

Integrated public transport network for the city **P2**



Census cheats could face jail sentence **P6**



R5 m for Tshwane schools tournament **P12**



Schubart Park reclaimed, big clean-up to start

Now that the residents of the Schubart Park flats have at last been evacuated, engineers will move in and evaluate the structural integrity of the once much-sought-after high-rise complex.

Phalane Motale



The building is in an awful condition with broken doors and piles of dirt filling the basement.

Photo: Muntuh Ngobese

The illegal occupation of Schubart Park units came to an end last month after a Gauteng North High Court declared the building unsafe for human habitation and ordered the Municipality to evacuate its occupants.

"We are waiting for a report of the engineers on the structural integrity. This would determine whether the buildings should be demolished or refurbished," Tshwane's Executive Mayor, Cllr Kgosientso Ramokgopa, told a press conference recently.

If the engineers' report favours refurbishment, it could mean the lives of the hundreds of evacuated residents who recently resisted and protested against the City of Tshwane's good intentions, could change for the better within the next 18 months.

The City's housing department is ready to start refurbishing the Schubart Park complex as soon as the structural engineers give the green light.

The Municipality has a R40 million budget in the current financial year for refurbishing Schubart Park, but more money is likely to be requested in the next financial year.

According to the MMC for Housing, Cllr Joshua Ngonyama, the Municipality was spending about R12 million a year to provide services to Schubart Park while not receiving any rent from tenants.

"It was not cost-effective and it was unsustainable. We couldn't be spending money on services for which people were not paying.

"Instead, self-appointed landlords were charging people R700 for the units that did not belong to them," said Ngonyama. He said the City's estimates showed that about 80 percent of residents at Schubart Park were illegally occupying the units.

Matters came to a head last month when the City declared the overcrowded blocks of flats unsafe for human habitation due to lack

of water and electricity and structural defects in the buildings.

Protests by residents at the complex were extremely violent for days after electricity supplies to the buildings stopped when the substation in the basement malfunctioned due to flooding.

Tyres were burnt inside the building, residents threw bricks and bottles onto the streets and a mobile toilet and car were set alight. Police arrested 79 people for public violence.

The residents violently opposed being moved out of the building, until Judge Bill Prinsloo of the Northern Gauteng High Court ordered their evacuation for their own safety.

Hundreds of the evacuees have since been provided with alternative accommodation with basic services on a suitable piece of land in Claremont.

During the evacuations, some of the immigrant families were still apprehensive about registering because they feared they would be deported for not having the correct documentation to be in the country.

The recent stand-off at Schubart Park was just one of many in recent times.

Last December eight people, including an 18-month-old baby and three policemen, were injured during an altercation between police and residents of the complex. They stoned passing vehicles and barricaded roads with tyres and rocks, leading to all roads around the 22-storey, four-block complex being cordoned off.

ConCourt dismisses Schubart Park evacuation appeal

The Constitutional Court has dismissed a bid by Schubart Park residents to challenge an evacuation order.

Residents of the Schubart Park complex had their bid to overturn Gauteng North High Court Judge Bill Prinsloo's ruling ordering them to evacuate their flats dismissed.

The Constitutional Court rejected the application because it "was not in the interest of justice to hear it at this stage".

Judge Prinsloo declared the building too dangerous for occupation and ordered the City of Tshwane, which owns the complex, to refurbish it within the next 18 months.

Residents were being provided with alternative accommodation in the meantime. The Executive Mayor, Cllr Kgosientso Ramokgopa, said the Municipality had so far provided 400 families with alternative accommodation. Lawyers for Human Rights made the Constitutional Court application on behalf of the residents.

The sewage system stopped working a long time ago.

Photo: Muntuh Ngobese



Celebrating 10 years of service delivery

www.tshwane.gov.za  City of Tshwane | Official (page)
 www.twitter/CityTshwane.com

Transport Month focuses on job creation and service delivery

The Minister of Transport, S'bu Ndebele, has unveiled Transport Month, our annual opportunity to focus attention on issues of transport.

This year, Transport Month focuses on job creation and service delivery. In the 2011/12 financial year, 68 675 jobs will be created through the S'hamba Sonke grant.

This ring-fenced conditional grant will focus on the following:

- Fixing potholes on our roads
- Creating access to schools and clinics and other public facilities
- Rehabilitating key routes that support the rural economy through labour-intensive projects

- Prioritising the use of labour-absorbing systems, including a "know-your-network programme"

Ndebele said the passenger rail industry continues to face challenges, one of which is the reliability and availability of infrastructure.

According to him, the Department of Transport through the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (Prasa) is investing large amounts of money to address these problems. Asset value is to be optimised though investment in infrastructure, based on the rail plan priorities and the Priority Rail Corridor Strategy as approved by Cabinet in 2006.

A part of the existing rolling stock will be de-commissioned between 2013 and 2015. Prasa will therefore spend

R97 billion over 18 years to purchase new rolling stock. This programme will create an estimated 100 000 jobs and develop skilled and semi-skilled personnel in various areas.

Transport Month 2011 is also highlighting road safety in South Africa and seeks common solutions to the harrowing deaths that occur so frequently on our roads.

With about 14 000 people being killed on our roads every year – 1 000 every month, 250 a week and 40 every day, costing at least R60 billion a year – Minister Ndebele launched the National Rolling Enforcement Plan (NREP) on 1 October 2010, which calls for the stopping and checking of a million vehicles and drivers every month.

City embraces road safety during Transport Month

Staff Reporter

October is Transport Month and the City of Tshwane's Transport and Roads Department has developed campaigns and programmes to heighten public awareness around road safety and transport issues.

The national theme for this year's Transport Month is "Year of job creation and service delivery in the transport sector: Moving South Africa to a better tomorrow".

In order to advance the objectives of Transport Month, the City of Tshwane organised three major activities, namely the launch of a bicycle lane in Mamelodi on 7 October, a celebration of the Decade of Action in Road Safety in Olievenhoutbosch on 19 October and the Transport Indaba at the Metro Police headquarters on 28 October.

The bicycle lane was launched at Tsamaya Road in Mamelodi with a fun cycle ride. "Building better bike lanes" is the City's theme for promoting the use of non-motorised transport.

The Tsamaya bike lane is 8 km long and was constructed at a cost of R15 million. Construction began in the 2010/11 financial year as part of the Tshosoloso Programme. The purpose with the bike lane is to provide a safe environment for all road users, specifically cyclists, and to promote cycling. The City of Tshwane is creating awareness among the youth and provides road safety infrastructure, education and enforcement so that serious injuries and fatalities can be reduced. As part of this drive the City will visit the Steve Tshwete Middle School in Olievenhoutbosch on 19 October.

The 2011 Transport Indaba, to be held on 28 October, will build on the 2010 Indaba and will serve as a platform for discussions by stakeholders and the City of Tshwane in a quest to shape transport in Tshwane. All transport stakeholders in Tshwane will be invited.



Integrated public transport network for the city

Staff Reporter

The City of Tshwane is working tirelessly to improve the city's public transport system in order to improve residents' lives.

A strategic decision has been made to develop a fully fledged integrated rapid public transport network (IRPTN) for the city. The development of an IRPTN is a strategic shift away from focusing on a bus rapid transit (BRT) system in isolation. However, the City's IRPTN is envisaged to include the BRT system and the rapid rail corridors, and to emphasise public transport, walking and cycling instead of travelling by private car.

The main objective is to have an integrated public transport network rather than a fragmented one.

With the integrated public transport network, the City of Tshwane aims to achieve the following:

- That 85% of residents can reach a public transport network point within 1 km of the places where they live
- That safe and secure public transport operations are introduced and monitored by a control centre
- That integrated feeder services, including walking, cycling and taxiing, are introduced and better

managed

- That an integrated electronic fare system is introduced in order to manage transfers from one mode to another

The planning and implementation of the Tshwane BRT system has to be understood in the context of the IRPTN which is being developed.

Status of Tshwane's BRT project

- The planning has already started.
- Those involved are determined to speed up the planning and implementation of the project.
- The development of a fully fledged IRPTN and the planning and implementation of a BRT system have to be managed well to achieve perfect results.
- As in the case of many other major developmental projects, the City of Tshwane has had to review its plan for the implementation of the BRT project. This had to be done after key stakeholders raised some concerns, for instance that the construction costs would increase because of the need to widen the bridges on the Mabopane highway and to build two additional lanes to accommodate the traffic capacity.
- The BRT project's budget of R200 million for the 2011/12 financial year is envisaged to be exceeded.



TRANSPORT MONTH

"Year of job creation and service delivery in the transport sector: Moving South Africa to a better tomorrow"

Since 2005, the City of Tshwane has been celebrating Transport Month in October. This year again, the Transport and Roads Department has developed campaigns and programmes to heighten public awareness of the following:

- Road safety and law enforcement
- Transport infrastructure
- Public transport services
- Non-motorised transport



The rest of the activities are as follows:

NAME OF EVENT	DATE	VENUE
Launch of bicycle lane through fun cycling event (Bring your own bicycle!)	07 October	Mamelodi (Tsamaya Road)
Celebration of a Decade of Action in Road Safety	19 October	Olievenhoutbosch (Steve Tshwete Middle School)
Transport Indaba	28 October	Metro Police Head Office Hall

City issues meningitis warning

The City of Tshwane health department is warning residents to watch out for symptoms of meningococcal meningitis at the start of the peak season. It is more common from October to March and can kill within days.

Staff Reporter

Meningitis symptoms are hard to distinguish from those of flu, including fever with cold hands and feet, vomiting, headache, stiff neck, sensitivity to bright light, joint or muscle pain, pale blotchy skin, drowsiness, confusion and convulsions.

The MMC for Health and Social Development, Cllr Sibongile Moselelane, said people with these symptoms should immediately visit the nearest hospital or clinic before the disease takes its course.

"Meningococcal meningitis is a notifiable medical condition in South Africa, meaning that all cases of suspected and confirmed meningitis in

both public and private health institutions must be reported to the Department of Health," she said. According to Moselelane, no meningococcal meningitis cases have been reported in the City so far, but they wanted the public to be on the alert as its season has started.

She said multi-professional rapid response teams are in place in all health districts to launch rapid case investigations and implement prevention and control measures as soon as confirmed cases have been reported to the health authorities.

Precautions include educating the public on the need to reduce direct

contact and exposure to droplet infection (using disposable paper tissues to wipe your nose and cover both nose and mouth when coughing); not sharing cigarettes and glasses and minimising close body contact, eg kissing; and reducing overcrowding in living quarters and workplaces, such as barracks, schools and camps.

All medical staff have been requested to immediately report suspected cases telephonically to their closest health authority.

Moselelane said if the public took the necessary preventive measures, got timely medical care for suspicious symptoms and confirmed laboratory

cases, and medical doctors notified health authorities immediately, severe complications and fatalities could be limited.

Meningococcal meningitis is potentially fatal and can turn into an epidemic, so it is a notifiable illness in South Africa and should thus always be viewed as a medical emergency. "All clinically suspected cases, both in public and private health institutions, must therefore be reported to the Department of Health," emphasised Moselelane.

For any further enquiries, please contact Rina van der Gr?p at 012 358 8766.

Vending services tariff change advice

Staff Reporter

The City of Tshwane Vending Services has noticed that the change from the old flat tariff to the new stepped tariff has created confusion among prepaid electricity clients.

The old tariff used a flat (constant) rate to charge for electricity usage. That is, a unit of electricity (called a kilowatt-hour = kWh) used to cost 88,3 cents for a domestic prepaid meter. 100 kilowatt-hours used to cost 8830 cents (ie R88,30).

The flat tariff made it easier for people to estimate the amount of electricity they need for a particular period such as a month. The amount of electricity would obviously vary from month to month depending on usage and seasonal changes (winter versus summer). However, people were still able to make a reasonable estimate of electricity consumption and were therefore able to budget accordingly.

The new stepped tariff has confused several people

and resulted in complaints to the vending offices. The new stepped tariff charges for electricity usage are based on consumption during a particular period such as a calendar month. The increased usage of electricity causes the cost per unit of electricity to increase.

Example:

If one used to buy R300 worth of electricity previously using the old tariff, one got 340 units (rounded off). If one now buys R300 worth of electricity, the following will happen:

The first 100 kWh (units) are charged at a rate of 96,94 cents, so the first amount to be deducted from the total of R300 will be R96,94. The remaining amount (R203,06) is then used to buy electricity units at a rate of 103 cents (R1,03). One is only allowed to buy a maximum of 250 units with this money. The next 250 kWh (units) at a rate of R1,03 will cost R 257,50.

The remaining amount of money was R203,06, while the cost of an extra 250 kWh (units) is R257,50. Therefore one does not have enough money to buy all 250 kWh (units) available at the price of R1,03. One is only able to buy 197,1 kWh (units). Adding the first 100 kWh (units) already bought to the next 197,1 kWh (units) gives a total of 297,1 (kWh) units.

Comparing the number of units one can buy for R300 using the old tariff (ie 340 units) and the number of units one can buy for R300 using the new stepped tariff (297,1 units) shows that the number of units has been reduced by 42,9 units.

For one to get the same number of units as with the old flat tariff, one needs to buy an extra 42,9 kWh units at the rate of R1,03. Therefore one needs an extra R44,19. This means that to get the same amount of units than before with R300 one must pay an extra R44,19 due to the new stepped tariff format.

2011 TSHWANE RESIDENT SATISFACTION SURVEY RESULTS

The Market Research Bureau (MRB) of the University of South Africa (Unisa) recently conducted a Resident Satisfaction Survey on behalf of the City of Tshwane. The survey assisted in rating the City's performance as local government and was also aimed at helping to identify and implement plans to improve service delivery and respond to the needs of the residents. The survey was commissioned by the Customer Relations Management Division of the City of Tshwane and households, businesses and embassies were surveyed.

The survey results featured the top five priority areas identified by households, namely job creation/skills development, safety and security, illegal immigrants, crime, and access to core services. Businesses pinpointed availability of skills, crime and theft, labour regulations, tax rates, lack of infrastructure, access to finance and cost of capital as key issues.

People seemed to be concerned about factors directly affecting their way of living and tended to be critical about the

provision of basic (core) municipal services such as electricity, water and refuse collection. Other community services such as parks, grass cutting and public libraries drew much less concern.

In addition, whereas some residents were "highly satisfied" with a particular service, others described it as ranging from poor to very poor. Compared to 45,5 percent of residents in the North-west Region who were least satisfied with service delivery, only 13,3 percent of the South Region's respondents found service delivery "very poor" or "poor". In the Central Region, 43,3 percent of respondents were highly satisfied; in the East Region this figure was 39,1. Of the embassies, 55 percent indicated that they perceived service delivery to be good, and only 5 percent regarded it as poor.

Satisfaction and utilisation of each of the municipal community services were measured. These services were: community halls/recreation centres, fire and rescue services/fire brigade, emergency medical and ambulance

services, municipal bus service, municipal cemeteries, municipal clinics, municipal hospitals, municipal museums, municipal theatres, Pretoria National Zoo, parks, pavements/pedestrian walkways, public libraries, public sports facilities, municipal public toilets, garden refuse sites, municipal taxi ranks, informal trading facilities, public swimming pools, recreation resorts/nature conservation areas (reserves), learner driver's licence and driver's licence applications/renewals, waste removal, emergency/disaster management, street sweeping and litter control, traffic lights/signals, grass cutting, road maintenance (repairs, signage, markings, speed bumps), street trees and government/social housing (low-cost housing).

The results showed that most of the respondents were not satisfied with electricity and the high rates. As for waste removal, many respondents were satisfied. The bus service drew much dissatisfaction, as well as public safety and by-law enforcement. Water and sanitation, property and public lighting

scored high on satisfaction, including billing, payment and customer care, but scores for customer call centre services were low. It was evident that communication with communities was poor, especially with ward councillors.

The City of Tshwane aspires to become the leading African capital city of excellence that empowers the community to prosper in a safe and healthy environment. To meet this aspiration, the City aims to enhance the quality of life of all people in Tshwane through developmental local government and the rendering of efficient, effective and affordable services.

The City is already working on improving its service delivery through the 100 Days Programme introduced by the Executive Mayor, Cllr Kgosisentso Ramokgopa. Municipal departments have received feedback on the survey and will be submitting plans to the Mayoral Committee on how they will respond to the survey findings.

Beware of the rainy season

Staff Reporter

Tshwane Emergency Services would like to caution Tshwane residents about the rainy season which is already here. Severe thunderstorms with hail occur in our area during the beginning of October and will probably be with us until the end of summer.

Thunderstorms are usually accompanied by one or more of the following: thunder, lightning, strong winds, hail and rain. They usually last about 30 minutes, but may take longer in severe cases. Early thunderstorm warnings are issued by the South African Weather Service via radio, television, websites and newspapers.

The building up of heavy and dark clouds are usually signs that a storm is about to break out.

Preparing for the rainy season:

- Repair all roof leakages.
- Trim back tree branches from your house.
- Check and clean roof gutters.
- Do not dump rubbish in the water drainage system.
- When erecting a house or dwelling, make sure it is clear of the natural watercourses of the surrounding area.
- Erect a lightning conductor when you live in a thatched building.
- Have emergency numbers at hand.

Precautions to be taken upon receiving warnings:

- Secure all loose objects outside the house or dwelling.
- Cover cars or park them in garages.
- Bring livestock and pets to shelter.
- Disconnect all electrical appliances.
- Stop all swimming.
- Listen to the radio for the latest weather updates and information.
- Have an emergency kit with torches, batteries, candles, matches etc ready.
- Remember that if you can hear thunder, you are within striking distance of the storm.

Precautions when you are outdoors during a storm:

- Go inside a building if you can.
- Do not operate metal machinery or objects like bicycles and lawnmowers.
- Avoid hilltops and high areas.
- Avoid open spaces like sports fields.
- Keep away from isolated tall trees.
- Holding an umbrella or fishing rod is particularly dangerous if you are in an open space.
- Do not drive during a severe storm – get a safe place to park, but not close to electrical power lines, trees, streams and rivers.



- Do not swim.
- Stay clear of metal structures like fences.

When living in a structure built of metal, avoid touching the walls and floors.

Precautions when you are indoors during a storm:

- Do not use electrical appliances.
- Avoid using the telephone.
- Do not shower or bath.
- Do not touch metal objects like window and door burglar proofing when looking outside.
- Do not stand in front of windows.

Precautions after a thunderstorm:

- Wait for 30 minutes after the last thunder was heard before attempting to go outside.
- Look out for fallen trees, branches, power lines and flooded watercourses.
- Beware of slippery roads, especially after the first heavy rains after winter.

Libraries are treasure houses of knowledge

When was the last time you visited or even spared a thought to your community library?

Staff Reporter

For many people the answer comes easily: Never! However, despite rumours that libraries' days are numbered, they are still a great source of information.

Every year South African Library Week is celebrated to raise awareness of the important role libraries still play. Many of them still present a variety of programmes and provide access to every member of our community.

Not only do libraries provide educational support to young learners, but they also provide fun and recreation. Reading circles, children's story hours, holiday programmes and special events with authors and community members as well as after-school care are examples of the way libraries serve their communities.

None of this would be possible for libraries without the support of the communities they serve. In particular, we pay tribute to the patrons of the various libraries. These are people who volunteer their services during holiday programmes, present

programmes and assist the staff members with various projects, displays and even just new ideas to better their service.

The City of Tshwane has more than 50 active libraries, which include a travelling library and a depot. The travelling library provides a crucial service to areas that are either remote or underdeveloped or do not have easy access to a community library.

The depot provides collections to more than 30 areas. These include schools and colleges, old-age homes and retirement facilities, and even hospitals. Many Tshwane libraries provide adult learners with Abet resources and facilities, help other users to present developmental classes in their own communities, and donate books to local children's homes and in doing so recruit them as regular library members.

If you are not yet a member, join a community library and help achieve the goal of access for all.



Danville Library and Metro Police's Stephanie Deetlefs jointly presented a road safety programme at General Beyers Primary School in Danville on 29 September. During the event 168 Grade 1 learners were taught how to cross a street correctly.

Photo: Mariska Scholtz

Municipal courts are on your side

The Tshwane Municipal Courts are committed to administering justice in a fair, efficient and timely manner. They are also committed to safeguarding the legal rights and liberties of citizens and ensuring the protection of public interest.

Lebogang Matji

The main purpose of the municipal courts is to speed up cases involving by-law contraventions.

Isak Beukes, the City of Tshwane's Executive Director for Municipal Courts, said the municipal courts had been established so that the violation of by-laws could be treated more seriously.

"Often we found that magistrate courts had more serious cases on their roll and simply dismissed by-law offences. Dedicated municipal courts are helping us to engender a culture of compliance with the by-laws," Beukes said.

The municipal courts deal mainly with the prosecution of traffic offences and offences related to municipal by-laws on, for instance, zoning, building, water pollution, waste management, air pollution, fireworks, informal trading and parking. They also deal with traffic offences referred by the South African Police Service.

Tshwane currently has three fully fledged municipal courts (in the city centre, Centurion and Wonderboom) and five satellite courts (in Mamelodi West, Ga-Rankuwa, Soshanguve, Temba and Atteridgeville). All traffic fines can be paid at any of these municipal courts.



Inside the court room
Photo: Muntuh Ngobese

Plans are at an advanced stage to establish municipal courts in Tshwane's new regions, namely Nokeng (Region 5) and Kungwini (Region 7). An action plan is in place to roll out municipal court services in the eMphahleni



Advocate Zwelithi Johannes Mahlangu based at Centurion Municipal Court going through some prosecution files.

Photo: Muntuh Ngobese

(Bronkhorstspuit) area in this financial year, as well as in Cullinan by 2013.

Most municipal courts are housed with magistrate's courts. The Department of Justice provides the magistrates for the municipal court, who usually also preside at the magistrate's court. The Department also trains the clerks of the municipal courts.

The City of Tshwane has approved the establishment of its Municipal Courts Division to ensure the quality attention to and enforcement of the by-laws in line with the City's strategic objectives of fighting poverty and building clean, healthy, safe and sustainable living environments.

"It must be emphasised that these courts are not set up to trap people; municipal courts are set up to promote a culture of responsibility among residents and encourage residents to adhere to the law, thus making Tshwane an orderly city to live and work in," said Beukes.

For a list of the municipal by-laws, please visit www.tshwane.gov.za (click on Residents and Legal Services). To report a by-law offence, contact the City of Tshwane's By-law Enforcement Centre at 012 358 0070 or 0801 111 556 or send an email to bylawenforcementcenter@tshwane.gov.za.

Staff Reporter

One are the days when people of Tshwane and other parts of Gauteng did not have the time or money to drive to a game reserve to see free-roaming wild animals, the Big Five included.

The recent opening of the Dinokeng Game Reserve, north-east of the city, is a dream come true for Tshwane's tourism and hospitality industry and the thousands of Gautengers who are tired of the concrete jungle. It is a joint initiative between the government, land owners and residents of Tshwane and will boost the economy through various tourism projects.

The reserve marks an enormous step forward in that the planned release of lions will bring back free-roaming lions to an area that has been without them for more than 100 years. Landowners and jobseekers also stand to benefit greatly.

The 18 500 ha reserve was declared officially open on 22 September 2011 by Premier Nomvula Mokonyane. She expressed her delight at the project becoming a reality after so many years. It was meant to have opened in 2007, but paperwork, lease agreements, opposition to the project and vandalism led to many delays.

"The opening of the Dinokeng Game Reserve will stimulate economic growth and create much needed job opportunities in the area. We are delighted that it has finally opened its doors in spite of the challenges," she said.

A unique aspect of the project is that each of the about 250 landowners have dropped their perimeter fences but still keep full ownership of their land. They will, however, not keep their game; it will be allowed to roam.

Nampak opens R800 million Rosslyn expansion project

Staff Reporter

Africa's largest packaging manufacturer, Nampak, formally opened its R800 million expansion project at the group's corrugated paper mill in Rosslyn, in the north-western part of the city.

Built on a greenfield site next to the existing paper mill, the new facility is one of Nampak's largest capital projects to date. The aim of the expansion is to make Nampak Corrugated self-sufficient in terms of its supply of waste-based packaging grades of paper.

According to Nampak Corrugated's MD, Christiaan Burmeister, this is consistent with an international trend – more and more corrugated players are producing their own paper.

Burmeister added that doing this offers multiple benefits, including improved supply chain management and lower raw material input costs.

He added that at full capacity, the new paper mill will enable Nampak to process over 150 000 tons of waste paper a year, producing more than 140 000 tons of paper for use in corrugated boxes and

containers.

"This enables us to not only put corrugated boxes back into the industry, but back into the economy," Burmeister concluded.

The Nampak board initially approved R500 million for the project in 2006. Costs have since escalated due to challenges such as ever-increasing electricity and water costs.

The Executive Mayor of Tshwane, Cllr Kgosisentso Ramokgopa, applauded the group for their investment, saying the new plant would drive sustainability and increase employment figures in the region.

The expansion resulted in the creation of 80 direct jobs as well as employment opportunities in the informal sector for those who collect the extra waste paper required by the new mill.

"This Municipality aims to create an enabling environment for business to work towards our target of creating a further 375 000 jobs in the next five years," said Ramokgopa.

Dinokeng Game Reserve to boost Gauteng economy

Councillor George Matjila, Tshwane MMC for Roads and Transport, looks on while Ms Qedani Mahlangu, Gauteng MEC for Economic Development and Premier Nomvula Mokonyane cut the ribbon.

Foto: Guli Segathe



There are more than 50 establishments in the area, ranging from five-star game lodges to cycling safaris and restaurants.

Rhinos and leopards already roam free, and eight lions will be released on 19 October. They will be joined by 12 elephants at the end of October, and buffalo will arrive soon after to complete the Big Five.

"We believe that this project will have significant benefits for the local economy and quickly become an iconic tourism destination in Gauteng," said Mokonyane.

"We want tour operators to stop taking tourists to Mpumalanga and other provinces to see the Big Five because we have them right here," she added. CEO of the Dinokeng Project, Fana Jiyana, described the region as "underdeveloped and economically depressed".

He said that the opening of Dinokeng marks a historical event in the province. "Others have mountains and beaches, we have a world-class game reserve within an hour's drive from Johannesburg – tourism operators can stop selling other routes outside of Gauteng."

Dignitaries who attended the function included Gauteng MEC for Economic Development, Ms Qedani Mahlangu and Tshwane MMC for Roads and Transport, Cllr George Matjila - who represented the Executive Mayor, Cllr Kgosisentso Ramokgopa.

PS: The Dinokeng Game Reserve is neither a national park nor a self-drive game reserve. All visitors are required to pre-book accommodation or a game drive with one of the existing establishments in the reserve.

Middestad van Tshwane

– kern van die administratiewe hoofstad van Suid-Afrika

Die nasionale regering werk deur die Departement van Openbare Werke (DOW) saam met die Stad Tshwane om die middestad te ontwikkel, te bedryf en in stand te hou omdat dit die kern van die land se administratiewe hoofstad is.

Antoinette Mostert, vertaal deur Rika Weiss

Die doeltreffende huisvesting van die kantore van die nasionale regering in die middestad maak die ontwikkeling en implementering van raamwerke en bestuursplanne noodsaaklik. 'n Stadsbestuursplan is verder nodig om te verseker dat die middestad die fisiese elemente van 'n toonaangewende internasionale stad weerspieël.

Die Stad Tshwane en die DOW het Arup aangestel vir die ontwikkeling van robuuste maar buigsame raamwerkplanne wat die aktiwiteite en beleggings aandui wat vir die herlewing van die middestad in lyn met die Stad Tshwane se visie en doelwitte nodig is. Arup se benadering is om mense vooraf van hierdie poging bewus te maak sodat die plan momentum kan

kry en die doelwitte daarvan aangetoon kan word.

Ondersteuning in die vorm van nuwe en voortgaande beleggings deur sleutel belanghebbendes in die privaat en openbare sektor, asook die gemeenskap, gaan benodig word. Die plan sluit Salvokop en die Pretoria-stasie, Paul Kruger-straat (noord en suid), Kerkplein, Marabastad en die gebiede suidoos, oos en noordoos van Kerkstraat in.

Tshwane se middestad is 'n belangrike deel van Tshwane en van die land. Daarom is die voorkoms, gesonde groei en doeltreffende funksionering daarvan van groot belang, en om dit te verseker moet meervlakkige strategieë en benaderings gevolg word.

Kerkplein is deel van 'n plan om die middestad te ontwikkel.

Photo: Helenus Kruger



Your personal security is vital during the census

Staff Reporter

The South African census process continues until the end of October, and while the public has been advised to be cooperative, ADT Security, a private security company, has urged residents to regard their personal safety and security as the top priority.

Clive Humphrey, managing director of ADT (Northern Region), passed on some valuable tips provided by security management consultants.

When someone knocks on your door, be aware of the following:

1. All census workers will have a badge, a handheld device, a Census Bureau canvas bag and a confidentiality notice. Ask to see their identification and badge before answering their questions.
2. Do not divulge your identity number, credit card or banking information, even if they claim they need it for the census.
3. No matter what they ask, you really only need to tell them how many people live at your address.
4. While the Census Bureau might ask for basic financial information, such as a salary range, you don't have to answer anything about your financial situation. The Census Bureau will not ask for bank account or credit card numbers nor will employees solicit donations. Anyone asking for that information is NOT with the Census Bureau.
5. During the census process, census workers may contact you by telephone, post or in person at home. The Census Bureau will

NEVER contact you by email, so be on the lookout for email scams. Never click on a link or open any attachments in an email that are supposedly from the Census Bureau.

"Please remember that your personal security is your responsibility too. Remain vigilant and don't hesitate to report anything suspicious in your neighbourhood to ADT or to your local police," Humphrey said.

Census cheats could face jail sentence

Staff Reporter

All Tshwane households are counted as part of the nationwide population enumeration drive that started on Monday, 10 October and continues until the end of the month.

To make sure they are dealing with legitimate counters, residents can ask for an enumerator or fieldworker identification card, which should carry a three-dimensional photograph. The census counters wear yellow Census T-shirts and bibs, and their credentials can be verified on the Census hotline on 0800 110 248.

Statistician-General Pali Lehohla has urged residents to cooperate with enumerators. "All people living in South Africa have an obligation to be counted. Any person refusing to do so obstructs the law of the land and could be hauled

before court and they will still be counted," he said.

This is the third national census since 1994 and is designed to provide authorities with accurate demographic and socio-economic data. The last census was conducted in 2001, when there was an undercount of 17%. The large undercount was attributed to enumerators having difficulty gaining access to certain properties. Counting people in some informal settlements was also a problem.

Municipalities need accurate data (no omissions or duplications) in order to fulfil their constitutional mandate. The census is also held to collect data on housing characteristics and services so that municipalities can improve the quality of services they render.

The Statistics Act of 1999 guarantees strict confidentiality of all information collected.

Mr Trevor Manuel, the Minister in the Presidency, said it was in the interests of all South Africans to be counted in Census 2011. According to him "(p)erhaps the greatest risk is that people do not voluntarily participate in being counted – they shut the doors, let out the dogs and turn out the lights when the enumerators approach". Apart from the fact that participation in the census was a statutory obligation, it was "directly and unashamedly" in people's own best interests.

In terms of section 16 of the Statistics Act, when it comes to a census, "every person ... must to the best of his or her ... knowledge and belief, and subject to

the right to dignity and privacy, answer, when so required, all questions put orally or in writing ...".

According to the Act, anyone who refuses to answer a question, or who knowingly provides a false or misleading answer, could, if convicted, be liable to a fine of up to R10 000 or six months' imprisonment, or both. The cost of the census is R3 billion, and the results are expected to be available in November next year.

For more information on the census, telephone the toll-free hotline on 0800 110 248, or visit the Census 2011 website at www.statssa.gov.za

Speeding, road safety and accidents

Staff Reporter

Speeding can be defined as exceeding the posted speed limit and driving too fast for conditions. Unfortunately many people do not view obeying speed limits as an important way to avoid crashes, although speeding is a factor in nearly one-third of all fatal crashes. The important factors to consider are the following:

- Speed reduces the amount of time available to avoid a crash or to stop the vehicle.
- Speed extends the distance a vehicle travels while the driver reacts to a dangerous situation.
- Speed reduces the ability of the driver to steer safely around curves or objects on the road.
- Speed increases the likelihood of crashing.
- Speed increases the severity of a crash.

The Arrive Alive Campaign is aware that the public needs to be made more aware of the dangers of speeding. If speeding is to be combated more effectively, we would have to devote more resources to better enforcement, including the deployment of more law officers to patrol the roads, and we must support technological advances such as video cameras ["photo radar"] to target aggressive and speeding drivers. We would also have to consider the development of speed-calming devices in road engineering, especially in specific rural areas.

Alcohol and speeding are a deadly combination. Research in the USA has indicated that a much higher percentage of

intoxicated drivers who were involved in fatal crashes were speeding than sober drivers involved in fatal crashes. Young male drivers are the most likely to be involved in fatal accidents where speeding and alcohol are prevalent.

Many speed-related crash-reduction efforts try to apply the five Es strategy, namely Education, Enforcement, Empowerment, Engineering and Evaluation. It is however the drivers' responsibility to obey the traffic laws and to be sure that all passengers are safely seated and belted.

Recently the Minister of Transport, Sibusiso Ndebele, said he would ask Cabinet to consider reducing the speed limit from 120 km/h to 100 km/h in a drastic effort to "eradicate road carnage".

He made the announcement while visiting the scene of an accident in KwaZulu-Natal, involving a minibus taxi towing a trailer, in which ten people were killed.

Ndebele said that studies in Australia, in areas where the speed limit had been reduced to 110 km/h, had shown that a reduction could save lives.

"Traffic law enforcers cannot be everywhere at any given time, hence our call to the public to take responsibility and work with the government in our efforts to eradicate the road carnage in our country," said Ndebele.

Source: www.arrivealive.co.za

Get it from the Expert!



Breakdown and Reflective Triangles

Question:

Does the law require that you carry a reflective triangle in your vehicle for use in the case of a breakdown? I'm told that in Johannesburg drivers are being fined for not carrying one.

Answer:

Regulation 214 of the National Road Traffic Act (Act 93 of 1996) requires that new motor cars first registered after 1 July 2007 must carry one warning triangle.

Procedure when dealing with possessions of an arrested driver

Question:

Is there a policy/procedure for traffic officers on (1) how to take possession of an arrested motorist's personal belongings (including the car), and (2) how to hand back the possessions once the arrested motorist has been released?

Answer:

When motorists are arrested, they and their property are handed over to the SAPS. The SAPS will then list all the property of the accused in the SAPS 13. Once released from custody the belongings will be given back to the accused. The accused must sign receipt thereof when receiving the belongings.

In some cases the police will request the traffic officer to keep the vehicle at the traffic pound until the accused is released. Then the same procedure as for other possessions is followed.

Entrapment of drunk drivers

Question:

May an officer of the law entrap people leaving a bar/restaurant etc, by waiting for and watching them leave in their vehicle and then stop the driver within 50 m of driving the vehicle?

Answer:

Once a person gets behind a steering wheel and drives on a public road, he or she can be stopped at any time, no matter what the distance is. When an officer stops a vehicle, he or she must be in full uniform. Enforcement is conducted in areas where there is a need to curb deviant driver behaviour. In red spot areas, enforcement is also carried out where there is an outcry from the public.

Procedure when approached by a traffic officer

Question:

What is the correct procedure for a driver to follow when stopped by the SAPS or Metro Police, especially when they become abusive and want to take you to a police station in their vehicle for a minor traffic offence?

Answer:

First make sure that you check the authenticity of the officer by asking to see his or her appointment card. If you are satisfied, comply with their instructions. If you feel that you have been harassed or ill-treated, lay a formal charge and submit a written complaint to his or her seniors. Closely follow the steps that have been taken to address your concerns.

Who is "the Expert"? The Expert is a knowledgeable person at the Department of Transport, Arrive Alive Communications, the Road Traffic Management Corporation, Tshwane Metro Police Department or other relevant institution who might have the expertise to answer the specific question.

Source: www.arrivealive.co.za

Isivinini, ukuphepha emgwaqeni nezingozi

Ihunyushwe ngu Goodman Biyela

Isivinini singachazwa njengokweqa umkhawulo wejubane obekiwe noma ukushayela ngesivinini ezimweni ezithile. Ngebhadi, abantu abaningi abakuboni ukuthobela umkhawulo wejubane njengendlela ebalulekile yokugwema ukushayisana kwezimoto, yize isivinini siyimbangela yezingozini zomgwaqo ezibalelwa ekoteni. Izinto ezibalulekile okumele uzicabange yilezi ezilandelayo.

- Isivinini sinciphisa isikhathi onaso sokugwema ukushayisana noma ukumisa imoto.
- Isivinini silula ibanga elihanjwa yimoto ngesikhathi umshayeli ebhekana nesimo esiyingozi.
- Isivinini sinciphisa amandla omshayeli ukujika ngokuphepha emajikeni noma ukugwema izinto emgwaqeni.
- Isivinini sikhulisa amathuba okushayisa.
- Isivinini sikhulisa ubukhulu bokushayisa.

UMkhankaso Wokufika Uphila uyazi ukuthi umphakathi kudingeka waziswe ngobungozi bokuhamba ngesivinini. Ukuze kube yimpumelelo ukulwa ngokuhamba ngesivinini, kumele songeze ezinye izinsiza ekuthotsheliseni kwemithetho, kubandakanya nokusatshalaliswa kwamaphoyisa omgwaqo ukuqapha imigwaqo, futhi kumele sisekele ubuchwepheshe obufaka amakamera (irada yezithombe) ukubhekana nabashayeli abashayela budedengu kanye nabahamba ngesivinini. Sizophinda sicabange ngokuthuthukisa izinto zokunciphisa isivinini kwezokwakhiwa kwemigwaqo, kakhulukazi ezindaweni ezithile zasemakhaya.

Inhlanganisela yokuphuza utshwala kanye nokushayela kuyabulala. Ucwangingo e-USA lukhombisa ukuthi amaphesenti aphezulu abashayeli abadakiwe ababandakanyeka ezingozini ezibulalayo bebehamba ngesivinini kunabashayeli abangadakiwe ababandakanyeka

ezingozini ezibulalayo. Maningi amathuba okuthi abashayeli besilisa abasebancane babandakanyeka ezingozini zomgwaqo ezibulalayo lapho isivinini notshwala kubhidlange khona.

Imizamo eminingi yokunciphisa ukushayisa okuhambelana nejubane izama ukusebenzisa iqhinga lo-5E, nokuylaba: education, enforcement, empowerment, engineering and evaluation (ukufundisa, ukuthobelisa, ukufukula, ubunjiniyela kanye nokuhlola). Kodwa kungumsebenzi wabashayeli ukuthobela imithetho yemigwaqo kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abagibeli bahleli ngendlela efanele futhi bawafasile amabhande okuphepha. Esikhathini esingekakanani, uNgqongqoshe Wezokuthutha, uSibusiso Ndebele, uthethe uzonxusa iKhabhinethi ukuthi icabange ngokunciphisa umkhawulo wesivinini usuka kumakhilomitha ayi-120 ngehora kuya kumakhilomitha ayi-100 ngehora emizamweni enqala "yokuqeda izingozi emgwaqeni". WENZE lesi simemezelo ngesikhathi evakashele indawo yenhlekelele KwaZulu-Natal, ebibandakanya itekisi ebidonsa inqola, lapho okufe khona abantu abayishumi.

UNdebele uthethe ucwangingo ezweni lase-Australia, ezindaweni lapho umkhawulo wesivinini oncishe khona waba ngamakhilomitha ayi-110 ngehora, lukhombisa ukuthi ukuncishiswa komkhawulo wesivinini kuphepha izimpilo.

"Abathobelisi bomthetho womgwaqo ngeke babe kuyo yonke indawo nganoma yisiphi isikhathi, yingakho sinxusa umphakathi ukuthi uthwale lo msebenzi futhi usebenze nohulumeni emizwamweni yethu yokuqeda izingozi zemigwaqo ezweni lethu", kwasho uNdebele.

Umthombo: www.arrivealive.co.za

Understanding local government – Part 4

This is the fourth article in a five-part series on the different aspects of local government. Today we discuss decision-making and the cycle of decision-making in council.

Decision-making in council

Standing orders

All council meetings are run according to rules that are called standing orders. These set out how the meeting should be run, how motions are proposed or resolutions passed and how decisions are made. The speaker or chairperson of a council is responsible for keeping order and decides whether anyone is breaking the standing orders.

Cycle of decision-making

The cycle of decision-making in most councils is as follows:

- Agendas are prepared before meetings and any committee reports, petitions or motions must be on the agenda before they can be discussed.
- When an issue comes up for discussion at a council meeting it is often referred to a committee or to the executive committee for further discussion and a deadline is given for when a report must be submitted.
- If the matter is referred to a committee, the committee will report to the executive committee. The executive committee will consider the issue and either support or oppose the recommendations to be forwarded to the council meeting.
- The council will then vote on the matter.

Resolutions and motions

Most council decisions are taken when a committee or executive committee makes a recommendation to council. When council agrees by a majority vote, the recommendation becomes a

resolution of council.

Motions usually serve to call for or propose that an issue councillors want discussed is on the agenda. It is a useful tool, especially when a councillor wants to compel the city manager to provide council with specific information, such as a report detailing how a municipal infrastructure grant was spent.

Any councillor may propose a motion in council and in some cases the motion may be passed without being referred for further discussion. Once passed, the motion becomes a resolution of council. Every motion needs a proposer and a seconder. In the opening debate on a motion, only the proposer will be allowed to speak to motivate for the motion. Standing orders will usually set a time limit for this. Most motions are referred to committees or the executive committee for further discussion. They will then come back to council with a recommendation on the motion.

A motion should be submitted ten days before the next council meeting to ensure that it is included on the agenda. Motions can be supported by petitions where this is necessary or useful. The standing orders will stipulate how motions should be debated. In some cases, if an urgent problem arises after the ten-day deadline for the agenda, a councillor may move an urgent motion at the beginning of the council meeting before the executive committee report is discussed.

(To be continued in the next edition.)

Source: www.etu.org.za



Service delivery depends on proper and legal council decisions.

Go kwešiša mmušo wa selegae – Karolo 4

Se ke setsopolwa sa bone go tatelano ya dikarolo tše tlhano ka ga merero ya mmušo wa selegae. Lehono re tlo boledišana ka ga tšeosephetho le gore tšeosephetho ka khanseleng e boa kae

Phetolelo ka Mirriam Monisi

Tšeosephetho ka khanseleng

Melawana yeo e beilwego

Dikopano ka moka tša khansele di sepetšwa go ya ka melawana yeo e bitšwago melawana yeo e beilwego. Yona e laetša ka fao dikopano di swanetšego go sepedišwa ka gona, ka fao ditšhišinyo di swanetšego go hlagišwa ka gona goba ka fao ditharollo di fetišwago ka gona le ka fao diphetho di tšewago. Ke maikarabelo a spikara goba modulasetulo wa khansele go sepediša kopano ka tshwanelo le go tšea sephetho ge go na le motho yoo a tshelago melawana yeo e beilwego.

Dikgato tša tšeosephetho

Dikgato tša tšeosephetho go dikhansele tše dintši di ka tsela yeo e latelago:

- Mananeoothero a beakanywa pele ga dikopano gomme dipego tša dikomiti, diphethišene goba ditšhišinyo di swanetše go ba ka lenaneootherong pele go ka boledišanwa ka tšona.
- Ge go tšwelela taba yeo go swanetšego go boledišanwa ka yona ka khanseleng gantši e fetišetšwa ka komiting goba ka komiting phethiši gore go boledišanwe ka yona go ya pele gomme go fiwa letšatši leo pego e swanetšego go tlišwa ka lona.
- Ge taba e fetišeditšwe komiting, komiti e tla e begela komiti phethiši. Komiti phethiši e tla sekaseka taba yeo gomme ya thekga goba ya ganana le ditigelo tšeo di swanetšego go romelwa kopanong ya khansele.
- Morago ga fao khansele e tla boutela taba yeo.

Ditharollo le ditšhišinyo

Diphetho tše dintši tša khansele di tšewa ge komiti goba komiti phethiši e dira tigelo yeo e yago khanseleng. Ge khansele e dumela go ya ka boutu ya bontši bja maloko, tigelo e fetoga go ba tharollo ya khansele.

Tšhišinyo ka setlwaedi e šomišetšwa go dira boipiletšo goba go šišinya gore taba yeo bakhanselara ba nyakago go boledišanwa ka yona e be ka lenaneootherong. Yona ke setlabakelo se bohlokwa,

kudukudu ge khanselara e nyaka go gapeletša molaodi wa toropokgolo gore a fe khansele tshedimošo ye e rileng, ye bjalo ka pego yeo e hlalošago dintlha ka botlalo ka fao tšhelete ya sekhwama sa mananeoogoparara a mmasepala e šomišetšwego ka gona.

Khanselara ye nngwe le ye nngwe e ka hlagiša tšhišinyo ka khanseleng e bile mo mabakeng a mangwe tšhišinyo e ka fetišwa ka ntle le gore e romelwe dipoledišanong tše dingwe gape. Ge e se no fetišwa, tšhišinyo e fetoga tharollo ya khansele.

Tšhišinyo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e swanetše go ba le mošišinyi le motlatši. Ge go bulwa ngangišano ka ga tšhišinyo, ke fela mošišinyi a dumeletšwego go bolela go thekga tšhišinyo yeo. Melawana yeo e beilwego gantši e laetša gore seo se beetšwe nako ye kaakang.

Ditšhišinyo tše ntši di fetišetšwa ka dikomiting goba komiting phethiši gore go tlo boledišanwa ka tšona go ya pele. Morago ga fao di tla boela khanseleng di na le tigelo ka ga tšhišinyo yeo. Tšhišinyo e swanetše go tlišwa matšatši a lesome pele ga kopano ye e latelago ya khansele go netefatša gore e tšentšhwa ka lenaneootherong. Ditšhišinyo di ka thekgwa ka diphethišene moo e lego gore se se a hlokega goba se tla thuša.

Melao yeo e beilwego e tla laetša ka fao ditšhišinyo di swanetšego go ahlaahlwa ka gona. Mo mabakeng a mangwe, ge go ka hloga bothata bja tšhoganyetšo ka morago ga matšatši a lesome ao a beilwego mabapi le lenaneoothero, khanselara e ka hlagiša tšhišinyo ya tšhoganyetšo mo mathomong a kopano ya khansele pele go boledišanwa ka pego ya komiti phethiši.

(Re tla tšwela pele ka se ka kgatišong yeo e latelago.)

Mothopo: www.etu.org.za

Integrated development planning of local government – Part 4

This is the fourth article in a five-part series that explains the importance of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of a municipality and what role you can play as a responsible resident. In this issue we discuss the role ward committees play in our local government democracy.

Establishment of ward committees

Ward committees are established by a council resolution. The functions of ward committees are dependent on the passing of clear council resolutions.

What is a ward committee?

A ward committee is made up of community representatives in a municipal ward. A small municipality can constitute a single ward, but larger municipalities can have more than one municipal ward. Tshwane has 105 wards, and therefore should have just as many ward committees.

A ward committee assists the councillor in organising community consultation, and conveying information related to the community concerned between the council, the councillor and the community. Ward committees are advisory committees that can make recommendations on any matter affecting the ward.

Research has shown that a ward committee policy should –

- give a basic outline of how the ward committee system works in the municipality concerned;
- act as a basic handbook for officials and councillors who organise elections, table ward committee reports and provide the necessary resources for effective operations; and
- help civil society to use the ward committee system for improved communication with the council and to understand what the community can expect from its ward committee.

Role of a ward committee

Ward committees are set up to increase residents' participation in democratic decision-making in their ward so that they can inform matters that relate to their day-to-day living.

Ward committees –

- ensure better community input into council decisions;
- make sure that there is good communication between the council and the community; and
- assist the ward councillor with consultation and report-back to the community.

Structure of a ward committee

A ward committee consists of a ward councillor and ten people who are voters in the ward and who are elected by the community they serve. Members of a ward committee participate on a voluntary basis and should be broadly representative of the different sectors of the community (women, youth, marginalised communities etc). Their political affiliation should not influence their selection.

A ward councillor is the chairperson of a ward committee. She or he may delegate the chairing of a meeting to a proportional representation (PR) councillor or any member of the ward committee.

The ward committee may appoint a secretary and assistant secretary from its members, or the municipality or councillor may appoint a secretary.

Every ward committee has to decide on the types of subcommittees and portfolios it wants to have in its ward. Members of a ward committee are allocated specific portfolios.

A ward committee may establish one or more subcommittees and involve community organisations in these subcommittees. All stakeholders in the ward are encouraged to participate in subcommittees that are relevant to their fields of interest.

According to the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 a PR councillor is not a formal member of a ward committee. A PR councillor is elected through the party lists and therefore is primarily accountable to the party. The PR councillor may in some cases also serve as a substitute chairperson to a ward committee in cases where the ward councillor cannot be present. A council may develop a policy that sets out how a PR councillor may participate [as a non-member] in a ward committee. A PR councillor may not disrupt the operation of a ward committee.

(To be continued in the next edition.)

Source: Ward Committees Manual

Makunguhatelo ya Nhluvukiso lama Pfanganisiweke ya mfumo wa miganga – Xiphemu xa 4

Leyi i atikili ya vumune ya minongonoko ya ntlhanu leyi hlamuselaka nkoka wa Makunguhatelo ya Nhluvukiso lama Pfanganisiweke ya timasipala na xiphemu lexi u nga xi endlaka tanihi muaki wa vutihlamuleri. Eka atikili leyi hi kana hi migingiriko leyi tikomiti ta miganga ti yi endlaka eka mfumo wa hina wa miganga wa xidimokirasi.

Vuhundzulixi hi Tinyiko C. Manyange

Ku tumbuluxiwa ka tikomiti ta miganga

Tikomiti ta miganga ti tumbuluxiwa hi xiboho xa huvo. Mintirho ya tikomiti ta miganga yi vekiwa hi ku nyikiwa ka swiboho swa huvo leswi nga erivaleni.

Xana komiti ya miganga i yini?

Komiti ya miganga yi endlwa hi vayimeri va miganga eka miganga wa masipala. Masipala lowuntsongo wu nga ha endla miganga wun'we, kambe timasipala letikulu ti nga ha va na miganga wa masipala wo tlula wun'we. Tshwane yi na miganga ya 105, kutani ke yi nga ha va na tikomiti ta miganga to tala.

Komiti ya miganga yi pfuna murhangeri wa miganga eku lulamiseni ka ku tihlanganisa na miganga, na ku hundzisa mahungu lawa ya yelanaka na miganga wo karhi exikarhi ka huvo, murhangeri wa miganga na miganga. Tikomiti ta miganga i tikomiti to tsundzuxa leti nga endlaka swibumabumelo eka mhaka yihi na yihi leyi khumbhaka miganga.

Mbalango wu kombise leswaku pholisi ya komiti ya miganga yi fanele yi –

- longoloxa hilaha sisiteme ya komiti ya miganga yi tirhaka hakona eka masipala wolowo;
- tirha tanihi hi vatsundzuxi eka vaofisiri na varhangeri va miganga lava lulamisaka minhlawulo, yi andlala swiviko swa komiti ya miganga na ku nyika switirhisiwa leswi faneleke ku va ku ta tirhiwa hi ndlela leyi pfunaka; na
- ku pfuna vaaka tiko ku tirhisa sisiteme ya komiti ya miganga ku antswisa vuhlanganisi na huvo na ku twisisa leswi vaaki va nga swi langutelaka ku suka eka komiti ya vona ya miganga.

Mintirho ya komiti ya miganga

Tikomiti ta miganga ti endlwiwe ku tlakusa ku nghenelela ka vaaki eku endleni ka swiboho swa xidimokirasi eka miganga ya vona leswaku va ta tiva timhaka leti yelanaka na vutomi bya vona bya siku na siku.

Tikomiti ta miganga –

- ti tiyisisa mavonelo ya miganga wo antswa eka swiboho swa huvo;
- ti tiyisisa leswaku ku na ku vulavurisana kahle exikarhi ka huvo na miganga; na ku
- pfuna murhangeri wa miganga hi ntsundzuxo na mbuyelo ku ya eka miganga.

Xivumbeko xa komiti ya miganga

Komiti ya miganga yi endlwa hi murhangeri wa miganga na vanhu va khume lava nga vahlawuri eka miganga naswona lava nga hlawuriwa hi miganga lowu va wu tirhelaka. Swirho swa vahlawuri eka miganga swi ngenisa xandla hi ku tinyiketa naswona swi fanele swi va vayimeri va ndhawu yikulu ya swiyenge swo hambana swa miganga (vavasaki, vantshwa, miganga leyi tekeriwaka ehansi swin'w. na swin'w). Ku va va ri valandzeri va vandla ra tipolitiki a swi fanelanga swi kucetela ku hlawuriwa ka vona.

Murhangeri wa miganga i mutshamaxitulu wa komiti ya miganga. A nga ha rhumela ku fambisiwa ka nhlengeletano hi murhangeri wa vayimeri byo ringanela kumbe xirho xihhi na xihhi xa komiti ya miganga.

Komiti ya miganga yi nga thola matsalani na museketeri wa matsalani ku suka eka swirho swa yona, kumbe masipala kumbe murhangeri wa miganga a nga ha thola matsalani.

Komiti yihi na yihi ya miganga yi fanele ku boha eka tinxaka ta tikomitintsongo na tiphotifoliyo leti yi ti lavaka eka miganga wa yona. Swirho swa komiti ya miganga swi averiwa tiphotifoliyo to karhi.

Komiti ya miganga yi nga ha tumbuluxa komiti yin'we kumbe to tala na ku ngenisa minhlangoano ya miganga eka tikomitintsongo leti. Vanghenisaxandla hinkwavo eka miganga va khutaziwa ku nghenelela eka tikomitintsongo leti yelanaka na mintirho leyi va yi tsakelaka.

Hi ku ya hi Nawu wa Swivumbeko swa Masipala, 1998 murhangeri wa vayimeri byo ringanela u hlawuriwa hi ku ya hi nongonoko wa vandla kutani u na vutihlamuleri byo rhanga eka vandla. Murhangeri wa vayimeri byo ringanela, eka timhaka tin'wana, a nga ha tirha tanihi musivi wa mutshamaxitulu eka komiti ya miganga loko murhangeri wa miganga a nga koti ku va kona. Huvo yi nga ha endla pholisi leyi kombisaka hilaha murhangeri wa vayimeri byo ringanela a nga ha nghenelelaka [tanihi ku va a nga ri xirho] eka komiti ya miganga. Murhangeri wa vayimeri byo ringanela a nga ka a nga kavanyeti matirhelo ya komiti ya miganga.

(Yi ta yisiwa emahlweni eka nkandziyiso lowu taka.)
Xihlovo: Buku ya Tikomiti ta Miganga

Nedbank provides bursaries for 2012

Staff Reporter

Nedbank's ongoing commitment to enhancing education and skills development will again see it investing heavily in bursaries for university students in the 2012 academic year.

Nedbank contributed around R14 million to about 120 bursaries for the 2011 academic year, providing vital funding for students undertaking a wide range of degree and diploma courses at universities throughout the country.

"The focus of our bursary programme is to assist young South Africans to realise their potential through tertiary education. This will equip them to add considerable value to our country's growth and development," said Thembi Manyike, manager of graduate and bursary talent sourcing.

Much of the bursary programme focuses on assisting disadvantaged matriculants going into their first year of university study. Yet it also assists students in further years of undergraduate studies and students going on to postgraduate studies.

Special consideration is also given to candidates with disabilities.

Bursaries provided by Nedbank cover tuition, books, accommodation and meals at residences recognised by universities. Before bursaries are granted, candidates are comprehensively screened. This includes aspects such as academic performance, affordability, field of study, career aspirations and university preferences.

Institutions accepted for the bursary programme are universities registered with the Council on Higher Education and selected universities of technology that offer IT and property-related courses.

All applicants must achieve a minimum aggregate of 65%. Provisional bursary offers are based on preliminary results, which need to be confirmed by the final examination results for bursary offers to be



Photo: www.wordjourney.com

finalised.

"We are passionate about developing skills that are essential for South Africa's future and are looking forward to providing much needed bursaries for deserving and qualifying individuals in the 2012 academic year," added Manyike.

Nedbank bursaries are not only for studies in the financial services environment, eg accounting, commerce, law, marketing and information technology. Their scope also includes arts and sciences, professions that are important in South Africa.

Investing in tertiary education is a long-term investment for Nedbank, and over the past five years the group has invested more than R130 million in education.

For more information on the Nedbank Bursary Programme and to receive an application form, applicants can call 011 628 0440, send an email to bursaries@nedbank.co.za or visit Nedbank Bursaries.

For more information on the Nedbank Graduate Programme, applicants can visit Nedbank or email graduates@nedbank.co.za.

Nedbank e aba dipasari tša 2012

Phetolelo ka Mirriam Monisi

Boikgafu bja ka mehla bja Nedbank bja go oketša thuto le tlhabollo ya mabokgoni bo iponagatša gape ka go beeletša ka tšhelete ye ntši ka go fa baithuti ba diyunibesiting dipasari mo ngwageng wa dithuto wa 2012.

Nedbank e thušitše ka tšhelete yeo e ka bago dimillione tše 14 tša diranta e lego dipasari tše e ka bago tše 120 mo ngwageng wa ditšhelete wa 2011, go fa baithuti bao ba ithutelago dithuto tša go fapafapana tša tikri le tša diploma thekgo ye bohlokwa ya mašelang kua diyunibesiting tša naga ye ka bophara.

"Selebišwa sa programo ye ya rena ya dipasari ke go thuša Ma-Afrika Borwa a maswa go fihlelela makgoni a bona ka go ba tlabela ka thuto ye e phagamego. Se se tla ba hlama gore ba oketše boleng ka kgolong le tlhabolong ya naga ya gaborena," go rialo Thembi Manyike, molaodi wa methopo ya ditalente tša dialoga le dipasari.

Bontši bja diprogramo tša dipasari di beile šedi kudu mo go thušeng baithuti ba marematlou bao ba ithlokelago bao e lego ngwaga wa bona wa mathomo dithutong tša bona tša yunibesiting. E thuša gape le baithuti go tšwetša pele dithuto tša bona tša pele ba aloga le baithuti bao ba tsenelago dithuto tša ka morago ga tikri. Thekgo yeo e ikgethago e fiwa gape le baithuti ba bagolofadi.

Dipasari tše di abjago ke Nedbank di akaretša tefo ya dithuto, dipuku, madulo le dijo mo madulong ao a dumeletšwego ke diyunibesiti. Pele dipasari di ka abiwa, baithuti ba lekodišwa ka botlalo. Se se akaretša ditaba tše bjalo ka phethagatšo ya dithutong, go ikgona go tša ditšhelete, lekala la dithuto, dithologelo tša mošomong le maikgethelo a diyunibesiti.

Dihlongwa tše di dumeletšwego ka programong ya dipasari ke diyunibesiti tše di ingwadišitšego le ba Council on Higher Education le diyunibesiti tše hlaotšwego tša tegnolotši tše di rutago IT le dithuto tše di amanago le thoto.

Badirakgopelo ka moka ba swanetše go fihlelela palogare ya dintlha tša botlalonnyane bja 65%. Dipasari tša nakwana di fiwa go ya ka dipoelo tša diteko tša mathomo, tše di swanetšego go tišetšwa ka dipoelo tša ditlhahlobo tša mafelelong a ngwaga gore dikgopelo tša pasari di rungwe.

"Re na le phišegelo ya go hlabolla mabokgoni ao a lego bohlokwa go bokamoso bja Afrika Borwa gomme re ikemišeditše go fa dipasari go bao di ba lebanego e bile ba na le mangwalo a maleba mo ngwageng wa dithuto wa 2012," o tlaleletše ka go rialo Manyike. Dipasari tša Nedbank ga se fela tša dithuto tše mabapi le tikologo ya ditirelo tša ditšhelete, mohlala, tšhupamatlotlo, tša kgwebo, tša molao, bobapatši le tegnolotši ya tshedimošo. Bogolo bja mošomo wa bona bo akaretša bogabo le saentshe, e le go dithuto tše di lego bohlokwa kudu mono Afrika Borwa.

Go beeletša ka thutong ye phagamego e tloga e le peeletšo ya lebaka le letelele go Nedbank, gomme mo mengwageng ye mehlano ya go feta panka ye e beeditše dimillione tša diranta tša go feta tše 130 ka thutong.

Go hwetša tshedimošo ka botlalo ka ga Programo ya Dipasari ya Nedbank le go hwetša foromo ya tirelokgopelo, badirakgopelo ba ka letšetša mo go 011 628 0440, ba romela imeili mo go bursaries@nedbank.co.za goba ba etela wepsaete ya Nedbank Bursaries.

Go hwetša tshedimošo ka botlalo ka ga Programo ya Dialoga ya Nedbank badirakgopelo ba ka etela wepsaete ya Nedbank goba ba romela imeili mo go graduates@nedbank.co.za.

What do employers really want?

Staff Reporter

This is a question that has left many unemployed young people and out-of-work professionals who are looking for gainful employment feeling at a loss.

Sales strategist Jill Konrath talks about what modern-day employers – who operate in fast, technology-orientated and highly competitive environments – look for in a potential candidate. Besides academic qualifications there are specific traits that employers want their employees to possess. According to Konrath, initiative is one of the most important characteristics employers want to see in prospective employees. Dedication, creativity and experience also come out tops, followed by professionalism, integrity and a positive attitude.

Coincidentally, all of these qualities are traits that cannot be taught in a classroom. This is good news for candidates who lack the academic prowess but are determined to succeed in the workplace. While many applicants might possess one or all of these traits, they often miss

out on the opportunity to share their qualities with a potential employer – their CVs disappear into the dark abyss of a flooded inbox.

So how do you demonstrate all these attributes as a jobseeker? Konrath points out that candidates who follow the routine course of action by sending their CV via email fail to demonstrate their creativity or initiative.

Konrath urges candidates to rethink their approach when it comes to searching and applying for a job. She says that jobseekers need to do things differently to stand out from "the pile". However, there is a fine line between showing initiative and being arrogant, and jobseekers need to find a balance in order to make an impact and leave a lasting impression.

Konrath also cautions that being unemployed "saps the vitality out of you" – the longer you are out of work the more listless you become. But keeping busy is not enough. It is important that unemployed professionals



Jill Konrath

Photo: www.sixonselling.com

continue to work in their field of expertise even if they do the work for free.

"What have you been doing since your last job?" This is a common interview question that has left many experienced workers quaking. This is yet another reason to remain active in your field so that when those questions arise you can answer them confidently.

Source: www.skillsportal.co.za

Rietvlei Nature Reserve

is a unique retreat for city dwellers

Antoinette Mostert

The Rietvlei Nature Reserve is one of the world's largest urban nature reserves with many bird and animal species on its 3 800 hectares of open grassland. The reserve owes its existence to the Rietvlei water scheme that came into being 82 years ago.

From September to March the reserve is open every day from 05:30 to 17:00, but visitors may remain inside until 19:00 when the gates close. From April to August it is open every day from 06:00 to 16:00, but you may remain inside until 18:00 when the gates close.

Admission fees for day visitors are as follows:

Adults:	R40
School children (6 to 16 years old):	R20
Pre-school children (0 to 5 years old):	R5
People 60 years and older who can provide proof of their age, and the disabled:	R20
Season tickets (not transferable) for day visitors per person and valid for one year:	R600

Rietvlei has many facilities and services available to the public. You can take a 40 km drive to view the game (rhinoceros, buffalo, hippopotamus, cheetah, eland, red hartebeest, black wildebeest, zebra, ostrich, blesbuck, springbuck, reedbuck, waterbuck, steenbuck, duiker, oribi, black-back jackal, brown hyena, etc). When going hiking in the reserve you can look out for the 272 species of birds and study some of the 530 species of plants that have been identified here.

If you are an outdoor person and a lover of nature, visit the Rietvlei Nature Reserve for:

Angling: Tel: 012 358 1819 or 072 437 5977

Admission times: 06:00 to 18:00 every day. Entrance is through the angling gate.

Only permit holders may enter. Permits may be obtained at the angling gate.

Cost:	
Adults:	R40
School children (6 to 16 years old):	R20
Pre-school children (0 to 5 years old):	R5



Photo: Helenus Kruger

People 60 years and older who can provide proof of their age, and the disabled: R20
Season ticket per person (not transferable) a year: R600
Species of fish: Carp, yellow fish, catfish, and kurper

Overnight facilities:

There is a camping area with ablution blocks and braai facilities.

Visitors may camp for a maximum of 60 days in a calendar year.

The camping site can accommodate 60 people. The fee per person per night in a tent or caravan is R65.

A fee of R26,50 is levied for each motor car that

enters the site.

A stay in the self-catering chalet (maximum 6 people) costs R750 per night and a refundable damage deposit of R650 is payable. No canoes, boats or bait boats are allowed on the water. **Swimming is prohibited.**

Yachting

Yachting is for club members only. Contact the club secretary at 012 345 0621 for more information, or send an email to psc@sailing.org.za.

Bus tours

Organised environmental youth group, own bus: R500 (one guide included)
Organised environmental youth group (children under 6 years), own bus: R6 per child and R135 for the guide

Friends of Rietvlei

The Friends of Rietvlei meet every third Saturday of the month at 08:00.

For more information, contact the chairperson at 012 358 1810 (leave a message please) or send an



Photo: Helenus Kruger

email to rietvlei@mailbox.co.za or visit www.friendsofrietvlei.org.

Rietvlei Coffee Shop and Lion Tours:

Cell 082 500 4422
The coffee shop is open during reserve admission times. Lion tours are arranged daily and can be booked at 082 500 4422.

Lapa

Book the lapa three weeks in advance at telephone 012 358 1811/2.

Cost: R2 200 per event, and a refundable damages deposit of R2 200
An entrance fee of R20 per person is payable in advance and entrance tickets can be collected at the main gate.

The lapa can accommodate 30 to 200 people. Firewood is supplied, and power points, an ice machine, stove and walk-in refrigerator are available.

The entrance gate to the lapa is guarded, and a caretaker and a guard are on duty at the lapa. Loud music is prohibited, and the lapa is closed up at 24:00.

If guests wish to enter the reserve during reserve admission times this must be arranged in advance.

Hiking (All hiking is guided.)

Day hiking trails for 10 to 15 people; duration: four hours
Per person: R50
Minimum deposit: R300

Overnight hiking for 6 to 8 people; duration: Friday to Sunday afternoons
Per person: R150
Minimum deposit: R300
Facilities: Two overnight rondavels with beds and

Photo: Helenus Kruger



mattresses; hot and cold water; limited cooking utensils; firewood; no electricity. A nature conservationist accompanies the hikers on the 21 km route. Various historical structures on the route are visited.

Horse-riding (Horse-riding is guided.)

People older than 12 years and people who weigh less than 120 kg can participate in the horse-riding. Day rides (can accommodate 6 to 10 people):
Per person: R120
Minimum deposit: R320
Overnight rides (can accommodate 6 to 8 people):
Per person: R265
Minimum deposit: R795
Duration: From 17:00 on a Friday to 12:00 on a Sunday (times may be altered). The route covers a distance of about 36 km. Two overnight rondavels are used.

Rides are guided and each rider is provided with a horse and equipment. Riders must be able to ride and have some experience.

Night drives and day tours in open game vehicles (10 to 20 people)

Night drives are undertaken from Mondays to Saturdays from 18:00 to 22:30 under the guidance of a nature conservationist. Visitors must dress warmly in winter.

Cost per person: R135
Minimum deposit: R500

A bring-and-braai is held afterwards at the Fish Eagle Lapa. Guests must supply their own food, drinks, crockery and cutlery. Wood, a fire and blankets are supplied.

Fish Eagle Lapa

Apart from being used after night drives, this lapa is reserved for use by people attending lectures in the Lecture Hall. The lapa must be booked and paid for in advance.

Cost: R750 per event and a refundable damages deposit of R750
Firewood is supplied. Loud music is prohibited and the lapa closes at 22:30.

Training

The Lecture Hall can seat 66 people. Connections for audio-visual equipment are provided.

The hiring of the hall costs R850 a day or part thereof, and audio-visual equipment can be hired.

Environmental education

Two-hour programmes are presented during the day to groups of 10 to 120 children.

Cost: R25 per child
Teachers and parents accompanying the group: R40 per person
Deposit: R265 and R135 for the guide

Please note that all activities must be booked at least two weeks in advance.

The reserve is situated on Olifantsfontein Road (Goedehoop, M57). For more information please call 012 358 1810/1/2 or 072 047 3590 or send an email to rietvlei@tshwane.gov.za.

R5m for Tshwane schools tournament

Andile B Tshona



Patrice Motsepe
Photo: bantudaily.com

Tshwane-born mining magnate and Mamelodi Sundowns president Patrice Motsepe was again his generous self when he donated R5 million towards the development of sport in Tshwane over the next five years.

Motsepe, through the Motsepe Foundation, announced that R2,5 million would go to the South African Football Association and the South African Schools Football Association while the other half would be used as prize money in the Tshwane schools tournament.

"We can improve the future of our children and our people through football. We want to help make better the lives of young footballers through this sponsorship. We are starting with the boys but we will also be looking at sponsoring the girls in the near future. "I hope this sponsorship will help produce special talent for not only Mamelodi Sundowns and SuperSport United but for all the teams in the country," said Motsepe.

The self-made mining billionaire has become a Father Christmas every year to thousands of children in underprivileged areas.

Last year 15 000 children in Tshwane, eThekweni and Buffalo City received toys for Christmas from the Motsepe Family Foundation, Sundowns and these three municipalities. In 2009, 10 000 children received gifts.

Motsepe and his wife Precious Moloi-Motsepe are role models for black entrepreneurs in Africa, not just because of their enviable wealth but because they are high-profile benefactors to a range of causes.

Motsepe, a lawyer and the son of a shopkeeper, built his fortune by buying underperforming gold mines that were sold by AngloGold in the 1990s.

But Motsepe is also a generous political donor. At a Jacob Zuma Foundation dinner last October he pledged R10 million over five years towards housing, education and clothing for the poor. He also made other ad hoc political donations.

The Motsepe Foundation also works through organisations that address issues of particular concern to families, like education, children, health and HIV and AIDS.

Sundowns back at Loftus

Staff Reporter

Mamelodi Sundowns have announced that all of their home league matches for the rest of 2011 will be played at Loftus Versfeld.

A statement on the club's official website reads: "The Loftus Versfeld Stadium will once again be home to Mamelodi Sundowns, as all the club's remaining 2011 league home matches will now be played at the world-class facility, which hosted the opening round games and one round 16 game during the 2010 FIFA World Cup."

Loftus Stadium is situated 5 km from the city centre, which makes it convenient for Sundowns supporters to attend their team's home matches.

The remaining Sundowns league home fixtures are:

Date	Time	Opponent
30 October 2011	15:30	Black Leopards
20 November 2011	15:30	Maritzburg United
4 December 2011	15:30	Kaizer Chiefs

SA to host 2013 African Cup of Nations tournament

Staff Reporter



The Confederation of African Football (CAF) officially awarded the 2013 African Cup of Nations tournament to South Africa recently. This presents South Africa with another opportunity to showcase the country after the successful hosting of the 2010 FIFA World Cup™.

More good news is that we will not have to spend a lot of money upgrading the infrastructure and facilities

because that was done for 2010.

Nigeria's hopes of hosting the African Cup of Nations tournament were dashed when CAF decided in favour of a swap between Libya and South Africa for the 2013



and 2017 tournaments.

When the hosting rights were announced in 2006, Nigeria was chosen as the standby country. Therefore, the Nigeria Football Federation challenged CAF in August this year to award it the hosting rights to the 2013 tournament because of the ongoing civil war in Libya.

However, South Africa concluded a separate arrangement with the Libyan Football Federation to take over the 2013 tournament, and Libya would host the 2017 tournament instead.

CAF also decided that Namibia would host the 2014 African Women's Championship, Niger the 2015 CAF U-17 Championship, Madagascar the 2017 U-17 Championship, and Senegal the 2015 U-20 Championship.

About us

Editor: Dikeledi Phiri
Deputy Editor: Phalane Motale
Subeditor: Landela Nyangintsimbi
Language Editors: Ina Stahmer, Rika Weiss and Refilwe Mohasoa
Publisher: Theresa Kumalo
Advertising: Elsie Maeko
Tel: 012 358 4755/4713
Fax: 012 358 4896
Email: media@tshwane.gov.za
Graphic Designer: Lindi Folkus

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