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Provincial Report 2009/ 2010: Mpumalanga



Background

The provincial reports have been compiled in response to requests from stakeholders, in particular provincial committees, for provincial profiles, updates and summaries of WSPs.

Information is sourced from the WSPs and ATRs submitted on 30 June 2009, and from the Gaffney's Local Government Yearbook. Information on the actual levy income received and disbursed is drawn from the LGSETA finance system. Projected expenditure on training drawn from the WSP must be viewed as being unreliable. WSPs financial components are generally poorly compiled and inconsistent.

The analysis and information provided excludes utilities and traditional authorities.

Profile

Mpumalanga covers 6,5% of South Africa's land area making it the 2nd smallest province. The province contributes 6,9% of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) putting it 5th on the list of provincial contributors to GDP (Gauteng being by far the largest contributor). Average household income is R 80 727 per annum. The official unemployment figure in the province is 24,7%. 21,6% of adults (20+ years) have a matric/ grade 12.

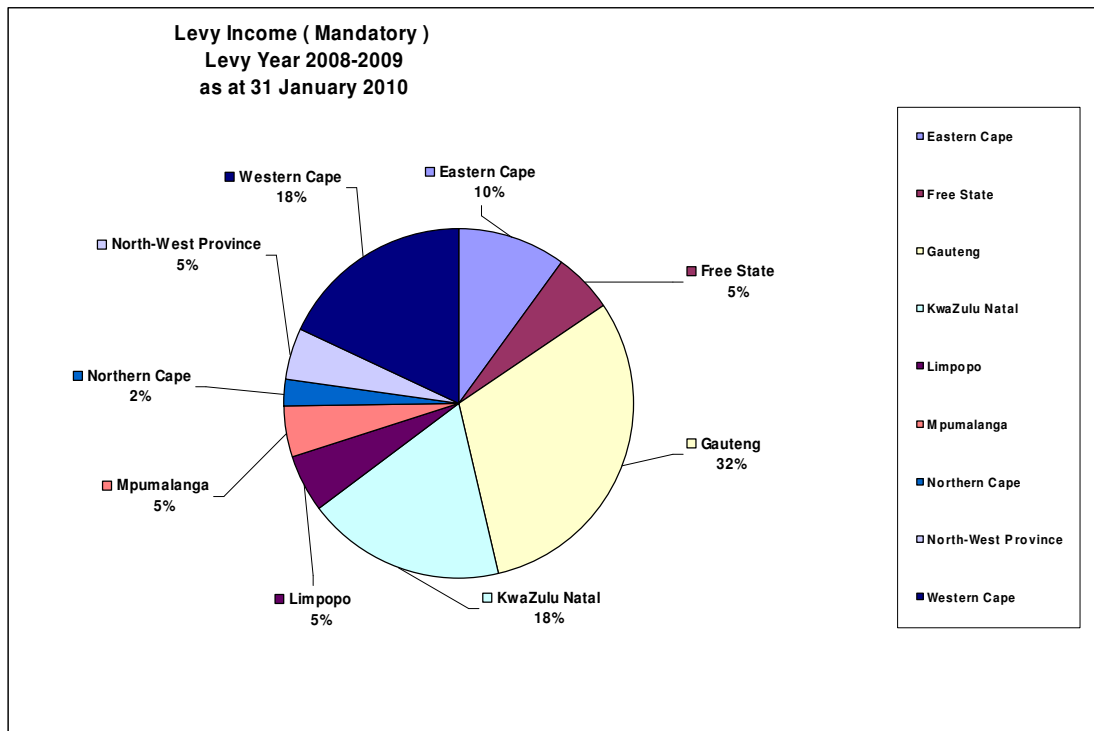
77% of households in the province live in formal dwellings, 43% receive free basic water, 28% receive free basic sanitation, 40% receive free basic electricity and 41% free basic solid waste/ refuse removal. (Gaffney's)

There are 3 district municipalities and 18 local municipalities in the province. Govan Mbeki, Emalahleni, Steve Tshwete and Mbombela employ more than 1000 people each. Approximately 12 000 people are employed in municipalities in the province. The province employs slightly more people in local government than Limpopo, however Mpumalanga contributes slightly less in terms of levy payments.

Financial Profile:

Mpumalanga is the 7th largest levy contributor to the LGSETA.

Table 1:



During 2008/9 the LGSETA received R 6,629,824 levy income (mandatory) from municipalities in Mpumalanga. All municipalities in the province are paying levy. During the same timeframe R 6, 452,675 was distributed to the province as mandatory skills development grants.

Table 2:

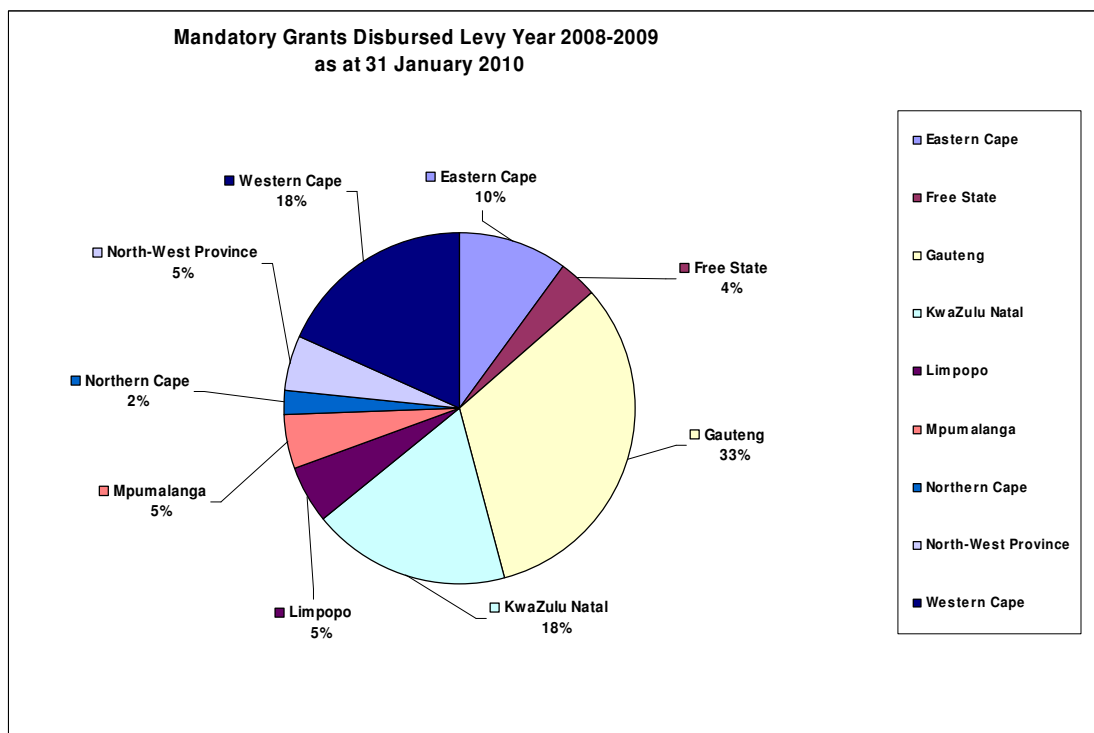
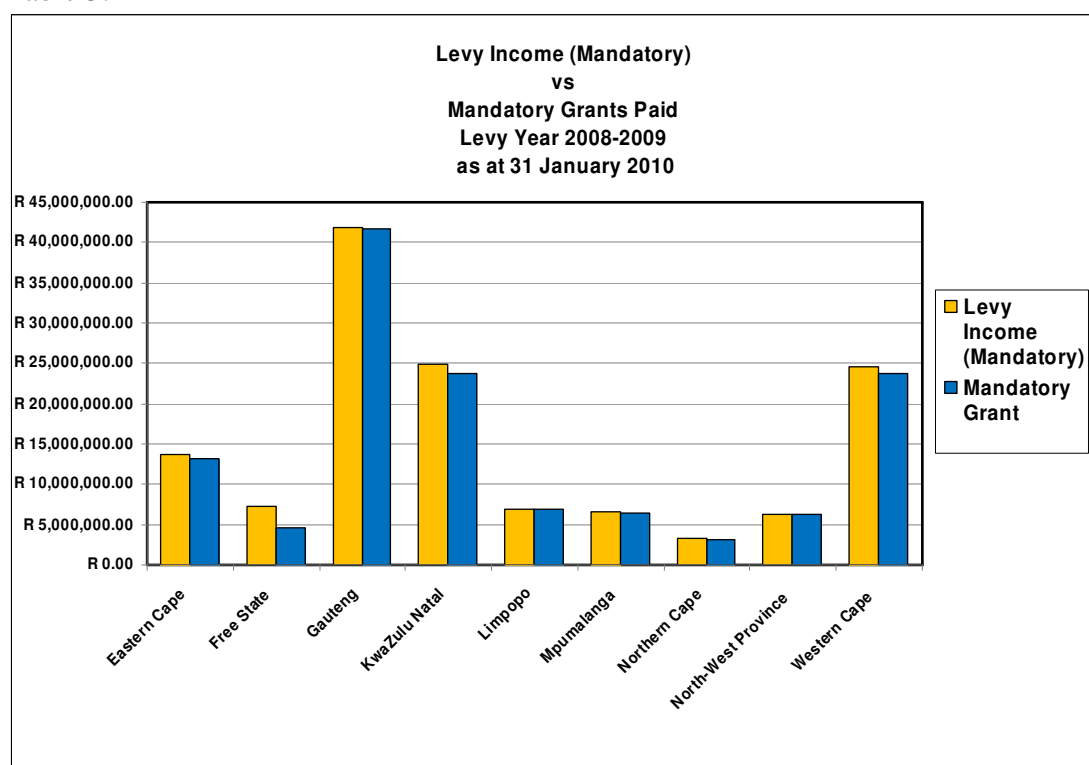


Table 3 below shows the comparison between levy received and grants paid for the 2008/ 2009 levy year.

Table 3:



Workplace Skills Plan submissions and compliance:

All municipalities in the province are compliant in terms of WSP submissions and levy payments.

Table 4:

Name of Municipality	Type	Size	No.Of Employees	Levy Compliance	Training Committees/ Skills development committee	HRD Policies	Signed	WSP/ATR Submission 2009-2010
MPUMALANGA								
Gert Sibande District	C	M	106	√	Not completed	No	√	√
Albert Luthuli Local	B	L	314	√	√	√	√	√
Msukaligwa Local	B	L	624	√	√	√	√	√
Mkondo Local	B	L	416	√	√	√	√	√
Seme Local	B	L	361	√	√	√	√	√
Lekwa Local	B	L	506	√	√	No	√	√
Dipaleseng Local	B	L	174	√	√	No	√	√
Govan Mbeki Local	B	L	1788	√	√	√	√	√
Nkangala District	C	M	112	√	√	√	No	√
Delmas Local	B	L	322	√	√	√	√	√
Emalahleni Local	B	L	1281	√	No	√	No	√
Steve Tshwete Local	B	L	1051	√	No	√	No	√
Ehlanzeni District	C	L	1428	√	No	√	√	√

Thembisile Local	B	L	268	√	√	No	√	√
Dr JS Moroka Local	B	L	506	√	√	√	√	√
Emakhazeni (Highlands)	B	L	321	√	√	√	√	√
Thaba Chweu Local	B	L	465	√	√	No	√	√
Mbombela Local	B	L	1456	√	√	√	√	√
Umjindi Local	B	L	293	√	√	√	√	√
Nkomazi Local	B	L	700	√	√	No	No	√
Bushbuckridge Local	B	L	675	√	√	No	√	√

Significantly, three of the largest employers in the province, namely Steve Tshwete, Emalaheni and Ehlanzeni do not have training committees. A third of municipalities do not have human resource development policies. Human Resource development policies, in conjunction with the IDPs should provide the framework within which skills development is planned. Failure to have such a framework results in training which is ad hoc, inefficient and unlikely to improve the performance of the municipality.

Table 5: Proposed training by strategic focus area

Name of Municipality	Infrastructure and Service Delivery	Financial & Administrative Viability	Community based participation & municipal planning	Management & Leadership	Abet	Workplace training systems	Non priority training
MPUMALANGA							
Gert Sibande District	0	3	0	23	1	0	43
Albert Luthuli Local	45	80	6	0	0	0	171
Msukaligwa Local	201	70	4	121	47	55	192
Mkondo Local	0	0	55	0	0	0	114
Seme Local	60	2	24	48	0	0	34
Lekwa Local	24	13	74	149	26	0	339
Dipaleseng Local	14	33	27	43	36	9	261
Govan Mbeki Local	0	92	29	33	0	2	238
Nkangala District	22	89	22	0	1	0	131
Delmas Local	73	9	17	14	0	0	75
Emalahleni Local	0	0	0	152	0	0	50
Steve Tshwete Local	0	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete	incomplete
Ehlanzeni District	0	0	0	152	0	50	0
Thembisile Local	26	56	45	68	35	0	209
Dr JS Moroka Local	77	70	58	60	0	21	168
Emakhazeni (Highlands)	49	0	17	35	0	0	74
Thaba Chweu Local	72	10	0	14	40	0	152
Mbombela Local	34	131	115	270	0	20	556
Umjindi Local	48	48	30	29	0	19	300
Nkomazi Local	368	0	0	0	80	0	463
Bushbuckridge Local	1	36	29	16	0	0	262
TOTALS	1114	742	552	1227	266	176	3832

Proposed training by strategic focus area

Steve Tshwete municipality (one of the largest in the province employing 1 000 people) is unable to adequately account for their planned training interventions. Non – priority training (3 832 interventions) accounts for slightly less than half of all training interventions planned in the province. Training is planned for 75% of all municipal employees in the province, which is rather unrealistic given the constraints of the mandatory grants available.