinations	157
Figure 3.7.3.2.4-2: Eastern Agricultural Development	158
Figure 3.7.3.3.3: Development Nodes, Zones and Corridors	161

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.4.1-1 Summary of the community priorities for 2020-2021 financial year	15
Table 1.5 : Key structures in the development of the IDP	20
Table 2.2.6: Sector Plans, Strategies, By-laws and Policies Status Quo	33
Table 2.3.2: Municipal Regions and Wards	41
Table 2.3.3: Spatial structuring elements	43
Table 2.3.3.1: Roles and Functions of Nodes/Settlements	44
Table 2.3.3.3: Land use patterns	45
Table 2.3.5.2: Age and sex composition	60
Table 2.3.5.3: Racial profile	60
Table 2.3.6.1: Basic service delivery indicators	63
Table 2.3.6.2 Progress Report on basic service delivery (2021 – 2023)	70
Table 2.3.7.4: Priority risks	74
Table 2.3.7.5: Macro hazard nauthoriz	75
Table 2.4.1: Human Development Index	77
Table 2.4.2: Health Indicators	77
Table 2.4.3: Persons living with disability	78
Table 2.4.4: Unemployment rates from	79
Table 2.4.5: Poverty rate	81
Table 2.4.6: Income inequality	82
Table 2.4.8.1: Public health facilities	85
Table 2.4.8.2: Existing public amenities per zone	86
Table 2.5-1: Economic contribution and growth	94
Table 2.5-2: Tourism Indicators	96
Table 2.6.1: HIV/TB goals	97
Table 3.4.1: Service delivery targets	111
Table 3.5.4.1: Vision 2030 Strategic objective 1	124
Table 3.5.4.2: Vision 2030 Strategic objective 2	125
Table 3.5.4.3: Vision 2030 Strategic Objective 3	126
Table 3.5.4.4: Vision 2030 Strategic Objective 4	127
Table 3.5.6: Alignment of IDP Development Priorities and Objectives with City of Mbombela's Vision 2030 and Local Government Key Performance Areas	129
Table 3.6.2.1: IDP Alignment with national, provincial and district priorities	132
Table 3.6.2.4: Alignment of IDP strategies and programmes with policy directives	136
Table 3.6.3: IDP alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and African Union's NEPAD Imperatives	141
Table 3.7.3.3.1: Hierarchy of nodes	159
Table 3.7.5.5: Priority climate change response actions	172

Table 3.7.5.6: Projects to be implemented	174
Table 4.2: Matters raised by AG and the municipality’s remedial action plan	181
Table 4.3: MEC comments and interventions	183
Table 6.4: Reports to be developed by the Municipality	207

CHAPTER 1: AN OVERVIEW OF THE IDP PROCESS

1.1 INTRODUCTION

It is required in terms of Section 25 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 (as amended), that each municipal council must within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a strategic plan, known as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). An IDP is a 5-year plan which guides and informs the municipality's planning, development and budgeting. It is reviewed annually based on its performance and other changing circumstances deemed relevant by the municipal council (Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 as amended).

Integrated development planning is a process through which a municipality conducts a comprehensive analysis of the community needs and subsequently prioritise available resources to address those needs. The process seeks to ensure vertical and horizontal integration between the municipal planned interventions with the planning efforts of national and provincial spheres of government as well as within the various sectors of government. This process also allows for the participation of the private sector, the community and community organisations identified by the municipality as key stakeholders in the development planning of the municipal area. In compliance with the Municipal Systems Act (2000), the City of Mbombela (CoM) has embarked on a process that led to the development of the IDP for the next five (5) years (2022-2027). The process (IDP Process Plan) is governed by section 28 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) and guides the Municipality on the activities, timelines and responsibilities required of each role-player in the various phases towards the development of the final plan (IDP).

The City of Mbombela's IDP is underpinned by key sector plans and strategies, which include the Municipality's long-term plan (City of Mbombela Vision 2030), Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy, Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP), Water Services Development Plan (WSDP), Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) and the Environmental Management Plan amongst others. The IDP is responding to the community priorities, provincial, national priorities and is in line State of the Nation Address (SONA), State of the Province Address (SOPA), Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs' IDP guidelines and the District Development Model (DDM). This version of the municipal IDP constitutes the fourth and last review of the Municipality's five-year IDP (2022-2027) – the IDP Review 2026-2027.

1.2 THE SCOPE OF THE IDP

The 2026-2027 IDP Review is comprised of seven (7) interlinked chapters that are mandatory for a credible IDP, in terms of the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) IDP framework and guidelines.

The first chapter provides an introductory overview of the process followed in compiling the IDP and in reviewing it annually. The process unfolded in various phases which includes the preparation, analysis, strategy, projects, integration and ultimately the approval phase of the IDP.

The second chapter is a situational analysis, aiming to give the reader a deep understanding of the context in which the IDP has been developed. It outlines the municipal development profile in terms of the institutional and external environmental scan. It captures the socio-economic indicators which comprises amongst others the demographics, social analysis, economic analysis, spatial analysis, and access and lack of access to basic services within the Mbombela municipal area. It also gives an overview of the transversal programmes currently under implementation within the Municipality.

The third chapter details the municipal development strategies that will be employed by the Municipality to respond to its legislative mandate and its development and transformation needs. In this chapter, the Municipality's vision, mission, development objectives, development priorities, development strategies and five-year performance targets are clearly articulated. The alignment between the IDP and the municipal long-term strategy (Vision 2030) is explained, together with a short description of other policies and priorities at various governmental levels, which have an influence on the IDP.

The fourth chapter provides a brief summary of the Auditor-General (AG) audit findings and MEC for Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) IDP assessment findings, and subsequent remedial measures taken to address these findings in compliance with statutory obligations.

The fifth chapter is the financial plan of the Municipality over the next Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). Items covered under this chapter includes *inter alia* estimate of revenue, capital expenditure, revenue enhancement, cashflow statement for the medium-term as well as a brief explanation of policies that support the municipal budget. It also includes how this MTREF is linked to the Municipality's IDP.

The sixth chapter provides an outline of the performance management framework that guides how the municipality will monitor the progress made towards the achievement of the set IDP targets. Topics covered in this chapter include the legislative framework for performance management, role players in performance management, and the types of reports that are produced as a result of the performance management process.

The last chapter (chapter seven) provides an outline of the Municipality's planned and budgeted projects to be implemented by the Municipality, and those that will be implemented by provincial and national sector departments. It also includes the projects that are implemented and funded by the private sector such as local mines as part of their Social Labour Plans. Most of these projects span out for the duration of the medium-term period (3 years). The planned projects form part of the municipal strategy to respond to the five-year development priorities of the Municipality.

1.3 THE IDP PROCESS

The IDP is the principal strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development, in the municipality (Municipal Systems Act, 2000, as amended). As a five-year plan, which has to be developmentally oriented and aligned to development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and organs of State, its aim is to propose a short-term implementation of a long-term developmental strategy (i.e., CoM Vision 2030).

In this regard, the IDP Review for 2026-2027 financial year, which forms part of the second generation of IDP after the amalgamation of the former Umjindi and Mbombela Municipalities, aims to focus on priorities for the designated five-year period. It further ensures that the desired future described in the long-term development plan (CoM Vision 2030) is clearly defined and embedded into the decision-making processes of the City of Mbombela.

1.3.1 Strategic role

The Integrated Development Plan was introduced by the White Paper on Local Government in 1998. It is one of the critical tools available for South African municipalities to drive the attainment of a 'Developmental Local Government', by integrating and coordinating the activities of all spheres of

government that happen within a municipal space. By encouraging the intergovernmental relations through an active involvement of all spheres of government in ensuring development, the IDPs give municipalities the opportunity to both respond to their socio-economic challenges and address spatial disparities. In the IDPs, the municipal space is not seen anymore as an exclusive space to be managed by a local authority, but as a space where different roles and responsibilities lie with a wide range of stakeholders, who collaborate to establish a suitable planning for their “pieces of land”. The municipal planning process resulting in an IDP document is therefore the basis for all land development and land-use planning in South Africa.

Thus, those interlinkages set the IDPs as strong components of a global strategy, aiming to empower municipalities to make critical interventions to reach the developmental state targeted by South Africa. Driven by the NDP, an IDP is composed of a variety of plans and policies, both at strategic and implementation levels, from micro to macro scales. The IDP is also placed at the center of a network of plans, while being an implementation tool which allows a municipality to prioritize its actions.

The processes used to develop and review the IDP allows it to guide not only the municipal decisions, but also the policies and implementation measures of various stakeholders, ranging from other organs of state to the private sector. Therefore, to serve its population, the City of Mbombela uses the opportunity provided by the IDP to contribute to its strategic objectives by implementing tangible measures while using this document both as a communication tool (to cross boundaries and establish relations with its communities, other institutions and the private sector) and as a sharp instrument for planning.

1.3.2 Annual review process

As prescribed in the Municipal System Act, a Municipality must review its IDP annually. This process gives the Municipality the opportunity to better align its IDP with its long-term vision, while taking into account all external influences that might occur. Moreover, the IDP review process also ensures the alignment between the implemented projects and the five-year targets; propose other ways of reaching the objectives in case of major changes or unforeseen contexts; plan and adjust budgets for the ensuing cycle but also integrate the issues raised by the consulted stakeholders. It is a component of a multi-year process that aims to provide the implementation of the long-term vision to be effective and efficient.

The process that was followed to guide the fourth review of the City of Mbombela’s five-year IDP involved various phases which had their respective outcomes. These phases include: preparation, analysis, strategies, projects, integration and approval phases. It must be noted that the IDP Review for 2026-2027 will be tabled before Council on 29 May 2026 for approval.

1.3.2.1 Preparation phase

The City of Mbombela Municipal Council, under Council Resolution No. A8/2025, adopted an IDP Process Plan on the 25th of August 2025. The IDP Process Plan outlines the legislative framework, institutional structures to guide, manage and monitor the IDP processes, mechanisms for community participation as well as key deadlines of the activities that will lead to the development of the final IDP Review 2026-2027.

The IDP process plan was developed in line with the Ehlanzeni District Municipality’s IDP Framework Plan adopted for the entire district after consultations with the local municipalities, including the City of Mbombela. The Process Plan was advertised on a local newspaper, the *Lowvelder*, dated 4 September 2025 in order to give notice to the affected stakeholders and the community members. The Process Plan was also published on the Municipality’s website and placed in all the Regional Service Centres of the Municipality.

Briefing sessions on the adopted IDP Process Plan were also held with the various stakeholders including Ward Committees, Traditional Leadership and organised business such as Mbombela Economic Development Partnership (MEDP), Kruger Lowveld Chamber of Business and Tourism

(KLCBT), Sappi-Lomati, Barberton Mines, South Africa Property Owners Association (SAPOA), BATOBIC, etc.

1.3.2.2 Analysis phase

During this phase, it was important for the municipality to understand the current existing situation within the municipal area. An in-depth diagnostic assessment was done in relation to the level of development, service delivery gaps or challenges, causes of existing problems, identification of priority issues (issues that needed to be addressed first), and available resources to help deal with identified challenges or problems.

Sources of information that were used as baseline include annual reports, mid-year performance report, Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) quarterly reports, StatsSA Census Survey 2022, and DEDET Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) reports. Sector plans were also used to inform the planning of the IDP in terms of which programmes or projects need to be implemented to address the service delivery gaps within the municipal area. The GIS system was also used in identifying communities that do not have access to municipal basic services within the municipal area. The information obtained through this process helped the municipality to identify priority issues according to the Municipality's perspective. Furthermore, an assessment was done in terms of the internal institutional gaps or needs (i.e. shortage of staff, governance issues, etc.) as well as internal resources (revenue generation capacity, ICT infrastructure, etc.) that may assist in addressing the identified priority issues.

Community and stakeholder participation in matters of local government is a cornerstone of democracy. Section 152 of the South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) puts it eloquently well that: "*the objects of local government include, amongst others, the encouragement of involvement of community and community organisations in matters of local government*". Furthermore, the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) states that a municipality must develop a culture of municipal governance that complements formal representative government with a system of participatory governance, and must for this purpose 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. In order to give effect to the legislative provisions, the City of Mbombela adopted a public participation strategy which outlines the processes, mechanisms, and procedures for community and stakeholder participation. According to the Public Participation Strategy, the participation of communities is driven through a Ward Committee System managed by the Public Participation Unit located in the Office of the Speaker and the IDP Representative Forum. Moreover, the municipality's public participation process comprises of community meetings, zonal meetings, Mayoral Imbizo(s), Speaker's Outreach programs, business and commercial stakeholders' engagements and traditional leaders' engagements.

As part of the analysis phase, the first round of community and stakeholder consultation process was conducted from 21 October 2025 until 29 October 2025 in the existing four municipal regions. The municipality also utilised other mechanisms of public engagement such as drop-in boxes, central email, radio stations and social media platforms (Facebook, WhatsApp) where it was impossible for other affected parties to attend face-to-face meetings. During the consultation meetings, communities and stakeholders were given an opportunity to raise service delivery challenges and propose projects to be included as part of the third review of the municipal 5-year IDP. The stakeholders that participated in the consultation process include Councillors, Ward Committees, Traditional Leaders, Organised Business, Community Development Workers, Religious Leaders and Transport Industry. The summary of the community priorities is detailed in table 1.4.1 below. The detailed priorities per ward is included as annexure to this IDP document.

Table 1.4.1 Summary of the community priorities

PRIORITY	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
1. Water	Bulk water infrastructure	Construction of dams, water treatment works (WTW), Package Plants, installation of Reservoirs, Bulk supply lines, Augmentation schemes
	Reticulation	Household water supply, communal standpipes, reticulation network, 24-hour water supply
	Short-term water supply	Drilling of Boreholes, provision of Jojo tanks, provision of water tankers
	Maintenance programmes	Rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure: dilapidating water sources, burst pipes,
	Water conservation programmes	War on water leaks
2. Sanitation	Bulk sewer infrastructure	Construction of waste water treatment works (WWTW), Outfall sewer, Pump Stations, construction of sewer network system (sewer lines, manholes), Augmentation schemes
	Reticulation	Household connection to sewer network system,
	Sanitation structures	Provision of water-borne ablution facilities
	Alternative technology sanitation facilities	Provision of enviro-loo ablution facilities, VIP ablution facilities
	Maintenance programmes	Rehabilitation of sewer infrastructure
3. Electricity	Bulk electrical infrastructure	Construction of Sub-stations, Switch stations, Transformers, power supply lines, Augmentation schemes
	Reticulation	Household connections
	Public lighting	Installation of street and high mast lights
	Maintenance programmes	Fixing of existing streets and high mast lights
	Electricity demand management	War on electricity theft
4. Roads & Stormwater	Lack of connection roads / Long distances travelled to connect to nearby towns/cities	Construction of new surfaced roads with asphalt and installation of stormwater drainage system
	Gravel roads hindering effective commuting / Dilapidated surfaced roads/streets	Upgrading of gravel roads / Rehabilitation of existing surfaced roads/streets
	Gravel internal streets that are not conducive for effective commuting	Surfacing of existing gravel internal streets with interlock paving
	Need to improve transport mobility and linkage to neighbouring extensions/villages	Construction of foot & vehicle bridges
	Road traffic management and passenger safety	Installation of speed humps Installation of road signage Installation of traffic lights (robots)
5. Waste management	Need for refuse removal service to avoid health and environmental risks	Extension of refuse collection service to affected areas and provision of refuse bulk bins

PRIORITY	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
	Need for / lack of dedicated waste disposal area	Establishment of licenced waste disposal sites
	Environmental and waste management	Implementation of waste recycling programmes
6. Human settlements	Need for eradication of housing backlogs	Construction of low-cost housing structures (RDP houses) / Implementation of human settlements programmes (IRDP, PHP, FLISP, CRU, RHP, MVHAP, EMA, etc.)
	Dilapidated housing structures	Rehabilitation of built low-cost housing structures
	Outstanding title deeds for new homeowners	Provision of title deeds to qualifying beneficiaries of government housing
7. LED	Inadequate financial and technical support for SMMEs and Cooperatives	Provision of financial and technical support for SMMEs and Cooperatives
	Need to stimulate the local economy in order to ensure economic growth and job creation	Support for local economic development initiatives to maximise employment opportunities
	Need to promote local tourism development	Support for tourism development initiatives to ensure growth of the local economy
	Need for Public-Private Partnerships programmes	Establishment and implementation of Public-Private Partnership programmes that promote investments in the local economy (i.e. <i>Construction of Shopping Complexes and Malls</i>)
	Need for allocation of land for economic activities	Allocation and distribution of business stands for the benefit of SMMEs, partnerships and sole traders
	Need for implementation of agricultural development initiatives (i.e. <i>Farming, Poultry, Fisheries</i>)	Financial, technical and resource support for SMMEs and Cooperatives in the agricultural sector
	Need for labour intensive programmes to curb unemployment and poverty	Implementation of EPWP and CWP programmes
8. Education	Need for educational facilities to ensure access to learning	Construction of new primary, combined, secondary schools and TVET Colleges
	Poor or dilapidated educational facilities	Upgrading / Renovation of existing primary, combined, secondary schools and TVET Colleges
	Need for encompassing facilities in schools to comply with the DBE minimum norms and standards for schools	Provision of proper ablution facilities, admin blocks, school libraries, laboratories and sporting facilities
	Learners travelling long distances and sometimes dangerous areas to access educational facilities	Provision of scholar transport programme
9. Health	Incapacity of the existing clinics to serve the ever-increasing population	Construction of new satellite clinics (CHC)
	Lack of primary health care facility	Provision of mobile clinics
	Dilapidated infrastructure/ insufficient space and facilities in existing clinics	Upgrading and renovation of existing satellite clinic (CHC)

PRIORITY	ISSUES TO BE ADDRESSED	PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS
	Need for new hospitals	Construction of new hospitals
	Dilapidated public health facility (Hospital)	Upgrading of existing public hospital
	Some existing clinics operating less than 24 hours making it difficult to access emergency health care	Conversion of existing clinics to operate for 24 hours
10. Community facilities	Need for a centre for community socio-economic gatherings	Construction of new community halls
	Dilapidated structure / poor or lack of enabling facilities in existing community halls	Upgrading of existing community halls
	Need for a resource centre of information to disseminate knowledge and information	Construction of new public libraries
	Dilapidated structure / poor or lack of enabling facilities / inadequate space in existing libraries	Upgrading of existing public libraries
	Insufficient supply of early childhood development centres	Construction of new Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD)
	Dilapidated structure / lack of enabling facilities in existing Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD)	Upgrading / Support for existing Early Childhood Development Centres
	Need for sports facilities to stimulate recreational activity	Construction of new sporting facilities (i.e. <i>Stadium, Tennis court, Netball courts</i>)
	Dilapidated sports facilities / poor or inadequate sports facilities	Upgrading of existing sporting facilities (i.e. <i>Stadium, Tennis court, Netball courts</i>)
	Insufficient supply of burial sites	Establishment of new cemeteries
	Poor state of existing burial sites	Upgrading of existing cemeteries
11. Safety & Security	People travelling long distance to access a community service centres / Rising instance of crime	Construction of satellite police station / Provision of mobile police station
	Dilapidated community service centres / increase in local population which affects the number of police per persons ratio	Upgrading of existing satellite police stations
	Some police stations not operating for 24 hours thereby causing inconvenience to people who need to report crime	24-hour operation of existing satellite police stations
	Rising instances of crime	Police visibility or patrols / Functional Community Policing Forums (CPF's)
12. Public transport	Need for taxi ranks	Construction of new taxi ranks
	Poor state of existing taxi ranks	Upgrading of existing taxi ranks
	Need for commuter public transport facilities	Construction of Public Transport facilities

1.3.2.3 Strategy phase

The City of Mbombela had its strategic planning sessions to devise means to respond to the priority issues identified during the analysis phase. Each municipal department held its strategic planning session whereby their strategies and objectives were reviewed taking into consideration the results of the internal assessment of the Municipality. Furthermore, departments identified programmes and projects which are critical to respond to the ward priorities as well as the institutional needs.

1.3.2.4 Projects

The project phase involved municipal departments designing programmes and projects with clear targets and indicators which are specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound. The location, beneficiaries, as well as project costing was also done. These programmes and projects were informed by the ward priorities, the Municipality's Vision 2030, sector plans, policy imperatives and planning requirements from the national and provincial spheres of government. The identified programmes and projects gave effect to the national priorities as pronounced during the State of the National Address (SONA) and State of the Province Address (SOPA) respectively.

1.3.2.5 Integration

During this phase, the Municipality held a broader institutional Technical Lekgotla from the 21st of January until the 23rd of January 2026. These sessions were championed by the City Manger whereby Departments shared their plans and their alignment to the municipal priorities, national and provincial priorities, strategies and policies. This was followed by the Mayoral Lekgotla chaired by the Executive Mayor from 16 to 19 February 2026. The aim of the sessions was to align and integrate departmental programmes and projects as well as to devise interventions that will assist in the attainment of the Municipality's programmes/projects objectives and outcomes that responds to the IDP priorities. The sessions (Lekgotla) were also aimed at ensuring that all efforts are directed towards the realisation of the municipality long-term plan - City of Mbombela Vision 2030.

The Municipality aligned its five-year programmes with its Budget (MTREF) and also with its performance management system. An operational plan (SDBIP) was also developed to track performance on planned activities in relation to budgeted projects. Sessions with sector departments were also held, through platforms created by Ehlanzeni District Municipality (EDM) and Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) such as the Ehlanzeni IDP Representative Forum, IDP Managers' & Coordinators' Forum, the District Development Model, to integrate programmes and projects of all the local municipalities in Ehlanzeni district with that of the provincial and national sector departments, as well as state-owned enterprises (SOE's) such as ESKOM and other private companies i.e. Barberton Mines, etc. Hence, projects from provincial and national sector departments, private sector and state parastatals are also incorporated in this fourth review of the IDP. This was to ensure that there is vertical alignment of plans and programs aimed at achieving national and provincial policy imperatives, strategies and plans (i.e. National Development Plan, Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP), Mpumalanga Province Vision 2030, Mpumalanga Economic Development Path, etc.).

1.3.2.6 Approval

The Draft IDP Review for 2026-2027 was tabled before Council on 31 March 2026 for noting and a public notice thereof inviting community members and stakeholders to make inputs and comments on the document was placed on the local newspapers and the municipal website. Copies of the Draft IDP were also placed in all the municipal service centres (Regions) for perusal by the community and stakeholders to make inputs or comments as required in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (as amended). The document was also submitted to the Provincial Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs, Ehlanzeni District Municipality and the National Treasury.

The Draft IDP Review 2026-2027 was subjected to a community and stakeholder consultation process for inputs or comments. These comments or inputs were considered by the IDP & Budget Steering Committee before the final approval of the IDP. The Council at its special sitting on the 29th of May 2026 approved this Final IDP Review for the 2026-2027 financial year. The Final IDP was also submitted to the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements & Traditional Affairs and the National Treasury as required by the Systems Act (2000). A notice on the adoption of the Final IDP Review was also published on Mpumalanga News dated 10 June 2026. The IDP document was also placed on the municipal website and regional offices to ensure its accessibility to the community.

1.4 THE IDP GOVERNANCE & INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The following institutional structures have been identified in the municipality's public participation strategy as key structures in the development of the IDP. These structures represent a wider audience of stakeholders which include organised business, labour, civil society, ward committees, Traditional Leaders, NGOs, CBOs, as well as members of the public.

Table 1.4.4: Key structures in the development of the IDP

Structure	Description	Composition	Terms of Reference	Frequency of Meeting
IDP Representative Forum (DDM Council)	Platform for stakeholder engagement	<p>Chaired by Executive Mayor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Mayoral Committee • Councillors (PR & Ward Councillors) • Municipal Manager • General Managers • Senior Managers • CEO of Parastatals • Office of the Premier • HODs • District Municipality • Traditional Leaders • Secretary of Ward Committees • Organised Business • Labour • NGO • Organised groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent constituency interest in the IDP process • Platform for discussions • Participate in the process of setting and monitoring “key performance Indicators. • Promote stakeholder integration and alignment • Information assimilation/dissemination. • Capacity development and sharing. • Resource mobilization 	Bi-Annually
IDP/Budget Steering Committee	Coordination and implementation	<p>Chaired by the Executive Mayor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members of the Mayoral Committee • Municipal Manager • General Managers • Chief Financial Officer • Senior Managers • Manager: IDP • Manager: Organisational Performance Management System • Manager: Budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validation of Technical information • Alignment of Sector plans • Sector consultation • Integration of projects • Comments on technical aspects of sector plans • Information assimilation/dissemination 	Quarterly (it is also part of the Joint POB & Executive Management)
IDP/Budget Technical Committee	Internal technical working team	<p>Chaired by the Municipal Manager/ Deputy Municipal Manager/GM Strategic Management Services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Managers • Senior Managers • Managers • GIS Unit • Town Planners • Sembcorp Silulumanzi • Rand Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate implementation of IDP • Commission research and studies. • Consolidate performance report • Assist the Executive Mayor in discharging the responsibilities as contemplated in Section 53 of the Municipal Finance Management Act no. 56 of 2003. • Co-ordinate the budget preparation process. 	Bi- Monthly

Structure	Description	Composition	Terms of Reference	Frequency of Meeting
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other relevant stakeholders are invited on an ad-hoc basis 		
Ehlanzeni (EDM) DDM Workstreams	Working committees to be established in terms of municipal Key Focus Areas	Chaired by relevant District MMC/GM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Officials Sector Departments Business Labour Civil society Interest Groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory and support for programmes and project implementation. Advise on IDP Process development 	Quarterly
Community Meetings (Ward Forums)	Community Platforms to discuss issues affecting communities	Chaired by the Ward Councillor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the Wards Committee in the ward Community Organizations Traditional Leaders Civic Organization Chairperson of Street Committees Business Reps Youth organizations CDW (Concern Groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of ward plans, programmes and projects Monitoring Programmes and Project implementation 	At least once every two months.
War Rooms- Operation Vuka Sisebente (ovs)	Involvement of all stakeholders to improve service delivery. Community Platforms to discuss issues affecting communities.	Local War Room is Chaired by the Executive Mayor Ward War Room is Chaired by the Ward Councillors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members of the Wards Committee in the ward Community Organizations Traditional Leaders Civic Organization Chairperson of Street Committees Business Reps Municipal Officials Sector departments Officials Youth organizations CDW (Concern Groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the implementation of government programmes & projects Address the soft issues such as maintenance of streets lights, illegal connections, water leakages etc. Ensure regular feedback to the communities 	Local war room- meet per quarter Ward war room- meet monthly.

1.5 CONCLUSION

IDP is a strategic document which details a five-year developmental aspiration of the municipality. Integration is central to its annual review and is therefore discussed at the outset. Both in letter and in spirit, local government legislation talks of integration as the golden thread that links strategy, people, process, projects and programmes:

- within the municipality;
- with the needs of the community;
- with provincial and national objectives.

As far as possible, the intention of the Municipality's IDP Review for 2025-2026 financial year is to link, integrate and co-ordinate development plans for the Municipality. Resources and capacity are aligned with the implementation of the plan, forming the basis for the annual budget.

CHAPTER 2: MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PROFILE (SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS)

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a detailed summary of the municipality's development profile or situation analysis and is divided into two sections, namely, the institutional profile and environmental profile.

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL PROFILE

2.2.1 Governance

Local government functions in a highly sophisticated environment. To be successful in its endeavours to render quality, affordable and sustainable municipal services, it needs to be structured in the best possible way to facilitate effective governance as well as to ensure proper oversight and to measure performance. The municipality has approved the governance model which separates the Legislative and Executive functions.

2.2.1.1 Legislative Arm

This component consists of the following:

- Council (including the Traditional Leaders)
- The Speaker
- The Chief Whip
- Chairperson of MPAC
- Chair of Chairs
- Section 79 Oversight Committees, namely, Technical Services; Social Services; Community Services; Strategic Management Services; Corporate Services and Support Services; City Planning and Development; Local Economic Development; and Financial Management.
- Section 79 Standing Committees, namely, Chairpersons Committee; Public Participation and Petition Committee; Programming Committee; Rules & Ethics Committee; Municipal Public Accounts Committee & Party Whips Forum.
- Ward Committees.

2.2.1.2 Executive Arm

This component consists of the following:

- Executive Mayor (Head of the Executive)
- Members of the Mayoral Committee with delegated powers.
- Mayoral Committee (MMC) comprising of MMC for Technical Services; MMC for Social Services; MMC for Community Services; MMC for Strategic Management Services; MMC for Corporate Services & Support Services; MMC for City Planning and Development; MMC for Local Economic Development; and MMC for Financial Management.
- Section 80 Committees, namely, Concession Monitoring Committee; Local Geographical Names Committee, Appeals Committee, Local Labour Forum, Bursary Committee, Employment Equity Committee.

- Administration with the City Manager as Head. This incumbent also serves as the Accounting Officer of the municipality.

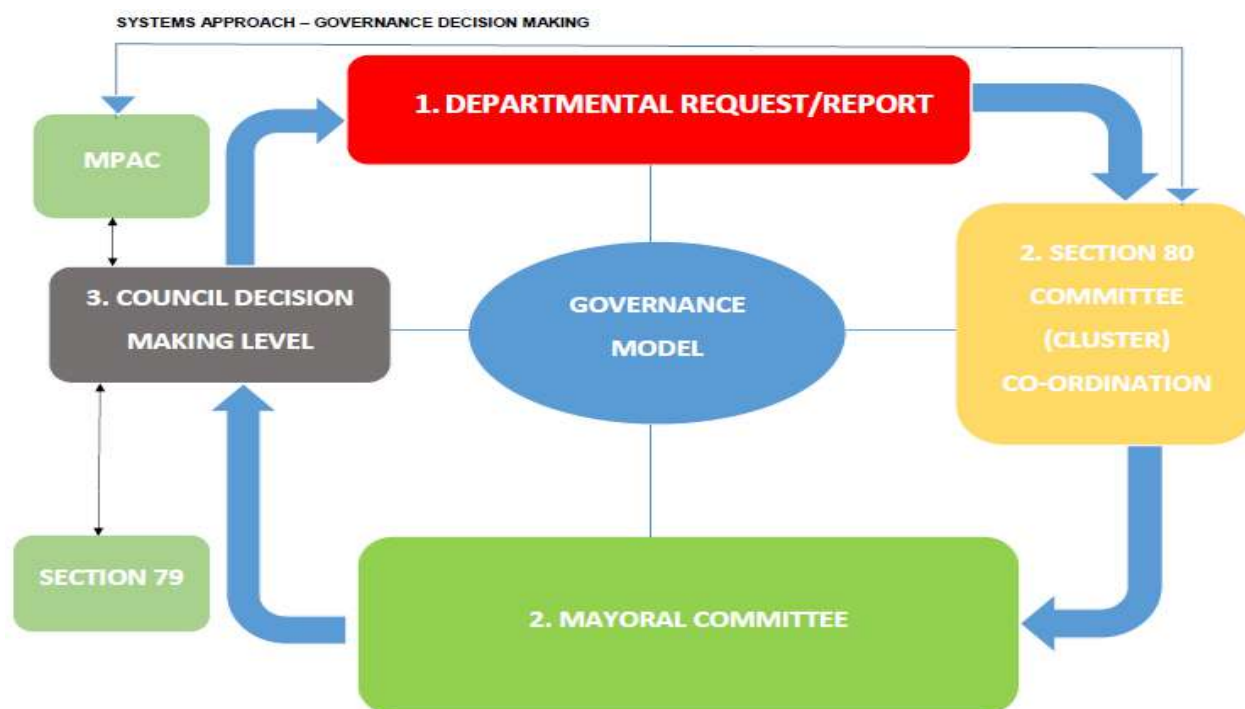
2.2.1.3 Key Roles & Responsibilities of Council Committees

The following constitutes the City of Mbombela's Council's Committees established in terms of Sections 79 & 80 of the Municipal Structures Act (Act no. 117 of 1998).

COMMITTEE NAME	KEY ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
LEGISLATIVE ARM COMMITTEES (SECTION 79)	
Oversight Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that service delivery happens in terms of the approved Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). • Ensure that the Executive acts in compliance with applicable legislation, Council policies and accepted administrative standards and good practice, as approved by Council and the Provincial and National government. • Ensure that remedial action plans from the Office of the Auditor-General and the Audit Committee/Internal Audit Unit are implemented. • Ensure that service delivery projects and services are indeed to the benefit of the community. • Ensure that Council resolutions are indeed implemented.
Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing of the Annual Report and annual financial statements of the municipality. • Compiling an oversight report on the annual report. • Examining the municipality's financial statements. • Advising Council on how to address any matters pertaining to irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. • Ensuring that all possible cases of fraud and corruption are being reported to the South African Police Service.
EXECUTIVE ARM COMMITTEES	
Mayoral Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present reports from the Administration to the Mayoral Committee. • Monitoring of implementation of service delivery strategies, with a view of rendering political support to the Administration to get things done. • Assist the Executive Mayor in the execution of his/her duties.
Other Section 80 Committees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concession Monitoring Committee - Local Geographical Names Committee - Appeals Committee - Local Labour Forum - Bursary Committee - Employment Equity Committee 	<p>Section 80 Committees are responsible for advising the Executive Mayor on and ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All relevant information from applicable departments is included in the reports. • There is no conflicting information in the reports. • Funds are available on applicable budget votes. • Possible risks are identified and mitigation strategies are in place. • The contents of the reports are factually correct.

The figure below shows the governance decision making approach of the City of Mbombela

Figure 2.2.1: Systems Approach – Governance Decision Making



2.2.1.4 Establishment and Functionality of Ward Committees

Section 9 of the Municipal Structures Act (1998) makes provision for Category B municipalities to opt for a number of systems including ward participatory system. The City of Mbombela, in this regard, opted for a combination of mayoral executive system combined with ward participatory system. The ward participatory system is another form of deepening community involvement in matters of local government as it allows for the establishment of ward committees made up mainly of members of the community who are not employed or elected to serve in that particular municipality, except for the ward councillors. The City of Mbombela has thus established 45 ward committees made up of 10 members each chaired by their respective ward councillors and are meeting as per schedule and are functional. The other 9 members are members of the community who do not perform any other task for the Municipality. The table below indicates the status quo of the established ward committees for the City of Mbombela.

City Of Mbombela Ward Establishment and Functionality

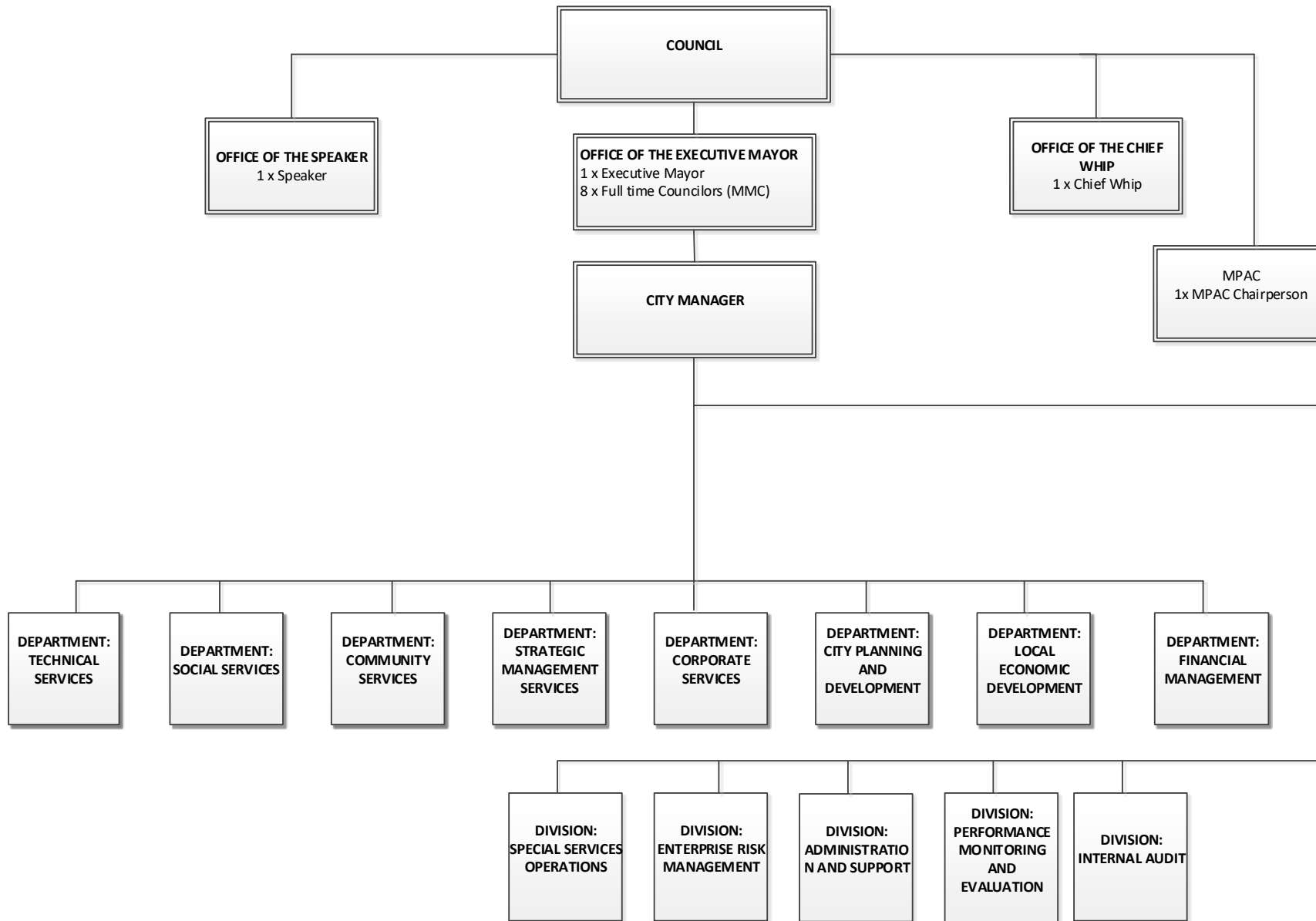
WARD	ESTABLISHED / NOT ESTABLISHED	FUNCTIONAL / NOT FUNCTIONAL
1.	Established	Functional
2.	Established	Functional
3.	Established	Functional
4.	Established	Functional
5.	Established	Functional
6.	Established	Functional
7.	Established	Functional
8.	Established	Functional
9.	Established	Functional
10.	Established	Functional
11.	Established	Functional
12.	Established	Functional

WARD	ESTABLISHED / NOT ESTABLISHED	FUNCTIONAL / NOT FUNCTIONAL
13.	Established	Functional
14.	Established	Functional
15.	Established	Functional
16.	Established	Functional
17.	Established	Functional
18.	Established	Functional
19.	Established	Functional
20.	Established	Functional
21.	Established	Functional
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35.	Established	Functional
36.	Established	Functional
37.	Established	Functional
38.	Established	Functional
39.	Established	Functional
40.	Established	Functional
41.	Established	Functional
42.	Established	Functional
43.	Established	Functional
44.	Established	Functional
45.	Established	Functional

2.2.2 Administration development/arrangement

There is a significant relationship between an IDP and the institutional arrangement. The municipality cannot implement its IDP effectively without proper organisational structure. Consequently, the municipality has developed and amended its organisational structure which was tabled before Council on 17 April 2024 (Item A2 of 2024). This was also in line with new Municipal Staff Regulations, Government Gazette No. 45181 of 20 September 2021, gazetted by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. Figure 2.2.2 below shows the top layer of the final organizational structure for the City of Mbombela.

Figure 2.2.2: Top layer of the Draft organization structure



The Municipality is currently in the process of developing a comprehensive Human Resources Strategy aligned to the IDP and long-term vision of the Municipality. The objectives of the organisational review are to:

- diagnose and define the status quo of the municipality, its current structure, systems, processes and its alignment to the vision, mission and the IDP.
- confirm defined roles and responsibilities for management and key organizational functions.
- analyze skills and competencies of managerial staff and their placement and utilization.
- analyze possible skills gaps and recommend remedies for same and draft individual Personal Development Plans.
- conduct an organizational culture analysis and develop a change management strategy.
- develop a comprehensive human resource strategy for the city to ensure alignment with the IDP and long-term vision of the municipality.
- analyze internal communication and recommend communication strategies to ensure effectiveness.
- conduct a financial system compliance analysis with the view to bring control to minimize fraud and corruption.

A Task Job Evaluation project is underway and will ensure that all job descriptions are updated and that all post levels are correctly placed in the organogram and salary curve. On the other hand, a Performance Management System (PMS) for non-section 56/57 employees was developed and is currently cascaded to lower employees on levels 1-7, PMS will be further cascaded to the remaining levels in the next financial years using a phased approach to ensure recognition of good performance and to establish development gaps which might exist.

The Municipality through the Training and Skills Development Section has the Workplace Skills plan in place. The plan is aimed at responding to the capacity challenges of the Municipality.

The Municipality has a draft Retention Strategy that still needs to go through administrative processes before tabled before Council for approval. The purpose of this strategy is to outline the mechanisms, tools and strategies that can be applied at the municipality to retain critical, scarce and high-risk skills, whichever is applicable. The primary emphasis of this strategy is to ensure that the Municipality proactively retains employees to ensure that the Municipality has the best, well trained and suitable employees occupy key positions at all times.

The municipality has approved the Recruitment, Selection and Induction Policy. The objective of the policy is to provide for a comprehensive policy which accommodates the need for staff provisioning in the most efficient, professional and cost-effective way as to the effect that:

- No unfair discrimination practices exist in the provisioning discipline of Council;
- Such policy contributes and enhances a diverse culture and environment whereby all staff can contribute to the goals of Council and where such staff make-up is representative of the demographic environment of the area it serves.
- Introduction of fair and objective principles and procedures for that staffing of the employer.
- Provision of guidelines for the appointment of candidates to the employer.
- Establishing principles and procedures ensuring that the Employer complies with legislative principles in respect of employment equity and affirmative action.

- Setting out the procedural steps for the advertisement of a vacant post, the selection of applicants for interviews, the conducting of interviews and the appointment of candidates to the permanent staff of the Employer.

Apart from the above-mentioned policies, the municipality has approved the following policies associated with institutional development, namely, Employment Equity Policy, Adult Basic Education Policy, Promotion Policy, Internal and External Bursary Agreement Policy, Acting Allowance Policy, Long Service Award Policy, Sexual Harassment Policy, Experiential Training Policy, Work Attendance and Absenteeism Management Policy and policy on the attendance of Local Labour Forum meetings by members.

In order to strengthen intergovernmental relations, the Municipality has established Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) Division. Its primary objective is to facilitate intergovernmental dialogue with relevant provincial and national government. Moreover, the unit also creates a conducive working relationship of the municipality with the district municipalities and other stakeholders.

2.2.3 Vacancy rate

This section presents the status quo in relation to the Municipality's current vacancy rate. It must be indicated that while the Municipality has done some considerable strides in filling vacant positions, it was however met with a number of challenges in filling most of the existing vacant positions. The status quo thereof is depicted below:

Total number of Posts	5 203
Total Vacant Funded Posts	465
Total Vacant Unfunded Posts	2 886
Total Filled Posts	1 852
Vacancy Rate	64.4%

Of the total of 5 203 positions available in terms of the approved organogram, only 1 852 are filled and 3 351 are not filled. From the total of 3 351 unfilled positions, only 465 have been budgeted for in the current financial year which the Municipality intends to fill by end of the financial year.

2.2.4 Employment Equity Plan

The City of Mbombela has developed and approved a five-year Employment Equity Plan in terms of the Employment Equity Act (Act of 55 of 1998) with date of effect being 01 January 2019 and end date being 31 December 2023. The Plan reflects the City of Mbombela Municipality's employment equity implementation program. It also represents the critical link between the current workforce profile and possible barriers in employment policies, practices and procedures, and the implementation of remedial steps to ultimately result in equitable representation of the workforce. The objectives of the Plan are stated below:

- To do away with all forms of unfair discrimination with regard to employment practices and policies.
- To eradicate all barriers that may hamper the advancement of the designated groups.

- To ensure that management is actively committed to implementing employment equity measures.
- To create and employ IDP related strategies to make reasonable and serious progress on employment equity on all occupational levels.
- To ensure that the numerical goals and targets for each year, as set out in this plan are achieved.

The Municipality has also identified various stakeholders to manage, monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Employment Equity Plan. This includes amongst others the Employment Equity Forum, Municipal Manager, Executive Management, Senior Manager for Employment Equity, Manager Skills Development, and Senior Managers and Line Managers. The Employment Equity Plan also provides for mechanisms and procedures to manage, monitor and evaluate its implementation.

2.2.5 Skills Development Planning

The Skills Development Act (Act No.97 of 1998), as amended, makes provision for all employers with an annual payroll in excess of R500 000 to pay a skills development levy and subsequently submit Workplace Skills Plan and Annual Training Report to the relevant Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA). This is to ensure that employers are not only able to identify existing skills but also able to plan for new skills that are in short supply but needed in their organisations.

The City of Mbombela has developed its own Workplace Skills Plan to assist in relation to the skills gap that exist within the Municipality. Through this process, the Municipality is able to plan for skills needs that require funding from the Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority (LGSETA). Not only does this process empower the municipal work force with the requisite skills to fulfill its mandate but it also ensures that the skills development levies paid by the Municipality are re-invested back to the Municipality, thus, eliminating fruitless expenditure.

2.2.6 Information Communication and Technology (ICT)

The municipality has an Information Technology (IT) Sub Division which is responsible for assisting the Municipality to transform itself into a Smart City by providing innovative solutions, a stable information technology infrastructure and optimal functioning of internal application systems to meet the service delivery needs of the community. The key functional areas of the ICT Division are:

- Corporate IT Governance and Strategy.
- Servers, Network Systems & Desktop Maintenance.
- IT Infrastructure and Application Management.
- IT Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity.
- IT Security, and
- Records management.

2.2.7 Risk Management and Fraud prevention

To successfully mitigate risks that may prevent the City of Mbombela to reach its IDP objectives, a Risk Management Policy and Strategy are in place. Risk management forms part of management core responsibilities and it is an integral part of the internal processes of the Municipality. Risk management is seen as a systematic process to identify, evaluate, and mitigate risks on a continuous basis before the risks impact negatively on the institution's service delivery capacity. It is believed that when properly executed, risk management provides a reasonable, but not absolute assurance, that the Municipality

will be successful in achieving its goals and objectives. Thus, it should be embedded into the systems and culture of the Municipality.

The Municipality has in place a Risk Management Unit that plays a central role in risk management. The strategic objectives of this Unit are to add value by assisting Council, Municipal Manager and Management to ensure that all risks facing the Municipality are identified, rated, tolerance levels established, mitigating strategies formulated and action plans compiled to manage all risks. The primary role of the Risk Management Unit includes the following:

- To act as champions of risk management in the Municipality
- To facilitate the establishment of effective and efficient risk management structures in the Municipality
- To advise management on all matters pertaining to risk management
- To continually advise management about possible new risks.

The Risk Management Unit however serves as an advisory unit and is not responsible for the mitigation of risks. The mitigation of risks is the responsibility of the Risk Owners, Risk Champions and finally the Accounting Officer. Furthermore, a Risk Management Committee with an external chairperson has been established and is functional and Risk Champions have been appointed in every department.

The City of Mbombela, maintains a zero-tolerance stance with regards to fraud and corruption. To execute the Prevention and Detection of Fraud and Corruption Policy, a Disciplinary Board has been established. The Internal Audit Unit is also capacitated to conduct forensic audits in this regard.

2.2.8 Fraud & Corruption Prevention and Detection Policy

The Municipality has approved a policy to curb fraud and corruption from occurring within the institution on the 31st of August 2022 under Council Resolution A2/2022. The purpose of this Policy The policy provides a framework to enable the municipality to prevent, limit, reduce and detect losses due to fraud and corruption such as bribery, embezzlement, fraud, extortion, abuse of power, nepotism, and misuse of privileged information, favouritism and conflict of interest. The City of Mbombela hopes to achieve the following objectives with its Fraud & Corruption Prevention and Detection Policy:

- ✓ Prevent and/or minimize losses due to misconduct by means of corrupt and/or fraudulent activities.
- ✓ To create internal control systems of prevention and early detection of any corrupt and/or fraudulent activities.
- ✓ To enable management to investigate any possible case of corrupt and/or fraudulent activity.
- ✓ To enable management to implement consequence management measures to act against any guilty party.
- ✓ To closely cooperate with other spheres of government to eradicate the scourge of fraud and corruption that is sabotaging government service delivery.
- ✓ Encouraging a culture within the Municipality where all employees, the public and other stakeholders continuously behave ethically in their dealings with, or on behalf of the Municipality.

Through this Policy, the Municipality has ensured the development of internal controls which are preventative, detective and corrective in nature. These internal controls are aimed at ensuring that there is effectiveness and efficiency of operations; reliability of financial reporting; and compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The preventative controls are designed to keep errors or irregularities from occurring in the first place while the detective controls are designed to detect errors or irregularities

that may have occurred. The corrective controls are thus designed to correct errors or irregularities that have been detected.

The preventative controls that have been developed by the Municipality to deal with fraud and corruption include amongst others understanding amongst personnel that the municipality maintains a zero-tolerance policy pertaining to fraud and corruption; ensuring that employees are properly trained and capacitated to fulfil their daily duties; promotion of the Code of Conduct; and general understanding amongst personnel that fraud and corruption amounts to the sabotaging of the institution in fulfilling its mandate.

The detective controls employed by the Municipality include application of the Internal Control Framework; proper management supervision; and whistle blower system. Lastly, the corrective controls devised by the Municipality involve investigating and reporting of an alleged fraud/corruption (i.e. Fraud Hotline); consequence management; recovery of losses incurred; cancellation of contracts; and protection of whistle blowers.

Further the mechanisms put in place to curb fraud and corruption, the Municipality has in place what is called a Risk Management and Fraud/Corruption Prevention/ Detection Committee. The Committee receives and may request reports from Head of Departments pertaining to steps taken by departments to mitigate the risk of fraud/corruption; losses incurred by the municipality due to fraud and/or corruption; and action taken by the Heads of Departments with regards to consequence management.

2.2.9 Complaint Management System & Petitions

The Municipality has a unit that is dedicated to customer care (Customer care Unit). Through this Unit, members of the community are able to report their complaints through telephone or mail and have them registered. The Unit will thereafter refer the complaint to the relevant Department to subsequently address it. A complainant is kept up to date in every stage up until the complaint is resolved.

Other mechanisms available to the community members include writing a petition to the Office of the Speaker, where the matter will be brought to the responsible Department. Furthermore, a feedback mechanism is also provided in order to ensure that whoever submitted the petition obtains the desired answers or remedy.

2.2.10 Sector Plans, Strategies, By-laws and Policies Status Quo

The Municipality has developed sector plans in order to effectively achieve its priorities and objectives and comply with relevant legislation such as MSA, MFMA, NEMA and others. Table 2.2.5 below outlines sector plans that have been developed for service delivery and compliance purposes.

Table 2.2.5: Sector Plans, Strategies, By-laws and Policies Status Quo

No	Policy/By-law	Status quo	Council Resolution Number
1.	City of Mbombela Street Trading By-law	Approved for publication. Gazette on the 04/12/2014. Gazette No: 2393	A (6) of 30/06/20214
2.	The City of Mbombela Policy Development and Review Framework	Approved	A (4) of 23/08/2018
3.	Policy for Supporting External Events	Approved	A (8) of 31/08/2018
4.	City of Mbombela Research Policy	Approved	A (3) of 27/09/2018
5.	By-law on the Control of Outdoor Advertising	Approved for publication. Gazetted on the 05/04/2019. Gazette No: 3031	A (4) of 27/09/2018
6.	Security Policy for the City of Mbombela	Approved	A (5) of 27/03/2018
7.	Employment Equity Policy	Approved	A (4) of 27/06/2019
8.	Final Draft Consolidated By-law on the Management and Control of Informal Settlements for the City of Mbombela	Not Promulgated	A (8) of 27/06/2019
9.	Fire Brigade By-law	Approved for publication Gazetted on the 04/06/2021. Gazette No:3267	A (7) of 27/06/2019
10.	By-law Relating to Municipal Roads & Streets Infrastructure	Approved for publication Gazetted on the 24 th /09/2021 Gazette No: 3300,	A (5) of 29/03/2019
11.	City of Mbombela Parks and Open Spaces By-law	Approved for publication Gazetted on the 18 /12/2020. Gazette No:3220	A (6) of 29/03/2019
12.	Cemetery Development and Management By-law	Promulgated in the Provincial gazette on the	A (8) of 29/03/2019

No	Policy/By-law	Status quo	Council Resolution Number
		18 th /12/2020. Gazette No: 3220,	
13.	City of Mbombela Street Tree Management By-law	Approved for publication Gazetted on the 18 /12/2020. Gazette No:3220	A (7) of 29/03/2019
14.	City of Mbombela By-law on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	Gazetted on the 14 /02/2020 Gazette No: No. 3128	A (9) of 29/03/2019
15.	City of Mbombela Off- Campus Student Accommodation Policy	Approved	A (5) of 28/02/2020
16.	By-law relating to Streets, Public Places, Prevention of Noise Disturbance and Noise Nuisance	Approved for publication Gazetted on the 27/11/2020.Gazette no 3267	A (13) of 30/07/2020
17.	Draft Policy on Arts, Cultural Affairs and Heritage for the City of Mbombela	Approved for Public Participation	A (13) of 30/10/2020
18.	Vehicle Allowance Policy for Non-Section 56 officials from Task Grade 11-18	Approved	A (8) of 29/06/2020
19.	Traffic By -laws relating to regulations and control of all traffic matters within the municipal area of the City of Mbombela	Approved for publication	A (5) of 31/03/2021
20.	Policy on the Naming and Re-naming of Streets and other Public Places for the City of Mbombela	Approved	A (4) of 30/06/2021
21.	By-laws Relating to the Hiring of Community Halls and Cultural Centers for the City of Mbombela	Approved for publication Gazetted on the 29/10/2021. Gazette No: 3314	A (5) of 30/06/2021
22.	South African Special Risks Insurance Association (SASRIA)	11/03/2025	A (1) of 30/09/2022

No	Policy/By-law	Status quo	Council Resolution Number
23.	Policy on the Management and Maintenance of Vacant Overgrown Public and Private Properties	Approved	A (1) of 30/06/2022
24.	Air Quality Management By-law	Approved	A (2) of 30/06/2022
25.	Draft City of Mbombela By-law Relating to the Hire and Control of Sports and Recreational Facilities	Not yet tabled to CouncilWorkshop for Councillors conducted on the 08/11/2023	N/A
26.	City of Mbombela's Rapid Advancement Policy: Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services	Approved	A (4) of 31/03/2023
27.	City of Mbombela's Container Policy.	Approved	A (4) of 29.06.2023
28.	City of Mbombela's Policy on the Management and Control of Itinerant Traders	Approved	A (5) of 29.06.2023
29.	Final City of Mbombela's Rental Policy for Informal Traders	Approved	A (6) of 29.06.2023
30.	Final Informal Trading Policy for the City of Mbombela	Approved	A (7) of 29.06.2023
31.	City of Mbombela's Draft Land Invasion Management and Control of Informal Settlements	Approved for Public Participation	A (8) of 29.06.2023
32.	Policy on the Restriction of Service Providers Who Have Contravened the Supply Chain Management Processes of the City of Mbombela	Approved for Public Participation	A (4) of 31/01/2024
33.	Reviewed Loss Control Policy for the City of Mbombela	Approved	A (2) of 27/06/2024
34.	City of Mbombela Reviewed Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Detection Policy	Approved	A (2) of 27/06/2024
35.	Risk Management Committee Charter	Approved	A (2) of 27/06/2024
36.	Risk Management Framework	Approved	A (3) of 27/06/2024
37.	Reviewed City of Mbombela Danger Allowance Policy	Approved	A (2) of 27/06/2024

No	Policy/By-law	Status quo	Council Resolution Number
38.	City of Mbombela Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) Revised Policy	Approved	A (2) of 30/09/2024
39.	Updated City of Mbombela's Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	Noted	A (4) of 03/09/2024
40.	Review of the ICT Security Policy	Noted	A (4) of 30/09/2024
41.	City of Mbombela's Draft Formal and Informal Trading By-law for Rural and Township Areas	Public Participation Conducted	A (1) of 25/11/2024
42.	City of Mbombela's Smart Metering Policy	Noted.	A (12) of 30/07/2024
43.	Solid Waste Management By-law Review	Approved for Public Participation	A (5) of 31/03/2025
44.	Reviewed Performance Management Policy for Non- section 56 Employees for the City of Mbombela	Approved	A (2) of 10/04/2025
45.	Draft Review of the City of Mbombela's Off-campus Student Accommodation Policy	Approved for Public Participation	A(3) of 30/04/2025
46.	City of Mbombela's Reviewed Access to Information Manual - Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA)	Approved	A (2) of 30/05/2025
47.	Cash Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
48.	Contract Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
49.	Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
50.	Investment Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
51.	Fleet Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
52.	Unauthorised, Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025

No	Policy/By-law	Status quo	Council Resolution Number
53.	Travelling and Subsistence Allowance Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
54.	Cost Containment Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
55.	Overtime Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
56.	Funding and Reserves Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
57.	Recruitment and Selection Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
58.	Proof of Residency Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
59.	Budget Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
60.	Indigent Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
61.	Electricity Supply By-law	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
62.	Water Supply Services By-law	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
63.	Waste Water and Industrial Effluent By-law	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
64.	Asset Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
65.	Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
66.	Property Rates Policy and By-law	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
67.	Tariff Policy and By-law	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
68.	Supply Chain Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
69.	Deposits and Refunds Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
70.	Virement Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
71.	Solid Waste Management By-law	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
72.	Petty Cash Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
73.	Grant Management Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025
74.	Borrowings Policy	Approved	A (5) of 30/05/ 2025

It must be stated that due to the fact that the municipality came as result of the amalgamation of former Mbombela and Umjindi Local Municipalities in 2016, most of the sector plans and strategies listed above are still being reviewed and rationalised to cover the entire City of Mbombela municipal area.

2.2.11 SWOT Analysis

SWOT Analysis is a strategic planning technique used to help an organisation identify its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats related to its operations and project planning. In order for the City of Mbombela to be better placed to deliver on its strategic objectives and its goals, it is important that this process be undertaken so that the Municipality is aware of where attention should be given. The following constitutes the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that have been identified by the Municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong, competent and dedicated personnel • Good governance structures established and functional • Council meetings are convened as schedule in the corporate calendar • Council committees (Section 79) are established and functional • Mayoral Committee and its committees (Section 80) are adequately constituted and functional • MPAC and Audit Committee are established and functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate response to community priorities through project implementation • Insufficient budget to implement capital projects • Under spending on grant allocations by some departments • High vacancy rate
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway for tourist attraction such as KNP and neighboring countries such as Mozambique and Swaziland • Host of the Makhonjwa Mountain WHS, KNP, Mthethomusha Game Reserve, Sudwala Caves • Prospects to acquire a metropolitan status (application in process) • Host to the Mpumalanga Provincial Administration and Legislature • Capital city of the Mpumalanga Province • Host of the 2010 FIFA World Cup Mbombela Stadium and Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport • Host of the Mpumalanga Parliamentary Village • The Mpumalanga International Fresh Produce Market provides opportunities for growth of the agriculture sector and other sectors like manufacturing, transportation, trade, services etc. • Host to several mines that produce gold and quarry • Host of the newly established University of Mpumalanga 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal settlements that do not contribute to municipal revenue • Halting, through community protest, of capital projects under implementation • Mushrooming of informal settlements / land invasion • Natural disasters (droughts, floods, wild fires, etc.) • Tempering and theft of municipal infrastructure • Illegal connection of water and electricity

Below are mechanisms on how the Municipality intends to transform the identified weaknesses to strengths.

WEAKNESS	MECHANISM / ACTION
Inadequate response to community priorities through project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality is currently undertaking formalization of settlements which will ensure that these settlements are billed. This will boost revenue collection and thus more allocation will be made available to finance capital projects that respond to community priorities The Municipality, in consultation with traditional authorities, is also in the process of introducing basic service fee in communal areas where land is under the custodian of Traditional authorities
Insufficient budget to implement capital projects	
Under spending of grant allocations by some departments	Speed up the appointment of critical staff to help with the shortage of staff in the Project Implementation Unit.
High vacancy rate	Expedite the filling of critical funded vacant positions

The following are mechanisms to mitigate the threats facing the Municipality:

THREATS	MECHANISMS / ACTION
Informal settlements that do not contribute to municipal revenue	Expedite formalization programs in order to include households in the municipal billing database
Halting, through community protest, of capital projects under implementation	Conscientise communities on the sub-contracting policy developed by Council and ensure that every stakeholder is taken on board
Mushrooming of informal settlements / land invasion	Working in partnership with the traditional authorities, institute better spatial governance in communal areas where land invasion is rife.
Natural disasters (droughts, floods, wild fires, etc.)	Rigorous implementation of prevention and mitigation strategies as identified in the Municipality's approved Disaster Management Plan.
Tempering and theft of municipal infrastructure	Increase the safe guarding of municipal infrastructure through the use and deployment of security personnel on critical municipal infrastructure.
Illegal connection of water and electricity	Removal of all illegal connection and bringing all perpetrators to book to secure fines and possible sentencing as a form of deterrence.

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

This section provides a situational analysis for the City of Mbombela. The analysis ranges from demographic, social, economic, spatial, environmental as well as service delivery assessment. The aim of this Chapter is to provide detailed information on the status quo of all the various facets or conditions that make up and found within the Mbombela municipal area. The results of these analysis are then used to devise means of intervention with a view to overcome the hindrances to development. This implies that the findings are used to inform future planning and also address the challenges and problems that exist within the communities in the municipal area. Own research, field studies and statistical resources such as StatsSA Census Surveys and SEP reports, annual performance reports were used in conducting the situational analysis.

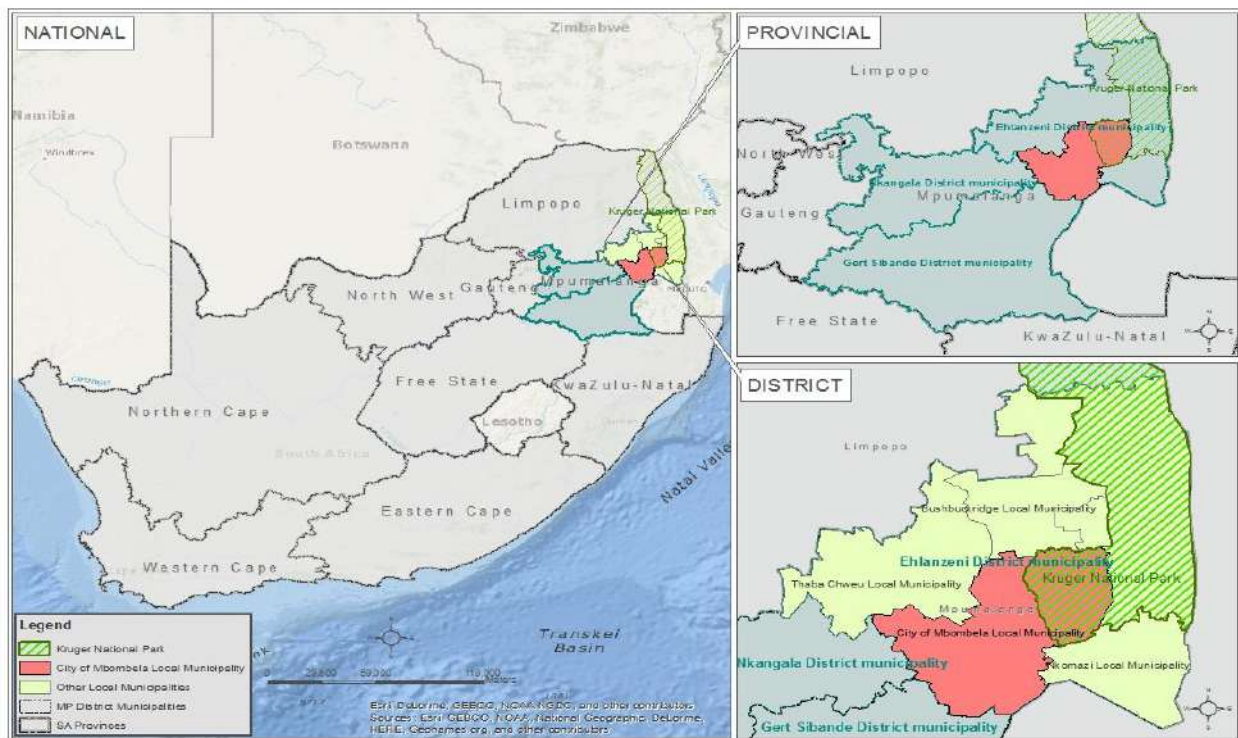
2.3.1 Geographic location

The City of Mbombela is one of the municipalities of South Africa, located in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, Mpumalanga province. The City of Mbombela was established in terms of Section 12 of

the Municipal Systems Act (2000) by the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs in Mpumalanga subsequent to the disestablishment of two municipalities, Mbombela Local Municipality (MP322) and uMjindi Local Municipality (323).

The Municipality is situated in the North Eastern part of South Africa within the Lowveld sub-region of the Mpumalanga Province. The geographic coordinates of the Municipality are 25.4° South and 30.9° East. Figure 2.3.1 is a map showing the location of the Municipality's area of jurisdiction.

Figure 2.3.1: National, Provincial and District Context



Source: Mbombela GIS, 2020

The metropolitan areas of Pretoria and Johannesburg are located 320 km inland, with the border post at Komatipoort approximately 120 km to the east and the Mozambican coastline being around 200km away and 55km from the famous Kruger National Park. The Municipality is also bordered by Swaziland, situated 167km from the CBD, and 127km from Barberton. Urban areas within the Municipality include Mbombela, White River, Hazyview and Barberton as well as former homeland towns such as Kabokweni, Kanyamazane and Matsulu.

The Municipality is located in Mbombela which constitutes the capital city of the Mpumalanga province and hosts the head office of the provincial government and the provincial legislature. The location and its status of a capital city provide the Municipality with a competitive advantage as a corridor for growth and development. The City has two airports, Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport to the north east, and the general aviation Mbombela Airport to the south west. Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport is used for scheduled flights to Johannesburg and, less frequently, to Cape Town and other cities.

It is also a home of the Government Research Institute for Citrus and Subtropical Fruits, and the Lowveld Botanical Gardens. The City of Mbombela is a major stopover point for tourists travelling to the Kruger National Park and to Mozambique.

2.3.2 Municipal regions and wards

The Municipality is made up of 45 wards and 4 regions as per the new municipal demarcation and section 12 notice by the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. The regions include Central region, Eastern region, Northern region and Southern region. Table 2.3.2 and Figure 2.3.2 below show the municipal regions and their respective wards.

Table 2.3.2: Municipal Regions and Wards

No.	Municipal Regions	Wards
1.	Central Region (Mbombela, Kanyamazane, Piennaar, Daantjie, Nelsville, Mataffin, Elandshoek)	2, 4, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17,18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29 & 40
2.	Northern Region (Hazyview)	1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,25 & 39
3.	Eastern Region (Nsikazi, White River, Kabokweni, Malekutu)	10,11,30,31,32,33, 34, 35,36,37 & 38
4.	Southern Region (Barberton, Lows creek, Matsulu)	13, 27, 28, 41, 42, 43, 44 & 45

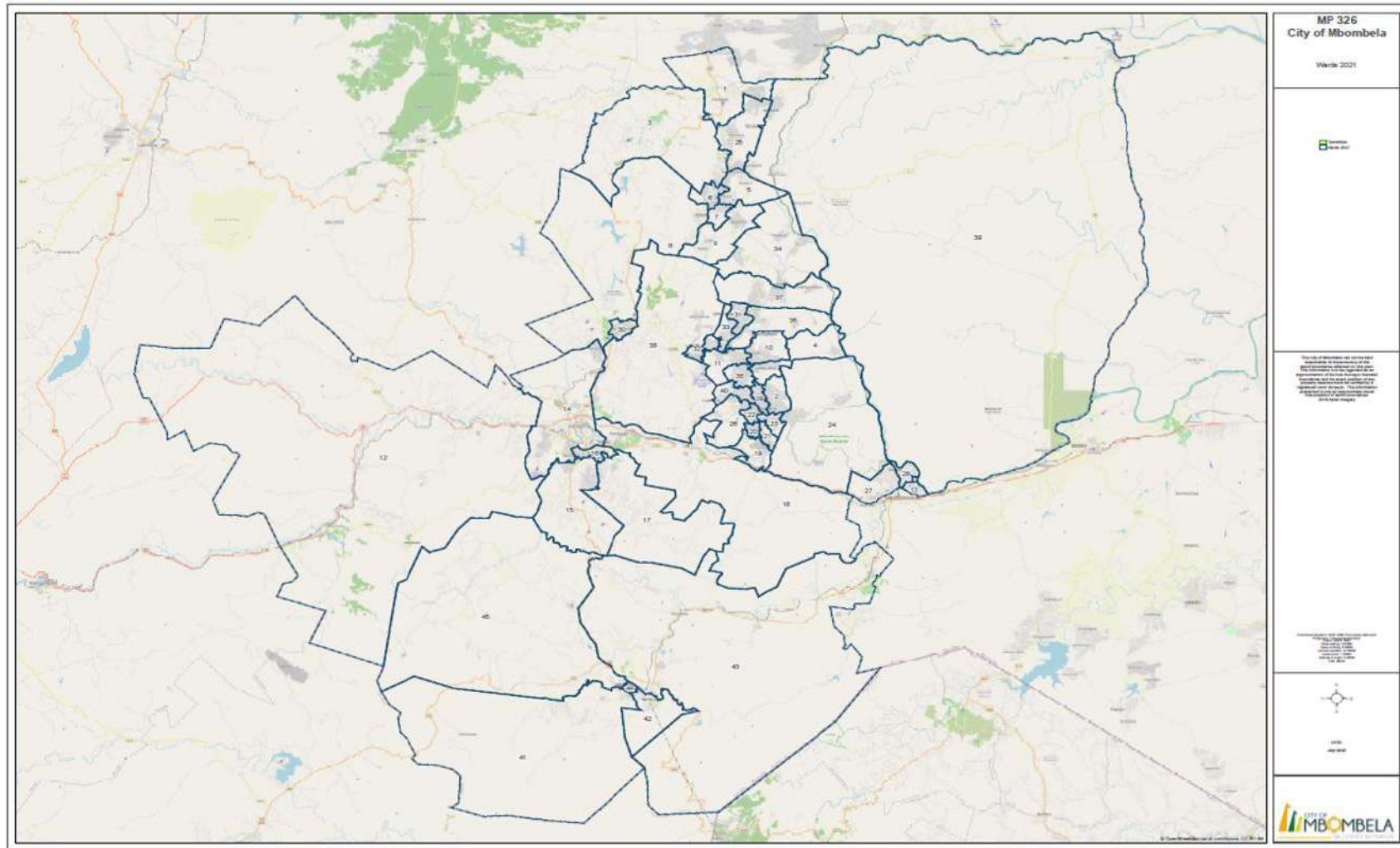
Source: IDP Division, 2017

The City of Mbombela is also made up of traditional communal areas which are led by various traditional leaders. These communal areas are constituted as follows:

Table 2.3.3 City of Mbombela Traditional Communal Areas

TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	TRADITIONAL LEADER	AREA OF JURISDICTION	WARDS
Kwa-Khumalo Traditional Council	Chief BS Khumalo	Gutshwa, Mgcobaneni, Sibamba, Phameni, Malekutu, Chweni, Manyeveni, Mjejane, Khumbula, Phondweni, Mpoonyane, kaMkasi, Julukani, Silubane, Nkohlakalo, Mealieland, Makotapenini, Mbonisweni	5,31,34A,35,37, 38
Kgarudi Traditional Council	Chief S Mogale	Sandford	1
Mbuyane Traditional Council	Chief RM Mbuyane	Clau- Clau, Newscorn, Zomba, Spelanyane, Ermelo, TV Nkomeni, Mantangaleni	10,11,33,35,38, 39,
Lomshiyo Traditional Council	Chief T Dlamini	Matsulu B	27
Masoyi Traditional Council	Chief TF Mashego	Mshandza, Phola, Chochocho, Swalala, Jerusalem, Mganduzweni	5,6,7,8,9
Mdluli Traditional Council	Chief MI Mdluli	Makoko, Salubindza, Bhekiswako, Nyongani	5,34,39
Mpakeni Traditional Council	Chief SA Nkosi	Daantjie, Mphakeni	2,4,23,24
Msogwaba Traditional Council	Chief HR Nkosi	Msogwaba, Lehawu	22,26,29,40
Emjindini Traditional Council	Chief KM Nkosi	Emjindini Trust, Kamadakwa Ndlovu	41
Nkambeni Traditional Council	Chief V Mhaule	Sandriver Trust, Shabalala Trust, Mahushu, Part of Numbi	1,3,25,39

Figure 2.3.2: City of Mbombela Regions and Wards



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2021

2.3.3 Spatial analysis (structure and form)

The current spatial structure of the City of Mbombela is dictated by various spatial structuring elements and settlement status (hierarchy) with associated economic base. The spatial structure that currently defines the City of Mbombela can be summarised in terms of the following dominate elements:

Table 2.3.3: Spatial structuring elements

CBD'S OR PRIMARY NODES	SECONDARY NODES	DEVELOPMENT AXIS
Established inner City cores or CBD's which still functions as significant economic focus of the municipality. These CBD's are also anchored on the four dominant development corridors or axis across the municipal regions.	A series of activity or secondary nodes of varying intensities and functional characteristics that have been established over time.	An economically strong eastern urban development axis or corridor system that has grown around the key activity road (R40) and industrial characterized by major spine supporting accessibility routes.
DEVELOPMENT AXIS	MINING SETTLEMENTS	DEVELOPMENT AXIS
An area of mainly residential development, predominately low to medium income within the southern region.	Related mining settlements in the southern region of the City that have grown around the mining areas and supported the mining industry.	A spatially and economically marginalized pattern of settlement to the east, centred around the former Nsikazi area and home to approximately 70% of the city's population, characterised by low to medium residential density sprawling settlement, with relatively low levels of economic activity and generally poor connectivity to urban areas and economic opportunities to the west.

Source: **SDF 2018**

2.3.3.1 Settlements patterns and interrelationship

Urban and rural development is dictated by the settlement status (hierarchy and role / function) and its economic base. The settlements that currently defines the municipality can be categorised as follows:

- Central Business Districts (Primary municipal nodes)
- Secondary Nodes
- Mining Settlements
- Rural settlements and rural service centres

The roles and functions of the above settlements are summarised in the below table.

Table 2.3.3.1: Roles and Functions of Nodes/Settlements

NODE / SETTLEMENT TYPE	NAME	ROLE AND FUNCTION
Primary Node (City centres)	Nelspruit	Nelspruit is the capital city for Mpumalanga and regional economic hub for the southern parts of Mozambique, the northern parts of Swaziland and the Lowveld Region.
	White River	White River fulfils a sub-regional role with respect to services and retail facilities, however an important residential, tourism and agricultural centre.
	Barberton	Barberton/ Emjindini is the major urban development node within the southern area consisting of business centres and residential areas, providing services to the mining settlements.
	Hazyview	Hazyview is an important agricultural and tourism centre serving the northern areas of Mbombela and southern areas of Bushbuckridge.
Secondary Nodes	Rockydrift	Rocky Drift currently performs the function of a regional industrial centre.
	Kabokweni	These nodes have a limited economic base providing a variety of social, retail, personal services and service industries to the mainly dormitory settlements surrounding them.
	Kanyamazane	
	Matsulu	
Swalala	Swalala is predominantly residential with commercial activities clustered along the P17/6 mobility road.	
Mining settlements	Fairview	These are mining settlements in the southern region of the City that have grown over the years characterised with residential settlements around the mining areas and supporting the mining industry.
	Sheba	
	New Consort	
	Barbrook	
Rural service centres	Ngodwana	Ngodwana is a private settlement that evolved around the forestry industry. The settlement includes the Sappi factory, associated housing and ancillary services.
	Elandshoek	Elandshoek provides housing, mainly to the people associated with the forestry industry.
	Kaapsehoop	Kaapsehoop is mainly residential with a strong tourism component.
	Sheba Siding	The role and function of these settlements is to provide shelter within the rural context and are supported by subsistence crop production and livestock farming with no economic base. These rural communities depend on nearby service centres where they can access day-to-day services.
	Louw's Creek	
	Emjindini Trust	
	Lomshiyi Trust	
	Verulam	
Shiyalongubo		

Source: SDF 2018

2.3.3.2 Settlement Interrelationship and Connectivity

Evident from the above table are the following realities:

- Nelspruit is the most important settlement within the hierarchy of settlements as it provides the majority of central functions and has the greatest sphere of influence. Nelspruit has a high dependence on surrounding areas for resource inputs.

- White River, Hazyview and Barberton performs a secondary role to Nelspruit as employment centre and residential area and fulfil a sub-regional role with respect to the provision of central functions. These nodes depend on Nelspruit for specialised goods and services.
- The main economic activity in the eastern areas is taking place at Kanyamazane CBD, Kabokweni and Matsulu. Commercial activities in Swalala, Msogwaba and Daantjie are located along the main routes. These areas are characterised by low levels of formal local economic activity and high dependence on higher order settlements for specialised goods and services.
- A number of rural villages in the eastern part are supported by subsistence crop production and livestock farming with no economic base. These rural communities depend on nearby service centres where they can access day-to-day services.

Rocky Drift is the third largest employment area after Nelspruit and White River performing the function of a regional industrial node. Rocky Drift is lacking central functions other than industrial. Ngodwana, Kaapsehoop and Elandshoek depend on Nelspruit for a larger variety of functions and services.

2.3.3.3 Broader Land Use Activities

The land use patterns of urban and rural areas are mostly influenced by diverse set of factors, which includes climate, topography, and resource base in the area such as minerals, soils, etc. The broader land use patterns that occur within the City of Mbombela are categorized into natural elements, primary economic activities and human settlements as indicated in the tables below.

Table 2.3.3.3: Land use patterns

CATEGORY	TOTAL LAND COVER (ha)- 2014
Natural elements	543 680
Primary economic activities	146 732
Human settlements	23 591

Source: SDF 2018

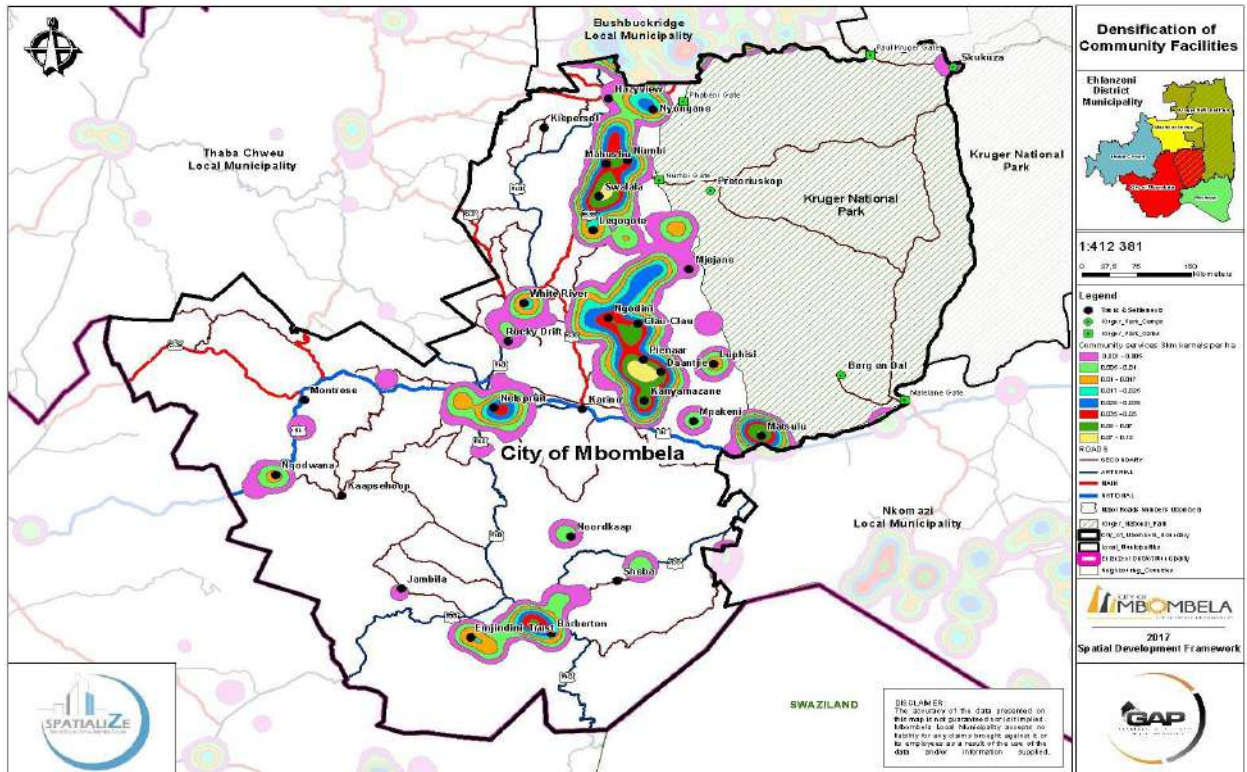
From the above table, it is clear that the natural elements dominate the total land cover within the Mbombela municipal area with 543 680 hectares. It is followed by the primary economic activities that takes place within the municipal space as a whole. Human settlements constitute a mere 23 591 hectares.

2.3.3.4 Densities

A 3km Kernel Analysis was conducted to determine the densities of social amenities and businesses within 3 km representing access to social infrastructure and commercial jobs as well as the number of people who live within the 3km distance (see Figure 2.3.9.4 (a) – 2.3.9.4 (c)). The results can be summarised as follows:

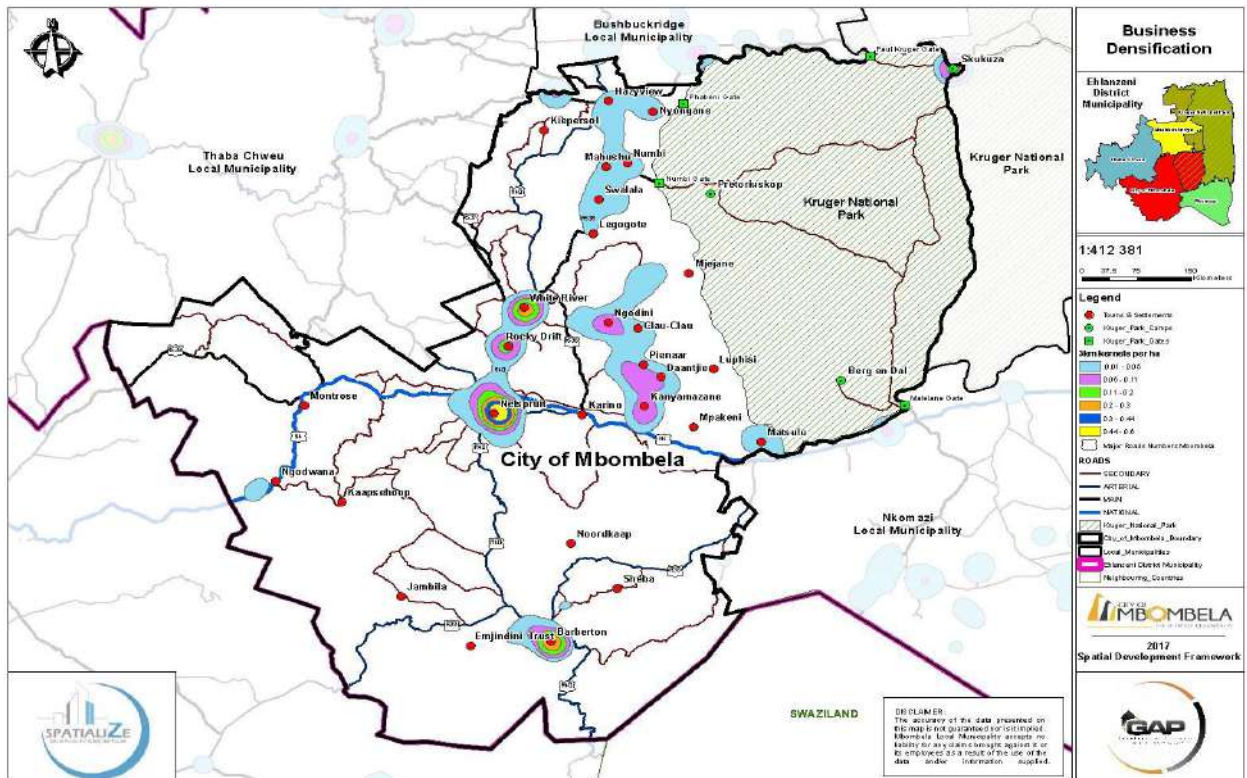
- Most of the community facilities are concentrated in Nelspruit, Kanyamazane, White River, Kabokweni, Hazyview, Mahushu, Swalala and Barberton.
- Majority of Businesses are concentrated in Nelspruit, Rockydrift, Whiteriver and Barberton.
- The majority of the population is concentrated in the eastern part of the municipality, in areas such as Matsulu, Kabokweni, Kanyamazane, Mahushu, Swalala, and Legogote

Figure 2.3.3.4-1: 3km Kernels Community Facilities Densities



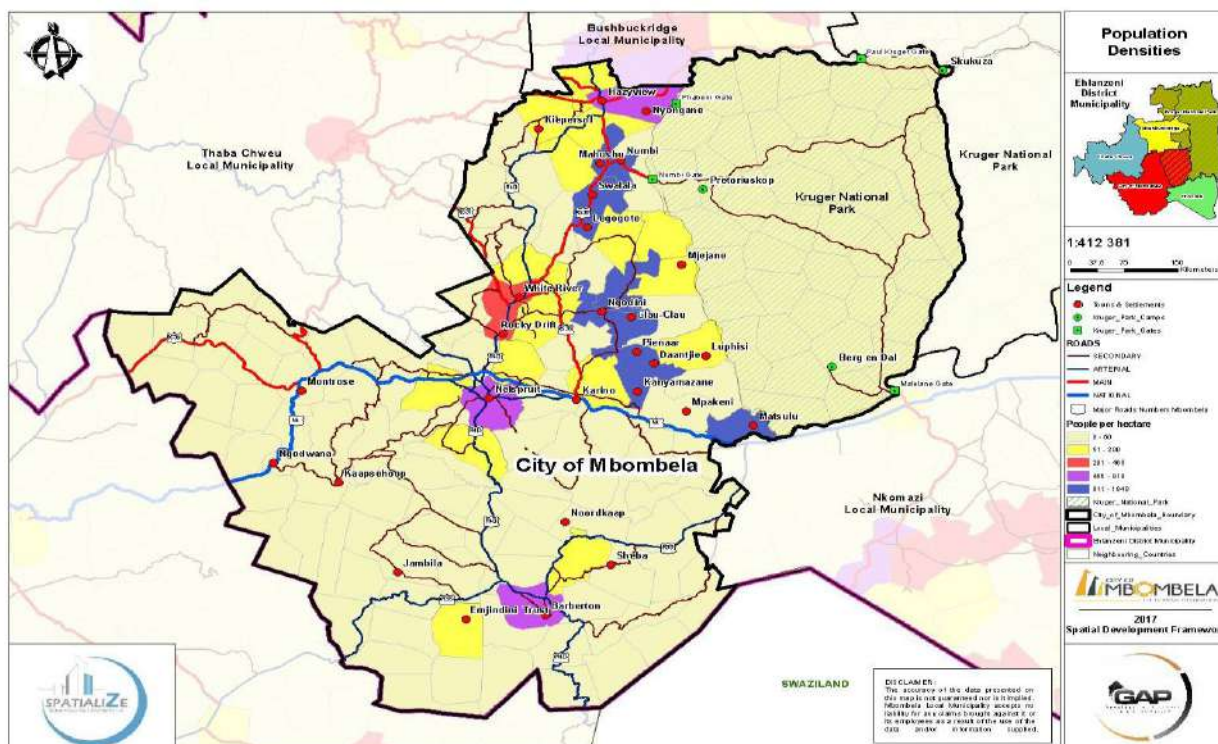
Source: SDF 2018

Figure 2.3.3.4-2: 3km Kernels Business Facilities Densities



Source: SDF 2018

Figure 2.3.3.4-3: CoM Population Density



Source: SDF 2018

2.3.3.5 Development Pressure

Over the years the City of Mbombela has grown considerably due its status as a Capital City and Provincial Administration of Mpumalanga. With the recent amalgamation of the former Umjindi and Former Mbombela Local Municipalities, the City is expected to grow rapidly and heading towards a Metropolitan Status.

The growth of the City resulted in demand for urban land around the main economic centres, i.e. White River, Nelspruit, Hazyview and Barberton. Development pressure within the municipality is eminent in the following Axes of Development:

2.3.3.5.1 Mbombela – White River Development Axis:

- Business and commercial development along the R40,
- The provision of affordable housing nearer to places of employment,
- The provision of roads and engineering infrastructure

2.3.3.5.2 The Eastern Development Axis:

- The unmanaged influx of people into the area,
- Unstructured settlement patterns,
- The lack of employment within proximity of residential areas,
- Urban and rural decay,
- Disparate provision of social, economic and engineering infrastructure,
- A poorly developed roads and transportation system.

2.3.3.5.3 Karino – Tekwane South Development Axis:

- Urban expansion area of the City of Mbombela.
- Ongoing residential, commercial, institution and other urban development.

2.3.3.5.4 Southern Region Development Axis:

The Southern Region Development Axis is characterised by the Barberton / Emjindini as a major urban development node within the area consisting of various business centre and residential areas.

Recently submitted and approved land development applications (from year 2012 to date) give an indication of the development pressures in the municipality. The majority of applications for rezoning are clustered in and around economic centres such as Barberton, Nelspruit, Rocky drift, White River, Hazyview and other expansion areas such as Nelspruit extension, Riverside Park extension 24, Sonheuwel Township and West Acres extension 17.

This can be ascribed to the proximity of existing social and engineering infrastructure, economies of scale, employment opportunities, good access and visual exposure.

An investigation of land development applications for township establishment, mainly submitted to City of Mbombela Local Municipality indicate that the majority of these applications are clustered around White River farm portions, Karino area, Tekwane area, Boschrand Heights and South of the Nelspruit CBD.

Land development in the eastern areas is mainly funded by the public sector focusing on the delivery of houses and associated social and engineering infrastructure. It is imperative that tenure issues be resolved, settlements be formalised and registered in order to attract private sector investment.

2.3.3.6 Future Development Trends

The future development trends of the municipality emanate from the future township developments as indicated as well as the proposed future roads according to the roads master plan of the municipality. The City of Mbombela has identified the following new development areas which will play a vital role for future development of the municipality:

- Tekwane Mega Urban Hub
- Nkosi City
- Mataffin Stadium Precinct
- Northern Areas Development
- Plaston Park Precinct
- KMIA Hub
- Rocky Drift – Dingwell
- Mpumagreen
- Kgarudi

2.3.4 Human settlements and land administration

The City of Mbombela municipal Council has adopted a Housing Sector Plan as required by law that will guide the delivery of integrated human settlements and ensure the provision of adequate housing conforming to the national housing codes. The list of the governing legislation, codes of good practice from internal, national, provincial and local levels are outlined below.

2.3.4.1 Legal Framework

The City of Mbombela (CoM) Housing Sector Plan is guided by, at an international level, the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the New Urban Agenda (Habitat III). Nationally, the guiding legislation includes *inter alia* the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), The Housing Act (Act 107 of 1997), Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013). Provincially, the Mpumalanga Vision 2030, Provincial Spatial Development Framework (2018), Draft Mpumalanga Human Settlements Master Plan (2019-2024), Draft Informal Settlements Upgrading and Management Strategy (2021) remains the governing policy directives. At a local level, the legislative and policy framework includes the Ehlanzeni District Rural Development Plan (2017), City of Mbombela Vision 2030, CoM Spatial Development Framework (2019), SPLUMA By-laws (2019), CoM Land Use Scheme (2019), and the CoM Integrated Development Plan.

Furthermore, the National government prescribes policy directive such as the National Development Plan (2012), the National Housing Codes (2009), Breaking New Grounds (2004), the Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016), and the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (2019-2024) to be considered by municipalities when developing Housing Sector Plans.

2.3.4.2 Purpose of CoM Housing Sector Plan

The City of Mbombela Local Municipality (COMLM) Housing Sector Plan (HSP) is a five-year strategic plan that will guide transformation of the existing settlements and development of new sustainable human settlements in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, national policy on human settlement, and development policy of the Municipality. The municipality will review the HSP annually considering changes in development trends, progress made in the implementation of the plan and emerging (new) human settlement needs within its area of jurisdiction.

It satisfies the requirements of Section 9(1) of the National Housing Act, (Act 107 of 1997) which requires the municipality to take reasonable and necessary steps, as part of integrated development planning process, to enable adequate access to housing for people residing within the municipality's area of jurisdiction by:

- setting housing delivery goals,
- identifying suitable land for housing development,
- undertaking spatial planning and obtaining all the relevant statutory approvals; and
- facilitating, initiating, and coordinating housing development within its area of jurisdiction.

The City of Mbombela's HSP accords with the national policy on the development of sustainable human settlements, responds to the housing issues facing the municipality, and seeks to reposition the municipality to perform its responsibilities in respect of human settlement effectively and efficiently.

2.3.4.3 Objectives of CoM Housing Sector Plan

The City of Mbombela's Housing Sector Plan is a component of its Integrated Development Plan. It provides a strategic framework for addressing housing backlog and coordination of service delivery programs towards the ideal of sustainable human settlements. This includes unlocking economic opportunities, improving access to basic services and public facilities, and securing land tenure rights. Its objectives are:

- To reduce housing backlog in its various forms while transforming existing settlements into sustainable human settlements.
- To strengthen the capacity of the municipality to deliver on the mandate of sustainable human settlements.
- To facilitate rapid and cost-effective release of land for the development of sustainable human settlements.
- To establish synergistic relations with key stakeholders.

- To develop and implement effective systems and procedures for the delivery of the human settlement programme.
- To use housing as a catalyst for spatial transformation and equitable socio-economic development.

2.3.4.4 Strategic Objectives of CoM Housing Sector Plan

The municipality will undertake a series of activities towards the realisation of the ideal of integrated and sustainable human settlements envisaged in the national human settlement policy and implied in the municipal long-term development vision with the following being the five key pillars:

- Transformation of the existing settlements into sustainable human settlements.
- Creating new integrated and sustainable living environments.
- Upgrading of informal settlements into sustainable human settlement and their integration into the urban management systems.
- Improving capacity to deliver on the human settlement mandate.
- Developing and implementing effective human settlement development systems.
- Focus human settlement projects in spatially targeted areas.

The net impact of these strategic objectives will be the development of sustainable human settlements, spatial transformation in accordance with the SPLUMA principles and the Municipal Spatial Development Framework, and reduction of housing backlog.

2.3.4.5 Housing analysis, backlog and needs

2.3.4.5.1 Tenure status

The 2016 Community Survey results indicates that 153 884 (74.7%) households in the CoM municipal area reside in paid-up dwellings. This marks a significant increase from 55.9% recorded in 2011. Units that are owned but not yet fully paid-up decreased from 7.3% in 2011 to 6.2% in 2016. Approximately 16 503 (8%) households reside in rented dwellings and is down from 17.8% in 2011. These significant changes could be attributed to the amalgamation of former Mbombela Local Municipality and Umjindi Local Municipality, as well as the number of households that could have potentially purchased homes between 2011 and 2016.

2.3.4.5.2 Housing Backlog

According to the Mpumalanga Spatial Development Framework (2019), the housing backlog stands at 30 326. This number is an expanded definition that includes the 15 356 informal dwellings. Therefore, the estimated number of informal dwellings within the Mbombela municipal area is around 30 326. The projected “new” increase in informal dwellings is 1 397 (average increase in households in absolute terms from 2019 to 2020), the initial supply of new houses is around 1 000 based on the Mpumalanga Human Settlements Budget Vote and Allocation (2018/2019 MTEF) and 41 is the annual increase in new houses (smaller than 80m²). The 41 value is kept constants for simplicity. The inflow in new informal dwellings decreases by a factor of 88% (subsequent year on year adjustment, i.e., 100 to 88, etc.) based on the increasing gap between the increase in the supply of formal dwellings (4.07%) and the increase in households (3.19%) within the Mbombela municipal area. Thus, it is estimated that it will take around 31 years to eradicate the current and projected informal dwelling backlogs. The following table depicts the housing backlog per ward.

Table 2.3.4.5: Housing backlog per ward

Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	Ward 12	Ward 13
550	1400	600	600	710	380	800	875	670	870	650	625	910
Ward 14	Ward 15	Ward 16	Ward 17	Ward 18	Ward 19	Ward 20	Ward 21	Ward 22	Ward 23	Ward 24	Ward 25	Ward 26
207	23	12	780	1705	1760	1900	780	1010	1150	1040	750	1350
Ward 27	Ward 28	Ward 29	Ward 30	Ward 31	Ward 32	Ward 33	Ward 34	Ward 35	Ward 36	Ward 37	Ward 38	Ward 39
1800	1080	765	400	400	575	2200	650	1100	650	478	310	710
Ward 40	Ward 41	Ward 42	Ward 43	Ward 44	Ward 45							
745	2420	150	1680	1050	1380							

Housing Market Segment

Stats SA 2011 revealed that 64.7% of households relies on an income of R 0-R3 333. These households fall within the low-cost housing market and could qualify for the low-cost housing subsidies. The affordable/Gap Market (FLISP) is targeting people with a household income between R3500 and R22 000.

Housing needs by Dwelling Type (As per NHNR)

A total number of 33 628 people are documented in the National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) under the City of Mbombela. Approximately 44.2% of people registered in the NHNR reside in informal dwellings. This is closely followed by 41.7% that reside in formal backyard dwellings on formal sites and 6.5% who occupy traditional dwellings. The remaining people reside in temporary shelter and/or do not have shelter and/or stay in a flat. 59.4% of those registered in the NHNR are female while 40.3% are male. Of the total number of people registered, 61.7% are between the ages of 36-59 years, followed by the youth population, accounting for 22.5%. The elderly citizens between 60+ make up 15.5% and the remaining 0.3% comprises of the children population.

2.3.4.5.2 Typology of Need

Informal Settlements

The Community Survey 2016 recorded approximately 6 280 households that are residing in informal dwellings. On the contrary, the City of Mbombela Informal Settlements database 2020, indicates a total of at least 29 752 households living in informal dwellings, spread across 68 informal settlements. Although there is a list of informal settlements in the CoM jurisdiction, the Council is yet to initiate and finalise a process to identify, enumerate and assess informal settlements within its area of jurisdiction. This process will be undertaken in terms of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) with the support of both Provincial and National Departments of Human Settlements.

A few informal areas such as Msholozhi and Matsafeni are being upgraded with the assistance of the Provincial Department of Human Settlements. Upgrading plans have been prepared for at least four informal settlements these include Lurex (category A), Sheba Siding (category B1), Verulam (category A) and Emjindini Extension 17 as part of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP).

The City has adopted the draft land invasion strategy and by-law to deal with the challenge of land invasion, illegal land uses and informal settlements. The strategy and by-law will assist the City to achieve integrated human settlement. A procedure manual has been compiled as part of the Land Use Management Scheme to deal specifically with the issues relating to illegal land uses.

Backyard Dwellers

The City of Mbombela has approximately 3 901 households, occupying backyard dwellings according to the 2016 Community Survey. The backyard rental market has become a common phenomenon in black townships. This has been attributed to the need to generate extra income, whilst also providing affordable housing, particularly for low-income earners. Backyards are also a means to address overcrowding in the main house. Backyard dwellings are most common in townships due to the previous poor enforcement of land use controls and building regulations. They generate the following challenges for the municipality:

A high proportion of these structures contravene municipal by-laws and/or do not comply with the norms and standards set out in national building regulations and/or municipal by-laws, in relation to acceptability of secondary structures, health, safety and aesthetic considerations specifically. As a result, they are unsafe, unhealthy, and do not guarantee access to basic services which is a constitutional right. They also overburden infrastructure carrying capacity.

Rural Housing Need

The Community Survey 2016 indicated that 3 602 households reside in traditional dwellings. As such, rural housing need is particularly visible along the eastern region of the municipality on settlement located on state land and under tribal authorities. According to the CoM SDF (2018), these areas are characterised by a relatively high population rate, unplanned sprawling settlement, service backlogs and poor access to social and economic opportunities. Land tenure rights in these settlements is protected in terms of the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act (Act 31 of 1996).

Gap Housing Demand

The Department of Human Settlements introduced the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) as an initiative for households falling within the “Gap Market”, targeting people earning between R3 501-R22 000. This income bracket is interlinked with social housing market segment.

Social Housing and Community Residential Unit

The Community Survey (2016) reveals a decline of households residing in block of flats/apartments between 2011 (3 894 households) and 2016 (3 354 households). Although these figures do not necessarily suggest that all flats/townhouses are rented, the data provides an indication of the availability of potential rental accommodation in the municipality.

The Community Survey, 2016 further indicates that 16 503 households occupy rented properties. There is therefore a potential demand in rental accommodation, especially considering that 63 704 households earn between R20 001 and R75 000 per annum which is part of the criteria for social housing projects designated within restructuring zones. Social housing provides good quality rental accommodation for the upper end of the low-income market (R1 500-R7 500). Opportunities for Community Residential Units could also be explored to provide rental accommodation, targeting people who are earning between R 800-R7 500.

Student Housing Demand

The City of Mbombela has several tertiary institutions such as the Universities (University of Mpumalanga, University of South Africa, and Tshwane University of Technology as well as Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Colleges. The University of Mpumalanga was established in 2014 and has seen a high demand in student accommodation in Nelspruit. According to Seeff Properties (2019), the University of Mpumalanga predicted an increase in the number of students between 2019 and 2020. The increase in the number of students could potentially increase the demand for student housing within the municipality particularly in areas within the proximity of the university. The demand in student accommodation has resulted in the conversion of some private residential houses to student accommodation residences in Nelspruit.

2.3.4.6 Implementation Plan of CoM Housing Sector Plan

In delivering on its sustainable human settlements goal, the City of Mbombela will embark on the following action implementation plan which are closely linked to the objectives of its Housing Sector Plan:

Action Plan

OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	TARGETS	RESPONSIBILITY
To reduce housing backlog in all its forms and transform existing settlements into sustainable human settlements.	Use IRDP approach to the development of human settlements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IRDP projects initiated per annum. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Upgrading of informal settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment report for each informal settlement Response plan for each informal settlement. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM HDA
	Upgrade hostels into Community Residential Units (CRU's).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 CRU projects per year 100 units delivered per year. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Facilitate the development of social housing in strategic locations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 social housing projects per annum. 100 units delivered through the Social Housing programme per annum. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Facilitate implementation of rural housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500 rural housing units per annum. 4 settlement plans per annum. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Facilitate GAP housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% of every IRDP allocated to Gap housing projects. 200 serviced sites per annum. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM Private sector
	Title restoration programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 Townships registered with the Deeds Office per annum 1000 Title deeds per annum. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Innovation and technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% targeted reduction cost. Number of units built using alternative technology per annum. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
To strengthen municipal capacity to deliver sustainable settlements.	Submission of an application for level 2 accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 2 accreditation obtained by 2023. 	CoMLM MEC Mpumalanga DHS
	Restructuring of the Human Settlement Unit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved organogram for the new Human Settlement Department/Unit by end of 2022 Full staff complement by 2022. 	CoM
	Establishment internal project teams.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical committee for each project. 	CoM
	Facilitate establishment of a municipal Social Housing Institution (SHI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 social housing projects per annum. 	CoM

OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	TARGETS	RESPONSIBILITY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1000 of units delivered per annum. 	
To acquire, assemble and release land	Land identification, assessment, and prioritisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schedule of prioritized land parcels finalized by 2022. 	CoM
	Land acquisition and assembly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ha acquired per annum. Percentage of households benefitted. 	CoM Mpumalanga DHS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Public Private Partnerships (PPP). Advertise call for partnerships with developers and/or landowners. Allocate land and invite private developers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of established PPPs. Advertise by 2022. Number of ha of land allocated to private developers. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM Financial Institutions
	Strategic release of municipal land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectors of land identified. Hectors land released. 	CoM
To establish synergistic relations with stakeholders and potential partners.	Establish Human Settlement Coordinating Forum.	1 meeting per quarter	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Strengthen project community representative structures.	Committee for each functional project.	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Collaborate with interest groups (NGOs, lobby groups and NPOs).	Number of projects with signed MoUs.	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
To develop effective systems and procedures for the delivery of the human settlement programme.	Quality Assurance and Risk management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality assurance framework completed by 2022. Electronic monitoring system completed by 2023. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Develop directives for the design and implementation of human settlement projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved Directives by 2022. 100% of projects complies with the directives by 2023. 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM
	Develop and maintain housing needs register.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily maintenance Monthly reports 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM NDHS
	Develop policies and procedures for housing allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approved housing allocation policy and procedures by 2022. 100% households allocated houses in accordance with the policy by 2022. 	CoM
	Develop housing consumer education programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects 	CoM Mpumalanga DHS
	Develop environmental systems and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All projects Norms and standards developed in respect of housing projects by 2022. 	EDTEA CoM Mpumalanga DHS

OBJECTIVE	ACTION PLANS	TARGETS	RESPONSIBILITY
To use housing development as a catalyst for socio-economic development.	Establish a contractor development programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of contractors that received training per annum. Number of cooperatives involved in human settlement projects. Number of units built by beneficiaries of this programme 	Mpumalanga DHS
	Facilitate job creation through expanded public works programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people employed through EPWP in human settlement projects per quarter. Number of people employed through EPWP in human settlement projects per annum 	Mpumalanga DHS CoM

2.3.4.7 Land identification

The following depicts the Priority Human Settlement Land Parcels identified to deliver sustainable human settlements within the City of Mbombela municipal area.

Priority Human Settlement Land Parcels

PROJECT NAME	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF SITES	OWNERSHIP	PROGRESS	INSTRUMENT	FUNDING
Tekwane Urban Hub (Tekwane South Ext 2 and Tekwane West Ext 1)	Remainder of Portion 8 and Portion 9 of the Farm Tekwane 573 JU	250 Low-cost housing 35 Housing Units for Military veterans	Mpumalanga Economic Growth Agency (MEGA)	Water and Sanitation, Roads and Storm water, Energy and Waste Management master plans developed	NDPG	National treasury Mpumalanga DHS
Nkosi City (Daantjie)	The Farm Nkosi City 1002 JU	IRDP: 1747 Fully subsidized Houses Social housing: 166 Dwelling Units FLISP: 558 Bonded Houses	Land transferred to CPA at a value of R200m.	SPLUMA Application has been approved by the City of Mbombela Planning Tribunal	Subsidized units, Social housing, FLISP	National treasury/ Private Developer
MPUMAGREEN	The Dixie farm 311 JU			Project has a council resolution	Subsidized units, GAP housing and rental Stock	Private Developer, DHS and CoM
Mataffin	Remainder of the Farm Woodhouse 309 JT	Approximately 12 090 units	Mataffin Trust (obtained through a land claim)	Funding required for township establishment, geo-tech, EIA and general Plan approval		National treasury Mpumalanga DHS
Msholozhi Informal Settlement	Portion 2 and remainder of the Farm Dingwell, 276 JT	Approximately 13 000 Housing opportunities	National Department of Public works	Township establishment Phase. Implementing Agent Appointed by PDHS	Upgrade focus area in terms of the SDF	National treasury Mpumalanga DHS and CoM
Rocky Drift Ext 34	Plot 26 Portion of portion 3 of the			Service provider appointed by province	Upgrade focus area in terms of the SDF	DHS and CoM

PROJECT NAME	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF SITES	OWNERSHIP	PROGRESS	INSTRUMENT	FUNDING
	Farm Katoen-278 JT					
	Remainder of the Farm Dingwell 276 JT				Earmarked for Greenfield Development in terms of SDF	DHS and CoM
Rocky drift Ext 38	Remainder of Portion 6 of the Farm Dingwell 276 JT		HL Hall & Sons	2 approved industrial townships. The existing EIA of the industrial township in the process of amendment to allow for integrated human settlements		DHS and CoM
Maggiesdal	Portion 24 of portion 15, portion 23 of portion 15, Re 8, Portion 69 of portion 8 Portion 7 of 5 and portion 46 of portion 6 al of 456 JT			Service provider appointed by province		DHS and CoM
Friedenheim	Portions 98,99,100 and 140 of the Farm Friedenheim 282 JT (Casa da Lua)				Earmarked for strategic mixed use in terms of the SDF	DHS and CoM
White River Ext 71	White River Ext 71 Portion 18, 19, 20 and 96			Require Funding for the development of infrastructure	Earmarked for future housing in terms of the SDF	DHS and CoM
White River (Coltshill)	White River Portion of 87 and 147 of the Farm White River 64 JU					DHS and CoM
White River Extension 112	RE/2, 4 and 5 and the Remaining Extent of the Farm Waterval 65 JU			Mpumalanga PDHS has appointed a service provider to conduct a feasibility study for the development of integrated human settlements.		DHS and CoM
Drum Rock	Drum Rock Extension 8				Earmarked for strategic mixed use in terms of the SDF	DHS and CoM
Ngodwana AH	Remainder of Portion 26 of the Farm Grootgeluk 477 JT		Privately owned		SDF upgrade focus area	DHS and CoM
	Portion 1 of the Farm Bigger 664 JT	412 households			Earmarked for Greenfield Development in terms of SDF	DHS and CoM
Neillsville	Farm SA Prudential Citrus Estate 131 JU				Land earmarked for the extension of Neillsville	DHS and CoM
Boschrand Heights	Boschrand Heights Ext 1				Earmarked for HIS in terms of the SDF	DHS and CoM

PROJECT NAME	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	NUMBER OF SITES	OWNERSHIP	PROGRESS	INSTRUMENT	FUNDING
KwaKhumalo	Remaining Extent of the Farm Gutshwa 959			Township formalisation is in process	Earmarked for HIS in terms of the SDF	DHS and CoM
Kanyamazane Hostel				PDHS currently conducting a socio-economic study for the upgrading of the hostel.		DHS and CoM

2.3.4.8 Project pipeline

The following entails the projects that are currently under implementation but have not been concluded. These projects include township establishment projects as well as engineering services projects. They also serve as a precursor for the implementation and delivery of formal housing units within the municipal area of Mbombela.

Township Establishment Phase Projects

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT PHASE	WARD
Maggiesdal/Friedehem/ White River Ext 71 and Coltshill Human Settlements	Feasibility (Detailed Planning)	15,30,38
	Installation of Services	
	Construction of Housing Units	
Hillsview Integrated Human Settlement	Feasibility (Detailed Planning)	38
	Installation of Services	
	Construction of Housing Units	
Dingwell Integrated Human Settlement	Feasibility (Detailed Planning)	14
	Installation of Services	
	Construction of Housing Units	

Engineering Services Phase Projects

PROJECT NAME	WARD	2021/22 TARGET
Msholozzi Integrated Human Settlement	14	Provision of internal municipal engineering services
Dingwell Integrated Human Settlement	38	Provision of internal municipal engineering services
Umjindi Bulk project	45	Bulk roads and storm water
Parliamentary Village	12,14	Bulk water, sewer and electricity for the Parliamentary Village

2.3.4.9 Land invasion and intervention strategies

The Municipality is faced with huge challenges of land invasion within its area of jurisdiction. This has negative effects in a number of aspects including the delivery of basic services, land-use management system, well-structured and organized spatial development. Most of the areas affected by land invasion are communal areas which are largely governed through tribal authorities where pockets of land are sold illegally without the tribal authorities' knowledge. The people who sell these portions of land to others usually claim to be representatives of the tribal authorities and will go to an extent of even forging letters of allocation in the names of the governing tribal authorities. Over and above this, there are also people who will just invade land and commence construction of housing structures without the knowledge of the Municipality or relevant tribal authority and in most instances, they tend to build in areas not earmarked for residential purposes and are usually hazardous areas for human habitation.

The City of Mbombela has in place a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) which was approved by Council in 2018 (in the process of review) and is meant to govern how land and space within the municipal area will be utilized and managed. Furthermore, the Municipality has also developed a Land-Use Management Scheme (LUMS) which seeks to create coordinated, harmonious and sustainable

development of the municipal area in such a way that it efficiently promotes health, safety, order, amenity, convenience and general welfare, as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development. Both the SDF and LUMS were developed in terms of governing legislation, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) Act No. 16 of 2013, which in the main aimed at providing national, provincial and municipal spheres of government with a framework relating to the establishment of policies and systems relating to planning and land use management.

One of the main reasons that the SPLUMA legislation was introduced was to bridge the gap between existing land use legislation and the proliferation of informal settlements over the last 25 years. Informal settlements tend to mushroom on land that is not formally allocated by the Municipality. This has a dire effect on the delivery of basic services as the Municipality is found not ready with properly installed engineering infrastructure to support the delivery of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, proper roads and storm water drainage systems. In most instances, the Municipality tends to be reactive rather than proactive because these areas are usually not planned for development in advance and might not even be meant for residence. Some of these areas become a nightmare in providing services such as storm water pipes, sewer network as people would have built anyhow and closer to each other without the Municipality having approved their building plans. This goes against the aspirations of the SPLUMA and LUMS of ensuring organized planning and development of land. The Municipality also finds itself having to intervene when there are disasters such as floods as some of these dwellings are constructed right next to flood lines. These structures are not spared when heavy rains strike and many people are affected and left destitute, a plight to which the Municipality has to respond to.

In order to respond to the negative effects brought about by the invasion of land and to realise the aspirations of SPLUMA, the City of Mbombela has in place the following intervention measures:

- Collaborating with Tribal Authorities in order to find ways to curb land invasion
- Implementing awareness campaigns about the effects of land invasion
- Enforcement of governing land invasion by-laws and policies
- Placement of boards in areas where land invasion is rife

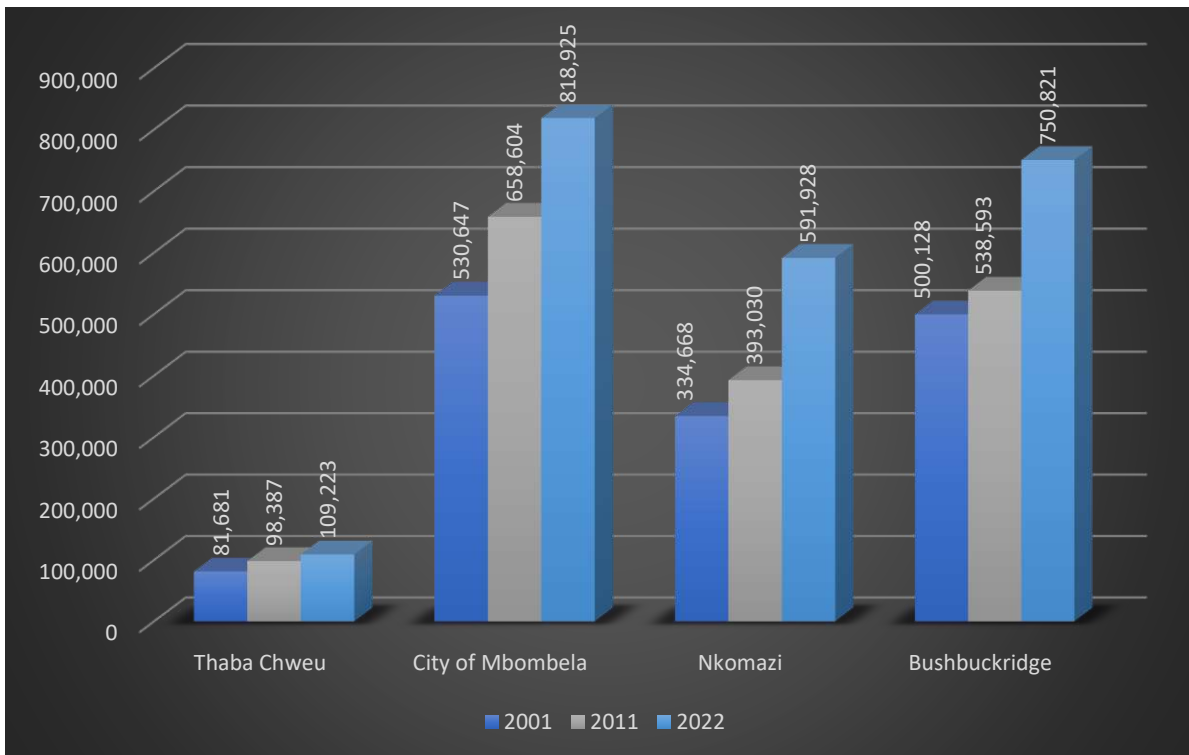
2.3.5 Demographic overview

Demography is the statistical study of human populations. It encompasses the study of the size, structure, and distribution of these populations. Population dynamics constitute a key feature in development planning because one needs to be aware of the composition of the population before embarking on a process of improving the lives of the people making up the population. All spheres of government are entrusted with providing services to the people and thereby improving the livelihood of these people. In doing so, a critical analysis of the structure of the population is necessary. It is necessary to know whether population is predominantly young or old. This helps government in allocating its resources effectively as people of different age groups may at times require different services. Not only are the different age group important but also other elements such as the size, fertility, mortality, race, health and wellbeing are equally important. The following is a synopsis of the population dynamics of the Mbombela municipal area also known as demographic overview.

2.3.5.1 Population size

According to StatsSA Census Survey 2022, the Mbombela municipal area had a total population of 818 925. This population constitutes 36.0% of the entire population of Ehlanzeni District. Hence, the municipal area of Mbombela is the most populous within the Ehlanzeni District (Census Survey, 2022). With regards to the municipal area's population trends over the past 11 years (2011-2022), the Municipality has become the third fastest growing municipality in the Ehlanzeni District with 24,3% growth after Bushbuckridge and Nkomazi municipal areas which recorded population growth rates of 39,4% and 50,6% respectively (refer to figure 2.3.5.1 below). This reversed the Mbombela municipal area in terms of occupying the top spot with regards to population growth as evidenced between 2001 and 2011.

Figure 2.3.5.1: The population distribution in Ehlanzeni district area (2001, 2011 & 2022)



Source: StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022

The Mbombela municipal area has recorded annual population growth rate of 2.2% per annum between 2001 and 2011 (Stats SA, 2011). Between 2011 and 2022, however, an annual population growth rate of 2.1% was observed within the municipal area. These trends can be attributed to the Municipality's economic potential to attract people from other countries, provinces and municipalities.

According to Community Survey 2016, the municipal area of Mbombela is a destination for about 35.6% of all immigrants (both from other provinces and other countries) coming into Ehlanzeni District Municipality. In order to manage the challenges of migration, the municipality is currently in a process of developing a migration strategy. With the annual growth rate of 2.1% of the municipal area's population, it is estimated that the population has grown from 818 925 in 2022 to 871 607 in 2025.

2.3.5.2 Age and sex composition

Age and sex are the most basic characteristics of a population. Every population has a different age and sex composition. The number and proportion of males and females in each age group have considerable impact on the population's social and economic situation, both present and future (refer to table 2.3.5.2 below).

Table 2.3.5.2: Age and sex composition

Description		Years		
		2001	2011	2022
Age	0-14	33.81%	29.58%	27,90%
	15-34 (Youth)	39,03%	40.05%	56,00%
	15-64 (Economically active)	62.25%	66.20%	67,60%
	65+ (Elderly)	3.93%	4.15%	4,60%
Gender	Female	51.75%	51.08%	51,7%
	Male	48.24%	48.91%	48,3%
Sex ratio		93,0	95,7	93,6

Source: StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022

The above table shows that the municipal area has a relatively young population. This is indicated by the 56,0% youth (15-34 years) contribution to the total population compared with the 27,9% of children between the ages of 0-14 as well as the mere 4,6% of the elderly people. It is important to note that there was an increase in the percentage contribution to the total population of the youth, from 40% in 2011 to 56,0% in 2022. A decrease in the percentage contribution to the total population of children aged 0-14 was however witnessed, from 29,5% in 2011 to 27,9% in 2022. The proportion of elderly people to the total population of the municipal area has also seen an upswing, from 4,1% during 2011 to 4,6% in 2022. The same trend in this group of the population has also been observed between the period of 2001 and 2011. This implies that the government must make concerted effort to provide social services to the benefit of this population group such as provision of old age homes.

The economically active group represents the youth together with adults above 34 years. This component indicates that the biggest chunk of the population is able to work. This group has seen an increase from 66,2% in 2011 to 67,6% in 2022. This is positive sign especially towards the economic growth of the municipality.

With regard to sex composition, the municipality has seen females being in majority since Census 2001 to the most recent Census Survey conducted in 2022. This has also been quantified by the sex ratios. There have been fluctuations in sex ratio between the three Censuses. In 2001, the sex ratio was 93 males for every 100 females, while in 2011 there were 95,7 males for every 100 females. During 2022, there were 93,6 males for every 100 females and this indicated a decline from the previous census survey.

2.3.5.3 Racial profile

The Census Survey 2022 conducted by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) indicates that the municipality is dominated by people of African (Black) descent most of whom speak the SiSwati language. The total contribution of the African group has increased between 2011 and 2022, from 89,1% to 94,6%. White people are the second dominant population group with 4,3% contribution to the total population whilst the Asian group remained the least contributing group with 0,5%. This information is indicated on the table below.

Table 2.3.5.3: Racial profile

RACE/POPULATION GROUP	2022	
	NUMBER OF PEOPLE	PERCENTAGE (%)
Blacks (African)	774 703	94,6%
Whites	35 214	4,3%
Coloureds	4 914	0,6%
Asian	4 094	0,5%

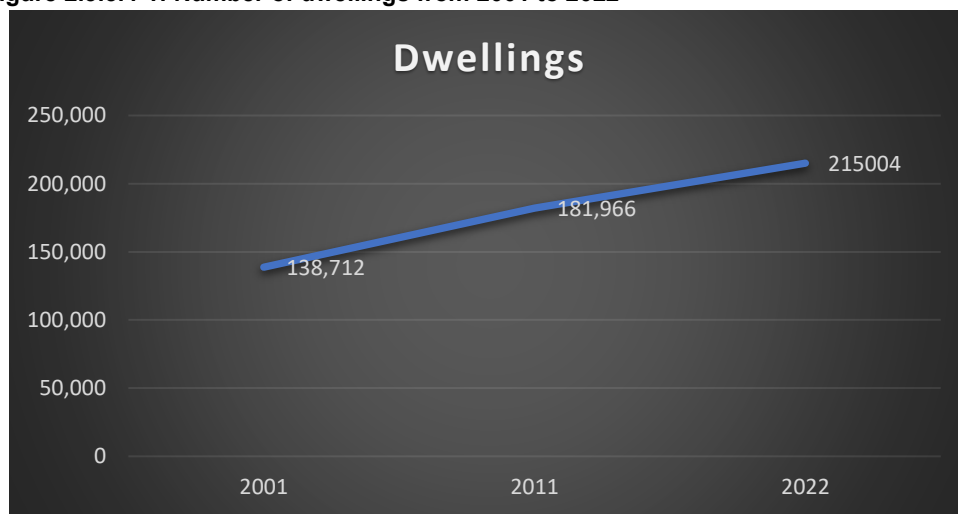
Source: StatsSA Community Survey 2022

Linked to the race, the dominating language is SiSwati, followed by Xitsonga and Afrikaans respectively. The dominance of African people who are speaking SiSwati forced the municipality to approve a language policy which gave provision for the translation of key strategic documents such as IDP, Budget and Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) into SiSwati. The primary objective of this was to ensure that the majority of the people understand the core business of the Municipality through their own language.

2.3.5.4 Number of dwellings & average household size

According to Stats SA Census Survey 2022 results, the Mbombela municipal area has recorded an increase in the number of dwellings (housing structures) in the past 21 years. The results reveal that, as of 2022, the municipality had a total of 215 004 dwellings. This means an increase of 43 254 between 2001 and 2011, while this number has increased by 76 292 or 57,4% in the past 21 years (2001-2022). This can be attributed to the unbundling of dwellings, which resulted in an increase in the number of dwellings within the municipal area (Refer to figure 2.3.5.4-1.1 below).

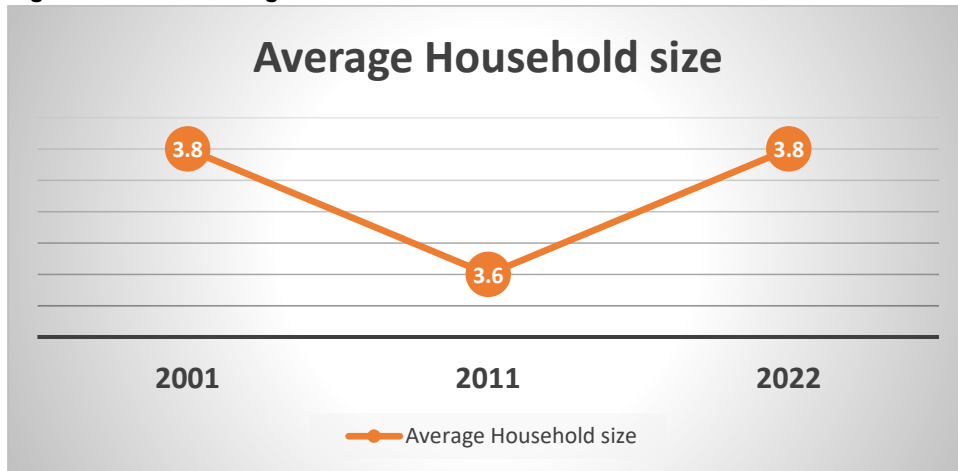
Figure 2.3.5.4-1: Number of dwellings from 2001 to 2022



Source: StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022

The increase in the number of households has an impact in the planning and development of the Municipality. This, in other words, means that the municipality must earmark land for residential development in order to accommodate those who will need the space to live in. The increase in the number of households also has a direct impact on the provision of adequate housing as well as basic services like electricity, water and sanitation.

Figure 2.3.5.4-2: Average household size 2001-2022

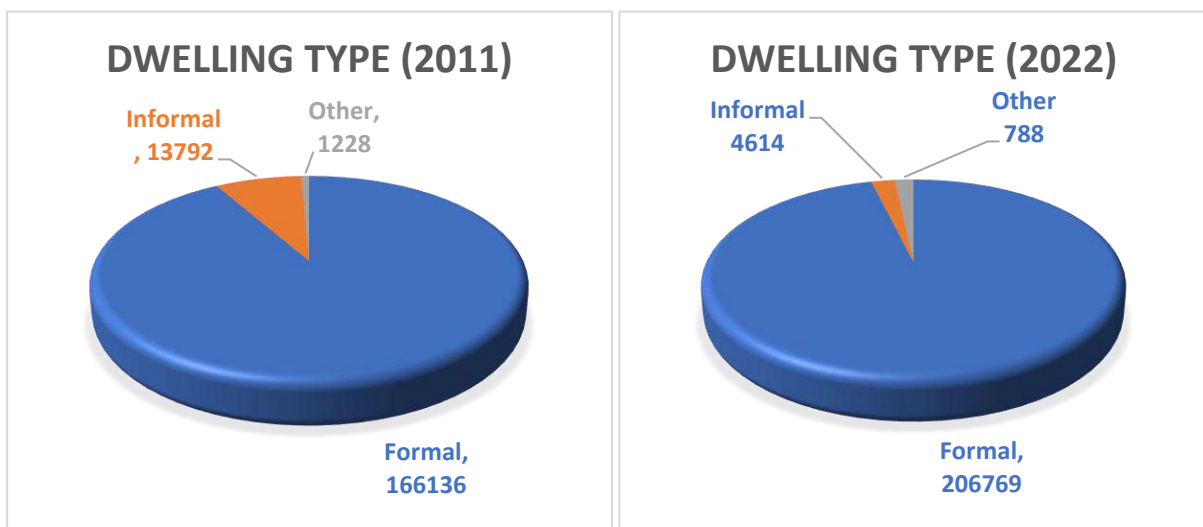


Source: StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022

When looking at the average household size, the Census Survey reveal that the Municipality has recorded a decline from 3,8 in 2001 to 3,6 in 2011. Between 2011 and 2022, the average household size for the Mbombela municipal area grew to 3,8 - indicating a 0,2-percentage point increase.

The following figure presents a status quo on the type of household dwellings that exist within the municipal area of Mbombela.

Figure 2.3.5.4-3: Type of dwelling



Source: Statistics SA Census 2011 & 2022

The Mbombela municipal area has seen an increase in the number of formal dwellings between 2011 and 2022 by 40 633 or 24,4%. The number of informal dwellings has however seen a considerable decline between the same period – a decline by 9 178 or 66,5%. This can be attributed to the number of human settlements programmes that were implemented within the municipal space between the period of 2011 and 2022. These programmes were aimed at ensuring that the residents of the municipality were provided with proper housing structures to improve their dignity. These programmes were rolled out by the Provincial Department of Human Settlements by means of low-cost housing, community residential units, Financed Linked Subsidy Programme, Integrated Residential Development

Programme through collaboration with the City of Mbombela wherein the latter identified beneficiaries and ensured availability of suitable land where applicable. Furthermore, with the economic opportunities that were available within the municipal area, other residents were able to access mortgage loans in order to build their own houses.

The Municipality in partnership with the Provincial Department of Human Settlements will continue to expedite and prioritise the establishment of new settlements and formalisation of informal settlements in order to provide services in a sustainable manner. The Municipality's Land Use Management Scheme will also ensure that development takes place in line with its Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

2.3.6 Basic services delivery

Section 152 of the South African Constitution requires a municipality to ensure the provision of basic services to communities in a sustainable manner. The basic services that a municipality must provide include water, sanitation, electricity, refuse removal and municipal roads. Municipalities, on the main, provide services at a household level therefore it is important to note that data on access to basic municipal services within the jurisdiction of Mbombela will be presented at a household level. Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) defines a household as a "group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone". In this section, for data presentation purposes, a household will be treated as a dwelling or dwelling unit to which the municipal basic services are provided. This is because a dwelling is occupied by a household as defined by StatsSA above.

The following is an analysis of the trends in household access to basic services over the last 21 years spanning 3 Census Surveys as well as progress made by the Municipality in eradicating existing backlogs in basic service delivery. This includes *inter alia* the assessment of the existing level of development and identification of communities without access to basic municipal services as required in terms Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000).

2.3.6.1 Household access to basic service delivery

The table below depicts a summary of the status quo on household access to basic service delivery from 2001 until 2022. It indicates the strides made by the Municipality in providing access to basic services within the municipal area as a whole. This data must be read in conjunction with the corresponding number of dwellings per Census Surveys depicted in section 2.3.5.4 above.

Table 2.3.6.1: Basic service delivery indicators

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS	STATISTICAL RESULTS		
	2001	2011	2022
Number of households with connection to piped (tap) water: on site & off site	109 539	144 517	159 929
Number of households with access to basic sanitation (Water borne toilet/Flush & Chemical toilets)	39 079	67 381	106 852
Number of households with access to electricity	89 453	160 871	210 324
Number of households with weekly refuse removal by local authority	39 787	63 197	90 846

Source : **StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022**

The above table shows a summary of household basic service delivery indicators. It portrays that the Municipality has made significant progress in increasing the number of households with access to piped water (on site and off site) to its households. There has been an improvement of 10,6% or 15 412 households added in the delivery of piped water within the municipal area from 2011 until 2022. With

regards to household access to basic sanitation (water-borne/flush toilets & chemical toilets), a percentage increase of 58,5% was observed, from 67 381 in 2011 to 106 852 in 2022. This can be attributed to the implementation of bulk water and reticulation projects funded through own funding, SembCorp Silulumanzi and grants received from provincial and national government departments such as MIG, MWIG and MSIG.

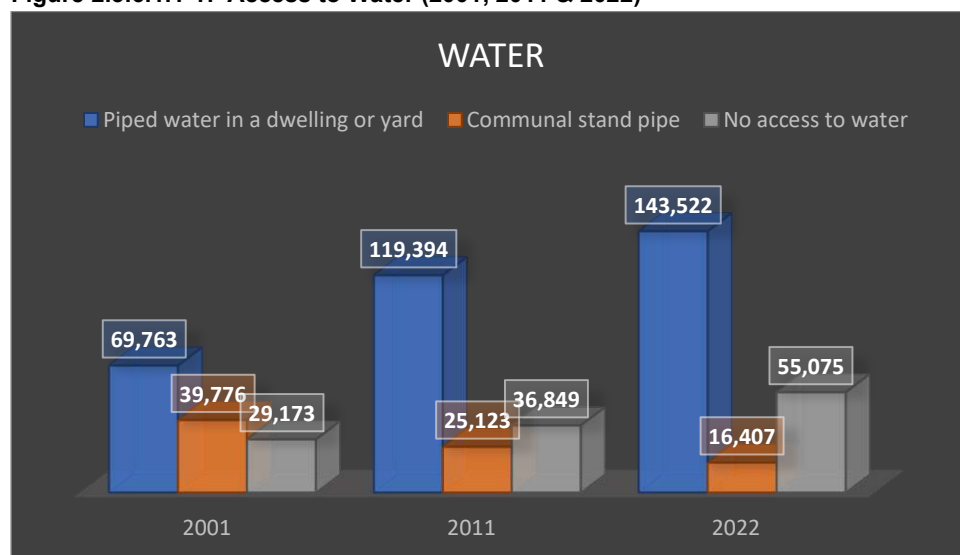
Through partnership with ESKOM and implementation of INEP projects funded by the National Department of Energy, the City of Mbombela has also increased the roll out of access to electricity which stood at 97.8% in 2022, making it the most accessible basic service amongst all. In terms of refuse removal, the Municipality has shown an increase of 58.8% in providing weekly refuse removal between 2001 and 2011, whilst it has shown a slight increase of 43,7% between 2011 and 2022. This implies that a total number of 51 059 households were added to receive weekly refuse removal between the period of 2001 and 2022. According to the municipality’s own assessment, the total poor access in this basic service is attributed to the increase in the number of informal households that have terrestrial restraint in collecting refuse as most households with access to this basic service are not only formalised but are also accessible.

The following section provides a breakdown of each basic service as per the available statistical information produced by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the official custodian and publisher of statistics related information in the country.

2.3.6.1.1 Water

Water is the most basic right a human being is entitled to in terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. It is therefore inherent upon the Municipality to ensure the provision of water to its communities in a sustainable manner in order to fulfil its constitutional obligation. The figure below indicates the extent to which the Municipality has been thriving to deliver water services to the communities from the period of 2001 up to 2022.

Figure 2.3.6.1.1-1: Access to Water (2001, 2011 & 2022)



Source: StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022

During 2001, the City of Mbombela had 69 763 (50.2%) households with access to piped water in their dwelling or yard and 39 776 (28.6%) households which had access to water through communal stand pipes. The number of households with access to piped water increased by 49 631 or 71.1% whilst that of households with access to water through communal stand pipes contracted by 14 653 or 36.8% between 2001 and 2011. From 2011 until 2022, the same trend continued whereby an increase in household access to piped water within a dwelling and yard was observed. This indicated an increase

of 24 128 or 20,2% household access. During the same period, a reduction in the number of households which accessed water through communal stand pipes was also observed – a decline by 8 716 or 34,6%. The decline in the number of households which had access to water through communal stand pipes (between 2001 and 2012) was as a result of the Municipality connecting piped water inside dwelling or yard to benefit households that previously relied on communal taps. (NB: The 2001 and 2011 results are based on a combined 2001 and 2011 municipal boundaries for the former Umjindi and Mbombela Municipalities respectively).

Whilst the Municipality has shown improvement in the provision of water to the households, it must be borne in mind however that the backlog (households without access to water) in the water service provision has been increasing. This is depicted by the 36 849 in 2011 from 29 173 in 2001, thereby implying a 26.3% increase. A similar pattern was also witnessed during the period of 2011 and 2022 whereby an increase of 18 226 or 49,4% was recorded. The increase in the backlog is closely linked to the sharp increase in the number of households/dwellings within the municipal area. (NB: The 2001 and 2011 results are based on a combined 2001 and 2011 municipal boundaries for the former Umjindi and Mbombela Municipalities respectively).

The City of Mbombela still needs to do more in terms water infrastructure projects particularly in the most remote communities within the municipal area. Currently, the Municipality’s budget is dominated by bulk water and reticulation projects in order to eradicate the existing backlogs within the municipal area. Areas that are mostly affected includes amongst others Nsikazi North, Nsikazi South, Emjindini rural areas, Hazyview, Phumlani, Matsulu and Kabokweni. The following table depicts the blue drop risk rating for the Municipality which reflect water quality management within the municipal area.

Table: Blue Drop Risk Rating

Municipality	Year		Trend (▼ — ▲) 2022-2023
	2022	2023	
City of Mbombela	95.2%	47.4%	▲

Low	Medium	High	Critical
<50%	50% - <70%	70% - <90%	90% - 100%

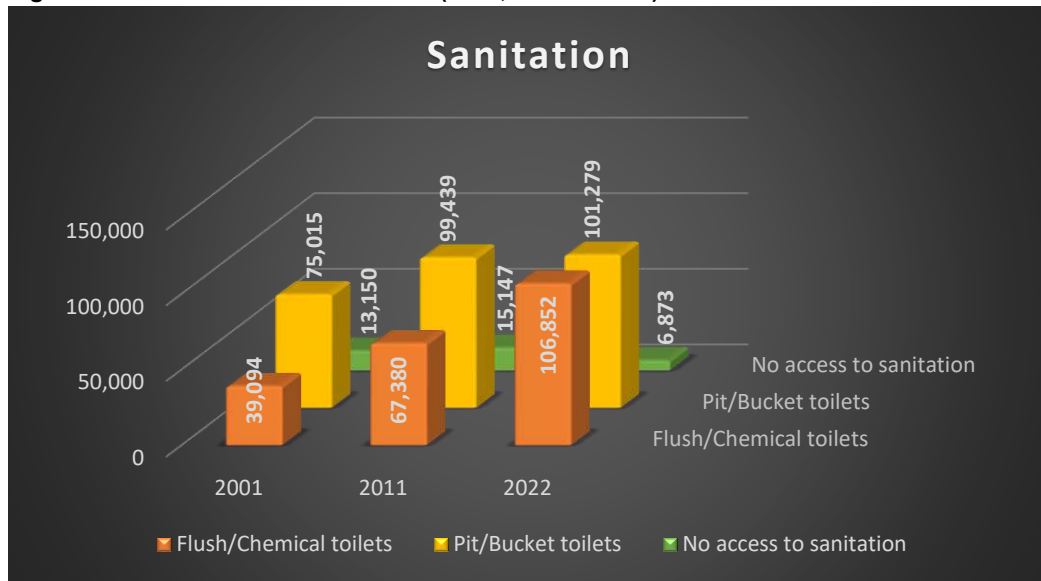
Source: DEDET Socio-Economic Profile 2023

According to the DEDET Socio-Economic Profile, the City of Mbombela’s blue drop risk rating declined from 95,2% during 2022 to 47,4% in 2023. This indicated an improvement from critical rating to low rating as indicated in the table above. This alludes to the fact that safe drinking water as measured in terms of blue drop status has improved between the period of 2022 and 2023.

2.3.6.1.2 Sanitation

In restoring people’s dignity, it is of paramount importance that the Municipality provides adequate sanitation services to the communities. It must be acknowledged that this is one area where the Municipality has been struggling particularly in remote rural areas. This is due to the lack or shortage of piped water supply in these areas which constraints the Municipality in providing water borne ablution facilities. The following figure depicts the trends of provision of sanitation services within the municipal area.

Figure 2.3.6.1.2: Access to Sanitation (2001, 2011 & 2022)



Source : **StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022**

From the above figure, it is easier to point out that there has been an increase in the number of households with access to flush & chemical toilets since 2001. This is indicated by the move from 39 094 in 2001 to 67 380 in 2011, thus indicating an increase of 72.3%. The upward trend continued between 2011 and 2022, where an increase of 58,5% was observed. This could be attributed to the Municipality’s implementation of sanitation projects between the periods in question. An upward swing was also recorded with regards to number of households which use pit latrines & bucket toilets as basic form of sanitation. This number increased by 26 264 or 35,0% between 2001 and 2022. The City of Mbombela, through a resolution taken by Mpumalanga Government, has since refrained from implementing pit latrines or VIP toilets within the municipal area as these had the potential to contaminate underground water. Furthermore, the municipality does not count bucket toilet as an acceptable form of sanitation.

The number of households without sanitation service stood at 6 873 in 2022 from 15 147 in 2011, thus indicating a decrease of 54,6%. Since the Municipality does not accept access to sanitation services through pit or bucket toilets, it appears that the backlog in the provision of sanitation is more dire than what is depicted in the official statistics provided by Statistics South Africa. Most of the households with pit latrines or VIP toilets and those without toilets were situated in rural areas. While it is indisputable that the Municipality is not faring very well in the provision of sanitation services, it should also be noted that the pace at which the number of households/dwellings is growing is another contributing factor towards improving the service access. The City of Mbombela will also fast track the implementation of water borne/flush toilets once it has dealt with the water infrastructure in affected areas. Currently, the sanitation infrastructure projects being implemented revolve around the augmentation of Waste Water Treatment Plants, replacement of dilapidated sewer lines as well as reticulation of settlements where there is existing infrastructure to support the connection of water borne toilets. The following table depicts the green cumulative risk rating which measures the wastewater quality manage within the Municipality’s area of jurisdiction.

Table: Green Cumulative Risk Rating

Municipality	Year		Trend (▼—▲) 2022-2023
	2022	2023	
City of Mbombela	62.0%	62.0%	—

Low	Medium	High	Critical
<50%	50% - <70%	70% - <90%	90% - 100%

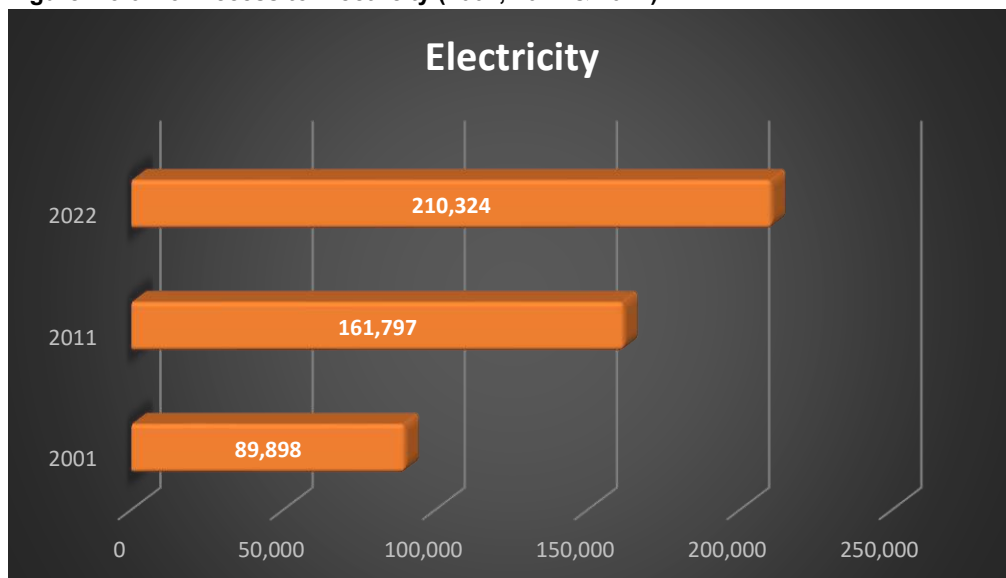
Source: **DEDET Socio-Economic Profile 2023**

In terms of the green cumulative risk rating, the City of Mbombela has retained the same rating of 62% in 2023 similar to that of 2022. This implies that the waste water quality management measured through green drop status has remained stable with the medium rating for the period between 2022 and 2023.

2.3.6.1.3 Electricity

Provision of electricity within the municipal area is one area where the Municipality has made considerable progress. Throughout the years, the Municipality together with Eskom and the National Department of Energy have rigorously implemented electrification projects to benefit communities in all the affected areas. However, it should be noted that the backlog that is still existing is as a result of the additional households within the municipal area thereby causing additional demand. The figure below illustrates the picture in as far as electricity provision within the Mbombela municipal area is concerned.

Figure 2.3.6.1.3: Access to Electricity (2001, 2011 & 2022)



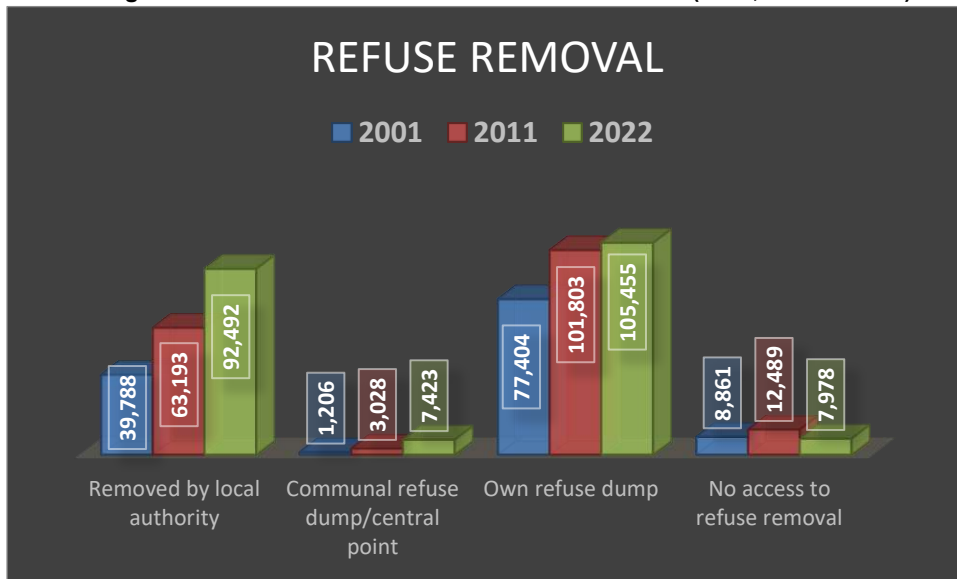
Source: **StatsSA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022**

The Municipality has experienced increases in electricity supply for all the periods under review. Between 2001 and 2011, 71 899 (79.9%) households were added into the grid. By 2022, this number further escalated to 210 324, indicating an increase by 29,9%. Although such progress has been made, there are still other areas that still need electricity, particularly in the rural areas. The municipality in partnership with Eskom is in the process of upgrading existing sub-stations in order to cater for all the areas within the municipal area. Moreover, the municipality is in the process of developing a master plan on streets or public lighting which will address the challenges of street and high mast lights requested by the communities during the IDP consultative meetings.

2.3.6.1.4 Refuse removal/waste management

The South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) states that: “*the objects of local government are, amongst others, to promote a safe and healthy environment*”. It is therefore paramount to note that this is a constitutional obligation entrusted to all municipalities within the country. The City of Mbombela is no exception and will always strive to fulfil this constitutional mandate with a view to create a conducive environment for its community members. The most relevant way a municipality can respond to this mandate is ensuring a clean environment through responsive environmental management, waste management and refuse collection services. Below is a figure indicating how the City of Mbombela has fared in providing refuse collection within the municipal area between 2001 and 2022.

Figure 2.3.6.1.4: Access to refuse removal services (2001, 2011 & 2022)



Source : **Stats SA Census Survey 2001, 2011 & 2022**

Access to refuse removal services within the municipal area is still a challenge particularly in rural areas where access routes make it impossible for kerb side refuse collection. This is depicted in the figure above which shows that the number of households using own refuse dump was the highest at 105 455 in 2022 from 101 803 and 77 404 in 2011 and 2001 respectively. An increase in the number of households with access to kerb side refuse collection by local authority/municipality was also witnessed between the 2001 and 2022 period, from 39 788 in 2001 to 92 492 in 2022 – thus implying that 52 704 households were added to have access to the service. There has also been a decline in the number of households with no access to refuse removal between 2011 and 2022 – from 12 489 in 2011 to 7 978 in 2022 – thus implying an improvement by 36,1%.

The Municipality needs to do more in improving the service access particularly in rural areas as the lack of such service has the potential of promoting illegal dumping and may eventually lead to health hazards or unbearable environmental effects. The Municipality is currently in the process of extending the waste collection service to the rural areas and informal settlements, and a feasibility study is underway in this regard. Moreover, transfer stations in White River, Hazyview, Kabokweni and Matsulu are being established.

The Municipality is also reviewing the Integrated Waste Management Plan and compiling section 78 investigation reports as per the requirement of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 of 2008. Waste minimization and recycling programs are being institutionalised to reduce the tonnage of waste reaching the landfill sites and subsequently create jobs for those who are interested in participating in the recycling program.

2.3.6.1.5 Municipal Roads and Storm water

The City of Mbombela's jurisdiction is dominated by a huge backlog on surfaced roads. This may be attributed to the fact that most of its settlements are predominantly rural and informal. However, this does not divest the Municipality of the responsibility to ensure provision of adequate access to conducive municipal roads to its communities. As a result, the Municipality has strived to ensure provision of surfaced roads and to constantly maintain both the surfaced and gravel roads. The figure below provides the status of municipal roads within the Mbombela municipal area from 2011 to 2022.

Figure 2.3.6.1.5: Municipal roads (2011 & 2022)



Source: Municipal PCF Report 2022

The figure above indicates that 645.5km of the 2 837.5 total kilometres of municipal roads existing were surfaced roads and 2 192km were gravel roads in 2011. Between 2011 and 2022, the Municipality has opened 800.8km of new roads. The new total kilometres of municipal roads became 3 638.3km. Of this total, 799.79km were surfaced roads and 2 838.51km were gravel roads. By 2022, 21.9% of the municipal roads were surfaced with either asphalt or interlock block paving and this was made possible through the implementation of Municipal Infrastructure Grant, Disaster Relief Grant and internally funded projects. This is another area of service where the City of Mbombela is having huge backlogs and needs to improve. It must be noted that the increase in the total kilometres of municipal roads is also attributed to the establishment of new settlements and the merger of the former Umjindi Local Municipality with Mbombela Local Municipality. Furthermore, all the municipal roads (surfaced or gravel) are regularly maintained by the Municipality.

The Municipality also has a Roads Master Plan (RMP) which is being updated to cater for the Umjindi area and will be reviewed annually to cater for the completed and new developments. The new University of Mpumalanga, ICC, Urban Renewal Project in Tekwane, Nkosi City and the Mpumalanga Fresh Produce Market will have a significant influence on the traffic flow, therefore the master plan will also be updated to cater for such changes.

2.3.6.2 Progress to date: Access to basic services (2022 – 2025)

This section seeks to depict the progress made by the current sitting Council which came in office in November 2021 with regards to ensuring universal access to basic municipal services since taking over from the previous Council. The baseline figures indicate the service delivery status quo left by the previous Council whilst the progress to date figures indicate what the current Council has achieved since coming into office. These figures are thus indicated in table 2.3.6.2 below.

Table 2.3.6.2 Progress Report on basic service delivery (2022 – 2024)

BASIC SERVICE	BASELINE (2022)		5 YEAR TARGET	TOTAL BACKLOGS ERADICATED	PROGRESS TO DATE (2024)	
	ACCESS	BACKLOG			ACCESS	BACKLOG
Water	159 929 (74.4%)	55 075 (25.6%)	15 000	0	159 929 (74.4%)	55 075 (25.6%)
Sanitation	106 852 (49.6%)	108 152 (50.4%)	15 000	430	107 282 (49.9%)	107 722 (50.1%)
Electricity	210 324 (97.8%)	4 680 (2.2%)	22 500	2 061	212 385 (98.8%)	2 619 (1.2%)
Refuse collection	90 846 (42.3%)	124 158 (57.7%)	160 136	222	91 068 (42.3%)	123 936 (57.7%)
Municipal roads	799.79km (20.9%)	3 021.21 (79.1%)	100 km	40.22km	840.01km (21.9%)	2 980.99km (78.1%)
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	215 004					
TOTAL KMs OF ROADS	3 821 km					

Source: StatsSA Census Survey 2022, Annual Report 2023/24, Annual Report 2024/25

It is a statutory requirement for a new Council after it has come into office to set, for its elected term, five-year service delivery targets based on its development priorities for the IDP. The provision of basic services is a constitutional requirement in terms of section 152, paragraph (b) which provides, amongst others, that “the objects of local government are to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner”. The above table seeks to explain the extent to which the current council has achieved in relation to the eradication of basic services backlogs.

2.3.6.2.1 Water and sanitation

In regard to water, it can be observed that the proportion of household with access to water at basic acceptable level has remained the same in 2024 as in 2022 base year (159 929 or 74.4%). This is because the Municipality has been implementing bulk water projects and maintenance projects which are key to implementing household water connection projects. The provision of access to basic sanitation has seen an increase from 106 852 in 2022 to 107 282 in 2024, an increase by 430 or 0.4%. This was achieved through the implementation water and sanitation programs which were funded internally (own revenue) and externally by provincial and national grant allocations (i.e. MIG, MSIG). While such progress can be observed, it should be noted however that more still needs to be done in eradicating the outstanding backlogs especially access to basic sanitation. Extension of access to basic sanitation particularly in rural areas relies heavily on the implementation of water infrastructure programs which must still be prioritised and expedited.

2.3.6.2.2 Electricity

Through programs funded by ESKOM as well as the INEP program funded by the Department of Energy and implemented by the Municipality, electricity supply and connection to households between 2022 and 2024 has increased by 2 061 or 0.9%.

2.3.6.2.3 Refuse collection

Refuse collection remains a challenge to the Municipality particularly in rural areas which are predominantly informal and have limited access (poor condition or lack of routes/streets) for kerbside refuse collection. The Municipality is left with little option but to improvise by utilising EPWP program where people are employed to collect refuse without pick-up trucks. Feasibility studies are however

underway to devise means of collecting refuse in these areas according to acceptable levels. Between 2022 and 2024, household access to refuse collection has seen an increase of 222 or 0.2%.

2.3.6.2.4 Municipal roads

Municipal roads is one basic service with high backlog as depicted by the 79.1% in 2022. This is attributable to the fact that the vast proportion of the municipal area is rural, which is constituted by informal areas. The Municipality nonetheless receives grants from provincial and national departments to implement road and storm water programs within its area of jurisdiction. These grants are used to surface gravel roads, rehabilitate and upgrade dilapidated roads that fall under the Municipality's competence. Such appropriations have been used from 2022 until 2024 to surface 40.22 kilometres of gravel roads, an increase by 5.0%.

2.3.7 Disaster management

According to the status quo report of the Disaster Management Unit, about 47 000 households in rural areas are without radio communication system coverage to alert the Unit during disasters. Almost 39% of the households have built houses on wetlands and flood lines which is a serious risk.

The Unit does not have a fully-fledged Disaster Management Centre, and is relying on the assistance of the District and Provincial centres. However, the Municipality has entered into an agreement with the Provincial Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Authorities (COGTA) to upgrade Council's Disaster and Communications Centre.

The City of Mbombela's Disaster Management Plan has been reviewed to cater for the former Umjindi and has been adopted by Council on 29 June 2023 under Council resolution A(1) 2023. The Municipality also participate in the Disaster Management Forum where all issues related to disaster are discussed and deliberated upon. The following is a summary content of the Municipality's approved Disaster Management Plan

2.3.7.1 Background

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, section 41(1) (b), it is the responsibility of all spheres of government to secure safety and wellbeing of the people of the Republic. The Constitution also places the responsibility of securing the safety and health of the environment on all spheres of government. It is therefore imperative to realise that disaster management is the primary responsibility of government, because the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002 (as amended) puts emphasis on the health and safety of communities as well as the environment.

Section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act as well as sections 52 and 53 of the Disaster Management Act compels each municipal entity to develop a disaster risk management plan as part of its Integrated Development Plan. It is as a result of these legislative prescripts that the City of Mbombela has developed its Disaster Management Plan which was approved by Council.

The City of Mbombela Disaster Management Plan establishes the arrangements for disaster risk management within the City of Mbombela (CoM) and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Disaster Management Act and section 26(g) of the Municipal Systems Act, and Municipal Finance Management Act. Reference has also been made to the Disaster Management Policy Framework and the Disaster Management Localised Incident Policy.

2.3.7.2 Purpose of CoM Disaster Management Plan

The purpose of this plan is to establish processes for a comprehensive disaster risk assessment. It further seeks to identify and clarify the roles and responsibilities of the internal and external stakeholders

throughout the entire cycle of disaster management, i.e., pre-disaster, during disaster and post disaster phases. It again identifies and establishes consultative mechanisms for specific priority risk reduction projects aimed at promoting resilient communities within the City.

2.3.7.3 Foundational Institutional Arrangements

In terms of disaster management legislations (i.e. disaster management act 57 of 2002, national disaster management policy framework Provincial Disaster Management Policy framework and municipal disaster management policy framework), the council of each metropolitan/ municipality must establish institutional capacity for disaster risk management in its area for implementing disaster risk management within the municipal sphere of government. Furthermore, these arrangements must be consistent with national and provincial arrangements and must provide the appropriate mechanisms to allow for the application of cooperative governance to facilitate both intergovernmental and municipal interdepartmental relations as well as community participation for the purpose of disaster risk management. This is in line with the requirements of a Level 1 Disaster Risk Management Plan as per section 3.1.1.2 of the National Disaster Management Policy Framework.

2.3.7.3.1 Emergency Services Department Top Management Committee

The City of Mbombela RMF indicates that the Management Committee City of Mbombela is used as the managerial coordinating body for inter-departmental liaison and coordination. In order for this plan to be implemented successfully it is imperative for the Management Committee to adopt disaster risk management as a standing agenda point of the meeting. This will ensure that disaster risk management is addressed on a regular and on-going basis. Though the Management Committee, high-level decision-making will inform the tasks of the different disaster risk management focal points in the respective divisions and municipal entities.

2.3.7.3.2 Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum

The Act calls for the active participation of all stakeholders, including the private sector, NGOs, CBOs, technical experts, communities, traditional leaders and volunteers, in disaster risk management planning and operations. Specific arrangements must be implemented to ensure the integration of stakeholder participation, to harness technical advice and to adopt a holistic and organised approach to the implementation of policy and legislation. In order for all relevant role-players in disaster risk management in the municipal area to co-ordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster risk management as prescribed in Section 4.1.3 of the National Disaster Risk Management Framework (DRMF).

Section 44 of the Act, Council must establish a Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum as provided for in Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act 57 of 2002. The Forum must comprise of the relevant stakeholders and role-players including all City of Mbombela departments, NGOs and CBOs; individuals or groups with special technical expertise. This following constitutes the responsibilities the Forum will have to carry out:

- give advice and make recommendations on disaster-related issues and disaster risk management
- contribute to disaster risk management planning and co-ordination
- establish joint standards of practice
- implement response management systems
- gather critical information about the municipality's capacity to assist in disasters and to access resources
- Assist with public awareness, training and capacity building.

2.3.7.3.3 NGO Forum

The City of Mbombela Municipality must establish an NGO Forum as a sub-committee of the City of Mbombela DRMF is responsible for the development and alignment of their own terms of reference with this DRMP and for the development of a social disaster relief contingency plan.

Such a plan must be developed according to Contingency Plan template as contained in the DRMF.

According to the Terms of Reference of the NGO Forum it is responsible for:

- Relief resources 73authorized;
- Assist in relief distribution;
- Damage and needs assessment;
- Hazard identification;
- Assistance during response;
- Coordination of relief efforts from various NGOs and CBOs;
- Participate in DRM activities in Mbombela such as awareness campaigns; and
- Provision of first aid services (especially during events in the community).

2.3.7.3.4 Other Fora

Due to the dynamic nature of disaster risk management, the DRMAF must from time to time consider the establishment of other sub-fora should the need arise. These sub-fora, as is the case of the NGO Forum will be responsible for the development of their own Term of Reference for the fulfilment of a specific disaster risk management task assigned to them by the Head of the City of Mbombela MDMC.

2.3.7.3.5 Disaster Risk Management Committees

It is further recommended that all Metropolitan, Cities municipalities establish interdepartmental disaster risk management committees for their areas and that all district municipalities establish disaster risk management committees in district management areas. In addition, local municipalities should establish their own disaster risk management committees and ensure the establishment of disaster risk management committees or forums in all municipal wards. Ward structures must be identified and tasked with responsibility for disaster risk management.

2.3.7.3.6 Disaster Management Volunteers

Volunteers are citizens over the age of 18, who donate their time to assist the Disaster Management Centre in a variety of areas. These generous citizens are trained and enhance the Centre's ability to build safer and disaster resilient communities.

In order to maintain an inclusive approach to the participation of volunteers in disaster risk management, volunteers are classified into three categories. These categories are grouped as follows:

- Units of volunteers
- General volunteers
- Spontaneous volunteers

2.3.7.3.7 Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC)

The The City of Mbombela Disaster Management Centre is the primary functional unit for disaster risk management in the municipal area. It (DMC) provides direction for the implementation of disaster risk management policies and legislation and integration and coordination of municipal disaster risk management activities and priorities in order to ensure that national and provincial objectives are achieved. Furthermore, the DMC provides support to the NDMC, PDMC and EDMC.

2.3.7.3.8 Sub-Structures of the MDMC

The approved structures of the Disaster Management Division (referred to as the MDMC in this Plan) must be consistent with the following sections:

- Office of the HOC; Disaster Risk Management Planning.
- Community Disaster Risk Management.
- Multi-Sectoral coordination.
- Disaster Operations Centre

The Community Disaster Risk Management Section is the only section within the MDMC which functions on a regionalised basis. Each of these sub-sections has full responsibility for community preparedness by ensuring community participation through the ward structures as well as the involvement of the public and private sector.

2.3.7.4 Disaster Risk Profile for Mbombela

The Mbombela Local Municipality, as one of the urban growth centres in Mpumalanga, faces increased levels of urban risk. These disaster risks include the ones as listed in the table below. The DMC considered and incorporated all inputs and comments obtained from role-players through the established processes. These risks are ranked in order of importance.

Table 2.3.7.4: Priority risks

PRIORITY	RISK	AREA/REGION MOST VULNERABLE
1	Hydro-meteorological flood	Southern Region
2	Waste disposal and littering	All regions
3	Sanitation and Sewage	All regions
4	Water pollution	All regions
5	Measure critical system failures	All regions
6	Fires	All regions
7	Landslide	All regions
8	Major transportation accidents	Central region
9	Epidemics	All regions
10	Special events incidents	All regions

Other disaster risks occurring with the jurisdiction of the City of Mbombela include but not limited to: terrorism/weapons of mass destruction, extreme heat, tornado, blight infestation, drought, earthquakes, extreme cold, hail, hostage incident, windstorm, and aviation incidents.

2.3.7.5 Macro Hazard Assessment

The following table contains a macro hazard assessment for the Mbombela in order to prioritise disaster risks. A three-point scale was used for the standardisation of the assessment (i.e., High, Medium and Low).

Table 2.3.7.5: Macro hazard assessment

Hazard	Geographical Location	Probability	Frequency	Intensity	Predictability /	Expose	Impact	Knock-on effect
1.Fires (shack)	Informal Settlements e.g. Ngodwana, Matsulu Makoko, Spelanyana, Luphisi, Mgcobaneni, Manzini, ,Chweni, Mganduzweni, Shabalala,Manyeveni Nkomeni,TV, Clau-clau, Zwelisha, Phola, Swalala,	High	High	High	Low	Properties and communities	High	Veld Fires
2. Fires (veld)	Mbombela - Kaapsehoop - Uitkyk Ngodwana Kanyamazane White River - Kiepersol - Hillsview - Farms - Shabalala - Majika Hazyview	High	High	High	Medium	Environment/ properties, livestock	medium	
3. Floods	Mbombela, Tekwane, Entokozweni, Elanshoek, Luphisi, Spelanyane, Phola, Mganduzweni Bhejukufa, Gutshwa kop	High but seasonal	High	High	Low	Properties, livelihood and infrastructure	High	
4. Severe weather conditions	All areas in Mbombela	High but seasonal	Medium	Medium	Low	Properties, livelihood and infrastructure	medium	Damaged Infrastructure
5.Hazardous material	Along the major routes, eg. N4, R40	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Environment/ communities	Medium	Pollution
6. Special events	All facilities handling events such as sports, large gathering. E.g. Mbombela stadium Kabokweni stadium Kanyamazane stadium Matsulu stadium Masoyi stadium Show grounds Rugby stadium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	People attending the event/gathering	High	
7.Mission Critical System failure	All transformers Nelspruit, Kanyamazane purification Plant, White River water tower,	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	All infrastructure and facilities	High	

Hazard	Geographical Location	Probability	Frequency	Intensity	Predictability /	Expose	Impact	Knock-on effect
9. Transportation Accidents	Train station, on major routes and along the airport. N4, R40	Low	Low	Low	Low	Commuters and infrastructure	High	
10. Building Collapse	All areas	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Buildings and human life	High	
11. Land/mud slide	Matsulu	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Human life/environment	High	

2.3.7.6 Disaster Risk Management Planning Priorities for Mbombela

Although the CoM disaster risk profile has identified a wide range of risks posing a potential threat to its area, it is not practical nor is it financially achievable to address all the risks simultaneously. Effective and focused disaster risk management planning by all organs of state and municipal entities can only be achieved through the identification of priority disaster risks and by the identification of the areas, communities and households most at risk to disaster in council's area. It is therefore necessary to adopt a carefully considered process which will enable this prioritisation.

Part of the prioritisation process will also be to adopt a three – phased approach to disaster risk management planning. This does not however imply that once the third phase is completed that the planning process is over. It must be clearly understood that disaster risk management planning is not a stop/start activity or project but a continuous process which of necessity must produce dynamic, real time plans which remain current in a continuously changing environment.

The process of prioritisation for disaster risk planning is critically informed by the disaster risk assessment findings for Mbombela. CoM must focus on the development of plans and the implementation of explicit programmes, projects and practices which give priority to building resilience and reducing the impact of a wide range of different disaster risks in areas, communities and households known to be at risk. CoM priorities must therefore focus on preventing or limiting the impact of the following disaster risks:

- Wide scale events that due to their magnitude, likely to affect the Mbombela as a whole. These include widespread floods and other severe weather events such as severe storms, and tornadoes; veld fires; and hazardous materials (storage, transportation and usage).
- Recurrent high and medium impact events that may require CoM's intervention or the mobilization of resources and infrastructure such as sinkholes, special events, floods and other severe weather events, large informal settlement fires, veld and urban fringe fires.
- Low frequency high and medium magnitude disaster risks with potential for severe loss and which require specialist support possibly not available in the CoM, such as nuclear accidents, major transport accidents, Mission Critical Systems Failure and building collapse.
- Disaster risks that affect neighbouring authorities which may have consequences for the MLM.

2.4 SOCIAL PROFILE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

2.4.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic that quantifies the degree of human development in a society in terms of its life expectancy, education and income. According to the United Nations, an index point that lies between 0 – 0.40 indicates low level of development in a society; index points that lie between 0.40 – 0.80 suggest medium development and an index point above 0.80 demonstrates high level of development in society in terms of the life expectancy, education and income. Table 2.4.1 below depicts the human development index figures observed between 2016 and 2020 within the Mbombela municipal area.

Table 2.4.1: Human Development Index (2016 – 2021)

Human Development Index		Trend ▼ — ▲
2019	2023	
0.60	0.66	▲

Source: **DEDET Socio-Economic Profile, 2024**

The table above indicates that the City of Mbombela municipal area's human development index slightly improved from 0.65 during 2019 to 0.66 in 2023. Thus, ranking the municipal area the 6th highest in the province in terms of human development. This also implies that the municipal area depicted medium development in terms of the United Nations scoring of human development index described above. Whilst a slight improvement can be seen between the period of 2019 and 2023, more concerted efforts still needed to be taken in improving human conditions within the municipal area in as far as health, education, and creation of employment opportunities within the City of Mbombela municipal area is concerned.

2.4.2 Health Indicators

For planning purposes, it is necessary to indicate the whether the population of the area in question is healthy or dying. This is necessary to devise measures for intervention. A number of interventions could include *inter alia* providing the necessary prevention techniques, medication or treatment, and ensuring the the availability of the relevant health resources and facilities i.e. construction of hospitals and primary health care facilities). The following table depicts the health indicators for the Mbombela municipal area.

Table 2.4.2: Health Indicators

HEALTH INDICATORS			
	2014/15	2017/18	Trend (▼ — ▲)
HIV 1 st test positive (as proportion of 15-49 years population)	14.8%	10.2%	▲
Total clients remaining on ART	59 533	77 948	▲
Immunisation coverage <1 year rate	83.3	92.7	▲
Neonatal mortality in facility rate per 1 000 live births	10.9	12.3	▼
Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births	112.6	124.7	▼
Death in facility under 5 years	7.7	7.8	▼

Source: **SERO Report 2019**

The table above indicates that the number of people who tested HIV positive during their first test decreased, from 14.8% during 2014/15 to 10.2% in 2017/18 period, an improvement by 4.2% percentage point. During the same period, the total number of people who were enrolled on antiretroviral treatment increased by 18 415 or 30.9% whilst the proportion of children covered through immunisation programme improved by 9.3%. A regression was however recorded for the neonatal mortality in facility and death in facility of children under 5 years. This implies a regression by 1.4% and 0.1% percentage points respectively. During 2014/15 period, there was 112.6 maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births however in 2017/18 period the number increased to 124.7 per 100 000 live births, implying a regression by 12.1.

2.4.3 Disability

Disability is a physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses or activities. In development planning, it is also used as a tool to measure the health of the population as well as the ability of persons to execute certain tasks or activities. A healthy population or less disabled population may thus mean more prospects of economic growth and least financial resources on mitigating the effects of disability. Likewise, an unhealthy population or population dominated by people with physical impairments will mean that the government must channel more financial resources in supporting the people with disability.

Table 2.4.3: Persons living with disability

Type of disability	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all	Do not know	Not applicable	Unspecified
Sight	560574	38180	9927	779	278	253	85923
Hearing	588623	16209	4096	554	256	253	85923
Communicating	598334	8478	2183	695	48	253	85923
Walking	576028	22397	9785	1418	109	253	85923
Remembering	589110	15918	4096	434	180	253	85923
Self-care	592328	12458	3577	1212	60	355	85923

Source : **Stats SA, Community Survey 2016**

In terms of the latest statistics from the Community Survey 2016, the highest form of disability within the municipality are people who have walking difficulty followed by those who have sight problems. These numbers stood at 1 418 and 779 respectively. The Survey also revealed that about 1 212 people are unable to take care of themselves due to one or more forms of physical impairment. The municipality under the Transversal Services Unit has programmes aimed at assisting and empowering special targeted groups including people with disability.

2.4.4 Unemployment profile

Employment is one of the indicators that could tell of the municipality's ability to generate revenue. This is because when people are employed, they are likely to be able to pay for the services. Table 2.3.4.3 shows the unemployment statistics of the City of Mbombela.

Table 2.4.4: Unemployment rates from 2016 to 2022

Unemployment rate (strict definition)	Age	Years	Percentage		
			Total	Male	Female
General (15-65 years)		2016	23.5%	20.8%	26.4%
		2022	31.8%	28.7%	35.1%
Youth (15-34 years)		2016	33.9%		
		2022	46.8%		

Source : **Stats SA Community Survey 2016 and DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2024**

From the above table, it can be deduced that unemployment within the Mbombela municipal area has increased by 8.3% percentage points between 2016 and 2022. The unemployment rate (strict definition) thus stood at 31.8% during 2022 from 23.5% in 2016. It can also be observed that female unemployment rate within the municipal area increased to 35.1% in 2022 from 26.4% recorded in 2016, an increase by 8.7% percentage points. This is largely due the fact that the economy has not been performing very well within the entire country as a result of a number of factors including lack of sufficient investment as well as the economic effects of COVID-19 pandemic which led to a series of lockdowns and subsequent closure of business operations. This resulted in detrimental economic consequences and businesses were forced to lay off their employees.

Youth unemployment is one of the major challenges facing the country. The City of Mbombela is no exception from this time-ticking bomb problem. This age group is highly active and constitutes the highest proportion to the City of Mbombela's total population. During 2016, youth unemployment (strict definition) for the Municipality stood at 33.9%. In 2022, this number has climbed to 46.8% - an indication of 12.9% percentage point increase. This is unsustainable and more concerted efforts needs to be made in order to reverse these figures. The number of jobs that were shed as a result of COVID-19 pandemic effects and other economic disruptions during 2021 are estimated at 14 449 according to the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development & Tourism's Socio-Economic Report 2024. Furthermore, employment level between 2016 and 2022 indicated an average decline of 3.3% per annum. According to the Department's latest Socio-Economic Report 2025, the City of Mbombela's jurisdiction experienced job gains of 8 208 in 2023 and 5 346 in 2014.

The following table depicts the current labour market indicators and trends within the municipal area of Mbombela as presented by the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development & Tourism's SEP 2025.

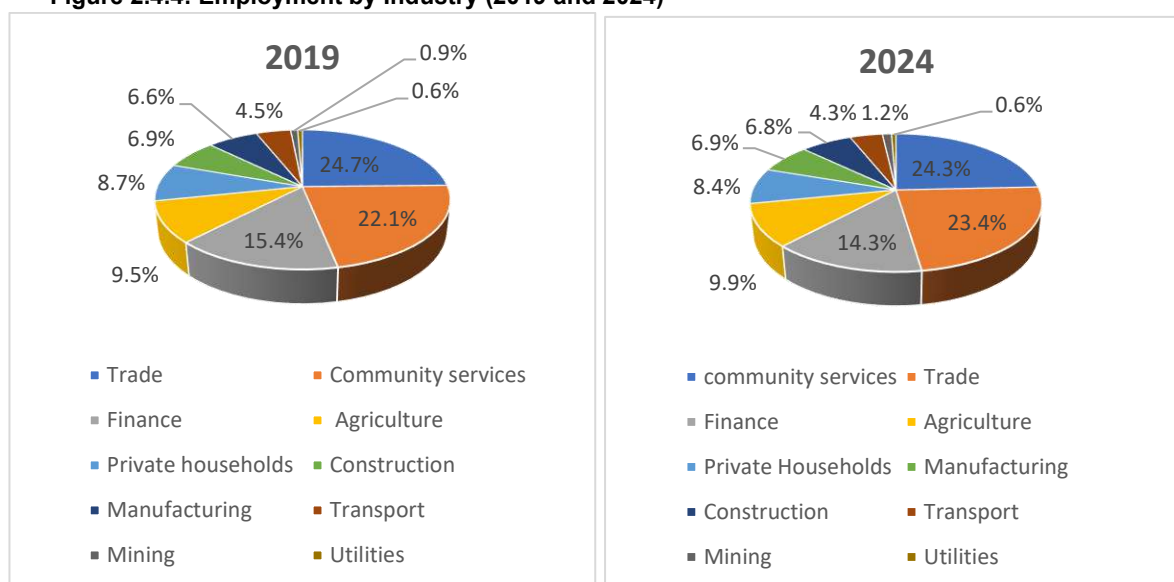
Table 2.4.5 Labour Market Indicators

INDICATOR	STATUS (%) 2019	STATUS (%) 2024
Official/strict unemployment rate	25,6%	30,6%
Official female unemployment rate	28,3%	33,9%
Official male unemployment rate		27,6%
Youth (15-34 years) strict unemployment rate	37,1%	44,9%
Share of Mpumalanga's employment		22,9%

DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025

The increasing unemployment rate in Mbombela calls for more robust implementation of the Local Economic Development (LED) programmes, Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) and Community Works Programme (CWP) that help in creating job opportunities to the communities including women, youth and people with disabilities. Moreover, it is anticipated that the LED strategy, Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and the Vision 2030 Strategy will also assist in identifying key areas that the City of Mbombela can invest in to create more job opportunities. Whilst the national government has introduced an Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan for the country, it is pertinent that the City of Mbombela responds to such a Plan and align its actions to realise what is envisaged in the Plan including adapting it to its unique circumstances. This will ensure that the economy is revived and that lost jobs are restored. The actions that the City of Mbombela will take in ensuring economic recovery in the municipal area are outlined in Chapter 3 of this IDP. This includes participation in the Ehlanzeni District Development Structures whose main aim is to implement and review the One Plan that was developed to ensure the delivery of high impact projects within each municipality in the district and ultimately boost investment in the economy and create more employment opportunities.

Figure 2.4.4: Employment by Industry (2019 and 2024)



Source: **DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025**

The largest four employing economic industries in the municipal area of Mbombela in 2019 were trade (24.7%), community services (22.1%), finance (15.4%) and agriculture (9.5%). During 2024, community services surpassed trade when it became the highest employing industry with 24.3% contribution while trade contributed 23.4%. However, the four industries (community services [24.3%], trade [23.4%], finance [14.3%], and agriculture [9.9%]) were still the most dominating industries in terms of contribution to employment. Community services and agriculture industries showed an increase of 2.2% and 0.5% percentage points respectively between 2019 and 2024 whilst the trade and finance industries showed a decline during the same period – 1.3% and 1.2% percentage points respectively. The least contributing industries to employment during 2024 were utilities (0.6%), mining (1.2%), transport (4.3%), and construction (6.8%). These industries need to be more capacitated in order to generate the targeted jobs envisaged in the City of Mbombela Vision 2030.

2.4.5 Poverty rate

Poverty is one of the elements used to measure the level of development within a country. It can be described as a lack of income and productive resources to ensure sustainable livelihoods such as lack

or limited access to food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. The United Nations describes people who are affected by poverty as those who live below \$1 a day. In terms of its Millennium Development Goals, the United Nations has set a target of halving the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day by 2015. The following table shows the level of poverty which existed in 2015 and 2023 within the Mbombela municipal area. This information is based on the 2025 DEDT Socio-Economic Profile 2025.

Table 2.4.5: Poverty rate (2015 – 2023)

City of Mbombela	Poverty rate 2015	Poverty rate 2023	Trend 2015 – 2023 ▼—▲
Share of population below LBPL	51,1%	38,4%	▲
Share of population below FPL	23,9%	14,3%	▲
Share of population below UBPL	77,3%	71,5%	▲

Source: **DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025**

According to the SEP Report (2025), the share of the population in the City of Mbombela below the lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) decreased from 51,1,6% in 2015 to 38,4 % in 2023 showing an improvement of 12,7% percentage point. The municipal area of Mbombela ranked 6th highest amongst other local municipalities in the province in terms of lower bound poverty rate. The table above also indicates that the share of population below food poverty line (FPL) within the municipal area improved by 9,6 percentage points, from 23,9% in 2015 to 14,3% in 2023. The statistics also show that the share of population below the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL) improved by 5,8 percentage points between 2015 and 2023.

The City of Mbombela has in the past devised various means to curb poverty within the municipal area such as job creation, support for small agricultural businesses, and implementation of Food for Waste programmes. However, there is a need to intensify the poverty alleviation programmes by the City of Mbombela together with other external stakeholders. The municipality has approved an indigent policy and register to assist poor households who cannot afford to pay for basic services. The Department of Social Development’s Social Relief of Distress Programme has also ensured that poor households are provided with food parcels in order to curb the social effects brought about by the deadly corona virus. SASSA also assisted by providing the unemployed youth with temporal grants (Social Relief of Distress Grant) in order to mitigate the consequences brought about by this novel corona virus. According to DEDET SEP Report 2024, there were 232 786 beneficiaries of social assistance grants within the Mbombela municipal area as of May 2024.

2.4.6 Income inequality

Income inequality refers to a measurement of the distribution of income that highlights the gap between individuals or households making most of the income in a given country and those making very little. It is also regarded as an extreme concentration of wealth or income in the hands of a small percentage of a population described as the gap between the richest and the rest. The following table indicates the income inequality of the Mbombela municipal area.

Table 2.4.6: Income inequality (2018 - 2024)

Share of income by poorest 40% 2018	Share of income by poorest 40% 2024	Trend ▼—▲
7,3%	7,7%	▲
Gini-coefficient level 2018	Gini-coefficient level 2024	Trend ▼—▲
0.625	0.541	▲

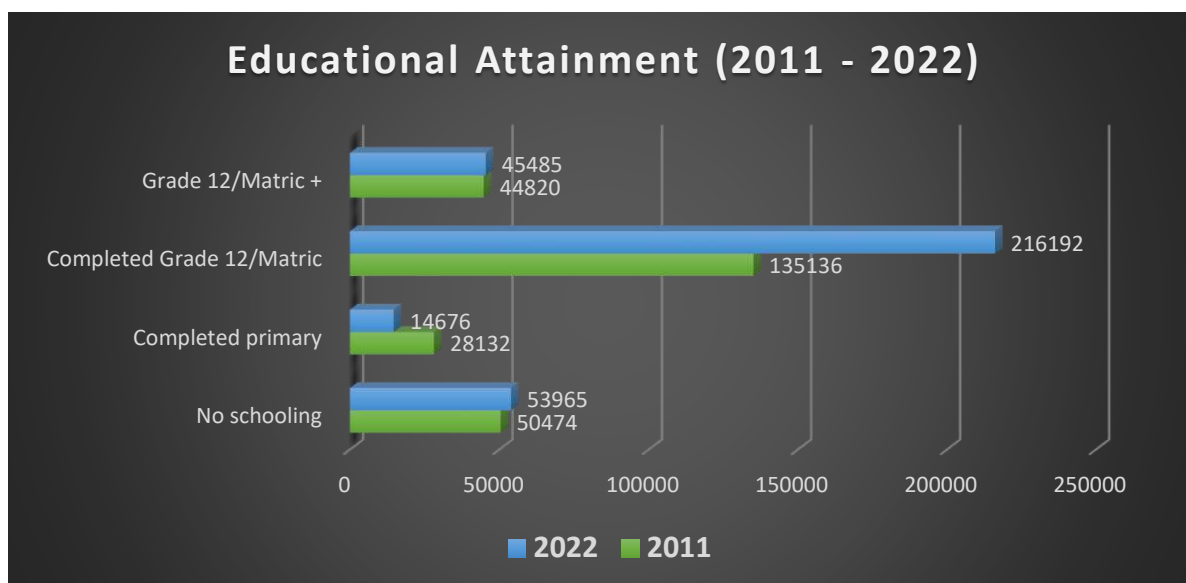
Source: **DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025**

In 2024, City of Mbombela's poorest 40% of households shared 7,7% of total income, which constituted a 0.4% percentage point growth from that of 7,3% recorded in 2018. The City of Mbombela's share of income of the poorest 40% of households was the 3rd highest/best in the province during 2024. It can also be observed that the Gini-coefficient level improved between 2018 and 2024, from 0.625 in 2018 to 0.541 in 2024. This is another way of measuring income or wealth inequality and distribution thereof within a population on a scale of 0 to 1 where 0 implies perfect equality while 1 indicates perfect inequality. In trying to reduce these inequalities, the Municipality working together with other spheres of government, stakeholders and private sector must come up with programmes that addresses inequality such as local beneficiation on projects implemented locally. Furthermore, incubation hubs must be amplified in order to place small and emerging enterprises in the mainstream economy with a view to increase the income generated by these entities which will in turn increase the income of the poor people working in these enterprises.

2.4.7 Educational attainment

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs, and habits. It is clear from this definition that education plays an important role in human life. The main aim of the NDP is to enable everyone to achieve 'a decent standard of living'. One of the key aspects for measuring decent living standards for a country's population is through education and skills. The provision of quality education is also one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and amongst the predetermined indicators of measuring this are universal literacy and numeracy; equal access to quality pre-primary education; affordable technical, vocational and higher education. Education plays a vital role in the lives of the people by ensuring that they are equipped with skills and knowledge necessary to participate meaningfully to the country's economy and to deal with daily life challenges facing them. This section seeks to provide details on the level of education within the Mbombela municipal area and what the Municipality intends to do to ensure access to education and skills to its residents working collaboratively with other relevant stakeholders, viz. Mpumalanga Department of Education (DoE), Ehlanzeni Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Colleges, University of Mpumalanga (UMP), Tshwane University of Technology (TUT), University of South Africa (UNISA), etc.

Figure 2.4.7.1: Level of education



Source: StatsSA Census 2011 & 2022

In terms of the latest StatsSA Census Survey 2022, there was a significant improvement in the number of persons who have completed their Grade 12/Matric within the Mbombela municipal area. In 2011, there were 135 136 people who completed their Grade 12 (Matric) and this increased to 216 192 in 2022, recording a 59,9% increase. It is nonetheless imperative to note that during the same period, a minimal increase was recorded in the number of people who have not been to school coupled with a small increase in the number of people with post matric qualifications. The results thereof indicate an increase by 3 491 in the number of people with no schooling and a 1,4% increase in the number of people in possession of post matric qualifications as depicted in the figure above. It must be noted however that the figures above relates to the proportion of the population of 20 years and above. When taking that into consideration, it appears that the proportion of population 20 years and older with no schooling improved between 2011 and 2022 – from 11,7% in 2011 to 11,0% in 2022 showing a 0,7% percentage point decline. On the other hand, the proportion of population 20 years and older with a tertiary qualification declined significantly between 2011 and 2022 – from 12,0% in 2011 to 9,2% during 2022 indicating a regression of 2,8% percentage point. (NB: 2011 results based on a combined 2011 municipal boundaries for the former Umjindi and Mbombela Municipalities whilst 2022 results are based on 2021 municipal boundary for the newly formed City of Mbombela).

2.4.7.2 Functional Literacy and Matric Pass Rate (2022-2025)

EDUCATION INDICATORS			
	2024	2025	Trend (▼—▲)
Grade 12 Pass Rate	87,7%	88,1%	▲
Admission to B degree studies	48,7%	46,5%	▼
	2022	2024	
Functional literacy rate (Age 15yr+ & completed gr 7 or higher)	88,7%	89,0%	▲

Source: DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025

The table above indicate a slight improvement in the level of education within the municipal area of Mbombela. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of matric (Grade 12) pass rate from 87,7% in 2024 to 88,1% in 2025, ranking the 7th highest in the province. Another slight increase can be

observed in functional literacy (ability to read, write and count) for learners from the age of fifteen and above who have completed grade 7 or higher. It is indicated that the functional literacy rate for the identified group of learners has increased by 0,3% percentage point between 2022 and 2024. The number of bachelor pass/admission has seen a decline, from 48,7% in 2024 to 46,5% in 2025.

Even though the Provincial Department of Education has introduced ABET programme to address the past injustices where the past system made it difficult for the majority to attend school, it appears that there is a need to intensify this programme particularly in rural areas where such service is in short supply. The City of Mbombela and Mpumalanga Provincial Government have been offering bursaries to learners who have passed matric with a view to encourage learners who come from poor families to further their studies.

Poverty and lack of access to educational facilities are major contributing factors for no schooling as well as the low level of tertiary education. This was confirmed during the IDP consultative meetings when most wards raised the need for additional schools (primary and secondary) and tertiary institutions to increase access to education within the municipal area. The establishment of the University of Mpumalanga in the province specifically within the municipal area will encourage those that have passed matric to further their studies.

According to the Mpumalanga Department of Education, the Mbombela municipal area has 151 public primary schools, 59 public secondary schools, 25 independent (private) schools and 5 tertiary institutions. Comparing the number of educational facilities and the total estimated population of 853 680, it is clear that there is a need for more schools within the Mbombela municipal area. The Municipality must allocate land for educational purposes in terms of its Spatial Development Framework and that should also be linked to the infrastructure master plans for water, roads and electricity.

2.4.8 Amenities

2.4.8.1 Public Health Facilities

Various health facilities exist within the municipal area and these are listed in the table below:

Table 2.4.8.1: Public health facilities

Accredited clinic	Linked clinic	Public Hospitals	Private Hospitals
Kanyamazane CHC	Zwelisha, Msogwaba, Eziweni, Sibuyile, Tekwane, Luphisi, Mpakeni	Rob Ferreira Hospital; Barberton Provincial Hospital; Themba Hospital; Barberton TB Hospital, Bongani TB Hospital	Mbombela Medi-Clinic; Barberton Medi-Clinic; Kiaat Hospital
Phola Nsikazi CHC	Hazyview, Skukuza, Mthimba, Sandriver, Shabalala, Manzini, Legogote and Jerusalem		
Matsulu CHC	Nkwalini and Kaapmuiden		
Mbombela CHC	Mbombela mobiles and Valencia/Nelsville		
Bhuga CHC	Clau-clau, Khumbula, Makoko, Mjejane		
Kabokweni CHC	Mbonisweni, Dwaleni, Gutshwa, Kabokweni/ White River Mobiles		
M'Africa Clinic	Kathyville Clinic; Barberton Town; Boulders Clinic; Louisville Clinic; Lowscreek Clinic; Renee Clinic; Glenthorpe; Kaapsehoop Clinic		

Source: Department of Health, Ehlanzeni District Office, 2015

According to the Department of Health, there are 7 accredited clinics, 33 linked clinics and 5 public hospitals within the City of Mbombela municipal area. Considering the total population of Mbombela, there is a need to increase access and upgrading of existing clinics and this has been confirmed by communities during the IDP ward public participation meetings. Moreover, there are 3 private hospitals within the municipal area which are Mbombela Medi-Clinic, Barberton Medi-Clinic, and Kiaat Private Hospital.

2.4.8.2 Community facilities

There is a need to provide more community halls for community meetings and other social functions. Art galleries, cultural centres and theatres are needed for the development and promotion of arts, culture and heritage within the municipality area. Community halls are currently an option for such activities. Moreover, there is a need to develop proper sport fields in the rural areas. In as far as libraries are concerned, Mbombela B has the highest population compared to the other 5 zones but only two (2) libraries are available of which one (1) is under the provincial government. The library that is under the Municipality is based at Matsulu Service Centre. Most of the wards during IDP consultative meetings have indicated the need for more community halls, sports facilities, parks and recreational facilities.

Table 2.4.8.2: Existing public amenities per zone

Amenities	Total Amenities within the Municipality	Conditions of the existing Amenities	Municipal Zones				
			Northern	Central	Eastern	Southern - Matsulu	Southern - Umjindi Matsulu
1. Community Halls	29	3 new, 11 good, 7 fair, and 8 poor,	3	10	11	2	3
2. Cultural Centres	1	Fair	0	0	0	1	0
3. Theatres/ Amphitheatre	2	1 fair, 1 poor	0	2	0	0	0
4. Art Gallery	1	1 fair	0	1	0	0	0
5. Libraries	14	1 good, 1 fair, 12 poor	2	5	3	1	3
6. Sports Fields	9	3 good, 3 fair, 3 poor	1	4	2	1	1
7. Swimming Pools	7	3 good, 2 poor, 2 under renovation	0	3	1	0	3
8. Multi Purpose Sports Courts	6	2 good, 4 poor	1	2	1	1	1
Total	69	-	7	27	18	6	11

Source: IDP Unit, 2016

Eight (8) of the community halls as well as the amphitheatre need major renovations in order to bring them to a good standard that will make them user friendly to the communities. These halls include Elandshoek community hall (which needs reconstruction), Makoko community hall, Luphisi community hall, Daantjie community hall, Nsikazi/Khumbula community hall, Matsulu B community hall, White River community hall and Oewersig hall. The plan is to upgrade 2 of these community facilities per year depending on funding to cover the backlog. The process will involve engagements with the Traditional Authorities, where applicable, through the relevant Ward Councilors since some of these facilities fall under the Traditional Authorities. Six (6) of the community facilities including the Silulu Cultural Centre as well as the Mbombela Civic Theatre are in need of minor renovations.

All the community halls of Umjindi are in fair condition but still need renovations especially Emjindini Community Hall situated Spearville (Ext.3). Two swimming pools, located at Burgerville and Kathyville, needs major revamp as they are in an extremely dilapidated state and not user friendly. There is also a need for a swimming pool for the community of Emjindini Township as such facility does not exist there. Of the three stadia in Umjindi, Emjindini Stadium located in Spearville (Ext.3) is undergoing an upgrade. The Barberton Public Library needs renovation whilst the Low's Creek Public Library needs a new location as the current location is inconvenient for public use, as a result, a new structure must be constructed. Emjindini Multi-Purpose Sports Court (located in Spearville) needs an upgrade.

2.4.8.3 Sports development

The City of Mbombela has Sports Development Unit which is responsible for the promotion of all sporting codes in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders including the associations. The communities are participating successfully. Currently, the Soccer sporting code is seen to be dominating due to the interests by the communities. The Unit is spending more time in maintenance programs of the infrastructure from sports field, swimming pools, tennis courts etc. This has been identified as a course for concern to be addressed.

The Municipality has been fortunate to inherit the infrastructure which was developed for the 2010 FIFA World cup such as Kabokweni and KaNyamazane Stadiums. It should be outlined that the state-of-art Mbombela Stadium was attractive during the world cup and is still well maintained currently. The other associations locally have been working with the municipality on other sporting codes in an uncoordinated manner.

The Municipality is a tourist point for most people visiting the Mpumalanga province. Since the city hosted the World Cup successfully, everybody wishes to visit. Due to that, other associations have expressed interests in investing on sporting codes. Therefore, a strategy on how to explore this investment opportunities to the best interest of the local citizens will be developed. This will be done in a coordinated manner and within the perimeter of the law.

The Municipality has been successful to obtain funding from LOTTO to upgrade certain sporting infrastructure. This will create a conducive environment to the youth and those interested to participate in sports. The Council will also develop a strategy which will talk to the systems that must be put in place to deal effectively with Sports Academies and other Sporting Associations without any prejudice.

The Municipality is participating in twinning games and inter-governmental activities which involve other municipalities and other countries such as Maputo and Swaziland. Such type of games serves as the yardstick for different government spheres to come together share the work experiences and makes fun through play. In future, the planning for twinning games will be coordinated through Communication and IGR offices to involve all departments and to ensure that all interested employees participate. The games will be used for social interaction and cohesion. Furthermore, a strategy will be developed to enable all relevant stakeholders understand the need for the twinning games and its impact on their involvement.

Lastly, the municipality will develop a maintenance strategy of all sporting facilities to ensure that facilities are properly maintained and effectively utilized for both Council and the communities.

2.4.8.4 Cemeteries and Open Spaces

The driving forces affecting cemeteries in the municipality are linked to socio-economic situations in the area, interlinked with a high mortality rate. The high mortality rate in the municipality in recent years resulted in most of the cemeteries managed by the municipality reaching capacity sooner than anticipated.

Some cemeteries are located near riverbanks, springs or boreholes used by the communities as potable water. This could impact negatively on the water quality, causing health problems such as diarrhoea. On the other hand, they can be damaged through floods or high rainfall storms.

The majority of the cemeteries are located in Mbombela, Tekwane, Matsulu, Msogwaba, White River, Nsikazi, Makoko, and Phameni areas. Hazyview and Nsikazi zones have a multitude of rural cemeteries, which are mostly full or nearly full, and due to the environmental impacts associated with these cemeteries, the City of Mbombela in partnership with the Traditional Authorities is in the process of identifying suitable land for the establishment of regional cemeteries.

There are three formal cemetery sites at Umjindi located in Barberton, Kathyville and Emjindini Extension 8 (Greyville). All these cemeteries are nearing full capacity as a result there is a need to identify a new integrated cemetery site to cater for all the sections of Umjindi. There is also a need to formalise the cemetery sites for rural areas of Umjindi as currently there is no formal burial sites for all Umjindi rural areas.

Nsikazi and Mbombela B zones do not have any formal or informal cemeteries, and communities are mostly relying on burial plots on farms (which are decreasing as a result of land claims) or they have to go to formal cemeteries managed by the Municipality which are very far from their place of residence. The establishment of the proposed regional cemeteries as outlined previously seek to address some of these problems. The Municipality will also ensure that enough land is earmarked for cemeteries during the development of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Land Use Management Schemes (LUMS).

The municipality is also maintaining closed cemeteries at Sonheuwel, Nelsville, Matsulu, Kabokweni and KaNyamazane. The closed sites will be fenced and be maintained as monument for the protection of the dead and ensuring that they are accessible by the family members for different cultural purposes. In order to ensure that all the graves are properly recorded and accurate information is filed, an electronic system will be introduced and an accurate data for all closed and new cemeteries will be readily available in the system for any related correspondences. It is also anticipated that the by-law on cemeteries which is still a draft will assist to address the challenges associated with cemeteries within the municipal area.

With regard to open spaces, the municipality use open spaces for the creation of parks and conservation of natural resources. Some areas require de-bushing to reduce alien plants and crime hot spots within the municipal area, while sidewalks requires cleaning/clearing and grass cutting. In the case of the open bushy areas, interventions are sought in the form of appointing service providers to assist in this regard.

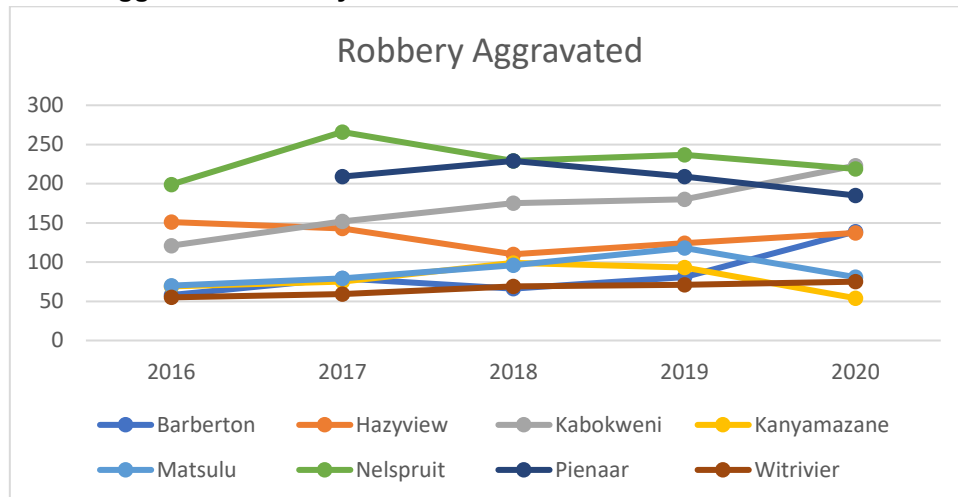
The Municipality's Parks Section is in the process of conducting an audit of all municipal parks and other parks for data collection. The audit will also cover the information on the availability of the public facilities in all the parks, the number of used graves per area, the amount of space available and the condition of graves.

2.4.9 Public Safety

2.4.9.1 Crime

The City of Mbombela envisages a safe and secure city and the municipal area as a whole for all residents and tourist in transit. This idea is derived from the National Develop Plan goal of building safer communities and the Mbombela Vision 2030 strategy of ensuring a "safe and smart city". This section covers the crime statistics from 2016 to 2020 which the Municipality must take into account when planning for the safety of its communities, investors and tourists. This covers robbery with aggravating circumstances, burglary in businesses and burglary in residential areas.

Figure 2.4.9.1-1: Aggravated robbery statistics 2016-2020

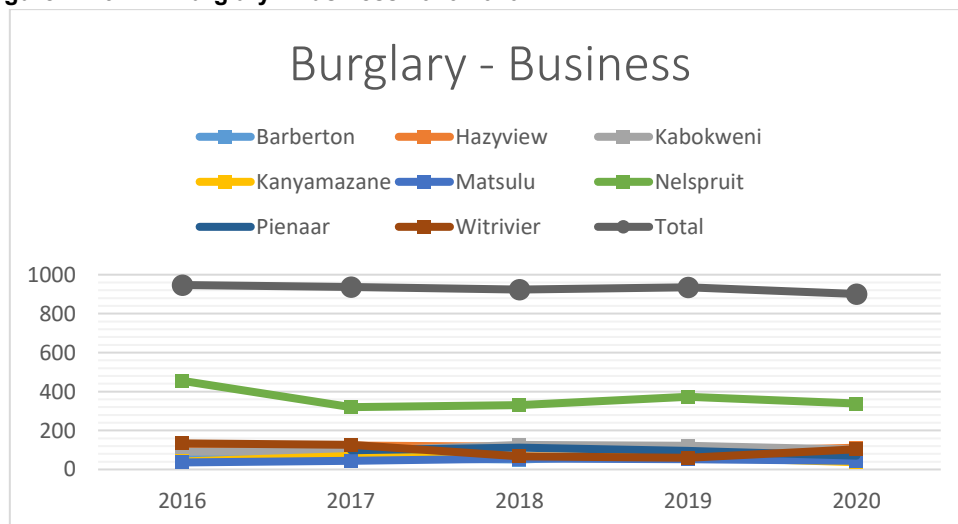


Source: **CrimeStats, 2016-2020**

The graph above indicates an increase in crimes relating to robbery with aggravating circumstance in various areas within the municipal area since 2016 until 2020. Nelspruit and Kabokweni have recorded the highest in terms of robberies with aggravating circumstances during the 2020 period. Matsulu, Whiteriver and Kanyamazane have recorded the lowest cases during the same period. Although Whiteriver also recorded the lowest in robberies with aggravating circumstances, the indication is that such numbers have been increasing since 2016 until 2019. Matsulu, on the other hand, has experienced declining cases from 2017 until 2020. These developments, however, do not paint a good picture for the city because they could have a detrimental effect on the investment drive and tourism initiatives by the Municipality. The Municipality together with SAPS, the community policing forums and other structures must devise effective ways to curb crime within the various areas of the Municipality.

Below is a graph indicating burglaries to businesses within the municipal area of Mbombela. These varies from area to area and is also depicted for the five-year period until the year 2020.

Figure 2.4.9.1-2: Burglary - Business 2016-2020



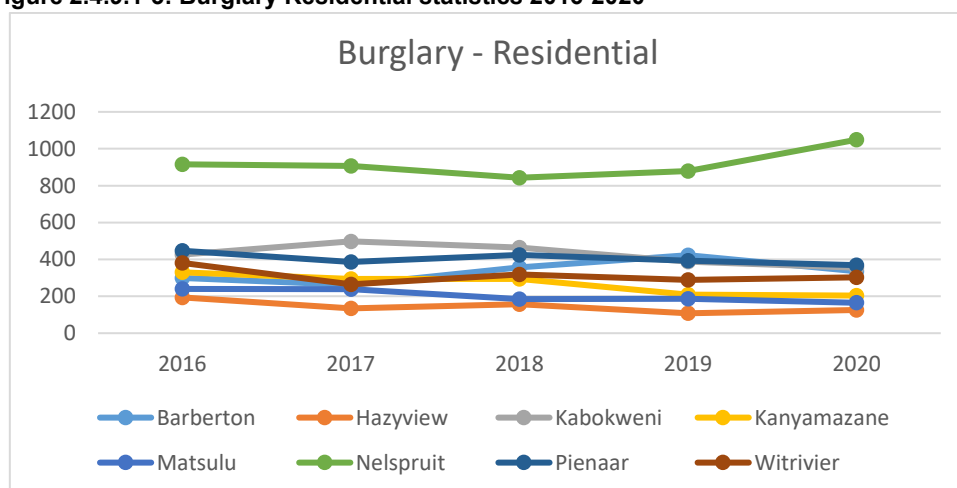
Source: **CrimeStats, 2016 – 2020**

Level of insecurity has been high in most business especially in the local economy driving towns within the Mbombela municipal area, with Nelspruit leading with business burglary since 2016 until 2020. Business burglary remains an impediment against job creation and in addressing the imbalances of the past. Amid the economic slowdown, the Municipality’s developmental duties are eroded by the effects of crime against business which impacts negatively on economic growth and job creation. Again, Matsulu area was the least affected with regards to burglary to business properties.

Crime has a fundamental impact towards the Mbombela drivers of economy. Economic development is one of the building blocks of addressing the imbalances of the past caused by the then apartheid regime. Business thrives under positive environment however the 2016 to 2020 crime statistics portrays a depressing picture that is counter to job creation in line with the National Development Plan (Vision 2030). While Kanyamazane has seen a considerable decline since 2016 until 2018, it has shown an increase between 2018 and 2019 thus reversing the prospects for investment in that area. Hazyview, on the other hand, has observed a considerable decline between 2018 and 2019 period. Matsulu remained the lowest in terms of business burglaries from 2016 until 2020 within the municipal area.

The following depicts residential house breaking statistics within the municipal area. The following figure depicts the status quo on burglary to residential households.

Figure 2.4.9.1-3: Burglary Residential statistics 2016-2020



Source: Crime Stats, 2016 – 2020

The 2020 crime statistics depicts that burglary to households has increased in Nelspruit from the previous year. While Pienaar, Kabokweni and Barberton also recorded the highest numbers in 2020, these areas have however showed a decline in this crime category from the previous year. This type of crime is influenced, amongst others, by poor lighting in existing and new settlements, overgrown open veld, unused structures and general lack of crime awareness. There is also a new crime pattern developing, which targets service delivery infrastructure ranging from damaging of infrastructure for scrap metal, illegal connections to water and electricity system. An area of concern though is Barberton, which has seen an increase of burglary to houses since 2017 until 2019.

Crime has reached an unacceptable high level in certain areas of the Municipality with Nelspruit, Kabokweni and Pienaar areas being the highest crime spots in the Ehlanzeni region. This is attributed to the lack of adequate police stations and lack of capacity within the existing police force and inadequate access roads particularly in Kabokweni and Pienaar. The least affected areas during 2020 were Hazyview and Matsulu and Kanyamazane. According to the information received during the IDP consultative meetings, the lack of street lights in most of the villages and certain environmental factors such as un-maintained parks, cemeteries and dilapidated buildings are some of the aggravating factors

to crime. The following table depicts the status quo in terms 17 serious contact crimes reported for the Province of Mpumalanga in each municipality.

#	MUNICIPALITY	17 Serious Crimes/100 000		Ranking (1=best to 17=worst)	Trend ▼—▲
		2018/19	2023/24		
1.	Nkomazi	85	69	1	▲
2.	Bushbuckridge	100	98	2	▲
3.	Dr JS Moroka	132	114	3	▲
4.	Mkhondo	176	126	4	▲
5.	Chief Albert Luthuli	149	139	5	▲
6.	Thembisile Hani	156	141	6	▲
7.	Msukaligwa	238	180	7	▲
8.	Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Seme	275	212	8	▲
9.	Thaba Chweu	287	216	9	▲
10.	City of Mbombela	255	217	10	▲
11.	Victor Khanye	309	259	11	▲
12.	Emalahleni	397	265	12	▲
13.	Steve Tshwete	357	282	13	▲
14.	Govan Mbeki	320	282	14	▲
15.	Lekwa	271	293	15	▼
16.	Dipaleseng	426	324	16	▲
17.	Emakhazeni	404	368	17	▲

Source: Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2024

According to the Department of Economic Development's Socio-Economic Profile, the City of Mbombela ranked the 10th place in terms of 17 Serious Crimes reported between 2019 and 2024. During the 2018/19 financial year, there were 255 serious contact crimes reported and this number declined to 217 in 2023/24 financial year, an improvement of 14,9%. Crime remains a serious threat to the local economy and this impacts negatively on investment and job creation. While this number remains of serious concern, it is important to note the slight improvement was made possible through a number of various interventions like increased police visibility, and the existence of community structures like Community Policing Forums (CPF) that assist with patrols in their respective areas.

In terms of the report received from the Provincial Department of Community Safety, Security and Liaison (2013), the mostly high reported crime cases in the district are property related at 17.3% followed by social fabric types of crime at 7.4% and lastly violence related crimes at 2.3%. An average 41 021 number of people are served by one police station in the district and one police official serving 1 000 people (ISDF, 2006). This ratio does not take into account other constrains like human resource and other related resources. However, the Department has been embarking on civilian oversight and social crime awareness campaigns during the past financial years in order to advocate against crime.

The Municipality also participate in the Multi Agency Mechanism (MAM) forum established at both provincial and district level to deliberate on issues related to crime.

Moreover, the Municipality has a Draft Safety Plan which outlines ways of dealing with crime within the municipal area. The Municipality has a toll-free hot line for the residents to report any crime and corruption related activities.

2.4.9.2 Road Safety

There is currently an average of 6 581 accidents per annum and most of these accidents happen during peak hours and after hours. This was confirmed by numerous wards that identified the need for visible traffic policing, pedestrian and overhead bridges to assist in reduction of accidents within the municipal area. There is also a need to deal with the current dilapidated road infrastructure, road unworthy vehicles and poor street lighting as they are main contributing factors to road accidents.

Currently, traffic law enforcement services are delivered through the deployment of Traffic Officers from the following Service Centres:

- Mbombela (16 x Traffic Officers) (2 x Traffic Officers –Municipal Court Duties)
- White River (6 x Traffic Officers)
- Hazyview (6 x Traffic Officers)
- KaNyamazane (7 x Traffic Officers)
- Umjindi (4 x Traffic Officers)

In terms of the criteria set by the CSIR for the employment of Traffic Officers, the City of Mbombela should consist of 426 Traffic Officers to perform this function based on the following:

- Registered Vehicles;
- Population;
- Kilometre Road; and
- Through roads / National and Provincial roads.

The Municipality has managed to appoint 37 Traffic Officers, thus a shortfall of 389 exists. To ensure maximum visibility and to render a sufficient traffic service, more Traffic Officers need to be employed and be provided with equipment such as traffic patrol vehicles, office accommodation, bulletproof vests, firearms, etc.

2.4.9.3 Vehicle registration and licensing

The Department of Roads & Transport has entered into an agreement with the Municipality to render the services in terms of the Section 136 of the RSA Constitution. As a result, the Licensing Unit is currently providing services in Mbombela, Umjindi, White River and Hazyview in accordance with the Service Level Agreement. The services are as follows:

- Mbombela Services: Registering Authority (RA), Driver's License Testing Centre (DLTC), Vehicle Testing Station (VTS);
- White River Services: Registering Authority (RA), Driver's License Testing Centre (DLTC), Vehicle Testing Station (VTS);
- Hazyview Services: Registering Authority (RA)
- Umjindi Services: Registering Authority (RA), Driver's License Testing Centre (DLTC), Vehicle Testing Station (VTS)

The Mbombela Centre is the busiest Centre in the Municipality followed by White River and Hazyview. It services not less than 10 000 people per month on various transactions. The Mbombela DLTCs has vigorously put systems in place to curb or reduce fraudulent activities. For example, the electronic Natis System introduced is able to track down the user. The Department of Community Safety, Security & Liaison has provided the following assets to the Municipality with an objective of advancing the service in Mbombela DLTC:

- 4 X Heavy duty vehicle with computers for testing: Code 10 – 14 (C1- EC)
- 1 X Light motor vehicle with computers for testing: Code 8 (EB)
- 15 X Computers for the learners testing (Computerized Learners Class)

The learners test is now conducted electronically through a touch screen computer in all official languages whilst the driving test is conducted through a tablet that are attached to the electronic vehicles which are provided at a free cost to the public. The Computerised Learners class has increased the capacity of test conducted on daily basis from 16 applicants to 45 applicants per day. After completion of the test, results are given electronically and are not easily manipulated. It has been observed that since the introduction of the electronic Natis System, the work has drastically improved because the system is consistent. This can be evidenced by the severe reduction of complaints from the public. It must further be noted that the demand of Licensing Services, at least nationally, has increased drastically in the past years. The electronic queuing system was introduced in Mbombela Centre in February 2011 and is working well. There is still a delay in obtaining driving license test booking and currently the waiting period is 42 days.

In order to ease access to license services, the municipality is in the process of decentralising or extending the services to the other Municipal Service Centres in Kanyamazane, Kabokweni and Matsulu. The extension will be achieved through the following:

- Upgrading of White River Testing Centre to meet Best Practice Model Standard;
- Establishment of Satellite offices in Kanyamazane, Kabokweni, Mbombela Civic Centre and Matsulu;
- Establishment of Testing Centre in Kanyamazane,
- Establishment of Testing Centre in Hazyview,
- Extension of queuing system in all centres;
- Eradication of fraud and corruption in the workplace.

Former Umjindi was also a Registering Authority and Driver's Licence Testing Centre which offered Code 2 – 14. The Centre continues to operate and it does implement the eNatis System. There are currently 4 traffic officers working in this Testing Centre and these officers use their own vehicles to discharge their duties as there are no dedicated vehicles for the Testing Centre in the Southern Region. The Testing Centre does not have computerised learners' licence classes and testing for driver's licence is still done manually.

2.4.9.4 Fire and Rescue

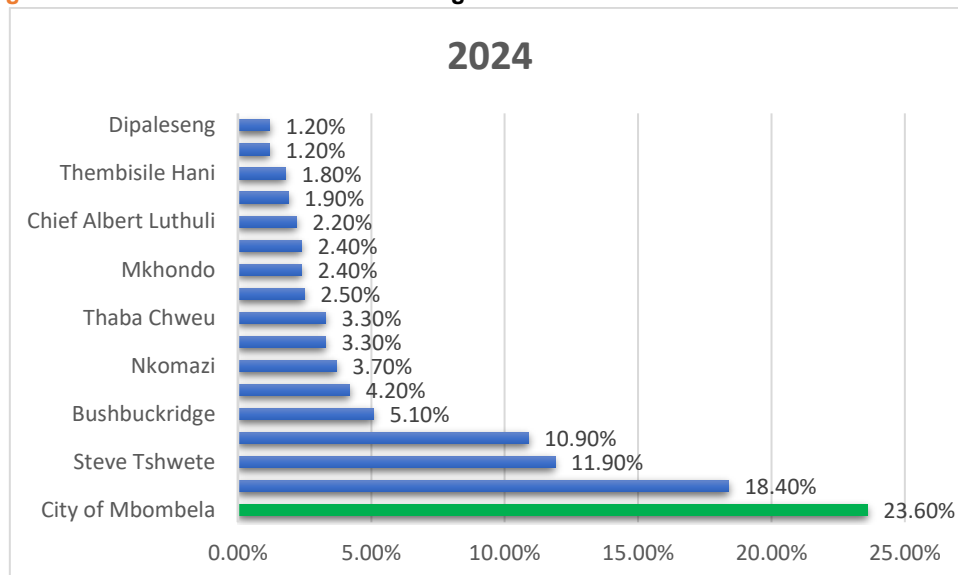
There are currently four (4) fire stations in the municipality, which are Mbombela, KaNyamazane, White River and Kabokweni. Due to the high volume of accidents, the municipality needs to build more fire stations in order to enhance ease access and create a shorter response time to the accident scene. One fire station has been completed in Matsulu. The other targeted areas are Ngodwana and Hazyview. The former Umjindi area does not have a fully-fledged fire station which is fully equipped with fire-fighting apparatus such as fire engines and other specialised equipment. It does however have 4 fire fighting vehicle, fire hoses and clothing. The fire-fighting service was discharged by 4 people; 2 traffic officers and 1 employee from its former Civil Services Directorate as well as another 1 person who assisted the Municipality on an ad hoc basis from the Department of Correctional Services.

There is also a need for a Fire Station at the Southern Region coupled with communication systems that will assist in alerting the public of any emergency, particularly in rural areas. Road and water infrastructure are of concern, fire fighting vehicles require lots of water to operate (extinguish fire) and a challenge is when the affected area does not have enough water supply. Moreover, there is a need to replace outdated fleet and buy off-terrain vehicles.

2.5 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section seeks to highlight the economic trends within the City of Mbombela municipal area. During planning stage, it is always important to know and understand the nature of the economy one operates in and the growth trends as well as the economic sectors that contribute to the growth. A fast-growing economy may as well mean better prospects of employment and improving standards of living whereas the economy that is not growing may not be able to attract additional jobs or contribute to better standards of living for the people. The commonly used method to measure economic growth is the use of gross domestic product (GDP). The following table depicts the rate of economic contribution by the City of Mbombela municipal area to the economy of the Mpumalanga Province as well as trends on their respective local economies.

Figure 2.5-1: Economic contribution and growth



Source: **DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025**

From the above figure, it is clear that the Mbombela municipal area was the highest contributor to the province's economy with 23,6 during 2024. This is due to the fact that the municipality is the capital city of the province which makes it possible to attract huge investments and has major economic activities ranging from trade, agriculture, mining and tourism. From 2019 until 2024, the economy of the Mbombela municipal area has seen an average contraction of 0.7% per annum. This decline was exacerbated by the economic slump brought about the COVID-19 pandemic which was followed by a series of economic lockdowns during 2020 and 2021 imposed by the National Government in terms of the Disaster Management Act (Act No. 53 of 2005). It is anticipated that in the next five years (2024 – 2029), its annual economic growth rate will average 0,9% per annum according to the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development and Tourism's SEP Report 2025.

The following table depicts the economic contribution of each industry to Ehlanzeni industries.

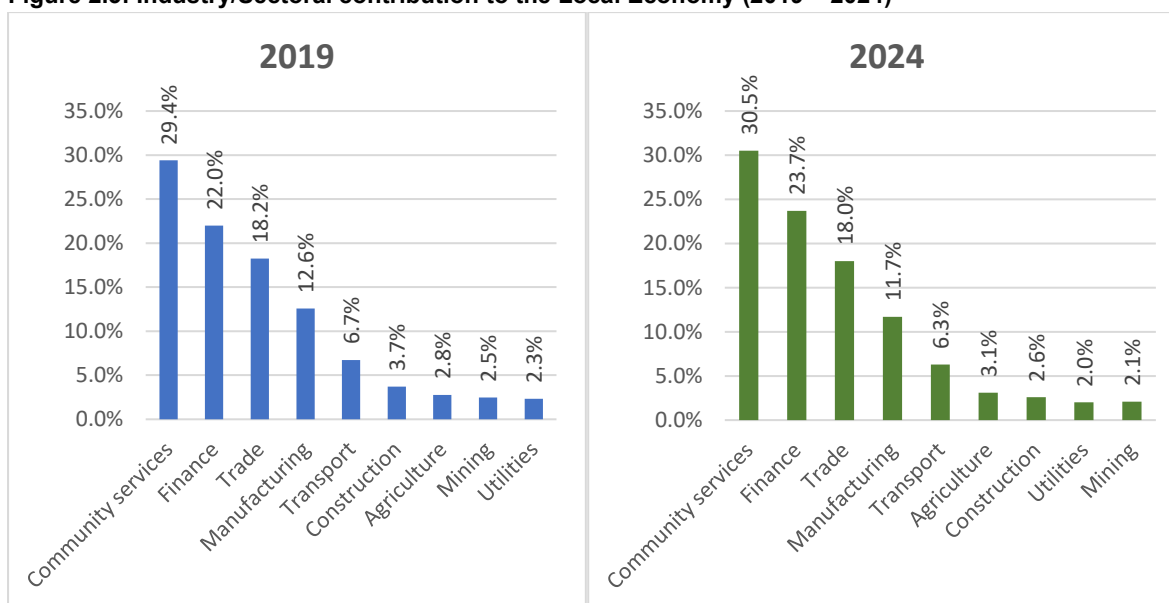
2.5-2 Economic contribution by local municipal area to Ehlanzeni's industries

INDUSTRY	THABA CHWEU	NKOMAZI	BUSHBUCKRIDGE	CITY OF MBOMBELA	EHLANZENI
Agriculture	13.2%	18.4%	9.4%	59.0%	100%
Mining	40.8%	14.5%	4.5%	40.2%	100%
Manufacturing	9.7%	9.5%	6.1%	74.7%	100%
Utilities	6.4%	19.8%	38.4%	35.4%	100%
Construction	7.7%	10.6%	13.3%	68.4%	100%
Trade	8.8%	7.0%	12.2%	72.1%	100%
Transport	8.5%	6.9%	8.6%	75.9%	100%
Finance	6.8%	10.8%	12.4%	69.9%	100%
Personal services	9.4%	8.9%	19.1%	62.6%	100%
Government services	7.9%	7.4%	10.1%	74.6%	100%
TOTAL	9.7%	9.9%	13.5%	66.9%	100%

Source: Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2024

From the above table, it is clear that the City of Mbombela municipal area has been dominant in all the industries except in utilities where Bushbuckridge municipal area was leading with 38,4% and mining where Thaba Chweu was leading in mining with a contribution of 40.8%. The highest contribution came from transport (75.9%), followed by manufacturing and government services contributing 74.7% and 74.6% respectively. The City of Mbombela has the highest proportion of the Ehlanzeni district population and is an economic hub and the capital city of the Mpumalanga Province hence vast economic opportunities are concentrated within this municipal area.

Figure 2.5: Industry/Sectoral contribution to the Local Economy (2019 – 2024)



Source: DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025

From the above figure, it is important to note that, during 2019, community services (29,4%), finance (22%), trade (18,2%) and manufacturing (12,6%) within Mbombela municipal area were the four biggest contributing industries to the local economy of Mbombela. This trend continued during 2024, with community services increasing by 1,1%, finance increasing by 1,7% percentage point, whilst trade and

manufacturing declined by 0.2% and 0,9% percentage points respectively. It is important to note that the other industry that recorded growth between 2019 and 2024 was the agriculture industry (0.3%). The other remaining industries recorded percentage point declines during the same period: transport (0.4%), construction (1,1%), and mining (0.4%). The decline in the various industries was due to the economic slow down that was experienced throughout the country mainly due to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic and loadshedding schedules implemented by ESKOM. The country's economy has not been able to grow at a rate that has been projected by various institutions, including the South African Reserve Bank (SARB), the National Treasury (NT), and Statistics South Africa (StatsSA).

One of the City of Mbombela's strategies as contemplated in the Vision 2030 is to raise the contribution of each economic sector to the local economy according to agreed plans and targets with private sector in respect of growth and job creation. It is therefore imperative that the best performing sectors be enhanced while capacitating the least performing sectors. The following figure depicts tourism indicators for Mbombela municipal area.

Table 2.5-3: Tourism Indicators (2019 and 2024)

LOCAL MUNICIPAL AREA	TOTAL TOURISM SPEND (R-MILLION)		TOURISM SPEND AS % OF GDP (CURRENT PRICES)	
	2019	2024	2019	2024
City of Mbombela	8 859.5	10 000.0	8.4%	7.6%

Source: DEDT Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2025

The size of the economy of Mbombela municipal area was estimated at more than R120 billion in current prices during 2024. During 2019, tourism spend totalled R8.9 billion or some 8.4% of the local GDP. In 2024, total tourism spend has risen to R10 billion contributing 7.6% to the local GDP. The municipal area of mbombela contributed 30% of total tourism spend in the Mpumalanga Province. The City of Mbombela was the highest contributing both in Ehlanzeni District and the Mpumalanga Province in terms of total tourism spending. It is imperative to note that after the tourism industry was hit hard during the COVID-19 lockdowns of 2020, it has been gradually picking up since 2021 thus indicating a positive recovery from the slump brought about by the corona virus.

2.6 TRANSVERSAL PROGRAMMES

The City of Mbombela has a "Transversal Services Unit" which deals specifically with issues relating to HIV/Aids, women, children, youth, disability, elders (senior citizens), traditional leaders and traditional healers.

The Unit is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

- To bring forth transformation and mainstreaming all transversal issues, programmes and projects (gender, children, disability, elderly, HIV/AIDS, youth and traditional healers);
- Advocate, monitor and evaluate the implementation of all transversal issues;
- Coordination and facilitation of all transversal programmes / projects;
- Manage the budget allocation for all transversal programmes /projects.

In complementing the above objectives, the Unit has identified nine (9) strategic priority areas and these are as follows:

- Governance
- Economic Growth and Development
- Infrastructure Provision
- Social Services and Development

- Cross-Cutting Issues
- Institutional Transformation
- The Gender Management System
- The implementation of Masibuyele Emasimini Programme
- All Transversal Services related calendar events (support)

In order to ensure that Transversal issues are mainstreamed in the municipality’s programmes and processes, the Transversal Services Unit have developed a consolidated draft Mbombela Transversal Services Policy informed by the National Youth Policy Framework, South Africa’s National Policy Framework for Women’s Empowerment and Gender Equality, DPLG Gender Policy and White Paper on an Integrated National Disability Strategy which was circulated in Council Committees for input, but a copy has been send to SALGA Mpumalanga and CGE for correction and input.

2.6.1 HIV/AIDS and TB

HIV/TB still remain the municipality’s biggest challenge. According to the Stats SA, 2016, the municipality has an HIV/TB prevalence of 48.1%. It is the second highest in Ehlanzeni District and over 76 532 people are already receiving ARV’s.

There are 650 orphans and vulnerable children in the municipal area that are accessing services through drop-in centres. Department of Social Development is funding 11 Drop-in centres within the City of Mbombela, the municipality is involved in 53 home based care projects, of which 42 are funded by the Department of Health.

The Municipality has a comprehensive strategy that aims to place the Community of the City of Mbombela on track to eliminate HIV, TB and STI’s as public health threats by 2030 has been organised into four interlinked goals and 28 objectives

Therefore, the four strategic goals are:

- Breakdown barriers to achieving solutions for HIV, TB and STI’s
- Maximise equitable and equal access to services and solutions for HIV, TB and STI’s.
- Build resilient systems for HIV, TB and STI’s that integrated into systems for health, social protection and pandemic response.
- Fully resource and sustain an efficient NSP led by revitalised, inclusive and accountable institutions.

In a move to deal with the HIV/TB, the Municipality has created a fully-fledged division with Senior Manager, Manager and Coordinators to deal directly with issues of HIV/TB.

The Municipality has also established the City of Mbombela Aids Council which is chaired by the Executive Mayor. The following goals supported by Clear objectives and sub-objectives and activities is aligned to the National Strategy Plan and the City of Mbombela is to implement the programmes working with the District and the Province.

HIV/TB GOALS

<p>Goal 1 Breakdown barriers to achieving solutions for HIV, TB and STI’s.</p> <p>OBJECTIVES1.1 Strengthen community led HIV, TB and STIs responses</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build an enabling environment for cohesive and inclusive communities focusing on key and other priority populations. 	<p>GOAL 3 build resilient systems for HIV, TB and STIs that are integrated into systems for health, social protection and pandemic response.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 3.1 Engage adequate human resources to ensure equitable access to services for HIV, TB, STIs and other conditions that contribute to these diseases.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of community-led responses to implement and report on HIV, TB, STIs and viral hepatitis. Resource and support community-based organisations to implement and monitor responses to HIV, TB, STI's and viral hepatitis. Improve safety, health, and well-being in communities to strengthen the capacity of families to protect and support members affected and infected by HIV, TB, STIs and viral hepatitis. Improve integration of HIV, TB, STIs and viral hepatitis services into community systems and cultural practices. OBJECTIVE 1.2 Contribute to poverty reduction through creation of sustainable economic opportunities. <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to economic strengthening opportunities. Scale up and advocate for access to social protection interventions to facilitate equitable access to services. Accelerate access to food and nutritional support programmes. Scale up programmes that support adolescents and young people (AYP) to remain in and return to School. <p>OBJECTIVE 1.3 Reduce Stigma and discrimination to advance rights and access to services.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase literacy on rights and the impact of intersecting stigma and discrimination. Scale up community-led stigma reduction interventions and advocacy. Increase access to redress mechanisms in communities experiencing stigma, discrimination and other rights violations. Strengthen social support networks and structures for people most affected by external and internal stigma. Assess stigma to inform decision making and accurate data for future programming and track progress. <p>OBJECTIVE 1.4 Address gender inequalities that increase vulnerabilities through gender-transformative approaches.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance gender-transformative community-led actions for HIV, TB and STIs to change harmful social, cultural and gender norms. Strengthen capacity of leaders at all levels of decision-making to advance gender equality and promote diversity. 	<p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deploy adequately trained workforce in prevention, treatment and care problems for HIV, TB and STIs. Capacitate and facilitate ongoing professional development, training and mentoring of different categories of staff to address skill and knowledge gaps. Fast-track wellness and psychosocial support programmes in workplaces. Revise and revitalise evidence-based methods to estimate the workforce needed for service provision, implementation, and emergency responses to disasters or pandemics for HIV, TB and STIs. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.2 Use timely and relevant strategic information for data-driven decision-making.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build a national framework and score card (specifying processes, data sources human resources, stakeholders, and other items) for NSP. Enhance integration of data systems, including data-sharing between sectors, for a more coordinated response. Strengthen and expand data and surveillance structures for STIs and viral hepatitis. Implement rapid data analysis of routine HIV, TB and STIs data at national and local levels for more effective action. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.3 Expand the research agenda for HIV, TB and STIs to strengthen the national response.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen research for the implementation of the NSP and invest in South Africa-initiated research while supporting collaboration with international counterparts. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.4 harness technology and innovation to fight the epidemics with the latest available tools.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harness technology and innovation to fight the epidemics with the latest available tools. Increase investment in knowledge production and technology outputs from South African institutions to generate more home-grown solutions in response to HIV, TB and STIs. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.5 leverage the infrastructure of HV, TB and STIs for broader preparedness and response to pandemics and various emergencies.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> apply lessons learnt from the response to HIV, TB and STIs to support emerging pandemics and other health and development threats. Scale up effective COVID-19 adaptations for responses to HIV, TB and STIs and other future emergencies.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance capacity in communities to prevent and respond to SGBV. • Increase access to services for all survivors of SGBV. <p>OBJECTIVE 1.5 Enhance non-discriminatory legislative frameworks through law and policy review and reform</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amend laws to decriminalise sex work. • Advocate for decriminalisation of drug use and drug possession for personal use. • Enhance legal protection against hate crimes based on sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and migrancy. • Reform law and policy provisions to enhance access to gender affirming health care and other essential services. • Advocate for policy alignment pertaining to age of consent and access to SRHR and other services. • Strengthen policy frameworks to include traditional health practitioners into existing health care structures. <p>OBJECTIVE 1.6 Protect and promote human rights and advance access to justice.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen human rights and legal literacy relating to HIV, TB and STIs in communities and service provision. • Strengthen the capacity of communities to monitor and document rights violations related to HIV, TB and STIs and ensure human rights violations are consolidated into the National Human Rights Portal. • Strengthen the capacity of communities to respond to human rights violations related to HIV, TB and STIs to access to justice. • Scale up sensitisation and capacity and capacity strengthening of all service providers through ongoing in-service training and reviewing and amending pre-service curricula. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support integration and linkages and formalise clear referral pathways for management of communicable, non-communicable and OIs for people with HIV, TB and STIs. • Engage range of actors working on HIV, TB, STIs, mental health, hepatitis, cervical cancer, COVID-19, human rights, social justice and other sectors and identify opportunities for collaboration. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.6 build a stronger public health supply chain management.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen and monitor public health supply chain management. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.7 strengthen access to comprehensive laboratory testing for HIV, TB and STIs, including molecular diagnostics, serology, and culture.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to comprehensive laboratory testing for HIV, TB and STIs, including molecular diagnostics, serology and culture. • Improve facility and laboratory-based surveillance activities to monitor effective prevention and treatment modalities of HIV, TB and STIs. • Increase and enhance access to self-screening and testing modalities for HIV, TB and STIs. <p>OBJECTIVE 3.8 support the acceleration of the approval of new health products.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support efforts to overcome regulatory barriers that delay the market entry of new biomedical technologies including medicines. • Employ new guidelines and policies to enhance rapid and easy access to new biomedical commodities.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address impunity and ensure accountability of duty bearers at all levels. • Strengthen the implementation of restorative justice programmes to decrease stigma and discrimination and enhance access to rights. <p>OBJECTIVE 1.7 Integrate and standardise delivery and access to mental health services</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand integrated literacy, detection, and treatment or referral of common mental health and substance use disorders by ward based primary health care outreach teams in communities and by health and social care workers. • Enable professional nurses to prescribe and dispense medication to treat common mental health conditions. • Identify persons with mental health conditions that are vulnerable to HIV, TB and STIs and/ or living with co-morbid conditions and ensure they receive appropriate care and support services. 	
<p>GOAL 2. Maximise equitable and equal access to services and solutions for HIV, TB and STIs</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 2.1 Increase knowledge, attitudes and behaviours that promote HIV prevention.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) through information, education, and communication (IEC) services on HIV prevention. • Strengthen age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education and SRHR education. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.2 Reduce new HIV infections by optimising the implementation of high impact HIV prevention interventions.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase availability and use of male and female condoms and lubricants. • Scale up tailored HIV counselling and testing including for key and other priority populations. • Promote uptake of voluntary medical male circumcision (VMMC) through targeted demand generation strategies. • Promote availability of PrEP to all who need it and uptake by key and other priority populations. • Improve availability of PrEP and timely access for survivors of sexual violence, those exposed to condomless sex and individuals who require it. • Scale up comprehensive harm reduction package to PWUD. 	<p>GOAL 4 Fully resource and sustain an efficient NSP led by revitalised, inclusive and accountable institutions.</p> <p>OBJECTIVE 4.1 sufficient domestic and external funds are mobilised and allocated to facilitate the efficient implementation and coordination of HIV, TB and STI programmes and to address the underlying associated risk factors that have direct consequences for these conditions.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure adequate and predictable funding for an efficient response from public, private and external funding sources. • Evidence prioritisation ensures that the right mix of interventions are funded and implemented in the right places, with precision, to maximise impact. • Health financing and financial management systems and capacities are optimised to support sustainable financing, budget monitoring and accountability. <p>OBJECTIVE 4.2 Sustainability and transition plans and actions are routinely developed and implemented to ensure that NSP interventions remain on-track to achieve short-, medium- and long-term goals.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive multisectoral sustainability and transition planning leads to an integrated domestic response that is resilient to external shocks. <p>OBJECTIVE 4.3 Reset and reposition SANAC, all AIDS Councils and Civil Society organisations for</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate HIV prevention with SRH, SGBV, mental health, STIs and TB services. • Promote innovation and research in HIV prevention tools, community approaches and service delivery. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.3 Eliminate vertical transmission of HIV</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up screening of pregnant and breast-feeding women for HIV and link them to HIV prevention services, including PrEP • Scale up universal uptake of ART among pregnant and breast-feeding HIV positive mothers. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.4 Ensure that 95% of PLHIV, especially key and other priority populations, know their status and 95% of them are on treatment and 95% of those on treatment are retained in care and achieve long term viral suppression.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve HIV linkage to care for all PLHIV (first 95%). • Identify, engage, or re-engage PLHIV who are not in care or not virally suppressed (second 95%). • Increase retention in care and adherence to HIV treatment to achieve and maintain long-term viral suppression (third 95%). <p>OBJECTIVE 2.5 Improve the quality of life beyond HIV suppression by reducing HIV-related death and comorbidities, coinfections, and complications.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce HIV- related deaths from HIV/TB associated comorbidities, co-infections, and complications. • Improve the quality of life for all PLHIV. • Strengthen strategies to engage men in accessing services. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.6 Strengthen TB prevention interventions for key and other priority populations and implement airborne infection prevention and control in health facilities and high-risk indoor places where people congregate.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen TB prevention interventions for key and other priority populations. • Strengthen the implementation and monitoring of airborne infection prevention and control measures in health facilities. 	<p>optimal, efficient, and impactful 2023-28 NSP execution experience.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build execution capability of existing AIDS council structures whilst accelerating the establishment and institutionalisation of new ones across the board. • Drive a multi-stakeholder driven response operation. • Foster greater participation of the private sector and civil society in the affairs and operations of all AIDS Councils. • Ensure the NSP is an integral and central part of the planning and budgeting culture of all state organs and the private sector. <p>OBJECTIVE 4.4 Optimisation of synergies through forging mutually rewarding partnerships and alliances across the entire response value chain.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rally key multi-sectoral partners behind a single and integrated response strategy and vision.
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the implementation of airborne infection prevention high-risk indoor places where people congregate. • Address TB risk factors and social determinants / barriers through a multi-sectoral approach. • Support the development, uptake and scale up of new TB vaccines. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.7 strengthen TB diagnosis and support for people with TB, and accelerate the scale up innovative processes, diagnosis tools and regimens for the diagnosis, treatment, and care for PWTB.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen TB diagnosis and increase TB detection rate. • Strengthen linkage into care for PWTB. • Strengthen access to treatment and care for PWTB • Strengthen support and increase treatment completion for PWTB. • Provide advanced quality care for people with severe or complicated TB disease. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.8 increase detection and treatment of four curable STIs through systems strengthening, service integration and diagnostic testing; achieve elimination targets for MTCT of syphilis; and scale up human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination and cervical cancer screening.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the annual number of new cases of four curable STIs (chlamydia trachomatis, Neisseria gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and syphilis). • Achieve elimination of neonatal syphilis. • Scale up HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening. <p>OBJECTIVE 2.9 reduce viral hepatitis morbidity through scale -up of prevention, diagnostic, testing and treatment.</p> <p>SUB-OBJECTIVES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up testing and treatment of viral hepatitis. 	
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2.6.2 Youth

The status quo as reflected in the previous sections revealed that the majority of people within the municipal area are youth. In an attempt to address issues affecting youth, the Municipality is in the process of developing youth strategy. The objectives of the strategy are as follows:

- Create healthy platform for the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between City of Mbombela and National Youth Agency;
- To promote youth interest in the Municipality;
- To advocate and lobby for young people economic support in South Africa in general, and Mbombela in particular;

- To initiate youth engagement with the cooperate world both government parastatal and private business;
- To initiate and support initiatives that seeks to advance youth economic development;
- To coordinate the implementation of Integrated Youth Development Plan and the both the provincial growth strategy and the National Youth Strategy;
- To provide unemployed youth, young people with disabilities, young school going youth in and around Mbombela with career guidance, counselling, life skill, health and well-being and internet services as an endeavour to create a better future;
- Create an able environment for youth development;
- Assist young people to access sustainable livelihood and obtain employment /self-employment and/or information in, education and training opportunities;
- To assist youth initiatives in tourism and cultural activities
- To assist young people to establish comparatives.

In respect of youth development programmes, the focus of the Municipality is mainly on ensuring that the guidelines of the local government framework on youth development are adhered to. The focus however, is on the following two levels of mainstreaming:

- Internal mainstreaming that begins with all spheres of government developing and implementing youth friendly policies and strategies, setting out clear targets and budgets for youth within their budgetary and programmatic activities. This approach requires that the Municipality looks at its human resources and ensures that its staff component consists of an acceptable proportion of youth, with opportunities for training and development and possibilities for career development within the municipality corporate ladder.
- External mainstreaming is a second level which requires that every line department within a Municipality takes into account the issues affecting young people in communities within municipal areas. The Framework proposes that mainstreaming be considered in areas of Youth Policy, Strategic Plans and Programmes. The Framework identifies lessons from good practice examples in Youth Policy development; from South Africa. Further, it identifies key municipality Programme Priorities, viz; Infrastructure Provisioning; Free Basic Services; Local Economic Development; Integrated Sustainable Development Programme; Urban Renewal Programme; Public Participation; and Skills and Leadership Development Programme for Local Government for the professionalization of youth work.

2.6.2.1 Junior Councilors

The Municipality is in a process of establishing a Junior Councilor structure. The rationale behind the establishment of the Junior Councilors is to teach young people how decisions are taken, implemented, evaluated or monitored by council, but most importantly, is to develop second layer leadership both politically and administratively.

2.6.2.2 Youth Development

The municipality has established a Youth Local Office, commonly known as Mbombela Youth Development Agency (MYDA). The agency will work hand in hand with the Provincial Youth Development Agency in creating and promoting coordination in youth development matters. The municipality is in the process of finalising the youth development strategy to address all the issues affecting youth in the municipal area. In addition to the strategy, the municipality will also be rolling out the following programmes:

- Mbombela young ambassadors on tour guide
- Back to school campaign for child headed families
- National youth services recruitment
- Parliament programmes
- 11 March Memorial Lecture
- Masibuyele Emasimini programme
- 16 June celebration
- National youth day celebration
- Youth in agriculture (YARD)
- Recruitment of National rural cooperatives (CORPS)
- Recruitment for South African Navy
- Youth crime prevention
- Dialogue for youth with disabilities
- Mandela day celebration
- High school debates competition
- Children focus week
- Take a child to the work place
- Social Security programmes
- Business Training and Cooperatives establishment
- 16 June tournament
- Allocation of books to 5 high school libraries.

2.6.2.3 Children

Children's Rights are enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Departments are, therefore, obliged to translate the Constitutional Mandate into legislation, policies and programmes at all spheres of Government to ensure that the human rights of children are meted out to South African children. According to Ehlanzeni District Municipality, the majority of children within the municipal area do not have access to government resources such as clinics, schools, social grants and children who are severely disabled with no access to assistive devices and education.

The strategic children's rights agenda of Government is guided by the Children's Rights Sector's obligation to contribute to national initiatives towards delivery on:

- The Constitutional Mandate
- The National Strategic Objective i.e. "A united, democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa"
- The People's Contract or Election Manifesto
- National priorities
- Regional and International obligations

The Children's Rights Stakeholder's Forum was established for the following reasons:

- Is a key structure in enhancing service delivery and equalization of opportunities for children in the Municipality
- Strengthens an enabling environment conducive for Children's Rights delivery in the Municipality

- Promotes the legal and political accountability set out in the United Nations Conventions;
- Contributes in all relevant ways to ensure that children's rights are promoted effectively and to strengthen accountability which is the hallmark of the realization of these rights;
- will put attention to pertinent issues such as worst forms of child labour, hazardous works, trafficking and sexual exploitation;
- Promotes cohesion in relation to NGO's;
- Creates a platform of acquiring data for monitoring children's rights delivery;
- Advocates for and promotes children's rights and responsibilities in society;
- Facilitates and coordinates the Programme of Action and the National Plan of Action for children;
- Promotes constitutional requirements, aspirations of regional and international Children's Rights instrument;
- Ensure effective public private partnerships in order to advance delivery of the Constitutional mandate.

Currently, the Municipality has identified donors to assist in allocating books to 5 primary school libraries. The areas of focus for children's rights issues will be on early childhood development, emphasis on education through the back-to-school campaigns, orphaned and vulnerable children, substance abuse and social education on teenage pregnancy, career guidance, health education, child trafficking, general safety of children, social services, infrastructure, nutrition and peer counselling.

The Municipality has already compiled a database for Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD) and thus far they are 108 Centres. According to the Department of Social Development, 106 ECD's are funded and two are still in a process of registration, the total number of ECD learners is 2 713. The Municipality will establish an ECD Forum aiming at creating a platform for ECD Coordinators to engage Council on issues relating to Early Childhood Development issues. The Municipality has visited ECD centres around its area of jurisdiction with an intention of assessing the governmental services which resulted in discovering a shortage of sponges and blankets. The Municipality has resolved to assist through its Transversal Unit in donating 30 sponges and 30 blankets (6 Centres). There is a fundraising conducted by the Municipality through its Transversal Services in partnership with Ligwalagwala FM and Mpumalanga Land & Agriculture Committee for clothing and grocery whereby orphanage centres will be identified through Ligwalagwala FM to benefit on the programme.

According to the Department of Social Development, the Mbombela municipal area has 7 152 children who receive foster care grants and thus far the backlog is approximately 1 500 and 2 363 orphans. This implies therefore that there is a need to conduct social security programmes.

2.6.3 Gender Development

The Municipality has developed an Employment Equity Plan aimed at eliminating unfair discrimination in employment and to provide for Affirmative Action to redress the imbalances of the past and create equity in employment. The policy specifically ensures that women are considered in the senior positions. The City of Mbombela through its Transversal unit also has developed a draft gender policy informed by the DPLG Gender Policy. The overall purpose of this policy document is to provide a framework that will serve as a guide for development of gender responsive programmes, projects, policies, and procedures within the Municipality in transforming the status of women. The key outcome of the policy is to ensure the mainstreaming of gender in the broader planning agenda of the Municipality.

2.6.4 Disability

Historically, disability issues have been addressed in a piecemeal, fragmented way. This has been one of the key factors contributing to the marginalization of disabled people and the dire poverty of the circumstances in which the majority find them in. If the needs of disabled people are to be effectively addressed and the objectives of the RDP are to be met, disability must be fully integrated into the principles, strategies and framework of the programme. This will ensure that the effects of apartheid as they have affected disabled people will be eradicated in a sustainable process of reconstruction.

Thus far the Municipality has managed to employ only 5 disabled persons; 1 male and 4 females. Mbombela Civic Centre building is accessible for persons with disabilities in terms of toilets, packing ramps and lift. In terms of database the municipal area have 6 613 persons with disabilities, 43 centres and one Inclusive School around its jurisdiction.

The municipality does not have a disability strategy, and is currently using Ehlanzeni Disability Strategy. The strategy aims to achieve the following:

- Facilitation of the integration of disability issues into municipal developmental strategies, planning and programmes;
- the development of an integrated management system for the coordination of disability planning, implementation and monitoring in the various line functions at all municipalities in the district;
- the development of capacity building strategies that will enhance municipality's ability at all levels to implement recommendations contained in the Municipal Integrated Disability Strategy;
- Programme of public education and awareness raising aimed at changing fundamental prejudices in Ehlanzeni's societies and communities.

The City of Mbombela has established a Disability Forum which facilitates and coordinate all programmes and issues affecting the disabled people. The Municipality has further compiled a data base for Albinisms and engaged donors to assist them with spectacles and dignitary packs. About twenty (21) Albinisms are undergoing consultation at Value Mat Centre in Dr Stanley and Dekock Surgery. The following are some of the municipal programmes for people with disability:

- Masibuyele Emasimini Programme
- Business training workshop and Cooperatives establishment
- Dialogue on the Rights and safety of persons with disabilities
- Awareness campaign on HIV/AIDS
- Empowerment against any form of abuse
- 16 Days of Activism Programme
- Executive Mayors games
- Social security Programmes
- Women's Celebration
- Human Rights Celebration
- Sign language workshop
- Disability wheelchair basket ball
- Awareness campaign on building and transport to be accessible (public and private)
- Supported awareness procurement workshop for people with disability
- Supported Ehlanzeni Executive Mayor's Achievers Awards programme

2.6.5 The first citizens of Mbombela

The Municipality has compiled a data base for elderly persons with an intension to create a platform for aged people to be able to engage the Municipality in terms of issues affecting them. According Stats SA Community Survey 2016, there were 27 304 old age persons within the municipal area. The Municipality's programmes on the first citizens are as follows:

- HIV/AIDS workshop
- Rights and Safety of Elderly people
- Elderly Exchange Experiential programme
- Women's Day Celebration
- 16 Days of Activism
- International Women's Day Celebration
- First Citizen Celebration
- Active Ageing activities (sports)

There are two Old Age Homes in Umjindi which take care of the elderly, one in Barberton and one at Emjindini New Village (Ext.1). The current programmes for the elderly at Umjindi include feeding scheme, agricultural farming (Masibuyele Emasismini) as well as sewing, baking and other hand work activities determined from time-to-time.

2.6.6 Traditional Healers

The Municipality is in a process of compiling a data base for Traditional Healers to create a platform for them to raise their issues with the Municipality, also for the alignment of HIV/AIDS related issues. The Municipality will be coordinating and facilitating programmes for all target groups to fast-track development of the previously disadvantaged groups. In making sure that transversal issues are well mainstreamed, strategic planning sessions on transversal issues are held by the Transversal Services Unit.

2.6.7 Executive Mayor's programmes

The Executive Mayor will continue to participate in the programmes that are aimed in improving the lives of disadvantaged special groups. Some of the programmes includes:

- Christmas Party for Mbombela First Citizens, Persons with Disabilities, Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- Distribution of food parcels, blankets and intervention to poverty stricken families
- Distribution of variations of sidling's to Primary Schools that provide food nutrition
- Distribution of used clothes/ consignments
- Donation of School uniform to orphans
- Donation of gifts by the Executive Mayor to orphanage centres and Inclusive centres
- Donation of spectacles to children with disabilities Albinisms.
- Mayoral Outreach Programme

2.7 CONCLUSION

This chapter focused on the demographic structure as well as the social, economic, spatial, and environmental analysis of the Mbombela municipal area. The chapter gave a detailed analysis of the situation existing within the municipal area to inform future planning. It has been observed that the population of Mbombela municipal area has been growing rapidly from 2001 until 2011. A similar trend was also observed in the number of households during the same period. Even though the Municipality has made considerable strides in delivering basic services, the growth in the number of people and households has also placed tremendous pressure on the Municipality in eradicating the existing backlogs. The Chapter also gave a detailed information on the existing infrastructure pertaining to community services (i.e. libraries, community centres, parks, cemeteries, public transportation, sports fields, and fire stations) and social services (i.e. early childhood centres, schools, clinics, hospitals, police stations). A synopsis of the spatial development framework was also given which explained how the Municipality intended to use and manage its land for development.

CHAPTER 3: MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) requires that each municipal council must within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan, commonly known as Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The IDP must guide and inform all planning, development, budgeting decisions of the municipality. Section 26 (a) of the above said act also requires that the IDP must reflect the municipal council's vision for the long-term development of the municipality. This chapter outlines the municipal vision, mission, motto, development objectives and priorities.

3.2 STRATEGICAL POSITIONING

3.2.1 Vision

A vision is defined as a statement that outlines what the organization wants to be in future. The municipality's vision is set out as follows: ***“City of Excellence, the ultimate destination”***.

3.2.2 Mission statement

A mission can be defined as a written declaration of an organisation core purpose and focus that normally remains unchanged over time. The municipality has derived the following mission which serves as a guide in delivering on its mandate and towards the fulfilment of its vision. The municipality's mission statement is as follows:

“Together in partnership spatially transforming the city, providing effective local governance and rendering competitive municipal services and sustainable development for living, working, investing and leisure”

3.2.3 Core values

In order to maintain a high level of service, the municipality adopted a set of values to guide the behavior of all people towards the achievement of the mission and ultimately, the vision of the municipality. The values seek to develop a culture that informs both the administrative as well as the political components, to achieve the municipality's vision.

The values, commonly known as ***“THE PEACESS”*** as be outlined as follow:

- **T:** Transparency
- **H:** Honesty
- **E:** Excellence to Communities
- **P:** Passion
- **E:** Efficiency
- **A:** Accountability
- **C:** Commitment
- **E:** Empathy

- **S:** Sustainability
- **S:** Selflessness

3.2.4 Motto

In addition to the core values, the municipality has adopted the following statement as a Motto:
“We never forget, we work with the communities”

3.3 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

The municipality has adopted the following 11 priorities to be implemented within the period of 5 years (2022-2027):

- 1. Water supply & sanitation**
- 2. Road infrastructure development and storm water**
- 3. Electricity supply and management**
- 4. Local economic development & Tourism**
- 5. Waste and environment management**
- 6. Sports, Arts and Culture**
- 7. Financial management and viability**
- 8. Integrated human settlement**
- 9. Community development & Public Safety**
- 10. Good governance and public participation**
- 11. Public transport**

3.4 IDP DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

In order to achieve the above development priorities, the municipality has adopted the following 7 development objectives:

- DO 1: To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services**
- DO 2: To provide sustainable social amenities to the communities**
- DO 3: To strengthen the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlement and environmental management**
- DO 4: To initiate a strong and sustainable economic development**
- DO 5: To build a strong good governance and institutional development**
- DO 6: To ensure legally sound financial viability and management**
- DO 7: To maintain and sustain the 2010 legacy projects**

3.4.1 Development outcomes, indicators and service delivery targets for the next 5 years

Table 3.4.1 and table 3.4.2 below outlines the City of Mbombela's development outcomes, indicators and outputs as well as the service delivery targets for the next five years linked to its council's term of office.

Table 3.4.1: CoM Development Outcomes, Indicators and Targets

MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA		Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development					
DDM ONE PLAN TRANSFORMATION AREA		Integrated Service Provision; Infrastructure Engineering					
MTDP PRIORITY 3		Build a capable, ethical and developmental state					
PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR	5 YEAR TARGET
Water supply	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the different grant allocations (MWSIG, MIG, etc.) and own revenue to implement water programmes Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner 	Improved access to water	66,8% household access to piped water inside dwelling or yard	Percentage of households with access to basic water supply	Number of new water connections meeting minimum standards	15 000
			Improved quality of water	Blue Drop Risk Rating at 47.4% (low risk)	Percentage of Drinking Water Compliance to SANS241		96%
					Frequency of unplanned water service interruptions	Number of unplanned water service interruptions	6010.00
			Improved water sustainability		Total water losses		45.4%
Sanitation & sewerage	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the different grant allocations (MWSIG, MIG, etc.) and own revenue to implement sanitation/sewer programmes Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner 	Improved access to sanitation	45,7% household access to flush toilets	Percentage of households with access to basic sanitation	Number of new sewer connections meeting minimum standards	15 000
			Improved quality of sanitation services		Frequency of sewer blockages per 100 KMs of pipeline	Number of blockages in sewers that occurred	4549.00
			Improved quality of water (incl. wastewater)		Percentage of wastewater samples compliant to water use license conditions		91%
				Green Cumulative Risk Rating at 62,0% (medium risk)		Total wastewater samples tested for all determinants over the municipal financial year	1860.00
Energy / Electricity supply and management	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of INEP, MIG, and EEDSM grants to deliver energy/electricity programmes 	Improved access to electricity/energy supply	97,8% household access to electricity for lighting	Percentage of households with access to electricity	Number of dwellings provided with connections to the mains electricity supply by Municipality including ESKOM	22 500

MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA		Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development					
DDM ONE PLAN TRANSFORMATION AREA		Integrated Service Provision; Infrastructure Engineering					
MTDP PRIORITY 3		Build a capable, ethical and developmental state					
PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR	5 YEAR TARGET
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner 					
			Improved reliability and sustainability of energy supply / electricity service		Increased capacity of energy supply	Number of new switching stations constructed and completed	2x switching stations
						Number of Mini Substations & Switching Stations upgraded and maintained	45 x Mini Substations & 8x Switching Stations
			Improved public lighting and public safety		Increased capacity of public lighting	Number of new high mast lights installed	335
						Number of new street lights installed	4 000
					Increased efficiency in energy usage	Number of street lights retrofitted with energy efficient globes	2 828
Environment & Waste	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner	Increased access to refuse removal	42,3% household access to weekly refuse removal	Percentage of households with basic refuse removal services or better	Number of new formal dwellings provided with refuse removal services	160 136
	To strengthen the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlement and environmental management					Number of new licensed waste transfer station constructed	2x new waste transfer stations
Roads & storm water systems	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner	Improved quality of municipal road network and storm water drainage systems	3821km of unsurfaced roads/streets	Percentage of fatal crashes attributed to road and environmental factors	Total kilometers of gravel roads/streets surfaced with asphalt or interlock paving	100km
						Total kilometers of surfaced municipal road which has been resurfaced and resealed	717km
						Total kilometers of unsurfaced road graded	

MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA		Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development					
DDM ONE PLAN TRANSFORMATION AREA		Integrated Service Provision; Infrastructure Engineering					
MTDP PRIORITY 3		Build a capable, ethical and developmental state					
PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR	5 YEAR TARGET
						Number of vehicle and pedestrian bridged constructed	20x vehicle bridges 25x pedestrian
Public transport	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner	Improved access to public transport (incl. NMT)		Percentage of households less than 10 minutes' walk from closest public transport access point	Number of public transport facilities constructed	5x public transport facilities
Human settlements	To strengthen the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlement and environmental management	Work collaboratively with the DHS in the delivery of sustainable subsidized housing units	Improved access to adequate housing (incl. security of tenure, formalisation, upgrades)	Only 30% of households are formalised 30 326 housing backlogs	Percentage of households in informal units targeted for formalisation and upgrading	Number of informal units to be formalised	10 500
						Number of Precinct Plans to be developed	7x
						Number of new nodes established and developed	5x
Community facilities / development	To provide sustainable social amenities to the communities	Provide and operate community services according to sustainable human settlement norms and standards	Increased access to and utilization of social and community facilities	29 existing community halls (14 in good condition, 7 in fair condition, and 8 in poor condition)	Percentage of access and utilization of social and community facilities	Number of new community halls to be constructed and existing community halls to be upgraded	12x newly constructed 7x upgraded
						Number of new cemeteries to be provisioned	2x new regional cemeteries
						Number of new parks developed and existing parks to be upgraded	5x new parks developed 8x parks upgraded
						Number of sports facilities (stadia) upgraded	2x stadium upgraded
						Average percentage of library visits per library	85%

MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA		Spatial Rationale					
DDM ONE PLAN TRANSFORMATION AREA		Spatial Restructuring & Environmental Sustainability					
MTDP PRIORITY 3		Build a capable, ethical and developmental state					
PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR	5 YEAR TARGET
Spatial Transformation	<p>Transform the spatial structure of the City towards an equitable, inclusive and comparatively efficient form consisting of a series of integrated and well connected economic corridors, nodes and mixed-use/mixed-income sustainable human settlements</p> <p>To build a strong good governance and institutional development. (IDP Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the capacity of the City Centres to enable more commercial and mixed income residential development. Identify and develop new urban nodes as mixed use sustainable human settlements that will integrate the City. Undertake upgrading and formalization, and institute better spatial governance working in partnership with traditional leaders. Massively expand agricultural production and agro-processing by developing an agro-export corridor linking eastern agricultural belt and KMI. 	Adequate housing and overcome poor planning and informal settlement	30 326 housing backlogs Only 30% of households are formalised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of new urban nodes and formalised communal areas by 2027 	Number of new urban nodes added	5
			Integration of race and social classes, and spatial justice				
			Overcome sprawl and make more efficient use of space and land, and mix of land uses				
			Open up more investment, economic growth and job opportunities			Number of formalisations of communal areas undertaken	10 500
			Better capability to provide infrastructure more effectively and efficiently				
			Better spatial governance and revenue enhancement				

MUNICIPAL KEY PERFORMANCE AREA		Local Economic Development					
DDM ONE PLAN TRANSFORMATION AREA		Economic Positioning					
MTDP PRIORITY 1 & 2		Drive inclusive growth and job creation; Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living					
PRIORITY	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME	BASELINE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR	5 YEAR TARGET
Economic growth & development	<p>To establish a competitive economic position that attracts high levels of investment which can raise economic growth substantially to create targeted number of jobs</p> <p>To initiate a strong and sustainable economic development. (IDP Objective)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the contribution of each sector to the local economy according to agreed plans and targets with private sector in respect of growth and job creation. Facilitate skills development, incubation hubs and employment placement programmes in partnership with the private sector. 	Unemployment, poverty and inequality significantly reduced	<p>Unemployment rate (strict) at 31,8%</p> <p>Number of people below Lower Bound Poverty Line in 2022 at 334 969</p> <p>HDI level at 0,64 (medium development)</p>	Percentage reduction in unemployment rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of employment opportunities created through EPWP and CWP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 500

Table 3.4.2: Breakdown of the 5-year service delivery targets (2022-2027)

IDP PRIORITY: WATER SUPPLY							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27
Households with No access to Piped water (Serviced by Water Carts) = 10% Households with access to piped water with poor LOS (Interrupted Supply) = 68 % Households with 24hour access to Piped Water = 22%	Backlog eradication	15 000 HH	2000 HH	2500HH	3000HH	3500HH	4000HH
	Bulk water infrastructure	Augmentation schemes (11)	Kanyamazane Bulk Water Supply	Nsikazi North Bulk Water Scheme	Upgrade of Suidkaap Water Treatment Works in Barberton Additional 6ML Module	Upgrade Matsulu Water Treatment Works 6ML	Karino WTW Additional 10ML/day module for Nsikazi South (Subject to Resource availability)
			Upgrading of the Kamadakwa and eMjindi Trust Bulk Water Scheme	White River Complex Reservoir 3 ML Figtree Reservoir 5,7ML (Skywalk)	White River Hillsview reservoir 3.5ML	Whiter River Nooitgedagt Reservoir 3ML	3 MI Phumalni/Msholoji Reservoir and Pumpstation Upgrading
			5 package plants	2 package plants (Barberton-eMjindini Trust, Sheba mine)	3 package plants (Makoko, Noordkaap, Mlambongwane)	N/A	N/A

	Water Resource Development	5 Feasibility Studies and Resource Development for New Dams, Canals, Raw water Pipelines and Raising of existing Dams	1	2	2	N/A	N/A
IDP PRIORITY: SANITATION							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27
Households with No access to Water Borne Sanitation = 74%	Backlog eradication – House Hold Connections	15 000 HH	2000 HH	2500HH	3000HH	3500HH	4000HH
Households with access to Water Borne Sanitation = 26%	WWTW New/Upgrades And Bulk Outfall sewers	4 WWTW = 46.5ml/d	0	Rocky's Drift WWTW (Planning and Designs)	Hazyview WWTW (Feasibility Study)	-Upgrading Barberton WWTW - Upgrading Umjindi Northern Outfall Sewer -7,5 MI Rocky Drift WWTW – Detail Design	eMoyeni Outfall sewer -Hazyview/Nsikazi North Regional -7,5ML Rocky Drift WWTW Construction
IDP PRIORITY: ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT & STORM WATER							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27

Municipal Roads (gravel roads): 3 039. 68 km (79.6%) Surfaced roads: 781.32km (20.4%)	Tarring/paving of Roads	100kms tarred or paved roads	15km	20km	25km	20km	20km
	Resealing of roads	Reseal 717 km of road ± 143 km/year	Reseal 143 km [± 1000000m ²]	Reseal 143 km [± 1000000m ²]	Reseal 143 km [± 1000000m ²]	Reseal 143 km [± 1000000m ²]	Reseal 143 km [± 1000000m ²]
	Construction of vehicle bridges	20 vehicle bridges constructed	4	4	4	4	4
	Construction of pedestrian bridges	25 pedestrian bridges constructed	5	5	5	5	5
	Construction of Public Transport transfer stations	5 Public Transport transfer stations constructed	1	0	1	3	3
IDP PRIORITY: ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND MANAGEMENT							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27
Access: 199 545 HH (92.4%) No access: 6 525 (7.8%)	Electrification of households	22 500 HH	3540	3500	4450	5700	5310
	Public Lighting (High Mast Light)	335 High Mast Installed	67	67	67	67	67
	Public Lighting (Street Light)	4 000 Street Lights Installed	800	800	800	800	800

	Retrofitting of Street Lights with LED Technology	2 828 Street Lights retrofitted	428	400	400	800	800
	Completion of New Switching Stations	2 x new Switching Stations constructed	1 x new Switching Station constructed (KaMagugu)	N/A	1 x new Switching Station constructed (Ext17)	N/A	N/A
	Upgrade and Replacement of Mini Subs & Switching Stations in the Southern & Central Region	8 x Switching Stations and 45 x Mini Subs completed	1 x Switching Station Upgraded	1 x Switching Station Upgraded	2 x Switching Stations and 15 x Mini Subs completed	2 x Switching Stations and 15 x Mini Subs completed	2 x Switching Stations and 15 x Mini Subs completed
IDP PRIORITY: REFUSE COLLECTION							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27
No Access: 140 186 (68.1%) Access: 65 950 (31.9%)	Waste Collection Services	160 136	65 950 Households serviced with weekly waste removal services as per waste billing register	Draft Feasibility Study on Waste Management Services	Final Feasibility Study Report on Waste Management Services	70 000 HH	70 171 HH
		A transfer station established	N/A	Licensed two transfer stations and submitted application for third transfer station	Detailed Planning and Designs	Construction of White River Transfer Station	Construction of Hazyview Transfer Station

IDP PRIORITY: COMMUNITY FACILITIES							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27
29 community halls 15 Sports facilities	Community halls	12 new community halls constructed	3	2	2	3	2
		7 community halls upgraded	-	2	2	2	1
	Parks	5 new parks developed	1	1	1	1	1
		8 parks upgraded	2	1	2	2	1
	Sports facilities	2 stadium upgrades	-	-	1	1	-
	Cemeteries	2 new regional cemeteries	-	-	-	1	1
IDP PRIORITY: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT							
BACKLOG (BASELINE)	PROGRAMME	5 YEAR TARGET	TARGET 2022/23	TARGET 2023/24	TARGET 2024/25	TARGET 2025/26	TARGET 2026/27
Spatial Planning	Review of the SDF	Review SDF to align to the new IDP for 2022-2027	Draft SDF	Final SDF approved	-	-	-

Precinct Development	Precinct Development	7 Precinct Plans Developed	2	1	1	2	1
Establishment and development of new nodes	Establishment and development of new nodes	5 New nodes	2	1	-	1	1
Formalization of informal settlements	Formalization of informal settlements	10 500 informal units formalized	1000	2500	2000	2500	2500

3.5 IDP ALIGNMENT WITH MBOMBELA VISION 2030

The Municipality has adopted a long-term strategy commonly known as Mbombela Vision 2030 which provides a comprehensive overview of the alignment and cascading of the goals and target set in the National Development Plan.

The plan also serves as a gateway development strategy document that take advantage of the location of the City of Mbombela. All the municipal key strategic plans such as IDP, SDF, Budget and other sector plans are informed by the plan. The plan together with the SDF serve as the key strategic documents that guide and inform the future development of the municipality.

The Mbombela Vision 2030 is a strategy and plan to respond strategically and decisively to growth and development dynamics. The Vision 2030 aims to achieve the following:

- Shape and manage the growth of the City of Mbombela
- Meet the demands for housing, services and jobs
- Position Mbombela as an attractive destination

Figure 3.5: Mbombela Vision 2030 Framework



Source: SPPSU, 2016

3.5.1 Mbombela Vision 2030 Goal

The Mbombela Vision 2030 is as follows:

“To be the best City in South Africa by 2030 for living, working, playing and investing”.

3.5.2 Pillars of the Mbombela Vision 2030

The above goal rests on the following two (2) pillars:

Pillar 1: Building and configuring **Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements** where all communities live in quality neighbourhoods with good infrastructure and basic services offering a variety of housing options and close and easy access to community and social services, mobility and economic opportunities.

Pillar 2: Developing a **Competitive Economy** through spatial restructuring and optimal contribution from each city region that attracts high levels of investment, generates jobs and raises income of households significantly.

These pillars form part of the measures by which the work towards the 2030 goal will be assessed on a continuous basis. Vision 2030 is partly a disruptor to the way things may have been done in the past by the City administration and the various stakeholders and sectors of society. It is a template for the future and will require a renewed commitment to raising the bar in performance excellence across all sectors of society.

3.5.3 Objective of the Mbombela Vision 2030

The desired future described above is one in which all the people and communities of Mbombela are living in Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements and where there is a competitive economy in which the unique selling points and competitive positions of each region and its people is strengthened towards city-wide synergy and economic advantage. Both urban and rural spaces are transformed, developed and enhanced with appropriate linkages.

The City of Mbombela will thus be the best City in South Africa by 2030 for living, working, playing and investing. This goal will be achieved in a systematic way by simultaneously pursuing 4 interrelated strategic objectives identified by analyzing the gaps highlighted in the diagnostic process and the aspirations contained in the desired future.

3.5.4 Strategies of the Mbombela Vision 2030

Each strategic objective is elaborated in terms of the envisaged or expected outcomes and a set of key strategic actions or strategies providing a clear direction and guidance for implementation.

3.5.4.1 Strategy 1: Spatial Transformation

The reorganisation of space would unlock hidden opportunities in the local economy, while the inclusion of all residents would drive competitiveness of the City to greater heights thereby creating the best City in South Africa. The strategy's envisaged outcomes are:

- Adequate housing and overcome poor planning and informal settlement
- Integration of race and social classes, and spatial justice
- Overcome sprawl and make more efficient use of space and land, and mix of land uses
- Open up more investment, economic growth and job opportunities
- Better capability to provide infrastructure more effectively and efficiently
- Better spatial governance and revenue enhancement

Table 3.5.4.1: Vision 2030 Strategic objective 1

Strategic Objective 1 (SO 1): Spatial Transformation To transform the spatial structure of the City towards an equitable, inclusive and comparatively efficient form consisting of a series of integrated and well connected economic corridors, nodes and mixed-use/mixed-income sustainable human settlements	
Strategy 1: City Centres Expand the capacity of the City Centres to enable more commercial and mixed-income residential development	Target: 39 542 new mixed typology housing units by 2030 with access to services and amenities according to norms and standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic services • Community services • Social services • Economic opportunities
Strategy 2: New Urban Nodes Identify and develop new urban nodes as mixed use sustainable human settlements that will integrate the City	Target: 55 376 new mixed typology housing units by 2030 with access to services and amenities according to norms and standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic services • Community services • Social services • Economic opportunities
Strategy 3: Communal Areas/Regional Upgrades Undertake upgrading and formalisation, and institute better spatial governance working in partnership with traditional leaders	Target: 5 750 new mixed typology housing units by 2030 with access to services and amenities according to agreed norms and standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic services • Community services • Social services • Economic opportunities
Strategy 4: Economic Nodes Identify and activate key economic nodes and high impact projects that promote the City's competitiveness as a regional hub and administrative centre, and supports key growth sectors such as agriculture, agro-processing, tourism, and renewable energy	Target: Develop economic transformation concepts, undertake feasibility studies, and coordinate delivery of key high impact projects working with government and industry stakeholders
Strategy 6: Climate Change Build spatial resilience of the City to counter effects of climate change and to secure long-term environmental sustainability.	Target: Efficient spatial form <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low carbon foot print • Resilient Infrastructure • Efficient use of resources • Protection of sensitive areas, Heritage sites • Effective waste management and pollution control • Good spatial governance

3.5.4.2 Strategy 2: Economic Growth

It is possible for the City of Mbombela to double its economic output by having a long-range view and stimulating the local economy with investment in infrastructure and by attracting investments to the area. The economic size of Mbombela, alongside two other Mpumalanga cities (Govan Mbeki and eMalahleni) is just below the top ten of the country. The top five metros account for 50% of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Mbombela accounted for R20 billion in 2010. However, this has moved to over R30 billion in 2013.

The current economic growth rate is estimated to have absorbed 143 724 people in formal employment. The growth in formal employment has been 2% per annum. This can be doubled through investments and facilitating job creation in the economy. The strategy's envisaged outcomes are:

- Unemployment, poverty and inequality significantly reduced
- Differentiated and unique contribution of each of the 4 regions of the City strengthened
- Stronger and more inclusive local economy with greater opportunities for small businesses
- Improved rates base and higher revenue generation for the City
- Greater infrastructure investment capacity and improved quality of life of residents

Table 3.5.4.2: Vision 2030 Strategic objective 2

Strategic Objective 2: Economic Growth	
To establish a competitive economic position that attracts high levels of investment to raise economic growth substantially in order to create targeted number of jobs	
<p>Strategy 1: Economic Sectors Raise the contribution of each sector to the local economy according to agreed plans and targets in respect of growth and job creation with the private sector</p>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment at 6% by 2030 (NDP) • Achieve sector targets for investment and job creation set with each economic sector
<p>Strategy 2: Land Development Accelerate preparation, approvals and release of land for development supporting integrated human settlement, economic sector and regional economic targets</p>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert over 3600 Ha of land for new mixed-use and mixed-income housing (integrated human settlements) • Strategic land negotiation capability and incentives • Integrated land-use decision-making with maximum 3 month turn around time
<p>Strategy 3: Skills Development Facilitate skills development, encourage incubation hubs for enterprise development and employment placement programmes in partnership with the private sector</p>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade skills and/or place into jobs 110 000 unemployed, support small businesses and traders with facilities, business services, and value chain integration • World-class Incubation Hub
<p>Strategy 4: Safe and Smart City Create a safe, conducive and efficient environment for investment and for living</p>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer and technologically enhanced communities and places
<p>Strategy 5: Place Marketing Raise the confidence levels in the City of Mbombela as a place to live, work, invest and play.</p> <p>Undertake a rigorous and consistent investment facilitation and place marketing programme underpinned by strongly positioned and managed Brand.</p>	<p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global outreach of the City of Mbombela brand underpinned by well packaged catalogue of investment and work opportunities, lifestyle and tourism offerings.

3.5.4.3 Strategy 3: Service Provision

All cities provide public goods and services on water, electricity and energy, refuse removal, attend to land use permissions, health and safety, transport and mobility connectivity and bulk infrastructure connections. Basic Services are the foundations on which the City exists and the future pathways depend on the robustness of infrastructure and services provided. In turn, infrastructure planning cannot be done without strategic planning directing it. And, the economy will not be stimulated unless there is adequate infrastructure, regular and universal services and active land use management. The strategy's envisaged outcomes are:

- A productive and equitable City with high and affordable levels of mobility
- High levels of private investment and economic growth

- Good quality of life for residents, visitors and investors
- Long term adequacy of infrastructure and universal service provision capability
- Sustainable municipal revenue and life-cycle infrastructure management
- Safe, healthy and productive communities

Table 3.5.4.3: Vision 2030 Strategic Objective 3

Strategic Objective 3: Service provision To plan for, install, maintain and operate infrastructure, as well as provide services more efficiently and on a sustainable basis that adequately supports: transformed spatial structure, economic growth objectives, universal access to basic services, and differentiated service requirements of households and human settlements	
Strategy 1: Basic Services Install adequate and well managed infrastructure and deliver basic services in a consistent and sustainable manner	Target: Connect all existing households and planned new households, and community, social and economic sites by 2030 (water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, and roads and storm water) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City Centre and CBDs • New Urban Nodes • Communal Areas
Strategy 2: Community Services Provide and operate community services according to sustainable human settlement norms and standards	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for and provide full range of community services according to access norms in all existing and new settlements • Operate and maintain facilities and provide quality services (Libraries, Community centres, Telecommunications, Safety, Parks, Cemeteries, Public squares, Fire stations, Public transportation)
Strategy 3: Social Services Work with provincial and national government for adequate provisioning of social services	Target: Determine and direct adequate provisioning of social services by national and provincial government according to access norms and standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools • Clinics/hospitals • Police stations
Strategy 4: Production Provide necessary infrastructure for economic production purposes including city-wide as well as regional connectivity	Target: Package infrastructure and services to support industrial and export growth and activate identified nodes and projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern Belt – KMIA Agricultural Corridor • Fresh Produce Market • International Convention Centre • Rocky Drift Industrial Park & Incubation Hub • Cultural Hub • Energy Hub • Public Works Precinct • Commercial Mixed-Use Precincts

3.5.4.4 Strategy 4: Governance

To bring about spatial transformation and economic growth and development, a performance excellence work ethic and culture based on productivity, co-ordination and integration of functions at a horizontal and vertical level is required. This must lead to the integrated systems that are geared for delivery and guide the provision of infrastructure, basic services and community services. The renewed institutional system of integration, co-ordination and provision of service to people will be configured into the DNA of the municipality through a performance excellence culture and community impact performance measures. The strategy's envisaged outcomes are:

- Spatial transformation, economic growth and sustainable service provision
- Robust relations with stakeholders, business sector and communities
- Strong and growing rates base and municipal revenues
- Fit for purpose municipal administration and highly operationally efficient organisation
- Model city ranking with good quality of life and high community/customer satisfaction

Table 3.5.4.4: Vision 2030 Strategic Objective 4

Strategic Objective 4: Governance To lead, direct and manage spatial and economic growth of the City robustly, enhance revenue generation and improve operational efficiency	
Strategy 1: Spatial Governance Regulate the entire City space according to a common spatial development vision and single land use management system	Target: All land across the City to be covered by a Land Use Scheme and all development to comply with such scheme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal Areas partnership with traditional authorities, special Land Use Schemes (peri-urban, rural responsiveness) • All formalisations and proclamations completed • Enforcement measures balancing growth, environment, and social factors
Strategy 2: Financial Sustainability Expand the rates base and grow revenue collection	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register and accurately and efficiently bill all households, commercial, industrial, institutional customers • Achieve and maintain financial indicator targets as per National Treasury guidelines • All municipal functions undertaken in a cost efficient and effective manner
Strategy 3: Performance Excellence Develop human resource capability; improve institutional systems and capability for budget prioritisation, integrated work, project execution, communications and marketing, long-range planning, research, and performance management; and create conducive and attractive work environment.	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve and maintain operational efficiency indicator targets • Efficient organisational structure and all critical vacant positions remain filled (managerial, professional, operational) • Talent attraction and management strategy • Continuous Learning programmes, on the job training and individual performance and personal development plans • Communications and marketing capacity, systems and platforms • Performance excellence organisational culture
Strategy 4: IGR and Stakeholder Relations Improve IGR and stakeholder relations targeted towards developing integrated human settlements and local economic growth	Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGR & Stakeholder relations strategy • Effective participation in relevant structures and forums • Manage relations with dedicated capacity • IGR and Sector agreements

<p>Strategy 5: Community Satisfaction Focus on making a measurable impact on the quality of life of communities</p>	<p>Target: Establish a monitoring and evaluation system that links organisational performance and community satisfaction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community satisfaction surveys • Business confidence index • Strategic management dashboard • IDP milestones and targets
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3.5.5 Vision 2030 Implementation Plan – Making it Happen

Vision 2030 is a measurable plan. The packaging of the Vision 2030 strategies and targets in the above section provides the measures. These strategies will be implemented via projects configured to achieve the 2030 targets by breaking them down into sets of 5-year objectives and targets guiding the successive IDP cycles, that is:

- IDP (2017 – 2022)
- IDP (2022 – 2027)
- IDP (2027 – 2032)

3.5.6 Alignment of IDP development priorities and objectives with City of Mbombela’s Vision 2030 and local government Key Performance Areas

Table 3.5.6 below further shows the alignment of IDP development objectives and development priorities with the City of Mbombela’s Vision 2030 and Local Government Key Performance Areas.

Table 3.5.6: Alignment of IDP Development Priorities and Objectives with City of Mbombela’s Vision 2030 and Local Government Key Performance Areas

VISION 2030 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT KPA	IDP DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IDP DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY
Spatial Transformation (SO1): to transform the spatial structure of the city towards an equitable, inclusive, efficient and compact form consisting of a series of integrated and well-connected economic corridors, nodes and attractive mixed-use/mixed-income sustainable human settlements of varying densities.	Spatial development	To strengthen the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlement and environmental management	P8: Rural development P4: Human settlements
Economic Growth (SO2): to establish a competitive economic position that attracts high levels of investment which can raise economic growth substantially to create targeted number of jobs	Local economic development	To initiate a strong and sustainable economic development	P9: Economic development P8: Rural Development
Service Provision (SO3): to plan for, install, maintain and operate infrastructure, and provide services more efficiently and on a sustainable basis that adequately supports: transformed spatial structure economic growth objectives universal access to basic services, and differentiated service requirements of households and human settlements	Service delivery and infrastructure development	To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	P1: Water supply P2: Road infrastructure development and storm water P3: Electricity supply and management P6: Sanitation / Sewerage P8: Rural Development P10: Waste and Environmental Management P12: Public transport
		To provide sustainable social amenities to the communities	P7: Community development P12: Public Transport P13: Public Safety

VISION 2030 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT KPA	IDP DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IDP DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY
Governance (SO4): To lead, direct and manage spatial growth of the city robustly, enhance revenue generation and improve operational efficiency	Good governance and public participation	To build a strong good governance and institutional development	P5: good governance and public participation
	Financial Viability	To ensure legally sound financial viability and management	P11: Financial viability and management
		To maintain and sustain the 2010 legacy projects	P14: 2010 Legacy Projects

NB: P1 in the table refers to Priority number 1 whilst SO2 will refer to Strategic Objective number 2, et cetera.

3.6 IDP ALIGNMENT WITH OTHER POLICIES AND PRIORITIES

3.6.1 Hierarchy and alignment of plans (CoM VISION 2030, IDP, AND SDBIP)

This section seeks to illustrate the flow of the different plans of the Municipality and how each is linked to the other. Figure 3.9 shows how the short-term plan (the SDBIP) feeds into the medium-term plan (the IDP) and ultimately how the medium-term plan feeds into the long-term plan (CoM Vision 2030).

Figure 3.6.1: Flow and Alignment of CoM Vision 2030, IDP and SDBIP



3.6.2 IDP Alignment with district, provincial and national priorities

One of the key objectives of IDP is to ensure that there is alignment between the local, district, provincial and national priorities.

3.6.2.1 IDP alignment with other spheres of government

Table 3.6.2.1 next page shows how the municipal development priorities are aligned to the development priorities of the national, provincial and district spheres of government

Table 3.6.2.1: IDP Alignment with national, provincial and district priorities

NATIONAL PRIORITIES	NDP PRIORITIES	PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES	DISTRICT PRIORITIES	DDM TRANSFORMATIONAL AREAS	IDP PRIORITIES
Drive inclusive growth and job creation Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	Job creation	Economic growth & job creation	LED	Economic positioning	Economic development
		Energy & mining			
Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	Education & training	Skills development	Institutional transformation & development	Governance and Financial Management	Good governance & public participation
	Provide quality health care	Environment	-		Community development & good governance & public participation (transversal services)
					Waste management & greening
Drive inclusive growth and job creation	Expand infrastructure	Strategic infrastructure	Basic water & infrastructure development	Infrastructure engineering Integrated service provisioning	Water supply
	Transform urban & rural space	Agriculture	-	Spatial restructuring & environmental sustainability	Road infrastructure development & storm water
					Electrical supply & energy management
					Sanitation
					Community development
					Integrated human settlement
					Rural development
Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	Fight corruption	-	-	Governance and Financial Management	Good governance & public participation & community development
					Public Safety

NATIONAL PRIORITIES	NDP PRIORITIES	PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES	DISTRICT PRIORITIES	DDM TRANSFORMATIONAL AREAS	IDP PRIORITIES
Build a capable, ethical and developmental state	Transition to a low carbon economy	Social cohesion	-		Good governance & public participation
	Build a capable state	Tourism, biodiversity & cultural heritage	Financial management	Governance and Financial Management	Financial management & viability
	Transformation & unity	-	-		-
	-	-	-		-

Source: IDP Unit 2022-2027; Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)

NB: National priorities are described in the Medium-Term Development Plan; Provincial priorities are described in the Mpumalanga Vision 2030 Strategic Implementation Framework

3.6.2.2 Mpumalanga Economic Growth and Development Path (MEGDP)

The primary objective of the Mpumalanga Economic Growth and Development Path (MEGDP) is to foster economic growth that creates jobs, reduce poverty and inequality in the province. The growth path is anchored on a number of parameters including sector development, Inclusive & shared growth, spatial distribution, regional integration, sustainable human development and environmental sustainability. The MEGDP also aims to address these socio-economic variables (i.e. unemployment, poverty, inequality) that have a high correlation with employment growth. In this instance, a number of job drivers have been identified in order to create more decent employment opportunities and to secure a strong and sustainable growth in the next decade for the province.

The job drivers referred to above include: (a) Infrastructure for Employment and Development; (b) Job Creation in Economic Sectors: *Agriculture and Forestry, Mining and Energy, Manufacturing and Beneficiation, Tourism and Cultural Industries*; (c) Seizing the Potential for New Economies: *Green Industries, Information Communication Technology*; (d) Investing in Social Capital & the Public Service; and Spatial Development: *Rural Development, Regional and International Cooperation*.

3.6.2.3 Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP)

The Medium-Term Development (MTDP 2024-2029) is a successor to the previous Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF 2014–2019). It is a five-year strategic framework for development, inclusive growth, and improved living conditions. It is founded on credible evidence drawn from extensive research and reflects a participatory process. The Plan integrates the Government of National Unity's Statement of Intent and the National Development Plan (NDP) into government's priorities for the next five years. Furthermore, the Plan serves as an implementation framework and ensures integration across the three spheres of government. It outlines the government's key priorities, outcomes and targets.

The MTDP is anchored on three strategic priorities: 1. Drive inclusive growth and job creation; 2. Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and 3. Build a capable, ethical and developmental state. The MTDP has also set out five goals for the term, which are intended to guide the government's actions in pursuing the goals of the NDP 2030, namely:

- A more equal society where no person lives in poverty;
- A capable state delivering basic services to all citizens;
- A dynamic growing economy;
- A safe and secure environment; and
- A cohesive and united nation.

The following table depicts how the GNU's Statement of Intent is aligned with the MTDP strategic priorities and the National Development Plan (NDP):

STATEMENT OF INTENT	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	MTDP STRATEGIC PRIORITY
1. Rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, the promotion of fixed capital investment and industrialization, job creation, transformation, livelihood support, land reform, infrastructure development, structural reforms and transformational change, fiscal sustainability, and the sustainable use of our national resources and endowments. Macro-economic management must support national development goals in a sustainable manner.	Chapter 3: Economy and employment Chapter 4: Economic infrastructure Chapter 5: Ensuring environmental sustainability and an equitable transition to a low-carbon economy Chapter 6: An integrated and inclusive rural economy	Strategic Priority 1: Drive inclusive growth and job creation

<p>4. Investing in people through education, skills development and affordable quality health care.</p> <p>2. Creating a more just society by tackling poverty, spatial inequalities, food security and the high cost of living, providing a social safety net, improving access to and the quality of, basic services, and protecting workers' rights.</p> <p>3. Strengthening social cohesion, nation-building and democratic participation, and undertaking common programmes against racism, sexism, tribalism and other forms of intolerance.</p>	<p>Chapter 9. Improving education, training and innovation</p> <p>Chapter 10: Promoting health</p> <p>Chapter 11: Social protection</p> <p>Chapter 8: Transforming human settlement and the national space economy</p> <p>Chapter 15: Transforming society and uniting the country</p>	<p>Strategic Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living</p>
<p>5. Building state capacity and creating a professional, merit based, corruption-free and developmental public service. Restructuring and improving state-owned entities to meet national development goals.</p> <p>3. Stabilising local government, effective cooperative governance, the assignment of appropriate responsibilities to different spheres of government and review of the role of traditional leadership in the governance framework.</p> <p>6. Strengthening law enforcement agencies to address crime, corruption and gender-based violence, as well as strengthening national security capabilities.</p> <p>8. Foreign policy based on human rights, constitutionalism, the national interest, solidarity, peaceful resolution of conflicts, to achieve the African Agenda 2063, South-South, North-South and African cooperation, multilateralism and a just, peaceful and equitable world.</p>	<p>Chapter 13: Building a capable and developmental state</p> <p>Chapter 12: Building safer communities</p> <p>Chapter 14: Fighting corruption</p> <p>Chapter 7: Positioning South Africa in the World</p>	<p>Strategic Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state</p>

3.6.2.4 National Development Plan 2030

The National Development 2030 provides a national vision for the entire country which requires all government institutions to take into consideration during the planning and subsequent implementation of development programs. As a result, the municipality aligned the 2017-2022 IDP planning process with the strategic imperatives set out in the National Development Plan. Table 3.6.2.4 next page shows the alignment of IDP strategies and programmes with the policy directives.

Table 3.6.2.4: Alignment of IDP strategies and programmes with policy directives

National Development Plan strategic thrust	State of the Nation Address 2026	State of the Province Address 2026	Local Government Manifesto 2021-2026	District Development Model (DDM) Transformation Areas	Municipal Strategic Objectives	Municipal Programs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth • Expand infrastructure • Rural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. • Accelerate land redistribution, expand agricultural production and transform the agriculture industry. • Massive rollout of infrastructure. • Shifting government spending from consumption expenditure to investment in infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic reconstruction & recovery • Transforming the economy and creating jobs • Attracting and investing in the mpumalanga economy • International relations, trade and investment • Partnership with the private sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water, Sanitation, Sewerage and Roads • Electricity • Food Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic positioning • Infrastructure engineering • Integrated service provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply • Sanitation • Roads and Stormwater • Electricity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social cohesion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote peace and security on the continent. • Police visibility, effective training and better resourcing of police stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sport, social cohesion, unity and nation building • Gender based violence and femicide • Social relief interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring Integrated Government Closer to the People. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide sustainable social amenities to the communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Halls • Sports Facilities • Parks and cemeteries

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Human settlement • Spatial arrangement 	Establishment of smart cities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services • Municipal interventions and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlement and environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human settlement • Environment management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth and job creation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention. • Training in critical skills. • Employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods • Substantial increase in local production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment stimulus and economic inclusion of women and youth. • Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create Jobs and Drive Economic Development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic positioning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To initiate a strong and sustainable economic development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a capable state • Fighting corruption • Transformation and unity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-double provincial and national government support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities • Rapid expansion of our energy generation capacity • Rationalisation of SOEs and ensure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Towards a capable developmental and ethical state • Fight against crime and corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose the Best People to Run Municipalities. • Fight Corruption and End Waste. • Make Municipalities Financially Viable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance and financial management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build a strong good governance and institutional capacity • To ensure legally sound financial viability and management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Services • Public Safety • Public Participation • Risk Management • Financial Management • Internal Audit • Intergovernmental Relations

	that they serve strategic economic or developmental purposes.					
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3.6.3 IDP alignment and implication with Districts’/Metros’ One Plan – District Development Model (DDM)

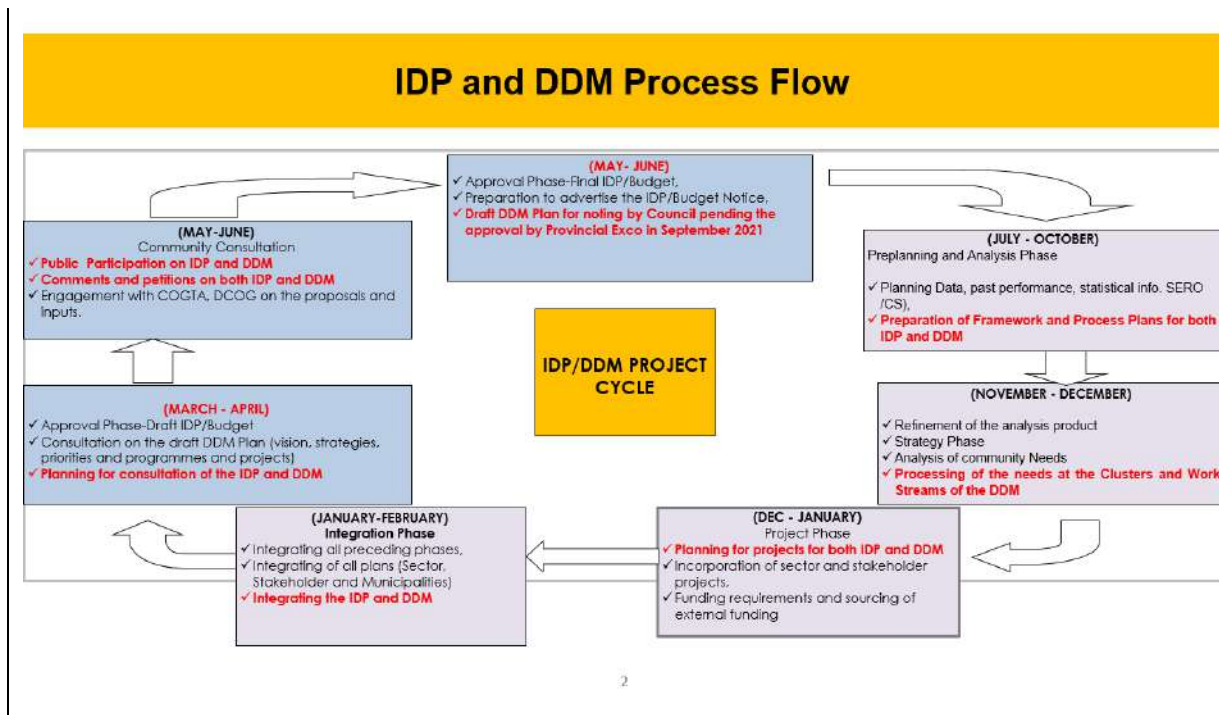
In 2019, the Cabinet of the South Africa Government approved the District Development Model (DDM) as a government approach to improve integrated planning and service delivery across the three levels of government with district and metro spaces as focal points of government and private sector investment. DDM introduces a new planning instrument in the form of the One Plan. It is expected to strengthen and enhance the IDPs and other plans of municipalities and provide greater certainty and direction for the IDPs. The DDM is an operational model for improving Cooperative Governance at a District/Metropolitan level aimed at building a capable, ethical, sustainable and developmental state, including improving and enhancing the state of local government.

The Model gives provision for One Plan which is an intergovernmental plan setting out a 25-30 years long-term strategic framework (consisting of short, medium and long-term intergovernmental actions) to guide the implementation of investment- and delivery-plans in relation to each of the 52 district and metropolitan spaces. The primary objective of the DDM is to ensure government works together and improves communication in the District/Metropolitan areas to synchronise the programmes and projects of different organs of state through the development of One Plan. DDM also ensure inclusivity and a more participatory approach in governance, including oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner. According to section 6 of the Revised IDP Guidelines (2020), DDM is anchored on the development of the One Plan (Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs).

In order to give effect on the aspirations of DDM, The Ehlanzeni District Municipality has developed 6 work streams that are critical for the participation of all local municipalities within its area of jurisdiction. These work streams are Governance and ICT Stream; Finance and IT Systems Stream; Research and Development Stream; Spatial Planning, Environmental Management Stream; Social Services and Disaster Management Stream; and Basic Services and Infrastructure Development Stream. The City of Mbombela has a representation in each of the 6 work streams and this is to ensure coordinated and integrated planning amongst all the role players in the development of the District’s One Plan. The activities of these work streams have culminated in the development of a One Plan for the Ehlanzeni District which must ultimately find its expression on the Municipal IDPs of all its local municipalities, including City of Mbombela. The Ehlanzeni District One Plan is anchored on the following 6 transformational areas:

- People development
- Economic positioning
- Spatial restructuring & environmental sustainability
- Infrastructure engineering
- Integrated service provisioning
- Governance and Financial Management.

The following diagram depicts how the DDM One Plan Process is harmonized with that of the IDP Process Plan.



DDM One Plan Process & IDP Process Plan Flow

It must be indicated that all these processes have already unfolded. The District has approved the One Plan on the 30th of June 2021 after which all local municipalities falling within the District were expected to table the same before their respective Councils for approval. The City of Mbombela has tabled the One Plan on the 31st of October 2022 and the Council subsequently approved it under Council Resolution number A1/2022. It must also be noted that the One Plan is subject to review annually to cater for changing and unforeseen demands. The One Plan catalytic projects for the City of Mbombela are listed in Chapter 7 of this IDP document.

3.6.4 IDP alignment with global and regional policy imperatives

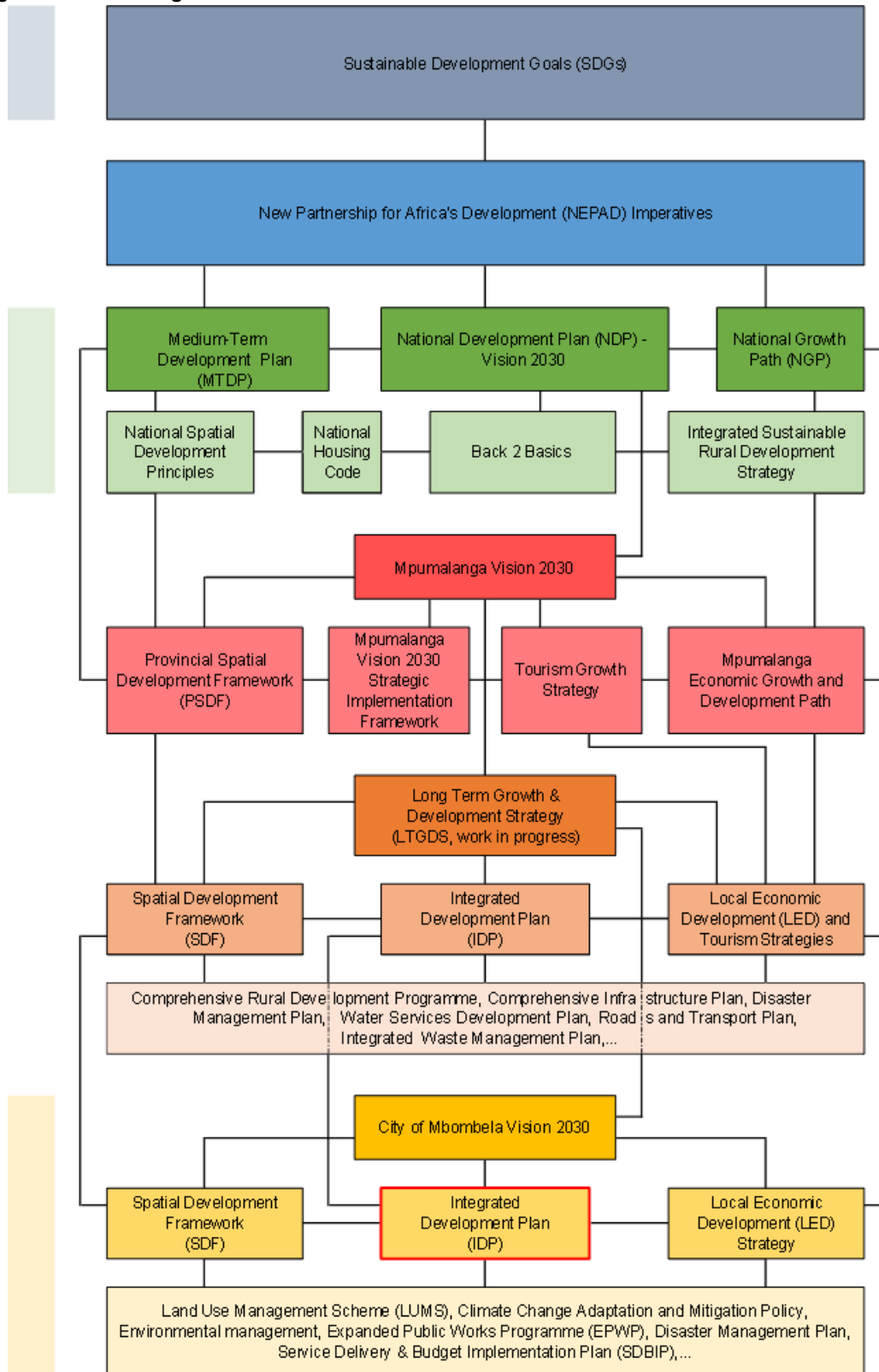
This municipal IDP also aligned itself with policy imperatives of the global and regional structures to which South Africa is member state. These structures are the United Nations (UN) and the African Union (AU) respectively. The UN, after the Millenium Development Goals whose target date was 2015, identified 17 goals to be refered to as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which member states must focus on with target date of 2030. The African Union on the other hand has developed an economic program known as New Partnership for Africa's Development that identified a number of commitments the regional structure will embark on to bring about sustainable growth, peace, prosperity, participation in the global economy by the African continent. The City of Mbombela's IDP has there aligned itself with the policy impratives and the table below depicts this alignment.

Table 3.6.3: IDP alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and African Union’s NEPAD Imperatives

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)	AFRICAN UNITED NEPAD IMPERATIVE	IDP DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE	IDP PRIORITY
<p>Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation</p> <p>Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy</p> <p>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>		To provide infrastructure and sustainable basic services	<p>P1: Water supply</p> <p>P3: Electricity supply and management</p> <p>P6: Sanitation / Sewerage</p> <p>P8: Rural Development</p> <p>P10: Waste and Environmental Management</p>
<p>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p> <p>Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</p>	Strengthening mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution at the sub-regional and continental levels, and to ensure that these mechanisms are used to restore and maintain peace;	To provide sustainable social amenities to the communities	<p>P7: Community development</p> <p>P12: Public Transport</p> <p>P13: Public Safety</p>
<p>Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities</p>		To strengthen the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlement and environmental management	<p>P8: Rural development</p> <p>P4: Human settlements</p>
<p>Goal 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure</p> <p>Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth</p>	<p>Promoting the role of women in social and economic development by reinforcing their capacity in the domains of education and training; by developing revenue generating activities through facilitating access to credit; and by assuring their participation in the political and economic life of African countries;</p> <p>Promoting the development of infrastructure, agriculture and its diversification into agro-industries and manufacturing to serve both domestic and export markets</p>	To initiate a strong and sustainable economic development	<p>P9: Economic development</p> <p>P8: Rural Development</p> <p>P2: Road infrastructure development and storm water</p>
<p>Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals</p>	Promoting and protecting democracy and human rights in their respective countries and regions, by developing clear standards of accountability, transparency and participatory governance at the national and sub-national levels	To build a strong good governance and institutional development	<p>P5: Good governance and public participation</p>

3.6.4 Summary of IDP's alignment

Figure 3.6.4: IDP Alignment



Source: IDP Unit 2020

3.7 OTHER MUNICIPAL ANCHOR STRATEGIES/Framework

3.7.1 Local Economic Development (LED) & Economic Recovery Strategy

3.7.1.1 Background

Each municipality is expected in terms of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) to adopt an IDP that includes local economic development aims. Local Economic Development (LED) is part of the key performance areas applicable to local government in terms of the Performance Management Guide for Municipalities (2001). Local economic development forms part of the City of Mbombela's mandate to create and facilitate the development of the economy, realising the local economic development potential as well as encouraging private sector investment and job creation. Local economic development is an ongoing process, rather than a single project or a series of steps to follow. It involves identifying and using local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. The aim of LED is to create employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents.

Municipalities are also expected to develop LED strategies for their respective municipal area. The City of Mbombela is no exception and has adopted its **Local Economic Development & Economic Recovery Strategy** not only to comply with the prescripts of legislation but also to drive the economic growth and recovery for the Mbombela municipal area.

According to the Mpumalanga Department of Economic Development, Environment & Tourism's Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) 2021, the contraction of Mbombela's economy in 2020 was estimated to be between 10% and 11% due to the COVID-19 lockdown. Construction, transport, trade, tourism and manufacturing were the most negatively affected industries. It also noted that due to COVID-19 related factors, tourism spend decreased to only R2.9 billion in 2020 from R5.8 billion in 2015, which was equal to only 3.4% of the local GDP. These factors necessitated that this version of the LED Strategy caters for economic recovery strategies in order to reverse the negative effects brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic to the local economy.

3.7.1.2 Purpose of CoM Local Economic Development and Economic Recovery Strategy

The overarching purpose of the Strategy is to provide a framework of joint Local Economic Development and Economic Recovery priorities in which the public, private, and community sector at the City of Mbombela (CoM) should invest. Therefore, the strategy must be owned, and can only be delivered better and effectively, by the Municipality continuously working together with other spheres of government and development partners.

The Strategy also aims to review the existing LED Strategy to produce a credible and implementable plan that identifies catalytic projects with the intended objective of rebuilding the City's economy from the harsh impact of the global Covid-19 pandemic.

The City's Local Economic Development and Economic Recovery Strategy is a package of four interrelated and interdependent strategic components, namely:

1. **Drivers of Change:** these are the development dynamics that shape the current economic development environment at Mbombela. In essence, these set out the scene for shaping and designing economic development and recovery interventions.
2. **Core Strategy and Recovery Principles:** this is a set of core propositions for what needs to happen if the city takes a steady and convincing route towards developing a thriving local economy. In other words, this is a set of core strategy principles that chart the way on the local economic development and economic recovery path ahead.

3. **The vision:** this is a desired future of the city economy. It is a visionary perspective of what the city's local economy will be in about five years or more from now.
4. **Strategy pillars:** this is calculated, evidence and an empirically-based suite of strategy and recovery choices that the city in partnership with a vast array of important stakeholders and development partners inside and outside of government will need to work on towards its desired vision.

A. Drivers of Change

The following are development dynamics that shape the current economic development environment at Mbombela. These are also important in framing the desired economic development destination for the city.

- Population Dynamics
- Human development
- Economic Development
- Spatial Development
- Housing
- Infrastructure Development
- Smart City

B. Strategy and Recovery Principles

The principles that inform the strategy have been derived from several sources: government's development choices as embraced in the national, provincial and local government economic planning and development policies and strategies. The following is the inexhaustive list of principles - value propositions - that inform the strategic choices the city has made in respect of the strategy:

- Shared Growth
- City Competitiveness
- Resilience, Vibrancy and Recovery
- Redressing Poverty
- Township and Rural Economic Development
- Economic Governance

C. LED Vision

The Economic Development Vision for 2026 is that the City of Mbombela will be recognised as a smart, world-class, provincial capital and commercial city in which to invest, work, learn, visit and live, and boasting a widely shared economy.

D. Core Pillars of the Strategy

The following constitute the seven Key Pillars of the CoM's strategy, namely:

- A diverse City economy
- A learning and skilled City
- An economically inclusive City
- An enterprising City
- An economically recovered City
- The foundations for growth, and
- Marketing and branding.

3.7.1.3 The Economic Opportunity Environment

The city has a sound economic infrastructure and its growing involvement in the global economy has firmly placed it as one of the important Secondary Cities in the country. CoM has the capability of ensuring a suitable business environment for foreign and domestic investors. The table below identifies sector opportunities based on the economic activity analysis for the municipal area. The economic analysis for the municipal area of Mbombela has already been articulated in Chapter 2 of this IDP.

Sectoral Opportunity Identification

SECTOR	INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY
Agriculture and Agro-Processing Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Food Cluster with focus on processing, packaging and export ▪ Speciality vegetables (mange tout peas, brinjals, baby vegetables) ▪ Introduction of new flower species (freesias, orchids, proteas) ▪ Floriculture logistics development (transport, storage, cooling facilities) ▪ Aquaculture development ▪ Grain processing (flour milling, chicken feed production)
Tourism Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Game farming and safari tourism ▪ Eco-tourism route ▪ Development and improvement of tourist facilities and accommodation ▪ N4 Tourism route, Panorama route ▪ Kruger National Park
Manufacturing and Retail Trade Opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manufacture of organic fertiliser, pesticides and inorganic fertiliser ▪ Industrial cluster development ▪ Organic food supplement and bio-medicinal product manufacturing ▪ Furniture and wood manufacturing ▪ Manufacturing of arts and crafts
Informal Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Specialized clustering plan development ▪ Locate strategic informal trading areas as part of the urban redevelopment strategies ▪ Establishment of an online market space ▪ Formal establishment of areas for commonage farming, supporting uses and infrastructure

3.7.1.4 LED and Economic Recovery Strategy Catalytic Projects

Hereunder is a prioritised list of investment opportunities that lay the foundation for the Strategy implementation:

- Mega sustainable human settlements: Nelspruit and White River;
- Inner City Revitalisation: Nelspruit and Barberton;
- Student Precinct
- The Broadband Initiative
- The International Convention Centre
- Inner City Property Scheme
- Townships Empowerment Zones
- The Ease of Doing Business Initiative

- Technology Innovation Hubs
- Investment Promotion Initiative
- Nkosi City Development
- Mpumalanga Fresh Produce Market
- The World Heritage Site Interpretative Park

Youth Development Initiatives

The following projects might not be catalytic but play a crucial role in youth economic empowerment. These are classified as CoM Youth Development Initiatives.

INDUSTRY	PROJECT
Community services (personal)	Beauty salons
Manufacturing	Bakeries
Agriculture	Poultry farming
Transport, storage and communication	Information technology and printing
Trade (retail)	Restaurants and car wash
Community services	Recycling and collection

3.7.1.5 Monitoring Instruments of Implementation of the Strategy

The following are critical institutions that should provide monitoring oversight over the implementation of the City's economic development strategy:

- a) The Local Economic Development Directorate – City Planning, Economic Development and Tourism
- b) The Section 79 Economic Development Committee and the Mayoral Committee
- c) The Mbombela Partnership

3.7.1.6 Evaluation Instruments of Implementation of the Strategy

The following are the evaluation instruments to be used in assessing the impact and effectiveness of the economic development strategy.

- a) Independent Mid-Term Review (Three Year Review)
- b) Final Five-Year Evaluation.

For the economic development strategy to make the desired economic impact, it must be fully owned by all the critical stakeholders, monitored over time, and critical adjustments made accordingly so that it remains pertinent to existing economic development circumstances at Mbombela.

3.7.2 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

Expanded Public Works programme (EPWP) is a nationwide programme covering all spheres of government and state owned enterprises. It originates in the Growth and Development Summit 2003. It aims to draw significant numbers of unemployed, unskilled people into productive work so that they increase their capacity to earn an income. It further serves as an opportunity to address social welfare gap.

EPWP Phase 3 (2014 – 2019) approach introduced numerous dynamics which required the revamp or review of the human resource structure. This phase commenced in April 2014 but the municipality started implementing the phase in February 2015 (ten months late). The amount of work required a fully-fledged structure with all required resources. The office of the Municipal Manager approved the appointment of the 9 Data Capturers for the period of twelve months. There were 20 EPWP Monitors who were also providing support to the EPWP Coordination office. These officials were monitoring the programme implementation at ground level and feed the EPWP Champion with reports regularly.

In August 2016 the two local municipalities (Umjindi & Mbombela) were disestablished and the new City of Mbombela was born. The restructuring of the new City gave rise to the stand alone EPWP Coordinating Division. This division was initially in the office of the Municipal Manager until July 2017. In 2017, 6 Data Capturers and 4 Coordinators were appointed for a period of 12 months to coordinate and report all projects as required in terms of EPWP Phase 3 approach.

During the period 2017 and 2019 council was able to collect, upload and authorise data without any assistance from other public bodies. Prior this period all projects were reported by Provincial Department of Public Works Roads & Transport (DPWR&T). It should be noted that the City managed to obtain increased Grant to R 8 million for the first time with available resources. Continuous training programmes to these officials increased their capacity to master the work at hand. They are capacitated in such a manner that they can take the city to another high level where more than 20 000 participants can be appointed within a period of three years, on condition that the project is properly coordinated.

City of Mbombela commenced the EPWP Phase 5 approach with effect from 1st April 2024. This is another phase that will be in application until 31st March 2029 according to the National EPWP policy. City of Mbombela subscribes to the National Development Plan EPWP strategies. The focus of EPWP Phase 5 is to ensure that the EPWP provides impactful and accredited training programmes to all participants as part of the exir strategy so that these participants as they unleash their skills they be given a platform to learn and participate in the Entrapreneurship development programmes.

The Objective of EPWP Phase 5 is: “ ***To provide work opportunities and income support to poor and unemployed people through the delivery of public and community assets and services, thereby contributing to development***”

In the National Development Plan 2030, the EPWP is positioned to contribute to Government’s goals of alleviating poverty, developing local communities, providing work opportunities and enhancing social protection. Chapter 11 of the NDP states that the vast majority of the unemployed currently have no access to social protection and that the EPWP as a Public Employment Programme (PEP) can play an important part in reducing this gap, especially if it is able to increase its scale further. The EPWP will contribute to these different broader social protection functions through:

- i. The increased focus on community-driven programmes in the EPWP Phase 4 through programmes such as the CWP will also allow this economic stimulus to contribute towards addressing the legacy of apartheid spatial inequality
- ii. Targeting the poorest areas, consolidating and strengthening productive activities in marginalized local economies.
- iii. The focus on community-driven programmes will create a platform for all of the above to converge and broaden the level of the programme positive impacts.

Poor unemployed people: - Their wellbeing will need to be improved by:

- a) Employment creation – acquiring work based skills and workplace experience enhancing their potential to find further work in the formal and informal sector;
- b) Income support - earning an increased income and improving their household security.

- c) Development of community assets and provision of services benefitting from improved service delivery and infrastructure in their communities.

3.7.2.1 Main Purpose of the EPWP.

Expanded Public Works Programme as championed by National department of Public Works & Infrastructure seeks to focus on the following objectives:

- a) Strengthening the monitoring of the core EPWP principles to improve compliance to the EPWP guidelines;
- b) Streamlining monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track programme performance;
- c) Enhancing the EPWP coordination and institutional arrangements;
- d) Performance improvement and outcome measurement will be achieved through the introduction of Social Audits;
- e) Improve targeting on youth focused programmes and increase demographic targeting for women;
- f) To ensure greater synergy between a wide range of PEPs and other poverty alleviation programmes.

3.7.2.2 Policy Principles for EPWP Phase 5

The National Development Plan 2011 outlines two key objectives for EPWP in that context namely:

- Contribution to reducing unemployment by creating temporary employment by being responsive to the number of unemployed. The public employment programmes should target the creation of 2 million opportunities annually by 2020 or earlier if possible. The main opportunities will lie in community based services and the roll out of social sector initiatives”;
- Contribution to social protection for the unemployed by providing them with income support. In the New Growth Path, EPWP is seen as an important contributor in Jobs Driver 1 (Infrastructure Development) through increasing the labour intensity of government infrastructure investments and Jobs Driver 4 (Social Capital) through expansion of the Community Work Programme.

Council has signed a five year EPWP Protocol Agreement with a total of **6 185 for the period 2024 to 2029** (five year term target) planned work opportunities for the City of Mbombela. This is a policy document that provides clear principles for the CoM to comply with all EPWP legislative guidelines as the projects are implemented. The revised EPWP Policy for the Municipality incorporating the EPWP phase 5 principles together with Council EPWP Strategic document was approved in September 2024.

3.7.2.3 The Importance of participating in EPWP as a public body

City of Mbombela has taken a positive stride by establishing a standalone unit coordinating expanded public works programme related matters. This was a response to the national EPWP Summit 2016 resolution. This unit serve as a drive to ensure that the city is able to implement all projects in line with national and local EPWP policies. This unit is currently designated as EPWP Coordinating Division. The fundamental duties of the EPWP Division are summarised as follows:

- a) Development of the local EPWP Policy and its strategy to guide the City to comply with national EPWP policy prescripts;
- b) Collect data and register all projects implemented by the city.
- c) Coordinates the project reports according to Social, Infrastructure, and Environment & Culture Sectors.

- d) Create awareness and education on the effective implementation of the policy through stakeholder engagements;
- e) Update council on the performance of the city if the national EPWP targets are met or not and advise on the shortcomings.

EPWP Policy provides information on the type of data required to report in the EPWPrs system designed by the national EPWP office. Departmental EPWP Patrons or Project managers identify projects and ensure that they take memorable pictures before, during the development and after the project is completed to form part of the project profile POE's. The project must contribute in enhancing service delivery through intensive labour. This phase compels all project managers to ensure that they keep project profiles with the following compulsory information:

- Detailed Project profiles
- Simplified Form (Business Plan)
- The personnel contracts
- The certified ID copies for all workers with personal details for individuals
- Attendance registers
- Pay roll for all employees.
- Monthly progress reports with pictures for monitoring and evaluation.
- Expenditure report for the entire project.

National & Local EPWP Policies clearly promote for the training interventions to be specific to the operational needs of the different sectors. Collaborations with FET Institutions and SETAs to be enhanced to work towards accredited training as well as Enterprise development interventions to be limited to sub-programmes that use small and medium enterprises in the delivery of services and assets. City of Mbombela should in collaboration with City Planning Development – LED Unit work cooperatively in this area, where EPWP participants are trained on the skills and be exposed to the environment of becoming future entrepreneurs through level 5 training programmes.

EPWP Division would hand over the enrolment list to LED unit to train these people for Cooperatives and any other skills so that they can be able to be self-sufficient. EPWP income serve as income support, the family can't survive on the stipend endlessly. The city may not need the service of all men & women in orange but the EPWP Phase 4 approach requires that CoM should make means to expose the participants in the environment where they would be able to identify their skills and have their own businesses. Currently this area is still dormant. The approval of the City LED new strategy may enable the city to ensure that the participants are assisted through accredited or non-accredited specific training programmes.

3.7.2.4 The Fundamental Responsibilities of the EPWP Division

3.7.2.4.1 Coordination of Projects from Contracted Services

- a) Council has pronounced itself in terms of the council resolutions that all tender documents must have a clause that indicate the matters of EPWP. The advantage of that is to ensure that as the service providers are appointed to render specific services on behalf of council they know the information required from them in terms of expanded public works programme. They must all comply accordingly. The tender need to include the orange branded uniform as the part of compliance;
- b) Upon the appointment of the service providers, the company project manager or site manager must provide the company information through simplified business plan form developed by national EPWP Form (compulsory). This form has all detailed information about the project. It is attached in the annexures of this document.

- c) This information will be used to develop a project profile for the company where the targets will be clearly spelt out as far as the project objectives are concerned;
- d) This form mentioned in (b) above is accompanied by the beneficiary personal details which on return must have a clear and certified SA Green Bar coded or credit card identification document. Any certified ID copy above three months is not acceptable for reporting of the data;
- e) Once these documents are filled they need to be submitted to the EPWP Office for verification and checking if the information is as required nationally;
- f) Jobs are then created in the ER reporting system which was designed by national EPWP Office where all participating public bodies upload the jobs for national reporting purposes. The reporting system should be accurate.
- g) The project must take pictures prior the commencement of the project. These projects must be submitted to the EPWP office as part of the report for the project;
- h) During the implementation of the service provider may serve council with invoices. Such invoices must be accompanied by the monthly project report and attendance registers of the previous month so that the EPWP office will file them for audit purposes. The pictures depicting the work done since the inception of the project would be required as part of the report;
- i) Every month the project manager must provide progress report in terms of the progress made a stipulated in the project plan.
- j) Upon completion of the project another pictures indicating that the actual target has been reached would be required. It is noted that some of the projects may take two to three years before completion.

3.7.2.4.2 Coordination of projects created through Integrated Grant Allocation.

Council annually receives integrated grant allocation from national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) which serve as an incentive on the work well done in the previous 18 months assessment. The allocation of grant has been inconsistent because of internal challenges with pertaining to lack of support from all internal stakeholders (departments). Integrated grant allocation for the first two years of the implementation of EPWP Phase 4 are: R, 8 mil for 2019/20 and R4, 2mil for 2020/21 periods.

During the period 2024/25, council received an amount of R 5 million and managed to appoint 500 EPWP employees to supplement and complement the work of the departments with an intension to reduce service delivery related problems. The EPWP Support Staff (10) in the office of the Senior Manager: EPWP Coordinating Division manage the matters of compliance with EPWP policy prescripts in parallel with contracted services' projects. Council always co-fund the allocation so that more people coming from poor communities could be appointed in the programme to reduce poverty. The city provides a reasonable stipend to individuals in line with the guidelines of the National Minimum Wage Act 2024 as amended for EPWP employees.

3.7.2.4.3 The reporting of performance on EPWP

The EPWP Division is accountable to national EPWP Office and has an obligation to ensure that all departments that participate in EPWP must at all times comply with EPWP policy prescripts. The continuous engagement in the form of meetings, workshops and training will be coordinated at all levels is very critical in ensuring that projects reports are accurate and comply with EPWP policy prescripts.

The EPWP Coordinating division is responsible for the consolidation of the performance report quarterly or annually for council updates and presentation of level of compliance with Protocol Agreements obligations. Concurrently monthly expenditure reports are processed and signed by the office of the Chief Financial Officer. Furthermore, the national office is provided with quarterly and annual performance reports for monitoring & evaluation of the performance of the city.

3.7.2.5 Essential Themes of EPWP Phase

The EPWP Policy sets the EPWP objective:

“To provide the unemployed poor with meaningful work opportunities through the delivery of community assets and services, and actively build economic inclusion mechanisms that empower sustainable livelihoods and contribute to the country’s development agenda.”

As such, EPWP projects:

- Create a **safety net for the vulnerable and unemployed poor** by providing a minimum level of income support for a minimum duration of time.
- Provide **meaningful work opportunities** and experience that transfers fundamental work skills to participants that **improves their future employability**.
- **Leverage existing funding to implement government’s service delivery mandate** through creation of work.
- Build into their design **enabling interventions** that enhances the **capacity skills and agency** of the poor and actively supports pathways out of poverty and economic inclusion.

There are four critical themes of the EPWP Phase 5, namely:

- a) Improve coordination, implementation and service delivery
- b) Effective and fair recruitment and to reach EPWP target group
- c) Scale and massification- reaching more unemployed - in particular, youth
- d) Improve exit strategies - including training, enterprise development and links to other initiatives.

3.7.3 Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

Chapter 4 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013) require each sphere of government to prepare a spatial development framework that will, amongst others, guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government. Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000), as amended, also dictates that a municipality integrated development plan must reflect a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for land use management system.

A Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) is a long-term forward planning document which spatially indicates the long-term growth and development path of a municipality. It co-ordinates the spatial implications of all strategic sector plans of a municipality. A MSDF is also one of the core components of a municipal IDP and gives physical effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP). The City of Mbombela is currently reviewing its SDF by following all the processes that are prescribed in terms of law. Once completed, the MSDF will be approved in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and will serve as a guide to decision making in development and land use planning. The City also has a Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) which is aligned to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act.

This section therefore outlines the spatial vision, analysis, strategic framework and desired spatial pattern of the City of Mbombela as per its draft MSDF.

3.7.3.1 Spatial Vision

The spatial transformation of the City of Mbombela requires a focused shift from the legacy of apartheid and spatial patterns of the past to unlock the potential of the City. The draft MSDF translates the current municipal IDP vision, namely, “**City of Excellence, the ultimate destination**” and the current CoM Vision 2030 goal which is “**To be the best City in South Africa by 2030 for living, working, playing and investing**”, to have a spatial focus.

The envisaged MSDF spatial vision for the City of Mbombela therefore is to have “**a functionally efficient, compact, connected, resilient, environmentally sustainable and generative municipality that strengthens its status as a gateway to Mpumalanga and South Africa by 2032**”. The following section presents the strategies that the Municipality will employ in achieving its spatial vision.

3.7.3.2 Spatial Strategies

Four key spatial strategies have been identified to assist the Municipality in achieving its spatial vision. These strategies are listed below:

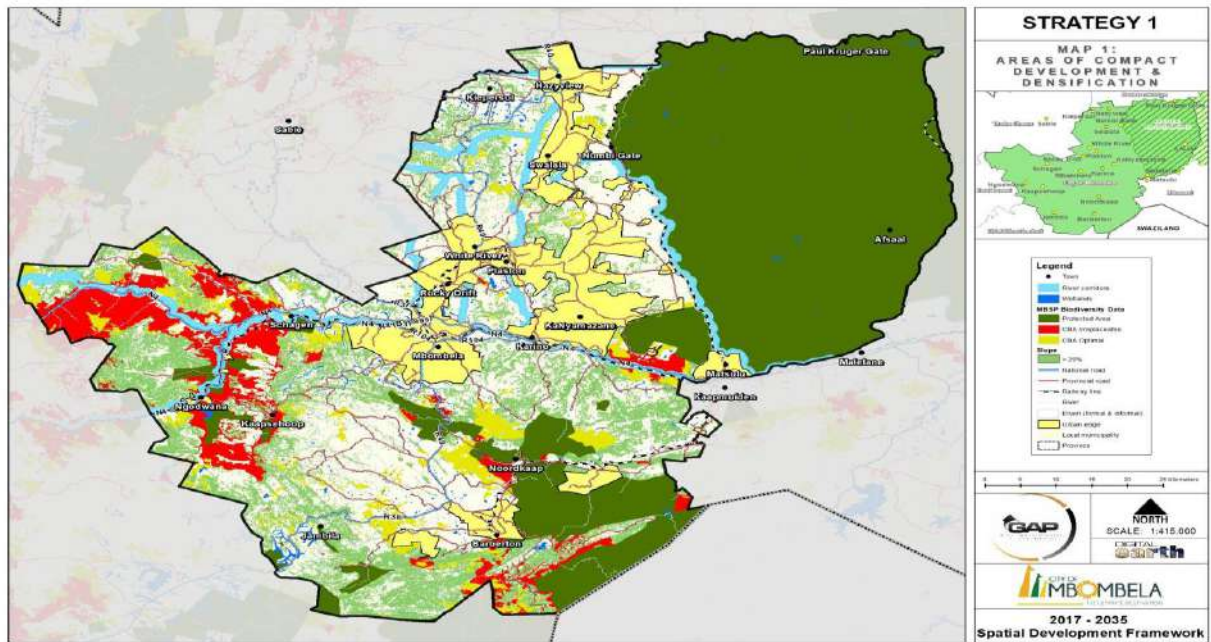
- Building a compact, connected, inclusive and vibrant City;**
- Creating an economic generative City that plans for employment and improved access to economic opportunities;**
- Direct urban growth and create balance between urban development and the natural environment; and**
- Protect agricultural land and strengthen tourism development.**

Each of these strategies is explained in detail below.

3.7.3.2.1 Strategy 1: Building a compact, connected, inclusive and vibrant City

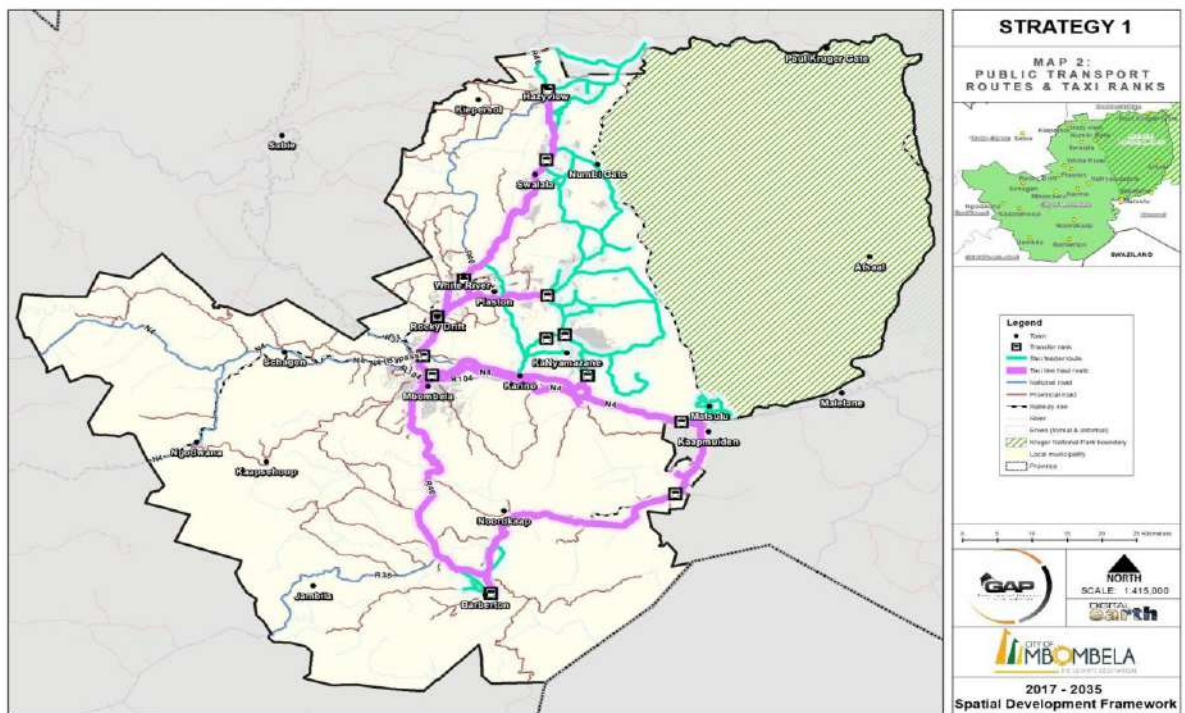
This strategy aims to intensify urban land use through a combination of higher residential densities and centralization, mixed land uses, and development limits outside of a designated area. The strategy also aims to improve mobility, linkage, and connectivity between the Eastern and Western Development Corridors. Two initiatives are recommended in order to achieve the strategy in space. Firstly, designated areas of compact integrated development and densification: existing built-footprint of the municipality; around key public transport facilities (Existing and future); around current and future mixed use and economic nodes; around existing social service facilities including schools, healthcare and public open space. Secondly, an established efficient integral movement system (line haul system, strategic road links, and bus rapid transit system). This is depicted in the figures below.

Figure 3.7.3.2.1-1: Areas of compact development and densification



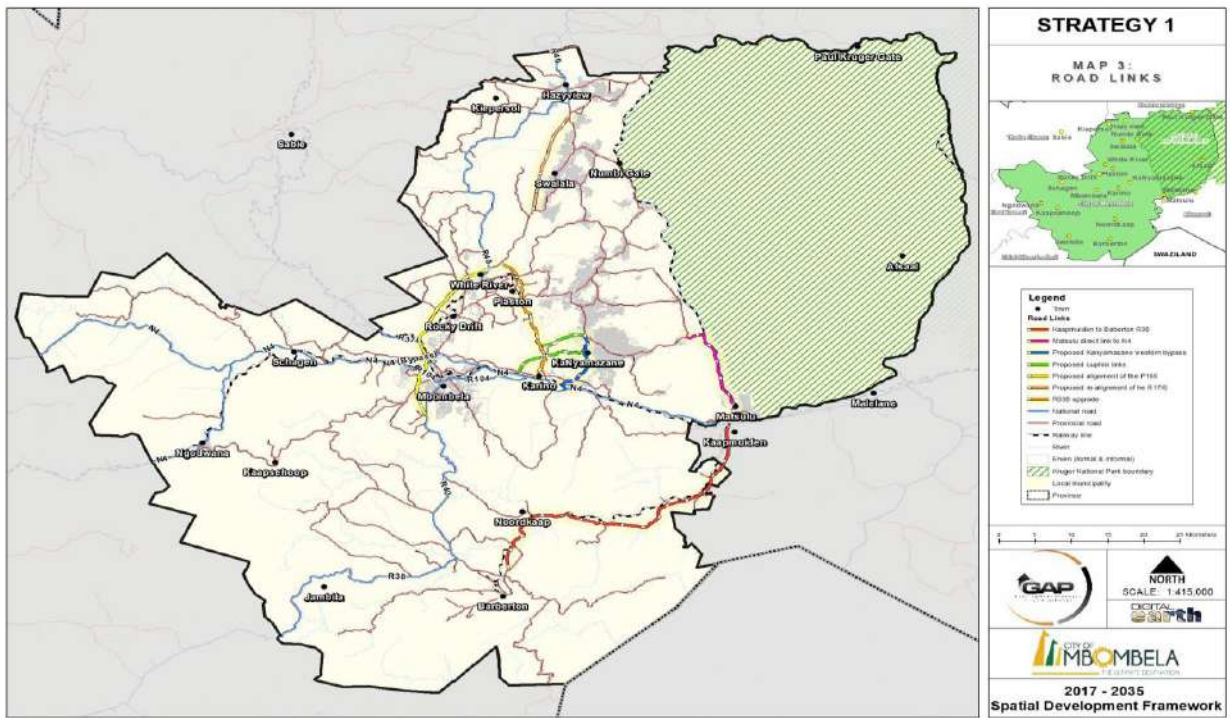
Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

Figure 3.7.3.2.1-2: Public Transport Routes and Transfer Ranks



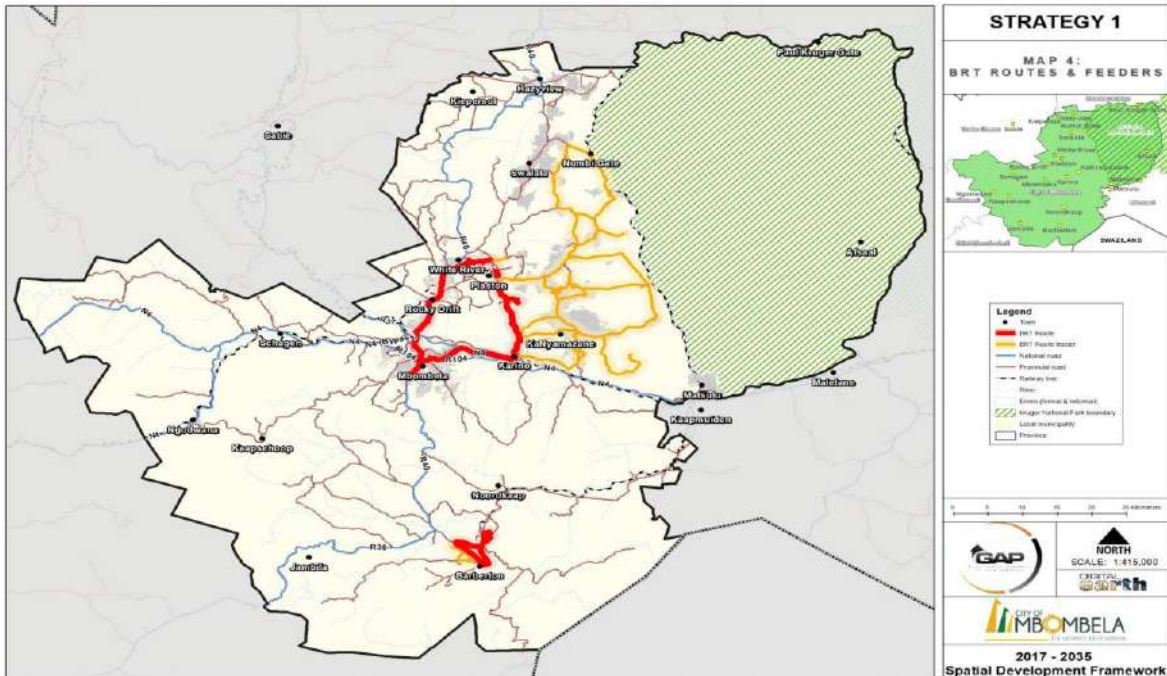
Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

Figure 3.7.3.2.1-3: Road Links Proposals



Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

Figure 3.7.3.2.1-4: Bus-Repeat-Transit

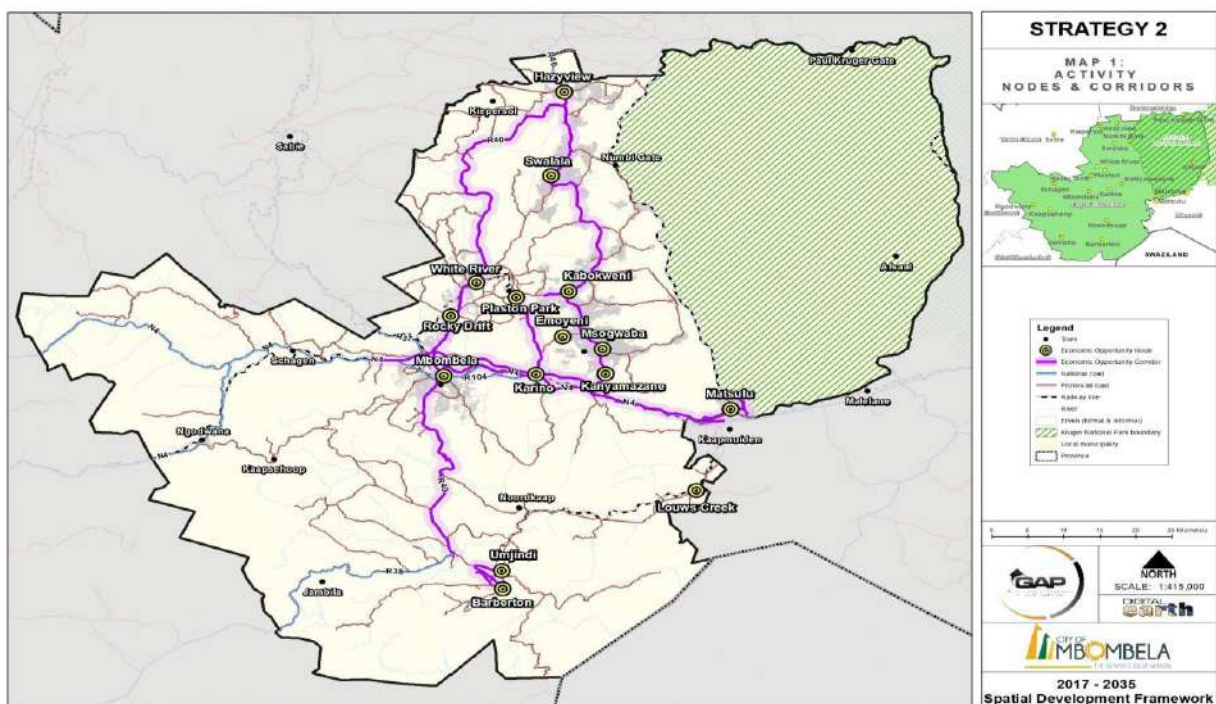


Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

3.7.3.2.2 Strategy 2: Creating an economic generative City that plans for employment and improved access to economic opportunities

This strategy is advocating that economic activity (formal or informal) be encouraged to locate within economic opportunity zones across the municipality, related to the accessibility grid. In achieving this strategy in space, two forms of economic opportunity zones are envisaged in the accessibility grid. This includes activity nodes and development corridors. The activity nodes identified are Nelspruit CBD and Industrial; Barberton CBD and Industrial; Whiteriver CBD and Industrial; Hazyview CBD and Industrial; Karino (proposed); Swalala (proposed); Rockydrift; Louw's Creek (proposed); Kanyamazane CBD; Msogwaba CBD; and Kabokweni CBD. The development corridors identified are Tekwane-Msogwaba Activity Corridor; R40 Transportation and Development Corridor; Karino-KMIA-Plaston Activity Corridor; Southern Region Development Corridor; and Far East Development Corridor. These economic opportunity nodes and development corridors are depicted in the figure below.

Figure 3.7.3.2.2: Activity Nodes and Corridors

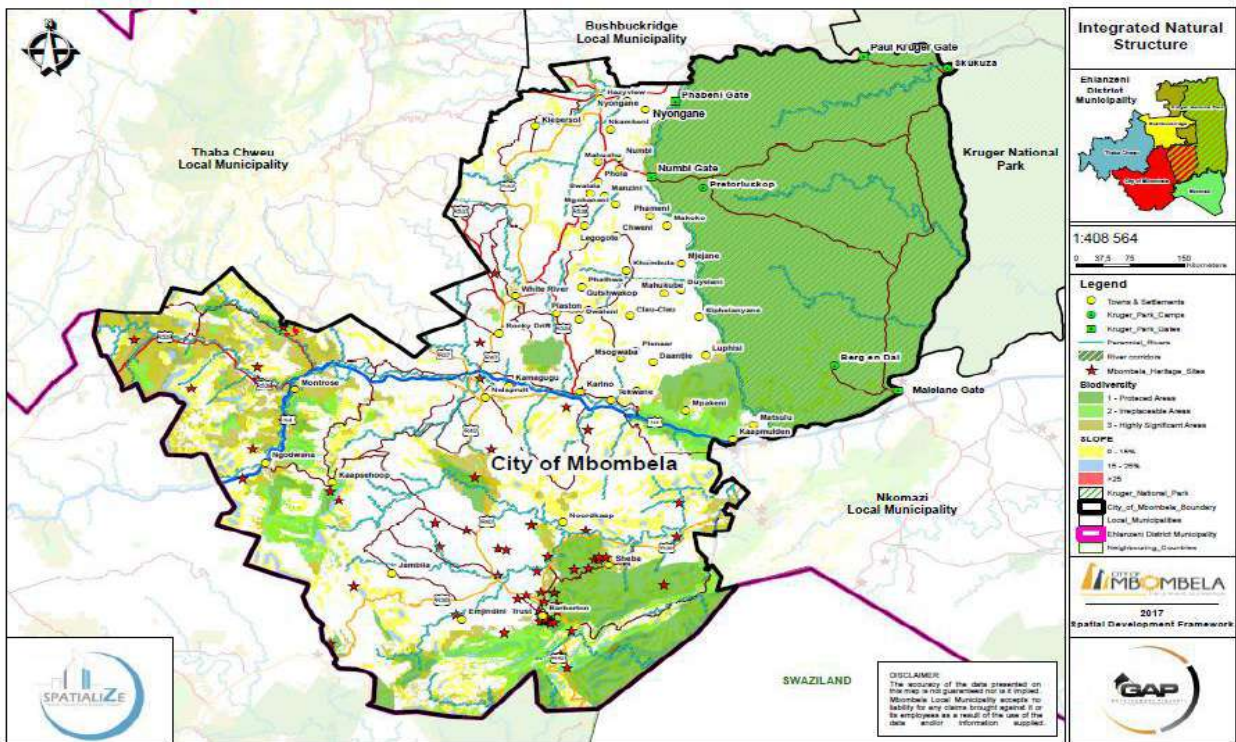


Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

3.7.3.2.3 Strategy 3: Direct urban growth and create balance between urban development and the natural environment

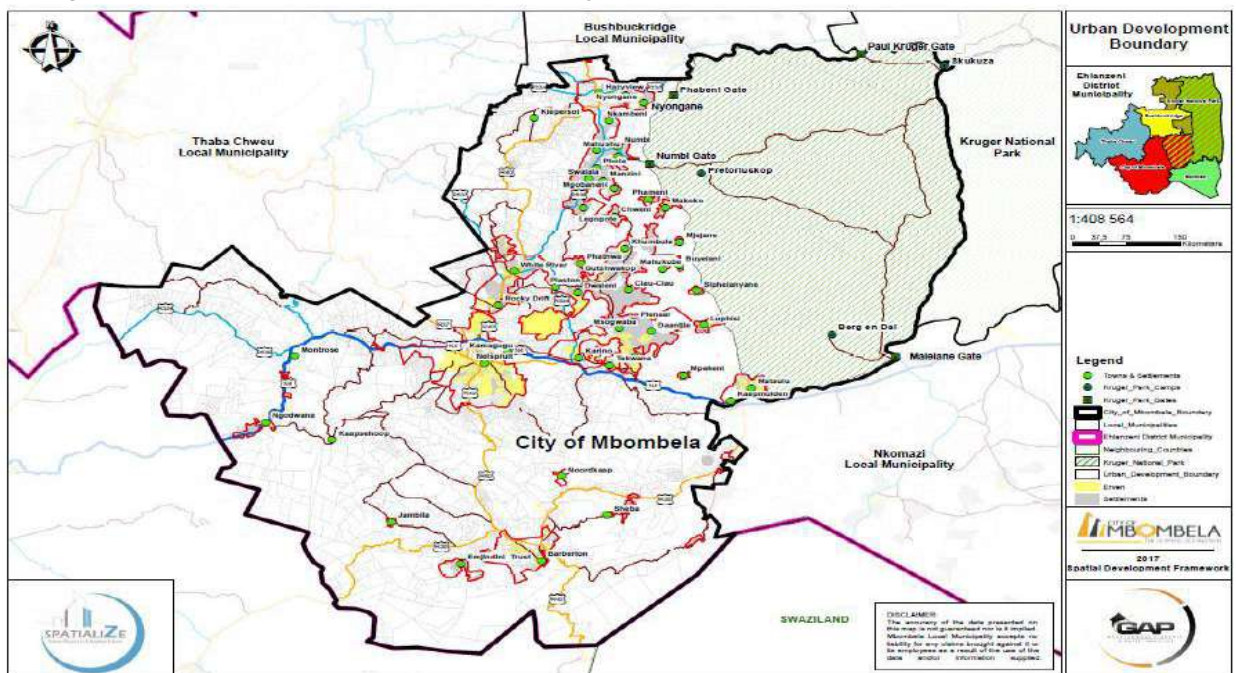
This strategy aims actively to pursue a compact form of development, where growth is directed towards areas suitable for development, and away from important resource areas, the natural environment and hazards. It also advocates for efficient spatial development and making the most out of existing infrastructure and capacities. The directing of urban growth and creation of balance between urban development and the natural environment must therefore be based on two elements. The first element is the establishment of integrated natural structures such as biodiversity areas (i.e. Protected Areas, Irreplaceable Areas; Ecological and Aquatic Corridors; and River Corridors); ridges and mountainous areas; and natural heritage sites. The second element is the reinforcement of the urban development boundary. These two elements are indicated in the figures below.

Figure 3.7.3.2.3-1: Integrated Natural Structure



Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

Figure 3.7.3.2.3-2: Urban Development Boundary

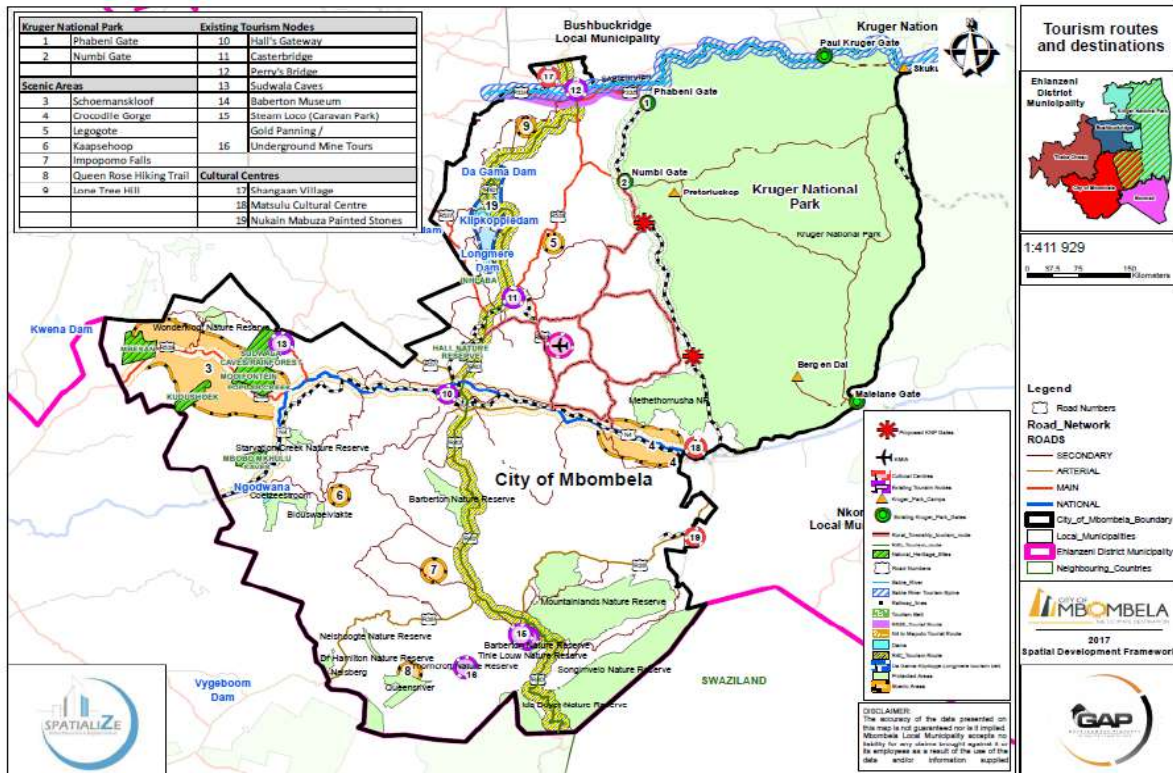


Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

3.7.3.2.4 Strategy 4: Protect agricultural land and strengthen tourism development

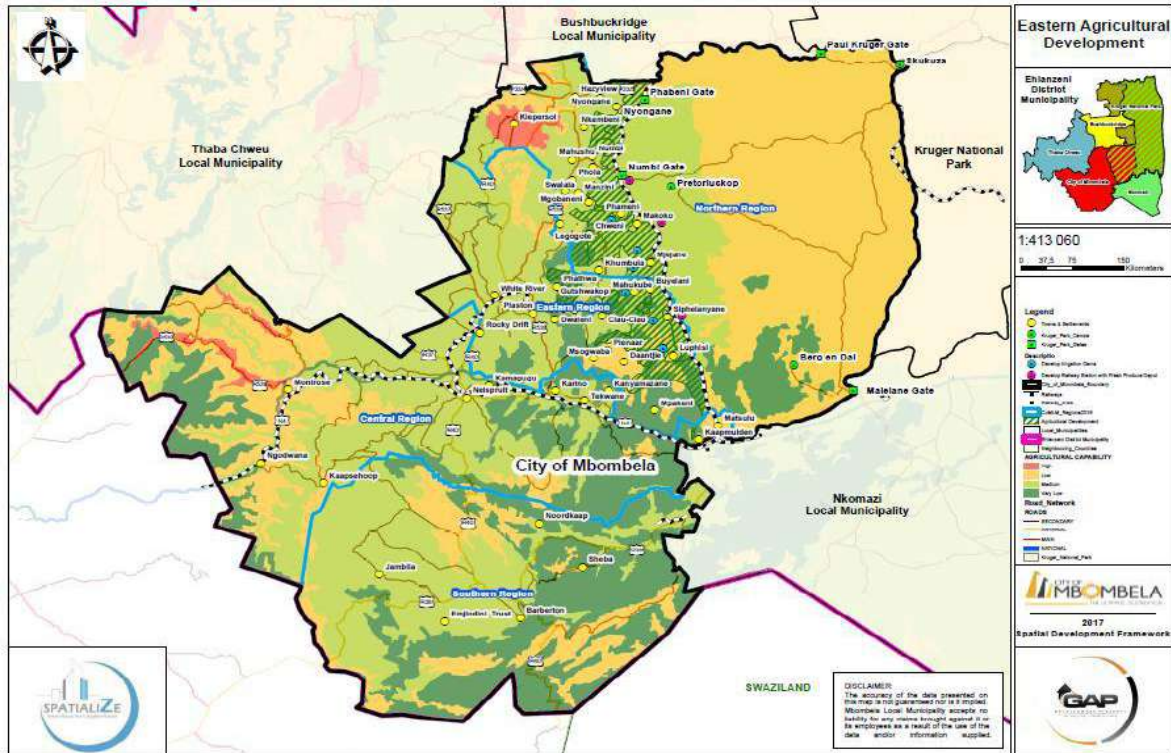
The aim of this strategy is to link tourist destinations and tourist links in Mbombela to the broader Mpumalanga Tourism Growth Strategy. It also aims to protect prime and unique agricultural land, for instance, the absence of restrictions on cultivation (e.g. slopes and distance from watercourses); resent irrigation (land under permanent or seasonal irrigation is deemed to qualify as prime agricultural land); moisture availability; and the scarcity factor, soil type, soil depth, and soil texture. The following figures illustrate the tourism routes and destinations as well as the Eastern Agricultural Development respectively.

Figure 3.7.3.2.4-1: Tourism Routes and Destinations



Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

Figure 3.7.3.2.4-2: Eastern Agricultural Development



Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

3.7.3.3 Spatial Concept and Desired Spatial Pattern

The municipal spatial concept / framework is based on the four identified spatial strategies. The spatial concept and strategic framework outlines the key spatial elements used to protect both the built and natural environment and guide the direction of growth. These key spatial concept elements are as follows:

- Protection of the natural environment
- Functional Hierarchy of Nodes (Urban Nodes, 1st Order Activity Nodes, 2nd Order Activity Nodes, Speciality Nodes, Service Delivery Centres, Farmer Production Support Units)
- Corridors and Movement Networks (Primary Corridors and Secondary Corridors)
- Potential for Tourism Development
- Development Zones (Transformation Zone, Consolidation Zone, Urban Development Zones)

The following section briefly explains these key spatial concept elements.

3.7.3.3.1 Functional Hierarchy of Nodes

Various nodes have been identified and categorized into different hierarchies by the 2016 Ehlanzeni Rural Development Plan. The identified nodal areas within the Ehlanzeni Rural Development Plan were therefore used as a basis to identify nodes for the Mbombela SDF. The Rural Development Plan was used because it is one of the most recent plans concerning the municipality. The Mbombela SDF thus establishes the hierarchy of nodes as follows.

Table 3.7.3.3.1: Hierarchy of nodes

NODAL ORDER	NODAL AREA
Urban Node	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mbombela (Nelspruit) ▪ Barberton ▪ Whiteriver ▪ Hazyview
1st Order Activity Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kanyamazane ▪ Kabokweni ▪ Karino (proposed)
2nd Order Activity Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matsulu ▪ Swalala (proposed) ▪ Msogwaba (proposed) ▪ Umjindi (proposed)
Speciality Zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rockydrift ▪ Plaston (proposed) ▪ Kruger Mpumalanga International Airport (proposed) ▪ Low's Creek (proposed)
Service Delivery Nodes / Rural Nodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sheba Siding ▪ Alkmaar ▪ Elandshoek ▪ Ngodwana ▪ Kaapsehoop ▪ Selapi ▪ Louieville ▪ Singobile
Farmer Production Support Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Louieville ▪ Sheba ▪ Kabokweni

3.7.3.3.2 Corridors and Movement Networks

The corridors and movement networks are classified into primary and secondary corridors. The primary corridors are the N4 Development and Transportation Corridor and the R40 Transportation and Development Corridor. The N4 runs on an east-west axis through the Nelspruit CBD forming the backbone of the Maputo Development Corridor, providing direct access to the economic nodes of Ngodwana Sappi and Nelspruit. The R40 provides accessibility to and from Barberton in the Southern Region to Hazyview in the Eastern Region, with these affected nodes: Nelspruit CBD, Mataffin Sport and Recreation, Barberton Industrial, Umjindi Commercial (proposed), Riverside Industrial Area, Riverside Park, Rockydrift, Whiteriver CBD and Industrial Node, Fountains/Casterbridge Business and Commercial Node at the intersection of the P17/6 (R538 – Numbi Road) and the R40.

The secondary corridors are constituted by the Far Eastern Region Activity Corridor; Mbombela – Kanyamazane Corridor; and Karino-KMIA-Plaston Activity Corridor. The Far Eastern Region Activity Corridor consists of a broad strip of urban and semi-urban settlements, stretching from Hazyview in the north to Kanyamazane in the south. Development within this corridor is mainly supported by a major collector road (R538), which links with the N4 at Karino, west of Tekwane. The corridor includes areas like Kanyamazane CBD, Msogwaba CBD (proposed), Kabokweni CBD, Swalala CBD (proposed), Hazyview CBD.

The Mbombela – Kanyamazane Corridor is provided along the provincial road D2296 (Kanyamazane Road) forming the central spine of the Corridor. The road is the critical link conveying residents from the major eastern residential areas (Nsikazi) towards their places of employment mostly located in Mbombela (Nelspruit). Considering known development as well as the TEAS applications, the primary developments of note which form part of this corridor are Karino Lifestyle (South); Karino Meridian Private School; Future Karino Lifestyle (North); Karino Erf. 5 & 6; Karini Ext. 1; Emkhatsini; MLM Tekwane Ext. 2 Housing; and Karino Industrial Estate.

Finally, the proposed Karino-KMIA-Plaston Activity Corridor along the R538 road provides three specialized activity centres. These specialized activity centres include KMIA and Industrial Area (proposed); Plaston Industrial Development Zone (proposed); and the Karino Industrial and Commercial Centre, which provides the opportunity for a variety of commercial and residential uses at the intersection of the R538 with the N4 at Karino.

3.7.3.3.3 Development Zones

The City of Mbombela SDF sets the guiding vision and then builds a concrete strategy for its realization as a spatial transformation tool. On the basis for spatial transformation and growth management, three primary development zones (Spatial Transformation Areas) have been identified. These include the Transformation Zone; Consolidation Zone; and Urban Development Zone.

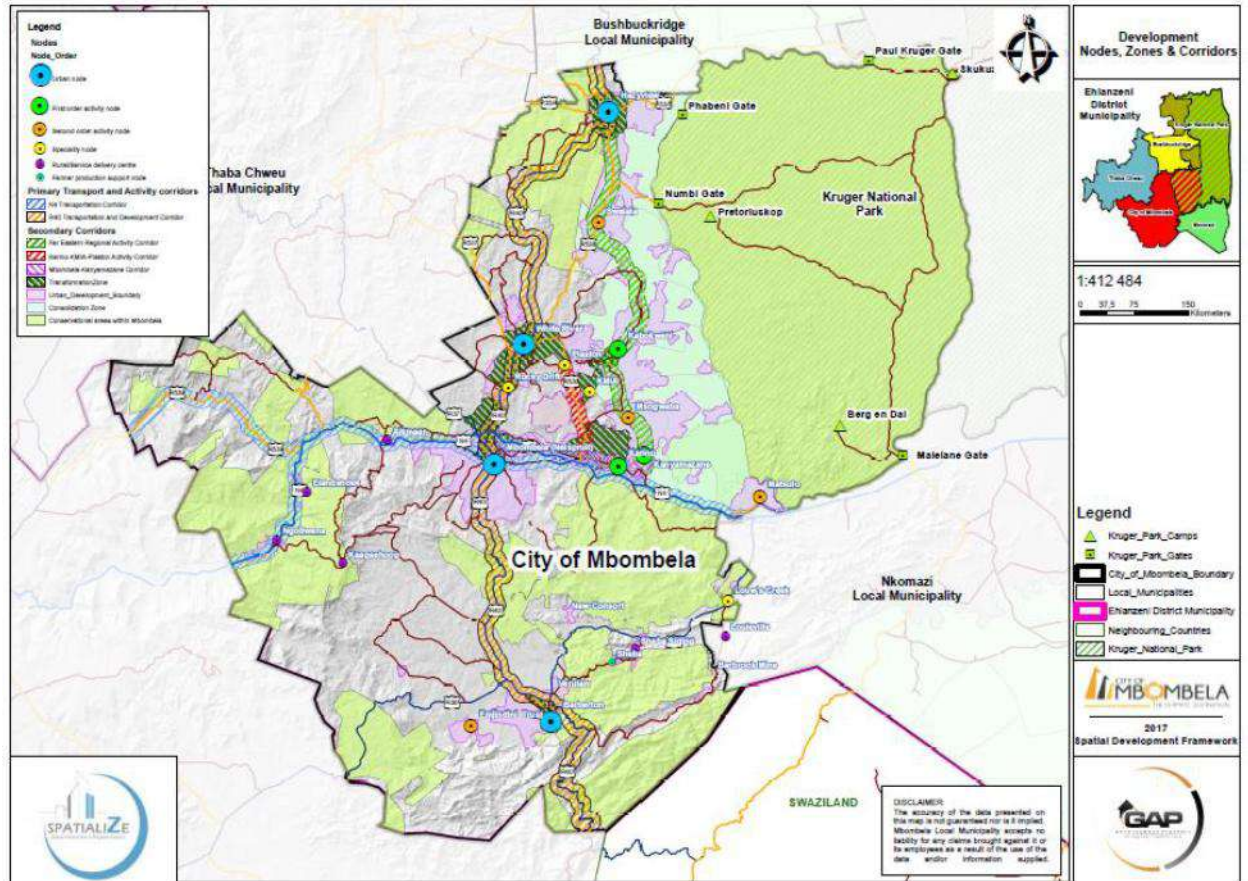
The Transformation Zone includes areas where spatial transformation is most achievable and where investment is prioritised for future urban intensification and growth. The areas within the transformation zone have the capacity to trigger positive effects on a city-wide space. The transformation zone also indicates areas where the development of detailed spatial plans will be authorized and land use application processes shortened. The areas that fall under the transformation zone are Nelspruit CBD and The Northern Areas Precinct Plan Area; White River Precinct Plan Area; Hazyview Precinct Plan Area; Matsafeni Stadium Precinct; Barberton CBD and Old Industrial; as well as KMIA and Kabokweni Areas.

The Consolidation Zone is viewed as a focus of urban consolidation, infrastructure provision and maintenance, controlled growth, urban management, addressing backlogs (in housing, social and hard infrastructure) and structural positioning for medium to longer term growth. The purpose is to ensure existing and future development proposals are aligned as far as possible with the broader intent of the municipal SDF, specifically in terms of consolidating and diversifying development around existing activity nodes and public transport infrastructure. The focus in this zone will be to address housing, social and hard infrastructure backlogs; improve sustainability and quality of life in deprivation areas; and ensure established suburban built-up area with the focus of creating liveable lower to medium density suburban area that are well connected to areas of higher intensity through transit infrastructure.

The Urban Development Zone includes all the areas situated within the urban edge, including existing built-up areas, areas earmarked for future urban development (next 20 to 30 years). This zone also contains the economic opportunity areas (nodes and corridors) identified Strategy 2.

The above three elements of the key spatial concept and strategic framework are easily summarized in the figure below.

Figure 3.7.3.3: Development Nodes, Zones and Corridors



Source: City of Mbombela SDF 2018

3.7.3.3.4 Tourism Development

Mbombela consists of ample protected areas including the part of Kruger National Park, Nature Reserves and Forestry areas. The municipal area has abundant tourist potential, and mainly reserves as a gateway to the Kruger National Park, Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains World Heritage Site, and Maputo being one of the tourists' destination areas. Mbombela currently hosts within its municipal boundary major tourist attractions areas such as the Kruger National Park; Makhonjwa Mountains World Heritage Site; Songimvelo Nature Reserve; Barberton Nature Reserve; Mthethomusha Nature Reserve; and Sudwala Caves.

3.7.4 Environmental management

The integrity of ecosystems is compromised by biodiversity loss, change of land-use, ozone depletion, acidification of streams, depletion of freshwater aquifers, urbanization and changing climatic conditions. The Environmental Management division is thus entrusted with a responsibility to protect and preserve the ecological infrastructure and enhance ecosystem functions amid societal and economic pressures. In view of the mammoth task bestowed upon the division, the following units are in place to ensure city-wide environmental sustainability.

3.7.4.1 Environmental Compliance Monitoring

Environmental Compliance Monitoring ensures conformance to all environmental statutes and regulations. This conformance to environmental laws apply to all levels of society (from general public to industries, mining and manufacturing etc.) Environmental Compliance Monitoring also provides for

the progression of Section 28(1) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) as it places a general duty of care on any person who causes pollution, to take reasonable measures to prevent such pollution from occurring.

3.7.4.2 Environmental Impact Management

The overall objective of this thematic area is to implement and monitor all aspects of the Environmental Management Framework. The municipality's Environmental Management Framework was approved by Council on the 31st March 2021 and was on the 10th January 2022 approved by the Minister for Environmental Affairs, Ms. B D Creecy for gazetting by the Provincial Government. The City's Environmental Management Framework aims to ensure that environmental limit to developments is included in spatial planning. The first stage in implementing the framework is to develop an internal system to screen all projects, functions and activities against environmental legislations and the environmental management framework. In addition, relevant authorisation protocols should be initiated and apply the framework, as well as legal and regulatory tools to achieve environmental sustainability. This will ultimately ensure environmental mainstreaming and sustainability within the municipal structures and functions. While these tools are under development, the municipality does fulfil its mandate as a commenting authority for all development applications received.

3.7.4.3 Biodiversity Management

City of Mbombela is home to vast flora and fauna which makes up its distinctive and world-renowned biodiversity. Worth noting is the Kruger National Park (KNP), the Barberton Makhonjwa Mountain World Heritage Site (Protected Areas, Nature reserves and National Parks cover 266 826 ha). In addition, there are various Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) taking up 73 556 ha and, Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) making up 215 ha of the city's land area. There are Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAs) some with flora endemic to the City. As a means of meeting its legal obligations on biodiversity management, the Biodiversity Management Unit seeks to achieve the following:

- Development of spatial tools to protect biodiversity;
- Biodiversity protection and enhancement of ecological infrastructure;
- Wetlands Management;
- Ecosystem sustenance and efficient use of natural resource.

Development of spatial tools to protect biodiversity

A Local Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (LBSAP) is funded to be developed in 2024/2025 financial year. The project is aimed at promoting biodiversity planning with its rationale being to aid in avoiding or preventing biodiversity destruction by providing alternatives with less potential for biodiversity loss and providing information to decision-makers (developers and town planners) to divert development away from high-priority conservation areas.

The implementation of the LBSAP will ensure that identified conservation priorities are integrated with spatial planning to allow development to be pro-actively guided ensuring more efficient decision-making that benefits both economic and biodiversity conservation requirements ensuring that CBA's, ESAs, IBAs and other natural areas that may not be delineated as Protected Areas are also protected.

Biodiversity protection and enhancement of ecological infrastructure and Wetlands Management

The Municipality's Wetlands Inventory and Ecological Integrity Assessment study was conducted over a period of 3 years across all four (4) regions of the City and it was finalised in the 2019/2020 financial year. The study covered a total area of 714 160 ha and 2 734 wetlands were mapped. Findings of the study will aid in developing an implementation plan to rehabilitate the ten priority wetlands and the plan is funded to be developed in the 2024/2025 financial year and to further guide sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. A critical aspect of the biodiversity management function is the creation of 'green' jobs. Most of the green jobs created by the Environmental Management section are through the rehabilitation of wetlands and environmental protection efforts and initiatives.

A partnership between the Municipality, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and local businesses led to the recruitment of 140 young people across seven wards to look after rivers, streams and wetlands as part of the Adopt-a-Wetland initiative. Their function includes the removal of alien invasive species, waste removal and general upkeep and maintenance of these water bodies. The long-term vision of the project is that at the end of the eighteen-month period, the local NGOs that are members of the City's Environmental Management Forum will continue with this work with funding from donors and the National Government and; support from the Municipality.

3.7.4.4 Ecosystem sustenance and efficient use of natural resources

The Biodiversity Management unit has to implement both ecosystem - based and biome - based adaptation projects in line with the City's Climate Change Strategy. To this end, an Action Plan for Water Related Ecosystem-based Adaptation for the city of Mbombela and the Crocodile River (hereafter referred to as the EbA Action Plan) was developed and finalized in 2022. Water security in the Crocodile River is currently severely compromised particularly in terms of water quality, which in turn poses growing risks for human health. The EbA Action Plan contributes to enhanced water governance arrangements for mitigating water quality deterioration and impacts through planning for ecosystem-based adaptation in the Crocodile Catchment. Seven strategic priorities for the CbA Action Plan are outlined in the plan:

Summary of Strategic Priorities and Key Actions contained in the EbA Action Plan

1. Influencing policy and planning for mainstreaming
 - Integrate EbA into the agendas of key forums.
 - Integrate EbA into key planning and policy documents.
 - Ensure that all EbA projects are included on the provincial climate change reporting platform.
2. Build ownership through collaborative partnerships for mainstreaming and management of EbA
 - Use the legislation and enabling environment to create a model of "stewardship-centred" EbA.
 - Develop strong partnerships for EbA.
3. Strengthening investment: Resourcing and financing models
 - Continue to apply for grant funding or resources in collaboration with key partners.
4. Protection and restoration of water-related ecological infrastructure
 - Develop an understanding of extent and condition of water-related ecosystems and ensure all access to the data
 - Undertake a systemic assessment of drivers of change, key risks and trajectories and benefits.

- Develop collaborative, detailed plans for each site including for research and implementation.
 - Deploy associated Strategic Priorities to support the work and embed in other plans
 - Plan, implement, evaluate and learn.
5. Capacity development for green skills: sustainable skills development
 - Develop policies and principles for capacity development to guide EbA-related work.
 - Draw on and engage skills-focused and job creation programmes (incomplete).
 - Develop a medium-term strategy or plan to identify and develop skills.
 - Engage and support SMMEs.
 6. Strengthening governance and regulation
 - Ensure a good understanding of stakeholders, their governance arrangements and practices
 - Actively engage (existing) forums in EbA oversight and governance practices
 - Map out and collaborate on CME (Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement) functions to ensure alignment.
 - Plan for appropriate governance arrangements for different land tenure regimes.
 7. Enhanced communication and outreach: engaging citizens and stakeholders
 - Continue to implement the City's Environmental Education and Awareness Plan with an emphasis on EbA
 - Strengthen and broaden engagement and awareness with key stakeholders

3.7.4.5 Air Quality Management

As part of its legal obligation and environmental responsibility, the municipality has developed its Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) and adopted by Council on the 30th of July 2020. Developing an AQMP is key in air quality management as it reveals the current state of air quality in the municipality and identify goals and objectives which should be achieved in a specific time. The municipality's air quality management plan seeks to achieve the following:

Goal 1: Implement the Air Quality Management Plan in the City of Mbombela;

Goal 2: Promote institutional capacity building, the training of air quality personnel and cooperative air quality governance;

Goal 3: Establish and maintain a cost-effective ambient air quality monitoring network for the City of Mbombela;

Goal 4: Collect, update and validate emission source databases;

Goal 5: Enforce air quality standards and compliance criteria to reduce emissions and create a clean atmospheric environment for all; and

Goal 6: Create awareness and educate the public about adverse air pollution impacts.

Air Quality Management By-law

An Air Quality Management By-law was approved by the City Council for public participation. Upon promulgation, the by-law will enable the municipality to manage and regulate activities that have the potential to adversely impact the environment, public health and well-being. The by-law will also provide, in conjunction with any other applicable statute, an effective legal and administrative framework within which the municipality can manage and regulate activities that can or do cause air emissions that have

the potential to adversely impact the environment, public health and well-being. Where air pollution cannot be avoided, it will ensure that it is mitigated or minimised.

Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Section 15 of the National Environmental Management: Air quality Act (Act No. 39 of 2004) imposes a great responsibility on local municipalities to conduct ambient air quality monitoring and reporting. The municipality has initiated the process to establish and maintain a cost-effective ambient air quality monitoring network to conduct continuous ambient air quality monitoring that provides temporal ambient air quality data and report on the South African Air Quality Information Systems (SAAQIS).

The main emission sources in the municipality range from transport, petroleum, biomass burning, brick manufacturing, agricultural activities, and industrial operations. These emissions do not only impact the quality of air, they adversely impact human health as well. Financial resources have been made available in the 2021/2022 financial year for the municipality to purchase its first air quality monitoring station to provide evidence-based air quality management practices. In the first ambient air quality monitoring station the municipality intends to measure all the key pollutants (Table 1) and meteorological parameters (Table 2) as recommended in the Air Quality Management Plan. The rationale for conducting continuous ambient air quality monitoring are as follows:

- To understand air quality trends and impacts within the municipality.
- To observe if the municipality's ambient air quality complies with the prescribed national air quality standards.
- To have data for future air quality modelling to be able to provide air quality mitigation and remedial measures.
- To safeguard human health through maintaining acceptable air quality standards.
- To improve on the national air quality monitoring network coverage.

Table 3.7.4.5(a): Key Pollutants

Pollutant	Reporting Unit
Sulphur Dioxide - SO ₂	ppb
Nitrogen dioxide – NO ₂ Nitric oxide or Nitrogen monoxide - NO Oxides of Nitrogen or Nitrogen oxides – NO _x	ppb
Particulate Matter - (PM _{2.5})	µg/m ³
Particulate Matter - (PM ₁₀)	µg/m ³
Hydrogen Sulphide - H ₂ S	ppm
Benzene - C ₆ H ₆	µg/m ³
Carbon monoxide - CO	ppm
Ozone - O ₃	ppb

Table 3.7.4.5(b): Meteorological Parameters

Meteorological parameters	Reporting Unit
Ambient Air Temperature	°C
Internal Temperature (Shelter)	°C
Ambient Pressure	Pa
Wind Speed	m/s
Wind Direction	0° to 360°
Relative Humidity	g/m ³
Rain	(mm)
Solar Radiation	(W/m ²)

3.7.4.6 Environmental Education and Awareness

The municipality has an approved Environmental Education and Awareness Plan which outlines all the activities for Environmental Education & Awareness. It approaches environmental education and awareness from both a sustainability and a marketing point of view. In addition, it has a fully functional environmental education and awareness unit that employ different forms of media to reach all citizens as shown in the figure below.

Figure 3.7.4.6: Environmental education and awareness



Langa - Environmental Ambassador

Environmental education and awareness in the municipality is led by an ambassador named Langa. Langa is a giraffe Mascot who brings an element of excitement and attention to environmental protection initiatives. Langa is able to stimulate a sense of eagerness to listen and participation within and amongst communities.

Community Outreach Program

The community outreach program runs throughout the year through a series of community meetings in different wards to raise environmental awareness. These include internal COM awareness events and those that are hosted in partnership with other stakeholders. The events are often linked to annual environmental calendar days. For all environmental campaigns, the team undertakes extensive research and build community structures that are meant to ensure post-event sustenance. This approach ensures longevity and inclusivity of environmental projects at grass-root level.

Environmental Management Forum

The Environmental Management Forum is hosted quarterly and it has been in existence for over five years. It is a platform for cooperative environmental governance and is comprised of a multitude of professionals and experts within the environmental management field. It enables government, business, academia and civil society to discuss environmental issues and challenges as well as share solutions and best practices that lead to effective environmental management in the municipality.

Print and electronic media

Both print and electronic media is used to disseminate environmental awareness information. Indoor advertising in all municipal offices, radio promos, municipal website and Lowveld Media publication. Mobile advertising has been implemented through the use of advertising space on refuse trucks to raise

environmental awareness. As part of the 2010 World Cup Legacy Program, the 2010 water features were re-branded to raise environmental awareness.

Adopt-a-Spot Initiative

The Adopt-a-Spot initiative aims to promote greening & beautification of the city. Individuals, groups or businesses are eligible to apply to adopt open spaces for maintenance, greening, beautification/landscaping and clearing of alien invasive species. It also serves as a mechanism to discourage and avoid illegal dumping on open public spaces as well as eliminate hide-outs for criminal activities that typically take place on overgrown vacant land.

Green Schools Program

The city has started a Green Schools Initiative under the Environmental Education and Awareness Program. The initiative seeks to assist rural schools within the municipality to 'green' their activities with a view to raise environmental awareness at schools. Several partners actively participate in the program to make it a success. These include Barberton Mines, SAFCOL and Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency.

Climate Change Awareness Walk

The Climate Change Awareness Walk is held annually on the 16th of September to commemorate the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer. The walk provides a platform to showcase the Municipality's commitment and efforts to tackle the impacts of climate change as well as invite the public and business to play their part in circumventing the impacts of climate change. Walkers depart from Mbombela Stadium via P166 to the R37 (Lydenburg Road). The targeted number of participants is 500 each year. Residents are invited and encouraged to participate in the event.

3.7.4.7 Climate Change Program

The majority of the municipality has an average summer temperature of 24°C, and average winter temperatures averaging between 14–17°C and the highest rainfall (1104-1400>mm) is recorded in the areas surrounding Ngodwana, Kaapsehoop, Elandshoek to the west, some parts of the southern escarpment and north-west of White River town. The eastern areas receive the lowest annual rainfall between 400–600mm. In terms of projected climate change, the CoM will largely be impacted by higher temperatures and changes to precipitation patterns. Climate changes that could be experienced within the CoM include:

- More frequent heat waves and temperature extremes,
- Increased drought frequency,
- Increased humidity,
- Increased rainfall variability,
- More intense rainfall events and Increased flooding events, and
- An increased likelihood of tropical diseases.

Projected climate change could have a major impact on the municipality's ability to provide basic services and meet the needs of the population, such as: water supply, disaster management, public health, electricity supply, waste and sanitation, food security, human settlements, and local economic development.

The City of Mbombela has thus developed a Climate Change Response Policy (approved in 2016) and a Climate Change Response Strategy (approved in 2018). The key intention of the policy and strategy is to guide the municipality's future responsive actions to manage climate change effects, drive the municipality's transition to a green economy and to mitigate and manage the risks associated with climate change. Several climate response actions were identified for all affected sectors and their implementation is in progress.

Access to Climate Finance

The Climate Change unit is focussing primarily on accessing climate funds to implement climate response actions in the municipality. In 2021 the city was approved by the City Climate Finance Gap Fund to develop COM Transformative River Management and Stormwater Program. Its implementation will significantly increase the city's resilience to climate change through ecosystem and community-based transformative adaptation.

The Climate Technology Centre and Network also approved the municipality for technical assistance to develop a system to monitor tree health and growth for climate adaption. This is an important tool in carbon accounting and determining the accuracy of data relating to carbon sequestration as a changing climate does affect tree and growth and subsequently, its capacity to store carbon.

In addition, C40 Cities Finance Facility approved technical assistance for the municipality to develop flood alleviation infrastructure in three catchments (Tekwane, Kanyamazane and Msogwaba) in the Municipality. This work will determine underlying causes of any increased potential of flooding, in terms of the interaction between the current characteristics of the catchments and anticipated direct climate change impacts. It will further propose solutions to addressing these causes, clearly identifying and analysing what specific role Nature-Based Solutions could play in reducing flood risks and optimising co-benefits. Lastly, detailed flood alleviation infrastructure programs will be developed for the three catchments. The Climate Change unit is resolute and continuously respond to open calls for climate funding.

Transformative River and Stormwater Management Program

The City of Mbombela (CoM) faces hydro-meteorological hazards due to poorly functioning river corridors, leading to compromised water security, infrastructure damage, and frequent flooding. The Transformative River and Stormwater Management Programme (TRSMP) aims to address these challenges through integrated initiatives, a dedicated implementation framework, and strategic linkages with government donors. The project's goal is to enhance the city's resilience through sustainable approaches. Project deliverables included the following:

- Development of an Institutional Baseline and Mbombela
- TRSMP Vision
- Climate and Hydrological Modelling
- Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
- Development of Interventions (including Cost Benefit Analysis)
- Development of TRSMP three-year Action Plan
- Final Report and Capacity Development

The Municipality is currently implementing quick-win interventions whilst a process is underway to source funds to implement the TRSMP in its entirety over a three-year period. The City of Mbombela TRSMP was funded by the City Climate Finance Gap Fund.

3.7.5 Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy

3.7.5.1 Background and rationale

The City of Mbombela (COM) has developed a Climate change response policy to respond to the pressures and threats of climate change. The policy was submitted to Council and approved on 18 July 2016. This was subsequently followed by the development of Climate change response strategy and implementation plan that will operationalize the policy's vision and objectives. The COM policy, strategy and implementation plan will enable and guide the city's transition to a green economy and mitigate and manage the effects of climate change in the future.

Changes to weather patterns and ultimately regional climates, increase the vulnerability of systems such as public health, food and water security (IPCC, 2014). In addition, other municipal functions such as local economic development and disaster risk management are also at risk from a changing climate (DEA, NCCRP, 2011). The development of a comprehensive policy and strategy for the COM will enable the municipality, provincial and national government, private sector and civil society stakeholders within the COM to effectively respond to climate change pressures and risks.

The National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP) White Paper states that local government plays a crucial role in building climate resilience through the provision of municipal infrastructure and services; appropriate planning of human settlements and urban development; water and energy demand management; and local disaster response, amongst others. The paper suggests that climate change considerations and constraints will be integrated into municipal development planning tools such as Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and municipal service delivery programmes.

It is important to note that the COM Climate change response policy, Strategy and Implementation Plan is not intended to be in conflict with National and Provincial climate change related policies and strategies, but instead is meant to compliment and provide the appropriate local response that is in line with the municipality's mandates. The purpose of a locally orientated policy and strategy is to assist the municipality to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and programmes as outlined in the national and provincial policies. The rationale for the strategy is reinforced through the benefits and opportunities for the municipality to respond to climate change challenges, these include the following:

- Improved economic competitiveness through energy efficiency
- Promotion of the green economy drives new business opportunities
- Public transport reduces pollution, congestion and maintenance
- Improved mobility of people stimulates economic activity
- 'Greener' building standards improves public health and quality of life, particularly in low-income housing
- Expanded public works programmes that restore and improve the natural resource base such as the rehabilitation of wetlands, planting trees and clearing alien plants, creates jobs and enhances important ecosystem services such as water and food provision, flood protection and air quality
- Urban greening initiatives (planting trees/shrubs in the urban area) assists micro-climate regulation, acts as a carbon sink and provides in intangible ecosystems services such as sense of place.

The policy developed for COM succinctly articulate this suite of functions and responsibilities as they relate to climate change. The strategy will assist the municipality in aligning its activities to meet these international commitments, and national and provincial climate change related policies and legal requirements.

3.7.5.2 Vision, principles and objectives

The climate change vision for the City of Mbombela is defined as follows:

“A municipality resilient to climate change, committed to sustainable development and greening solutions and principles to drive future economic and community development in both the rural and urban sectors of the City of Mbombela.”

During the development, implementation and review of the COM Climate Change Strategy, the following principles were applied:

- Equity
- Special needs and circumstances
- Uplifting the poor and vulnerable
- Intra- and inter-generational sustainability
- The precautionary principle
- The polluter pays principle
- Informed participation
- Economic, social and ecological pillars of sustainable development
- Legal and voluntary mandates
- Integration
- Practically implementable
- Focus on priorities
- Science driven
- Alignment
- Local, inclusive and long-term
- Ecological infrastructure
- Partnerships
- Monitoring and evaluation

In order to achieve the climate change vision set out in the policy, and inform the strategy and implementation plan, the following broad objectives will need to be met:

- Meet regulatory requirements and voluntary commitments made as a signatory to relevant charters, declarations and protocols
- Integration into municipal IDP process and sector plans
- Transition toward a more resilient and low-carbon local economy and community
- Implementation of innovative financing mechanisms
- Training and capacity building of relevant municipal staff
- Co-operative governance and partnerships
- Knowledge generation, sharing and transparency

3.7.5.3 Purpose of the Strategy and Implementation Plan

The NCCRP provides the country's commitments and plans to address climate change challenges and outlines what is required by all provinces and municipalities (as of July 2016). In addition to the national policy, the Mpumalanga Province is in the process of developing a Climate Change Adaption Strategy that will likely prescribe municipal recommendations. The municipality is also a signatory to certain agreements such as the Durban Adaption Charter for Local Governments and international organizations such as the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) network which have duties associated with membership. The specific purpose of the municipality's Climate Change Strategy and Implementation Plan is as follows:

- To clearly define the COM's mandated responsibilities regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- To provide a suite of climate change response actions that meets COM's policy's vision and objectives.
- Provide a plan that will guide the COM in the implementation of the policy
- Align with various district, provincial and national response policies.

3.7.5.4 Vulnerability analysis and assessment

In order to inform the vulnerability assessment and the subsequent climate change response actions, a brief analysis of the Municipality's present land cover and uses and socioeconomic situation was undertaken. In order to determine the links between climate change, changing environmental conditions and the impacts of these, a rapid vulnerability assessment (RVA) was also undertaken. Vulnerability, according to the IPCC is "the degree to which a system is susceptible to or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes" (IPCC, 2006). The RVA informs the response actions for the municipality, using guidance as provided by the Lets Respond Toolkit as well as various methodology literatures in the public domain.

The COM acknowledges that climate changes are intrinsically linked to climatic events, while climate impacts are linked to the existing socioeconomic and environmental conditions of a region. As such, the spatial context of the COM was determined by identifying the spatial development zones as recognized in the former MLM SDF and IDPs and the new southern region (former Umjindi). Each development zone was subdivided into relevant economic sectors (system). Following this, vulnerability per zone and sector was determined by:

- Assessing existing and future stresses to the system
- Identifying future climate change impacts projections for the municipality (exposure)
- Determining the degree of sensitivity and adaptive capacity of the system.

The high level finding from the RVA suggest the following:

- There are three main climate vulnerable groups in COM; they include the sick, elderly and children;
- The rural livelihoods sector is, across all sectors and zones the most vulnerable to climate change impacts in COM;
- Commercial farmers, as well as formal, established urban zones are the least vulnerable to climate change, largely due to access to resources linked to adaptive capacity;
- Existing water supply, stormwater, road and rural infrastructure has varying degrees of vulnerability to climate impacts, however the status of outdated infrastructure in the COM makes areas far less resilient;
- Many areas, particularly in the surrounds of Nsikazi corridor and Matsulu and the conservation zone are moderately to highly vulnerable to flooding events, due to their locality in floodlines and poor access to emergency response resources;
- Ecosystems are moderately to highly vulnerable across all sectors and zones; and
- The Nelspruit urban zone and immediate surrounds are most resilient and least vulnerable to climate impacts.

3.7.5.5 Priority climate change response actions

The table below provides a quick reference summary of the priority climate change response actions for the municipality. Actions are grouped into 12 different sectors and form the basis for the implementation plan.

Table 3.7.5.5: Priority climate change response actions

SECTOR ACTION	REF NO.	RESPONSE ACTION
Governance and Institutional framework actions	1.1	Building climate change resilience into long term strategic planning
	1.2	Ensure IDP integration of the Climate Change Policy
	1.5	Offer climate change guidance to other municipal departments
	1.9	Identify, capacitate and communicate to potential climate adaptation related funding
Land use planning and human settlements actions	2.1	Update CoM spatial data on land use constraints to include climate change related vulnerabilities
	2.2	Update SDF to include climate change considerations in spatial planning
	2.8	Consider climate change impacts, risks and vulnerable areas in land use decision making
	2.10	Incorporate climate change considerations into the development and update of various CoM land use and human settlement planning documents
Economic Development actions	3.1	Integrate and mainstream climate change considerations into LED strategy development
	3.3	Improve resource allocation for climate change adaptation and adaptive capacity and mitigation measures
	3.4	Develop and include mechanisms for climate change adaptation in the LED Strategy
Water and sanitation	4.1	Include climate change considerations into water sector related strategies and planning
	4.4	Implement loss/leakage reduction strategies through water conservation projects
Stormwater, roads and rail	5.2	Consider and incorporate climate change considerations into Storm Water Master Planning
	5.3	Consider and include eco-mobility to be in integrated transport planning
Electricity and Energy	6.1	Include climate change considerations into energy and electrical infrastructure and master planning
	6.4	Annual energy and GHG reporting
	6.5	Develop and implement energy efficiency plans for municipal owned buildings
	6.8	Investigate, develop and implement municipal by-laws that promote renewable energies and energy efficiency
Disaster Management	7.1	Undertake vulnerability assessment as per the Disaster Management Amendment Act 2015
	7.2	Update the CoM Disaster Management Plan to meet the requirements of the Disaster Management Amendment Act 2015
Health and social services actions	8.7	Engage with traditional leaders and capacitate them on climate change issues and their role in adaptation
Parks and Conservation	9.1	Update CoM open space plan to include all key ecological infrastructure for conservation and management
Waste management	10.2	Update the Integrated Waste Management Plan to promote the green waste economy

SECTOR ACTION	REF NO.	RESPONSE ACTION
Agriculture	11.1	Incorporate the impacts of climate change in the CoM Rural Development strategy
	11.3	Encourage research and include findings into support agricultural extension services to small-scale and large commercial farmers
Mining and Forestry	12.2	Promote and encourage sustainable energy and water use and management practices
	12.3	Facilitate forestry partnerships and research to be undertaken in CoM

3.7.5.6 Projects to be implemented

Four implementation clusters have been developed that related to the overall policy objectives namely: legal; planning; resilient economy and city; and learning, knowledge and partnerships. These clusters are made up of 10 projects, which are based on the priority response actions that have been identified for the municipality. The projects are aimed to be financially feasible, resource efficient and undertaken in the short term. The intention is for this strategy to be revisited and updated every five years to align with the IDP process. The 10 projects identified for this strategy are as shown next page.

Table 3.7.5.6: Projects to be implemented

PROJECT NAME	PURPOSE	INDICATORS
CoM Greenhouse Gas (GHG) and Energy Assessment	Determine and assess GHG emissions and energy intensity of the CoM to develop appropriate mitigation strategies and meet voluntary or compulsory reporting requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Report registered on the 'carbon Climate Registry' through the Durban Adaptation Charter ▪ Report submitted to the CDP Cities Platform
CoM Vulnerability Assessment	Building on the rapid vulnerability assessment, meet the requirements as provided in the Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015 for local municipalities and inform municipal planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of competent service providers Vulnerability Assessment report that informs the updated Disaster Management Plan
CoM Disaster Management Plan update	Meet the requirements as provided in the Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015 for local municipalities and inform municipal planning	Disaster management plan submitted to the National Disaster Management Centre and relevant provincial and local centres
Climate Change and EIA Decision support tool	Assist in informing decision making to support a resilience and low carbon municipality and to ensure that climate change impacts, risks and vulnerable areas are included in land use decision making	Climate change related comments included in the EIA commenting process
Mainstreaming climate change into the Vision 2030	Ensure that climate change response policy and strategy is built into strategic municipal planning through the Vision 2030 Strategy and associated projects.	Final Vision 2030 that includes climate change response considerations
Building a responsive and resilient CoM IDP	To meet the policy objectives of the National Climate change response policy by incorporating municipal climate change responses into the IDP 2017 – 2022 process. Assist in mainstreaming climate change into municipal planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDP document that includes the climate change response policy and strategy vision and objectives ▪ Number of municipal sector plans that reference impacts and opportunities of climate change ▪ Number of sector plans that have incorporated climate change into their sector planning ▪ Projects in the SDBIP that relate to climate change adaptation and or mitigation Updated climate change adaptation and mitigation project register
CoM LED Strategy update – climate change addendum	To update the CoM LED Strategy to promote economic development that is climate resilient and promotes the green economy.	LED projects that have a link to climate change adaptation or mitigation
CoM Water Conservation project	To improve domestic water savings and provide employment opportunities through an expanded public works program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of the conservation project ▪ Demonstrated municipal cost savings
CoM Buildings retrofit and upgrade project	To build on existing energy efficiency programmes and lead by example to improve energy efficiency of CoM buildings and reducing municipal costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of service providers to develop Energy Efficiency Plan ▪ Implementable plan and budget that is approved by Council ▪ Reporting on success of energy projects
CoM Climate Change Forum	To enhance, encourage and promote climate change communication and opportunities across sectors and stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invitations for forum meetings ▪ Agenda and minutes from meetings ▪ Broad and cross sector stakeholder list Establishment of a functioning organizing committee

3.7.6 Rural Development

City of Mbombela does not have its own Rural Development Plan. It subscribes to the district wide Rural Development Plan developed by the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development in collaboration with Ehlanzeni District Municipality. In developing such a Plan, all the local municipalities that fall within the Ehlanzeni District were duly consulted and they participated meaningfully in all the processes.

Background

Rural development during the period 1994 to 2009 was characterised by a strong focus by Government mainly on land redistribution. The development of land, the productive utilisation thereof and the creation of institutional conditions for sustaining development were less attended to. The creation of the new Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in 2009 led to the adoption of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) by Cabinet. Based on the CRDP, the Framework for Rural Development (FRD) was adopted to define rural development measurables viz. meeting basic human needs, rural enterprise development and rural agro-industries sustained by rural markets and rural financing facilities.

Being a key priority of government in terms of the National Development Plan (NDP), the aim of successfully driving transformation of the rural economy to achieve vibrant, sustainable and equitable communities requires greater integration of the country's rural areas through successful land reform, job creation and poverty alleviation.

The rural development trajectory set by the NDP and rural development policies requires a stronger focus on the development of the rural space, in which the majority of the population is still subject to the indignity of poverty, unemployment, lack of employment opportunities and no access to land.

The development of the RDP is done within an environment characterised by strong emerging trends, which include:

- Strong urbanisation, where 80% of South Africa's population is expected to be urbanised by 2050.
- The rapid densification of urban and rural informal settlements (and the areas on the fringes of major towns), and the emergence of rural settlement forms, which continue to rely less on agriculture and more on urban cash economies, especially in the construction, trade and transport sectors.
- The emergence of a rural-urban space economy that is complicated by declining rural poverty share (due to massive increase in social grants and remittances), and rising urban poverty (due to rural-urban migration), and the implication for planning intervention.
- The rapid shift away from agricultural employment in favour of wage employment even in the former traditional areas as evidenced by the declining contribution of agriculture to household income, and the existence of large areas of underutilised arable land.
- The continued failure of development programmes to revitalise rural areas despite huge capital expenditures and outlays. Land reform has now somewhat shifted focus from land rights to commercial agricultural production systems and agribusiness support, even though many rural households tend to view this as involving high risk and unpredictable returns. There is also an apparent shift of focus towards the provision of services and infrastructure for rural settlements with a view to gearing up rural economies, and this has continued to stir up efficiency debates around government's investment spending.

- The issue of land tenure also seems to be currently stuck in duality narratives e.g.: formal vs. informal, legal vs. illegal, live assets vs. dead assets, black vs. white ownership, communal vs. individual, commercial vs. subsistence etc., with no apparent progress.

The Vision of the Ehlanzeni District Rural Development Plan

The Ehlanzeni District Rural Development's vision is "to ensure that the people in the rural areas of Ehlanzeni District Municipality live in liveable, prosperous and sustainable areas providing for sustainable livelihoods, quality of life supported by a green economy and the inclusive actions of its people." This vision is linked to priority seven of the Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) which is a five-yearly implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP).

The Aims of the Ehlanzeni District Rural Development Plan

The Ehlanzeni District Rural Development seeks to attain the following aims:

- Guide the business of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and relevant stakeholders within the Ehlanzeni District in an efficient and integrated way.
- Contribute positively towards sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty alleviation.
- Ensure better coordination and alignment of planning systems between different government sectors and the three spheres of government.
- Clearly define focal areas of each of the spheres of government and their contribution to the rural space.
- Act as a vehicle to facilitate structured implementation of different programmes and projects, and be an effective decision-making instrument.
- Provide a tool to facilitate structured implementation of programmes, and an effective decision-making instrument which is aligned with the 5-year IDP process.
- Coordinate all government programmes and projects, by providing clear institutional arrangements to ensure that rural development plans make an impact in people's lives.
- Bring all other government departments together and make sure that there is alignment among individual programmes.
- Integrate the departmental programmes from all the branches aimed at creating viable rural spaces.
- Rope in all government sectors to ensure well-coordinated services delivery programmes that will result in the improvement of rural areas livelihoods.
- Take the lead in coordinating any projects or programmes in order to achieve sustainable development taking cognisance of the roles of other departments other than DRDLR, both national and provincial.
- Provide participatory mechanisms, involving the municipalities and the concerned communities together with both national and provincial government departments.
- Provide forums and technical teams in order to facilitate rural development programmes and projects.

Pillars of the Ehlanzeni District Rural Development Plan

There are four broad pillars that anchor the Ehlanzeni Rural Development Plan and this includes (1) security of tenure, (2) land tenure, (3) sustainable human settlement and supportive infrastructure, and (4) a resource based economic activity. Each of these pillars is briefly discussed below.

Security of tenure

The focus of this strategy is to recognise the property rights of everyone and the need to accommodate the interests of both owners and occupiers within a constitutional framework. Security of tenure is important to advance human rights. All relevant laws, policies, and programmes should be developed

on the basis of human rights impact assessments, which identify and prioritize the tenure arrangements of the most vulnerable and marginalized. Tenure security is important because it creates an environment in which there is no longer a fear of eviction or the loss of one's rights. Secure tenure also means being able to perform transactions such as buying, selling, or leasing land.

Land tenure

Within the rural areas of Ehlanzeni different approaches need to be followed in tenure upgrading due to different forms of land tenure to be taken into consideration in the implementation of projects. These include communal land, private ownership, state land, and Community Property Associations

Sustainable Human Settlements

Promoting the area as a rural regeneration and economic development hub through strengthening its position within the regional distribution network. Minimising the ecological impacts of logistics through intermodal freight and transport systems and green economy initiatives while strengthening local economic supply chains. This strategy includes enhancing connectivity, comprehensive infrastructure development, sustainable urban and rural development, inclusive growth and development, and quality of life.

Resource Based Economic Activity

This strategy includes the protecting and managing resources, ensuring skilled and capable workforce, promotion of tourism development, agripark alignment, sustainable mining development, and ensuring agricultural potential of the region.

Function Region

The Mbombela municipal areas is regarded as functional region 2 which is also called the "southern sub-region". This functional region provides for the following:

- The Regional Node of Mbombela.
- A Regional Service Centre at Barberton.
- Small Rural Centres at Matsulu and Mahushu.
- Urban Rural Anchors at Kanyamazane, White River, Ngodwana and Kabokweni.
- A Fresh Produce Market at Mbombela.
- Secondary nodes at Ngodwana (Industrial), Kanyamazane, Kabokweni, White River and Hazyview.
- High regional accessibility provided by the N4 route and the R40.
- The concentration of urban development in the White River - Nelspruit Corridor and dense settlements in the Kanyamazane - Kabokweni - Swalala Corridor.
- Forestry concentrated in the southern and western areas.
- A mixture of arable and grazing land.

Rural Intervention Areas (RIA)

The Mbombela municipal area has seven rural intervention areas and these are constituted as follows:

RIA 2.1: representing the southern part of Mbombela City, the area:

- Comprises high potential agriculture areas to the east of Barberton.
- Represents one of the most intensively utilised agricultural areas in the district.
- Possesses a diversity of commodities produced, making it ideal for the establishment of emerging farmers.
- Accommodates the Makhonjwa-Barberton World Heritage Site and various nature reserves.

- Provides vast forestry areas suitable for Agroforestry.

RIA 2.2: includes the Suid Kaap River Valley between Barberton and Kaapmuiden and consists of:

- Agriculture and mining including the Sheba Mine, Louws Creek, Louisville and Kaapmuiden.
- Agricultural land which is ideal for the establishment of emerging commercial farmers.

RIA 2.3: consists of farm portions to the east of Barberton under land claim, comprising the Songimvelo Nature Reserve, providing potential for tourism.

RIA 2.4: This area:

- Comprises of high potential agricultural land north of Nelspruit and south west of White River.
- Accommodates the Mpumalanga International Fresh Produce Market also providing for agro-industries.

RIA 2.5: This area includes the areas to the east of Kabokweni including Nkosi City in the south east. The area:

- Comprises of high potential agricultural land.
- Focuses mainly on subsistence farming.
- Comprises a vast number of rural villages under traditional leadership.
- Is an area of high poverty with a high need for food security.

RIA 2.6: This area includes the rural settlement areas along the Numbi Road. The area:

- Focuses mainly on subsistence farming.
- Comprises a vast number of rural villages under traditional leadership.
- Is an area of high poverty with a high need for food security.

RIA 2.7: Borders the N4 and includes areas of the Elands River Valley and Crocodile River Valley and a part of Emakhazeni. It includes:

- The Ngodwana Paper Mill.
- High potential agricultural areas.
- Vast forestry areas suitable for Agroforestry.

DARDLR Projects

The following are the projects identified by the DARDLR for implementation within the City of Mbombela.

Project name	Description	Progress / Status
Portion 2 of the farm Weltevreden 210 JU	Land acquisition	Planning
Portion 12 of the farm Uitkyk 236 JU	Land acquisition	Planning
Portion 8 of the farm Boschfontein 553 JT	Land acquisition	Planning
Portion 17 of farm Rietvly 295 JT	Land acquisition	Planning
Woman and youth primary coop	Rural Enterprise and Industrial / Industry Development	Execution

Richmond farm settlement	Rural Infrastructure Development	Planning
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3.7.7 WASTE MANAGEMENT

The South African Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) states that: “*the objects of local government are, amongst others, to promote a safe and healthy environment*”. It is therefore paramount to note that this is a constitutional obligation entrusted to all municipalities within the country. The City of Mbombela is no exception and will always strive to fulfil this constitutional mandate with a view to create a conducive environment for its community members. The most relevant way a municipality can respond to this mandate is ensuring a clean environment through responsive environmental management, waste management and refuse collection services. Below is a table indicating how the City of Mbombela has fared in providing waste collection within the municipal area.

Table 3.7.7: Access to waste removal services (2016-2022)

NAME	HOUSEHOLDS	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	90 846	42,3%
Removed by local authority less often	1 646	0,8%
Communal refuse dump	4 851	2,3%
Communal container/central collection point	2 572	1,2%
Own refuse dump/ Back yard	105 455	49,0%
No Rubbish Disposal	7 978	3,7%
Other	1 656	0.8 %

According to the Census, 2022 statistics, CoM's weekly waste collection service is standing at 42.3 % which translate to 90 946 number of households serviced currently. While the COM is providing waste collection services to the aforementioned number of households, there is also a waste collection service backlog which amounts to 57.7 % which translates to 124 057 number of un-serviced households within the jurisdiction of the CoM.

The Municipality needs to do more to improve service delivery access, particularly in rural areas, as the lack of such service has the potential to promote illegal dumping and may eventually lead to health hazards or significant negative environmental impacts. Due to huge service delivery backlogs (57,7%), the need to expand waste collection services, upgrades, review and a need for additional waste management facilities require the review of the integrated waste management plan (IWMP) and possibly review of the waste management service delivery model. The IWMP will assist Council in decision-making processes on solid waste management service delivery models.

The municipality is reviewing its integrated waste management plan (IWMP) and solid waste management by-law. The IWMP will be reviewed annually to report progress on it's implementation. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment has recently amended the waste legislation and introduced norms, standards and regulations, requiring the municipality to align with these amendments in terms of the IWMP and the by-law.

These reviews are essential for ensuring that the City of Mbombela promotes sustainable practices, meets legislative requirements, and addresses the concerns of its residents. This proactive approach will enhance the quality of life in our community while protecting our environment and mitigating climate change impacts for future generations.

The municipality's integrated waste management plan's desired end prioritise waste minimisation, recycling, sustainable and efficient waste collection services, by-law enforcement, compliance and closure and rehabilitation of waste management facilities. Some of the key interventions will include:

- Sustainable and expansion of waste management services to households currently serviced and not receiving services respectively.
- Waste separation at source, including waste picker integration.
- Partnership with the private sector on alternative waste treatment technologies and producer responsibility organisations (PRO).
- Solid waste management by-law amendment, educational awareness and subsequent enforcement.
- Apply for review, new and upgrade of waste management facilities to cater for current waste generation, expansion and future needs.
- Implement recommendations of provision for closure and rehabilitation of waste management facilities.
- Research and development studies on alternative waste treatment technologies to investigate including feasibility of waste to energy, treatment of leachate, landfill gas etc.

3.9 CONCLUSION

The municipal strategy is informed by government policy directives as well as the community priority needs. All the programmes and projects outlined in this document have been designed to achieve the municipal strategy for the next five (5) years and beyond.

CHAPTER 4: AUDITOR GENERAL (AG) REPORT AND MEC'S COMMENTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the findings by the Auditor General on the Municipality's Annual Financial Statements for the 2024-2025 financial year and the comments by the MEC for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) in relation to the IDP Review for 2025-2026 financial year.

4.2 AUDITOR GENERAL'S (AG) REPORT

The Municipality received unqualified audit report in the 2024/25 financial year. However, the AG has raised certain findings that need to be addressed, and table 4.2 below outlines the findings raised by the AG and how the Municipality is going address them.

Table 4.2: Matters raised by AG and the Municipality's remedial action plan

LINE ITEM	AUDIT FINDING	ACTION PLAN
MISSTATEMENTS IN ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS		
Cash flow statement	Incorrect classification of the line items within the statement of cash flows	Review and reconciliation of annual financial statements with supporting reconciliations and any other supporting documents to ensure the accuracy and completeness thereof and to ensure compliance with GRAP standards and regulations.
Commitments	Incomplete and inaccurate commitment register	Reconcile the commitment register with all open contracts from supply chain management. Include all payments in the register to ensure that the correct balance is included in the disclosure note.
	Duplicate contract in the commitment register and incorrect expense capitalized to current year expenditure for purposes of calculating commitments.	Reconcile the commitment register with all open contracts from supply chain management. Include all payments in the register to ensure that the correct balance is included in the disclosure note.
Receivables from exchange transactions:	VAT was set off on the face of the Annual Financial Statements	The annual financial statements VAT balance was split between VAT receivables

LINE ITEM	AUDIT FINDING	ACTION PLAN
		and VAT payables, as recommended. The finding was therefore resolved during the audit.
	Trade and other receivables from exchange transactions: Comparative figures not disclosed for consumer debt past due not impaired.	Management will develop a disclosure checklist which will be continuously reviewed to strengthen processes. Management will review financial statements prior submission to ensure compliance with the GRAP requirements.
Statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts	Differences and omissions in the statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts and related note (SCB AA)	Review and reconciliation of annual financial statements (SCB AA) with supporting reconciliations and any other supporting documents to ensure the accuracy and completeness thereof and to ensure compliance with GRAP standards and regulations.
Financial Instruments	Misclassification in the calculation of the concentration of credit risk. Incorrect classification of trade and other payables	Review and reconcile annual financial statements with supporting reconciliations and other supporting documents to ensure the accuracy and completeness thereof and compliance with GRAP standards and regulations. Audit finding was resolved.
MISSTATEMENTS IN ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT		
Reported information not reliable	Measures taken to improve performance are not supported by reliable corroborating documentation	Ensure that the plans to address the none achievement is supported by evidence. Management, Consultant and Project Managers will ensure that the correct information is captured and supported by the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Division. The supporting evidence is attached and all future reports will be in line with the requirements.
NON-COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS AND REGULATIONS		

LINE ITEM	AUDIT FINDING	ACTION PLAN
Overstatement in the amount of write-off of unauthorized expenditure	Difference between the amount of unauthorised expenditure (UE) certified by council as irrecoverable compared to the write-off amount in AFS note 56.1	Management will ensure that the amount submitted at year end for Unauthorised expenditure write off is adequately reviewed considering the council minutes. Processing and submission of MPAC report to Council.
Operating expenditure – Payment not made within 30 days	Money owed by the municipality was not always paid within 30 days/ an agreed period, as required by section 65(2)(e) of the Municipal Finance Management Act.	Adherence to the Financial Recovery plan
Recurring instances of non-compliance resulting in unauthorised and fruitless and wasteful expenditure	The municipality incurred and disclosed material amounts of unauthorised and fruitless and wasteful expenditure in notes 56.1 and 56.3 to the financial statements, respectively.	Review, revise, execute, and monitor the implementation of the UIFW preventative strategy to ensure that UIFW is prevented.

4.3 MEC COMMENTS ON THE IDP

In terms of Section 32 (2) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000) as amended, the MEC for Local government in the province, within 30 days after receiving a copy of an IDP or an amendment to the plan, or within such reasonable period as may be approved by the Minister, request the relevant Municipal Council to adjust the plan or the amendment in accordance with the MEC's proposals. This section seeks to respond to the proposals made by the MEC on the City of Mbombela's IDP Review 2025-2026.

Table 4.3: MEC comments and interventions

ISSUE RAISED	INTERVENTION	TIME-FRAME
SECTION A: Legal compliance in terms of MSA sections 27, 28 and 29		
Public consultations: the Municipality is advised to conduct public consultations at ward level in line with circular 4 of 2023.	The comment is noted will be considered in future. It must be noted however that it is not always feasible to consult at ward level for IDP purposes since communities will demand the attendance of the Political Leadership and senior management. The clustering of wards per zone or regions helps ensure that every ward has access to the Political Leadership and senior management during the IDP consultations.	30 June 2026
Mechanisms, processes, procedures, and platform for stakeholder engagement: the Municipality must rescuscitate the IDP Representative Forum and	The Municipality does engage its various stakeholder on developmental issues and planning processes albeit not under one umbrella. These	30 June 2026

ISSUE RAISED	INTERVENTION	TIME-FRAME
create a platform to engage its stakeholders in municipal planning processes and development planning issues.	stakeholders are engaged per sector or related sectors. The rescuscitation of the IDP Representative Forum to engage stakeholders under one session will however be considered in future.	
KPAs in the IDP: there is a need to improve the IDP to include the outcome-based planning Tables A and B and ensure all the KPAs are included and aligned with the government priorities.	The other KPAs will be included in the next review of the IDP.	31 May 2026
Alignment with national and provincial strategies, policies and priorities: there is a need for improvement of the IDP to align with National & Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2021 Municipal Staff Regulations, NDP, MERRP etc.	The Municipality's IDP is aligned to the NDP, and its SDF as a component of the IDP is aligned to the National and Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks. The Municipality will align its IDP with the MERRP and the 2021 Municipal Staff Regulations in the next review.	31 May 2026
SECTION B: Responsiveness to the community needs on basic service delivery		
Basic services: the municipality scored a satisfactory level on the responsiveness to community needs on basic services with no negative comment.	The comment is noted. The Municipality shall however strive to improve on its programmes for basic service delivery.	N/A
SECTION C: MEC's reflections on key national and provincial priorities		
Disaster management: the Municipality must implement its disaster contingency plans to prevent severe disaster impacts on livelihoods and infrastructure.	The Municipality does implement its disaster contingency plans. Efforts will be made to enhance the implementation thereof.	31 May 2026
Gender-based violence: the Municipality's IDP does not sufficiently tackle the mainstreaming and alignment of GBVF goals, objectives and programmes as articulated in the National Strategic Plan for GBVF.	The Municipality will ensure that it develops intervention measures that responds to the National Strategic Plan for GBVF's goals and objectives.	31 May 2026
Funding for the maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure: the Municipality is encouraged to allocate 10% of its MIG to prioritise water and sanitation infrastructure repairs as well as refurbishment to restore functionality and uninterrupted service provisioning.	The comment has been addressed in the current IDP Review.	31 May 2026
Status of Green, Blue and No Drop: the Municipality must implement its remedial action plan and ensure that it receives a score of not less than 90% compliance in the next assessment.	The comment is noted and will be addressed in the next IDP Review.	31 May 2027
Improving audit outcomes: the Municipality's IDP must clearly	The comment is noted and will be addressed by the next financial	31 May 2027

ISSUE RAISED	INTERVENTION	TIME-FRAME
articulate effective and strategic intervention aimed at addressing weaknesses and systematic failures that contribute to repeatable negative audit outcomes.	year taking into consideration the approved Audit Action Plan and timelines thereof.	
Enhancing financial viability: the Municipality is advised to improve its financial viability by implementing effective credit and debt control policies aimed at maximising revenue through improved billing processes.	The Municipality is constantly embarking in a process of improving its revenue collection and minimising debt with a view of enhancing its financial viability.	Ongoing

4.4 CONCLUSION

In a bid to achieve a Clean Audit, the Municipality has developed an implementation /intervention plan as outlined in section 4.2 above commonly known as the Clean Audit Road Map to address the matters raised by the Auditor General (AG) in the 2024/2025 financial year financial statements.

CHAPTER 5: FINANCIAL PLAN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives effect to Section 26 paragraph (h) of the Municipal Systems Act (2000, as amended) which provides that: “an integrated development plan must reflect a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years”. The chapter therefore outlines the municipality’s Financial Plan for the next three financial years compiled in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).

5.2 MOTIVATIONS AND OPTIONS

The 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 Final Budget and Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) has been prepared within the context of the Municipality’s strategic developmental priorities and in alignment with the broader National and Provincial government priorities, policy directives and macro-economic assumptions. The budget was compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003), the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR), applicable National Treasury Circulars, and other relevant legislative and regulatory prescripts governing municipal budgeting, financial management and service delivery planning.

The 2025/2026 financial year represents the final year of the current municipal council’s electoral term following the commencement of the present local government administration in November 2021. In terms of section 24(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), municipal councils remain in office for a period not exceeding five years, with the next local government elections scheduled to take place in November 2026.

The President of the Republic of South Africa, Cyril Ramaphosa, has officially proclaimed 4 November 2026 as the date for the upcoming Local Government Elections following the requisite consultations with the Minister responsible for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs. This development introduces important governance and planning consideration for municipalities during the 2026/2027 MTREF period, particularly in relation to institutional continuity, fiscal prudence, project prioritization and the responsible management of long-term financial commitments.

Accordingly, the city adopted a cautious and fiscally prudent budgeting approach in the development of the 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 MTREF, with emphasis placed on preserving financial sustainability, maintaining service delivery commitments, prioritizing the completion of ongoing capital projects, strengthening cash flow management and limiting exposure to long-term financial risks during the transition into the next electoral cycle.

The budget therefore reflects a balanced approach aimed at safeguarding the financial position of the Municipality while ensuring that critical service delivery obligations and developmental objectives continue to be implemented in an efficient, equitable and sustainable manner.

5.3 PRIORITIES, GUIDELINES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) was prepared within the context of prevailing global and domestic economic conditions, National Treasury guidelines, and the Municipality’s strategic developmental priorities.

South Africa demonstrated notable economic resilience during 2025 despite continued global economic uncertainty. Macroeconomic stability was largely maintained, inflation remained under control, and market confidence improved due to prudent monetary and fiscal policy interventions. Positive developments included lower inflation and interest rates, improved investor confidence, strengthening

of the Rand, narrowing government bond yields, and South Africa's removal from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list.

The adoption of a lower 3 percent inflation target by the South African Reserve Bank marked a significant policy development aimed at strengthening macroeconomic stability, preserving purchasing power and reducing borrowing costs for households, businesses and government. These developments contributed positively towards maintaining fiscal sustainability and improving economic confidence.

Notwithstanding these positive developments, the South African economy continues to face structural challenges, including slow economic growth, high public debt levels, infrastructure constraints, and persistently high unemployment. The unemployment rate remained significantly elevated at 32.7 percent during the first quarter of 2026, with more than 12.5 million working-age adults unable to secure employment. These socio-economic conditions continue to place pressure on municipal revenue generation, affordability levels, collection rates and cash flow sustainability. Accordingly, the Municipality adopted a prudent and conservative approach in projecting revenue growth and anticipated cash receipts over the MTREF period.

The National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) approved an average Eskom bulk electricity tariff increase of 9.01 percent for municipalities effective from the 2026/2027 financial year. In response to the increasing bulk electricity costs, the municipality submitted and obtained approval for an electricity tariff increase of 10.3 percent to ensure continued financial viability of the electricity trading service.

The municipality recognizes the need to balance financial sustainability with affordability and equitable access to municipal services. Consequently, tariff increases for property rates and service charges were carefully considered within the context of the prevailing economic conditions and the financial position of consumers. Failure to maintain affordability levels may negatively impact collection rates, increase bad debt impairment provisions and place additional pressure on the municipality's liquidity position and creditor payment obligations.

The current economic environment further necessitates disciplined expenditure management and the prioritization of municipal resources towards core service delivery mandates and strategic developmental objectives. Non-priority expenditure continues to be reviewed and curtailed to improve financial efficiency and long-term sustainability.

From an internal operational perspective, the municipality continues to implement targeted interventions aimed at strengthening revenue management, improving billing accuracy, enhancing debt recovery processes and protecting the municipal revenue base. These interventions, which are coordinated through the Revenue Enhancement Committee, contributed positively towards the improved revenue performance realized during the 2025/2026 adjustment budget period. Key interventions currently underway include the following:

- a) **The implementation of the Body Corporate Management Strategy** through a Memorandum of Understanding concluded with a major electricity reseller to strengthen oversight, debt collection and credit control enforcement within body corporate developments.
- b) **The conversion of residential electricity consumers from conventional metering systems to prepaid smart metering infrastructure**, supported by an approved allocation of R95 million. This initiative is aimed at improving revenue collection, reducing arrear debt accumulation and strengthening billing efficiency.
- c) **The strengthening of institutional capacity within the Revenue Management Division**, particularly within the billing, sundry income and debt collection units, to improve turnaround times, customer account management and revenue administration processes.

- d) **The review of debt collection agency contracts to strengthen debt recovery measures**, accelerate collection interventions and reduce the debt handover period from 180 days to 90 days.
- e) **The intensified implementation of the meter audit and replacement programme** to identify tampered, faulty and non-functional meters, thereby protecting municipal revenue streams and improving billing integrity.
- f) **The development and finalization of a comprehensive municipal lease register** aimed at improving the management, billing and revenue generation of municipal properties leased to external parties.
- g) **The review and amendment of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy** to strengthen the recovery of historical debt in terms of section 118(3) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), while ensuring alignment with applicable Constitutional Court judgements and legislative requirements.

5.4 NATIONAL PRIORITY- EXPANDING PUBLIC SECTOR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

The key priorities in the local government are the provision of basic services such as water and sanitation, electricity supply, waste and environmental management, financial viability, human settlements development and local economic development. In addition to the above, creating decent employment opportunities remains a national priority and the municipality need to continue to explore opportunities to mainstream labour intensive approaches to delivering services, and more particularly to participate fully in the Expanded Public Works Programme. The municipal developmental priorities as tabulated in below are in line with the national and provincial priorities in indicated in the above paragraph:

- a. Water supply and Sanitation
- b. Road infrastructure development and storm water;
- c. Electricity supply and management;
- d. Local Economic Development and Tourism
- e. Waste and Environmental Management
- f. Sports, Arts and Culture
- g. Financial Management and Viability
- h. Integrated Human Settlement
- i. Community Development and Public Safety
- j. Good Governance and Public Participation
- k. Public transport;

5.5 ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The global economy is projected to grow by 3.3 percent in 2026, broadly in line with last year's outcome. Advanced economies are expected to grow moderately, while emerging markets will continue to anchor global momentum. These developments are unfolding within an unprecedented global trade environment characterised by persistent geopolitical tensions and shifting trade policies which are reshaping supply chain processes.

On the domestic front, economic growth outlook is steadily improving. Real economic growth is projected to grow by 1.6 in 2026, which will be an improvement from the 1.4 percent in 2025. Over the medium term, economic growth is expected to grow by 1.8 percent in 2027 and 2 percent in 2028. In light of this, rapid inclusive growth remains our only durable path forward. Economic growth forecast for the medium-term period is tabulated on the table below:

Description	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Forecast	2027 Forecast	2028 Forecast
Real GDP Growth	1.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%	2%

The consumer price inflation is expected to stay within the 3 to 6 per cent inflation target band over the medium-term period. The forecasted headline inflation for medium-term will be as follows:

Description	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Forecast	2027 Forecast	2027 Forecast
CPI Inflation	5.9%	4.4%	3.7%	3.3%	3.2%

5.6 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT ASSUMPTIONS

a) Grants and Subsidies allocations

The total grants allocated to the city in terms of the 2026 Division of Revenue Bill (DORA) amounted to R5 363 billion over the medium-term, and the total allocation for 2026/2027 budget year is R1 714 billion. For the 2026/2027 financial operational grant allocation amounted to R1 245 billion while capital grants allocation amounted to R469 million.

2026/2027 TO 2028/2029 GRANTS ALLOCATION STATEMENT FOR THE CITY OF MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY				
DESCRIPTION	2026/2027 APPROVED ALLOCATION	2027/2028 BUDGET FORECAST	2028/2029 BUDGET FORECAST	MTREF BUDGET ALLOCATION
OPERATIONAL GRANTS				
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT GRANT	R 2 600 000	R 2 700 000	R 2 800 000	R 8 100 000
EQUITABLE SHARE	R 1 233 444 000	R 1 287 910 000	R 1 322 907 000	R 3 844 261 000
MUNICIPAL DISASTER RECOVERY GRANT	R -	R -	R -	R -
ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT	R 4 000 000	R -	R -	R 4 000 000
EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME INCENTIVE	R 5 254 000	R -	R -	R 5 254 000
SUB-TOTAL OPERATIONAL GRANTS	R 1 245 298 000	R 1 290 610 000	R 1 325 707 000	R 3 861 615 000
CAPITAL GRANTS				
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	R 411 878 000	R 460 072 000	R 475 387 000	R 1 347 337 000
INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME	R 22 824 000	R 29 000 000	R 33 403 000	R 85 227 000
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PARTNESHIP GRANT	R 34 350 000	R 34 350 000	R -	R 68 700 000
SUB-TOTAL CAPITAL GRANTS	R 469 052 000	R 523 422 000	R 508 790 000	R 1 501 264 000
TOTAL GRANTS ALLOCATION	R 1 714 350 000	R 1 814 032 000	R 1 834 497 000	R 5 362 879 000

b) Revising of rates, tariffs and other charges

In reviewing property rates, tariffs and other municipal charges for the 2026/2027 financial year and the Medium-Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF), the Municipality considered a number of critical factors, including labour cost increases arising from wage agreements, escalating bulk service costs, inflationary pressures, and other operational input costs associated with the delivery of municipal services.

The Municipality further considered the need to maintain financial sustainability, preserve service delivery standards, strengthen infrastructure investment and maintenance, and ensure that tariff increases remain affordable within the prevailing economic conditions and the financial position of consumers. Consideration was also given to the Municipality's approved indigent support framework to ensure that vulnerable households continue to receive access to basic municipal services in a fair and equitable manner.

National Treasury continues to encourage municipalities to implement tariff increases at levels that achieve an appropriate balance between protecting poor and vulnerable households, maintaining affordability for consumers, and ensuring the long-term financial sustainability and operational viability of municipalities.

In line with these principles, the Municipality has adopted a balanced and prudent approach in determining the proposed increases in property rates, service tariffs and other charges over the MTREF period. The proposed tariff adjustments are aimed at ensuring that the Municipality continues to:

- Delivering municipal services efficiently and effectively;
- Address existing service delivery and infrastructure backlogs;
- Provide for the maintenance, refurbishment and renewal of ageing infrastructure;
- Improve the reliability and sustainability of municipal services;
- Strengthen cash flow management and financial sustainability; and
- Support the long-term financial resilience and developmental objectives of the Municipality.

Accordingly, the proposed increases in property rates, tariffs and other charges for the 2026/2027 financial year and the MTREF period are reflected below:

Description	2024/2025 Actual Outcome	2025/2026 Approved Estimates	2026//2027 Final Estimates	2027/2028 Forecast Estimates	2028/2029 Forecast Estimates
Electricity	12.72%	12.72%	10.30%	8.00%	8.00%
Water	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Sewer	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Refuse Removal	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Property Rates	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Sundry Charges tariffs	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Semcorp/Situlumanzi Water and Sewerage			9.90%	10.00%	10.00%

(i) Property rates and service charges

The average increase on rates and service charge tariffs for 2026/2027 will be 6.00% and 6.00% over the medium-term. This increase is largely informed by the current economic conditions and it's within the inflation target range of 3 to 6 percent. This in line with the National Treasury guideline for maximum increase a municipality can charge for rates and services charges. For purposes of long financial sustainability the city must apply this increase for the medium-term period.

(ii) Electricity tariff increase

The Eskom price of bulk electricity supplied to municipalities will increase by 9.01% per cent on 1 July 2026. The municipality need to examine the cost structure of their electricity undertakings and apply to NERSA for electricity tariff increases that are cost reflective and ensure continued financial sustainability. The city has compiled a cost of supply study to apply for 10.3% increase from NERSA to recover the cost of rendering this service in a sustainable and reliable manner. The application was approved for a 10.3 percent increase and this will take effect from 1 July 2026.

(iii) Sundry Charges

Sundry charges will be kept at 10 percent as the previous years, and this is informed by the conservative approach applied by the city when determining the tariff.

Notwithstanding the proposed 10% increase across the municipality's sundry charges, a higher increase is proposed for the Special Penalty Tariff applicable to illegal land use activities, in view of the significant legal, compliance and administrative costs associated with such unlawful conduct. The increased tariff is intended to strengthen deterrence, promote compliance with municipal planning and land use management requirements, and reduce recurring legal costs incurred by the municipality. Accordingly, it is proposed that the current Special Penalty Tariff of 0,03135 cents in the rand, as contained in the 2025/26 Sundry Tariff List, be increased to 0,0940 cents in the rand.

(iv) Solid waste tariffs

Tariff increase on refuse removal will be kept at 6 percent for the medium period. This is due to a number of factors such as affordability, equitability and accessibility of the services by all citizens. The municipality should aim to have appropriately structured, cost-reflective solid waste tariffs in place as prescribed in MFMA Circular 58. The tariffs for solid waste management must take into account that it is good practice to maintain a cash-backed reserve to cover the future costs of rehabilitating landfill sites.

The current tool used to determine the tariffs shows that the city is currently charging lower tariffs for both water and refuse removal. However, a once-off increase to align to the cost reflective tariff will not meet the basic and fundamental criteria of affordability, equitability and accessibility. It is therefore critical that increases must be applied on a phase in approach basis over the years until a level where cost recovery is reached.

(iv) The ability of municipality to collect revenue

The payment level trend for the past three years and the forecast for the next mid-term, including current financial year estimate is as follows:

2026/2027 TO 2028/2029 DRAFT MEDIUM TERM REVENUE COLLECTION RATE							
Description	Actual 2023/2024	Actual 2023/2024	Actual 2024/2025	Approved 2025/2026	Final 2026/2027	Forecast 2027/2028	Forecast 2028/2029
Payment Levels	90%	88%	92%	96%	92%	94%	95%

The set target for collection of revenue over the medium-term on current account for rates and services charge is as outlined on the table above and the collection on outstanding debt is an average of 12% per annum or 1% per month. The Revenue Enhancement Committee will be focusing on these matters of outstanding debtors from top debtors through continuous engagement with customers, intensifying the enforcement of credit control and debt collection policy and by-laws.

5.7 OPERATING EXPENDITURE GUIDELINES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The operating expenditure budget will be driven by the different cost drivers as tabulated below.

DESCRIPTION	% ASSUMPTIONS
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4% general increase during 2026/2027 (Average CPI percentage for the period 1 February 2025 until 31 January 2026 plus 0.75%) For 2026/2027 general increase will be average CPI percentage for the period 1 February 2025 until 31 January 2026 plus 0.75%. For 2027/2028 general increase will be average CPI percentage for period 1 February 2026 until January 2027 plus 1.25%. The above increases are in line with the Wage Collective agreement for 2025 – 2028.
Bulk Purchase - Electricity	NERSA has given Eskom increase of 9.01 % for 2026/2027 financial year.
General Expenditure	Will be reduced by 5% over the medium-term period
Contracted services	Will be decreased by 10% over the medium-term period.
Other Materials	Other materials will decrease by 10% over the medium-term period
Provision for doubtful debts	8% Provision for doubtful debts on rates and services charge in line with the projected payment level.

5.8 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM

The funding of the capital expenditure will be sourced from conditional grants allocation and internal funding. The availability of the internal reserves will largely depend on the collection of outstanding debts and collection on the current account over the medium-term.

It is very critical that the city must budget for an operating surplus to be able to fund the capital budget. The summary below reflects the capital budget per funding source over the medium term. Allocation on the capital budget will focus on the following projects:

- a) Basic service delivery such as water, sanitation, electricity, roads and waste management.
- b) Complete projects that are currently running and will be finished before the end of the financial year.
- c) Renewal, upgrading and refurbishment of capital infrastructure.
- d) Addressing infrastructure damages caused by the recent disasters.

Total capital budget for 2026/2027 financial amounted to R722 million while for the 2027/2028 and 2028/2029 forecasted allocation amounted to R693 million and R656 million respectively. The bigger portion of the capital funding comes from conditional grants and only R253 million comes from internal funding. The internal funded capital funding will come from the operating surplus generated from the operating budget. The city is projecting an operating surplus of R477 million and a portion of this amount will fund the internally funded projects.

2026/2027 - 2028/2029 CAPITAL FINAL BUDGET FOR THE CITY OF MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY			
DESCRIPTION	2026/2027 FINAL BUDGET	2027/2028 FORECAST ESTIMATES	2028/2029 FORECAST ESTIMATES
GRANT - MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE	R 411 878 000	R 460 072 000	R 475 387 000
GRANT - NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIP	R 34 350 000	R 34 350 000	R -
GRANT - INTEGRATED NATIONAL ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAMME	R 22 824 000	R 29 000 000	R 33 403 000
INTERNAL FUNDING	R 252 500 000	R 169 315 000	R 147 700 000
TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET	R 721 552 000	R 692 737 000	R 656 490 000

5.9 PROVISION OF FREE BASIC SERVICES

The Indigent Policy of the city as approved by Council is in line with the National Policy on provision of Free Basic Services with its objective of providing free access to basic services to the poor and enhancing the fight against poverty. The free basic services is funded from the equitable share allocation received from National Treasury. The following assumptions were also taken into consideration towards the provision of free basic services:

The following assumptions were also taken into consideration towards the provision of free basic services:

- a) Reducing the impact of poverty through free basic service provision.
- b) Protecting the poor from the harsh economic realities.

The city will be offering the following free basic services:

Free Basic Water	6kl per month
Free Basic Electricity	50kW per month
Free Basic refuse removal	100 % subsidy on tariff
Rebate on property rates	Rebates ranging from 25% to 100% and first R125 000 market value being 100% exempted from rates.
Free Basic Sewer	6kl per month

5.10 RENEWAL, REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ASSETS

The The allocation of funds in the budget for renewal of existing assets should not be less than 40 per cent of the capital expenditure budget in order to secure the ongoing health of the municipality's infrastructure supported by reference to its asset management plan.

The allocation of funds for repairs and maintenance on the operating expenditure budget should not be less than 8 per cent of the value of assets as recorded in the asset register. Effective municipal asset management is not just a responsibility; it is an opportunity. By implementing comprehensive lifecycle strategies, prioritizing maintenance, and adhering to standards, the city can ensure the longevity, reliability, and optimal performance of its assets. This is not just about infrastructure; it is about sustaining communities, supporting economic growth, and safeguarding investments. The city continues to work hard in trying to achieve this target since its critical in ensuring the safety and protection of service delivery infrastructure.

5.11 ELIMINATION OF NON-PRIORITY SPENDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH MFMA CIRCULAR 66

Measures should be put in to control of unnecessary spending on nice to have items and non-essential activities. The following examples of non-priority expenditure need to be eliminated:

- a) Excessive sponsorship of music festivals, beauty pageants and sporting events, including the purchase of tickets to events for councilors and/or officials;
- b) Excessive catering for meetings and other events, including the use of public funds to buy alcoholic beverages;
- c) Arranging workshops and events at expensive private venues, especially ones outside the municipality (as opposed to using the municipality's own venues);
- d) Excessive printing costs (instead of maximising the use of the municipality's website, including providing facilities for the public to access the website);
- e) Excessive luxurious office accommodation and office furnishings;
- f) Excessive councilors and staff perks such as luxurious cars and houses, notebooks, IPADS and cell-phone allowances; travel and subsistence allowances. Municipalities are reminded that in terms of section 7 (1) of the Remuneration of Public Office-bearers Act, 1998 (Act No.20 of 1998) the Minister for Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs must determine the limit of salaries and allowances of the different members of municipal councils and any budget provision may not be outside this framework;
- g) Excessive staff in the office of full-time councilors – particularly the appointment of political 'advisors' and 'spokespersons';
- h) All donations to individuals that are not made in terms of the municipality's indigent policy or a bursary scheme; for instance donations to cover funeral costs (other than pauper burials which is a district municipality function);
- i) The use of consultants to perform routine management tasks, and the payment of excessive fees to consultants.

5.12 KEY FINANCIAL STRATEGIES TO TURNAROUND FINANCIAL SITUATION

In order to strengthen financial sustainability, improve liquidity management, enhance revenue generation and ensure long-term institutional resilience, Council has adopted the following key financial turnaround strategies:

- a) **Revenue enhancement strategy** – focuses on the implementation of targeted interventions aimed at addressing bottlenecks, inefficiencies and weaknesses across the entire revenue management value chain in order to improve billing accuracy, strengthen credit control, protect the municipal revenue base and enhance revenue collection levels. The implementation of the strategy is coordinated through the Revenue Enhancement Committee, which continuously monitors progress and drives corrective interventions on behalf of Council. Regular progress reports will be submitted to the Finance Oversight Committee to ensure effective governance, oversight and accountability.
- b) **Cash management model** – aimed at strengthening cash flow planning, monitoring and control processes in order to minimize or eliminate cash flow gaps arising from the mismatch between cash inflows and operational expenditure commitments. The model enables the municipality to implement structured cash flow forecasting, prioritize critical expenditure obligations, optimize the utilization of available cash resources and proactively mitigate liquidity risks. This assists the Chief Financial Officer in maintaining financial stability and reducing the risk of financial distress or operational disruptions.

- c) **Cost management strategy** – The Cost Management Strategy entails the implementation of systems and processes designed to identify, analyze, allocate, monitor and control key cost drivers associated with the municipality’s primary delivery functions, including water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, roads and stormwater infrastructure, and parks and recreational services. The strategy further seeks to improve operational efficiency, eliminate non-priority expenditure, strengthen expenditure discipline and ensure that service tariffs and charges remain cost-reflective and financially sustainable over the medium-term period.

- d) **Asset management model** – provides a structured framework for long-term management, maintenance, renewal and replacement of municipal infrastructure and strategic assets. The model supports the gradual establishment of cash-backed reserves over a period of time to ensure adequate funding for the refurbishment, renewal and replacement of ageing and redundant infrastructure and operational assets such as vehicles, trucks and plant equipment. In addition, the model assists the Municipality in determining appropriate annual budget allocations for repairs and maintenance, infrastructure renewal and asset preservation to improve service reliability, extend asset life cycles and reduce infrastructure failure risks.

- e) **Borrowing Strategy** – provides a framework for the funding of the municipality’s capital programme through an optimal mix of grants, internally generated funds and external borrowing where financially appropriate and sustainable. The strategy seeks to leverage funding opportunities from commercial banks, development finance institutions and other strategic funding partners to accelerate infrastructure development, improve service delivery capacity and support long-term economic growth. The implementation of a prudent borrowing framework further seeks to ensure affordability of municipal tariffs and charges, preserve cash flow sustainability and maintain the Municipality’s long-term financial viability and creditworthiness.

- f) **Sourcing strategy** - gives effect to the implementation of the Municipality’s Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy and applicable legislative prescripts to ensure fair, transparent, equitable, competitive and cost-effective procurement processes. The strategy is aimed at strengthening procurement governance, improving value for money, reducing procurement inefficiencies and ensuring that all municipal expenditure is aligned with the principles of economy, efficiency and effectiveness. Through the implementation of this strategy, the municipality seeks to optimize resource utilization, improve contract management and ensure that goods and services are procured in a manner that supports sustainable service delivery and sound financial management.

5.13 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 FINAL BUDGET AND MEDIUM-TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK PROPOSAL

The application of the above priorities, guidelines and assumptions has resulted in the following medium-term budget proposals:

SUMMARY OF THE DRAFT MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET

The summary of the final medium-term revenue and expenditure budget is tabulated on the table below:

2026/2027 TO 2028/2029 FINAL MEDIUM TERM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE BUDGET				
DESCRIPTION	2026/2027 FINAL BUDGET	2027/2028 FORECAST ESTIMATES	2028/2029 FORECAST ESTIMATES	MTREF BUDGET ESTIMATES
OPERATING REVENUE	R 5 112 179 827	R 5 431 317 773	R 5 773 479 682	R 16 316 977 282
CAPITAL GRANTS REVENUE	R 469 052 000	R 523 422 000	R 508 790 000	R 1 501 264 000
TOTAL REVENUE	R 5 581 231 827	R 5 954 739 773	R 6 282 269 682	R 17 818 241 282
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	R 4 635 649 403	R 4 837 968 128	R 4 990 330 282	R 14 463 947 813
TOTAL OPERATING SURPLUS	R 476 530 424	R 593 349 645	R 783 149 400	R 1 853 029 469
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	R 469 052 000	R 523 422 000	R 508 790 000	R 1 501 264 000
INTERNAL FUNDING	R 252 500 000	R 169 315 000	R 147 700 000	R 569 515 000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	R 721 552 000	R 692 737 000	R 656 490 000	R 2 070 779 000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	R 5 357 201 403	R 5 530 705 128	R 5 646 820 282	R 16 534 726 813

For the 2026/2027 financial year, operating revenue budget projection amounted to R5,112 billion while capital conditional grant revenue amounted to R469 million. The medium-term total revenue budget amounted to R17,818 billion.

Total operating expenditure for 2026/2027 financial year amounted to R4,636 billion while the total medium term expenditure projection amounted to R14,464 billion. Total operating surplus for 2026/2027 financial year amounted to R477 million, while the medium-term operating surplus amounted to R1,853 billion.

5.14 DETAILED FINAL OPERATING REVENUE

The detailed final operating revenue budget for 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 and medium-term revenue and expenditure framework is as follows:

MP326 City of Mbombela - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (operating revenue)									
Description	Re	2022/23			Current Year 2025/26		2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
Revenue									
Exchange Revenue									
Service charges - Electricity	2	1 280 692 737	1 443 472 414	1 628 892 975	1 886 167 051	1 996 167 051	2 093 032 845	2 260 475 473	2 441 313 510
Service charges - Water	2	120 776 180	129 367 435	124 337 891	127 077 874	127 077 874	133 024 939	141 006 435	149 466 821
Service charges - Waste Water Management	2	23 435 857	25 879 732	25 891 066	27 165 062	30 165 062	33 536 631	35 548 829	37 681 758
Service charges - Waste Management	2	150 703 157	156 198 834	166 003 756	175 910 934	180 910 934	193 117 643	204 704 701	216 986 983
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services	2	10 104 290	11 362 642	12 793 643	16 423 919	26 423 919	35 260 783	38 796 862	42 665 548
Interest earned from Receivables	2	37 414 341	45 442 770	46 749 446	57 954 564	60 954 564	44 217 185	48 070 216	52 835 131
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	2	9 080 495	9 590 289	12 071 877	11 447 306	16 447 306	15 488 347	17 537 182	19 790 900
Rental from Fixed Assets	2	25 282 796	23 574 543	29 089 104	6 414 983	31 414 983	33 533 084	34 886 393	36 375 032
Licence and permits	2	41 061	169 132	1 344 667	173 832	273 832	322 489	354 738	390 212
Development Charges	2	-	-	-	-	-	6 178 693	6 364 054	6 554 975
Operational Revenue	2	315 044 757	170 964 598	54 264 633	75 580 998	166 323 506	58 539 333	60 825 775	63 353 838
Non-Exchange Revenue									
Property rates	2	803 090 046	975 218 181	1 016 588 377	1 122 538 928	1 182 538 928	1 163 906 659	1 230 741 058	1 313 392 932
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2	3 999 414	6 915 326	3 774 786	4 367 035	14 367 035	16 986 721	18 685 393	20 553 932
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	2	963 947 001	1 068 001 927	1 134 830 021	1 212 731 000	1 212 731 000	1 245 298 000	1 290 610 000	1 325 707 000
Interest	2	-	39 935 806	44 987 595	40 574 092	43 574 092	39 736 475	42 720 664	46 411 110
Other Gains	2	34 447 354	2 394 079	9 183 607	-	319 067 250	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfer)		3 778 059 485	4 108 487 709	4 310 803 445	4 764 527 578	5 408 437 336	5 112 179 827	5 431 317 773	5 773 479 682

The Municipality's main operating revenue sources for the 2026/2027 financial year are analyzed below and are informed by the 2024/2025 audited annual financial statements, historical revenue performance trends, the 2025/2026 mid-year budget and performance assessment outcomes, approved tariff adjustments, prevailing economic conditions, projected growth assumptions, and the ongoing implementation of revenue enhancement interventions by the Municipality.

The main operating sources of revenue for the city is further analysed below:

- a) **Service Charges – Electricity:** Revenue from electricity sales is projected at approximately R2.093 billion for the 2026/2027 financial year. The projected increase is informed by the approved electricity tariff adjustment of 10.3 percent effective from 1 July 2026, following the approval by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) of a 9.01 percent Eskom bulk electricity tariff increase applicable to municipalities. The Municipality carefully considered the prevailing socio-economic conditions and affordability levels of consumers in determining the tariff increase. Consequently, the net real increase above the Eskom bulk increase remains marginal. In addition, the ongoing meter audit and smart metering programmes are expected to improve billing accuracy, identify faulty and tampered meters, reduce electricity losses and strengthen revenue collection performance.
- b) **Service Charges – Water:** Water revenue for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at R133 million. The projection is based on actual performance recorded during the 2025/2026 mid-year assessment period together with a proposed tariff increase of 6 percent. The municipality adopted a balanced approach in determining the tariff increase, considering the affordability challenges faced by consumers, notwithstanding the requirement for tariffs to progressively move towards full cost reflectivity in line with National Treasury guidelines.
- c) **Service Charges – Waste Water:** Waste water service charge revenue is projected at R34 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. The projection is informed by historical and mid-year performance trends together with the proposed tariff increase of 6 percent. The revenue relates primarily to areas where the municipality directly provides water and sanitation services.
- d) **Service Charges – Waste Management:** Revenue from waste management services is projected at R193 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. The projection is based on the 2025/2026 mid-year performance outcome, the proposed 6 percent tariff increase, and an anticipated growth factor of approximately 0.3 percent arising from new developments and the formalization of additional service areas.
- e) **Sale of Goods and Services:** Revenue from the sale of goods and services is projected at R26 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. This projection is based on strong revenue performance recorded during the 2025/2026 mid-year period, where the line item reflected an over-performance of more than 90 percent. The improved performance was largely driven by the implementation of the Revenue Enhancement Strategy through the Revenue Enhancement Committee, including the review and updating of the billboard register used for outdoor advertising billing and revenue collection purposes.
- f) **Interest Earned from Exchange Receivables:** Interest earned from exchange receivables is projected at R44 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. This revenue arises from interest charged on outstanding municipal accounts not settled by the prescribed due date in accordance with the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. To encourage

prompt payment and improve cash flow management, the Municipality continues to provide an early settlement incentive to customers who pay their accounts before the first day of each month.

- g) **Interest Earned from Current and Non-Current Assets:** Interest earned from current and non-current assets is projected at R15 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. This revenue is primarily generated through short-term investment of grant funding and surplus cash balances held in call investment accounts pending utilization in accordance with approved grant conditions and project implementation schedules. This approach is aligned with sound cash management practices and applicable National Treasury guidelines encouraging municipalities to optimize investment income while ensuring compliance with the Division of Revenue Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003).
- h) **Rental from Fixed Assets:** Rental revenue from fixed assets is projected at R34 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. This revenue is generated from the leasing and utilization of municipal facilities and assets, including stadiums, community halls, recreational facilities and other municipal properties. The Municipality has further reviewed and updated its lease register to strengthen lease management, improve billing accuracy and enhance revenue collection from municipal properties. Oversight of the implementation process will be monitored through the Lease Management Committee established by the City Manager.
- i) **Other Operational Revenue:** Other operational revenue is projected at R59 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. This category includes revenue from various sources such as recovery of bad debts, bursary refunds, building plan fees and other sundry income streams. The Municipality has strengthened the enforcement of its Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy through the Revenue Enhancement Committee, including the implementation of more stringent debt recovery mechanisms such as litigation processes, summonses and attachment of assets against defaulting customers with the financial ability to settle municipal obligations.
- j) **Property Rates:** Property rates revenue is projected at approximately R1.164 billion for the 2026/2027 financial year. The projection is informed by the 2025/2026 mid-year assessment outcome, a projected growth factor of 0.3 percent, and the proposed tariff increase of 6 percent. The projected growth is expected to emanate from new developments, expansion of the valuation roll and the formalization of additional areas in line with the Municipality's strategic spatial and developmental objectives. An allocation of R10 million has been made available during the 2026/2027 financial year to support the formalization process and related valuation initiatives.
- k) **Fines and Penalties:** Revenue from fines and penalties is projected at R17 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. The strong mid-year performance recorded on this revenue source was primarily driven by the intensified implementation of water and electricity meter audit programmes together with the broader Revenue Enhancement Strategy. These interventions continue to assist the municipality in identifying revenue leakages, improving compliance levels and strengthening revenue collection, particularly among high-consumption customers.
- l) **Transfers and Subsidies:** Revenue from transfers and subsidies is projected at approximately R1.245 billion for the 2026/2027 financial year. This comprises mainly operational grants and allocations including the equitable share allocation, Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management Grant, Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant and the Local

Government Financial Management Grant. The allocations are in line with the approved national allocations contained in the Division of Revenue Act and parliamentary appropriations approved during March 2026

- m) **Interest from Non-Exchange Transactions:** Interest from non-exchange transactions is projected at R38 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. This revenue relates to interest charged on overdue municipal accounts in accordance with the Municipality's Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. The Municipality continues to encourage a culture of payment through the implementation of both enforcement mechanisms and customer incentives aimed at improving collection rates, cash flow management and overall financial sustainability.

5.15 DETAILED FINAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE

The detailed final operating expenditure budget for 2026/2027 – 2028/2029 budget and medium-term revenue and expenditure framework is as follows:

MP326 City of Mbombela - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (operational expenditure)									
Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26		2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year+1 2027/28	Budget Year+2 2028/29
Expenditure									
Employee related costs	2	1 256 138,756	1 328 889,670	1 392 260,948	1 291 089,198	1 041 089,198	1 367 951,386	1 422 669,442	1 479 576,219
Remuneration of councillors	2	62 781,944	62 592,276	65 917,701	64 660,167	64 660,167	67 895,233	69 932,090	72 030,052
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	1 110 556,606	1 323 436,972	1 537 835,785	1 380 692,223	1 030 692,223	1 526 394,789	1 679 034,268	1 846 937,694
Inventory consumed	2,8	91 032,356	123 123,233	129 103,118	124 771,410	77 770,414	116 192,806	112 294,269	101 064,842
Debt impairment	2,3	320 707,353	40 732,572	117 050,613	309 757,999	909 757,999	298 218,243	239 467,756	214 290,277
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	2	557 351,721	564 885,085	361 667,399	757 582,376	1 065 582,376	699 869,230	815 467,740	816 059,171
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land	2	168 682,237	149 442,375	174 200,528	81 008,433	18 086,637	37 229,847	38 719,041	40 267,802
Contracted services	2	603 304,680	730 767,737	709 612,557	426 175,816	581 740,777	383 558,234	345 202,411	310 682,170
Transfers and subsidies	2	47 271,738	46 729,542	48 751,336	24 373,942	29 910,942	46 313,769	23 155,245	21 997,482
Irrecoverable debts written off	2	-	-	69 501,282	-	-	-	-	-
Operational costs	2	281 728,481	302 037,738	344 626,933	96 869,333	97 690,164	92 025,866	92 025,866	87 424,573
Disposal of Fixed and Intangible Assets	2	5 890,147	14 040,711	3 336,504	-	-	-	-	-
Other Losses	2	-	-	343,024	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		4 505 446,018	4 686 677,910	4 954 207,729	4 556 980,897	4 916 980,897	4 635 649,403	4 837 968,128	4 990 330,282

- a) **Employee Related Costs:** Employee-related costs for the 2026/2027 financial year are projected at approximately R1.368 billion. The budget provision is informed by the applicable collective salary and wage agreement, including the anticipated salary adjustment effective from 1 July 2026, based on the average Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the period 1 February 2025 to 31 January 2026 plus an additional 0.75 percent. The budget further provides for the filling of critical vacant positions aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and improving service delivery performance. In addition, the Municipality received approval from the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) to review the institutional structure by increasing the number of departments from eight to ten. This restructuring process does not have additional financial implications, as it primarily involves the realignment, consolidation and separation of existing functions within the current approved organizational structure.
- b) **Remuneration of Councillors:** The projected expenditure relating to the remuneration of councillors amounts to R68 million for the 2026/2027 financial year. The provision is aligned with the applicable determinations issued in terms of the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act and related Government Gazette notices regulating the remuneration framework for political office bearers.

- c) **Bulk Purchases:** Bulk purchases expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at approximately R1.526 billion. The projection is primarily informed by the 9.01 percent Eskom bulk electricity tariff increase approved by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA) for municipalities. Bulk electricity purchases remain the single largest cost driver within the Municipality's operating budget and continue to place significant pressure on the Municipality's liquidity position and creditor obligations. The Municipality remains an active participant in the Eskom Debt Relief Programme in accordance with National Treasury MFMA Circular 124, with the expectation of further debt relief support aimed at reducing the Municipality's Eskom debt exposure and improving long-term financial sustainability.
- d) **Inventory Consumed:** Inventory consumed expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at R116 million. The Municipality continues to implement a strategic sourcing and procurement approach aimed at achieving value for money, improving procurement efficiency and reducing input costs associated with inventory items. As part of this strategy, the Municipality has increasingly adopted direct procurement arrangements with manufacturers for selected bulk inventory items, thereby reducing procurement costs and enabling the redirection of savings towards core service delivery priorities.
- e) **Debt Impairment:** Debt impairment expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at R298 million. This represents a non-cash accounting provision informed by the Municipality's projected collection rate of 92 percent. In accordance with National Treasury MFMA Circular 71 and applicable accounting standards, municipalities are required to make adequate provision for potential non-collection of revenue by budgeting for the difference between the projected collection rate and total billings. This approach is aligned with prudent financial management practices and supports the preparation of a funded and credible budget.
- f) **Depreciation:** Depreciation expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at approximately R700 million. The provision is aligned with applicable Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP) standards and relevant MFMA Circular guidelines. Although depreciation is a non-cash expenditure item, it remains a critical component in determining the full cost of service delivery, supporting cost-reflective tariff setting and facilitating the long-term provision for the renewal and replacement of municipal infrastructure and operational assets.
- g) **Interest Charges:** Interest charges for the 2026/2027 financial year are projected at R37 million. The provision is based on the Municipality's existing long-term borrowing commitments and repayment obligations in terms of agreements concluded with the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA). The Municipality continues to honor its debt repayment obligations in accordance with the approved repayment schedules and financing agreements.
- h) **Contracted Services:** Contracted services expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at approximately R384 million. The budget provision caters for existing contractual commitments and outsourced operational services currently required by the Municipality. The Municipality has, however, implemented targeted interventions aimed at progressively reducing reliance on outsourced services and strengthening internal operational capacity. These interventions include the operationalization of the municipal mechanical workshop, procurement of additional municipal fleet and plant equipment such as TLBs and water tankers, as well as the installation of more than 500 surveillance cameras to reduce security-related

contracted service costs. These measures are expected to progressively reduce contracted services expenditure towards the benchmark norms prescribed in National Treasury MFMA Circular 71, while simultaneously enabling municipality to insource strategic operational functions and improve long-term cost efficiency.

- i) **Transfers and Subsidies:** Transfers and subsidies expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at R46 million. The allocation primarily relates to payments made to Silulumanzi in respect of water and sanitation services provided within designated concession areas. The Municipality remains in a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement with Silulumanzi for the provision of water and sanitation services in certain areas within the municipal jurisdiction.
- j) **Other Operational Costs:** Other operational expenditure for the 2026/2027 financial year is projected at R92 million. This category includes various day-to-day operational costs not specifically provided for under the expenditure categories outlined above. Key expenditure drivers within this category include electricity costs relating to boreholes, street lighting and other municipal operations, as well as insurance-related costs. To contain rising operational expenditure, the Municipality is progressively implementing alternative energy interventions, including the migration of selected street lighting infrastructure to solar-powered systems to reduce electricity consumption and improve long-term cost sustainability.

OPERATING PROJECTS CRITICAL FOR SERVICE DELIVERY

The City in the medium term will continue to implement the following critical operating project to fast track service delivery:

- a) **Regravelling of roads** allocation amounted to R35 million – this will help to ensure proper maintenance of dirt roads around the city especially in areas where serious damages has occurred due to bad weather conditions.
- b) **Resealing of roads** allocation amounted to R25 million – this will help to ensure that roads around the city center are properly maintained and service delivery improves.
- c) **Maintenance of water infrastructure** allocation amounted to R40 million- The budget will help to ensure proper maintenance of water infrastructure in accordance with the maintenance plan.
- d) **Water tankers** allocation amounted to R20 million – This will continue to ensure that water is supplied in remote areas where there is currently no reticulation infrastructure. The city already procured additional water tankers which will be delivered before the end of June 2025. This intervention will go a long way in reducing the cost of water tankers which contribute immensely to the high cost of contracted services.
- e) **Street lighting maintenance** allocation amounted to R10 million – The budget will help to maintain all street lights that are dysfunctional and no longer working which perpetuate the rate of crime in our communities.
- f) **Grading of sports field** allocation amounted to R2 million – the budget will help to ensure that sports field in townships and villages received proper maintenance for recreation and social purposes.

- g) **Maintenance of buildings and recreational facilities** allocation amounted to R30 million- the budget will help to address maintenance issues in community halls and recreational facilities. This will address all maintenance of building and facilities within the jurisdiction of the city.
- h) **Maintenance of dumping site** allocation amounted to R15 million – the budget will ensure that the municipal landfill site is properly maintained to comply with National Environmental and Waste Management Act.
- i) **Maintenance of traffic lights** allocation amounted to R5 million – this budget will help to address the maintenance of traffic lights within the jurisdiction of the city. It is very critical that traffic lights remain functional to improve the flow of traffic and reduce accidents on the roads.
- j) **Local economic programmes** allocation amounted to R15 million – This will help to implement the local economic development strategy approved by council. It will further help to revitalise township economy within the jurisdiction of the city.
- k) **Fleet maintenance** allocation amounted to R10 million. The funds will help to ensure proper maintenance of fleet. The city is currently attending to the matter of operationalising the workshop which will help to address maintenance of fleet for the city.
- l) **Formalisation of informal settlement** allocation amounted to R10 million. This is part of the revenue optimisation measures which on completion will increase the revenue base for the municipality.
- m) **Youth development programmes** allocation amounted to R3 million – the funds will help to implement the youth development strategy and continue assist youth that is facing challenges of unemployment.
- n) **Disaster management programmes** allocation amounted to R2 million. These funds will help to implement the disaster risk management plan approved by council and continue assisting vulnerable families affected by natural disasters.

5.16 DETAILED CASHFLOW STATEMENT BUDGET

Cash flow management is the fundamental tool through which the city effectively manages its cash inflow compared to the cash outflows within a reporting period of time. This is very critical to ensure that the city mitigate against the risk of overcommitting on debts that cannot be serviced on time as required by section 65 (e) of the Municipal Finance Act No 56 of 2003. The final cashflow projections based on the 92 percent collection rate over the medium-term is detailed on the table below.

2026/2027 TO 2028/2029 FINAL CASH FLOW BUDGET STATEMENT FOR THE CITY OF MBOMBELA							
DESCRIPTION	2024/2025 Audited Outcome	2025/2026 Approved Budget	2025/2026 Adjusted Budget	2026/2027 Budget Estimate	2027/2028 Budget Forecast	2028/2029 Budget Forecast	
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Property rates	R 755 143 939	R 1 058 432 848	R 1 135 237 371	R 1 070 794 126	R 1 156 896 595	R 1 247 723 285	
Service charges	R 1 735 215 653	R 2 069 590 691	R 2 240 948 085	R 2 256 495 094	R 2 483 231 312	R 2 703 176 619	
Other revenue	R 60 265 698	R 526 548 599	R 589 420 118	R 75 208 075	R 82 066 426	R 88 322 229	
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	R 1 132 953 883	R 1 212 731 000	R 1 212 731 000	R 1 245 298 000	R 1 290 610 000	R 1 325 707 000	
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	R 460 653 113	R 466 984 000	R 476 366 010	R 469 052 000	R 523 422 000	R 508 790 000	
Interest	R 49 085 670	R 11 447 306	R 16 447 306	R 15 488 347	R 17 537 182	R 19 790 900	
	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Payments							
Suppliers and employees	-R 3 178 252 931	-R 4 395 112 084	-R 4 670 592 355	-R 4 279 212 390	-R 4 782 853 701	-R 5 148 387 576	
Finance charges	-R 169 246 876	-R 49 906 980	-R 18 086 637	-R 37 229 847	-R 38 719 041	-R 40 267 802	
Transfers and Grants	-R 48 751 336	-R 24 373 942	-R 29 910 942	-R 46 313 769	-R 23 155 245	-R 21 997 482	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	R 797 066 813	R 876 341 438	R 952 559 956	R 769 579 636	R 709 035 528	R 682 857 173	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Proceeds on disposal of PPE	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Insurance Refund - Capital	R -	R -	R -	R 11 524 158	R 11 929 993	R 12 502 224	
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	R -			R -	R -	R -	
Payments							
Capital assets	-R 776 911 073	-R 720 934 000	-R 799 815 637	-R 721 552 000	-R 692 737 000	-R 656 490 000	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-R 776 911 073	-R 720 934 000	-R 799 815 637	-R 710 027 842	-R 680 807 007	-R 643 987 776	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES							
Receipts							
Short term loans	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Borrowing long term/refinancing	-R 625 050	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Payments							
Repayment of borrowing	-R 16 867 559	-R 16 653 466	-R 16 653 466	-R 21 056 735	-R 23 491 469	-R 26 398 256	
Net movement in non-current portion of trade and other payables	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
Finance lease payments	R -	R -		R -	R -	R -	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-R 17 492 609	-R 16 653 466	-R 16 653 466	-R 21 056 735	-R 23 491 469	-R 26 398 256	
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	R 2 663 131	R 138 753 972	R 136 090 853	R 38 495 059	R 4 737 052	R 12 471 141	
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	R 140 091 133	R 140 091 133	R 142 754 264	R 142 754 264	R 181 249 323	R 185 986 375	
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	R 142 754 264	R 278 845 105	R 278 845 117	R 181 249 323	R 185 986 375	R 198 457 516	

5.17 CONCLUSION

The implementation of the medium-term financial plan will enable the municipality to fulfil its constitutional mandate of delivering basic services to the communities. This plan will be monitored to ensure strict adherence in order to achieve the set budget objectives.

CHAPTER 6: PERFORMANCE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) provides decision makers with the ability to draw on causal linkages between the choice of policy priorities, resourcing, programmes, the services actually delivered and the ultimate impact on communities. PM & E provides answers to the “so what” question, thus addressing the accountability concerns of stakeholders and give public sector managers information on progress toward achieving stated targets and goals. It also provides substantial evidence as the basis for any necessary corrections in policies, programmes, or projects. Its main aim is to help improve performance and achieve the desired results, by measuring and assessing performance in order to more effectively manage the outcomes and associated outputs known as development results.

Section 19 (1) of the Municipal Structures Act states that a municipal council must strive within its capacity to achieve the objectives set out in Section 152 of the Constitution. Section 19 (2) of the same Act stipulates that a municipal council must annually review its overall performance in achieving the objectives referred to in subsection 19(1). The Performance Management System (PMS) is one of the mechanisms through which City of Mbombela aims to improve organisational and individual performance to enhance service delivery. The performance management framework for Mbombela comprises of two components, namely:

- Organisational Performance Management and
- Individual Performance Management for Section 57 employees

The Organisational PMS is a tool used to measure the performance of the municipality with regard to development priorities and objectives outlined in the IDP. Once the municipality starts to implement its IDP, it is important to monitor that:

- the delivery is happening as planned in the SDBIP;
- the municipality is using its resources most efficiently;
- it is producing the quality of delivery envisaged;

The PMS Framework is currently being reviewed and the municipality’s Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (*PMS will be part of the Framework*) will be produced to ensure that the following areas are addressed through monitoring:

- Early warning reports are produced;
- Quarterly analysis reports are produced;
- Municipal Evaluations plan is developed;
- Evaluations are conducted;
- Projects verification is conducted;
- Excellence Awards are bestowed to the best performing Department/ section.

6.2 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Legislation that governs performance management in local government includes Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001, Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 53 of 2003 and Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006, Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 2009, National Evaluation Policy 2011.

6.2.1 Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

Chapter 6 of the MSA requires all municipalities to promote a culture of performance through the following:

- Developing a performance management system;
- Setting targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to the IDP;
- Publish an annual report on performance management for the Councilors, staff, the public and other spheres of government;
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the Minister responsible for Local Government;
- Conduct an internal audit on performance before tabling the report;
- Have the annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General;
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance.

6.2.2 Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 (MPPMR)

The MPPMR, published by the then Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), which requires a municipality to ensure that its PMS complies with the requirements of the MSA, demonstrate the operation and management of the PMS; clarifinancial year roles and responsibilities, as well as ensure alignment with employee performance management and the IDP processes.

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

The MFMA requires a municipality to develop a Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) based on specific targets and performance indicators derived from the IDP, thus linking the IDP, the performance management system and the budget. Section 67 of the MSA regards the monitoring, measuring and evaluating of performance of staff as a platform to develop human resources and to develop an efficient and effective culture. The MFMA further requires the Mayor to ensure that the performance agreements of Section 57 employees comply with the requirements of the MSA to promote sound financial management and are linked to measurable performance objectives, approved with the budget and included in the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP).

6.2.4 Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers Directly Accountable to Municipal Managers, 2006

The then DPLG now Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, in August 2006, promulgated Regulations for Section 57 Managers on how the performance of municipal managers, should prepare reports, review, improve and reward performance. The regulations provide for the conclusion of performance agreements and personal development plans.

6.2.5 Implementation and Reporting on the Organisational Performance Management System

The PMS is a tool that reflects the level of the implementation of IDP and the role played by individual staff members in the process. It involves the translation of the IDP and sector plans, into the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The SDBIP further translate the IDP into the municipal or corporate score cards with quarterly targets. The Municipal Manager is the custodian of the SDBIP Score Cards and agrees with the Executive Mayor, as representative of the Employer, on the delivery aspects of the scorecard.

6.2.6 Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Provincial M&E Framework is a guiding document to ensure that all public institutions in the province develop M&E Framework and establish M&E Units that will monitor the performance of the institution and produce early warning reports.

6.2.7 National Evaluation Policy Framework: November 2011

The Policy Framework seeks to:

- Foreground the importance of Evaluation;
- Provide for an institutionalised system across government linking to planning and budget;
- Provide common language and conceptual base for evaluation in government;
- Indicate clear roles and responsibilities related to evaluations;
- Improve the quality of evaluations;
- Ensure the utilisation of evaluation findings to improve performance.

The purpose underlying is:

- Improving policy programme **performance**, providing feedback to managers;
- Improving **accountability** for where public spending is going and the difference it is making;
- Improving **decision-making**, e.g. on what is working or not working;
- Increasing **knowledge** about what works and what does not with regards to a public policy, plan, programme, or project.

6.3 ROLE PLAYERS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The roles players that manage the performance management system of the municipality include the following:

6.3.1 Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Services plays an internal performance auditing role, which includes monitoring the functioning of the PMS and compliance to legislative requirements. Its role is also to assist the municipality in validating the evidence provided by the General Managers in support of their performance achievements.

6.3.2 Performance Audit Committee

The committee monitors the quality and integrity of the Performance Management System, to ensure equity and consistency in the application of evaluation norms and standards. The committee further provides impartial recommendations on performance ratings to the Mayoral Committee, following the completion of objective appraisals.

6.3.3 Evaluation Panel

The Evaluation Panel evaluates the performance of Section 57 employees, including the Municipal Manager's performance, through approval of their final performance ratings.

6.3.4 Executive Mayor and Members of the Mayoral Committee

The Executive Mayor and the Members of the Mayoral Committee manage the development of the municipal PMS and oversee the performance of the Municipal Manager and the General Managers.

6.3.5 Council and Section 79 Committees

Section 79 Committees play an oversight role and consider reports from Council on the functioning of different portfolios and the impact on the overall objectives and performance of the municipality.

6.3.6 Community

The community plays a role in the PMS through the annual IDP consultation processes, which are managed by the Office of the Speaker, working in close collaboration with the IDP and Public Participation Unit.

6.4 REPORTS

The legislative framework requires that the municipality should develop reports at particular intervals that must be submitted to various institutions for validation and monitoring. The table below outlines a summary of the reports that have been developed in the municipality.

Table 6.4: Reports to be developed by the Municipality

Report Type	Description
Monthly reports	Section 71 of the MFMA requires that reports be prepared. A financial report is prepared based on municipal programmes and projects.
Quarterly IDP and SDBIP reporting	<p>The SDBIP is a key management, implementation and monitoring tool, which provides operational content to the end-of-year service delivery targets, set in the budget and IDP. It determines the performance agreements for the municipal Manager, Top Managers and other levels of staff, whose performance can then be monitored through Section 71 monthly reports, and evaluated through the annual report process.</p> <p>The SDBIP information on revenue will be monitored and reported monthly by the Municipal Manager in terms of Section 71(1) (a) and (e). For example, if there is lower than anticipated revenue and an overall cash shortage in a particular month the municipality may have to revise its spending downwards to ensure that it does not borrow more than anticipated. More importantly, such information requires the municipality to take urgent remedial steps to ensure it improves on its revenue collection capacity if the municipality wants to maintain its levels of service delivery and expenditure.</p>

Report Type	Description
	<p>Section 1 of the MFMA states that the SDBIPs a detailed plan approved by the Mayor of a municipality in terms of service delivery should make projections for each month of the revenue to be collected, by source, as well as the operational and capital expenditure, by vote. The service delivery targets and performance indicators need to be reported on quarterly (MFMA, 2003).</p>
<p>Mid-year budget and COGTA report</p>	<p>Section 72 of the MFMA requires the Accounting Officer to prepare and submit a report on the performance of the municipality during the first half of the financial year. The report must be submitted to the mayor, National Treasury as well as the relevant Provincial Treasury and COGTA. As with all other reports this is a crucial report for the Council to consider mid-year performance and what adjustments should be made, if necessary.</p>
<p>Annual Performance report (Section 46)</p>	<p>Section 46 of the MSA states that a municipality must prepare for each financial year, a performance report that reflects the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The performance of the municipality and of each external service provided during that financial year; • A comparison of the performances referred to in the above paragraph with targets set for and performances in the previous financial year; and • Measures to be taken to improve on the performance. <p>The performance report must be submitted at the end of the financial year and will be made public as part of the annual report in terms of Chapter 12 of the MFMA. The publication thereof will also afford the public the opportunity to judge the performance of the municipality against the targets set in the various planning instruments.</p>
<p>Annual report</p>	<p>Every municipality and every municipal entity under the municipality's control is required by Section 121 to prepare an annual report for each financial year, which must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the annual financial statements of the municipality or municipal entity as submitted to the Auditor-General for audit (and, if applicable, consolidated annual financial statements); • the Auditor-General's audit report on the financial statements; • an assessment by the Accounting Officer of any arrears on municipal taxes and service charges; • particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports; • any explanations that may be necessary to clarify financial year issues in connection with the financial statements; • any information as determined by the municipality, or, in the case of a municipal entity, the entity or its parent municipality; • any recommendations of the municipality's audit committee, or, in the case of a municipal entity, the audit committee of the entity or of its parent municipality; • an assessment by the Accounting Officer of the municipality's performance against the measurable performance objectives for revenue collection and for each vote in the municipality's approved budget for the relevant financial year; • an assessment by the Accounting Officer of the municipality's performance against any measurable performance objectives set in terms the service delivery agreement or other agreement between the entity and its parent municipality; • the annual performance report prepared by a municipality; • Any other information as may be prescribed. <p>Section 127 prescribes the submission and tabling of annual reports. This section also gives provision for the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Accounting Officer of a municipal entity must, within six months after the end of a financial year, submit the entity's annual report for that financial year to the Municipal Manager of its parent municipality;

Report Type	Description
	<p>2. The Mayor of a municipality must, within seven months after the end of a financial year, table in the municipal council the annual report of the municipality and of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control;</p> <p>3. If the Mayor, for whatever reason, is unable to table in the council the annual report of the municipality, or the annual report of any municipal entity under the municipality's sole or shared control, within seven months after the end of the financial year to which the report relates, the mayor must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. submit to the Council a written explanation setting out the reasons for the delay, together with any components of the annual report that are ready; b. submit to the Council the outstanding annual report or the outstanding components of the annual report as soon as may be possible.
Oversight report	<p>The Council of a municipality must consider the municipality's annual report (and that of any municipal entity under the municipality's control), and in terms of Section 129, within two months from the date of tabling of the annual report, must adopt an oversight report containing the Council's comments, which must include a statement whether the Council:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) has approved the annual report with or without reservations; b) has rejected the annual report; or c) has referred the annual report back for revision of those components that can be revised. <p>In terms of Section 132, the following documents must be submitted by the Accounting Officer to the provincial legislature within seven days after the municipal council has adopted the relevant oversight report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the annual report (or any components thereof) of each municipality and each municipal entity in the province; and b) all oversight reports adopted on those annual reports. It is important to note that the Oversight Committee working with these reports should be chaired by the opposition party.

6.5 CONCLUSION

The performance management system links both the organisational and individual performance management to ensure that there is seamless integration with the performance of the municipality and performance of section 57 Managers.

CHAPTER 7: MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter outlines the funded projects for 2026-2027 IDP Review, projects from Sector Departments, Unfunded projects and list of community priorities.

7.2 FUNDED PROJECTS

7.3 PROJECTS FROM SECTOR DEPARTMENTS

7.4 UNFUNDED PROJECTS

7.5 LIST OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

7.2 FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Water supply & sanitation	Upgrading Of Rimers Creek (WTW) and Replacement of 450mm AC Pipeline to UPVC from Rimers Creek	Barberton	42	R 20,000,000	R 30,000,000	R 17,226,000	GRANT - MIG
Water supply & sanitation	Nsikazi South Water Augmentation Scheme from Karino Plaston 20ml Regional Bulk Water Scheme Phase 2	Karino	18	R 80,000,000	R 150,000,000	R 228,161,000	GRANT - MIG
Water supply & sanitation	Matsulu Water Treatment Works: Extension of Existing Works	Matsulu	13,27,28	R 4,000,000	R 40,000,000	R 100,000,000	GRANT - MIG
Water supply & sanitation	Provision of Water Reticulation Network and Reservoir at Matsulu, Entrance and Youth Centre Section	Matsulu	27	R 4,000,000	R 10,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Water supply & sanitation	Construction of Kanyamazane Reservoir	Kanyamazane	19	R 3,000,000	R 7,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Water supply & sanitation	White River Complex Reservoir 3 ML	White River	30	R 2,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Refurbishment of White River Water Treatment Works Phase 2	White River	30	R 3,000,000	R 3,500,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	3.5ML Steel Reservoir	Hazyview	1	R 2,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Upgrading Suidkaap Water Treatment Works	Barberton	42	R 2,000,000	R 3,000,000	R 5,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Water supply & sanitation	Drilling of Boreholes	All Wards	All	R 3,500,000	R 1,000,000	R 1,200,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Replacement of AC Pipes	White River	30	R 5,000,000	R 5,000,000	R 5,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Hazyview New Regional Waste Water Treatment Works and Outfall Sewer Network Phase 1	Hazyview	01	R -	R 30,000,000	R 70,000,000	GRANT - MIG
Water supply & sanitation	White River Upgrade of Sewer Pump Stations (Hillsview, Colts Hill & Fairlands)	White River	30,38	R 5,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Refurbishment of White River WWTW Phase 4	White River	30	R 3,000,000	R 1,500,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Hazyview Wastewater Refurbishment	Hazyview	1	R 2,000,000	R 1,000,000	R 500,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Construction of Emoyeni Bulk Outfall Sewer (Mamindza)	Emoyeni	40	R 3,000,000	R 2,000,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Small Plant and Equipment for Water and Sanitation	Institutional	All	R 1,000,000	R 1,000,000	R 1,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Water supply & sanitation	Construction of Toilets	Farm Areas	12	R 1,000,000	R 1,000,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction Of Matsafeni to Kapscheehoop Bus Road -Ward 14	Mataffin	14	R 17,000,000	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction Of Masinga to Entokozweni Road- Phase 2	Msogwaba	26	R 25,000,000	R 15,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction Of Mnganwini Loshile 1.9km Road and Vehicle Bridge at Msogwaba (Ward 22)	Msogwaba	22	R 20,000,000	R 18,000,000	R 10,000,000	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of Vehicle Bridge And 750m Connector Road at Shabalala Micasa (Ward 1)	Shabalala	01	R 20,000,000	R 15,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of Kamabuza Halfway Road to Bhuga Cemetery	Bhuga	35	R 8,000,000	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading of 2.6km Road Emlotseni Ext 6- Kanyamazane Ward 21	Kanyamazane	21	R 8,000,000	R 13,257,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of 3.4km Road from Shabangu via Mwayi Supermarket Magamusini and Ngobeni Road, Clau-Clau	Clau-Clau	11	R 10,000,000	R 15,000,000	R 10,000,000	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Paving of Street from Clau Clau Community Hall to the Sport Ground	Clau-Clau	11	R 15,000,000	R 15,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of 3.5km Road to Celani Primary School and a Vehicle Bridge	Celani	05	R 30,000,000	R 20,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of 1.9km Nkululeko Road from Days Tarven - Matsulu	Matsulu	28	R 17,000,000	R 10,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of 2.2km Ngulubeni Road - Clau-Clau	Clau-Clau	10	R 20,000,000	R 8,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Paving Of Street to Elandshoek Community Hall	Elandshoek	12	R 15,000,000	R 10,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of Violet Street	Matsulu	13	R 15,000,000	R 10,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of Shongwe Street	Barberton	42,44,45	R 8,649,397	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction Of Road and Vehicle Bridge Upgrade at Mamindza	Mamindza	26	R 6,500,000	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrade Chakaza School via Silinda Road	Chakaza School	36	R 5,000,000	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Nyongane/RDP Section Pedestrian Bridge	Nyongane	39	R 5,000,000	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction of Msholoji Pedestrian Bridge	Msholoji	14	R 4,000,000	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrade Karino to Tekwane South Road	Karino/ Tekwane	18	R 34,350,000	R 34,350,000	R -	GRANT - NDPG
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Paving Of 2.6km Lixoxo Road to Mthonjeni	Kanyamazane	19	R 5,000,000	R 15,000,000	R 5,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Paving of 3.4km Road from Koos Shop to Kankosi Bottle Store	Nyongane	39	R 5,000,000	R 15,000,000	R 15,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading Of 3.25km of Siwela Street- Ward 4	Zwelisha	04	R 5,000,000	R 10,000,000	R 10,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Shikisha Road With Pedestrian Bridge	Kabokweni	33	R 8,000,000	R 20,000,000	R 10,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading of P10 Road	Umjindi	42,44,45	R 15,000,000	R 25,000,000	R 20,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Paving Of BM Nkosi Street and Santa View	Barberton	42	R 5,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction of Ema19 Collapsed Culvert Bridge	Kanyamazane	19	R 15,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Upgrading of Kamadakwa Ndlovu Ring Road - Phase 2	Kamadakwa	41	R 5,000,000	R 20,815,000	R 20,000,000	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Construction of Phameni Road	Phameni	34	R 2,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Road infrastructure development and storm water	Manzini Tsembanani Overhead Bridge	Manzini	7	R 2,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Road Infrastructure Development and Storm Water	Mganduzweni Bermuda Road	Mganduzweni	9	R 2,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Electricity supply and management	Electrification of Mlambongwana Phase 2 (AC Solar Home System)	Mlambongwana	43	R 715,000	R -	R -	GRANT - INEP
Electricity supply and management	Electrification of Madlidlinini Phase (AC Solar Home System)	Madlislinini	14	R 8,589,000	R 9,000,000	R 3,403,000	GRANT - INEP
Electricity supply and management	Electrification of Matsafeni Phase 8	Matsafeni	14	R 1,738,000	R -	R -	GRANT - INEP
Electricity supply and management	Electrification of Msholozzi Phase 10	Msholozzi	14	R 742,800	R -	R -	GRANT - INEP
Electricity supply and management	Installation of Highmast Lights in Various Wards- Phase 3	Various	All	R 10,000,000	R 13,815,000	R 20,000,000	GRANT - MIG
Electricity supply and management	Emjindini Trust Electrification Phase 6	Emjindini	41	R 1,039,200	R -	R -	GRANT - INEP
Electricity supply and management	132kv, 12KM Bulk Line Noordkaap to Waterworks	Noordkaap	43,42	R 10,000,000	R 20,000,000	R 30,000,000	GRANT - INEP
Electricity supply and management	Electrification Of Dixie Farm (100 HH)	Dixie Farm	43	R 3,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Electricity supply and management	Shelangubo Infrastructure Upgrade	Barberton	43	R 2,800,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Electricity supply and management	Msholoji Bulk	Msholoji	14	R 4,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Electricity supply and management	132kv, 12KM Bulk Line Noordkaap to Waterworks	Barberton	43,42	R 18,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Electricity supply and management	Refurbishment of 40MVA Substation	Barberton	45	R 10,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Waste and environment management	Umjindi Solid Waste Disposal Site - Phase 2	Barberton	42	R 17,228,603	R -	R -	GRANT - MIG
Sports, Arts and Culture	Upgrading Of Masoyi Sports Facility - Phase 2	Masoyi	06	R 17,000,000	R 20,000,000	R -	GRANT - MIG
Sports, Arts and Culture	Upgrading of Matsulu Stadium - Phase 2	Matsulu	28	R 18,000,000	R 28,000,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Community development & Public Safety	Construction of a Fire Station at Dayizenza, Ward 3	Dayizenza	03	R 7,500,000	R 10,000,000	R 20,000,000	GRANT - MIG
Community development & Public Safety	Construction of Kanyamazane Community Hall	Kanyamazane	19	R 10,000,000	R 15,000,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Community development & Public Safety	Upgrading of Makoko Community Hall	Makoko	34	R 5,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Community development & Public Safety	Construction of Phola Community Hall- Phase 2	Phola	05	R 3,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES	FUNDING SOURCE
Community development & Public Safety	Matsulu Trafic Lights	Matsulu	26	R 1,200,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Community development & Public Safety	Installation of Traffic Lights at Various Sections of Kanyamazana	Kanyamazane	19,20,21	R 3,000,000	R 1,500,000	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Good governance and public participation	ICT Infrastructure	All Wards	All	R 10,000,000	R -	R -	INTERNAL FUNDING
Good governance and public participation	Purchase Of Fleet	All Wards	All	R 63,000,000	R -	R 55,000,000	Internal Funding

7.3 FUNDED SECTOR DEAPRTMENTS PROJECTS

7.3.1 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Barberton Clinic	Barberton	100% completion in 2026/27	R15 000	R23 264

7.3.2 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Construction of new 16x office block – Umjindi Trust Office	Mbombela 30° 55' 49.4" E 25° 47' 26.7" S Ward 41	Completion (25 May)	R16 500	R34 436
Construction of new Msogwaba Youth Development Centre with office block	Mbombela 31'08'57"E 25'25'40"S Ward 22	Completion (4 April 2026)	R3 500	R24 849

7.3.3. DEPARTMENT OF COOPERATIVE GOVERNANCE, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 1	Maggiesdal, Ward 15	Township Establishment	R1 500	R6 366
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 1	Nkosi City, Ward 24	Township Establishment	R780	R8 243
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 1	Emjindini Ext.18, Ward 45	Bulk bridge	R2 100	R32 466
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 1	Dingwell, Ward 14	Township Establishment	R3 500	R4 202
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 1	Dingwell, Ward 14	170 Serviced Sites	R12 217	R37 421

Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 1	Dingwell, Ward 14	240 Serviced Sites and Bulk Infrastructure	R20 918	R140 618
Rural Housing Units	Various areas	5 Housing units	R662	R16 590
Rural Housing Units	Various areas	8 Housing units	R1 686	R2 671
Rural Housing Units	Various areas	15 Housing units	R2 862	R7 814
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 2	Tekwane South, Ward 18	30 Housing units	R7 470	R28 953
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 2	Tekwane South, Ward 18	5 Housing units	R504	R6 645
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 2	Tekwane South, Ward 18	18 Housing units	R3 758	R11 018
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 2	Tekwane South, Ward 18	10 Housing units	R3 226	R6 069
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 2	Tekwane South, Ward 18	2 Housing units	R262	R916
Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Phase 2	Various areas	7 Housing units	R1 151	R2 975
Community Residential Units (CRUs)	Sonheuwel, Ward 15	60 Housing units	R23 000	R83 719
Military Veterans Housing Units	Various areas	3 Housing units	R374	R3 785

7.3.4 DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE SPORTS AND RECREATION

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Build new public library at Louville through Implementing Agent (DPWRT)	Louville, Ward 43	Built new library to create access to information	R3 666	R19 500

7.3.5 DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Electrification of Mlambongwane Phase 2(AC Solar home system)	Mlambongwane, Ward 43	13 Connections	R715	R715
Electrification of Kamadlidlinini (AC Solar Home System)	Kamadlidlinini, Ward 14	163 Connections	R8 589	R8 589

132kV,12.5km, Bulk Line from Noordkaap waterworks, Substation	Noordkaap, Ward 43	Infrastructure	R10 000	R10 000
Matsafeni Phase 8	Matsafeni, Ward 14	Pre-Engineering	R1 738	R1 738
Emjindini Trust Phase 6	Emjindini Trust, Ward 41	Pre-Engineering	R1 039	R1 039
Msholozzi Phase 10	Msholozzi, Ward 14	Pre-Engineering	R742	R742
Energy Efficiency Demand Side Management (EEDSM)	Various areas	Retrofit high mast from 400w-100w, 100w-75w; 300w-55w; 700w-100w; WWTPs 1MVA-SOLAR PV system; EPCS	R4 000	R4 000

7.3.6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Seenteko Tea Estate (Increased economic growth and job opportunities)	Glenthorpe, Ward 45	Electricity supply, sewer system for Phumulani Village and removal of Ethly Acetate Drums; Planning and Designing of Processing Factory	R60 000	R60 000
Tekwane Agric Farm	Tekwane, Ward 18	Production inputs	R7 000	R7 000
Mpumalanga International Food Market	Mbombela, Ward 14	Operationalization of the Mpumalanga International Food Market	R30 000	R30 000

7.3.7 DEPARTMENT OF WATER AN SANITATION

CATALYTIC PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	SHORT TO MEDIUM TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Construction of Verulam Outfall Sewer (Schedule 6B)	Verulam, Ward 43	New	R20 526	R48 240

7.3.8 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS AND TRANSPORT

PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME/DESCRIPTION	PROJECT BENEFICIARY/ WARD/LOCATION/ GPS COORDINATE	2027/26 TARGET	2026/27 BUDGET ALLOCATION (ANNUAL) R'000	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000
Paving: Upgrading of Road D1411 between Chuene and Spioenkop (10.59 km)	Chuene and Spioenkop, Ward 34	Site establishment	R 5 000	R136 147
Rehabilitation of Road D1723 eMoyeni between D636 and P258/1 (6.82 km)	eMoyeni, Ward 26, 40	100% Complete	R 48 862	R 94 082
Upgrading of Gedlembane Road in Pienaar (8 km)	Gedlembane, Ward 29	Site establishment	R 15 000	R139 276
Rehabilitation of Road P33/4 between Hazyview and Sabie from km 26.0 to km 36 (Phase 1) (7.7 km)	Hazyview, Ward 1	100% Complete	R 12 000	R226 627
Rehabilitation of Road P33/4 between Hazyview and Sabie from km 36.0 to km 43.7 (Phase 2) (10 km)	Hazyview, Ward 1	Site establishment	R -	R80 000
Rehabilitation and Special Maintenance of Road D1411 from km 15.45 at Chuene (D2969) to km 31.12 (15.67 km)	Chweni, Ward 34	40% Complete	R 5 000	R185 306

7.3.9 BARBERTON MINES PTY LTD. (SOCIAL LABOUR PLAN [SLP] PROJECTS)

PROJECT NAME	LOCATION	WARD	BUDGET
Construction of water reservoir at Emjindini Township	Emjindini Township	42	TBC
Construction of 4KM road at Mlambongwane Village	Mlambongwane Village	43	TBC
Upgrading of 2KM road at Matsulu (road leading to cemetery)	Matsulu	27	TBC
Drilling of 2X boreholes at Shiyalongubo	Shiyalongubo	43	TBC

7.4 UNFUNDED PROJECTS

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET “R”	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	FUNDING SOURCE
Water Supply	Elandshoek Bulk Supply Upgrading and Water Networks	Elandshoek	12	-	-	8 335 714	9 592 813	Grant - Water Services Infrastructure
Water Supply	3 ML Phumlani / Msholozzi Reservoir and Pump station Upgrading	Phumlani	14	-	-	-	-	Grant - Water Services Infrastructure
Water Supply	Water reticulation- Sibuyile to Mashonamini	Matsulu	28	-	-	3 335 715	2 837 125	Grant - Water Services Infrastructure
Water Supply	Zomba Bulk Link Pipeline	Zomba	36	-	-	1 335 715	5 837 125	Grant - Water Services Infrastructure
Water Supply	Kamadakwa Water House Connections (Upgrading of the Bulk Water Scheme at Emjindini Trust and Kamadakwa)	kaMadakwa	41	-	-	3 335 714	14 429 938	Grant - Water Services Infrastructure
Water Supply	Umjindi Esperado Township formalization Bulk Water Supply	Umjindi	43	-	2 000 000	5 000 000	-	Internal Funding
Water Supply	Construction of Canal	Mbombela City	18,19,20 & 21	-	1 500 000	-	-	Internal Funding
Water Supply	Agnes Mine Package Plant & Truck Filling Point (Phase 1)	Barberton	41	-	1 500 000	3 000 000	-	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Water Supply	Raising of Primkop Dam Wall (Phase 2)	Primkop dam	38	-	1 000 000	-	-	Internal Funding
Sanitation/Sewerage	Upgrade of New Kanyamazane WWTW	Kanyamazane	2,4,10,11	-	-	5 000 000	10 000 000	Grant - Municipal Infrastructure
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Inyoka street -Thulane Section	Matsulu	13	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Soweto to Scotchview Pedestrian Bridge	Shabalala	1	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of pedestrian bridge Lundanda school	Lundanda school	3	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Zwelisha Bermuda road	Zwelisha	4	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of footbridge: Salubinza to Phakamani	Salubinza	5	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Sukane to Komane	Sukane	5	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Mgcobaneni pedestrian bridge (next to Nkuna)	Mgcobaneni	9	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Upgrading of Thekwane North Bus route	Thekwane North	26	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Clau Clau cemetery road	Clau Clau	10	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Codesa drive	Matsulu	13	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of footbridge at Sandford	Sandford	1	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving Masinga to Clinic Road (Clau Clau ward 11)	Masinga	11	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Joe Slovo Road	Joe Slovo	11	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of pedestrian bridge from Mashonamini to Mafemini	Clau Clau	11	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Upgrading of OR Tambo Road at Msholozhi	Msholozhi	14	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Tekwane South Street and Mphakatsi Street	Tekwane South	18	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Mpakeni Clinic Road to Emagamusini	Mpakeni	24	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of road from Mpunzane Primary school road leading to Shabalala Clinic Road	Shabalala	25	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of vehicle bridge at Empunzani	Empunzani	25	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of pedestrian bridge, between Mthimba & Comprehensive	Mthimba	25	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Inkunzi School block	Mthimba	25	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Comprehensive Road	Comprehensive	25	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of street from Kama-Blom to the Hall	Thekwane North	26	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of footbridge bridge at Eckson Crossing to Mamidza Primary School	Thekwane North	26	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of kaMgodi road to kaKruger	Matsulu	28	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Sibusisiwe Road to Ngwenya	Matsulu	28	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Sibuyile road	Matsulu	28	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of road from Ka-Kruger via ka-Mgodzi to Vodacom Park via Funindlela to Habitec Section	Matsulu	28	-	R -	R -	R -	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Ka-Ngwenya Road via Sibusisiwe to Takheleni Primary School to ka-Duduzile	Matsulu	28	-	R -	R -	R -	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure	Upgrade Gedlembane Road	Msogwaba	29	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Development and Storm water								
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Tsila to Thithi road	Msogwaba	29	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Upgrade of Town Central Sub	White River	30	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of footbridges at Teka Takho (vehicle bridge at Ext 1) & Dwaleni (foot bridge at New Village)	Tekatakho; Dwaleni	32	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Bububu road	Dwaleni	32	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Nkohlakalo-Bhejukufa Vehicle Bridge	Nkohlakalo	33	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Bhuga to Silubane	Bhuga	35	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Malekutu to Khumbula Road and a Vehicle Bridge (ward 37)	Malekutu	37	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of the main road at Khumbula to Shongwe Bottle Store	Khumbula	37	-	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of street next to Mavayela	Emjindini	44	-	-	-	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of footbridge at Ext 18-19	Ext. 18 & 19	45	-	-	-	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Nkanini pedestrian bridge	Nkanini	40	-	-	-	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Mafemini to Ka Ntibane	Lehawu	40	-	-	-	2 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of foot bridge - ward 41	KaMadakwa Ndlovu	41	-	-	-	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Shirboy to KaMashaba	Mahushu	3	-	-	-	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Dayizenza to Mahushu cemeteries	Mahushu	3	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of a footbridge at Nkanini	Nkanini	6	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Stadium block street	Stadium block	7	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of access road at Khalazembe from Cllr Mlimi to Ndosi connecting to Legogote road	Khalazembe	8	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET “R”	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of access road at Newscom from Shangaan via Maziya to Lindani Cemetery Newscom	Newscom	8	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Maganyane to Mganduzweni clinic via Mafledini	Maganyane	9	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Completion of Bermuda road from Assemblies of God Church via Mabhaweni to Mabhaweni cemeteries	Mabhaweni	9	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of a vehicle bridge at RDP Shabalala to cemeteries	RDP Shabalala	25	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of a footbridge at Mashonamini	Mashonamini	39	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Khetsalwati to National via Durable	Khetsalwati	39	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Kandonda bus Station, Zomba to Sizani main road	Zomba	10	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road Clau - Clau Community Hall via Mdundusha Borehole to Mhlume Secondary School	Clau Clau	10	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of a footbridge from Madala skom to TV	Madalaskom	11	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of a footbridge from Ermelo to Nkomeni	Ermelo	11	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Zikodze school paving (from main road to school)	Zikodze school	31	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Sbhulo school (from Bhuga/ Lindela main road to school, via Bhuga/ Gutshwa road)	Sbhulo	31	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure	Paving of Tekatakho bus Route	Tekatakho	32	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET “R”	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES “R”	FUNDING SOURCE
Development and Storm water								
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Eskom Park to factory part	Eskom Park	32	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Gutshwa road from Maximum Church Bermuda Road	Gutshwa	33	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Mielieland Bridge and Road	Mielieland	33	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Loan home road	Loan home road	33	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving Road Through Gwegwenene from the old Dip, Malekutu river to Mganwini (Near to Phumelela Bottle Store)	Malekutu	34	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Thembisa Maria to Ermelo Frank Store	Ermelo	35	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Sifunindlela ka Maseko Spaza via Skeku to Elmon Spaza.	Sifunindlela	35	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of a footbridge - Zomba to Emoyeni	Zomba	36	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Ka-Tsela Street to join Zomba Main Road	Zomba	36	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Khumbula Clinic Road to Filling Station	Khumbula	37	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Road to the graveyard in Backdoor Section	Backdoor	38	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Main Road Makotapenini Section.	Makotapenini	38	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure	Paving of Capital Drive Street	Matsulu	13	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Development and Storm water								
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Ingwenya Street	Matsulu	13	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Ngwenya to Duduzile Guesthouse Road	Matsulu	28	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of KaMadakwa Ndlovu-Emjindini Trust ring road	KaMadakwa Ndlovu	41	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of 2 streets at Burgerville & Cathyville	Burgerville; Cathyville	42	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of footbridge at Sheba Siding	Sheba Siding	43	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of a street at Ext.11	Ext 11	45	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Bongani Nkomeni Bus route	Nkomeni	2	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Ford 2 to Nkomeni bus route	Nkomeni	2	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Zwelisha community hall ring road street	Zwelisha	4	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of road from Fundinjobo high school to Nkosi city	Fundinjobo	4	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Council prime Cemetery bus route	Council prime	14	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Hopeville- Hillviee bus route	Hopeville	14	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Road to Matthew Phosa street & Isaiah Khoza street	Tekwane South	18	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Mossie street & Entokozweni Ext 3 main road	Kanyamazane	19	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Lufu Ingwe street	Kanyamazane	20	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Cello crest street	Kanyamazane	20	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Makotapeni street-section 18	Kanyamazane	21	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of street- Jeanet/Bheki Zulu street	Kanyamazane	21	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Emagasini via Emagezini to eLion	Msogwaba	22	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from church provincial road	Daantjie	23	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Dambay road	Daantjie	23	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Mahumane to Matikwane road	Mahumane	24	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Egaganeni to Mabhayini	Egaganeni	24	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Kamadlisa to Msogwaba primary school bus route	Msogwaba	26	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road from Prince HR School via Kamadumane to Karoken Bus route	Prince HR School	26	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Construction of Bus road from Dladla via Egogogweni to Tekwane North Main Road	Tekwane North	26	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Road Xamina via Masesa to Ekuphileni	Msogwaba	29	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of Road Sindzawonye via 1,2,3 to Sawotini	Msogwaba	29	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Upgrading of Chief Mgeni street	White River	30	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving road from Ka-Eskon Road Maphakama	Maphakama	40	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Roads Infrastructure Development and Storm water	Paving of road Ka Shiba to Ka Chuma	Ka Shiba	40	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Roads infrastructure development & storm water	Paving Jabulane School - Spelanyane Bus stop	Spelanyane	4	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Electricity Supply and Management	Electrification of households at KaMadubula	KaMadubula	43	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Electricity Supply and Management	Electrification of households	Various areas	12	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Electricity Supply and Management	33kv-132kv Back Bone Upgrade: Steiltes Sub	Steiltes	17	-	2 000 000	3 000 000	-	Internal Funding
Electricity Supply and Management	Kamagugu 11kV Switching Station & MV Line	Kamagugu	18	-	1 000 000	3 000 000	-	Internal Funding
Local Economic Development	Construction of Job Linkage Centre - 43	Barberton	43	-	1 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Construction of Fire station at Hazyview	Hazyview	1	-	500 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Community Development & Public Safety	Fencing of Waste Disposal Sites	Hazyview / Tekwane / Barberton	1, 18, 42	-	750 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Refurbishment / Upgrade of Waste Transfer Stations	White River / Mbombela	14, 30	-	1 500 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Establishment of Waste Transfer Stations	Institutional	1-45	-	500 000	1 500 000	1 500 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Purchase of Grass Cutting Equipment	All areas	All wards	-	1 500 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Control Room Monitoring (Alarms & CCTV) Rapid response to incidents detected and installation	All Municipal Regions	All wards	-	1 500 000	4 100 000	3 000 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Disaster Equipment	Institutional	Institutional	-	1 000 000	1 500 000	580 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Refurbishment of Barberton Fire Station	Barberton	42	-	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 200 000	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Fencing of Matsulu Park	Matsulu	13	-	200 000	-	-	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Community Development & Public Safety	Fencing of cemeteries	Emjindini	41	-	500 000	1 500 000	-	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Purchase of vehicles for Sports Development	Institutional	Institutional	-	3 000 000	-	-	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Establishment of Security War Room	Institutional	All wards	-	2 000 000	-	-	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Establishment of municipal pound	Mbombela	17	-	1 000 000	-	-	Internal Funding
Community development & public safety	Re-construction of Kanyamazane community hall	Kanyamazane	21	-	R 4,000,000	R 5,000,000	R -	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of community hall at Shabalala	Shabalala	1	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of Sports ground at Kings View Ext 3	Kings View Ext 3	30	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of multi-purpose Centre	Kanyamazane	19	500,00	-	-	-	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Community Development	Construction of community hall	Mahushu	3	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of 2 community halls (next to Mayibule & next to Daantjie Youth Centre)	Pienaar	2	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of Mjejane Community Hall	Mjejane	37	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of Nsikazi Stadium	Nsikazi	37	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of community hall at Bhekiswako	Bhekiswako	5	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Construction of community hall at Mshadza	Mshadza	6	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Fencing of cemeteries at Lungisani block	Lungisani block	7	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development	Paving of New Matsulu Cemetery Road	Matsulu	27	-	-	-	250,00	Internal Funding
Community Development & Public Safety	Establish Regional Cemeteries	Barberton	43	R -	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Sports, Arts And Culture	Upgrading of Kanyamazane Sport Complex	Kanyamazane	21	R -	R -	R 500,000	R 1,000,000	Internal Funding
Sports, Arts & Culture	Upgrading of sports facility next to KaMhola primary school	Next to KaMhola primary	44	R -	2 500 000	3 000 000	R -	Internal Funding
Sports, Arts & Culture	Construction of a sport field at Hillsview	Hillsview	38	R -	1 500 000	2 000 000	1 500 000	Internal Funding
Sports, Arts & Culture	Upgrading of Msogwaba Sports Ground	Msogwaba	22	R -	2 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	Grant - Municipal Infrastructure
Sports, Arts & Culture	Renovation of Sports ground	Zwelisha	4	R -	3 000 000	R -	R -	Internal Funding
Sports, Arts & Culture	Construction of multi-purpose sport field at Phakane	Phakane	4	R -	500 000	2 000 000	5 000 000	Internal Funding
Sports, Arts & Culture	Construction of multi-purpose Centre	Kamagugu	18	R -	500 000	2 400 000	1 500 000	Internal Funding
Sports, Arts & Culture	Construction of a multi-purpose community centre	Manyeveni	37	R -	500 000	2 500 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding
Environmental Management	Greater Riverside Biodiversity Initiative	Mbombela, Riverside	14	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Public-Private Partnership
Good governance	Furniture and Equipment	Institutional	Institutional	-	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	Internal Funding

MUNICIPAL PRIORITY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	WARD	2026/2027 BUDGET "R"	2027/2028 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2028/2029 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	2029/2030 BUDGET ESTIMATES "R"	FUNDING SOURCE
Financial management and viability	Procurement of Assets Register	Institutional	Institutional	-	6 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	Internal Funding
Information and Communication Technology	Server / Network Equipment	Institutional	Institutional	-	2 000 000	2 150 000	2 000 000	Internal Funding

7.5 LIST OF COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

WARD 1		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for 10 jojo tanks	Shabalala; Sanford
	Need for System to pay for water	Mountainview; Scotchview; Shabalala
	Need to increase scale and time for water supply	Shabalala Sanford
	Need for infrastructure to yield water	Shabalala; Sanford
	Short term Need to add water tankers	Shabalala Sanford
	Need for water reticulation	Sanford
	Need for boreholes	Shabalala; Sanford
	Need for old Water Treatment Works to be completed	Shabalala; Hazyview, Sanford
2. Education	Need for secondary school	Shabalala & Hazyview
	Need for primary school	Sanford
3. Electricity	Need for household connections	New village at Shabalala; Sandford
	Need for high mast lights and street lights	Soweto; Mountain view; Scotchview; Sandford; Makotapenini; lower Sanford; entire Hazyview residence

WARD 1		
	There is a problem of illegal connections	Entire ward
	Need for street lights	Hazyview R40 from Krugergate to kaMabuza T junction; Numbipark
	Need for traffic lights	Sanibonani (kaMabuza and 4way intersection in Hazyview residence area). Entrance to Sanford from Jim Brown bridge
	Need for sensor Traffic light	Krugerpark lodge gate
4. Roads & storm water	Need for paved roads	Shabalala road from European bar to Goromane station; Hazyview residencial area; Goromane station to kaMabuza via Tholinhlanhla primary school; AK Khoza to Esantini
	Need for foot bridges	Sandford, Shabalala; Between Soweto and Scotchview; leading to Sandford Cemetery
	Need for two (02) speed humps	Cornerhouse and Scotchview
	Need for foot bridges	Shabalala; Between Soweto heading to Scotchview
	Need for storm water drainage and fix existing	Shabalala (next to Nini na Nini Tarven, ka Elaija & Ka Mndebele; mountainview esantini; kaMabuza bridge; Sandford
	Maintenance of drainage system	At Santini mountain view
	Need for speed humps	Hazyview and Sandford (kaJim Brown

WARD 1

	Need for additional lane	Road from Hazyview heading to Skukuza via Hazyview residence area
	Need for Gravelling of road	KaBhanjane
5. Community facilities	The existing swimming pool must be refurbished	Hazyview
	Need for sport field and parks	Hazyview; Shabalala; Sanford
	Need for multipurpose centre	Hazyview; Shabalala
	Need for a library	Shabalala; Sanford
	Need for a community hall	Hazyview; Shabalala; Sanford
	Need of cemetery site	Hazyview
	Need for fencing and toilet at cemeteries	Sanford; Shabalala
	Need for a clinic	Sanford
6. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Shabalala; Sanford
	Sanitation sewage system	Hazyview
7. Transport	Need for bus shelter	Sanibonani; Tholinhlanhla; Mdluli store; Sanford high and low
	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward

WARD 1		
8.LED	Need for local people to be appointed on projects taking place in the ward	Entire ward
10. Waste management and parks	Need for dustbins	Hazyview CBD; Shabalala; Sanford; Hazyview residence area
	Need for the cleaning of unoccupied sites	Hazyview
	Need for the parks to be cleaned	Hazyview
11. Safety & security	Need for fencing & gates at all entry & exit points	Hazyview
	Need for fire station	Hazyview

WARD 2

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for extension of Zwelisha & Mluti Bulk Water Supply	Mluti, Mbongeni Area; Zwelishana; Sicelosefu & Nkomeni; Pienaar
	Need for a Dam	Old Location and Nkosi City
	Need for water reticulation	Mluti & Mbongeni primary school Area
	Need for maintenance of leaking water pipes	Zwelishana
	Need for water pipe line	From Emgwenya
	Need for reservoir	Zwelishana
2. Rural Development	Need for Nkosi City development	Entire ward & surrounding wards
	Need for Agrie Parks programmes	Nkosi City
3. Roads and Storm water	Need for bus route & paving of roads	Gedlembane to kaLubisi bus route, Nkomeni to Foda bus route & Siwerewere to kaLubisi bus route; Siwela Street;
	Need for footbridge	Zwelishana; Between School and the Clinic;
4. Electricity	Need for street lights	Strategic areas
	Need for 6 high mast lights	Sicelosefu & Nkomeni

WARD 2		
	Need for 3 high mast lights	Between Masibambisane school and the Dam
	Need for bigger transformer	Zwelishane
	Need for new substation	Nkosi City
5. Education	Need for a new school	Nkosi City
	Need for additional classrooms (12)	Mbongeni Primary School
6. Waste Management	Need for waste collection to avoid illegal dumping	Entire ward (Strategic areas)
	Need for a dumping site	Entire ward (Strategic areas)
	Need for bulk refuse bins	Entire ward
7. Cemetery	Need for the cemetery to be fenced & maintained	Old Daantjie cemetery
8. Health	Need for health facilities	Nkosi City
	Need for additional staff	Pienaar
	Need for assigned ambulance to Pienaar	Pienaar
9. Community facilities	Need for the upgrading of sports fields (poles)	Entire ward
	Need for a multipurpose centre (incl. library)	Entire Ward
10. Sanitation	Need for a sewer borne system	Nkosi City
11. Safety & security	Need for new establishment of police station	Nkosi City

WARD 2		
12. LED	Need for job creation programmes & projects	Entire ward

WARD 3		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREA
1. Water & Sanitation	Need for water supply	Dayizenze; Los; Nyokeni; Madala; Khombindlela; Siphumelele; Lindokuhle; Mhlambanyatsi; Hhobotani; Thulula; Elephant
	Need for eight (8) boreholes	Dayizenze; Lindokuhle; Nyokeni; Los; Mhlambanyatsi; Elephant; Siphumelele
	Need for Jojo tanks	Dayizenze; Los; Nyokeni; Madala; Khombindlela; Siphumelele; Lindokuhle; Mhlambanyatsi; Hhobotani; Thulula; Elephant
	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
2. Roads & storm water	Need for pedestrian crossing	Lundanda School
	Need for road to be tarred or paved	Kamphatseni to Sphumelele, Mhlambanyatsi road, Dayizenze to Pentecost and Mahushu to Zakheleni Bemuda road; Mabhakeni; Dayizenza to Mahushu & Road to cemetery, Hhobotani Road, Khombindlela to Nyokeni; Oobas road to Christ Faith church road; Elephant Road to Bongani Hospital
	Need maintenance of access roads	Entire ward

WARD 3

	Need for footbridges	Overhead bridge at Mahushu and Dayzenza Plaza. Ngobeni to Los, Kamphatseni to Sphumelele; Edibhini to Dayizenza; Mhlambanyatsi to Zakheleni; Hhobotani to Lundanda; Madala to Dayzenza (Theledi) & Mphatseni to Elephant.
	Need for bus road	Gogodlane to Pentecost, Sphumelele to Lindokuhle, Mahushu to Zakheleni & Dayizenza to Mahushu, Mhlambanyatsi, Dayizenza
	Need for speed humps	Kagodlane, Mahushu to Dayizenze & Bus Route; Siphumelele Road
	Need for storm water drainage	Siphumelele; Elephant; Mahushu; Dayizenze, Lindokuhle
3. Education	Need for a primary school. Land is available	Elephant and Sphumelele
	Need for crèche/pre-school (land is available).	Elephant; Kiepersol block & Sphumelele
4. Electricity	Need for household connections	Elephant; Los & Siphumelele, Dayizenza
	Need for Apollo lights	Nyokeni; Siphumelele; Lindokuhle; Mhlambanyatsi; Hhobotani; Elephant; Losc Thulula
	Need for street lights	Dayizenze; Los; Nyokeni; Madala; Khombindlela; Siphumelele; Lindokuhle; Mhlambanyatsi; Hhobotani; Thulula; Elephant
5. Cemeteries	Need for cemeteries to be fenced with palisade	Mahushu
	Need for TLB, VIP toilet & water at cemeteries	Mahushu

WARD 3		
6.Housing & Land	Need for RDP houses (land is available).	Mahushu
	Need for a farming infrastructure for farmers (land is available)	Mahushu
7. Health	Need for a clinic (land is available)	Siphumelele(Mahushu)
8.Community facilities	Need for a library	Mahushu Toy Centre
	Need for a community hall	Mahushu Centre
	Need for a sports facility	Mahushu
	Need for multipurpose centre	Mahushu
	Need for a community park for children	Mahushu
9. LED	Need for job creation programmes (Poultry farm; piggery farming)	Mahushu
10. Safety & security	Need for 24hours visibility of police	Entire ward
11. Waste management	Need for waste removal	Entire ward

WARD 4		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS

1. Roads & Storm water	Need for the completion of the Bermuda road	Zwelisha
	Need for tarring of bus road	Phakane (From Fundinjobo to Magajane river)
	Need for the paving of streets	Siwela street; Love corner to Zwelisha cemeteries; street from Zwelisha clinic to Zwelisha Community Hall; Fundinjobo to Nkosi City Road
	Need for the need for the upgrading/paving of all sub-side roads	Phakane & Zwelisha
	Regravelling of roads	Spelanyane road
	Need for vehicle bridge	Zwelisha ka Nkosi bridge; Between Phakane & Mafambisa
	Need for foot bridges	Zwelisha; Various areas of the ward
2. Water	Need for the upgrading of Phakane Reservoir	Phakane
	Need for the upgrading of water supply system	Zwelisha & Phakane
	Need for water reticulation infrastructure	Dingindoda (Phakane); Emathuneni (Zwelisha) & Etikhukhwini (Zwelisha)
	Need for boreholes	Phakane (x1) & Zwelisha (x1)
	Need for jojo tanks	Entire ward
3. Electricity	Need for household connections	Zwelisha; Phakane; Spelanyane

	Need for street & high mass lights	Zwelisha next to the community hall; Ka-Nkosi bridge
	Need for the maintenance of Apollo high mast & street lights	Zwelisha clinic; Phakane & Zwelisha
4. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
	Need for sewerage system	Entire ward
5. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
6. Health	Need for satellite clinic	Spelanyane
	Need for mobile clinic (temporary measure)	Zwelisha & Phakane
	Extension of clinic and 24hr operation	Zwelisha Clinic
7. Community facilities	Need for multi-purpose centre and sports field	Phakane and Zwelisha
	Need for grading of open grounds	Zwelisha
8. Safety & Security	Need for a Police Station and the 24 hrs visibility of SAPS (to patrol at the area, especially at bus stops)	Zwelisha & Phakane
	Need for Police station	
	Need for the upliftment of the CPF	Entire ward
9. Education	Need for a combined school	Zwelisha primary school
	Need for admin block	Phakane primary school
10. LED	Job creation	Job creation for youth and women

11. Waste management	Need for waste removal / containers	Entire ward
	Need for bulk-refuse bins	Entire ward

WARD 5		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for the construction of package plant at Phola	Phola, Bhekiswako & Salubindza
	There is infrastructure at Bhekiswako & Salubindza but no water	Bhekiswako; Salubindza & Sibamba
	No infrastructure, need for water infrastructure	Sukani; Komani; Salubindza (Ematuneni)
	Need for six (06) boreholes	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
	Need for water infrastructure	Sukani
2. Electricity	Need for 20 high mast lights	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
	Need for 200 street lights	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
	Need for household electrification (300 households)	Komani; Salubindza (Enyandeni block)
	Need street lights to be maintained	Entire ward
3. Roads & storm water	Need for low level bridges	Bhekiswako to Salubindza; Sukani to Bhekiswako; Sukani to Salubindza

	Need for footbridges	Salubindza to Phakamani crèche; Sukani to Dayizenza plaza; Ngobeni store to Mokoena (Phola); Mthimkhulu to Milazi (Komani)
	Need for the tar or paving of major streets	Engulubeni; Celani primary school & Sukani
	Need for Bermuda bus road to be tarred or paving	Salubindza
	Need for the maintenance of road	Cemetery Road
	Need for storm water drainage	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
	Need for speed humps	Phola; Bhekiswako; Salubindza
	Need for pedestrian crossing signs	Salubindza
4. Sanitation	Need for septic tanks & flushing toilets (pit toilets)	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
5. Community facilities	Need for the community hall	Salubindza and Bhekiswako
	Need for park	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Komani
6. Sports facilities	Need for the upgrading (incl electricity) of Salubindza sport ground	Salubindza
	Renovations & upgrading of sports facilities	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
7. Integrated human settlement	Need for 300 houses	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
8. Cemeteries	Need for the upgrading of the road to the cemeteries	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Phola
	Need for concrete palisade fencing	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Phola

	Need for toilets in the cemeteries	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Phola
9. Waste collection	Need for removal of waste	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
10. LED	Need for skills development programmes on tourism & entrepreneurship	Bhekiswako; Salubindza; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola
11. Education	Need a school	Salubindza & Sukani
	Need for admin block, laboratory & library	Celani
12. Safety & security	Need for 24hours visibility of police	Bhekiswako; Salubindza ; Sibamba; Sukani; Phola

WARD 6		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Water supply is very poor. Sometimes, water comes once a month (water tankers)	Entire ward
	Need for water infrastructure	Bhodlindlala, Dingindoda, Nkanini, Swalala, Mangozeni, Khanyisani & Magarula
	Infrastructure is there but no household connection	Swalala; Mafifty; Nkanini & Stadium block, Dingindoda
	There is a problem of illegal connections of water	Entire ward
	Need for boreholes	Swalala, Mshadza, Mafifty, Nkanini, Bhodlindlala, Zamani, Magarula, Part of Mthimba
	Need for a new package plant	Mshadza

WARD 6

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for Jojo tanks	Entire ward
2. Electricity	Need for high mass street lights (crime is very high)	Entire ward
	Need for household connections	Dingindoda, Nkanini, Bhodlindlala
	Need for street lights	Swalala to Dayizenze; Swalala to Ferb
	Need for food bridge	Nkanini, Ma50, Dingindoda, Makgarula
3. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
4. Road & Storm water	Need for major streets to be maintained, graded & paved	Entire ward
	Need for storm water drainage & V drains	Entire ward
	Need for paved roads	From Mdumiseni to Easycome; Cemetery Road; All roads leads to schools & public centres;
5. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
6. Education	Need for extra class	Masoyi TVET College
7. Safety & Security	Need for police station	Masoyi
8. Community facilities	Need for a community hall	Entire ward
	Need for Masoyi stadium to be upgraded	Mshadza (Stadium)

WARD 6		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for fencing of cemeteries	All existing cemeteries within the ward
9. LED	Need for shopping complex	Swalala
	Need for the Swalala Neighbourhood Development	Swalala
10. Cemeteries	Need for a new cemetery	Entire ward

WARD 7

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for sufficient water supply	Entire ward
	Need for the installation of rising main pipe to the reservoir to enable the water treatment plant to be functional (the treatment plant has been vandalised, need to be upgraded)	Dibhini (Manzini)
	Need for jojo tanks to be filled with water	Entire ward
	Need for 6 boreholes	Lungisani, Mafifty Zone 1&2, Mthunzini, Chawela
	Fixing and re-commissioning of borehole	Lungisani
2. Road & storm water	Need for the road to be tarred	Stadium Block; Manzini road; Mamaland; road to Lungisani Secondary School;
	Need for access road	From Manzini to stadium block
	Need for major roads to be maintained & paved	Lungisani & Mdumiseni
	Need for bus route	Mafifty to Magarula village via Tribal Authority
	Need for bus shelters	Swalala to Mngomezulu
	Need for speed humps	Main Road
	Need for 10 footbridges	Kasizzle, Lungisani and Kanonyane
	Need for overhead bridge	Manzini & Tsemanani primary school

	Need for vehicle bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Between Mafifty & Magarula - Between Magarula & Phola - Sabieskom - Stadium Block - From main road to Chawela
	Need for storm water drainage	Entire ward
3. Electricity	Need for additional street lights & high mast lights	Entire ward
4. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Tribal Office; Entire ward
5. Housing	Need for RDP houses (including the indigent people)	Entire ward
6. Health	Need for the clinic to be renovated & upgraded (need for more staff & Additional consulting rooms)	Manzini Clinic
	Need for the clinic to operate 24hrs	Manzini Clinic
7. Community facilities	Need for a community hall to be completed (the issue of water & sanitation systems must be completed)	Manzini Community Hall
	Need for the caretaker for the hall	Manzini Community Hall
	Need for maintenance of sports facilities	Entire ward
	Need for the local cemetery to be fenced, equipped with toilets & water	Lungisani
8. LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward

9. Social Services	Need for food parcels	Area around Stadium Block
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WARD 8		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	There is no water in the ward. Jojo tanks are always empty.	Entire ward
	Need for water supply (sufficient and consistent)	Entire ward
	Need for a Reservoir. Water pipes have been installed but there is no water	Emoyeni Block
	Need for water tankers to be monitored	Entire ward
	Need for additional boreholes	Phelandaba, Newscom, ZCC, Lindani, Tindziweni, Khalazembe, Mthunzini Kanyaka, Maswazini, Roma and Centre2, next to Ka Clr Mlimi, Saintjones, Centre, Kamngomezulu, Moyeni, Mthunzini Riopark
	The manual operated must be converted to electricity	Lindani; Maswazini
	Need for Pressure pump and refurbishment of current reticulation system at Jerusalem Steel tanks	Roma, Khalazembe, Maswazini, Center 1 and centre2)
	Need for water rights application to implement water projects	Entire ward
	Need for a new package plant	Entire ward

WARD 8

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for connection of pipe	Mahushu bus stop via R538 from Mahushu to Mganduzweni, to cover part ward, 03, 05,06,07,08,09
2. Roads & storm water	Need for roads to be tarred	Riopark, Lindani, Newsnom, Roma Maswazi, Phelandaba, Khazemba, Khulani, Khalazembe, Centre 2, Mountain view
	Need for foot bridges	Phelandaba, Newskom Esicojeni Kamndawe, Khalazembe, Roma Driving School, Road to Kashlangu, Kamsimango and Mkhabela, Kamnyambo, Knyaka to Khulani, Kamdluli to Enyokeni
	Need for vehicle bridges	Next to Saint Jones, next to Fakude induna, next to Mildred, Newskom to Phelandaba, Lindani to Newskom, Emhlumeni
	Need for streets to be paved	Jerusalema High, Sakhile High School, Lindani, from Driving school down towards Nduna Fakude
	Need for maintenance of access roads	Entire ward
	Need for bus shelters	Jerusalema; Phelandaba; Newskom; Moyeni; Swalala
	Need for an overhead bridge	Mganduzweni Taxi rank
	Need for storm water drainage	Roma driving school, kaSono
3. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward

WARD 8

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
4. Health	Need for a clinic	Emoyeni & Jerusalema
	Need for a mobile clinic	Emoyeni, Phelandaba
	Need to upgrade the existing clinic	Jerusalema
5. Community Facilities	Need for a community hall and sports centre	Lindani
	Need for a sport Centre	Entire ward
	Need for a crèche	Entire ward
6. Electricity	Need for household connections	Phelandaba; Taxi rank, Lindani, Moyeni Mhlumeni & Mountain view
	Need for street lights and high mast lights	Entire ward
7. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
8. Safety & security	Need for 24hrs visibility of police	Entire ward
9. LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward
	Need for a Mall or shopping complex	Lindani
10. Education	Need for the extension of classes	Legogote Primary School
	Need for Renovation of classes	Khulani primary school and Lindani Primary school

WARD 8		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for Revamping/ renovation and extension of extra classes	Legogote Primary School
	Need for laboratories & computer centres	Sakhile
	Need for a library	Jerusalema
11. Cemetery	Need for cemetery road to be paved	Kulani, Jerusalem, Mganduzweni and Lindani

WARD 9		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	There is water crisis (insufficient, interruption and constant supply). Jojo tanks are always empty- Local dam need to be used to supply water	Jerusalem High School Block; Entire ward
	Need for Jojo tanks	Entire ward
	Need for boreholes and maintenance of existing boreholes	Richmond; Mafledini; Zola
2. Roads & Storm Water	Need for main roads to be tarred	Jerusalem High School Block; Entire ward
	Need for the bus road to be tarred	Mgcobaneni
	Need for Bermuda road to be completed	Mganduzweni
	Need for the gravelling & paving of streets	Jerusalem High School Block; Entire ward
	Need for speed humps	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni

WARD 9

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for 7 foot bridges	Mgcobaneni x 2 (next to Nkuna & road to Shawelo Richmond); Mganduzweni x3 (Mabulala; Enkokhokhweni) & Ndlunkulu School (x2)
	Need for the re-gravelling of all cemetery road	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni
	Need for V-drain to all main road	Mgcobaneni; Mganduzweni; eDibhini; Mabulala to Mganduzweni; Mafledini; Richmond; Mgcobaneni primary school; Roman Catholic; Jerusalem Assemblies of God Manzini
	Need for paved road	At Matlatini Waya Waya; Chochocho stadium; Thubelihle; All ward access roads
	Need for vehicle bridge	Chochocho stadium; Naleni
3. Electricity	Need for household electrification	Thubelihle; Naledi; Hillside; Dibhini; Jerusalem High School Block
	Need for street lights	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni
	Need for high mast lights	Mgcobaneni; Mganduzweni; Chochocho stadium
4. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
5. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
	Need for dumping cabins	Entire ward
	Need for the sucking of existing toilets	Entire Ward
	Need for BIN Carbons removals once a week	Entire Ward
6. Education	Need for secondary school	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni
	Need for combined school	Mgcobaneni; Part of Chochocho & Lungisani High School
	Need for ECD centre	Mgcobaneni

WARD 9

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for a library and information centre	Entire ward
7. Community facilities	Need for a community multipurpose hall	Mgcobaneni
	Need for recreation facilities	Mganduzweni
	Need for a computer centre	Mganduzweni
	Need for the renovation of sports ground	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni
	Need for parks	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni
8. Health	Need for a clinic	Mgcobaneni
	Need for the existing clinic to operate 24 hrs	Mganduzweni
	Need for environmental & HIV/Aids campaigns	Mgcobaneni & Mganduzweni
9. LED	Need for job opportunities & food security	Entire ward
	Need for community training on LED to Develop business for unemployed citizens and to capacitate them with required skills that will change their lives	Entire ward
10. Safety and Security	Need for a visibility 24 Hours	Entire ward
11. Waste Collection	No dumping sign to be installed to prevent dumping of rubbish to no dumping areas	Entire ward

WARD 10

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	There is infrastructure, but yield no water.	Bhayizane; Clau-Clau; Mhlume; Mafambisa; Mkikitweni & Ngulubeni
	Need for proper management of valves	Clau-clau (part); Entire ward
	Need for stand pipes to be maintained	No.3 & No. 4
	Need for additional boreholes.	Entire ward
	Need for additional Jojo tanks	Spelanyane; Mafambisa; Clau-Clau; Luphisi
	Water reticulation	Mafambhisa; Sizani, Sipelanyane Zombodo
	Boreholes are not working (need electricity)	Mafambisa, Spelanyane, Mhwayi
	Need for a Reservoir	Mafambisa & Clau Clau
2. Electricity	Need for household connections	Mhlume; Bhayizane; Mafambisa; Clau-Clau; Spelanyane; Mafampisa, Mkhukhwini
	Need for street lights	Mafambisa, Luphisi & Spelanyane
	Need for existing street lights to be maintained	Entire ward
	Need for high mast lights	Entire ward (crime hot spots)
	The low voltage must be extended for the purpose of in-house connection	Entire ward
3. Roads & storm water	Need for the major roads to be maintained & paved	Entire ward
	Need for storm water drainage system	Bhayizane; Mkikitwen; Mafambisa, Ngulubeni, Mgobampisi, Mhwayi
	Need for tarring of main streets	Entire ward
	Need for road signs	Clau-clau
	Need for pedestrian crossings	No. 4
	Need for scholar transport to assist kids	Entire ward

	Need for bus shelter & bus stop signs	Entire ward
	Need for speed humps	Entire ward
	Need for road	Cemetery Clau – clau
	Need for road	Clau – clau clinic Mkikitweni Road
	Need for road	Macamela Ngulubeni road, Zombodza, Sizani
	Need for road	Sipelanyane road
	Need for footbridge	Clau-clau, Bhayizane; Mafambisa
4. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Mafambisa; Zombodza ; Sizani Clau-clau & Spelanyane
	Maintenance of existing VIP toilets. Some are not complete	Clau-clau
5. Community facilities	Need for a library	Entire ward
	Need for play grounds to be maintained	Entire ward
	Need for community hall to be maintained (Youth Centre)	Spelanyane and Clau-Clau Community Hall
	Need for the upgrading of community hall	Spelanyane
	Need for multipurpose centre	Entire ward
	Need for cemeteries to be maintained and fenced	Entire ward
	Need for the naming of streets	Entire ward
	Need for community Hall	Mafambisa
6. Housing & land	Need for RDP houses	Mafambisa; Clau Clau; Spelanyane
	Need for land for residential purposes	Entire ward
7. Health	Need for the clinic to operate 24 hours service	No.4
	Need for a new clinic	Mafambisa
	Need for additional staff	Clau-Clau
	Need for maintenance and staffing of the new clinic	Spelanyane
8. LED	Need for job creation	Entire ward
9. Safety &	Need for satellite police station	Mafambisa

Security	Need for 24 hours visibility of police	Entire ward
10. Cemetery	Need for fencing of the cemetery	Ngulubeni
	Need for Cemetery	Mafambisa, Spelanyane

WARD 11		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for water package supply plant	TV 2 & Magwabaratsane
	Need for the reservoir to be filled with water that will last up to 3 or 4 hours so that all community members can get water.	TV 2, 3, 4 & Success, Clau-Clau, Magwabaratsane, Slovo Park, Nkomeni & Ermelo.
	Need for reviving of water infrastructure into a reservoir to supply water to the community	TV 1 – TV 4
	Need for the reconstruction of Ngodini dam	TV1 (Central)
	Need for cinstant water supply	Entire ward
	Need for Reservoirs	TV1 (Central), TV2,3,4, Clau Clau, Slovo Park, Ermelo, Nkomeni, Success, Magwabaratsane
2. Roads & storm water	Need for bus routes	Elijah Mango Phase 3 to Clau-Clau 1; Nkomeni to Mangozeni; From Jemina T-junction to Magwabaratsane, From Nkomeni to Ermelo
	Need for paving of streets	T.V 1 to 4; Slovo; Nkomeni & Ermelo & all entrance streets, Clau-Clau 1 to 3, Magwabaratsane, Madalaskom, Mangozeni & Success
	Need for storm water drainage	Entire ward
	Need for vehicle bridges	Nkomeni to Ermelo, Slovo Park & Magwabaratsane
	Need for a traffic light	Success T-Junction
	Need for foot bridge and paving	Ermelo

3. Electricity	Need for household connections (including the new settlement)	T.V 3; Mashonamini; Mangozeni; T.V 2; Clau Clau; Ermelo, Magwabaratsane & part of Slovo Park
	Need for street lights & high-mast lights	Entire Ward
4. Housing	Mbuyane Township establishment	Maphakama
	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
4. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Success & Mangozeni, Ermelo, Clau-Clau, Slovo Park & Magwabaratsane, TV 1 – TV 4
	Need for sewerage system	Entire ward
6. Education	Need for a FET (Technical college)	Slovo Park
	Need for a library	Slovo Park
7. Land	Land for Agricultural purposes	Entire ward
	Need for rural development projects for LED (Fishery)	Ngodini Dam
8. Health	Need for a clinic	TV 2
9. Safety & security	Need for satellite police station	Clau-Clau & TV
10. LED	Need for job opportunities (Technical skills training Centre)	Entire ward
11. Community facilities	Need for a park	TV 1 & Clau- Clau 3
	Need for the upgrading of all existing sports facilities	Entire ward
	Need for a multi-purpose centre with all other sporting codes except soccer	Entire ward
12. Bus shelter	Need for concrete bus shelter	Bus Stops (TV 1, 3, Nkomeni, Ermelo, Mangozeni, Success.
13. Waste management	Need for waste removal	Entire ward

WARD 12

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for sufficient and constant water supply	Elandshoek; Emgababa; Mashobodo; Kabhamtjie; Kamashobane; Mjalimane; Cairn side & Mankele
	Upgrading of bulk water infrastructure	Elandshoek
	Need for household connection. A reservoir has been upgraded; but water supply pipes have not been installed	Elandshoek; Mgababa
	Need for boreholes	Elandshoek; Barvale; Mankele; Entire ward
	Need for water and regular filling of water tankers	Alkmaar; Schagen; Cairn Trust; Magushete; Mashobotho; Mankele Trust; Barvale
2. Health	Need for 24 hours clinic. The community has a site where it can be built	Elandshoek; Kabhamtjie
	Need for mobile clinics. The existing ones are not reliable- 2 months can go by without operating	Entire ward
3. Sanitation	Need for sewer system	Elandshoek
	Need for VIP toilets	Alkmaar; Kabhamtjie; Schoemanskloof; Elandshoek
4. Roads & storm water	Need for a over head bridge (over-head comprising of both pedestrian & vehicle bridges is recommended)	Elandshoek; Cairn side
	Need for elevated bridges	Entire ward
	Need for roads to be maintained	Alkmaar; Mjalimane (Mizzi); Cairn Trust; Hermansburg; Elandshoek entrance bridge to Mgababa; entire ward
5. Education	Need for the upgrading of a school. Currently has grade 1-9 & need to include 10 -12 (youth centre)	Ntabamhlophe
	Need for a high school and primary school	Elandshoek
	Need for scholar transort	Entire ward

	Need for a crèche	Luvolwethu
6. Electricity	Need for electricity infrastructure	Elandshoek; Kamashobane; Mjalimane
	Need for electricity supply (household connection)	Barvale; Ka-Benny; Elandshoek; Alkmaar; Ngoenes; Mankele
	Need for Free Basic Electricity	Ngodwane and Bhamjie as well as the Entire ward
	Need for high mass lights	Elandshoek (x2); Mankele Trust; Cairn side
7. Housing & Land	Need for RDP houses (underway)	Elandshoek; Kamashobane; Mjalimane; Kabhamtjie
	Need for RDP houses	Mankele Trust
	Need for formalization/ tenure upgrade/ title deeds	Sibonelo; Mankele Trust & Ngwane Trust
	Need for land allocation for human settlements	Bhamjie
8. Waste management	Need for refuse removal services.	Elandshoek; Mankele Trust
9. Sports facilities & cemeteries	Need for a sports/ play ground	Elandshoek; Alkmaar & Cairn Trust
	Need for a cemetery site. The existing site is next to the river which they get water from.	Elandshoek
10. Safety & Security	Need for a satellite police station	Alkmaar garage; Elandshoek; Schagen
	Need for a police station & police patrol	Elandshoek & Kabhamtjie
	Need for the establishment of CPF	Schoemanskloof & Elandshoek
11. LED	Need for business development and job opportunities	Entire ward
12. Human Settlements	Need for land acquisition	Entire ward

WARD 13

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Housing & Land	Need for RDP houses & Disaster houses	Matsulu; Mandela Park; Veza; Nazereth
	Need for stands	Entire ward
2. Water	Need water treatment works to be upgraded for 24hour water supply	Entire ward
	Need for 24hrs supply	Entire ward
3. Electricity	Need for street lights	OR Tambo & Walter Sisulu Road
	Need for maintenance of existing street & high mass lights	Entire ward
	Power cuts need to be upgraded	Entire ward
	Need for Eskom office in the ward (Not to travel to Kanyamazane because it is far)	Entire ward
4. Road & storm water	Need for roads to be tarred/paved & maintained	Veza; Hue; Protocol; Oliver Tambo; Verimilion & Capital Drive
	Need for surfaced access road	Matsulu to Malelane/Kruger National Park
	Need for a bridge (access road)	Access road to Malelane
	Need for speed humps	Entire ward
	Need for upgrading of road	Madiba Drive
	Need for traffic lights at the intersection	Near Spar shopping complex

	Upgrading of road	Road to CODESA
5. Sanitation	Need for sanitation/sewerage	Matsulu; Mandela Park; Veza; Nazareth
6. Health	Upgrading of existing clinics	Entire ward
7. Emergency Services	Need for the Ambulance to be available for 24 hours in the clinic	Matsulu local clinic
8. LED	Need for skills development centre and community-based businesses	Entire ward for the benefit of women and children
	Dr Mabuza's land to be converted to an economic development centre	Entire ward
	Support for small businesses (capacitation, funding, etc.)	Entire ward
9. Community Facilities	Need for the renovation of sports ground	Matsulu stadium
	Need for ablution system, change room & palisade fence	Matsulu stadium
	Need for parks/upgrading of existing parks	Matsulu open ground next to the complex
	Need for palisade fence	Old Matsulu park
	Need for fenced cemeteries	Entire ward

WARD 14

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AREA AFFECTED
1. Roads and storm water drainage systems	Need for tarring and paving of roads and streets	Msholozhi; Phumlane; Hopeville; Phumlane - Sterkspruit; Matsafeni - Woodhouse; Sterkspruit
	Need for upgrade and maintenance of gravel roads	Matsafeni - Woodhouse; Sterkspruit; Phumlane – Msholozhi, Madlidlinini
	Need urgent upgrading	OR Tambo Road
	Need for urgent attention of road intersection	Phumlane - Msholozhi intersection at Katoen
	Need pedestrian bridges	Msholozhi
	Need for widening of streets (with sidewalks)	Granite Street and the entire Extension 13
2. Local Economic Development (LED)	Need for shopping malls/complexes	Phumlane-Msholozhi; Agri-village Kankanyisa;
	Need for Wi-Fi hotspots	Phumlane – Msholozhi; Matsafeni - Woodhouse; West Acres Extension 13 and Sterkspruit
	Need for RDP houses	Sterkspruit; Matsafeni-Woodhouse and Phumlane – Msholozhi, Madlidlinini
	Need for seed funding or start-up funds and mentorship for co-ops	Ward 14
	Need for mentorship for Business forum; Business dialogues and Business Programs	Ward 14

WARD 14

	Need for formalisation	Woodhouse; Hopeville; Phumlane - Sterkspruit; Mbambo and Kankanyisa.
	Need for training programs	Quarry Operation (Ward 14)
	Assistance with the formation of green scorpions in the ward to curb illegal dumping	Ward 14
3. Water and sanitation	Need for bulk water Supply and reticulation	Newstands; Woodhouse; Mbambo and Kankanyisa; Masana Community
	Need for basic water supply (boreholes)	Madlidlinini
	Need for communal Jojo tanks to be used during events and funeral services	Ward 14
	Need for waste water treatment works and ablution facilities	Msholozzi; Hopeville; Phumlane; New stands; Luggedleni; Woodhouse; Sterkspruit (Kankanyisa and Mbambo)
4. Health	Need for satellite clinics (Community Health Centre)	Phumlani - Msholozzi and Matsafeni-Woodhouse.
	Need for Mobile clinic	Sterkspruit (Kankanyisa - Mbambo)
5. Community facilities	Need for Multipurpose Halls	Phumlani - Msholozzi; Matsafeni Woodhouse; West Acres
	Fencing of cemeteries	Matsafeni; Woodhouse; Phumlani; New stands and Kankanyisa
	Need for Sports facilities	Phumlani - Msholozzi; Matsafeni -Woodhouse and Sterkspruit - Mbambo

WARD 14

	Need for public libraries including wi-fi hot spots	Phumlani - Msholoji; Matsafeni -Woodhouse; Kankanyisa - Mbambo and West Acres
	Old age and multipurpose centres	Phumlani - Msholoji and Matsafeni –Woodhouse; West Acres
	Need land availability for churches	Phumlani - Msholoji and Matsafeni –Woodhouse
6.Safety and security	Need for satellite Police stations (Reviving/ formation of functional CPFs, training and provision of tools of trades for the CPFs)	Phumlani - Msholoji; Matsafeni -Woodhouse
	Need for police visibility (Reviving/ formation of functional CPFs, training and provision of tools of trades for the CPFs)	West Acres; Sterkspruit
	Need for programs to curb illegal immigration	Entire ward
7.Waste and environmental management	Need for training and funding of Co-Ops for Waste and Re-Cycling	Phumlani - Msholoji; Matsafeni -Woodhouse and Sterkspruit
	Assistance with the formation of green scorpions to curb illegal dumping	Ward 14
	Need waste collection services	Entire ward
	Need dumping site	Mataffin Community
8.Education	Need for a primary and high school	Phumlane Msholoji.

WARD 14

	Need for a Special needs school to benefit people with disability	Phumlane Msholozhi and Matsafeni -Woodhouse
	Need for Special Boys school	Matsafeni - Woodhouse
	Need for skills development centre	Phumlani - Msholozhi and Matsafeni Woodhouse.
	Need for learnerships, internships and bursaries	Ward 14
	Need for a crèche (Early Childhood Development Centre)	Kankanyisa
9. Electricity	Need for public lighting	Phumlani - Matsafeni; Woodhouse -Matsafeni and Sterkspruit
	Need for solar electric supply	Entire ward
10. Multipurpose Community Centres (MPCC)	Need for Multipurpose Community Centres (Thusong Centre) including Ward Committee Offices	Phumlane - Msholozhi and Matsafeni Woodhouse

WARD 15

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Land availability	Housing Development/Township Extension	R40 Maggiesdal
	Need for protection of Council land (Land invasion)	Stonehenge and R40 (Maggiesdal)
	Need for title deeds	R40 Maggiesdal
2. Electricity	Need for the upgrading of electricity network (Constant interruptions) DELTA	Entire ward
	Need for maintenance of street lights	Entire Ward
	Public Lighting maintenance	Entire Ward
	Retrofitting public lighting with LED Technology	R40 Madiba Drive (from Dr. Enos Mabuza Drive to Old Pretoria Drive), Dr. Enos Mabuza Drive (from R40 to Kaapsehoop road), Kaapsehoop Road (from Samora Machel Drive to from Dr. Enos Mabuza Drive)
3. Community facilities	Maintenance of parks	Grass to be cut and maintained on a regular basis (entire Ward)
	Maintenance of streets grass – visibility and crime	Grass to be cut and maintained on a regular basis (entire Ward)
4. LED	Need for shopping complex	Stonehenge
5. Safety & Security	Need for more active and visible by-law enforcement	Entire Ward

WARD 15

	Need for SAPS Mobile Caravan/Satellite police station. Crime very high	Stonehenge & Maggiesdal
6. Roads & storm water	Need for storm water drainage	Entire Ward
	Need for a circle.	Circle at Sering/Enos Mabusu street
	Need for the resealing of roads/need for roads to be tarred/maintained	Stonehenge
	Need for bus routes and declaration of bus routes	R40 Maggiesdal; Hermansburg; Hilltop; Cromdale & Rademeyer
	Need for bus shelters	R40 Maggiesdal; Hermansburg; Hilltop; Cromdale & Rademeyer
	Need for public transport network	R40 Maggiesdal; Hermansburg; Hilltop; Cromdale & Rademeyer
	Traffic Slowing measures for Enos Mabusu from Uitsig to Kaapsehoop	Sonheuwel/West End
	Traffic Slowing measures for various streets in Stonehenge – van Rooyen; Percy Fitzpatrick; Bosloerie	Stonehenge
	Need for speedbumps	Stonehenge
	Need for completion of tar roads and fixing of pot holes	Stonehenge
	Need for sidewalks to be paved	Stonehenge
Ageing water infrastructure (Asbestos pipes to be upgraded to PVC pipes)	West Acres	

WARD 15

7. Waste Management	There is a problem of illegal dumping. Need for skips at strategic points for people to dispose, & placement of pedestrian bins at bus stops & other areas. Need to empty dustbins & skips regularly	Entire ward especially Stonehenge lower area
	Fixed Dustbins at parks; maintain and clean	Entire ward
	Need for additional refuse bins	Entire ward
8. Education	Need Schools – Primary and Secondary	Stonehenge; West Acres and R40 (Maggiesdal)
	Need for Creches/child care centres	West End and Stonehenge

WARD 16

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Health	Need for the clinic infrastructure to be fixed and maintained and regular maintenance to be conducted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nelspruit Community Healthcare Centre (Bell Street) Rob Ferreira Hospital
2. Community facilities	Maintenance of parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grass to be cut and maintained on a regular basis (entire Ward)
	Post boxes to be removed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The post boxes situated at the parking lot behind Human Settlements (on Britz Street side),
	Van Riebeeck Park Tennis Courts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repainting of the tennis courts, Replacing the fencing to the appropriate fencing needed for the game of tennis.

WARD 16

3. Roads & storm water	Need for the resealing of roads/need for roads to be tarred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liebenberg Street (From Ehmke Street to Mostert Street), • Drysdale Street, • The parking lot in front of the Van Riebeek Swimming pool entrance, • The parking lot behind Human Settlements (on Britz Street side), • Protea Crescent (The section that runs parallel to the R40), • Koraalboom Street (from Leadwood Street to Kaapsehoop Road), • Mare Street, • Britz Street (from No. 15 to 18), • Andries Pretorius Street, • Marula Street (from No. 8 to 11), • Smart Street
	Need for speedbump	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speedbump to be erected between No. 09 and No. 11 Chestnut Crescent, West Acres.
	Need for sidewalks to be paved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C/O Koraalboom Street and Marula Street
	Need for a right arrow at the robot.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for a right arrow at the robot at Piet Retief Street turning right onto the R40.
	Need for overhead bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samara Machel Road (From Rob Ferreira Hospital to Pick 'n Pay Centre)
4. Safety & Security	Need for more active and visible by-law enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire Ward

WARD 16

5. Waste Management	Need for skips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for skips on the adjacent property of Lowveld High School (Figtree Street)
	Fixed Dustbins at parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire ward
6. Education	Klipspringer Primary School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for additional classrooms to be built and completed.
7. Electricity Supply & Management	Public Lighting maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire Ward
	Retrofitting public lighting with LED Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R40 Madiba Drive (from Dr. Enos Mabuza Drive to Old Pretoria Drive), • Dr. Enos Mabuza Drive (from R40 to Kaapsehoop road), • Ferreira Street/Henshall Street (from Liebenberg Street to Branders Street), • Kaapsehoop Road (from Samora Machel Drive to from Dr. Enos Mabuza Drive), • Vanwijk Street (from Skool Street to Mostert Street) • Mostert Street / Piet Retief Street (from Ehmke Street to R40 Madiba Drive), • Samora Machel Drive (from Henshall Street to Kaapsehoop Road), • Russel Street, • Paul Kruger Street (from Ferreira Street to Samora Machel Drive)

WARD 17

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Land	Housing Development/Township Extension & low cost housing	Nelsville
	Need for title deeds	Nelsville
3. Electricity	Need for the upgrading of electricity network (Constant interruptions) DELTA	Entire ward (Steiltes/Nelsville/Uitkyk/The Rest)
	Need for high mast lights	Nelsville
	Need for maintenance of street lights	Entire Ward
4. Health	Need for the clinic infrastructure to be maintained and proper service level agreement to be concluded	Nelsville
5. Community facilities	Need for floodlights at sports stadiums	Nelsville
	Fencing of Sport field	Nelsville
	Need for the community hall to be fenced	Nelsville
	Need for the resealing of the parking lot at Nelsville community hall	Nelsville
	Beautification of Nelsville entrances- Upgrade of community facilities (As per council resolution)	Nelsville
	Upgrade of parks (equipment/dustbins/access control "fencing")	Nelsville/Steiltes/Bergland area
	Need for family friendly park facility at Soccer Ball	Steiltes
6. Roads & storm water	Need for the resealing of roads/need for roads to be tarred	Elizabeth streets (Nelsville) ; Steiltes & Ext 5
	Traffic slowing measures for Enos Mabuza from Aurora towards Columbus Street	Steiltes
	Traffic slowing measures for Van Wijk Street from Bergland school towards Jatra flats	Steiltes

	Removal of paving in Waterbok street at Bergland Laerskool & tar it to make parking in front of the school	Waterbok street (Bergland Laerskool)
	Need for speedhumps	Nelsville
	Need for sidewalks to be paved	Rudolf & Cohen streets
	Need for pedestrian bridge	Nelsville & Ghost town
	Road sign at Enos Mabuza/Samora Mashele indicating entrance to Nelsville (URGENT)	Nelsville
	Uitkyk road to be maintained (URGENT)	Steiltes
	Need for bus shelters (URGENT)	Nelsville; Enos Mabuza drive; Ferreira Street & Emkhe street; Aurora drive Steiltes
	Need for storm water drainage	Entire Ward
7. Safety & Security	Safety Features at Soccer Ball (Security/Fencing/Access Control)	Steiltes
	Need for more active and visible by-law enforcement	Entire ward
	Need for SAPS Mobile Caravan/Satellite police station	Nelsville
8. Waste management	There is a problem of illegal dumping. Need for skips at strategic points for people to dispose, & placement of pedestrian bins at bus stops & other areas. Need to empty dustbins & skips regularly	Entire ward
	More fixed dustbins at Soccer Ball	Steiltes
	Fixed Dustbins at parks	Entire ward
9. Education	Need for pre-school sites/skills development centre	Nelsville
	Need for Drop-Zone	Valencia Combined School
10. LED	Need for business development - Basisa primary co-operatives; Sitimele woman project & Valencia paving project	Nelsville

WARD 18

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for water. Water supply is cut between 09H00 & 17H00	Entokozweni; Tekwane South & Joe Slovo
	Need for a flat rate	Tekwane South
	Stand pipes & water meters are connected at the gate & no connection has been made to the house; residents don't have the required funds to connect into their houses	Tekwane North
	Need for free water to the poor people; particularly those who have received RDP houses	Tekwane North
2. Electricity	Need for house connection	Tekwane North
	Need for lifting of electricity lines. They are currently very low	Tekwane North
	Need for Apollo lights	Tekwane North; Entokozweni; Tekwane South & Joe Slovo
	Need for street lights	Entire ward
	Need for traffic light arrow & traffic lights	At Entrance of Entokozweni
3. Roads & storm water	Need for roads to be maintained/ graded/paved	Entire ward
	Need for storm water drainage system	Collen Road & Tekwane South

WARD 18

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for overhead bridge	Entokozweni to Tekwane South
	Need for speed humps	Kamagugu; Tekwane South main road
	Need for storm water drainage	Entire ward
	Need for additional access roads	Kamagugu
4. Housing & land	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for the renovation of existing RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for re-surveying & pax identification	Tekwane South & Tekwane North
	Need for title deeds	Tekwane South & Entokozweni; Tekwane North
	Need for stands for churches	Tekwane South & Tekwane North
5. Waste Management	Waste collection is a challenge	Entokozweni & Tekwane North (new RDPs)
	High instance of illegal dumping causing health hazards	Entire ward
6. Sanitation	Need for a sewer system	Tekwane North & Entokozweni
	Mainline is always blocked	Tekwane North – new RDP
7. Community facilities	Need for playing fields	Tekwane South & Tekwane North; Kamagugu

WARD 18

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for floodlights at sports stadium	Kamagugu
	Need for social services offices	Tekwane North new RDP
	Need for a community hall	Tekwane South; Kamagugu
8. Safety & Security	Need for SAPS mobile station	Tekwane South & Tekwane North
9. Education	Need for a secondary school	Tekwane North
	Need for land to build a school	Kamagugu
	Need for scholar patrol	Entokozweni via Tekwane South
	Need for a library	Tekwane South; Tekwane North & Kamagugu
	Need for free scholar bus transport	Tekwane North
	Need for a crèche	Tekwane North
10. LED	Need for CBP projects	All sections
	Need for Women Empowerment programmes	Societies & Home base care
11. Health	Need for a clinic	Kamagugu & Tekwane North
12. Other	Need for the Palisade fencing of Mgwanya River	Tekwane South

WARD 19

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Water is not always available & sometimes it's not clean	Entire ward
	Need for water House hold connections	ZB, Thembeka informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal
	Need for Construction of Reservoir	ZB section, Entokozweni section 1, 2, 3; MRTT informal, Nkandla, Mountain View
	Need for Jojo tanks during unavailability of water (30)	(5) High laying areas
	Replacement of Pipe system (Asbestos)	Entire ward
2. Electricity	Need for household connection	ZB, Mgwenya informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal
	Need for street lights/Apollo lights (high mass)	Opposite Stand123, Buhlebuyeta Primary School, Mathangini informal, ZB informal, Ma-long Homes, MRTT informal
	Need for the existing street lights and high mass (Apollo) to be maintained.	Entire ward
	Need for replacement of removed street lights	Chriss Hani Drive
3. Roads & storm water	Need for l streets to be paved.	Umkhuhlu, Mthonjeni, Luxoxo, Muggie, Bhubesini, Bushigwane, Libhubezi, Busika, Loheyane, Umgwaja, Toad, Hairbee, Kiewiet, Emini, Reedbuck, Amakhazane, Hippo
	Fixing of roads and potholes	Entire ward
	Need for a foot bridge	Thandulwazi section, ZB section, Ekuzolen section
	Need for car bridge	Ekuzoleni section, ZB section
	Need for storm water drainage system	Ma-19 section, Ma-7 section, Ma-20 section, Ma-21 section, ZB section
	Need for access roads	ZB, Thembeka informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal
	Need for speed humps	Busuku, Moya, Ubhejane, Umkhokha, Lihlobo, Ligogote

WARD 19

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
4.Sanitation	Need for sewer system in the newly developed areas	ZB, Thembeka informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal
	Relocation of Kanyamazane sewerage treatment plant is health hazardous.	Kanyamazane
5.Health	Need for treatment collection container centres near community (HIV,TB, & other chronically disease)	Kanyamazane
6.Housing, Land & formalization	Formalization	ZB, Thembeka informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal
	Need to buy Thekwene from MEGA for delopment for human settlement stands	Kanyamazane
	Need to buy adjacent farm to Kanyamazane for development to a Kanyamazane Business Hub (Kasi Economy) Portion 25 of DEHOOP 203JU	Kanyamazane
7.Cemeteries	Cemeteries need to be fenced with palisade and cleaned quarterly.	Z.B & Ma-21 section
8. LED	Need for Resuscitating Portion 9 Madeliesje 138JU for employment creating Programs (<i>Piggery House, Checken Broiler, Aquaculture, Crusher stone query, Woman in agriculture, Waste Recycling Plant, Toilet Paper Manufacturing</i>)	Kanyamazane
	Need for funding of Pave Brick Projects	
	Need Youth Skills Development centre	Kanyamazane
9.Waste Management	Need for refuse removal by truck in the newly developed areas	ZB, Thembeka informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal
	Need for large containers bins	ZB, Thembeka informal, Mathangini informal, MRTT informal, Gezane informal Ma-19
	Need for truck to collect cud trees	Entire ward

WARD 19		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for a community Hall	Entire ward
10. Community Facilities	Need Youth Skills Development centre	Kanyamazane
	Need for public play parks	ZA
	Need for public swimming pool parks	ZA
	Need for maintenance of existing parks	Entire ward

WARD 20		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Roads and Storm water	Roads to be paved and storm water drainage (15 kilometres)	Muco street, Siter Street, Hlabela Street, Umculo street, Penny whitsle street, panflute stret, Banjo Street, twist street, Trombone Street, harp street, Bass Street, Alto Street, Sihlengi street, Lullbay street, Barrington Crescent Street, Shonalanga Sihlengi street, Sunrise Street, Lingedla street, Ilanga Street, Simbaal Street, Cello crescent, Ulufu street, Ingwe Street, Soprano Street & Polka Street; Skhulile Ema-33
	Need for vehicle bridge	Next to local police station
	Need for speed humps	Entire ward
	Need for street to be widened to reduce encroachment	Entokozweni
2. Sanitation	Need for sewerage system	Entokozweni; Sikhulile & all informal settlement

WARD 20

3. Waste Management	Need for refuse removal skips to be placed at a strategic position	Belladonna Entokozweni Extension 1,2 &3
4. Water	Insufficient water supply	Entokozweni, Sikhulile & Belladonna
5. LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire Ward
	Need for financial and technical assistance for co-operatives and small businesses in the ward	Entire Ward
	Need for training of small business and for small business to be capacitate	Entire ward
6. Electricity	Need household connection	Part of Entokozweni, Belladonna & Sikhulile
	Need for 3 high mass lights	Sikhulile; Belladonna Section; Entokozweni Ext 2 &3
	Need for maintenance of highmast and street lights	Ema 31, Ema 38; Ema 05 & entire ward
7. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Formalisation of informal settlements	Entire ward
	Individual subside of RDP	Entire ward
	Need for the reconstruction of disaster damaged housing structures (roof replacement)	Ward based
8. Community Facilities	Need for parks to be maintained and be monitored	Entire ward

WARD 20		
	Need for multi-purpose centre	Entire ward
9. Education	Need for addition classrooms	Sivulamasango Primary school
10. Health	Need for a clinic	Entokozweni

WARD 21		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Lack of household connections & insufficient water supply (Bulk infrastructure is available)	Mzamane
	Lack of bulk infrastructure, legal household connections & meters	Portia
	Lack of bulk infrastructure (an extra stand pipe as an interim measure is needed)	Enyokeni, Mzamane
2. Roads & storm water drainage Pavement	Need for interlock paving of streets and storm water drainage system	Sport 5, Thwala, Msweli, Zulu, Ema12, honey Dew and Miyane Streets, Mhlume to Mzamane, Mlotseni to Shangaan Hill, Impala Street via Tsitsa to Tsomo; Jeanette's place to Msweli and Zulu, Honey Dew and Miyane streets opposite complex' Emoyeni street at EXT6, Manumbela street (Portia); Lietsjie street connecting to Lingoza and Sitselo streets, Libhubezi street (Back opposite to Dr Mabunda Surgery); entire ward
	Need for maintenance and resurfacing of existing roads/streets	Central High School Road;
	Need for a proper vehicle bridge	Chris Hani Road (near police station);

	Need for construction of foot bridges to link communities	From Kanyamazane Shopping Complex to Ema 15
3. Electricity Street Lights	Need for bulk electricity supply	Enyokeni & Portia
	Need for street lights on main roads (crime prevention measures)	Kanyamazane complex to Dutch Reformed Church via Differ's place; Elshaddai church via Former bus depot to main street.
4. Sanitation	Need for waterborne ablution facilities	Entire ward (areas where there is no water borne sewerage system)
	Extension of sewer reticulation to households	Pholani, Kgotso
	Completion of sewer installation project	Mhlume
5. Human Settlement	Need for the upgrading of the Kanyamazane Hostel – alternative accommodation to be provided	Kanyamazane Section 5
	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
6. Community facilities	Need for the renovation of the existing community hall	Kanyamazane
	Need for upgrading of sports ground	Back opposite of Central High school
	Maintenance of the old existing parks	Kanyamazane
7. Education	Need for a primary and a secondary school	Mhlume
	Upgrading of the sports field	Tiphembeleni Primary School
8. Health	Need for a clinic site	EXT. 4 (Behind Municipal offices)
9. Human Settlements	Need for formalization of informal settlements	Pholani, Kgotso
10. Waste management	Need for bulk refuse bins	Ward based
11. Local Economic Development (LED)	Need for implementation of LED and poverty alleviation projects	Ward based
	Need for tourism centre and parks	Mhlume
	Need for improving existing tourism attraction sites	Mhlume

	Need for youth employment and empowerment opportunities	Ward based
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WARD 22		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1.Roads & storm water	Need for major streets to be maintained & paved	Main road (From Bus Stop No. 1 to Masinga & Entokozweni phase2) Upgrade from Msogwaba primary to Duma Old bus route to kaMkhwanazi KalaLitswele down to Mlangeni
	Need for foot bridges/ bridges	Several foot bridges from Sihlangu stream to Maseko household
	Need for storm water drainage system	Entire ward
	Naming of streets	Entire ward
2.Water	Water Network, reticulation & household connection	Zamokuhle & Nkomeni church, Yedwa-MaTop, Nkambule, Masinga-RDP, Skhulile-Shishila
	Need for 8 Jojo tanks for funeral	Entire ward (Mashego Community Hall)
	Need for water tankers	MaTop & Zamokuhle
	Need for repair of water leaks	Entire ward
	Need for 24hours water supply (insufficient water/ interruptions)	Entire ward
3.Education	Need for high school	Opposite to Masinga RDP
	Need for fence	Duma Primary School & Msogwaba Primary School
	Need for 6 extra classes	Msogwaba primary, Duma Primary School, Yedwa Primary School
4.Housing & Land	Need for serviced stands	Opposite to Masinga RDPs

	Need for 600 RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for formalization/ tenure upgrade/ little deeds	Entire ward
5.Electricity	Need for high mass lights	Msogwaba cemetery, Zamokuhle, Nkomeni church, Nkambule, Masinga, Shishila 1 St Jones & Shishila 2
	Need for streetlights (crime is very high)	Entire ward
	Need for household connection	Shishila
6.Waste management	Need for collection of waste	Nkambule to Shishila, Msogwaba primary to Duma primary, bus stop to Mshinga RDP
	Need for containers in the dumping site (to be removed once a week)	Entire ward
7.Community Facilities	Indigenous game park	KaMashego, opposite to Masinga RDPs
	Need for recreational park	Near Duma site
	Need for sports grounds	Entire ward
	Need for renovation of palisade fence	Old Kanyamazane cemetery
8.LED	Need for cooperatives	Entire ward
	Need for neighbourhood development & industrial development	Entire ward
9.Safety & Security	Need for security	Old Kanyamazane cemetery
	Need for police visibility/patrols (there is high level of crime)	Entire ward
	Need for satellite police station	Mashigo Community Hall,
10. Health	Need for 24 hours service at the clinic	Eziweni
	Need for additional staff and standby ambulances	Msogwaba Clinic, Ziweni Clinic, and Entire ward
	Need for a mobile clinic	Mashego hall
11. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
	Need for the sucking of existing toilets	Entire ward
12. Social Services	Need for food parcel or feeding scheme	Entire ward

WARD 23

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Road & storm water	Need for bus route	Thembisa Sports ground Zakheleni tarven. Khekhe to Apollo. Pholane school to Zakheleni tarven.
	Need for connector road	Sgcinekile pre school down to main road; Mzamane to Enduneni
	Need for storm water drainage system	Entire ward
	Need for 1 car bridge	Gobhoza
	Need for 3 foot bridges	Jericho, Mkheyi; Mzamane & Gobhoza
2. Water	Insufficient water supply (interruption, insufficient and unhygienic water)	Gobhoza and Mbhutini section
	Need for house connections	Thembisa; New settlement (Bhubhushini) & Gobhoza
	Need for Jojo tanks (for funeral)	Entire ward
	Need for 24 hour supply	Reservoir at Eziweni & the Entire ward
	Need for water network	Gobhoza
3. Electricity	Need for household connections	New settlement (Bhubhushini) & Gobhoza
	Need for high mast lights & street lights	Thembisa, kaClean job, Gobhoza and Mkheyi (strategic positions)

WARD 23

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
4. Housing	Need for RDP houses	60 RDP's
	Need for the renovation of RDP houses	All those built in all the sections of the ward
5. Education	Need for a new secondary school	Gobhoza
	Renovation of school	Sibuyile Primary School & Sibambisene
	Need for Library and a school hall	Sibambisene Primary School
	Additional of six class rooms	Sibambisene Primary School
	Need for toilets at the school	Tiboneleni Primary School
	Need for additional admin blocks and fencing of the school	Sibuyile Primary School, Sibambisene Primary School, Tiboneleni Primary school, Pholane Primary School
6. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets (600)	Tembisa, Gobhoza, Mzamane and Mkheyi
	Need for BIN Carbons removals once a week	
	Need for the suctioning of existing toilets	
	Need for dumping cabins	
7. Community Facilities	Need for parks and recreational facilities	Daantjie/Thembisa & Gobhoza
	Need for upgrading of sports ground and court	Thembisa

WARD 23

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for job linkage centre	Tribal office
	Need for Post box & telecommunication	Sibuyile, Pholani & Gobhoza
	Need for renovation of existing halls	Tembisa
	Need for a community hall, library and sport centre	Pholani school; Thembisa or Tribal Authority
8. Safety & security	Need for 24 hours police patrol	Entire ward
9. Waste management	Need for waste collection to avoid health hazards	Entire ward
	'No dumping' signs to be installed to prevent dumping of rubbish	Daantjie
10. Land	Need for formalization/ tuner and upgrading/ title deeds	Daantjie
11. Health & social services	Need for a new clinic (fully equipped)	Centre of the ward
	Need for 24 hours service of clinic	For the existing ones & the new one
	Need for additional staff in the clinic	
12. LED	Need for CBP projects & women empowerment programmes	All existing societies & home-based care within the ward

WARD 23		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
	Need for community training on LED to develop business for unemployed citizens and to capacitate them with required skills that will change their lives	Entire ward

WARD 24		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Insufficient water supply	Entire ward
	Need for a Reservoir	Luphisi; Daantjie
	Need for house connections. Multi water connections are there but they are not working	Entire ward
	Need for water purification and a 24 hours supply	Entire ward
	Need for still tanks and its maintenance	Mpakeni
2. Road & storm water drainage	Need for storm water drainage system	Entire ward
	Need for speed humps	Entire ward
	Need for foot bridges	Entire ward
	Bus shelters	Entire ward

WARD 24

	Need for road to be paved	From main road (Clinic Road), Sibuyile; Mpakeni main road; Luphisi
	Need for upgrading of bridge	Sdungeni
3. Community facilities	Need for library	Entire ward
	Need for a park	Entire ward
	There is a problem of illegal connection	Daantjie
	Need for sport facilities (multipurpose centre)	Mpakeni
	Need for community halls	Luphisi, Mpakeni
4. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Daantjie & Mpakeni
	Need for formalization/tenure upgrade/title deeds	Entire ward
	Need for the renovation of existing RDP houses	Entire ward
5. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
6. Electricity	Need for household connections	Entire ward
	Need for street lights	Entire ward
	There is a problem of illegal connection	Daantjie
	There is a problem of problem of power cut	Entire ward
	Need for an Upgrade of Transformer at Mdedeleni	Mpakeni

WARD 24

7. Safety & security	Need for 24 hours police patrol	Entire ward
8. Waste management	Need for waste collection to avoid health hazards	Entire ward
	There is a problem of illegal dumping areas	Daantjie
9. Community facilities	Need for a library	Entire ward
	Need for a park	Entire ward
	Need for sports facilities (multipurpose centre, incl. a community hall)	Mpakeni and Entire ward
10. Health	Need for the clinic to be extended; maintained & upgraded	Sibuyile & Mpakeni
	Need for 24 hours service	Sibuyile & Mpakeni
	Need for additional staff	Sibuyile & Mpakeni
	Need for Standby Ambulance	Entire ward (strategic areas)
11. LED	Need for CBP projects & women empowerment programs	Entire ward
	Need for a shopping complex	Mpakeni
12. Education	Need for a primary school and crèche	Ncakeni
	Need for upgrading of schools	Esidvungwini Primary School; Esidzakaneni Primary School

WARD 24		
	Need for a library	Mpakeni
	Need for additional class rooms & palisade fence	Siyakhula School; Esidzakaneni Primary School;
13. Other	Need for a mobile Home Affairs, SASSA and SAPS Department	Entire ward
	Need for a cellphone mast (for cellphone network coverage)	Entire ward

WARD 25		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for water supply at all times (additional reservoir)	Entire ward.
	Infrastructure maintenance	Mpunzane and Enkunzi
	Need for infrastructure	Comprehensive primary school, Hazypark, part of Sibukosetfu and Bongani
	Need for boreholes	Comprehensivex2, Nkunzi, Hazy Park, Bongani, Sibukosetfu
2. Roads & storm water	Need for streets to be maintained	Entire ward
	Need for major bus routes to be tarred	Madala Skom – Majika; Main Road from Tribal office to Makhubela;
	Need for vehicle bridge (Empunzani)	Malangeni

	Need for foot bridge	Between Mthimba & Comprehensive paving, Nyokeni
	Need for speed humps	Hazypark, Twin college, Shabalala clinic and KaMazweni, Shabalala ZCC, Majika ZCC, (2) Emtimba, Sibukosethu
	Need for vehicle bridge	Between Mthimba and Comprehensive and Engcugce, RDP to cemetre, Shabalala, Khombaso, Mountain View, Mlangeni to Bongane, Msilaskupe, Eshabalala
	Need for storm water drainage system	Entire ward
	Need for paving of roads	Bongani hospital. Shabalala clinic to RDP section, Enkunzi and eSibayeni; Kamashinini via Mpunzana Primary School to Kamazweni; From ZCC Church to Shabalala road; Comprehensive to Madala-skom via Majika new cemetery; Mission
3. Electricity	Need for electrification of houses	Comprehensive new stands (next to new cemeteries), Hazypark, part of Sibuko Setfu; Edamini, Kamjika new cemetery, Bongani
	Need for electrification	Minyane, Shabalala
	Need for high mass and street lights	Entire ward
4. Community facilities	Need for maintenance of existing sports field	Entire ward
	Need for a community hall	Sand river
	Need for sports field	Sand river
	Need multipurpose centre	Sandriver and Hzypark
5. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward

	Need for a dumping site	Entire ward
6. Housing & formalization	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for housing allocation for communities as outlined in the waiting list	Entire ward
	Need for maintenance of RDP houses as are cracking.	Entire ward (Constructed houses)
	Need for formalisation (title deeds)	Entire ward
7. Health	Need for a clinic	Mthimba
8. Safety & security	Need for police visibility (crime is very high)	Entire ward
9. Waste management	There is a need for waste removal	Entire ward
10. LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward
	Projects implemented within the ward should create jobs for the local residents	Entire ward
11. Cemeteries	Need for cemeteries	Regional cemetery Kamajika. Need for the existing cemetery to be fenced
12. Office	Need for effective services at Home-Affairs (Need for additional staff)	Entire ward
13. Education	Need for primary school	Comprehensives new stands and Hazypark
	Need for High school	Shabalala

WARD 26

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Water is insufficient & some areas does not have infrastructure	Hillaria Section; Nomzamo
	Need for Jojo tanks	Joe Slovo; Hilaria
	Need for free water to the poor people; particularly those who have received RDP houses	Maminza; Section 1,2 & 3; Joe Slove; Hilaria
	Need for water reticulation	Hillaria; Joe Slovo
Electricity	Need for electrification of households	Thekwane North (new houses); Elangeni; Nomzamo;
	Need for the installation of 60 street lights and high mast lights	Mamindza; Hillaria
	Need for the existing high mast lights to be maintained	Tinkomeni
3. Roads & storm water	Need for the maintenance of roads (During rainy season, access to schools is hampered)	Maminza Street; Hilaria
	Need for footbridges	Ekson; Tinkomeni
	Upgrading of existing footbridges	Maminza
	Need for vehicle bridges (Maminza bridge)	Between Hillaria and Duma Schools; Riverside Area
	Need for tarring/paving of roads	Nkambule street (2km); Joe Slovo bus route; Nomzamo Cemetery Road; Madumane to eMoyeni road;

WARD 26

	Need for resurfacing and installation of streetlights	Road from the Filling Station to the cemetery;
	Need for construction of Joe Slovo bus route & installation of street lights	Joe Slovo
	Need for bus shelters	Tekwane North
	Need for storm water drainage systems. There are houses directly affected by storm water/ culvert pipes to be installed.	Tekwane North; Ma-RR
4. Sanitation	Need for sewer connection (reticulation)	Tekwane North; Ma-RR
	Need for water-bone ablution facilities	Joe Slovo
	Upgrading of bulk sewer system (high instances of sewer leakages)	Tekwane North; Ma-RR;
5. Housing, land & formalisation	Need for 500 RDP houses	Ma-RR; Joe Slovo
	Incomplete houses need to be completed	Ma-RR
	Need for land for further extension of the residential area	Hillaria; Ma-RR
	Need for formalization of informal settlements	Msogwaba Resort; Hillaria new village; Nomzamo
	Need for services in the newly established village	Hillaria village
6. Community facilities	Need for the renovation of sports facility	Tekwane North
	Need for a community hall	Maminza

WARD 26		
	Reconstruction of community hall	Tekwane North Community Hall
7. Education	Need for a crèche	Hillaria
	Need for scholar transport system	Ma-RR
8.LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward
	Local labour employed in the implementation of projects must be given certificates.	Entire ward
	Need for the establishment of cooperatives	Ward 26
9.Waste removal	Need for waste removal	Ma-RR
	Need for bulk-refuse bins	Tekwane North; Ma-RR; Hillaria; Maminza;
10. Health	Need for a satellite clinic (Assign ambulance to Pienaar)	Maminza
11. Safety & security	Need for a satellite police station	Hillaria
	Need for law enforcement	Nomzamo
12. Cemeteries	Need for cemeteries to be fenced with palisade	Tekwane North

WARD 27

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	No water released from the existing infrastructure	Khutsong, Matjaweni, Matsulu Entrance, White Velly and Marikana.
	Need for the filling point of water tankers	Entire ward
	Upgrading of the WTW	Entire ward
	Need for the alternative energy supply in the WTW	Entire ward
	Need for additional Jojo tanks	Mountain view, Marikana Mathangini, Youth Center; Khutsong
	There is a problem of illegal connections	Mountainview & Mathangini
	Need for household connection	Matjaweni, Khutsong, Marikana, Mountain view.
	Need for the installation of stand pipes	Matsulu Entrance; Mountain view and Mathangini
	Need for a Reservoir	Khutsong, Matsulu West & Matsulu entrance
	Insufficient water supply	Nkwalini clinic
Leaking water pipes	Within the ward	
2. Electricity	Need for household connections	Informal settlement
	Power cut; need to upgrade power	Matsulu West
	Illegal connections	Matsulu entrance; Mountain View & Mathagini

	Need for high mast lights (urgent)	Entire ward
	Need for streetlights	Entire ward
	Need for street lights to be maintained	Entire ward
3. Formalization	Need for formalization	New stands, Mountain View' Matsulu entrance, Khutsong, Marikana and Matjaweni
4. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for the completion of incomplete RDP houses	Section 10; Robben Island & Gijimani
	RDP houses are collapsing (damaged)	Ekukhanyeni
	Need for hostel for Old Age & Orphans	Matsulu West
5. Roads & Storm water	Storm water drainage system	Entire ward
	Need for tarring of roads	Matsulu entrance – Nkululeko; Matsulu West - Frank to New cemetery; Lomshiyo – The local Circuit
	Need for access road	Road to Mountain View
	Need upgrade of road	Magwegwe Road
	Need for bus route with paving	Matsulu entrance to Bongani Lodge
	Roads that cannot be accessed during rainy seasons	Nkululeko circuit road
	Need for foot & pedestrian bridges	Across railway line

	Need for road signs	Entire ward
	Need for upgrading	CODESA Bermuda road
	Need for bridge	Jerusalem in Marikana section
	Need for maintenance & upgrading of roads	Entire ward
	Need for bus stop & shelters	Entire ward
6. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Makarina, White Valley, Khutsong and youth centre
	Need for sewer system	Entire ward
	Need for ablution facilities	Thulani, Mathangini; Mountain view & Matsulu entrance
7. Health	Need for clinic hours to be extended to 24 hrs	Nkwalini Clinic
	Need for clinic toilets that are user friendly to people with disabilities	
	Need for the extension of clinic (additional staff & sufficient furniture)	
	Need for mobile clinic	Matsulu Entrance
8. Social welfare	Need for office of Social Worker	Nkwalini Clinic
9. LED	Need for empowerment & job creation through projects implemented in the ward	Entire ward
	Need for business development skills/Support for SMMEs (capacity, funding, etc.)	Entire ward
	Need for sufficient funds for CBP	Entire ward
	Need for a new Mall	Matsulu West

	Need for market stalls	Matsulu West; & Matsulu Entrance
10. Community facilities	Need for post office	Matsulu West
	Need for SASSA offices	Matsulu West
	Need for Home Affairs offices	Matsulu West
	Need for Eskom offices	Matsulu West
11. Education	Need for the re-opening of the erstwhile TVET College	Matsulu B

WARD 28		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Roads and Storm Water	Need for streets to be paved / tarred	Hambavangeli street, Days & Paradise (Emfuleni), KaMdikhoni, Sibusisiwe Street, Takheleni, Nkululeko, Zola, Sibuyile, Kruger gate.
	Need for speed humps and pedestrian crossing	From Funindlela, Paradise and police station road.
	Need for pedestrian paving	From Spar to Funindlela
	Need for bus shelter and stop signs	Zola, Funindlela and Sibusisiwe.
	Need for drainage system	Paradise, Nkululeko and Funindlela.
	Need for access roads to public facilities	Nkululeko, Takheleni, Socila Service and Takheleni.
2. Electricity	Need for street lights & Apollo lights/ Poles	Sibuyisile, Mashonamini, Takheleni, Zola, Nkululeko and Vodacom Park.
	Need for existing Apollo lights to be maintained	Newscom; Zola; Takheleni, Habi-Tech; Bizz Corner & Sibusisiwe

	There is always a problem of power failure	Zola & Newscom
3. Water & Sanitation	Need for water supply	Sibuyile; Mashonamini; Khokhoba, Sibusisiwe and Vodacom Park.
	Need for a Reservoir	Vodacom Park
	Need for water infrastructure	Mashonamini; Sibuyile & Vodacom Park
	Need for water borne sewer	Zola Park; Mashonamini; Newscom; Funindlela; Vodacom Park; Takheleni & Sibuyile
	Need for a sewerage system	Newscom; Funindlela; Vodacom Park; Mashonamini; Zola Park; Takheleni & Sibuyile
4. Housing and Land	Need for RDP houses and vacant stand audit	Subuyile and Mashonamini
	Need for formalisation (tittle deed)	Mashonamini and Subusisiwe
5. Education	Need for a new primary school	Mashonamini
	Need for a FET college and a library	Matsulu Ward 28
	Access to bursaries for matric students	Masitakhe and Sibusisiwe
	Need for community involvement in education matters	Funindlela and Takheleni
	Access to ABET programme	Funindlela
	Need for crèches to prepare children for formal education	Takheleni
6. LED	Need for job creation programmes for women & youth (Establishment of Co-ops)	Establishment of Co-ops
	Need for sustainable livelihood programme for vulnerable groups	Greater Matsulu C
	Need for a new shopping complex	Days-Matsulu C
	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward / Program to assist women
	Programmes to assist woman	Entire ward
	Need for a petrol filling station	Next to Days Store
	Support for small businesses (SMMEs) (Capacity, funding, etc.)	Entire ward
7. Health	Need for access to medication at the clinic for chronic patients	Entire ward
	Need for educational awareness and campaigns on HIV & Aids	Entire ward

	Need for a clinic	Matsulu C
8. Social services	Need for satellite office of Home Affairs to address issues of birth certificates; identity documents; foreign nationals; SAPS& Mbombela Office.	At the new Fire Station Building
	Need for satellite offices (SASSA)	
9. Safety & Security	Need for visibility of SAPS, additional staff & upgrading of the existing station	Entire ward
	Need for a police station and extra vehicle	Entire ward
10. Waste management	Inconsistence removal of waste & shortage of dust bins	Entire ward
	Need waste removal	Entire ward
	Need for signs for dumping sites	Entire ward
	Need for local co-operatives to be prioritised in waste management projects	Entire ward
11. Sports field	Need for sports field & upgrading of existing stadium	Masitakhe sports field; Sibusisiwe Secondary school & Winners Park
12. Community facilities	Need for new parks/ Upgrading of existing parks	Mashonamini & Matsulu C
	Need for a community hall	Next to the Police Station
	Need for public library	Masitakhe

WARD 29

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need upgrading of Aldie reservoir & Gedlembane reservoir (has improvement. Stay few days with no water in.)	Aldie; Faith; Gedlembane; Somcuba; Sawotini; Ekukhanyeni & Ekuphileni
	Need for 2 boreholes	Gedlembane, Aldie and Ekuphileni areas
	Need water connections for 350 households	Gedlembane, Ekuphileni areas and Emathumbini
2. Roads & stormwater	Roads are badly damaged. Need for the reconstruction of Gedlembane Mluti bus route	Gedlembane; Somcuba, Mluti ,29 & 02
	Need for streets to be paved	Tsela to Thithi; Mandla phones to Mazambane; Xamina & Xawena to bridge kaKhoza. Sindzawonye Eloi to Kuwait; Julius via 123; Ekukhanyeni to Gudlumgwenya; Gedlembane to reservoir; Ngoma to Mhlanga & Ekukhanyeni to Mnisi via Old Apostol Street, bus stop to kaNyalunga via Gedlembane high school, Thwala to Sifundza, Somcuba to Thithi, Etjanini to Somcuba, kaMaliki to Kuwait.
	Need for foot bridges	Thela stream; Jane stream; Mbuyane stream; Skhanda; Etinkukhwini (Mathebula) kaFreddy, kaStuff, Eziweni, Faith, Emhlumeni, Beauty side & Sawotini (x1 kaFreddy and x1 kaSibiya)
	Need for vehicle bridges	Tsela to Thithi; Mphakatsi 21 stream (Nyoni); Vero Nkosi Ekukhanyeni & Eloi Kuwait Road, kaFreddy; Emhlumeni and kaStuff
	Need for the maintenance & upgrade of roads	Gedlembane to Mluti & Dludlu to Mkhumlakheza
	Need for road designs	Gedlembane (the Alp)
	Need for the sidewalks to be paved	Dludlu to Mkhumlakheza road and Mbebe to Daantjie Nkomeni
3. LED	Need for job creation opportunities	Entire ward
4. Health	Need for clinics/ health care facilities	Gedlembane; Somcuba; Zwelishana & Sawotini
	Need for upgrade of clinic	Eziweni clinic

	Need for clinic to operate 24 hours	Eziweni and Msogwaba clinics
5. Electricity	Need for infrastructure & households' connection	Ekuphileni 30; Ekukhanyeni 20; Sawotini 06; Mkhumlakheza 05& Eziweni 05
	Need for 13 high mass lights	Ekuphileni1; Sawotini2; Xamina 2; Gedlembane 1; somcuba 1 thithi 1; Shishila 1; Eziweni 1; Tsela 1; Emphakatsi 2
	Need for 100 street lights (most needed)	Dludlu to mkhumlakheza road x20; somcuba to Thithi road x20; Xamina to Zwelisha road x20; shell garage and Gedlembane to mluti road x40
6. Waste management	Need for dumping site management	kaGudlane; gedlembane; Emphakatsi; kaJulius; kaTsela; bus stop eOne; Eziweni; kaCaba; Somcuba; Thithi; Shishila primary school; old cemetery; Somcuba road next to vehicle bridge
	Need for refuse removal	Entire ward
7. Community Facilities	Need for parks & recreational facilities	Entire ward
	Need for sports facilities	Entire ward
	Need for palisade fencing of cemetery	Msogwaba old cemetery
8. Housing	Need for 110 RDP houses for collapsible structures	Entire ward
9. Education	Need for the primary school ground to be graded and a palisade fence around the school	Shishila primary school
	Need for beautification of school	Shishila primary school
10 Sanitation	Need for 2 500 VIP toilets	Entire ward
11 Safety & Security	Need for police patrol	Entire ward

WARD 30

PRIORITY	PRIORITY WEIGHT	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	1	Need upgrading and refurbishing of existing water infrastructure Implementation of the Coolmore water project dam	White River
	1	Refurbish raw water storage and secure and sustain allocated increased resource allocated	White River
	1	Need better management of water treatment and reticulation Implementation of "Drought Intervention Report for White River" Endecon, January 2021	White River
2. Sanitation	1	Need upgrading of existing sewer system and improved operation of waste water treatment works with specific attention to Colts Hill sewer line and pump station. Re-implementation of phase 2 of the waste water treatment plant	White River
	2	Need for dedicated TLB and Jetta machine for White River	White River
	2	Require the provision of a hazardous waste handling and disposal facility	White River
	2	Need for public toilets in the CBD	White River
3. Roads and Storm water	2	Require a full maintenance and repair programme for White River roads and pavements including specific attention to Tom Lawrence St and Chief Khumalo Mgiyeni Dr.	White River general including Chief Khumalo Mgiyeni Drive, Tom Lawrence, Van Riebeeck, Syd Cornwell, Rooibos and Maluti

WARD 30

	1	Restrict heavy duty vehicle traffic in residential areas	White River
	3	Require road link from Tungsten St to R537	White River Industrial Area
	2	Require Street sweeper vehicle for White River	White River
4. Transport	3	Spoornet railway must be reinstated as an alternative mode of transport	White River
	1	Require additional traffic control vehicles and officers to provide 24/7 service delivery	White River
		Need for a new taxi rank to be constructed	White River
5. Electricity/Power Supply	1	Additional capacity must be provided including replacement of the standby transformer in Hennie van Till St.	White River
6. Waste & Refuse management / Sanitation	1	Upgrade transfer station including facilitating recycling and capacity for acceptance of refuse from outer areas	White River
	2	Waste truck to be repaired and maintained to standard to meet White River refuse collection requirements	White River
	2	Establishment of waste removal system for business and commercial waste	White River
7. Community Facilities	1	Require a new clinic facility. Infrastructure, equipment and staff	White River
	3	Require extended parks and recreational facilities, especially in high density areas	White River

WARD 30

	3	Need for Sports facilities to be renovated, upgraded and maintained	White River
	3	Upgrade and maintenance of municipal chambers building and library	White River
	2	Supply and maintain adequate equipment and staff for parks Dept to meet community requirement	White River
	1	Fire and rescue service to comply with minimum public protection SANS 100/90 National requirement legislation	White River
8. Education	1	Build an additional high school with facilities	White River
	1	Build an additional primary school with facilities	White River
9. Social Services	1	Facilities for dealing with homeless and mentally disturbed persons	White River
	3	Hospital required for White River Community	White River
10. LED	1	Require more law enforcement officers, with vehicles, dedicated to Whiter Town with specific attention to enforcement of by-laws and control of taxi ranks	White River
	2	Taxi precinct requires upgrade	White River
	3	Planning and spatial provision International Hotel accommodation Cnr Impala and Sabie R537	White River
	3	Require Job creation plan for economic development and employment	White River

WARD 31

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Roads & storm water	Need for the tarring & paving of street	Gutshwa clinic roads; Bhayizane to Poponyane; Moja to Sbhulo; Sbhulo to main road James Shop; Silubane to Bhuga
	Need for foot bridges	Gutshwa to Sibhule School; Gutshwa to Dippini Bhuga; Bhuga to Half way; Bhayizani to Gutshwa Primary School & Bhayizane old sewerage to Halfway; Emanuel church to Sibhulo
	Need for road maintenance	Entire ward
	Need for speed humps	Next to clinic in Bhuga; Poponyane; On the dam towards the field; Halfway to Bhejukufa & Next to ka-Mabuza towards the school in Gutshwa, kaGorden
	Need for road signs	Bhuga to Ngulubeni & Khumalo Tribal Authority Road
	Need for overhead bridge	Sbhulo; Edhibini; Mhlanga; Lomangcingci; Kamagagula & Maphakama
	Need car bridge	Between Sifunindlela & Gutshwa; between Zikode and Maseko cemetery
	Need for the access road to cemeteries	Road to the cemetery
	Need for storm water drainage	Thulula; Nkohlakalo
2. Water	Insufficient water supply	Entire ward

WARD 31

	Need for the upgrading & maintenance of the existing infrastructure	Entire ward
	Need for new house connection	Bhuga; Halfway & Gutshwa.
	Need for boreholes	Mkasi Gutshwa; Julukani; Poponyane area; next to the sports field, Lucia Park; Bhayizane, Julukane; Bhuga Nkomeni, Nkohlakalo & Halfway next to Mbombela bricks
	Need for Jojo tanks	Mkheyi; next to Ngobe in Bhayizane; Silubane & Bhuga, Poponyane, city spoilers' ground; Julukane next to chief office
3. Electricity	Need for house connections	The area next to the old sewerage; area next to Mbombela bricks; the area next Lucia Park next to cemetery.
	Need for street lights/Apollo	From Magagula to Poponyane & from the road to Sbhulo school and from road to kaLomangcingci; Julukane; Halfway bridge; Bhuga next to Monareng
4. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Entire ward
5. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for integrated human settlement programme for the Eastern Region	Plaston, Spioenkop, Whiteriver Estate
6. Waste Management	Need for dumping sites and garbage trailer	Halfway, Mbombela bricks and next to Sbhulo Community Hall; Sbhulo; Maphakama; Makhahlela
7. Community facilities	Need for a community hall	Gutshwa

WARD 31		
	Need for youth centre	Bhuga
	Need for playing park	Gutshwa
8. Education	Need for additional classes & admin block	Gutshwa (Zikode secondary) & Gutshwa primary
	Need for comprehensive school (crèche & primary)	Poponyane
9. Safety & security	Need for 24 hours visibility of police	Entire ward
10. LED	Job opportunities	Entire ward
11. Health	Need for additional staff Need for 24 hours service Need for maternity room Need for kitchen	The existing clinic
12. Cemetery	Need for the fencing of cemetery	Bhuga; Bhayizane & Gutshwa

WARD 32

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for water supply	Sincobile; Mhlume; Thembelihle; Phola Park; Mashonamini; Dwaleni & Teka Takho; Backdoor
	No flow of water from the existing water package plant	Ward based
	Need for bulk water pipeline	Karino to Dwaleni
	Need for water tanks/Jojo tanks and three (3) boreholes	Entire ward
2. Electricity	Need for household connection	Thembelihle; Part of Phola Park; Mhlumeni, Dwaleni section, Teka Takho, New Village, Sincobile,
	Need for street lights (Strategic positions)	Mbumbhubhu, Mashonamini, Teka Takho; Mhlumeni; Stonecity; Eskom Park; Phola park; Thembelihle
3. Roads & storm water	Need for major roads to be paved & tarred	Snefini, Mbumbhubhu, Mashonamini, Stoencity, Teka Takho
	Need for a bus route	Dwaleni; Teka Takho
	Need for foot bridges	Teka-takho; Ngodini; Dwaleni & Phola park
	Need for speed humps	Dwaleni; Teka takho & Phola park
	Need for robots	Teka Takho Four-way stop
4. Waste Management	Need for waste removal	Entire ward
	Need for bulk-refuse bins	Entire ward

WARD 32

5. Sanitation	Need for sewerage management system. VIP toilets must be provided as a short-term solution	Phola Park; Teka Takho; Eskom Park; Part of Thembelihle & Dwaleni
6. Community facilities	Need for the upgrading of sports field	Dwaleni; Teka Takho; Phola Park & Sincobile
	Need for a community hall & library	Entire ward
	Need for a new cemetery & fencing of the existing cemetery	Entire ward
7. LED	Need for technical skills training centre	Entire ward
8. Housing & Land	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for land for agriculture purposes	Dwaleni & Teka Takho
	Need for formalization	Masakhane; Teka Takho; Eskom Park; Thembelihle & Mhlumeni
9. Health	Need for additional staff at the clinic	Dwaleni
10. Safety & security	Need for a satellite police station	Dwaleni & Phola Park
11. Education	Need for a primary school & crèche; Extra or additional classrooms	Teka Takho
	Need for transport to assist kids	Entire ward

WARD 33

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Water is scarce (only available in the morning from 5h00 am to 7h00 am)	Entire ward
	Pressure of water is very low & higher areas are unable to get water. Need for boreholes	Maporo; Bhejukufa (Mphotholozzi) & Mililand Barcelona & Sandzile area
2. Electricity	Need for Apollo lights	Nkohlakalo; Bhejukufa; Mthonjeni; Barcelona; Sandzile & Phumla Majaji
	Need for street lights	Mililand; Nkohlakalo; Barcelona; Maporo; Damini to Themba Hospital; Ngodini High; Mthonjeni; Sandzile & Phumla Majaji
	Need for the existing Apollo lights to be maintained	Entire ward
	Need for household electrification	Sandzile; Nkohlakalo & Majaji village
3. Roads & Storm water	Need for major streets to be tarred/paved	Mealieland; Maporo; Cemetery Road
	Need for foot bridges	Talukwatini leading to Kabokweni Complex; Sandzile area (Dutch); Nkohlakalo & Barcelona
	Need for a vehicle bridge	Nkohlakalo to Bhejukufa & Shikisha bridge
	Need for speed humps	Nkohlakalo, Maporo & Sandzile area
	Need for traffic lights & traffic signs	Kabokweni Complex
	Need for storm water drainage	Entire ward
4. Waste management	Need for a dumping site & collection of waste	Bhejukufa
5. Education	Need for community library to be extended	Kabokweni library
6. LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward
7. Community facilities	Need for the upgrading of sports ground	Maporo & Nkohlakalo grounds
	Need for the renovation of community hall	Kabokweni community Hall
	Need for fencing to prevent illegal dumping	Maporo ground

	Need for the renovation; extension of municipal offices & construction of guard house	Municipal Offices; Cemetery & Community Hall at Kabokweni
	Need for the fencing of cemetery	Kabokweni
8. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for sites	Entire ward
9. Health	Need for the extension & renovation of Kabokweni clinic	Kabokweni
10. Formalization	Need for formalization	Bhejukufa & Kabokweni (new settlement)

WARD 34		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Roads & storm water	Need for main roads to be tarred	Makoko to Mashonisa bus route (Bermuda); Makoko to Numbi Gate Road; Phameni bus route (Bermuda); Numbi bus route (Bermuda); Chweni Spieonkoop road; Malekutu to Chweni bus route (Bermuda)
	Need for main streets/roads to be paved	Chweni (Gwegwenene); Phameni (road between Jacob secondary school & Kusile primary school)
	Needs for speed humps	Mabuza improvers, Makoko(1 on the entrance to makoko primary) (1) Speed hump in Nelson Mandela and (1) next to ST Johns, Chief Albert unit. (3 Chweni) - 1 at Sebeba; 1 kaProc restaurant; 1 Emganwini
	Need for main roads to be re-gravelled	Makoko; Phameni; Malekutu Scombantwana to Chweni and Mabuza Improvers.
	Need for ring road	Chweni & Phameni
	Need for vehicle bridges	Phameni to Makoko bridge, Chweni in Sebeba

	Need for foot bridges	Makoko – Elsie Silinda to Mashonisa x 1 Jacob Mdluli Secondary School x1 & Paulos bridge leading to Masilela Cemeteries (Phameni).
	Need for existing foot bridge to be upgraded	Chweni (Scm- Bantwana x2; Gwegwenene x1
	Need for V drains	Makoko - from Freddy Nkomo down to Sbovana) From main road street to Lizzy Sengwayo down to the fields. From main road pass Sbongile Monareng house to Siphon Mathe's huse to the fields Nkala; Layekile
	Need for storm water pipes	Makoko- x1 Masilela main Road X1 From Mdluli road to the bridges before turning to Phameni Chweni- Sebeba foot bridge
2. Water	Need for boreholes	Makoko: (1) JJ Malandule (1) Nelson Mandela (1) Tutu Unit Chweni: Scombantwana (1) Sebeba(1) Malekutu Mabuza improvers: (1) Borehole next to cemetery. (1) KaMaluleke emasimini (1) E ST Johns (1) eGushede Street near kwaZolimo Phameni: (1) borehole kaDanger Ngomane (1)ka Mnisi Mavela (1) borehole next to Nelisiwe
	Need to increase/upgrade capacity to reservoirs & boreholes to be installed	Chweni; Phameni; Malekutu Mabuza Improvers. Makoko
	Need for Jojo tanks	Makoko: (1) jojo tank in chief Albert Luthuli; Jojo tank in JJ Malandule Chweni: (1) jojo tank in Sebeba

		Malekutu (Mabuza improvers): (1) jojo in kwaBhono; (1)Jojo tank Phameni
	Need for steel tank	(1)Steel tank ngase Mtomeni
3. Electricity	Need for household connections	Chweni (Scom-Bantwana & Chicken Farm); Phameni; Makoko Nelson Mandela & Musa Mbuyane
	Need for high mass lights	Malekutu- Mabuza Improvers x1; Tentele Good Enough x1; Mtomeni new steel tank x1; eCrossini near crèche x1; near driving school at Buy back centre x1; Makoko near Sedibe and Makoko school x1; at Nelson Mandela x1; near Musa Mbuyane x 1; near Elsie Silinda Chweni – Sebeba x1; Scombantwana x1; next to Chweni primary x1; Phameni – kaPiet Khoza shop x1; next to Phameni community hall x1
	Need for the existing street lights to be maintained	Entire ward
	Need for the upgrading of electricity capacity to increase power	Phameni; Chweni; Makoko & Malekutu (Mabuza Improvers)
4. Community services	Need for community halls (to be first priority in adjustment budget)	Chweni
	Need for sports facilities	Malekutu, Makoko
	Need for renovation of community hall	Makoko
	Need for ablution facilities & fencing of cemeteries	Entire ward
	Need for parks	Phameni & Makoko Nelson Mandela
	Need for park maintenance	Makoko (Existing Park); Chweni
5. Health	Need for new clinics	Phameni; Chweni; Malekutu Mabuza Home Improvers.
	Need for the upgrading of the existing clinic to operate for 24 hrs	Makoko
6. Education	Need for primary school	Malekutu- Skom Bantwana
	Need for Administration Block	Chweni (Chweni Primary School) & Makoko Primary School

	Need for addition of classes	Chweni Primary school
	Need for safety in schools	Entire ward
	Need for FET college for matriculants	Phameni
7.Social services	Need for sport facilities	Malekutu (Mabuza Home Improvers)
	Need for old age pay centre	Makoko; Chweni
8. Housing & Land	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for formalization (tenure upgrading)	Entire ward
9. Sanitation	Need for VIP Toilets	Entire ward
10. LED	Need for skills development to community members; entrepreneurship & tourism.	Entire ward
	Need for brick laying factory & embroidering & printing factory	Makoko
	Need for a shopping mall	Makoko –Mdluli Tribal Authority
11. Safety & security	Need for 24 hours visibility of SAPS	Entire ward
	Need for Satellite Police Station	Chweni & Makoko (next to the Traditional Authority area)
12. Waste management	Need for waste removal	Entire ward

WARD 35

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Insufficient water supply	Entire ward
	Need for Jojo tanks (for interim relieve)	Thembisa, Ermelo, Siligane; Nkohlakalo; Tycoon; Half Way; Lindela; Buyelani; Maswirijini; Matangaleni; KaMabopha; Sifundlela Built it.
	Need for boreholes	Siligane; Tycoon; Lindela; Maswirijini; Matangaleni; KaMabopha; Built it; Thembisa; Half way.
	Need for a Reservoir	Nkohlakalo & Bhuga
2. Electricity	Need for household connections	Halfway; Bhuga; Mtangaleni; Bhaburi; Part of Siligane; Sifunindlela; Skonkwane; Maswirijini; Matangaleni; Tycoon
	Need for streets lights or high mast lights	All the crime hot spots i.e. KaMagagula to the clinic in Matangaleni; Mpompoli to Maseko ring road; Siligane to Tycoon; Sifunindlela to Siligane; Elijah Mango to Ermelo
3. Roads & storm water	Need for the roads to be paved/tarred	Thembisa- Maria road; Nkohlakalo-Mpompoli road; Halfway-Mabuza to cemetery road; Sifunindlela – Build-It road; Siligane school road; Mvangatini road
	Need for foot bridges	Siligane to Tycoon; Matangaleni to Siligane; Sifunindlela to Gutshwa; Sifundlela to Losana
	Need for overhead bridge	Main road to Mpompoli primary school and Sifunindlela primary school
	Need for road signs	Ngulubeni to Bhuga road & tribal authority road.
	Need for bus shelter	Entire ward (all bus routes)
	Need for access road to cemeteries.	Siligani & Matangaleni (to be paved)
	Need for storm water drainage	Siligane; Sifunindlela; Matangaleni; Ermelo; Tembisa; Part of Nkohlakalo & Half Way

	Need for speed humps	Matangaleni (x2); Build it (x1); Siligane (x1) & Magagula (x1)
4. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
	Private land acquisition for community	Entire ward
5. Community facilities	Need for a community hall	Sifunindlela community hall
	Need for a library; with access to internet	Matangaleni next to park
	Need for sport field to be upgraded	Entire ward
	Need for a multipurpose centre	Entire ward
	Need for the maintenance and fencing of cemetery	Matangaleni, Nkohlokalalo, Tembisa, Siliga & Sifunindlela; Emkangatini; Buyelani
	Need for water & ablution facilities at cemeteries	Siligani & Matangaleni
	Need for a park to minimize the youth from going to tavern	Next to Build it soccer ground
6. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilet	All sections
7. Health	Need for another clinic (the population has grown tremendously)	Old sewerage (Sifunindlela)
	Zozo's must be placed at the clinic to reduce congestion	Bhuga CHC
8. LED	Need for market stalls	Kamagagula
8. Education	Need for a primary school	Siliga & Matangaleni
	Need for a crèche	Entire ward
9. Safety & security	Need for 24 hours visibility of police	Entire ward

WARD 36

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1.Road & storm water	Need for the tarring/ paving of roads	Mthombo high school to Newscom steel tank; Newscom Ka Tsila; IPCC to nkosana Supermarket, Emoyeni kaSilinda; Sunshine to Magagane; Nkanini; Zomba cemetery; Zomba tar to Masjid & entire ward
	Need for access roads	Bonga Mlambo to Sabane
	Need for foot bridge	Emoyeni, Zomba, Newscom Ka Mbombi, Newscom Mjupas
	Need for vehicle bridge	Emoyeni and ZOmba, Newscom to Emoyeni
	Need for storm water drainage	Sunshine street next to sunshine cafe from KK Bus Stop; Street from KK Bus Stop; Nkanini & Mthombo high school street
	Need for clearing of roads	Entire ward
2. Water	Need for 2 Reservoirs	Zomba & Newscom
	Request for water supply in the entire ward	Entire ward
	Need for connection of pipes	Newscom
	Need for refurbishment scheme	Entire ward
	Need for boreholes	Zomba and Moyeni

WARD 36

	Need for jojo tanks	Zomba and Moyeni
3. Electricity	Need for electricity infrastructure	Newscom Ezembeni
	Need for Apollo lights	Newscom; Nkanini; Mthombo High school; Zomba next to Mthunzi primary school; Thembaletu; Sunshine Street & all crime spots & Emoyeni
	There is a problem of illegal connection	Entire ward
4. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Zomba & Emoyeni
5. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
6. Health	Need for a clinic	Zomba and Ngobiyane villages
7. Community facilities	Need for a library	Entire ward
	Need for a community hall	Newscom
	Need for a crèche & pre-school	Newscom
	Need for sports ground	Entire ward
8. Safety & Security	Need for satellite police station	Newscom
9. Cemeteries	Need for fencing & cleaning of cemeteries	Emoyeni; Newscom & Zomba
10. LED	Need for projects to create jobs	Zomba and Moyeni
11. Waste Management	Need for land fill site & collection of waste	Entire Ward

WARD 37

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for and sufficient constant water supply	Khumbula; Entire ward
	Need for Jojo tanks	Malekutu; Part of Khumbula (Zwide & Riverside)
	Need for upgrade of a borehole	Malekutu (5 boreholes) & Riverside-Khumbula (1)
2. Roads & storm water	Need for roads to be tarred	Mjejane to Malekutu;
	Need for the roads to be paved	Malekutu; Zwide; Riverside; Mashonisa.
	Need for foot bridges	Malekutu, Khumbula; Mjejane to Buyelani
	Need for bus shelter	Mjejane
	Need tourism gate	To the Kruger National Park
	Need for access roads	Ten City to Malekutu school via Bambanani
Electricity	Need for household electrification	Phondweni, Mjejane, Khumbula, Malekutu
	Need for street lights & maintenance of existing street lights	Malekutu, Zwide; Riverside
	Need for the upgrading of electricity to increase power	Malekutu; Khumbula

WARD 37

4. Housing	Need of RDP houses	Entire ward
	Need for formalization of settlements	Entire ward
5. Sanitation	Need for 750 VIP toilets	Malekutu (600); Khumbula (150); Mjejane
6. Health	Need for a new clinic	Malekutu
7. Education	Need for a primary school	Khumbula
	Need for extensions of class-rooms	Mandundu Primary School & Vutselani Primary School
	Need for access to AET programme	Mjejane
	Need for crèches to prepare children for formal education	Mjejane
	Need for safety in schools	Malekutu & Malekutu Primary School
8. Community facilities	Need for the renovation of stadium	Ntsikazi Stadium (Khumbula)
	Need for a community hall	Malekutu
	Need for cricket sport field	Malekutu
	Need for maintenance of a park	Malekutu Park
	Need for fencing of cemeteries	Ward based
9. LED	Need for skills development programmes on entrepreneurship & tourism	Makoko

WARD 37		
	Need for brick laying factory & embroidering & printing factory	Malekutu
	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward
10. Safety & security	Need for Satellite Police Station and 24-hour monitoring	Malekutu

WARD 38		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for water supply & boreholes (Phase 3 upgrade)	Mbonisweni; Backdoor; Makotapenini; Buyelani & Phathwa
2. Electricity	Need for household connection	Bhongindlala; Backdoor; Phathwa & Mbonisweni
	Need for upgrading of electricity	Hillsview
	Need for street lights	Phathwa; Backdoor & Mbonisweni
3. Roads & storm water	Roads are in bad conditions, need to be tarred/ paved	Hillsview; Mbonisweni Clinic Road & Pathwa (Road to grave yards)
	Need for surfaced/paved access roads	Entire ward
	Need for speed humps	Hillsview; Phathwa & Mbonisweni
	Need for traffic circle	Backdoor intersection
	Need for bus shelters	Entire ward

WARD 38

	Need for side walks	Mbonisweni
4. Community facilities	Need for a community hall	Mbonisweni
5. Sports facilities	Need for the upgrading of existing sport fields	Hillsview; Phathwa; Mbonisweni & Backdoor
6. Land & Housing	Need for land for residential development	Hillsview & Mbonisweni
	Need for RDP houses	Hillsview; Mbonisweni; Backdoor & Phathwa
7. LED	Need for employment. Many people are not working	Entire ward
8. Education	Need for a secondary school	Hillsview
	Need for scholar transport to assist kids	Entire ward
	Need for a library	Hillsview
9. Health	Need for a clinic	Hillsview & Backdoor
10. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets	Phathwa
	Need for the upgrading of sewer infrastructure	Hillsview & Backdoor
11. Safety & security	Need for SAPS to be visible	Entire ward

WARD 39

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need to expand reticulation system	Mashonamini; Santini; Krugerview; Madushula
	Need for boreholes	Ka-Mlilo; Jerusalem
	Need for Jojo tanks	Nyonganex5 & Numbi; Mashonaminix4;
	There is infrastructure, but no water. Water comes out once in a life time.	Nyongane; & Numbi
2. Roads & storm water	Need for the road to be tarred	Ifalethu via Gerald tarven eMathankeni to national bar lounge; entrance road from tar to eBhontshisini; KaMshwane to Inkunzi secondary school & Nyongane via Gravel yard to KaNkosi's store (1;2km)
	Need paving of road	Mashonamini to George Mhaule School
	Need for Bermuda roads to be completed	Numbi
	Need for an upgrade of the ring-road	Numbi
	Need for vehicle bridge bridge and paved road	Mashonamini to Numbi George Mhaule school;
	Need for vehicle bridge	Edibhini eNyongane; from Mthimba emhlangeni to cemetery Numbi, Mashonamini to George Mhaule School
	Need for 4 speed humps	2Nyongane & 2Numbi

WARD 39

	Need for traffic signs & pedestrian crossing	Numbi & Nyongane
	Need for public transport	Kruger National Park
	Need for bus shelter & bus stop signs	Kruger National Park
	Need for V-drains	Entire ward
3 Electricity	Need for household connections	Numbi (Esantini and Mashonamini); Nyongane (Madushula Block); Mbongolweni Block; Rockville zone2
	Need for apolo and street lights	Numbi; Nyongane
4. Community services	Need for a community hall/ multi-purpose centre	Numbi; Mshadza; Nyongane
	Need for community park	Numbi
	Need for cemeteries	Nyongane
5. Housing	Need for 430 RDP houses	Numbi and Nyongane
6. Sanitation	Need for VIP toilets & Sewerage system	Entire ward
7. Health	Need for a clinic	Nyongane & Numbi
	Need for a satellite clinic	Berg-en-Dal; Pretoriuskop & Skukuza
	Maximise HIV & Aids Centre for educational purposes	Entire ward
8. Education	Need for a primary school	Nyongane & Numbi

WARD 39

	Need for a secondary school	Mashonamini
	Need for an Admin block & additional classroom	George Mhaule
	Need for a library	Numbi & Nyongane
	Need for access to bursaries (for matric students)	Entire ward
	Need for access to ABET programme	Entire ward
	Need for Day Care Centres	Nyongane / Numbi
	Need for FET or TVET college	Entire ward
9. Sports facilities	Need for the maintenance of existing sports ground	Entire ward
	Need for sports facilities New sports	Kruger National Park Mashonamini Numbi
10. LED	Need for job opportunities	Entire ward
	Need for skill development on enterpreurship & tourism	Entire ward
	Need for shelters for vendors	Nyongane & Skukuza
	Need for market stalls	Kruger National Park; Nyongane
	Need for sustainable livelihood programme for vulnerable groups (Marula Project)	Entire ward

WARD 39

	Need for Pig project	Numbi and Nyongane
	Need for chicken farm project	Numbi
	Need for assisting Home Base Care	Numbi and Nyongane
	Need for site development	Numbi and Nyongane
11. Safety & security	Need for the 24 hrs visibility of SAPS	Entire ward
	Need for fire station	Numbi
12. Offices	Need for Department of Public Works Offices	Nyongane
	Need for Department of Agriculture Offices	Numbi
	Need for municipal offices	Numbi
	Home Affairs offices	Numbi
13. Waste Management	Need for waste removal	Entire ward

WARD 40

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
1. Water	Need for house connections	Lehawu; Entire ward
	Need for boreholes	Maphakama; Maphakama School
	Need for jojo tanks	Maphakama & Gedlembane
2. Roads & Storm water	Need for vehicle bridges	Nkanini; Mphakatsi
	Need for pedestrian bridge	Gedlembane; Shuma-Mashego
	Need for roads to paved/tarred	Sheba to Mashego road; Msogwaba Filling Station to Msogwaba cemetery; Maphakama (road next to robots); Entire ward
	Need for water stormwater pipes	Entire ward
	Need for access roads	Entire ward
3. Education	Need for a primary school	Maphakama
	Need for a pre-school	Maphakama
4. Electricity	Need for Apollo lights (high mast lights)	Entire ward
	Need for street lights	Entire ward
5. Housing	Need for RDP houses	Entire ward
6. Waste management	Need for waste collection to avoid illegal dumping	Entire ward

WARD 40

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AFFECTED AREAS
7. LED	Need to empower small enterprises	Entire ward
	Need for women empowerment programmes	Entire ward
8. Safety and security	Need for a mobile police station	Emoyeni
	Need for SAPS 24 hours visibility	Entire ward
9. Community Facilities	Need for a community hall	Lehawu
	Need for a sports facility	Emoyeni
10. Sanitation	Need for sewer pipes	Entire ward
11. Transport	Need for a public transport facility	Lehawu
12 Health	Need for a clinic to operate 24 hours	Msogwaba
	Need for a mobile clinic	Lehawu; Gedlembane; Vukasambe
	Need for a satellite clinic	Ward based

WARD 41

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AREA AFFECTED
1. Water	Insufficient water reticulation as a result of ever-increasing number of households	Enkomeni, KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	There is the problem of water interruption	Ext8, Ext3, Ext 14, Ext15, Ext 16, Ext 10B, Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need for boreholes	Ext13, Ext15, Ext16, Ext14, Ext10B, KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need for stand pipe& water meter connection	KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust, Ext 15,16
	Need for new dams to cater for increasing demand	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext8 Ext13, Ext14, Ext15, Ext16
	Need for free water	Entire ward
	Nonfunctional fire hydrant to assist during fire disaster	Ext13,10B
	Increasing demand for water which exceeds the current water capacity	Entire ward
	Illegal water connection	Entire ward
	Water insufficient and some areas does not have infrastructure	KaMadakwa Ndlovu
Need for boreholes	Entire ward	

WARD 41

	Need for Jojo tanks	Entire ward
	Fencing of reservoir	Emjindini Trust.
	Replacement of water meters from steel to plastic.	Entire ward
2. Electricity	Insufficient supply of high mast light in rural areas and location	Enkomeni, Egushede, Moddies, Mangozeni, Monrose, Extension, 10B, Ext 13, 14, 15,16,8 and KwaMadakwa Ndlovu.
	Lack of household connection in rural areas	Kempstone, Enkhomeni, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Monrose, KaDundu (new settlement)
3. Education	Need for a secondary school	Ext 13
	Need for a combine school	KaMadakwaNdlovu
	Need for school libraries and halls	Sikhutsele Primary School, Khanyisile Primary School, Moodies Primary School, Funwako Secondary Secondary.
4. Roads& storm water	Poor condition of road infrastructure which Serve as a barrier to effective transportation/streets (internal) in bad condition especially during rainy season	Main road (ring-road) at Emjindini Trust & KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Extensions 8,13,14,15,16, Road linking Ext 10B with; Prison Farm to KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need for a footbridge	KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Kempstone,
	Need for a vehicle bridge	Between Ext.11 and Ext.16,
	Need for upgrade of vehicle bridge	Between Ext.10 and Greyville

WARD 41		
	Need for bus shelter	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext 13, Ext 14, Ext8, Ext 10B
	Need for speed humps	Whole ward
	Need for footbridge between KaMadakwa Ndlovu and Khanyisile Primary	KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Kempstone
	Need road traffic sign	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Lack of tarring and paving of road	Ext 8, Ext13, Ext 14, Ext 15, Ext 16, Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext 10B, Ring road at KaMadakwa Ndlovu- Emjindini trust
5. Human Settlements	Insufficient supply of adequate housing in rural areas	Entire ward
	No title deeds issued	Emjindini Trust & KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need stands for middle income earners	Entire ward
	Need for formalization in of informal settlements	Emjindini Trust& KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need for the completion of incomplete RDP houses	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu Ext 13, Ext 14, Ext15, Ext 16
	Need for church stands	Entire ward

WARD 41		
	Need for RDP houses	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext 15, Ext 16
6. Sanitation	Lack of bulk sewer and reticulation system within the ward	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext 15, Ext 16
	Constant leak/burst of sewerage pipe and overwhelmed drainage system due to decline in capacity to cater the new extension	Ext. 8, 10B,
	Need for upgrade of the sewer pump station	Ext.10B
	Need for Flushing toilet	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext 15, Ext 16
7. Health & social service	Lack of primary health care facilities In new Extension and rural areas	Extension14, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust
	Need for the clinic to be extended maintained & upgraded	Emjindini Trust (Kempstone)
	Need site for collection of medicine for chronic medication diseases	Kamadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust, Ext.16
	Shortage of Ambulances	Entire ward
8. Community facilities	Lack for public library to cater for the information needs of the ward residents	Ext 14, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust, Ext 13
	Lack of community hall within the ward	KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust, Ext 13
	Lack for youth centre	KaMadakwa Ndlovu and Emjindini Trust.

WARD 41

	Need for SASSA& Home Affairs office	Ext13, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust
	Need for multipurpose centre	Ext 16, Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need centre for Physically challenge people	Ext 13, Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa
	Need for fire station	Entire ward
	Need for bus shelters	Bus stations within the ward
	Request for a skill development centre	Entire ward
9. Local Economic Development (LED)	Lack of site to attract domestic and international tourist	Emjindini Trust (Emangozeni) KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Higher unemployment rate in rural areas	Whole ward
10.Social service	Lack of early childhood development Facilities	KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Lack of drop-in centre within the ward	Ext14, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust
	Need for skills development centre and community-based business	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Ext 14
11. Sports& recreation	Lack of recreational facilities for the youth in rural areas/Lack of play parks	Emjindini Trust, KaMadakwa Ndlovu Ext 13, Ext 16, Ext 15

WARD 41

	Maintenance and fencing of sports fields	Emjindini Trust, Kamadakwa Ndlovu, Ext.13,14,15 &16
12. Safety & Security	High rate of Crime Need for satellite police station	Ext 13, Emjindini Trust, Ka Madakwa Ndlovu
	Problem of illegal Miners & immigrants	Ext 15, Ext 16, KaMadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust
13.Cemetry	Lack of cemetry in certain in rural areas	Emjindini Trust (Enkomeni)& KaMadakwa Ndlovu
	Need for ablution facilities at the cemeteries	Kamadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust
	Need for maintenance and fencing of cemeteries	Greyville, Kamadakwa Ndlovu, Emjindini Trust
14. Service pay point	Lack of electricity vending machine in New extensions	Ext13 (Aerodrome building), Emjindini Trust & KaMadakwa Ndlovu
15. Waste Management	Absence of waste deposit facilities in rural areas	Emjindinini Trust, KaMdakwa Ndlovu
	Need for bulk bin to avoid illegal dumping	Entire ward
16. Rural Development	Need for deep tanker for livestock farming	Emjindini Trust, Kamadakwa Ndlovu

WARD 42

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AREA AFFECTED
1. Water	Increasing demand of water which exceeds the current water supply capacity	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831, Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
	Major Leaks on the reservoir above Pilgrim & president street	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	(Replacement of A/C Pipes	New Village, Ext. 5 & 6, Lomas, Stadium
	Need for placement of the telemetric system	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831, Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re Of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
	Lack of fire hydrant to assist during fire disasters/ Non-functional fire hydrant to assist during fire disasters	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831, Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re

WARD 42

		Of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
	Higher instances of water loss and non-payment thereof	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Need for new dams to cater for increasing demand for water	Behind Agnes Mine, Moodies
	Lack of basic services water infrastructure	Old Single Quarter
2. Electricity	Deteriorating lighting as a result of outdated and non-functioning street lamp posts	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Outdated and hazardous electricity infrastructure	Burgerville, Cathyville, CBD, Industrial Area, Lomas, New Village, Spearville, Family Units, White City, New Claire, Santa View, Highway View, Rimers Park, Keller Park, Phola Park, Mkhize Park & Erf. 829 & 831
	Basic electrical services infrastructure	Old Single Quarter
	Lack of high mast and street lights	Cathyville, Burgerville, Family Units, Ext. 5 & 6, New Claire, White City, Lomas, New Village, Spearville, Highway View, Rimers Park, Keller Park, Phola Park, & Erf. 829 & 831, Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re Of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
	Electricity substations too exposed which is hazardous to residents	Burgerville, Cathyville, Industrial Area, Lomas, New Village, Spearville, Family Units, Ext. 5 & 6, White City, New Claire, Santa View, Highway View, Rimers Park, Keller Park, Phola Park & Erf. 829 & 831

WARD 42

	Electricity loss due to illegal connections	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Old infrastructure and rotten poles	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville (Jafta & Crescent Street), New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Floodlights needed	Emjindini Soccer Stadium, Multipurpose Centre (Spearville), Emjindini Tennis Court, Barberton Tennis Court, Burgerville Swimming Pool, Kathyville Tennis Court
	High mast lights needed	2 Burgerville, 3 Cathyville, 1 Highway view, 1 New Claire, 1 New Village, 1 Lomas Area, 1 Erven 829, 1 Family Units, 1 Ekucathuzeni Primary School (Outside the Yard), 1 White City, 1 Mkhize Park, 1 Ext. 6, Keller Park, Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re Of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
	Streetlights needed	Erven 829 & 831, Family Units, Rimers Park, Keller Park, Phola Park, Mkhize Park.
3. Sanitation	Dilapidated ablution facilities	Emjindini Soccer Stadium, Tennis court, Indoor sports Centre, Phola Park, Keller Park, Rimers Park, Kathyville Park, Emjindini Community Hall, Kathyville Community Hall
	Ablution facilities do not accommodate disabled people using wheelchairs	Barberton – CBD, Burgerville - Swimming Pool, Cathyville - Swimming Pool
	Sewerage pipes too old, as a result, constant bursts are experienced	New Village, Spearville, Santa View, White City, New Claire, Burgerville, Erven 829 & 831, CBD, Cathyville, Family Units & Lomas

WARD 42

	Basic sanitation services infrastrucute	Old Single Quarter
	Need for bulk sewer infrastructure and reticulation	Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re Of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
4. Waste management/ refuse removal	Insufficient supply of bulk bins which leads to illegal dumping	Burgerville, Cathyville, New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Streetlight bins	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville, New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
5. Roads and Storm water	Dilapidated roads/ street within the ward which negates effective commuting – need for interlock paving	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6 & entire ward
	Need for maintenance and upgrading of storm water drainage systems	CBD, Spearville, New Village, White City, New Claire, Family Units, Highway View, Ext. 5 & 6, Erf. 829 & 831, Lomas Area, Burgerville, Cathyville,
	Need for construction of new internal roads/streets and installation of storm water drainage systems	Portion 27 Of 369 JU Veldskool, 2405 Spoornet Site, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext.6, Erf 1775 Barberton, Public Works Site, Re Of 14 Of 369 JU, Re Of 15 Of 369 JU Play Ground, Portion 45 Of 369 JU Emjindini
6. Pedestrian Walkways	No pedestrian walkways which lead to people walking on the road intended for traffic	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6, Erven 829 & 831. Schools: Ekucathuzeni Primary School, Ngwane Combined School, Ekujabuleni Disable School, Mountain View, Barberton Primary School& Barberton Secondary School
	Dilapidated walkway	
7. Human Settlements	High demand for rental stock which is in short supply	Upgrading of the Family Units (Spearville)

WARD 42

	Dilapidated housing structures which are not suitable for human habitation and lack of title deeds	Burgerville, New Village, White City, New Claire, Spearville
	Dilapidated housing structures not suitable for human habitation	Spearville, New Village, White City, New Claire, Family Units, Burgerville
	Higher backlogs in the provision of housing for middle income earners and low-income earners	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville, New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Maintenance of municipal flats and buildings	Bob's centre, Lomas Area, CBD, Family Units, Spearville, Erven 831, Thandanani Centre, Ekujabuleni Disable Centre.
	Construction of RDP houses. (Dilapidated Apartheid houses)	Spearville, White City, New Claire
8. Land ownership/ title deeds	Need for title deeds to be issued to beneficiary households	Burgerville, Spearville & New Village, White City, New Claire & Cathyville
	Insufficient supply of residential stands to meet current demands	Burgerville, CBD, Cathyville, New Village, Spearville, White City, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, Family Units, Highway View, & Erf. 829 & 831.
	Recommended areas for human settlement	Portion Re/14 & 15 of the farm Barberton Townlands 369 JU (Playing ground in the astatic), Portion Re/14, 24 & 45 of the Barberton Townlands 369 JU, Portion 27 of the Farm Barberton Townlands 369 JU (Veldskool), Portion 36 of the Farm Barberton Townlands 369 JU (Next to Golf Course), Portion of Re/14 Barberton Townlands (Between portion 27 & 36 Barbeton Townlands 369 JU), Portion Re/168 Barberton Asiatic Ext. 2, Erf. 1775 & 3915 Barberton, Erf.769 Emjindini Ext. 6, Erf. 2404, Portion Re/2405 (along Kruger Street), Erf. 2406 Barberton (Cnr Smit & Brand)

WARD 42

9. Sports and Recreation	Dilapidated public swimming pools which affects recreational activity	Barberton CBD, Burgerville, Cathyville, Construction of swimming pool Mkhize Park.
	Lack of maintenance of play parks	Burgerville, Cathyville, Phola Park, Keller Park, Rimers Park & Mkhize Park, Coronation Park, Empire-Crown Street Park
	Poor/lack of proper infrastructure in the soccer field (i.e. Grass, Grand stand, fence, lights)	Spearville (Indoor Sports Centre, Emjindini Stadium & Tennis court), Cathyville tennis court, CBD Multipurpose centre & Burgerville.
	Lack of integrated sports facilities in identified schools	Ngwane Combined School, Ekucathuzeni Primary School, Mountain View Combined School, Barberton Secondary School (Cathyville), Emjindini High School, Barberton Primary School.
	Dilapidated facility as a result of lack of maintenance	Coronation Park, Burgerville, Cathyville, Phola Park, Keller Park, Rimers Park, Mkhize Park, Emjindini Stadium, Indoor Sports, Tennis Court, Empire-Crown Street Park
	Poor maintenance of park and lack of proper recreational facilities	Coronation Park, Keller Park, Burgerville Park, Phola Park, Rimers Park, Cathyville & Mkhize Park & Family Units, Burger Park
	Construction of Play parks	at Erven 1775 and 3915
	Poor storm water drainage system and insufficient lights	Spearville (Emjindini Stadium), Burgerville
	Construction of Sports City (indoor basketball, volleyball, netball, etc.) surrounded by Tennis court field, Cricket field, rugby field, basketball etc.	Land next to Barberton Golf course (Portion 14 of 369 JU Barberton Townlands)
	Need for recreational centre (performing arts, dancing, acting, etc.)	Proposed at Barberton Townlands 14/369 JU

WARD 42

10. Community facilities	Shrinking and lack of enclosure on cemeteries	Cathyville, Town Residential & Emjindini cemeteries Old Burgerville Cemetery
	Identification and provision/purchasing of land to cater for Regional Cemetery	Entire ward
	Dilapidated community hall structure which needs upgrading	Spearville (Emjindini Community Hall), Cathyville Community Hall, Barberton Town Hall
	Upgrading of old Bara building	Next to Emjindini stadium.
	Allocation of budget to assist local disability centres	Disability centres within the ward
	Fencing of local disable centre	Disability centres within the ward
	Lack of office space for Ward Committee	Proposed on the old Emjindini Public Library building.
	Upgrading and maintenance of public library	Barberton Public Library
11. Access routes	Lack of proper route from Burgerville to Town cemetery – Need for a footbridge	From Burgerville to Town cemetery
	Lack of access route to mitigate travelling long distances to nearby health facility	From Spearville to Santa Hospital
12. Transportation	Lack of speed control which endangers the lives of learners crossing the street from their respective schools	Between Cathyville and Burgerville (General Street); New Village to Emjindini Secondary School; New Village to Ngwane Combined School; Spearville to Ekucathuzeni Primary School; Cathyville to Barberton Secondary School. Ekucathuzeni Primary School, Ngwane Combined School, Ekujabuleni Disable School, Mountain View, Barberton Primary School & Barberton Secondary School.

WARD 42

	Lack of speed humps to ensure safety of children from speeding motorists	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6, Erven 829 & 831.
	Insufficient stop signs and marking of roads	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6 & 5, Erven 829 & 831, including government institutions
	High instances of removal of street name plates	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6 & 5, Erven 829 & 831.
	Lack of bus shelters to accommodate people who make use of public transport	CBD, Cathyville, New Village, Spearville, Burgerville, Ext. 5 & 6
	Lack of street direction signs to various government institutions (clinics, hospitals, public libraries, etc.)	New Village, Spearville, Santa View, Ext. 5 & 6, White City & New Claire, Erven 829 & 831.
	Need for feasibility studies	<p>Possibility of solving the congestion at Pick n Pay exit.</p> <p>Possibility of converting De Villiers Street, Halder street, Adcock Street and Crown Street to one-way streets.</p> <p>Possibility of relocating Barberton Taxi Rank to Eureka City or Shoprite parking lot.</p>
	Need for relocation of bus terminal at Barberton Asiatic (Kathyville)	Proposed location Barberton Townlands 14/3 369 JU
13. Local Economic Development (LED)	High unemployment rate amongst the youth	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6 & 5, Erven 829 & 831.

WARD 42

	Need for a Mining Academy	Barberton, Emjindini
	Need for Agriculture and Forestry Academy	Barberton, Emjindini
	Support development of cooperatives and SMMEs	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6 & 5, Erven 829 & 831.
	Construction/Development of Technical College	Portion 36 of the farm Barberton Townlands 369 JU
	Need for feasibility studies	Possibility of establishing an LED office at Bias building (Barberton) Possibility of purchasing the unoccupied buildings at the Industrial area to support prospective and existing businesses.
	Need for business stands and land availability	Entire ward
	Need for purchasing of old redundant Post Office Building to establish offices supporting youth development initiatives and tourism	Barberton, Post Office Building
	Resuscitation of the Cable Line	Barberton Mountainlands
	Establishment of community banks	Barberton town lands 14/369JU
14. Health and Social Services	Need for allocation of additional working space for Barberton Town Clinic (allocation of the whole ground floor to the Clinic)	Barberton, Municipal Office Building
	Construction of Gate Clinic outside Barberton General Hospital	Barberton Asiatic

WARD 42

	Need for the extension of the TB Hospital	Emjindini
	Lack of facility to cater for women suffering from domestic violence	Proposed on Barberton Townlands 14/3 of 369 JU
	Insufficient supply of early childhood development center in the ward.	Spearville (Ext. 3), Burgerville.
	Upgrading of the Nurses' Home, Doctors' Quarters and the swimming pool at Barberton General Hospital	Barberton General Hospital
	Need for play facilities at the ECD centre in Barberton General Hospital	Barberton General Hospital
15. Education	Lack of tertiary education facilities	Proposed on Barberton Townlands 14/3 of 369 JU
	Dilapidated school infrastructure and lack of enabling facilities	Spearville (Emjindini Secondary School), New Village (Ngwane Combined School), Ekucathuzeni Primary School, Burgerville (Mountain View Combined School), Cathyville (Barberton Primary School), Barberton Secondary School, Barberton TVET College
	Early Childhood Development Centre (ECD)	Spearville & Burgerville
	Need for play facilities	ECD inside Barberton General Hospital
16. Town Planning	No township establishment/ formalization in certain areas	Erven 829 & 831, Kathyville (behind the General Hospital), Current Soccer Field, all Department of Public Works sites and Spoornet sites, Portion Re/14 & 15 of the farm Barberton Townlands 369 JU (Playing Ground in the astatic), Portion Re/14, 24 & 45 of the Barberton Townlands 369 JU (Veldskool), Portion 36 of the Farm Barberton Townlands 369 JU (Next to Golf Course), Portion of Re/14 Barberton Townlands (Between portion 27 & 36 Barberton Townlands 369 JU), Portion Re/168 Barberton Asiatic Ext.

WARD 42

		2, Erf. 1775 & 1539 Barberton, Erf. 769 Emjindini Ext. 6, Erf 2404, Portion Re/2405 (Along Kruger Street), Erf. 2406 Barberton (Cnr Smit & Brand), 2405 Spoornet Site
17. Safety & Security	Need for more traffic control and additional staff	New Village, New Claire, Highway View, White City, Spearville, Town Residents & CBD, Burgerville, Kathyville, Santa View, Industrial Area, Family Units, Ext. 6 &5, Erven 829 & 831.
	Upgrading of the local police station and satellite police station	CBD & Emjindini Spearville.
	Construction of a fire station and Disaster Management Centre	Proposed on Barberton Townlands 14/369 JU

WARD 43

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AREA AFFECTED
1.Electricity	Lack of bulk electricity and reticulation	Silver Creek, Madubula, Gaza, Mlambongwane, Noordkaap, Honeybird
	Lack of high mast lights in rural areas which makes these areas too dark at night	Dikbas, Sheba Siding (x4), Dixie (x2), Mashayane (x3), Esperado (x1), Madubula (x2), Silver Creek (x2), Shelangubo (x4), Castelkop (x1), Mlambongwane (x4), Noordkaap (x2)
	Upgrade of the electricity supply system	Dixie
2.Roads and storm water	Dilapidated main street which negates effective commuting	Verulam, Sheba Siding, Dixie, Mandela, Shelangubo, Mlambongwane, Noordkaap, Gaza
	Need for vehicle bridge (x3)	Sheba Siding (x3), Mlambongwane (x1), KaGazi (x1)
	Need for access roads	Sheba Siding (x3), Madubula, Mlambongwane
	Need for footbridges in rural areas	Madubula, Sheba Siding, Shelangubo, Mandela,
	Need for footbridge leadngto Sheba Siding Primary School	Sheba Siding
	Completion of the project on paving of internal streets	Verulam
3.Land Acquisition	Privately owned land/State owned which makes it difficult to install basic municipal services	Mlambongwane, kaBrown, Noordkaap, Mandela, Mashayane, Madubula, KaGazi, 305 JU, 306 JU, 953 JU, 301 JU, 359 JU, Portion 14 Verulam Farm 659 JU.

WARD 43

	Insufficient allocation of non-residential stands (i.e. schools, churches, clinic,)	Sheba Siding, Verulam
4.Community facilities	Need for integrated sport facilities	Sheba Siding, Low's Creek, Dixie, Verulam, Dikbas
	Conversion of old school at Madubula to Community Hall and Multi-purpose centre	Madubula, Verula, Sheba, Low's Creek
5.Multi-purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	Lack of facility to provide integrated government services (i.e. health services, social services, etc.)	Low's Creek, Dixie, Esperado, Madubula, Dikbas, Mashayane, Shelangubo, Mlambongwane
6.Health & Social Services	Lack of satellite primary health care facilities in rural areas	Sheba Siding, Verulam, Esperado
	Need for mobile Clinics	Noordkaap, Dixie, KaGazi, Madubula, Mashayane, Esperado, Shelangubo, Castelpop
	Insufficient knowledge and higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS within the ward	Entire ward
	Conversion of the Hallman shop to clinic	Esperado
	Need for Sateelite clinic	Sheba siding and Verulam
	Need for a clinic that will operate 24 hours	Entire ward
	Upgrading of Low'screek clinic	Low'screek

WARD 43

7.Safety & Security	Need for satellite police station	Sheba Siding, Verulam
	Need for mobile police station / 24-hour police visibility	Dixie, Noordkaap, Mandela, KaGazi, Shelangubo, Madubula, Esperado, Mashayane, Shelangubo, Dikbas
8.Human settlements	Insufficient supply of adequate housing in rural areas	Noordkaap, Mlambongwane, Low's Creek
	Insufficient allocation of residential stands in formalised areas	Verulam, Sheba Siding/Entire Ward
	Formalisation and allocation of residential stands in rural areas	Mlambongwane, kaBrown, Noordkaap, Mandela, Mashayane, Madubula, KaGazi, Dixie
9.Local Economic Development (LED)	High level of unemployment as a result of lack of skills in rural areas	Entire ward
10.Education	Need for a combined school	Sheba Siding (Combined School)
	Need for a primary school	Dikbas (Primary School)
	Upgrading of school	Fairview Primary School
	Need for high school	Entire ward
	Need for a public library	Entire ward
	Need for maintenance of soccer field	Entire ward

WARD 43

11.Sports & Recreational Facilities	Need for a multi-sport facility	Low's Creek, Shelangubo, Sheba Siding, Verulam, Dixie
	Need for renovation of dressing rooms	Sheba Siding Sports Ground
12.Land ownership	Higher backlog in allocation of residential stands for human settlements	Sheba Siding, Dixie, Noordkaap, Gaza, Mashayane, Mlambongwane, KaBrown
13.Community facilities (Cemetery)	Poor condition and lack of maintenance of cemeteries in rural areas	Castlekop, Gaza, Mlambongwane, Esperado, Noordkaap
	Need for allocation of cemetery site	Verulam
	Need for fire station	Sheba Siding
	Need for community hall	Entire ward
14.Waste management and refuse removal	Lack of access to fully fledged waste removal services in rural areas	Entire ward
	Lack of dumping sites in rural areas/ Absence of waste deposit facilities in rural areas	Sheba Siding and surrounding areas, Verulam, Mlambongwane & Low's Creek and surrounding areas
15.Sanitation	Higher backlogs of ablution facilities in rural areas (Need for water borne ablution facilities)	Sheba Siding, Castelkop, Dixie, Gaza, Mlamongwane
	Need for bulk sewer and reticulation in rural areas	Sheba Siding, Dixie, Madubula
	Need for sewer connection in 830 households	Verulam

WARD 43

16.Service pay-point facilities	Lack of electricity vending machines in rural areas	Dixie, Sheba Siding, New Consort, Verulam, Shelangubo, Espeardo, Castlekop
17.Land invasion	High incidences of illegal occupation of land	Entire ward (excluding Dikbas and Castelkop)
18.Water	Need for bulk water and reticulation	Shelangubo, Gaza, KaBrown
	Completion of water package plants projects and bulk supply	Mlambongwane, Noordkaap, Shelangubo, Low's Creek, Esperado, Madubula, Mashayane, Silver Creek
	Need for water connection in 830 households	Verulam
19.Town planning	Need for extension of township establishment in rural areas	Sheba Siding, Verulam, Dixie, Esperado, Castlekop
20.Rural development	Need for support on small scale farming	Shelangubo, Esperado, Madubula, Mashayane, Sheba Siding, Gaza, KaBrown, Noordkaap, Mlambongwane, Dixie Verulam, Castlekop

WARD 44

PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AREA AFFECTED
1. Roads and storm water	Poor condition of roads/streets and lack of water flow which negates effective commuting	Dindela, Ext. 7, 9&10, Phumula, (road towards cemetery), Ext.7
	Rehabilitation of roads/streets	Shongwe Street; Makhanya Street;
	Blocked and small size of storm water pipes which negates effective water flow	Phumula, Ext.7,10,
	Reconstruction of P10 road	Ext.9
	Paving of internal streets	Entire ward
	Restoration of moved paving bricks during attendance of burst pipes	Entire ward
2. Electricity	Insufficient supply of high mast lights in certain extensions	Ext.7,9&10, Phumula, Next to Kamhola Primary Schools; P10 road
3. Human settlements	Poor roof structures which cause health and safety hazards	Dindela
	Rehabilitation of and construction of additional RDP houses	Ext. 7, 10
3. Water & Sanitation	Upgrading of the Waste Water Treatment Works	Barberton/Ext.9
	Replacement of AC pipes	Dindela & Phumula

4. Local Economic Development (LED)	Lack of an entrepreneurial one-stop centre to cater for the needs of aspirant entrepreneurs	Whole ward
	Higher unemployment rate within the ward	Whole ward
5. Safety & Security	High rate of crime within the ward	Whole ward
	Construction of police station	Ext 9
6. Sports & recreation	Dilapidated and under-resourced play parks within the ward and play grounds	Longhomes, Phumula, Ext.7,9,10
7. Transportation	Lack of street names to ensure ease of direction to various addresses /destinations	Whole ward
	Lack of bus shelters to accommodate people who make use of buses as a mode of transport	Dindela, Phumula, Longhomes, Ext.10
	Poor observation of traffic signs which affects other law-abiding road users	Dindela (Zanini Four-way intersection)
8. Service pay-point facilities	Lack of municipal service pay-point facility within the ward and community hall.	Whole ward
9. Access routes	Lack of link routes (Footbridge) between learners' homes and their schools	Between Ext.10 and Ext10B (towards Sikhutsele Primary School); between Greyville and Dindela (towards Kamhola Primary School); Between Ext. 9 and Ext.12 (Amon Nkosi Primary)
10. Multi-purpose Community Centre (MPCC)	Lack of facility to provide integrated government services (health and social services)	Whole ward

11. Health & Social services	Insufficient knowledge and higher prevalence of HIV/AIDS within the ward	Whole ward
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WARD 45		
PRIORITY	PROBLEM STATEMENT	AREA AFFECTED
1. Water	Lack of / insufficient water supply in rural areas	Mahiyane, Hanging Stone, Uitval, Stella Mine
2. Sanitation	Lack of water borne ablution facilities in rural areas (No sewer bulk and reticulation)	Hanging Stone, Uitval, Stella Mine
	High instances of sewerage blockages and pillage We need to scrap the old sewer system and a new sewer system must be built in the whole of Ext 11.	Ext.11, 12 & 17
3. Electricity	Need for household connection and free installation of electricity meters	Ext.17, 18 & 19, Hanging Stone, Uitval, Stella Mine
	Need for additional high mast lights	Ext.11, 12, 17, 18, 19, Hanging Stone (x1), Uitval, Stella Mine
4. Roads & storm water	Lack of proper link routes between neighbouring extensions	Road linking kaKopper and Ext. 11; vehicle/foot bridge linking Ext.11 and Ext. 16
	Need for interlock paving of streets	Ext.11&12
	Elevation of the vehicle bridge and construction of a vehicle and footbridge	Road linking Ext.18 with Ext.19

WARD 45

	Need for construction of tar road from KaBob, Dekaap, to Stella Mine	KaBob, Dikaap, Glenthorpe & Stella Mine
	Need for paving of 68 internal streets	Ext.11 & 12B
5. Land acquisition	Privately owned land which makes it difficult to install basic municipal services - We need to buy the land and build for those who qualify for RDP houses	Lurex Farm
	High demand for residential stands within the ward	Entire ward
6. Social services	Lack of drop-in centre within the ward	Ext.11
7. Sport & recreation	Need for play parks in certain extensions	Ext.11,12,17,18 & 19
8. Community facilities	Lack of community hall within the ward	Entire ward
	Lack of working space for the Ward Committee	Entire ward
	Lack of public library to cater for the information needs of the ward residents	Ext.12
9. Health & social services	Lack of primary health care facilities in various extensions – Need for construction of a satellite clinic to cater for new extensions	Ext.11,12,17, 18 &19
	Need for mobile clinic once a week	Dekaap

WARD 45

	Need for upgrading and extension of clinic	Uitval Clinic
10. Human settlements	Poor roof structures which cause health and safety hazards	Ext.11
	Need for provision of RDP houses (low-cost housing)	Mahiyane
	Rehabilitation of existing housing structures (RDP)	Ext.11
	Need for RDP houses and ablution facilities	Uitval, Stella Mine and Mahiyane
	Need for allocation, installation of electricity and occupation of newly built houses	Ext.17 &18
11. Land ownership	Insufficient allocation of non-residential stands (i.e. business stands)	Entire ward
12. Social services	Lack of facility to cater for women suffering from domestic violence	Entire ward
13. Education	Need for additional classrooms and admin block	Amon Nkosi Primary School
	Need for a combined school and high school to cater for new extensions	Et.11,12,17,18 &19
14. Safety	Need for a satellite police station	Ext.17