1. OVERVIEW

The following sets out the Integrated Development Planning of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality which governs all planning as obligated by Section 153 of Act No. 108 of 1996 (The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa).

VISION

To be the leading community driven municipality in the provision of sustainable services and developmental programmes.

MISSION

We are committed to the total well being of all our citizens through:

- Rendering affordable, cost-effective, accessible, efficient and quality services;
- Effective management systems, procedures, skilled and motivated workforce;
- Maximising infrastructural development through the utilisation of all available resources;
- Improving the quality of life by co-ordinating youth, gender and social development programmes;
- Creating an enabling environment for economic growth and job creation
- Ensuring effective community and relevant stakeholder participation and cooperation;
- Ensuring skilled, motivated and committed work force; and
- Compliance with the Batho-Pele Principles;
- To strive to sustain the fiduciary position of the municipality towards achieving the clean audit.

CORE VALUES

- To always treat everyone with dignity and respect;
- To perform our duties with integrity, honesty and diligence.

GOALS

Seven (7) strategic goals have been identified to drive the vision and mission of the Municipality:

- Poverty Alleviation;
- Service delivery;
- Financial viability
- Economic Growth and Development (LED);
- Good Corporate Governance;
- Good Co-operative Governance;
- Integrated Environmental, Social, Economic and Spatial Planning.



KEY INSTITUTIONAL CHALLENGES

The following are challenges to the Steve Tshwete Municipality and which demand to be confronted head on:

- Air pollution;
- Inadequate funding for housing supply;
- Inadequate transport infrastructure;
- Insufficient funding for infrastructure upgrading;
- Provision of sufficient serviced stands;
- Apathy of communities in municipal matters;
- Obtain and retain skilled staff (results in shortage of skilled staff);
- Insufficient communication within and marketing of the municipality.

2. SWOT ANALYSIS

Table 1

STRENGTHS

Financial Viability:

- Good income base;
- Sound Financial Planning and Management;
- Proper Credit control.

Good Municipal Infrastructure:

- Proper infrastructural maintenance;
- Expansion of new infrastructure where needed.

High level of service delivery.

Good Corporate Image with awarding of a number of awards.

Cordial employer and labour unions relationship.

Functional Local Aids Council.

Sound relationship between politicians and administration.

Well established EAP.

Development of rural villages.

Good expenditure of government grants.

Sound relationship between STLM and the business.

Decentralised paypoints and electricity outlets.

Committed workforce.

WEAKNESSES

Inadequate parking space in CBD.

Limited communication of achievements.

Lack of funds for servicing of land.

Performance Management System limited to higher positions.

Ineffective Local Economic Development Forum.

Lengthy procurement processes.

Overlapping of portfolios represented in council.

Municipal buildings not accommodative of disabled persons.

Loss of qualified staff (job hopping).

Lack of office space in Civic Centre.

Lines of communication not always followed.

OPPORTUNITIES

Availability of Natural Resources:

• Benefits from mining.

Strategic Location:

- Maputo Corridor;
- Close to the Large Commercial Centres and Metro Municipalities;
- Nkangala District Municipality;

Positive economic growth indicators:

- Maputo Corridor;
- New mall;
- Implementation of the Property Rates Act;
- Mining development;
- Tourist Information Centre:
- Industrial Park (Possible job creation).

Growth Point in terms of the NSDF.

Good corporate image due to awards.

Accreditation of housing function.

Banquet hall.

Credit worthiness.

Social networking.

Clean audit.

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Negative impact of HIV/AIDS.

High levels of crime.

Fiscal fluctuation.

Infrastructure does not accommodate the high influx of trucks.

High unemployment rate.

Informal settlements.

Environmental hazards & impact:

- Veld fires:
- Hazardous material in transit;
- Pollution.

Closure of mines (mergers, downsizing).

Poor maintenance of roads (provincial & national).

Lack of civil engineering services to cater for densification.

Lack of suitable land for cemeteries.

High population growth.

Climate change.

Amended Municipal Property Rates Act.

Unaffordability of high electricity tariffs.

No rental housing allowance for employees.

No affordable accommodation for employees.

3. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA

The Steve Tshwete Municipality is a category B municipality situated in the Nkangala District of the Mpumalanga Province. It is positioned some 150km east of Pretoria on the way to Mbombela, and covers a geographic area of 3 9976 km². The municipality is well located in that it is traversed by the Maputo Development Corridor, the Middelburg/ Steelpoort mining resource link, as well as the Middelburg/ Bethal/ Ermelo/ Richards Bay Corridor. Furthermore, a number of National and Provincial roads traverse the area of jurisdiction of Steve Tshwete Local Municipality.

The most prominent of these are the N4 National route crossing the area from east to west and the N11, traversing the area from north to south. Other roads that traverse the area include the following:

•	P154	Middelburg to Emalahleni and Wonderfontein;
•	P127	Middelburg to Van Dyksdrift;
•	P180	Emalahleni to Van Dyksdrift;
•	P182	Hendrina to Van Dyksdrift;
•	P30	Middelburg to Bethal;
•	P51	Groblersdal to Stoffberg and Middelburg;
•	P62	Stoffberg to Belfast; and
•	P169	Stoffberg to Roossenekal.

These provincial roads are important communication routes along which the majority of activities at a local scale and movement are concentrated.

The municipality is comprised of two primary nodal points or notes: Middelburg/Mhluzi that is the main commercial and administrative center, and the much smaller Hendrina/Kwazamokuhle near the south/east boundary.

Other than Middelburg and Hendrina, the remainder of settlements is arranged in three settlement categories for planning purposes.

The **first category** consists of a small agricultural service villages, such as Somaphepha (Kwa-Makalane), Sikhululiwe (Mafube) and Doornkop that provide a "corner shop" function to a small and localized farming and rural community. Amenities are very limited and focus on only the most basic business and social needs.

The **second category** of settlement includes the holiday towns of Presidentsrus and Kranspoort. Development in these towns is strictly regulated to maintain a specific character.

The third category of settlement is the towns associated with the mines and power stations in the Steve Tshwete area of jurisdiction. These towns have been developed by Eskom namely Rietkuil, Pullenshope and Komati. Mining villages namely Blinkpan/Koornfontein, Naledi and Lesedi were developed to accommodate mine employees. Kanhym as farming company developed Tokhoza and Eikeboom villages. Social services and amenities are usually better developed in the abovementioned settlements.

MAP 1: THE STEVE TSHWETE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY AS ONE OF SIX LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE NKANGALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY MUNICIPAL Ga-Marishane Modimolle DEMARCATION Makhuduthamaga Mookgopong Greater Tubatse DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES Greater Marble Hall Belo-Bela Greater Groblersdal MajorTowns District Councils Municipalities National Roads Main Roads Railways Rivers Nokeng tsa Taemane Nkangala Province: Mpumalanga District Municipality: Nkangala Strubenvale Spring Bethal Fast Msukaligwa Mikhondo Lekwa

MAP 2: THE AREA COMPRISING THE STEVE TSHWETE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY NDZUNDZA MABHOKO Medicas Nedorel Perk MUNICIPAL DEMARCATION LOCAL MUNICIPALMES MajorTowns Towns Rivers National Roads District Councils Municipalities Roads Rallways Traditional Areas Middelburg (MP313) Province: Mpumalanga District Municipality: Nkangala Local Municipality: Middelburg

8

3.2. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Statistical Premise

The data used in this review of the analysis phase of the IDP was obtained from the Statistics South Africa and the Municipal Demarcation Board.

Population Growth Estimates

It is imperative to note that population growth statistics was taken in to consideration throughout the IDP planning processes of the municipality. Specific reference is made to the latest census 2011statistics.

Table 2: Population size: 1996, 2001, 2007 AND 2011

	Census Census		Community	Census
	1996	2001	survey 2007	2011
Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	135 335	142 772	182 502	229 831

Source: Census 1996, Census 2001, Community Survey 2007, Census 2011

Table 3: Steve Tshwete Population Groups 1996,2001, 2007 and 2011

		1996	%	2001	%	2007	%	2011	%
	African	92, 235	67,89	114,371	80,11	144,296	79,07	169,048	73,55
육	Coloured	3,530	2,62	3,547	2,48	5,178	2,84	5,987	2,60
Population Group	Asian	1,900	1,41	1,313	0,92	2,598	1,42	3,700	1,61
ion	White	37,747	28,09	23,541	16,49	30,430	16,67	50,186	21,84
oulat	Other	77						910	0,40
Pop	Total	135 335		142 772	100%	182 502	100%	229,831	100%
Average	Growth p.a. (%	6)			1996-2001		2001-2007		2007-2011
	African				4,4%		4,0%		3,57%
_	Coloured				0,1%		6,5%		3,25%
Population Group	Asian				-7,2%		12,1%		8,84%
dno	White				-9,0%		4,4%		13,53%
ខ្មី ច	Total				1,1%		4,2%		%
Increme	ent				1996-2001		2001-2007		2007-2011
_	African				22,136		29,925		24,752
dno	Coloured				17		1,631		809
Ď	Asian				-587		1,285		1,102
Population Group	White				-14,206		6,889		19,756
ando	other				77				910
Pc	Total			-	7,437	-	39,730		47,329

The African population group has dominated the Steve Tshwete municipality over the years representing 73% of the population (census 2011) and 79% (community survey 2007). The white population is the second largest population group with an increase from 16,67% to 21,84% between 2007 and 2011. It can be deduced that

there is an inconsistent movement of white population in the municipality as there was a 14,206 decrease in number of the white population between 1996-2001 and an increase of approximately 6,889 between 2001-2007, 19,756 between 2007-2011.

The Coloured, Asian and other population groups are occupying only 4,61% of the overall population.

The total population increased by just above 87 000 people since 2001, at an average growth rate of 4,76% per annum. Whilst the average growth rate of the Province is at 1,83% and the District seated at 2.50% it can be concluded that the average growth increase of the municipality is high as compared to that of the Province and District respectively.

Table 4: Ward by Population Group and Gender

	Black A	frican	Coloure	ed -	Indian/ A	sian	White		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Ward 1	2043	1958	7	23	3	3	2	2	2	-	4043
Ward 2	6378	6125	20	15	13	5	2	7	10	-	12575
Ward 3	3131	2778	28	29	39	12	828	924	26	7	7802
Ward 4	2496	1501	30	16	11	2	487	460	2	3	5008
Ward 5	1755	1161	55	53	19	7	439	430	24	8	3951
Ward 6	3633	2572	25	20	61	8	246	233	4	-	6802
Ward 7	2595	2080	20	21	3	-	553	543	3	3	5821
Ward 8	5670	4569	142	155	23	11	132	116	35	19	10872
Ward 9	3142	2820	19	27	3	-	318	277	14	9	6629
Ward 10	3295	2690	1593	1686	1194	1203	2113	2116	65	29	15984
Ward 11	2333	2060	250	227	118	107	3252	3192	44	43	11626
Ward 12	1440	1581	168	175	135	127	5873	5896	21	14	15430
Ward 13	1016	861	108	87	113	105	1798	1958	20	14	6080
Ward 14	621	607	43	46	35	38	2635	2706	11	21	6763
Ward 15	697	504	81	44	41	46	3402	3567	17	17	8416
Ward 16	1377	1222	56	69	18	11	2541	2488	13	8	7803
Ward 17	3616	3270	20	25	5	3	10	11	16	3	6979
Ward 18	2248	2342	7	10	2	3	-	2	9	-	4623
Ward 19	2870	2538	48	26	8	-	10	3	41	13	5557
Ward 20	2216	2245	7	7	3	2	2	-	7	3	4492
Ward 21	3002	3029	31	36	8	5	11	8	16	2	6148
Ward 22	1671	1732	11	21	5	-	-	2	23	7	3472
Ward 23	6197	6224	33	56	28	15	5	5	18	3	12584
Ward 24	985	1020	2	-	-	3	-	-	8	2	2020
Ward 25	6774	6362	54	72	11	5	15	8	8	7	13316
Ward 26	1145	1076	5	-	3	-	2	2	5	2	2240
Ward 27	3414	2841	15	15	8	2	-	-	41	13	6349
Ward 28	10108	9402	46	41	38	5	28	20	117	39	19844
Ward 29	3020	2990	29	33	10	14	288	223	3	-	6610
Total	88 888	80 160	2 953	3 035	1 958	1 742	24 992	25 199	623	289	229 839

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

The increase in number of wards from 24 to 29 during the 2011 demarcation results can be as a result of the growing population and this in turn affect the planning of the municipality including the resources that are available to implement service deliver.

Whilst all the wards within the municipality registered a proportionate increase in their respective populations as depicted in the table above, the increase varies as

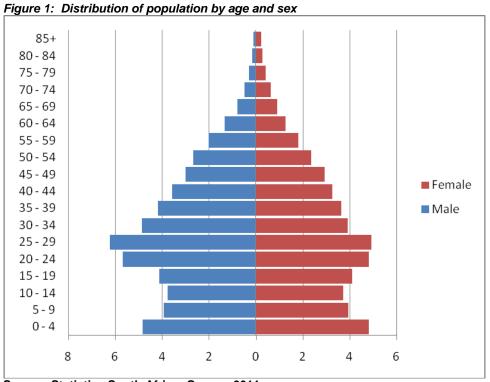
dictated by number of factors therein, which includes migration patterns owing to levels of development, employment opportunities and proximity to socio-economic amenities therein amongst others.

The table below, demonstrates a uniform trend of male population increase between the ages 20 and 64. This is inevitably an economically active population that can be attracted by the fast growing manufacturing and mining industry in the municipal area.

Table 5: Distribution of population by age and sex

			teve Tshwe			
Age	Males	Females		Age	Male%	Female%
0 - 4	11127	11117		0 - 4	-4.8	4.8
5 - 9	9048	9059		5 - 9	-3.9	3.9
10 - 14	8663	8554		10 - 14	-3.8	3.7
15 - 19	9484	9425		15 - 19	-4.1	4.1
20 - 24	13025	11116		20 - 24	-5.7	4.8
25 - 29	14273	11336		25 - 29	-6.2	4.9
30 - 34	11152	9009		30 - 34	-4.9	3.9
35 - 39	9578	8379		35 - 39	-4.2	3.6
40 - 44	8197	7499		40 - 44	-3.6	3.3
45 - 49	6863	6741		45 - 49	-3.0	2.9
50 - 54	6131	5408		50 - 54	-2.7	2.4
55 - 59	4654	4202		55 - 59	-2.0	1.8
60 - 64	3046	2895		60 - 64	-1.3	1.3
65 - 69	1791	2085		65 - 69	-0.8	0.9
70 - 74	1131	1494		70 - 74	-0.5	0.7
75 - 79	647	945		75 - 79	-0.3	0.4
80 - 84	355	649		80 - 84	-0.2	0.3
85+	244	509		85+	-0.1	0.2
	119409	110422	229831			

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011



Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

The overall population pyramid is relatively typical of a municipality that possesses a high growth rate of 4, 76% within the district. This is highlighted in the pyramid that a significant portion of the population growth is between 20 and 34 cohort as well as the infants (0-4 cohort).

It can be deduced that as a result of job opportunities within the municipal area the youth population (18-35) is migrating to the municipality. Furthermore, this population contributes to the population growth of the newly born and infants.

Over and above the possibility of youth flocking in the municipality for job opportunities, there is clearly a considerable number, many to poor families with limited prospects for good education, which is still working its way through our population ranks. This will pose a challenge to the municipality during planning to establish initiatives that will assist the youth population group with better education and skilled labour.

The predetermined life expectancy in South Africa is 65 and as a result that confirms the decline of the population group between the ages 65 and 85+ as depicted in the pyramid. On the other hand, the high death rate within these population groups could be attributed to the top ten leading causes of death as listed by the STATS SA 2011, namely, Influenza and pneumonia, other external causes of accidental injury, Tuberculosis, Intestinal infectious diseases, other forms of heart disease, Cerebrovascular diseases, Ischaemic heart diseases, Chronic lower respiratory diseases, Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease, Diabetes mellitus

3.3 SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The socio-economic analysis is specifically aimed at spatial related matters, i.e. employment, income and economic profile. This analysis is based on a municipal level to give a broader overview of the Municipality.

Human Development Index

The predetermined life expectancy in South Africa is 65 and as a result that confirms the decline of the population group between the ages 65 and 85+ as depicted in the pyramid. On the other hand, the high death rate within these population groups could be attributed to the top ten leading causes of death as listed by the STATS SA 2011, namely, Influenza and pneumonia, other external causes of accidental injury, Tuberculosis, Intestinal infectious diseases, other forms of heart disease, Cerebrovascular diseases, Ischaemic heart diseases, Chronic lower respiratory diseases, Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease, Diabetes mellitus

Gross Domestic Product

In 2001 and 2009 there was a sharp decrease in terms of the Gross Domestic Product, figure below. The 2009 decrease in particular was the aftermath of the 2008 economic meltdown.

The implication of a decrease in GDP is loss of jobs and economic opportunities while the increase will have positive economic spin – offs in all sectors of the economy. Accordingly, the increase and decrease patterns of the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality GDP can be attributed to the high presence of multi-nationals which are affected by the economic trends in the global market.

The picture is depicted in the graph below with particular reference to 2010 and 2011 which are the years just after the major economic recession. The fluctuating level of the Municipal GDP has proven to be over reliant on the performance of the multinationals within the municipality. Hence, key amongst the interventions, would be that the municipality and its social partners have to work together to create a conducive environment for sustainable local economic growth.

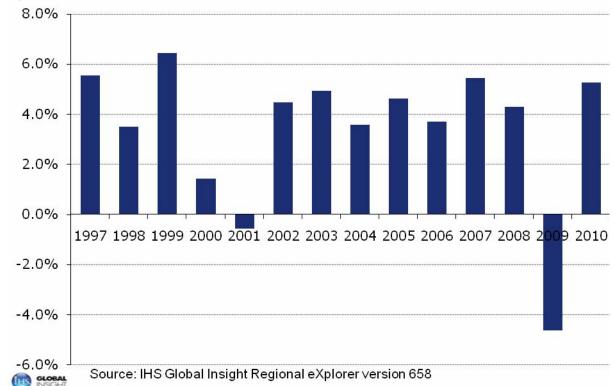


Figure 2: GDP- Steve Tshwete Local Municipality

Individual Income Levels

The gini-coefficient measure for the Steve Tshwete Local Municipality was at 0.66 in 2001 and increased by 0.01 in a period of 9 years i.e. 0.67 in 2010. These figures express a minimal change in terms of the income level inequalities between the period of 2001 and 2010.

The table below demonstrates that there is still a huge gap between the previously advantaged racial group and other racial groups. It can be deduced that high illiteracy levels and skills that are not responsive to the economic demands particularly within the Black African, Asian, and Coloured population are amongst the contributing factors to the ever existing inequalities. Over and above this, access and affordability to tertiary institutions are deterring factors towards the improvement of education levels and as a result there is lack of appropriate skills for better income jobs.

The table below further reflects that the income inequality patterns change with time. In 2001 Black Africans on an entry income category of R1-R400 were 5827 whereas the white population was at 297. In 2011 there was an increase of the Black population at 20241 in the same income category and the white population increased to 26. Furthermore, there was an increase in number of the black population group on the average income category of R6401- R12 800. It has been observed that in 2001 the other population groups (i.e. coloureds and Indians/ Asians) were not available in the three highest income in the table below. However there was a noticeable change in the year 2011 where these population groups are reflected as income earners in these highest categories.

The changing patterns might be as a result of the increasing Black African, Coloureds and Asians population gaining access to the tertiary institutions and gaining professional skills. Currently the levels of income depict a positive picture in terms of improved equitable income amongst all population groups.

Income gaps can be addressed if there can be a strong investment to education, skills development and creation sustainable job opportunities.

HIV/ AIDS Prevalence

Table 6: HIV/AIDS Prevalence (Steve Tshwete Local Municipality)

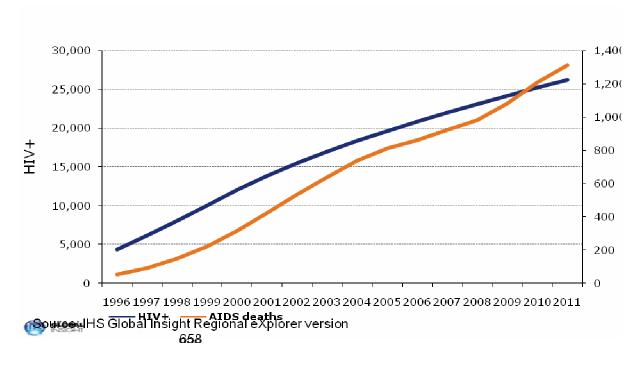
		HIV	- estimates		ns estimates	5
Year	1996	2001	2011	1996	2001	2011
Estimated Numbers	4 326	13 822	26 218	54	422	1311
%	3.2%	9.7%	11.4%	0.04	0.3	0.6
Increment		6.5	1.7		0.26	0.3

Source: HIS Global Insight Regional eXplorer Version 658

The above figures indicate that in the five year period between 1996 and 2001, the Steve Tshwete infection rate increased from 3.2% of the population to 9.7% which represents an increase of 6,5%. Subsequent 10 year period, the infection rate increased by only 1,7% which is an indication that the infection rate is gradually coming under control. This can be attributed to the sustained anti-HIV publicity campaigns and the issuing of vast quantities of condoms within the municipality. At the same time the continued activities at the clinics where conscious efforts are made to prevent infections from mother to child.

The substantial increase in AIDS deaths (figure below) is an indication of the high infection that was experience during the 1996 and 2001 periods. It further indicates that the availability of ARV's and education in respect of health lifestyles for the infected should receive urgent and serious attention.

Figure 3:HIV/AIDS Profile: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality



3.4. HOUSEHOLD (HH) PROFILE AND SERVICES

Table 7: Household Size

HH Size	No. Of HH	%
1	20304	31,25
2	13448	20,70
3	9312	14,33
4	8922	13,73
5	5273	8,12
6	3114	4,79
7	1833	2,82
8	1077	1,66
9	678	1,04
10+	1010	1,55
Total	64971	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

The estimated population size for 2011 is 229 831 people, and the number of households stand at 64 971. This yields an average household size of 3.64 people.

Table 8: Household size by Annual Household Income

HH	No	R 1 –	R 4801	R 9601	R 19	R 38 201 - R	R 76	R 153 801	R 307	R 614	R 1 228	R 2	Unspe	Total
size	income	R	- R	- R	601 - R	76 400	401 - R	- R	601 - R	001 - R 1	801 - R 2	457 601	cified	
		4800	9600	19 600	38 200		153 800	307 600	614 400	228 800	457 600	or more		
1	3945	596	777	3397	3876	3646	2347	1151	414	84	36	35	-	20304
2	1833	364	425	1270	1977	2299	1992	1765	1044	335	71	73	-	13448
3	933	366	416	942	1251	1365	1373	1328	905	311	78	44	-	9312
4	751	192	452	677	1174	1268	1314	1463	1098	400	75	58	-	8922
5	376	90	305	434	861	841	829	729	579	170	37	22	-	5273
6	231	63	177	250	520	560	515	411	268	83	22	14	-	3114
7	116	28	81	151	318	408	338	215	121	50	5	2	-	1833
8	52	6	52	113	193	255	208	113	68	12	5	-	-	1077
9	27	7	20	52	119	169	152	85	35	8	3	1	-	678
10+	41	8	22	71	176	262	227	137	47	10	6	2	1	1010
Total	8305	1720	2727	7357	10465	11073	9295	7397	4579	1463	338	251	1	64971

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

Table 9:Employment status of Household Head

	2007		201	1
Employment status	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Employed	37 777	75	45142	69,48
Unemployed	5 639	11	5556	8,55
Discouraged work-seeker	-	-	1108	1,71
Other not economically active	7 033	14	13086	20,14
Age less than 15 years	-	ı	79	0,12
Total			64971	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

The table above indicates that the employment status of household heads in Steve Tshwete Local Municipality has dropped from 75% in 2007 to 69, 48 in 2011.

Table 10:Type of dwelling by Head of Household of Population group

Type of dwelling	Black African	Coloured	Indian/ Asian	White	Other	Unspecified	Total	%
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate	35706	857	594	9539	179	-	46875	72,14
stand or yard or on a farm								
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional	1037	7	4	52	3	-	1103	1,70
materials								
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	1104	62	42	933	7	-	2148	3,31
Cluster house in complex	259	11	14	221	1	-	506	0,78
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	255	21	21	784	10	-	1091	1,68
Semi-detached house	334	4	4	96	3	-	441	0,68
House/flat/room in backyard	1959	18	7	249	15	-	2248	3,46
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	3932	19	1	24	37	-	4013	6,18
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an	5121	16	3	25	10	_	5175	7,96
informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)								
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants	564	3	2	48	5	-	622	0,96
quarters/granny flat								
Caravan/tent	100	2	1	11	1	-	115	0,17
Other	565	2	8	53	6	-	634	0,98
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	0,00
	50936	1022	701	12035	277		64971	100%

Table 11: Type of dwelling by Tenure status

			Tenure Stat	tus		
Type of Dwelling	Rented	Owned but not yet paid off	Occupied rent-free	Owned and fully paid off	Other	Total
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	17020	7125	4117	17490	1123	46875
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	219	63	486	289	45	1102
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	1751	128	69	183	16	2147
Cluster house in complex	352	58	15	60	20	505
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	603	265	32	171	20	1091
Semi-detached house	276	36	34	86	8	440
House/flat/room in backyard	1436	151	124	494	42	2247
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	2723	73	548	503	167	4014
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	1731	84	1573	1513	276	5176
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	461	5	109	20	28	623
Caravan/tent	73	3	26	7	6	115
Other	394	18	120	61	42	634
Unspecified	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	27039	8009	7253	20877	1793	64971

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

Household Services

Table 12: Energy heating, lighting and cooking

Table 12: Energy neating, lighting							
Energy/ fuel	No. of	%					
for heating	HH						
Electricity	40953	63,10					
Gas	1786	2,75					
Paraffin	1020	1,57					
Wood	3139	4,83					
Coal	9391	14,46					
Animal dung	65	0,10					
Solar	142	0,22					
Other	7	0.01					
None	8468	13,03					
Unspecified	-	0,00					
Not applicable	-	0,00					
Total	64971	100%					

Energy/ fuel for	No. of	%
lighting	НН	,,,
Electricity	59026	90,84
Gas	174	0,26
Paraffin	405	0,62
Candles (not a	5060	7,8
valid option)		
Solar	143	0,22
None	163	0,25
Unspecified	-	0,00
Not applicable	-	0,00
Total	64971	100%

No. of	%
НН	
53113	81, 75
1293	1,99
3258	5,01
2335	3,59
	·
4578	7,05
29	0.04
110	0,17
88	0.14
167	0.26
-	0,00
-	0,00
64971	100%
	HH 53113 1293 3258 2335 4578 29 110 88 167

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

Tble 13: Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal	No. of HH	%
Removed by local authority/private	55019	84,68
company at least once a week		
Removed by local authority/private	1053	1,62
company less often		
Communal refuse dump	895	1,38
Own refuse dump	6242	9,61
No rubbish disposal	1568	2,41
Other	194	0.3
Unspecified	-	0,00
Not applicable	-	0,00
Total	64971	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

The municipality has recorded an increase in the total amount of waste generated in the years between 2009 and 2011, (2009 = 6000 tons/month on average; 2011 = 8000 tons/month on average). This is attributed to the increased number of households and economic activities.

Waste minimization projects are being implemented at a low rate, the impact is insignificant and as a result most of the waste has to be transported to the landfill site for final disposal.

Table 14: Toilet facilities

Toilet facilities	No. of HH	%
None	1381	2,13
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	53185	81,86
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1266	1,95
Chemical toilet	741	1,15
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	2100	3,23
Pit toilet without ventilation	3666	5,64
Bucket toilet	2050	3,16
Other	583	0,9
Unspecified	-	0,00
Not applicable	-	0,00
Total	64972	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

Table 14: Source of water

Source of water	No. of HH	%
Regional /local water scheme (operated by municipality or other water services provider)	58961	90,75
Borehole	3121	4,80
Spring	174	0,27
Rain water tank	113	0,17
Dam/pool/stagnant water	371	0,57
River/stream	150	0,23
Water vendor	206	0,32
Water tanker	1023	1,58
Other	852	1,31
Not applicable	-	0,00
Total	64971	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

Table 16 Piped Water

Piped water	No. of HH	%
Piped (tap) water inside dwelling/ institution	40428	62,23
Piped (tap) water inside yard	15251	23,47
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling/institution	5041	7,76
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 200m and 500m from dwelling/institution	1991	3,06
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance between 500m and 1000m (1km) from dwelling /institution	711	1,09
Piped (tap) water on community stand: distance greater than 1000m (1km) from dwelling/institution	355	0,55
No access to piped (tap) water	1194	1,84
Unspecified	-	0,00
Not applicable	-	0,00
Total	64971	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa- Census 2011

3.5. Organisational Arrangements

Political Structure

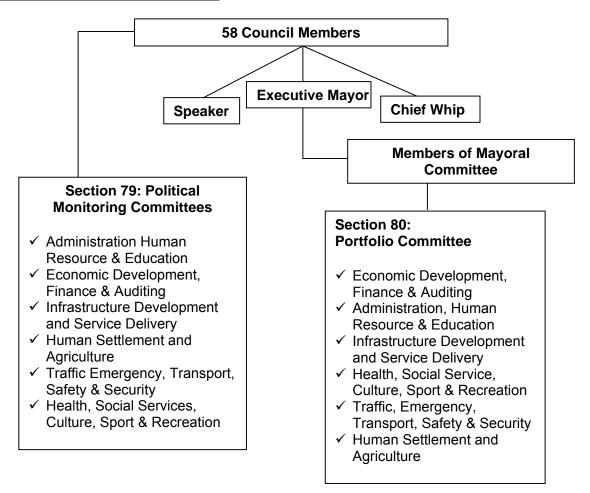
The political structure of Steve Tshwete Local Municipality is comprised of the Executive Mayoral System that is structured as follows:

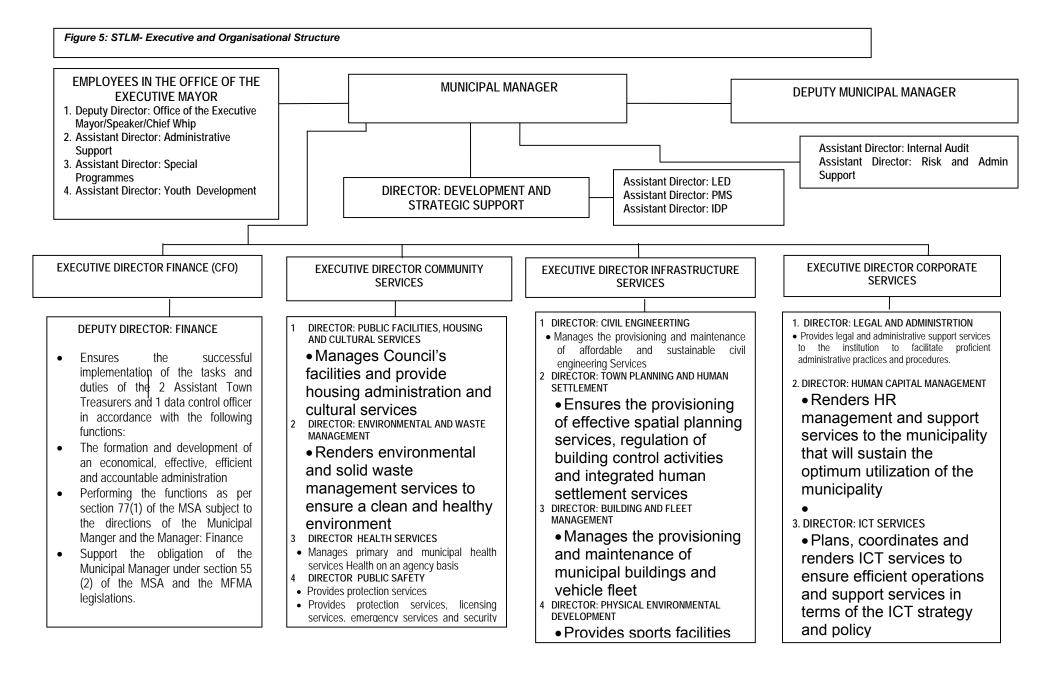
- Executive Mayor;
- Speaker
- Chief Whip
- Mayoral Committee;

The municipal council consists of 58 ward councillors i.e. 29 councillors and 29 proportional councilors.

The municipality has established committees in terms of Section 79 and 80 of the Municipal Structure Act.

Figure 4: Political Governance Structure





Staff Component and Appointments

The staff complement of the municipality as of 31 January 2013 stands at 1294 employees. Appointments that were made since then, have taken into consideration implementation of the Employment Equity Act 55, 1998.

The table below indicates the current workforce profile according to the various occupational levels:

Table 17: Employment Equity Plan/Status Quo Report January 2013

Occupational				M	ale							Fe	male				Foreign Nationals					Total	
Levels	,	4	(С		I	1.	W	,	4		С		I	١	N	M	ale	Fen	nale	10	Jiai	
	Target	Status Quo	Target	Status Quo	Target	Status Quo	Target	Status Quo															
Top management	2							1	2	1					1	1		1			5	4	
Senior management	14	14			1	1	11	9	11	9	1				4	2					42	35	
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid- management	25	27	2	3	1		9	11	19	13	1	1	1	2	5	4					63	61	
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen, and superintendents	204	177	5	7	4	2	37	26	179	207	17	15	8	6	39	31					493	471	
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making	72	96	2	2	1		7		45	25	1		1		6	1					135	124	
Unskilled and defined decision making	431	450	4	1	4		10	1	110	143	4	3	3		11	1					577	599	
TOTAL PERMANENT	748	764	13	13	11	3	74	48	366	398	24	19	13	8	66	40		1			1315	1294	
Temporary employees																							
GRAND TOTAL	748	764	11	13	5	3	64	48	339	398	20	19	9	8	49	40		1			1315	1294	

	BASELINE(1045 Employees)	STATUS QUO(1294 employees)
DISABILITY	0.8% (9 disabled employees)	1.86% (24 disabled employees)
FEMALES	33% (363 female employees)	36% (465 female employees)
BLACK	91.5% (1034 black employees)	90% (1162 black employees)
COLOURED		2.5% (32 Coloured)
INDIANS		0.9%(11 Indians)
WHITES		6.9% (89 White Employees

Table 18: Current Workforce Profile

Occupational	Desi	gnate	ed					Non-Designated			
Levels	ľ	Male		Fei	male			White Male		eign ionals	TOTAL
	Α	С	1	Α	С	1	W	W	Ma le	Fema le	
Top Management (0)				1			1	1	1	10	4
Senior Management (1-3)	14		1	9			2	9			35
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management (4-6)	27	3		13	1	2	4	11			61
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, Junior Management, Supervisors, Foreman and Superintendents (7-12)	177	7	2	207	15	6	31	26			471
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision making (13-16)	96	2		25			1				124
Unskilled and defined decision making (17-20)	450	1		143	3		1	1			599
1.1.1 TOTAL PERMANENT	764	13	3	398	19	8	40	48	1		1294
Non-permanent employees											
1.1.2 GRAND TOTAL	764	13	3	398	19	8	40	48	1		1294

Table below indicates the demographic profile of Steve Tshwete Municipality as aligned to the Statistic South Africa, expressed in percentages.

Table 19: RACE AND GENDER PROFILE

Group	Male	Female	Total %
Black	38.8	35	73.8
Colored	1,3	1,3	2,6
Asian	0,8	0,8	1,6
White	11	11	22
Total	51.9	48.1	100

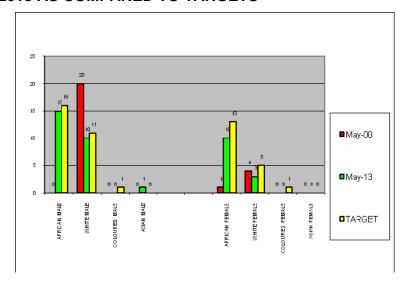
The table below indicates the summary of the status quo and numerical goals for Steve Tshwete Local Municipality.

Table 20: NUMERICAL GOALS AND STATUS QUO

NATIONALITY	CURRENTLY	CURRENT	NUMERIC	PERCENTAGE
	EMPLOYED	PERCENTAGE (%)	GOALS	
AFRICAN MALE	765	59%	748	57
AFRICAN FEMALE	398	31%	366	28
COLOURED MALE	13	1%	13	1
COLOURED	19	1.5%	24	1.6
FEMALE				
INDIAN MALE	3	0.2%	11	0.8
INDIAN FEMALE	8	0.6%	13	1
WHITE MALE	48	3.7%	74	5.6
WHITE FEMALE	40	3%	66	5
TOTAL	1294	100	1315	100

APPOINTMENTS FROM MAY 2000 - 31 JAN 2013 AS COMPARED TO TARGETS

		LEVEL	
		0-3	
	May-	May-	
	00	13	TARGET
AFRICAN MALE	0	15	16
WHITE MALE	20	10	11
COLOURED MALE	0	0	1
ASIAN MALE	0	1	0
AFRICAN FEMALE	1	10	13
WHITE FEMALE	4	3	5
COLOURED			
FEMALE	0	0	1
ASIAN FEMALE	0	0	0



EQUITY TARGETS AND STATUS QUO AT THE THREE HIGHEST LEVELS IN THE MUNICIPALITY FOR THE PERIOD OF 2009-2013

LEVEL 0-3				
DESIGNATED GROUPS	TARGET	STATUS QUO		
BLACK	29	24		
WOMEN	19	18		
DISABLED	2	1		
ORGANISATIONAL LEVEL				
BLACK	1114	1162		
WOMEN	469	465		
DISABLED	38	24		