

ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2027

Zululand District Municipality

2024/2025

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATION	TERM
(CA/CL)	
AFS	Annual Financial Statement
AG	Auditor General
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CAAGR	Compound Average Annual Growth Rate
CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CHC	Community Health Centre/Clinic
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
CIF	Capital Investment Framework
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
DAEA	Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DDMAC	District Disaster Advisory Committee
DGDP	District Growth and Development Plan
DGDS	District Growth and Development Strategy
DIC	District Aids Council
DIF	District Intergovernmental Forum
DM	District Municipality
DMA	Disaster Management Act
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DMF	Disaster Management Fund
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DTT	District Task Team
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EFR	Environmental Flow Requirement
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EKZNW	Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Progamme
ERMS	Electronic Records Management System
ESA	Ecological Support Area
ESKOM	Electricity Supply Commission
EXCO	Executive Committee
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Protection Area
FOP	Field Operations Plan
FPL	Food Poverty Line
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDP-R	Gross Domestic Product in Rands
GGP	Gross Geographic Product
GIS	Geographic Information System
GVA	Gross Value Added

HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Viruses
HOD	Head of Department
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDPRF	Integrated Development Plan Representative Forum
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IMPI	Implementation Project Management Information
KPAs	Key Performance Areas
KZN	KwaZulu Natal
LBPL	Lower-Bound Poverty Line
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LPL	Lower Poverty Line
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANCO	Management Committee
MDB	Municipal Demarcation Board
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MM	Municipal Manager
MPAC	Municipal Performance Assessment Committee
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
MSCOA	Municipal Standard Charts of Accounts
MSDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDMC	National Disaster Management Centre
NDMF	National Disaster Management Fund
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMBA	National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDA	Negotiated Service Delivery Agreement
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OSS	Operation Sukuma Sakhe
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PMS	Performance Management System
PMU	Programme Management Unit
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPP	Private Public Partnership
PSDF	Provincial Spatial Development Framework
PSEDS	Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
PVC	Polyvinyl chloride
PWC	Price Water House Coopers
RBIG	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant
RDP	Rural Development Plan
RWSS	Regional Water Supply Scheme
SA	South Africa
SACAA	South African Civil Aviation Authority
SA-CATS	South African Civil Aviation Technical Standards
SALGA	South Africa Local Government Association
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SAWS	South African Weather Service
SCM	Supply Chain Management

SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SEMP	Strategic Environmental Management Plan
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SMS	Short Message Service
SO	Strategic Objective
SOOG	Strategic Oriented Outcome Goal
TB	Tuberculosis
TSF	Technical Support Forum
UBPL	Upper-Bound Poverty Line
UN	United Nations
UPL	Upper Poverty Line
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit-latrine
WAC	Ward Aids Committee
WMA	Waste Management Area
WSA	Water Service Authority
WSDP	Water Service Development Plan
WSIG	Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Grant
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council
WTW	Water Treatment Works
WWTW	Wastewater Treatment Works
ZAC	Zululand Anthracite Colliery
ZDM	Zululand District Municipality
ZRR	Zululand Rhino Reserve

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Geographical Context

The Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) is one of the ten district municipalities in the KwaZulu-Natal. It is located to the north-west of the province approximately 250 kilometres north of the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality along the border with the Kingdom of Eswatini (See map 1). The ZDM shares a border the Gert Sibande District Municipality (in the Mpumalanga Province) to the north-west; Amajuba and Umzinyathi District Municipalities to the west; King Cetshwayo District Municipality to the south and the uMkhanyakude District Municipality to the north, respectively.

Map 1: KZN Province



Local municipalities located within the Zululand District Municipality are eDumbe, uPhongolo, Nongoma and Abaqulusi and Ulundi. The ZDM has a population of approximately 803 576 people in 2011 (Census 2011) and in 2016, the municipality had approximately 892 310 (Community Survey 2016). It covers approximately 1 479 900 hectares and has a population density of around 0.6 persons per hectare. The district is characterised by a largely rural population (77%) with high levels of unemployment (56%) and low levels of education (ZDM, 2017a; COGTA, n.d.).

The district has six major urban areas, with Vryheid and Ulundi being the largest, and approximately 866 rural settlements dispersed throughout the district. At least half of the district municipality is under the jurisdiction of the traditional authorities, within the remainder of the area divided between commercially owned farms and conservation areas.

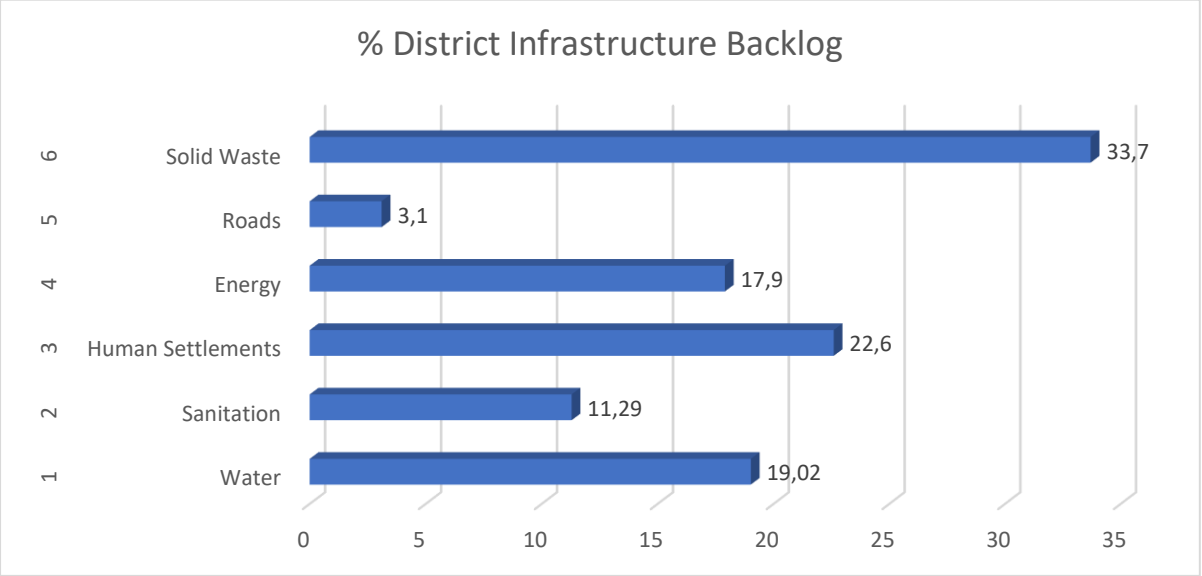
Vryheid is a commercial and business centre, while Ulundi is an administrative centre with the seat of the District Municipality and a well-equipped airport. Emondlo, which is largely a residential area that has limited services and employment opportunities, is another important urban area within the district. Pongola and Paul Pietersburg are small towns that act as service centres, while Nongoma fulfils the same role but with far fewer and lower-order services.

Key Challenges Facing The Zululand District Municipality

The Zululand District Municipality is a predominantly rural district and faces numerous development challenges that are characteristic of similar districts in the KZN province and South Africa given a history of unequal development and apartheid. These are summarised as follows:

Infrastructure

The district backlogs can be summarised as follows:



- Access to water sanitation: **36,4%** of households (63 279) have no access to water. **19%** of households have no access to sanitation. The biggest concentration of backlogs for water and sanitation services is located in the Ulundi (36,8%), Nongoma (58,4%), and Uphongolo (30,2%) Local Municipalities. Sparsely populated and dispersed settlements, topography and poor quality of ground water increase the cost-of-service delivery. Unsustainable and increasing demand on the existing water infrastructure network is also a major challenge in this regard.
- District Airport: The airport will not be self-sustainable in the near future. Maintenance costs are high, and infrastructure is deteriorating. This is due to the limited flights that operate from the Ulundi Airport and the inability of the regional and district economy to sustain the airport.
- Poor quality of local roads which renders some parts of the district inaccessible. 70% of the road surface network in Zululand has a 0- year remaining life.
- Electricity backlog. 15**%** of households in the district have no access to electricity. Abaqulusi and Ulundi have the highest backlog.

Economic

- More than **40%** of the population is indigent. Consumers in rural areas are content with the 6KL/PPPD free basic water provided daily and barely exceeds this amount. Hence no revenue is collected in the rural areas. Spending less than 2% of property plant and equipment on operations maintenance. This results in inadequate resources for efficient operations and maintenance.
- Limited capacity to respond timeously and effectively to disasters. This manifests in the form of inadequate personnel to perform the disaster function; Lack of adequate and properly equipped vehicles to respond to disasters; lack of adequate funding for the operational management of the disaster unit; and limited training of personnel due to budget constraints.
- Relatively high unemployment rate with about 19% of the Zululand district's economically active population being employed. 16% of the population forms part of the labour force in the Zululand district, and the labour force participation rate is 32.9%. The unemployment rate is 31.4% which is above the provincial average of 26%. Abaqulusi, uPhongolo, Nongoma ,and Ulundi have the highest unemployment rates.
- The district lacks a sound economic base. The district's economy is mostly dominated by government services, wholesale retail, and trade which are generally non-tradable and poor manufacturing. Agricultural sector performance is in decline in terms of production, imports, and exports. Out of 11 districts, Zululand is number 7 in terms of its contribution to the provincial GVA.

Financial Management

- The municipality is grant-dependent [government transfers for capital and operating expenses]. The current ratio comparing the value of a municipality's short-term assets (cash, bank deposits, etc) to short-term liabilities (creditors, loans due ,and so on) is 0.8. The norm is 1.5-2.
- The liquidity ratio showing the level of cash the municipality has and/or the ability it has to turn other assets into cash to pay off liabilities and other current obligations is 0.39. Norm is more than 1.
- The percentage of new revenue collected stands at 60.87%. The norm is 95% or more.
- The municipality's **current liabilities** exceed its **current assets** by R222.6 Million.
- **Revenue collected** was below the targeted 50% billed customers by mid-year.

- Projections for **water service charges** increased by 62% because of the anticipated collection of the **availability charge** or **flat rate** of **R50.00** from unmetered dwellings that receive RDP level of service.
- The allocated budget for **Repairs and Maintenance** is **1.8%** which is far below the norm of **8%** of the value of **Property, Plant ,and Equipment.**
- The collection rate is **58.2%** based on the prior year's audited AFS.

Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development

- Relatively high vacancy rate
- ICT- Information technology is constantly evolving and it is costly to replace old technology; Cyber Attacks on the Institution
- Availability of financial resources for staff training
- Limited funding resources to sustainably implement Powers & Fucntions

Good Governance & Public Participation

- Ineffective vertical and horizontal coordination of development activities
- Lack of HR Strategy
- Poor network coverage
- Satellite offices not linked to the main office

Municipal Development Vision

The ZDM long-term Vision is as follows:

We are the Zululand region and proud of our heritage. Because we are accountable communities are informed, content, their needs and aspirations are met. There is tolerance and racial harmony, the environment is protected and preserved, women and youth are playing a strong role in all facets. Infrastructure is sustainable, the package of municipal services is reliable, economic development is accomplished and communities are capacitated to be self-sustainable.

'WE SERVE THE PEOPLE'

KPA-Strategy-Budget Linkage

The ZDM IDP seeks to address the development challenges facing the municipality's area of jurisdiction, it does this within the framework of the National Development Plan and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy. It localises the national and provincial strategic development agenda while also repositioning the district to perform its functions in accordance with the local government's key performance areas. The table below depicts the linkage between Key Performance Areas, the Strategies and the budget to deal with challenges facing the district.

Table 1: KPA-Budget Link Basic Service Delivery

KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY				
KEY CHALLENGES:		**THE STRATEGIC OUTCOME:**		**OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES:**
❑ 19,7% do not have access to water ❑ 12,2 % do not have access to sanitation ❑ 18% have no access to energy ❑ 23% do not have access to housing ❑ 33.7% do not have access to refuse removal ❑ 80% of the road network is in a poor condition ❑ 77% Non-Revenue Water loss ❑ Poor access to public facilities		❑ Quality of life in all communities is improved through access to municipal services ❑ The municipality is consistently recovering the cost of production for services ❑ Mobility by road, rail and air is seamless into and within the district		❑ Minimize the total cost of owning and operating municipal infrastructure capital assets by applying asset management practices ❑ The package of services to the community is efficient, affordable, economical, acceptable quality, sustainable and supports economic growth ❑ Building adequate internal capacity to meet the demand for operations and maintenance ❑ Attracting an increased level of investment into Zululand by servicing strategic municipal land reserved for large-scale development ❑ Improving access into and within Zululand through the upgrade of district roads, airport and rail ❑ Increase the impact of infrastructure roll-out through co-ordination and collaboration with local municipalities, province and national spheres of government.
SUB-PROGRAMME/PROJECTS:		**INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICE COMPONENTS:**		
Water & Sanitation – R 576 195 000 RRAMS R2 306 956,52 Water Tanker - R9 500 000 Meter Management - R420 539 Back Up Generators – R4 000 000		❑ Water ❑ Sanitation ❑ Energy ❑ Human Settlement ❑ Refuse Removal ❑ Roads (District)		

KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY				
KEY CHALLENGES:		**THE STRATEGIC OUTCOME:**		**OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES:**
		PROGRAMME: ❑ Trading Services (Water Treatment; ❑ Water Distribution; Water Storage); ❑ Community & Public Safety (Community halls &facilities); ❑ Other (Air Transport		

Table 2: KPA-Budget Link Local Economic & Social Development

KPA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
KEY CHALLENGES:		**THE STRATEGIC OUTCOME:**		**OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES:**
❑ Economic stagnation ❑ Poor integration into the provincial tourism market ❑ Business and commercial activities tend to concentrate in the existing towns far away from the majority of the population ❑ Inadequate access to public facilities ❑ The largest contributor (33.2%) to the formal economy in ZDM is the government sector, a non-productive sector of the economy. ❑ 19% of the economically active population is employed and ❑ 13% are unemployed ❑ 57% are not economic active and ❑ 11% are discouraged work seekers		❑ Development is integrated and inclusive ❑ The critical balance between nature conservation and development is maintained ❑ Urban and rural human settlements are sustainable ❑ Regional economic development and growth is achieved		❑ create an integrated and functional spatial structure ❑ integrate urban nodes and the surrounding rural areas spatially and functionally ❑ facilitate regeneration of the existing small towns ❑ protect and conserve freshwater resources ❑ protect and preserve agricultural land with high production potential ❑ facilitate equitable access to public and community facilities ❑ build resilience and adaptive capacity to respond to climate change risk and vulnerability
SUB-PROGRAMME/PROJECTS:		**ECONOMIC & SOCIAL COMPONENTS:**		
LED Initiatives – R1 500 000 Legacy Cup – R3 000 000 Indonsa Projects - R1 911 000 Princess Mandisa - R400 000 Tourism – R500 000 Health Awerness Campaigns – R500 000		❑ Spatial Planning ❑ Land Use Management ❑ Ecology and biodiversity ❑ Disaster Management **PROGRAMME:**		

KPA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT				
KEY CHALLENGES:		**THE STRATEGIC OUTCOME:**		**OBJECTIVE STRATEGIES:**
		❑ Regional Planning and Development, ❑ Population ❑ Development, ❑ Biodiversity and Landscape; Nature ❑ Conservation ❑ Community & Public Safety (Community halls &facilities);		

Table 3: KPA-Budget Link Municipal Financial Viability

KPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY				
THE STATUS QUO:		**THE OUTCOME:**		**STRATEGIES:**
The District is predominantly rural in character. It generates limited revenue which results in dependence on grant funding. Water and Sanitation which are the major functions are funded by the National Department of Human Settlement, Water and Sanitation.		Reliance on grant funding Low revenue generation capacity Audit results Withdrawal of conditional grant funding		Municipality is financially viable Sustainable budgeting, cashflow and expenditure management are achieved Statutory compliance and accurate financial reporting are consistent To enhance infrastructure, equipment and resources as a tool to fast-track service delivery Culture of fraud and corruption is eliminated Identify other funding streams. Improve revenue collection.
BUDGET:		**OUTPUTS/PROJECTS:**		
Bank Chargers – R336 000 Loan Payments – R7 013 197 Debt Collection – R362 520 Insurance – R2 800 000 Finance Management Grant - 1200000 Dept Impairment – 6 000 000 Project Management – 2 200 000		Revised service delivery plans: • Revenue Enhancement Strategy • Anti-fraud & corruption strategy • Procurement Plan • Asset Management Plan • Indigent Policy • SDBIP **RELATED STRATEGIES:** ❑ Social Development ❑ Economic Development ❑ Infrastructure Development		

Table 4: KPA-Budget Link Good Governance

KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE				
THE STATUS QUO:		**THE OUTCOME:**		**STRATEGIES:**
A large number of households walk more than 5km to access schools, clinics, and other social facilities. This is beyond the recommended range for these facilities. The situation is more serious in sparsely populated settlements. IGR structures within the district are not operating optimally. The frequency of meetings should be improved and the agenda with annual targets clearly defined.		Active Citizenry Cooperative Strategic Human Settlement Planning/Development Functional intergovernmental relation structures. Public participation structures require re-establishment		A healthy customer/client relationship, improved accountability and responsiveness to the community is achieved and sustained Statutory compliance is achieved
BUDGET:		**OUTPUTS/PROJECTS:**		
Budget & IDP Road Shows R2 000 000 Auditing – 7 000 000 ICT – 6 000 000 Disaster Management – 1 600 000		Revised service delivery plans: • One Budget One Plan • Audit Plan • IDP/Budget/PMS Process Plan • Integrated Development Plan • Communication Strategy • OSS **RELATED STRATEGIES:** ❑ Social Development ❑ Economic Development ❑ Infrastructure Development		

Table 5: KPA-Budget Link Municipal Transformation & Organizational Development

KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
THE STATUS QUO:		**THE OUTCOME:**		**STRATEGIES:**
Relatively high vacancy rate - While all senior management level posts have been filled, vacant posts may slow the delivery of services and affect the morale of employees The ZDM has developed and is implementing policies in various aspects of its core business as a means to strengthen management, delivery of services and governance. Information technology is constantly evolving. The municipality has developed and is implementing an OPMS. This system needs to be refined and perhaps be automated as well		Movement of skilled personnel to urban municipalities. Employee Moral Lack of support from the national and provincial government. Improve Management Systems		The municipality is a career of choice Administrative governance and management that optimizes service delivery Embrace technology and keep pace with it or risk poor access to information and inability to communicate effectively. Effective implementation of policies. Continuous training of staff and councilors.
BUDGET:		**OUTPUTS/PROJECTS:**		
Security – 22 500 000 S&T – 2 936 019 SALGA LEVY – 2 900 000 Training – 900 000		Revised service delivery plans: • ICT Policy • Workplace Skills Plan		
		RELATED STRATEGIES: ❑ Social Development ❑ Economic Development ❑ Infrastructure Development		

Table 6: KPA- Cross-Cutting Issues

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">KPA: SPATIAL PLANNING & ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT</th></tr>
<tr><th>THE STATUS QUO:</th><th></th><th>THE OUTCOME:</th><th></th><th>STRATEGIES:</th></tr>
<tr><td>Growing Population
Dense unplanned rural settlements
Scattered low density unplanned rural settlements
Unplanned growth of Nongoma Town
Lack of land use management in rural settlements
Natural disasters</td><td></td><td>The ZDM is predominantly rural and is characterised by scattered and isolated low-density rural settlements
There is no land use management system in the rural settlements
The district is prone to natural disasters such as drought, flooding, lightning, and veld fires.
Poor living standards and conditions.
Emerge of peri-urban settlement which may degenerate into urban slums.
Low levels of services.</td><td></td><td rowspan="3">Compact human settlements that are socially cohesive
The natural environment is preserved
Land Use Management: Spatial development frameworks must be reviewed to actively guide development along nodes, corridors and townships (township economy).
Spatial pattern and the rural economy: The spatial pattern must also be receptive and interact with the rural settlements to stimulate the rural economy. Opportunities must be stimulated and promoted in the townships and rural settlements so that people do not have to travel to town for work.
Service delivery and development: The water services development plan must not only prioritise backlogs but must also service areas of economic opportunity.
Space and the natural environment: The Strategic Environmental Management Plan must be implemented. Greening and open spaces must be encouraged and integrated within hard spaces (shopping centres, households). Buffers must be planted to mitigate disasters.</td></tr>
<tr><th>BUDGET:</th><td></td><th>OUTPUTS/PROJECTS:</th><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Disaster Management – 1 600 000</td><td></td><td>Revised service delivery plans:
• Spatial Development Plan
• Disaster Management Plan
• Environmental Management Plan
• Integrated Transport Management Plan
• Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal
RELATED STRATEGIES:
❑ Social Development
❑ Economic Development
❑ Infrastructure Development</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Performance Management

The key performance areas for the current term of office 2022-2027 are as follows:

- Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure
- Local Economic & Social Development
- Municipal Financial Viability & Management
- Good governance and Public Participation
- Municipal Transformation & Organizational Development
- Spatial Planning & Environmental Management

Performance Measures (key performance indicators and targets) for the 2024/2025 period have been set.

Linked with the Performance Agreements, the performance measures will be reviewed quarterly (x4) by way of the service delivery and budget implementation plan as well as the Annual Operational Plans mid-term. The SDBIP includes the risk register and Back to basics programmes.

The structures to be used in performance evaluations are the Internal Audit and Performance Audit Committee which will convene quarterly as per the audit charter.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE

This document presents the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) 2024/2025) cycle.

The Municipal Finance Management Act recommends that the strategic objectives for service delivery and development including backlogs for the next 3-year budget including reviews of other municipal, provincial and national government sectors and strategic plans be determined. The same act also recommends that initial consultation and review, the establishment of direction and policy, confirmation of priorities, identification of other financial and non-financial budget parameters including government allocations to determine revenue envelope and financial outlook to identify the need to review fiscal strategies be concluded.

To this effect, The Council had its Strategic Planning Session from 03-05 February 2022 to outline its priorities for the 5-year term.

2.2 STRUCTURE OF THE ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP

The Zululand District Municipality's IDP is prepared in line with Section 26 of the Municipal Systems Act which prescribes the key components of an IDP and also follows the content requirements of the IDP Guidelines including the IDP Assessment Criteria of the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs (COGTA).

2.3 APPROACH

BOX 1: 12 NATIONAL OUTCOMES

Box 2: 12 National Outcomes

1) Improved quality of basic education.
2) A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
3) All South Africans should be safe and feel safe.
4) Decent employment through inclusive growth.
5) A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path. 6) An efficient, competitive, and responsive economic infrastructure network; 7) Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities with food security for all.
6) Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life;
7) A responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient local government system;
8) Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and enhanced;
9) A better Africa and a better world as a result of South Africa's contributions to global relations; and
10) Efficient and development-oriented public service and an empowered, fair, and inclusive citizenship.

The IDP adopts an outcome-based approach in line with the national government priorities and the associated 12 outcomes (refer to Box 2 below). The National Cabinet adopted Medium Term Strategic Framework (2014 – 2019). The MTSF sets out the actions Government will take and the targets to be achieved. It also provides a framework for the other plans of national, provincial, and local government.

The strategic objective of the outcome-based approach is to improve service delivery across all spheres of government and to introduce a systematic planning, monitoring, and evaluation process.

High-level Negotiated Service Delivery Agreements (NSDA) based on these outcomes have been concluded between the President and national ministers. Government outcome nine commits the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to develop a local government system that is efficient, effective, responsive, and accountable. In line with Outcome 9 (refer to Box 3), Zululand Municipality IDP responds directly to issues facing the area and its communities, and renders local government services efficiently and effectively.

BOX 2: OUTCOME 9 OUTPUTS

Output 1: Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning and support
Output 2: Improving access to basic services
Output 3: Implementation of the Community Work Programme
Output 4: Actions supportive of the human settlement outcome
Output 5: Deepen democracy through a refined Ward Committee Model
Output 6: Administrative and financial capability
Output 7: Single window of coordination

However, the municipality will also contribute directly and indirectly to the attainment of other outcomes, particularly those dealing with economic development, infrastructure development, rural development, and environmental management. Therefore, alignment with the relevant sector frameworks and programmes across the spheres of government is critical.

In addition, the ZDM IDP aligns with the national and provincial long-term strategic plans as encapsulated in the National Development Plan and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy. Given its strategic location in the northern part of KwaZulu-Natal, the ZDM will make a significant contribution towards the implantation and attainment of the strategic objectives of each of these strategic plans.

3 PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION AND POLICY

Planning and development in the Zululand Municipality occur within the national and provincial policy framework and provide for the implementation of the priorities as outlined in these documents. The ZDM has also developed various sector plans to facilitate development and guide decision-making on its co-mandates. These inform the IDP as much as they elucidate on its programmes.

3.1 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 0f 1996 establishes local government as a distinct sphere of government with full authority to govern, on its own initiative, the local government affairs of its own community subject to national and provincial legislation. It provides for the establishment of three categories of municipalities, that is Categories A (metropolitan municipalities); Category B (District municipalities); and Category C (local municipalities). Zululand District Municipality is a Category B Municipality.

Section 152 of the Constitution defines the core business and basis for the existence of local government as:

- to provide a democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- to promote social and economic development;
- to promote a safe and healthy environment (including disaster); and
- to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

Therefore, the Constitution requires a municipality, the ZDM in this context, to structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the objects of local government and to participate in the national and provincial development programmes hence developmental local government.

2.1.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT: MUNICIPAL DEMARCATION ACT, ACT NO. 27 OF 1998

The Municipal Demarcation Act, (Act No. 27 of 1998) establishes the Municipal Demarcation Board and outlines a process for the redetermination of municipal boundaries in South Africa. Chapter 2 of the Act outlines the demarcation process, and requires determination of a

municipal boundary to enable the Constitutional role of a municipality and attainment of demarcation objectives, that being to: - enable the municipality for that area to fulfil its constitutional obligations, including-

- the provision of democratic and accountable government for the local communities; the provision of services to the communities in an equitable and sustainable manner; the promotion of social and economic development; and the promotion of a safe and healthy environment;
- enable effective local governance;
- enable integrated development; and
- have a tax base as inclusive as possible of users of municipal services in the municipality.

These objectives are like the objects of local government as outlined in the Constitution and represent the broader outcomes that a boundary redetermination process should seek to achieve. Section 25 identifies 12 factors that the Board must consider when determining a municipal boundary. These factors are intended to enable a developmental local government.

2.1.3 Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998

Part B of Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution indicates the exclusive competencies of local government. However, the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act No. 117 of 1998 provides details on the establishment, structure and allocation of powers and functions between district and local municipalities. Section 12 (1) bestows the responsibility for the establishment of a municipality by government gazette notice to the MEC for local government in the province. It provides for the establishment and operation of municipal structures including municipal council, executive committees, ward committees, municipal administration and any other committees that are necessary for an efficient and effective performance of powers and functions. The Systems Act further requires a district municipality, including the ZDM, to seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable, and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by:-

- ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole;
- promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole;
- building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and
- promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the area.

Section 84 of the Act provides a more detailed list of powers and functions that a district municipality must perform.

2.1.4 Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000 regulates the process of assigning powers and functions to local government. It entrenches the principle of cooperative government within this sphere of government, and introduces, among others, the following systems for the efficient and effective operation of municipalities:

- Community participation is essentially the involvement and participation of local communities in local government affairs that impacts them directly and indirectly.
- Integrated development planning (IDP) that coordinates the work of different spheres of government within the district; provides for integrated and sustainable development; and sets a framework for the desired land use pattern.
- A performance management system (PMS) used to measure if the organization meets its targets; achieves its goals; and makes the desired impact.
- Delegation system which optimizes administrative and operational efficiency; and creates a responsive organization.
- Mechanisms for an efficient and effective provision of services including outsourcing. Establishment and operation of municipal entities.
- Establishment and operation of service utilities:

3.1.2 Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act

The MFMA provides a sound financial governance framework at a local government level. It separates and clarifies the roles and responsibilities of the mayor, executive and nonexecutive councillors, and officials. It maximises the capacity of municipalities to deliver services to all its residents, customers, and users. It is based on the following five principles:

- promoting sound financial governance by clarifying roles;
- a more strategic approach to budgeting and financial management;
- modernisation of financial management;
- promoting co-operative government; and
- promoting sustainability.

In addition, the MFMA gives effect to the constitutional principle that recognises local government as a "distinctive" and "independent" sphere, with the power to determine its own budget and policies.

3.1.3 Disaster Management Act, (Act 57 Of 2002)

The Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) governs and regulates disaster management in the country and across the spheres of government. The Act dedicates chapters 3 and 5 to national and provincial disaster management, while chapter 5 deals specifically with disaster management at a municipal level.

Section 42 of the DMA requires each metropolitan and district municipality to establish and implement a framework for disaster management to ensure an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management.

Section 43 of the DMA requires the district municipality to establish in consultation with and operate a Disaster Management Centre (MDC) for its area of jurisdiction in partnership with the local municipalities.

Section 51 of the DMA provides for the establishment of a Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum (MDMAF) to coordinate the activities and initiatives of different stakeholders on disaster management.

Section 53 (1) of the Act provides for the preparation of a Disaster Management Plan for a municipal area in accordance with the circumstances that prevail in the area and coordinates and aligns the implementation of disaster management activities.

Section 7 (2), (k) of this Act requires the national disaster management framework to provide a framework for organs of state to fund disaster management with specific emphasis on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, including grants to contribute to post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation and payment to victims of disasters and their dependants.

3.1.4 Fire Brigade Services Act No. 99 Of 1987

The Act provides for the establishment, maintenance, employment, coordination, and standardization of fire brigade services; and matters connected therewith.

3.1.5 National Veld And Forest Fires Act, Act No. 101 Of 1998

The Act provides for reform of the law on the veld and forest fires and emphasizes the formation of Fire Protection Associations to predict, prevent, manage, and extinguish veld fires.

3.1.6 By-Laws, Regulations, and Minimum Standards On Disaster Management

Section 55 (2) of the Disaster Management Act, (Act No. 57 of 2002) provides that if a local state of disaster has been declared, the municipal council concerned may, make by-laws or issue directions, or authorise the issue of directions to deal with the disaster.

3.1.7 National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 Of 1998) And Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations: Listing Notice 1 Of 2014

This Act together with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations seeks to promote co-operative governance in environmental management through environmental planning principles and regulations in development management by organs of state. These pieces of legislation are critical in spatial planning and land development as they assist in disaster brisk mitigation or prevention by either directing development away or imposing regulations for development.

3.1.8 Spatial Planning And Land Use Management Act (Act 16 Of 2013)

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) (Act No. 16 of 2013) is national legislation to regulate spatial planning and land use management in the country.

3.2 Policy Framework

3.2.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals were developed by the United Nations as a plan of action for people, the planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. It is based on a premise that recognises that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The 17 SDGs are listed below:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

3.2.2 White Paper On Local Government In South Africa

The White Paper on Local Government in South Africa introduces the notion of "developmental local government", which it defined as "local government committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their

social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives." The White Paper identifies and outlines four characteristics of developmental local government, namely:

- exercising municipal powers and functions in a manner which maximises their impact on social development and economic growth;
- playing an integrating and coordinating role to ensure alignment between public (including all spheres of government) and private investment within the municipal area;
- democratising development; and
- building social capital through providing community leadership and vision and seeking to empower marginalised and excluded groups within the community.

As the South African democracy matures and an ideal of a democratic South Africa unfolds, it is critically important to enhance the capacity of local government to deliver services, respond to the needs of the local communities and promote the involvement of local communities in local government matters. Transformation for developmental local government thus requires a continuous process of strategy formulation to gear the municipality to meet the considerable challenges of social, economic, and material development in all communities.

3.2.3 National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (NDP) presents a medium to long-term development vision for South Africa and outlines government programmes toward the attainment of the 2030 vision. It commits the government to building a capable and developmental state, a thriving economy, and strong civil society institutions with shared and complementary responsibilities. It identifies decent work, education, and the capacity of the state as particularly important priorities. It also highlights the need to improve the quality of administration of many government activities. It identifies the following priorities:

- Radical economic transformation, rapid economic growth, and job creation.
- Rural development, land and agrarian reform and food security.
- Ensuring access to adequate human settlements and quality basic services.
- Improving the quality of and expanding access to education and training.
- Ensuring quality health care and social security for all citizens.
- Fighting corruption and crime.
- Contributing to a better Africa and a better world.
- Social cohesion and nation building.

The NDP proposes that by 2030 the proportion of people with access to the electricity grid should rise to at least 90%, with non-grid options available for the remainder of households.

Full access to affordable and reliable water and sanitation is envisaged before 2030.

3.2.4 *Medium-Term Strategic Framework*

This Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2019-2024 is the second 5-year implementation plan for the National Development Plan. The MTSF 2019-2024 also sets out the package of interventions and programmes that will advance the seven priorities adopted by the government:

Priority 1: A capable, ethical and developmental state

Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation

Priority 3: Education, skills and health

Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services

Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government

Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities

Priority 7: A better Africa and world

The priorities of the MSTF linked to the priorities above are indicated in the table below:

Table 7 NDP/MSTF 2030 targets

Measures		**Baseline**	**Target 2024**	**Target NDP 2030**
Growth	GDP growth	0,80%	2-3%	5,40%
Unemployment	Formal rate	27,60%	20-24%	6,00%
Employment	Number employed	16,3 Million	18,3-19,3 Million	23,8 Million
Investment	% GDP	18%	23%	30%
Inequality	Gini Coefficient	0,68	0,66	0,6
Poverty	Food poverty	24,70%	20%	0,00%
	Lower bound	39,80%	39,80%	0,00%

3.2.5 *Local Government Back To Basics Strategy*

The Local Government Back to Basics Strategy introduces a differentiated approach to local government noting differences in the performance of municipalities since their establishment in 2000. It advocates for an improved level of local government performance which means that municipalities, including the ZDM must:

- Put people and their concerns first and ensure constant contact with communities through effective public participation platforms.
- Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services to the right quality and standard. This includes planning for and delivery of infrastructure and amenities, maintenance, and upkeep, including the budgeting to do this. Ensure no failures in services and where there are, restore services with urgency.
- Be well governed and demonstrate good governance and administration - cut wastage, spend public funds prudently, hire competent staff, and ensure transparency and accountability.
- Ensure sound financial management and accounting, and prudently manage resources to sustainably deliver services and bring development to communities.
- Build and maintain sound institutional and administrative capabilities, administered, and managed by dedicated and skilled personnel at all levels.

3.3 KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL SECTOR PLANS

3.3.1 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) analyses the provincial development trends and patterns and identifies development challenges facing the province. It identifies the ZDM as one of the rural districts characterises by relatively high service backlogs, poverty, and underdevelopment. It presents a long-term development vision and a short-to-medium-term development strategy. The latter includes seven strategic goals and 31 strategic objectives.

PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS
1. Inclusive Economic Growth
2. Human Resource Development
3. Human And Community Development
4. Strategic Infrastructure
5. Environmental Sustainability
6. Governance And Policy
7. Spatial Equity

3.3.2 PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The main purpose of the PGDP is to translate the PGDS into an implementation plan which will provide a sound platform for departmental, sectoral and stakeholder annual performance planning and therefore guide resource allocation. In this transition from strategy to plan, the focus is on driving implementation in a co-ordinated and integrated manner, where progress can be measured against predetermined targets and where roles and responsibilities have been confirmed within established lines of accountability. The PGDP indicates, among others, the desired 2035 outcomes in the 7 goals and 31 objectives, with a focus on 2020; a set of indicators that will be applied to measure the progress being made to achieve the desired outcomes; the targets and the KZN growth path for 2020, 2025, 2030 and 2035 in respect of each of the indicators; the institutional framework for the implementation of the PGDP; and monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review framework of the plan. It is a strategic management tool to ensure that there is a concerted and measured effort to achieve the 2035 Vision.

3.3.3 PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) is a core component of the PGDP. It presents the spatial dimension required to achieve the goals and objectives of the PGDS in a spatially targeted and coordinated manner. It provides logic and services as a framework for the location and implementation of interventions and catalytic projects outlined in the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP).

It facilitates the alignment between national, provincial, and municipal spatial imperatives. The KZN PSDF thus aims to strengthen the linkages between the three spheres of government towards optimising the returns on public investment to the benefit of affected communities and industries. This in turn should provide greater certainty to communities and the private sector towards the sectoral and geographical focus areas of spatial growth.

It identifies the southern part of the district as one of the areas with a high social need in the province while the northern areas are included within the priority agricultural zone. The ZDM has a poor urban accessibility rate given its rural character. It is surrounded by critical biodiversity areas. It classifies Ulundi, Pongola and Vryheid as tertiary provincial nodes serving vast rural hinterland.

3.3.4 Provincial Spatial Economic Strategy

In examining the Zululand District Municipality, the Provincial Spatial Economic Strategy has highlighted key areas of potential which need to be addressed to bring about economic growth, reduce poverty, and/or create jobs.

The high-level cluster implementation strategy needs to be translated into detailed programmes and projects in the identified nodes and corridors traversing the Zululand District Municipality. The programmes and projects should reflect all three spheres of government.

The cluster priorities and objectives for Zululand are as follows:

DC26: Agriculture and Land Reform

- Development of agriculture along Ulundi – Richards Bay corridor
- Support land reform beneficiaries – Pongola Port dam (Gumbi claim)
- Support for existing and potential land reform cluster projects across Zululand with respect to livestock, maize, biofuels, green beans etc.
- Development of livestock and game farming potential on Trust land & land acquired by land reform beneficiaries
- Develop Ulundi, Nongoma & Vryheid as agricultural service and agri-processing centres

DC26: Tourism

- Develop Ulundi, Nongoma & Vryheid as agricultural service and agri-processing centres
- Zulu heritage route: expansion of this & improve road links

- Emakhosini eco-tourism hub
- Ulundi Airport: improve use for charter tourism – link to eco & cultural tourism
- Improved linkages between eco-tourism opportunities (Ithala) and Mpumalanga

3.3.5 *Integrated Urban Development Framework(IUDF)*

The IUDF seeks to foster a shared understanding across government and society about how best to manage urbanisation and achieve the goals of economic development, job creation and improved living conditions for our people.

The strategic pillars of the IUDF are as follows:

- Access
- Growth
- Governance
- Spatial transformation

The pillars above support the 9 levers which can be outlined as follows:

- Spatial Planning
- Human settlements
- Transport and mobility
- Spatial transformation
- Urban infrastructure
- Land governance
- Economic development
- Empowered communities
- Urban governance
- Sustainable finances

3.3.6 *Disaster Risk Management Policy Framework For Kwa Zulu Natal, 2010*

In compliance with Section 28 of the Disaster Management Act, Act No. 57 of 2002, the KZN Provincial Disaster Management Centre prepared the Policy Framework for Disaster Risk Management in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (2010) The framework seeks an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in the province by all provincial organs of state,

provincial statutory functionaries, non-governmental organisations involved in disaster management in the province and by the private sector.

3.3.7 DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The District Development Model (DDM) is an operational model for improving Cooperative Governance aimed at building a capable, ethical Developmental State. It embodies an approach by which the three spheres of government and state entities work in unison in an impact-oriented way, and where there is higher performance and accountability for coherent service delivery and development outcomes. It is a method of government operating in unison focusing on the municipal district and metropolitan spaces as the impact areas of joint planning, budgeting and implementation. The District Development Model is founded on the following objectives:

- Coordinate a government response to challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality particularly amongst women, youth and people living with disabilities.
- Ensure inclusivity by gender budgeting based on the needs and aspirations of our people and communities at a local level.
- Narrow the distance between people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District and City levels.
- Foster a practical intergovernmental relations mechanism to plan, budget and implement jointly in order to provide a coherent government for the people in the Republic; (solve silo's, duplication and fragmentation) maximise impact and align plans and resources at our disposal through the development of "One District, One Plan and One Budget".
- Build government capacity to support municipalities.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation at district and local levels. Implement a balanced approach towards development between urban and rural areas.
- Exercise oversight over budgets and projects in an accountable and transparent manner.

3.3.8 STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS 2024

President C. Ramaphosa outlines the National Government's priorities in the 2024 financial year that will impact on the Zululand District Municipality as follows:

- Impact on global financial crisis of 2007 and 2008
- Russia-Ukraine war impact on high costs of fuel, food, increase in poverty.
- Stop state capture.
- Confrontation of climate change effects
- EPWP – Presidential Employment Stimulus
- Creation of the investigating directorate unit within the NPA
- Ending load shedding through National Energy crisis committee
- Renewable energy programmes increase to lower the energy burden.
- Private partnership investments
- Electricity regulation amendment bill to support ESKOM restructruring and establish a competitive market.
- Climate change response fund
- Transnet - Expansion of countries biggest port: International port operator
- Freight and rail systems to be run privately.
- Support growth in mining sector.
- Diversifying water sources to reduce dependence on surface water.
- Redistribution programmes - High speed rail from Johannesburg to Durban
- High matric pass rate
- Expanding access to ECDs and no fee-paying schools
- Increased social assistance - Introduction of National Health Insurance –
- Improved relations through the District Development Model –
- Operation shanela by SAPS
- The Economic infrastructure task team operational in all provinces
- New laws to reduce gender-based violence.

3.3.9 STATE OF THE KWAZULU NATAL PROVINCE 2024

The Premier N. Dube-Ncube outlined the KZN Provincial Government's priorities in the 2024 financial year that will impact the Zululand District Municipality as follows:

1. A capable, ethical and developmental state
    - Consequence management on fraud and corruption
    - Digital transformation and ICT
2. Economic Transformation and job creation
    - Comprehensive producer support and inclusive township and rural economy revitalisation
    - Route development
3. Education, skills and health
    - KZN Maritime university
4. Consolidating the social wage through basic services
5. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
6. Social cohesion and safe communities
7. A better Africa and a better world
    - Dealing with the threat of climate change
    - Mass employment creation
    - Leveraging events and sports for accelerated growth Addressing energy security
    - Transport infrastructure
    - Catalytic water infrastructure

3.4 Zululand's Key District Development Sector Plans

3.4.1 Environmental Management Framework

The main purpose of an EMF is to identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical or sensitive environments proactively. The Zululand EMF is a framework of spatially represented information connected to parameters, such as ecology, hydrology, infrastructure, and services. The main purpose of an EMF is to proactively identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical/sensitive environments. An EMF is essentially a strategic decision support instrument that assists in environmental planning by:

- Determining the current status of the environment and developing a desired state of the environment based on prevailing opportunities and constraints as well as public input;
- Providing detailed environmental information to all stakeholders;
- Indicating strategic environmental management priorities and targets; and
- Facilitating co-operative governance.

It commits the ZDM to the conservation of biodiversity in a manner that enhances the wellbeing of the people in Zululand".

3.4.2 Spatial Development Framework

The Zululand District Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) is a core component of the IDP. It identifies spatial development challenges facing the district and presents a spatial translation of the development strategy outlined in the IDP. It adopts a service centre approach and accordingly identifies Ulundi, Phongola and Vryheid as primary development nodes. The secondary nodes are Nongoma and Edumbe. This recognises the role each of these areas plays in the delivery of services and governance, as well as their contribution to the district economy. Tertiary nodes spread unevenly throughout the district and serve as major connectors between settlement areas and major economic/administrative hubs. It aligns with the SDFs of the neighbouring district municipalities and provides a framework for the preparation of local municipality SDFs and land use schemes. It presents a Capital Investment Framework (CIF) linked to the budget and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

3.4.3 District Growth And Development Strategy

The Zululand DGDP is not an 'inventory' development plan for the district but rather focuses on limited but strategic, high-impact, fast-track interventions that can act as catalysts for accelerated and shared growth. It integrates the 5-Year Strategic Programme outlined in the Integrated Development Plan and the associated sector plans, with the NDP and the PGDP. As such, it serves as a district translation and an implementation framework for the PDGP. It identifies key economic intervention areas and outlined a shared vision and strategy for increased levels of sustainable investment, cooperation, and innovation. It presents an implementation plan for the PGDP identifying district strategic interventions in relation to each provincial development strategy and sets specific targets in this regard.

3.4.4 Rural Development Plan

The Zululand District Municipality Rural Development Plan seeks to promote rural social and economic development and to enhance linkages between the rural and urban components of the district. It divides the district into functional areas based on commodities and identifies food security, commodity development, agricultural value chains, sustainable livelihoods, urban-rural linkages, disaster management, strategic rural infrastructure, and rural land management as strategic intervention areas. It identifies rural clusters for development focus, economic functional regions, key regional centres, emerging rural hubs, settlement-containing lines, and key access and distribution routes.

3.4.5 Integrated Waste Management Plan

The waste management plan was Adopted in May 2024. Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is a requirement for certain organs of state in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) for government to properly plan and manage waste. The compilation of this IWMP will be done in line with the "Guideline for the Development of Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP's) (DEA, 2012) and in accordance with Section 12 of NEM:WA.

The IWMP presents an overview and analysis of the status quo of waste management within Zululand, provides a gap and needs assessment and offers solutions to ensure responsible waste management within Zululand.

Issues such as waste generation, waste minimisation and re-use, collection of all waste, disposal infrastructure (disposal facility requirements), and disposal according to environmentally sound practices are addressed to ensure compliance within the

requirements of relevant legislation and regulations. The Integrated Waste Management Plan is attached as an annexure.

3.4.6 Water Services Development Plan

The ZDM WSDP supports the KZN PGDS Strategic Framework. WSDP goals, objectives, interventions, and projects are aligned to place ZDM in a position to fulfil its role as WSA in achieving the provincial PGDS for 2035.

It provides for the implementation of ten back-to-back regional water schemes. The WSDP further allows for intermediate stand-alone schemes for areas falling within the regional scheme context which will take a long time to be implemented due to costly bulks. These intermediate stand-alone schemes are designed with a sustainable intermediate source which will all be integrated into the regional scheme once the regional bulk scheme reaches the area.

For remote communities where no bulk services are feasible or possible, a rudimentary water level of service is implemented in the form of boreholes with handpumps, or spring protections. In some areas a small reticulation scheme with RDP level of services will be constructed where possible.

It states that sanitation is being rolled out progressively based on prioritised zones or clusters to make implementation more cost-effective and practical. There is also a future sanitation rollout planned to replace the old Arch Loo, Zinc and block-type VIPs.

3.5 Development Principles

Table 8: Development Principles

	• Past spatial and other development imbalances are redressed through improved access to and use of land; • Spatial Development Frameworks and policies at all spheres of government address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterised by widespread poverty and deprivation; • Spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, include provisions that enable redress in access to land and property by disadvantaged communities and persons; • Land use management systems are inclusive of all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas; • Land development procedures will include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and

Spatial Justice	• Where a planning tribunal considers an application before it, the planning tribunal's exercise of discretion may not be impeded or restricted on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application;
Spatial Sustainability	• Promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the country; • Ensure protection of the prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands and the safe utilisation of land; • Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets; • Consider all the current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments;
Spatial Efficiency	• Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; • Result in communities that are viable;
	• Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure; • Decision-making procedures are designed with a view to minimising negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and • Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and time frames are adhered to by all parties;
Spatial Resilience	• Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems is accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks;
Good Administration	• All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act; • No government department may withhold their sector input or fail to comply with any other prescribed requirements· during the preparation or amendment of Spatial Development Frameworks; • The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously; • The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, to include transparent processes of citizen participation and all parties to have the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and • Policies, legislation, and procedures must be clearly set out and inform and empower citizens.

3.6 The Process Followed To Prepare The 2024/2025 IDP

3.6.1 Framework Plan

Sec. 27(1) of the Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 states that each district municipality, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term and after following a consultative process with the local municipalities within its area, must adopt a framework for integrated development planning in the area as a whole. The Framework was prepared by the District Municipality (DM), consulted with its Local Municipalities (LMs), and adopted by August 2023.

The Framework Plan identifies areas for alignment as follows:

Table 9: The Framework Plan

Phases	Alignment Activity	District/Local Municipality	Local Government/ Provincial/ National
Phase 1: Analysis	Key Development Priorities	X	X
Phase 2: Strategies	District Strategic Workshop	X	X
Phase 3: Projects	Project Planning Co-ordination	X	X
Phase 4: Integration	Integration of Sector Programmes	X	X
Phase 5: Approval	Submission of draft IDP	X	
	Comments on draft IDP	X	
	Compilation of District Summary of LM IDPs	X	

3.6.2 Process Plan

Sec. 28(1) of the Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 states that each district municipality, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption, and review of its integrated development plan. The 2024/2025 IDP Process Plan was prepared by the district and adopted in August 2023. The Process Plan timeframes are depicted in the table below:

Table 10: IDP Process Plan Timeframes

Phase/Activity	Proposed Completion Timeframe
Situational Analysis	30 Sept 2023
Development Strategies	30 Sept 2023
Projects & Integration	01 Dec 2023
Draft Submission	31 Mar 2024
Final Approval	29 May 2024

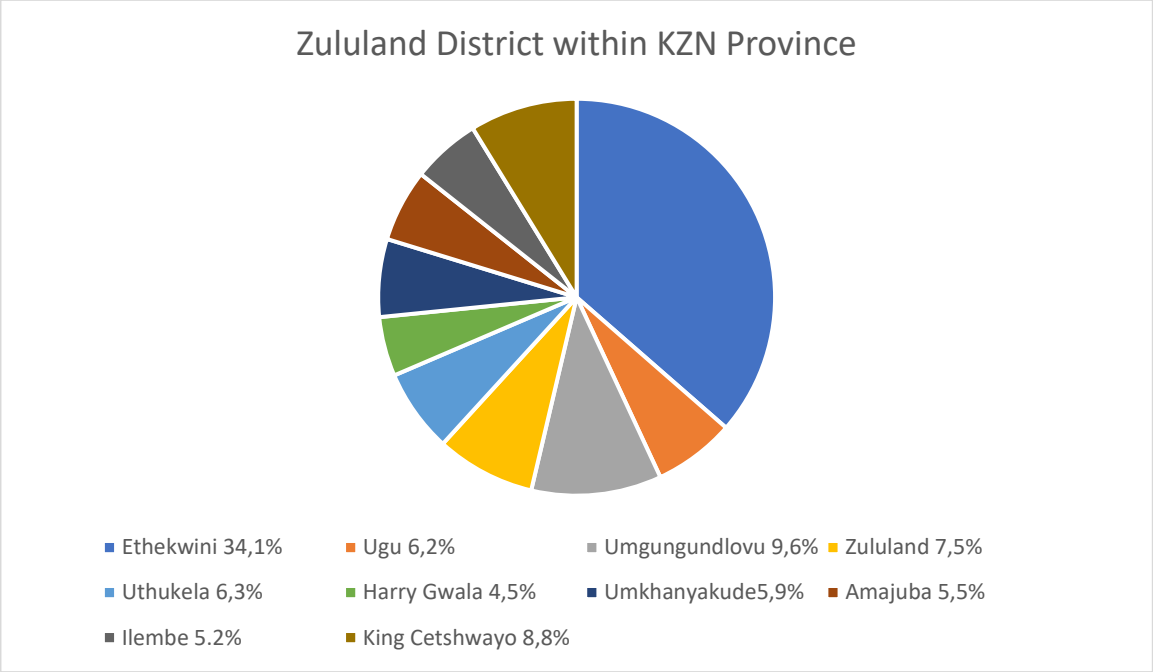
4 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This section of the IDP provides an analysis of the current situation within the ZDM. It opens with an overview of the socio-economic conditions including demographic trends and patterns as well as the spatial structure of the district. It focusses mainly on the review of the state of the district in relation to the five local government key performance areas (KPAs).

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

4.1.1 POPULATION SIZE

Figure 1: Zululand District Within KZN Province



Source: Stats SA 2022

The Zululand District has the fourth largest population in the KwaZulu Natal Province, with 942 794 people. It accounts for 7,6% of the total KZN population (12 423 907). According to the Census 2022 (Stats SA), the eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality is the most populated municipality in the province (34,1%), followed by uMgungundlovu District (9,6%) and King Cetshwayo District (8,2%). More than 50% of the provincial population resides in municipalities that has the largest urban centres, that is eThekwini, uMgungundlovu, and King Cetshwayo Municipalities (refer to figure 1).

4.1.2 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

The total population of the ZDM was 803 576 in 2011. It increased to 942 794 in 2022. However, this growth was spread unevenly among the five local municipalities with the

However, this growth is spread unevenly among the five local municipalities with the Abaqulusi with 247 263 people, Nongoma with 225 278, Ulundi with 221 977, uPhongolo with 151 541, and eDumbe with 96 735 people. Despite the rural character of the district, none of the local municipalities experienced net population decline during this period.

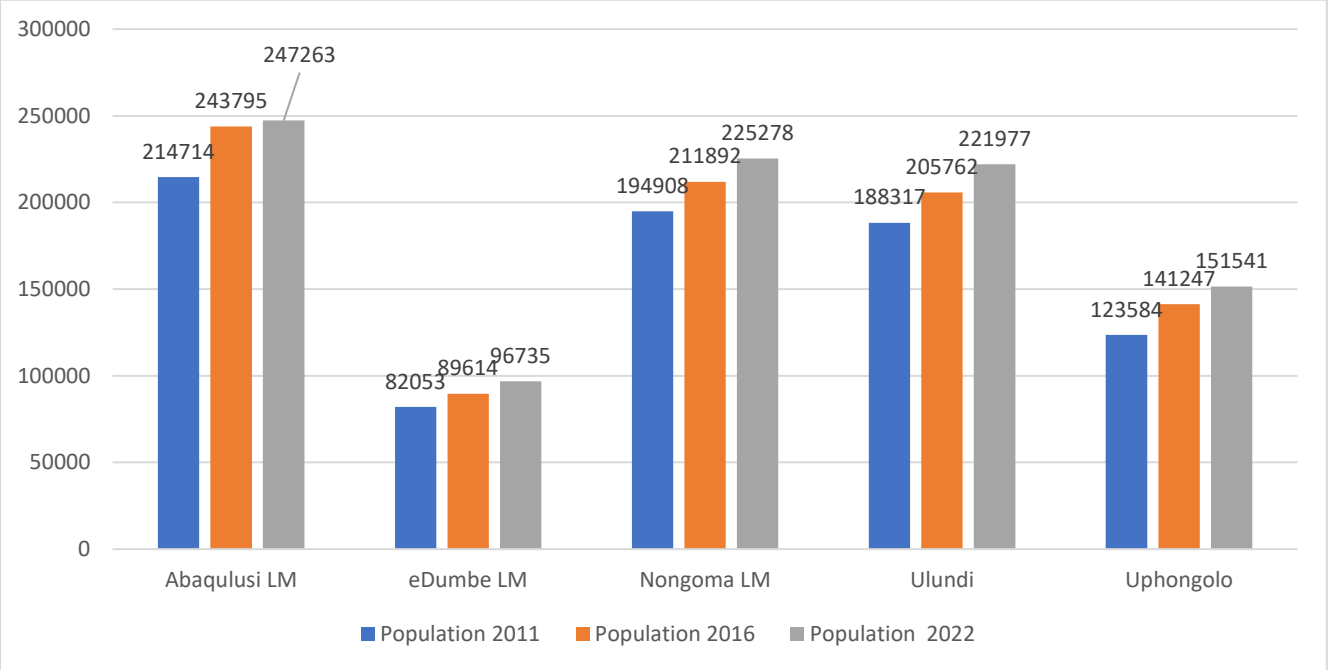
Table 11: ZDM Local Municipalities

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION 2011	POPULATION 2016	POPULATION 2022	POPULATION GROWTH (% P.A.) 2011-2022
Abaqulusi LM	214,714	243,795	247 263	1.51%
eDumbe LM	82,053	89,614	96 735	1.78%
Nongoma LM	194,908	211,892	225 278	1.5%
Ulundi LM	188,317	205,762	221 977	1.78%
uPhongolo LM	123,584	141,247	151 541	2.26%
Zululand District	**803,576**	**892,310**	**942 794**	**1.73%**

Source: 2011 Census and 2016 Community Survey

Population distribution by local municipality reveals a high population concentration in the Abaqulusi Municipality with 247 263 people (26% of the ZDM population) and the Nongoma Municipality with 225 278 people (24%). The eDumbe Municipality has the smallest population in the district, with 96 735 people, which is 10% of the total district population (refer to figure 2 below).

Figure 2: District Population Distribution by Local Municipality

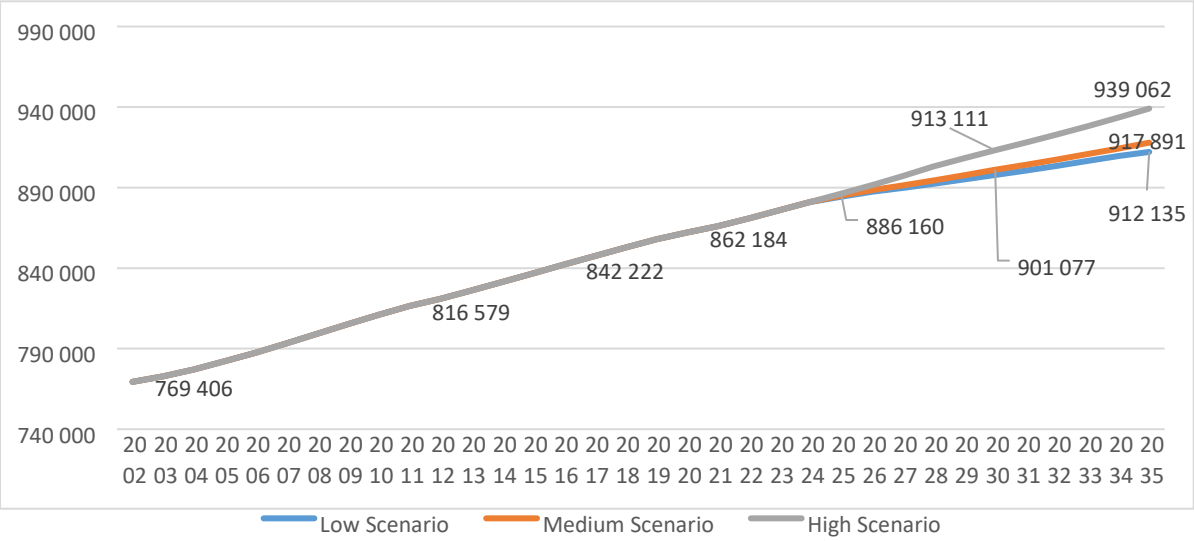


Source: Community Survey 2016

4.1.3 Population Growth Projections

According to the census 2022 (StatSA, 2022), the ZDM has a population of 942 794 people with an average growth of 1.73% between 2011 and 2022. This is below the provincial average of 2.1% per annum and suggests that the Zululand District experienced relatively high population growth rate in the province during this period.

Figure 3: Zululand District Population Growth Projection (2002 – 2035)



The figure above indicates population growth rate projections based on low, medium, and high growth scenarios. Assuming a high growth rate, the population will reach 913 111 by 2030 and 939 062 by 2035. Assuming a low growth rate, the population will be about 901 077 by 2030 and 912 135 by 2035. It is expected that the highest rate of growth will be in Abaqulusi and eDumbe Local municipalities.

4.1.4 Household Structure

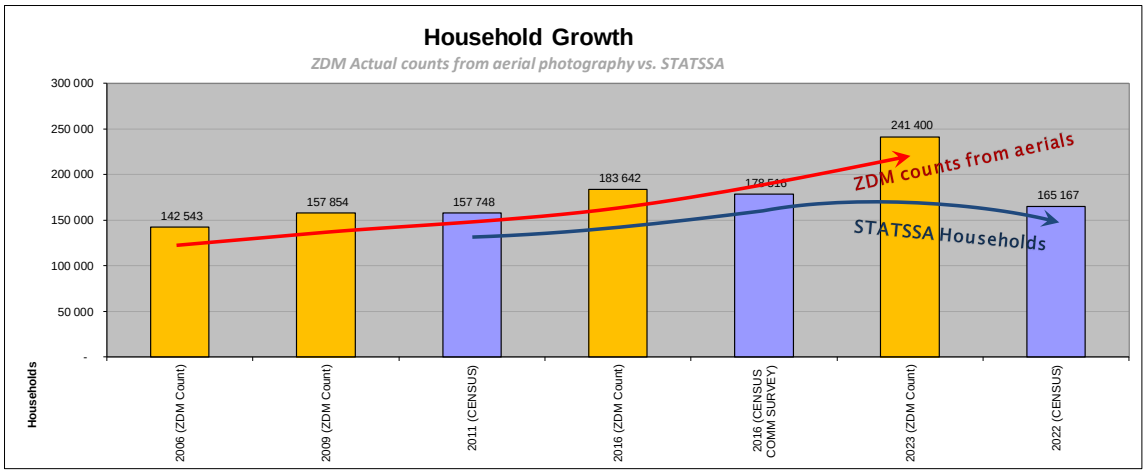
The district has 165 617 households with an average household size of 5,7**,** higher than the provincial average household size of 4,4 people per household. The table below shows that the local municipalities with the highest number of households are Abaqulusi, Ulundi and Nongoma. In relation to household size, Nongoma, Ulundi, and eDumbe local municipalities have the highest household size. 2 034 of these households are Child Headed Households, as heads of these households are children below 18 years of age.

Table 12: Population Distribution by Households And Local Municipalities

	Actual Household Statistics (Captured from aerial photography over 4 consequtive periods) vs CENSUS Data										
Local Municipality	2006 (ZDM Count)	2009 (ZDM Count)	2011 (CENSUS)	2016 (ZDM Count)	2016 (CENSUS COMM SURVEY)	2023 (ZDM Count)	2022 (CENSUS)	Annual household growth rate	Average Population per household (CENSUS 2022)	Total Population (ZDM Count)	Total Population (Census 2022)
AbaQulusi	36 069	40 302	43 784	47 119	51 472	63 575	50 633	0.9%	4.9	311 518	247 263
eDumbe	15 011	16 880	16 138	17 641	17 415	23 592	17 922	1.9%	5.4	127 397	96 735
Nongoma	34 056	38 171	34 341	44 376	36 409	58 030	32 266	-0.9%	7.0	406 210	225 278
Ulundi	35 309	37 365	35 198	44 987	38 553	57 350	36 178	-1.1%	6.1	349 835	221 977
uPongolo	22 098	25 136	28 287	29 519	34 667	38 853	28 168	1.2%	4.4	170 953	151 541
TOTAL (ZDM)	**142 543**	**157 854**	**157 748**	**183 642**	**178 516**	**241 400**	**165 167**	**0.41%**	**5.6**	**1 365 913**	**942 794**

To summarise the above outcomes there is a huge discrepancy between the number of households in the WSDP as the current household count for ZDM taken from the 2023 household count, is 241 400 as compared to 165 167(STATSSA) with a total population of 1 365 913(WSDP) compared with 942 794(STATSSA. This raises a need for regular district based statistics reviews to be conducted to enhance planning opportunities through population modelling.

Figure 4: Household Growth 2011 – 2023



Source: ZDM WSDP, 2024

The migration factor can be seen in the StatSA's statistical release document, where a strong tendency exists specifically toward migrating from KZN to Gauteng.

4.1.5 Population Distribution By Gender Age And Gender

The figure below indicates the percentage distribution of the population by age and gender in 2022. As is evident, females at 506 001 (53.7 percent) outnumber males by 7.4 percent (436 793 or 46.3 percent males). A substantial portion of the district's population (approximately 44.4 percent or 419 055 persons) falls between the age cohorts of 0-19, with 12 percent of the populous being between the 0 - 4 age cohorts. The diagram further illustrates that the district experienced a sharp decline between the 25-49 age cohorts in

respect of both genders. The decline may be due to migration emanating from exogenous factors, such as job opportunities in bigger cities.

Figure 5: Population Distribution By Age And Gender

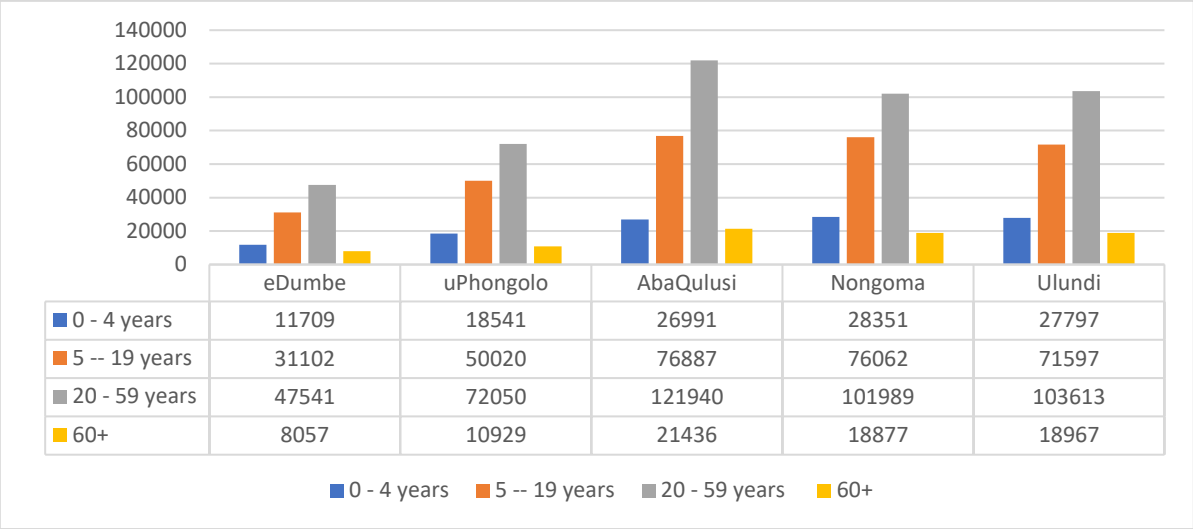


Source: STATS SA 2022

The above population pyramid for Zululand district represents a very young population, i.e., a high population of children, such representation provides a high picture of dependency. Having highlighted this, the district should invest more in children including the provision of healthcare services, ECDs, Education, and welfare of children. On the other hand, retaining economically active age cohorts is also significant, this, therefore, means the district should also invest in youth and ensure that opportunities are created that cater to youth so that this youth can positively contribute to the economic growth of the district. Economic/job opportunities, education including tertiary education, and health services incorporating sexual reproductive health, and rights are important to make informed choices in their reproductive life. The aging population is also observed in Zululand, the population pyramid depicts the aging population and therefore elderly people should also be part of the beneficiaries of the plans/programmes. A planning that promotes gender equality is also encouraged.

The lower percentage of males than females in older age groups means that there is a higher mortality rate of males in older age groups than females. The aged bring along pressures of their own in terms of public healthcare and social welfare responsibilities of the government. In addition, in the medium to long term, the youthful population will contribute to population growth, increased need for social facilities, and demand for jobs.

Figure 6: Age Distribution by Local Municipality



	eDumbe	uPhongolo	AbaQulusi	Nongoma	Ulundi
0 - 4 years	11709	18541	26991	28351	27797
5 -- 19 years	31102	50020	76887	76062	71597
20 - 59 years	47541	72050	121940	101989	103613
60+	8057	10929	21436	18877	18967

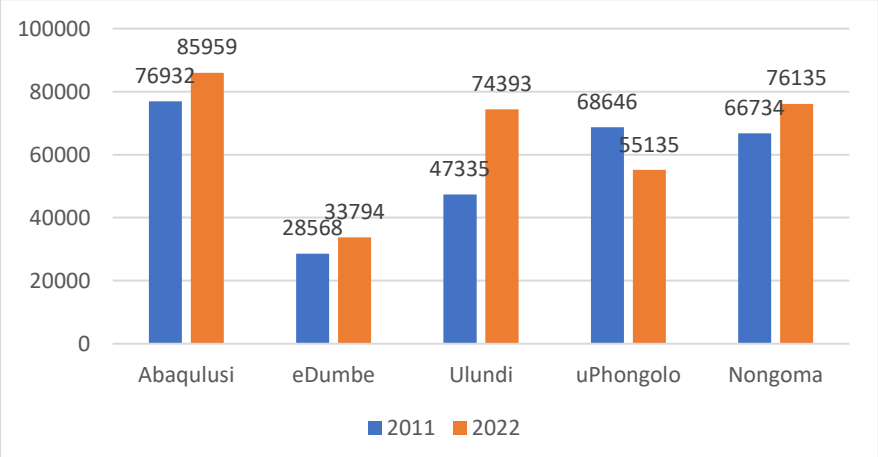
Source: Census 2022

The population structure per local municipality shows that 47% of the population is in the 20-59 age cohort. The 5-19 year age cohort contributes 32,4% to the Zululand population. This signifies the pressure on the government to focus on creating mass job creation opportunities to ensure that these population groups are productive and contribute to the performance of the Zululand economy.

4.1.6 Population By Youth

Zululand has a large population of youth between the ages of 15-34. The graph below demonstrates in greater detail:

Figure 7 Population by Youth per LM trends



Abaqulusi has the largest number of youth followed by Nongoma and uLundi. The biggest increase in youth during the period 2011-2022 was in Ulundi, while uPhongolo experience a decline.

4.1.7 *Population Distribution by Race*

The total population of South Africa is divided into four different racial groups; namely African, Indians or Asians, Whites and Coloureds. In this regard it is important to provide a comprehensive analysis reflecting the distribution of the population according to racial groups within the province, the district and local municipalities. Table 5 provides an analysis of the distribution by race in KZN, Zululand and its five local municipalities in 2022.

Table 13: Distribution Of The Population By Race 2022

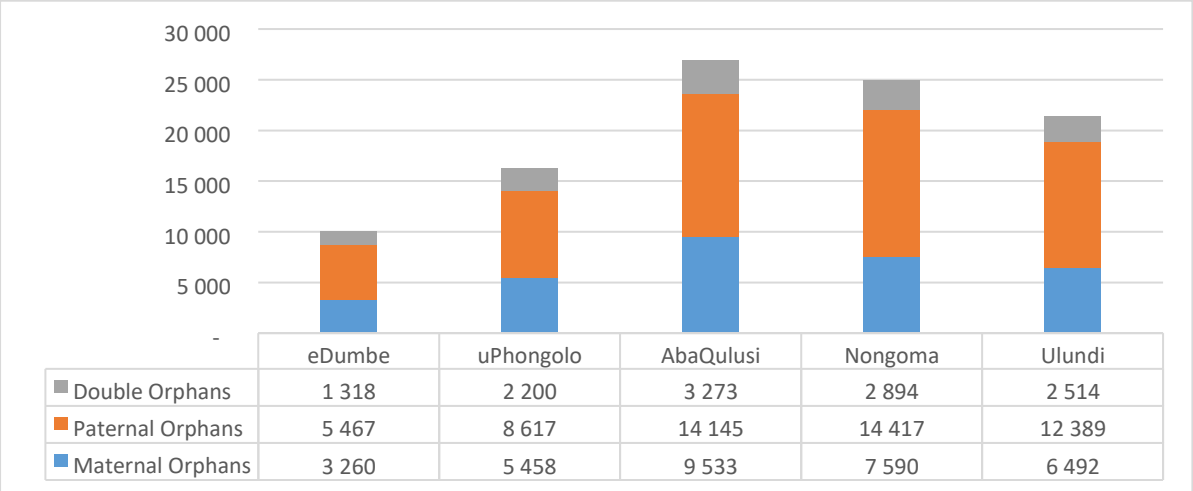
	Total population	2022				
		African	White	Coloured	Indian	Other
KwaZulu-Natal	100	84.8	4.1	1.2	9.3	0.2
Zululand	7.5	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
eDumbe	0.7	97.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0
uPhongolo	1.2	98.3	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Abaqulusi	1.9	96	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.1
Nongoma	1.8	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0
Ulundi	1.7	99.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1

Source: Stats SA 2022

The Afican population constitutes the largest in the province of KZN at 84.8%. A similar trend is realised in Zululand where the African population far outweighs that of the other racial groups at 98.3. This trend continues into all the district's local municipalities which is widely skewed towards Africans.

4.1.8 ORPHAN CHILDREN IN ZULULAND DISTRICT

Figure 8: Orphaned Children In Zululand District



	eDumbe	uPhongolo	AbaQulusi	Nongoma	Ulundi
Double Orphans	1 318	2 200	3 273	2 894	2 514
Paternal Orphans	5 467	8 617	14 145	14 417	12 389
Maternal Orphans	3 260	5 458	9 533	7 590	6 492

Source: Community Survey 2016

The total number of orphaned children in the Zululand District is just below 100 000, as indicated in figure 8 below. Most children who are orphans in the district have lost their fathers (55%), followed by maternal orphans (32%) and double orphans (12%). The figure above shows that most orphaned children are in the Abaqulusi, Nongoma and Ulundi Local Municipalities, with a total number of 26 951; 24 901 and 21 395 (respectively), that is children who have lost either a single or both parents. Similarly, to the district trends, most orphaned children are paternal orphans, followed by maternal and double orphans.

4.1.9 PEOPLE LIVING WITH A DISABILITY

Disability prevalence in Zululand is lower for children and youth in the age groups 5 to 39, given that the proportions in these cases are below 10%.

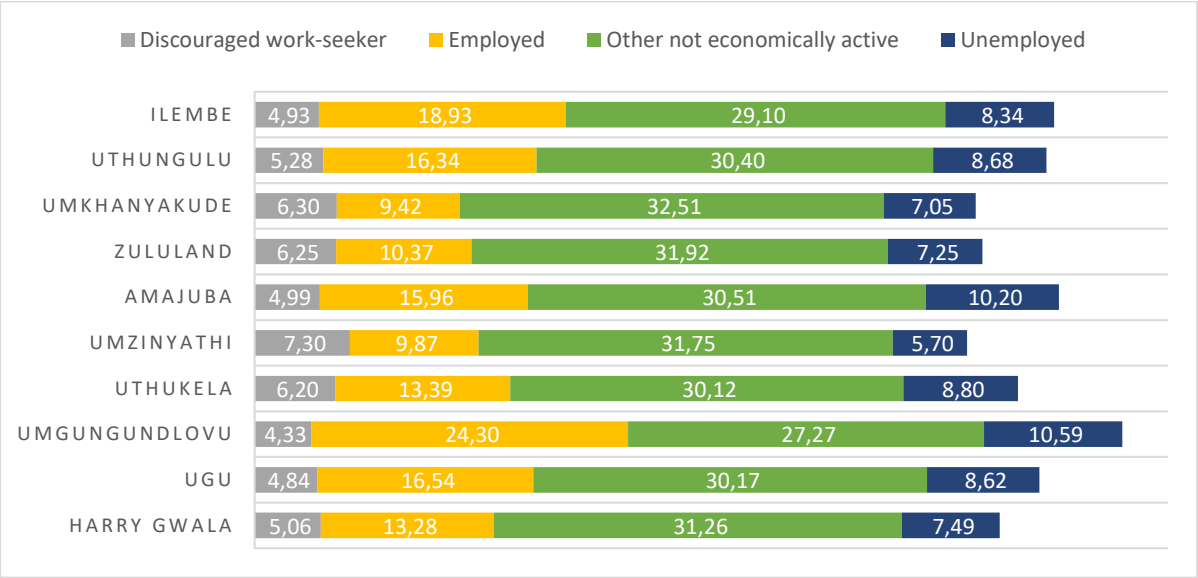
The disability prevalence starts to increase steadily from age 40, and the highest proportions are evident for persons aged 85 years and older. In these age groups, more than half of the population lived with a disability.

4.1.10SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1.10.1 Economic Activity

The graph below compares the economic activity or status of the economically active population in Zululand compared to the other districts in the KZN Province.

Figure 9 Economic Activity by Population, Census 2011



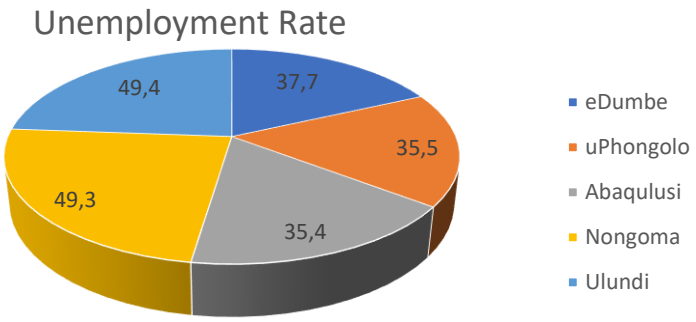
As can be observed in the graph above, of the economically active population, the discouraged work-seeker represents 7.3%. This is the highest percentage of all districts in the KZN province followed by Umkhanyakude (6.3%) and uThukela (6.2%).

57%% of the working age group was not economically active in 2011, with 19 % of this group employed. The representation of the not economically active population is higher compared to the provincial average of 45% and the national average of 39%. This implies a relatively low labour participation rate of 23,7%.

4.1.10.2 Unemployment Rate

The 41% overall unemployment rate in the Zululand District is higher than the provincial average of 33%. It is the second highest in the province, after uMkhanyakude District. Similarly, youth unemployment rate of 51,2% in the district is higher than the provincial average of 42.1% (refer to figure 9).

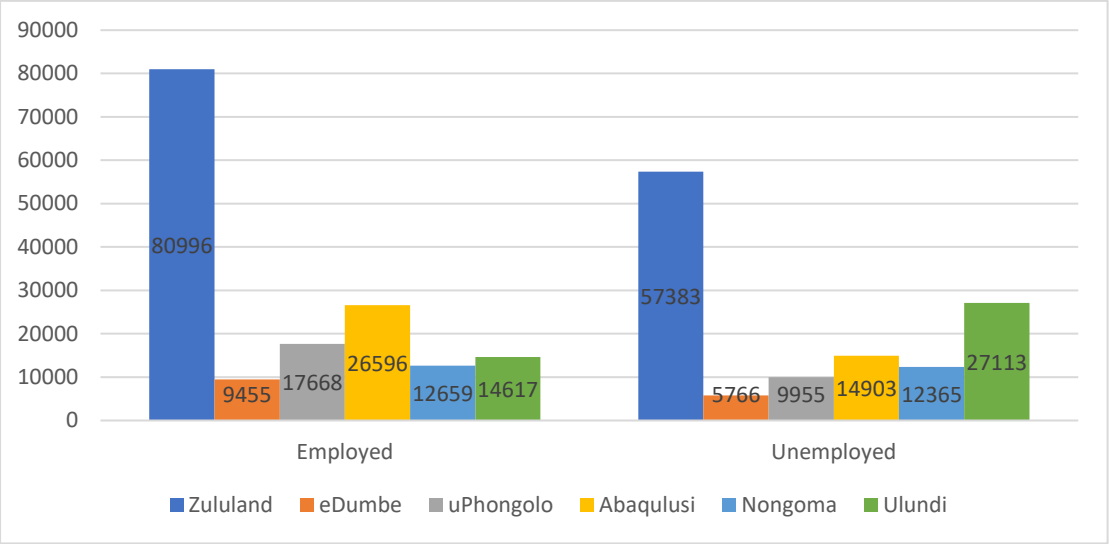
Figure 10: Overall and Youth Unemployment Rates, 2011



Source: Census 2011

Ulundi has the largest unemployment rate at 49.4.% followed by Nongoma (49.4%); Ulundi (22.7%). The lowest unemployment rate is recorded by Abaqulusi at 35.4% possibly owing to the industrial activity and mines in this town.

Figure 11 General Labour Indicators

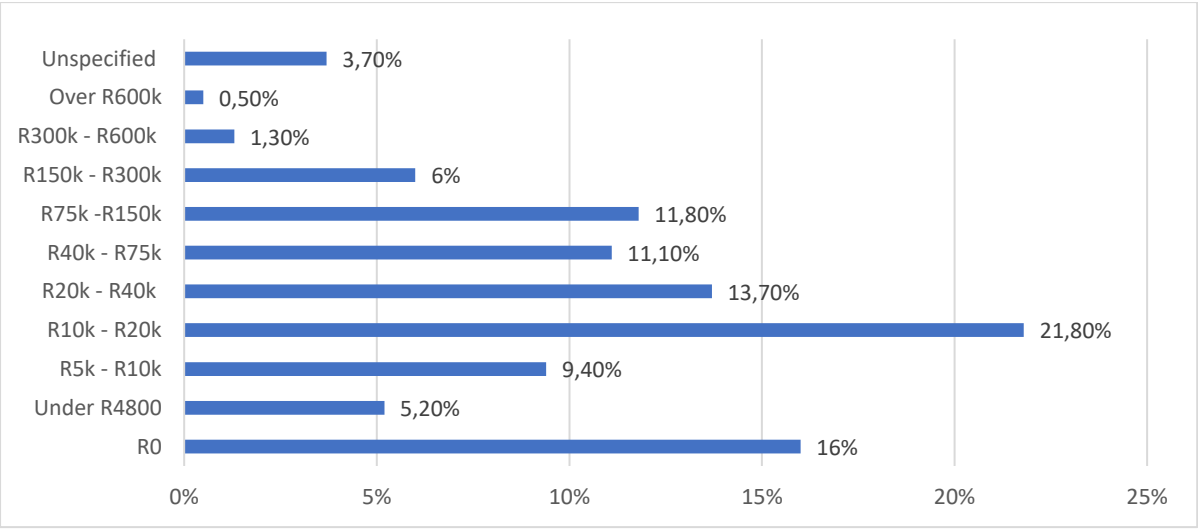


Source: Census 2011

4.1.10.3 Annual Household Income

The average annual income for the Zululand households is very low. The figure below illustrates that half about 52% of households in the ZDM earn less than R20 000 per annum or R1 600 per month. 16% of households have zero income. 13,7% earn between R20 000 and R40 000 per annum. This takes the figure of households that earn less than R40 000 per annum or R3 333 per month up to 66,1%. This implies relatively low affordability levels for goods and services.

Figure 12: ZDM Annual Household Income

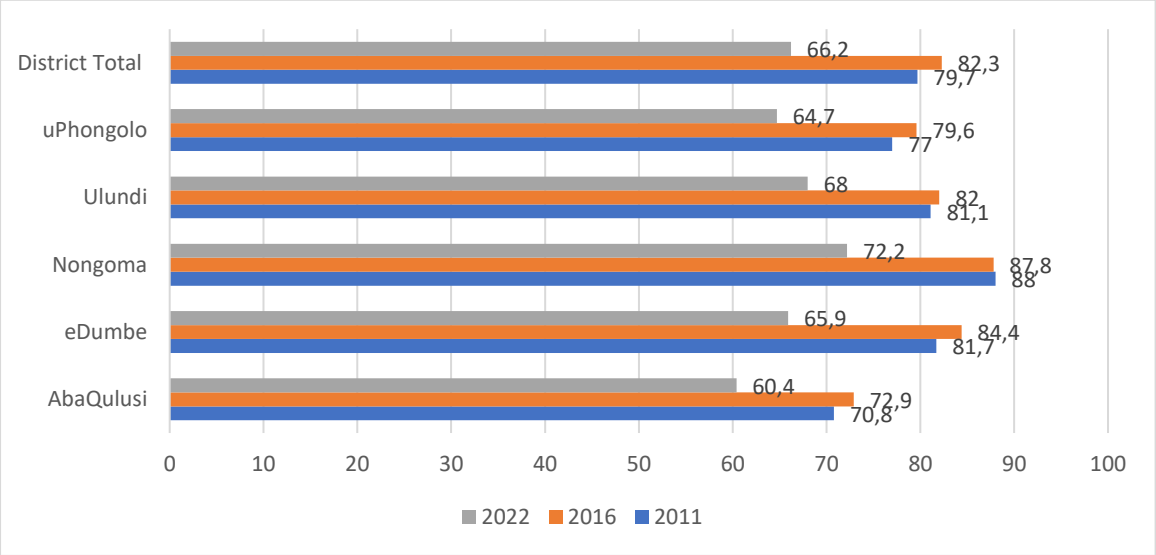


Source: Census 2011

4.1.10.4 Dependency Ratio

The Zululand dependency ratio is and has historically been high from 2011 to 2016 as it is 79,7% and 82,3% respectively, as shown in the figure below. However there has been a considerable decrease in dependency as it now sits at 66,2, can be based on that 47% of the population is between ages 20-59 thus potentially economically active. The high dependency ratio of more than 66,2% means that there is a high dependency burden in Zululand district, which is consistently the case for the five local municipalities. This means that one person in the working age group looks after two individuals in the non-working age population.

Figure 13: Dependency Ratio Per Local Municipality 2011 And 2016



Source: Census 2011, Community Survey 2016 and census 2022.

Nongoma had the highest dependency ratio followed by Ulundi and eDumbe. A worrying trend for all the municipalities in Zululand is as much as dependency has decreased between 2011 and 2022, there still remains dependency burden especially in light of the adverse socio-economic conditions.

4.1.10.5 Indigent Profile

In terms of section 74 (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000, the Council of the Municipality is required to adopt and implement a tariff policy on the levying of fees for municipal services. In terms of section 74 (2) (c) of the aforementioned act, the tariff policy must reflect, inter alia, the principle that poor households must have access to at least basic services through (i) tariffs that cover only operating and maintenance costs, or (ii) special tariffs or lifeline tariffs for low levels of use or consumption of services or fore basic levels of service, or (iii) any other direct or indirect method of subsidization of tariffs for poor households.

Because of the level of unemployment and consequent poverty in the municipal area, there are households which are unable to pay for normal municipal services. The Municipality therefore adopted an indigency management policy to ensure that these households have access to at least basic municipal services and is guided in the formulation of this policy by the national government's policy in this regard.

- Basic Municipal Services provided under the policy include:
- Access to a minimum safe water supply as determined by Council
- Adequate sanitation as determined by Council.
- Once-off credit equivalent to the outstanding balance on the dwelling at the date of approval.
- Where there are leaks in the meter or in the property, they may be attended to in terms of the bylaws and the cost may be recovered from the Indigent Support allocation.
- Cost of restriction shall be recovered from the Indigent Support allocation.
- Excess usage in the event of death shall be recovered from the Indigent Support allocation.

The table below is an assessment of indigent households per local municipality:

Table 14: indigent households

Local Municipality	Total Households	Indigent Households	% Indigent Households
AbaQulusi	46413	24058	52
eDumbe	17234	9351	54
Nongoma	44373	23841	54
Ulundi	44825	23227	52
uPhongolo	26644	15371	58

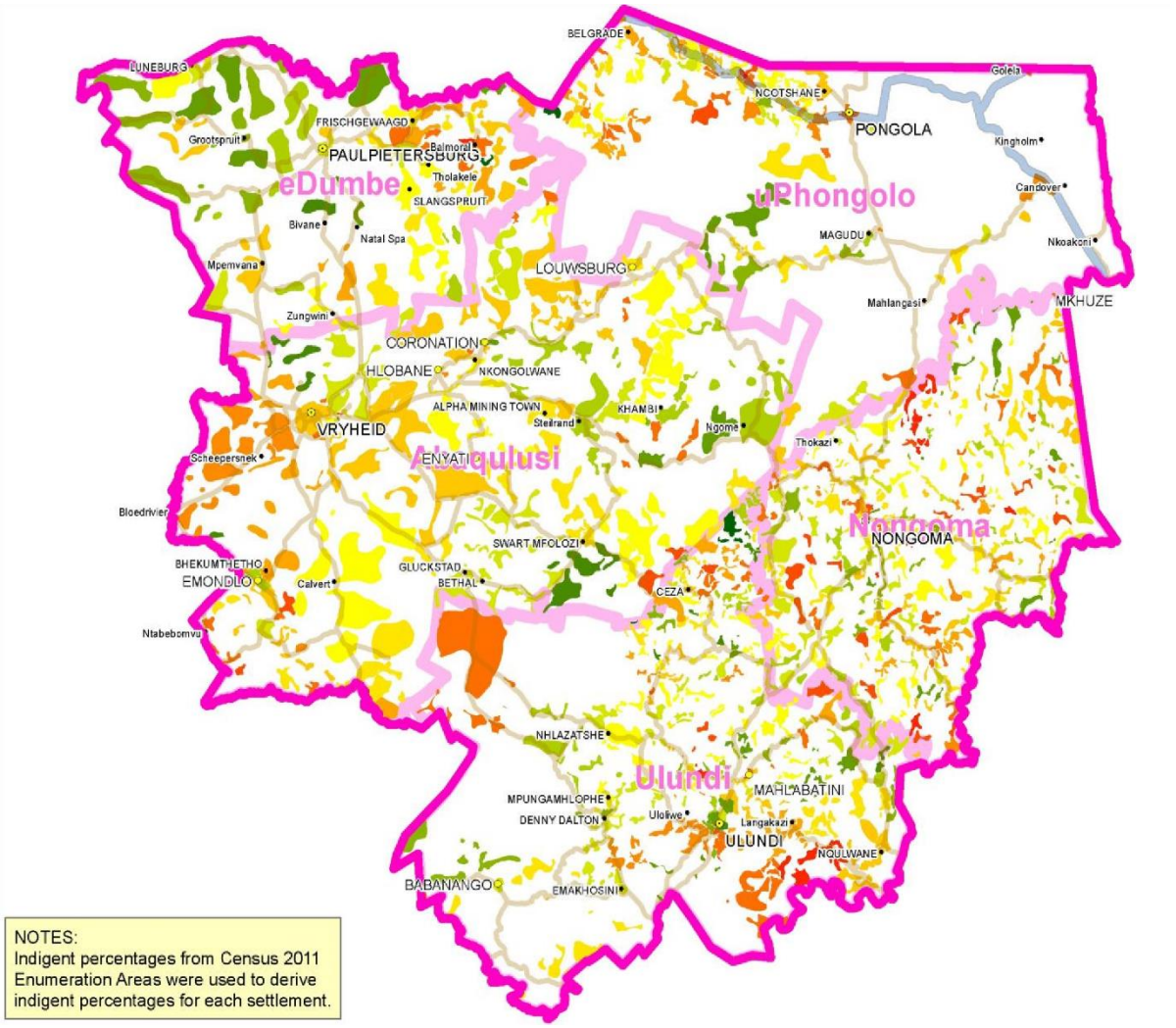
From the table above it can be observed that uPhongolo Local Municipality has the most indigents followed by eDumbe and Nongoma. The percentage figures are pretty much even across the municipalities with an average of 54%.

Out of the total households in the district, 95,848 (52%) households in the district are indigent.

All indigent households are receiving free basic services of 6KL per person per day. In terms of the free basic services policy consumption that exceeds the quota is billed. However, close monitoring has been concluded over the years that indigent households rarely exceed their quota of free basic water.

The map below demonstrates the geographic spread of indigents within the district.

Map 2: Distribution of indigents within the district



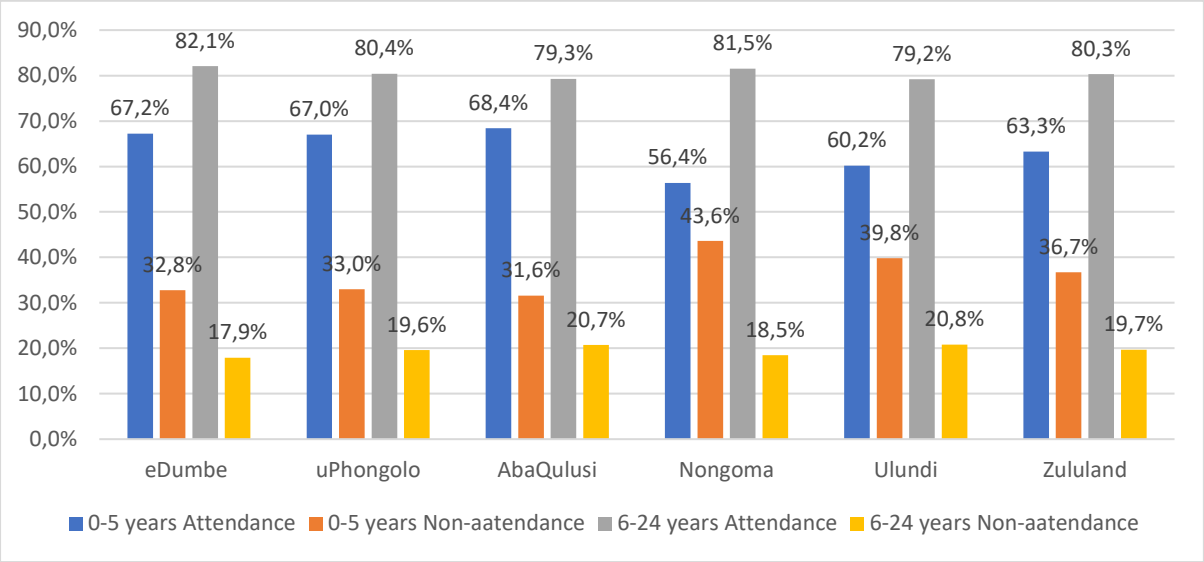
4.1.10.6 Education Profile

4.1.10.6.1 3.2.6.1 School Attendance

The figure below indicates that more children are attending educational institutions than those not attending in the Zululand District. It also shows that the figures for children not in school are higher in children between the ages of 6 and 24 years, compared to 0 – 5-year-olds.

Further, the district trends are like the trends found in all local municipalities.

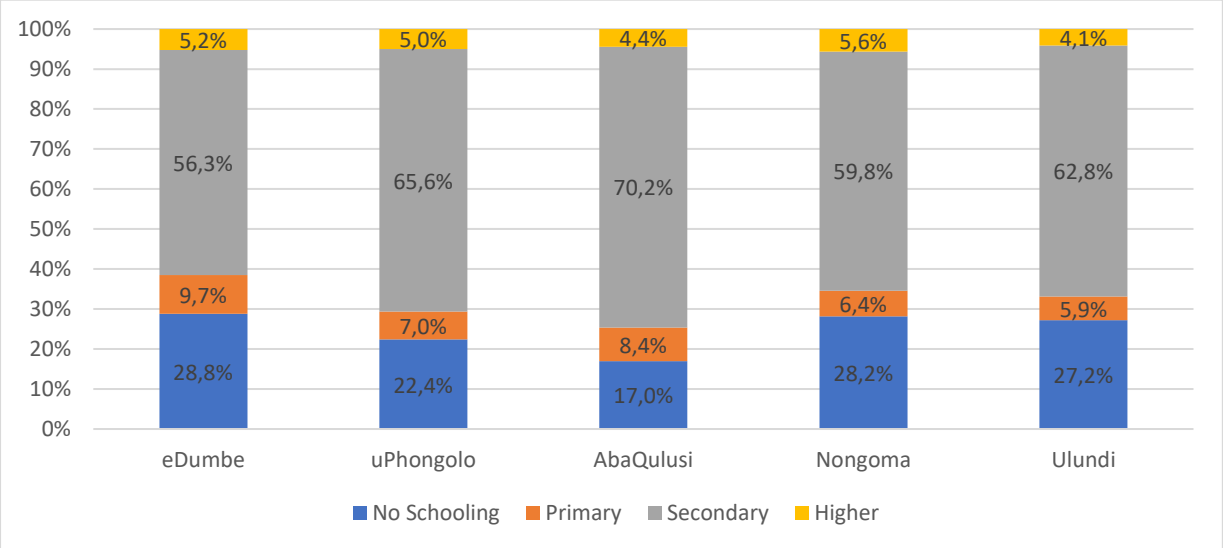
Table 15: Population Attending Educational Institution, 2016



Source: Community Survey 2016

4.1.10.6.2 Highest levels of Education

Figure 14: Highest levels of education for the population 20 years and older, 2016



Source: Census 2011

Education is one of the basic human rights in South Africa, however, a significant number of people in Zululand District have no formal schooling. The eDumbe, Nongoma and Ulundi LMs reported the highest number of people with no schooling in the district, with 28,8%; 28,2% and 27,7% respectively. This calls for intervention by the education authorities in the district.

These figures are in line with those of children who are not in school, as discussed above. The figure above indicates that the highest level of education for the majority of the population in all local municipalities in Zululand is secondary level. LMs with the majority of the population who have studied up to the secondary level are found in the Abaqulusi (70,2%), uPhongolo (65,6%) and Ulundi (62,8%). The figure further shows that the two local municipalities with the least number of people with secondary education have the highest number of people who have higher education, *viz* Nongoma (5,6%) and eDumbe (5,2%).

4.2 Cross-Cutting Issues (Spatial, Environmental, and Disaster Management)

4.2.1 Spatial Planning

4.2.1.1 Institutional Capacity

Section 35(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act prescribes that Municipalities must, in order to determine land use and development applications within their areas, establish a Municipal Planning Tribunal. A Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal was established between uPhongolo, Ulundi, Nongoma, eDumbe and Zululand through Provincial Notice 109 of 2019.

The Zululand JMPT sits roughly once a quarter and in the 2023/2024 financial year has issued 12 Record of Decisions. The term of the members of the Tribunal is due to end in August 2024.

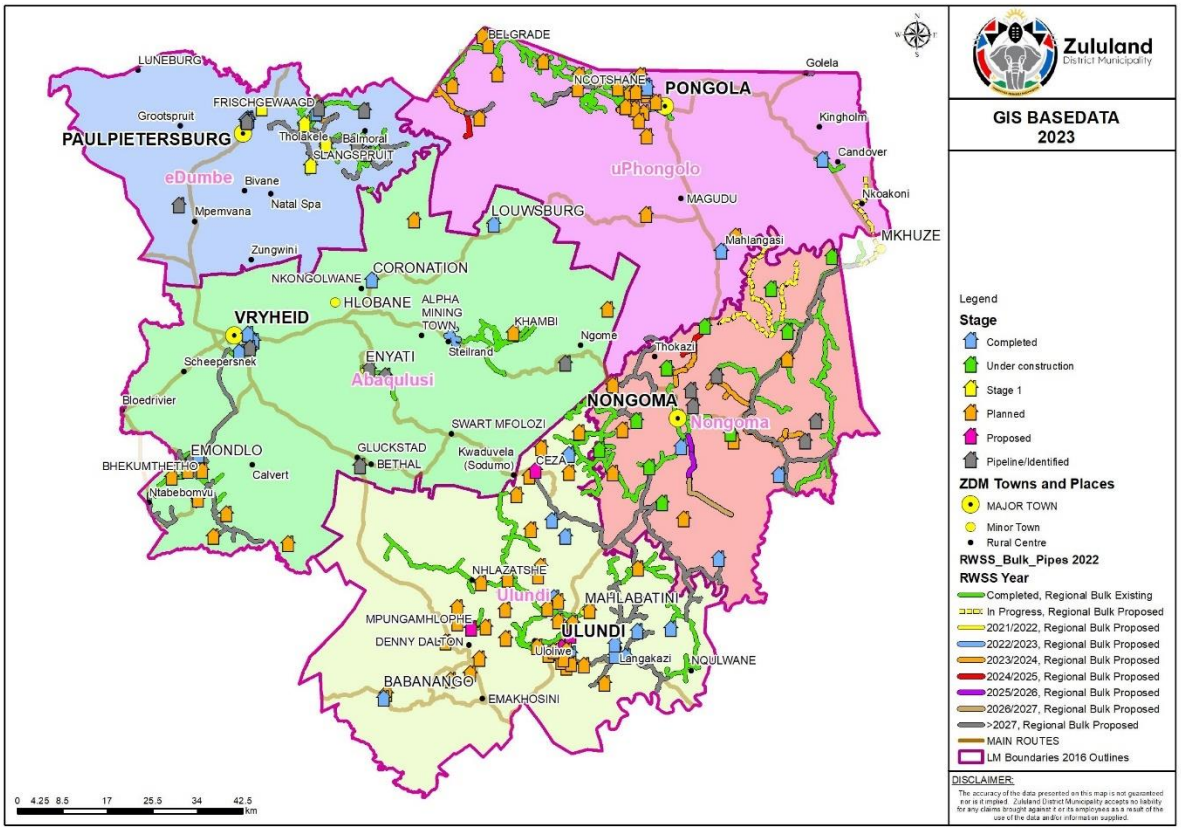
The table below is a list of applications that were considered by the Zululand JMPT since July 2022.

Local Municipality	Erven/Farm Description	Application Details
eDumbe	Erf 474	Rezoning
	Erf 301	Rezone, increase coverage, Relax Building Lines
	Erf 1 of 137	Rezone and Increase coverage
	Erf 329-334	Consolidation to form Erf 1643
	Erf 118	Removal of restrictive conditions, condonation for registration
uPhongolo	Erf 172	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install

	Mahlangosi Project - A Portion of Portion 2 of the Farm Uitschot No. 650	Rural Housing Development
	Portion 2 of The Farm Simdlangentsha No. 16956	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install
	Palm Villa - Erf 777 and Erf 781 Pongola	Consolidation, subdivision and permanent road closure
Nongoma	Lot 40	Special consent for Unjani Clinic
	Portion 1 of Erf 13	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install

The spatial location of the most recently approved development applications and housing projects is seen below. The map shows the applications within the context of the water and sanitation roll-out as follows:

Map 3 Spatial Location of Development Application Projects



4.2.1.2 Spatial Planning Policies

The Zululand District Municipal Spatial Development Framework was adopted by Council in 2022. The framework was also published in the government gazette immediately thereafter.

4.2.1.3 Spatial Structure

The ZDM is structured around five towns, each serving as an anchor within its local municipality and having a service threshold that covers the whole municipal area and beyond. These towns are Vryheid in Abaqulusi Municipality Paul Pietersburg in Edumbe Municipality, Phongola in uPhongolo Municipality, Ulundi in Ulundi Municipality and Nongoma in Nongoma Municipality. Nongoma and Ulundi are surrounded mainly by expansive rural settlements while Vryheid, Phongola and Paul Pietersburg (to a limited extent) developed as service centres for the surrounding commercial farmlands. Functional linkages among these towns is weak despite being connected via a network of provincial and regional roads.

Physically, the ZDM could be divided into three zones, that is northern, central, and southern areas. The northern areas refer mainly to the vast rural and peri-urban settlements that form part of Edumbe and Phongola Municipalities. These settlements include Frischgewaagd, Bilanyoni and Ncotshane. These areas have a restricted agricultural potential, are poorly developed with infrastructure, and present very limited economic development opportunities. They were designed to provide labour to the neighbouring farms and the associated towns.

The central area occurs largely along R66 linking Vryheid to the west with Phongola to the east. This area is dominated by vast commercial agricultural farms and has good to moderate agricultural potential. A few dislocated settlements developed to accommodate farm workers and labour tenants are found in this area. Hlahlindlela is a large settlement located along the boundary with Nquthu Municipality. The southern area consists of the whole of Nongoma and Ulundi Local Municipalities. It is generally characterized by low agricultural potential and expansive and underdeveloped rural settlements.

4.2.1.4 Settlement Pattern

The settlement pattern in the ZDM resembles the situation in many parts of the KZN Province. It is characterised by uneven and dualistic development arising from the apartheid past; and reflects the impact of natural features, road network and development initiatives of the post-apartheid democratic government. Settlements in the district take different forms including urban centres, peri-urban settlements, dense rural settlements, low-density rural settlements and farm dweller settlements in the commercial farmlands. Existing settlement types are summarized in the table below.

Vryheid, Ulundi and Phongola are the main economic centres within the ZDM. The economy of Pongola is based on large-scale sugarcane production, but also has potential for ecotourism near the Pongolapoort Dam. Vryheid has a much larger commercial and services

sector although the economy is also dependant on agriculture and coal mining. Ulundi is the current seat of the Zululand District Municipality and the former seat of KZN Government. It has a strong administrative, commercial, and service-oriented economy. Each of these towns has a substantial residential component. Other urban settlements include Emondlo, Bilanyoni, Paulpieterburg, Nongoma and Louwsburg.

Table 16: Settlement Types

Class	Settlement Type	Nr of Settlements	Total households
URBAN	Urban - Formal Town	4	6 986
	Urban - Former Township	6	19 654
	Urban - Ex Homeland Town	13	12 388
	Urban - Working Town	6	2 011
	Urban - Service Centre	3	442
	Urban - Squatter Camp	1	145
RURAL	Rural - Service Centre	4	757
	Urban Fringe - Informal Settlement	23	11 465
	Peri-Urban - Squatter Camp	1	343
	Rural - Formal Dense >5000	2	3 885
	Rural - Formal Dense <5000	36	16 378
	Rural - Scattered Dense	4	3 038
	Rural - Scattered Medium Density	8	691
	Rural - Scattered Low Density	64	14 637
	Rural - Scattered Very Low Density	1 109	144 951
	Rural -Scattered households	N/A	3 629
	TOTAL	**1 284**	**241 400**

Source: ZDM WSDP, 2024

Dense rural and peri-urban settlements occur close to and around the urban settlements including the former R293 townships. These include Hlahlindlela near Emondlo Township, Mangosuthu Village and Freshgewaagd near Bilanyoni, settlements around Ulundi and Nongoma Towns, etc. Low-density settlements are scattered unevenly in different parts of the district with a higher concentration in Nongoma and Ulundi Local Municipalities. Low-density rural settlements are also common in Edumbe, Vryheid and Uphongolo Local Municipalities. There also also settlements that emerged as a result of the land reform programme such as KwaGumbi in uPhongolo Municipality and coal mining such as Emnyathi in Abaqulusi Municipality.

4.2.1.5 SETTLEMENT DENSITIES

TABLE 7: Population Density By Local Municipalities - 2018

	Population size	% Share of KZN Population	% Share of Zululand Population	Area in Square KM	% Share of KZN area	% Share of Zululand Area	Population Density
KZN	11 288 892	100.0		94 361	100.0		119.6
Zululand	857 502	7.6	100.0	14 799	15.7	100.0	57.9
eDumbe	86 012	0.8	10.0	1 943	2.1	13.1	44.3
UPhongolo	133 850	1.2	15.6	3 110	3.3	21.0	43.0

	Population size	% Share of KZN Population	% Share of Zululand Population	Area in Square KM	% Share of KZN area	% Share of Zululand Area	Population Density
Abaqulusi	238 928	2.1	27.9	4 314	4.6	29.2	55.4
Nongoma	201 992	1.8	23.6	2 182	2.3	14.7	92.6
Ulundi	196 720	1.7	22.9	3 250	3.4	22.0	60.5

In respect of population density, Nongoma is the highest, at 92.6 persons per square kilometre, while uPhongolo has the lowest at 43 persons per square kilometre. These demographics are tabulated in the table above. Settlement density is high within major towns and lower in traditional council areas. The sparsely distributed population and human settlement pattern can make it difficult to service many of the settlements. However, the node and corridor system that is evident within the district needs to be enhanced so that maximum value can be achieved through these. This may mean, for example, encouraging appropriate development and density levels within nodes, by prioritising the servicing of the nodes accordingly.

4.2.1.6 Land Use Pattern

Land use within the district could broadly be categorised as follows:

- Urban settlements.
- Rural settlements.
- Commercial agriculture and forestry
- Conservation

4.2.1.6.1 Urban Settlements and Land Use

Urban settlements in the ZDM are Vryheid, Ulundi, Pongola, Nongoma, Paul Pietersburg (Edumbe), Louwsburg, Emondlo and Bilanyoni. These areas differ significantly in character reflecting the impact of the apartheid past with Pongola, Vryheid, Louwsburg and Edumbe having a defined spatial structure and a history of orderly development. These towns have Central Business Districts developed around a civic centre and have a structured mix or commercial, business, service industrial and high-density residential. They are surrounded by residential properties with industrial land located in designated areas.

Bilanyoni and Emondlo are the former R293 townships. They developed mainly as residential areas for black people working in the neighbouring towns and farms. Although they are developed with some commercial and public facilities, they remain poorly developed dormitory areas. Relatively dense peri-urban settlements have developed around these townships as more people move closer to access some urban opportunities.

Ulundi is similar to these two areas but became a much bigger settlement due to its role as the administrative centre of the erstwhile KwaZulu Government. It has since attracted

shopping centres, service industry and other commercial facilities. Nongoma developed organically along R66. As such, it occurs in a linear format with a row of shopping and public facilities occurring on both sides of the road. The town lacks orderly and harmonious development.

4.2.1.6.2 Rural Settlements and Land Use

Expansive rural settlement characterises the landscape and settlement pattern in the ZDM. The location of these settlements in space is highly influenced by the livelihood strategies, such as access to arable land, reliable sources of water, grazing land, terrain, etc. Factors such as access to public facilities (schools, clinics, etc), public transport routes and bulk services are fast emerging as critical factors in the growth and expansion of some of the rural settlements.

There are approximately 1269 rural settlements in the ZDM with the majority being in Nongoma and Ulundi Local Municipalities. Rural settlements under traditional leadership developed as a result of a traditional land allocation system which is implemented by izinduna without any pre-determined spatial structure or specific spatial planning standards. Settlements are scattered in space in an unsystematic manner with some occurring in areas that are not suitable for human habitation. These include wetlands, steep slopes, and other environmentally sensitive areas. Site sizes for different land uses vary significantly within and among settlements. Land use management is based on collective memory where members of the community collectively agree that a piece of land is earmarked for a particular use or belongs to someone.

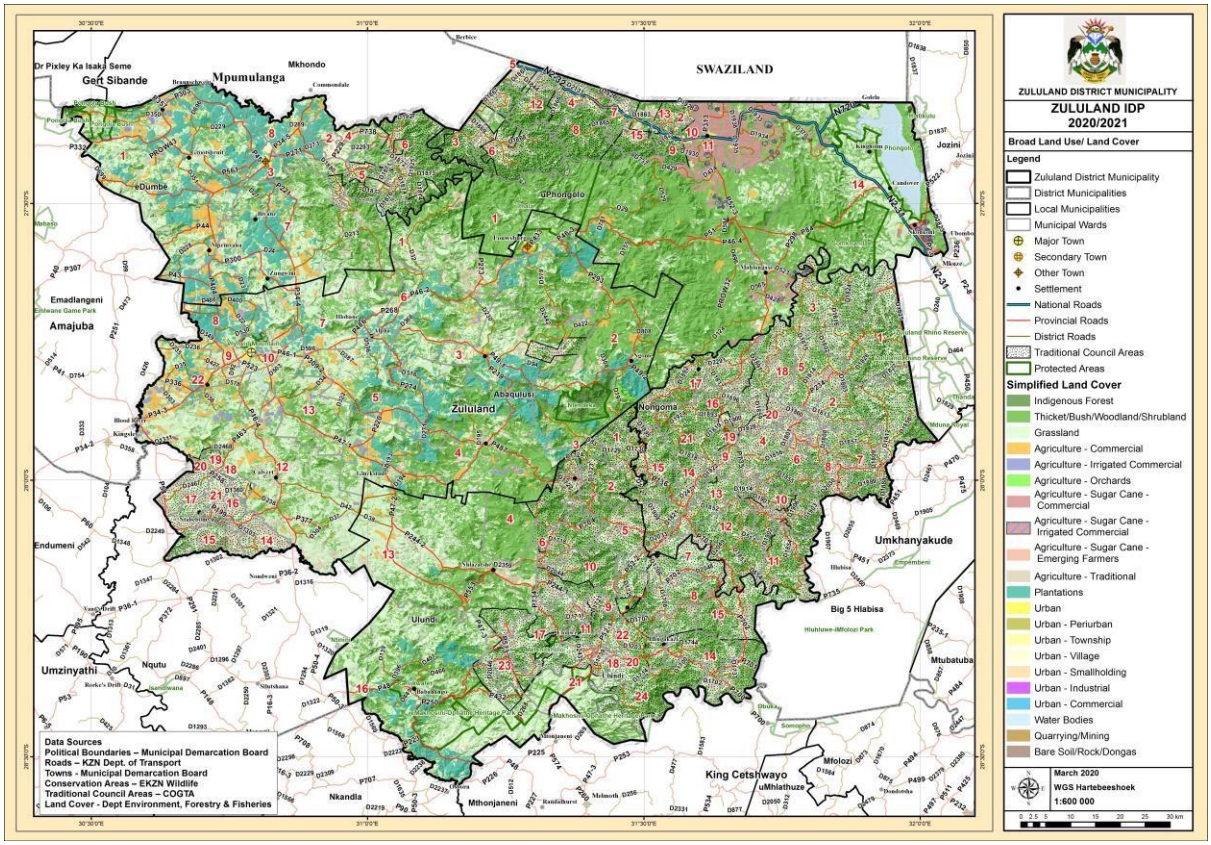
Settlements also differ in size and density depending on location in relation to road transport networks; access to water and electricity; and access to social facilities such as schools and clinics. Relatively high-density settlements are found along the major transport routes. In some areas, there is a clear separation between residential, crop production and grazing land. This spatial structure or lack thereof results in very expensive service delivery costs.

4.2.1.6.3 Commercial Agriculture & Industry

Commercial agriculture is one of the key economic activities in the ZDM and consumes large tracks of the district's land mass. It tends to concentrate in the old farming districts of Paulpietersburg (Edumbe Municipality); Vryheid and Louwsburg in Abaqulusi Municipality; uPhongolo Municipality and Babanango in Ulundi Local Municipality. It occurs in the form of livestock farming, irrigated crop production, sugar cane production (in the uPhongolo Municipality), crop production (in Edumbe and Abaqulusi Local Municipalities), orchards and forestry plantations. Crop production coincides with areas that have relatively moderate to high agricultural production potential while livestock farming is spread throughout the

district. Commercial agriculture is under threat from land degradation, invasive species, and land reform programme.

Map 4: Land Cover



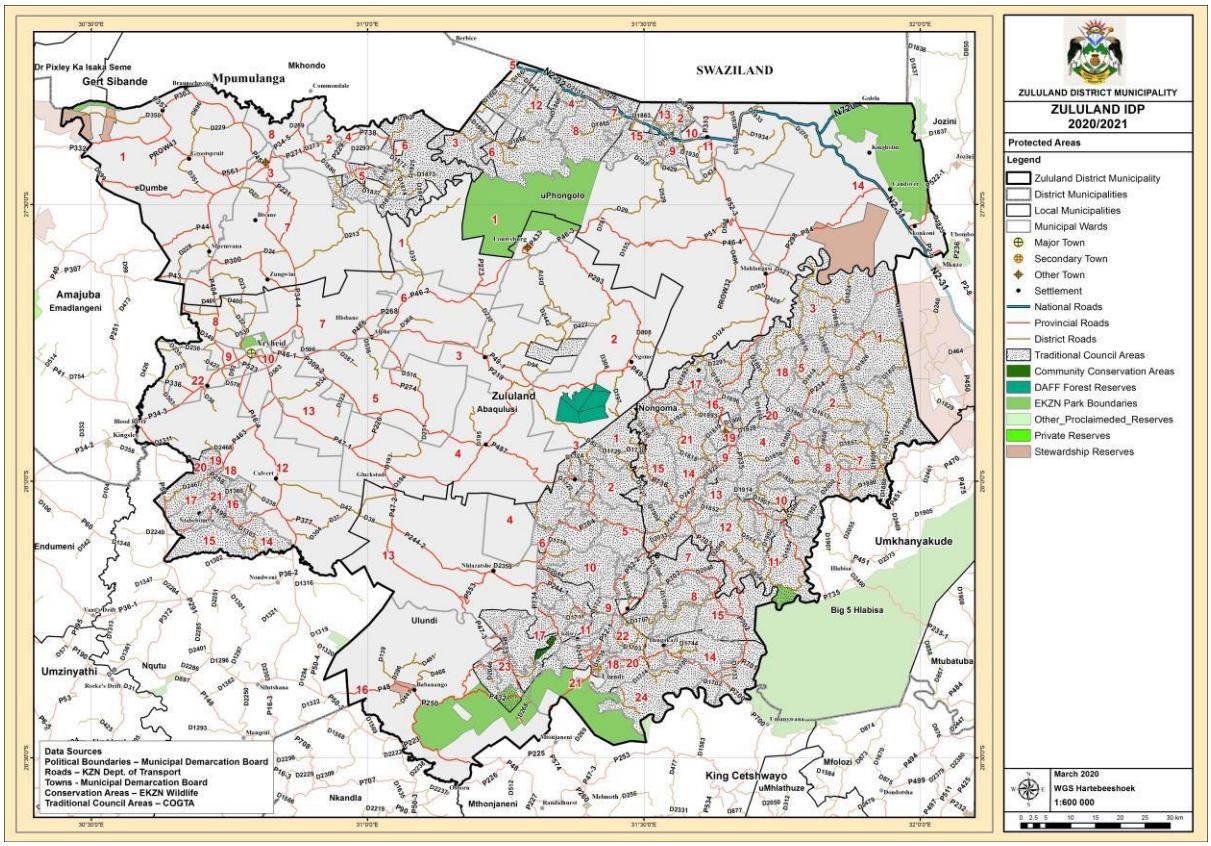
4.2.1.6.4 Conservation and Protected Areas

The Zululand District Municipality contains 11 proclaimed protected areas, 2 areas still awaiting proclamation and 3 community-run nature reserves. In addition, the National Protected Areas Expansion Strategy identifies areas that can be considered for land-based expansion of protected areas. These areas are “large, intact and unfragmented areas of high importance for biodiversity representation and ecological persistence, suitable for the creation or expansion of large, protected areas” (SANBI, 2010).

Some of the most notable conservation and protected areas within the district include the Pongola Game Reserve, which contains four of the big five, with the exception of lions. The game reserve boasts more than 70 elephants, as well as rhino, buffalo, leopard, cheetah, hyena, giraffe, zebra, and numerous species of antelope. The Ithala Game Reserve is considered to contain significant habitat diversity with numerous habitats running from high Highveld to low Lowveld at the Pongola River. Other nature reserves of significant importance include the Vryheid Hill Nature Reserve which contains grey duiker, mountain reedbuck, oribi, eland, Burchell's zebra and blesbok as well as a pair of crowned eagles who nest in a Cape ash tree in the forest overlooking the town; and the Klipfontein Bird Sanctuary which includes a

large wetland and provides a refuge for many rare wild water-birds species such as African Rail, Red-chested Flufftail, and Black and Baillon's Crakes (ZDM, 2017a). As part of its rewilding programme, Babanango Game Reserve taken delivery of cheetahs. Cheetahs are listed as vulnerable on the Red List of Threatened Species of the International Union for conservation (IUCN). The rewilding programme is important for the area of Zululand because it ensures the survival of endangered wildlife in South Africa.

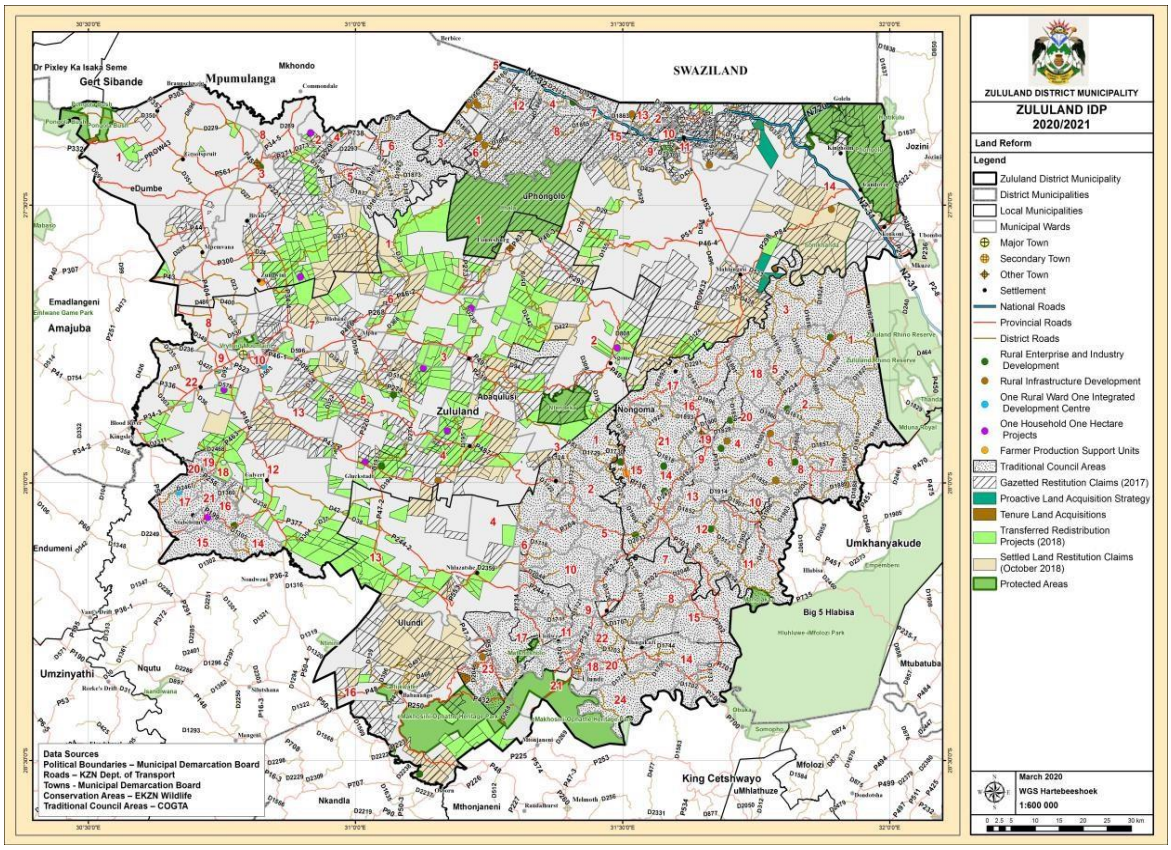
Map 5: Protected Areas



4.2.1.6.5 Land Reform Programme

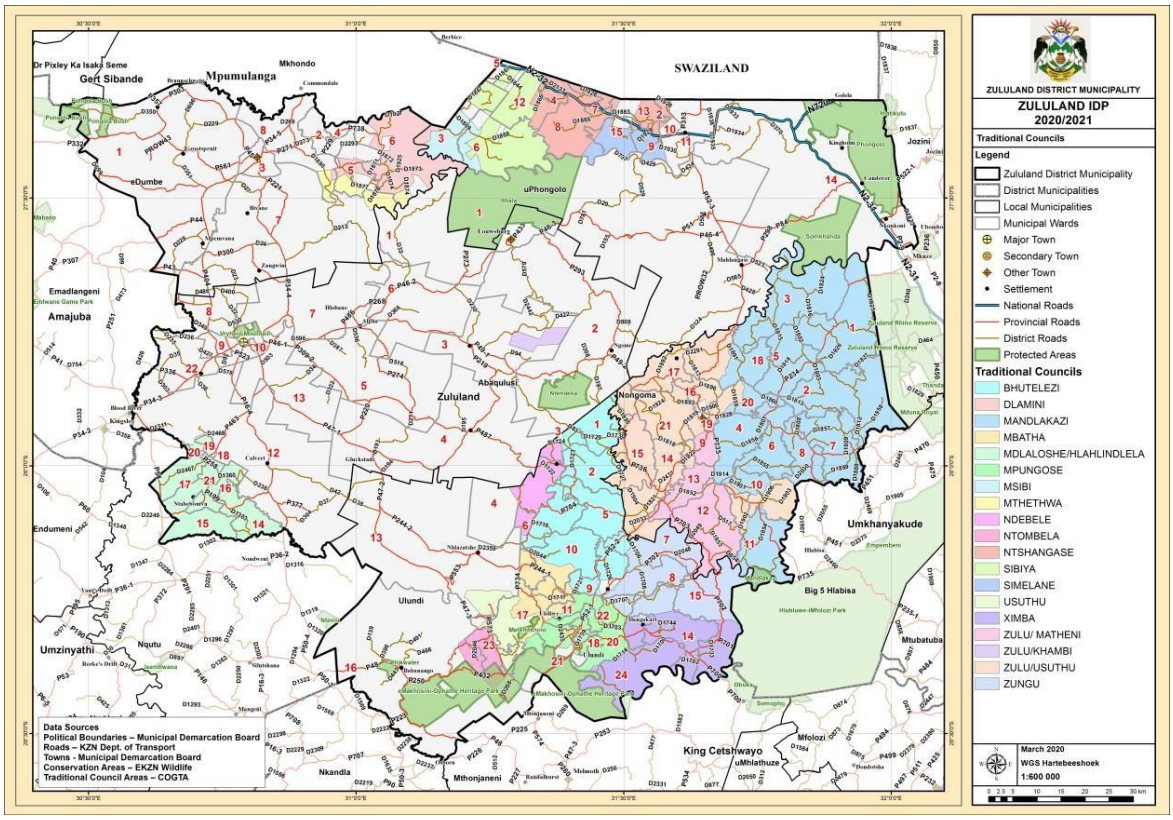
The ZDM is characterised by complex and intricate land rights-related challenges. These include upgrading of land tenure rights for both labour tenants and farm dwellers; finalization of land restitution cases; decongestion of the rural settlements; and settlement of the emerging farmers. While some land restitution and labour tenant cases have been settled, a lot more is yet to be finalised. The majority of these are large community claims and often overlap with labour tenant cases. Some land reform projects have resulted in the establishment of isolated rural settlements. Some of the challenges affecting the finalization of the land restitution claims are the overlap with land redistribution and labour tenant cases; costs associated with the acquisition of large tracks of agricultural land; and the complexity of rural land restitution claims. Reckless implementation of the land reform programme has potential to reduce the amount land used for commercial agriculture which will also reduce

the contribution of this sector to the district economy. It also results in the establishment of small, isolated settlements scattered throughout commercial agricultural land. These areas are difficult and expensive to provide basic services due to the lack of bulk infrastructure and public facilities.



Map 6: Land Reform

Map 7: Traditional Councils



Ingonyama Trust land covers about 90% of the ZDM land mass the whole area under each of the 19 traditional councils that undertakes day-to-day administration of the land including the allocation of land rights. ITB land generally coincides with the traditional rural settlements (refer to the map above).

4.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The Zululand District Municipality comprises significant diversity of relief that is determined by altitude, slope position, aspect, climate, topography, and geology, which translates into exceptional terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity, species richness and endemicity. Geological formations in the district have given rise to predominantly rugged terrain with high habitat heterogeneity across altitudinal gradients. A digital elevation model illustrates this structural diversity within the district. Development planning must incorporate the range of biophysical factors to retain this high biodiversity.

4.2.2.1 Landscape Overview (Terrain)

The biophysical gradient is relatively pronounced in the Zululand District Municipality, particularly as compared to coastal and southern municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal. The highest areas comprise the western boundary of the district, with height generally increasing from south to north along this boundary, the highest point comprising the extreme north-west corner of the District (2068m). The lowest areas comprise the eastern of the district, with height generally decreasing northwards and southwards from the centre of the eastern boundary. The lowest point comprises the Jozini Dam and areas below the dam (approximately 480m a.s.l.), followed by a point on the Black Mfolozi where it exits the

District.

The landscape varies from very flat extensive plains, undulating and rolling landscapes, broad valleys, wide and flat valley basins, rocky lowlands, low mountain ranges, steep to gentle slopes, mountainous areas much incised by river gorges, ridges, scarps, and plateaus. Topographical variation includes diversity of aspect associated with the valleys and ridgelines crossing the district, in places providing localised climate variability in cooler sheltered areas, offering fire refugia and suitable habitat for forests (subridge scarps and moist sheltered kloofs). The central highland area extending from the west has resulted in aspect and altitudinal variations across an exceptional diversity of landforms (as described above).

The terrain therefore plays an integral part in determining settlement patterns or the line of roads which needs to be built cost-effectively. Apart from infrastructure provision and housing, the slope of the land will be a determining factor in potential economic activity especially agricultural product potential. With the above mentioned in mind it is notable how the agricultural activities coincide with the more evenly sloped areas.

4.2.2.2 Vegetation, Plant and Animal Species

The district has exceptional heterogeneity in habitat, which translates into rich vegetation diversity, as described in Mucina & Rutherford (2006), comprising lower altitude dense bushveld, savanna, and grasslands, extending up to higher altitude mist belt grasslands, including significant areas of mist belt and forests. Landscape heterogeneity and reasonably intact vegetation across the municipality offers a high diversity of habitats that support a large proportion of important faunal and floral species.

Approximately half of the vegetation types in the district are classified as Critically Endangered, Endangered, or Vulnerable, respectively comprising 8%, 10% and 39% of the municipality's land surface area; a total of 58% of the remaining natural asset in the district classified Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable. Most of these vegetation types falls outside of protected areas, private nature reserves and game farms. The demarcation and appropriate management of the best remaining parcels of land within the Zululand District Municipality is therefore critically important for the conservation of these vegetation types in KZN.

Fragmented moist upland grasslands in the district form part of the Ekangala Grasslands Project, specifically high-lying areas in the vicinity of Vryheid and Ngome. The area provides habitat for a significant number of priority Red Data and Endemic faunal species. Several plant species protected in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Conservation Ordinance and other Red Data species occur within the district, including at minimum 11 Endangered, 28 Vulnerable, and 95 Lower Risk and Data Deficient species. Most of these species are grassland and open savanna species, which are vegetation types at most risk of degradation.

4.2.2.3 Protected Areas

The district includes several Protected Areas and areas of conservation value and sensitivity, including the recently proclaimed Zululand Rhino Reserve (totalling approximately 20 000ha):

- Ithala Game Reserve
- Ngome State Forest
- PongolapoortNature Reserve
- Klipfontein Nature Reserve
- Vryheid Nature Reserve
- Pongola Bush Nature Reserve
- Emakhosini Ophathe Heritage Park
- Zululand Rhino Reserve
- Amatshitsholo Community Conservation Area

The district includes the Ntendeka Wilderness Area within the indigenous Ngome Forest System, comprising 5 250ha of grasslands and forests, which although small includes significant rare and endemic plants and animals, with high genetic diversity.

In the Zululand district municipality, the topography of the areas is more complex in the central and northern interior, which generally have a gradient of 12 – 40%, while the other areas range between 0 – 20%. Owing to the nature of the soils, the majority of which have between 50% (Sandy loams) – 80% (Loamy Sands) sand, the complex topography, especially in the western areas, high-intensity rainfall events and, in many instances, poor land management practices the potential for soil erosion in this area is high. The first figure below highlights that the areas that are most susceptible to water erosion are those areas of complex topography, i.e., the northern and central areas. The other areas are far less susceptible to this form of degradation.

Regarding wind erosion a significant area of this DM can be classified as being moderately susceptible to wind erosion, while there are small areas in the northern and western areas that are susceptible to wind erosion. However, a full soil assessment should be undertaken to establish the actual potential for soil erosion in this area, as well as what can be done to mitigate this erosion.

4.2.2.4 Terrestrial Ecosystems and Biodiversity Priority Areas

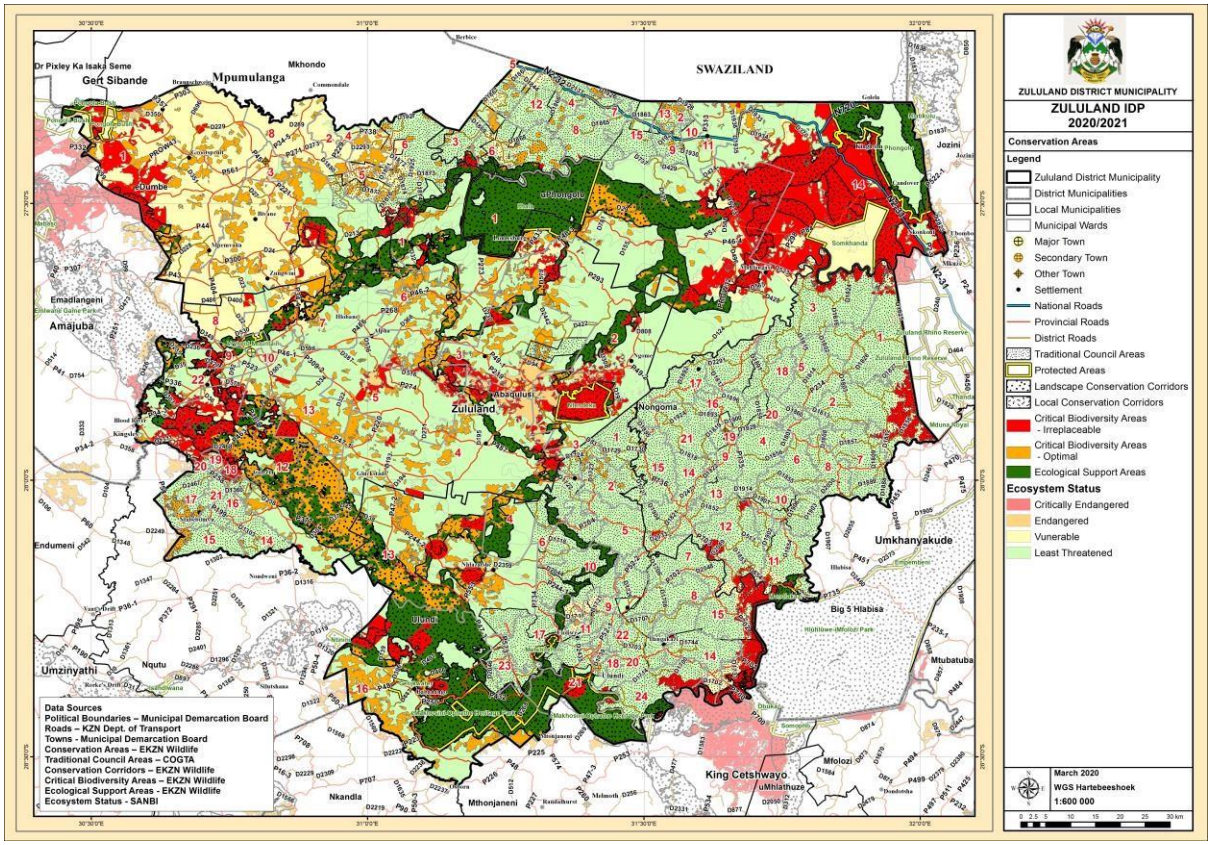
Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife has, through a process of systematic conservation planning, selected areas that are critical for meeting regional biodiversity targets and thresholds. These are known as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) and Ecological Support Areas (ESAs). Within this District municipality, there are areas categorised as no-go / limited development areas. This is due to these areas being of some significance from a biodiversity perspective. In the case of CBAs, they are either unique habitats or they contain unique species of flora and fauna. In the case of ESAs these areas, as indicated in the figure, may form corridors for the migration of species, or perform a supporting role to the CBAs. As indicated in the figure, there are two corridors in the central interior that form ESA corridors. The north-western interior regions of this municipality are comprised more of Optimal Critical Biodiversity Areas, while irreplaceable CBAs are found in the north-eastern area. Furthermore, it should be noted that there is little correlation between the two biodiversity areas, and slope. This may be positive from an agriculture/development perspective, as the flatter areas are, in most instances, better for development.

4.2.2.5 Critical Biodiversity Areas

The terrestrial CBAs in the map below are a combination of several datasets, national, provincial, and local, which have been combined to identify priority biodiversity areas. These priority biodiversity areas, with the Protected Areas, form the biodiversity network that is required for the province to ensure the persistence and maintenance of habitats, ecosystems, and their associated species. The following guidance applies:

- All the *CBA Irreplaceable* identified areas must be protected to ensure the persistence of the species and habitat, as there are no alternative sites.
- *CBA Optimal* uses the least amount of land; loss of these areas would result in a configuration that is more land-hungry. Thus, planning should try and avoid modification in these areas.

Map 8: Conservation Areas



4.2.2.6 Ecological Support Areas

Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are defined as functional but not necessarily entirely natural areas that are required to ensure the persistence and maintenance of biodiversity patterns and ecological processes within critical biodiversity areas. ESAs include the landscape and local corridors and the buffer areas around the CBAs. Ecosystems that have been listed as threatened terrestrial ecosystems in terms of the National Environmental Management

Biodiversity Act (NEMBA), 2004 have statutory implications for spatial planning and development activities. These implications and additional guidelines are provided in table below.

Table 17: Terrestrial Ecosystems And The Potential Implications On Proposed Development Projects

STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS OF LISTED THREATENED TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	
In KwaZulu-Natal, the presence of indigenous vegetation may trigger the need for environmental authorisation (refer to the various EIA Listing Notices). Any development that proposes to clear an area of 1 hectare or more of natural habitat in a listed ecosystem is therefore likely to require at least a basic assessment in terms of the EIA Regulations (2017) and will require environmental authorisation before development can commence.	
Key requirement	**Guidelines**
Development that may impact on a threatened ecosystem.	If the development site falls within a listed ecosystem, it is important to ground truth the presence of indigenous vegetation of the ecosystem in question, preferably with an ecologist who knows the area. Impacts should be avoided, minimised, mitigated and/or offset as appropriate.
Determining significance of impact on biodiversity.	• In determining the significance of impact on biodiversity in an EJA process, loss of natural habitat in a critically endangered or endangered ecosystem should be ranked as highly significant.

4.2.2.7 Wetlands

The wetland systems in the district are distributed in a complex mosaic, occupying a variety of positions in the landscape across altitudinal gradients, ranging from open water bodies, vlei's and marshes, down to extensive wetlands associated with stream and river courses. They are critical for ensuring sustained water quality and quantity from the major water catchments. Upper catchment wetlands are significant for the maintenance of regular streamflow patterns, and acceptable water quality levels.

The rivers and associated wetlands within this District, particularly upper catchment wetlands, are of international, national, and provincial importance, in providing water to Mozambique, Swaziland, KwaZulu-Natal and other provinces. Apart from providing critical ecosystem goods and services, wetlands are also of major importance for biodiversity, because of the variety of natural communities associated with them.

The ZDM includes special wetlands, including the Blood River Vlei Wetland and Lenjane Wetland System; the former is a recommended RAMSAR Site which is nationally listed as an

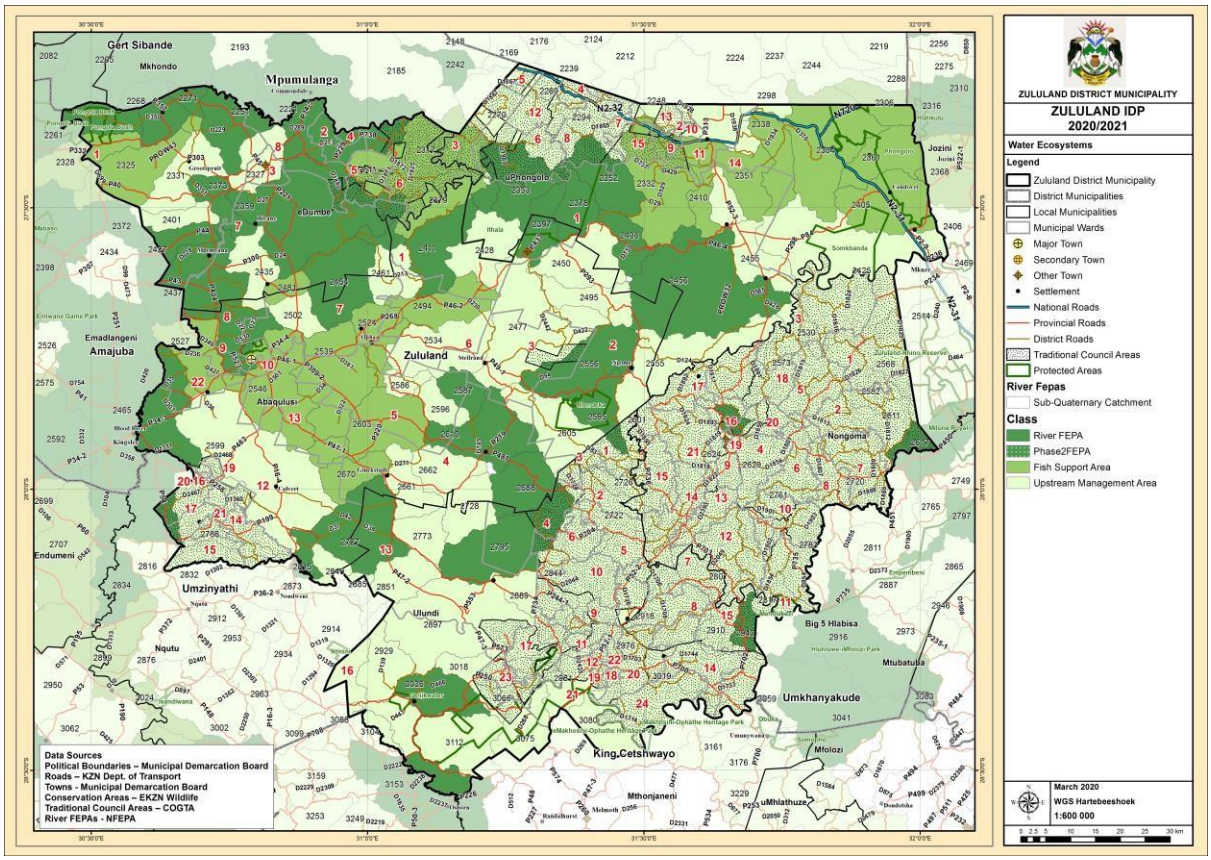
Important Birding Area, recognized as a unique birding area with all three Crane species recorded.

In certain circumstances, unplanned scattered settlements and poorly managed land use have impacted the natural functions of such systems. These wetland systems need to be rehabilitated as they perform a vital service to both local and downstream users.

4.2.2.8 Hydrology & River Catchments

More than 60% of river-flow in South Africa arises from only 20% of the land area. The Zululand District Municipality forms part of this 20% and has a wealth of surface water resources as a result of the high rainfall over the area.

Map 9: Water Eco-system



The main rivers in the district are the Pongola, Mkuze and the Black and White Mfolozi. The Pongola River flows from the Zululand District Municipality (some catchments lie in Swaziland) through Umkhanyakude District Municipality and into Mozambique, where it becomes the Maputo River. At the boundary between Zululand and Umkhanyakude, where the Pongola River passes through the Lebombo Mountains, it has been dammed to form the Pongolapoort or Jozini Dam. The Mkuze River flows into the St Lucia wetlands, whilst the Black and White Mfolozi confluence in King Cetshwayo District Municipality and flows southeast

into the Indian Ocean just north of Richards Bay. Most rivers in the district are still intact, but are classified as vulnerable (NSBA, 2004). Importantly, the Phongola River, White Imfolozi, Black Imfolozi, and Mkuze Rivers have been nationally designated as important rivers for representation of biodiversity.

The White Mfolozi catchment consists mostly of commercial farming in the northwest and Traditional Council land in the southeast, with the main activity being cattle farming. Approximately 120 km^2 of commercial forestry (or 2.5% of the land cover) and 30km^2 of alien vegetation (less than 1% of the land cover) are situated in the upper reaches of the catchment. Only a small portion of the catchment area is irrigated, estimated at about 8km^2, downstream of Klipfontein Dam. Some farmers have reduced their irrigation requirements because of the high cost of water. The Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park lies at the outlet of the catchments from the Zululand District Municipality. Significant towns include Vryheid, Ulundi and Emondlo.

The Black Mfolozi catchments consist mostly of Traditional Authority land, with the main activity being cattle farming. There is approximately 100km^2 of commercial forestry (or 3% the land cover) and 20km^2 of alien vegetation (or less than 1% of the land cover) situated in the upper reaches of the catchment. Only a small portion of the catchment area is irrigated, estimated at about 15 km^2. The Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park lies at the outlet of the catchment from the Zululand District Municipality. The only significant town is Nongoma. The water resources of the Black Mfolozi catchments are mostly undeveloped and underutilized. The major water users in these catchments are irrigation and domestic rural water supply. Nongoma receives water from the Vuna River (W22G).

The Mkuze catchments consist mostly of commercial cattle or game farming, with a small area of Traditional Council land located in the southeast. There is a significant amount of afforestation, estimated to be nearly 114km^2 (or 4% of the land cover), and an estimated 49km^2 of alien vegetation (or 2% of the land cover). Irrigation of sugarcane is another significant land use covering area of approximately 68km^2 (2.6% of the land cover). The only significant town in the area is Hlobane that is situated river's headwaters. This system is impacted on by the rain shadow of the Lebombo Mountains.

The water resources are mostly undeveloped, with only a few farm dams for irrigation purposes. The major water users in these catchments are irrigation and commercial forestry. Irrigators abstract water from run-of-river flows or from farm dams, apart from Senekal Estates who receive water from the Pongolapoort Dam. The town of Hlobane obtains its water from the Hlobane and Boulder Dams. There is a deficit in the Mkuze River during both the winter and summer months owing to irrigation utilizing the entire available yield without maintaining water for the Mkhuze Game Reserve.

The Pongola catchments form part of an International River Basin shared with both Swaziland and Mozambique. Although neither of these countries currently has high demands on these water resources, it may be easier to supply Maputo's future requirements from the Pongola River where there is a surplus (sourced from the Pongolapoort Dam) than from the Inkomati River that is stressed. The Pongola catchments are characterised by large-scale afforestation estimated at 480km^2 (or 6% of the land cover) in the upper Pongola and Bivane tributaries, and largescale irrigation of approximately 200km^2 (or 2,5% of the land cover) in the W44 catchments upstream of the Pongolapoort Dam. The main irrigated crop is sugarcane. There is approximately 150km^2 of alien vegetation (or 2% of the land cover). The significant towns in the area include, Pongola, Paul Pietersburg, Louwsburg, and Frischgewaagd.

4.2.2.9 Climate

The mean summer temperatures in this area ranges from <25 - >30^{o}C. The higher temperatures occur in the eastern areas, with the western and interior regions being cooler. During the summer period the humidity as well as the higher temperatures results in the convection rainfall that supplies water to this area. Furthermore, because of higher humidity the evaporation during this period could be lower due to the high percentage humidity of this area. This may have some impacts on agricultural activities as many crops are sensitive to temperature and this could affect the viability of many proposed developments in this area. Therefore, it is imperative that prior to significant investment in future development that a thorough study be undertaken to determine the suitability of crops and associated activities for this current temperature range during the summer period.

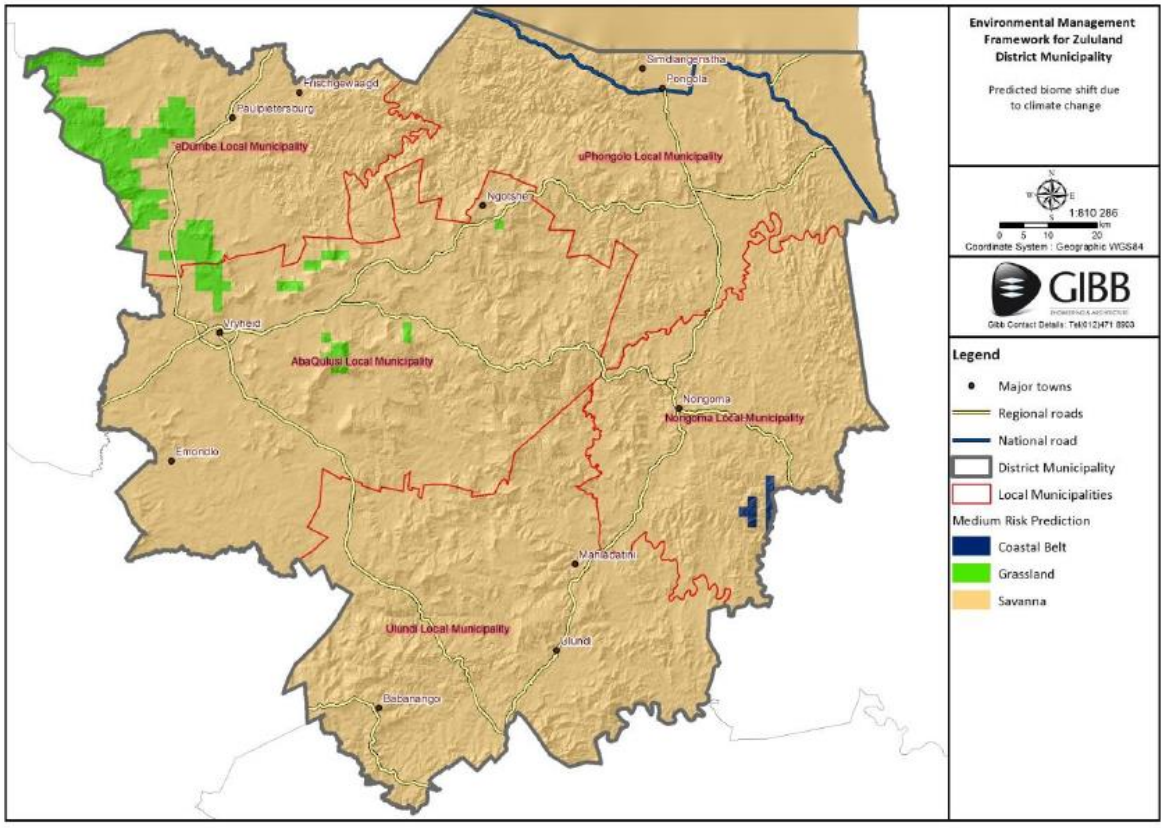
The mean winter night-time temperature of this area ranges from 0 - 2^{o}C in the higher altitude western regions, while rising to > 12^{o}C in the lower altitude eastern regions. During the winter period there is a marked decrease in the humidity, which results in a decrease in the occurrence of rainfall during this period. Hence winters are cool and dry. This decrease in water vapour promotes an increase in evaporation as there is an increase in the atmospheric water deficit, which reduces the availability of water for plant growth and irrigation. Hence, agriculture and developments within this region must be able to accommodate these night-time temperature extremes to allow for an improvement in the local economy (Schulze and Kunz, 2011a).

4.2.2.10 Climate Change

Veld fires, storms and strong winds are common hazards in the district and will likely be exacerbated by climate change. Climate change is also predicted to shift biomes in South Africa, which will result in changes to the ecosystems and vegetation found in the ZDM. It is predicted that under a medium-risk climate scenario, a nearly complete loss of the Grassland

Biome will occur with it being replaced by the Savanna Biome and a small patch of Coastal Belt Biome in the south-east of the ZDM (DEA, 2017a).

Map 10 Predicted biome shift due to climate change



Under a high-risk climate scenario, it is forecasted that the Grassland Biome will be completely replaced by the Savanna Biome (DEA, 2017a). These predictions are based on an intermediate case scenario looking at temperature increases and changes in rainfall. This change in biome will have a considerable effect on biodiversity, as habitats for species are lost. This, in turn, affects larger ecosystems through disruptions in food chains, etc. The subsequent loss of habitats also results in the loss of the associated ecosystem services, such as energy dissipation of water run-off during storm events. These losses in ecosystem services have cascading negative effects on the surrounding ecosystem services-dependent local communities.

4.2.2.11 Vulnerability Assessment - High-Priority Climate Change Indicators

Based on a climate change vulnerability assessment, the following priority indicators were identified as high-priority climate change vulnerabilities for the municipality.

No	Sector	Indicator Title	Exposure Answer	Sensitivity Answer	Adaptive Capacity Answer
1	Agriculture	Change in grain (maize, wheat & barley) production	Yes	High	Low
8	Agriculture	Increased areas for commercial plantations	Yes	High	Low
14	Biodiversity and Environment	Increased impacts on environment due to land-use change	Yes	High	Low
25	Human Health	Increased malnutrition and hunger as a result of food insecurity	Yes	High	Low
28	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster	Management Loss of industrial and labour productivity	Yes	High	Low
30	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster	Increased impacts on traditional and informal dwellings Management	Yes	High	Low
31	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster	Management Increased isolation of rural communities	Yes	High	Low
32	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster	Management Increased migration to urban and peri-urban areas	Yes	High	Low
33	Human Settlements, Infrastructure and Disaster	Management Increased risk of wildfires	Yes	High	Low
37	Water	Less water available for irrigation and drinking	Yes	High	Low

The medium and low-priority risk indicators are contained in the Climate Change Response Strategy which is an Annexure.

4.2.2.12 Agricultural Potential

The potential of the land to produce food is largely determined by physical factors such as the terrain, soils, and climate. The KZN Agricultural Land Zoning System (DAFF & DAEA, 2012) is a new initiative by the agricultural authorities that combines available data to classify a region

into Agricultural Land Categories, which indicate the ability of an area to produce food under recommended management practices on a sustainable basis.

The agricultural authorities regard land with high agricultural potential as a scarce non-renewable resource and accordingly apply a risk-averse and cautious approach when development of such land for purposes other than agricultural production is proposed. To support this risk-averse approach as the basis for decision-making, land with high potential for agriculture is deemed irreplaceable and must thus be legally protected (DAFF & DAEA, 2012).

Irreplaceable land exists in the western highlands of the district, eDumbe Municipality and Abaqulusi Municipality. Irreplaceable land in the Phongola valley is because of irrigation opportunities that have been developed in this area. Current land cover reflects these potentials.

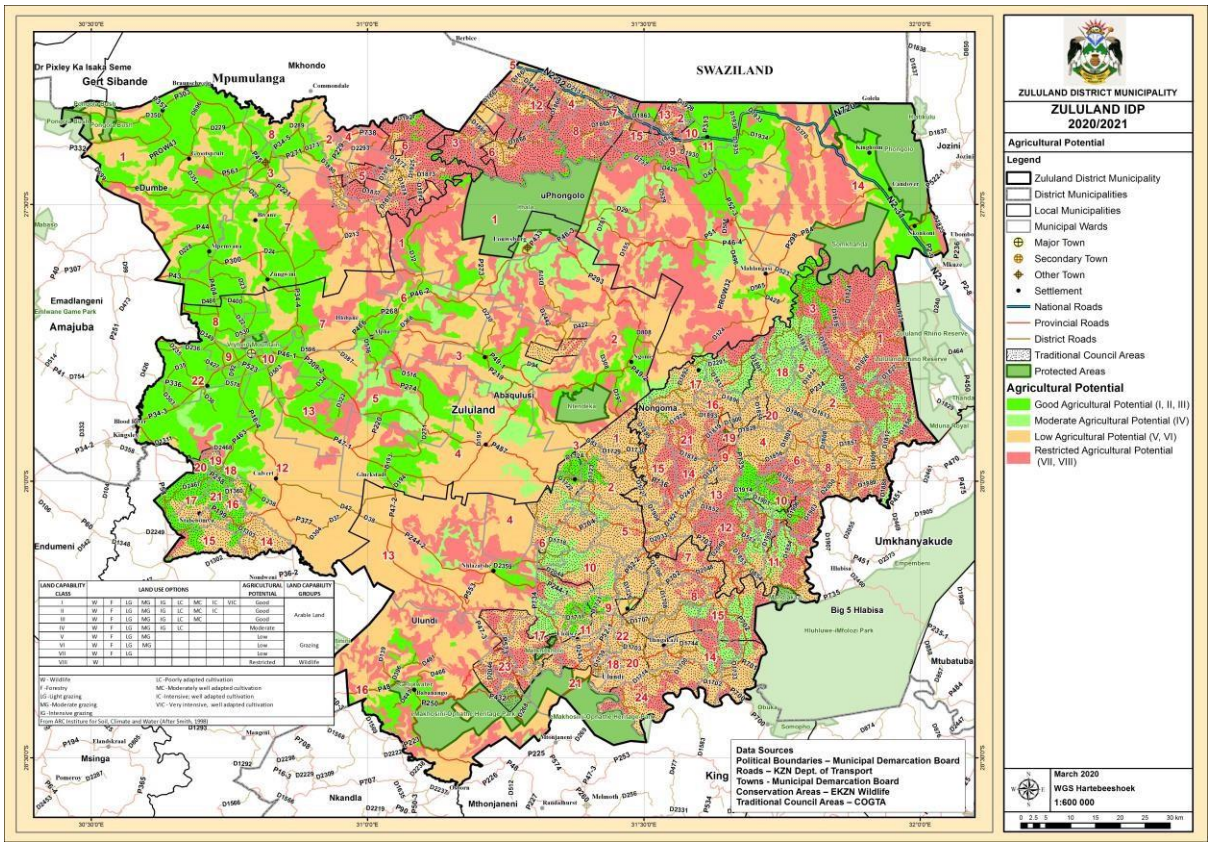
The communal areas of Ulundi and Nongoma are however not as fortunate and irreplaceable land is marginal to poor except for the high-lying plateaus in each district. Secondary and mixed agricultural land is found in around these municipalities. However, these make up a small portion of the total area. Valley bushveld of the two Mfolozi Rivers does provide considerable irreplaceable land for the development of irrigation.

Given the high temperatures in these valleys and the moderate winters, these areas are perfectly suited to produce vegetables in the winter or off-season. The deep low-altitude river valleys of Pongola and Mfolozi Rivers provide an excellent opportunity for intensive agricultural production.

Where irrigation is available, sugar cane, out of season vegetables and sub-tropical fruits can be planted. Agricultural potential outside these valleys is limited to stock and game farming.

The map below depicts agricultural land categories found within the Zululand District Municipality. Irreplaceable land accounts for 49 409Ha; threatened land accounts for 359 421Ha; primary agricultural land accounts for 326 817Ha; secondary agricultural land accounts for 504 926Ha; mixed agricultural land accounts for 165 635ha; permanently transformed land accounts for 13 318Ha; Proclaimed reserves land accounts for 46 571Ha; and water bodies about 11 238Ha.

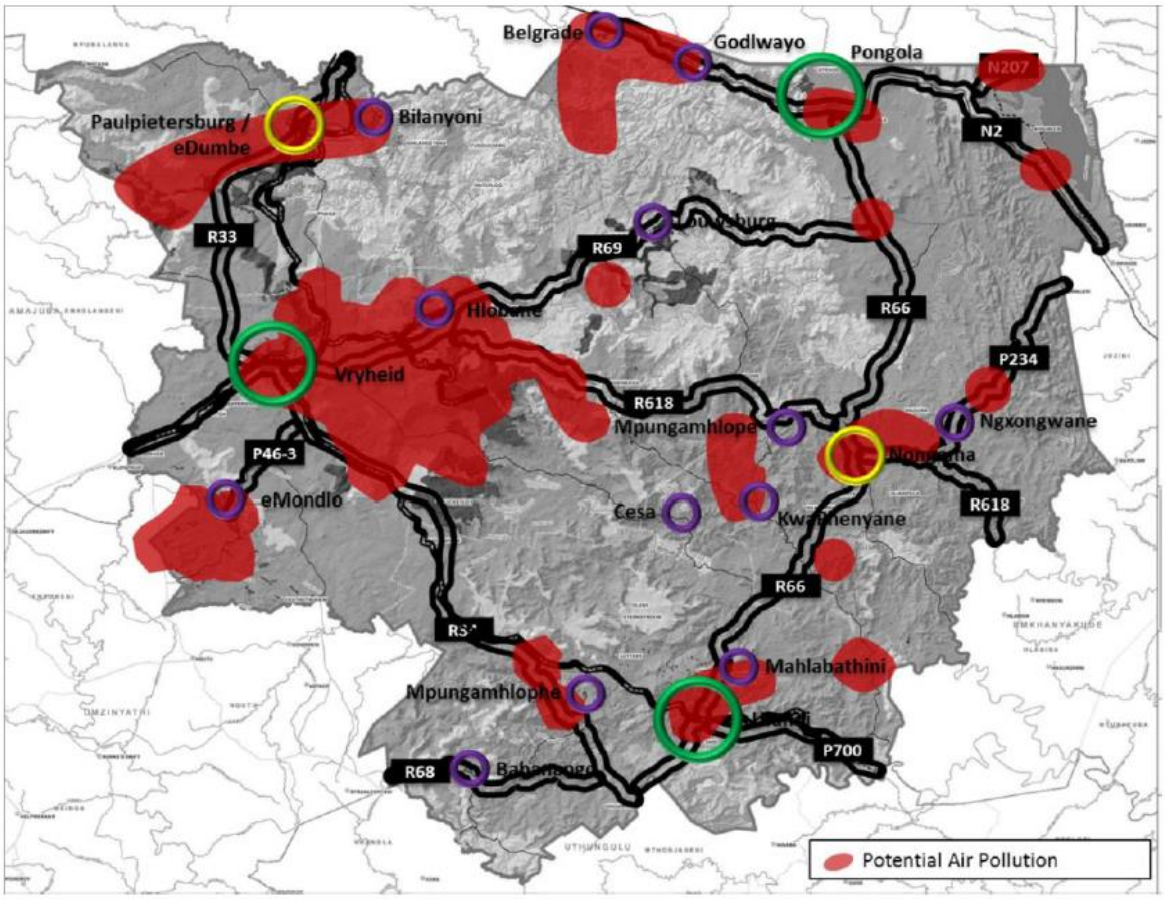
Map 11: Agricultural Potential



4.2.2.13 Air Quality

Air pollution in the ZDM is experienced within the industrial areas as well as where domestic burning is practiced. Potential air pollution hot spots are illustrated in the map below. As indicated the air pollution is spread out in the area and is mostly spatially distributed within areas of industrial activities. The high amounts of potential air pollution in the Abaqulusi area are largely due to the industrial areas and mines present in this area (ZDM, 2013b).

Figure 15 Air Quality Hotspots



4.2.3 *Integrated Waste Management*

Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is a requirement for certain organs of state in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) for government to properly plan and manage waste. The compilation of this IWMP will be done in line with the "Guideline for the Development of Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP's) (DEA, 2012) and in accordance with Section 12 of NEM:WA.

The IWMP presents an overview and analysis of the status quo of waste management within Zululand, provides a gap and needs assessment and offers solutions to ensure responsible waste management within Zululand.

Issues such as waste generation, waste minimisation and re-use, collection of all waste, disposal infrastructure (disposal facility requirements), and disposal according to environmentally sound practices are addressed to ensure compliance within the requirements of relevant legislation and regulations. The Integrated Waste Management Plan was Adopted in May 2024 and is attached as an annexure.

4.2.3.1 Waste Management Gap Analysis

A number of gaps and needs (Gaps Analysis and Needs Assessment) are immediately apparent concerning waste management in the municipality. Foremost of these are the challenges presented by the new Waste Act (Act 59 of 2008) and the NWMS 2020.

Below are the headings for the identified gaps and needs in Zululand District Municipality:

- Legislation and Regulatory Issues
- Waste Collection & Municipal Service Delivery Issues
- Waste Minimization and Recycling initiatives
- Technical and Operational Issues
- Waste Management in the municipality
- Waste Treatment and Disposal Issues
- Waste Management Education and Awareness
- Financial Resources
- Waste Information Management

The following problems (gaps and needs) were identified to ensure that the desired end state for waste management services in the Zululand District Municipality would be achieved.

4.2.3.1.1 Legislation and Regulatory Issues

	Issue	**Gaps & Needs**
1	5.1.1 National Waste Management Strategy	• The Goals and Objectives of the NWMS are not applied with the ZDM (Section 3.2): • Compliance with waste management licencing conditions (All disposal facilities) and National Norms and standards for the storage of waste (applicable to transfer stations proposed for establishment).
2	5.1.2 By-Laws	• The existing by-laws to manage waste management activities at the Ulundi local municipality are outdated.
3	5.1.3 Waste Act	• The by-laws related to waste are not updated- Ulundi Local Municipality.
		• There are currently no standards for the management of waste in the municipality (Refer to Section 9.3 of the Waste Act).
		• The Abaqulusi, Nongoma and uPhongolo local municipalities do not have existing IWMP • The Ulundi and eDumbe local municipalities have developed IWMPs. • Review the existing IWMP (Refer to Section 12.1 of the Waste Act).

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
		• Resources responsible for all matters relating to waste management are available at the respective municipalities, however, the requirements of the Waste Act regarding the designation of a Waste Officer still requires implementation (See Section 10.3 of the Waste Act).
		• Containers that are provided by the respective municipalities in the District for the recycling of waste materials are insufficient (Section 23.2 of the Waste Act).
4	5.1.4 Municipal Rates	• A very small proportion of the districts' population reportedly pays rates. This will affect the level of service delivered to the public from the municipalities and the ability of public to pay for waste services.
		• The municipality provides poor waste service to rural areas.
5	5.1.5 Zululand District Municipality IDP	• The existing IDP forum meetings used to plan development in the municipality are a useful municipal platform to integrate development planning needs. However, there is a need to provide a platform where other National / Provincial institutional development planning (i.e. Department of Public Works construction of schools, clinics, hospitals, prisons etc.) can be filtered down to the municipality especially in terms of where these development initiatives will require some waste service delivery.

4.2.3.1.2 Waste Collection & Municipal Service Delivery Issues

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	All landfill sites	• There is no regional landfill site at the ZDM, the municipality is in the process of seeking funds for the development of an Integrated Waste Management Plan/Strategy. The total backlog figure in the ZDM is 33,75%. The majority of these backlogs comprise of rural scattered households. The costing for such refuse removal have not been assessed yet in any local municipality within the district, and only costing for upgrading of existing landfill sites could be obtained. • Some landfill sites at the District municipality are not licensed. • The landfill sites should be upgraded to comply with the license conditions, thereby regular compacting and covering. The fences surrounding the sites are vandalised and should all be repaired. • Proper record-keeping of incoming waste is essential and should be conducted. • Reclamation activities on the disposal sites should be formalised and records kept of material recycled. • Burning of waste should be phased out with immediate effect. Waste should be compacted and covered daily. If not possible at least once a week. • At the eDumbe LM, an allocation of R18 million has been granted for the establishment of a new site (the Bilanyoni site). It is projected to have an operational lifespan of at least 50 years. While it has a sound design, it necessitates enhancements and modernization. The application for permit closure has been submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs and the report is still under review by the Department.

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
		• A new site has been identified in the eMbonjeni Area of the Nongoma LM and initial preparations are in progress, including the initiation of geo-hydrological studies. • Access roads to the Vryheid landfill are in poor condition. The site is not accessible during inclement weather and signages at the entrance are not available due to theft. Due to the heavy rains, there is a risk that groundwater may have been contaminated at the landfill site.
2	Transfer Stations	• There is only one Transfer station in the Zululand District Municipality (Ulundi LM)

4.2.3.1.3 Waste Minimization and Recycling Initiatives

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	Recycling, Reuse, Recovery and Waste Minimization Initiatives	• **Abaqulusi Local Municipality** Abaqulusi municipality has formally implemented waste minimization and recycling as an integral part of its' practices which seeks to reduce the tonnage of waste reaching the landfill sites and subsequently creates jobs for those who are interested to participate in recycling program. Residents are provided with colour plastic to separate at source by the municipality. It is imperative that active encouragement be fostered for the waste minimisation strategies in place, given its significant potential to divert waste from being landfilled. • **eDumbe Local Municipality** An attempt by the municipality is the existing Moduba Environment Project as a partnership project that reaches out to 30 Mondi related schools within eDumbe and Abaqulusi Municipalities, Zululand District, with the objective to promote environmental awareness in schools through teacher workshops, training and projects. Additional strategies to promote recycling and other waste minimisation activities is encouraged. • **Nongoma Local Municipality** While the municipality itself does not directly participate in any formal recycling program, the contractor responsible for managing the dumpsite has engaged three companies to carry out recycling activities at the landfill site. The municipality has a strategy to furnish the residence and business areas with wheelie bins and steel cages for the retail shops. The companies only take paper and plastics and sell to Mondi in Richards Bay. The lack of structured waste separation initiatives impacts on downstream waste management activities within the municipality. • **Ulundi Local Municipality** The municipality has developed the recycling policy which safeguard the recycling initiatives within Ulundi Municipality which is reviewed annually. This is deemed

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
		acceptable; nevertheless, a need exists for the development and execution of recycling initiatives. • **<u>uPhongolo Local Municipality</u>** The uPhongolo Municipality has taken into account and acknowledged the substantial potential benefits that can be obtained through waste diversion. The municipality has then decided to explore this potential by, amongst others, entering into agreement with Hlanganisani Izibi Waste Recycling. It is essential to guarantee that recycling occurs with efficiency
		• Domestic waste at all the landfill sites was observed to contain large amounts of recyclable material despite the recycling activities. This included plastics and paper grades.
		• General waste at households contain a large amount of recyclable material. This included plastic and paper grades.
		• Limited volumes of garden refuse were observed at the various waste disposal sites during site inspection. • This might be due to the drought phenomenon. Home composting should be encouraged to get to the diversion of 100% by 2030. • The exact volume of garden refuse and builders' rubble generated are not known since no proper record-keeping and sorting of different types of waste takes place at the waste disposal sites.
		• There are no accurate records of the quantities of waste generated in different areas of the municipality. It is therefore not possible to set recycling, reuse, recovery and minimization targets.
2	Existing Initiatives	• For the majority of ZDM, there are no existing waste minimizing initiatives.

4.2.3.1.4 Technical and Operational Issues

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	Staff and Fleet	• Lack of sufficient supervisors at landfill sites.
		• Shortage of general workers who assist with waste collection, street sweeping in the municipalities.
		• Insufficient number of trained staff in waste and environmental issues.
		• There is extreme shortage of waste management equipment.

4.2.3.1.5 Waste Management in the Municipality

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	Public Transport Facilities	• For the bus and taxi rank line of business, it should be kept in mind that these activities are also magnets for formal and informal trade activities, which in themselves generate a varied composition of wastes. Therefore, the district municipality must also make adequate provision for a waste service at these public transport facilities.
2	Building and Construction waste	• This includes building rubble from construction and spoil material from road construction and other activities in the district municipality.

4.2.3.1.6 Waste Treatment and Disposal Issues

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	All waste disposal facilities	• Waste Treatment and Disposal Issues
2	Illegal Dumping	• Illegal dumping is reported to be a problem in various areas within the municipality.
3	General Landfill Provisions	

4.2.3.1.7 Waste Management Education and Awareness

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	Educational Awareness, Schemes and Campaigns	• Waste campaigns are not strongly encouraged at schools. • Local Municipalities • General Public

4.2.3.1.8 Financial Resources

	Issue	Gaps & Needs
1	Waste Budget	• Lack of funds for waste related services

4.2.3.1.9 Waste Information Management

	Issue	Gaps & Needs	Recommendation/s
1	Waste Information System	• Lack of waste information collection, capturing and recording system	• The local municipalities need to report through the provincial system and Waste Information System (WIS). The WIS team then provides the reported data to the National system, the South African Waste Information System (SAWIS).
		• Lack of information management and dissemination systems	• Collect information on environmental impact and resources in general

4.2.4 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Section 53 of Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 "DM Act" requires each municipality to prepare a **Disaster Management Plan** according to the circumstances prevailing in its area. Besides requirements of the DM Act, Section 26 (g) of the Municipal System Act No. 32 of 2000 also requires Municipal Disaster Management Plans to form an integral part of the municipality's Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 requires the Zululand Disaster Management Section to take the following actions:

- To prepare a Municipal Disaster Management Plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area and incorporating all municipal entities as well as external role-players.

- To co-ordinate and align the implementation of its Municipal Disaster Risk Management Plan with those of other organs of state, institutional and any other relevant role-players; and
- To regularly review and update its Municipal Disaster Management Plan (refer to Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002 - Section 48).

The fire and rescue services have some legal mandate that we need to follow and fulfil as Zululand District Municipality.

- To provide for the establishment; maintenance; employment; coordination and standardization of fire brigade services and for matters connected therewith.
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act 101 of 1998
- National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977
- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
- Occupational Health and Safety Act 181 of 1983
- Safety at Sports and Recreation Act 2 of 2010
- SANS 10400
- SANS 10090
- Major Hazardous Installation Regulations
- Emergency By-laws

Until recently, the approach to Disaster Management has been reactive and relief centric. A paradigm shift has now taken place from the relief centric pattern to holistic and integrated approach with emphasis on prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

4.2.4.1 Disaster Management Plan

The plan is prepared in accordance with the Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002) (DMA) which places a legal obligation on all organs of state and other institutional role-players involved in disaster management to develop, regularly review, update, coordinate, share and implement disaster management plans (DMP). The Zululand District Disaster Management Plan is attached herewith as **Annexure**.

4.2.4.2 Institutional Capacity

4.2.4.2.1 Municipal Disaster Management Centre

The disaster risk management function and Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in the municipality fall under the Corporate Services Department of the Zululand District Municipality. Zululand District Municipality Disaster Management Centre was established in 2006 and is fully operational. It is located at Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport in Ulundi. It operates for 24hours seven days a week.

4.2.4.2.2 Operational Function

The Zululand Disaster Management is placed under the Committee of Health and Safety Portfolio Committee that is where the committee takes decision and makes recommendations to the Council. The Chairperson for the said committee is the councillor responsible for Disaster Management and the other councillors from other Local Municipalities who are responsible for Disaster Management who also participate in the District Disaster Management Advisory Forum.

4.2.4.2.3 Municipal Institutional Capacity

The disaster risk management function and Disaster Management Centre (DMC) in the ZDM are under the Corporate Services Department. The Municipal Disaster Offices form part of the Protection Services Departments under Corporate Services. The Disaster Management Centre has a District Disaster Manager and Disaster Management Officers per Local Municipality.

4.2.4.2.4 Zululand District Disaster Advisory Committee (DDMAC)

Zululand District Disaster Advisory Committee is fully functional and was formed in terms of the Disaster Management Act No. 57 of 2002, Section 51 coupled to section 42, which requires the Municipality to establish a multi–disciplined structure consisting of representatives from the District Municipality, all category B Municipalities within the District, Provincial Departments who have a role play in the Disaster Management and have district offices within the area, Senior Representatives of the National Departments within the area and all role players i.e. All NGO'S in the district.

4.2.4.2.5 Municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee

The Zululand District Municipality has established a municipal Disaster Management Inter-Departmental Committee comprising the following departments:

- Disaster Management Unit
- Mayor's Office
- Technical Services Department

- Corporate Services Department

4.2.4.2.6 Disaster Management Advisory Forum

The Zululand District Disaster Risk Management Advisory Forum was established in 2009. According to subsection (1) a forum is a body in which the municipality and other key stakeholders consult one another and co-ordinate their actions on matters relating to disaster management in areas under their jurisdiction. The Zululand District municipality advisory forum is made up of all relevant stakeholders within the district who may be involved in issues related to disaster management. One of the challenges faced by the forum is non-attendance of key stakeholders at the meetings, the forum meets quarterly. In addition:

- Local Municipal Disaster Management Committees: Local Municipalities have established local offices to manage and or discus disasters and response to local disasters.
- District Technical Advisory Committee: This committee was established at the district level and comprises local and district political and administrative officials and identified sector departments.
- Municipal Inter-Departmental Disaster Risk Management Committee: This committee is to be established.
- Ward Structures: Ward Structures are a key community awareness and important communication and information link between the municipality and the communities on the ground. Ward structures are operational in all the municipalities.

4.2.4.3 Resources and Equipment

The table below indicates the resources and equipment available within the ZDM to deal with disasters.

Table 18: Disaster Management Capacity

MUNICIPALITY	VEHICLES	PERSONNEL	EQUIPMENT
Zululand District	3X Land Cruiser 4X4 with fitted rescue equipment; 2X S/Cab Bakkies; 2X Disaster utility Trucks (3 in 1) and 1X fire engine.	09 which comprises of:- • Head of Disaster; • Admin Officer; • 10X Fire Fighters	3X Sets of Jaws of life; 2X Prisma Lights and Fire Rescue.
Abaqulusi	1X Bakkie; 2X Fire Engine 1X Rescue and 1X Tanker.	1X Acting Disaster Management Assistant Manager and 1X Acting Disaster Officer	1X Jaws of Life and Fire Equipment

Edumbe	1X Truck; 1X Bakkie Sakkie; 1X Tanker.	• Head of Disaster; • 1X Centre Manager; • 2X Fire Fighters.	1X Jaws of Life and Fire 15X Fire Beaters
uPhongolo	1X Fire Engine 1X Utility vehicle 1X Skid Unit	• Head of Department; • Manager of Fire; Disaster; • Disaster Officer; • Utility Driver and • 5X Fire Fighters • 2X Interns Fire Fighters.	None
Nongoma	1X Truck; 1X Bakkie; 1X Skid unit	• Head of Department; • 1X Disaster Officer and • 6X Fire Fighters.	15X Fire Beaters and 6X Back pumps.
Ulundi	1X Fire Engine 1X Bakkie; 2X Skid unit	• Head of Department; • Disaster Officer • Admin Officer and • 09 Fire Fighters.	23X Fire Beaters

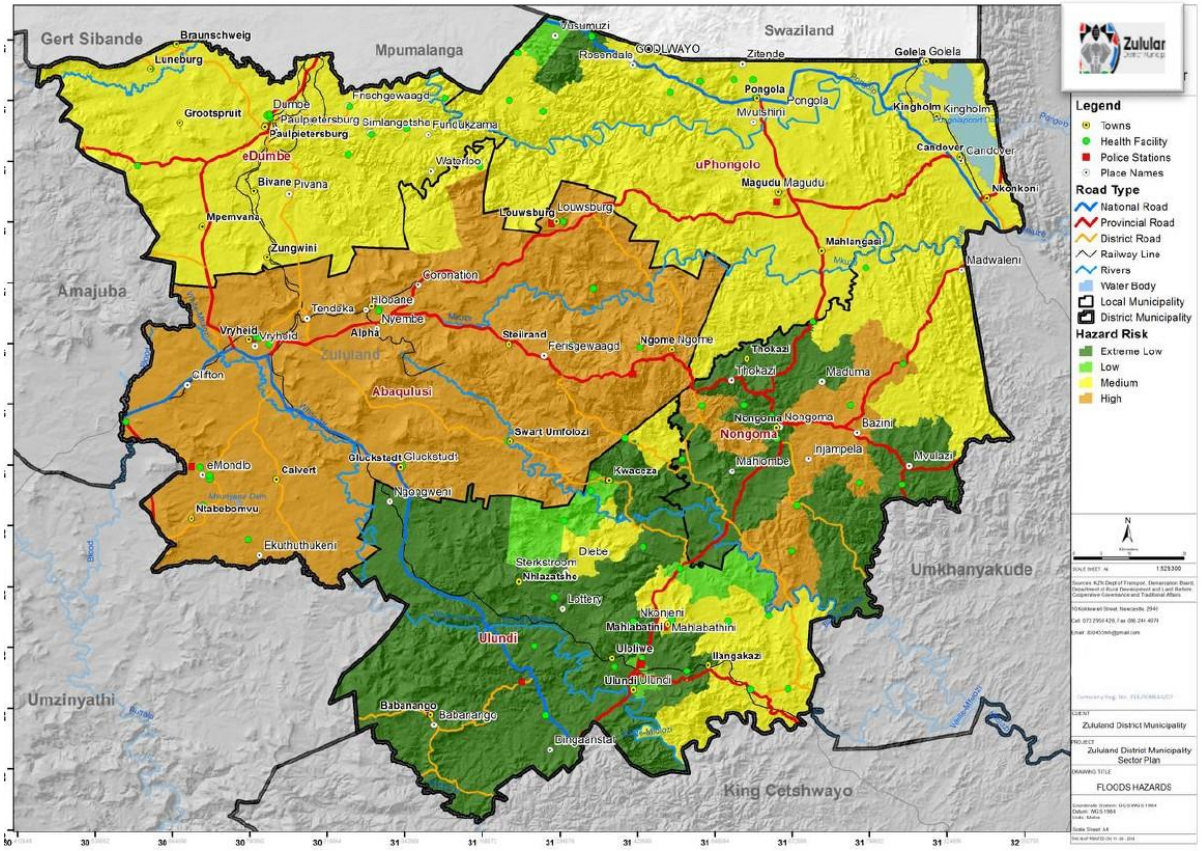
4.2.4.4 Risk Assessment

The Zululand District municipality is exposed to a wide range of natural and human-induced hazards that can cause widespread hardship and devastation. The Zululand Disaster Management Centre has observed that seasonal incidents occur in their extreme and this may be attributed to the effects of climate change. Over the past few seasons, the district has experienced:

Heavy rainfall caused flooding in several areas. Higher rainfall occurring during November to January summer season period causes floods in low-lying areas and erosion of land has become a regular feature in the district. The district has in the past witnessed the worst form of disasters caused by floods and landslides rendering normal life paralyzed by way of disruption of means of communications caused due to damage of roads and bridges and blockage of roads.

The map depicts below the flood hazard index of the different quinary catchments present or intersecting with the municipality. The flood hazard index is based on the catchment characteristics and design rainfall, averaged at the quinary catchment level. Green indicates a low flooding hazard, while red indicates a high flood hazard.

Map 12 Flood Risk Areas in Zululand



The risk assessment map above illustrates areas of Ulundi to have a higher risk of floods. These areas include settlements such as Dindi, Nqulwane, a portion of Ophathe Heritage Park, and Ulundi town. These are settlements situated between existing rivers/streams.

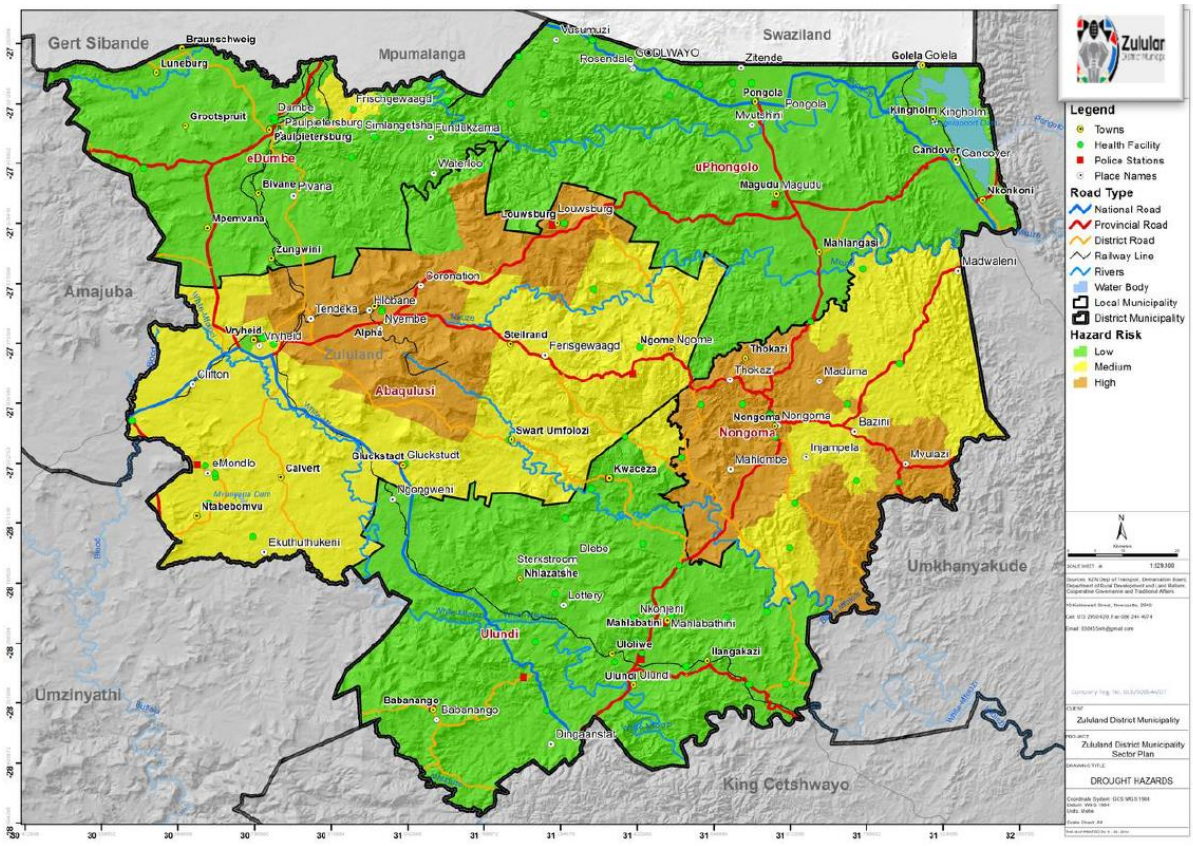
Much of the area of Abaqulusi has been pointed out.

Areas around Nongoma, to Abaqulusi and eDumbe are also prone to high flood risk.

Severe drought causes serious shortage of water for both domestic and livestock use. According to recent data received from the SA Weather Service, most of these areas have been constantly receiving less than average rain fall in the past five years. As a result of the reduction in rainfall, there has been a constant reduction in crops yielded by farmers as well as a steady decline in water reserve sources.

The map below depicts the projected change in drought tendencies (i.e. the number of cases exceeding near-normal per decade) for the period 1995-2024, relative to the 1986-2005 baseline period, under a low mitigation scenario (RCP 8.5). A negative value is indicative of an increase in drought tendencies per 10 years (more frequent than the observed baseline).

Map 13 Drought Risk



According the map, areas north east of Nongoma, centre to north of Abaqulusi are prone to drought.

Runaway veld fires have ravaged the district and destroyed a lot of property, livestock, grazing lands and even claimed innocent people's lives. Veld fires have been a persistent problem in Zululand District Municipality area and this situation has worsened over the past several years, the district experienced devastating veld and structural fires across. Those veld fires that resulted from strong winds and extremely dry winter conditions, damaged to land. Plant and animal communities in particular are at greater risk of extinction because their traditional habitats are irreversibly being modified by severe fires. Other notable adverse effects have been loss of livestock, agricultural crops and power outages.

The rise in heat temperatures is one of the causes of fires but can also be hazardous to the health of communities due to heat stroke.

The very hot days map below depicts the number of days where the maximum temperature exceeds 35°C. The annual heat-wave days map depicts the number of where the maximum temperature exceeds the average maximum temperature of the warmest month of the year at that location by 5°C, for a period of at least three consecutive days.

Map 14 Areas in Zululand affected by extreme heat



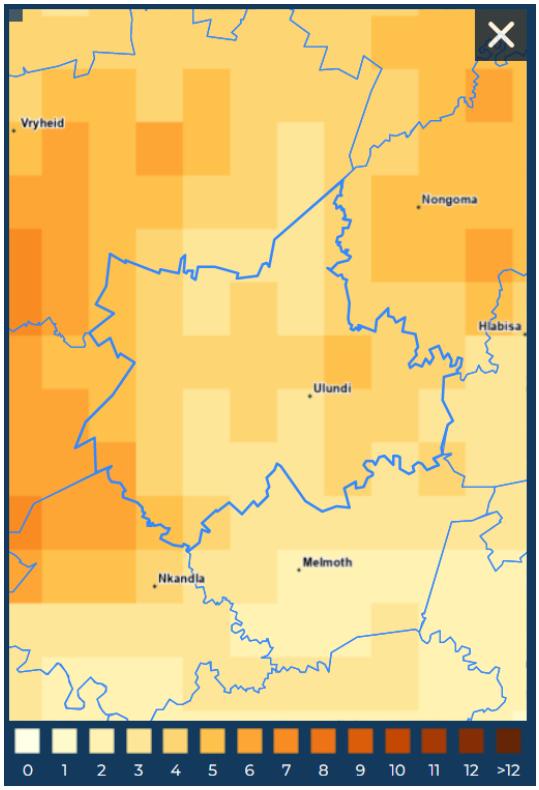
According to the map, it is evident that the entire district experiences mild high heat.

Map 15 Areas susceptible to heat in Zululand



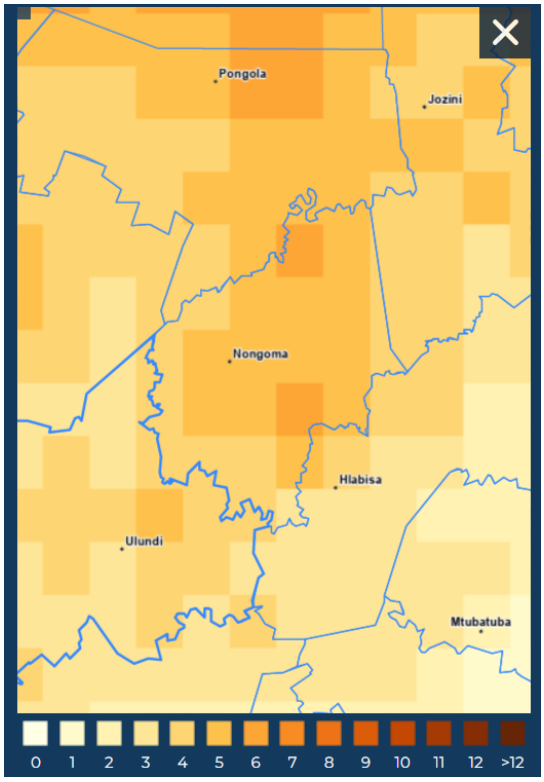
Areas around uPhongolo and neighbouring eSwatini and Gert Sibande District also experience serious heat.

Map 16 Areas in Zululand affected by Heat Wave



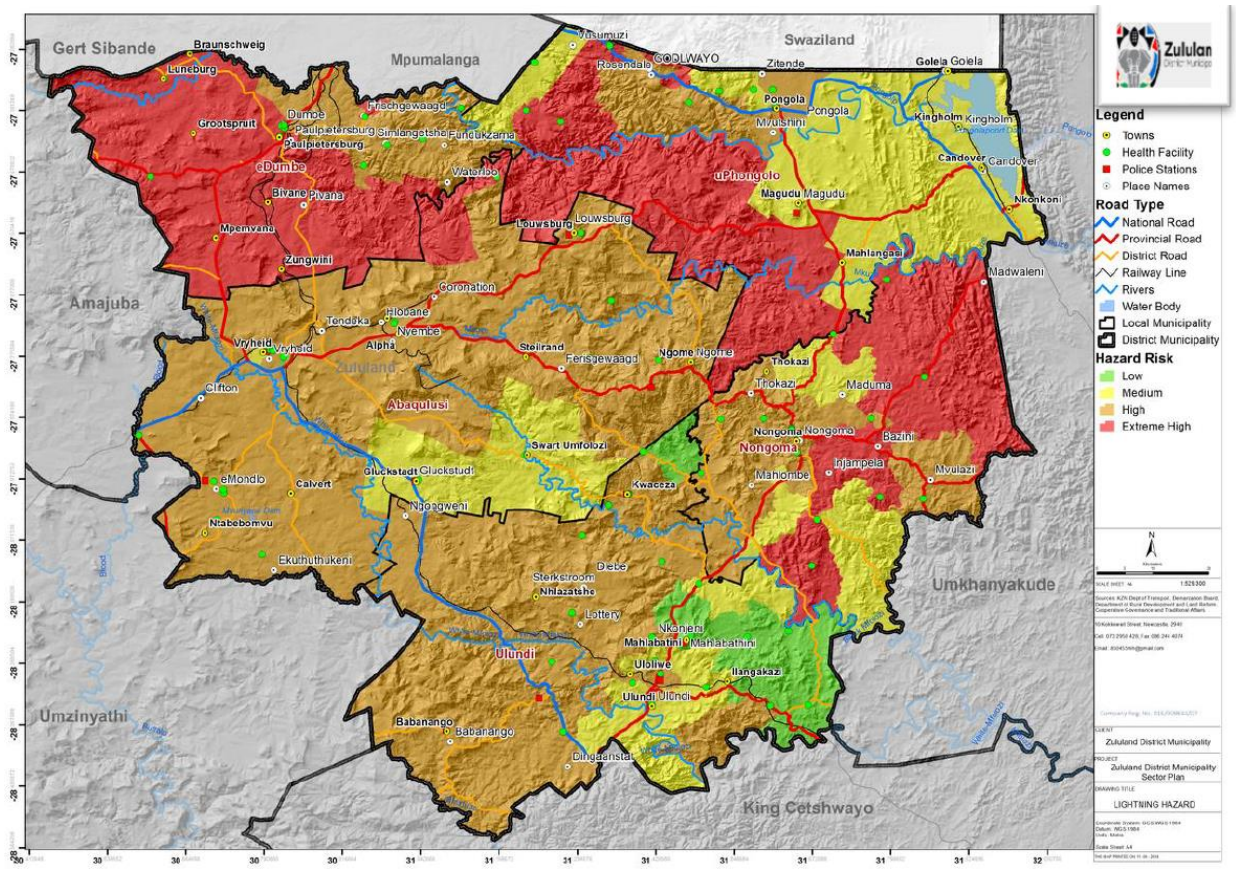
According to the map, areas around Abaqulusi, especially in the south, experience medium to severe heat waves. Areas around and south east and north of Nongoma and uPhongolo also experience medium heat waves.

Map 17 Heat wave risk in Zululand



Areas around uPhongolo, into neighbouring eSwatini and Mpumalanga Province also experience high prevalence of heat waves.

Map 18 Lightning hazards in Zululand

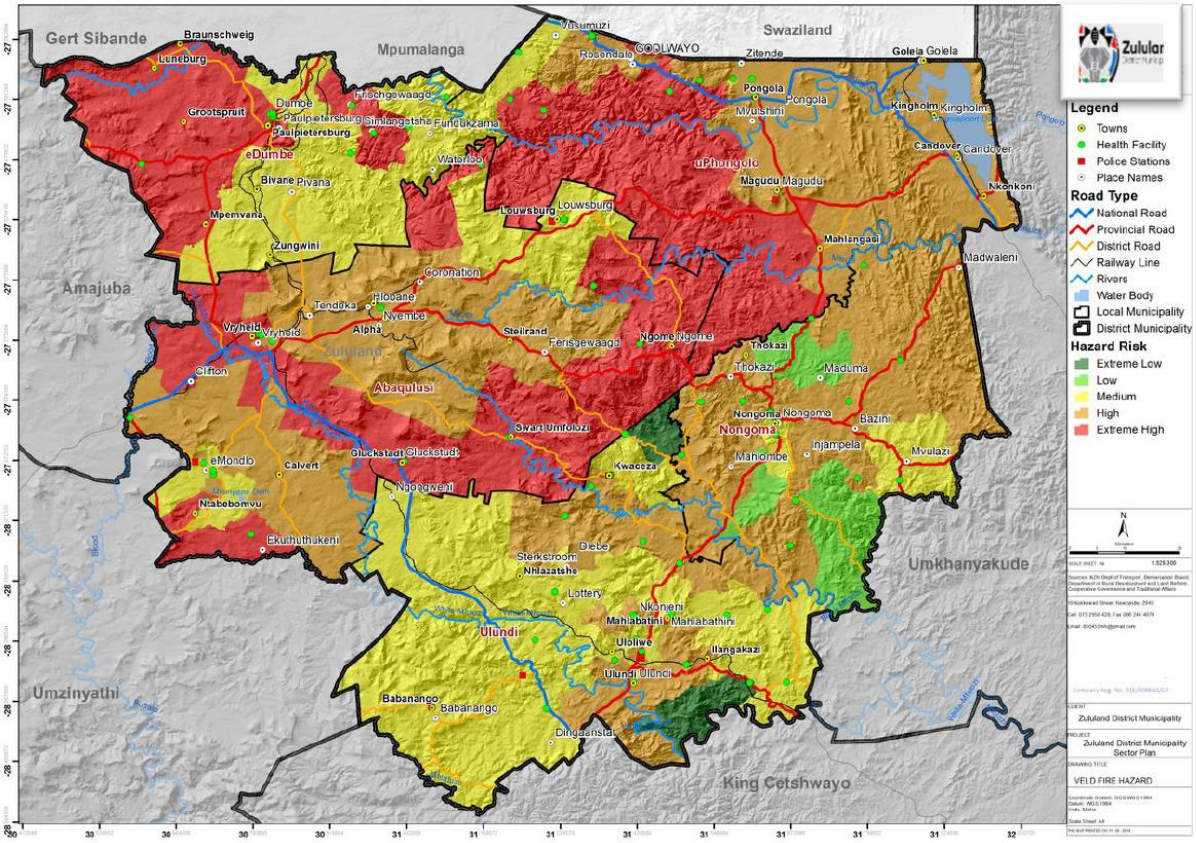


Fatal lightning strike incidents occur during the summer seasons.

According to the map above, the northern region of the district, constituting of uPhongolo and eDumbe municipalities experience extremely high levels of lightning hazards. Abaqulusi, Nongoma and Ulundi municipalities experience high-risk ratings

The map below depicts the likelihood of wildfires occurring in the wildland-urban interface (the boundary or interface between developed land and fire-prone vegetation) of the settlement.

Map 19 Fire Risk in Zululand

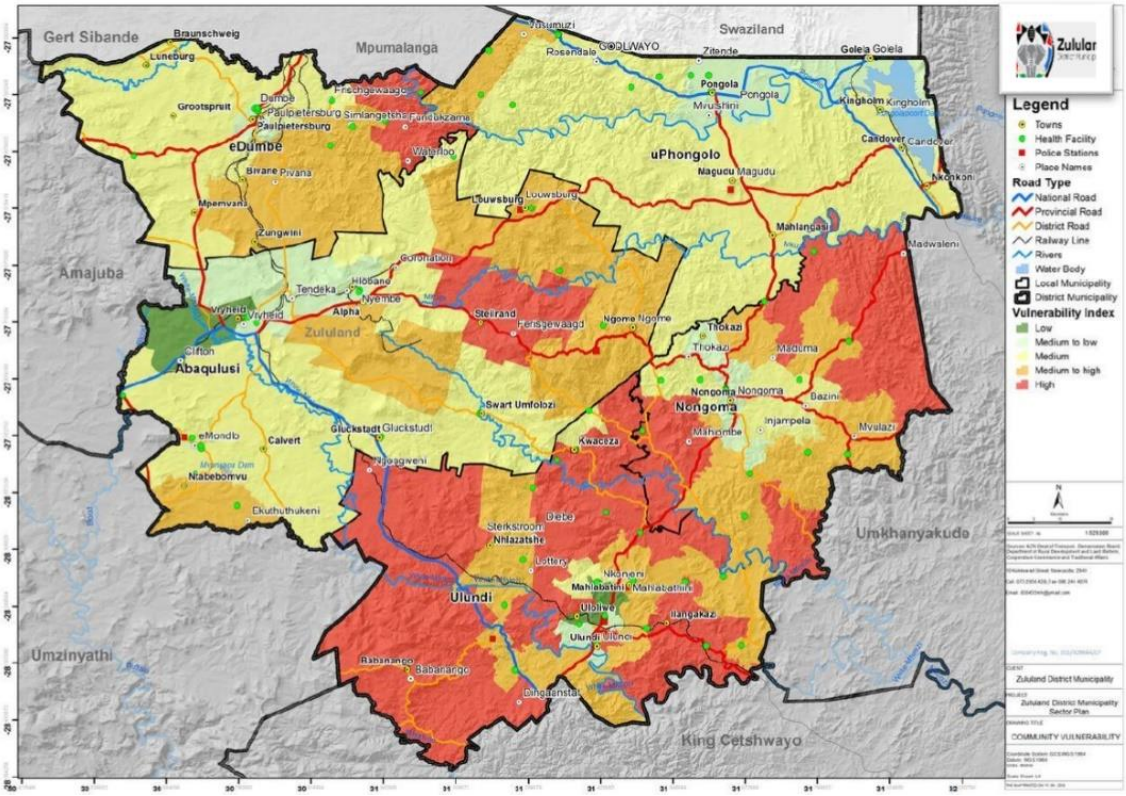


According to the map above, several areas in the district are prone to fires. Areas around Abaqulusi town and to the north of the town, eDumbe town, Ulundi town and surrounds, areas south of Nongoma town are called prone to fires.

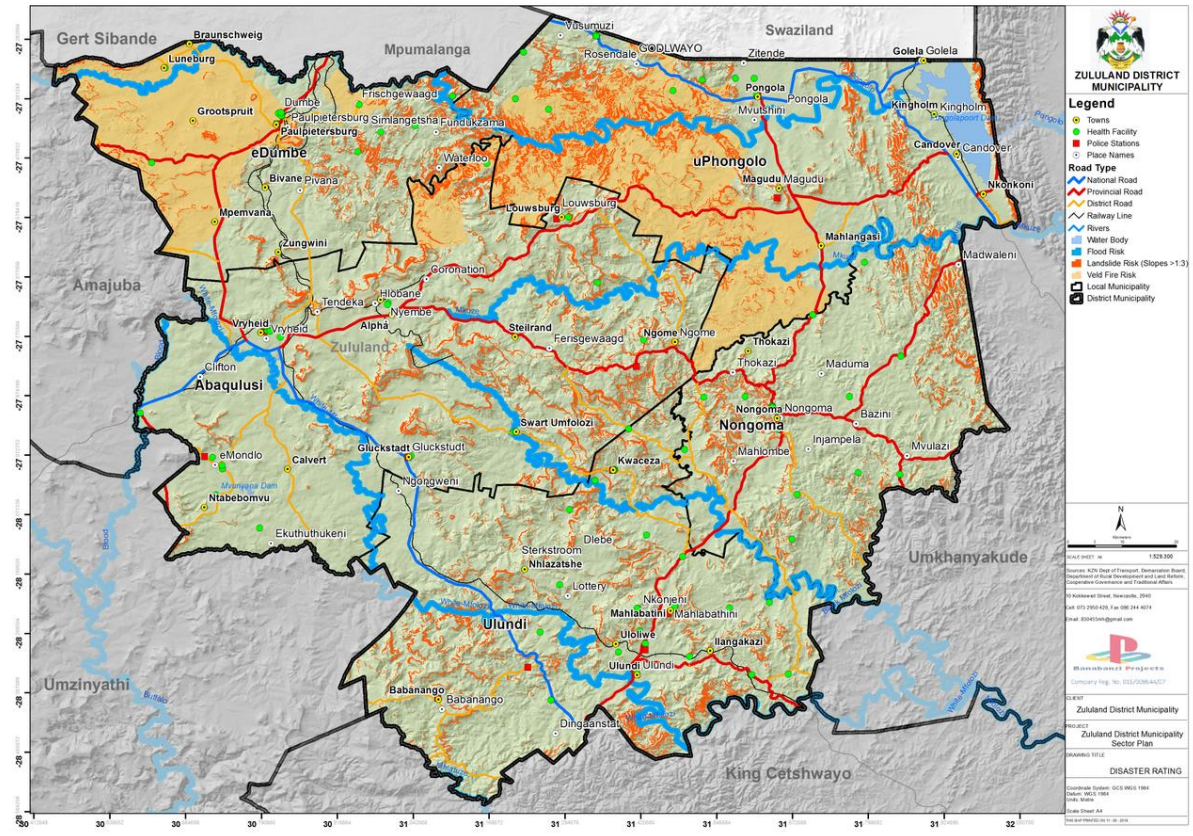
Figure 16 Zululand Risk Rating Diagram

Hazard Name	Risk
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Wind, Hail, Snow, Lightning, Fog)	**Higher Priority**
Disease / Health - Disease: Human (HIV/AIDS & TB)	
Fire Hazards - Formal & Informal Settlements / Urban Area	
Fire Hazards - Veld/Forest Fires	
Disease / Health - Disease: Human (Other Disease)	
Hydro-meteorological - Drought	
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Water	
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Floods (River, Urban & Dam Failure)	
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Electrical	
Civil Unrest - Crime	
Civil Unrest - Demonstrations / Riots	
Civil Unrest - Refugees / Displaced People	
Hazardous Material - Hazmat: Fire/Explosion (Storage & Transportation)	
Civil Unrest - Xenophobic Violence	
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Sanitation	
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Information Technology	
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Gas	
Transport Hazards - Road Transportation	
Geological Hazards - Subsidence	
Environmental Degradation - Erosion	
Geological Hazards - Landslides/Mud flows	
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Extreme Temperatures	
Geological Hazards - Earthquake	
Geological Hazards - Rock-fall	
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Transport	
Pollution - Water Pollution (Fresh and Sea)	
Civil Unrest - Armed Conflict (Civil/Political War)	
Infestations - Insect Infestation	
Disease / Health - Disease: Animal	
Hazardous Material - Hazmat: Spill/Release (Storage & Transportation)	
Infestations - Animal Infestation / Over Population	
Pollution - Land Pollution	
Transport Hazards - Rail Transportation	
Infestations - Plant Infestations (Intruder Plants)	
Major Event Hazards (Cultural, Religious, Political, Recreational, Commercial, Sport)	
Civil Unrest - Terrorism	
Transport Hazards - Water Transportation	
Structural Failure - Dam failure	
Environmental Degradation - Land Degradation	
Environmental Degradation - Deforestation	
Disease / Health - Disease: Plants	
Structural Failure - Building Failure	
Transport Hazards - Air Transportation	
Pollution - Air Pollution	
Structural Failure - Bridge Failure	
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Desertification	
Environmental Degradation - Loss of Biodiversity	
Infestations - Algal Bloom (Red Tide)	
Oceanographic – Tsunami, Sea Level Rise (Climate Change), Storm Surge	

Map 20 Vulnerability Index



Map 21: Disaster Risk Rating



4.2.4.5 Risk Reduction and Prevention

4.2.4.5.1 Assistance

It is the responsibility of a municipal disaster management centre to assist both the national- and provincial disaster management centres with:

- The identification and establishment of communication links with disaster management role-players in the municipal area;
- Development and maintenance of the disaster management electronic database; and
- Develop guidelines for the preparation and regular review of disaster management plans and strategies, including contingency plans and emergency procedures, and the integration of the concept and principles of disaster management and particularly the prevention and mitigation strategies, with development plans and programmes.

4.2.4.6 Prevention and Mitigation

The District Municipality's Disaster Management Centre must give guidance to assess and prevent or reduce the risk of disasters, including ways and means of:

- Determining levels of risk;
- Assessing the vulnerability of communities and households to disasters that may occur;
- Increasing the capacity of communities and households to minimise the risk and impact of disasters that may occur; and
- Monitoring the likelihood of, and the state of alertness to disasters that may occur.
- The district municipality is also responsible for the following in terms of prevention and mitigation:
- The development and implementation of appropriate prevention and mitigation methodologies;
- The integration of prevention and mitigation methodologies with development plans, programmes, and initiatives; and
- The management of high-risk developments.

Lastly, it is the responsibility of the disaster management centre of a district municipality in terms of prevention and mitigation to promote formal and informal initiatives that encourage risk avoidance behaviour by organs of state, the private sector, non-governmental organisations, communities, households, and individuals in the municipal area.

4.2.4.7 Response and Recovery

The Council of a District Municipality is primarily responsible for the co-ordination and management of local disasters. This is the first sphere of government from where a local state of disaster may be declared by way of a notice in the Provincial Gazette.

When a disastrous event occurs or is threatening to occur in the municipality, the disaster management centre of the municipality concerned must determine whether the event should be regarded as a disaster in terms of the Act and if it is regarded as a disaster, the municipality must immediately:

- initiate efforts to assess the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster;
- inform the National Centre and the relevant provincial disaster management centre of the disaster and its initial assessment of the magnitude and severity or potential magnitude and severity of the disaster;
- alert disaster management role-players in the municipal area that may be of assistance in the circumstances; and
- initiate the implementation of any contingency plans and emergency procedures that may be applicable in the said circumstance.
- When reporting the disaster to the National Centre and the relevant provincial disaster management centre, the municipal disaster management centre may make a recommendation regarding the classification of the disaster.

4.2.4.8 Information Management And Communication

The district Disaster Management Centre operates a bulk SMS system to disseminate early warnings of severe weather which are received from the South African Weather Services (SAWS). Once a severe weather warning is received this is passed to relevant stakeholders using the bulk SMS system. Stakeholders include all the local municipalities and members of the advisory forum. The intention is for the local municipalities to ensure that these warnings are disseminated to the communities through ward councillors and ward committees.

4.2.4.9 Public Awareness

The District Disaster Management Centre has developed this Community Awareness, Educational Programme, Capacity Building and Workshops to create resilient communities on disaster management. One of the fundamental aims of this campaign is to ensure the visibility of District Disaster Management Centre (DDMC) at local level. The DDMC collaborates with other stakeholders in the rolling out the campaign. All messages are based on the district risk profiles for those areas. The target audience are community members, community leaders,

Operation Sukumasakhe, school children and stakeholders. Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

4.2.4.10 Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programmes

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET REQUIRED	TARGETED AREAS	DATE
Installation of lightning conductors (Climate Change)	R6 000 000.00	Throughout the district where lightning strikes have proved to be a high risk.	1st July 2024- 31st June 2025.
Purchase the Disaster Management relief material.	R 600 000 .00	Throughout the district to support the disaster management victims.	1st July 2024- 31st June 2025
Purchase of fire services Uniform.	R 400 000 .00	Municipal Fire & Rescue Services	1st October 2024 - 31st December 2025.
Stationer	R 10 000 .00	To capacitate them on Fire and Disaster hazard and prevention majors.	1st October 2024 - 31st December 2025.
Public awareness campaigns (Risk Reduction)	N/A	Throughout the district especial schools, crech,warrooms and tribunal authorities	On going.
Fire breaks (Risk Reduction)	N/A	To mitigate the spread of veld fires	July to September 25
Implementation of Environmental issues Planting of trees (Climate Change)	R800 000 00	Throughout the district to the vulnerable communities as per risk assessment.	On going
RBIG	R214 000 000.00	Addressing drought issue within the District	On going
WSIG	R100 000 000.00	Upgrading water infrastructure	On going

Table 19: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programmes

NAME OF THE PROJECT	DEPARTMENT	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	DATE

Disaster Management Awareness Campaign	Cooperate Services (Communication Unit)	R1 000 000	Throughout the district to the vulnerable communities as per risk assessment thought Mayoral slot.	On going
Drought Relief (MIG)	Technical Department	R259 542.00	Throughout the district to the vulnerable communities	1st July 2024
Training of Disaster Management and Fire Services staff	Cooperate Services (LGSETA)	R 2 100 000.00	Municipal staff	1st July 2024
Implementation of Environmental issues Planting of trees (Climate Change)	Community Services Department	R 1 100 000	Throughout the district to the vulnerable communities as per risk assessment	1st July 2024/25

Table 20: Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Programme

4.2.5 KEY CHALLENGES

- Spatial Planning
- Environmental Analysis
- Disaster Management
    - Lack of a fully fledged Disaster Management Centre
    - Shortage of tools and equipment
    - Shortage of employees
    - Shortage of capital and operational budget resources

4.2.6 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal Policies are in place. 24hr emergency number in place	Lack of Financial Resources Equipment's and vehicles are not in good condition. •	Implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan To build a disaster centre	Lack of a fully fledged Disaster Management Centre Fatalities due to disaster

Skilled staff members Early warning system- Social media platforms and radio stations Protected areas such as Emakhosini Valley and Ithala Game Reserve. Existing urban centres. Large and expansive rural settlements. Agricultural land with high production potential. Rich Zulu and Afrikaner heritage. Water resources. Coal reserves.	Spatial segregation and land use separation. Scattered low density settlement pattern. Declining quality of urban environment. Poverty, underdevelopment, and service backlogs. Poor road access. Undulating terrain in Ulundi and Nongoma. Peripheral location in the Provincial	Working with other department to mitigate the climate change. Conduct public awareness. Increase workforce N2 national corridor. Location in relation to Mpumalanga Province and Eswatini. Mfolozi River Catchment. Phongolo/Jozini Dam. Hluhluwe/Imfolozi Park	Damage of infrastructure Degradation of environment Provincial spatial integration Spatial transformation. Poor access to public facilities and opportunities. High service backlogs. Spatial marginalization. Unsustainable human settlements.
Developed Integrated Waste Management Plan	Environmental Analysis		Shortage of capital and operational budget resources
	Limited Spatial Planning Capacity		

4.3 Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development

4.3.1 Gazetted Powers and Functions

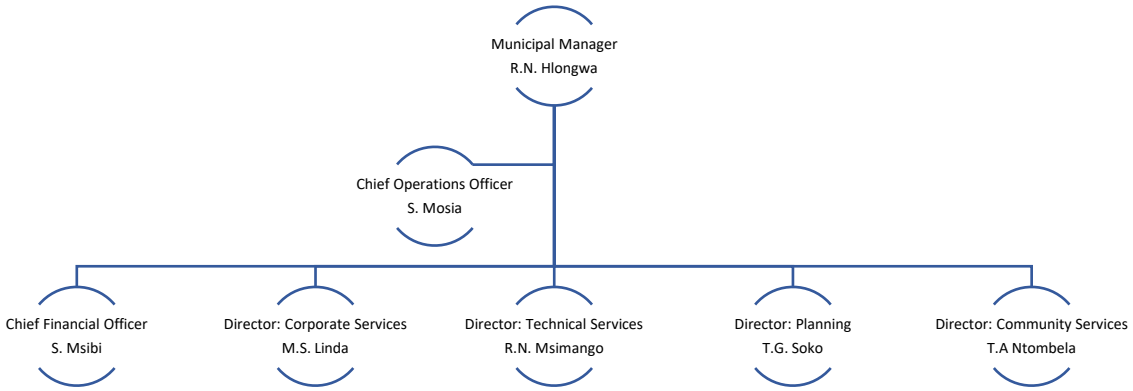
The ZDM performs the functions reflected in the table below as gazette by the MEC for Local Government in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

Table 21: ZDM Powers And Functions

RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	FUNCTION
Budget and Treasury	Grants distribute
	Collection of levies
Community Development Services	Municipal Health ***(National Fx)***
	District Tourism
Corporate Services	Fire Fighting Services
	Other: Disaster Management
	Municipal Airports (District)
Planning	Municipal Roads (District)
	IDP
	Regulation of passenger transport services
	Fresh Produce Markets, Abattoirs
	District Cemeteries
Technical Services	Water Supply ***(National Fx)***
	Electricity ***(National Fx)***
	Sewerage Systems ***(National Fx)***
	Solid Waste
	Public Works

4.3.2 Administrative Capacity (Approved Organogram)

Figure 17: Top Management



The draft organizational structure was approved by Council in May 2024 in line with the IDP. Section 153 of the Constitution requires a municipality to structure and manage administration, budgeting, and planning processes in such a manner that it prioritises the basic needs of the community; promotes social and economic development; and participates in national and provincial development programmes. Accordingly, the ZDM has developed and adopted an organogram that creates capacity and enables the municipality to perform its function efficiently and effectively. The municipality consists of five (5) departments as follows:

Planning Department: Provides strategic support to the Council towards ensuring integrated development planning. The Department also houses the Water Services Authority. It has 3 divisions including Planning Administration, Water Services Authority and Project Management Unit.

Budget and Treasury Office: Responsible for Municipal financial management such as Planning and budgeting, revenue, cash and expenditure management, procurement, asset management, reporting and oversight. Each component contributes to ensuring that expenditure is effective and efficient and that municipalities can be held accountable. The department has 2 divisions including Income and Expenditure where Expenditure includes Supply Chain Management.

Corporate Services Department: Provides an integrated administrative support service to the municipality focusing on institutional development, administration, management, and governance. The Department has 4 divisions including Auxiliary Services, Human Resources, District Airport Management and Disaster Management.

Community Services Department: Promotes the district's economic and social development as well as developing the people's quality of life in an inclusive and sustainable manner. The Department has 6 divisions including social development, Youth, Gender & Disabled, HIV/AIDS, Arts and Craft, Local Economic Development and Municipal Health Services.

Technical Services: Serves as a Water Services Provider for the ZDM through the implementation of Regional Water Supply Schemes Programme (RWSS), Rudimentary Water Supply Schemes (Interim) and Sanitation (VIP Toilet) Programme and Emergency Relief. The Department has 3 divisions including the Project Management Unit (PMU), Bulk Management as well as Operations and Maintenance.

4.3.3 Human Resource Strategy

The Human Resources related obligations placed on municipalities in terms of Section 51 of the Municipal Systems Act is to organise its administration to:

- Be responsive to the needs of the local community,
- Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst staff,
- Be performance orientated and focused on the objectives of local government,
- Align roles and responsibilities with priorities and objectives reflected in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP),
- Organise structures and administration in a flexible way to respond to changing
  priorities and circumstances,
- Perform functions through operationally effective and appropriate administrative units,
- Assign clear responsibilities,
- Maximize efficiency of communication & decision-making,
- Delegate responsibility to the most effective level within the administration,
- Involve staff in management decisions as far as is practicable,
- Provide an equitable, fair, open and non-discriminatory working environment.

This legislative mandate concerning Human Resources is endorsed by Section 67 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act stating, under the heading Human Resources Development, that "a municipality, in accordance with the Employment Equity Act, must develop and adopt appropriate systems and procedures to ensure fair, efficient, effective and transparent personnel administration". The municipality has a developed a draft Human Resources

Strategy which is envisaged to be adopted in the first quarter of the 2024/2025 finanial year. The draft human resources strategy is attached as an annexure.

4.3.4 *Staff Complement and Vacancy rate*

The following summary indicates the number of posts on the establishment, the number of employees and the vacancy rate.

Table 22: Number of posts & vacancies per department

Department	2020/2021		2021/22		2022/23	
	No. of posts	No. of vacancies	No. of Posts	No. vacancies	No. of posts	No. of vacancies
Finance	60	8	60	6	63	06
Technical	449	54	442	26	360	22
Planning	29	4	20	2	22	01
Community	91	14	93	3	81	03
Corporate	75	8	117	4	102	06
MM's Office	25	5	29	2	50	06
Total	**729**	**93**	**761**	**44**	**678**	**44**

Over the past three years the number of posts decreased from 729 in 2020/21 to 678 in 2022/2023 due to a new organogram adopted 30 May 2023. However, it must be noted that the number of posts increased by 32 from the 2020/21 financial year to 2021/2022. This was to align organizational capacity to the Municipality's service delivery model. The largest increase was the addition of posts in the Corporate Services Department and the Office of the Municipal Manager. The increase is attributed to strengthening the capacity of corporate services to render support services to the internal departments. In the Office of the MM, it was necessary to strengthen the capacity of the MM to perform his governance responsibilities including in the areas of risk, legal services, performance and audit, intergovernmental relations and customer care.

The leading department with the biggest number of posts is the Technical Services Department which is mandated to operate and manage all the municipality's basic service infrastructure and ensure a consistent level of service to its citizens.

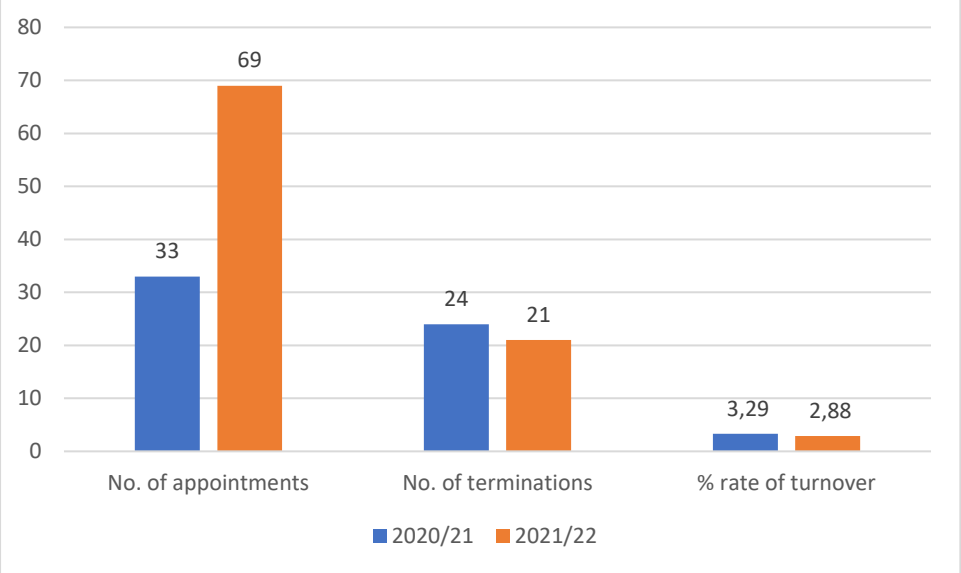
In terms of staff complement the organogram for 2024/25 is as follows:

Department	Total No. of Posts	Filled Posts	Funded Vacant Posts	Unfunded Vacant Posts	Number of Interns
Office of the Municipal Manager	52	50	01	01	01
Corporate Services	112	105	07	0	03
Budget & Treasury Office	61	57	04	0	05
Community Services	83	76	7	0	0
Technical Services	369	348	18	3	0
Planning and Development	24	22	02	0	0
Total	**701**	**658**	**39**	**4**	**09**

Table 23: Proposed 2024/25 Organogram

The rate of turnover is displayed in the graph below:

Figure 18: Rate of turnover

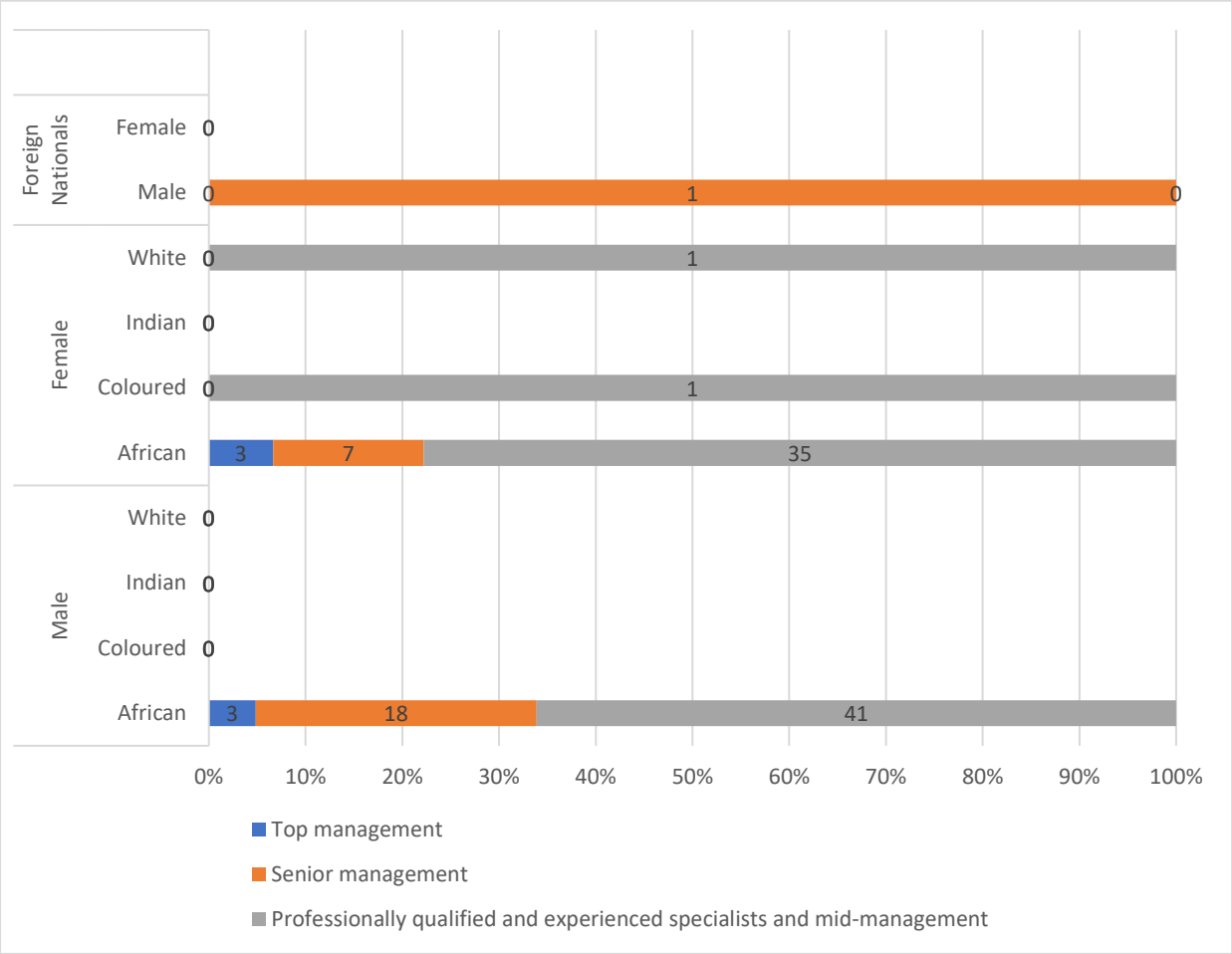


Source: ZDM Annual Report 2023

There was a number of new employment in vacant posts during the period under review. There were also fewer terminations compared to the 2020/21 financial year.. In terms of the proposed 2024/25 organogram (table 23) the vacancy rate is 5.5%

4.3.5 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

Figure 19 Employment Equity



Source: ZDM Annual Report 2023

According to the graph above, the Zululand District Municipality has 5 Top Managers of which 3 are female.

Of the 26 Senior Managers, 7 are female and 1 foreign male. Of the 78 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, there are 35 females.

The figures above demonstrate the commitment and progress made by the Zululand District Municipality towards employment equity targets in the past 2 years.

4.3.6 Skills Development and Capacity Building

Table 24: Number Of Employees Who Were Trained As Well As Expenditure

Department	2019/20		2021/22		2022/23	
	No. Trained	Total Expenditure	No. Trained	Total Expenditure	No. Trained	Total Expenditure
Councillors	34	R 290 904	37	R 624 589	31	R 1 588 591,58
Office of MM	0		9		6	
Finance	20		20		19	
Technical	61		15		67	
Planning	7		10		5	
Corporate	35		10		73	
Community	32		19		41	

Source: ZDM Annual Report 2023

From the table above it can be observed that there has been a significant increase in the expenditure of training of employees. Part of the reason is there was a significant increase in the number of employees trained, to capacitate personell to improve governance towards clean audit. The appointment of additional personnel in the Technical Services department to improve operations and maintenance also contributed. A skills development plan is attached herewith as **Annexure**.

4.3.7 Key Challenges

CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/MEASURES TO ADDRESS
Relatively high vacancy rate -	While all senior management level posts have been filled, vacant posts may slow the delivery of services and affect the morale of employees	Filling of posts; upskilling/mentoring current workforce for senior pots
Information technology	Information technology is constantly evolving and it is costly to replace old technology Cyber Attacks on the Instituion	Develop and invest in strategic information technolody to facilitate eGovernance Improve Cyber Security

CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/MEASURES TO ADDRESS
financial resources	Availability of financial resources for staff training	Mobilise funding to train employees; incentivise employees for successful attainment of new/improved skills
Powers & Fucntions	Limited funding resources to sustainably implement Powers & Fucntions	Mobilise funding to train employees;

4.3.8 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Regular Training/Capacitation of staff	Availability of financial resources for staff training	The ZDM has developed and is implementing policies in various aspects of its core business as a means to strengthen management, delivery of services and governance.	Limited funding resources to sustainably implement Powers & Fucntions
Low Vacancy Rate	Information technology is constantly evolving.	This system needs to be refined and perhaps be automated as well	Cyber Attacks on Institution
The municipality has developed and is implementing an OPMS.	Unclear delegation of authority / power	Bursary allocation alignment to critical skill (internally and externally) Satellite university / tertiary institutions	

4.4 GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

4.4.1 REVIEW OF POLICIES AND BYLAWS

4.4.1.1 Adopted Policies and Bylaws

Council reviewed 15 policies and developed a further 08 new policies, rules of order and delegation's framework and 3 bylaws as reflected hereunder.

Table 25: ZDM Policies

NO.	POLICY	DATE OFF APPROVAL
Communications		
1	Social Media	24th Jan 2020
2	Communications	24th Jan 2020
3	Language	24th Jan 2020
4	Public Participation	24th Jan 2020
5	Monitoring and Evaluation	24th Jan 2020
Human Resource Management		
1	Delegations Framework	24th Jan 2020
2	Standing Rules and Orders	24th Jan 2020
3	Placement	24th Jan 2020
4	Recruitment & Selection	24th Jan 2020
5	Travelling and Car allowance	24th Jan 2020
6	Relocation	24th Jan 2020
7	Probation	24th Jan 2020
8	Medical examinations	24th Jan 2020
9	Hours of work	24th Jan 2020
10	Termination of service	24th Jan 2020
11	Overtime	24th Jan 2020
12	Leave	24th Jan 2020
13	Acting allowance	24th Jan 2020
14	Housing/Rental allowance	24th Jan 2020
15	Long service bonus	24th Jan 2020
16	Cellphone/Data bundle allowance	24th Jan 2020
17	Substance abuse	24th Jan 2020
18	Employment Equity	24th Jan 2023
19	Education, training and development	24th Jan 2020
20	Medical aid	24th Jan 2020
21	Recording of work attendance	24th Jan 2020

NO.	POLICY	DATE OFF APPROVAL
22	Private work for remuneration	24th Jan 2020
23	Salary deductions	24th Jan 2020
24	Bursary schemes	24th Jan 2020
25	Confidential matters	24th Jan 2020
26	Disciplinary processes	24th Jan 2020
27	Risk Management	24th Jan 2020
28	Insurance	24th Jan 2020
29	Banking and cash management	24th Jan 2020
30	Debt collection	24th Jan 2020
31	Tariffs	24th Jan 2020
32	Fixed asset management	24th Jan 2020
33	Supply Chain Management	24th Jan 2020
34	Credit control	24th Jan 2020
35	Indigent Management	24th Jan 2020
36	Virements	24th Jan 2020
37	Fleet Management	24th Jan 2020
38	Subsistence and Travelling (Cllrs)	24th Jan 2020
39	Subsistence and Travelling (Officials)	24th Jan 2020
Community Services and stakeholder relations		
1	Honoraria and Special payments	24th Jan 2020
2	EPWP policy (Phase 4 Policy)	27 Jan 2023
Bylaws		
1	Municipal Health Services	24th Jan 2020
2	Water bylaws and services	24th Jan 2020

4.4.1.2 Policies and Bylaws Under Development

The Municipality does not have the following strategies/policies:

a) Human Resource Strategy – the municipality has a draft human resource strategy to be adopted in 2024/2025
b) Retention Strategy – will be incorporated within the human resource strategy, the municipality does however have a recruitment and selection policy.

4.4.1.3 Implementability of identified policies

Below is a brief narrative of the manner in which the identified policies are being implemented in the municipality.

4.4.1.3.1 Employment Equity Plan

As can be observed in the preceding Municipal Institutional Transformation Chapter (4.4.4), the municipality is committed to its employment equity targets. 70% of Top Management is female.

Of the 26 Senior Managers 7 are female and 1 foreign male. There is still some improvement that can be made at this level of management by employing more females. This will be achieved through the continued application of the recruitment policy.

Of the 78 Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management, there are 35 females. One female is coloured and 01 white male.

The geographic location of the Zululand District Municipality places it just outside of the National Economy. The area is deeply rural with a small rates base which affects revenue and increases dependency on government grants. With these factors in mind, the municipality finds it a challenge to compete with bigger urban municipalities to attract the best and professionally qualified practitioners especially in the engineering and finance fields. It is also difficult to attract females profiled in the employment equity targets.

Within those limits, the municipality does make an effort to employ candidates defined in the equity targets, and especially those that fit the community profile of the municipality.

4.4.1.3.2 Workplace Skills Plan

Up to 242 employees were trained in the 2022/23 financial year at a cost of R1 588 591,58. The figures are considerably more than the previous financial year. capacity building and skills training remains an on-going strategy that is part of the municipality's goal of improving service delivery through adequately skilled employees.

4.4.1.3.3 Recruitment and Selection

Although the municipality has a recruitment and selection strategy, the same challenges alluded to under the employment equity plan section above, apply with this policy as well.

4.4.1.3.4 Information Communication Technology

Most organisations, in private and public sector, around the globe have greater dependency on Information Communication and Technology (ICT) for their day-to-day operations. Hence, ICT has become a vehicle and enabler for achieving business objectives in the modern world. Information and the technology systems that support it, underpins almost every aspect of the Zululand District Municipality's operations and service delivery. Appropriate investment in ICT infrastructure and the adoption of contemporary software systems and technologies over the next three (3) years, is critical to ensure the ZDM has a reliable and secure platform that enables the efficient and effective delivery of its services and can support the priorities as outlined in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). Research has shown that following the COVID 19 pandemic outburst and the ever-evolving technology

trends, most organisations globally have shifted from developing 5-year period plan to 3-year period plan. This is because most 5-year plans become more unrealistic when it comes to implementation, they are not implementable, therefore this strategy supersedes the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Strategic Plan 2023 – 2025.

Slow investment in ICT by the Zululand District Municipality (ZDM), over many years has resulted in aged infrastructure, systems and equipment. This is having a significant impact on the efficiency of operations, and inhibiting the adoption of contemporary technologies and practices such as online services, mobile computing, electronic workflows, automation of business processes, reporting dashboards and analytical capability. With an ever-increasing reliance on ICT, having a robust ICT Strategy in place will provide the ZDM with an important roadmap to the strategic ICT improvements and investments required to ensure effective operations and reliable service delivery into the future.

The ICT Strategy will allow the ZDM to budget for ICT investment more effectively, and plan and implement ICT improvements. The ZDM realises that isolating technology to business strategy may result in ICT projects being underperforming or not yielding the expected results. It is envisaged that this ICT Strategy will provide a clear implementation plan to enable the municipality to derive maximum value from ICT investments by aligning its investments with business objectives. This newly developed ICT Strategy (also referred to as ICT Strategic Plan) is meant to outline the strategic direction in which the Zululand District Municipality management team will follow to meet future business challenges using ICT, but linking these into the priorities of the IDP. This document is meant to provide an effective technology architecture which not only provides strong and reliable underpinning to municipal services but is an architecture which acts as an enabler and encouragement for service delivery both within the ZDM and its strategic partners. This ICT Strategy seeks to outline how the ICT function will support the ZDM's IDP through a series of projects to enhance the current relationship that exists between the various municipal departments and ICT Unit.

Further, to drive efficiency, quality service and municipal transformation. By doing so, the ICT function will be better positioned to meet the demands of both the evolving markets and serving community's demand for improved service delivery.

The six (6) priority areas for the ICT Strategy are as follows:

ICT Strategic Priority	Objective
Priority 1: Corporate Governance of ICT Enhancement and Change Management	To ensure the ICT Governance Framework, plans, policies and procedures are created, implemented and maintained as part of the corporate governance to govern and support the ICT decision making process and ICT operations; and To ensure that the municipality and its employees adapt to organisational change.

ICT Strategic Priority	Objective
Priority 2: Value Delivery	To improve the alignment of ICT projects to maximise business value and empower the ICT function to support the business.
Priority 3: Strengthen ICT Capabilities	To improve the current status of the ICT infrastructure such that it amply supports any future ICT projects, minimises incidents and problems, and maximises available capabilities for the ZDM.
Priority 4: Transform and Simplify	To transform the way ZDM works and deliver its services; and To simplify access to information and systems.
Priority 5: Improve Legislative Compliance	To improve compliance to applicable laws and regulations.
Priority 6: Access Anywhere, Anytime	To improve infrastructure to make it easy for customers to transact with ZDM online and provide for an enhanced digital experience for ZDM and its staff.

The ICT Steering Committee is functional and has convened as follows:

1. 18 September 2023
2. 27 November 2023
3. 20 February 2024
4. 07 May 2024

Challenges:

- ICT Infrastructure outdated.
- Satellite offices connection with Head office not established.
- Internet speed (bandwidth) low.

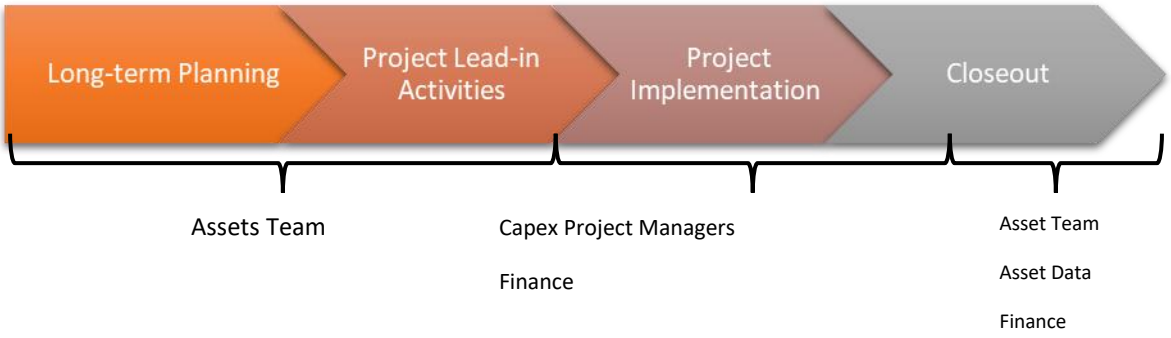
4.4.2 MUNICIPAL TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

4.4.2.1 Implementation Project Management System (IMPI)

Due to the large number of projects implemented by the ZDM a need was identified to develop a management system which would assist with tracking progress on projects. Implementation and Management of Project Information (IMPI) was the result. It provides a methodology for project progress monitoring and cash flow management. It provides control over expenditure and budgets to ensure that projects are not overspent. The system employs a secure logon which prevents the data being corrupted and also allows for the restriction of access to certain areas of the system. An example is the approval of budgets which is only allocated to Departmental General Managers.

The system consists of a central core with which various other systems may be integrated. The system provides planning and visibility of milestones and cash flows, manages, and maintains all payment and retention information and provides comprehensive reporting on progress and financials at any level. Integration with other systems is catered for (in particular integration with financial systems) asset management systems and document management systems. In addition, an integrated GIS viewer allows the provision of spatial progress reports and visualisation of asset location.

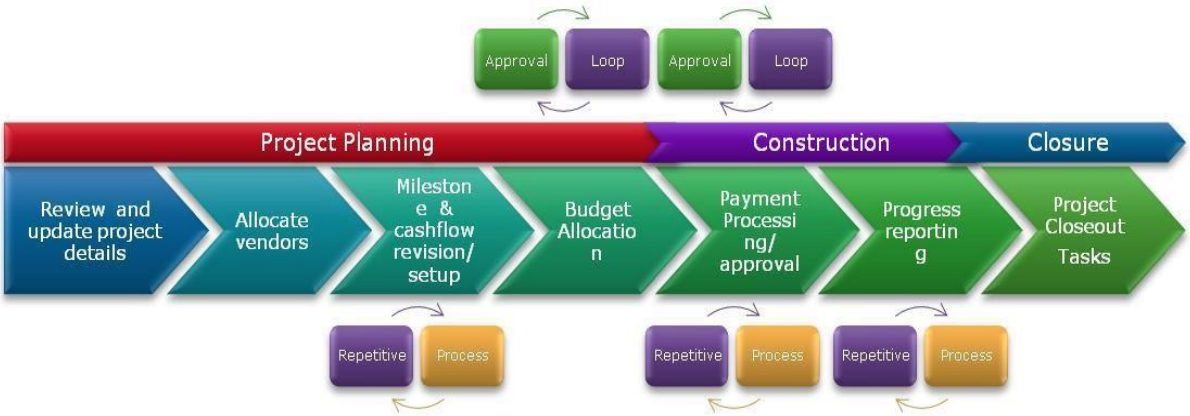
Figure 20: Workflow And User Roles



The tight integration of other systems is key to the implementation of the project management system. This ensures that a single source of reliable data is available for all users and stakeholders for reporting purposes, eliminates duplication of data across systems and assists with maintaining data integrity.

The system is workflow based, guiding the various users through each stage as appropriate. In addition, the workflow has built-in approval loops that allow the project to move from one stage to the next in a logical and auditable manner.

Figure 21:Controls Workflow Through Approvals



4.4.2.2 Issue Management System (SIZA)

The management of water and service-related issues was identified as an area of the ZDM's business that required attention. The ability to trace an issue from its identification to its closeout led to the development of a web-based issue management system (SIZA). SIZA allows for the capture of water and other ZDM business-related issues, into a data base. These issues are then traced through the various responsible people to a conclusion. It allows for the upload of documents and photographs, to add value to the information being managed.

The process begins with either an internal or external (customer) issue being raised. This is captured into Manzi and depending on the nature of the issue is allocated to the appropriate official. The Official is provided with a few options for responding to the issue, these may include:

- a field visit and subsequent report and or photographs uploaded into the system.
- A response is required from the official.

The issue may be referred to another official or back to the originating official, who may conclude the process or re-assign for further investigation.

4.4.2.3 Suppliers Database

The maintenance of supplier information within government organisations has become critical for several reasons. These include the statutory requirements relating to documentation that needs to be obtained from a supplier prior to engagement. The maintenance of current versions of certain documents e.g., Tax Clearance, BBBEE certification etc. The continued checking of supplier ownership information as well as registration with regulatory bodies including CIDB. The management of the Tender, Quotation and Deviation process. The management of contracts. The assessment of supplier performance. These requirements all place a heavy administrative burden on institutions and can lead to audit

queries, poor performance and the awarding of work to potentially unsuitable service providers.

The supplier database system has been designed to assist in the mitigation of all of these potential problems and support organisations in the efficient and effective management of vendors providing services.

4.4.2.4 Electronic Performance Management System

The objective of institutionalising a Performance Management System (PMS) is to serve as a primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of the Municipality's IDP. In doing so it:

- Promotes accountability;
- Facilitates decision-making and resource allocation;
- Guides development of municipal capacity-building programmes;
- Creates a culture of best practice and shared learning among Municipalities;
- Provides early warning signals and facilitates the development of intervention mechanisms;
- Creates pressure for change at various levels; and
- Contributes to the overall development of a Local Government System.

The Application is a Windows-based application that uses the internet (through web-services) to transfer data. This method was preferred due to the increased speed of access of information when compared with a traditional web-based system. Since the user interface is already available through the desktop application, only the actual data is transferred over the internet.

Access to the system is role-based and organogram-based, so specific users only have access to their performance indicators or departments. Users within the performance department can also be assigned roles to be able to access and edit all indicators. As the system is also restricted around the organogram, it can be setup to allow HOD secretaries access to that HOD's performance tree.

The system can also be integrated into the municipalities existing windows active directory, so that their access is dictated so that their login into the corporate network. The application can be divided into 4 (four) main components:

- User and system administration.
- Performance management setup and capture.
- Performance measurement and capture.

- Reporting.

4.4.2.5 Internal Administrative Management Structures

Management Committee

The Management Committee (MANCO) is the primary structure that co-ordinates the administrative functions of the municipality. Led by the Municipal Manager, the MANCO sits every week, on Monday's.

During the current financial year, the MANCO sat as follows:

Table 26 MANCO functionality

Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
03/07/2023	09/10/2023	08/01/2024	08/04/2024
04/07/2023	10/10/2023	29/01/2024	
17/07/2023	16/10/2023	01/02/2024	
24/07/2023	30/10/2023	02/02/2024	
02/08/2023	06/11/2023	05/02/2024	
07/08/2023	13/11/2023	19/02/2024	
14/08/2023	27/11/2023	12/03/2024	
21/08/2023	03/12/2023	18/04/2024	
28/08/2023			
18/09/2023			
21/09/2023			
26/09/2023			

Some key items featuring on the decision matrix includes but not exclusive to:

- Financial Management (Expenditure management, supply chain management, revenue collection and generation, grant management)
- Performance Management and Auditing (including risk and compliance)
- Operations and Maintenance (water and sanitation)
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Special Programmes

IDP Steering Committee

The Management Committee is a technical working team of Section 57 Managers who give guidance and monitor the planning review process. Chaired by the Municipal Manager the responsibilities of the committee include:

- Provide Terms of Reference for various sub-committees.
- Commission research studies.
- Consider and comment on input from sub-committees.
- Consider and comment on input from Provincial and National Sector Departments e.g. IDP Hearing Assessments, MEC Letter on the IDP Process and summaries and draft outputs Make recommendations.
- Prepare and or facilitate meetings.
- Management Committee meetings take place every Monday.

ICT Steering Committee

The ICT Steering Committee was established to assist the Accounting Officer to ensure that the Corporate Governance of ICT policy, charter, and related policies for the institutionalism of the Corporate Governance of ICT are developed and implemented.

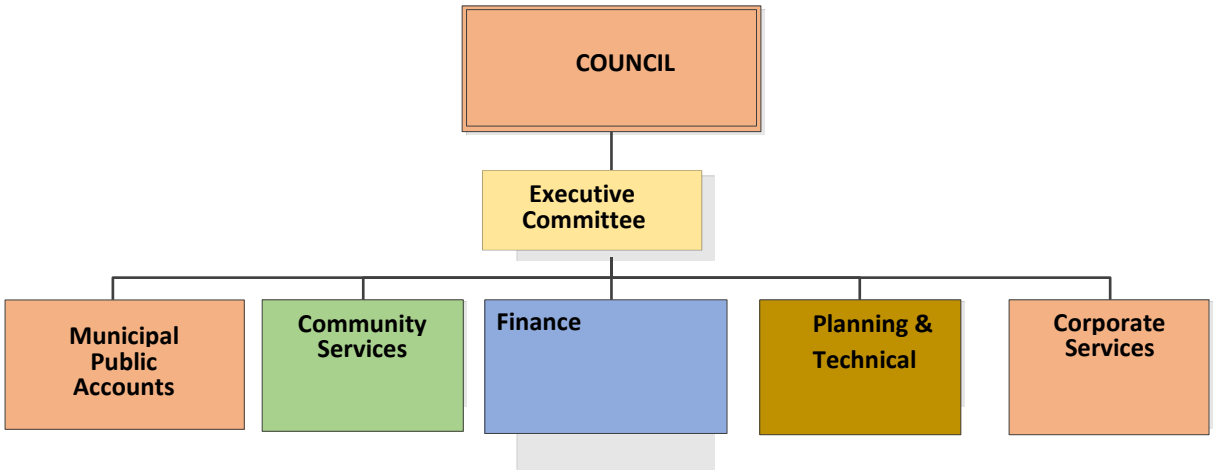
The functionality of the ICT Steering Committee is as follows:

4.4.3 Political Governance

Political governance in the ZDM comprises of the following:

- ZDM Council.
- The Executive Committee.
- Portfolio Committees.

Figure 22: Council & Sub-committees



4.4.3.1 The Council

The Council of the Zululand District Municipality consists of 36 Councillors, 40% of which are proportionally elected and 60% elected to the district municipality from respective local municipalities. The Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Speaker, and other members of the Executive Committee are elected among these councillors. The Council is chaired by the Honourable Speaker. Amakhosi are invited and attend all Council Meetings as ex-officio members.

The Constitution vests the legislative and executive authority of a municipality in its municipal council, that is the ZDM Council. The council performs the fiduciary duties the national government outlined in Section 4(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. In addition, the ZDM Council reviews annually the following in terms of Section 19(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act:

- the needs of the community;
- its priorities to meet those needs;
- its processes for involving the community;
- its organisational and delivery mechanisms for meetings those needs; and
- its overall performance in achieving the objects of local government set out in the Constitution.

The functionality of the Council Meeting in the current financial year can be demonstrated as follows:

27.07.2023; 29-08-2023; 29.09.2023; 30.11.2023; 20.12.2023; 30.01.2024; 29.02.2024; 27-03-2024; 24/05/2024

4.4.3.2 Participation of Amakhosi in Council Meetings

Section 81(1) of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 1998 states that Traditional authorities that traditionally observe a system of customary law in the area of a municipality, may participate through their leaders, identified in terms of subsection (2), in the proceedings of the council of that municipality, and those traditional leaders must be allowed to attend and participate in any meeting of the council.

The list of Amakhosi participating in the Council is as follows:

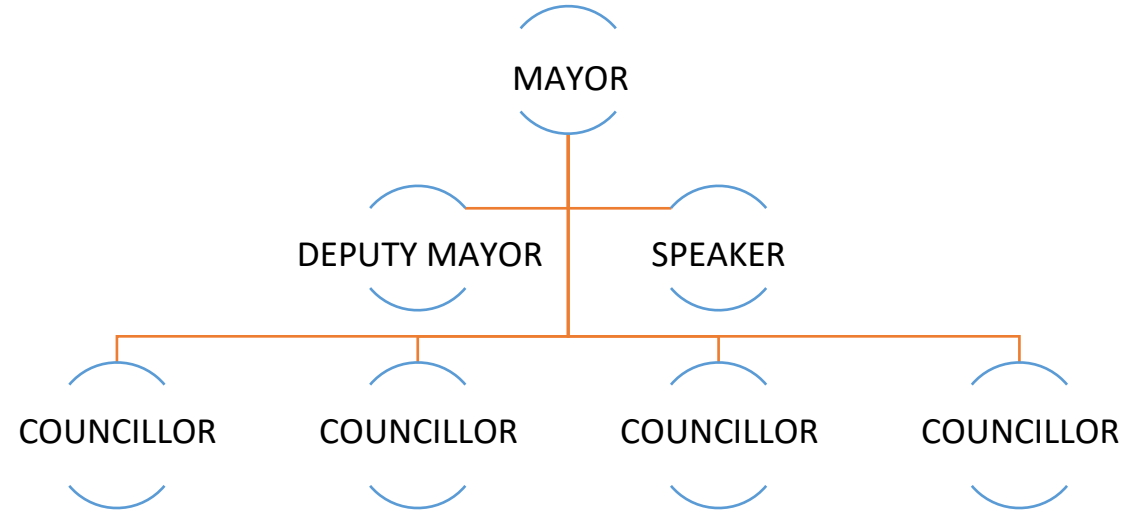
- Inkosi LD Ntshangase
- Inkosi SQ Mntungwa
- Inkosi ZN Mbatha

Notices for Council and Agenda are distributed at the same time as with Councillors. In accordance with section 81(3) of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998, before a municipal council takes a decision on any matter directly affecting the area of their traditional authority, the council does offer Inkosi an opportunity to express a view on that matter.

Generally, attendance of the Amakhosi is good but does get affected by their work in the areas of their subjects and Traditional Authority Meetings.

4.4.3.3 The Executive Committee

Figure 23:Structure Of Executive Committee



Source: Human Resources Organogram 2024

The ZDM functions under a Collective Executive System which allows for the exercise of executive authority through an Executive Committee (EXCO) in which executive leadership is collectively vested. The ZDM Executive Committee consists of seven members and operates

in terms of Sections 42-53 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, as elected by council. The Mayor is elected from the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is the principal committee of the council. It receives reports from the other committees of the council. It considers these reports and disposes of those which the committee is authorised to do in terms of its delegated powers and forwards the remainder of the reports together with its recommendations to the municipal council for decision.

Since July 2023, the Executive Committee sat as follows:

22.08.2023; 29.09.2023; 27.10.2023; 29.11.2023; 20.12.2023; 25.01.2024; 26.03.2024;

25.04.2024.

4.4.3.4 Portfolio Committees

The Council has five Portfolio Standing Committees that meet at least quarterly to consider issues the council assigned to them. The committees can be seen in figure 36.

Section 80 committees are usually permanent committees that specialize in one area of work and sometimes are given the right to make decisions over small issues. Section 80 committees advise executive committees on policy-related matters. All committees are functional during the current financial year.

Committees deliberate and make recommendations to the executive committee. The executive may vary or revoke such decisions and recommend to council. This may save council from having to deal with all matters in excessive and unnecessary detail. Committees also do not make final decisions since most decisions need approval by council.

Functionality of the Portfolio Committees can be demonstrated as follows:

Table 27 Portfolio Committee Functionality

TECHNICAL	PLANNING	MUNICPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE	CORPORATE	COMMUNITY	FINANCE
23.08.2023 14.11.2023 28.02.2024	18.08.2023 14.11.2023 14.03.2024 13.05.2024	26.10.2023 19.02.2024 29.04.2024	22.09.2023 06.02.2024	10.08.2023 25.10.2023 06.02.2024 27.03.2024	17.08.2023 11.12.2023 19.03.2024

The Members and structure of the Portfolio Committees are attached as Annexure.

4.4.4 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR)

4.4.4.1 Zululand District Development Model

The District Development Model (DDM) is an **OPERATIONAL MODEL** for improving Cooperative Governance aimed at building a capable, ethical Developmental State.

The key overarching objective is to narrow the distance between people and government by focusing on the District Municipality as a center of joint planning, coordination, monitoring, and evaluation of service delivery initiatives by all 3 spheres of government.

4.4.4.2 District Political Hub

The District Political Hub is chaired by the District Mayor, Ministerial Champion and MEC Champion. It comprises Local Mayors, Speakers, Chair of District House of Traditional Leaders, Support Teams of the Ministerial Champion, District Mayor and MEC Champion.

The purpose of the Political Hub is to oversee the approval, and monitoring of the ONE PLAN & ONE BUDGET, promote greater accountability of government, ensure inclusion of community needs and account to the province for the DDM functionality and impact.

4.4.4.3 District Technical Hub

Chaired by the District Municipal Manager and the Provincial HOD Champion, the structure sees representation from Local Municipalities and the Senior Managers, National/Provincial Sector Departments, District Cluster Conveners/ Local Municipal Managers and other support structures.

The purpose of the Technical Hub is to oversee the development and recommendation of the ONE PLAN and ONE BUDGET, ensure all 3 spheres of government are accountable & participating, ensure streamlined IGR structures, co-ordinate shared services and report to the Political Hub.

There were two Political Hub meetings that were facilitated in 2022 as follows:

1. 12th of April 2022 (was well attended by the Political leadership and other participants).
2. 22nd of June 2023 (not well attended)

Key items on the agenda in both meetings were as follows:

Table 28: Resolutions taken on DDM functionality

Item No.	Item	Resolution Taken	Progress to date
1	The lack of a dedicated IGR champion within the District	Appoint a dedicated IGR official within the District	District IGR Practitioner has been appointed
2	Poor participation by local municipalities in the DDM structures.	Strengthening Political oversight and encourage the participation of local municipalities in DDM structures	On-Going
3	Chairmanship of the DDM clusters residing at the district municipality	Review the allocation of Chairpersons for DDM Clusters	Re-allocation in progress
4	The adoption of the One Budget One Plan	Review and adopt One Budget One Plan	One Budget One Plan approved by the Technical Hub in March 2023 Political Hub Adopted the One Budget One Plan on the 3rd of May 2023

Table 29: Zululand IGR Structure Functionality (DDM and Others)

IGR Structure	Activity	Date
DDM Clusters	Conveners Appointment	06/02/23
DDM Convener/ Cluster Conveners	DDM Conveners Workshop	15/02/23
DDM Cluster Conveners	One On One Engagement	07/03/23 And Ongoing
ZDM, LM Planners , Sector Departments/	Finalisation Of The Draft One Plan	07/12/22 07/02/2023
Technical Hub	Technical Hub Meeting To Consider The One Plan	16/03/23

IGR Structure	Activity	Date
Political Hub	Political Hub Meeting – To Consider One Plan	03/05/2023
ZDM-Abaqulusi Protocol Bilateral Meeting	Shared Services Meetings	22 October 2022
ZDM-Abaqulusi Protocol Bilateral Meeting	Shared Services Meeting	23 November 2022
ZDM-Abaqulusi Section78 Assesment	Shared Services Meeting	16 February 2023
ZDM -Abaqulusi Section 78 Assesment	Shared Services Meeting	14 March 2023
ZDM- Abaqulusi Joint EXCO	Shared services	05 October 2023
ZDM Abaqulusi Section78 Meeting	Shared services	29 November 2023
ZDM – Nongoma :	Outstanding debts Shared services	23 June 2023
ZDM- Phongolo	Outstanding debts Shared services	14 June 2023
ZDM - Abaqulusi	Outstanding debts Shared services	15 June 2023
ZDM-Ulundi	Outstanding debts Shared services	24 May 2023
ZDM- Abaqulusi	ZDM/ABAQULUSI OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS MEETING	07 March 2024
Economic Cluster	To discuss Progress made by the cluster in the previous meeting	8 August 2023 10 October 2023 29 February 2024
Governance Cluster	To deliberate on governance matter	06 October 2023 29 February 2024
Social Cluster		08 March 2024
Justice Cluster		06 March 2024

IGR Structure	Activity	Date
Technical Hub	To discuss progress reports on catalytic projects, governance, social and justice.	7 November 2023 19 March 2024

The table above reflects on the various IGR Structures established to improve communications and deliberate on common issues between the district and local municipalities.

The ZDM-Abaqulusi Protocol Structure was established to deliberate on common issues affecting ZDM and Abaqulusi including common debt and shared services.

The Section 78 Assessment Structure deliberates on the evaluation of the capacity of both municipalities to provide water in the urban and rural areas of Abaqulusi Local Municipality.

Although the DDM structures are not fully functional at the moment, however, the technical reports from the Section 78 Assessment and Abaqulusi Protocol have been tabled to Council every quarter to monitor the implementation of resolutions as mandated by the Council.

4.4.4.4 District Cluster Hubs

The Cluster Hubs all convened in the current financial year 2023/2024.

4.4.4.5 LED Forum

The LED Forum is a collective of LED Practitioners in the Zululand Family of Municipalities to coordinate the affairs of LED. Additional members are invited to attend including Planners and Sector Departments.

Functionality is as follows:

4.4.4.6 Planning And Development Technical Forum

The Planning and Development Technical Forum is chaired by the district. It is the key alignment structure between municipalities and other relevant stakeholders. The forum enables the district to play a co-ordinatory role in the planning and implementation processes between the district stakeholders to limit duplication, conflict and promote sharing of resources and best practices.

The terms of reference of the District Planners Forum are as follows:

- support the IDP Manager in preparing for the IDP review and throughout its process;
- provide terms of reference for specific planning activities;
- commission research studies;

- consider and comment on inputs from any sub-committees, study teams, consultants, provincial sector departments, or service providers;
- make content recommendations;
- process, summarize and document outputs;
- prepare, facilitate, and document meetings;
- consider Development Planning Shared Services matters;
- consider Planning and Development Act ramifications; and
- configure spatial information and strategies on Geographical Information Systems

4.4.4.7 IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Representative Forum (RF) is the main institutional mechanism for consultation in the IDP process. It establishes a strategic direction, provides guidance, and enables public participation in the IDP process. It is a platform for dialog between the ZDM and stakeholders including government departments and local communities. It enables public participation in the ZDM municipal affairs, particularly integrated development planning. It also provides for horizontal and vertical alignment of government programmes with those of the ZDM and the local municipalities. The composition of the ZDM IDP RF is as follows:

- Executive Councils of the District and Local Municipalities
- Municipal Section 57 and 56 Managers
- Provincial and National Sector Department Managers
- Traditional Councils
- Resource Persons
- Community Representatives
- Other stakeholders as identified, and which responded to advertisements.

4.4.4.7.1 Participation of Sector Departments in IGR Structures

Part of the reason for the collapse of the Cluster Hubs was the poor participation of Sector Departments to table progress reports on their responsibilities. Once the DDM structures are resuscitated, the attendance by Sector Departments will be monitored.

4.4.4.7.2 Decision Matrix

The strategic agenda (strategic pronouncements from national and provincial pronouncements included) and decision matrix does not exist at the moment to monitor continuity of discussions and implementation of resolutions. These will be implemented when the sittings of the Cluster Hubs, Technical Hub and Political Hub commence.

Be that as it may, 2 critical issues affecting the Zululand Family of Municipalities is the concerns raised at Cabinet level about the functionality of the ZDM DDM as well as the

Zululand Development Agency. As a result, the ZDM has resolved to resuscitate both instruments. These will feature prominently in the strategic agenda and decision matrix of the DDM structures moving forward. The municipality has also heeded the call by Cabinet for District Municipalities to review and adopt the One Budget One Plans in line with the DCOG guidelines. The Plan has so far been approved by the Technical Hub in early March 2023. Adoption by the Political Hub will follow.

4.4.5 *Functionality of Local Municipality Ward Committees*

In terms of functionality of Local Municipality ward committees , the COGTA report on ward functionality as at 30/03/2024 reports as follows:

DISTRICT	Name of Municipality	Number of wards	No of functional wards	% functional wards	Functional wards	No of non-functional wards
ZULULAND	Abaqulusi	9	39%	1, 3, 4, 5, 12, 16, 17, 19 & 22	14	61%
	Nongoma	19	83%	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22 & 23	4	17%
	eDumbe	10	100%	All wards	0	0%
	uPhongolo	7	46%	1, 5, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14	8	54%
	Ulundi	23	95%	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24	1	5%
TOTAL	**95**	**68**	**72%**	**68 wards functional**	**27**	**28%**

Table 30: Ward Functionality

The report states that 72% of wards committees within the district are functional and 28% are not functional.

4.4.6 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

4.4.6.1 Communication Policy

Public participation is important to determine development needs that exist in the communities in relation to the developmental priorities during the planning processes in a municipality. The Zululand District Municipality has established the following mechanisms for public participation when developing its IDP.

In its Communication Policy, the Zululand District Municipality commits to provide information to its internal and external stakeholders about Municipality programmes and services. This has to be done in an accurate, timeous, relevant and understandable manner to ensure that it reports its achievements with regard to its mandate and to ensure that it is visible, accessible and answerable to the public it serves.

In order to achieve the above the municipality seeks to ensure that it imparts information and key milestones that are reliable and accurate and furthermore such information is delivered timeously. Coupled with the above the municipality imparts, as part of its communication programmes, the communications priorities of government to internal and external stakeholders.

Apart from outlining the processes for disclosure of information and handling of confidential information, the policy also sets out the roles and responsibilities of all categories of employees in the municipality in communication.

During the current financial year, the municipality has engaged with various stakeholders and the public where the prescripts of the policy had to be applied. These include various public media statements and comments made by the municipality, disseminating information on municipal services, events and awareness via social media and others.

4.4.6.2 Public Participation Policy

The Policy serves to provide mechanisms, processes and procedures in order to achieve adequate, reasonable and effective public participation by enabling members of the public get access to information, participate in consultation and decision-making processes of the Municipality.

Like the Communication Policy, the Public participation policy outlines the roles and responsibilities of different categories of employees. It further sets out the different public

participation platforms and instruments to enable the public to participate in providing information to enable the municipality to make informed decisions.

During the current financial year there has been several engagements across the municipality to address issues of concerns regarding service provision where the policy has been activated. Several media notices have been published in the media including council notices and tender advertisements and strategies adopted by Council.

4.4.7 INTERNAL GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

4.4.7.1 Audit Outcome

As it is required by section 126 of Municipal Finance Management Act the Municipal Manager of our municipality on an annual basis prepares the annual financial statements of the municipality and submit those annual financial statements to the Auditor-General for auditing purposes by 31 August.

Auditor General's Report of Zululand District Municipality for the past three years is summarized as follows:

Table 31 History of audit outcomes in Zululand

Item	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Opinion	Unqualified	Unqualified	Unqualified

The municipality had developed Audit Action Plan to address external audit findings from Audit Report and Management Report. Implementation of Audit Action Plan is monitored at MANCO meetings. Progress report on the implementation of Audit Action Plan is tabled to Audit and Performance Audit Committee meetings.

4.4.7.2 Internal Audit

Internal Audit was outsourced to Bonakude Consulting for the period under review. A Chief Audit Executive was also appointed by the municipality. The audit commences every quarter to produce a report which is tabled to the Audit and Performance Management Committee. The functional Internal Audit is guided by the Internal Audit Charter and Audit Plan which are tabled to the Audit and Performance Management Committee.

4.4.7.3 Performance Audit Committee

The Zululand District Municipality has an established Audit and Audit Performance Management Committee in accordance with section 166 of the Municipal Finance

Management Act, Act no 56 of 2003 (MFMA) and section 14(2)(c) of the Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations, 2001 (Regulations). Consideration has also been given to section 14(2)(c) of the Regulations and MFMA Circular No. 65 issued by the National Treasury in November 2012 as well as the recommendations contained in the King Report on Governance for South Africa 2016 (King IV).

Audit and Performance Audit Committee is established wholly by non-executive members that have independent advisory capacity and oversight to the municipal Council. Currently the Committee consist of three (3) non-executive members.

The Committee is guided by Audit and Performance Audit Committee Charter that is reviewed annual and approved by Council. The current APAC Charter was approved by Council on 27 July 2023, Audit and Performance Management Committee. The Committee reports quarterly to the Council of Zululand District Municipality.

No	Member's Name	Member's Position	Meetings held (01/07/2023 – 31/07/2024)
1	E.N Sithole	Chairperson	5
2	V.R Nhleko	APAC Member	4
3	N.H Thungo	APAC Member	4

Reports of the APAC are tabled to the Council quarterly.

4.4.7.4 Municipal Public Accounts Committee

The section 79 Municipal Public Accounts Committee was established as per schedule 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 1998 (Act 117 of 1998) to practice oversight over the affairs of a municipality. The committee comprises of a chairperson elected by the municipal council, members of the committee as well as a committee secretary.

4.4.7.5 Performance Management

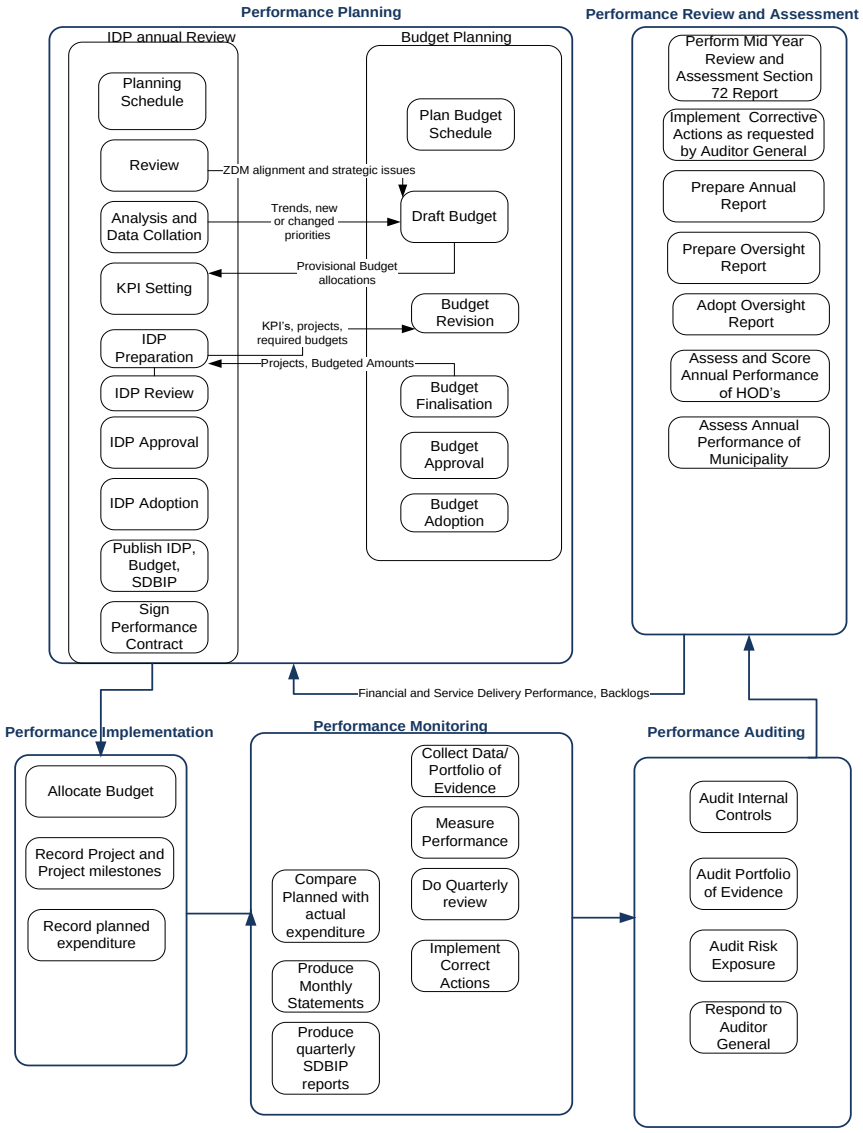
The Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop a performance management system that is suitable for their own circumstances. Performance-based management is a systematic approach to improving performance, via an ongoing process of establishing strategic performance objectives; measuring performance; collecting, analysing, reviewing, and reporting performance data; and using that data to drive performance improvement.

The performance management system or framework describes how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, and reporting will happen and be organised and managed, while determining the roles of different role-players. The PMS Framework 2022-2027 was adopted by Council on the 27 May 2022.

Performance Review and monitoring takes place in October, January, April, and August every financial year. Legislation makes provision for performance reporting to be tabled to Council at least twice in a financial year. As of 30 June 2021, performance evaluation applies to section 54, 56 and middle managers.

The Performance Management Process (including oversight and audit) aligned with the IDP Review and Budget is displayed below:

Figure 24 Performance Management Process



4.4.7.6 Risk Management

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 (Section 62) states that the accounting officer of a municipality is responsible for managing the financial administration of the municipality and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains effective, efficient, and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control.

The municipality has a Risk Management Committee (RMC) that consists of all Directors and Manager Information Communication and Technology (ICT). Representatives from legal and internal audit are standing invitee to RMC. The committee is chaired by an independent non-executive member as it is recommended by King IV Report.

This committee is a sub-committee of APAC. The Chairperson of RMC is also a member of Audit and Performance Audit Committee. Chairperson of RMC issues quarterly reports to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee on matters of Enterprise Risk Management. The quarterly report are tabled to Council quarterly.

This committee has an oversight responsibility to ensure that enterprise risk management is implemented within the municipality i.e. risk management policy are in place, strategic risk assessment is conducted and formulated to Strategic Risk Register and risk mitigation plans are followed up and reported to the RMC.

The committee has its own Charter which was reviewed by Risk Management Committee on 20th April 2023 and later approved by Council of Zululand District Municipality on 7th July 2023.

Annually, towards end of financial year, the municipality conducts a strategic risk assessment workshop where all risks including fraud, ICT as well as disaster risks are identified and incorporated into a Strategic Risk Register. Implementation of risk mitigation plans are followed-up and reported quarterly to the Risk Management Committee. The RMC produces quarterly progress report on Strategic Risk Register for tabling to the Audit and Performance Audit Committee.

The RMC sat as follows:

Table 32 Functionality of the Risk Management Committee

Meeting date	Matter for discussion
16 October 2023 1 February 2024 22 April 2024 July 2024(Scheduled)	✓ Reviewal of Risk Management Committee Charter ✓ Reviewal of Risk Management Policy ✓ Reviewal of Fraud Prevention Policy ✓ Reviewal of Strategic Risk Register ✓ Approval of Fraud Reporting Procedures ✓ Quarterly Reporting

4.4.7.7 Anti- Fraud & Corruption

According to Section 155 (1) of The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 The accounting officer of a municipality or municipal entity must take all reasonable steps to ensure that proper mechanisms and separation of duties in the supply chain management system are in place to minimise the likelihood of fraud, corruption, favouritism, and unfair and irregular practices.

The operation of Fraud Prevention Strategy is driven by effective implementation of Fraud Prevention Policy. The policy was approved by municipal council on 10th November 2022. Risk Management Committee approved Fraud Reporting Procedures to be followed by any person who has alleged any fraudulent activity withing the municipality. These had been made available to both employees and public for ease of access.

4.4.7.8 Code Of Conduct

Section 112 of The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003 requires that a supply chain management policy must make provision for compulsory disclosure of any conflicts of interest prospective contractors may have in specific tenders and the exclusion of such prospective contractors from those tenders or bids. Supply Chain Management.

The Council had developed and approved its Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy that is in line with Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulations as issued by the national Treasury. In an endeavour to ensure compliance and standardisation of the SCM Policy, all amendments are submitted to Council for approval.

4.4.7.9 Batho Pele Policy and Procedure Manual

The municipality has developed a customer care policy aligned with the Batho Pele core principles, the customer care policy was adopted by council on 25 February 2022 and is attached on this document as annexure 22.

To this effect, the municipality has developed the customer care policy with following underpinnings:

I. Customer focus

   a) Municipal establishments must be committed to effective complaint management and value the feedback received from users through these mechanisms.

II. Visibility

a) Information about how and where to complain must be well publicized to the community.

III. Accessibility

a) It must be made as easy as possible for users to lodge a complaint. The public should be encouraged to complain at the point of service.

b) All attempts should therefore be made to reduce potential barriers to access such as race, language, literacy, and attitude. An easy-tounderstand complaint procedure is desirable because it is then likely to also be more accessible for vulnerable groups such as blind and deaf people and illiterate people, as well as being easier to use by those managing it.

IV. Speed

a. The aim of complaints management system is to resolve queries and provide feedback within the expected time that must be communicated to clients through the Municipal Service Charter..

b. When a response cannot be provided within a stipulated timeframe, an explanation must be provided to clients and keep them informed of the progress and outcome.

V. Fairness

a) Complaints must be fairly and impartially handled without fear or favour.

VI. Confidentiality

a) Complainant's right to confidentiality of all information pertaining to his or her complaint must always be respected in line with the POPI Act.

b) The complainants' expressed consent is not needed if his or her personal information is required to investigate a complaint. However, care must be taken throughout the complaints management procedure to ensure that any information disclosed about the complainant is confined to that which is relevant to the investigation of the complaint and only disclosed to those people who have a demonstrable need to know it for the purpose of investigating the complaint.

VII. Responsiveness

a) Complaints are acknowledged promptly, addressed according to urgency, and the complainant is kept informed throughout the process. This can help prevent dissatisfaction growing or further complaints arising about delays. Where a delay is unavoidable, the complainant should be kept informed of progress and told when an outcome can be expected.

VIII. Remedy

a) The municipality must provide a remedy to the complainant in cases where the investigation report indicated that a remedy is required. Effective communication during the entire redress process is essential.

IX. Accountability

a) Accountabilities for complaint management are clearly established, and complaints and the responses to them are monitored and reported to management and other stakeholders.

X. Review

a) The complaint management system must offer opportunities for internal and external review and/or appeal about the Municipality's response to the complaint. The complainant must be informed about this review and/or appeal mechanisms.

b) The Municipality must establish a Complaints Management Committee to deal with complaints and feedback. Such complaints and feedback must be incorporated into the Municipal Complaints Register.

XI. Continuous improvement

a) Complaints should be a source to trigger improvement within the Municipality.

To achieve customer service excellence, it is necessary that ZDM employees have a common set of values that will guide their interaction with customers. As an organization, ZDM will remind employees that there must be a commitment to the following values that will guide our interactions with customers:

- Integrity: in doing the right thing even if no one is looking.

- Service: to provide a meaningful experience to the people we serve and support.
- Transparency: to increase engagement and to be emotionally involved and committed to serve our community.
- Responsibility: to serve our customers with integrity.
- Reliable: to carefully manage the relationship we develop with our customers,
- Empathy: to promote high commitment and cooperation.
- Accountability: to take responsibility to honour commitments we have made.
- Fairness: through open communication using our web-based customer care management system (SIZA) which facilitates constructive conversation with our customers.

4.4.7.10 Service Delivery Charter

Section 73 (1) [c] requires municipalities to ensure that all members of the local community have access to at least the minimum level of basic municipal services.

To this effect, the municipality has developed the following service standards:

Figure 25: Service Levels

Directorate: Corporate Services		
	Service Description	**Service days level**
Corporate Services	General Correspondence.	5
Human Resources	Job Applications: Notification of unsuccessful candidates.	10
Disaster Management	Complaints related to disasters.	1
Records Management	Misplaced & Lost Documents.	5
Directorate: Budget & Treasury		
Account Enquiries	Account Accuracy General Enquiries Water Accounts	1
Credit Control	Indigent Applications Payment Arrangements Rebates	5 3 30
Financial Services	General - Correspondence	5
Trade Services	Meter Readings Suspended Services Water: New Connections Water: Reconnections	5 1 1 1
Directorate: Technical Services		

Technical Services	General - Correspondence	5
	Burst Pipe: Minor Leakage	1
	Faulty Meters	3
Water	Meter Testing	1
	Water: Quality Check	1
	Water: Tanker Delivery	3
	Burst Pipe: Major Leakage	1
Directorate: Community Services		
	General Correspondence	5
	Illegal dumping	3
	Sewer spillage	1
	Complaints: agricultural activities	3

The charter offers a redress mechanism should the municipality fail to meet its service delivery standards.

4.4.7.11 Supply Chain Management

4.4.7.11.1 Supply Chain Management Unit

The SCM Unit is centralised and reporting to the office of the Chief Financial Officer as required by regulation 7(1) of Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations. Section 115 of the MFMA that deals with the segregation of duties is complied with.

An SCM Manager has been appointed to streamline and refine the systems and processes of the

SCM unit in line with the MFMA, Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations, SCM Policy, and other laws and help reduce instances of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

4.4.7.11.2 SCM Policy

The SCM policy is developed in accordance with the Preferential Procurement Framework. It makes provision for South Africans from all walks of life to compete for tenders. It was last reviewed and adopted in January 2020.

4.4.7.11.3 SCM Committee Structures

The following SCM structures have also been established and are operational:

- Bid Specifications Committee: This Committee is established in terms of Section 27 of the SCM Policy. There is no standing Committee, but members are appointed to the Committee by the Accounting Officer as and when there is project that must be processed. The membership is chosen based on the required expertise depending on the nature of the project.

- Bid Evaluation Committee: This Committee is established in terms of Section 28 of the SCM Policy.
- Bid Adjudication Committee: This Committee is established in terms of Section 29 of the SCM Policy. The Committee comprises of Senior Managers (Directors). The CFO is the Chairperson of this Committee.

The BAC submits reports to the Accounting Officer to approve the awarding of bids.

4.4.7.11.4 Procurement Plan

In order to manage the processes of demand and acquisition, Section 42 of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations makes provision for monitoring and evaluation.

The 2024/2025 procurement plan was approved with the budget. It is also attached as an annexure.

4.4.7.11.5 SCM Performance Against Targets

The SCM Policy and the Procurement Plan are the mechanisms used to achieve the goals and targets of the municipality. The latter ensures that grant expenditure can take place in accordance with grant conditions.

The following are some of the indicators pointing to the functionality of SCM in the financial year ended:

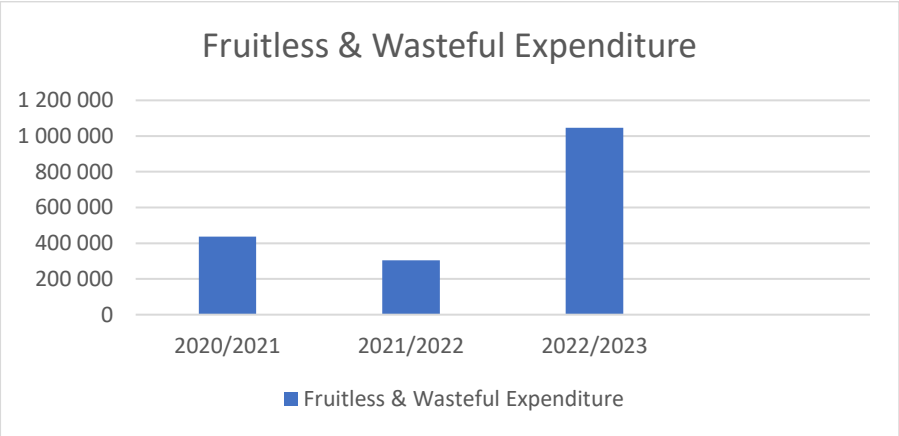
Table 33: Deviations

Description	Total Value (2020/21)	Total Value (2021/22)	Total Value (2022/23)
Deviations	R21 956 880	R6 006 203	R9 756 406

During the period (2022/23) the municipality saw an increase of R3 750 203 (R9 756 406) in Section 36 deviations compared to the 2021/22 financial year. The value of quotations awarded increase significantly when compared to other financial years marking a increase of 62.4% this can be attributed to certain programmes/activities being implemented due to the normalization of business post Covid pandemic.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is expenditure that was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.

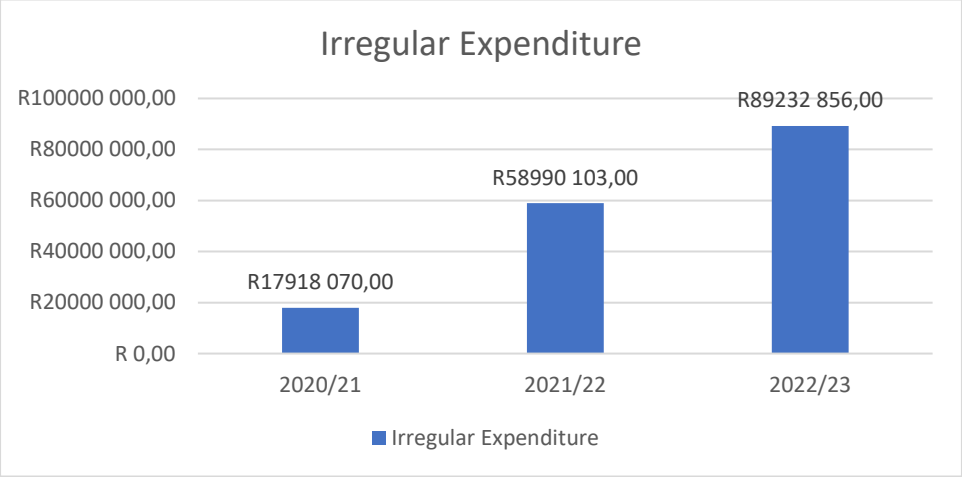
Figure 26: Fruitless & Wasteful Expenditure



According to note 48 (page 71) of the Audited Financial Statements, fruitless and wasteful expenditure for the period under review amounts to R 1 046 939 which has increased by R 743 218 from 2021/22.

The reasons have been listed in the Auditor General's Report.

Figure 27: Irregular Expenditure



According to note 49 (page 72) of the Audited Financial Statements Irregular expenditure for 2022/23 amounts to R 89 232 856 a considerable increase of R30 242 753 from the 2021/22 financial year.

According to note 49 (page 72), the incidents can be identified as follows:

Item No.	Description	Amount
1	Non- compliance MSCMR	R70 717 422
2	Non-compliance with CIDBR	R7 052 369,00
3	Non-compliance with PPPFA	R17 074 199

A forensic investigation was commissioned and it recommended that a case be opened with the South African Police Service. A case has been opened with the South African Police Service and the investigation is underway for transgressions of the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations (MSCMR) to the value of R13 995 316.

Council adopted the council committee recommendation to write-off an amount of 17 918 070 from the total irregular expenditure amount as it was proven without reasonable doubt that the amount was not recoverable.

4.4.7.12 Government Led Programmes

4.4.7.12.1 Operation Sukuma Sakhe

Sukuma Sakhe is an initiative of the Provincial Government of KwaZulu-Natal introduced to overcome issues that beset local communities and threaten to undermine the progress the government has made in improving the lives of communities and promoting development in the province. These issues include poverty, unemployment, crime, substance abuse, food security, women and youth empowerment, HIV & AIDS, and TB.

The programme is based on developing ward profiles which identifies, inter alia, households facing the above-mentioned issues and mobilise coordinated response from government departments. The ZDM supports and participates actively in the implementation of this programme. The following are some of the achievements in the ZDM:

- District Task Team (DTT) has been established and is fully operational.
- The DTT annual programmes are being implemented in all wards.
- War Rooms have been established in most electoral wards.
- Councillors have been trained on OSS and understand is their roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the programme.
- Local municipalities have embraced OSS and participate actively in its implementation.
- Sector Departments are represented at the District Task Team of the OSS.
- Civil Society programmes have been aligned to OSS
- Ward profiles have been undertaken and completed.

Although this program enjoys support form a wide range of stakeholders and is implemented with a degree of success in the ZDM, there is still challenges in its effective implementation.

These include:

- Dysfunctional war rooms.
- There are wards where no permanent physical structure for OSS programs is available.
- Response from government departments takes very long in some instances.

- The vastness and topography of wards do not allow the ward committee members to visit War Rooms in certain instances.
- Poor or No attendance by sector departments and municipality officials
- Lack of political and traditional leadership support
- Lack of commitment from war room conveners as they are community members volunteering without getting stipends.
- Shortage of furniture and equipment at war rooms and Philamntwana Centres
- Political interferences.
- No attendance by community members.
- Attended and unattended cases have not been closed according to the register by sector departments.

4.4.8 Land Use Management And Development Planning

4.4.8.1 Development Planning Shared Services

The district is the champion for shared services. This includes human resource administration as well as management of payroll on behalf of the participating municipalities. The district also co-ordinates and monitors support activities to its local municipalities. The participating local municipalities are responsible for funding contributions in respect of salaries. These are paid by the district which later recovers these costs through invoicing. COGTA KZN assists with funding as well as monitoring and evaluation of shared services impact in relation to funding support.

The principle of the Development Planning Shared Services is to render statutory and strategic town and regional planning support to local municipalities in the Zululand District Municipal area. The unit provides strategic, development administration, information management, building control and performance management support to local municipalities.

The DPSS Steering Committee was established and is functional. Its role is to co-ordinate the administration of the Shared Services Unit and the Zululand JMPT.

Due to lack of funds ZDM shared services has been temporarily suspended as at June 2023.

4.4.8.2 Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal

Four municipalities in Zululand elected to form a joint municipal planning tribunal. These are Ulundi, Nongoma, oPhongolo, and eDumbe. Abaqulusi formed their own tribunal. An agreement was signed by all participating municipalities and gazetted. A panel of professionals to serve on the joint tribunal according to SPLUMA is co-ordinated by the

district. The JMPT comprises 12 external and seven members from the participating municipalities.

The external members are selected on a rotational basis. The district plays the secretariat role and also financial administration which involves the remuneration of external members. The LMs Town Planners form part of the JMPT Panel.

During the 2023/2024 financial year, the JMPT tribunal has sat at least 3 times, to consider development applications.

4.4.8.3 Status Of Sector Plans

The ZDM has prepared and adopted numerous sector plans to elucidate sector-specific issues and facilitate effective implementation of the IDP (refer to Table below). The sector plans provide for structured engagement with stakeholders during both the planning and implementation stages. They also provide detailed information for the refinement of the IDP.

Table 34: Sector Plans Implementation Status

SECTOR PLAN	COMPLETED	ADOPTED	DATE	NEXT REVIEW
Biodiversity Sector Plan	Y	Y	05/2020	TBD
Disaster Management Plan	Y	Y	05/2022	TBD
Environmental Management Framework	Y	Y	05/2022	TBD
Local Economic Development Plan	Y	Y	01/2023	2026
Spatial Development Framework	Y	Y	05/2022	2027
Water Services Development Plan	Y	Y	05/2023	05/2024
Integrated Waste Management Plan	Y	Y	05/2024	TBD
Cemetery Plan	Y	Y	05/2024	TBD
Infrastructure Procurement Strategy for Water and Sanitation	Y	Y	05/2023	05/2024
Infrastructure Programme Management Plan for Water and Sanitation	Y	Y	05/2023	05/2024
End of Year Report for Water and Sanitation	Y	Y	07/2023	05/2024
Updated Asset Register for Water and Sanitation	Y	NA	NA	05/2023
Operations Management Plan for Water and Sanitation	Y	NA	NA	05/2023
Maintenance Management Plan for Water and Sanitation	Y	NA	NA	05/2023
Operations and Maintenance Review Report for Water and Sanitation	Y	NA	NA	05/2023
**NA: Not applicable (administrative document; adopted by Management not Council)*				

4.4.9 KEY CHALLENGES

CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/MEASURES TO ADDRESS
Not adequately keeping up with the constantly improving technology	Information technology is constantly evolving. The ZDM should take advantage of this to improve planning and delivery of services. New technologies should be adopted for the generation and management of spatial data, water infrastructure management, etc.	Embrace technology and keep pace with it or risk poor access to information and inability to communicate effectively.
Ineffective vertical and horizontal coordination of development activities	IGR structures within the district are not operating optimally. The frequency of meetings should be improved and agenda with annual targets clearly defined.	Resuscitate DDM
Implementation of an organisational Performance Management System	The municipality has developed and is implementing an OPMS. This system needs to be refined and perhaps be automated as well.	Introduce automated PMS; Cascade PMS (IPMS)
Lack of HR Strategy	HR strategy & Retention policy are currently not in place,	Prepare draft documents for adoption before the end March 2024
Poor network coverage	The poor network coverage affects communication and operational systems used by the municipality especially those that are online. This is made worse by the loadshedding.	Promote the strengthen communication systems and broadband by network operators

CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/MEASURES TO ADDRESS
Lengthy and inconsistent loadshedding schedules	Loadshedding phenomena disrupts daily services including internal systems which can be offline for periods of time	Purchase adequate back up systems to maintain powersupply during cut-off
Outdated firewall	A firewall is one of the most important aspects of business continuuity for the municipality to ensure data integrity. The outdated firewall does reduce the ability of the municipality to assue data integrity	Purchase a new firewall.
Satellite offices not linked to the main office	Satellite offices need to have access to the same data in the main office via intranet	Implement intranet to connect satellite offices to the main office.
Inadequate resources to implement training and development	Grants were delayed for payment to Zululand	Monitor the situation closely and impress upon funders to transfer monies according to timframes
Economic stagnation	The district economy is not growing. Instead, it shows signs of decline. Contribution of agricultural sector to the economy has declined over the last few years. The same applies to mining. There is overreliance on community services.	Identify catalytic projects for stimulating the economy. Adopt regulations and systems that promotes investment.
Tourism development and marketing	The district has huge potential for heritage and nature-based tourism. However, this sector	Facilitate development of catalytic tourism products.

CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/MEASURES TO ADDRESS
	remains poorly developed and the district poorly integrated into the provincial tourism market.	
Concentration of business in existing towns	Business and commercial activities tend to concentrate in the existing towns far away from the majority of the population. These towns include Vryheid when the majority of the population is near eMondlo Township, Phongola, Ulundi and Nongoma.	Facilitate development of smart growth centres in strategic areas in rural settlements.
Inadequate access to public facilities	A large number of households walk more than 5km to access schools, clinics, and other social facilities. This is beyond the recommended range for these facilities. The situation is more serious in sparsely populated settlements.	Investigate and promote access to community facilities within norms and standards

4.4.10 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Functional council and its structures.	District intergovernmental relations structures requires revival.	Support from provincial and national government.	Poor cooperation among and within political parties.
Functional Audit and Risk Management Committee	Some dysfunctional war rooms. Public participation structures require re-establishment.	Operation Sukuma Sakhe.	SCM Processes timeframes
Comprehensive IT security policy in place to minimize the risk of errors, fraud and the loss of data confidentiality, integrity, and availability.	-	Resuscitation of Electronic Document Management System to improve late submission of items. -	Security vulnerabilities – hacking, malicious or data protection -
Numerous organizational arrangements are in place for the IDP preparation process.	-	-	-
Functional shared services centre and JMPT.	-	-	-
IDP and budget are approved on time each year.	-	-	-
Performance Management System.	-	-	-
Governance policies are in place. Well established supply chain system.	-	-	-
All management policies are in place and are implemented effectively.	-	-	-
Information communication technology systems in place	-	-	-
Early warning system- Social media platforms and radio stations	-	--	-

4.5 Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure

4.5.1 Institutional Capacity

4.5.1.1 Water Services Authority

Since 2003, the Zululand District Municipality is a designated Water Service Authority.

4.5.1.2 Water Services Providers

All Water Services Provider functions were taken over by ZDM in 2003 from the Local

Municipalities, except for the urban reticulation services within the AbaQulusi Local Municipality. ZDM provides the service in the rural area of Abaqulusi.

Abaqulusi Local Municipality is the sole service provider in the district.

A protocol agreement is in place to regulate this working arrangement between the Zululand District Municipality and Abaqulusi Local Municipality.

A Municipal Systems Act Section 78 process is underway to determine the capacity of ZDM and or Abaqulusi Local Municipality to perform this function in the urban area of the latter.

4.5.1.3 Water Services Authority Assessment

The WSA has several functions and outputs that are mainly associated with governance and regulation. The situation within the ZDM is given in the table below.

Figure 28: WSA Functions And Outputs Within The ZDM

WSA FUNCTIONS / OUTPUTS	IN PLACE? (YES/ NO)	IF NO, WHEN WILL IT BE IN PLACE?	SUPPORT REQUIRED (YES/NO)
Policy development			
Indigent policy	Yes	N/A	No
Free basic water policy (including equitable share)	Yes	N/A	No
Free basic sanitation policy (including equitable share)	Yes	N/A	No
Procurement policy	Yes	N/A	No
Regulation and tariffs			
Water services bylaws with conditions as required by the Water Services Act	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms to ensure compliance with bylaws	Yes	N/A	No
Tariff structure	Yes	N/A	No

WSA FUNCTIONS / OUTPUTS	IN PLACE? (YES/ NO)	IF NO, WHEN WILL IT BE IN PLACE?	SUPPORT REQUIRED (YES/NO)
Tariffs promulgated	Yes	N/A	No
Infrastructure development (projects)			
Mechanisms to undertake project feasibility studies	Yes	N/A	No
Criteria for prioritising projects	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms to assess and approve project business plans	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms for selecting, contracting, managing, and monitoring implementing agents	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms to monitor project implementation	Yes	N/A	No
Water conservation and demand management			
Water conservation and demand management strategy	In progress	TBA	No
Performance management and monitoring			
Performance management system	Yes	N/A	No
Water service monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system	Yes	N/A	No
WSDP			
WSDP information system	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms for stakeholder participation	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms to monitor and report on WSDP implementation	Yes	N/A	No
WSP institutional arrangements			
Criteria to select appropriate WSPs	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms to contract, manage and monitor WSPs	Yes	N/A	No
Mechanisms to approve WSP business plans	Yes	N/A	No
WSA overall capacity			
Sufficient staff and systems to fulfil all WSA functions	Yes	N/A	No
Other (state)			

4.5.2 ACCESS TO WATER

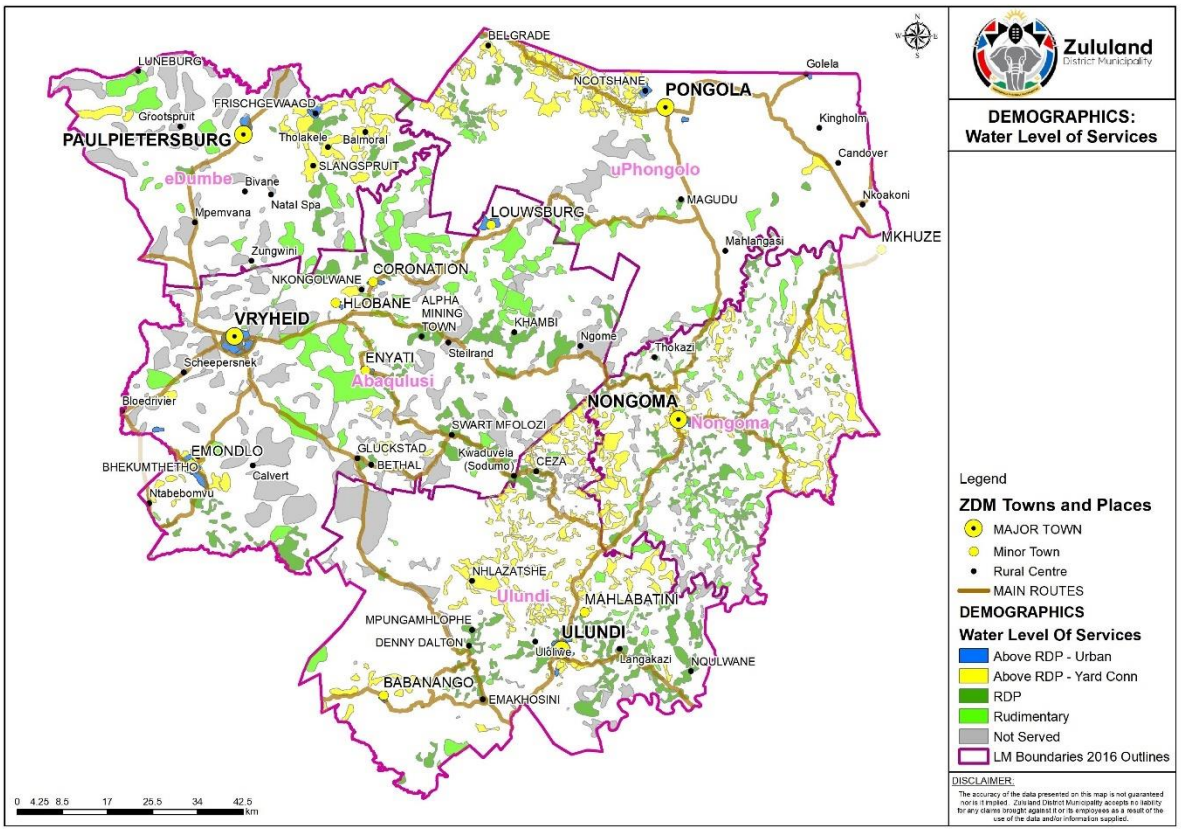
4.5.2.1 Water Level of service

The table below shows the level of service for water:

Domestic Water Supply				
Service Level Number	**Level of Service**	**Definition**	**Applicable Tariff Structure**	**Norms and Standards**
DW1	Full-pressure conventional house connection	Full pressure unrestricted individual erf/yard connection	Stepped block tariff	Design specifications
DW2	Yard tank (RDP standard)	Restricted (to 200l per day) individual erf connection with tank in yard	No charge	Design specifications
DW3	Communal street taps (RDP standards)	Unrestricted full pressure standpipe not further than 200m from dwellings (shared by a number of consumers)	No charge	Design specifications
DW4	Rudimentary	Formalised supply: • Borehole equipped with hand pump • Protected spring • Communal standpipe within 800m from dwellings	No charge	Design specifications

The map below shows the spatial distribution of water service levels:

Map 22: Spatial distribution of water service levels



The map demonstrates that the town areas have access to RDP levels of service. In the rural areas, the Zululand District Municipality has made significant strides towards ensuring that settlements have access to above the RDP level of service. The access profile is indicated below:

- 186 839 households in Zululand receive above RDP levels of service.
- 54 561 households have access to an RDP Level of services.

The table below indicates the status in ZDM with regard to water services backlogs and progress with the provision of water to at least RDP standards.

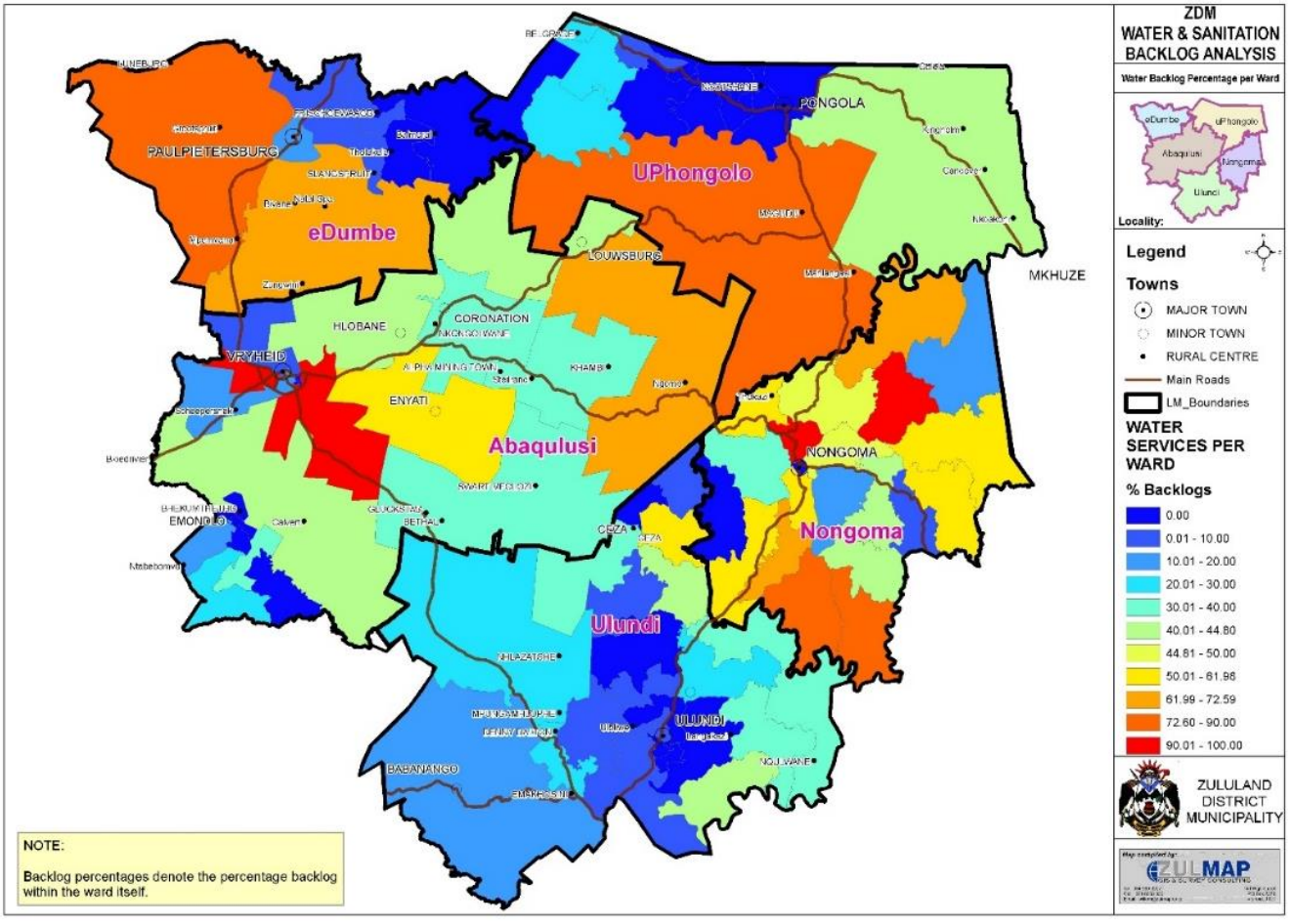
Out of the 241 400 households in Zululand, approximately 54 561 (20.60 households either do not have access to water or have inadequate access to water (below RDP level of service).

WATER	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOGS	% BACKLOGS in LM	% OF TOTAL BACKLOGS
AbaQulusi LM	63 329	17 120	27,03	31,38
eDumbe LM	23 617	4 900	20,75	8,98
Nongoma LM	58 040	20 748	35,75	38,03
Ulundi LM	57 622	6 591	11,44	12,08
uPhongolo LM	38 792	5 202	13,41	9,53
Total	**241 400**	**28 774**	**22,60**	**100**

Source: WSDP, 2024

The map below demonstrates the spatial representation of water backlogs spread across the 5 local municipalities. From the map, it can be concluded that the worst percentage of backlogs can be found in pockets between Nongoma and Abaqulusi Local Municipality.

Map 23: Spatial Distribution of Water Backlogs

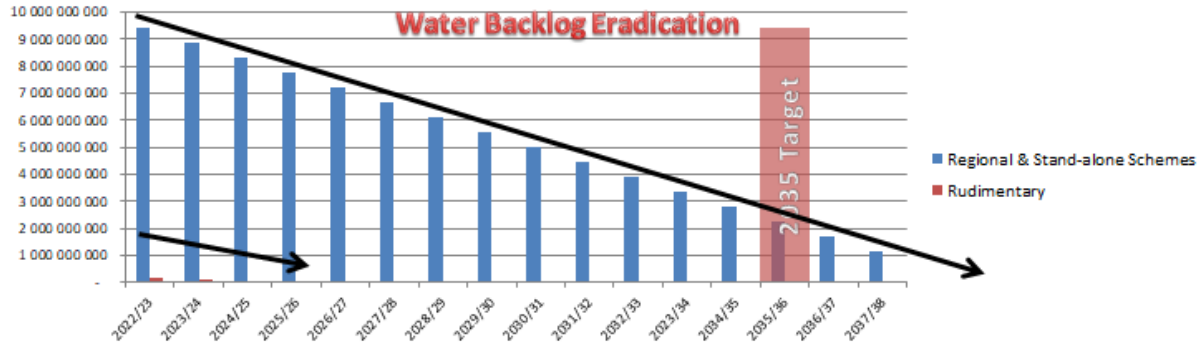


Source: WSDP, 2022

At a total remaining cost of nearly R10b and with only an annual funding allocation of R562m, ZDM will only be able to meet all remaining water infrastructure demand by 2039. ZDM will

require at least **R700m** annual funding allocation for water alone to reach the 2035 provincial goals.

Figure 29 Projected water backlog eradication at the current rate of funding



The 2030 target will therefore not be met. ZDM will require at least **R700m** annual funding allocation for water alone to reach the 2030 provincial goals.

The table below gives a picture of the municipality's water roll out performance against allocations:

Table 35 Water Roll-Out performance against allocations

FINANCIAL YEAR	BACKLOGS	ALLOCATIONS
	Water	Water
2019-2020	42711	R383 328 220,00
2020-2021	39145	R394 165 250,00
2021-2022	37497	R596 157 000,00
2022-2023	36196	R549 102 401,00
2023-2024	34930	R741 007 860,00
		R2 663 760 731,00

According to the table, 7 781 new households were given access to water during the 5 previous financial years. This roll-out came at a cost of R2.66Billion.

In the 2023/2024 financial year, an allocation of R741 007 860 Million has been received.

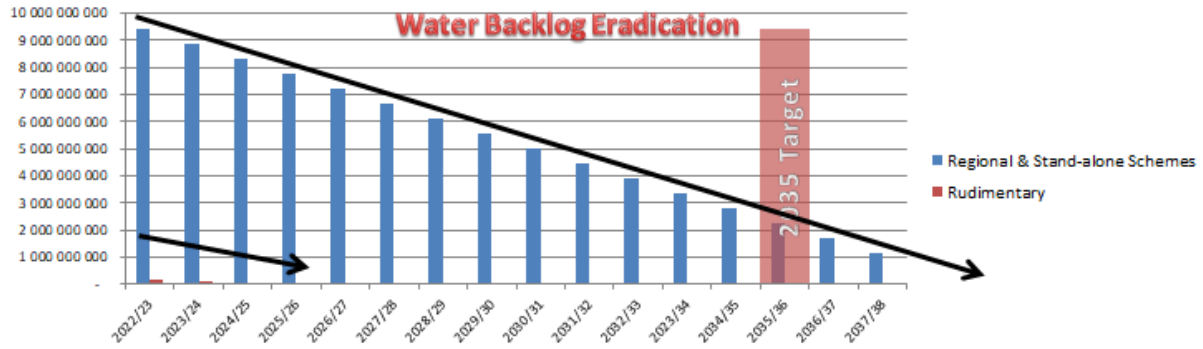
4.5.2.2 Capital Requirements To Eradicate Water Backlogs

Table 36: Total Water Investment Needs (R Mill)

WATER	Capital requirements	2022/2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027
Regional bulk	R 7 242 320 161	R 346 335 383	R 519 827 030	R 494 047 695	R 536 953 490	R 534 572 203
Reticulation	R 2 592 990 861	R 282 150 148	R 221 180 830	R 159 813 619	R 105 229 123	R 135 089 108
Total capital (new)	**R 9 835 311 022**	**R 628 485 531**	**R 741 007 860**	**R 653 861 314**	**R 642 182 613**	**R 669 661 311**
Regional bulk (WTW)	R 378 401 219	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Reticulation	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Total capital (refurbishment)	**R 378 401 219**					
Total capital	**R 10 213 712 241**	**R 628 485 531**	**R 741 007 860**	**R 653 861 314**	**R 642 182 613**	**R 669 661 311**

The total estimated budgets to address reticulation, bulk, treatment, and refurbishment are indicated in the table above. The total investment required is R10,21 billion. The bulk and reticulation costs are the largest portion of the total budget.

Figure 30:Water Backlog eradication (2035 goals)



The figure above depicts the estimated time it will take to eradicate all water backlogs below RDP standard at the current rate of funding. Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG) and Water Services Infrastructure Grant (WSIG) funding allocations fluctuate based on approved funding applications, and future projections have not been included in this review. These funding allocations will however be added as funding is confirmed.

4.5.2.3 District Water Supply Sources

All water that the ZDM supplies to the community is from sources within her area of jurisdiction, except for the Mandlakazi Regional Water Scheme which obtains water from the Pongolapoort Dam via a private farmer. With a population count of approximately 892 310, ZDM requires at least 2 108 Mℓ of water per month or 25 295 Mℓ per year to supply the population with basic water services. This does not account for commercial or industrial requirements.

The ZDM falls within the Mfolozi (W2), Mkuze (W3) and Pongola (W4) secondary catchments of the Usuthu/Mhlathuze Water Management Area (WMA)[1] . The ZDM occupies approximately 22% of this WMA. The total available water and requirements as at the year 2000, based on a 98% assurance of supply within these sub-areas, is summarised in figure 31 below. It is evident that apart from the Pongola catchments, water from these sub-areas is currently over-utilised and a deficit is created. However, this deficit is a result of the provision made for future implementation of the Reserve[2] (ZDM, WSDP, 2024/25 Review).

Figure 31: Water Balance - Summary Of The Water Available And Required Within Zululand District Municipality For The Year 2000 (Million M3 (Kℓ) Per Annum).

[1] The Usuthu/Mhlathuze WMA is one of 19 areas defined across South Africa in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) to improve water resource management within South Africa.
[2] The Reserve is a legislated requirement of the amount of water required to satisfy the ecological needs of a river system (provisionally estimated at 20%), as well as the basic human needs (that have been established as 25 litres per person per day)

			Mfolozi	Mkuze	Pongola	Total
Available water	Natural resource	surface water	36	15	616	667
		groundwater	5	12	8	25
	Usable return flow	Irrigation	5	6	21	32
		Urban	4	0	0	4
		Mining & bulk	1	0	0	1
	Total local yield*		**51**	**33**	**645**	**729**
	Transfers in		0	30	0	30
	Total available		**51**	**63**	**645**	**759**
Water requirements	Consumer groups	Irrigation	51	61	213	325
		Urban**	12	1	1	14
		Rural**	11	10	6	27
		Mining & bulk industrial***	4	0	1	5
		Afforestation****	2	6	34	42
	Total local requirements		**80**	**78**	**255**	**413**
	Transfers out		18	0	30	**48**
	Total used		**98**	**78**	**285**	**461**
Balance			**-47**	**-15**	**360**	**298**

Source: ZDM WSDP 2024

4.5.2.4 Bulk Regional Water Schemes

4.5.2.4.1 Hlahlindlela Regional Water Supply and Nkonjeni Regional Water supply Area

ZDM undertook a Water Resource Modelling of the upper White uMfolozi River System during 2011/2012. Areas served by this System are Vryheid Town and surrounding suburbs, Bhekuzulu, Lakeside, eMondlo Town and surrounding areas (Hlahlindlela Regional Water Supply Scheme), Mpumamhlope, Ulundi, Babanango (Nkonjeni Regional Water Supply Scheme) and Nondweni (Umzimyathi District Municipality).

The model indicates that the yield from Mvunyane dam is insufficient to meet the water requirements at the desired levels of assurance and should be augmented very soon, to avoid the risk of restrictions occurring. The operating rules for Mvunyane should be implemented to protect higher assurance users.

- For the low growth scenario, the yield from Klipfontein combined with the other existing dams is sufficient to meet the water requirements of Vryheid and Ulundi as well as the link to eMondlo until at least 2030.
- For the median growth scenario, the yield from Klipfontein combined with the other existing dams is sufficient to meet the water requirements of Vryheid, Ulundi and eMondlo until 2024. After 2024, the existing water resource infrastructure of the White Mfolozi will need augmentation to meet the projected water requirements.
- For the high growth scenario, the yield from Klipfontein combined with the other existing dams is sufficient to meet the water requirements of Vryheid, Ulundi and eMondlo until 2021. After 2021 the existing water resource infrastructure of the White Mfolozi will need augmentation to meet the projected water requirements.

It is therefore important that the required work to plan for the next water resource augmentation be undertaken, due to the long lead times required to implement a water resource development project. During 2016 ZDM was declared a drought-restricted region, which led to emergency interventions. The town of Vryheid was forced to rely on water tankers and water points at designated boreholes and water tank points. Since then, dam levels have normalised again but it is clear that the greater Vryheid region is in urgent need of major interventions in terms of sustainable water during dry winter months.

4.5.2.4.2 Usuthu Regional Water Supply

ZDM investigated the available water resources in the upper Black Mfolozi River. The purpose of the investigation was twofold:

- An assessment was undertaken to determine the available water resources of the upper Black Mfolozi River which involved quantifying the divertible flows at the existing weir on the river near Nongoma upstream of the Kwa Nkweme River confluence. This represents the situation prior to the construction of the off-channel storage dam on the Kwa Nkweme River. Analyses were performed for 18.6 Ml/day (2025 demand) and 25 Ml/day (2035 demand).
- Detailed yield analyses were undertaken to determine the water resources capability of a proposed system on the upper Black Mfolozi River, which consists of a new off-channel storage dam on the Kwa Nkweme River. Water for this off-channel storage dam will be supplied by diverting available flows from the existing weir on the Black Mfolozi River. The performance of the system was evaluated for a variety of possible configurations including a range of dam (storage) sizes, flow diversion capacities and downstream environmental flow requirements (EFR's).

Based on the results of the water resource assessment it was concluded that:

> *Prior to the construction of the proposed off-channel storage dam on the Kwa Nkweme River, a run-of-river scheme on the upper Black Mfolozi River could supply a target abstraction of 18.6Ml/day (or 6.8 million m³/a, the projected water requirement for the proposed scheme in 2025) with an annual risk of failure of 64% (recurrence interval of 1:1.6 years). This risk is well above accepted levels for schemes of this increase the supply capability (assurance of supply) of the system.*

A storage capacity of 7.9 million m³ (30% of the maximum capacity) is adequate to meet the target abstraction of 6.8 million m³/a. This, however, requires a large diversion works capacity of 0.6m³/s. For a larger dam of 10.6 million m³ (40% of the maximum capacity) diversion works with a capacity of only 0.4m³/s would be adequate to meet the target abstraction.

The option recommended was the construction of a 75m high earth fill dam at an estimated construction cost of R370m, but due to the limited geotechnical information available, the level of the dam options investigation (layouts and design) and related cost estimates can be classified as pre-feasibility.

4.5.2.4.3 Mandlakazi, Mkuze And Simdlangentsha Regional Water Supply Area

The Pongola catchment is currently under-utilised and the only catchment area not under stress. This catchment area supplies the Mandlakazi Regional Water Supply Scheme from Senekal Boerdery via the Jozini Dam.

Due to the high cost involved in the construction of an off-storage Facility for the Usuthu Regional Scheme, the augmentation of the Mandlakazi and Usuthu Regional Water Supply Schemes is currently being investigated. The following items should be considered:

- Alternative sites for the off-channel storage facility should be investigated.
- The possibility to reduce the capacity of the off-channel storage dam on the Kwa Nkweme River should be investigated. The associated risk should be considered.
- The Operational cost should also be considered (including levies payable to Mr. Senekal.)
- ZDM will have to assess their agreement with Senekal and negotiate upgrading and extensions of the existing agreement, if necessary, for the Usuthu supply.
- Additional and future DWA water allocations and licenses from Jozini Dam.
- The existing abstraction works at Jozini Dam needs to be investigated.

4.5.2.5 Ground Water

In general, the overall groundwater quality in the ZDM is good in the northern parts with the water quality in eDumbe, uPhongola and Abaqulusi LMs falling within Class 0 and 1 (Kempster Classification). In the southern parts, the water quality is generally poor, however, with most boreholes falling in Class 3. It is pertinent to note that many the Traditional Authority areas are situated within these areas of poorer groundwater quality. The deterioration of groundwater quality from west to east can be ascribed to:

- Declining rainfall from west to east.
- The concentration of dissolved solids from through flow below the Dwyka Formation and coal seams in the Vryheid Formation in the central and eastern regions of the catchments.

The sedimentary rocks that underlie the study area represent a secondary or fractured rock aquifer with negligible primary porosity or permeability. Groundwater storage and movement is therefore mainly confined to fractures and joints that occur within the rock mass and is therefore structurally controlled. The groundwater development potential within each of the

quaternary catchments is adequate to meet the basic water demand of rural communities either through:

- Stand-alone basic levels of water supply by boreholes equipped with hand pumps; or
- Limited reticulation schemes through production boreholes that target structural features Access to Sanitation

4.5.3 Access to Sanitation

The table below shows the level of service for sanitation:

Domestic Sanitation				
Service Level Number	**Level of Service**	**Definition**	**Applicable Tariff Structure**	**Norms and Standards**
DS1	Waterborne	Unrestricted connection to municipal sewerage system	Water consumption based tariff structure included in water tariff	Design specifications
DS2	Conservancy tank	Localised temporary sewage storage facility	Rate per load disposed by municipality	Design specifications
DS3	Septic tanks	On-site disposal (self treatment)	No charge	Design specifications
DS4	Ventilated improved pit (VIP)	Dry pit with sufficient capacity on-site disposal based on set standards	No charge	Design specifications

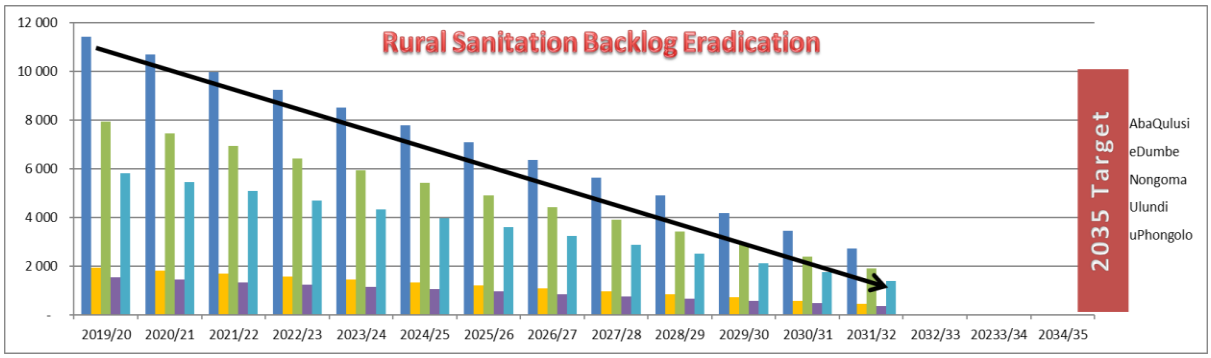
Sanitation in the rural areas is being provided in the form of dry-pit VIP toilets and the strategy is to implement these simultaneously with the roll-out of water services. This ensures a more effective impact with health and hygiene awareness training.

Table 37: Sanitation Backlog

SANITATION	TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS	BACKLOGS	% BACKLOGS in LM	% OF TOTAL BACKLOGS
AbaQulusi LM	63 329	11 568	18,27	40.20
eDumbe LM	23 617	1 922	8,14	6,68
Nongoma LM	58 040	7 940	13,68	27,59
Ulundi LM	57 622	1 553	2,66	5,33
uPhongolo LM	38 792	5 811	14,98	20,20
Total	**241 400**	**28 774**	**11,92**	**100**

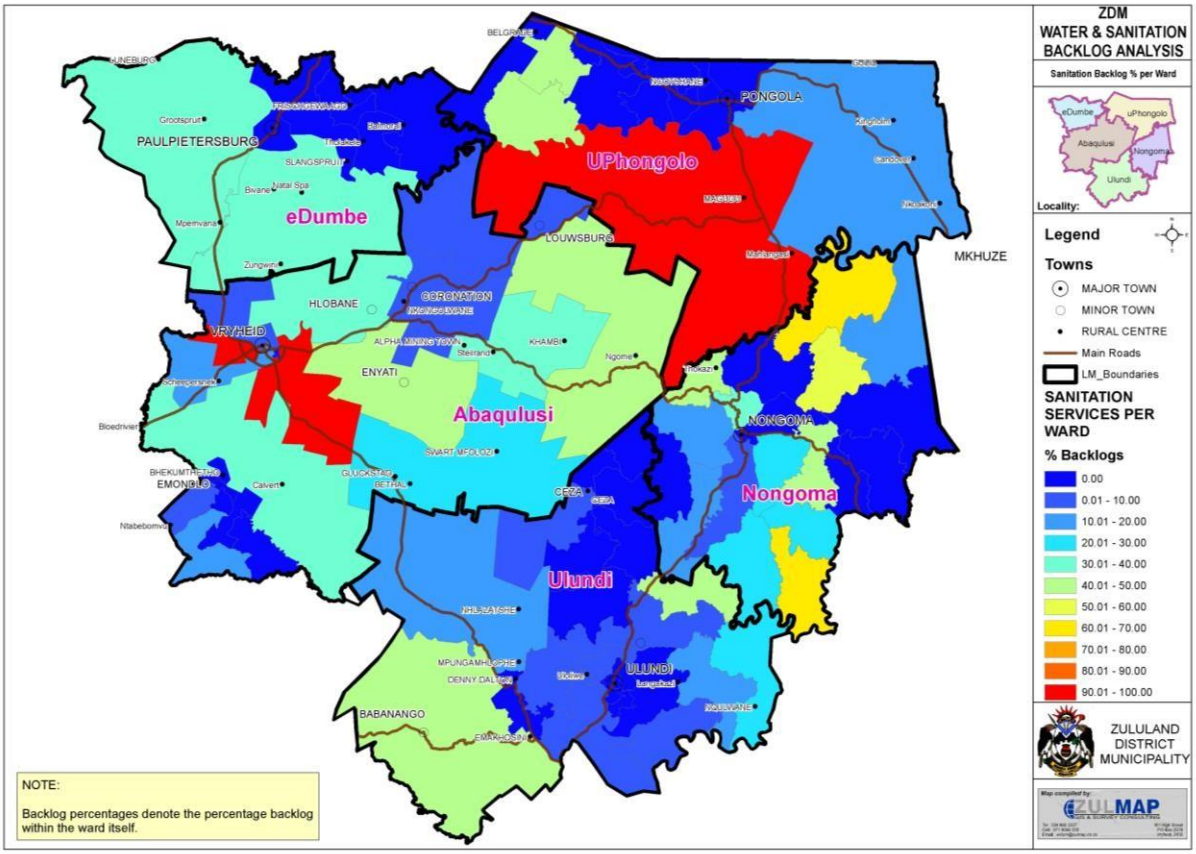
The total estimated budgets for sanitation needs, refurbishment, bulk, and bulk infrastructure are indicated in the table below.

The following figure depicts the estimated time it will take to eradicate all sanitation backlogs below RDP standard if current MIG funding allocations remain constant.

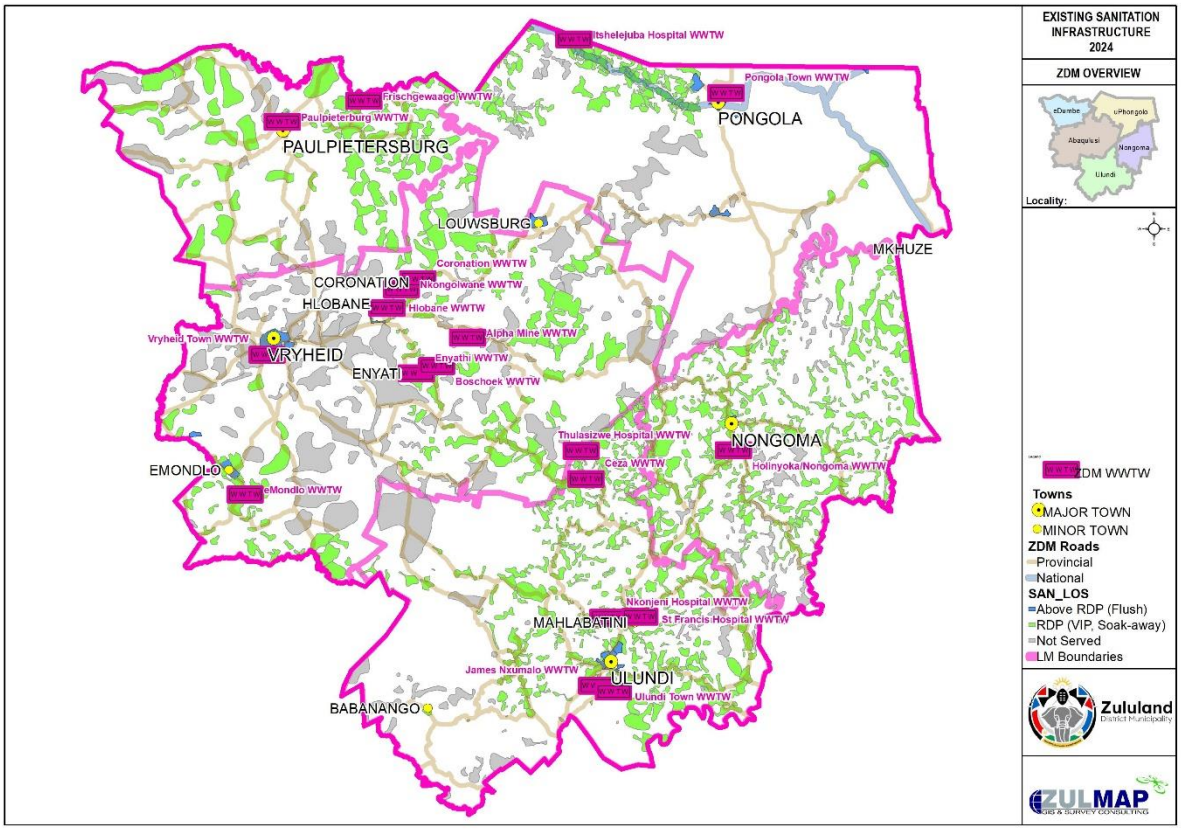


With the 2035 goals in mind, the backlogs in rural sanitation should be eradicated by 2032. However, settlements are continuously expanding, and household growth will maintain an increase in the future.

Map 24: Sanitation Backlog



Source: ZDM WSDP, 2024



Map 25 EXISTING SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE

4.5.4 Operations and Maintenance (Water and Sanitation)

This section looks at existing infrastructure which have reached its end of lifespan, and whether refurbishment, O&M or replacement is necessary for sustainable service delivery. This is applicable for water and sanitation components such as WTW's or Pump Stations, but also for scheme networks where infrastructure has deteriorated or reached the end of its lifespan. It furthermore entails O&M for all borehole and spring protection services where O&M plays a significant role.

The table below demonstrates the capital investment needed for operations and maintenance in relation to revenue.

Table 38 Operations & Maintenance Projected Costs in relation to revenue

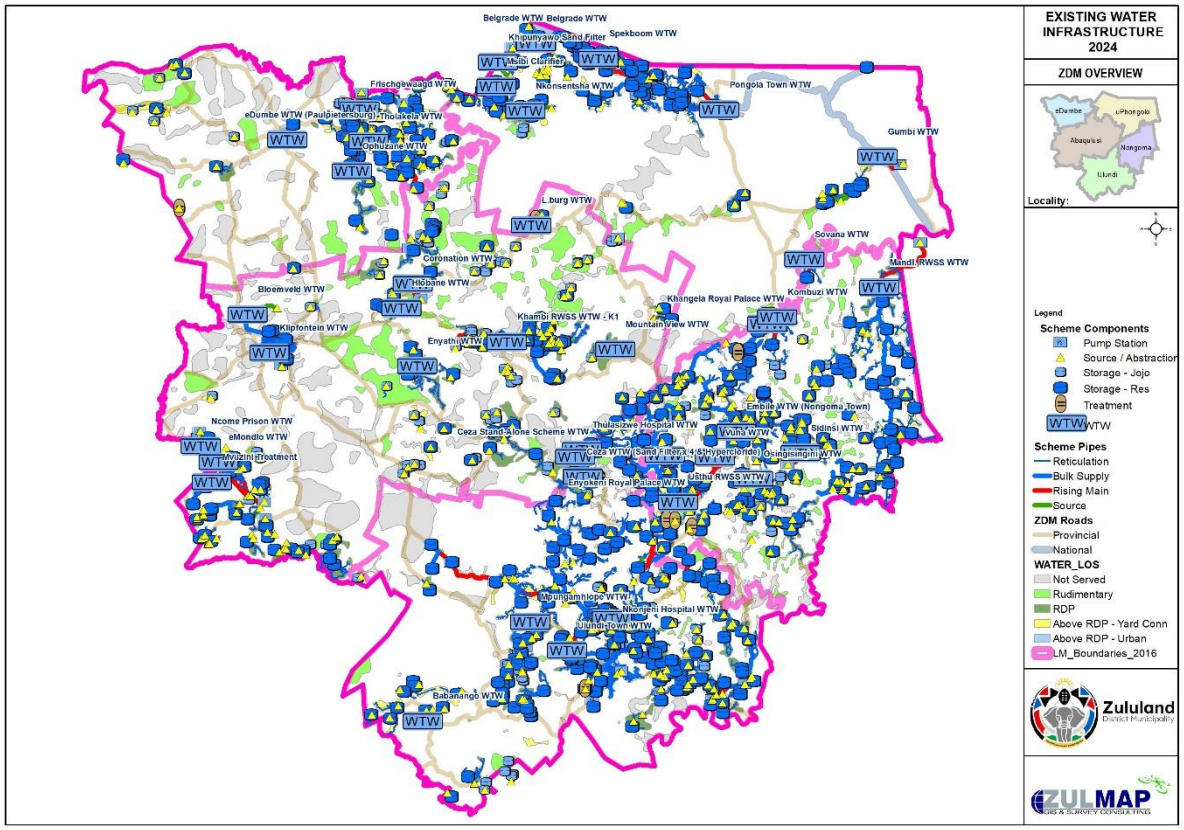
Operating costs and income	Total 5yr projected	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027
Operational costs	R 2 135 402 037	R 344 986 742	R 317 975 886	R 349 773 474	R 384 750 822	R 423 225 904	R 465 548 494	R 512 103 344
Personnel costs	R 903 187 212	R 134 235 055	R 134 490 718	R 147 939 790	R 162 733 769	R 179 007 146	R 196 907 860	R 216 598 647
Total O&M costs	**R 3 038 589 249**	**R 479 221 796**	**R 452 466 604**	**R 497 713 264**	**R 547 484 591**	**R 602 233 050**	**R 662 456 355**	**R 728 701 990**
Equitable share: FBS	R 2 892 813 490	R 564 272 000	R 524 645 000	R 559 056 000	R 566 225 000	R 577 549 500	R 589 100 490	R 600 882 500
Income: sales (actual payment)	R 290 114 352	R 25 410 596	R 43 200 000	R 47 520 000	R 52 272 000	R 57 499 200	R 63 249 120	R 69 574 032
Total income	**R 3 182 927 842**	**R 589 682 596**	**R 567 845 000**	**R 606 576 000**	**R 618 497 000**	**R 635 048 700**	**R 652 349 610**	**R 670 456 532**
Deficit/surplus	**R 144 338 593**	**R 110 460 800**	**R 115 378 396**	**R 108 862 736**	**R 71 012 409**	**R 32 815 650**	**R -10 106 745**	**R -58 245 458**

4.5.4.1 Existing Water Infrastructure

The map below shows the current distribution of pipes, the sources and components across the district. There are 1300 settlements in Zululand that must be serviced.

The map also demonstrates how the water moves from the sources, abstraction points, storage, treatment facilities, wastewater treatment works all the way to the settlements

Map 26: Water Existing Infrastructure



ZDM has been systematically updating its infrastructure details and eliminating data gaps where possible within its capability and resources. This process involves both features as well as attribute data, and will support the asset management system initiative of ZDM which is currently in development.

The table below shows the current extent of water infrastructure assets.

Table 39 Extent of Water Infrastructure

Summary Data	Description	Total
Pipelines	Bulk	1586 km
	Reticulation	6601 km
Installations	Yard Connection	33 355
	StandPipe - Barrel	305
	StandPipe - Communal	6 659
	Electrical Point	72
	Valve	16 992
	Meter	1 431
	Bulk Metering Points	234
	Handpump	886
	Playpump	32
	Electrical Pump	101
	Diesel Pumps	26
	Equipped BH pumps (Type unverified)	2057
	Pump Station	114
	Scheme Source / Abstraction	574
	Break-pressure Tank	618
	Storage - Jojo	249
	Storage - Reservoir	795
	Weir	30
	Treatment (Sand filters etc)	8
	Water Treatment Works	40
	Boreholes	2690
	Spring Protections	73
	Windmills	49
Replacement Value	Civil	R 2 187 465 532.77
	Mechanical	R 638 857 590.23
	Electrical	R 252 906 251.28
	Telemetry	R 13 480 747.91

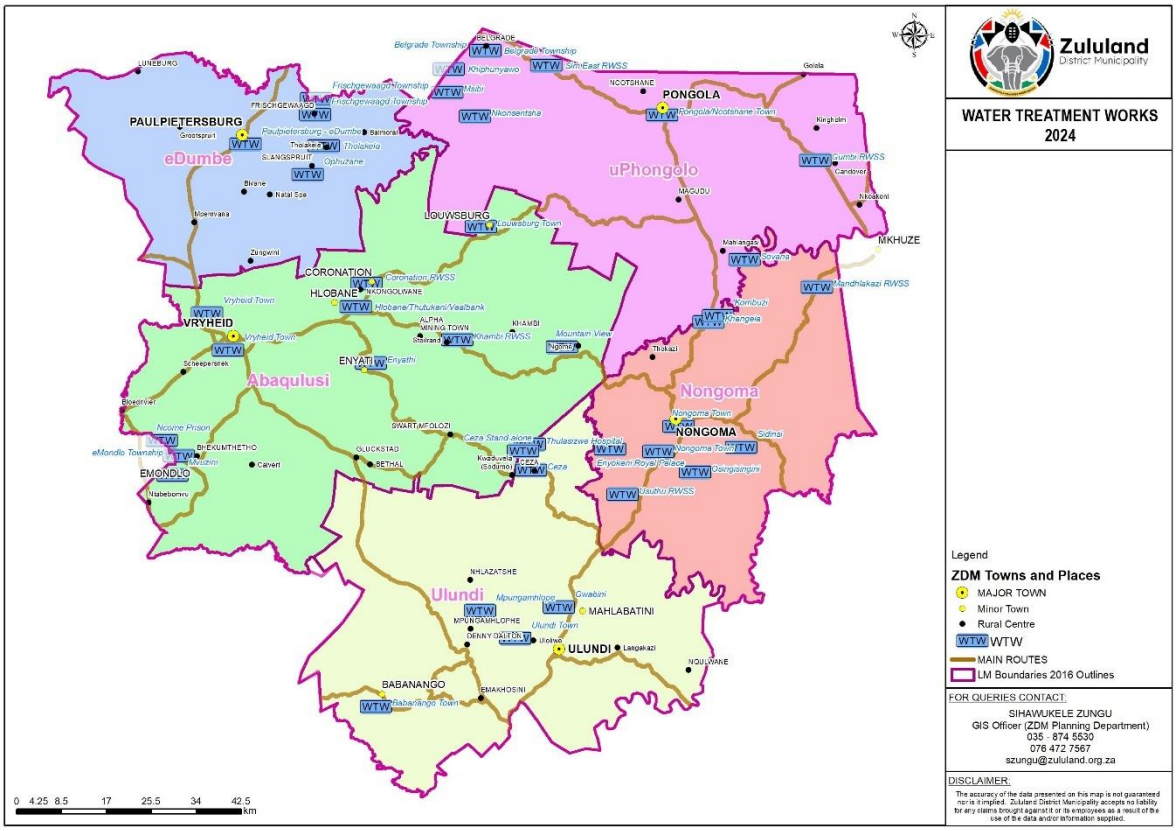
The Table above shows examples of infrastructure data that is currently available on the GIS system and MANZI. Some gaps still exist in the infrastructure information, ZDM has been systematically updating its infrastructure details and eliminating data gaps where possible within its capability and resources. This process involves both feature as well as attribute data, and will support the asset management system initiative of ZDM which is currently in development

According to the Zululand District Municipality Audited Financial Statements 2023/2024, the value of Property, Plant and Equipment currently stands at R4,6 Billion. This is an increase of approximately R380Million compared to the 2020/2021 financial year.

4.5.4.1.1 Water Treatment Works

The map below isolates the distribution of water treatment plants in Zululand.

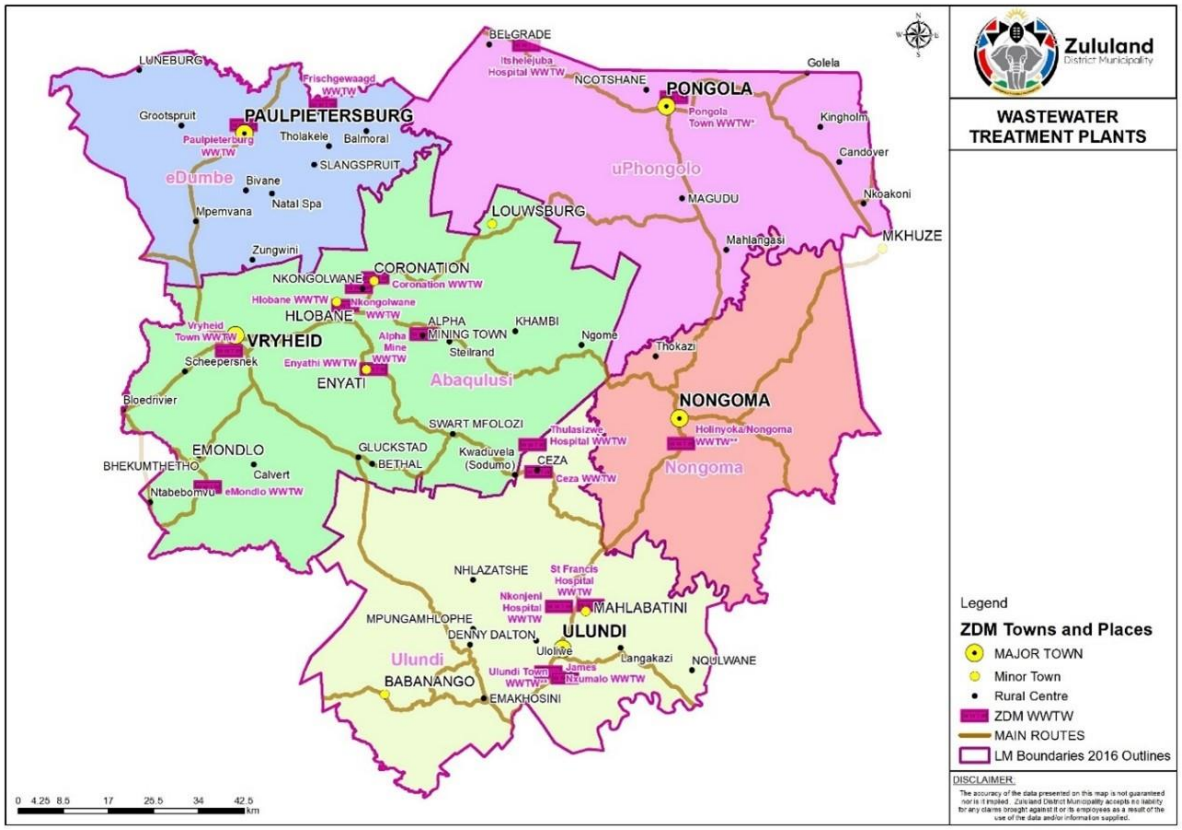
Map 27: Water treatment plants



4.5.4.1.2 Wastewater Treatment Works

The map below is a spatial representation of of wastewater treatment plants:

Map 28: Wastewater treatment plants

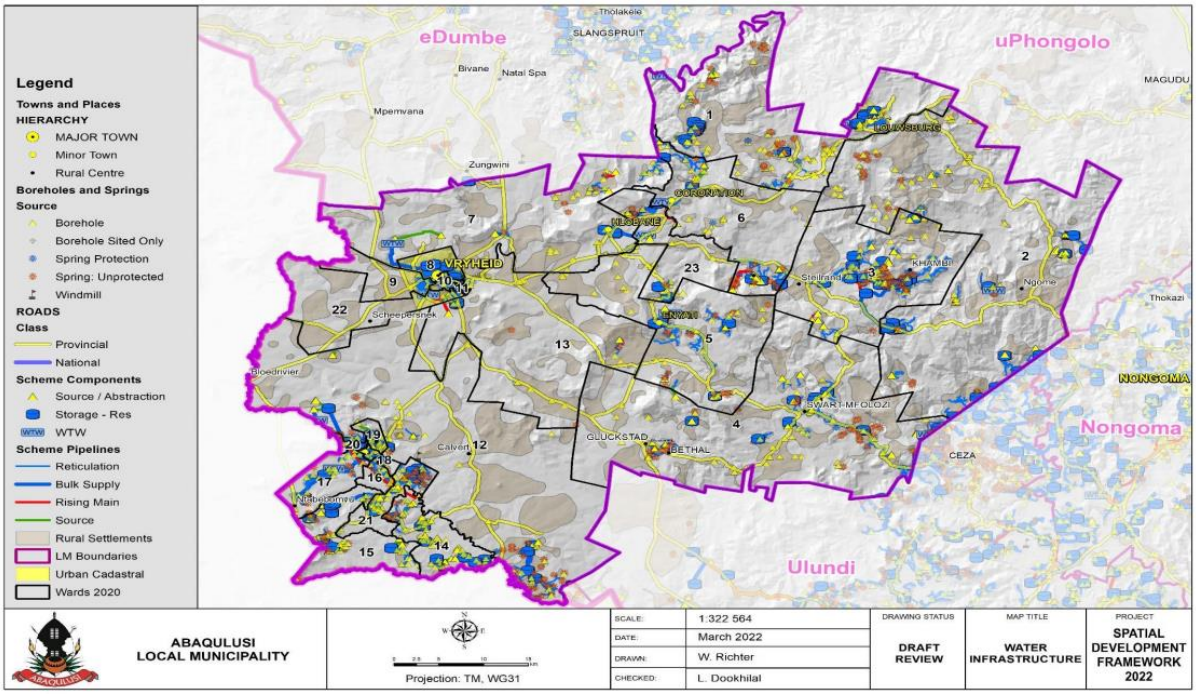


4.5.4.1.3 Abaqulusi Water Infrastructure Network

Abaqulusi Local Municipality is a water service provider for the urban area only.

The map below illustrates Abaqulusi Local Municipality's water infrastructure network.

Map 29: Water infrastructure network



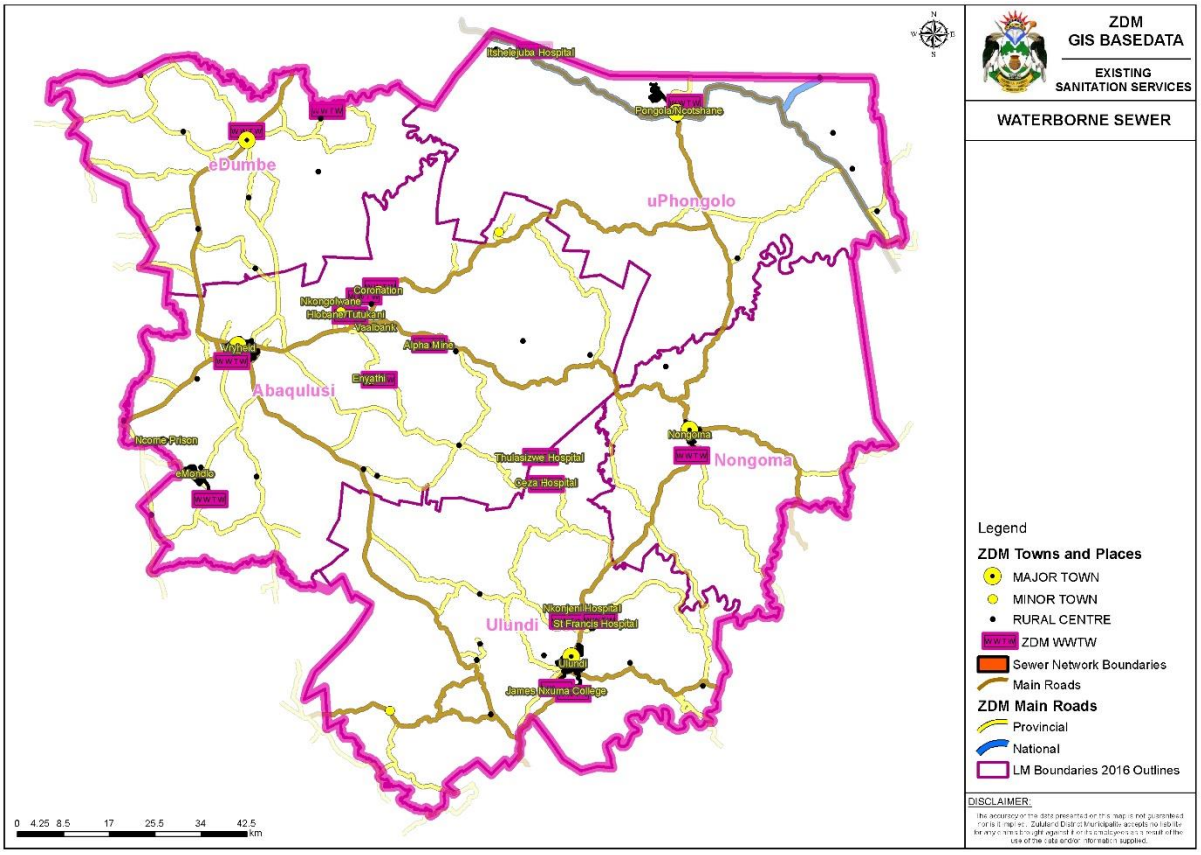
4.5.4.2 Water Schemes to be Rehabilitated

There are currently several investigations underway to determine the refurbishment requirements of water services infrastructure in the district. The refurbishment requirements at bulk plants are receiving priority since it is perceived that the most urgent interventions are required at these assets. Investigations are also being commissioned to determine the condition of urban infrastructure and the refurbishment needs in the towns. Whilst new infrastructure has been rolled out in the rural areas to previously neglected communities, the infrastructure in towns has received very little attention and funding since 1994 and it can be expected that most of the refurbishment requirements will be in these areas. The abovementioned investigations have not yet been fully completed and the results will be included once available.

4.5.4.3 Existing Sanitation Infrastructure

The map below displays the current waterborne sewer network:

Map 30: Current Zululand Sanitation Infrastructure network



The status quo for sanitation presented in the table below shows that a total of 28 774 households currently have below RDP levels of service.

The table below demonstrates the capital investment needed to restore sanitation infrastructure to a proper functioning level.

Table 40: Total Sanitation Budget (R mill)

SANITATION	Capital requirements	2022/2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027
Bulk infrastructure	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Reticulation	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
VIP toilets	R 575 480 000	36 334 200	R 62 495 140	R 11 388 135	41 600 000	60 000 000
Total capital (new)	**R 575 480 000**	**R 36 334 200**	**R 62 495 140**	**R 11 388 135**	**R 41 600 000**	**R 60 000 000**
Bulk infrastructure (WWTW)	225 985 526	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Reticulation	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
VIP toilets (Replacement Prgrm)	817 760 000	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA	TBA
Total capital (refurbishment)	**R 1 043 745 526**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**	**R -**
Total capital	**R 1 619 225 526**	**R 36 334 200**	**R 62 495 140**	**R 11 388 135**	**R 41 600 000**	**R 60 000 000**

The total investment requirement is R1.62 billion. Urban infrastructure refurbishment costs have not been available at the time of this report and should therefore be addressed in future revisions.

4.5.4.4 Operations and Maintenance System (From source to Community)

The figures below display the operations and maintenance system from the source to the community.

Figure 32 oPhongolo BWSS

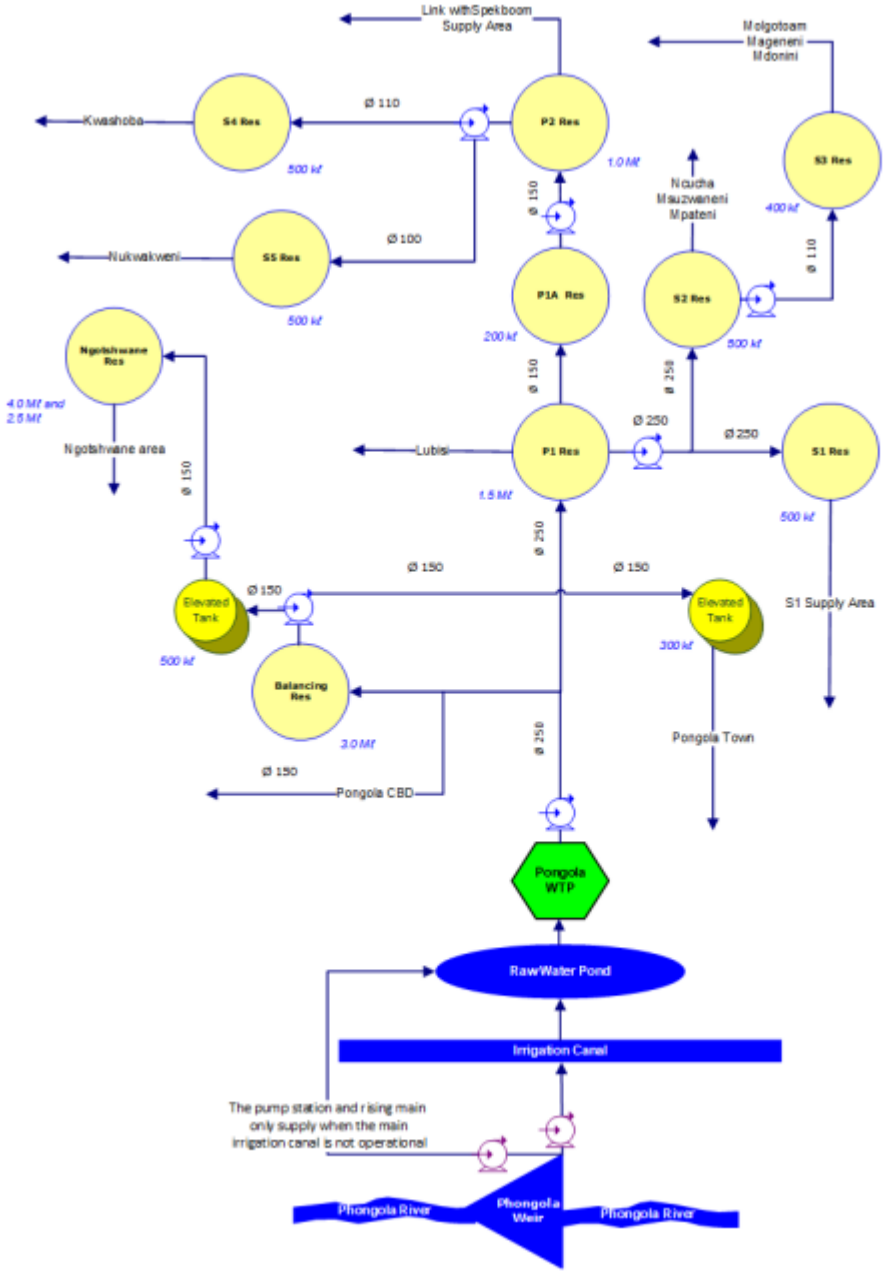


Figure 33: Ulundi - Nkonjeni Water Supply Scheme

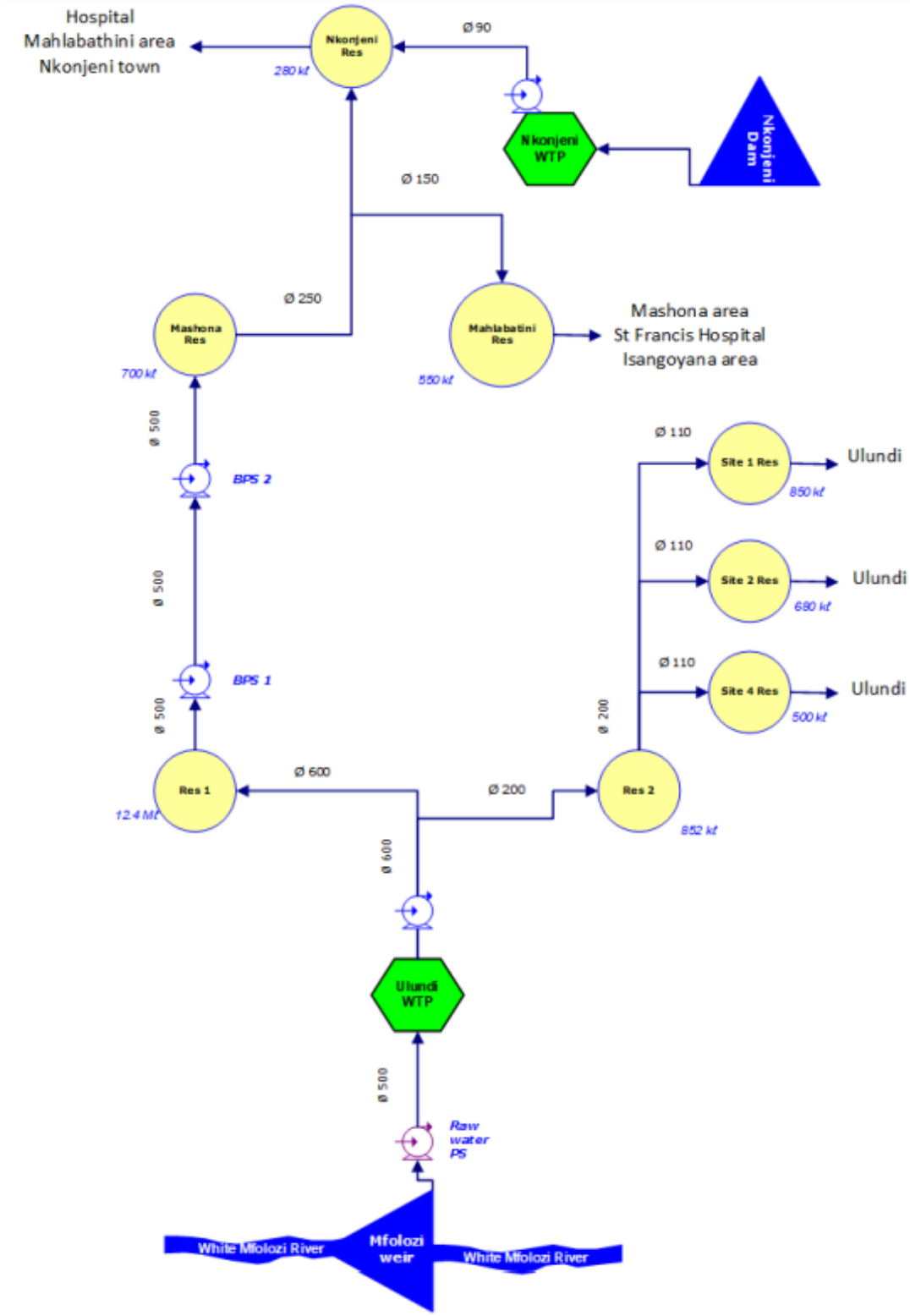


Figure 34: USuthu Water Supply Scheme

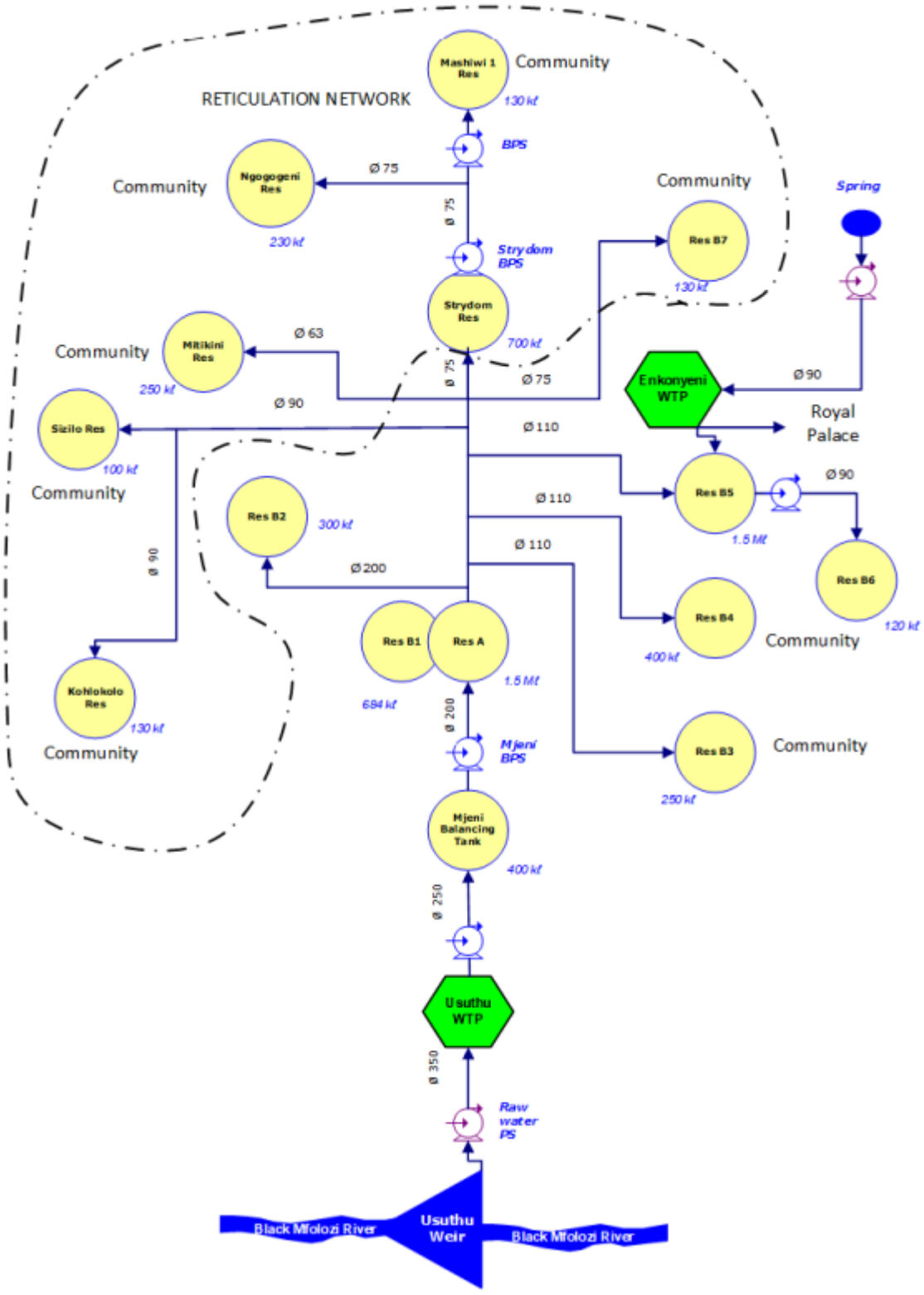


Figure 35: eDumbe Water Supply Scheme

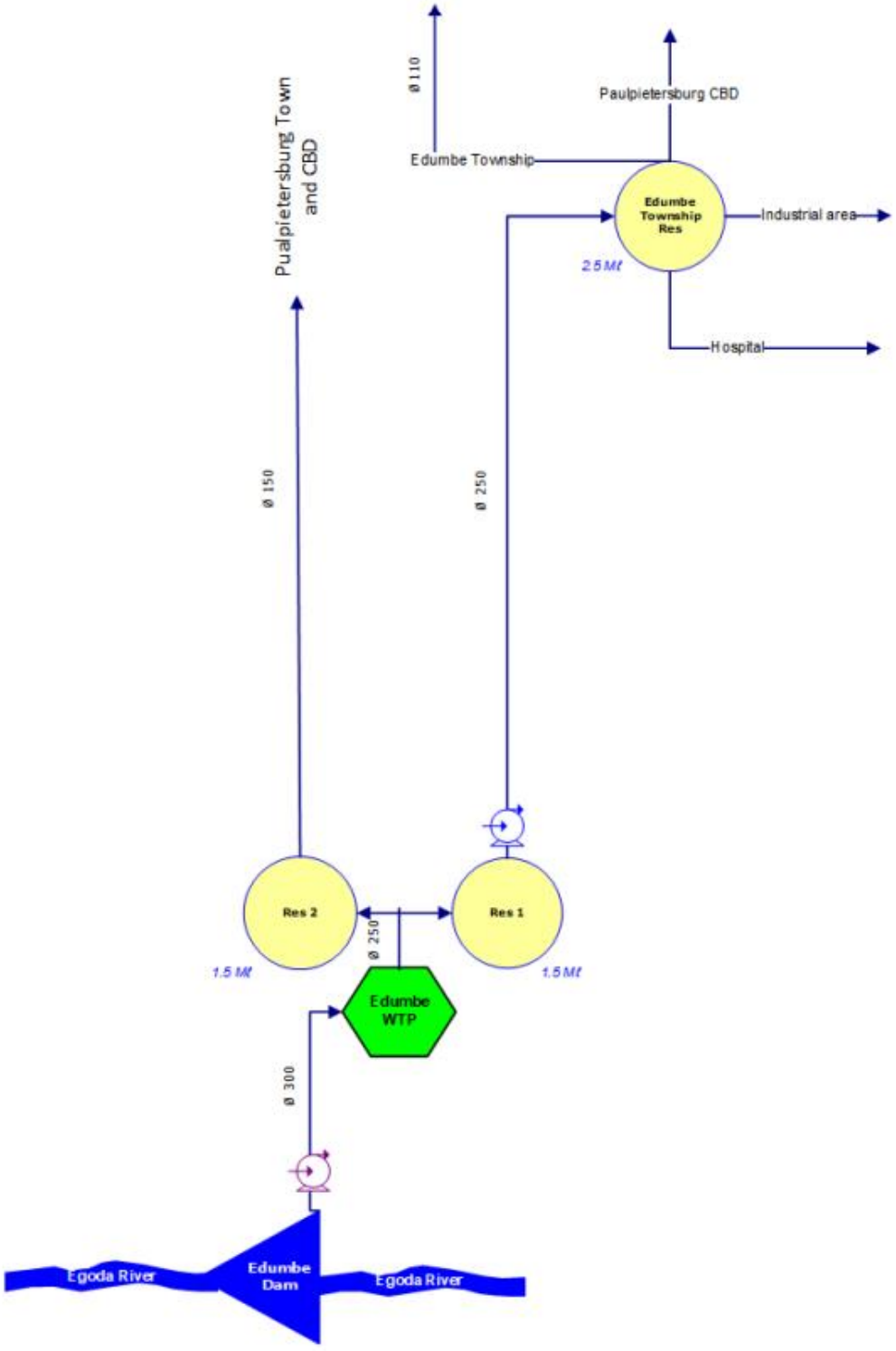


Figure 36: uPhongolo-Belgrade Water Supply Scheme

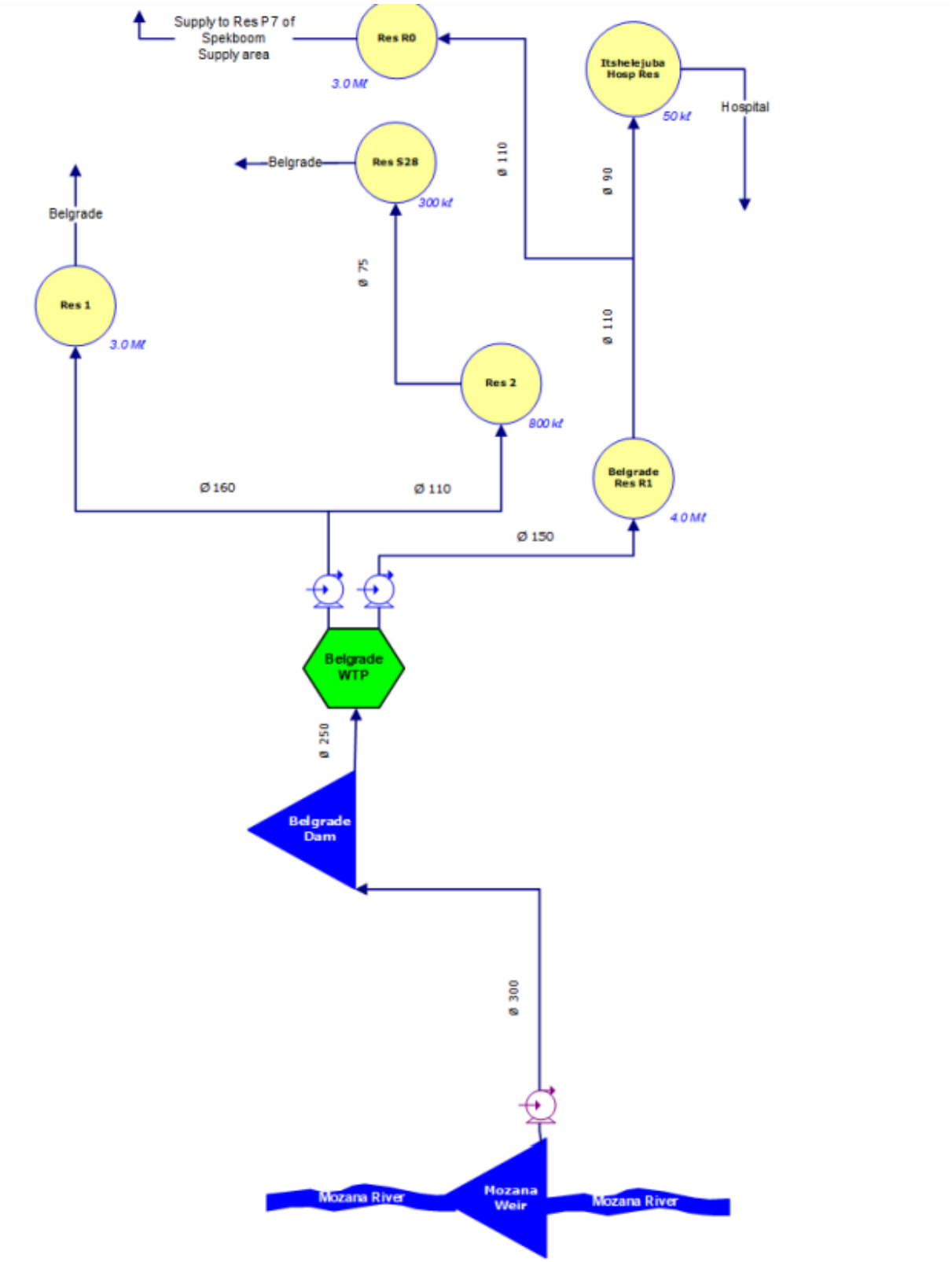


Figure 37: eDumbe-Frischgewaagd Water Supply Scheme

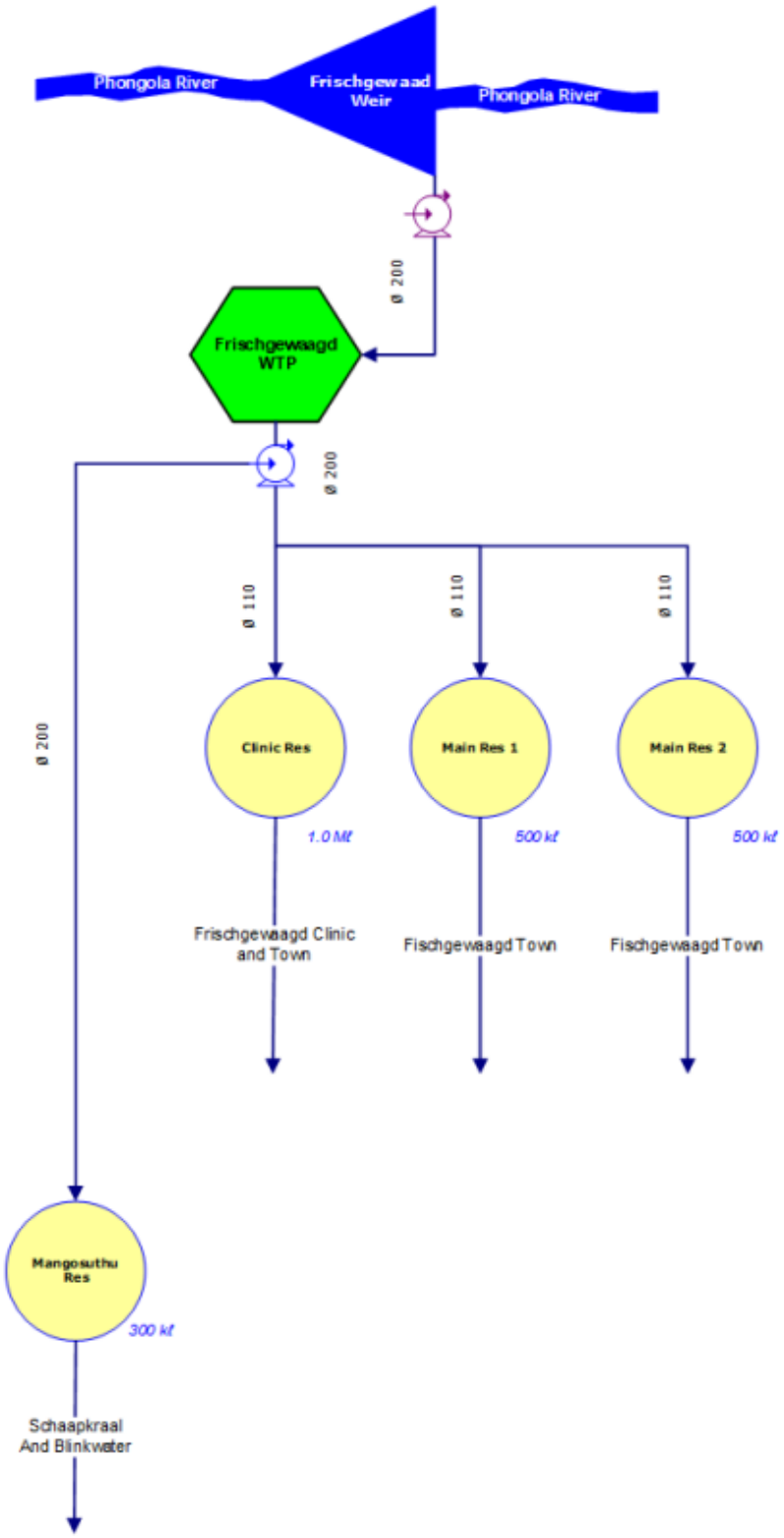


Figure 38: Mondlo WTP

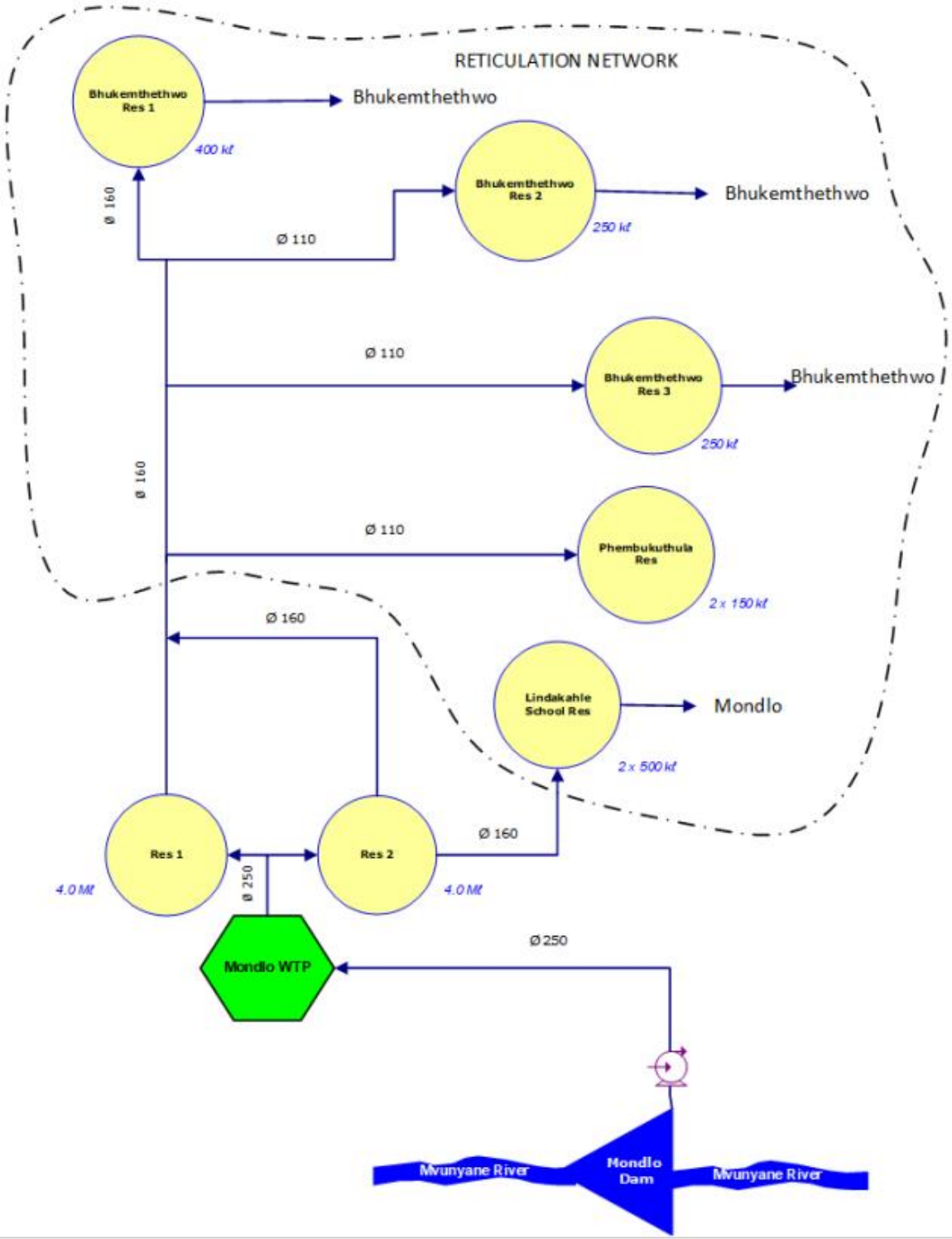


Figure 39: Mpungamhlophe Water Supply Scheme

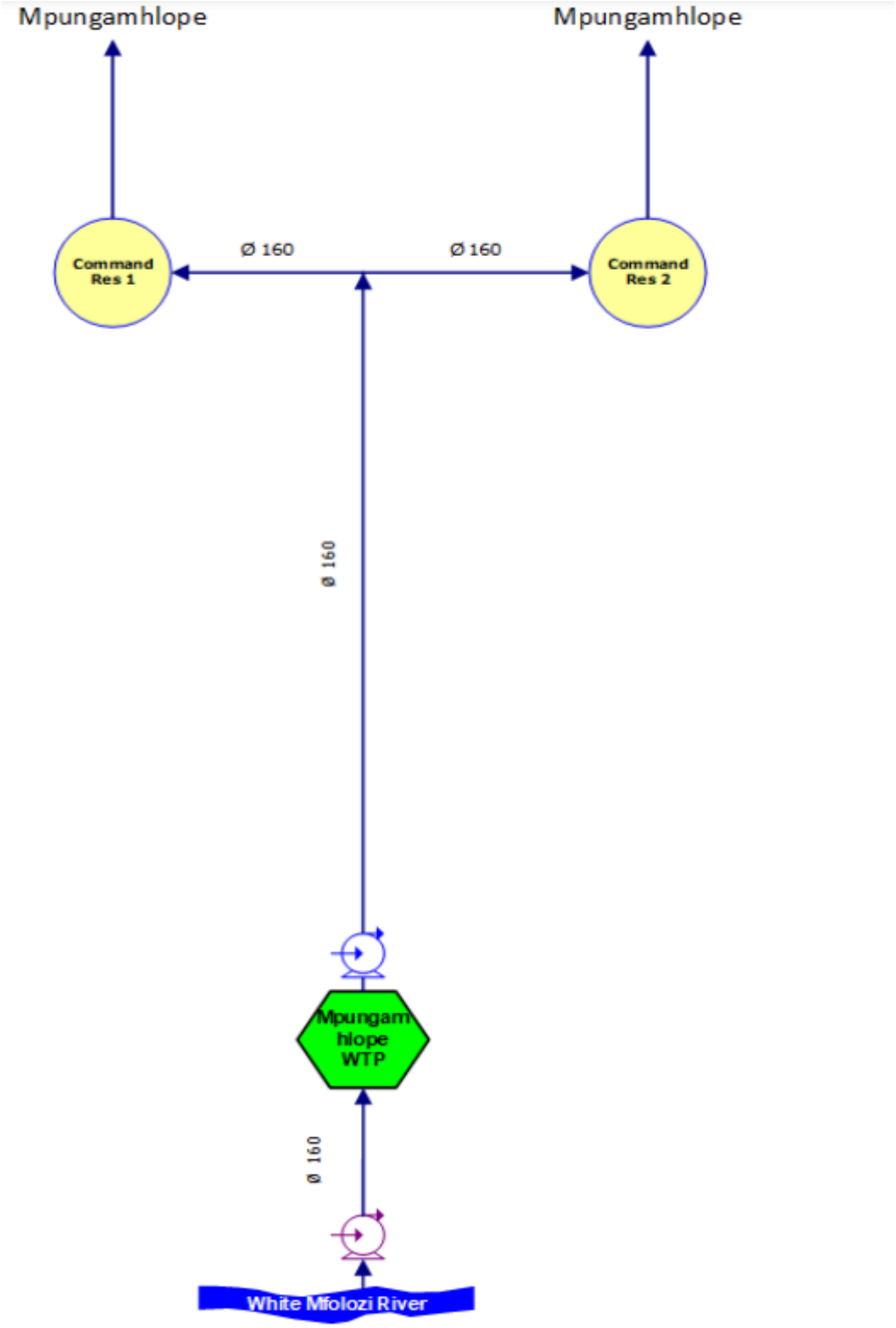
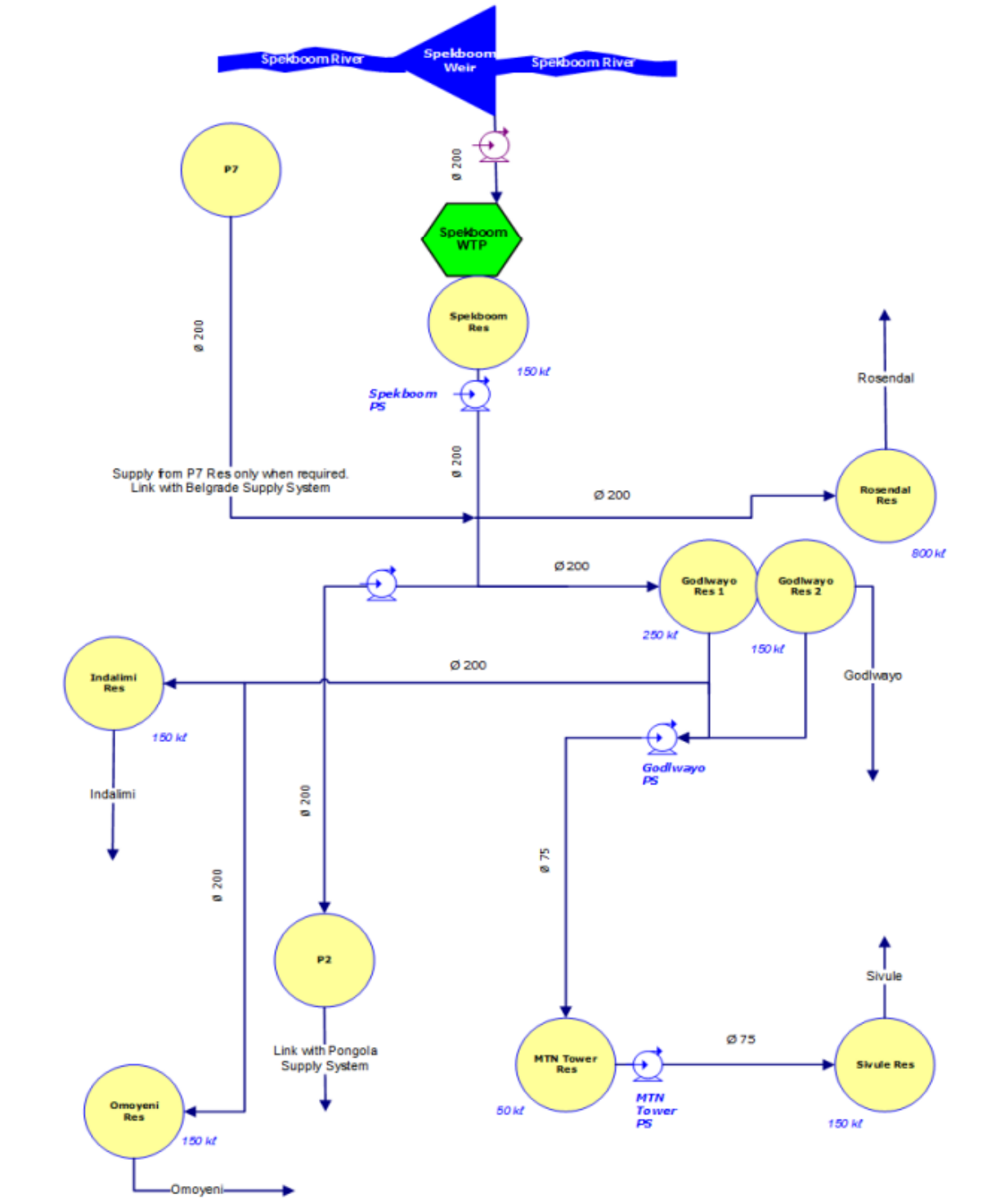


Figure 40: Spekboom Water Supply Scheme



The table below shows the operational costs associated with the provision of water services in the district against the total income. At present a significant decline exists for O&M, and ZDM is addressing these issues through various means.

- offering high groundwater development potential.

4.5.4.5 Water Quality

ZDM has developed a water quality reporting system where all water quality test results are captured, and management reports drawn for immediate interventions where needed. ZDM also reports monthly to DWA on water quality results, as part of the DWA regulation process. Schemes that indicate inferior water quality results are then immediately acted upon to resolve such issues. The actual report for each month is available from the ZDM MANZI system on request.

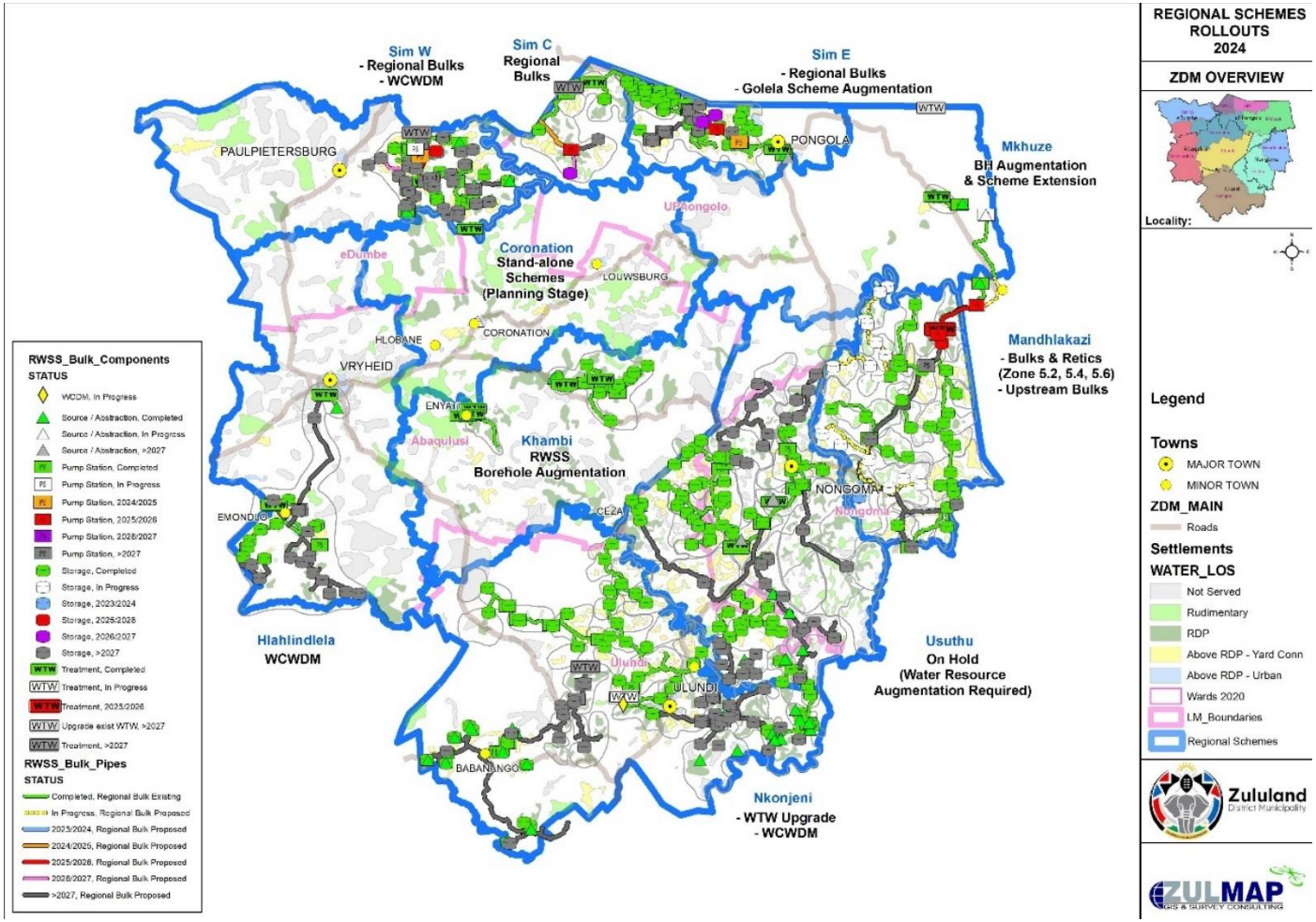
The Blue Drop Assessment also serves to evaluate different aspects of water provision and quality within ZDM. The latest results can be reviewed further-on in this report.

4.5.4.6 Water Loss

1. According to the Audited Financial Statements 2022/2023, material water losses of R279, 39 million (2021-22: R233, 95 million) were incurred, which represented 75% (2021-22: 77%) of total water purified. The contributing factors to these losses were due to water that is supplied through subsidised schemes in rural areas that are mainly indigent, as well as water leaks, illegal connections and ageing water infrastructure.

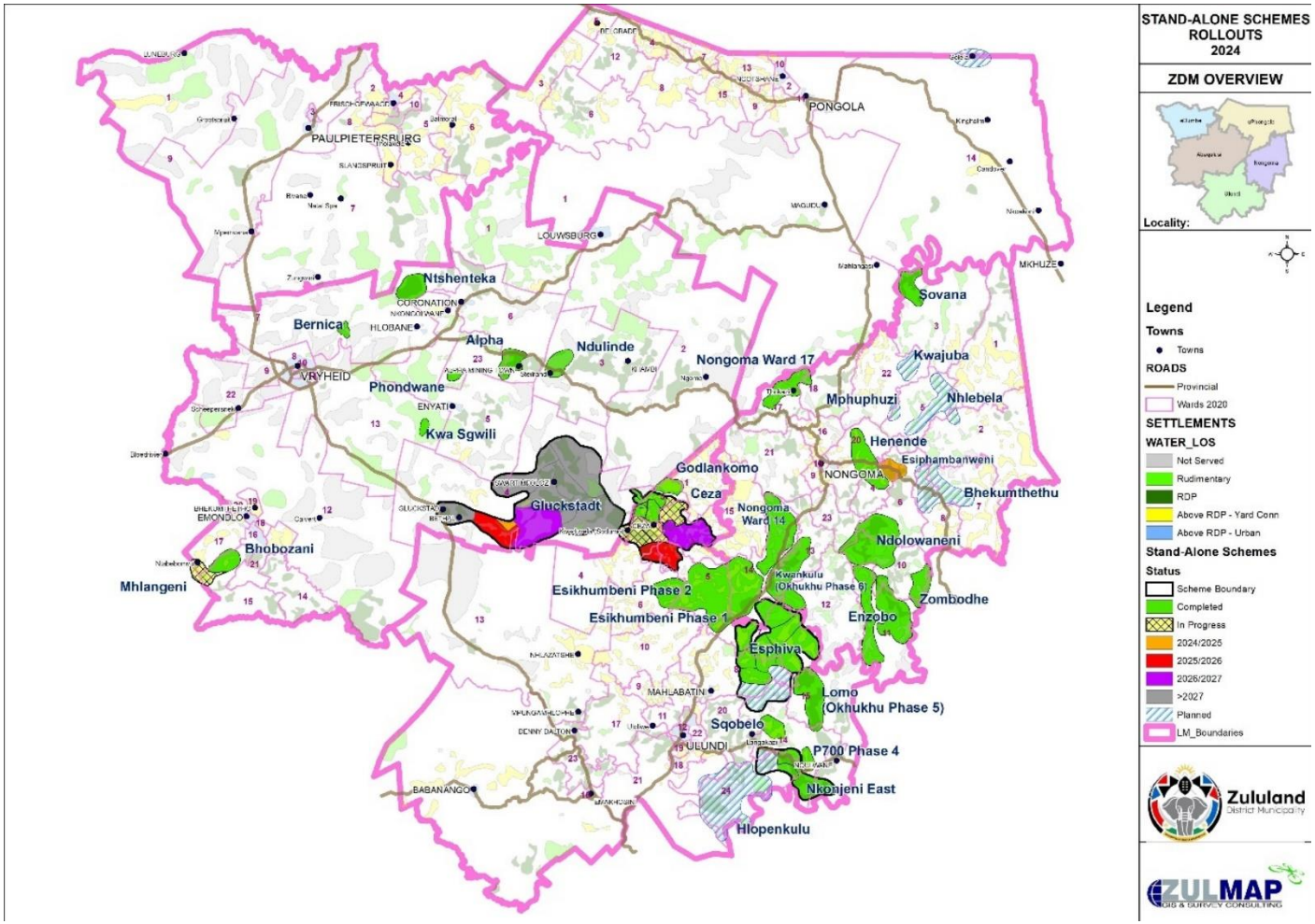
4.5.5 WATER & SANITATION SCHEME MAPS

4.5.5.1 Regional Water Supply Schemes



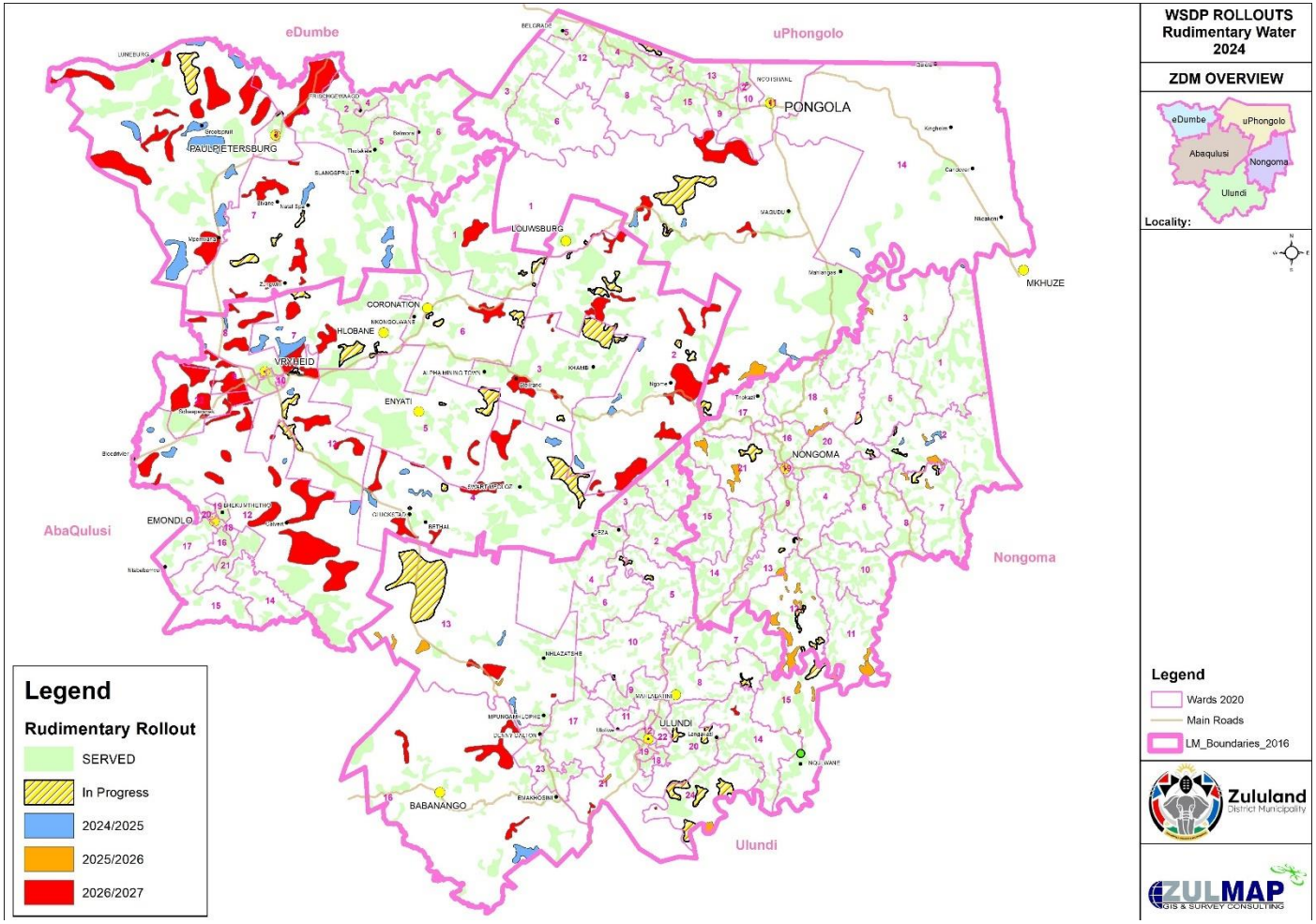
Map 31 Regional Schemes Rollouts

4.5.5.2 Intermediate Stand-alone Water Supply Schemes



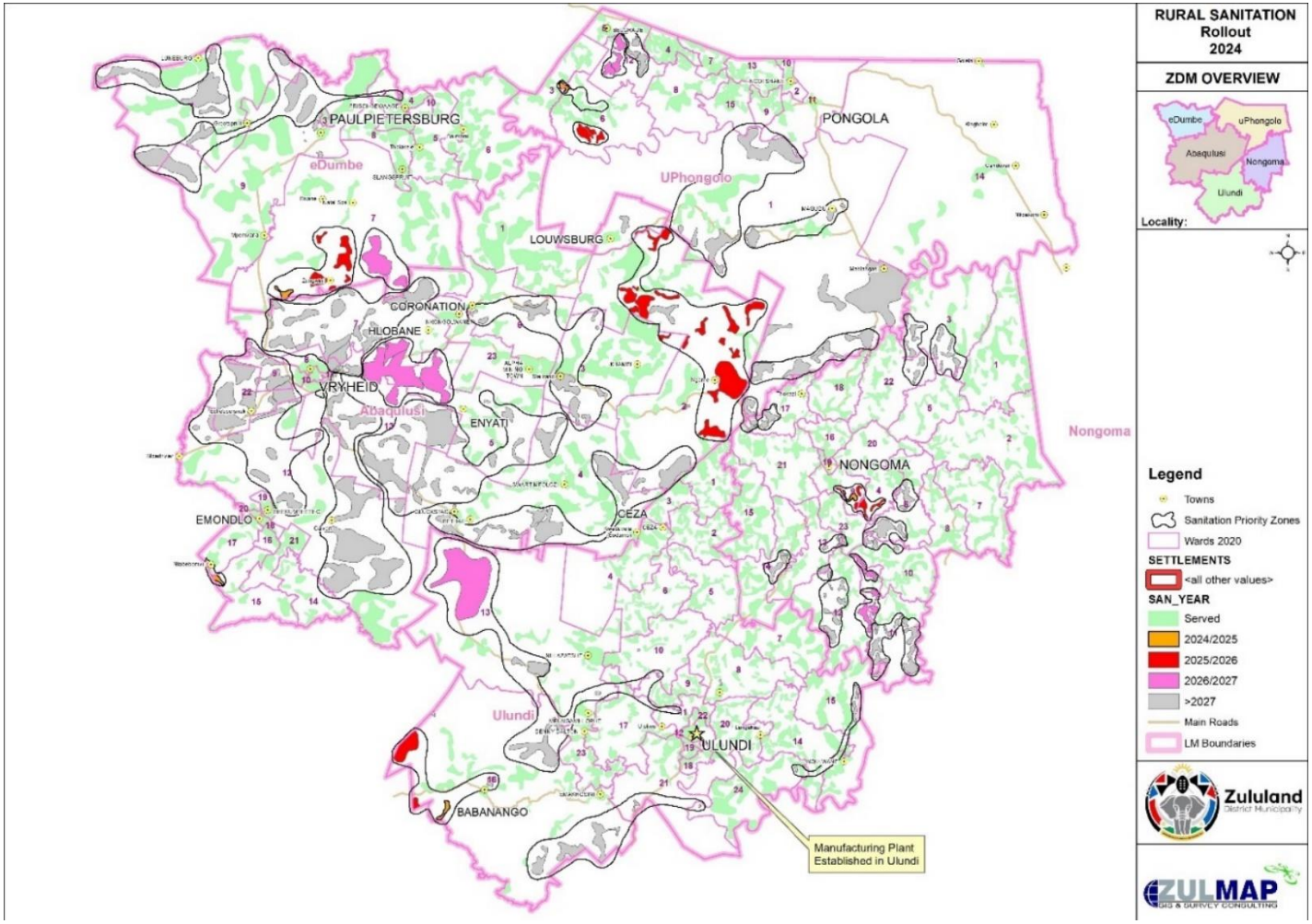
Map 32 Intermediate Stand-alone Water Supply Schemes

4.5.5.3 Rudimentary Water Supply



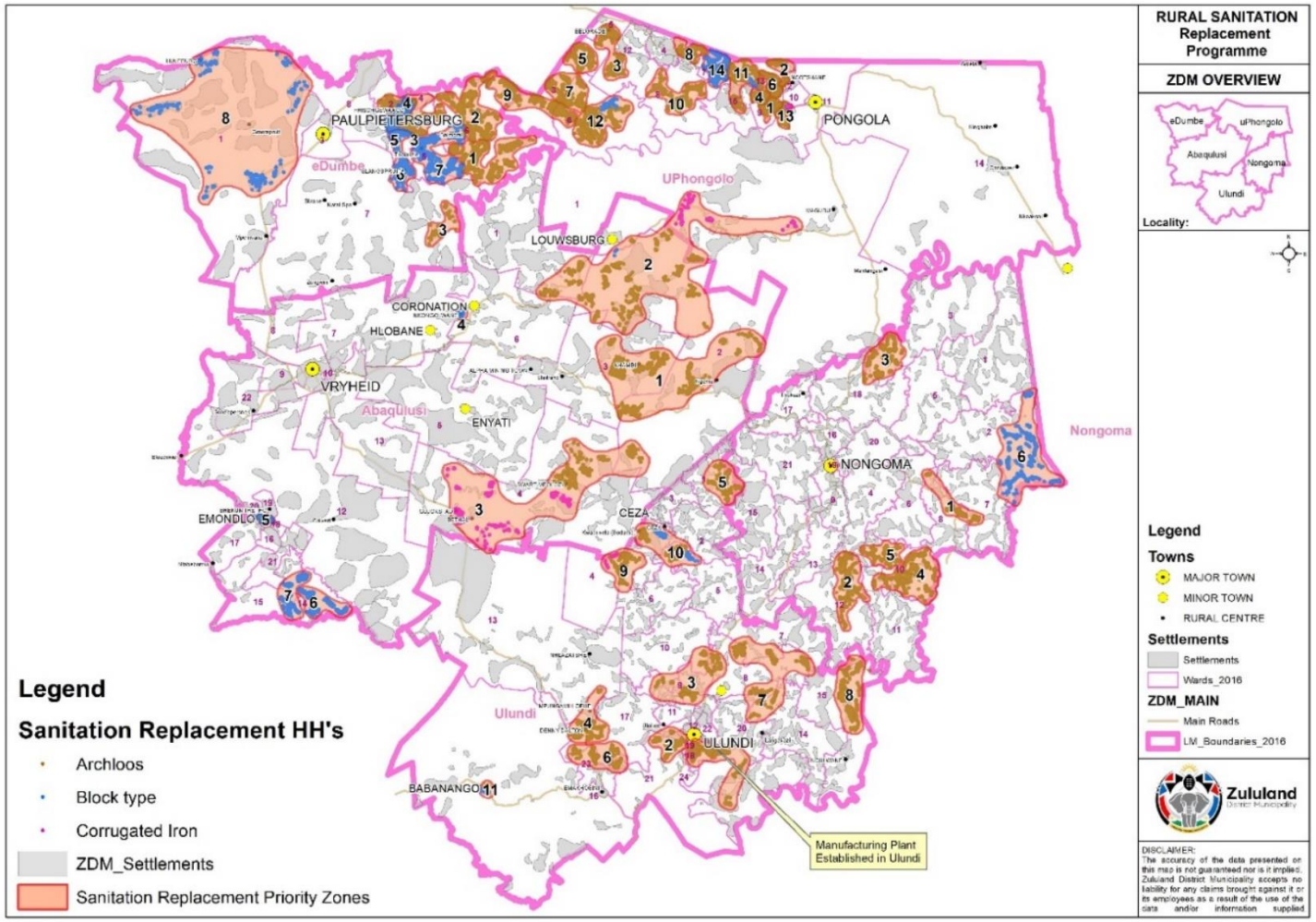
Map 33 Rudimentary Water Supply

4.5.5.4 Rural Sanitation (New infrastructure)



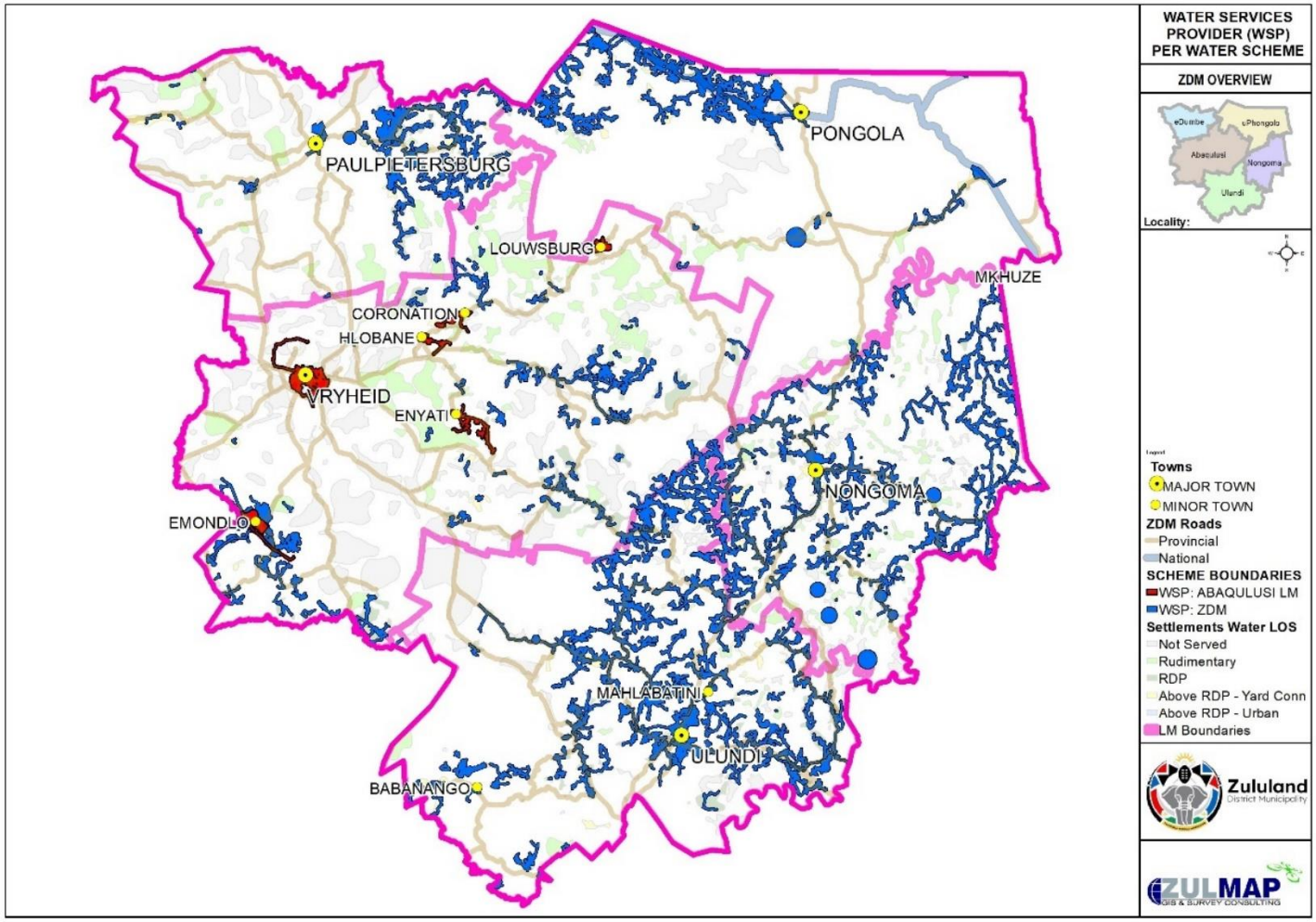
Map 34 Rural Sanitation New Infrastructure

4.5.5.5 Rural Sanitation (Replacement Programme)



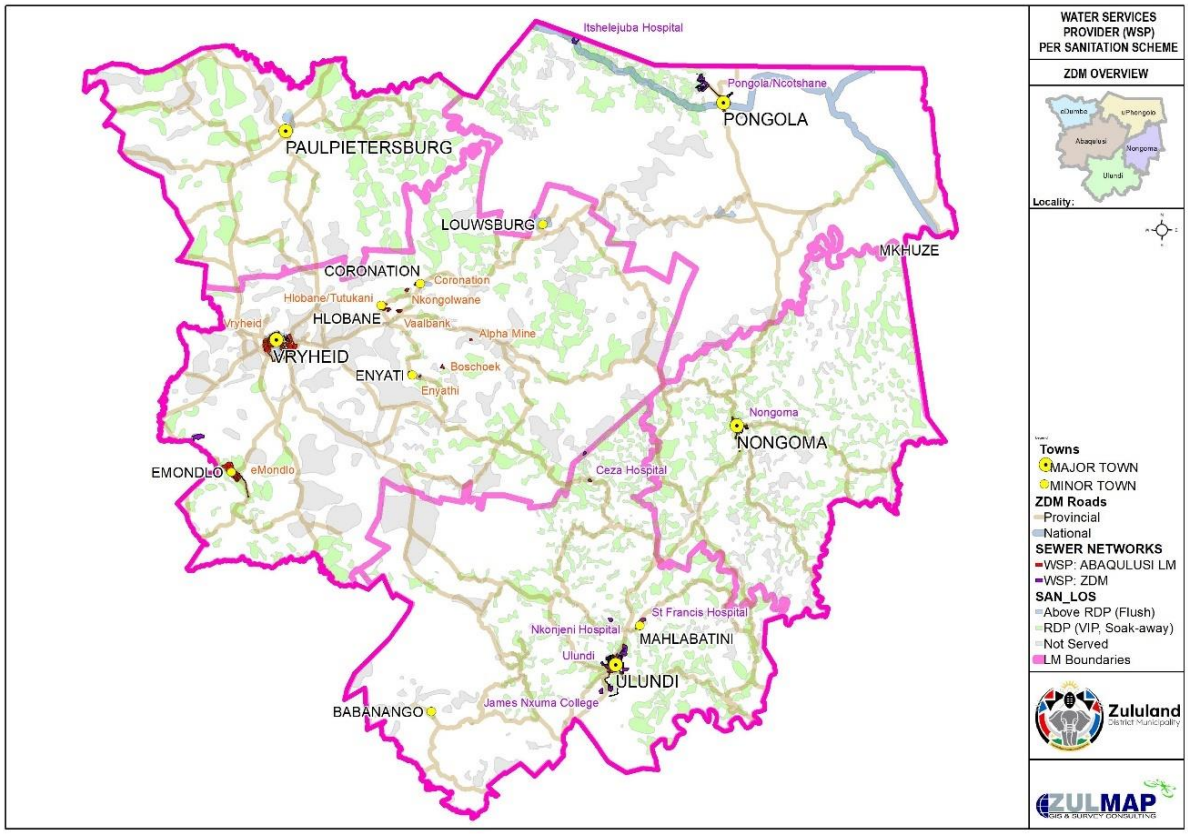
Map 35 Rural Sanitation - Replacement Programme

4.5.5.6 Water Services Providers Per Water Scheme



Map 36 Water Service Providers Per Water Schemes

4.5.5.7 Water Services Providers Per Sanitation Scheme



Map 37 Water Service Providers Per Sanitation Scheme

4.5.6 ACCESS TO REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

Section 84(e) of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998, mandates the municipality to manage regional solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-

- the determination of a waste disposal strategy;
- the regulation of waste disposal;
- the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.

Although there is no regional solid waste site, the Municipality has developed of an Integrated Waste Management Plan/Strategy. The waste management plan was Adopted in May 2024 annexure 7.

The District does not provide for waste collection within the district but it is the responsibility of the local municipalities.

The total backlog figures are indicated below; however, the majority of these backlogs comprise of rural scattered households. The costing for such refuse removal has not been assessed yet in any local municipality, and only costing for upgrading of existing landfill sites could be obtained. Recommendations are however made.

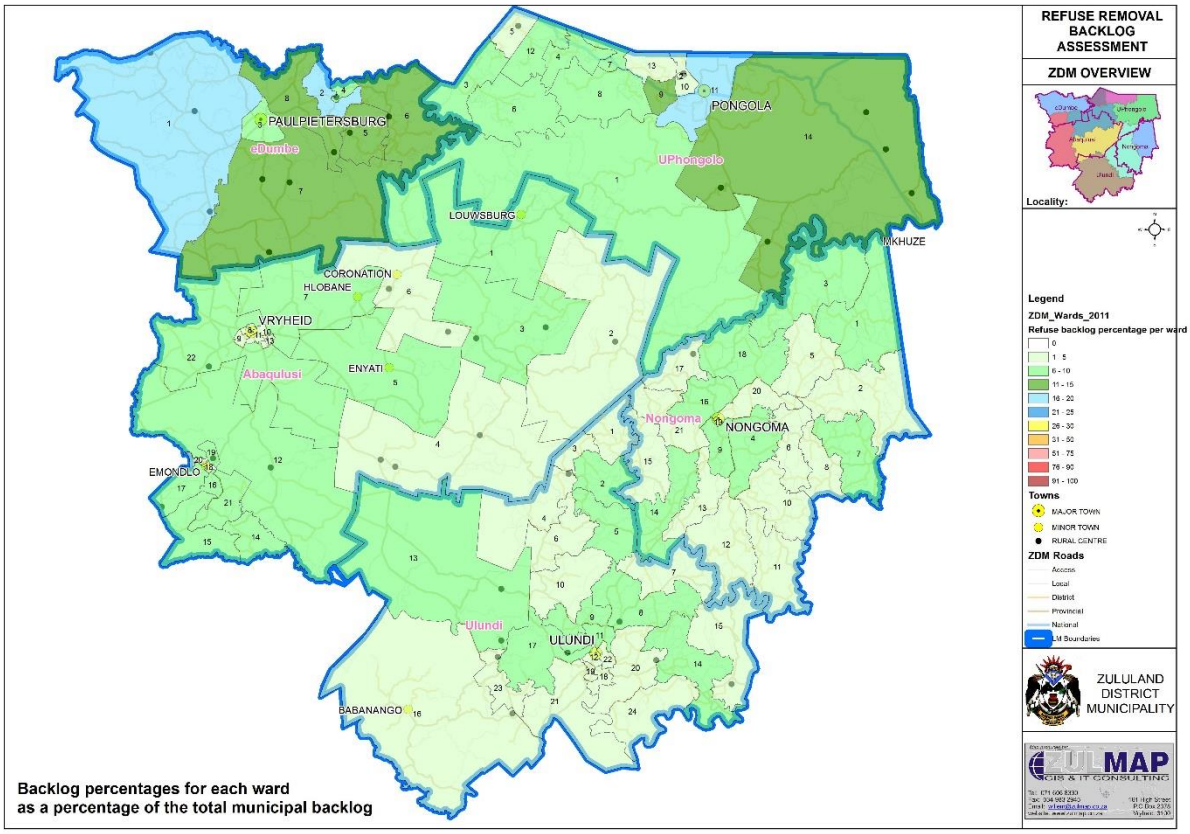
Table 41: Refuse Removal Backlogs Per Municipality

REFUSE	Total Households	No of H/H with refuse removal	No of H/H Backlog	% Backlog per LM
KZN263: Abaqulusi	47 119	25 688	21 431	45.48%
KZN261: eDumbe	17 641	12 738	4 903	27.79%
KZN262: uPhongolo	29 519	22 245	7 274	24.64%
KZN265: Nongoma	44 376	32 769	11 607	26.16%
KZN266: Ulundi	44 987	28 309	16 678	37.07%
Total	**183 642**	**121 749**	**61 893**	**33.70%**

Several waste disposal sites are not suitable for waste disposal and require closure licenses.

The map below displays the refuse removal backlogs.

Map 38: Zululand Refuse Removal Backlogs



A Waste Disposal Regionalisation Study was done by ZDM to investigate various options for resolving the issue of these illegal sites. Recommendations include regionalisation of waste disposal, which include regional waste disposal sites in Vryheid and Ulundi, with some sites being used for the transfer station. The map below indicates the positions of the regional sites as well as the transfer stations.

4.5.6.1 ABAQULUSI

The function of refuse removal is currently being outsourced due to capacity and financial constraints within the municipality. All the existing dump sites are deemed to be illegal as the Vryheid Landfill Site is the only legally recognised one within the municipality. Other dumpsites underwent an assessment in the past and licenses for closure of in Louwsburg, Coronation and KwaMnyathi were obtained.

In rural areas individuals tend to dispose of waste in pits in their yard and in some areas communal dumping areas are utilized.

The municipality is rendering the following services:

- Kerbside refuse collection (garden and domestic)

- Communal collection
- Daily removal of waste in central business districts.
- Bulk container removal
- Street sweeping and litter picking.
- Cleaning of street litter bins.

The municipality currently collects refuse in urban areas only, namely; Vryheid, eMondlo, Coronation, Hlobane, Vaalbank, Bhekuzulu, Nkongolwane, Louwsburg, Lakeside, Thuthukani, Sasko. Hlobane Hostel, Ithala, Bhokwe, Gadlaza and Cliffdale. The Table belo2 indicates the households being serviced at the municipality.

Table 9-3: Households Being Serviced Per Area at the Abaqulusi Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	% household receiving a form of a waste management service	Total number of households being serviced
1	CBD (Vryheid)		3 516
2	Bhekuzulu		3 980
3	Ext 16 (6B)		1 100
4	Lakeside		262
5	Emondlo (A&B)		4 045
6	Hlobane &Vaal bank		469
7	Nkongolwane		375
8	Coronation		741
9	Louwsburg		1 164

Below is a summary of waste collection in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality

Table 9-4: Waste Collection in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality

#	Area / Customer	Frequency of service: Households	Frequency of service: Businesses
1	Residential areas	Once a week	
2	Hospitals	Daily in Public Hospital Once a week in Private	
3	Schools	Once a week in Vryheid, Daily at States -	Daily in Pioneer-
4	Industrial areas		Once a week
5	Lodges	Once a week	Others three times a week
6	Restaurants		469
7	SAPS/		375

Table 9-5: Service Delivery Type Per Area

#	Area	Type Of Service
1	CBD (Vryheid)	
2	Bhekuzulu	
3	Ext 16 (6B)	
4	Lakeside	
5	Emondlo (A&B)	
6	Hlobane &Vaal bank	
7	Nkongolwane	
8	Coronation	
9	Louwsburg	

Waste Receptacles

The municipality provides receptacles at all areas where the waste collection service is being rendered. The Table 9-6 indicates the types of receptacles per area in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality

Table 9-6: Waste Collection in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality

#	Customer or Type	Type of receptacles used (e.g. black bag, half drum, wheelie bin)	Supplied By
1	Residential	Black bags	Municipality
2	Hospitals	Skip bins and Drums	Municipality
3	Municipal areas	Concrete bins and wheelie bins	Municipality and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
4	Lodges	Wheelie bins	Municipality
5	Schools	Skip bins	Municipality
6	Taxi rank	Skip bins	Municipality
7	Shops	Black bags	Municipality
8	Industries/Factories	Skip bins	Municipality
9	Restaurants	Skip bins	Municipality

Residential serviced areas at the Abaqulusi municipality utilise 85 litre bins with black bags as receptacles for weekly waste collection. Residents supply their own black bags and 85 litre bins, 6m3 bins and 240 litre bins are used for business/industrial waste collection and are supplied.

New Developments

New residential and industrial developments are planned for the Abaqulusi Local Municipality where refuse collection service must be rendered in future. The current areas in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality are the CBD, Eastern Towns as well as Mondlo mall. Future developments areas include Mkabayi Mall, Vryheid Plaza, where the waste collection service will be rendered.

Municipal By-Laws pertaining to Waste

The Abaqulusi Municipality does have a comprehensive set of by-laws developed for the Solid Waste Management. These by-laws need to be reviewed, updated and inter alia include the requirements of the NEMA and addresses aspects of waste minimisation, illegal dumping and offences and penalties. These by-laws need to be used and enforced by the Abaqulusi Municipality.

Waste Characteristics

The Abaqulusi Local Municipality does not separate domestic waste, garden waste and building rubble at source. It is being dealt with as one type of waste. Furthermore, the municipality has not conducted a waste characterisation study recently and thus there was a gap in knowledge regarding the common type of waste generated within the municipality.

Illegal Dumping

The Abaqulusi Local municipality experiences sporadic dumping and littering in all regions mainly due to huge service delivery backlogs particularly within un-formalized settlement. Areas affected by illegal dumping include the Bhekuzulu township, Lakeside, Corronation, Ngoje, Mondlo and Hlobane

The Abaqulusi Municipality currently monitors and clears illegal dumps as well as conducting awareness campaigns on monthly basis. The municipality has to collect illegal dumping at an unnecessary cost.

Status of Waste Disposal Sites

The municipality has jurisdiction over eight waste disposal facilities within the Abaqulusi area viz:

- Vryheid Waste Landfill Site

- Louwsburg Landfill Site
- Coronation Landfill Site
- eMondlo Landfill Site
- Enyathi Landfill Site
- Alpha, Hlobane and Nkongolwana Landfill Sites

The Alpha, Hlobane and Nkongolwana Landfill Sites' co-ordinates from the DEA database do not correspond with to the actual sites on the ground.

Each of these settlements were associated with large mining operations which were discontinued in 1997 and 1998 after which these towns were largely abandoned. In addition general waste is now collected and transported to the Vryheid Waste Disposal Site.

Vryheid Waste Landfill Site

The Vryheid Landfill Site is located at the outskirts of Vryheid. It is situated to the north east of the town of Vryheid, on Portion 0 (remaining extent) of the farm Townlands of Vryheid No. 6711 (N0HT00000000671100000) and is accessed via Bloekom Street. The landfill site services the Vryheid town and the villages of eMondlo; Coronation; Hlobane; Vaalbank; Bhekuzulu; Nkongolwane and Louwsburg. Waste is collected and transported to the site by a private waste collection company.

The site is currently unlicensed and has been receiving waste for more than 10 years. Had the site been classified, it would be a G:C:B+ site. The site was initiated in about 1989 and therefore prior to the EIA regulations were promulgated. The site is located approximately 350m from the nearest building (Vryheid Abattoir) and is approximately 350m from the nearest drainage line. A borehole however was identified upslope of the site (approximately 100m).

It has associated infrastructure including a maintained gravel access road and a precast fence which requires maintenance. Access roads to the Vryheid landfill are in poor condition. The site is not accessible during inclement weather and signages at the entrance are not available due to theft. Due to the heavy rains, there is a risk that groundwater may have been contaminated at the landfill site. The site has an onsite storage room, an office and a compactor which was not functioning at the time of the site inspection. There are no ablution facilities and no security guards at the site. Informal recycling is taking place.

There site is not accessible during heavy rains. as a result, the community members illegally dump waste along the road leading to the entrance, or several other illegal places around town. There is no weighbridge to keep exact figures of waste that is being disposed of.

Louwsburg Landfill Site

This waste site located 1000m west of the town of Louwsburg on Portion 0 of the Farm Phongolo No. 83 (N0HU00000000008300000). It is not licensed and treated as a dumpsite The site is a communal waste disposal site with no permanent associated infrastructure. The waste is disposed of behind a berm. it is not fenced, therefore access is not controlled. The site has been in operation for less than 10 years but the exact start date is uncertain. The site is approximately 450m from the boundary of Ithala Game Reserve. There is no weighbridge to keep exact figures of waste that is being disposed of. Photographs of the site could not be obtained.

Coronation Landfill Site

The Coronation Landfill Site is an abandoned site to the north of the village on Portion 1 (remaining extent) of the Farm Veelsgeluk No.171. It is a dumpsite rather than a landfill site. The facility previously served the mining town which was abandoned by miners following the cessation of the mining activities. At present the waste generated in the village is transported to the landfill site at Vryheid. The site is located approximately 100m from a wetland.

There are no records detailing the quantity of waste which has been disposed of at the site. The site has not been rehabilitated and illegal dumping is taking place.

eMondlo Landfill Site

The eMondlo Landfill Site is a small landfill site located within the confines of the town on Portion 0 (remaining extent) of the Farm Trado No. 133. It is a dumpsite rather than a landfill site. The site has no formal management and does not have any associated infrastructure. It is located approximately 50m from a residential area (and restaurant) and 50m from a wetland. The site is not fenced and has a litter problem.

Enyathi Landfill Site

The Enyathi Landfill Site is located on the Portion 3 (remaining extent) of the farm Bloemendal No. 18. Waste from the town is now transported to the landfill site in Vryheid and the only dumping that takes place at the site is illegal. The site should be correctly rehabilitated and closed. Records of the quantity of waste being disposed of at the site is not kept. There is evidence of illegal dumping at the site.

Alpha, Hlobane and Nkongolwana Landfill Sites

4.5.6.2 eDUMBE

Waste management consists of the collection, transportation and disposal of refuse. Refuse is collected from residential premises, streets, public open spaces, commercial and industrial premises, hospital and clinic premises, government institutions, schools, community halls, sports grounds, parks and municipal premises by the municipality in accordance with a weekly collection schedule.

All refuse collected is transported to the Paulpietersburg Landfill Site. Refuse removal is currently limited to the urban areas of the municipality; this service is not available to the existing rural areas, the majority of the population disposes of their own refuse in informal dump sites, probably by burning it which impacts negatively on the sustainability of the environment.

According to stats SA community profile and censuses 2016, 24.9% of households in the municipal area receive refuse removal service.

Households being serviced with waste management services are reflected in Table 7-3.

Table 7-3: Households Being Serviced Per Area Within eDumbe Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	% household receiving a form of a waste management service	Total number of households being serviced
1	Bilanyoni		
2	Madelakufa		
3	eDumbe location		
4	Paulpietersburg residential		
5	Paulpietersburg CBD		

Waste collection frequency of waste within the serviced areas is reflected in Table 7-4.

Table 42: Waste Collection Frequency in the eDumbe Local Municipality

#	Area	Frequency of service: Households	Frequency of service: Businesses
1	Bilanyoni	once a week	not applicable
2	Madelakufa	once a week	not applicable
3	eDumbe location	once a week	not applicable
4	Paulpietersburg residential	once a week	not applicable
5	Paulpietersburg CBD	not applicable	five times a week

The method of waste collect may differ from area to area and from customer to customer and is detailed in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5: Service Delivery Per Area

#	Area	Type Of Service
1	Bilanyoni	Kerb collection
2	Madelakufa	Kerb collection
3	eDumbe location	Kerb collection
4	Paulpietersburg residential	Kerb collection
5	Paulpietersburg CBD	Kerb collection and Communal collection

Waste Receptacles

Residential serviced areas such as the Paulpietersburg town (CBD) and surrounding areas, eDumbe location, Madelakufa and Bilanyoni utilise 85 litre bins with black bags as receptacles for waste collection, which is supplied by the municipality. At towns and public institutions, the municipality supplies 210 litre waste drums for collection.

Table 43: Waste Receptacles Used at the eDumbe Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	Type of Receptacles used (e.g. black bag, half drum, wheelie bin)	Supplied By
1	Bilanyoni	Black bags and 85 litre bins	Municipality
2	Madelakufa	Black bags and 85 litre bins	Municipality
3	eDumbe location	Black bags and 85 litre bins	Municipality
4	Paulpietersburg residential	Black bags and 85 litre bins	Municipality
5	Paulpietersburg CBD	210 litre waste drum	Municipality

New Developments

The Paulpietersburg town is expanding, with a new commercial centre that has been constructed. All new developments that are currently being planned and/or developed will have to be incorporated into the current waste collection service. This needs to be planned for as the current resources may not be able to handle the additional workload.

Municipal By-laws pertaining to Waste

The eDumbe Municipality has a set of municipal by-laws that were adopted by the Council. In the process of being Gazetted. The by-laws should address aspects of waste minimisation, illegal dumping and offences and penalties.

Community Based Contractors

External service providers have been contracted by the municipality to collect refuse on a daily basis from the Paulpietersburg CBD, taxi rank, eDumbe Township and Bilanyoni twice a week respectively. The municipality has two new refuse trucks to undertake its refuse removal responsibility; these trucks have been financed in terms of a full maintenance lease and suitably qualified drivers for the vehicles appointed.

Waste Characteristics

The eDumbe Local Municipality does not separate domestic waste, garden waste and building rubble at source. It is being dealt with as one type of waste. A waste characterisation study was recently conducted as part of the 2019 IWMP review. Data captured in Table 7-9 shows results that were obtained from the study.

Table 7-9: Waste Stream Summarisation of the eDumbe Local Municipality (eDumbe IWMP, 2019)

#	Area	Waste Characterisation
1	paper	6%
2	Plastics	25%
3	Glass	10%
4	Cardboard Boxes	8%
5	Metal (Tins)	3%
6	Non-Recyclables	48%

It was found that the typical waste stream for the municipality consists mainly of non-recyclable material. This study indicates for the municipality, that the total amount of recyclables present in the waste body is more or less 52%.

Illegal Dumping

The municipality does not have adequate fleet for waste collection which leads to poor service in some areas. The landfill site is a long distance from other areas and communities cannot afford to travel to the landfill. Collection of waste bins by the municipality is not consistent due to the shortage of equipment and break-down of refuse collection vehicles. The eDumbe Local Municipality is struggling to clean the illegal dumping spots and is reacting on requests only if received. Prevention strategies that are in place include conducting awareness and clean-up campaigns with the assistance from Community Work Programme(CWP) and the Extended Public Works Programme (EPWP) personnel.

Status of Waste Disposal Sites

The eDumbe Municipality is responsible for the development of a landfill site, however it does not have the legal landfill site for its jurisdiction area but it is currently utilizing a dumpsite. The municipality was awarded funding by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the

Environment (DFFE), for the establishment of landfill site. The implementing agent was appointed in 2014, unfortunately they later felt the scope was too much and they had difficulties and failed to comply with the conditions of the contract over a period of time and the department ended up terminating their contract on mutual agreement.

The DFFE had started the process of appointing another implementing agent and they assured the municipality that this project was supposed to definitely be implemented in the 2019-2020 financial year. During the process, the Auditor started auditing the Department. However, there has been a slow progress on this issue. The municipality wrote a letter to the Department requesting the Department to prioritize their case once an audit is done. However, the department remains committed to fund the initiatives that respond to the protection of environmental quality, environmental assets and natural resources.

The funding of R18 million has been set aside to ensure that a new landfill site is being organized.

Paulpietersburg Landfill Site

The Paulpietersburg Landfill Site is located 2.5km south east of the Paulpietersburg town. (Co-ordinates: 27°26'17.90"S and 30°49'40.76"E). It has been licensed in terms of Section 20 (b) of NEM:WA for the decommissioning of the waste disposal site (license number DC26/WML/0005/2012). It is a class G, and a cell method of operation is being followed, although it is not operated according to the license conditions. The landfill site is operational between 8am to 5pm, Monday to Friday.

Compaction and covering of waste does not take place. There is informal recycling taking place at the site. Waste is being disposed of illegally outside the boundaries of the site, especially along the gravel road leading into the landfill site. Heaps of garden refuse and building rubble were noted to be piling up during the site visit. There is no waste record keeping in place. There is no access control nor security guard on site. There are no ablution facilities and the only personnel available on site was the maintenance person. During the site visit. No equipment was noted on site.

4.5.6.3 uPHONGOLO

The waste service delivery of the uPhongolo Local Municipality will be coordinated from the municipal main office.

Table below shows the percentage of households being services at the uPhongolo Local Municipality

Table 44: Percentage of Households Being Serviced at the uPhongolo Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	% household receiving a form of a waste management service	Total number of households being serviced
1	Ncotshane	70%	
2	Golela	90%	
3	Phongola town	100%	
4	Town suburbs	100%	
5	Itshelejuba	50%	

Table 45: Frequency of Services Rendered by the uPhongolo Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	Frequency of service: Households (e.g. Once per week)	Frequency of service: Businesses (e.g. five times a week)
1	Ncotshane	Twice a week	
2	Golela	Once a week	
3	Pongola town	Daily	
4	Town suburbs	Twice a week	
5	Itshelejuba	Once a week	

The uPhongolo Municipality currently collects waste from Ncotshane Township, Belgrade, Golela and Magudu residential areas (semi-urban areas) as well as the uPhongolo Town and industrial areas. Waste disposed on a monthly basis consists of garden refuse, domestic waste, builders' rubble and sawdust. Table 8-5 indicates the tons of waste are produced in the following areas per day/week.

Table 8-5: Service Delivery Type in uPhongolo Local Municipality

#	Area	Type Of Service
1	Ncotshane	Kerb Collection
2	Golela	Kerb Collection
3	Pongola town	Kerb Collection
4	Town suburbs	Kerb Collection
5	Itshelejuba	Communal Collection

Table 46: Waste Produced and Collected at the uPhongolo Local Municipality

#	Area	Type Of Service
1	Belgrade	6 tons/week
2	uPhongolo	25 tons/day

3	Townships & Sugar Mill	4 tons/week

Waste Receptacles

Residential serviced areas in the uPhongolo Local Municipality utilise 85 litre bins with black bags as receptacles for weekly kerbside waste collection. Waste bins and skips are also placed at strategic locations.

Table 8-7: Waste Receptacles Used at the uPhongolo Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	Type of Receptacles used (e.g. black bag, half drum, wheelie bin)	Supplied By
	Town	Block bay, waste cages, half drums	Business owners and the municipality
	Business	Waste cages	Business owners and the municipality
	Residence	Black bags and 85 litre bins	Municipality

New Developments

New developments that are currently being planned and/or developed will also have to be incorporated into the current waste collection service. This need to be planned for as the current resources may not be able to handle the additional workload.

Municipal By-laws pertaining to Waste

The uPhongolo Municipality has developed and adopted several relevant Municipal By-Laws which include waste management by-laws. However, most of them were never gazetted due to lack of funds to effect these requirements. Could not confirm whether the waste management by-laws were gazetted. These by-laws need to be used and enforced by the uPhongolo Municipality.

Garden Refuse

The amount of garden waste generated within the uPhongolo Municipality area is not known due to the fact that most of it is disposed of with general waste. This type of waste is collected separately by a truck. There is a garden refuse dump site adjacent to the fence at the uPhongolo Landfill Site, although heaps of refuse material were evident during the site visit.

Illegal Dumping

The uPhongolo Municipality has implemented a cleaning campaign programme that was introduced by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, to clear illegally dumped waste. Official signages prohibiting illegal dumping have been strategically installed throughout the municipal area.

Status of Waste Disposal Sites

The municipality has jurisdiction over two (2) waste management facilities within the Municipal area viz:

- uPhongolo Landfill
- Belgrade Disposal Site

The uPhongolo Landfill Site is permitted and approximately 1058.8 tons of wate is disposed at this site monthly. Only domestic waste is accepted and has 15 years remaining lifespan (uPhongolo IDP 2023/202). Below is a map showing the Waste Disposal Facilities in the uPhongolo Local Municipality.

uPhongolo Landfill Site

The uPhongolo Landfill Site is a permitted and operational. The site is being operated by the municipality and operated in a fair condition. The site has a guard house with ablution facilities that are in good condition. Formal recycling is taking place, which is very organised. Waste streams that is being recycled are paper, metal, plastic. There is a garden refuse dump site adjacent to the fence although heaps of refuse material were evident during the site visit. Access to the site is thorough Sugar cane road.

Belgrade Landfill Site

The Belgrade Landfill Site is not permitted. Approximately 2 tons of wate is disposed at this site monthly. Domestic and garden refuse and builder's rubble. The remaining lifespan of the site is unknown (uPhongolo IDP 2023/2024).

4.5.6.4 NONGOMA

The Nongoma Local Municipality is a rural municipality and is grant dependent. The municipality plans to service 100% Nongoma households, however is constrained financially.

Table 10-3 indicates the households being serviced per area in the Nongoma Local Municipality:

Table 10-3: Households Being Serviced Per Area in the Nongoma Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	% household receiving a form of a waste management service	Total number of households being serviced
1	Nongoma Town	100%	
2	White City	100%	
3	Dilini	100 %	
4	Lindizwe	75%	
5	Ophalule	40%	
6	Nongoma Wards level	30% through EPWP clearance of illegal dumps	

About 4.3% of the households have their waste removed by the municipality at least once a week, whereas about 75.3% households use their own refuse dumps. Lack of access to refuse removal could contribute to indiscriminate dumping of waste and eruption of dumping spots especially in those neglected spots.

The frequency of collection at the Nongoma Local Municipality is summarised in Table 10-4:

Table 10-4: Frequency of Waste Collection at the Nongoma Local Municipality

#	Area	Frequency of service: Households	Frequency of service: Businesses
1	Nongoma Town	7 days a week	
2	White City	2 days a week	
3	Deline	3 days a week	
4	Lindizwe	2 days a week	
5	Ophalule	4 days a week	

The extension of the waste collection service to at least by 9 wards through skip bins is planned.

Table 10-5: Waste Services Rendered by the Nongoma Local Municipality

#	Area	Type Of Service
1	Nongoma town	Kerb collection, refuse bags and communal, refuse truck and tractor
2	Whita City	Refuse bags, kerb collection and truck
3	Dilini	Kerb collection, refuse bags and truck and tractor
4	Lindizwe	Refuse bags and truck
5	Ophalule	Kerb collection, tractor ,truck and refuse bags
6	Nongoma ward level	Refuse bags and truck

The results of the 2011 Census indicate that there has been an overall reduction in the number of households without waste disposal from 9417 in 1996 to 5852 in 2011. It is possible that the above is the result of an increase in the use of communal or own refuse disposal dump sites. There has also been a steady increase in the number of households that benefit from local authority or private company refuse removal. The latter could be as a result of the increased number of households in the Nongoma town.

There is no litter picking in the residential areas hence the area is polluted with litter. Skips are provided at points of high litter generation (such as taxi ranks, bus stops and shops) and are cleared once full. During busy periods mostly month end and public holidays, an additional frequency of waste collection and cleaning up is done to clear the high volumes of waste produced.

Two townships, White City and Delini with the total of 195 and 415 respectively, are not on the billing system because of title deeds issues. Nongoma Local Municipality is servicing 1200 households in total, this include Suburbs, Nongoma Town, White City, Hospital and Delini. Nongoma Local Municipality is also conducting waste collection service to Public and Private Institutions, Business premises, CBD, formal and two township areas.

There is a myriad of issues contributing to the municipality's inability to provide waste collection services beyond the Nongoma town and its adjacent settlement (namely white city, Deline and Redhill). This includes inadequate equipment and the costs associated with providing the service vs the return on investment in terms of households having to pay for the service rendered.

Industries in the municipal area dispose of their own waste privately. No landfill that is licensed to handle hazardous waste. Campus waste is contracted to collect medical waste on a weekly basis which is incinerated in Pinetown.

Waste Receptacles

Residences at the Nongoma Local Municipality are supplied provided with three plastic bags for collection twice a week. Institutions within the service areas such as schools are provided with skips which is emptied once full. Skips are provided at points of high litter generation (such as taxi ranks, bus stops and shops) and are cleared once full. The municipality is planning to eliminate the use of refuse bags and rather utilise wheelie bins for households and initiate separation at source by means of yellow recycle refuse.

Table 10-6 provides details of the types of receptacles that are being used at the Nongoma Local Municipality.

Table 10-6: Types of Receptacles Used at the Nongoma Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	Type of Receptacles used (e.g. black bag, half drum, wheelie bin)	Supplied By
1	Nongoma Town	Refuse bags, bins, skip bins	Municipality
2	White City	Bins, refuse bags and skip bin	Municipality
3	Dilini	Bins, skips and refuse bags	Municipality
4	Lindizwe	Bins, refuse bags	Municipality
5	Ophalule	Bins, refuse bags ,Skip bin	Municipality
6	Nongoma Wards level		

New Developments

New developments that are currently being planned and/or developed will also have to be incorporated into the current waste collection service. This need to be planned for as the current resources may not be able to handle the additional workload.

Municipal By-Laws Pertaining to Waste

Nongoma Local Municipality has a set of municipal solid waste management by-law that were gazetted in the year 2022. The by-laws must be reviewed as and when required by the municipality.

Community Based Contractors

Nongoma Local Municipality has community-based contractors that are responsible for the overall function of the landfill operations. Waste collection service is solely provided by municipality without any contracting of private companies. Small-scale reclaiming occurs at the landfill site where communities sell recyclable materials to private buy-back centres.

The municipality has the waste brigades (EPWP initiative) who are assisting with the waste management within the municipality. Through EPWP programme, the municipality has employed eighteen personnel including: one supervisor, four administrators, six administrators and seven landfill site assistants.

The Youth Community Outreach Programme (YCOP) is a community based environmental education and awareness programme. The program mostly deals with waste management, community based environmental awareness, school-based environmental awareness and environmental education and other environmental related activities within the municipality. There are 20 EPWP waste pickers and environmental educators working hand in hand with the municipality permanent waste pickers in Nongoma town and the surrounding areas.

Nongoma has come up with a strategy to combat illegal dumping and targeting the hot spots. Clean-up campaigns are conducted twice a week (Wednesday and Fridays) and regular “walkabouts” are conducted as a collective to clean the whole town.

Waste Characteristics

The Nongoma Local Municipality does not separate domestic waste, garden waste and building rubble at source. It is being dealt with as one type of waste. Furthermore, the municipality has not conducted a waste characterisation study recently and thus there was a gap in knowledge regarding the common type of waste generated within the municipality.

The three recyclers that deal with different waste, namely;

- Mphathikahle Company collecting cardboards, plastic, and papers
- Sant and Sons collecting papers, cardboards and plastic. They also deal with green waste like glass and bottles.
- Baba ka Baba recycler deals with paper, plastics and bottles. The recycler won R150 000 in the “cleanest rural town competition’’ (2021/2022).

The municipality has a strategy to furnish the residence and business areas with wheelie bins and steel cages for the retail shops. This will enable the shops and residents to separate waste from source, and the recyclers can collect clean recyclables and animal farmers can collect perishable foods at source. Waste will be diverted from being landfilled. There is a buyback in Nongoma Town which assists in enabling waste minimization and recycling.

Illegal Dumping

The Nongoma central business district (CBD) is mostly polluted during the day, especially during the busiest hours, which is between 06H00 to 18H00. During that time, littered waste is found everywhere, especially around big and busy supermarkets such as Boxer, Cambridge Spar and Ithala Centre. The taxi rank also falls within those areas that are prone to waste littering.

As a mitigating factor, the municipality has strategically placed skip bins along areas identified as busy and prone to waste littering. The municipality has also, through it Waste Management Forum, engaged businesses to install waste cages, with the aim of integrating recycles into its waste management process. Waste will be separated and placed in the waste cages; thus allowing waste pickers to harvest their resources of interest. Furthermore, the municipality has revised tariffs, for enforcement against illegal dumping.

Nongoma municipality has embarked on an exercise of identifying and mapping of all illegal dumping spots in an around Nongoma town. The mapping process allowed the municipality

to quantify and understand the extent of the problem. It also allowed the municipality to a clear strategy of dealing and eradicating these illegal dumping spots. Each time a spot is cleared, the map is update. The same is true when a new dumping spot is discovered.

Garden Refuse

There is no separate provision for garden waste at the Nongoma Municipality. It gets collected with the rest of household waste and gets disposed of at the same landfill site. The municipality currently does not compost any of its collected organic waste.

The amount of garden waste generated within the municipal area is not known due to the fact that the municipality does not weigh and keep records of this type of waste produced within its area of jurisdiction.

Buy-Back Centre

The municipality has one buy-back centre in Nongoma Town, that enables waste minimization and recycling.

Status of Waste Disposal Sites

Nongoma municipality has one waste landfill site. The site is about 1km away from town, Erf No: E-5000. The site is classified as communal G:CB+ landfill site and has a dimension of 30 521.55 m^2. Figure 10-2 shows the locality of the Nongoma waste disposal facility.

Nongoma Landfill Site

The site is licensed for closure (DC26/WML/0004/2014/REV2021/01), and the initial license was reviewed in 2021. The site does not comply with the norms and standards for disposal of waste to landfill and informal recycling is taking place. It is located partially within a heritage resource and may have a negative impact on the environment since it is operating illegally. There is a proper access control with precast fencing. Personnel at the site is a security guard on and the landfill site gate is kept locked during the night. Ablution facilities are available at the site.

It is operated by a private contractor. Nongoma Local Municipality is in the process of decommission and capping the Nongoma waste disposal site. The decommissioning will consist of the following activities:

- Covering and capping of the site in accordance with the DWAF Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill 2nd ed., 1998;
- Revegetation of the site with an appropriate grass seed mix;

- Water quality monitoring and site maintenance to ensure there is no environmental degradation.

The municipality has done the following to prepare for the site closure and to comply with the environment conditions:

- Improved access control on site: Security personnel have been deployed on site, and three personnel are responsible for keeping record of vehicles and waste entering the site. The municipality has fenced the site and there is proper access gate to ensure controlled access into the site.
- The rehabilitation process has started, and 20% of the disposal site has been closed off.

While there has been an improvement, Nongoma municipality is still not compliant in terms of operating the waste disposal site.

- The operational plan is not properly followed
- The working phase of the landfill site is unlined
- Cover material at the site is not sufficient
- Shortage of landfill equipment to ensure proper operation of the landfill site
- There is no leachate and storm water management as well as ground water monitoring
- Landfill site audits are not conducted as required
- No waste record keeping in place
- Not enough recycling activities taking place

Planning at this landfill site includes securing a service provider to conduct a feasibility study for new landfill site.

4.5.6.5 ULUNDI

The municipality is collecting waste in all formal settlements around Ulundi, CBD and in all three hospitals (Nkonjeni, Ceza and Thulasizwe). These formal settlements are in ward 12, 18, 19, 8, 21 (Mandleni), 22 and ward 16. The remaining 17 wards do not have access to waste removal service.

Table 11-3: Households Being Serviced Per Area:

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	% household receiving a form of a waste management service	Total number of households being serviced
1	Babanango Town and location only	100%	100
2	Unit A	100%	1300
3	Unit B-South	100%	400
4	Unit B-North	100%	600
5	Unit C	100%	1200
6	Unit D	100%	1250
7	Unit L	100%	590
8	Unit K	100%	1300
9	Sishwili	20%	N/A
10	Mbhoshongweni	20%	N/A
11	Mashona	100	105
12	Ulundi CBD		

The frequency of service waste collection per area and frequency are indicated in Table 11-4:

Table 11-4: Ulundi Waste Collection and Street Cleansing Frequency

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	Frequency of service: Households (e.g. Once per week)	Frequency of service: Businesses (e.g. five times a week)
1	Babanango Town and location only	Once per week	Twice per week
2	Unit A	Once per week	N/A
3	Unit B-South	Once per week	N/A
4	Unit B-North	Once per week	N/A
5	Unit C	Once per week	N/A
6	Unit D	Once per week	N/A
7	Unit L	Once per week	N/A
8	Unit K	Once per week	N/A
9	Sishwili	Daily	N/A
10	Mbhoshongweni	Daily	N/A
11	Mashona		
12	Ulundi CBD	N/A	Daily

All the residents of low-income housing projects are not charged for refuse collection. These include houses located in Babanango, Ulundi Unit K, and Ulundi Unit L.

Three big refuse skips have been provided for communal disposal. These are located in the following areas:

- Sishwili area along R66
- Next to the Airport along P700
- Mboshongweni area

Furthermore, the community of Mkhazane constructed a small cage for the disposal of nappies and that cage is emptied once a week.

The municipality is rendering the following services:

- Kerbside refuse collection (garden and domestic) from Monday to Friday in the residential area.
- Communal disposal
- Skip bins placed near business districts and collected twice per week.

Table 11-5: Summary of the Types of Service Delivery Per Area in the Municipality

#	Area	Type Of Service
1	Babanango Town and location only	Kerbside waste collection
2	Unit A	Kerbside waste collection
3	Unit B-South	Kerbside waste collection
4	Unit B-North	Kerbside waste collection
5	Unit C	Kerbside waste collection
6	Unit D	Kerbside waste collection
7	Unit L	Kerbside waste collection
8	Unit K	Kerbside waste collection
9	Sishwili	Communal (Skip is provided)
10	Mbhoshongweni	Communal (Skip is provided)
11	Mashona	
12	Ulundi CBD	

Below is a summary of the basic types of service delivery in the Ulundi municipality between the years 2001 to 2019. Between 1996 and 2001 and between 2011 and 2016, there has been a significant increase in the number of households who had their own or a communal refuse dump. What is encouraging also to note is that there has been more than a 50% decrease in the number of households, between 2011 and 2016, who had no method of rubbish disposal. Also noteworthy, is that the number of households which have their refuse removed by the municipality increased between 2016 and 2019.

Table 11-6: Summary of the Basic Types of Service Delivery in the Municipality

Refuse Removal	Year			
	2001	2011	2016	2019
Removed by local authority/private company	6 640	7 227	6 402	6807
Communal/Own refuse dump	19 196	23 802	28 708	28 391
No rubbish disposal	7 940	3 750	1 838	7 940
Other			1606	

Waste management at the Ulundi Municipality consists of the collection, transportation and disposal of refuse. Refuse is collected from residential premises, streets, public open spaces, commercial and industrial premises, hospital and clinic premises, government institutions, schools, community halls, sports grounds, parks and municipal premises by the municipality in accordance with a weekly collection schedule.

Two external service providers have been contracted by the municipality to collect refuse on a daily basis from the Ulundi CBD and taxi rank and from Babanango Town and township twice a week respectively, as well as management and transfer of waste from Ulundi transfer station to King Cetshwayo Landfill Site. Street cleaning (litter picking, sweeping, and cleaning of ablution facilities) is done on a daily basis in the CBD. Approximately 6807 households receive a communal waste collection service.

Refuse removal is currently limited to the urban areas of the municipality; this service is not available to the existing informal settlements and rural areas, however Hospitals are covered by Ulundi Municipality. As a consequence, the majority of the population disposes of their own refuse in informal dump sites, probably by burning it which impacts negatively on the sustainability of the environment.

All refuse collected is transported to a transfer station located on a site owned by the Zululand District Municipality and managed by the Ulundi Municipality. It is then transported to Richards Bay for disposal in terms of a service level agreement entered into with an external service provider. The cost of transporting refuse from the transfer station to the Richards Bay escalated significantly when the service fee of the current contract with the service provider was reviewed in March 2011 – the refuse removal from Ulundi Transfer Station to Uthungulu contract budget cost the municipality about R4 980 000.00 in the 2019 / 2020 financial year alone. The municipality owns a small Landfill site in Babanango to cater for the Babanango community and this landfill only accepts general/domestic waste and the building rubble.

Waste Receptacles

The Ulundi Municipality utilises a black refuse bag system for all the households and businesses in the municipal area. The municipality provides the residents in all townships with one black bag per week. Towns and selected schools utilise skip, concrete bins. The municipality accepts any number of bags per household. The bags are placed outside the house or business and collected from there. Businesses provide their own bins or refuse area for larger supermarket. Table 11-7 summarises the waste receptacles utilised in different areas.

Table 11-7: Types of Receptacles Used at the Ulundi Local Municipality

#	Town or Area in Local Municipality	Type of Receptacles used (e.g. black bag, half drum, wheelie bin)	Supplied By
	Town	Skips and concrete bins	Municipality
	Businesses	Privately fenced refuse area	Businesses
	Households	Black refuse bags	Municipality
	Selected Schools	Trolley colour coded bins	Municipality

New Developments

New developments that are currently being planned and/or developed will also have to be incorporated into the current waste collection service. This need to be planned for as the current resources may not be able to handle the additional workload.

Municipal By-Laws Pertaining to Waste

The Ulundi Municipality has a set of by-laws, promulgated in 2007, pertaining to solid waste disposal. Although the by-laws are quite comprehensive, it is recommended that the by-laws should be expanded to include aspects of waste minimisation e.g. recycling and other issues as set out in the National Environmental Management: Waste Management Act, 2008 to promote integrated waste management.

The municipality has further developed the recycling policy which safeguard the recycling initiatives within Ulundi Municipality. All waste management policies including the IWMP are reviewed annually.

Waste Characterisation

The municipality does not separate domestic waste, garden waste and building rubble at source. It is being dealt with as one type of waste. Furthermore, the municipality has never

conducted a waste characterisation study before and thus there was a gap in knowledge regarding the common type of waste generated within the municipality.

The following waste types are known to be generated within Ulundi municipal area

- Household waste
- Business waste
- Farm waste
- Medical waste

Garden Waste

The municipality does not collect garden refuse. The amount of garden waste generated within the Ulundi Local Municipality area is not known. In some instances, garden waste is disposed of with general household waste.

Buy-Back Centres

The municipality does have a buy-back centre that neds to be rehabilitated.

Illegal Dumping

Like all municipalities in the country, Ulundi Local Municipality is experiencing sporadic illegal dumping and littering mainly due to huge service delivery backlogs particularly within informal settlement and rural areas. The municipality has to collect this waste at an unnecessary cost.

The illegal dumping problems areas in the municipality are namely:

- Unit A: Umfolozi Street
- Unit D: Nandi Street
- Unit L: main Road
- Unit C: Nqabakucasha Street
- Unit D2: main entrance
- Zondela: main road

The municipality has the following illegal dumping prevention strategies in place:

- Erection of “No dumping” signboards
- Strategic placement of skips
- Waste awareness campaigns

- Clean- up campaigns
- Installation of “No dumping” sign boards.

Status of Waste Disposal Sites

The municipality has jurisdiction one (1) small waste disposal facility in Babanango, which only accepts general/domestic waste and the building rubble. This site caters for the Babanango community. Future planning includes developing a new regional waste disposal site, recycling facility and transfer of solid waste to Richards Bay by the Zululand District Municipality.

Babanango Landfill Site

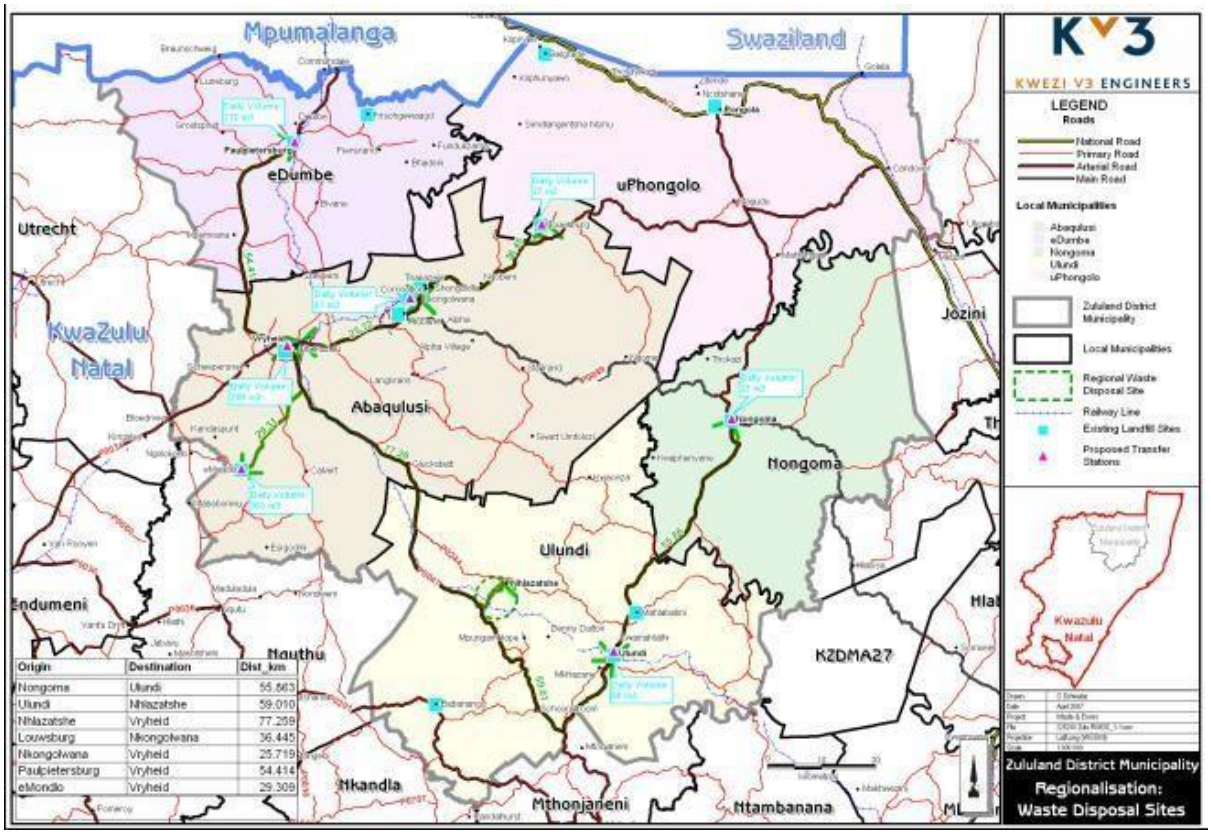
The Babanango Landfill Site is owned by the municipality and is licensed under the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act of 1989), permit number 16/2/7W121/D2/Z1/P467. This site is operated as a dumpsite. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment conducted an audit in 2020. The audit outcome indicated that it will be impossible for the site to comply with all the conditions stipulated in the licence. The department then intended to issue a notice in addressing its findings. The municipality decided to resume a closure process and consultants have been appointed to conduct an EIA process and apply for the closure licence of the Babanango Landfill Site. The application for permit closure has been submitted to the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs and the report is still under review by the Department.

Transfer Stations

There is one transfer station in the Ulundi Local Municipality that is owned by the Zululand District Musicality. The transfer station is licensed in terms of Section 20(b) of the National environmental Management Waste Act , Act No. 59 of 2008 (Permit number 12/9/11/L54/4). It is managed and operated by the Ulundi municipality. The site only accepts general / domestic waste and the building rubble. Formal recycling of paper, metal and plastic is taking place at the site.

The site is properly fenced, and there is controlled access to the site with a security guard during the night. Access to the site is tared road that is in good condition. The transfer station has a service provider contract responsible to transfer solid waste to Empangeni.

Map 39: Waste Disposal Sites



Origin	Destination	Dist_km
Nongoma	Ulundi	55.863
Ulundi	Nhlazatshe	59.010
Nhlazatshe	Vryheid	77.209
Louwsburg	Nkongolwana	36.445
Nkongolwana	Vryheid	25.719
Paulpietersburg	Vryheid	54.414
eMondlo	Vryheid	29.309

Source: Solid Waste Facility Backlog Study

A further Solid Waste Facility Backlog Study was conducted by ZDM, which provided updated details on the status quo and recommendations for each LM. A summary of the most recent info obtained is listed below, as well as extracts from the latest IDP's from each LM on the status quo:

The table below indicates the estimated costing for closure and operational licensing according to the ZDM Solid Waste Facility Backlog Study, as well as implementation costs for the Ulundi Integrated Waste Management Plan.

Table 47: Total Budget for Landfill Site Upgrading

LM	Site	Description	Cost
AbaQulusi	Enyathi Landfill Site	Closure License	R 6 996 905
	eMondlo	Closure License	R 1 712 812
	Coronation	Closure License	R 1 475 858
	Louwsburg	Operational License	R 3 412 278
	Vryheid	Operational License	R 5 500 000
eDumbe	Paupietersburg	Closure License	R 6 464 724
	Bilanyoni	Operational License	R 4 137 925
Nongoma	Nongoma	Closure License	R 1 281 333
Ulundi	Ulundi	Closure License	R 3 892 943
	Mahlabathini	Closure License	R 1 282 695
	Integrated Waste Management Plan	Implementation Plan Cost	R 4 180 000

LM	Site	Description	Cost
uPhongolo	uPhongolo	Operational License	R 9 849 549
	Belgrade	Closure License	R 1 015 196

4.5.7 Access to Transport Infrastructure

4.5.7.1 Road Network

Although Section 84 mandates the municipality to take care of district roads, no such district roads have been allocated officially and published by the Minister/MEC for transport.

Be that as it may, the municipality is developing a district roads asset management system that focuses on the collection of data on the condition and usage of rural roads in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa.

This information guides investments to maintain and improve these roads. District municipalities collect data on all the municipal roads in their area, ensuring that infrastructure spending (from the *municipal infrastructure grant* and elsewhere) can be properly planned to maximise impact.

4.5.7.1.1 Road Network Condition

The table below shows the entire road network including other spheres of government, within the Zululand District Municipality.

Table 48: Road Network

Municipality	National Road Network (KM)	Provincial Road Network (KM)	Local Road Network (KM)	Totals (KM)
Abaqulusi	0	344,7	1643,5	1988,2
eDumbe	0	184,3	450,1	634,4
Nongoma	0	221,3	558,8	780,1
Ulundi	0	316,4	742,4	1058,8
uPhongolo	110	155	1054	1319
TOTAL	**110**	**1221,7**	**4448,8**	**5780,5**

From the table above it can be observed that Abaqulusi Local Municipality has the largest extent of road network 1,988.2km comprising provincial and local municipal roads. uPhongolo Local Municipality follows with 1,319km comprising of national, provincial and local roads. Ulundi local municipality has 1058km comprising of provincial and local roads.

The municipal road network is approximately 4444.8km and is currently under review. So far, has been captured according to the following categories:

- Paved= 265,07 km (includes flexible, block and pavement)
- Unpaved= 2231,664 km

The tables below illustrate the RISFSA classification of all the roads separated by different road surfaces.

Table 49 RISFSA Road Classification by Local Municipality

Municipality	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Totals
Abaqulusi	0	275,1	89,2	152,7	83,2	0	600,2
eDumbe	0	180,8	16,4	23,9	12,8	0	233,9
Nongoma	0	213,5	0	7,5	10,5	0	231,5
Ulundi	0	289,3	0	44,8	59	0	393,1
uPhongolo	110,3	155,1	3	35,9	5,3	0	309,6
TOTAL	**110,3**	**1113,8**	**108,6**	**264,8**	**170,8**	**0**	**1768,3**

From the table above it can be observed that all local municipalities have no class 1 (primary distributor) nor class 6 roads (Non-motorised accessways) except uPhongolo Local Municipality with class 1.

Class 2 roads (regional distributor) are by far the most category of road network found in all of the municipalities(1113km). These roads cut through large towns and municipal administrative centres.

Class 4 roads (district collector) are the second largest type of road found in the district(264.8km). Class 4 roads cut through farming areas, villages and scattered rural settlements which provide access to social services and markets.

The map below displays the road network in the Zululand District Municipal area.

Map 40: Zululand road network

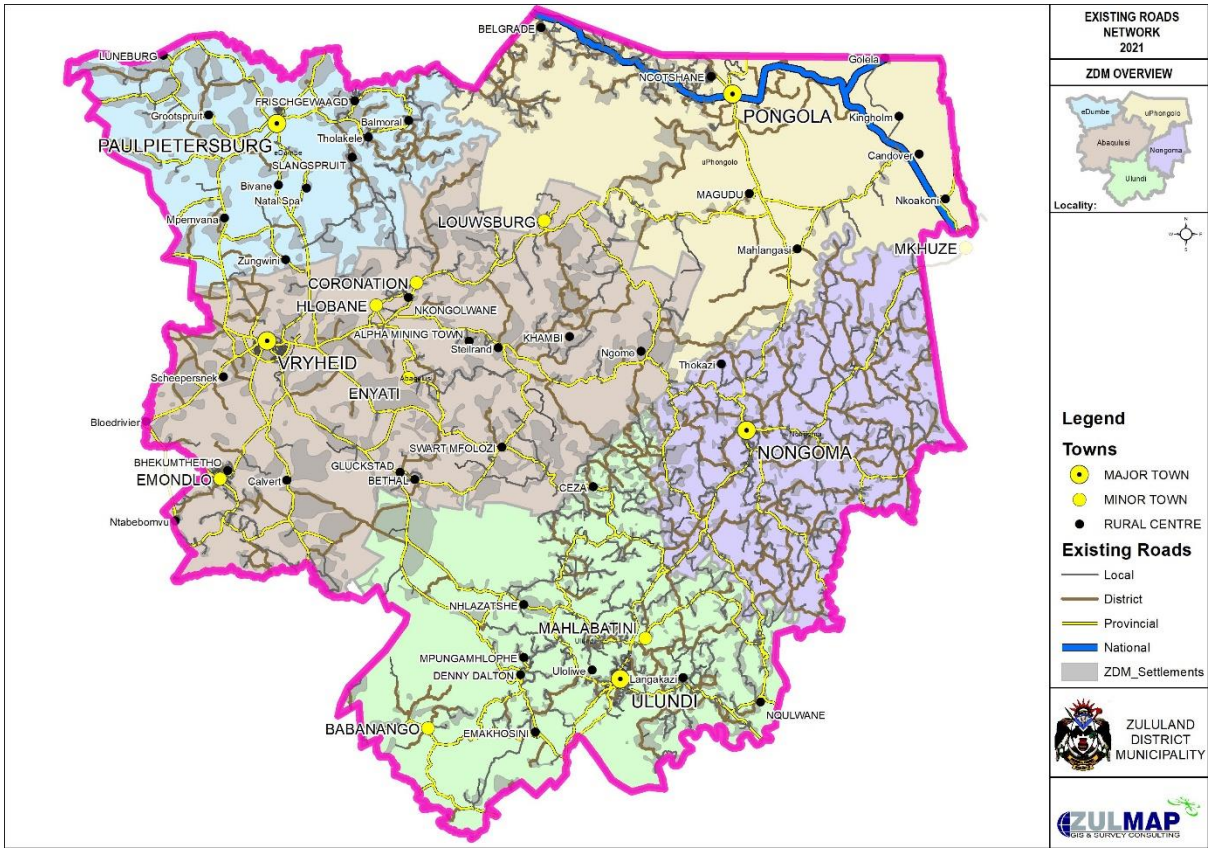


Table 50: District Paved Network Condition By Municipality

Local Municipality	Paved Road Condition (%)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Length (km)
Abaqulusi	1,93	6,09	13,32	27,96	50,70	139,62
eDumbe	0,00	6,98	29,75	34,69	28,57	33,07
Nongoma	6,53	1,58	22,46	27,34	42,08	8,55
Ulundi	8,94	10,27	16,26	22,82	41,72	81,33
uPhongolo	6,23	7,64	22,53	39,71	23,89	37,05

Source: DC 26 Rural Roads Asset Management Plan

From the table above it is clear that most of the paved road network is poor in all the municipalities. Abaqulusi, Ulundi and Nongoma are leading the district in this regard. The table below outlines the unpaved road network condition by Municipality.

Table 51: District Unpaved Network Condition By Municipality

Local Municipality	UnPaved Road Condition (%)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Length (km)
Abaqulusi	4,29	5,2	20,05	34,07	36,4	633,97
eDumbe	31,12	1,97	14,05	23,74	29,12	157,66
Nongoma	0,03	4,03	8,17	9,18	78,59	417,29
Ulundi	5	7,9	23,22	16,13	47,68	452,88
uPhongolo	38,15	10,7	15,23	8,66	27,26	199,37

Source: DC 26 Rural Roads Asset Management Plan

As with the paved network, most of the unpaved network is in a dire state in all the municipalities. Leading this trend is Nongoma, Ulundi and Abaqulusi respectively.

4.5.7.2 Road Network Capital Investment Needs

The table below outlines the capital investment required to bring the paved roads to the best possible condition. The different methods of treating the roads are categorized as rehabilitation, special and periodic maintenance.

Table 52: District Road Paved Network Capital Investment Needs By Municipality

Local Municipality	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Periodic Maintenance	Total by Municipality
Abaqulusi	R 1 403 587,15	R 631 614,22	R 210 538,07	R 1 925 359,60
eDumbe	R 806 121,22	R 362 754,55	R 120 918,18	R 1 105 790,43
Nongoma	R 681 081,23	R 350 898,94	R 1 071 190,05	R 1 803 129,47
Ulundi	R 3 578 297,50	R 1 610 233,87	R 526 744,62	R 4 908 501,37
uPhongolo	R 4 970 257,00	R 2 236 615,65	R 745 538,55	R 6 817 910,83
Total by District	**R 11 439 344,10**	**R 5 192 177,23**	**R 2 674 929,47**	**R 19 306 390,80**

Source: DC 26 Rural Roads Asset Management Plan

Observing the table above, it can be concluded that uPhongolo and Ulundi need the largest capital injection considering the state of their paved road network. The biggest priority in both municipalities is to rehabilitate their road network.

The entire district needs a capital investment of R19,3 million to bring its unpaved road condition to a ‘very good’ status.

The table below outlines the district unpaved toad network capital investment requirements. The methods of improving unpaved roads have been categorized as construction, re-gravelling, and reshaping.

Table 53: District Unpaved Road Network Capital Investment Needs By Municipality

Local Municipality	Construction	Regravelling	Reshaping	Total by Municipality
Abaqulusi	R 4 507 552,90	R 2 588 953,47	R -	R 7 096 506,37
eDumbe	R 2 050 683,21	R 1 177 828,29	R 382 278,30	R 3 610 789,80
Nongoma	R 212 586,57	R 122 101,00	R 5 449,76	R 340 137,33
Ulundi	R 11 384 884,28	R 6 539 010,46	R 1 365 571,99	R 19 289 466,73
uPhongolo	R 1 047 673,52	R 601 740,69	R -	R 1 649 414,21
Total by District	**R 19 203 380,48**	**R 11 029 633,90**	**R 1 753 300,05**	**R 31 986 314,44**

Source: DC 26 Rural Roads Asset Management Plan

Ulundi, Abaqulusi and eDumbe are the municipalities that have the biggest capital investment needs. The entire district needs R31,0 million to bring its unpaved road network to a 'very good' condition.

4.5.7.3 Public Transport Infrastructure

The ZDM is the planning authority responsible for preparing the PTP for its entire area with the participation of the Local Authorities. The KwaZulu Natal Department of Transport is, however, the financier as well as the provincial co-ordinator of the PTP preparation process.

Each district municipality that is a planning authority is responsible in terms of the National Land Transport Transition Act (Act 20 of 2000) for preparing a Current Public Transport Record (CPTR) for its entire area.

The table below is an indication of taxi facilities in the area of Zululand District Municipality.

Figure 41 Record of taxi facilities in Zululand

Local Authority	No. of Taxi Facilities	No. of Formal	% Formal	No. of Informal	% Informal	% district backlog
Abaqulusi	9	1	11,1	8	88,9	34,6
eDumbe	3	1	0	3	100	11,5
Nongoma	3	1	0	3	100	11,5
Ulundi	8	1	12,5	7	87,5	30,8
uPhongolo	3	1	0	3	100	11,5
Total	**26**	**5**	**23,6**	**24**	**476,4**	**99,9**

Abaqulusi and Ulundi carry the largest backlog of taxi ranks amoung the 5 local municipalities.

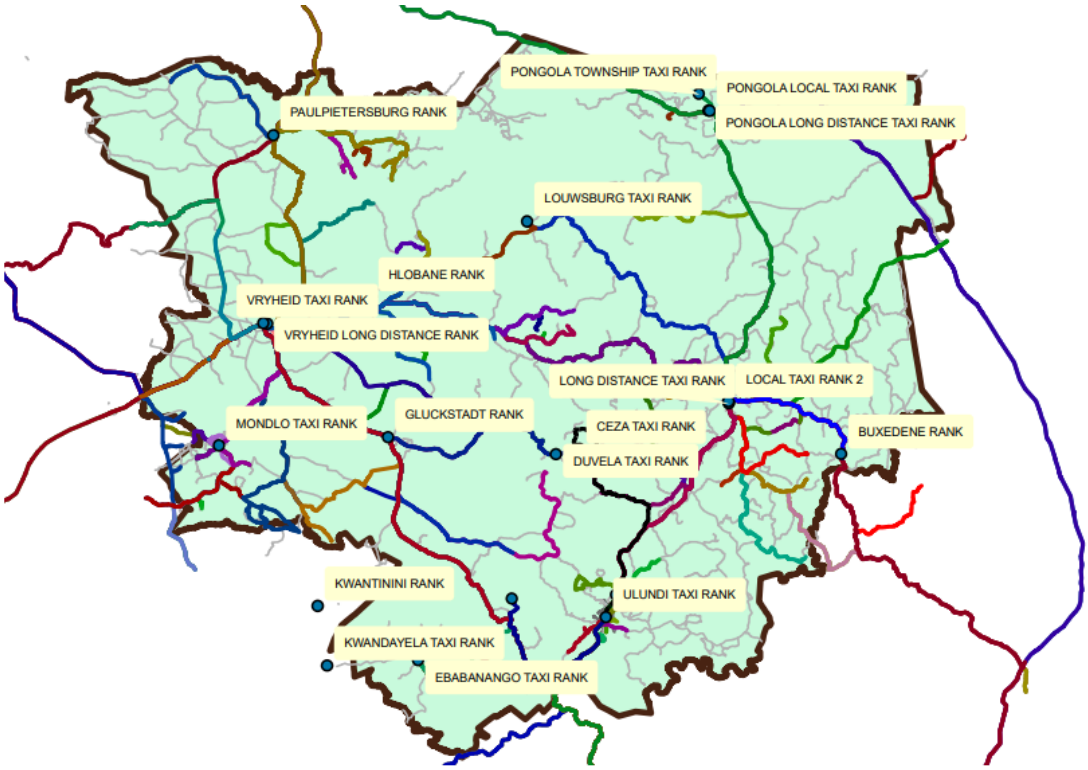
The map below displays the spatial distribution of taxi ranks in Zululand.

Figure 42: Distribution of taxi Ranks in Zululand



The map below shows the major public transport corridors in Zululand.

Figure 43 Major Public Transport Corridors in Zululand



4.5.7.4 Rail Infrastructure

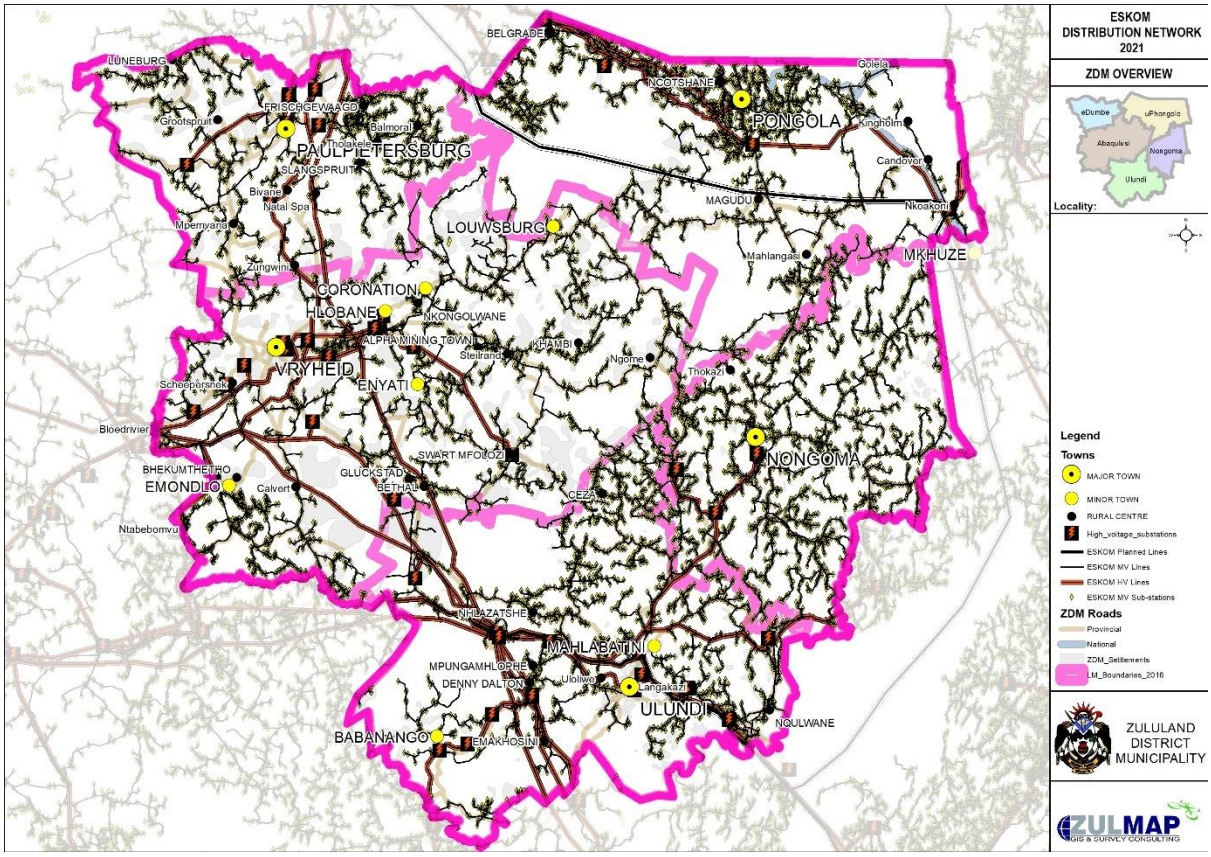
The "coal line" railway line passes through Zululand carrying coal from the Mpumalanga mines to Richards Bay. This is a highly specialized line and rail system, which carries 200 trucks, dedicated coal trains (23/day in 1999), which do not stop at stations within Zululand except to change crew. Also, on this line are freight trains transporting goods through Richards Bay. Most of their cargo is loaded in the Northern province and Mpumalanga, but a considerable amount of timber is loaded from stations in the northern parts of the Zululand district around Paul Pietersburg and Vryheid. The ROVOS rail, on its "African Rail Tour" Travels into Zululand. Its route extends from the Dolphin Coast, up to Richards Bay, along the KwaZulu-Natal north coast and inland into Zululand, including the towns of Vryheid and Ulundi.

4.5.8 Access to Energy

Energy provision focuses on rural backlogs as urban electricity is provided as part of municipal services. Electricity provision and backlogs from the StatsSA 2016 Community Survey figures were reviewed. However, these are outdated and only provided per LM and not per ward.

Electricity is regulated by NERSA. In Zululand there are two service providers namely ESKOM and Zululand Municipalities. Current electricity reticulation networks were obtained from Eskom and overlayed on the existing Settlements. The map below displays the current ESKOM electricity network.

Map 41 Zululand ESKOM Electricity network



The Eskom network does not indicate household connections, and spatial analysis was therefore done based on settlements having electricity reticulation. A household is regarded as not served if further away than 1km from the Eskom network. These figures have been used to analyse where electricity backlogs still exist but may vary because figures were derived from spatial analysis.

Table 54: Energy Backlogs Per Municipality

ELECTRICITY	Total Households	No of H/H electrified	No of H/H Backlog	% Backlog per LM	% Backlog within ZDM
KZN263: Abaqulusi	47 119	44 280	3 386	7.2%	53.8%
KZN261: eDumbe	17 641	15 852	1 122	6.4%	17.8%
KZN262: uPhongolo	29 519	28 201	307	1.0%	4.9%
KZN265: Nongoma	44 376	42 284	429	1.0%	6.8%
KZN266: Ulundi	44 987	43 179	1 054	2.3%	16.7%
Total	**183 642**	**173 796**	**6 298**		**17.9%**

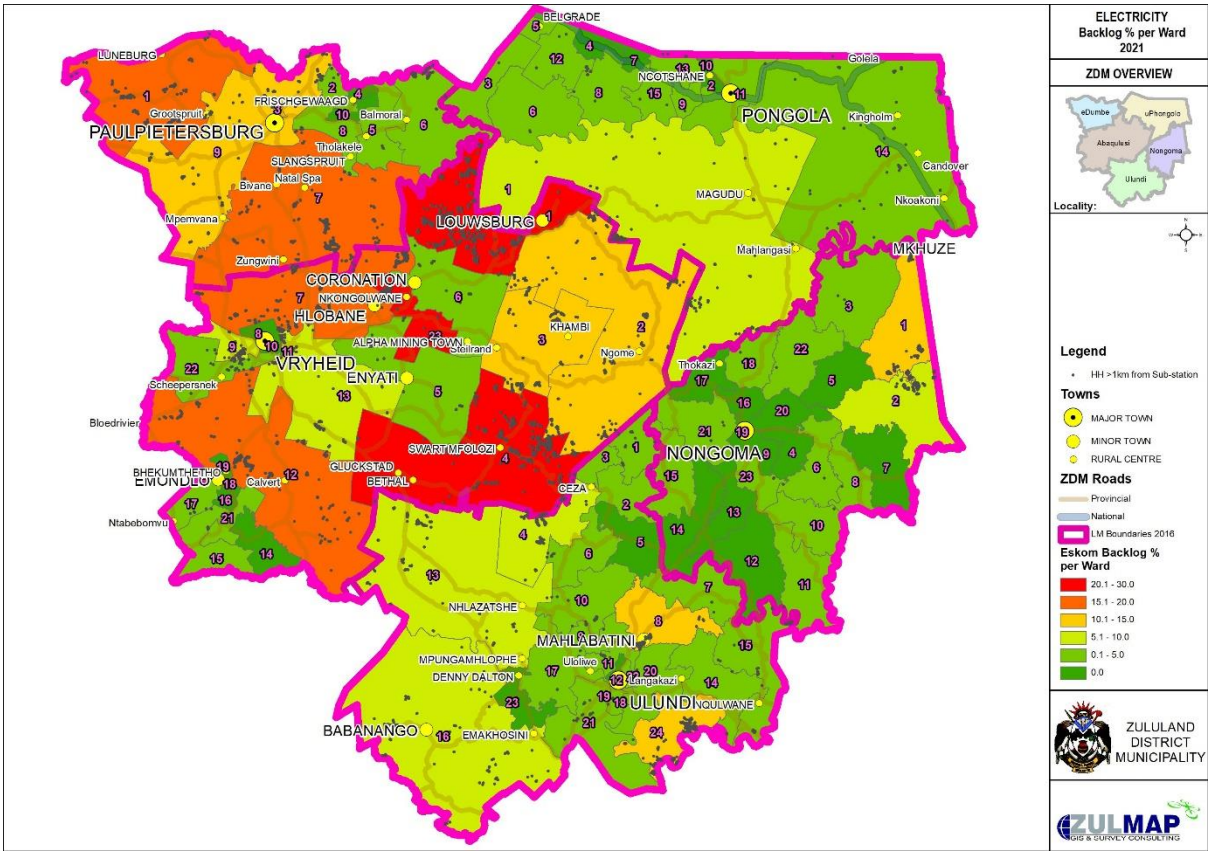
According to ESKOM, the current average cost to provide electricity to a rural household is approximately R22,000. The table below provides a breakdown per LM on the total estimated cost for eradicating all backlogs.

Table 55: The total estimated cost for eradicating all backlogs

ELECTRICITY	HH Backlog	Budget (Rmil) @ R22,000 per HH
Abaqulusi	3 386	R62.46
eDumbe	1 122	R39.36
uPhongolo	307	R39.78
Nongoma	429	R46.02
Ulundi	1 054	R39.78
Total	**6 298**	R433.22

The highest backlog is in Abaqulusi, eDumbe Ulundi. Collectively, the district requires an investment of R433M to eradicate the energy backlog through electrification.

Map 42: Zululand Electrification Backlogs



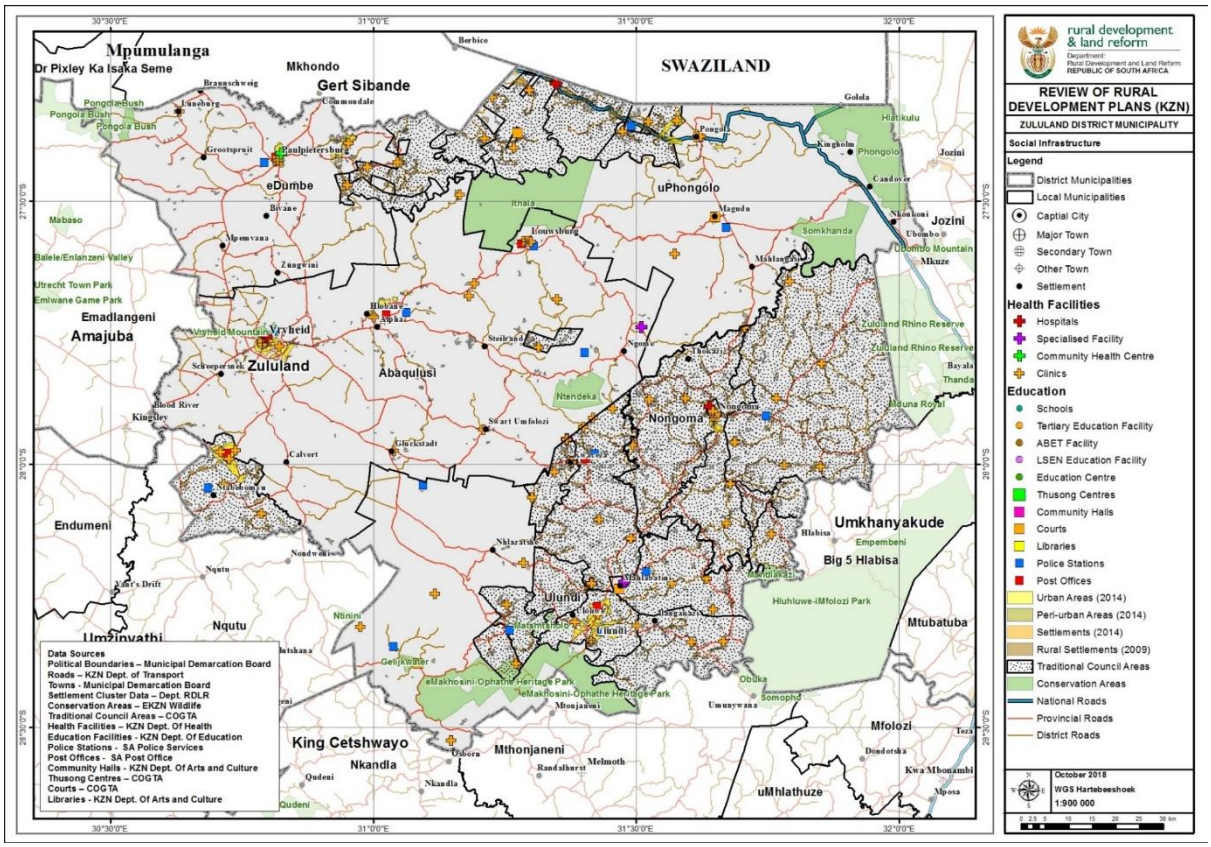
There are two electricity distribution service providers within the area of jurisdiction of the Ulundi Municipality (the Municipality itself and Eskom), each having a distribution license issued by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA). The provision of electricity within the Ulundi municipal area is sourced from four substations.

4.5.9 Access to Community Facilities and Services

Urban areas in municipalities such as Abaqulusi Local Municipality and uPhongolo Local Municipality are reasonably well developed with social facilities and services. However, there is a need to extend access to these facilities to accommodate increasing population and demand arising from urbanisation. An even bigger challenge is to address improved access to a range of public facilities in rural areas where backlogs are huge due to the history of apartheid past and the associated neglect.

The map below indicates the existing social service infrastructure in the Zululand area.

Figure 44 Distribution of social facilities in Zululand



The evaluation of the different social facilities below must be viewed within the context of the map above.

4.5.9.1 Social Services

Community halls are public buildings accessible to the community for public gatherings. They perform many functions in the community. They may house gatherings such as weddings, funerals, public meetings, local clubs, social functions etc. They play an important role in the functional and social cohesion of a community and are very important in promoting social development. The table below indicates the existing social facilities per municipality, as well as the required number of facilities based on population numbers. The most recent Census 2022 population data was used during this exercise. It must also be noted that the information of the required number of facilities (potential backlogs), can be misleading since it does not consider the geographical distribution of the aforesaid facilities, particularly the access distance as reflected in the guidelines, norms, and standards of these facilities. A more detailed analysis that considers access distance is recommended when future reviews of this plan is undertaken.

The analysis of existing data reveals that overall, there are enough cemeteries in each local municipality. There seems to be an over-supply of community halls in the district, especially in Nongoma. However, the spatial data for community halls seems to be outdated.

Facility Type	Population Threshold	AbaQulusi		eDumbe		Nongoma		Ulundi		uPhongolo		ZDM TOTAL	
		Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
Community Hall	10 000 - 60 000 people	15	4,1	8	1,6	47	3,8	8	3,7	13	2,5	91	15,7
Cemetery and Crematorium	Large: 17.2 ha/100 000 people; Medium: 8.8 ha/50 000 people; Small: 4.4 ha/25 000 people; Very small: 0.88 ha/5 000 people Crematorium: 200 000+ people	10	2,5	4	1,0	2	2,3	2	2,2	2	1,5	20	9,4
Post Office/ Agency and Post Boxes	10 000 – 20 000 people	1	12	1	5	1	11	1	11	1	8	21 (17 satellite)	47
*Calculations are based on the higher end of population threshold **Cemetery calculations are based on large cemeteries													

The figure above indicates existing and required (backlog) Social Facilities per local municipality within the ZDM.

Table 56: Spatial Location of Social Services

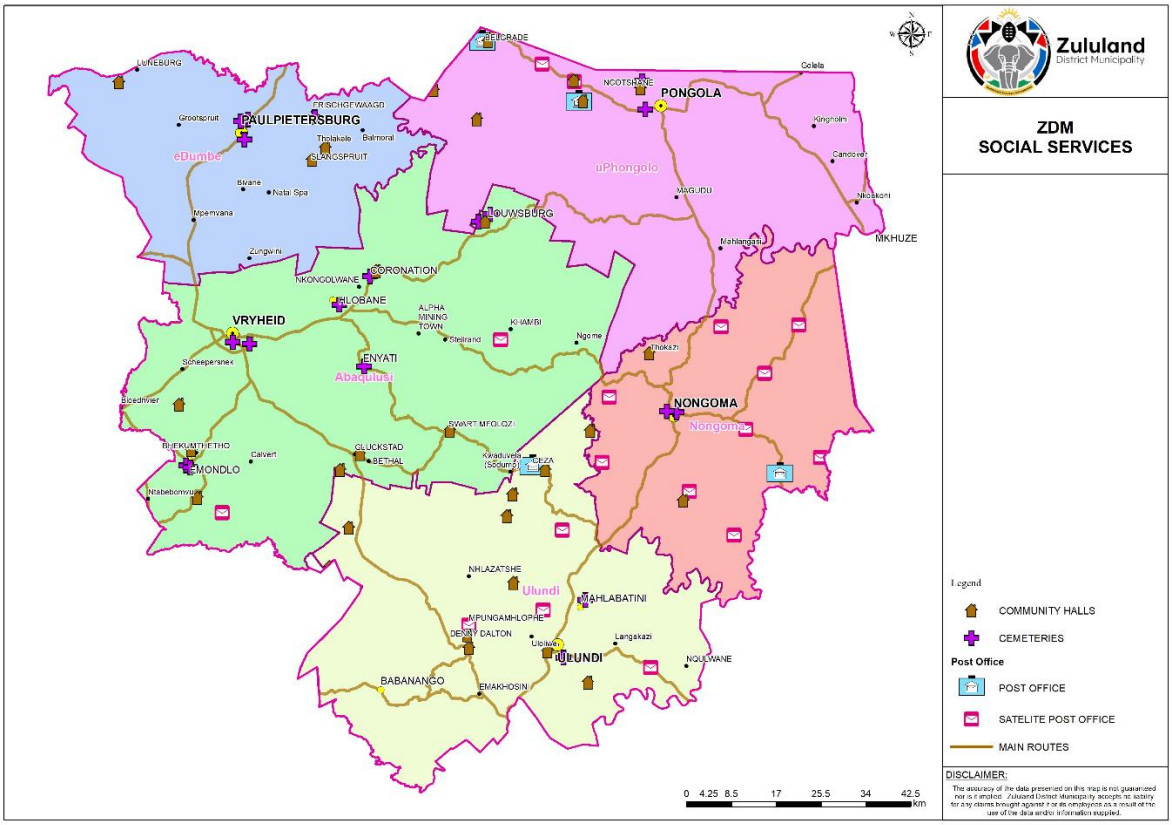


Table 57: Access to Community Halls/Centres

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	0 - 10KM			10KM - 20KM		
	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	HOUSEHOLDS	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Abaqulusi Municipality	15122	102270	45%	6408	43337	19%
eDumbe Municipality	4307	29128	30%	7547	51040	53%
Nongoma Municipality	4381	29629	13%	11534	78004	35%
Ulundi Municipality	19033	128720	56%	9840	66548	29%
uPhongolo Municipality	13873	93823	67%			

It is evident from the figure above that the number of community halls in the district is far below what is required. In fact, only 28% of the required number of community halls have been built. However, the state in which these buildings are, and therefore their functionality is not documented on a district level. Accessibility to community halls/centres regarding travelling distance is shown in the table below.

4.5.9.2 Municipal health services

The table below indicates the health facilities, which reflects available data for the clinics, community health centres and district hospitals.

SCHOOL CATEGORY	ABAQULUSI	EDUMBE	NONGOMA	ULUNDI	UPONGOLO	GRAND TOTAL
Clinic	19	7	15	27	10	**78**
Community Health Centre		1				**1**
District Hospital	1		1	2	1	**5**
Grand Total	**20**	**8**	**16**	**29**	**11**	**84**

Table 58: Health Facilities Summary

Source: Combined survey of ZDM facilities and latest facilities from Department of Health (2020)

According to the data from the Department of Health, there are five (5) district hospitals in the ZDM, namely the Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma LM, the Ceza Hospital and Nkonjeni Hospital in Ulundi LM, the Itshelejuba Hospital in uPhongola LM, and the Vryheid Hospital in Abaqulusi LM. There are also four (4) private hospitals, according the municipal IDPs, being the Hlobane Mine Hospital, the Vryheid Private Hospital, the Longridge Colliery Mine Hospital, and the Nongoma Hospital. Ulundi LM has two (2) specialised hospitals, being the St Francis Psychiatric Hospital and the Thulasizwe MDR TB Hospital, while Abaqulusi LM has the Mountain View Salvation Army Mission Specialised TB & Stepdown, and the Siloah Lutheran Mission Specialised TB & Stepdown.

The table below provides an indication of other health related facilities and services in the district. However, the data is outdated and requires further investigation.

Table 59: Other Health Facilities

HEALTH FACILITY - TYPE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES					
	ABAQULUSI	EDUMBE	NONGOMA	ULUNDI	UPHONGOLO	GRAND TOTAL
District Office	1					**1**
Dressing Stat.	1					**1**
EMRS	2	1	1	2	1	**7**
Environmental Health			1	2		**3**
Health Ward					1	**1**
Hospice	1					**1**
Mob. Base	6	4	3	3	4	**20**
Satellite Clinic	1	1				**2**

Source: Combined survey of ZDM facilities and latest facilities from Department of Health (2018)

The table below indicates the existing number of health facilities per municipality, as well as the required number of facilities based on population estimates. The most recent Census 2022 population data was used during this exercise (refer to table 1). It must also be noted that the information of the required number of facilities (potential backlogs), can be misleading since it does not consider the geographical distribution of the aforesaid facilities, particularly the access distance as reflected in the guidelines, norms, and standards of these facilities. A more detailed analysis that considers access distance is recommended when future reviews of this plan is undertaken.

The analysis reveals that there are approximately 3 district hospitals required in the ZDM, while five (5) is provided. There are thus adequate district hospitals in terms of numbers. However, the geographical distribution based on access distance will have to be analysed as a future activity.

The data further indicates that there are only one CHC, while almost 16 is required, if the lower end of the population is applied and 7 is required if the higher end of the population threshold is applied.

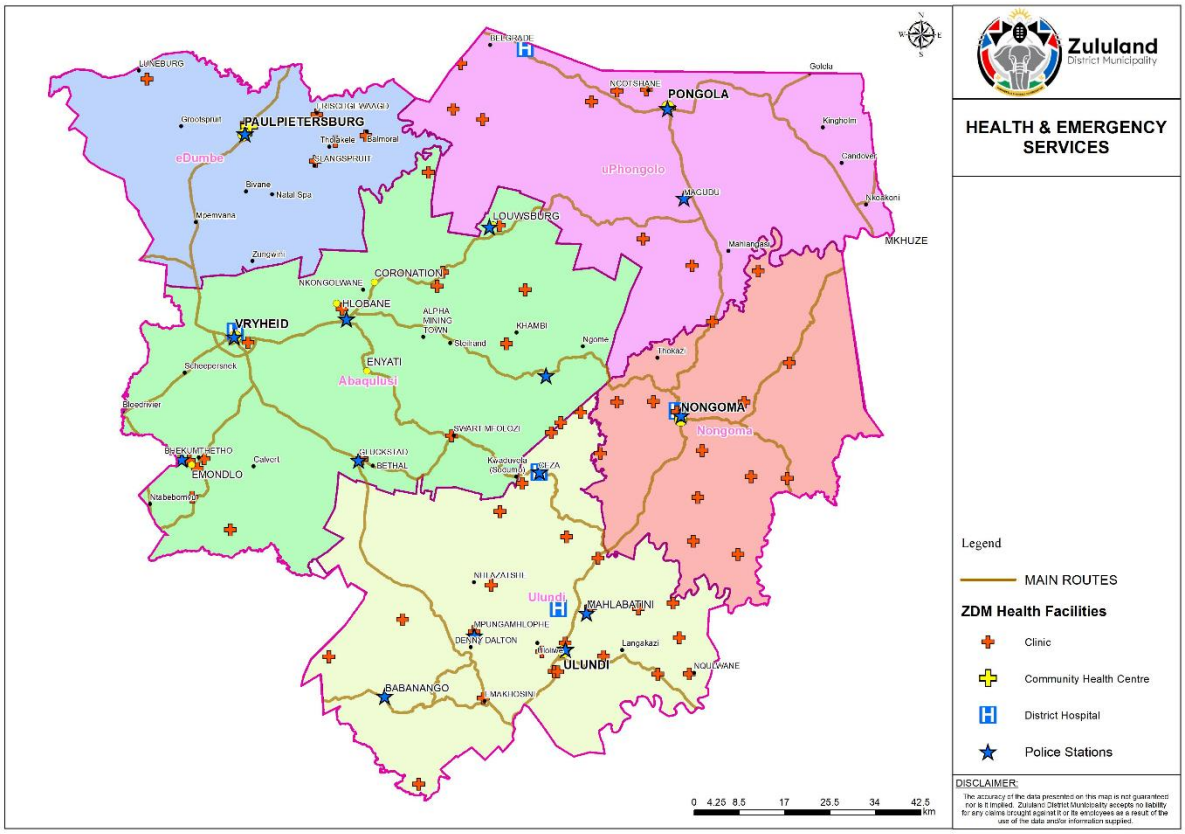
Clinics seem to be adequately provided for, with 78 existing clinics in the ZDM and 24 required.

Table 60: Analysis of the Backlog / need for Health Facilities

FACILITY TYPE	POPULATION THRESHOLD	ABAQULUSI		EDUMBE		NONGOMA		ULUNDI		UPHONGOLO		ZDM TOTAL	
		EXISTING	REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED	EXISTING	REQUIRED
District Hospital	300 000 – 900 000	1	0,8	-	0,3	1	0,8	2	0,7	1	0,5	5	3,1
CHC	60 000 - 140 000	-	4,1	1	1,6	-	3,8	-	3,7	-	2,5	1	15,7
Clinic-Primary Health Clinic	Optimal 40 000 people	19	6,2	7	2,4	15	5,6	27	5,5	10	3,8	78	23,6
*Calculations based on lower end of population threshold													

Source: Combined survey of ZDM facilities and latest facilities from Department of Health (2020); Application of the CSIR Guidelines for Social Facilities, 2012 (reprint 2015)

Below is a map showing the special distribution of Health and Emergency Servces.



4.5.9.3 Education Facilities

The table below indicates the classification and number of schools within the district, per local municipality. According to the 2023 dataset from the Department of Education, there are 53 combined schools in the ZDM, 507 primary schools, 194 secondary schools and 5 special need schools. The specialized schools include schools that attend to intellectual disability (e.g. Inkanyiso Special School in Abaqulusi LM), shools for the physical disabled (e.g. Zamimpilo Special School in Ulundi LM), and other unspecified special schools (e.g. Bawelise Special School, Musa Lsen School, and Siphosethu Special School Lsen).

SCHOOL CATEGORY	ABAQULUSI	EDUMBE	NONGOMA	ULUNDI	UPONGOLO	GRAND TOTAL
Combined School	23	12	4	4	10	53
Primary School	107	57	140	125	78	507
Secondary School	33	17	61	54	29	194
Special Needs Education	1	1	1	1	1	5
Grand Total	**164**	**87**	**206**	**184**	**118**	**759**

Table 61: Educational Facilities

Source: Combined survey of ZDM facilities and latest facilities from the Department of Education (2023)

SECTOR	ABAQULUSI	EDUMBE	NONGOMA	ULUNDI	UPONGOLO	GRAND TOTAL
Combined School	**23**	**12**	**4**	**4**	**10**	**53**
Independent			2		3	5
Public	23	12	2	4	7	48
Primary School	**107**	**57**	**140**	**125**	**78**	**507**
Independent	5		1	3		9
Public	102	57	139	122	78	498
Secondary School	**33**	**17**	**61**	**54**	**29**	**194**
Independent	1			1		2
Public	32	17	61	53	29	192
Special Needs Education	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**
Public	1	1	1	1	1	5
Grand Total	**164**	**87**	**206**	**184**	**118**	**759**

Table 62: Independent Schools In ZDM

Source: Combined survey of ZDM facilities and latest facilities from the Department of Education (2023)

Although there are no data available in terms of Further Education and Tertiary Institutions, the municipal IDPs do refer to some of these facilities in their area of jurisdiction, as follows:

- Mthashana FET College in Nongoma, providing tertiary education to the Municipal area. The closest university is Zululand University found in Richardsbay which is in the King Cetshawayo district region and approximately 184 km away.
- The Mthashana College (technical) in Abaqulusi LM offers tertiary courses on a part-time or full-time basis.

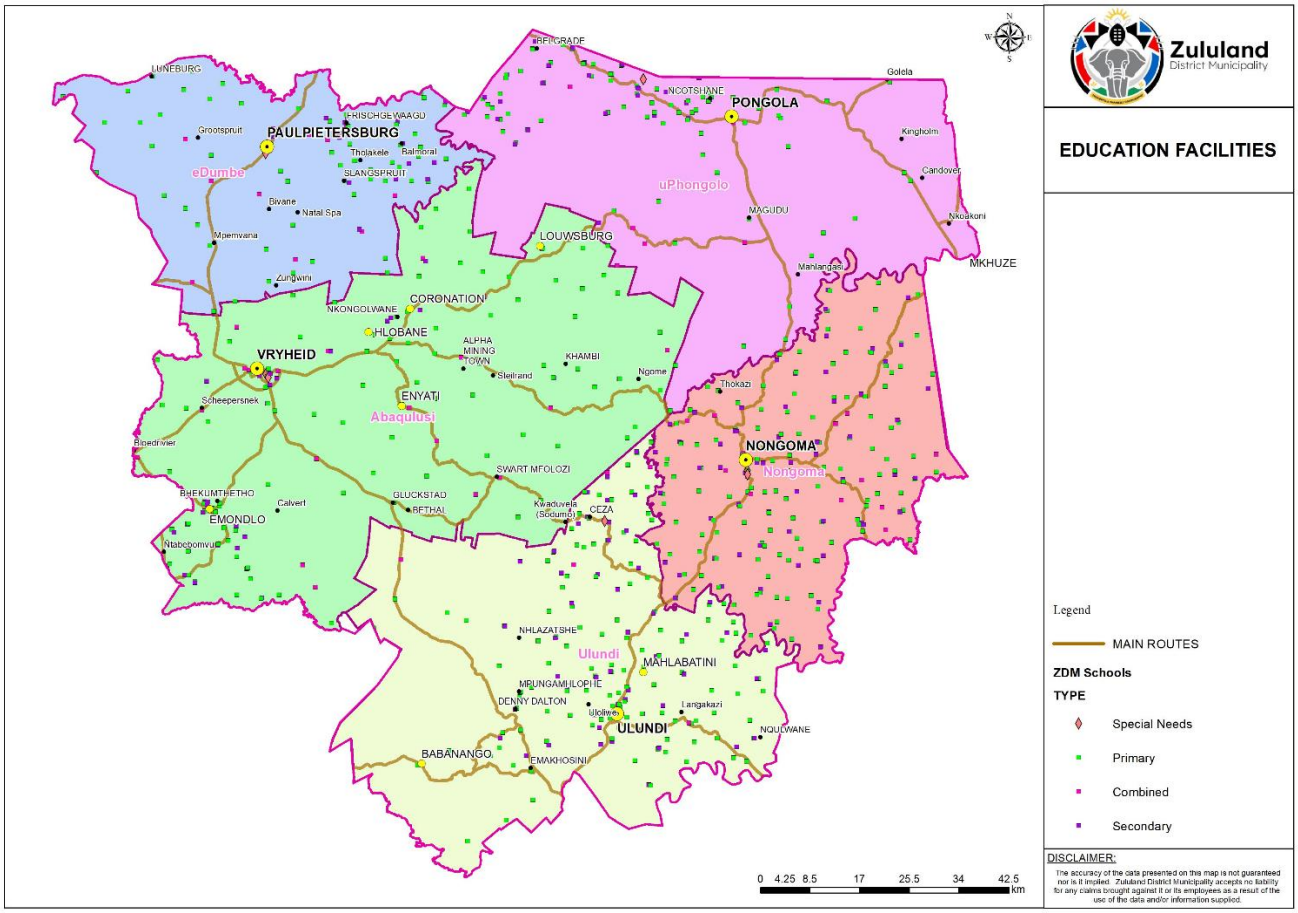
The table below indicates the existing educational facilities per municipality, as well as the required number of facilities based on population numbers. The most recent Census 2022 population data was used during this exercise (refer to table 1). It must also be noted that the information of the required number of facilities (potential backlogs), can be misleading since it does not consider the geographical distribution of the aforesaid facilities, particularly the access distance as reflected in the guidelines, norms, and standards of these facilities. A more detailed analysis that considers access distance is recommended when future reviews of this plan is undertaken. The analysis of educational facilities reveals that the ZDM and its

local municipalities all have enough primary and secondary schools. There are more facilities provided than required.

Table 63: Backlog of Educational Facilities

Facility Type	Population Threshold	AbaQulusi		eDumbe		Nongoma		Ulundi		uPhongolo		ZDM TOTAL	
		Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
Combined	No specific norms and standards	23	-	12	-	4	-	4	-	10	-	53	-
Primary	7 000 people	107	35,3	57	13,8	140	32,2	125	31,7	78	21,6	507	135
Secondary	12 500 people (for large secondary school)	33	19,8	17	7,7	61	18,0	54	17,8	29	12,1	194	75,4
Special (including disabled)	Regional demand – needs-driven	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	5	-

Department of Education (2023); Application of the CSIR Guidelines for Social Facilities, 2012 (reprint 2015)

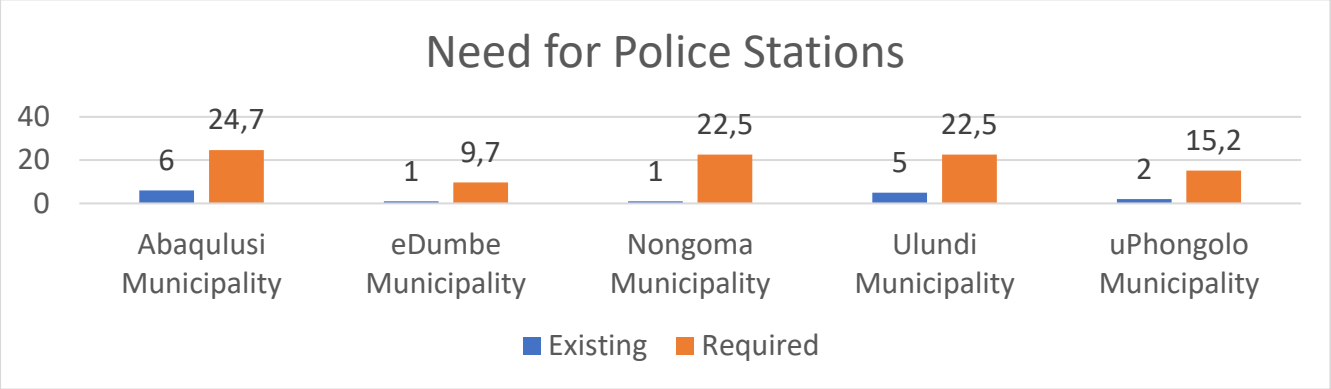


Map 43: Spatial Location of Educational Facilities

4.5.9.4 Safety, Security and Justice

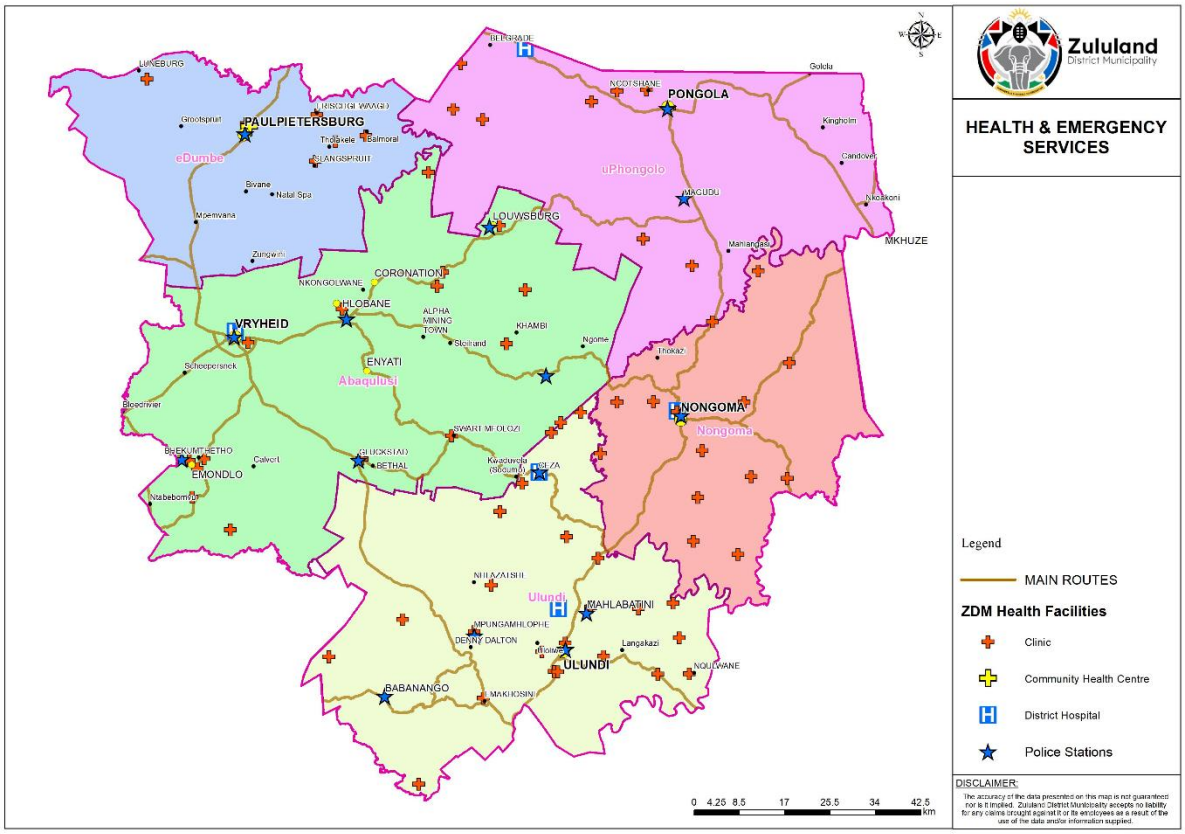
The figure below indicates the existing number of emergency facilities (police stations) per municipality, as well as the required number of facilities based on population estimates. It must also be noted that the information of the required number of facilities (potential backlogs), can be misleading since it does not consider the geographical distribution of the aforesaid facilities, particularly the access distance as reflected in the guidelines, norms, and standards of these facilities. The existing number of police stations is in line with the requirements of the CSIR Guidelines. However, according to the KZN Provincial Norms and Standards, which is based on a much lower population threshold, there are much more police stations required.

Figure 45: Police Station Backlog in Zululand



Source: Local municipality IDPs (AbaQulusi, eDumbe, Nongoma, Ulundi, uPhongolo) 2023/24

Map 44: Spatial Location of Police Stations



Map 45: Police Stations

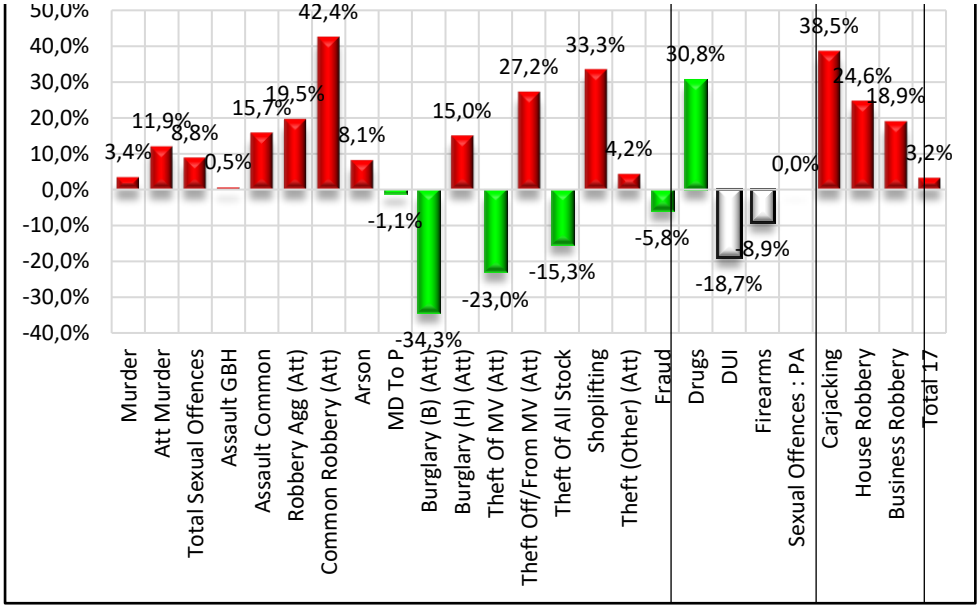
Table 64: Crimes committed in Zululand between April - Nov 2022

Crimes	Previous	Current	Case Diff	% Change
Murder	148	153	5	3,40%
Att Murder	134	150	16	11,90%
Total Sexual Offences	398	433	35	8,80%
Assault GBH	1194	1200	6	0,50%
Assault Common	616	713	97	15,70%
Robbery Agg (Att)	302	361	59	19,50%
Common Robbery (Att)	118	168	50	42,40%

Crimes	Previous	Current	Case Diff	% Change
Arson	37	40	3	8,10%
MD To P	449	444	-5	-1,10%
Burglary (B) (Att)	455	299	-156	-34,30%
Burglary (H) (Att)	595	684	89	15,00%
Theft Of MV (Att)	61	47	-14	-23,00%
Theft Off/From MV (Att)	151	192	41	27,20%
Theft Of All Stock	561	475	-86	-15,30%
Shoplifting	198	264	66	33,30%
Theft (Other) (Att)	805	839	34	4,20%
Fraud	445	419	-26	-5,80%
Drugs	559	731	172	30,80%
DUI	305	248	-57	-18,70%
Firearms	157	143	-14	-8,90%
Sexual Offences : PA	0	0	0	0 Cases
Carjacking	13	18	5	38,50%
House Robbery	61	76	15	24,60%
Business Robbery	74	88	14	18,90%
Total 17	6667	6881	214	3,20%

The most prevalent crime in the District during the defined period was murder, sexual offences and assault. This therefore call for a specialised response and strategies to turn the situation around.

Figure 46: Crime Trends between April - November 2022



4.5.9.5 Civic Service Facilities

The table below indicates the civic service facilities in the district. The available data is however very limited and where it is available, it is very outdated. Available data indicates

that there are nine (9) magistrate courts in the ZDM and three (3) prisons. Each local municipality, as well as the ZDM has a municipal office.

Table 65: Civic Service Facilities

CATEGORY	ABAQULUSI	EDUMBE	NONGOMA	ULUNDI	UPONGOLO	ZULULAND	GRAND TOTAL
Magistrate's Court	2	1	1	2	3	n/a	**9**
Municipal Office	1	1	1	1	1	1	**6**
Prison and Place of Safety	2	-	1	-	-	-	**3**
Solid Waste Disposal Site and Recycling Depot	1 (Vryheid Town Landfill Site)	1 (Paulpietersburg Town Landfill Site)	1 (Nongoma Landfill Site)	1 (Ulundi Transfer Site)	1 (Pongola Landfill Site)	-	**5**

The table below indicates the existing civic facilities per municipality, as well as the required number of facilities based on population numbers. The most recent Census 2022 population data was used during this exercise (refer to table 1). It must also be noted that the information of the required number of facilities (potential backlogs), can be misleading since it does not consider the geographical distribution of the aforesaid facilities, particularly the access distance as reflected in the guidelines, norms, and standards of these facilities. A more detailed analysis that considers access distance is recommended when future reviews of this plan is undertaken. It must also be noted that limited information and data is available in respect of the civic services, and that only those facilities with existing data were analysed in terms of the backlog/need. The table below indicates that there is a need for additional magistrate courts, while municipal offices are provided as per the guidelines.

Table 66: Backlog Of Civic Facilities

Facility Type	Population Threshold	AbaQulusi		eDumbe		Nongoma		Ulundi		uPhongolo		ZDM TOTAL	
		Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
Magistrate's Court	Minimum of 1 Regional Court per District Municipality; 1 or more District Courts per Local Municipality	2	Adequate	1	Adequate	1	Adequate	2	Adequate	3	Adequate	8	13, 5
Municipal Office	1 per Local Municipality	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 (including ZDM offices)	6
Prison and Place of Safety	Highly dependent on criminal profile of communities and workings of justice system	2	No specific N & S	0	No specific N & S	1	No specific N & S	0	No specific N & S	0	No specific N & S	3	No specific N & S

Source: Application of the CSIR Guidelines for Social Facilities, 2012 (reprint 2015); Spatial data

4.5.9.6 Public Services in the District

The table below indicates the public service facilities, which reflects available data for libraries in the district. It indicates that each local municipality has a library, with Abaqulusi LM having five (5) libraries and eDumbe two (2) The only data available for museums were extracted from the municipal IDPs.

Table 67: Public Service Facilities

CATEGORY	ABAQULUSI	EDUMBE	NONGOMA	ULUNDI	UPONGOLO	GRAND TOTAL
Museum	1	-	-	1	-	**2**
Library	5	2	1	1	1	**10**

Nongoma LM: Nongoma town Library is in Nongoma. Modular libraries are found in oSuthu and the recently constructed KwaKhetha library.

Ulundi LM: There is a library in Ulundi, a satellite library at Babanango Hall, and a mobile unit in Kwa-Nondayane. The Ondini Museum is mentioned as the only museum in Ulundi.

uPhongolo LM has 2 fully-fledged libraries. The first one is situated at Ncotshane and the second one is at Pongola Town. In addition, the Belgrade Thusong Service Centre has a satellite library office.

Abaqulusi LM: The three libraries are in Vryheid, Emondlo and in Bhekuzulu. The one in Louwsburg (ward1) must be re-established. It is also indicated that there is a need to expand the service to rural areas, particularly in ward 2, 3 and 4. AbaQulusi Municipality has one museum (the Lucas Meijer Museum).

The table below indicates the existing library facilities per municipality, as well as the required number of facilities based on population numbers. The most recent Census 2022 population data was used during this exercise. It must also be noted that the information of the required number of facilities (potential backlogs), can be misleading since it does not consider the geographical distribution of the aforesaid facilities, particularly the access distance as reflected in the guidelines, norms, and standards of these facilities.

Table 68: Public Facilities Backlog

Facility Type	Population Threshold	AbaQulusi		eDumbe		Nongoma		Ulundi		uPhongolo		ZDM TOTAL	
		Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
Library (local)	Local: 5 000 - 70 000 people	5	3,5	2	1,4	1	3,2	1	3,2	1	2,2	10	13,5
Library (regional)	Regional: 200 000 people		1,2		0,5		1,1		1,1		0,8		4,7
*Calculations for a Library (local) is based on higher end of population threshold													

Source: Application of the CSIR Guidelines for Social Facilities, 2012 (reprint 2015); Spatial data

The existing data does not indicate if the library is a local or regional facility. A more detailed breakdown of the scale of the facilities can be built into future reviews of this plan. The required number of local libraries are thirteen (13), while regional libraries are five (5). Compared to the existing ten (10) libraries, there is a need for the provision of additional libraries in the district.

4.5.10 Access To Housing (Human Settlement)

While the district is not mandated to provide housing to its communities, it is nonetheless responsible for co-ordination in so far as it relates to integrated development planning.

The status quo for housing is presented in the table below, which shows that a total of **41 590** households currently do not have sufficient housing.

At present the total inclusive cost to provide an RDP-level house for a household earning less than R3500 is approximately R190,000 per household (including a contribution towards land purchase costs, services installation and the construction of the top structure). The expected cash flow required to meet this backlog is dependent on external funding.

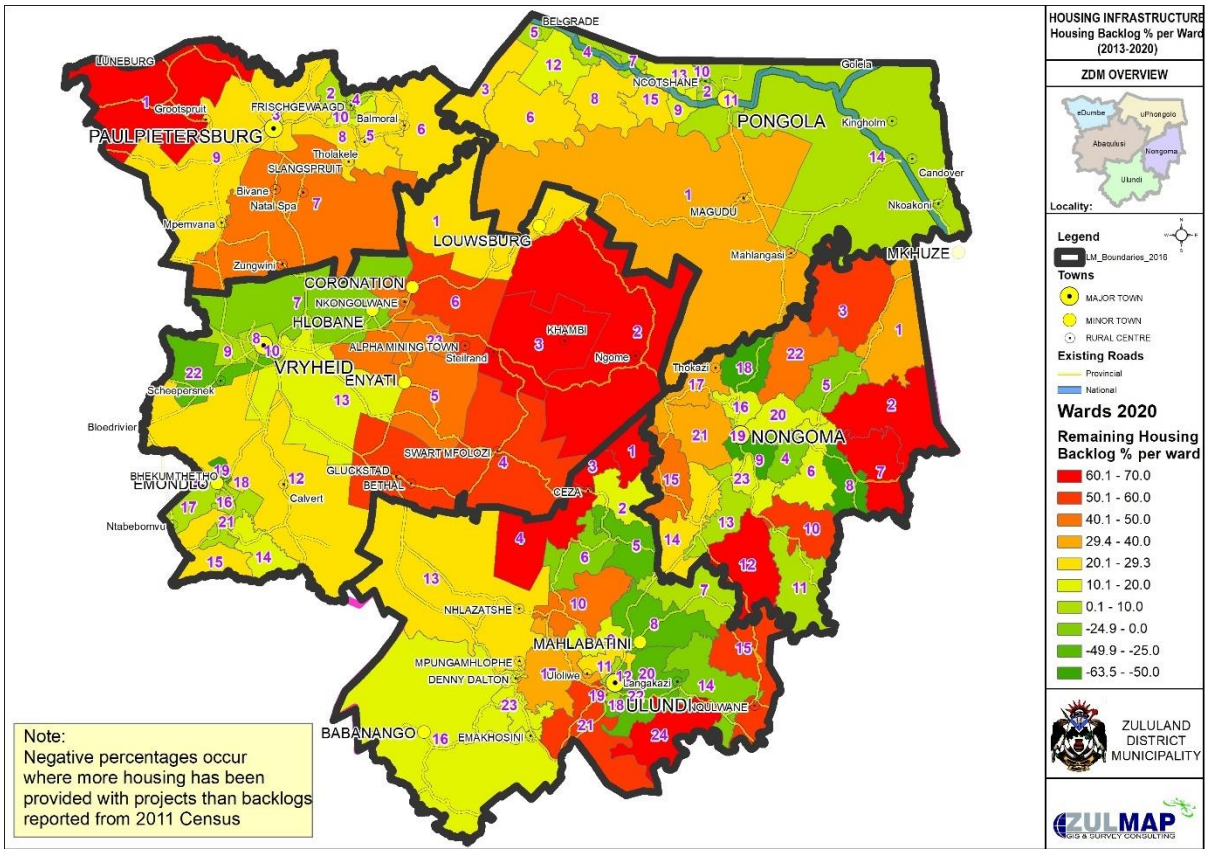
Table 69: Zululand Housing Backlogs

HOUSING	Total Households (ZDM Count)	Housing Backlog (Below RDP)	% BACKLOGS within LM	% BACKLOGS within ZDM
Abaqulusi	47 119	10 811	22.9%	26.1%
eDumbe	17 641	3 776	21.4%	9.1%
Nongoma	29 519	12 446	42.2%	29.9%
Ulundi	44 376	10 554	23.8%	25.4%
uPhongolo	44 987	4 004	8.9%	9.6%
Total	**183 642**	**41 590**		**22.6%**

Source: ZDM Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan

Below is a map showing the distribution of human settlement backlogs.

Figure 47 Distribution of housing backlogs in Zululand



The table below is an indication of the capital required to eradicate the human settlement backlog.

Table 70: Capital investment to eradicate human settlement backlog

HOUSING	HH Backlog	Budget (Rmil) @ R22,000 per HH
Abaqulusi	10 811	R2054.1
eDumbe	3 776	R717.4
uPhongolo	12 446	R750.8
Nongoma	10 554	R2364.7
Ulundi	4 004	R2005.3
Total	**41 590**	R7902.1

There are however various housing project intervention types, such as low-cost urban housing, in-situ rural housing, etc. The cost estimate above reflect a cost for a low-cost RDP house.

4.5.11 Access To Telecommunications

Telecommunications is not a competence of local government. However the sector in important instrument for access to information and communication between Zululand and its citizens.

The telecommunications or ICT sector has the potential to fulfil an important role in the specifically in rural areas found in the Zululand District Municipality. A well-developed ICT Sector will have direct benefits to local people and the district as a whole in terms of:

- Interpersonal communications
- Business Development
- Education & Training
- Leisure Activities

The table below compares access to telecommunications between 2001 and 2011.

Table 71: Access to telecommunications

Sector	Radio		Television		Computer		Landline		Cellphone	
Municipality	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**	**2001**	**2011**
Zululand	99744	108615	42363	91323	2554	11344	12954	7240	31848	138124
Abaqulusi	11716	11771	3952	9021	265	933	1568	649	2792	13663
eDumbe	16652	17876	6541	15559	421	1812	1495	993	5923	24810
uPhongolo	27340	32423	14408	27362	1293	4877	6037	3252	9873	38702
Nongoma	21582	22745	7621	17942	153	1371	1335	830	5176	29591
Ulundi	22455	23801	9842	21169	422	2352	2520	1516	8084	31358

The table below gives a picture of the state of internet access:

Table 72: Household Internet Access in Zululand

Municipality	Access to Internet	No Access to Internet
eDumbe	1525	15621
uPhongolo	1260	32398
Abaqulusi	2252	47747
Nongoma	1891	33545
Ulundi	1241	36395
Zululand	**8169**	**165706**

According to the table above, the largest backlogs to internet access in households is found in Abaqulusi, Ulundi and uPhongolo.

4.5.1 Access To Cemetaries

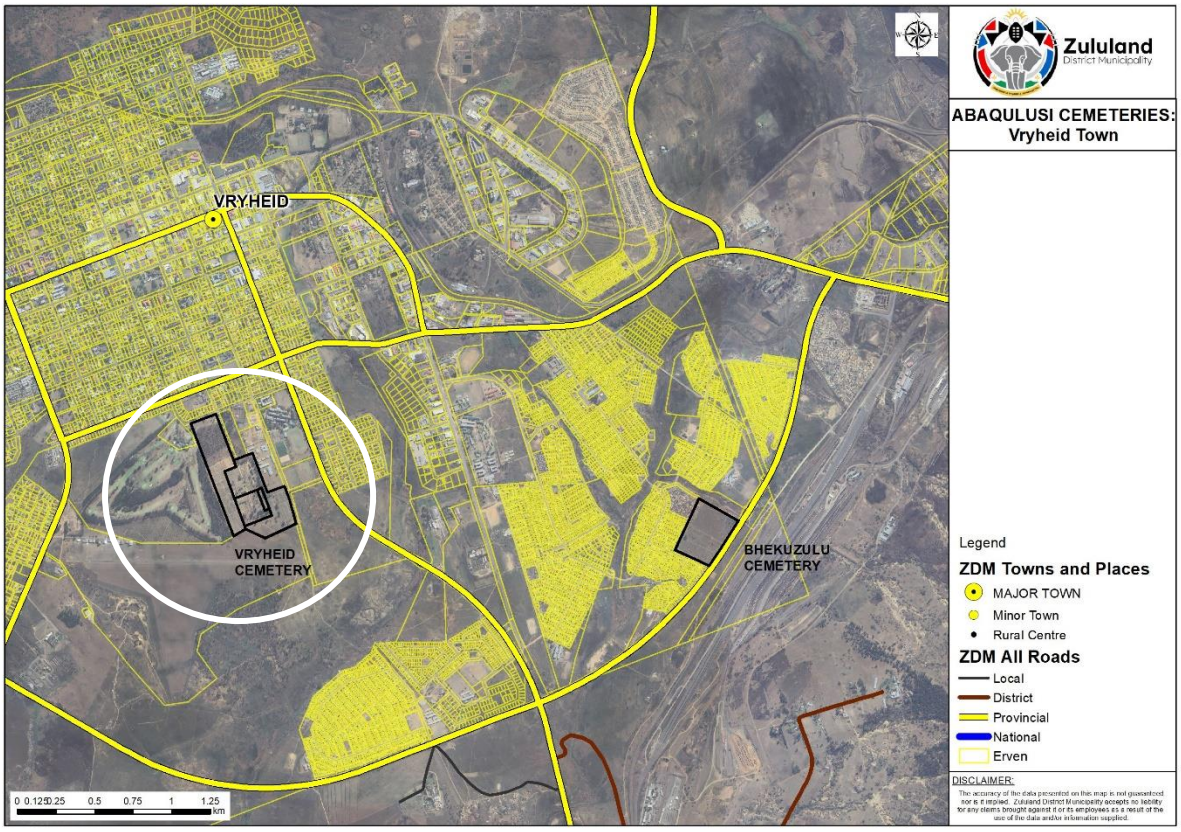
4.5.1.1 Abaqulusi Municipality

Abaqulusi municipality has an existing Cemetery and Crematoria bylaw, adopted in June 2009. The bylaw guides the establishment and management of cemeteries.

4.5.1.1.1 Vryheid Cemetery

There is an existing cemetery in Vryheid which is accessed via Hoog Street. The cemetery measures approximately 21.70 hectares in extent and is situated approximately 1,50 kilometres from Vryheid Town.

Map 46: Locality for Vryheid Cemetery



The findings from the site visits revealed that some portion of the cemetery is well maintained. These constitute the more recent graves and the other portion is maintained to standard.

The memorial wall existing in the cemetery has been vandalised to the point of "no existence". Image 2 below indicates the memorial wall in 2003 versus 2023. As much as it was vandalised even in 2003, the situation seems to have worsened over the years.

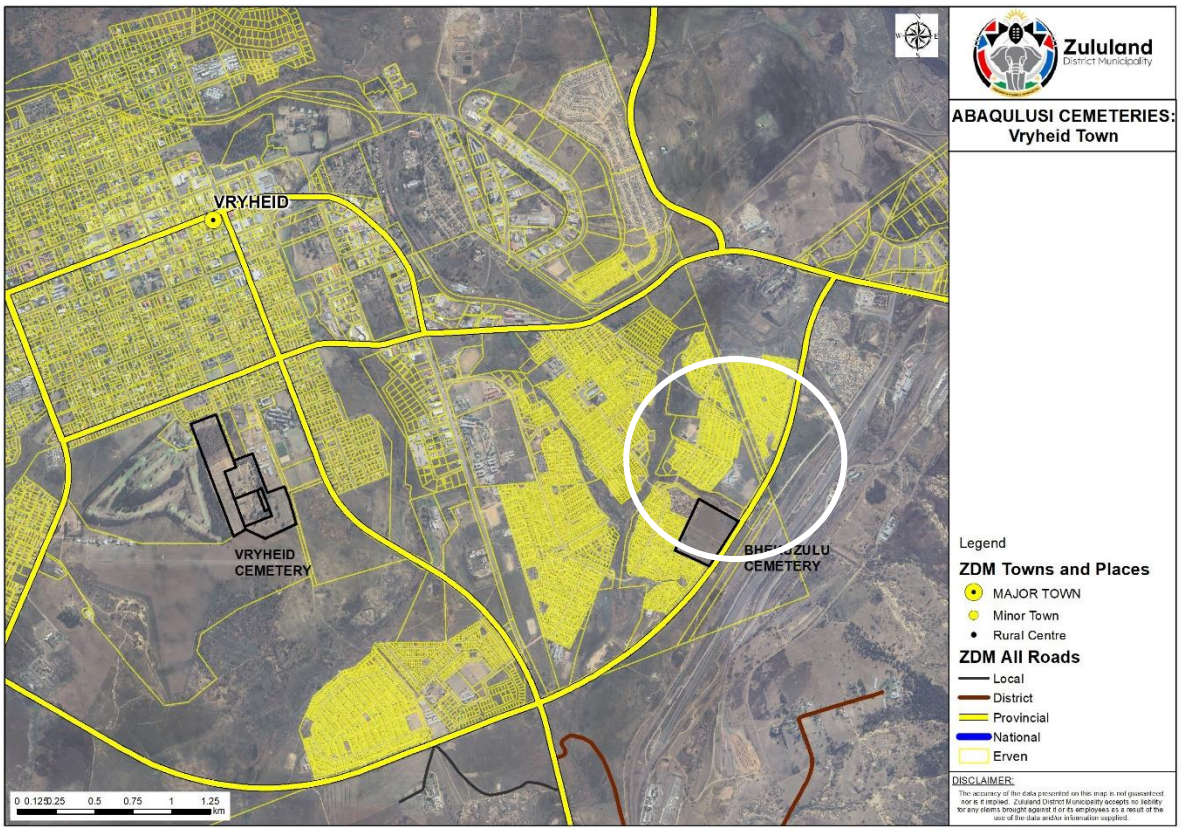
As indicated above, there are more recent graves along the access of the cemetery. Some of them have tombstones and slabs, some with only slabs, some with stones demarcating the grave and others with only sticks as an indication of an existing grave (see image below).

There is an existing container for maintenance and security personnel. To add on the security, the cemetery must be fenced and access should be monitored.

4.5.1.1.2 Bhekuzulu Cemetery

Bhekuzulu Cemetery measures approximately 8.42 hectares in extent and is situated approximately 3.96 kilometres east of Vryheid Town and 3 kilometres from Vryheid Cemetery.

Map 47: Locality for Bhekuzulu Cemetery



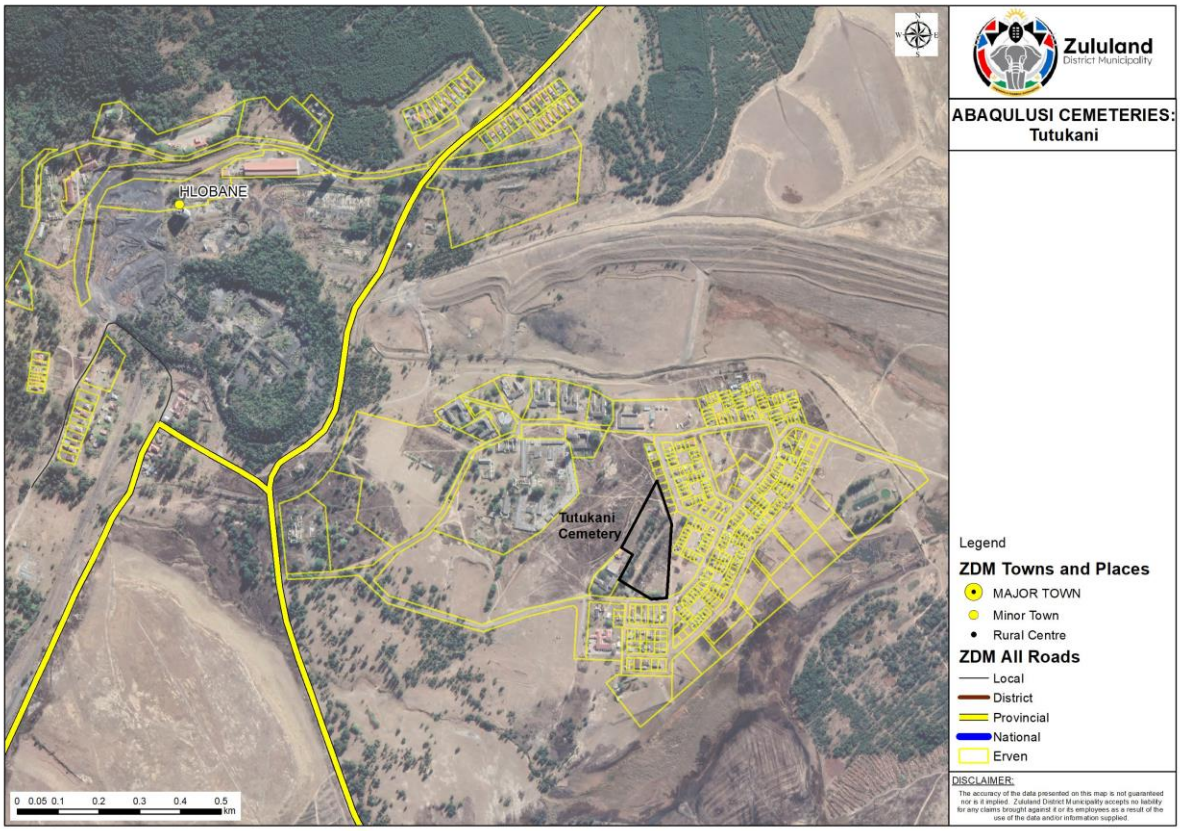
The findings from the site visits revealed that grass trimming on the cemetery was possibly done through livestock grazing or burning of the grass. The condition of the cemetery (see

image below) indicates that some work needs to be done, especially where maintenance is concerned.

4.5.1.1.3 Tutukani Cemetery

Tutukanki cemetery measures approximately 1.90 hectares in extent and is situated in Hlobane. The cemetery is bordered by settlements on the south and west. The cemetery is also situated along a regional road, which is the R69 route. However, the cemetery is not fenced causing a security threat to the settlements bordering it. In addition, the lack of fences is a cause for concern for pedestrians and vehicle drivers.

Map 48: Location of Tutukani Cemetery



The findings from the site visit reveal that the cemetery is securely fenced and partially maintained. The graves are situated in a linear form. There are no formal internal access roads and it is evident that parking is outside the cemetery. There is no security personnel onsite.

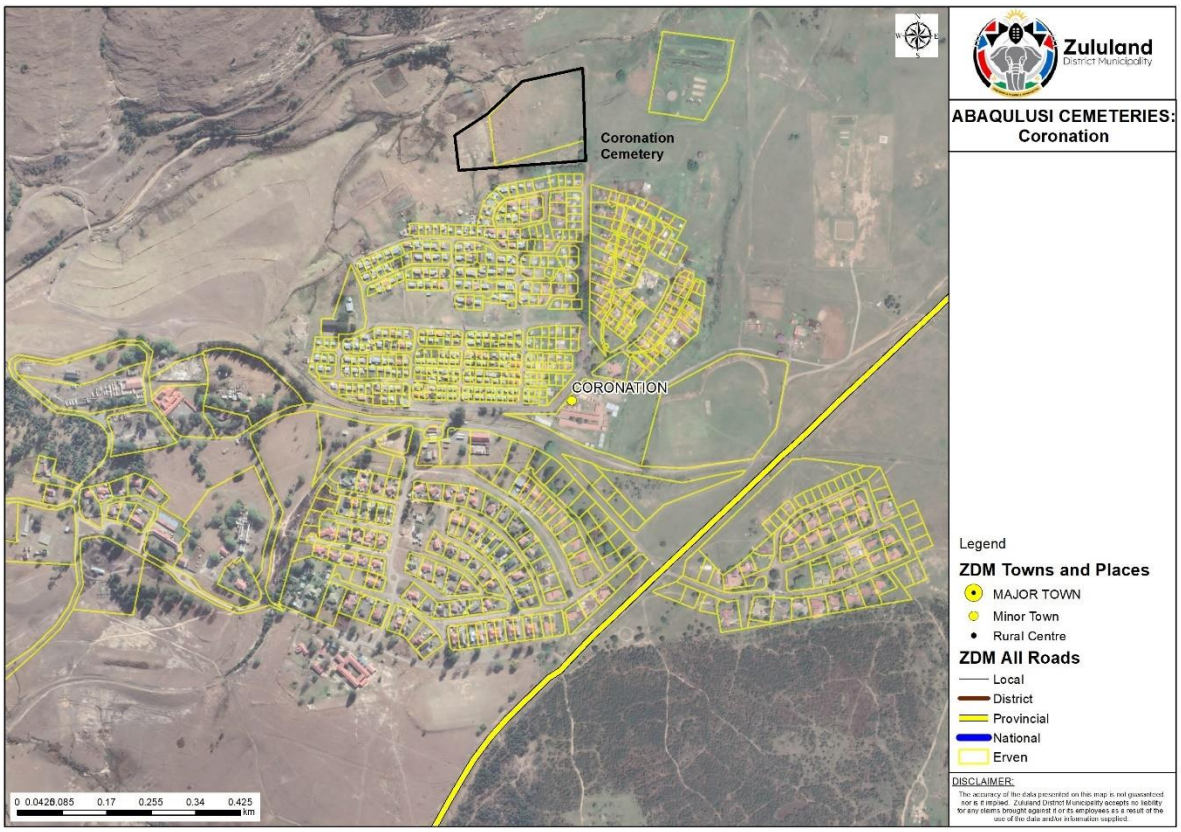
There are no ablution facilities onsite. Some graves have slabs and tombstones, while others only have slabs and others have only a cross as an indication of a grave.

The cemetery is at its full capacity. Therefore, the municipality should undertake a land identification and the necessary approvals need to be obtained.

4.5.1.1.4 Coronation Cemetery

Coronation cemetery measures approximately 3.67 hectares in extent and is situated in Coronation.

Map 49: Locality for Coronation Cemetery



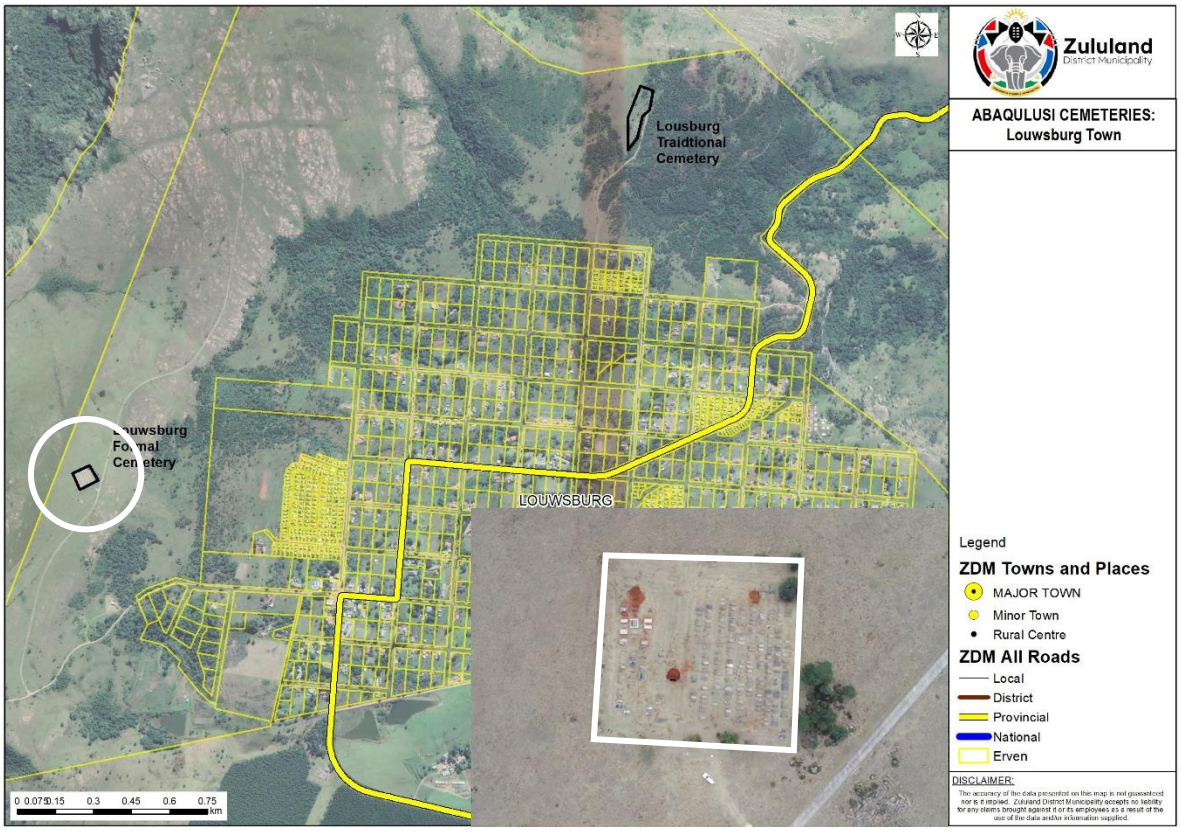
The findings from the site visit revealed that the cemetery is accessed from a tarred internal access road. The site has a precast fence but there's no fencing on the northern side and there is no gate, making safety a possible threat. There is no formal arrangement of the graves. No security or maintenance personnel are onsite and therefore no access control. The cemetery has existing ablution facilities. The cemetery is not maintained.

There is however still capacity on site to accommodate future graves.

4.5.1.1.5 Louwsburg Cemetery

Louwsburg cemetery measures approximately 0.52 hectares in extent and is situated in Louwsburg.

Map 50: Locality for Louwsburg Formal Cemetery



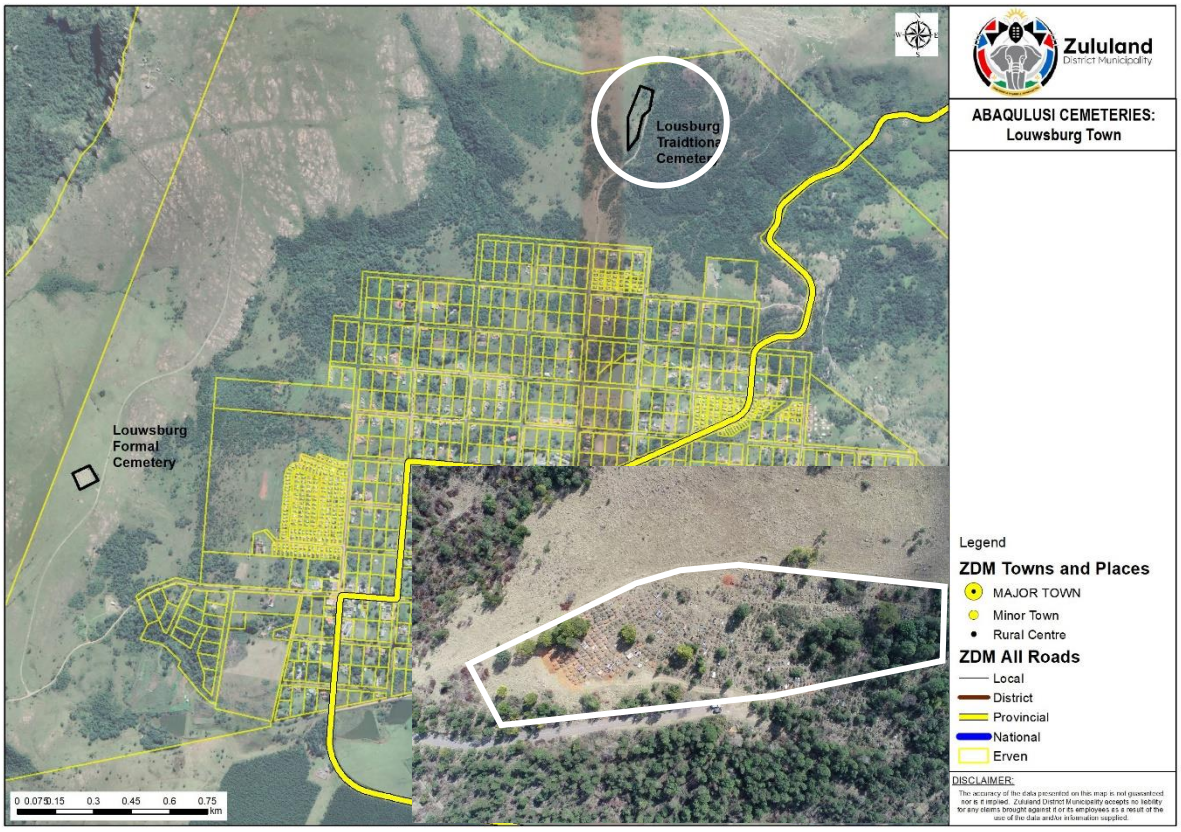
The findings from the site visit reveal that the cemetery is accessed from a tarred concrete access road. The site has a wire fence which provides a level of security to the visitors.

The graves are arranged in a formal grid pattern. There is no security or maintenance personnel onsite and therefore no access control. However, there is a gate securing the premises. There are no ablution facilities onsite. The cemetery is well maintained.

4.5.1.1.6 Louwsburg Traditional Cemetery

Louwsburg traditional cemetery measures approximately 1.23 hectares in extent and is situated in Louwsburg, 2.60 kilometers from Louwsburg cemetery.

Map 51: Locality for Louwsburg Traditional Cemetery

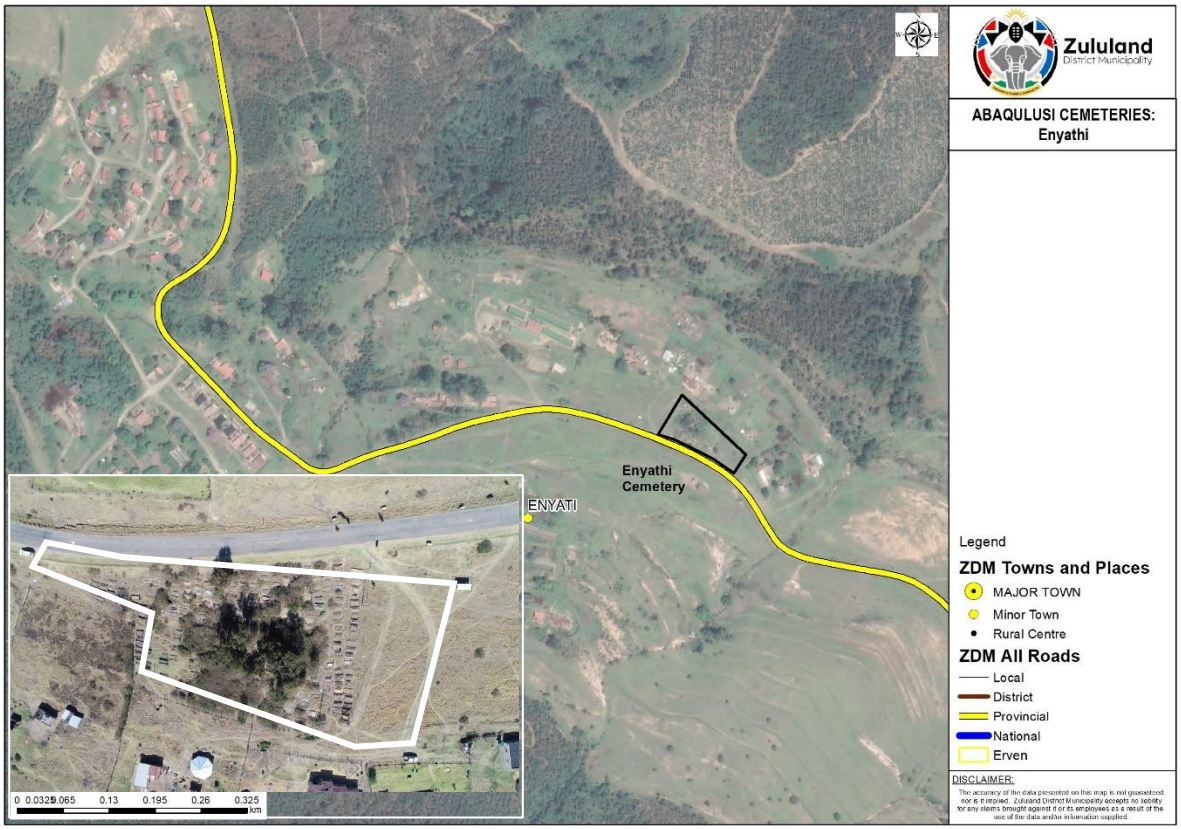


The findings from the site visit revealed that the cemetery is accessed from a tarred internal road. The cemetery is not fenced and there is no onsite security and maintenance personnel to control access. The cemetery is not maintained. The graves are arranged in no order.

4.5.1.1.7 Enyathi Cemetery

Enyathi cemetery measures approximately 1.20 hectares in extent and is situated in Enyati.

Map 52: Locality for Enyathi Cemetery



The findings from the site visit reveal that the cemetery is accessed from a tarred main road. The cemetery is not fenced and there is no onsite security and maintenance personnel to control access. The graves are arranged in no order. The cemetery is not maintained. The cemetery is at full capacity. However, a new site has been identified within the new nodal edge.

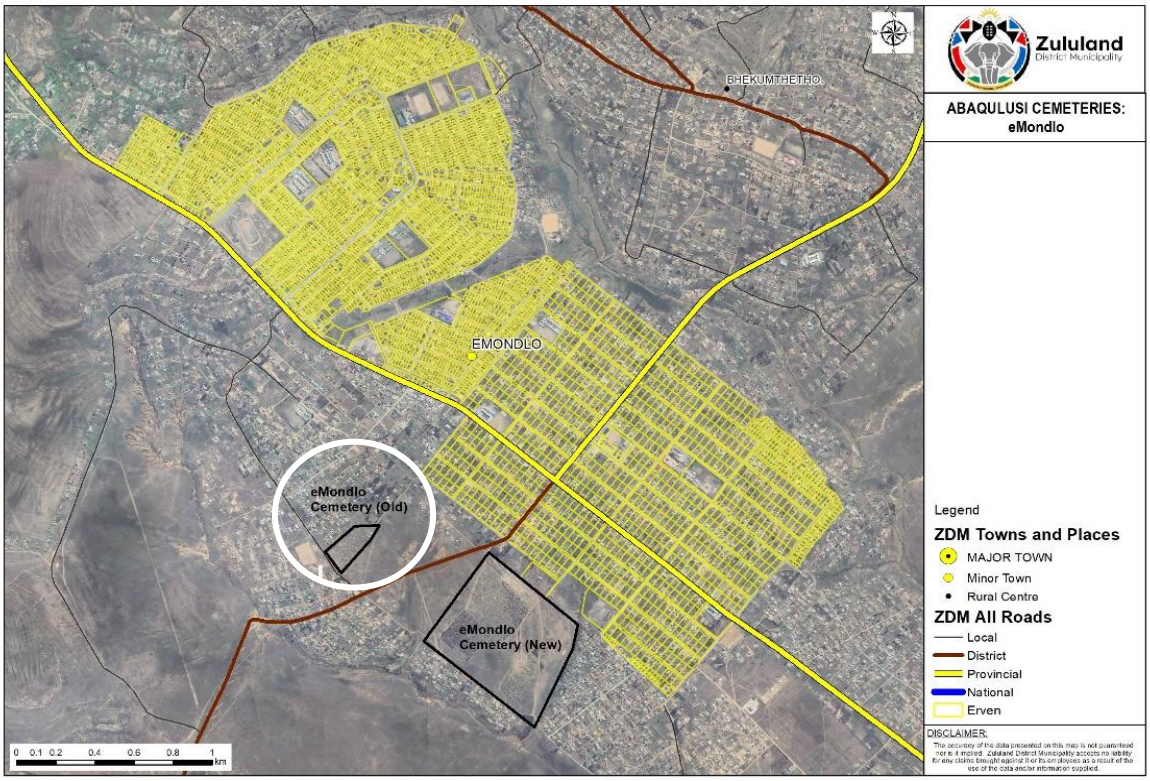
4.5.1.1.8 Nkologwane Cemetery

The findings from the site visit reveal that the cemetery is accessed from an informal gravel path. The cemetery is not fenced and there is no onsite security and maintenance personnel to control access. The graves are arranged in no order. The cemetery is not maintained.

4.5.1.1.9 eMondlo Cemetery (Old)

eMondlo Cemetery (old) measures approximately 2.78 hectares in extent and is situated in Emondlo.

Map 53: Locality for eMondlo Cemetery (Old)

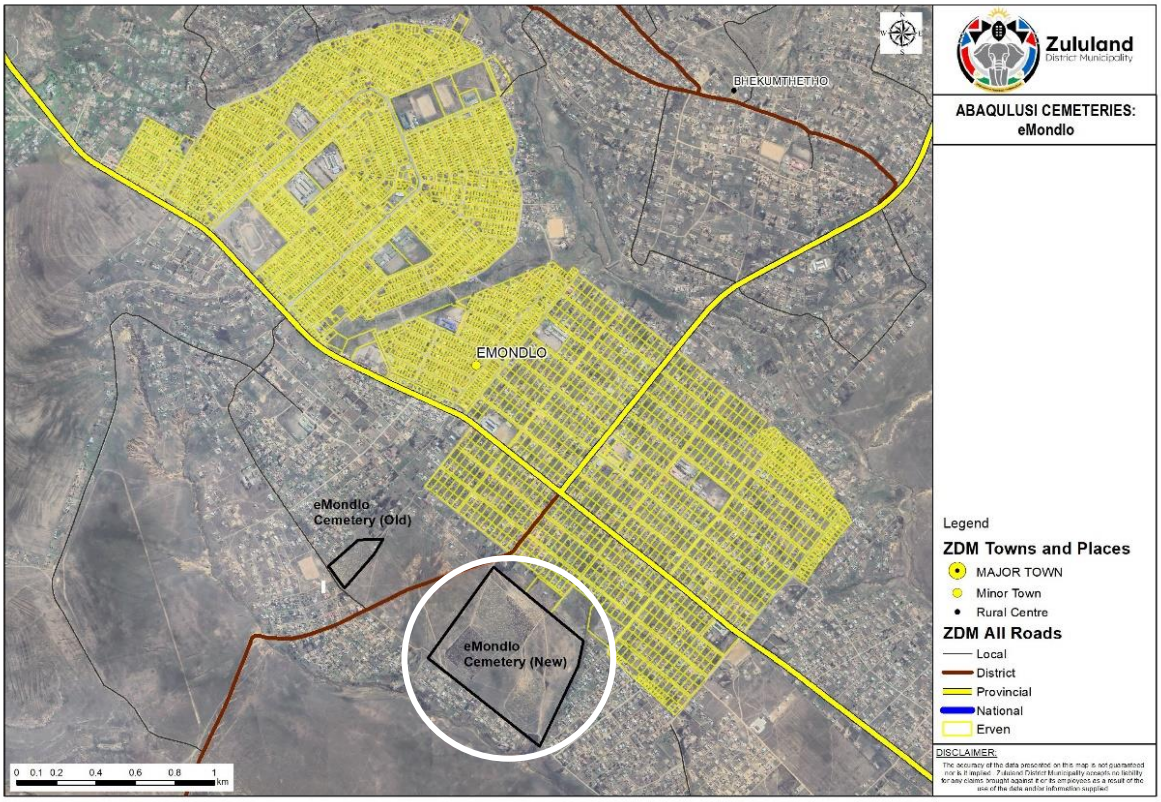


The findings from the site visit reveal that the cemetery is accessed from a gravel road. The cemetery does not have a fence but has a municipal employed security. This provides access control and a level of security to the visitors. The graves are arranged in no particular order. There is no security or maintenance personnel onsite and therefore no access control. However, there is a gate securing the premises. There are no ablution facilities onsite. The cemetery is well maintained.

4.5.1.1.10 eMondlo Cemetery (New)

eMondlo Cemetery (new) measures approximately 30.35 hectares in extent and is situated in Emondlo.

Map 54: Locality for eMondlo Cemetery (New)



The findings from the site visit reveal that the cemetery is accessed from a gravel road. The cemetery does not have a fence but has a municipal employed security. This provides access control and level of security to the visitors. The graves are arranged in no particular order. There is no security or maintenance personnel onsite and therefore no access control. There are no ablution facilities onsite. The cemetery is well maintained.

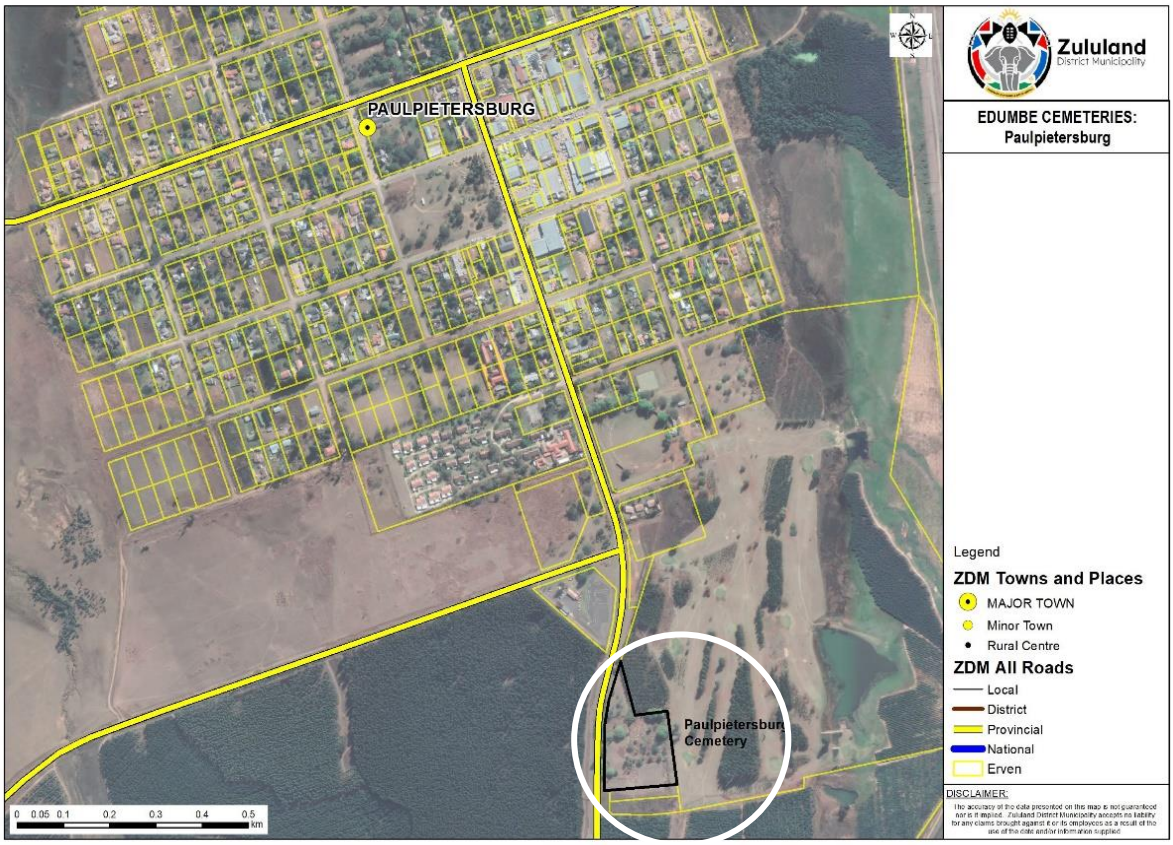
4.5.1.1.11 Traditional and Private Burial Grounds

These are sites which are not the responsibility of the municipality. They include traditional burial grounds, private community burial grounds, and cemeteries at churches. These sites have not been visited or included in the above assessments as they are not the responsibility of the LM.

4.5.1.2 EDumbe Municipality

4.5.1.2.1 Paulpietersburg Town Cemetery

Map 55: Locality for Paulpieterbug Town Cemetery

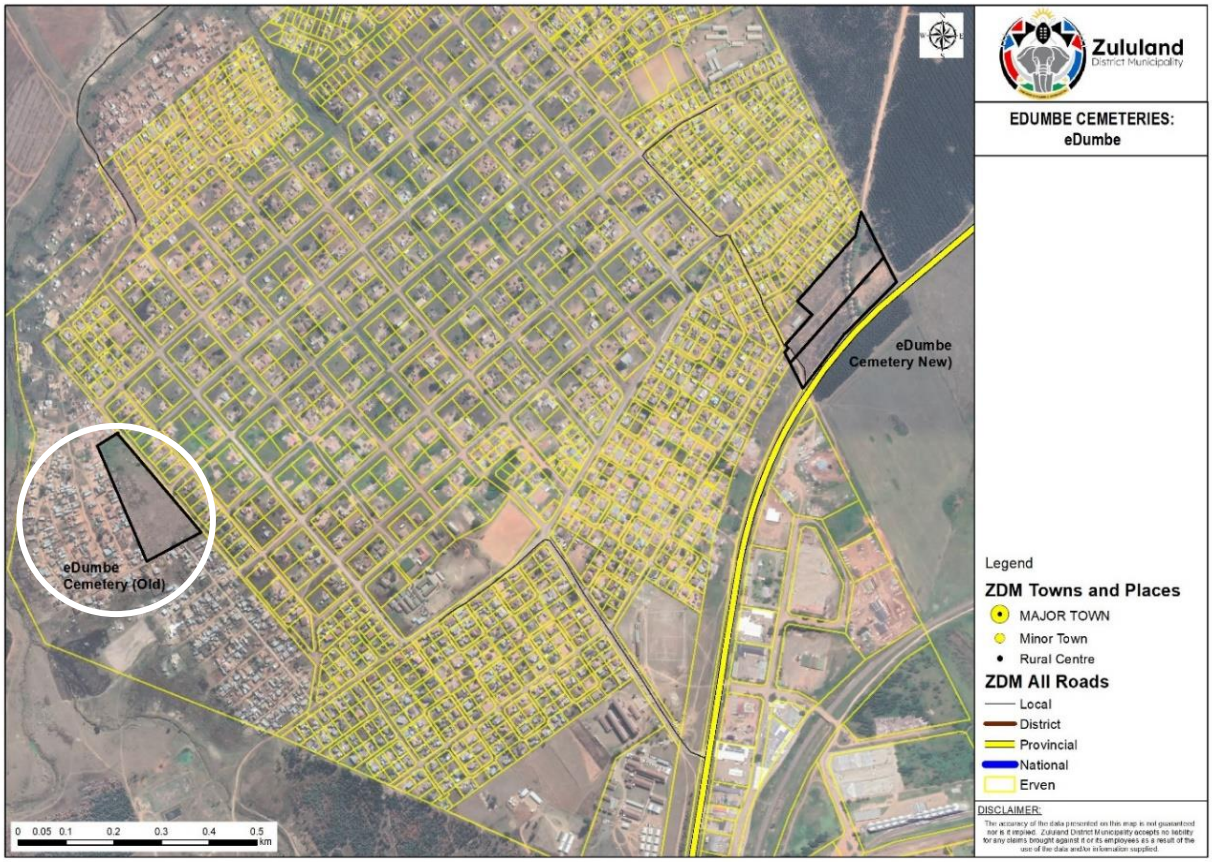


The cemetery is accessible from a tarred road. The cemetery does not have a fence or a security personnel. Therefore, there is no access control. The cemetery is situated along a main road. Considering that its not fenced poses a threat to visitors and motorists, and may encourage vandalism. The graves are arranged in formal linear order. There are no ablution facilities onsite. The cemetery is well maintained.

4.5.1.2.2 EDumbe Township Cemetery (Old)

The cemetery is accessible from a poor gravel road. The cemetery has a precast fence with an opening for access. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. The opening in the fence poses a threat to visitors and may encourage vandalism. The graves are arranged in no order. There are no ablution facilities onsite. There is a municipal maintenance personnel. However, the cemetery is not well maintained.

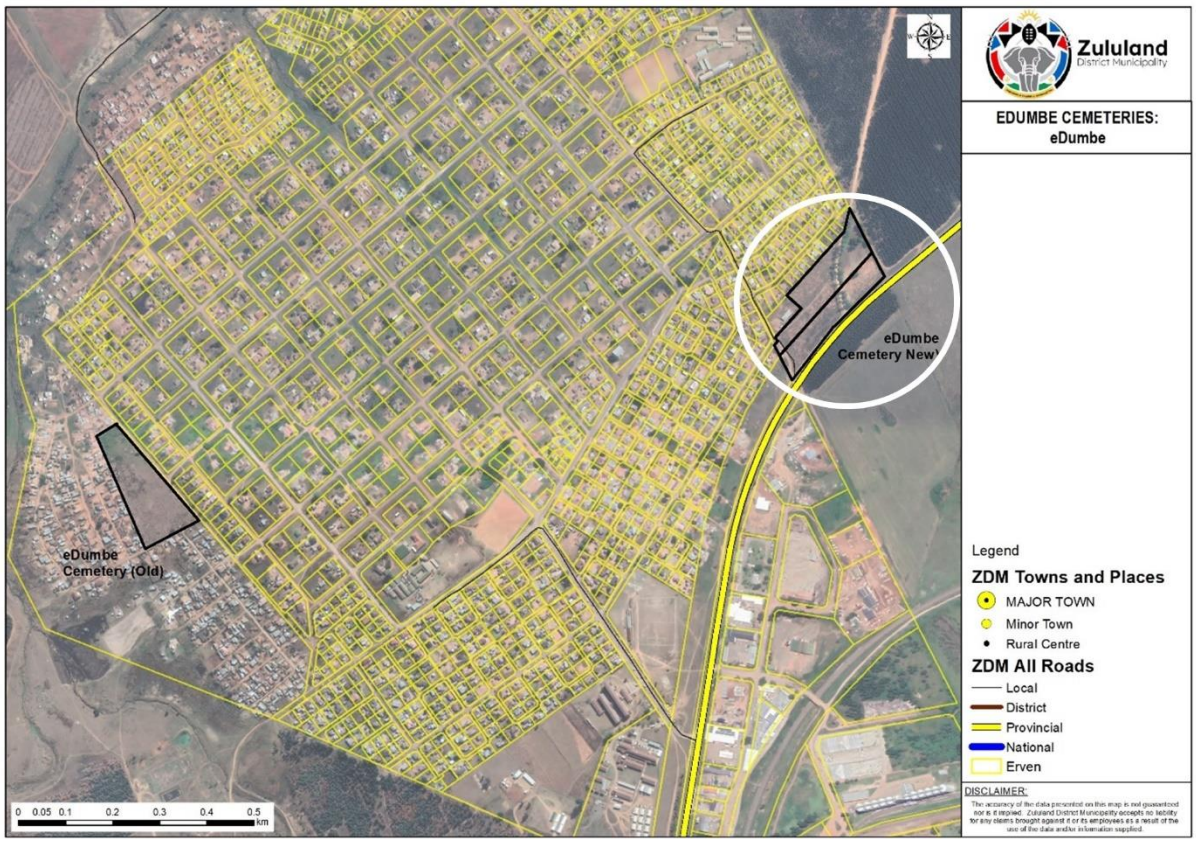
Map 56: Locality for eDumbe Town Cemetery (Old)



4.5.1.2.3 EDumbe Township Cemetery (New)

The cemetery is accessible from a gravel road, off a tar road. The cemetery has a precast fence on the side along the main road and there are large gaps in the fence. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. The opening in the fence poses a threat to visitors and may encourage vandalism. There are no ablution facilities onsite. There is a municipal maintenance personnel. The new section of the cemetery is well maintained.

Map 57: eDumbe Town Cemetery (New)



4.5.1.2.4 Frischgewaagd Cemetery

The cemetery is accessible from a gravel road. The cemetery is poorly fenced with a wire fence. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. There are ablution facilities onsite. There is a municipal maintenance personnel. The cemetery is fairly maintained.

4.5.1.2.5 Traditional and Private Burial Grounds

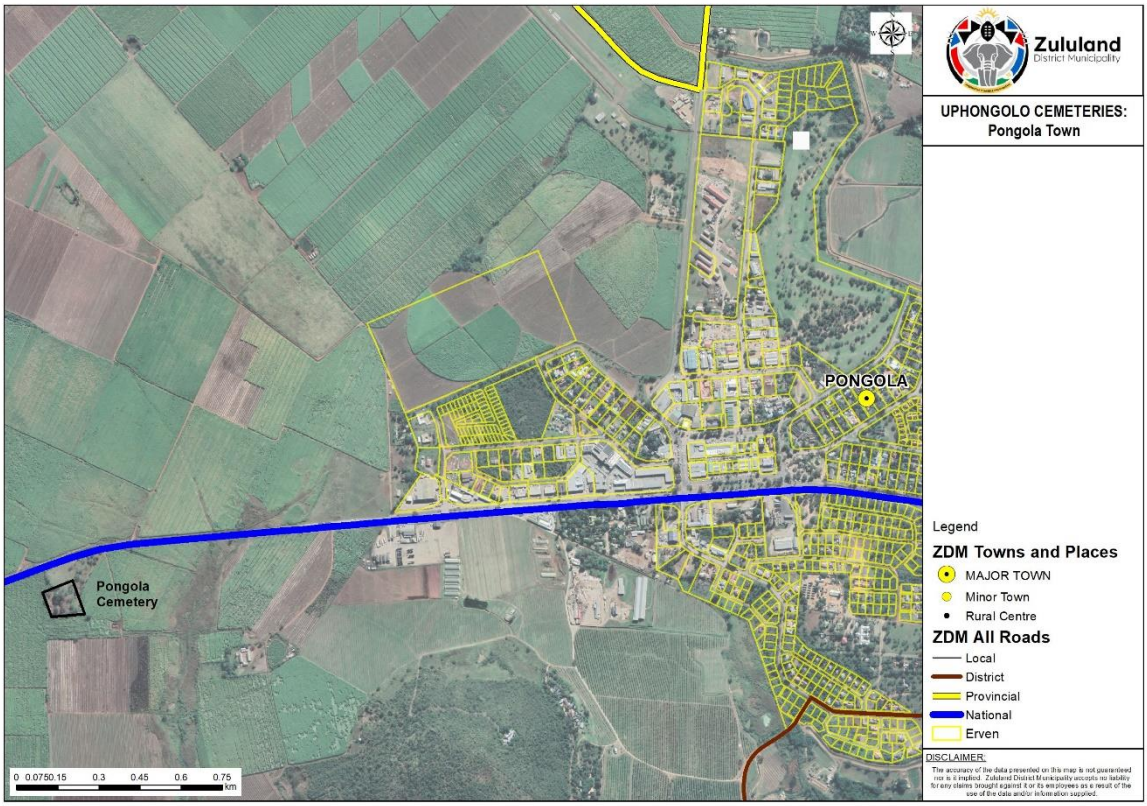
These are sites which are not the responsibility of the municipality. They include traditional burial grounds, private community burial grounds, and cemeteries at churches. These sites have not been visited or included in the above assessments as they are not the responsibility of the LM.

4.5.1.3 UPhongolo Municipality

4.5.1.3.1 UPhongolo Main Cemetery

The cemetery is accessible from a short gravel road, off the N2 route. The cemetery has wire fencing on the southern sides but is completely open towards the N2 tar road. This poses a security threat to the visitors and the motorists. The lack of fencing may also encourage vandalism. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. There are existing

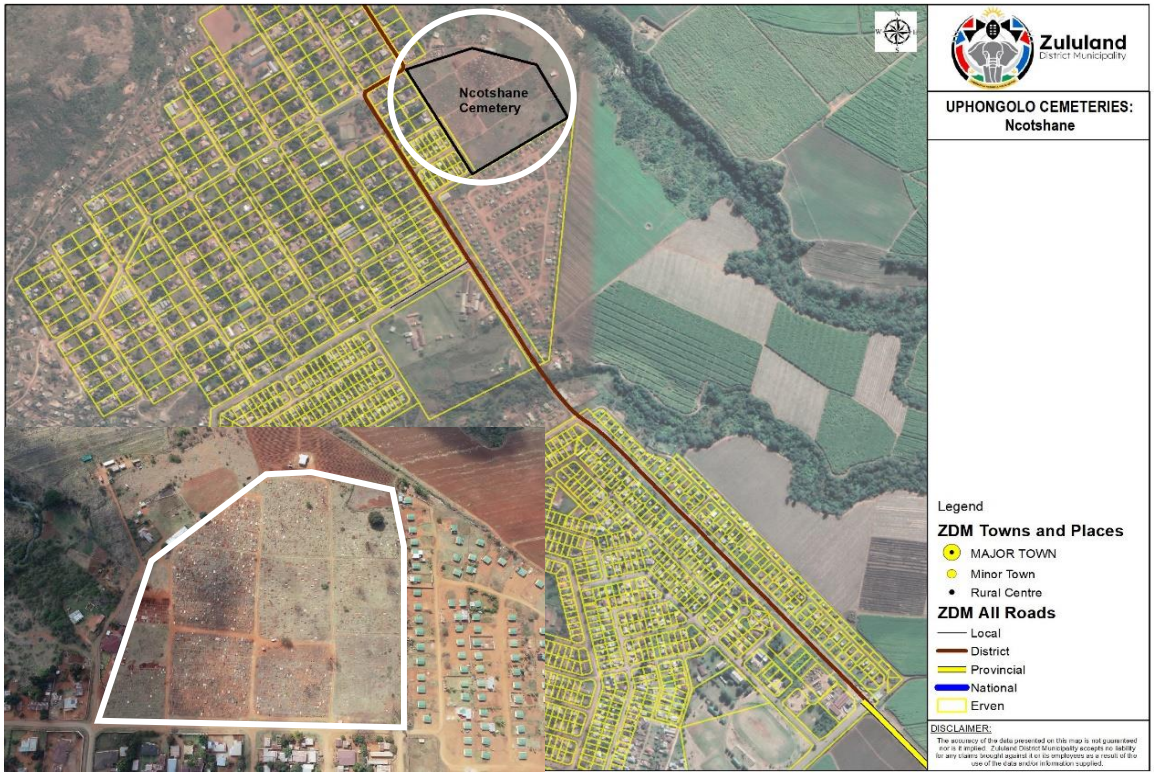
ablution facilities onsite. There is a maintenance personnel and the cemetery is well maintained.



Map 58: uPhongolo Main Cemetery

4.5.1.3.2 Ncotshane Cemetery

Map 59: Ncotshane Cemetery



The cemetery is accessible from a tarred road. The cemetery has wire fencing but is cut open in some parts. This poses a security threat to the visitors. The fence openings may also encourage vandalism. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. There are existing ablution facilities onsite. There is a maintenance personnel and the cemetery is somewhat maintained.

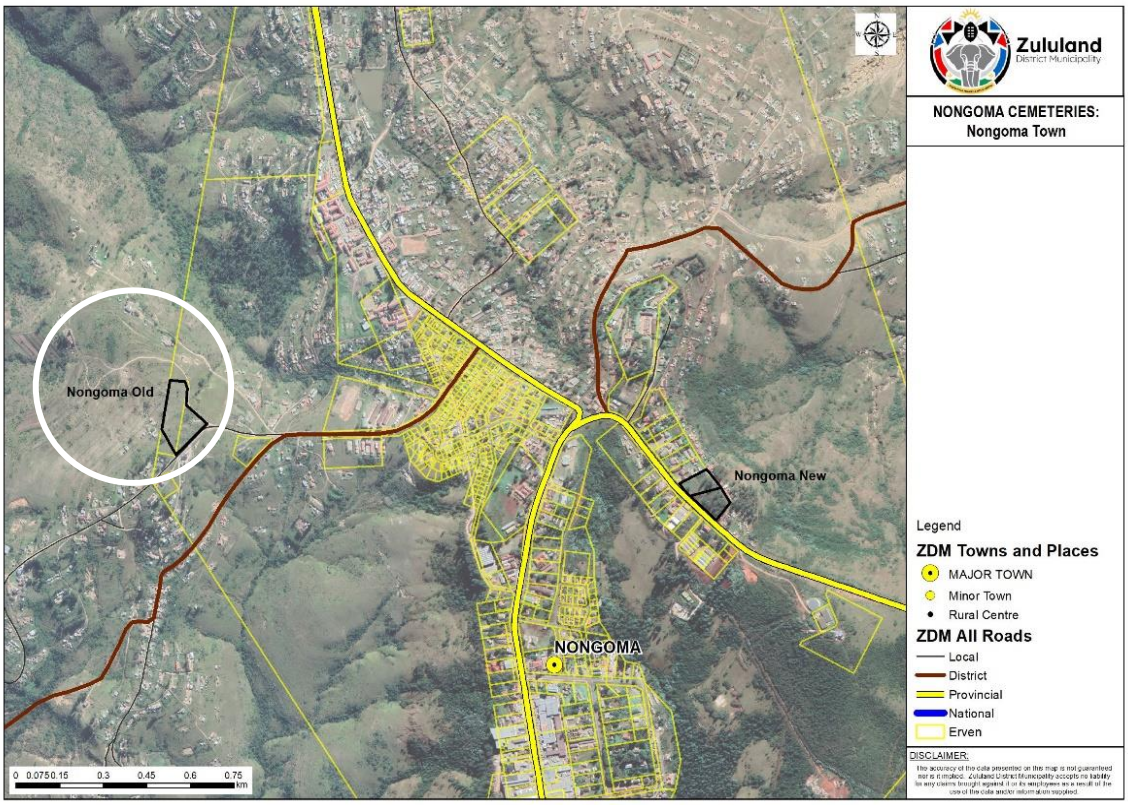
4.5.1.4 Traditional and Private Burial Grounds

These are sites which are not the responsibility of the municipality. They include traditional burial grounds, private community burial grounds, and cemeteries at churches. These sites have not been visited or included in the above assessments as they are not the responsibility of the LM.

4.5.1.5 Nongoma Municipality

4.5.1.5.1 Nongoma Town Cemetery (Old- Kwaphethe)

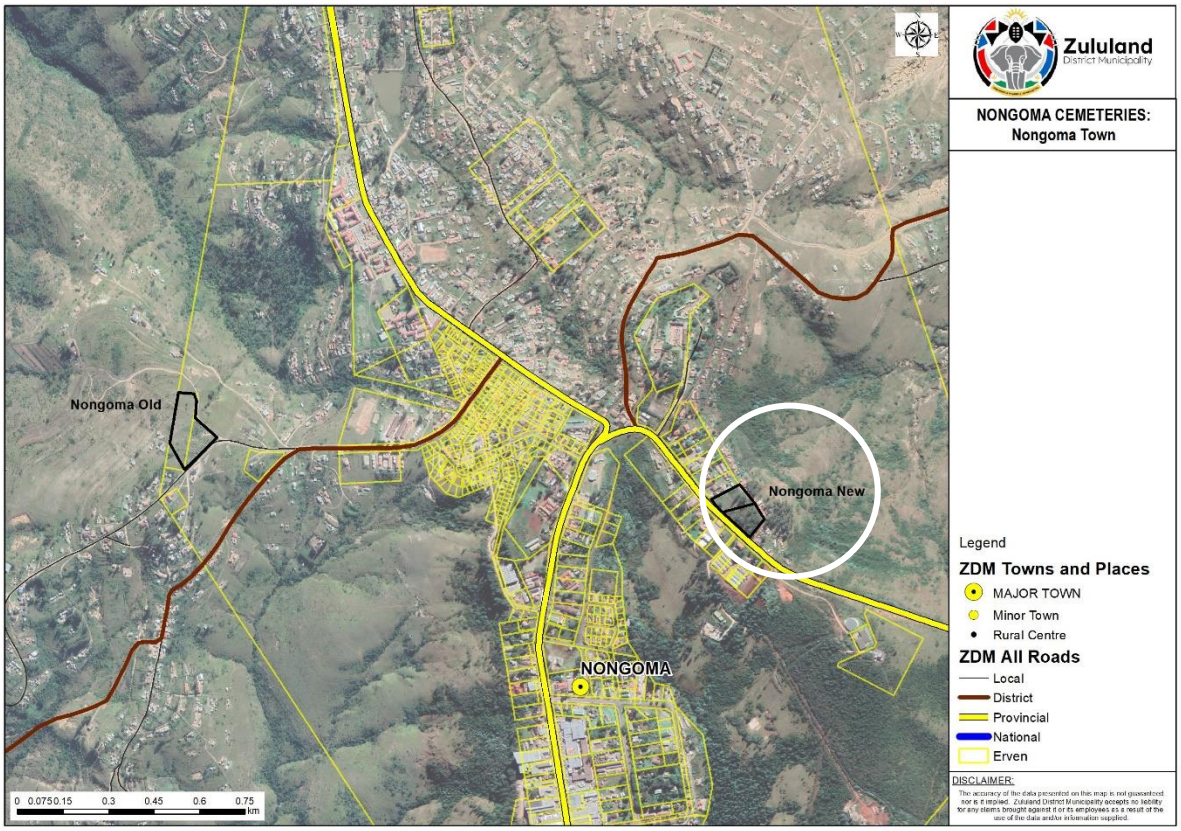
Map 60: Nongoma Town Cemetery (Old Kwaphethe) Locality



The cemetery is accessible from a gravel road. The cemetery is not fenced. This poses a security threat to the visitors. The lack of fencing may also encourage vandalism. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. There are no existing ablution facilities onsite. The cemetery is at full capacity and is not maintained at all.

4.5.1.5.2 Nongoma Town Cemetery (New)

Map 61: Nongoma Town Cemetery (New) Locality



The cemetery is accessible from a tarred main road. Some parts of the fence are wired and others are precast. The fencing is in poor condition. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. There are no existing ablution facilities onsite. There is no maintenance personnel and the cemetery is not maintained.

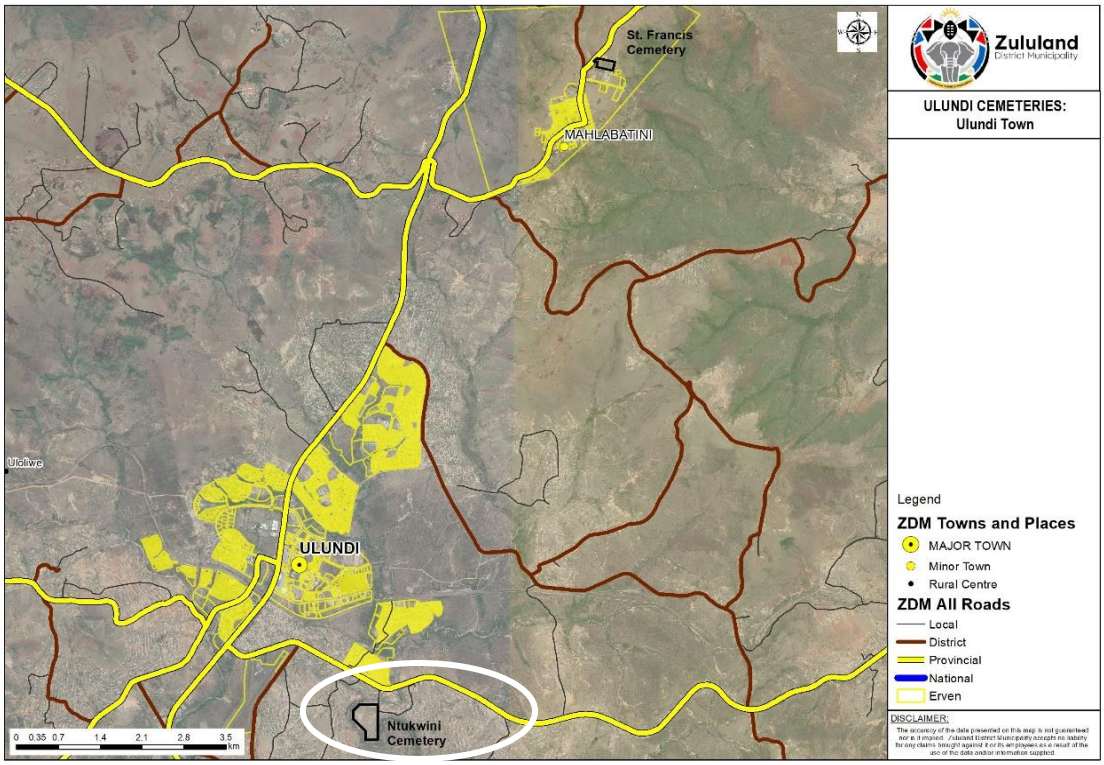
4.5.1.5.3 Traditional and Private Burial Grounds

These are sites which are not the responsibility of the municipality. These include traditional burial grounds, private community burial grounds, and cemeteries at churches. These sites have not been visited or included in the above assessments as they are not the responsibility of the LM.

4.5.1.6 Ulundi Municipality

4.5.1.6.1 Ntukwini Cemetery

Map 62: Ntukwini Cemetery Locality



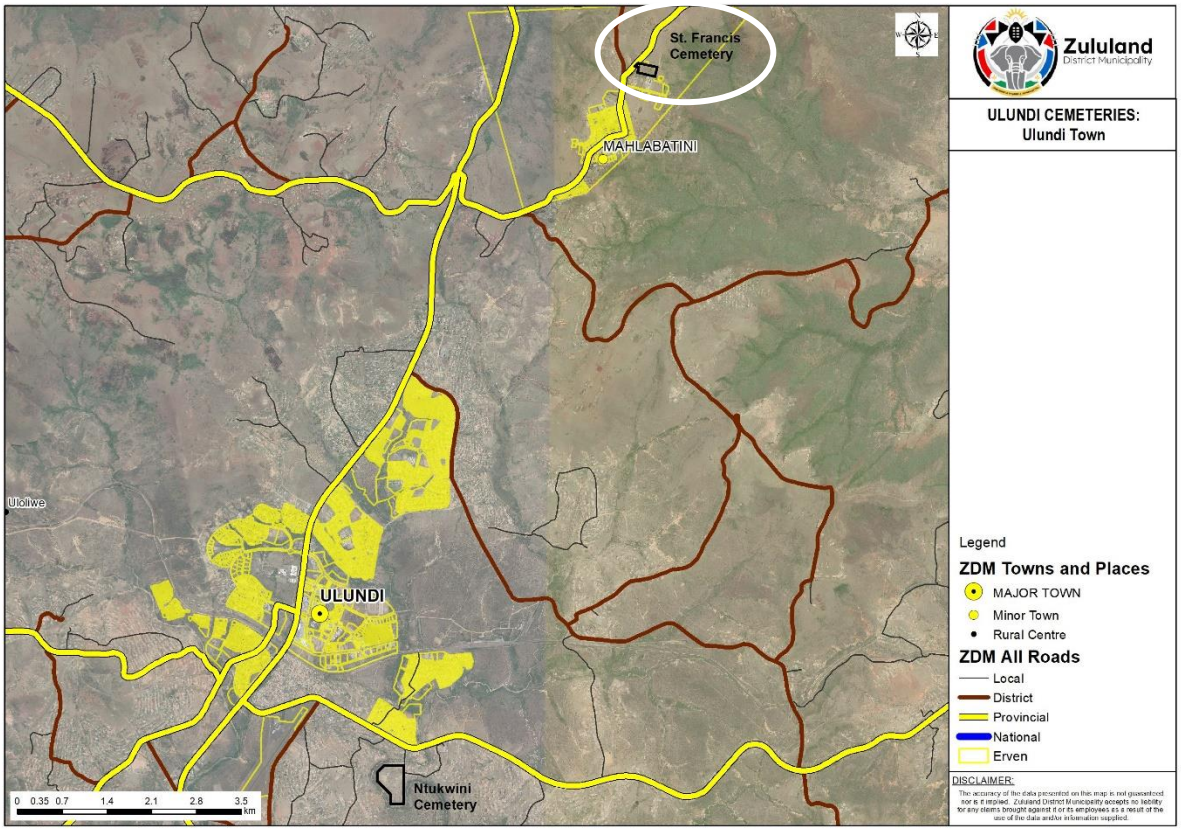
The cemetery is accessible from a tarred road. The cemetery is fenced with a precast palisade. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control.

There are good existing ablution facilities onsite. There is a maintenance personnel and the cemetery is well maintained.

4.5.1.6.2 St Francis Cemetery

The cemetery is accessible from a gravel road. The cemetery is fenced with a precast palisade but in poor condition. There is no security personnel and therefore no access control. The ablution facilities have been severely vandalised. There is no maintenance personnel and the cemetery is not well maintained.

Map 63: St Francis Cemetery Locality



4.5.1.6.3 Traditional and Private Burial Grounds

These are sites which are not the responsibility of the municipality. They include traditional burial grounds, private community burial grounds, and cemeteries at churches. These sites have not been visited or included in the above assessments as they are not the responsibility of the LM.

4.5.1.7 Burial and Cremation Processes

The majority of the population lives in tribal areas in a rural environment where people are buried in communal cemeteries (mostly unregistered) near villages. In the urban centres where about 15% of the population lives, formal cemeteries are provided by the municipalities. Traditional leaders indicate that they do not support cremations and that they want to retain their responsibility for cemeteries in the tribal areas.

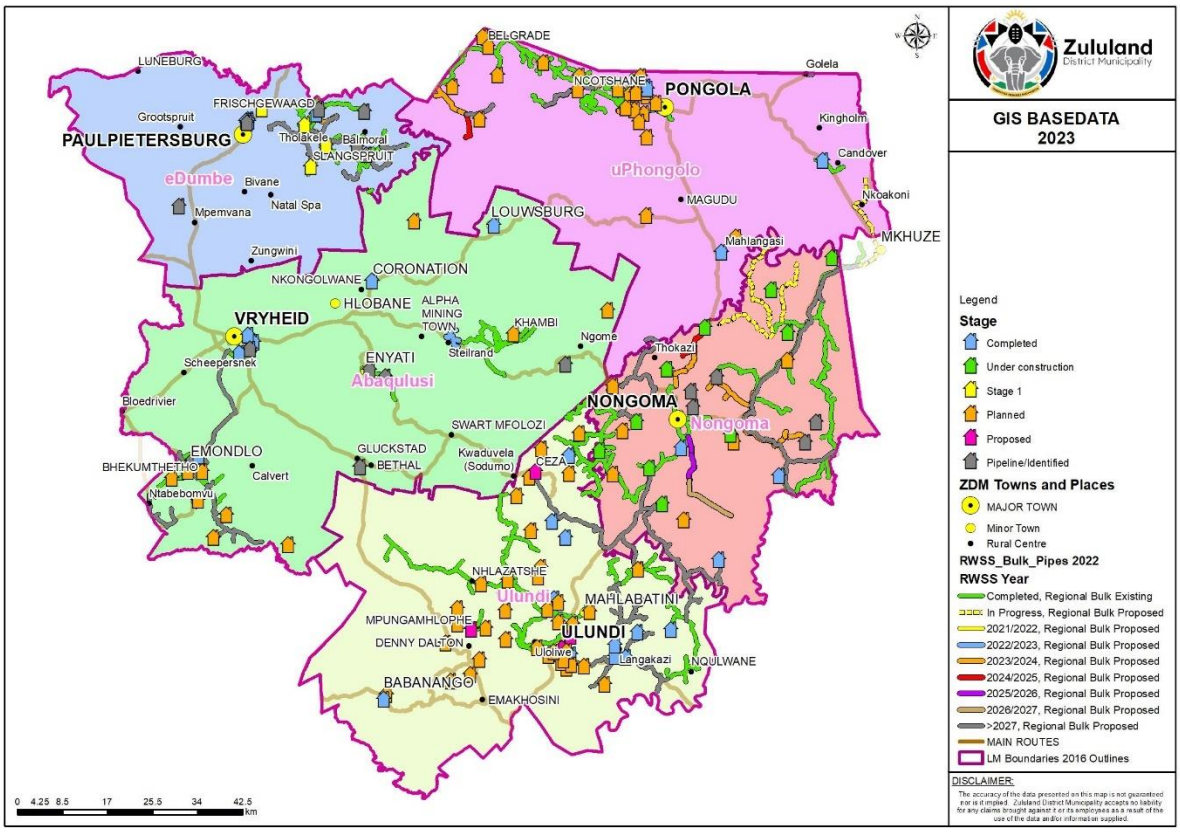
4.5.2 SPLUMA APPLICATIONS & WATER INFRASTRUCTURE

The table below is a list of applications that were considered by the Zululand JMPT since July 2022.

Local Municipality	Erven/Farm Description	Application Details
eDumbe	Erf 474	Rezoning
	Erf 301	Rezone, increase coverage, Relax Building Lines
	Erf 1 of 137	Rezone and Increase coverage
	Erf 329-334	Consolidation to form Erf 1643
	Erf 118	Removal of restrictive conditions, condonation for registration
uPhongolo	Erf 172	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install
	Mahlangosi Project - A Portion of Portion 2 of the Farm Uitschot No. 650	Rural Housing Development
	Portion 2 of The Farm Simdlangentsha No. 16956	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install
	Palm Villa - Erf 777 and Erf 781 Pongola	Consolidation, subdivision and permanent road closure
Nongoma	Lot 40	Special consent for Unjani Clinic
	Portion 1 of Erf 13	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install

The spatial location of the most recently approved development applications and housing projects is seen below. The map shows the applications within the context of the water and sanitation roll-out as follows:

Map 64 Spatial Location of Development Application Projects



4.5.3 *Infrastructure Asset Management Plans*

The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003 states that the accounting officer must for the purposes of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality.

The Zululand District Municipality has its property plant and equipment valued at R5.3 Billion. The carrying value is R4,6Billion.

The following is an assessment of the infrastructure plans per infrastructure category that the municipality is responsible for.

4.5.3.1 Airport And Landing Strips

In terms of Section 84 (h) the municipality is responsible for Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality.

The district has two aerodromes, that is the Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport situated in ward nine (9) in Ulundi town and the Vryheid Airport. However, due to a discontinuation of scheduled flights to Vryheid in the mid-1980s, the Vryheid airport is no longer licensed, and the municipal parks department maintains the airport. This facility constantly assists this part

of the province with efficient emergency services when patients need to be flown to institutions that are equipped for advanced medical interventions, as well as ferrying relief doctors in the morning to assist in nearby hospitals each day and flown out in the afternoon.

The newly built Tourism Hub building at the airport houses the ZDM Tourism offices, Car Rental offices, a training facility, and a coffee/restaurant facility.

a) 4.1 Airport License

Currently, the Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport is licensed to Category 2 which mostly caters for general aviation flying. Zululand District contemplates upgrading the airport license to Category 4 which will accommodate both commercial and general flying.

b) 4.2 Navigational Equipment

The airport currently operates with Non-Directional Beacons (NDB) as navigational equipment, but the challenge faced with NDB's is the fact that world-wide the NDB's are being phased out with the preference of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS).

The process to implement GNSS starts with WGS 84 survey, this is the preferred navigational system with less maintenance once implemented. The regulator (SACAA) has already indicated that the NDB's will no longer be audited, and airports must find the modernized navigation system.

c) 4.3 Building, Plumbing & Electricity

The following challenges have been identified in and around the terminal building by the service providers with the assistance of the Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM):

- Plumbing
- Electrical
- Building
- Apron, parking, and runway makings
- Xray machine and walk-through metal detector
- Compliance manuals

a) Plumbing

The building's plumbing system needs some attention. Ablution and kitchen also need some improvements.

b) Electrical

Part of the terminal building is experiencing electrical challenges namely, lighting system, plug-point system, tripping electrical breakers, loose electrical wiring and labeling of electrical breakers.

c) Building

Part of the building is roofed with corrugated roof sheeting and the other sections are concrete roofed. Both roof sections are leaking during severe rainfalls affecting the roof celling and electrical cabling and lights.

d) Apron, Parking and Runway Marking

The makings on the above-mentioned points have faded and require repainting.

Xray Machine and Walk-Through Metal Detector

The above-mentioned equipment requires service by a reputable and accredited service provider. Alternatively, a new Xray machine can be procured.

e) Compliance Manuals

The Aerodrome will require the following documents to be formulated to comply for category 4 status:

- Aerodrome manual,
- Airport security program,
- Quality Management System; and
- Safety Management System.

This can be achieved through reputable external professional aviation service providers.

4.5.3.2 Public Transport

Vehicle ownership is very low in the rural areas of Zululand with the result that most people rely on public transport for most of their transport needs. The three main public transport modes within the district are bus, taxi, and bakkie-taxi. Currently, bus services are generally run by private operators, and largely provide a long-distance service between towns or urban centres.

The dominant mode of public transport in the district is minibus taxi. Taxis generally provide a service from the rural or peri-urban settlement areas towards the urban shopping and employment centres, but also feed the ranks in these centres with passengers bound for longer distance destinations. Based on this, the current status quo is that there are ranks at the major urban centres, from each of which several routes originate. Also developing in

smaller centres are several smaller (generally informal) ranks which act as collector/feeder ranks for the larger ranks.

Surveys conducted during the development of the Public Transport Plan found that facilities ranged from formal ranks to informal bus/taxi bays/stops along each route. A total of 1 155 facilities were logged, with only 35 being formal facilities, the majority of which are in the Abaqulusi Local Municipality (21). Most of the facilities were in poor condition, with only 49 paved, 24 having access to electricity, and 4 with ablution facilities34.

4.5.3.3 Water And Sanitation

Section 63(1) states that the accounting officer must for the purposes of subsection (1) take all reasonable steps to ensure—

- that the municipality has and maintains a management, accounting and information system that accounts for the assets and liabilities of the municipality;
- that the municipality's assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with standards of generally recognised accounting practice; and
- that the municipality has and maintains a system of internal control of assets and liabilities, including an asset and liabilities register, as may be prescribed.

ZDM has done extensive work on the development of a database that will serve as an asset register, but also to be used as the basis for the development of an asset management system and to capture asset-related information electronically for ongoing use. The system has been named 'MANZI' and access can be gained on the ZDM website at www.zululand.org.za once the user has been issued with a username and password.

Commissioned in 2008, the system is designed to cater for all categories of infrastructure.

The Water and Sanitation Asset Management Plan is updated frequently as infrastructure is rolled out, refurbished, or replaced.

4.5.3.4 Electricity & Energy Provision

Section 84(c) mandates the District Municipality to provide bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity.

However, although the function is not performed due to the national structuring for the roll out of electricity, the Municipality has secured funds to develop an Energy Masterplan in the next financial year, which will incorporate an Electricity Infrastructure Asset Management Plan.

4.5.3.5 Refuse Removal

Section 84(e) mandates the municipality to manage solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-

- the determination of a waste disposal strategy;
- the regulation of waste disposal;
- the establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.

Although there is no regional solid waste site, the Municipality has developed of an Integrated Waste Management Plan/Strategy, which incorporates a Solid Waste Asset Management Plan.

4.5.3.6 Housing/Human Settlement

While the district is not mandated to provide housing to its communities, it is nonetheless responsible for co-ordination in so far as it relates to integrated development planning. Therefore, there is no Housing Asset Management Plan.

4.5.3.7 Transport Infrastructure

In terms of Section 84 (f) the municipality is responsible for Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality.

Although the mechanism for the allocation and gazetting of district municipal roads has not been finalised by the National Department of Transport, the municipality is collecting data and condition of the district road network. The collection is done in accordance with the RISFSA classification.

The collected data is analysed and stored in a cloud-based asset management system which includes a register of all road links.

The Rural Roads Asset Management System was commissioned in 2012.

4.5.3.8 Airports

In terms of Section 84 (h) the municipality is responsible for Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.

The airport has an Asset Management Plan with all its infrastructure components including its Disaster Management wing in place.

4.5.3.9 Other Asset Management Plans

The municipality has other Infrastructure Asset Management Plans in place including its buildings and vehicle plant and fleet.

4.5.4 KEY CHALLENGES

CHALLENGE	DESCRIPTION	IMPLICATIONS/MEASURES TO ADDRESS
Basic Service backlogs	Although the ZDM has made substantial progress in improving the living conditions, service backlogs are still relatively high. 19,7% do not have access to water, 12,2 % does not have access to sanitation, 18% have no access to energy and 23% do not have access to housing	Improve access to basic services to improve the quality of life; collect adequate revenue and improve tarrifs for operations and maintenance
Lack of refuse management system in rural communities	Rural settlements do not have access to a waste removal service. They use own dump to dispose refuse. As a result, refuse is not collected and disposed appropriately. 34% of households in Zululand do not have access to refuse removal.	Initiate refuse recycling programmes in rural areas; investigate regional soild waste management; Educate the community about waste management.
Quality of access roads	More than 80% of the road network in Zululand is in a poor and or very poor state	Support road upgrading programme.
Inoptimally utilised airport	The Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport is operating below its full capacity and potential due to lack of passenger flights.	Utilise the airport as a catalyst for economic growth(economic and tourism); introduce measures to enable the airport to self operate

4.5.5 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Well-developed and implemented Water Services Development Plan.	Relatively high-water services backlog, especially in rural areas.	Grant funding from the national government.	Withdrawal of funding for bulk infrastructure.
Established Water Services	Poor quality of ground and surface water in certain areas.	ESKOM as a generator and supplier of electricity.	Deterioration in the condition of gravel roads.
Water Services Authority is capacitated and functioning	Inadequate maintenance the existing infrastructure.	Regional roads that runs through the district.	-
Bulk Regional Water Schemes. Waste disposal sites in major towns.	Relatively high electricity backlog.	Good road linkages between and within different municipalities.	-
-	Poor road access in deep isolated rural settlements.	Ulundi airport.	-
-	-	Introduction of alternative sources of energy.	-
-	-	Recycling of refuse in rural areas.	-

4.6 Economic & Social Development Analysis

Section 152(1)[d] of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa mandates the Zululand District Municipality to promote social and economic development.

In the first instance, the context and the direction for the role of municipalities in economic development are provided in the White Paper on Local Government. It states that "Local government is not directly responsible for creating jobs. Rather, it is responsible for taking active steps to ensure that the overall economic and social conditions of the locality are conducive to the creation of employment opportunities". Its role is therefore to create a conducive environment for economic development and growth.

Secondly, the Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998 states that a district municipality is responsible for Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole including a framework for integrated development plans for the local municipalities within the area of the district municipality. taking into account the integrated development plans of those local municipalities. Integrated Development Planning includes the coordination of Local Economic Development

4.6.1 Institutional Capacity

4.6.1.1 LED Unit

The ZDM established and located the Local Economic Development Unit within the Community Services Department. The LED unit is responsible for creating an enabling framework for district economic development. This includes strategic economic development planning; identification of economic development opportunities; packaging of economic development proposals; coordinating economic development initiatives within the district; and mobilizing funds for local economic development.

4.6.1.2 Zululand Development Agency

In 2014 Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) established and registered its District Development Agency (Zululand Development Agency – ZDA) in terms of Companies Act 71 of 2008 and Companies Bill 40 of 2010. *(ZDMC 14/264 Establishment of District Development Agency for ZDM)*.

Due to the Municipality being unable to sustain the continued operation of the Agency due to financial constraints, ZDM Council at its sitting held on 14 May 2020 resolved per ZDMC 20/459 as follows:

"The item on the Temporary suspension of Zululand District Development Agency (ZDA) activities be noted and accepted.
The Executive Committee after considering the item to recommend to Council that the activities and operations of Zululand Development Agency (ZDA) for the 2020/21 financial year, temporary suspended."

For the period covering 2020/21 financial year the Zululand Development Agency was temporary suspended.

On the 24th of February 2021 however, ZDM Council at its sitting resolved per ZDMC: 20/554 as follows:

i. Zululand Development Agency be resuscitated in order to source funding for Zululand District Municipality in purpose for the economic recovery in Zululand.

As things stand, the municipal administration is looking into regularizing the agency as follows:

- The Zululand Development Agency be ratified and establishment processes be finalised in terms of Sec 76(b)(ii) of the Municipal System Act and the MFMA.
- The ZDM and ZDA enter into a Service Level Agreement in terms of Sec 76(b)(ii) outlining a clear mandate as what to be achieved by the ZDA.
- That a list of high impact projects be developed and prioritised for planning, packaging, and resourcing.
- An establishment plan has been developed identifying the human resource, tools of trade and operational costs needed to sustain the agency. Budget has been allocated to finalise the establishment of the Zululand Development Agency.

The other concern includes the lack of financial and administrative capacity of Zululand to manage a Development Agency as required, even with the option of secondment of the already stretched LED and other Units.

It has been observed that the same phenomenon exists and is proving to be a challenge for other Development Agencies in KZN.

With these ongoing considerations, the Zululand Development Agency remains not fully established nor functional at the moment.

4.6.2 Regulatory Environment

Other than the legislation listed in the early chapter of this IDP, the following legislation regulates LED:

4.6.2.1 National Framework for Local Economic Development in South Africa (2018-2028)

The adopted revised 2018-2028 National Framework for Local Economic Development aims to support the development of "sustainable, robust and inclusive local economies exploiting local opportunities, real potential and competitive advantages, addressing local needs and contributing to national development objectives.

4.6.2.2 National Industrial Policy Framework

The National Industrial Policy Framework (NIPF) sets out Government's broad approach to re-industrialise the economy and double exports. Implementation of industrial policy was set out in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP), which was later revised to incorporate a longer-term 10-year view of industrial development, to form the IPAP 2. The analysis indicated that seven sets of policies are critical to achieve a scale-up of industrial policy and a shift towards strengthening the productive side of the economy in general.

4.6.2.3 Regional Industrial Development Strategy

The RIDS provides guidelines for the implementation of policy and the targeting of regions to reduce the regional disparities in SA and promote sustainable economic and employment growth. It accepts it, is impossible to achieve a spatially uniform distribution of economic activity and encourage industrial development at a relatively limited number of locations that are able to develop a competitive edge in regional and international markets.

4.6.2.4 Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA) o National Spatial Development Perspective

As part of ASGISA, new national stakeholder's body was launched in March 2006 with an immediate focus on skills identified by ASGISA. These include skills needed for infrastructure development in government, private sector, state-owned enterprises, and social services delivery, with a view to skills development benefiting SMMEs within the sectors identified. Beyond the urgent scare skills, JIPSA will consider long-term fundamentals for the supply of skills needed for sustained shared economic growth. Established educational institutions such as universities, FETs and schools, will form the training backbone of JIPSA.

4.6.2.5 Policies, Strategies and Frameworks

The following documents have been adopted by Council to regulate and guide the strategy of LED:

- LED Strategy (adopted 26 May 2023)
- Economic Recovery Plan (26 May 2023)
- One Budget One Plan (adopted April 2023)
- EPWP Phase 4 Policy (27 January 2023)

The implementation plans of these documents will be reviewed annually from 2024.

The review process for the LED Plan was co-ordinated by the LED Steering Committee (LED Plan PSC) which saw the participation of all the Zululand Municipalities and identified Provincial Departments including COGTA (LED) and EDTEA.

This way the MEC comments from the previous financial years were addressed.

4.6.2.6 Redtape

Municipalities experience various challenges in fulfilling their role in creating an effective environment for doing business. Red Tape usually stems from inefficient procedures and systems that are related to administrative management, inefficiencies in the communication and information exchange within and between organisations and external stakeholders, and ineffective rules and regulations that do not achieve certain policy goals or unanticipated costs (DTI, 2013). Actions that can be taken to reduce red tape and contribute to the ease of doing business, are as follows:

- Poor state of some of the roads and other infrastructure, which increases the effective cost of doing business in Zululand District.
- Inadequate entrepreneurial business support from organisations such as SEDA.
- Small entrepreneurial base which means that only a few individuals own businesses. This introduces inertia and reduces innovation and diversity of activity.
- Lack of awareness of potential business opportunities in Zululand leads to low diversity and high concentration in a few forms of activity.
- Prospects of looting that might hinder business retention within Zululand.
- Regulatory framework might also give threats of ease of doing business in Zululand.

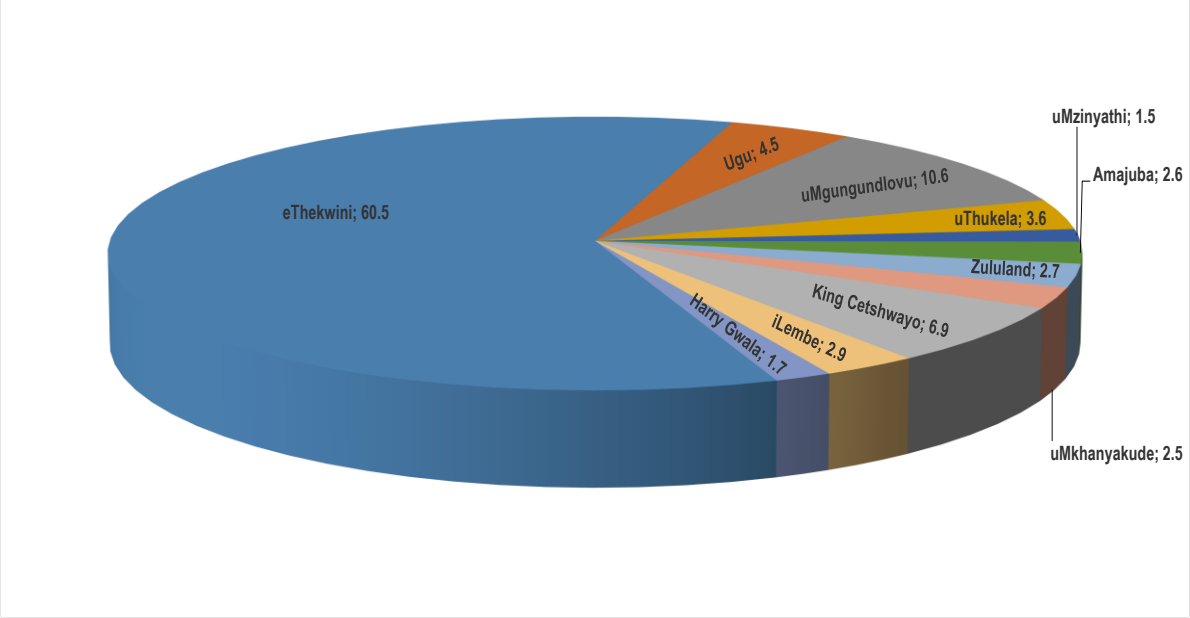
Further details are contained in the LED Strategy.

4.6.3 Size and Structure of the ZDM Economy

4.6.3.1 Gross Value Added (GVA)

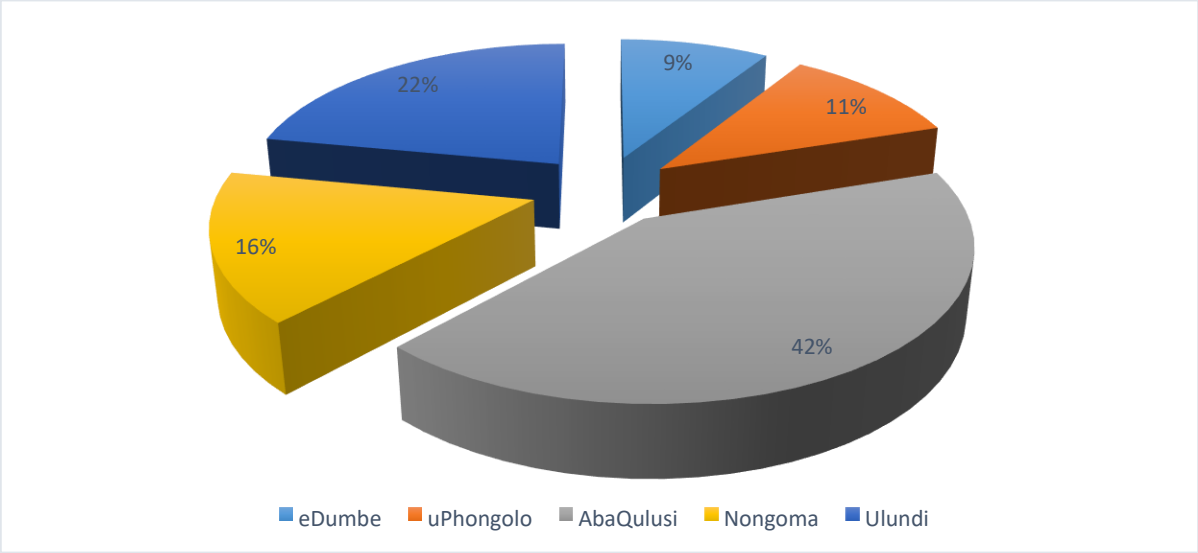
The Zululand district contributes 2.7 percent of KZN's GDP making it the seventh largest provincial contributor out of the 11 districts. Figure 28 shows the contribution to Zululand's GDP by its respective local municipalities. The largest contributor to Zululand's GDP is Abaqulusi at 42.2%, followed by Ulundi at 21.5%, Nongoma at 15.6%, uPhongolo at 11.2% and eDumbe at 19.5%, respectively. As stated previously, Vryheid is the major economic hub of the region and is based within the Abaqulusi local municipality, hence this municipality constitutes the largest portion of the district's GDP. In contrast, eDumbe is mainly a rural municipality, hence it contributes the lowest portion of GDP to the Zululand District.

Figure 48: Contribution to KZN provincial GDP by district municipalities, 2018



Source: IHS Markit, 2019

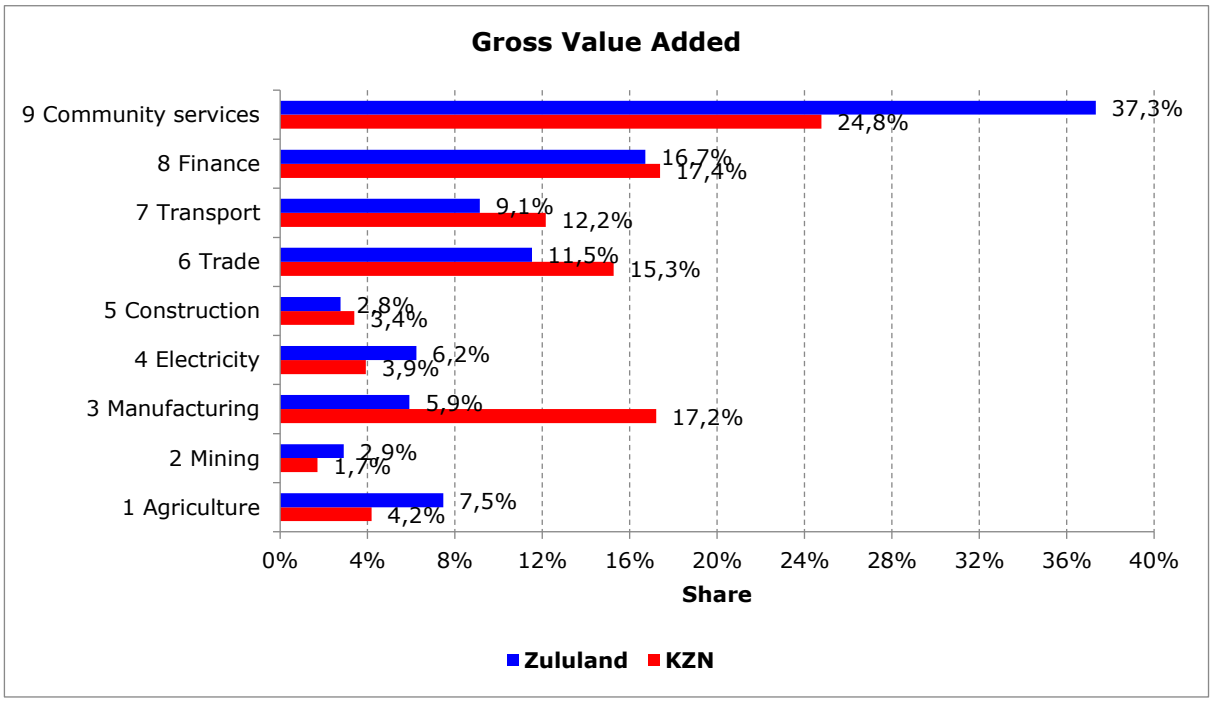
Figure 49 : Contribution to Zululand GDP by local municipalities, 2018



Source: IHS Markit, 2019

In terms of GVA contribution per local municipality, economic growth in Zululand is not equally distributed amongst its local municipalities. Abaqulusi is the economic hub of the Zululand District and has the highest contributing economy, at 42% of total district GVA (refer to the figure above).

Figure 50: GVA



Source: IHS Markit, 2021

The main contributor to the Zululand local economy is the Community/ government services (37.3%) which demonstrate public sector dependency. The primary sector and basic service-related tertiary sector are predominately leading sectors in Zululand. Mining and quarrying (2.9%) is a vital sector in the district compared to the entire province (1.7%). The district manufacturing sector (5.9%) contribution to the region's economy compared to that of the entire province (17.2%) is somewhat modest an indication of an underdeveloped industrial economy.

4.6.4 Sector performance and contribution to GDP

The structure of an economy is inherently divided into primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. Ideally, economic performance should be driven mainly by the primary and secondary sectors as these are the main catalysts for export and employment opportunities. However, like the country and the province, the economy of the district is driven by the services sector. The tertiary sector constituted 67.6% of the total district GDP-R in real terms in 2008. The table below provides a sector performance analysis for Zululand over the period 2009 through 2018.

Table 73: Sector performance analysis, 2009 to 2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Primary Sector	**19**	**19.3**	**18.7**	**17.9**	**18.2**	**18.3**	**16.2**	**16.5**	**16.8**	**16.2**
Agriculture	10.3	9.4	8.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.7	7
Mining	8.7	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.7	11	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.2
Secondary Sector	**10.3**	**9.9**	**9.5**	**9.1**	**9.2**	**9.5**	**9.6**	**9.4**	**9.3**	**9.1**
Manufacturing	6.2	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7
Construction	4.1	3.9	4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.4
Tertiary Sector	**66.7**	**66.1**	**66**	**66.4**	**65.9**	**65.8**	**67.3**	**67.4**	**67**	**67.6**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Trade	12	11.8	12.1	12	11.5	11.2	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5
Transport	9.3	8.7	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.6
Finance	14.4	13.9	13.5	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.3
Community Service	31	31.7	31.3	30.9	30.7	31	31.9	32.4	32.3	33.2

Source: IHS Markit, 2019

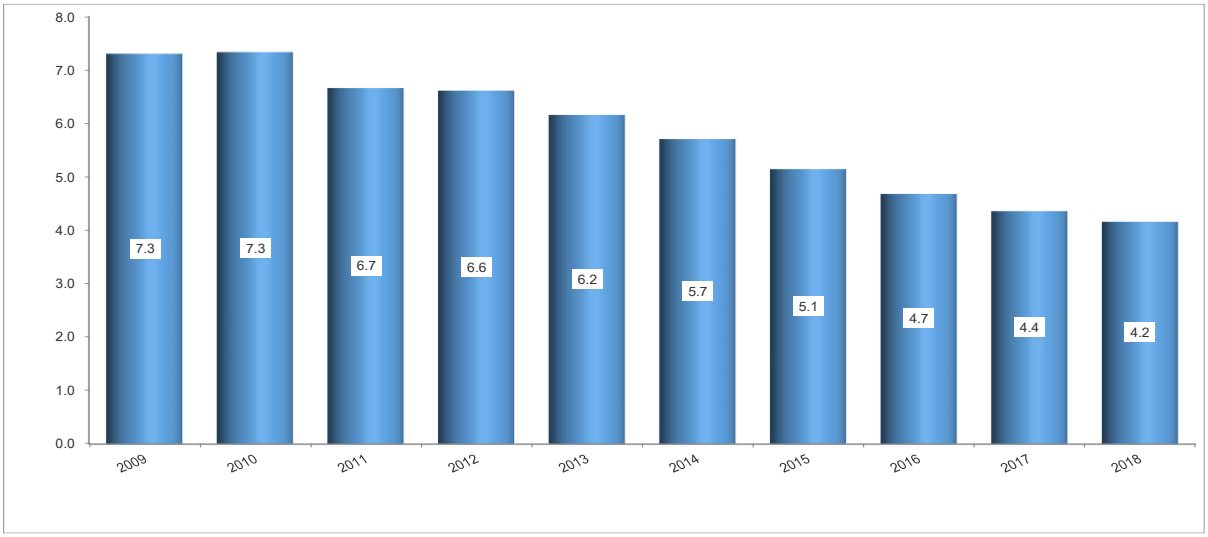
In respect of the Zululand District, the Tertiary Sector, which constitutes Trade, Transport, Finance and Community services, is the primary driver of growth. During the period 2009 through 2018 this Sectors' contribution to the GDP-R recorded an average of 66.6 per cent. The major contributors to the GDP-R within this sector, over the respective period, were Trade and Government services, with the former sector's contribution being mainly due to a mix of retail and tourism attractions. Over a ten-year period, the annual contribution to the GDP-R from the Primary sector, comprising Agriculture and Mining, equated to an averaged 17.7 percent.

4.6.5 *Economic Sectors*

4.6.5.1 *Tourism*

Tourism is made up of three different sectors mainly direct, and indirect contributions as well as induced expenditure. The direct contribute to GDP include accommodation, transportation and travel, entertainment, visitor attractions, food and beverage, cultural activities and sport and recreation, and government "individual" spending for posterity on cultural and recreational sites – i.e., museums and national parks. The indirect contribution extends to the multiplier effect of the purchase of goods and services external to the sector, such as, printing and publishing, marketing and promotion, construction, fuel sales, maintenance, cleaning, security services, investment spending i.e. – the purchase of an aircraft or the construction of a new hotel, and government "collective" spending. The induced contribution "measures the GDP and jobs supported by the spending of those who are directly or indirectly employed by the Travel and tourism industry" (World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), 2018). The area faces major challenges in growing the tourism industry and some of the key challenges include the distance of Zululand from major centres, the quality of infrastructure in the district, the lack of coordination in tourism marketing and others.

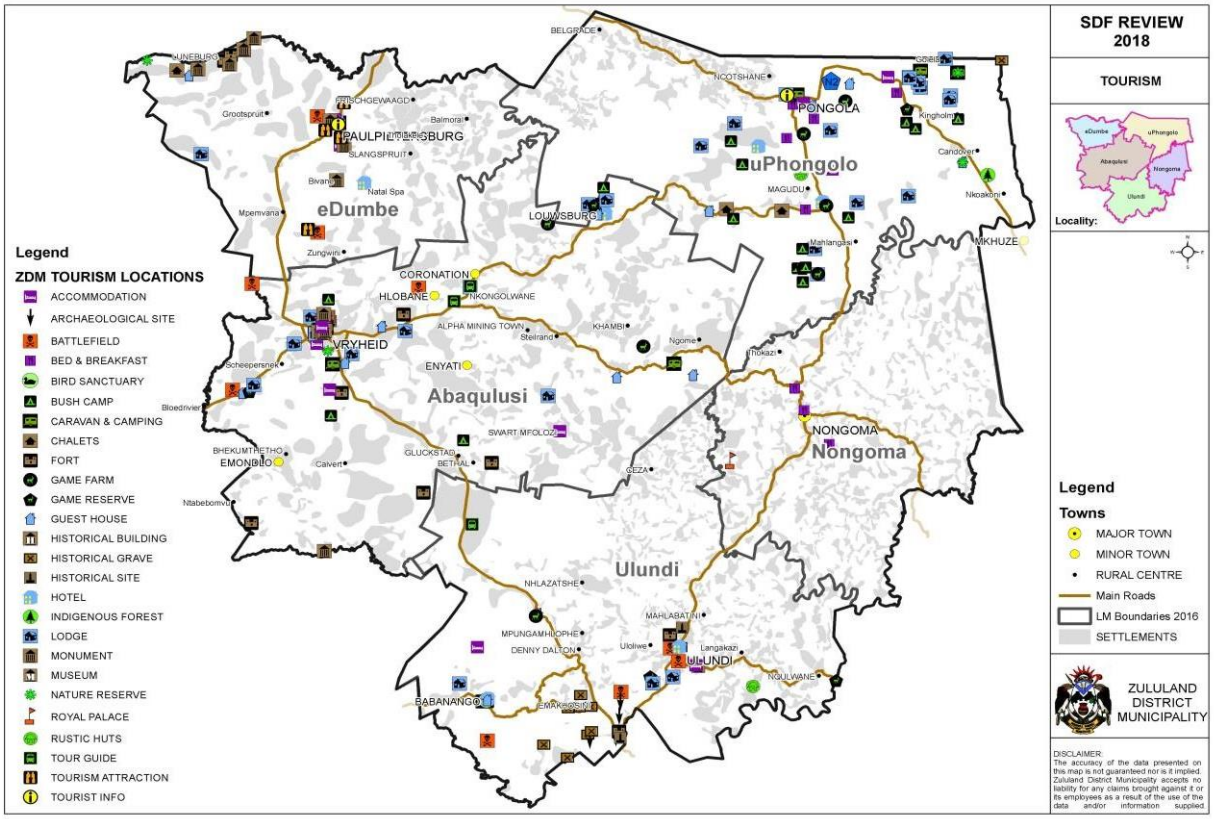
Figure 51: Total tourism spend as a percentage of GDP in Zululand, 2009 to 2018



Source: IHS Markit, 2019

It is important to reflect on the current status of tourism attractions in Zululand. The following series of maps displays these in detail.

Map 65: Tourism Sites



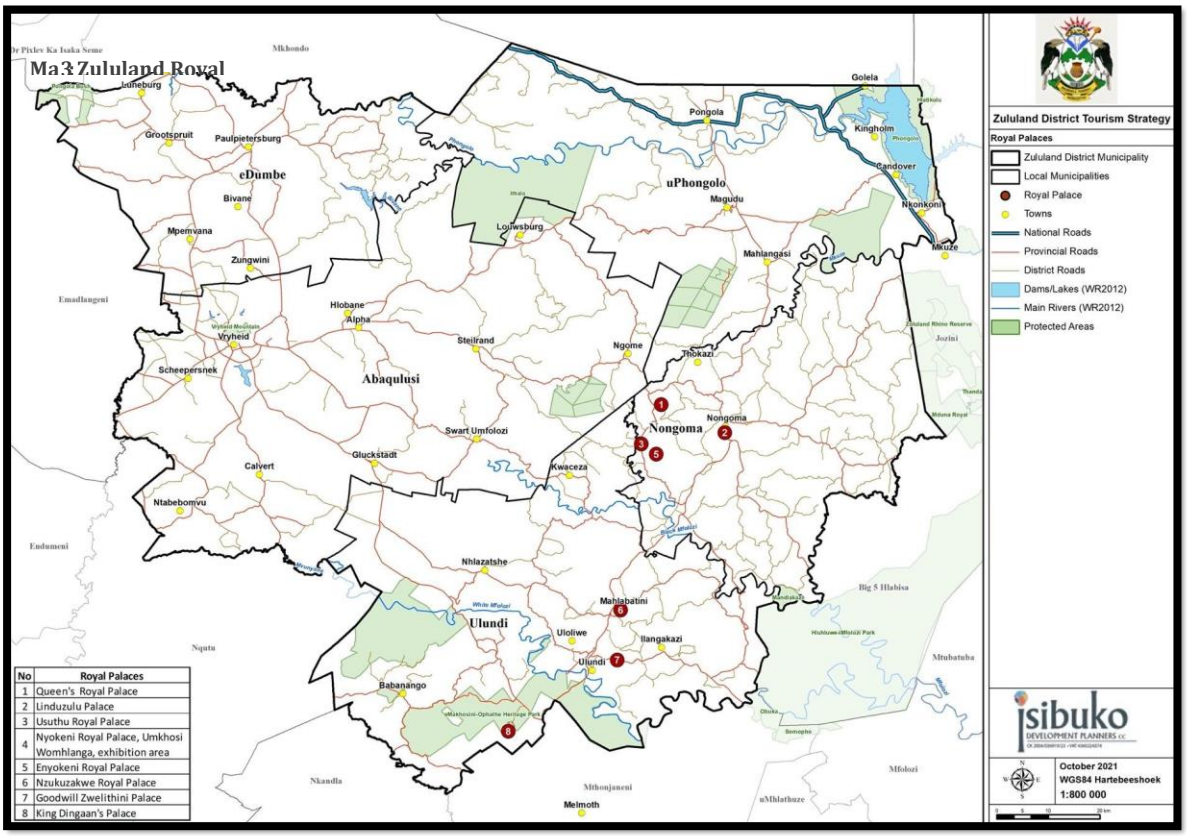
In line with the promotion of tourism, King Goodwill Zwelithini has revived cultural functions such as the colourful and symbolic reed dance ceremony and the first fruit's festival (a traditional function). Zululand has a wide variety of wildlife reserves, most notably the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi Park, which is the largest

reserve in KwaZulu-Natal, and is known for 'spotting the Big Five'. It is also home to the rhino conservation programme. The Ithala Game Reserve offers an extraordinary experience of geological diversity as the rock formations date back 3 000 million years. Zululand is also home to the second oldest reserve in the world, the Pongola Game Reserve. Zululand houses the Zululand Rhino Reserve (ZRR). The ZRR is a 20 000-hectare reserve consisting of 15 individually owned farms that have lowered their fences to further conservation. Further, there are several battlefields that can be visited, birdlife is rife, and visits to national monuments, museums etc. are a must. Figure 30 shows the total tourism spending as a percentage of GDP in Zululand over the period 2009 to 2018.

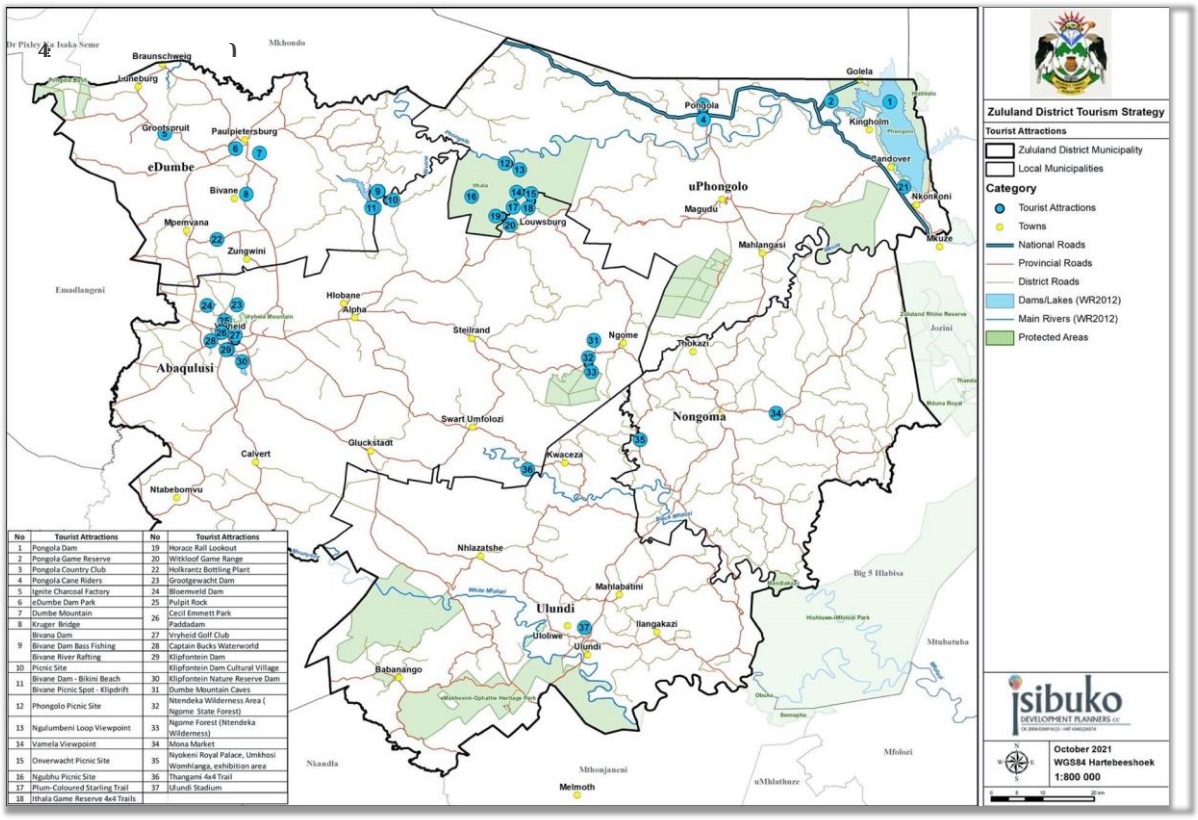
The spending on tourism in Zululand showed a decreasing trend over the ten-year period under review from 7.3 percent in 2009 to 6.2 percent in 2013, dropping substantially to 4.2 percent in 2017. The reason for this is that GDP is increasing at a much faster pace than the corresponding increase in tourism.

With Zululand being a seat of the Zulu Monarch, the map below identifies its royal palaces:

Map 66: Royal Palaces in Zululand

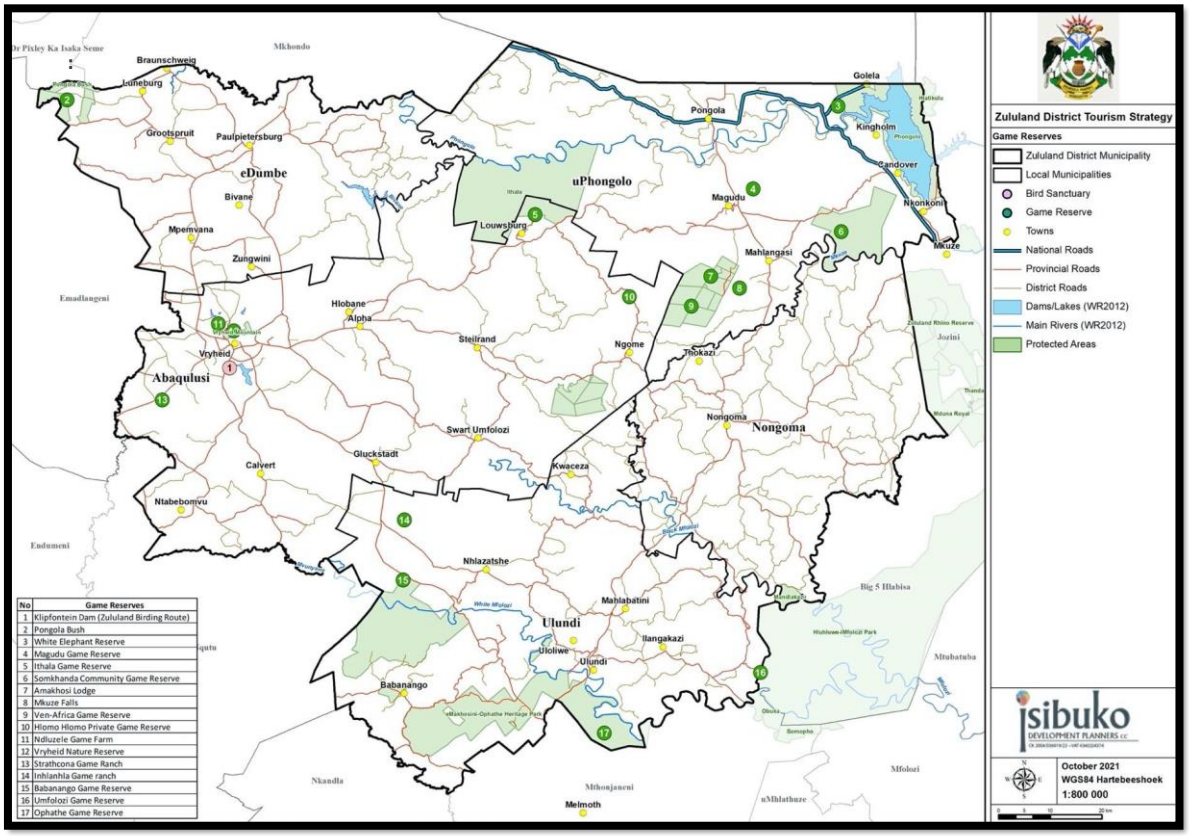


Map 67: Zululand Tourist Attractions

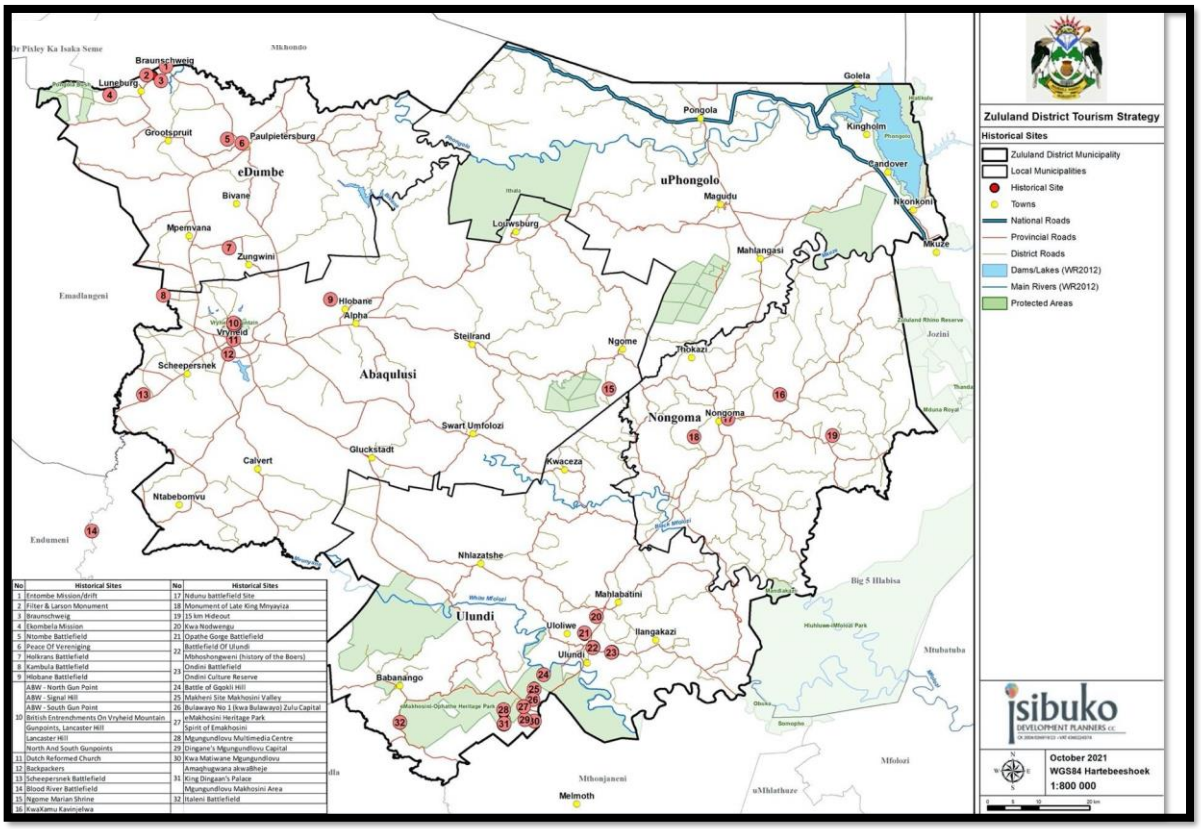


No	Tourist Attractions	No	Tourist Attractions
1	Pongola Dam	19	Horace Rall Lookout
2	Pongola Game Reserve	20	Witkloof Game Range
3	Pongola Country Club	22	Holkrantz Bottling Plant
4	Pongola Cane Riders	23	Grootgewacht Dam
5	Ignite Charcoal Factory	24	Bloemveld Dam
6	eDumbe Dam Park	25	Pulpit Rock
7	Dumbe Mountain	26	Cecil Emmett Park
8	Kruger Bridge		Paddadam
9	Bivana Dam	27	Vryheid Golf Club
	Bivane Dam Bass Fishing	28	Captain Bucks Waterworld
	Bivane River Rafting	29	Klipfontein Dam
10	Picnic Site		Klipfontein Dam Cultural Village
11	Bivane Dam - Bikini Beach	30	Klipfontein Nature Reserve Dam
	Bivane Picnic Spot - Klipdrift	31	Dumbe Mountain Caves
12	Phongolo Picnic Site	32	Ntendeka Wilderness Area (Ngome State Forest)
13	Ngulumbeni Loop Viewpoint	33	Ngome Forest (Ntendeka Wilderness)
14	Vamela Viewpoint	34	Mona Market
15	Onverwacht Picnic Site	35	Nyokeni Royal Palace, Umkhosi Womhlanga, exhibition area
16	Ngubhu Picnic Site	36	Thangami 4x4 Trail
17	Plum-Coloured Starling Trail	37	Ulundi Stadium
18	Ithala Game Reserve 4x4 Trails		

Map 68: Zululand Game Reserves



Map 69: Zululand Historical Sites



A wide suite of diverse attractions exist which should have a compelling value proposition across several core markets, these include:

- The Zululand District has an estimated 2363 beds spread across 141 accommodation establishments, of which only 17 that are Star Graded.
- 155 documented attractions ranging from adventure activities to hunting, nature-based activities, cultural activities and heritage sites. Of note is the high levels of attractions for which economic activities have yet to be unlocked.
- Numerous Spas and resorts with decent family level product offering.
- Over 32 sites of cultural or historical significance cultural museums and heritage sites, including significant investments into anchor attractions such as the uMgungundlovu multi-Media Centre and associated eMakhosini Ophate Heritage Park.
- 18 Nature or game reserves, public and private, with diverse accommodation offerings including high end luxury lodges, hunting lodges, as well as reserves such as Somkhanda Game Reserve which is proving to be a valuable community-based tourism model.
- Significant non wildlife related nature-based attractions including wetlands of international importance including the Blood River Vlei and forest reserves such as Pongola Bush and Ngome Forest.

The region also enjoys excellent profiling along several well-established tourism routes, namely;

- The Zululand Birding Route.
- Zululand Route 66.
- Battlefields Route.

All of the above routes are well established and have been in operation for well over 10 years but remain relatively under resourced in terms of marketing and development capacity.

Zululand's nature-based tourism assets are very significant, with over 20 nature reserves and game reserves, these include:

- A wide range of privately owned game farms offering high end luxury accommodation options and hunting safaris.
- Other notable nature-based attractions include Babanango Game Reserve and Loziba Wilderness which both form part of the Imfolozi Biodiversity Economy Node. The node consists of the Hluhluwe-iMfolozi Park (HiP) and eMhakosini-Ophathe Heritage Park. These are linked with private protected areas, stewardships sites, private game farms and communal land. The area has the potential to create a conservation area in excess of 150 000ha.

- The 30 000-hectare Ithala Game reserve is considered a flagship Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife with upmarket tourist facilities and access to four of the “big five”.
- The community owned Somkhanda Game Reserve is fast gaining traction as a Big 5 destination.
- Numerous smaller forests and wetlands of significant biodiversity potential exist with high tourism opportunity levels. This includes the Tendeka Wilderness area and Ngome Forest.
- The area also enjoys good connectivity to areas such as iSimangaliso Wetland Park.

Key obstacles to tourism growth lie in lack of awareness and information, lack of accessibility and the failure to package these establishments in an attractive way that distinguishes from the other two districts forming the greater Zululand area: King Cetshwayo and uMkhanyakude. These two districts currently attract the overwhelming majority of tourists travelling north of the Tugela (Zululand Siyaphambili LED plan, 2013).

There is a general lack of data around key markets in Zululand, however, pre-covid-19 trends suggest the Battlefields Route attract mainly German and British tourists. Some reports state that pre-2020, 5 – 8 overseas tourist busses enter Zululand District via Golela Border Post ‘ever-day’ translating to 8700 foreign visitors per month or 104 400 per annum. However, this data may be out-dated with no clear numbers in 2019 and 2020. Conversely, another source claims ‘more than 30 tour buses enter the district at Golela every day, however, do not spend time and money in the district’

In 2008 TKZN reported that the Zululand area is visited by some 2 million domestic tourists. There may be trend suggesting Zululand receives more domestic tourism than foreign considering in 2015, 19% of all domestic tourist trips were to Zululand compared to 5% of all foreign tourist trips to Zululand.

Certain areas of the district have focused on developing the tourism sector and its assets; however, hurdles persist to the benefits of the sector that impact the socio-economic conditions of the communities within Zululand. Some of the challenges in the tourism sector include:

- Distance of Zululand from major urban centres and routes
- Access and quality of road infrastructure in the district
- Lack of coordination in tourism marketing
- Lack of political support for tourism within local government structures.
- Inadequate funding for tourism from local government structures.
- The need for councillors and decision makers to understand the potential positive economic impacts of tourism.
- Lack of road signage and poor road access in many areas.
- High level bureaucracy which hinders tourism development.

- The spending on tourism in Zululand showed a decreasing trend over the ten-year period under review from 7.3 percent in 2009 to 6.2 percent in 2013, dropping substantially to 4.2 percent in 2017. The reason for this is that GDP is increasing at a much faster pace than the corresponding increase in tourism.
- A lack of institutionalised data collection on tourism numbers and occupancy rates over the years results in significant difficulty in calculating the economic impact of tourism.

4.6.5.2 Mining

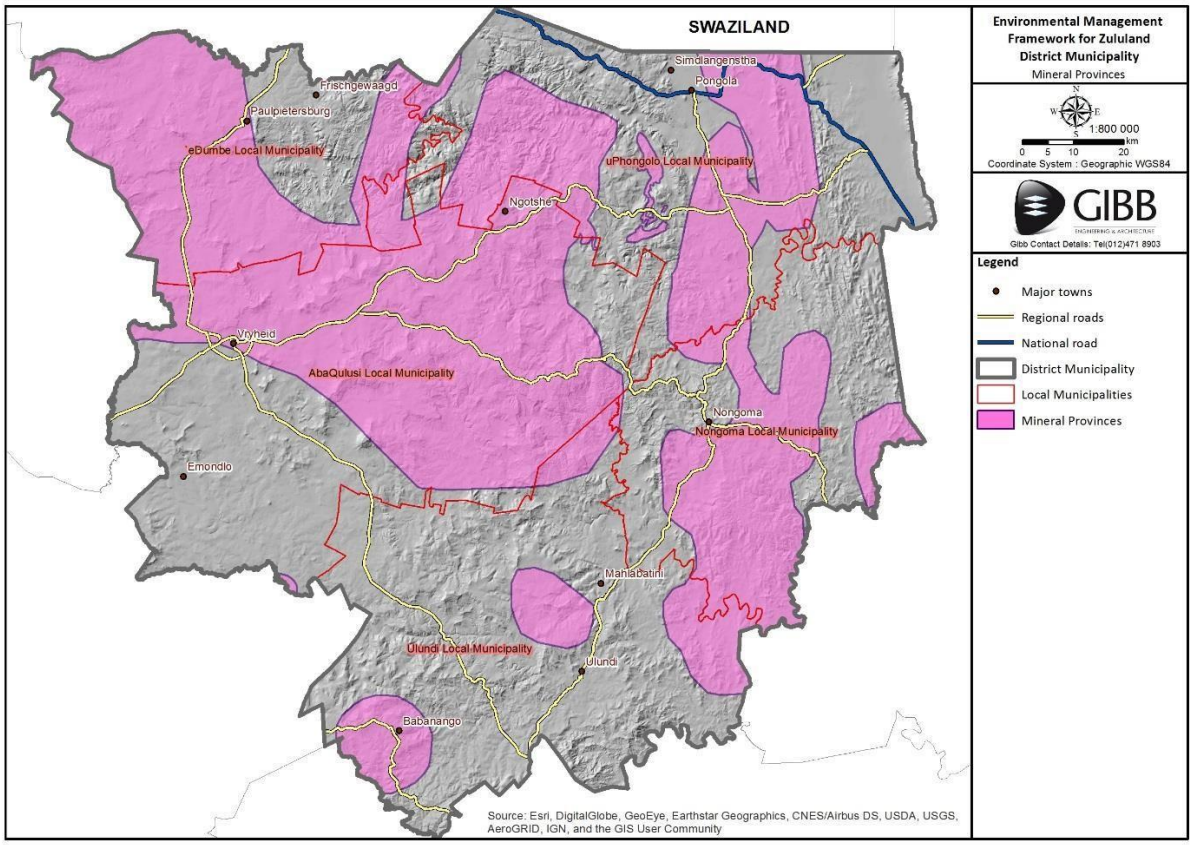
The mining industry in Zululand is the main sector within the primary sector category and constitutes the Zululand Anthracite Colliery (ZAC) in Emakhalathini. ZAC is the sole anthracite colliery in South Africa and prides itself on "the superior quality attributed to each product, which places it in a unique and favoured position as a supplier of reductant [3] to the metallurgical industry" (Zululand Anthracite Colliery, 2019). In addition, ZAC's location, being close to Richards Bay, positions it well for exports and service to the local South African market. ZAC has not only created a few job opportunities, but it also has a few social projects, and delivers 3.5 million tons of potable water to the community each month.

The mining sector has traditionally been a key driver of the districts' economy. However, mining activities in the district decreased in the mid 1990's mainly due to closure of mines because of the open market in coal mining and agriculture. The mines had significant forward and backward linkages to all the economic sectors, particularly those located in Vryheid and surrounding areas. Nonetheless, the sector GVA analysis reflects that, even with the decline, mining still plays an important role for the district's economy. The CAAGR reflects this decline as -4.2% for the period 2012 to 2017. Mining and quarrying contributed 10.18% of total GVA in 2017. The major mining activity is coal extraction, which makes use of the Coal Line corridor that runs across the district from Mpumalanga to Richards Bay.

Mining in the Pongola Mtamvuna Water Management Area consists of predominantly coal mining. Even though many of these mines are no longer active, water quality is impacted due to discharge from these mines. Rehabilitation of mines has not been done for a few mines in the area, which has the potential to cause leaching, as well as create conditions for standing water accumulation which, if used by humans, would result in health impacts.

Map 70: Areas with Mineral Deposits in ZDM

[3] A reducing agent which as it is oxidized is capable of bringing about the reduction of another substance.



Source: EMF, 2017

The map above illustrates the mineral provinces in the ZDM. Mineral provinces are mineralised zones that contain related characteristics of the host rock geology and minerals. Mineral provinces are found in the central and eastern parts of the AbaQulusi Local Municipality, the eastern and western parts of the èDumbe Local Municipality and across the eastern parts of the uPhongolo Local Municipality. The Nongoma Local Municipality contains mineral provinces in central parts of the municipality. The Ulundi Local Municipality contains smaller scattered provinces

4.6.5.3 Manufacturing

In 2017, manufacturing accounted for 6% of the district's total GVA and 7% of total employment. The only agri-processing of note in the district is the Illovo sugar mill in the uPhongola Municipality. There is an opportunity to expand agri-processing, bio-processing and business support services to help develop the manufacturing sector. Growth activities in this sector include focusing on arts and crafts production and marketing, taxidermy, mineral water, and charcoal manufacturing for export, as well as, establishing new industries such as clothing and textiles and building materials.

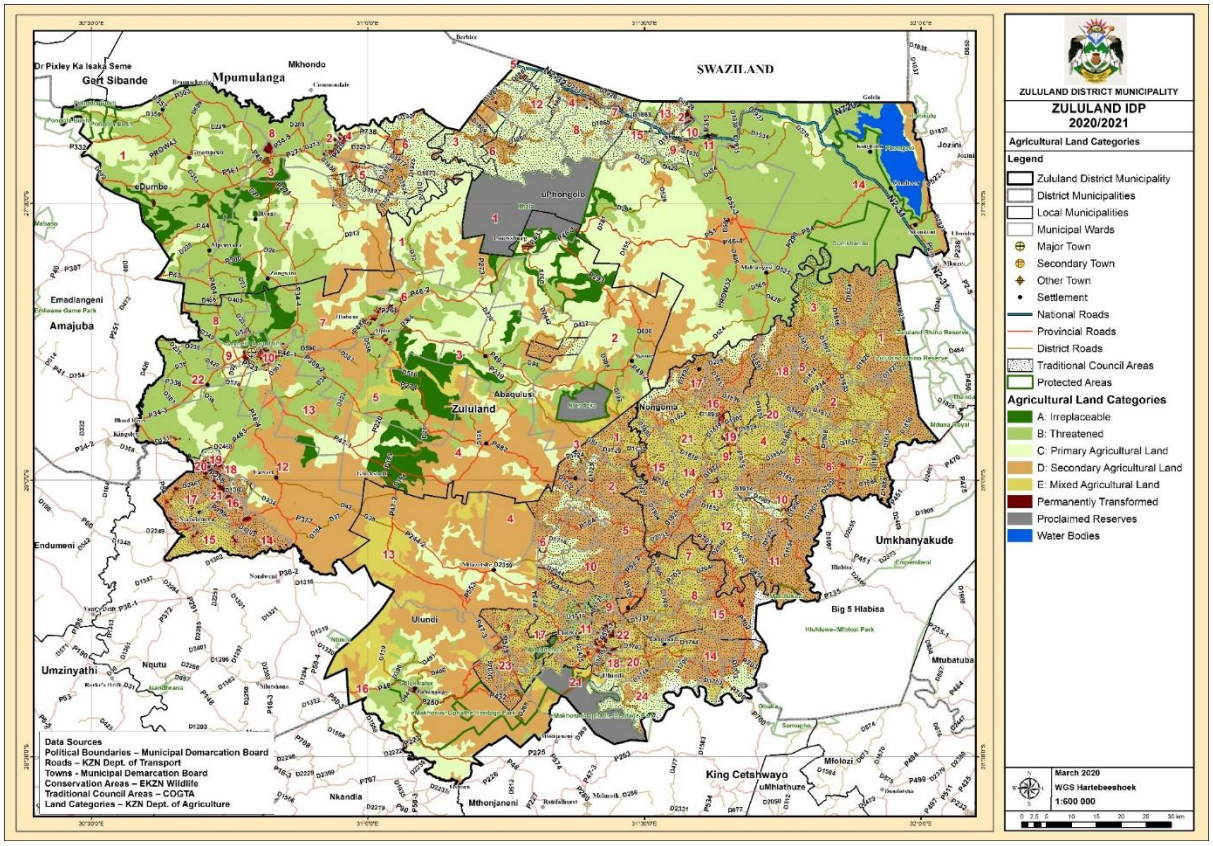
4.6.5.4 Agriculture

Other than Tourism, Agriculture is one of the comparative advantages of the Zululand District Municipality.

Agriculture has seen a decreasing trend over the period 2009 through 2018 from 10.3 percent in 2009 to 7 percent in 2018. The decrease is more than likely due the drought conditions which prevailed over KZN in 2016. Despite the overall decrease in this sector, Agriculture saw a slight increase from 2016 to 2017 of 0.3 percent, this possibly being due to relief in the drought. It is essential that this sector be revived, and agri-processing and beneficiation encouraged to improve food security in the district and consequently the province and the country at large.

The map below displays the Agricultural Land categories.

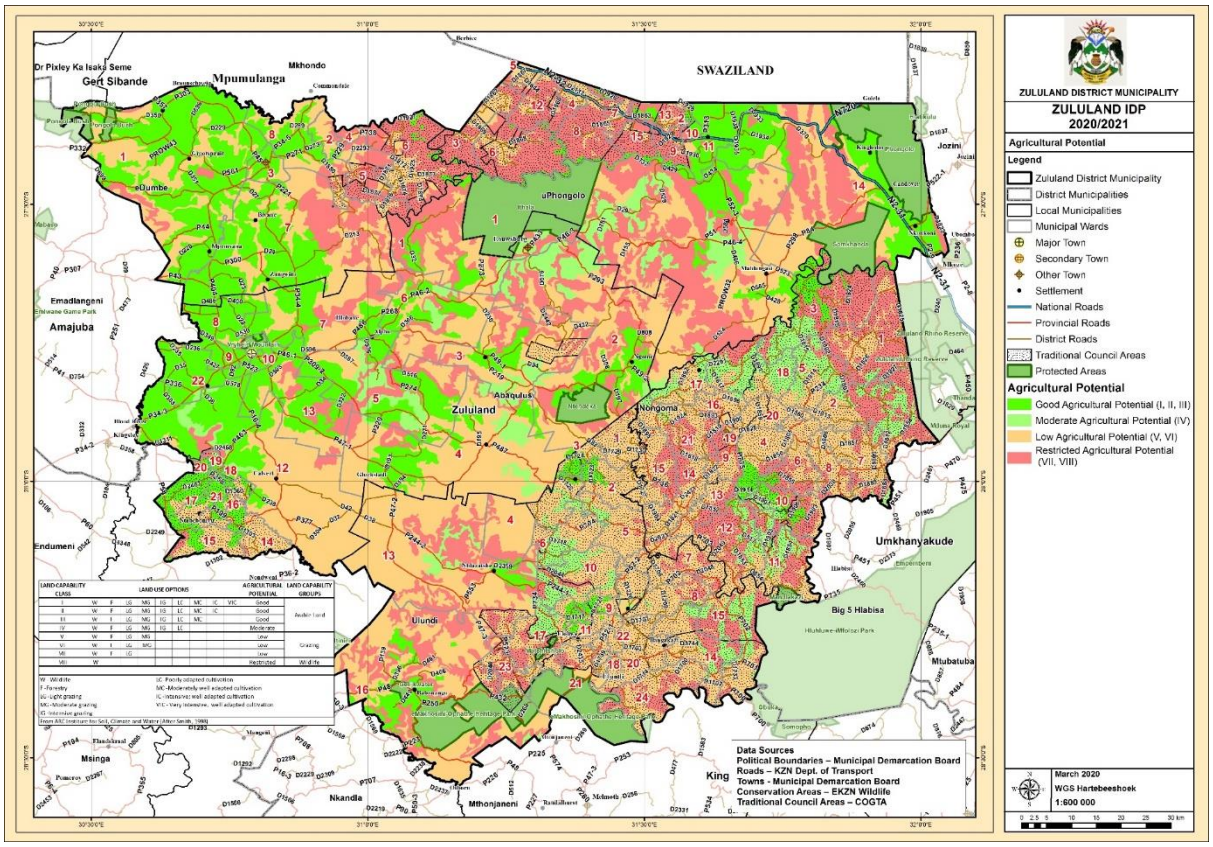
Map 71: Agricultural Land Categories in Zululand



The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform working together with numerous government departments, their respective agencies and the private sector have embarked on rolling-out Agri-parks to all 44 Districts in South Africa, including the Zululand district. The project will kick-start the Rural Economic Transformation for identified rural regions creating jobs in production, farmer support, and processing.

Agricultural potential in the ZDM is dependent on climatic variables such as rainfall and has the potential to contribute towards economic growth within the district. The Western parts of the district contain large amounts of arable land while the eastern parts of the district remain poor arable conditions.

Map 72: Agricultural Land Potential in Zululand



The north-western parts of the district contain high to very high potential land while the eastern and southern parts of the district contain low agricultural potential. These areas, although not suitable for agricultural production, are suitable for livestock and game production (ZDM, 2006a). The highest potential for agriculture is in the Abaqulusi, eDumbe, and uPhongolo local municipalities. High agricultural potential within the uPhongolo valley is attributed to factors such as high irrigation opportunities within the area (DRDLR, 2018). Communal areas of Ulundi and Nongoma do not contain the same amount of agricultural potential apart from the high-lying plateaus within each municipality which do not make up a large portion of the land.

The Valley bushveld within the two Mfolozi Rivers contains the potential for the development of irrigation and agricultural potential.

Additionally, agricultural potential for sugarcane, out-of-season vegetables and sub-tropical fruit, exists within the low-altitude rivers of the valley of uPhongolo and Mfolozi Rivers. However, outside the scope of these valleys is restricted to livestock and game farming and production (DRDLR, 2016).

The terrain of the area also determines the agricultural potential and patterns. The central and north-western parts of the district contain mountainous slopes of 1:3 (33% incline) and steeper with the slopes becoming less steep moving east of the district.

Elevation of the district also influences agricultural activities and potential. The elevation of the district rages from about 0m above sea level to 6987m above sea level. The height above sea level decreases from the coast moving inland. The uPhongolo local municipality and the Nongoma local municipality consist of 1m to 910m above sea level. The eDumbe and Abaqulusi local municipalities range from 655m to 4559m above sea level (DRDLR, 2016).

Table 74: Households involved in agricultural activity type by district

Municipality	Livestock production	Poultry production	Grain and food crops	Industrial crops	Fruit production	Vegetables production	Other
Ugu	20131	27201	30923	160	6332	19214	839
uMgungundlovu	19071	23248	15498	628	6240	28650	1191
uThukela	31368	33745	11599	128	5662	15624	231
uMzinyathi	32186	31548	6410	273	2918	10939	731
Amajuba	12292	17042	7326	61	7013	19201	148
Zululand	**32802**	**36094**	**9111**	**70**	**2085**	**11720**	**662**
uMkhanyakude	24042	31638	7626	212	2180	8432	530
King Cetshwayo	27188	32083	11173	206	6976	21146	1033
iLembe	15427	20766	15502	154	3397	13954	933
Sisonke	23399	27586	16523	205	5221	14691	421
eThekwini	18139	29506	11787	261	7895	24871	1731

From the table above it can be observed that Zululand District Municipality dominates other districts in both poultry and livestock production at 35,4% and 39,0%, respectively. This is a competitive advantage.

Crop, fruit and vegetable production is however lagging far behind and is concerned about the state of food security in Zululand.

4.6.5.5 Commercial Sector (Includes Retail and Services)

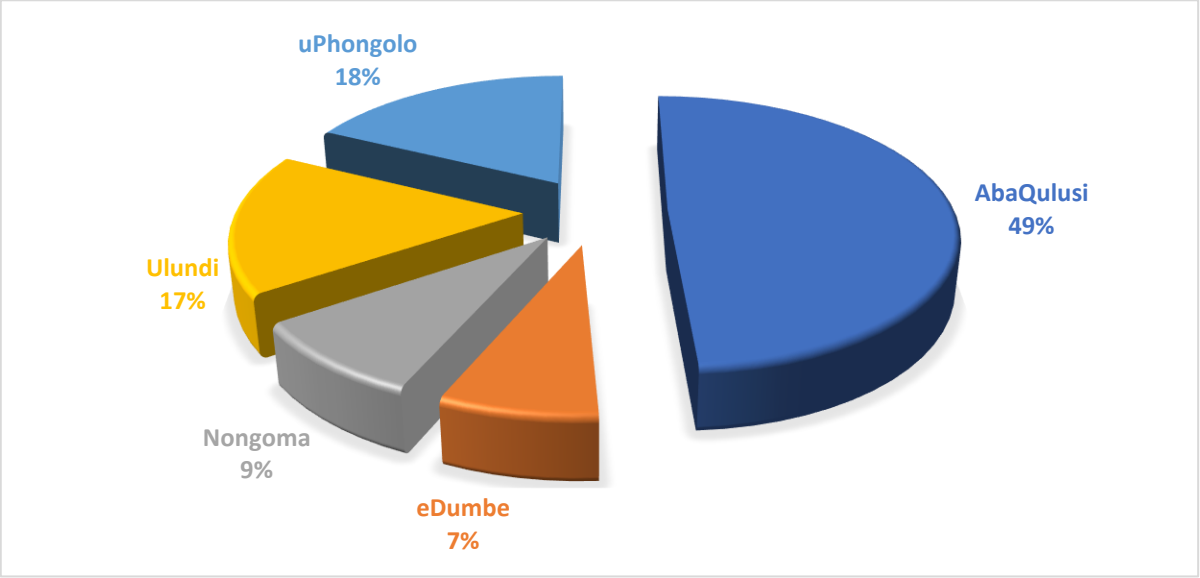
Economic activities tend to concentrate in the major towns. Abaqulusi Municipality, particularly Vryheid has the largest commercial and services sectors (49%) in the district. It functions as a service centre for the surrounding rural population (refer to figure 31 below). Agriculture and mining contribute to its economy, and Vryheid act as a service centre for these activities, followed by uPhongolo and Ulundi with 18% and 17% respectively. The economy of Pongola is based on large-scale commercial production of sugarcane. A major employer in the centre is the Illovo sugar mill. The area has eco-tourism due to its natural resources such as the highly sensitive areas adjacent to the Pongolapoort Dam and the areas between the R69 and the N2. Pongola's retail sector also services the passing N2 traffic.

Ulundi, as the current seat of the Zululand District Municipality, and the former seat of KZN, has a strong public service-oriented economy. Commercial and light industrial activities have developed in support

of the administrative function and the surrounding vast rural settlements. In the town of Ulundi there is a substantial formal and informal retail sector.

Nongoma and Edumbe have the least concentration of economic activities. Nongoma is the only urban centre within the Nongoma municipality. It is principally a large rural market town with both formal and informal economies. There is no industry in the town. Paul Pietersburg in Edumbe Municipality, on the other hand, developed as a service centre for the agriculture sector and the surrounding rural population.

Figure 52: Concentration of business across the district



However, only part of the population can access these services. These nodes are not easily accessible for most of the rural population that currently account for 75% of the district population. In the rural services centres, retail and services are limited. The map reflecting the business and commercial buildings shows the concentration of these in the nodes of Vryheid, Phongola, Ulundi, Paulpietersburg and Nongoma followed by secondary nodes more as service centres.

4.6.5.6 Government Sector

The government sector has a strong presence in the district and makes a major contribution to the Gross Value Added (GVA). This sector is best represented in the Ulundi and Nongoma Municipalities where various regional offices and facilities of provincial government are located. However, Ulundi losing its status as Provincial Capital in the last decade negatively impacts the contribution of this sector.

4.6.5.7 Construction Sector

The construction sector has experienced negative growth in recent years. Some of the major recent and current construction activities in the district include:

- The general residential market.

- Major infrastructure construction, e.g., the Paris Dam, major roads such as the P700 and other strategic linkages.
- The building of lodges and tourism facilities, e.g., lodges to be built at Emakhosini, in areas surrounding the Pongolapoort Dam and on private game farms.
- The provision of basic services to the previously disadvantaged urban and rural communities within the district municipality.
- The provision of low-income housing to the urban and rural communities of the district.
- Building of municipal and public sector buildings, e.g., the offices of the District Municipality.

4.6.5.8 Transport Sector

The distinction in the transport industry in the Zululand District Municipality can be made between various sub-sectors, viz. road freight transport, public road transport (dominated by the taxi industry), air transport and rail freight transport. In terms of the "informal" sector, stakeholders also identify the so-called "bakkie" industry responsible for the transport of goods from distributors/wholesalers to a range of retailers located in the rural areas. Some of the opportunities that are presented in this sector include rural road maintenance and upgrading of rural roads which will continue to establish better linkages between settlements, rural nodes, and municipal centres, thus increasing access to economic opportunities whilst increasing access to job opportunities. The need for establishing a stopover point for trucks in the Vryheid area has been identified in various planning studies.

4.6.6 EMPLOYMENT BY SECTORS

The Quarterly Employment Statistics (QES) shows that all four sectors in the first quarter of 2019 witnessed a decrease, with the Formal sector recording the largest employment losses of 126 000, followed by the Informal sector at 68 000. The number of discouraged work seekers and the number of people who were not economically active for some reason other than discouragement increased by 156 000 and 169 000, respectively, between the fourth quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019, resulting in a net increase of 325 000 in the not economically active population (Stats SA, 2019).

Figure 53: Employment By Industry

	KZN	Zululand	eDumbe	uPhongolo	Abaqulusi	Nongoma	Ulundi
Primary Sector	**6.5**	**9.3**	**24.5**	**25.8**	**5.1**	**5.3**	**4.1**
Agriculture	6.0	8.4	22.9	25.4	4.6	4.3	2.8
Mining	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.3
Secondary Sector	**19.2**	**13.8**	**13.5**	**11.0**	**18.0**	**12.0**	**8.7**
Manufacturing	13.1	7.5	8.5	4.1	11.5	4.1	3.8
Electricity	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.3
Construction	5.7	5.8	4.9	6.0	6.1	7.1	4.6
Tertiary Sector	**74.4**	**77.0**	**61.9**	**63.3**	**76.8**	**82.6**	**87.1**
Trade	17.5	15.9	10.5	13.7	17.9	17.2	14.7

	KZN	Zululand	eDumbe	uPhongolo	Abaqulusi	Nongoma	Ulundi
Transport	5.2	4.0	3.7	3.0	4.7	3.5	3.4
Finance	16.0	14.9	10.2	8.2	18.4	12.6	15.5
Community services	25.0	32.5	21.8	23.7	26.4	43.7	45.7
Households	10.7	9.7	15.7	14.7	9.4	5.6	7.8

Source: IHS Markit, 2019

The table above shows that employment in the province is concentrated predominantly in the community services sector at 25 percent in 2018. This is closely followed by Trade and Finance at 17.5 and 16 percent, respectively. Hence, the tertiary sector is the largest employer in the province with approximately 74.4 percent of jobs emanating from the sector. This trend is undesirable in a developing country like South Africa which strives to create jobs for the growing labour force. Rather, the secondary sector should be the largest employer as it involves more labour-intensive industries such as manufacturing and construction.

4.6.6.1 Implementation of LED Plan, Economic Recovery Plan

4.6.6.1.1 SMME Promotion/ Development

- SMME Policy Framework Plan has been developed to stimulate economic activities.
- The Zululand SMMEs Framework provides a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative framework for the development of SMMEs in Zululand District Municipality.
- It recognises the unique roles performed by this diverse and dynamic sector in the province in the creation of employment, contribution to economic growth, and the provision of sustainable livelihoods

4.6.6.1.2 Agricultural Sectoral Development

In order to achieve the aforementioned, we employ different approaches which include the provision of support of economic activities e.g. equipment and inputs, facilitating institutions that could help businesses within the district e.g. Co-ops, direct intervention in form of capacity building, and funding in some instances.

4.6.6.1.3 Ukulima Program

The primary objective of LED in the Agricultural Sector is based on the vision of a modern and effectiveness of the Municipality which is inspired and activated to achieve higher service objectives, aiming constantly:

- Exploit the potential of the agricultural sector through Ukulima.
- Effective utilization of available, yet limited resources.

The unavailability of implements (i.e. ploughs) as well as agricultural inputs (seeds, seedlings and fertilizers) has a negative impact on our communities. We are receiving a number of different requests

that we are "unable" to execute. Agriculture is one of the sectors that employs a number of people and also reduces poverty, as we are facing the current situation ZDM is at risk of being unable to fight poverty. The unavailability of ploughs is hindering the municipality to assist small farmers who are solely depending on this programme.

Table 75: Ukulima Co-Op Support Programme Implementation

Local Municipality	Quarter 1		Quarter 2		Quarter 3		Quarter 4	
	Co-ops	Hectors	Co-ops	Hectors	Co-ops	Hectors	Co-ops	Hectors
Ulundi	71	84	73	80	48	50	23	34
Nongoma	58	68	62	70	40	65	21	44
uPhongolo	25	56	39	78	47	94	12	19
eDumbe	10	25	25	49	14	32	6	10
Abaqulusi	18	38	34	71	27	55	5	23
Total	**182**	**271 Ha**	**233**	**348 Ha**	**176**	**296 Ha**	**130**	**67 Ha**

4.6.6.1.4 Economic Recovery Plan

The Economic Recovery Plan is currently under implementation. Several community members and small businesses in Zululand have benefited from the Zululand Economic Recovery Fund ringfenced solely to cushion the effects of the national state of disaster.

The implementation of the catalytic projects is outlined in the catalytic project implementation section.

4.6.7 Strategic Economic Analysis

4.6.7.1 Comparative Advantage

Comparative advantage refers to a local economy's ability to produce a particular good or render a service at a lower opportunity cost and more efficiently than another local economy.

ZDM has a strong comparative advantage in agriculture and government services.

- The municipality's strength in government and community services is improving.
- The ZDM is historically strong in terms of agriculture but is losing its advantage.

In terms of comparative advantage performance Agriculture is once again identified as an identification sector when using the industry targeting classification. This is because it employs a high number of people in the region, as seen by the fact that it has the highest location quotient of all the sectors.

Another noteworthy high-priority retention target sector is trade, which to some degree represents activities linked to tourism.

4.6.7.2 Base Economic Resources and Economic Infrastructure

This aspect is thoroughly analysed in the Basic Services Delivery chapter as well as the LED Strategy.

4.6.7.3 Green Economy

The following are some of the opportunities that the green economy can present in the economy of the district:

- Green energy: Creating (renewable) energy generation and green manufacturing such as solar energy, energy from waste, and biogas.
- Green property: New green residential developments, Establishing a green Industry Estate and green offices and retail.
- Green infrastructure: Making use of environmentally friendly infrastructure such as solar panels and rainwater harvesting.
- Green industry that supports manufacturing related to alternative technologies, such as solar panels and wind turbines, and the establishment of green industry business parks.
- Green landscape: Creating Municipal zoned conservation areas/servitudes / ecological corridors/setback lines and Public Open Space zones.
- Green jobs: Public employment schemes to support natural resource management like Working for Water, Working for Wetlands, rehabilitation programmes; recycling and community cleaning.
- Green skills development.

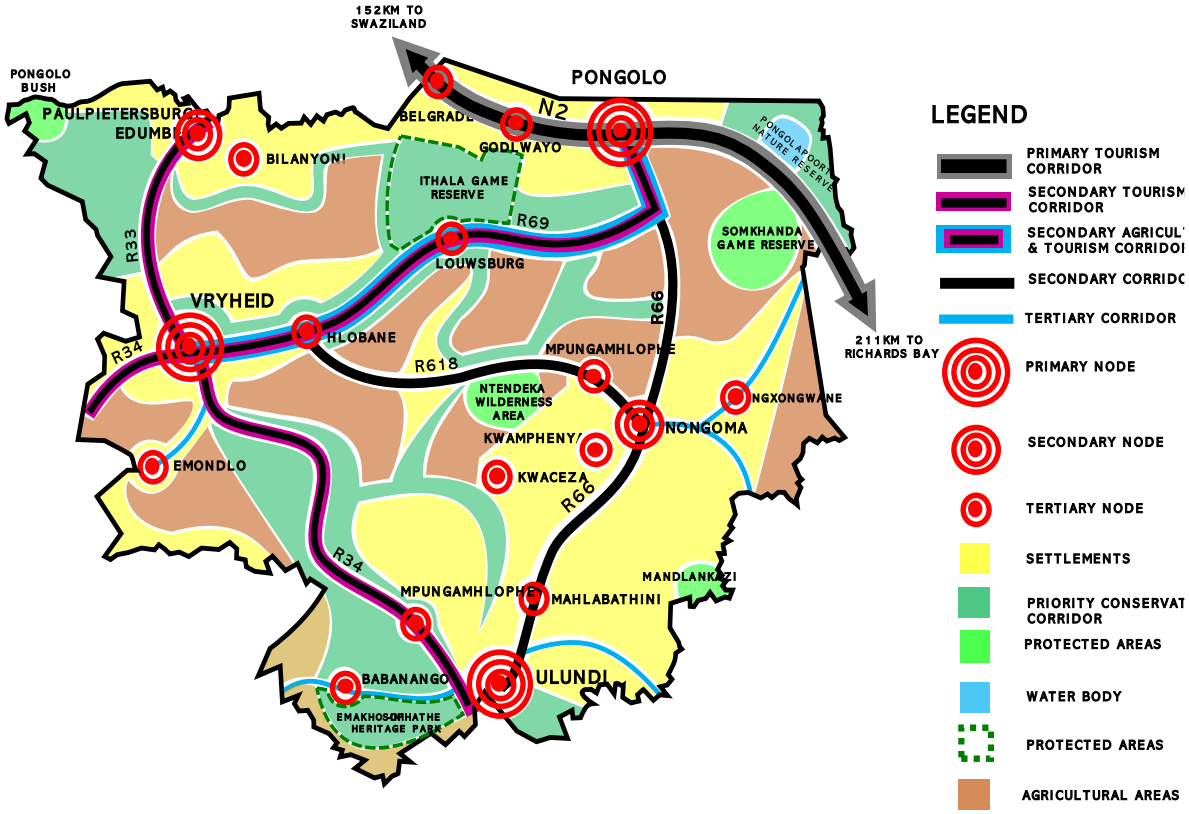
1.1.1.1 Compatibility of LED and Spatial Planning

This section addresses the instruments aiding LED through Spatial Planning:

1.1.1.1.1 Regional Economic Development

The map below demonstrates the regional economic approach to development in Zululand.

Map 73: Regional Economic Development



The ZDM is one of the districts in the KZN Province that has experienced a net decline in employment, a shrinking size of the district economy and reduced contribution to the provincial economy. This is a result of the closure of coal mining operations, lack of investment in the agricultural sector and massive poverty and underdevelopment in areas that previously fell under the erstwhile KwaZulu-Government.

The SDF will therefore facilitate balanced regional development. This does not imply equal development of all parts of the district but emphasises effective exploitation of development potential and comparative advantages of the district so that the benefit of overall economic growth is shared by the inhabitants of all the different parts of the district.

1.1.1.1.2 Municipal Bylaws

By-laws are a set of regulations used by municipalities to give effect to their policies, including economic development policies. Although they are akin to legislation, they cannot conflict with provincial and national legislation. The following issues are a priority in developing by-laws for ZDM and local municipalities:

- District: Water and sanitation, as well as environmental health by-laws, which are developed and implemented by the District Municipality.

- Local level: Property rates by-laws dealing with the way the municipality will use its rates policy to promote economic development. The by-law in this regard may suggest favourable rating for SMMEs and rebates in cases where property owners have undertaken building improvement (refurbishment) or redevelopment.
- Local level: Trading by-laws for regulating trading activities within the municipal area. This deals mainly with conditions under which trading should occur, storage of goods, etc.
- Local level: Informal sector management by-laws, which are intended to give effect to the informal sector management policy.

4.6.7.3.1 Spatial Development Framework

The spatial development framework is the part of the integrated development plan that guides municipalities in the areas of land use, land management and spatial imperatives in future development. It identifies spatial development challenges facing the district and presents a spatial translation of the development strategy outlined in the IDP. It adopts a service centre approach and accordingly identifies Ulundi, Phongola and Vryheid as primary development nodes. Secondary nodes are Nongoma and Edumbe. This recognises the role each of these areas play in the delivery of services and governance, as well as their contribution to the district economy. Tertiary nodes spread uneven throughout the district serve as major connectors between settlement areas and major economic/administrative hubs. It aligns with the SDFs of the neighbouring district municipalities and provides a framework for the preparation of local municipality SDFs and land use schemes.

The ZDM SDF contains spatial proposals that target primary areas of intervention in the district. These cover the following areas:

- Environmental management
- Hierarchical network of development corridors
- Development nodes as investment points
- Sustainable Human Settlements
- Service delivery and infrastructure needs
- District economic development

Source: ZDM SDF

The 5-year implementation plan under section 1.30.2 of this IDP highlights the prioritised LED initiatives within the spatial planning environment.

4.6.7.4 Ease of Doing Business

Municipalities experience various challenges in fulfilling their role in creating an effective environment for doing business. Red Tape usually stems from inefficient procedures and systems that are related to administrative management, inefficiencies in the communication and information exchange within and between organisations and external stakeholders, and ineffective rules and regulations that do not achieve certain policy goals or unanticipated costs (DTI, 2013).

- Poor state of some of the roads and other infrastructure, which increases the effective cost of doing business in Zululand District.
- Inadequate entrepreneurial business support from organisations such as SEDA.
- Small entrepreneurial base which means that only a few individuals own businesses. This introduces inertia and reduces innovation and diversity of activity.
- Lack of awareness of potential business opportunities in Zululand leads to low diversity and high concentration in a few forms of activity.
- Prospects of looting that might hinder business retention within Zululand.
- Regulatory framework might also give threats of ease of doing business in Zululand.

Further details can be found in the Zululand LED Strategy, which is an annexure to the IDP.

4.6.7.5 Job Creation

Local government is not directly responsible for creating jobs. Rather, it is responsible for taking active steps to ensure that the overall economic and social conditions of the locality are conducive to the creation of employment opportunities.

Be that as it may, through the National Government's Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), the municipality can employ people from within its community to alleviate poverty.

The table below demonstrates the employment and job creation analysis in the previous financial years.

Table 76: Employment and job creation analysis

Municipality	**2021/22**					
	WO Targets	**Achieved WO**	**FTEs Targets**	**Achieved FTEs**	**WO Deficit**	**FTE Deficit**
eDumbe	154	244	56	123	90	67
uPhongolo	463	433	173	225	-30	52
AbaQulusi	383	521	142	209	138	67
Nongoma	335	508	116	223	173	108
Ulundi	383	624	144	388	241	244
Zululand	1 374	965	464	839	-409	375
Total	**3 092**	**3 295**	**1 094**	**2 006**	**203**	**912**
Municipality	**2020/21**					
	WO Targets	**Achieved WO**	**FTEs Targets**	**Achieved FTEs**	**WO Deficit**	**FTE Deficit**
eDumbe	152	187	55	64	35	9
uPhongolo	461	243	172	136	-218	-36
AbaQulusi	379	767	140	266	388	125
Nongoma	333	475	115	189	142	74
Ulundi	380	652	142	363	272	220
Zululand	1 370	1 122	462	760	-248	297
Total	**3 074**	**3 446**	**1 087**	**1 777**	**372**	**691**

Municipality	2022/23					
	WO Targets	Achieved WO	FTEs Targets	Achieved FTEs	WO Deficit	FTE Deficit
eDumbe	155	194	56	57	39	1
uPhongolo	465	397	174	190	-68	16
AbaQulusi	385	402	143	120	17	-23
Nongoma	336	508	116	192	172	76
Ulundi	387	520	146	198	133	52
Zululand	1 374	1 136	464	436	-238	-28
Total	**3 102**	**3 157**	**1 099**	**1193**	**55**	**94**

With a larger budget, the Zululand District Municipality employs the most community members on its EPWP programme. During the 2021 there is a decline in the FTEs achieved due to the impact of the COVID pandemic on the municipal business processes. During the 2022/23 financial year, two major projects stalled due to poor performance of the Consultant which affected the ability of the municipality to meet its target. However these projects have resumed with new service providers appointed and the EPWP targets are anticipated to be met during the 4th quarter.

4.6.8 Social Development Indicators

Section 152(1)[d] of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa mandates the Zululand District Municipality to promote social and economic development.

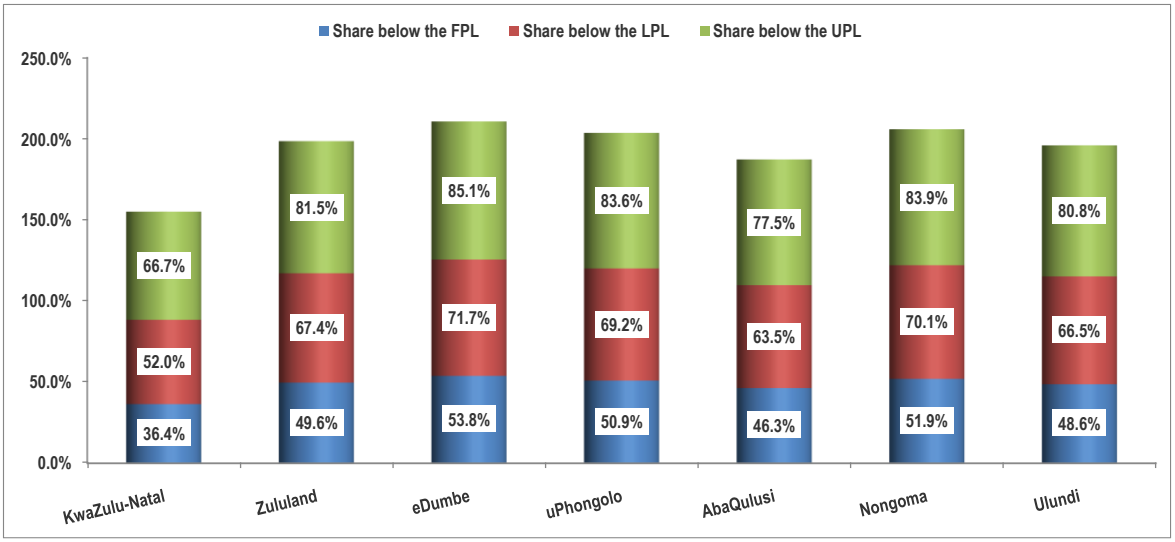
The United National (UN) member countries adopted the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in 2015, which are building on the successes of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This sub-section focuses on the development indicators which KZN and Zululand district municipality use to track progress and identify areas that still need attention. The four main development indicators traditionally used are poverty, the Gini coefficient, the Human Development Index (HDI) and functional literacy rates. Indicators such as health, crime, and access to basic services (electricity, water, and sanitation), and housing statistics are discussed under the socio-economic profile above.

4.6.8.1 Poverty

A poverty line establishes a minimum socially acceptable standard for a predetermined welfare indicator to separate the poor from the non-poor (Stats SA, 2015). Currently, three poverty lines are being used: the food poverty line[4] (FPL), lower-bound poverty line (LBPL) and the upper-bound poverty line (UBPL).

[4] The FPL's are defined by Stats SA as follows: the "FPL refers to the amount of money that an individual will need to afford the minimum required daily energy intake, the LBPL refers to the food poverty line plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose total expenditure is equal to the food poverty line, and the UBPL refers to the food poverty line plus the average amount derived from non-food items of households whose food expenditure is equal to the FPL" (Stats SA: National Poverty Lines, 2018).

Figure 54: Poverty levels in KZN and Zululand 2018



Source: IHS Markit, 2019

The figure above illustrates the poverty rate as separated according to its respective poverty lines (FPL, LBPL, and UBPL). The province had a lower proportion of people living under the food poverty line (36.4 percent) in 2018 compared to those living under the lower-bound poverty line (52 percent) and the upper bound poverty line (66.7 percent). The district has a similar trend with 49.6 percent of the populous living below the FPL, compared to a higher rate of persons living under the LPL (67.4 percent) and the UBPL (81.5 percent). The rate of the district is higher than that of the province in respect of all poverty lines.

This is mainly because Zululand is largely rural and as such access to basic services, as well as job opportunities are somewhat lacking.

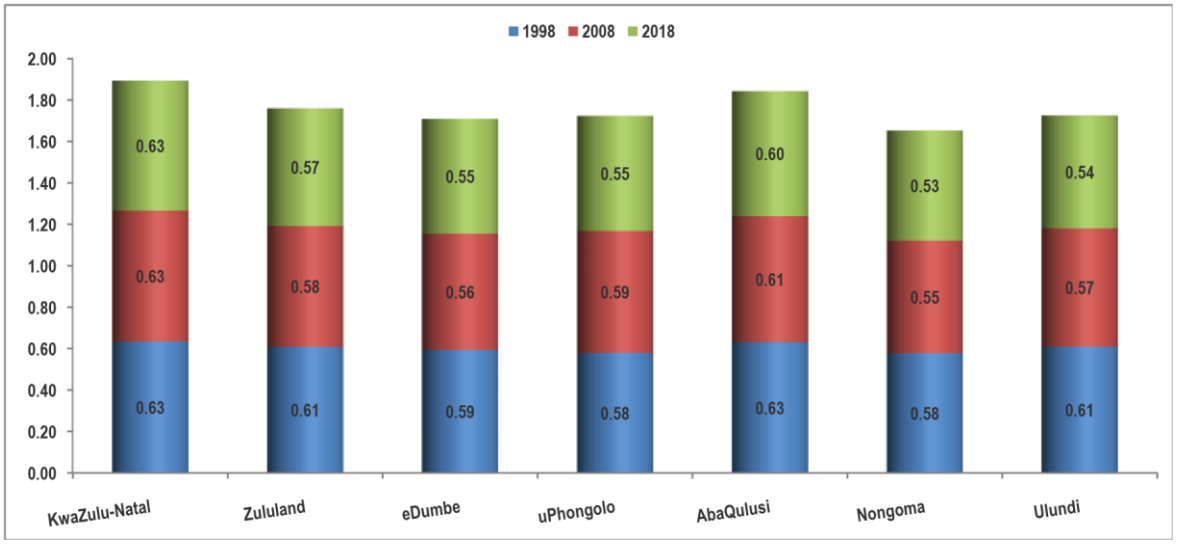
Regarding the local municipalities, eDumbe has the highest rate of people living under all three poverty lines (53.8 per cent under the FPL, 71.7 percent under the LPL, and 85.1 percent under the UPL). This can mainly be ascribed to the fact that the bulk of the population within this local municipality live in rural areas and lack basic services. Abaqulusi has the lowest number of persons living below the FPL (46.3 percent), LPL (63.5 percent) and UPL (77.5 percent), mainly since the main economic hub (Vryheid) of Zululand is based within this local municipality.

4.6.8.2 Income Inequality

Income inequality is one of the triple challenges currently facing South Africa; these being high poverty, high inequality, and high unemployment. A conventional statistical measure used worldwide to explore the status quo in terms of income inequality is the Gini coefficient[5] which ranges from zero to one.

[5] The Gini coefficient measures the degree of inequality in the distribution of income among people living in a society. Given the interval of this statistic, a coefficient closer to zero indicates low inequality, and a coefficient closer to one indicates high inequality.

Table 77: Gini Coefficient, 1998, 2008 And 2018



Source: IHS Markit, 2019

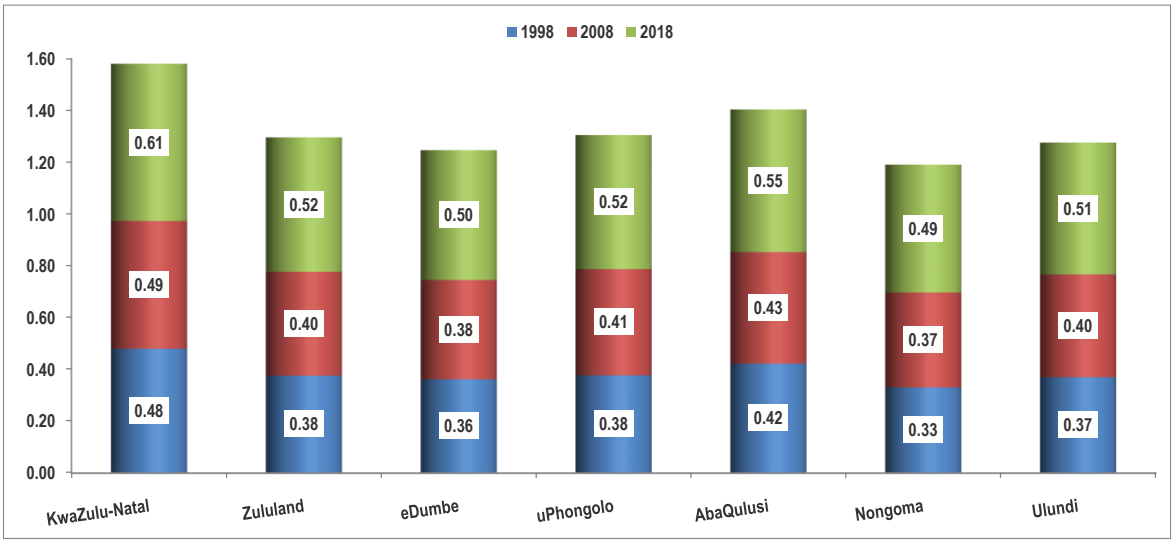
The figure above illustrates the Gini coefficients of KZN, Zululand and its local municipalities for the periods 1998, 2008 and 2018. The income inequality of the province remained stable 0.63 percent over all three years. Although income inequality decreased in Zululand from 0.61 in 1998 to 0.57 in 2018 it remains high. All the local municipalities showed a decline in inequality from 2008 to 2018, however, all hovered around the 0.55 percent mark, with Abaqulusi at 0.6 percent. This is disturbing, as it implies extremely high inequality, and is an indication that policies need to be put in place to reduce this challenge.

4.6.8.3 Human Development

In 2018, with an average Human Development Index[6] (HDI) of 0.52 (at the local municipality level), it is apparent from Figure 35 that the Zululand district inclines towards the medium. It stands at 0.54 below the provincial average of 0.61, indicating that the rate of human development in Zululand is progressing at a slower pace relative to KZN. At a local municipality level, Abaqulusi had the highest HDI at 0.55, whilst Nongoma had the lowest at 0.49.

Table 78: HDI For The Province, The District, And Its Municipalities In 1998, 2008 And 2018

[6] The Human Development Index (HDI) focuses on assessing and ranking the development of countries in achieving long and healthy lives, improving knowledge of its citizens and ensuring a better standard of living.

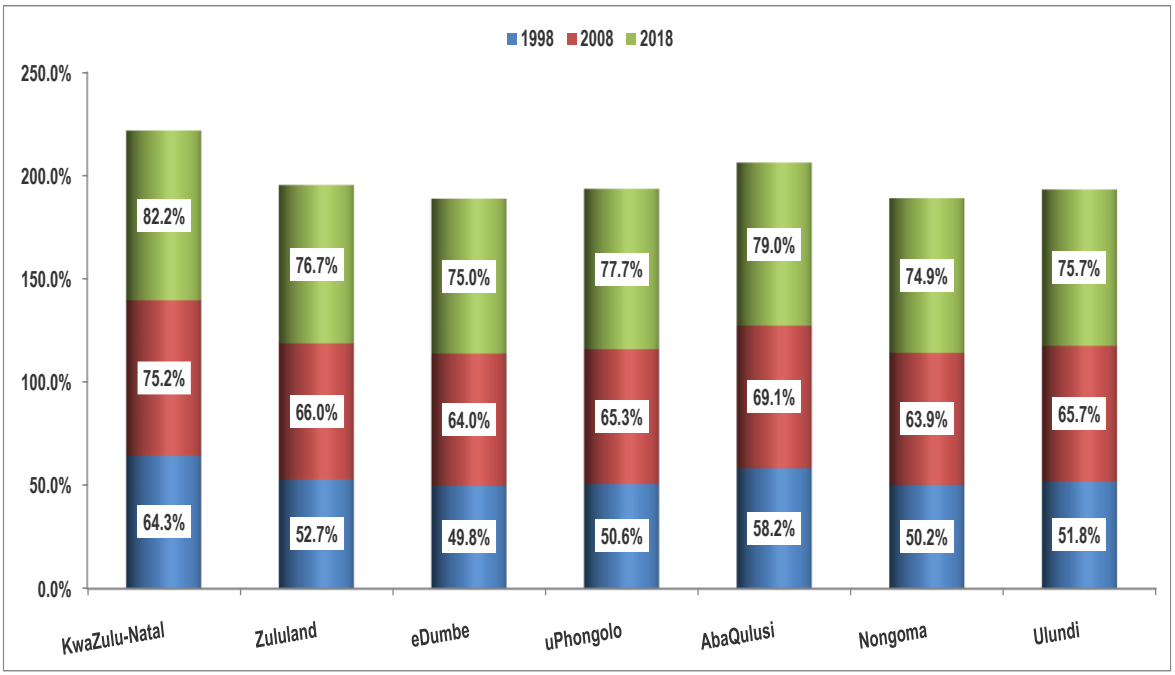


Source: IHS Markit, 2019

4.6.8.4 Literacy Rate

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding, a short simple sentence about one's daily life. The literacy rate in KZN has increased substantially between the periods 1998 to 2018, from 64.3 per cent in the former year to 82.2 per cent in the latter. This reflects the outcomes of all strategic measures aimed at ensuring that people can read and write; this includes the elderly and the provision of support to disadvantaged communities in terms of school needs for children. The district and all local municipalities show a similar achievement. Figure 36 shows the literacy rate in KZN, Zululand and its local municipalities in 1998, 2008, and 2018.

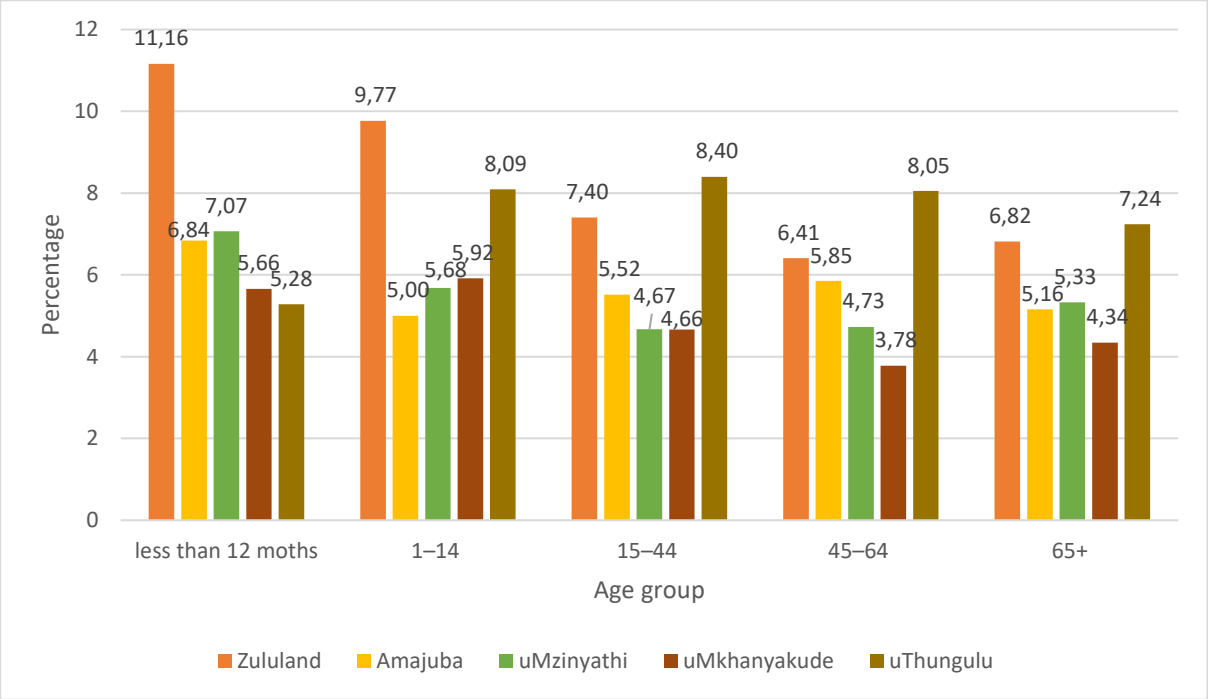
Figure 55: Literacy rate in KZN and Zululand, 1998, 2008 and 2018



Source: IHS Markit, 2019

4.6.8.5 Mortality Rate

Figure 56: No. of Deaths by Age & District

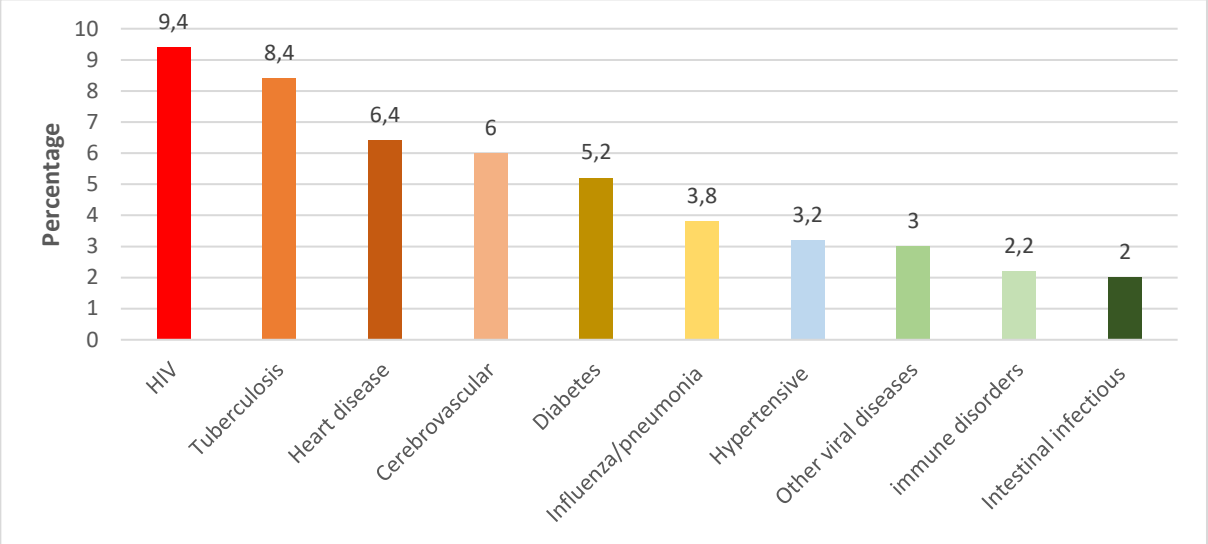


Source: StatSa, 2016

A presentation of deaths by age is depicted graphically on the figure above Zululand district has high levels of infant mortality (11,16 %) for those less than 12 months old compared with its neighbouring districts in the province. It also has a death rate in age group 1 to 14 years and fares second to uThungulu/King Cetshwayo in the age groups 15 to 44 years 45 to 64 years and those above 65 years of age. These statistics are of great concern as they reflect a situation where the health of the population is under threat, and this tends to cut across other sectors with adverse impacts on the population in the district.

The Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) was the leading cause of death in Zululand in 2016 making up 9,4 % of deaths in the district as shown on the figure below. Tuberculosis and heart disease followed HIV with 8,4 % and 6,4 % respectively. The scourge of HIV is a complex one in which ARVs have proved effective in lowering mortality but have not been effective in lowering infection, transmission and spread of the pandemic.

Figure 57: Ten Underlying Causes Of Death In The Zululand District



Source: Stats SA, 2016

Social Development of the community sectors, namely women, senior citizens, men, people with disabilities, and children is the core priorities of Zululand District Municipality. One of the community development objectives in the District's IDP states that Zululand District Municipality is to initiate and implement social upliftment programmes/projects. Over and above the municipal projects and services rendered to ensure that communities of Zululand have an enabling and safe environment to live in, there are currently four major social programmes that the Department of Community Development is implementing to ensure that the quality of life in Zululand is improved.

4.6.9 Municipal Social Development Programmes

4.6.9.1 Vulnerable Groups

One of the social developments IDP Objectives of the ZDM is the social upliftment of communities in the ZDM. It entails the reduction of poverty by implementing community development projects. One of the indicators of this objective is the number of people participating in Capacity Building Programmes. Community Development is further embedded in many ways in the Community Services Department.

Zululand District Municipality has gone the extra mile to ensure that widows, orphans, and people living with disabilities are on the map and are fully recognized and involved in all social and economic development programmes by providing them with a platform and a budget to cater to their projects and moreover, have their special celebration day known as widows, orphans, and disability day. Typical activities include:

- Women's Summit and Women's Day; Youth Summit; Quality of Life Forum

4.6.9.2 Development of Women

The aim of the Women's summit is to empower women citizens through developmental information dissemination by ZDM and other development external organs. This is a platform where women share information and enter dialogues on issues pertaining to their development. The topics for discussion cover business opportunities, self-help programmes/projects, and education on gender-based violence, women's health, HIV/AIDS and Local Economic Development (LED) initiatives, etc.

These summits have great effect in improving the quality of the lives of women of Zululand District Municipality. Women also do seize business opportunities availed through the municipal LED programmes to alleviate poverty.

4.6.9.3 Children's Programmes

Zululand district is rural and poor with high HIV/AIDS infection rate therefore most of the children in the district come from indigent homes some of which are child headed. The Honourable Mayor therefore initiated a Play and Party programme for children of Zululand whereby she brings together over 5 000 children from the 5 ZDM local municipalities and brings various playing equipment and set them in a sports field for children to truly experience being children and play. Each child is then given a year end (Christmas) gift in the form of toys. Thereafter children are treated to a party with entertainment and a feast with the Mayor.

4.6.9.4 Senior Citizens

There are programs for the Senior citizens whereby 6 000 of them together to meet with the council annually at an event to be addressed by the Mayor on issues pertaining to their general welfare and they are afforded an opportunity to also discussed their social issues as well. This meeting takes place in December. The mayor gives them gifts and has lunch with them.

There are also community LED ward projects which assist the communities to start self-help projects which may be block making, poultry farming, vegetable gardens, sewing, etc. This programme has proven to have a great impact on the lives of people of Zululand.

4.6.9.5 Widows and Orphans

The Council's concern about the welfare of widows and orphans prompted it to start a programme to assist widows to improve their lives through self-help projects. Zululand district municipality implements programmes which were designed and are targeting widows, orphans and people living with disabilities to ensure that their welfare and health is equal to that of their fellow citizens. These citizens are equally recognized and are involved in all social and economic development programmes by providing them with a platform and a budget to cater for their projects, and have their annual special days where they come together to share with the municipality and with themselves their experiences of life and ideas. A

Quality-of-Life Forum has been formed with representation from local Municipal forums of Gender, Disability, Elderly and Children.

4.6.9.6 Disability Programmes

Working with organizations such as CREATE has been beneficial to the Municipality; workshop programmes for Disability Forums of the Local Municipalities are periodically arranged for people living with disabilities to get exposed to their rights and opportunities relating to projects that they may start and opportunities for employment. On their special day, the municipality stages an event where the Council meets with them and assist with handing out wheelchairs and other equipment to make their lives easy.

4.6.9.7 Social Support And Indigent

Like many other Districts, most of the population in the Zululand District Municipality is indigent (approximately 80%) and that means a small revenue base. Therefore, a significant portion of the budget goes towards infrastructure development with very little revenue generated.

National Government Policy derives its standard for free basic water supply from that of the World Health Organisation (25l/p/p/day) which is regarded as sufficient to promote healthy living. The ZDM has an average household rate of 8 persons, meaning that the standard is equal to 6 kilolitres per household per month.

4.6.10 Nation Building and Social Cohesion

Sports Development is one of the community's activities that cut across racial, gender and culture. It promotes development, personal discipline, leadership, teamwork skills and entertainment through sporting activities. It also contributes to the development and empowerment of local communities and encourages interest of learning and gaining more skills. The Zululand District Municipality held a very successful and developmental Mayoral Cup Games. The Zululand District Municipality 56 km Marathon competition races from Nongoma (KwaGqikazi) to Ulundi (Ulundi Regional Stadium). Hundreds of runners from all over the country of South Africa as well as other African Countries took part in this event.

4.6.10.1 Sport Programmes

Sport programmes in ZDM are vibrant; there are annual games for the aged called Golden Games, an ultra-marathon, Mayoral Cup, and Indigenous Games, and ZDM participates in SALGA Games every year. These games have seen our people being selected to represent the province and national level and some proceeding to represent the country at the world games. The Mayor of ZDM initiated this race in 2005 for the communities of Zululand to be exposed to professional running to be able to run even in big

international races. This Comrades Marathon qualifying marathon is organized in conjunction with KwaZulu-Natal athletics and runs between the towns of Nongoma and Ulundi. The 2015 race was in March this year celebrating 10 years of existence and running without fail since its inception. Male and female runners who came first won cars that were donated by local businesses. The marathon is instrumental in the social and economic development of the community of this district because people win money prizes which they use to improve their lives and it boosts local businesses and provides local vendors with the opportunity to sell their goods and service.

4.6.11 Care and Support Programmes

4.6.11.1 Lovelife Programme

The partnership between ZDM and the Love Life Trust keeps growing. This partnership was lobbied by the Hon. Mayor with the intention of improving the quality of healthy lifestyles for young people in Zululand.

Youth is employed at the centre to implement the 'Make Your Move' campaign at schools which is the concept of educating young people to assist them to make informed decisions and to eradicate teenage pregnancy.

4.6.11.2 Aids Council

Zululand District Aids Council (DAC) was officially launched on the 14 December 2007. All Local Municipalities have been assisted to launch their functional Local AIDS Councils. ZDM HIV and AIDS Unit has also successfully established Ward Aids Committees (WAC), all 89 ZDM wards have their WAC established.

4.6.11.3 Youth Skills Development Programmes

Indonsa Arts & Craft Centre is based in Ulundi and it is one of best community art centres in the KZN province. It has grown from strength to strength helping young people to acquire skills in fashion design, music (instruments) and visual arts. The courses are of duration of six months. Admission is free. The courses are aimed to assist young people that complete matric but lack funds to further their studies at tertiary institutions and assist those that have academic qualifications but are unemployed so that their opportunities to get employed are improved.

Graduates are encouraged by being given starter packs on graduation day to start their own businesses; they are however encouraged to form cooperatives in order improve their chances of accessing better funding. Through the Centre an annual Art Festival/Competition called 'Umbele Wethu' is held in all the five municipalities under the Zululand District Municipalities and a big District final event in which the youth compete in all genres of music, dances, drama, and painting. They win money prizes to encourage

them to advance their talents into careers. The music winners are assisted with free recording their music at the Indonsa Art Centre studio. Several musicians that were trained at Indonsa and those that were picked from Umbele Wethu have grown to become professional musicians.

Over the past year, the following was achieved:

- 168 have been trained in Visual Arts and graphic designing of which 13 are self-employed.
- School educators also register for training as well as those who run their own companies.
- 198 in Fashion Designing graduates,
- 63 in Music and instruments,
- 22 in Drama, 16 have been afforded a chance to perform overseas.
- +/-4550 school learners in one day training programme in visual arts.

4.6.12 Key Challenges

Lack of funds for Social Upliftment Initiatives

High Unemployment, Low Wages and indigent population

Shortage of Hospitals, clinics and police stations

High HIV rate

4.6.13 SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Established commercial centres in each local municipality.	Low contribution to the provincial economy.	High agricultural potential.	Technological advancement.
Established agricultural sector. Tourist destinations of national significance.	Concentration of the district economy in Ulundi and Vryheid. Lack of investment and job opportunities in rural areas.	Coal mining	Mechanisation of the agricultural sector.
Extensive timber plantations.	Dependence on community services.	Heritage and eco-tourism.	Exposure to international markets and trade.
Maize and sugar cane processing.	Communities that access schools and clinics beyond a 5km radius.	Processing of various agricultural products.	Diseases.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Good access to schools.	Relatively high poverty level.	Large growing Population.	-
Existing social facilities such as hospitals.	Income inequality.	Coal mining.	-
-	Low human development index.	Existing TVET Colleges.	-
-	High mortality (child) rate.	Satellite campus of one of the universities in the province.	-
-	-	Established economic centres.	-

4.7 Municipal Financial Viability & Management Analysis

4.7.1 Capital Funding And Expenditure

4.7.1.1 Income

Zululand District Municipality's (ZDM) operating revenues grew from R1 230 035 536 in 2022 to R1 334 008 015 in 2023. The increase resulted from an increase in our revenue from non-exchange transaction (government grants and subsidies).

Revenue from government grants and subsidies has increased by R120 105 193 from R1 149 226 650 in 2022 to R1 269 331 843 in 2023.

Revenue from investments has increased from R3 705 403 in 21/22 to R7 433 381 in 2023.

Total operating revenue indicates that the Municipality is more dependent on grant funding from National and Provincial Government. The figure below illustrates operating revenue over a period of three (3) years.

Financial Year	2022-2023	2021-2022	2020-2021
Amount	R1 334 008 015	R1 230 035 536	R1 089 071 550

The table below indicates conditional grants the ZDM received over the last three years.

Table 79: Conditional Grants over the past 3 Years

Grant	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Equitable Share	586 390 977	524 645 000	564 272 000
FMG	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
EPWP	8 517 000	9 612 000	9 261 000
National Skills Fund Grant	59 613 288	0	0
LGSETA Grant	478 000	0	0
National Arts Council Grant	19 657	0	0
Prince Mangosuthu Airport Grant	500 000	0	0
Accelerated Intervention Programme (Boreholes)	1 554 104	0	0
Indonsa Grant	1 911 000	1 911 000	1 911 000
KZN Grant Spatial Development Framework	0	241 770	0
KZN Grant Tourism Strategy	0	269 354	0
KZN Grant Amafa Research Institute	200 000	100 000	0
MIG	259 530 000	269 111 000	221 235 000
RBIG	250 247 000	222 531 000	113 798 000
WSIG	95 000 000	110 000 000	105 500 000
RRAMS	2 529 000	1 647 023	2 383 000
KZN Kwamajomela Project	1 641 817	7 958 503	3 820 680
Total	1 269 331 843	1 149 226 650	1 024 569 556

4.7.1.2 Expenditure

The table below illustrates operating expenditure over a period of three (3) years;

Financial Year	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Amount	R 992 266 417	R 917 533 545	R 820 791 933

The increase is attributable to a combination of the salary increases year on year and the filling of vacancies during the current financial year. This type of expenditure contributes 29.77% to the current total expenditure. Employees and councillors remuneration costs has increased by 7.78% during the current financial year whilst the increase was 7.98% in 2022.

The table below analyses trends in capital grant funding.

Table 80: Capital grant funding over a 3-year period

	2020/2021			2021/2022			2022/2023		
GRANT NAME	BUDGET	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE	BUDGET	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE	BUDGET	RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	113 798 000	113 798 000	113 798 000	222 531 000.00	222531000.00	222 531 000.00	250 247 000.00	250 247 000.00	250 247 000.00
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	221 235 000	221 235 000	221 235 000	269 111 000.00	269111000.00	269 111 000.00	259 530 000.00	259 530 000.00	259 530 000.00
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	105 500 000	105 500 000	105 500 000	110 000 000.00	110000000.00	110 000 000.00	95 000 000.00	95 000 000.00	95 000 000.00
Kwamajomela Grant	5 600 000.00	3 820 680.00	1 779 320.00	9 600 320.00	9600320.00	7 958 502.87	1 641 817.00		1 641 817.00
Rural Road Assets Management Systems Grant	2 383 000	2 383 000	2 383 000	2 416 000.00	2416000.00	1 647 023.00	2 529 000.00	2 529 000.00	2 529 000.00
Accellerated Intervention Programme (Boreholes)							3 000 000.00	3 000 000.00	1 554 104.00
	448 516 000	**446 736 680**	**444 695 320**	**613 658 320**	**613 658 320**	**611 247 526**	**611 947 817**	**610 306 000**	**610 501 921**

4.7.1.2.1 Roll-over grants

- KwaMajomela grant allocation was for a 3 year period.
- The Rural Road Asset Management was gazetted in DORA, unfortunately, the rollover was not approved by National Treasury.

4.7.1.2.2 Investment Register

Immediately after receipt of the grant, the available cash that will not be used to disburse payments is invested on a separate account to ring fence that specific grant. The table below illustrates the investment register of the municipality for the 2021/2022 financial year.

Table 81: DC 26 Investment Register 2022/2023

ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

INVESTMENT REGISTER 22/23

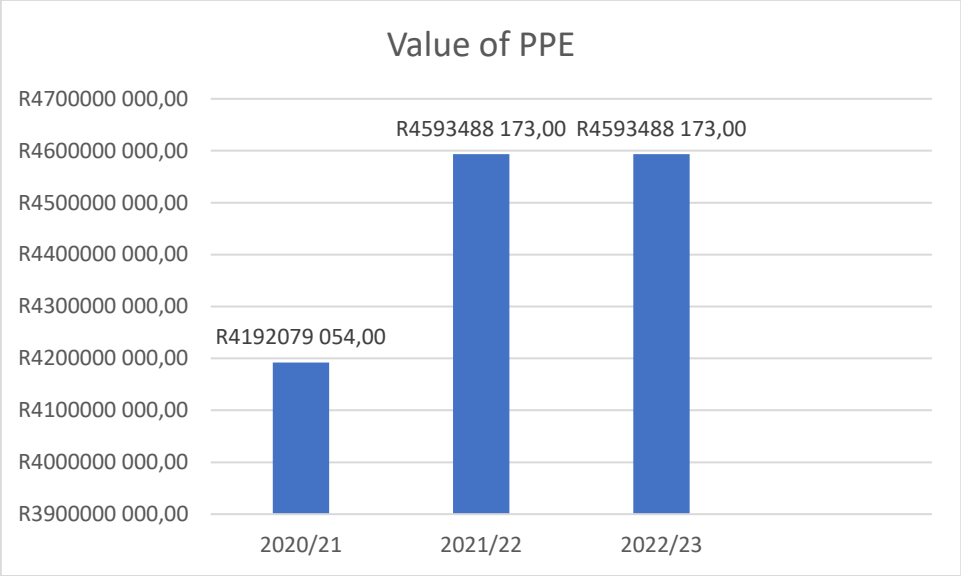
5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Institution where a/c is held		Period	Interest	Cheque	Amount	Interest	INTEREST		JNL if	Withdrawal	Receipt	Accumulate	BALANCE
and Maturity date		(days)	Rate	No.	Invested	(days)	Calculated	Received	capitalised	Amount	No.	Interest	
ABSA CALL ACCOUNT NUMBER	VOTE NUMBER												
26 July 2022 to indefinate	15055053120ZZZZZZ11	-	0.0615	93-7292-8600	25 000 000.00		126 484.13						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 25 August 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00					25 126 484.13			- 25 000 000.00
Interest Received 25 August 2022	15051341170102ZZZZ11							126 484.13					-
ABSA	VOTE NUMBER												
26 July 2022 to 24 October 2022	15055053120ZZZZZZ11	91	0.0610	20-8055-1043	25 000 000.00		380 205.48						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 24 October 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00			411 993.15		25 411 993.15			- 25 000 000.00
Interest Received 24 October 2022	15051341170102ZZZZ11												-
SANDARD BANK													
26 July 2022 to 22 August 2022	15055053420ZZZZZZ11	30	0.06425	348465874-025	25 000 000.00		132 020.55						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 25 August 2022	15055053430ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00			132 020.55		25 132 020.55			- 25 000 000.00
Interest Received 25 August 2022	15051341170102ZZZZ11												-
NEDBANK													
27 August 2022 to 26 September 2	15055053020ZZZZZZ11	62	0.0645	03/7881158964	25 000 000.00		273 904.11						25 000 000.00
Early Withdrawal 14 September 20	15055053030ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00					25 215 978.51			- 25 000 000.00
Interest Received 15 September 2	15051341170102ZZZZ11							215 978.51					-
ABSA CALL ACCOUNT													
15 August 2022 to indefinate	15055053120ZZZZZZ11	0	0.0505	93-7337-2771	10 000 000.00		-						10 000 000.00
Withdrawal 22 September 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 10 000 000.00					10 000 000.00			- 10 000 000.00
Interest Received 24 October 2022	15051341170102ZZZZ11												-
ABSA CALL ACCOUNT													
31 October 2022 to indefinate	15055053120ZZZZZZ11	0	0.0765	93-7493-7934	30 000 000.00		-						30 000 000.00
Withdrawal 03 November 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 10 000 000.00					10 000 000.00			- 10 000 000.00
Withdrawal 23 November 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 20 000 000.00			-		20 000 000.00			- 20 000 000.00
ABSA CALL ACCOUNT													
09 December 2022 to indefinate	15055053120ZZZZZZ11	0	0.0765	93-7493-7934	105 000 000.00		-						105 000 000.00
Withdrawal 15 December 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00					25 000 000.00			- 25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 20 December 2022	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 30 000 000.00					30 000 000.00			- 30 000 000.00
Withdrawal 24 January 2023	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 40 000 000.00					40 000 000.00			- 40 000 000.00
Withdrawal 30 January 2023	15055053130ZZZZZZ11				- 10 000 000.00					10 000 000.00			- 10 000 000.00
ABSA CALL ACCOUNT													
29 March 2023 to indefinate			0.0790	93-7493-7934	175 000 000.00		-						175 000 000.00
Withdrawal 28 April 2023					- 30 000 000.00					30 000 000.00			- 30 000 000.00
Withdrawal 05 April 2023					- 50 000 000.00					50 000 000.00			- 50 000 000.00
Withdrawal 08 May 2023					- 60 000 000.00					60 000 000.00			- 60 000 000.00
Withdrawal 15 May 2023					- 35 000 000.00					35 000 000.00			- 35 000 000.00
ABSA BANK													
16 March 2023 to 14 June 2023	15055053320ZZZZZZ11	90	0.0853	2080979590	25 000 000.00		525 821.92						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 28 June 2023	15055053320ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00			525 821.92		25 525 821.92			- 25 000 000.00
ABSA INVESTMENT TRACKER													
16 March 2023 to Indefinite	15055053230ZZZZZZ11	0	0.0790	93-7493-7934	25 000 000.00								25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 24 March 2023					- 25 000 000.00					25 000 000.00			- 25 000 000.00
ABSA INVESTMENT TRACKER													
30 March 2023 to Indefinite	15055053620ZZZZZZ11	0	0.0790	93-7813-4528	39 530 000.00								39 530 000.00
Withdrawal 15 May 2023					- 39 530 000.00								- 39 530 000.00
NEDBANK CIB INVESTMENT													
16 March 2023 to 14 April 2023	15055053020ZZZZZZ11	32	0.0823		25 000 000.00		180 383.56						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 24 April 2023	15055053020ZZZZZZ11	32	0.0823		- 25 000 000.00			180 383.56		25 000 000.00			- 25 000 000.00
STANDARD BANK													
15 December 2022 to 15 February	15055053420ZZZZZZ11	62	0.08075	348465874028	25 000 000.00		342 910.96						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal	15055053430ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00			342 910.96		25 342 910.96			- 25 000 000.00
Interest Received	15051341170102ZZZZ11												-
STANDARD BANK													
15 December 2022 to 15 March 20	15055053420ZZZZZZ11	90	0.08275	348465874-026	25 000 000.00		510 102.74						25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 24 February 2023	15055053430ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00					25 375 017.12			- 25 000 000.00
Interest Received	15051341170102ZZZZ11							375 017.12					
STANDARD BANK													
01 March 2023 to 30 May 2023	15055053520ZZZZZZ11	60	0.0835	348465874-026	45 000 000.00		617 671.23						45 000 000.00
Withdrawal 30 May 2023	15055053520ZZZZZZ11				- 45 000 000.00			617 671.23					- 45 000 000.00
NEDBANK CIB INVESTMENT													
16 March 2023 to 15 May 2023	15055053020ZZZZZZ11	60	0.0830	37881158964	25 000 000.00		341 095.89	341 095.23					25 000 000.00
Withdrawal 23 May 2023	15055053020ZZZZZZ11				- 25 000 000.00								- 25 000 000.00
TOTAL INVESTMENTS					-								-

The 2022/2023 investment register is attached as an annexure.

4.7.2 Repairs and Maintenance

According to the 2022/2023 Zululand District Municipality Annual Financial Statement, the value of Property, Plant and Equipment can be classified as follows:

Figure 58: Vale of Property, Plant and Equipment



The graph demonstrates that property plant and equipment increased by R661 724 361,00 between the 2019/20 and 2022-2023 financial years. This is testament to the pace of the roll out of water and sanitation infrastructure in the municipality.

Maintenance of this infrastructure is paramount in order to achieve a consistent and good level of service to communities. To this effect, the following annual investments have been made toward the maintenance of the infrastructure:

Table 82: Repairs and Maintenance Budgeted vs Actual

Item	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Repairs & Maintenance Budgeted	R62 331 466,00	R78 249 076,00	R71 787 009.00
Repairs & Maintenance Actual	R83 869 539,40	R124 859 286,55	R 127 395 334
Percentage	1%	3%	1%

From the table above, it is evident that the level of investment has been fluctuating during the budget planning process. However, over the past 2 financial years, the ever-changing dynamic of service delivery demand necessitated that the budget adjustments make provision for a decrease in the budget spent to ensure the level of service to communities is maintained.

The municipality has a high asset book value. The current financial position does not allow the municipality to afford to allocate the standard/norm of 8% regulated towards operations and maintenance.

The table below points to the difficulty for the municipality to afford the 8% allocation norm at the moment:

Table 83: Grant Dependency Analysis

	FORMULA	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Grant dependency;	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	3%	3%	2%	11%	1%
	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	1%	3%	2%	0%	1%
	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	13%	9%	5%	10%	11%
collection rate and capacity	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance - Bad Debts Written Off)/Billed Revenue x 100	58%	64%	58%	65%	60%
Capital expenditure to total expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) × 100	29%	35%	41%	52%	40%

With 8% of R4.5 billion being R 367.4 million and the Municipality having a budget of only R 1 billion, it is evident that it is not practical at the moment to meet the norm owing to the current financial position.

The following measures are being taken to mitigate this impact:

- Appointment of qualified and adequately skilled employees has been prioritised to reduce the burden of paying contractors
- Municipality is utilising a percentage of the MIG allocation towards repairs and maintenance of infrastructure.
- The maintenance plan has been established and the methodology for how the maintenance will be implemented and budgeted.
- The municipality infrastructure is aging, and more attention is required, municipality will try to at least provide for high-risk assets that need immediate attention.

4.7.3 Supply Chain Management

The Council had developed and approved its Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy that is in line with Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulations as issued by national Treasury. In an endeavour to ensure compliance and standardisation of the SCM Policy all amendments are submitted to Council for approval.

The Supply Chain Management Policy gives effect to Section 217 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. The SCM policy is also consistent with national economic policy concerning the promotion of investments and doing business with the public sector.

4.7.3.1 Procurement and Service Delivery Targets

The service delivery targets of the municipality set namely for Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure, Economic Development and others were met in the 2022/2023 financial year. According to the 2022/2023 annual performance report, the municipality achieved 90% of its targets set in Basic Service Delivery and 96% in Economic Development. None of the challenges relate to SCM failure to procure and goods and services but only operational issues.

4.7.3.2 Institutional Capacity (SCM)

The SCM Unit with its Manager and 3 Procurement Officers is centralised and reporting to the office of the Chief Financial Officer as required by regulation 7(1) of Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations. Section 115 of the MFMA that deals with segregation of duties is complied with.

4.7.3.3 Bid Committees and Procurement

The SCM Unit ensures that the Bid Committees convene to consider items tabled.

The turn round time from advertisement to award is 03 months for tenders and 12 days for quotations on the notice board.

Section 12.2 of the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy makes provision for the evaluation of tenders according to functionality criteria. Same section makes provision for the setting of specific goals to trade with persons or categories of persons historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, & gender or disability.

The 2023/2024 Procurement Plan was developed and approved in June 2023. Almost 95% of identified contracts were advertised and performance is monitored monthly through contract management. Reports are produced quarterly for Management. The plan is an annexure to this document

4.7.4 INDIGENT MANAGEMENT

4.7.4.1 Free Basic Services and the Indigent Policy/Register

Most of the population in the Zululand District Municipality is indigent (approximately 53%) and that means a small revenue base.

This section must be read with section 1.16.5 of this IDP outlining the current status of indigents in Zululand.

National Government Policy derives its standard for free basic water supply from that of the World Health Organisation (25l/p/p/day) which is regarded as sufficient to promote healthy living. The ZDM has an average household rate of 8 persons, meaning that the standard is equal to 6 kilolitres per household per month.

All households in ZDM receive the 6 kilolitres free water.

The Municipality budgeted a provision of **R3 million** for free basic water to those declared as indigent households. The indigent policy and register is attached as an annexure.

4.7.4.2 Challenges of developing an indigent register

The Municipality is in the progress of compiling an indigent register. Developing an indigent register has advantages and disadvantages.

While the advantages are obvious, the municipality has grappled with the disadvantages. Administering an indigent management system asks poor households to present themselves to the Municipality as poor. This is often regarded as undignified, and it results in a situation where many potential beneficiaries prefer not to come forward. Another disadvantage is that 'means testing' is extremely onerous administratively. The system is expensive to run. It is time-consuming. It is open to fraud.

And it also requires that the Municipality has the ability to check whether the applicants' statement of income is correct or not, and keep this information continuously updated. The indigent register, while quite effective is prohibitively expensive to run, especially considering the current financial position of the municipality. Combining the indigent registers of local municipalities has also been found to be challenging because it is under-inclusive. The services provided by a district (water) and those of the municipality vary in terms of coverage and level of service and are not always accurate for water services. These discrepancies have also been raised during audits. The municipality will continue using this system until its it completes its own.

4.7.5 Revenue Management

Chapter 2 section 4C(ii) of the Municipal Systems Act allows a municipality to impose surcharges on fees, rates on property and, to the extent authorised by national legislation, other taxes, levies and duties.

As a result the municipality collects revenue for the provision of water and sanitation services to its consumers as per revenue performance as follows:

Table 84: Revenue collection performance by vote

Vote Description	2021/22	Budget Year 2022/23			Variances	
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original budget	Adjusted budget
Revenue by Vote						
Vote 01 - Council	-	-	-	-		
Vote 02 - Corporate Services	448 389,88	850 000,00	61 021 109,00	61 141 593,98	(60 292)	(120)
Vote 03 - Finance	530 538 666,25	594 184 986,00	591 835 941,99	597 388 542,35	(3 204)	(5 553)
Vote 04 - Community Development	10 480 626,55	2 011 000,00	3 994 593,99	3 953 400,31	(1 942)	41
Vote 05 - Planning & Wsa	603 289 022,66	383 610 000,00	621 610 000,00	617 377 104,03	(233 767)	4 233
Vote 06 - Technical Services	9 612 000,00	-	-	-	–	–
Vote 07 - Water Purification	-	-	-	-	–	–
Vote 08 - Water Distribution	63 081 590,94	68 085 000,00	41 147 109,95	39 244 563,70	28 840	1 903
Vote 09 - Waste Water	12 605 178,32	12 500 000,00	15 363 696,00	14 902 812,46	(2 403)	461
Total Revenue by Vote	**1 230 055 474,60**	**1 061 240 986,00**	**1 334 972 450,93**	**1 334 008 016,83**	**-272 767 030,83**	**964 434,10**

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.

Table 85: Total revenue

Description		Budget year 2022/23			Variances	
R thousand	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original budget	Adjustment budget
Revenue						
Exchange Revenue						
Service charges - Electricity	-	-	-		-	-
Service charges - Water	38 486 443,59	68 000 000,00	40 947 242,95	39 169 620,00	28 830 380,00	1 777 622,95
Service charges - Sanitation	12 512 858,97	12 500 000,00	15 305 531,00	14 831 359,00	- 2 331 359,00	474 172,00
Interest			-		-	-
Interest earned from Receivables	287 761,93	85 000,00	199 867,00	75 296,00	9 704,00	124 571,00
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets	3 705 403,18	6 000 000,00	3 000 000,00	7 433 381,00	- 1 433 381,00	- 4 433 381,00
Rental of facilities	195 240,90	183 486,00	208 942,00	180 833,00	2 653,00	28 109,00
Licence and permits	-	-	72 682,00		-	72 682,00
Other Revenue	1 084 947,38	710 500,00	1 501 195,00	2 076 013,00	- 1 365 513,00	- 574 818,00
Non-Exchange Revenue					-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	208 784,02	150 000,00	58 164,98	909 670,00	- 759 670,00	- 851 505,02
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	537 979 123,68	601 306 000,00	661 731 009,00	658 829 922,00	-57 523 922,00	2 901 087,00
Gains on disposal of Assets	40 000,00	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	**594 500 563,65**	**688 934 986,00**	**723 024 633,93**	**723 506 094,00**	**-34 571 108,00**	**- 481 460,07**

Revenue according to the audited 2022/2023 financial statements.

Table 86: Billed revenue

Financial Year	Amount
2019-20	R37 604 200,94
2020-21	R57 987 694,46
2021-22	R58 636 044,32
2022-23	54 000 979,00

Table 87: Collected revenue

Financial Year	% Collected
2019-20	67,00%

2020-21	55,00%
2021-22	61,00%
2022-23	58%

Collections on current debtors for the 2022/23 financial year was 58%. Collections on current and aged debtors (total debt) stands at R195 664 183.

4.7.5.1 Revenue Enhancement Strategies

The Municipality has adopted Revenue Enhancement Strategy and is an annexure to the document.

Section 229(1) of the Constitution states that subject to subsections (2), (3) and (4), a municipality may impose rates on property and surcharges on fees for services provided by or on behalf of the municipality.

The debt recovery for Zululand District Municipality should be prioritized. The following has been considered:

Zululand District Municipality has appointed a debt collector whose payments are commission based. The advantage of this option is that this will not incur additional staff costs and the Debt Collectors is paid from the recovered debt income. This also eliminates the high costs associated with the use of legal attorneys to recover debt.

Debt Factoring – at a later stage the municipality can also consider debt factoring whereby debt is sold at a discount to third parties who would then own the debt and initiate recovery effort. This can only be an option if the above option does not materialize. The municipality ensures that staff adheres to the following proposal:

- An effective billing and cash receipt system is always used and there are no deviations on billing and cash receipt systems.
- Credit control and debt collection policies are strictly adhered to.
- Accurate meter readings and the readings are verified by senior personnel afterwards.
- Introduce a facility that allows debtors to enter into arrangements to pay, this is to be extended to business clients as well due to so many factors such as Covid-19 that have distracted their operations.
- A good Debt Management Strategy has been put in place. This strategy includes an emphasis on the monitoring of the Top 100 debtors (based on 80-20 principle).
- The pursuance of government debt with possible intervention by Provincial Structures and National Treasury.
- Enhance service delivery provision to encourage payment.

Meter Readers

It should be noted that Meter readers are a critical component of the billing chain. Their failure to read meters correctly and timely affects the entire billing chain. Therefore, meter readers operations need to be monitored and they need to be consistently evaluated on their performance.

Tariffs

Expenditure and tariff reviews need to be in line with inflation and be realistic in terms of providing a reasonable level of service. Tariffs must be cost reflective meaning the cost charge should cater for all costs involved during the means to supply water.

Indigent Policy

- The approval process of indigent applications is made shorter within a three-month period. Proper indigent registration assists in reducing the debt book which is growing by the day and is likely to be difficult to recover due to high levels of indigence.
- The implementation of the policy criteria requires closer scrutiny to ensure

that only eligible consumers benefit from this policy. This also includes all policies guiding the verification process.

- The challenges and financial implications associated with the management of indigent debtors should be streamlined.
- The indigent register is recompiled in accordance with the classifications in the indigent policy.
- As a priority the indigent registration process is reopened with a clear framework and evaluation criteria to ensure only qualifying debtors are subsidized and are subsidized in a correct manner.

It is imperative that the indigent register only reflects people that really qualify. In this regard, a cost-effective way would be to subject all the indigent debtors on the register to a credit check through an agency or credit bureau where their financial ratings and credit profiles can be determined. This credit check provides valuable information on employment details, credit records and ratings, postal addresses, contact details. It is also imperative that all applications will only be valid for the current financial year therfore consumers renew their registration on an annual basis.

The registration process for Zululand District Municipality is done in two ways, namely:

- Requesting consumers to complete an application form and submit it to the municipality; or
- Conduct house-to-house research where more than just indigent information is meter details, and more can be collected. This option is more expensive but in the long term it provides valuable information, which makes it worthwhile.

Bad Debt Policy

The distinction between irrevocable debt and neglected debt must be made in greater detail. The credibility of the data of debtors and the management thereof is an important area of implementation of this policy. If not managed properly it could result in negligent debt being categorized as irrevocable debt.

Enhancement Of The Debt Collection Unit

The municipality currently does have a dedicated debt collection unit or Credit Control Unit. Staff members focus on all debts. The main aim of these section staff members dedicates their time and energy only on the allocated accounts, build the necessary relations with the respective debtors and ensure that the debts are recovered in the shortest possible time. A debt collector called Amanquhe Data Doctors was appointed in 2021/2022 financial year to assist the municipality collect from its debtors. The appointment is for a period of three years (36months terms).

Flat Rate

Council resolved that Rural households who have unmetered tap water inside dwelling should pay a flat rate of R50 for water usage per month while the municipality is trying to source funding to install meters. During the budget community participation, the Zululand community agreed to the flat rate fee of R50 per month. According to WSDP, Zululand has about 75 thousand household with unmetered taps. Some are receiving water on interval basis, and some receive water throughout the month. The Municipality has started the process of billing R50 on households that receive water throughout the month.

4.7.6 Debt Category

4.7.6.1 Debtors Age Analysis

The debtors age analysis is reflected in the table below:

Category	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Residences	R9 412 258,00	R9 530 741,00	22 215 334
Businesses	R10 588 141,00	R15 305 068,00	2 255 235
Government	R17 797 666,00	R7 862 253,00	16 455 998

4.7.6.2 Write-Offs

The write-offs over the past 3 years:

Financial Year	Amount
20-21	R5.300,000.00
21-22	R0.00
22-23	R 2 191 696

4.7.6.3 Bad Debt Provision

Bad debt provision over the past 3 financial years is indicated below:

Financial Year	Amount
20-21	R1, 115 598 498
21-22	R138 614 150
22-23	R 167 876 180

4.7.6.4 Debt Collection Improvement Programme

The following programs are being implemented to improve the level of debt collection in Zululand:

- Debt Incentive Program
- Revise Tariffs
- Intensify disconnection
- Replace meters on time
- Invest in Government Collection
- Invest in Business Collection

4.7.7 Financial Viability/Ratios

The municipality has made self-assessment on liquidity management. The municipality uses current ratio and cash/cost coverage ratio to assess its ability to settle current obligations and meet its monthly fixed operating commitments.

4.7.7.1 Current Ratio

The municipality used current ratio to assess its ability to pay its short-term liabilities within its short-term assets. The determination of this ratio takes into account the possibility that the council can cede its receivables and inventories to settle its short-term liabilities. The norm of this ratio ranges from 1.5 to 2: 1. The current ratio (CA/CL) is 0,33:1. However included in this calculation is retention of R 59 431 586 which is dependent on the future grant receipts and R 269 380 527 creditors at year-end. This retention does not have to be cash backed. The table below depicts current ratios over the period of three years (restated):

Table 88: current ratios

C.7.7

	FORMULA	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022-2023
Cost coverage ratio	Cash / Cost Coverage Ratio (Excl. Unspent Conditional Grants)	0%	0%	0%
Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	0.34	0.37	0.33
Capital expenditure to total expenditure	Total Capital Expenditure / Total Expenditure (Total Operating expenditure + Capital expenditure) × 100	29%	35%	33%
Debt to revenue	(Overdraft + Current Finance Lease Obligation + Non current Finance Lease Obligation + Short Term Borrowings + Long term borrowing) / (Total Operating Revenue - Operational Conditional Grants) x 100	0%	0%	0%
Collection rate	(Gross Debtors Closing Balance + Billed Revenue - Gross Debtors Opening Balance - Bad Debts Written	58%	64%	58%
Remuneration	Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors' Remuneration) /Total Operating Expenditure x100	3100%	31%	30%
Distribution losses	(Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified - Number of Kilolitres Water Sold) / Number of Kilolitres Water Purchased or Purified × 100	72%	77%	75%
Creditors days	Trade Creditors Outstanding / Credit P	135 days	157 days	183 days
Budget funding status		unfunded	Funded	funded
Conditional grants cash backed		100%	100%	100%
Grant dependency	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally generated funds + Borrowings) to Total Capital Expenditure	3%	3%	1%
	Own funded Capital Expenditure (Internally Generated Funds) to Total Capital Expenditure	1%	3%	1%
	Own Source Revenue to Total Operating Revenue(Including Agency Revenue)	13%	9%	11%
Loans		0%	0%	0%

The above assessment indicates current ratios are below the norm for the period over three years. Our current liabilities exceed current assets.

4.7.8 Debtors Impairment Percentage

The municipality had maintained debtor's impairment provision of 79% for 2022/2023 and as compared to 81% in 2021/2022 respectively. The gross debtor's balances were R195.7 million (2023) and R171.5 million (2022).

4.7.9 Current Debtors Collection Rate

The municipality had a debt collection period of 277 days in 2023 as compared to 234 days in 2021. The result of this assessment is concerning. This is an indication that revenue collection requires urgent attention

Debt impairment provision for the period under review is R 154 737 598. This is a increase from the debt impairment provision of R 138 614 150 from the previous financial year.

4.7.10 Data Cleansing

Challenges exist in the data cleansing, write offs and impairments as a result of the majority of our consumers who are not traceable due to data from deeds office which has no ID numbers.

4.7.11 Financial Performance

4.7.11.1 Asset Management

The assets management system was effectively implemented during the year. Council approved the Asset Management Policy for implementation. Assets Register is in place and is balanced monthly. Despite the inadequate funding to maintain assets, the assets are in a functional condition.

4.7.11.2 Cashflow Management And Investments

The cash flow position has improved as compared to the previous year. The municipality had a positive cash flow balances for both 2022 and 2023 financial years. Cash flow is being monitored on a regular basis to ensure budget savings. Budget and Finance Committee comprising all Directors is in place and meeting every week to monitor the actual expenditure vs expenditure projections.

4.7.11.3 Financial Recovery Plan

During the financial year under review, it was evident that the Zululand district municipality was facing significant fiscal and service delivery difficulties, which undermined the effective and efficient performance of its function and mandate. Cash flow reports were presented to Council that were showing the situation where the municipality may fail to finish that financial year with a positive position. Management engaged the cash flow position and agreed on a financial recovery plan.

The principal strategic objective of this financial recovery plan is to identify key priority areas as an immediate intervention and to set out specific intervention projects which will address the financial problems identified for a new financial year. The plan would and continues to set parameters which bind the municipality in the preparation of future budgets until the long-term financial plan is sustainable.

Several historic financial challenges were identified including lack of restraint in cashflow management, limited oversight, limited application of budgeting controls, unsustainable adjustment budget, lack of policy review and implementation, appointments without following established processes, ailed debt collection and credit control, litigations,

residential and government consumers owing large debts to the municipality, small rates base, high dependency on outsourcing, impractical tariff structure and others.

A report on the review of the financial plan will be tabled in various structures to ensure oversight over the implementation of the plan. The financial recovery plan is annexure 25.

4.7.11.4 Municipal Standard Chart Of Accounts (MSCOA)

The overall objective of the project was to ensure that Zululand District Municipality complies with the National Treasury regulation through implementing a Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (MSCOA) which aims at achieving an acceptable level of uniformity and quality on financial and non-financial data, incorporating all transaction types, appropriation of funds, spending on service delivery, capital and operating spending, policy outcome and legislative reporting. The financial system for the municipality was upgraded to Solar which is MSCOA compliant.

4.7.11.5 Financial Performance

Table 89: Financial Performance 2019 To 2025

DC26 Zululand - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Current Year 2022/23				2023/24 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
Financial Performance										
Property rates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges	37 712	52 765	50 999	80 500	56 253	56 253	49 659	67 938	71 199	74 617
Investment revenue	4 760	3 226	3 705	6 000	3 000	3 000	4 094	3 000	3 144	3 295
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	485 800	577 833	537 979	601 306	645 690	645 690	635 440	643 859	679 032	720 445
Other own revenue	1 236	28 599	1 817	1 129	2 041	2 041	2 514	3 451	3 616	3 790
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	529 507	662 422	594 501	688 935	706 984	706 984	691 706	718 248	756 991	802 146
Employee costs	219 973	241 953	263 669	268 152	270 158	270 158	250 589	290 728	297 266	311 535
Remuneration of councillors	8 372	8 489	8 616	8 771	9 021	9 021	8 548	9 486	9 941	10 418
Depreciation and amortisation	77 826	84 156	101 119	80 000	80 000	80 000	88 052	90 000	94 320	98 847
Interest	–	–	399	–	88	88	173	1 000	1 048	1 098
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	2 372	3 332	6 127	33 320	31 755	31 755	687	42 130	44 119	46 203
Transfers and subsidies	6 292	12 891	11 295	3 070	5 055	5 055	3 978	6 000	6 288	6 590
Other expenditure	356 630	423 709	471 845	232 848	308 867	308 867	355 974	282 758	299 033	313 388
Total Expenditure	671 465	774 531	863 071	626 161	704 944	704 944	708 000	722 102	752 015	788 080
Surplus/(Deficit)	(141 958)	(112 109)	(268 570)	62 774	2 039	2 039	(16 294)	(3 855)	4 976	14 066
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	491 852	446 737	611 248	372 306	611 948	611 948	455 499	805 127	552 968	611 515
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	8 360	–	24 307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	358 254	334 628	366 985	435 080	613 987	613 987	439 205	801 272	557 944	625 581
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	358 254	334 628	366 985	435 080	613 987	613 987	439 205	801 272	557 944	625 581
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	418 865	341 658	484 853	332 162	534 266	534 266	393 678	790 424	481 299	532 210
Transfers recognised - capital	415 596	337 040	471 595	323 770	524 217	524 217	387 732	700 568	481 299	532 210
Borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86 957	–	–
Internally generated funds	3 269	4 617	13 258	8 391	10 049	10 049	5 946	2 900	–	–
Total sources of capital funds	418 865	341 658	484 853	332 162	534 266	534 266	393 678	790 424	481 299	532 210
Financial position										
Total current assets	(29 695)	(1 401)	133 574	335 211	289 468	289 468	190 920	478 824	637 043	816 034
Total non current assets	3 937 998	4 189 098	4 601 310	4 188 965	5 381 249	5 381 249	4 906 939	6 247 525	6 324 921	6 808 737
Total current liabilities	245 841	261 107	355 836	262 650	386 374	386 374	362 882	352 992	364 624	365 775
Total non current liabilities	46 822	33 042	42 112	33 904	43 932	43 932	41 810	128 340	118 340	108 340
Community wealth/Equity	3 744 825	4 039 005	4 356 740	4 269 643	5 280 610	5 280 610	4 725 253	6 246 684	6 480 668	7 152 323
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	–	727 198	466 705	587 963	815 257	815 257	1 242 605	993 132	710 628	793 611
Net cash from (used) investing	–	(341 658)	(484 853)	(332 162)	(541 793)	(541 793)	(392 177)	(789 967)	(480 842)	(531 752)
Net cash from (used) financing	–	–	–	–	(902)	(902)	(863)	90 000	(10 000)	(10 000)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	12 478	397 830	1 910	328 477	293 031	293 031	849 565	466 281	686 068	937 927
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	12 290	20 058	20 468	240 335	173 174	173 174	39 541	345 288	490 450	660 048
Application of cash and investments	120 314	(324 849)	(296 870)	128 636	306 238	306 238	(1 044 642)	202 865	208 938	176 996
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	(108 024)	344 907	317 338	111 699	(133 064)	(133 064)	1 084 182	142 423	281 512	483 053
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	2 888 144	2 969 993	3 508 313	3 149 128	4 288 253	4 288 253		5 154 528	5 231 925	5 715 740
Depreciation	77 826	84 156	101 119	80 000	80 000	80 000		90 000	94 320	98 847
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Repairs and Maintenance	80 516	79 770	137 835	71 146	78 081	78 081		78 486	82 243	–
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	4 140	2 313	4 901	3 000	4 846	4 846		5 450	5 712	5 986
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	6	7	7	7	7	7		6	6	7
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse:	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–

4.7.11.6 Budget Summary

The 2023/2024 Final budget is R1.51 billion, which represent an increase of R257.6 million from the 2022/2023 adjusted budget of R1.31 billion. This represents an increase of 17%. This increase is a result of a positive change on Capital Grants as per Division of Revenue Bill (DORA). Based on the above background, it is important to highlight components of the annual budget, operating revenue, operating expenditure, capital expenditure and financing, financial position, cashflow and Cash backed reserves/accumulated surplus reconciliation.

Operating Revenue Framework - The **2023/2024** Final Operating Revenue budget is **R718.2 million**. This represents a

increase of **R10 million** or **1.4%** from **2023/2024** draft budget of **R708.2 million**. This net increase is largely attributed to changes in operating revenue.

This increase is due to a positive change in Equitable share, Service charges , and Fines. The Operating Revenue amount largely comprises of equitable share and operating conditional grants in terms of Division of revenue Act.

Operating Expenditure Framework - The **2023/2024** Final Operating Expenditure budget is **R722.1 million**. This represents an increase of **R364.2 thousand** or **less than 1%** from **2023/2024** draft budget of **R722.4 million**. These were just movements within the budget, the only addition is on the salary bill.

Capital Expenditure and Financing Framework - The 2023/2024 final Capital Expenditure budget is R790.4 million VAT exclusive.10% percent of MIG was allocated to refurbishment during tabled budget, it is now reallocated back to capital since the business plan could not be approved in 2023-2024 financial year. This represents an increase of R23.6 million or 3% from 2023/2024 draft budget of R766.3 million.

Budgeted Financial Position - The budgeted financial position indicates current ratio that has improved compared to 2022/2023 Audited AFS, the municipality has budgeted for cash at year end of R345 million. The municipality has budgeted to reduce liabilities to improve going concern and liquidity position, additions to assets will amount to R790.4 million which is funded mostly by grants.

Budgeted Cashflow - The municipality has budgeted to generate total cash of **R1.6billion**, this receipt is comprised of capital and operating grants, service charges collection, interest on investment and other revenue. The municipality has budgeted to pay **R1.5million**, operating expenditure payments is **R672.1million,** and capital asset payments is **R790.4 million** vat exclusive. Repayment of loan **R 10 million**. The payment to suppliers and employees is VAT inclusive and Capital acquisition is VAT exclusive due to limitations from the system. The VAT on capital Expenditure

is **R118 million.**

4.7.12 Key Challenges

- Grant Dependency
- Water Losses
- High Debtors amount – Low revenue collection
- Not enough budget for Repairs & Maintenance

- Old meters in some of the potential areas that sometimes have wrong readings as a results consumers are billed with (interim) estimates.
- Finger problem in data capturing and no valuation.
- Rollover/ Clock over of meter.

4.7.13SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Functioning Audit Committee	Indigent Population	Development of Financial Recovery Plan	Grant Dependency
Reviewed SCM Policy	Water Loss	Revenue Enhancement Strategy development	Fraud & Corruption
	Data Cleansing	Debt Incentive Programme	Increasing Debtors

4.8 Strategic Analysis

Since establishment in 2000, the ZDM has made significant progress in improving the living conditions of all communities within her area of jurisdiction and constitutional competencies. Access to water and sanitation in the district has improved while efforts have been made to stabilize regional economy, create employment opportunities, and reduce poverty. However, a myriad of challenges remains. There are households who still do not have adequate access to basic services. Unemployment, particularly among the youth segment of the population, continue to plague the district. The district economy is stagnant and shows signs of contraction. Settlement pattern still reflect the spatial impact of the apartheid past with the poor residing far from opportunities in area with low agricultural production potential.

4.8.1 Trends And Patterns

4.8.1.1 Socio-Economic Trends and Patterns

Within Zululand District there are several social issues, which if left unchecked, will impede growth and development within the Municipality. The critical social issues facing the district include:

- High levels of poverty
- Low education levels and unskilled people entering the job market.

- Unemployment and job creation
- HIV AIDS and Health
- Planning for population growth
- Poverty within the District is a critical issue. General employment levels have stagnated and are affected by the following issues:
- Low skilled working age population
- Weak domestic consumer markets
- Limited infrastructure
- Limited opportunities in key sectors
- A decline in agriculture within the district

Furthermore, in terms of pure income levels, approximately 66% of households receive no income or less than R2 400 per month. The traditional and rural areas are the most poverty stricken. There are also high levels of Dependency. Those people in poverty are also affected by issues such as backlogs, poor education levels and so forth. Education is also a major issue within the district. Not only does a large proportion of the population have no matric, but those who have a matric still do not have the skills necessary to obtain work within the district.

A large portion of the population within Zululand is unemployed, especially in the youth demographic, largely due to education levels and a limited job opportunity base. This is especially relevant in the face of an agricultural sector that has experienced a decline in output and therefore employment, in recent years. For the district to grow, an increase in the number of jobs is essential backed by skills training.

4.8.1.2 Spatial Trends And Patterns

The vast majority of Zululand is rural and agricultural in nature and approximately half of the area is under the jurisdiction of traditional councils whole the remained is divided between commercially owned farms and conservation areas. As such, large tracts of the District reflect a sparse settlement typology typical of such an area. However, there are concentrations of development and intensified densities along transportation routes, and primarily at key intersections. These concentrations of development have over the years, developed into nodes of varying levels of intensity and servicing. It is also at these nodes that pockets of the population now dwell.

The District Municipality does not have notable National Level access. However, access to the uPhongolo in the northeast is via the N2. This access allows the district to tie into the Kingdom of Zululand, as well as to the important nodes of Richards Bay, and further away, eThekwini. Key main provincial roads through the Municipality are critical in providing access at a local

level within the district and to the surrounding areas. Finally, there are also several District level roads which provides further access within the municipality. Through the various routes, access to Mpumalanga Province and Port Shepstone is possible.

Zululand District has, for the large part, a very hilly topography. Whilst this makes for a very scenic (which increases tourist opportunities) Municipality, this makes servicing areas outside of the nodes difficult to realistically achieve.

4.8.1.3 Environmental Trends and Patterns

Zululand District Municipality contains some of the key environmental assets in the province, and these have a direct impact on the district's rural areas. The following are key points that are worthy of noting:

- Irreplaceable land is particularly evident in the north-western parts of the municipal area (Vryheid, eDumbe, and uPhongolo). The key economic opportunities in this largely rural district (viz. tourism and agriculture) are thus directly linked to the environment. Water, climate, soil, biodiversity, and scenic beauty are especially relevant.
- Water as a key environmental resource that needs to be more effectively harnessed, but in a sustainable manner. For agriculture to continue to benefit from good natural catchments, requires proper catchment management strategies.
- Climate change is an issue and effects are already evident in unpredictable weather patterns, extreme climate events (and associated disasters). This affects both agriculture and tourism – the key economic sectors. Climate change needs to be addressed through local mitigation and adaptation strategies. Maintaining natural biodiversity is key to environmental resilience, as well as a tourism asset.

4.8.1.4 Economic Development Trends And Patterns

The following key findings based on the economic assessment of the district are as follows:

- Although rural settlements are scattered throughout the district, it is found that several settlements have conglomerated around transport linkages, which provide some level of connectivity and accessibility to rural nodes and urban centres and areas of economic opportunities.
- Several rural settlements are already located on high/good to moderate potential agriculture land. This provides opportunities for rural communities to participate in agricultural activities.
- The success of the development of the district is dependent on the strength and its linkages between nodes within its jurisdiction, as well as between rural settlements and nodes. The above-mentioned corridors, especially the secondary corridors, provide

opportunities for rural settlements to be linked to business nodal areas. Therefore, it is essential to support the creation of linkages between rural settlements and urban nodes, through development of infrastructure corridors, that will in turn allow the strengthening and development of rural nodes.

- It is evident that rural activity is largely driven from urban nodes and rural settlements have important linkages to developed nodes such as Ulundi, Vryheid, and Pongola.
- The natural environment of the Zululand District Municipality has both a high ecotourism and adventure tourism potential.

4.8.1.5 Agricultural Development Trends And Patterns

The district is well known for high agro-ecological potential due to an abundance of high-quality soils, high altitude, and abundant water. Commercial farms and to large extent commercial forestry plantations form the basis of its economy. The district is also a suitable area to produce a variety of agricultural products including maize, beef, and timber and sugar production. From the agricultural assessment, the following key issues are highlighted:

- The Zululand DGDS Vision 2035 notes that the Agricultural sector is critical to the economy of the district.
- The Agricultural sector is not playing enough of a role in the economy of the district due to a lack of beneficiation of products within the district and lack of skills base among land reform beneficiaries.
- A large portion of the district's rural population who have direct access to agricultural land appears not to be making use of agricultural land resources and an opportunity, therefore, exists to free up un-utilised areas for agricultural production where potential allows.
- The agricultural sector can be harnessed in efforts to diversify the economy of the district and enable the absorption of the local populace in sector opportunities call for semi and unskilled, as well as informal employment categories.
- If the development of agri-processing activities in Zululand was to be considered as a possible major driver of economic and rural development it may make sense to develop these facilities within Vryheid, which is a strategic town to enable the development.
- Forestry is also an important part of the economy for the Zululand. Opportunities exist in increasing the forestry resource base in Ingwe through the establishment of new forestry and increase participation of previously disadvantaged small farmers in the forestry sector.

4.6.1.6 Infrastructure Services Trends and Patterns

Water, electricity, and sanitation are key services, which relate to growth of the rural areas and these need improvements if the rural areas are to develop to its potential.

- Water is the most critical servicing issue facing the district, which is reflected in the fact that most rural areas do not have access to potable water. The IDP for Zululand acknowledges this need.
- The need for adequate sanitation within the nodes in the Municipality is also highlighted as a concern. This is important, not only for economic development, but also for basic health and safety.
- Large parts of the district still do not have access to electricity despite electricity being a driver of the economy. The sprawling nature of rural settlements contributes partly to this problem.
- Many of the district roads are poorly maintained, which impacts on the locational advantages of some of the rural service nodes.

4.8.2 SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Agriculture	High levels of poverty	job creation	Low skilled working age population
Eco-Tourism	Weak domestic consumer markets	Planning for population growth	Limited infrastructure
Young Population of working age	HIV AIDS and Health Access		

5 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The ZDM has formulated her long-term development strategy within the context of a suite of local government legislation; national development agenda; and the provincial development programme. The strategy responds directly to the development issues facing the ZDM and seeks to reposition the district to cease opportunities the outside environment presents, defend the gains of the recent years, and withstand challenges that may arise at any given time.

5.1 MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

Chapter 2 Section 6 of the Local Government Municipal Performance Management Regulations of 2001 state that a municipality's integrated development plan must:

- inform the municipality's annual budget that must be based on the development priorities and objectives referred to in section 26(c) of the Municipal System Act and the performance targets set by the municipality in terms of regulation 12;and
- be used to prepare action plans for the implementation of strategies identified by the municipality.

Section 34 (a) of The Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 200 states that a municipal council must review its integrated development plan:

- Annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4 i; and
- to the extent that changing circumstances so demand.

MFMA recommends that the strategic objectives for service delivery and development including backlogs for the next 3-year budget including reviews of other municipal, provincial and national government sector and strategic plans be determined by 31 August.

MFMA also recommends that initial consultation and review, establishment of direction and policy, confirmation of priorities, identification of other financial and non-financial budget parameters including government allocations to determine revenue envelope and financial outlook to identify need to review fiscal strategies be concluded.

In its Strategic Planning Session held from February 2023 Council convened to outline its priorities for the 5-year term.

Key challenges identified are as follows:

- Poor revenue generation

- Municipal Service Infrastructure backlogs
- State of finances
- Non-functioning institutions (Airport, Development Agency)
- Legislative Compliance

These challenges would be achieved using the following strategic framework:

- Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure
- Economic & Social Development
- Municipal Financial Viability & Management
- Institutional & Organizational Development
- Good governance & Public Participation
- Spatial Planning & Environmental Management

5.2 Policy & Strategic Informants

The policy and strategic informants are instrumental in guiding the strategic inputs per priority area. They include plans, frameworks, strategies, and policies of the Zululand District Municipality.

5.2.1 Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure

5.2.1.1 Water Services Development Plan

Sections 11 of the Water Services Act of 1997, entrusts the ZDM as the Water Service Authority (WSA) with a responsibility to progressively ensure efficient, affordable, economical, and sustainable access to water services to all customers or potential customers within her area of jurisdiction. Section 12 of the Act further requires the district to prepare a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) for her area of jurisdiction. As such, planning work related to various aspects of water services are being dealt with on a continuous basis and the results of such work are then systematically used to update and review the WSDP.

The latest 2023/2024 WSDP was adopted in May 2023. The 2024/2025 review is currently underway and is due for completion by May 2024.

5.2.1.2 By-laws Affecting Water Services

By-laws are laws passed by the Executive Council of a municipality (Zululand District Municipality) to regulate the affairs and the services it provides within its area of jurisdiction. A municipality derives the powers to pass a by-law from the Constitution of the Republic of

South Africa, which gives certain specified powers and competencies to local government as set out in Part B of Schedules 4 and Part B of 5 to the Constitution

These Water Services by-laws were adopted by resolution of the Zululand District Municipality (ZDM) Council on the 24th of January 2022 and are promulgated in terms of section 156(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, act 108, 1996 and in accordance with section 13(a) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The documents are available on the ZDM website at www.zululand.org.za for information.

5.2.1.3 Intergrated Waste Management Plan

Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) is a requirement for certain organs of state in terms of Section 11 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act. 59 of 2008) (NEM:WA) for government to properly plan and manage waste. The compilation of this IWMP will be done in line with the "Guideline for the Development of Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMP's) (DEA, 2012) and in accordance with Section 12 of NEM:WA.

The IWMP presents an overview and analysis of the status quo of waste management within Zululand, provides a gap and needs assessment and offers solutions to ensure responsible waste management within Zululand.

Issues such as waste generation, waste minimisation and re-use, collection of all waste, disposal infrastructure (disposal facility requirements), and disposal according to environmentally sound practices are addressed to ensure compliance within the requirements of relevant legislation and regulations. The Integrated Waste Management Plan is attached as an annexure.

5.2.1.4 Social Facilities Plan

The Social facilities plan seeks to analyze existing social facilities within the ZDM and its local municipalities. It will serve as a sector plan that will form part of the ZDM IDP and will be a guiding document that can be used toward a more coordinated approach to the provision of social facilities in the district. The social facilities that will be analyzed include health, education, and community facilities. These facilities must be provided by the relevant government departments (such as the provincial departments of Education and Health), while community facilities are the responsibility of local municipalities. The objectives include the following:

A brief analysis of the policy and legislative framework that has a bearing on the provision of social facilities.

Analysis of available data and service standards per type of facility.

Application of servicing standards to identify backlogs.

A spatial indication of existing facilities per category, as per existing data available.

A strategic framework for the future provision of social facilities in the district.

An implementation plan outlining existing projects identified within each local municipal area.

The Social facilities plan is attached as an annexure.

5.2.1.5 Cemetery Plan

The KwaZulu Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Act provides for the establishment, control, management maintenance, operation, closure, reopening and regulation of cemeteries and crematoria, and the exhumation, re-internment or disposal or cremation of human remains.

In terms of the relevant Act cemeteries and crematoria may be established in the following two sets of circumstances:

A Regional Council, Local Council, Tribal Authority or the Administration may establish or extend a cemetery or crematorium if:

- it has satisfied itself that such establishment or extension will not constitute an actual or potential source of atmospheric or water pollution or any other health hazard;
- it retains the plans as a permanent record;
- it is satisfied that the establishment or extension will not be likely to interfere with any public amenity or give rise to any nuisance or endanger the public health; and
- the required records are maintained.

In terms of regulation 2, a person or body other than a Regional Council, local council, tribal authority or the Administration may apply for approval to establish or extend any cemetery. Such application must be made in writing to the local council or tribal authority in whose jurisdiction the cemetery is or will be situated. In the absence of a local council or tribal authority, an application must be made to the Regional Council within whose area of jurisdiction the cemetery will be situated and must be accompanied by certain information as specified in the Act.

This cemetery plan seeks to identify the existing cemeteries within Zululand District municipality, including its local municipalities. It assesses the status or condition of the cemeteries and the capacity thereof. It further makes suggestions or recommendations on how to manage the cemeteries to avoid vandalism and security threats. In addition, the plan identifies space availability for future graves and/or the need to undergo land identification for new cemeteries.

The plan will guide the Zululand District Municipality and the relevant Local Municipalities on how to allocate cemetery funding and where urgent attention is required. The ZDM Cemetery Plan is attached as an annexure

5.2.2 Economic & Social Development

5.2.2.1 District Economic Development Plan

The ZDM prepared a Local Economic Development Plan and the associated agriculture and tourism development plans during the early 2000s. Most of these plans are outdated and due for comprehensive review. However, the strategy section of the LED Plan was reviewed in 2015. This included identification of new catalytic projects and preparation of conceptual business plans for priority projects. The LED plan (2015) identifies stakeholders and clarifies their roles and responsibilities; identifies tourism, agriculture, and business as key economic activities in the district; and outlines a strategy for economic development.

In addition, it noted that the capacity of the ZDM to plan and manage the implementation of a diverse range of LED initiatives is severely constrained and that it lacks skills in areas such as agriculture, capacity building, informal economy etc. It therefore, supports the establishment of the District Development Agency as a municipal entity entrusted with the practical implementation of catalytic LED projects as part of the Sethembe programme.

The Plan has been reviewed and adopted in 2022.

5.2.2.2 District Growth And Development Strategy

The ZDM has also developed a District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS). It localises and provides for an effective implementation of the PGDS within the ZDM. The DGDS promotes, *inter alia*, inclusive economic growth with a particular focus on agriculture; trade and commerce; tourism; and structured support to Small Medium Enterprises (SMMEs).

5.2.2.3 One Budget One Plan

The One Plan provides a strategic long-range framework including short, medium and long-term objectives/interventions to guide all state and private investment in relation to the Zululand District.

The One Plan expresses the alignment across government as an outcome of joint planning and takes the form of an Intergovernmental and Social Compact covering the elements of a Protocol described above and outlining:

- Shared understanding of the district/metro space
- Agreement on priorities, joint resourcing, and implementation

- Common vision and measurable outcomes
- Targets and Commitments

As at 30 March 2022, the municipality has presented the One Budget One Plan to the DDM Clusters as well as the Technical Hub.

5.2.2.4 Indigent Policy

All indigent household's area receiving free basic services of 6KL per person per day. In terms of the free basic services policy consumption that exceeds the quota is billed. However though close monitoring it has been concluded over the years that indigent households rarely exceed their quota of free basic water. (Annexure 9: Indigent Policy)

5.2.3 Municipal Financial Viability & Management

5.2.3.1 Financial Recovery Plan

The principal strategic objective of this financial recovery plan is to identify key priority areas as an immediate intervention and to set out specific intervention projects which will address the financial problems identified for a new financial year. The plan would and continues to set parameters which bind the municipality in the preparation of future budgets until the long-term financial plan is sustainable.

5.2.3.2 Cost containment measures

Cost containment measures continue as our resolution. Hence the budget is largely informed by this. We continue to make it our practice, a call by the cost containment regulation to eliminate expenditures on the following: Travel, Conferences, Catering, Entertainment, social functions, telephones, and wasteful expenditure.

5.2.3.3 Performance Management System

The Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop a performance management system that is suitable for their own circumstances. Performance-based management is a systematic approach to improving performance, via an ongoing process of establishing strategic performance objectives; measuring performance; collecting, analysing, reviewing, and reporting performance data; and using that data to drive performance improvement.

The performance management system or framework must describe how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, and reporting will happen and be organised and managed, while determining the roles of different role-players. The PMS Framework 2022-2027 was adopted by Council on the 27 May 2022.

Performance Review and monitoring takes place in October, January, April, and August every financial year. Legislation makes provision for performance reporting to be tabled to Council at least twice in a financial year. As of 30 June 2021, performance evaluation applies to section 54, 56 and middle managers. (Annexure 17: PMS Framework)

5.2.3.4 Back To Basics

Table 90: Alignment of ZDM IDP to the Back-to-Basics Programme

Municipal Strategic Framework Outcomes	Back to Basics Principles	District Growth & Development Goals
Effectively handling community enquiries and responding through an effective customer care service Promoting transparent and accountable governance through regular community engagements and effective administration	Put people and their concerns first and ensure constant contact with communities through effective public participation platforms.	A communication plan is in place and regular consultation between counsellors and the community is monitored according to the plan. Furthermore, hotspot areas are minimized through accelerated service delivery within council priority programmes. The customer care system is also utilized to effect to identify area specific trends and respond to those areas politically and administratively.
To promote good governance, accountability & transparency	Create conditions for decent living by consistently delivering municipal services to the right quality and standard. This includes planning for and delivery of infrastructure and amenities, maintenance, and upkeep, including the budgeting to do this. Ensure no failures in services and where there are, restore services with urgency.	Communities are engaged through IDP roadshows and other community engagements at least quarterly

Municipal Strategic Framework Outcomes	Back to Basics Principles	District Growth & Development Goals
Systematic development and or review and monitoring implementation of all municipal policies, bylaws, strategies, plans and frameworks in line with any applicable legislation Monitoring, review and progressively improve service delivery performance through improvement of business processes and systems, performance auditing, risk management and oversight To discourage fraud and corruption through effective enforcement of fraud and corruption policy as well as monitoring and implementation of consequence management Simplifying processes through the use of systems and ICT Preserving the municipality's administrative actions through litigation	Be well governed and demonstrate good governance and administration - cut wastage, spend public funds prudently, hire competent staff, ensure transparency and accountability.	NA

Municipal Strategic Framework Outcomes	Back to Basics Principles	District Growth & Development Goals
Establishing and maintaining a sound and sustainable management of the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality and its entities. Apply sound financial management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratios Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services	Ensure sound financial management and accounting, and prudently manage resources so as to sustainably deliver services and bring development to communities.	Communities are engaged through IDP roadshows and other community engagements at least quarterly
Continuously managing all existing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating these assets Establishing and maintaining partnerships with government and private sector to accelerate provision of universal, equitable &	Basic Service Delivery	The IDP through its sector plans comprehensively quantifies backlogs and costs to eradicate backlogs where applicable.

Municipal Strategic Framework Outcomes	Back to Basics Principles	District Growth & Development Goals
consistent access to the municipal services that local communities are entitled to.		

5.2.3.5 Audit Improvement Plan

An audit plan has been developed consisting of audit findings raised in the audit report, management report and the information systems audit findings. Management will monitor the implementation of the proposed interventions. (Annexure 5: Audit Action Plan)

5.2.4 Municipal Transformation & Institutional Development

5.2.4.1 Skills Development Plan

A Skills Plan has been developed to address the training and development needs in the workplace based on the skills needed within the municipality, describing the range of skills interventions that an organisation will address and implement. (Annexure 11&12: Workplace Skills Plan)

5.2.5 Spatial Planning & Environmental Management

5.2.5.1 Spatial Development Framework

The Zululand District Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF) is a core component of the IDP. It identifies spatial development challenges facing the district and presents a spatial translation of the development strategy outlined in the IDP. (Annexure 2: Spatial Development Framework)

5.2.5.2 Environmental Management Framework

The main purpose of an EMF is to identify areas of potential conflict between development proposals and critical or sensitive environments proactively. The Zululand EMF is a framework of spatially represented information connected to parameters, such as ecology, hydrology, infrastructure, and services. (Annexure 10: Environmental Management Framework)

5.2.5.3 Integrated Waste Management Plan

Chapter 3, section 11 of the Waste Act requires that all government spheres must develop Integrated Waste Management Plans (IWMPs), Integrated Waste Management (IWM) plans are required as they ensure that all waste generators are compliant, aware, and informed about the municipalities' waste management regulations. The purpose of the Integrated Waste Management Plan is to ensure an efficient and cost-effective way to reduce open dumping, effectively manage solid waste, and protect human health and the environment. The Integrated Waste Management Plan, the plan was be developed during the 2022/23 financial year. (Annexure 7: Integrated Waste Management Plan)

5.2.6 THE VISION

"We are the Zululand region and proud of our heritage. Communities are content, their needs and aspirations are met. There is tolerance and racial harmony, the environment is protected and preserved, women and youth are playing a strong role in all facets. Infrastructure is sustainable, the package of municipal services are reliable, economic development is accomplished and communities are capacitated to be self-sustainable."

5.2.7 THE MISSION

To create an affluent district by:

- Promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole;
- Establishing and maintaining a culture of active and effective public participation in the development of services and infrastructure in communities through traditional leadership and councillors;
- Promoting a culture of self-sustainability in communities through participation in a receptive local economy;
- Promoting awareness of the package of services and standards communities available to communities.

5.2.8 CORE VALUES

Transparency, Commitment, Innovation, Integrity, Co-operation

5.2.9 THE STRATEGY DEFINITIONS

The Zululand District Municipality Council adopted the following strategic framework structure and definitions:

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA

The key performance areas as depicted in the IDP guidelines. They include Basic Services & Infrastructure, Economic & Social Development, Municipal Financial Viability & Management, Municipal Institutional Transformation & Organizational Development, Good governance & Public Participation.

STRATEGIC-ORIENTED OUTCOME GOAL

Strategic outcomes-oriented goals identify areas of municipal performance that are critical to the achievement of the mission. They stretch and challenge the municipality but are realistic and achievable. Strategic outcomes-oriented goals focus on impacts and outcomes, but in exceptional circumstances may deal with other aspects of performance. A strategic outcome-

oriented goal is written as a statement of intent that is specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). The municipality gives priority to planning the delivery of services. Strategic outcomes-oriented goals normally span at least five years.

Infrastructure & Service Component

Refers to the infrastructure/service provided in terms of the Municipal Systems and Municipal Structures Act.

Strategic Objective

Strategic objectives states clearly what the institution intends doing (or producing) to achieve its strategic outcomes-oriented goals. The objectives generally are stated in the form of an output statement, although in exceptional circumstances might be specified in relation to inputs and activities or outcomes. Each objective is written as a performance statement that is SMART and outlines a set a performance targets the municipality can achieve by the end of the period of the Strategic Plan. The strategic objective is a combination of the objective and strategy.

Programme

A budget programme is a main division within a department's budget that funds a clearly defined set of objectives based on the services or functions within the department's legislative and other mandates.

Sub-Programme

A subprogramme is a constituent part of a programme, that defines the services or activities which contribute to the achievement of the objective(s) of the programme of which it forms a part.

5.3 THE STRATEGY

The 5-year Zululand District Municipal strategy is attached as an annexure to the IDP. The summary framework is reflected below:

Table 91: The 5-year Zululand District Municipal strategy

Key Performance Area	SO Reff.	Strategic Objective(SO)	Programme&Sub-Programme	Projects/Activities
Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure	SO 1.1.1	Continuously managing all existing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating these assets	Trading Services (Water Treatment; Water Distribution; Water Storage); Community & Public Safety (Community halls &facilities) ; Other (Air Transport)	BACKUP GENERATORS ESKOM fees METERS FLEET RRAMS TOOLS MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT LEASES
	SO 1.2.1	Establishing and maintaining partnerships with government and private sector to accelerate provision of universal, equitable & consistent access to the municipal services that local communities are entitled to.	Trading Services (Water Treatment; Water Distribution; Water Storage); Community & Public Safety (Community halls &facilities) ; Other (Air Transport)	BULK WATER BUILDING LEASES CLEANING CLEANING OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE PROFESSIONAL FEES RATES, REFUSE AND ELECTRICITY SAMPLING
				SANITATION

				SANITATION WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPLY
Local Economic&Social Development	SO 2.1.1	Support SMMEs and create opportunities for growth	Community & Public Safety (Agricultural, Tourism, Markets; Economic Development/Planning, Population Development, Aged Care; Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering; Theatres; Zoo's; Community Parks (including Nurseries; Recreational Facilities; Sports Grounds and Stadiums, Cultural Matters; Indigenous and Customary Law, Industrial Promotion)	LED
	SO 2.1.2	Unlock rural economic development opportunities		On going process
	SO 2.1.3	Address strategic infrastructure issues in support of economic development opportunities		On going process
	SO 2.1.4	Provide direct strategic support to key economic sectors while promoting new sectors		On going process
	SO 2.2.1	Alleviate poverty and promote socio-economic development		Special Programmes
	SO 2.3.1	Regulating, monitoring and evaluating compliance of service providers to municipal health standards		HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS
	SO 2.4.1	Promoting arts, culture and heritage		TOURISM
Municipal Financial Viability & Management	SO 3.1.1	Establishing and maintaining a sound and sustainable management of the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality and its entities.	Municipal Governance & Administration (Finance,Supply Chain Management, Asset Management)	Bank Charges Debt Collection Insurance

	SO 3.1.2	Apply sound financial management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratios		Financial Administration
	SO 3.1.3	Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance		On going process
	SO 3.1.4	Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services		Revision of the SCM policy
Good Governance&Public Participation	SO 4.1.1	Effectively handling community enquiries and responding through an effective customer care service	Municipal Governance & Administration; Economic&Environmental Services (Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media; Language Policy, Media Services, Education; Literacy Programmes; Consumer Protection, Risk Management, Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs), Governance Function, Administrative and Corporate Support; Mayor and Council; Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive, Security Services, Legal Services	On going process
	SO 4.1.2	Promoting transparent and accountable governance through regular community engagements and effective administration		Budget & IDP Roadshows Council Sittings Exhibitions Marketing and awareness Municipal Running Costs Publicity/Communications
	SO 4.1.3	Systematic development and or review and monitoring implementation of all municipal policies, bylaws, strategies, plans and frameworks in line with any applicable legislation		
	SO 4.1.4	Monitoring, review and progressively improve service delivery performance through improvement of business processes and systems, performance auditing, risk management and oversight		Auditing

	SO 4.1.5	To discourage fraud and corruption through effective enforcement of fraud and corruption policy as well as monitoring and implementation of consequence management		On going process
	SO 4.1.6	Simplifying processes through the use of systems and ICT		ICT
	SO 4.1.7	Preserving the municipality's administrative actions through litigation		Legal Services
Municipal Transformation&Organizational Development	SO 5.1.1	Investing in a workforce to meet service delivery demand through implementing a culture of continuous learning and improvement	Human Resources, Administrative and Corporate Support, Information Technology; Fleet Management, Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media; Language Policy, Media Service,	Employee Assistance Programme Councillor Training Medical Testing Professional Registration Fees Employee Training
	SO 5.1.2	Promoting sound labour relations through promoting effective human resource practises		
	SO 5.1.3	Optimise workforce productivity by enforcing a sound organizational culture		Process ongoing Municipal Systems Improvement Training Training Material
	SO 5.1.4	Building adequate infrastructure, equipment and resources to respond to service interruptions		Uniform and Protective clothing Subsistence & Travelling
	SO 5.1.5	Establishing consistency and alignment between the district and locals by regular co-ordination of Integovernmental Relations		Integovernmental Relations Engagements SALGA Levy

	SO 5.1.6	Monitor and enhance compliance with health and safety standards to improve employee working conditions and the public		Security Services
				Occupational Health & Safety Workmens Compensation
Spatial Planning & Environmental Management	SO 6.1.1 SO 6.1.2	Promoting integrated human settlements using spatial development strategies, frameworks and policies Promoting and conserving the natural environment through land use management policies, plans and frameworks	Regional Planning and Development, Population Development, Biodiversity and Landscape; Nature Conservation	Reviewing the Municipal Spatial Development Framework Co-ordinating and monitoring environmental conservation through the Environmental Management Framework

5.4 Alignment With The NDP & DGDP AND BACK TO BASICS

The table below demonstrates the alignment between the National Development Plan (MTSF), District Growth and Development Plan as well as the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (Municipal PMS and Back to Basics [Circular 88]).

Table 92: Alignment With The NDP & Zululand DGDP and Back to Basics

NATIONAL PRIORITIES	DGDP PRIORITIES	ZULULAND PRIORITIES	B2B PRIORITIES
Capable, Ethical and Developmental State	Inclusive economic growth	Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure	Basic Service Delivery
Economic transformation and job creation	Human Resource Development	Social & Economic Development	Putting People First

NATIONAL PRIORITIES	DGDP PRIORITIES	ZULULAND PRIORITIES	B2B PRIORITIES
Health and Education	Human and Community Development	Municipal Institutional Transformation & Development	Building institutional resilience and administrative capability
Consolidating Social Wage through reliable and quality basic services	Strategic Infrastructure	Municipal Financial Viablity & Management	Ensuring sound financial management and accounting
Spatial integration, human settlements and local government	Environmental Sustainability	Good Governance and Public Participation	Promoting good governance, transparency and accountability
Social Cohesion and Safe Communities	Governance and Policy	Spatial Planning & Environmental Management	Building institutional resilience and administrative capability
Better Africa and the World	Spatial Equity		

5.5 One Budget One Plan

In August 2019, Cabinet approved the District Development Model as a government approach to improve integrated planning and delivery across the three spheres of government with District and Metropolitan spaces as focal points of government and private sector investment.

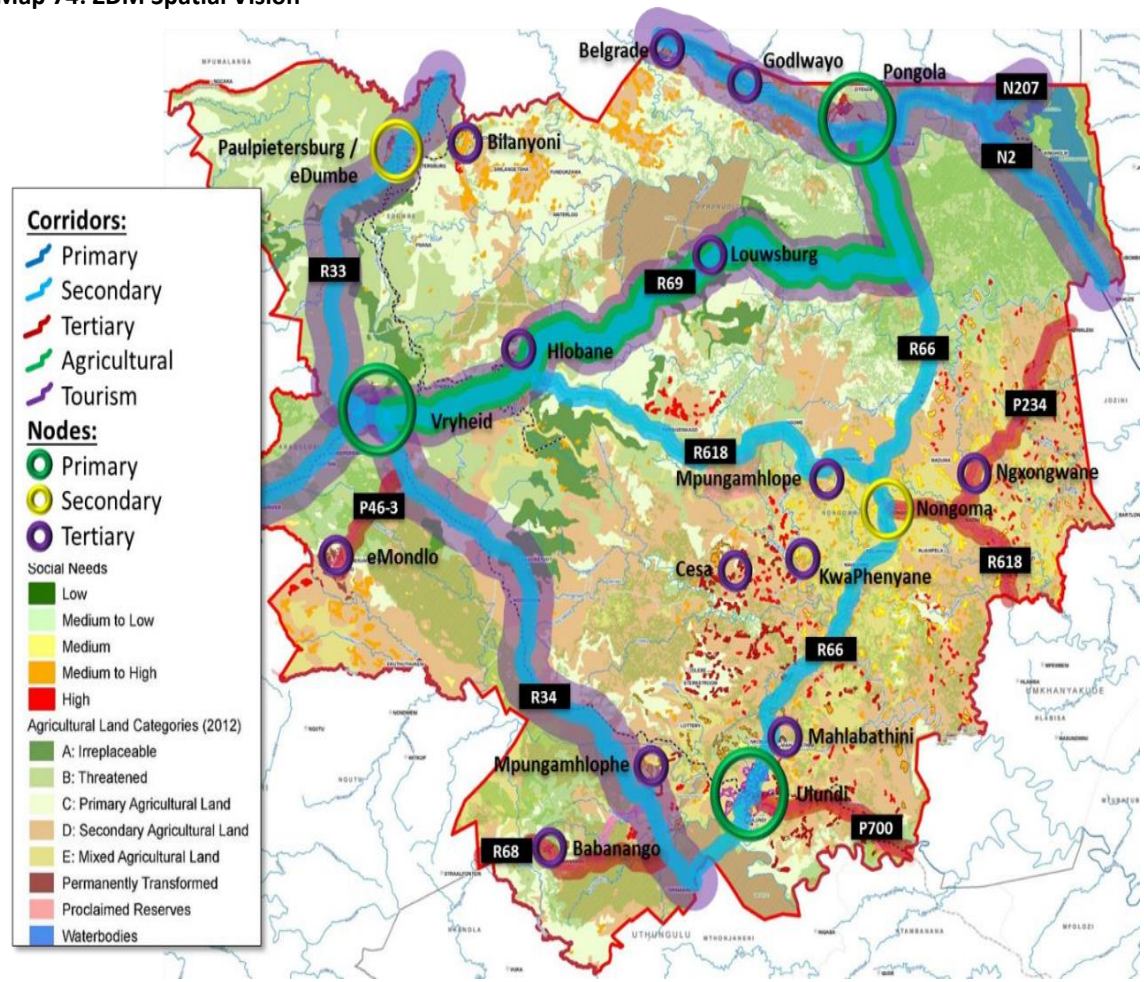
The DDM is anchored on the development of the “One Plan”. The One Plan is an intergovernmental plan setting out a long-term strategic framework to guide investment and delivery in the District space.

Most of the content in the One Budget One Plan is sourced from the IDP. It operates from the main strategic framework in this document. However it contains several projects from various municipalities and sector departments. There are also some catalytic projects of the various municipalities. These projects are displayed under the Capital Investment Framework chapter.

5.6 Spatial Perspective

5.6.1 Spatial Vision Of The ZDM

Map 74: ZDM Spatial Vision



The Image depicts the conceptual spatial framework and the relation of the various proposed land uses, nodes, and corridors in relation to each other. These will be discussed in more detail in following sections. The combination of the elements discussed in the sections below results in the draft Spatial Development Framework Plan, as well as the proposed overlays relating to Biodiversity, Land Capability and Settlement Clusters.

5.6.2 DEVELOPMENT NODES

The relative importance of development nodes reflects an area's economic development potential and the range of service that should be provided. The nodal hierarchy in the District SDF should therefore be interpreted in a district context. Notwithstanding the broad level of indication of nodes at a district level, it is of the utmost importance at the local level that any identified nodes be clearly demarcated on a cadastral basis. Such demarcation is important to:

- Optimise the use of existing bulk infrastructure and social facilities.
- Discourage urban sprawl.
- Ensure compact and efficient urban areas.
- Protect agricultural land with high production potential.
- Provide guidance to both public and private sectors investors.
- Promote economic, social, and environmental sustainability.
- Accommodate reasonable future demand for development.

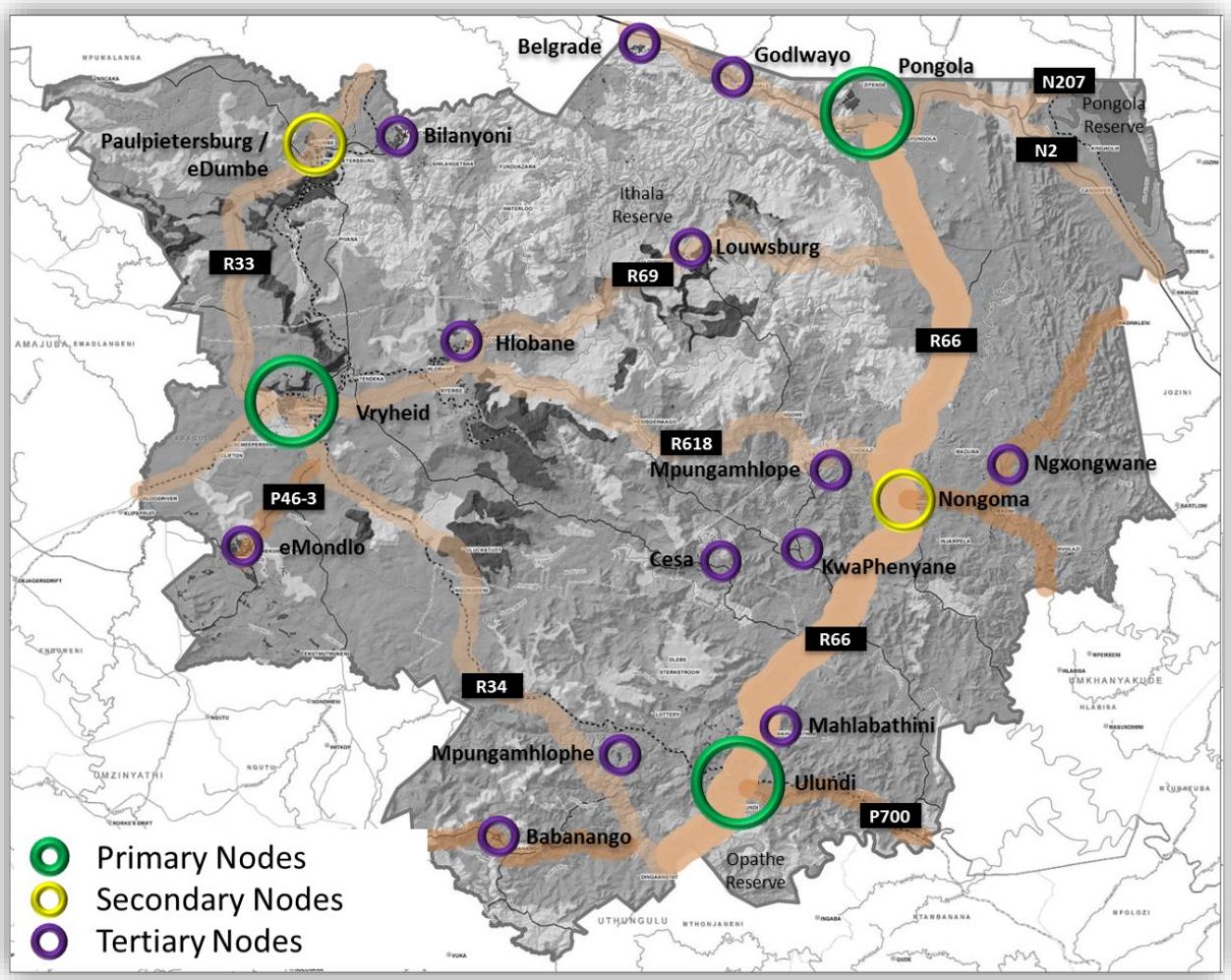
Table 93: Development Nodes

Name of Municipality	Primary Development Nodes	Secondary Development Node	Tertiary Development Nodes	
Abaqulusi Local Municipality	Vryheid	x	eMondlo Hlobane	Louwsburg
Ulundi Local Municipality	Ulundi	x	Babanango Ceza	Mpungamhlophe Nqulwane
uPhongolo Local Municipality	Pongola	x	Belgrade Godlwayo	
Nongoma Local Municipality	x	Nongoma	Kwaphenyane Maphophoma	Mahashini Ngxongwane
eDumbe Local Municipality	x	Paul Pietersburg/ eDumbe	Bilanyoni / Mangosothu	

5.6.1.1 Primary Nodes

- **Pongola –** the economy of Pongola is based on large scale commercial production of Sugarcane. The uPhongolo natural features further allow for eco-tourism opportunities in the highly sensitive areas adjacent the Pongola Poort Dam, and the areas between the R69 and the N2.
- **Ulundi –** Ulundi, as the current seat of the Zululand District Municipality and has a strong public service-oriented economy. It is a service centre for a vast rural hinterland.
- **Vryheid –** In comparison to Pongola and Ulundi, Vryheid has a much larger commercial and services sector, although the economy is also dependant on agriculture, and mining.

Map 75: Development Nodes



These nodes are mainly centres which should provide service to the sub-regional economy and community needs. These centres were identified as Third Order Development nodes within the PGDS. The following functions are envisaged for these centres.

- Secondary Economic Growth Areas
- Promote as Secondary Node in support of Corridor Development
- Promote Compact Urban Development & Combat Urban Sprawl
- Promote Focused Investment & Managed Growth
- Promote Densification (Brown Agenda) & Infill Development
- Provide Economies of Scale for Effective & Affordable Service Delivery
- Infill where High Levels of Services are Available (Restructuring Nodes) ○ Increased Residential Density (number of dwellings)
- Promote Socio-Economic Upliftment
- Promote provision of sufficient Bulk Infrastructure Services (Demand & Supply)
- Priority spending on Infrastructural Upgrading Needs (New & Maintain)
- Promote Effective & Efficient Public Transportation Systems linked to Multi Modal Facilities

5.6.2.2 Secondary Development Nodes

The following 2nd order nodes have been identified in the District Area.

- Paul Pietersburg
- Nongoma

These nodal areas do not provide services or economic advantages significant on Provincial Level but fulfil very important service delivery functions within the local economies of the municipalities and are the only areas providing commercial choice to the residents of the respective municipalities.

These nodes were identified as fourth order nodes within the KZN PSDF. Key strategic interventions specifically targeted at these nodes and their directly surrounding areas might include:

- Focused investment in areas of Poverty Concentrations
- Promote Integration (Green Agenda)
- Integration in terms of Mixed Densities & Uses
- Improve Transportation linkages to Nodes
- Promote Social-economic Integration
- Eradicate Backlogs & Promote Basic Service Infrastructure & Delivery

- Promote Socio-Economic Upliftment
- Promote provision of sufficient Bulk Infrastructure Services (Demand & Supply)
- Priority spending on Infrastructural Upgrading Needs (New & Maintain)
- Rural Service Delivery Point
- Promote & Establish PPP's
- Promote Cultural & Community Based Tourism

5.6.1.2 Tertiary Development Nodes

A total of 14 third order nodes have been identified throughout the district. The functions of these nodes consist of basic government service delivery to the surrounding communities with very limited commercial opportunities. The services sector within these areas is basically non-existent.

5.6.2 Development Corridors

One of the major structuring elements determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in a municipality are the corridors. A mixture and a hierarchy of the mentioned corridors should be provided to facilitate different levels of developmental and movement functions.

The table below and image below identify the proposed Hierarchy of movement routes within the district.

Table 94: Description Of Corridor Developments

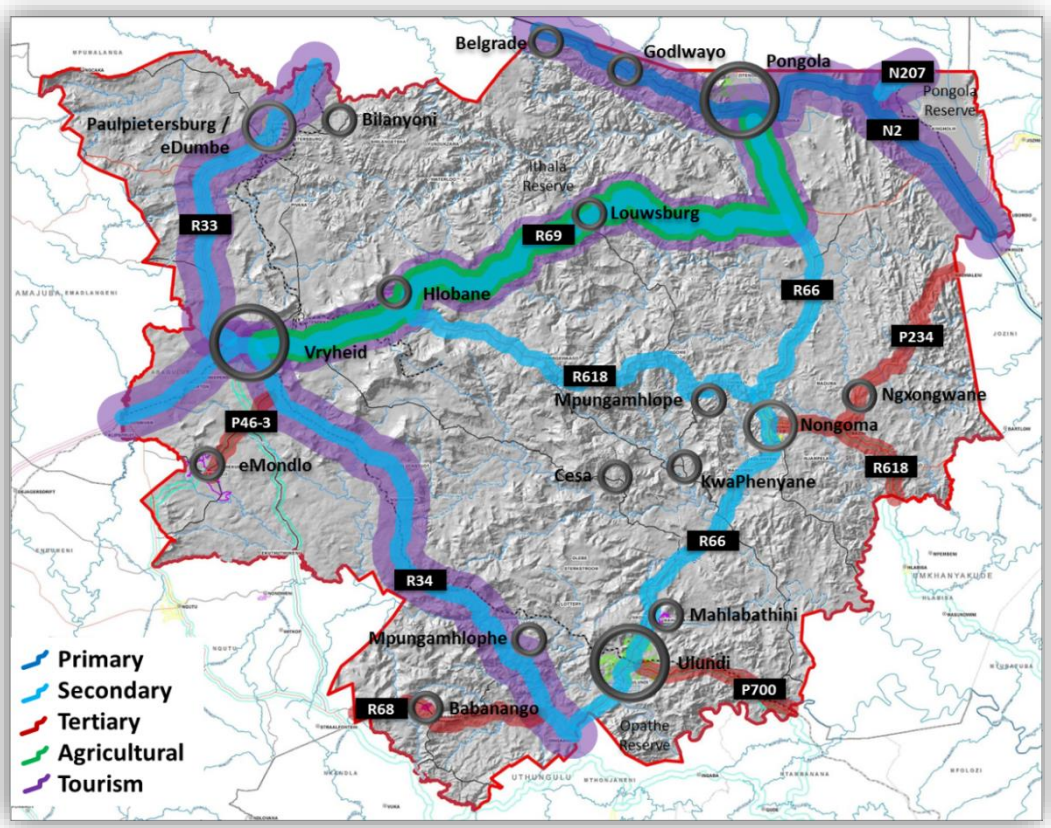
Municipality	Primary Corridor	Secondary Corridor	
Nongoma	R66	P234 & R618	P735
aBaqulusi	P34-3 & P46 (R69) P47 (R34) P404 (R33)	P463 P258 P253 P34-4 D1303 D1309 P199	P523 P274 P220 P49-1 P49-2 P293
uPhongolo	N2 & N720	P52-3 (R66)	P46-4 (R69)
	R34 & R66	R68	P700
Ulundi eDumbe	P34-5 (R33) P404 (R33)	P271 P229	P34-4 P221

Source: Individual SDF documents of Municipalities

The combination of the above corridors ensures connectivity between all Municipalities within the District. Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the development of the Major Economic Corridors and its impact on the Zululand District Municipality.
- Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.
- Developing a localized Corridor Development Strategies, this will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.

Map 76: Development Corridors



The KZN PSDF identifies an agricultural corridor traversing the District in a North South Direction along the R66 from Pongola through Nongoma, to Ulundi and further south, and might refer to a corridor for distribution of agricultural produce. Agricultural activities are actually intensifying along the R69 towards Vryheid, where high potential agricultural land is situated. It is therefore proposed that this route be earmarked as an agricultural corridor to allow for economies of scale to develop in the agricultural sector. This area consists of high potential agricultural land.

5.6.3 Spatial Strategic Intervention Areas

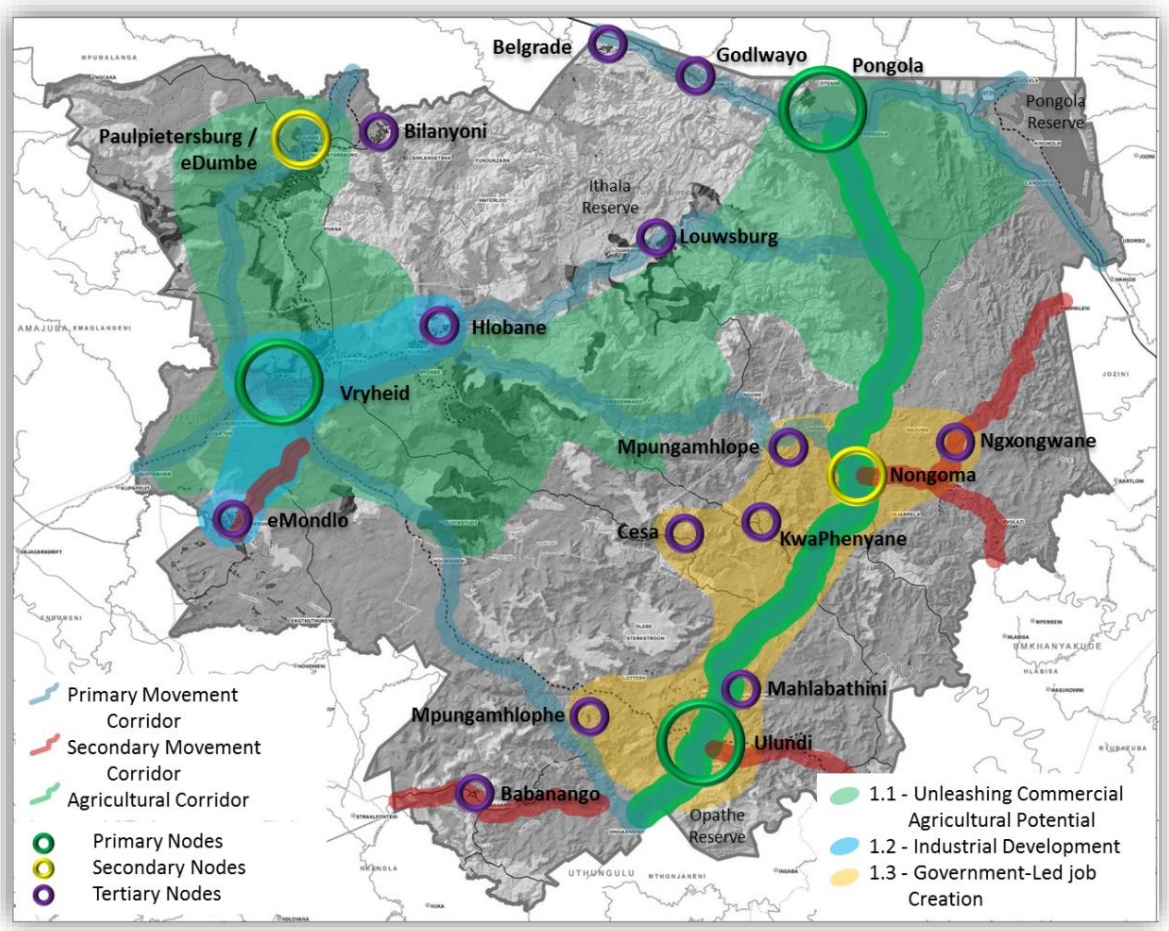
5.6.3.1 Zululand DGDP Strategic Goal 1 - Job Creation

The Map overleaf depicts the areas where the strategic objectives from the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy need to be addressed urgently to allow for overall economic growth of the district.

The above strategic goals have the collective aim of investing in areas with the potential of obtaining a high "rate of return". Resources are therefore identified which has not yet reached its full potential and can be developed in order to do so.

Agricultural potential that can be developed is situated within the municipalities of uPhongolo, Abaqulusi and eDumbe LM, where conditions are favourable for agricultural production. Industrial Expansion is proposed within the Abaqulusi Local municipality where the best developed infrastructure for Industrial Development exists.

Map 77: Job Creation

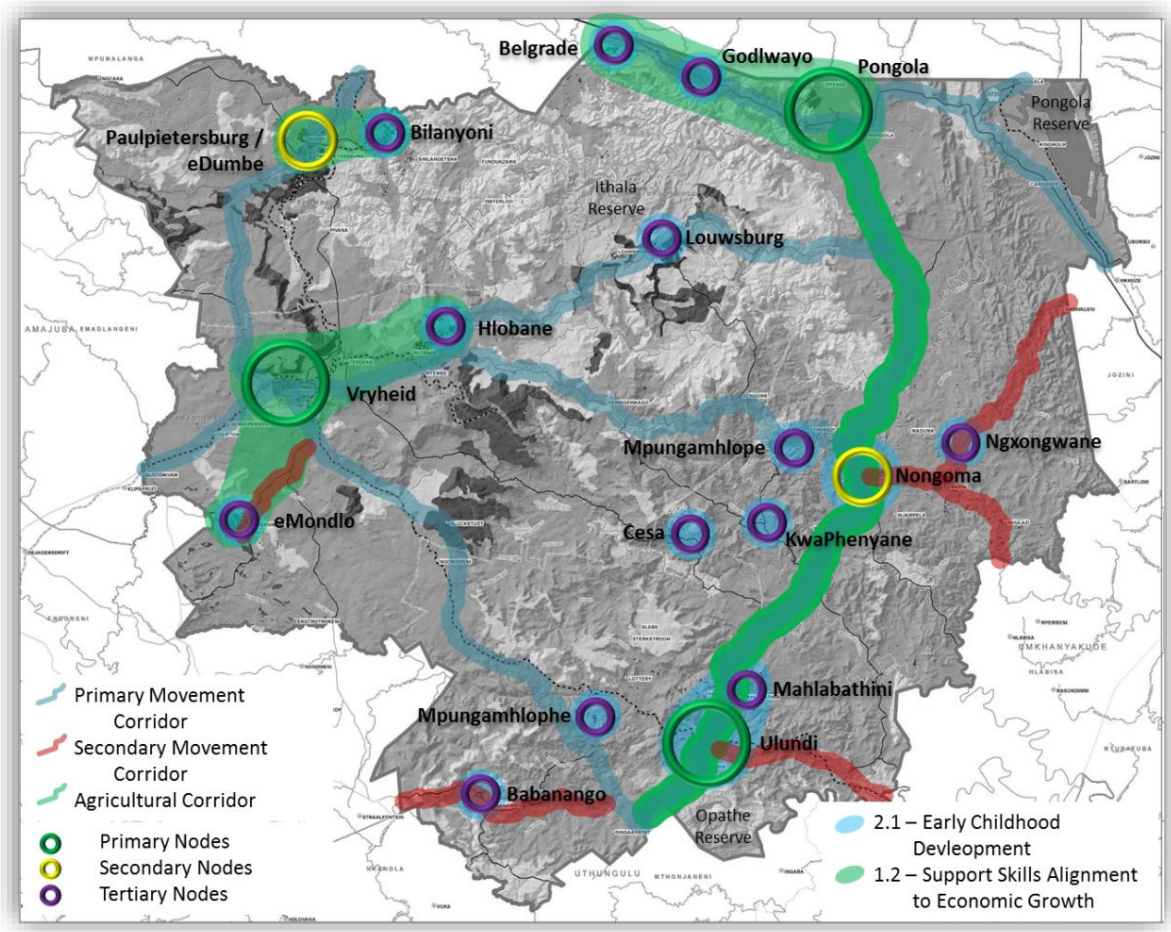


5.6.3.2 Zululand DGDP Strategic Goal 2 – Human Resource Development

The Map overleaf depicts the areas of intervention for early Childhood Development, and skills development which should be improved to assist with economic growth within areas. Basically, the nodal areas are targeted for early childhood development. And skills development.

Areas within the Abaqulusi LM (Vryheid Hlobane and Emondlo), eDumbe LM (Paul Pietersburg, eDumbe & Bilanyoni) and uPhongolo LM (Pongola, Godlwayo & Belgrade) has economic potential that can only be tapped if the skills of the communities are developed to allow for them to participate in the economy. The economic base within these municipalities is largely private sector driven, and therefore skills development to allow for active participation in this economy is required and could be achieved through tertiary training facilities.

Map 78: Human Resource Development

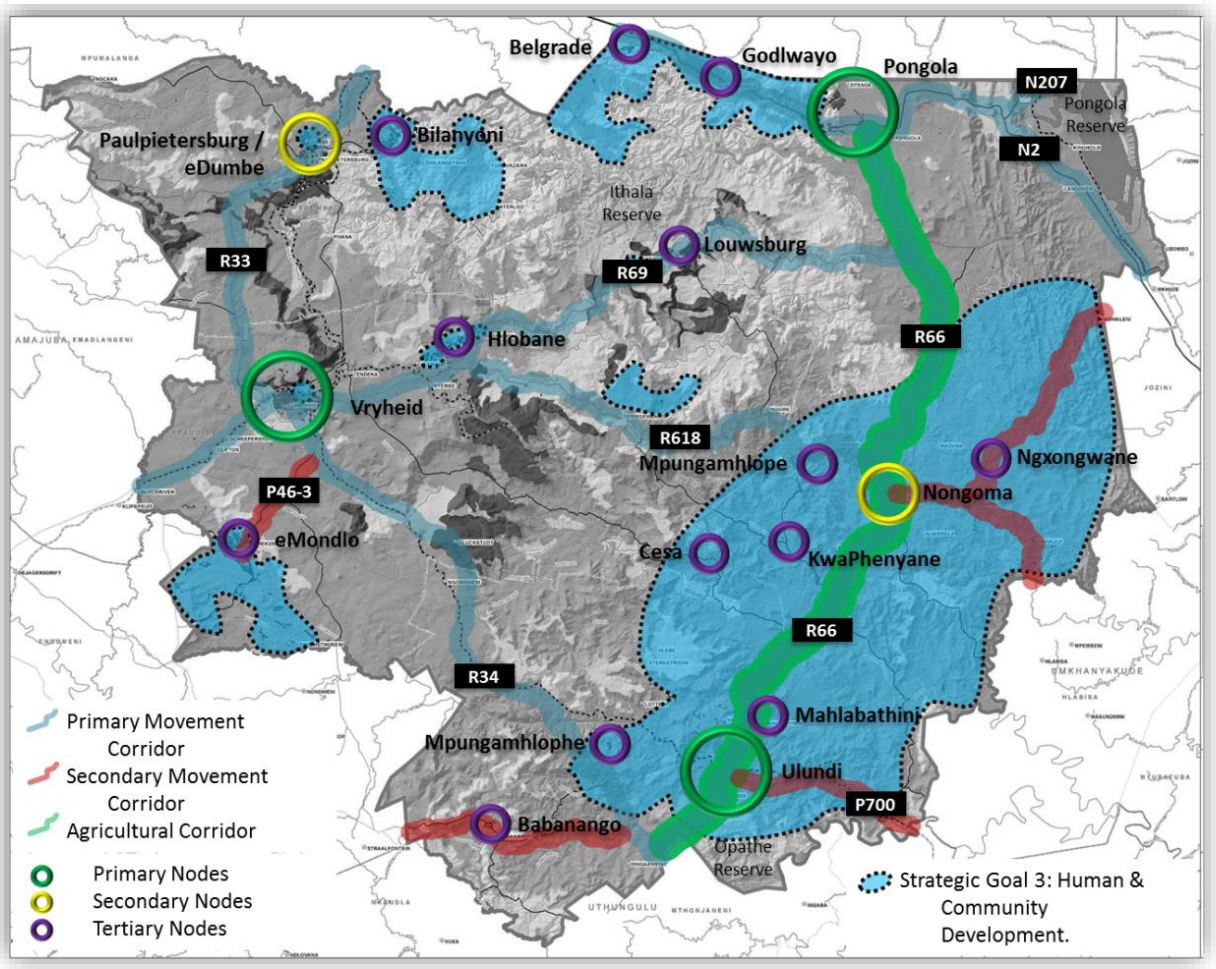


5.6.3.3 Zululand DGDP Strategic Goal 3 – Human and Community Development

The above strategic goals are to a large extent applicable to the same geographic area, as these are aimed at developing and improving the lives of communities with the highest levels of deprivation. The areas in need of these interventions are largely situated on Ingonyama Trust Land. Subsequently Large portions of the Ulundi and Nongoma Local Municipalities are earmarked for interventions under this Strategic Goal.

In addition to the identified areas hatched in blue, the nodal areas as well as all new housing projects should be targeted for initiatives related to Human and Community Development. Within achieving this goal, economic development is not possible as the population who participates in the economy needs to be healthy to do so.

Map 79: Human and Community Development

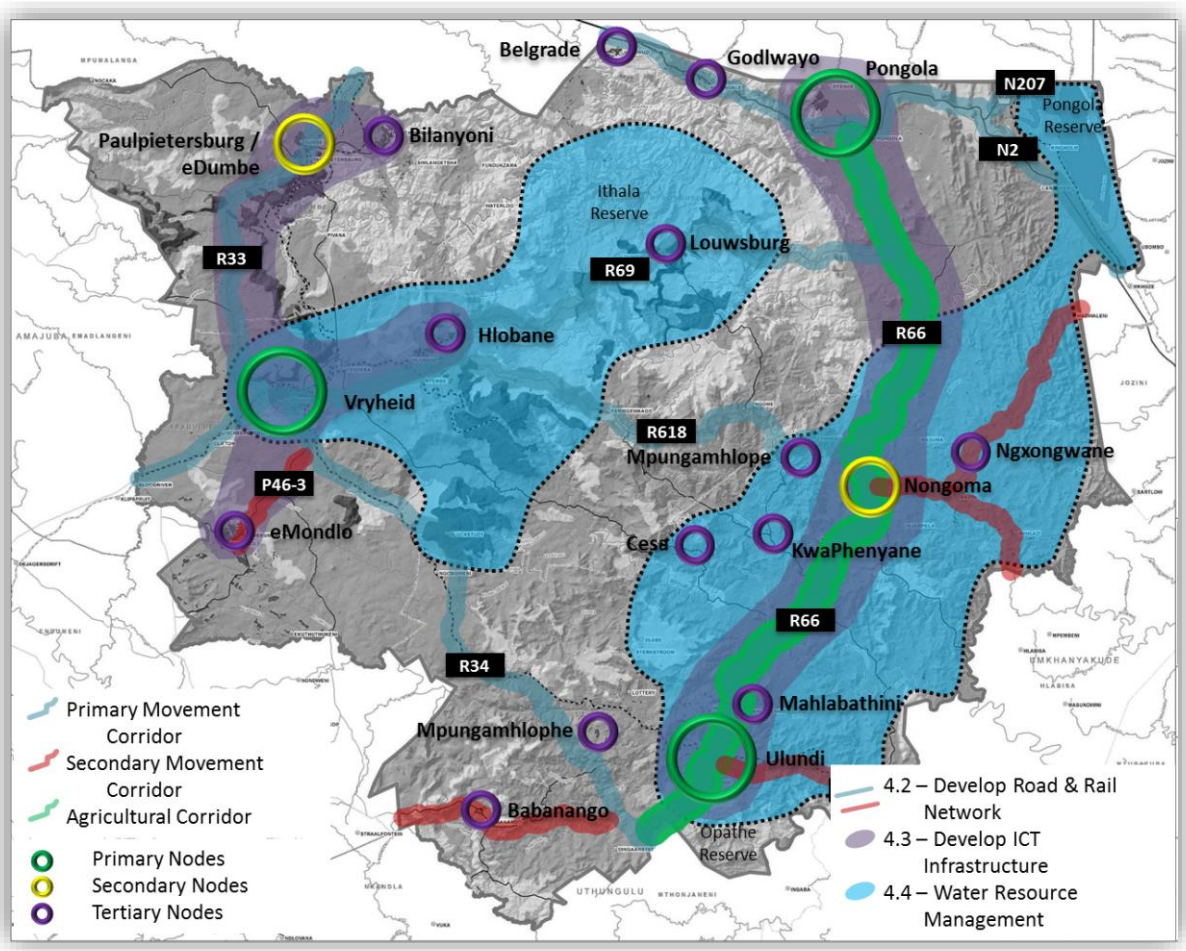


5.6.3.4 Zululand DGDP Strategic Goal 4 – Strategic Infrastructure

The transportation network is the only manner for transporting economic goods and subsequently an integrated system is required to allow for a fully functional district.

The map above depicts the most important connections within the Municipality which is critical for accessibility to economic areas, and movement of economic goods. Information & Communications Technology is critical to ensure competitiveness with economic competitors and ensuring accessibility to the global markets. It is therefore important that ICT is highly accessible within the Nodal Areas. Strategic Infrastructure is further aimed at addressing the most pressing needs within the district. Subsequently, water resource management is earmarked within area where the highest need exists.

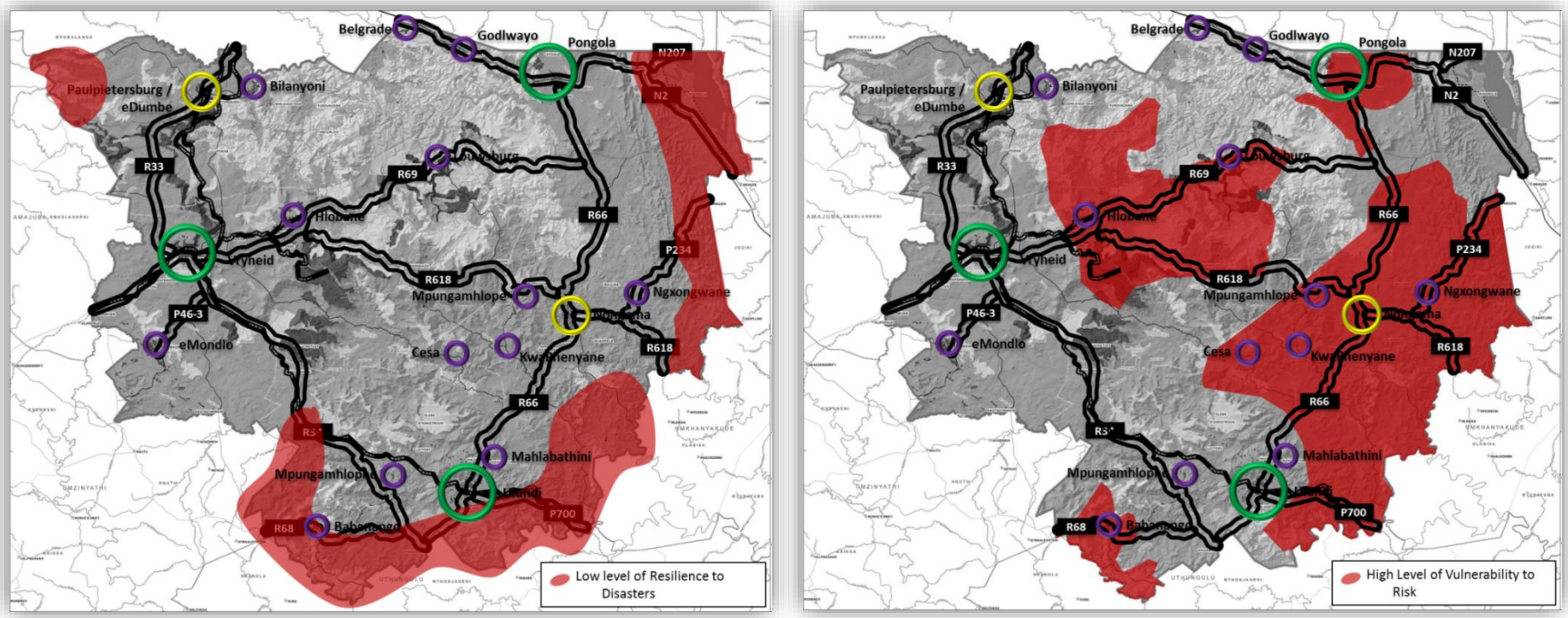
Map 80: Strategic Infrastructure



5.6.3.5 Zululand DGDP Strategic Goal L 5 – Response To Climate Change

The Map below depicts the areas identified earlier as environmentally sensitive, and which is important for maintenance of ecological and biodiversity integrity. These areas consist of the environmentally sensitive areas identified on the informant maps as well as the environmental corridors identified by the KZN PGDS and Spatial Development Framework.

Map 81: Response to Climate Change



5.6.3.6 Zululand DGDP Strategic Goal 7 – Spatial Equity

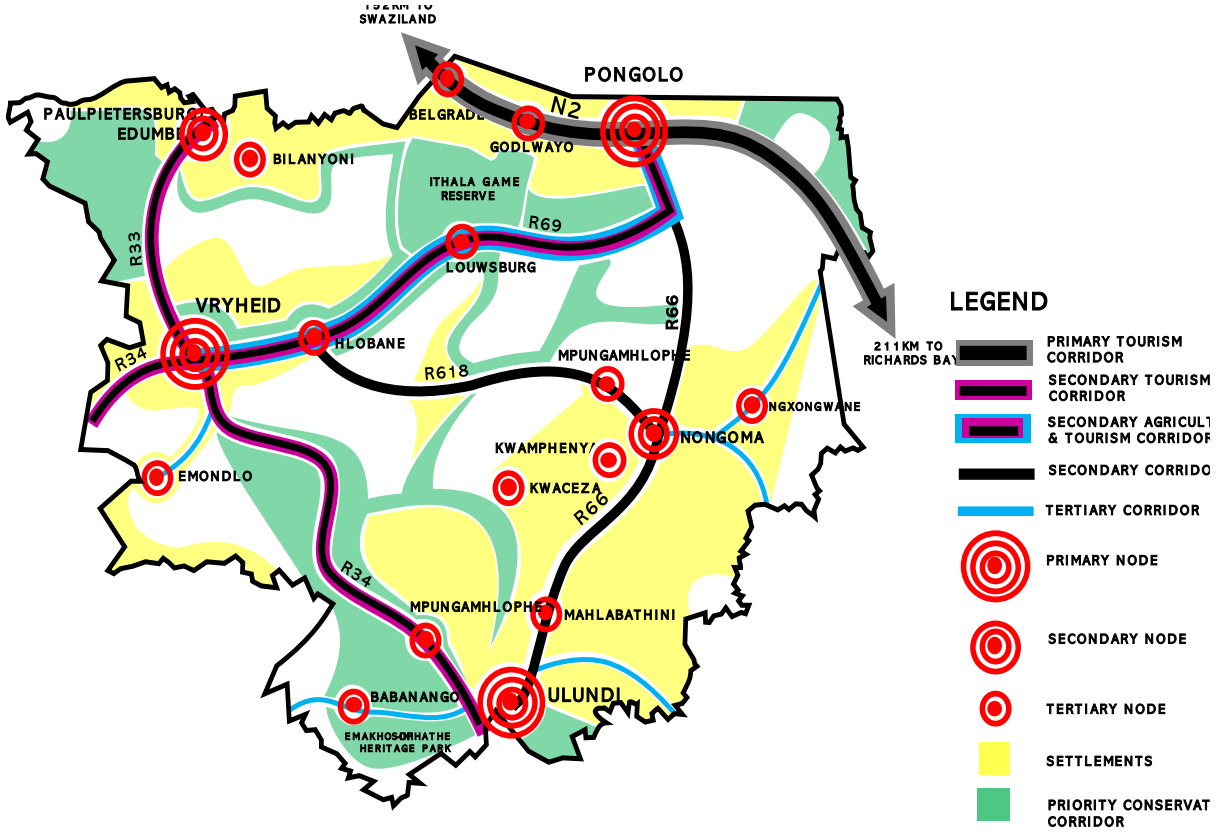
Spatial Equity promotes spatial transformation and provides a framework for effective land use management and spatial planning

5.6.4 High Value Agricultural Land

The intension is to identify areas with agricultural potential in order to expand the agricultural Sector. This will also address the protection of vulnerable agricultural land. The locality of the different levels of agricultural potential is depicted on the image below.

The agricultural activities within the Zululand District can be grouped into four distinct areas which deal with arable agriculture, Forestry, Grazing Activities, and Subsistence Agriculture. The highest potential agricultural land is situated in the northern halve of the district and more specifically in the more evenly sloped areas of uPhongolo, Abaqulusi, and eDumbe Local Municipalities.

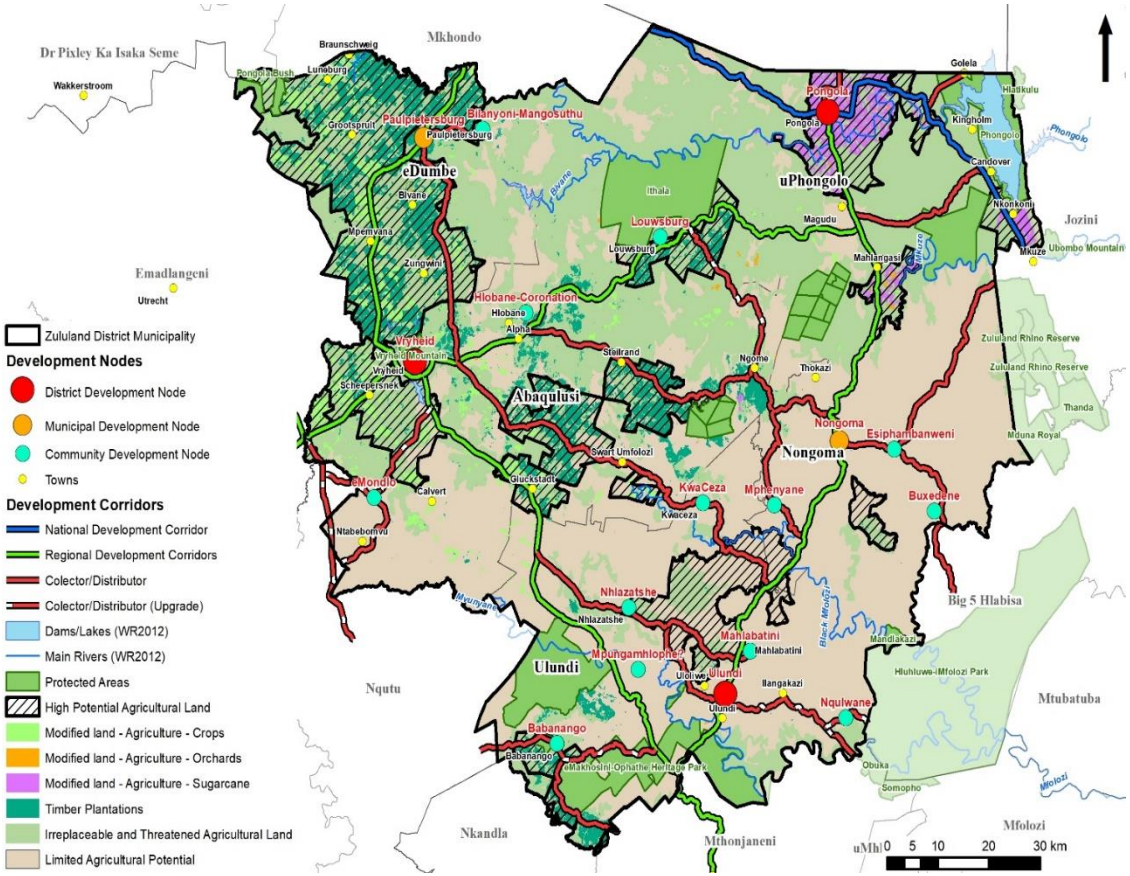
Map 82 High Value Agricultural Land



In general, the subdivision of prime agricultural land will be discouraged. The development of this land for non-agricultural purposes should only be allowed if:

- The land has already been subdivided to such an extent that it is no longer agriculturally viable;
- The land has already been developed for non-agricultural purposes;
- The proposed development does not compromise the primary agricultural activity of the property;
- The proposed development comprises a secondary activity to supplement a landowner's income;
- It will facilitate the implementation of the Land Reform Programme and Labour Tennant Projects.

Map 83: Preservation of Agricultural Land



The Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries does not consider anything less than 20ha as a viable unit, and subsequently subdivision of less than 20ha will not be allowed. The arable land identified is under severe pressure from settlement expansion and land uses such as mining. Mining activities specifically threatens the areas south of the Hlobane Coronation area where the highest agricultural potential for the district is situated.

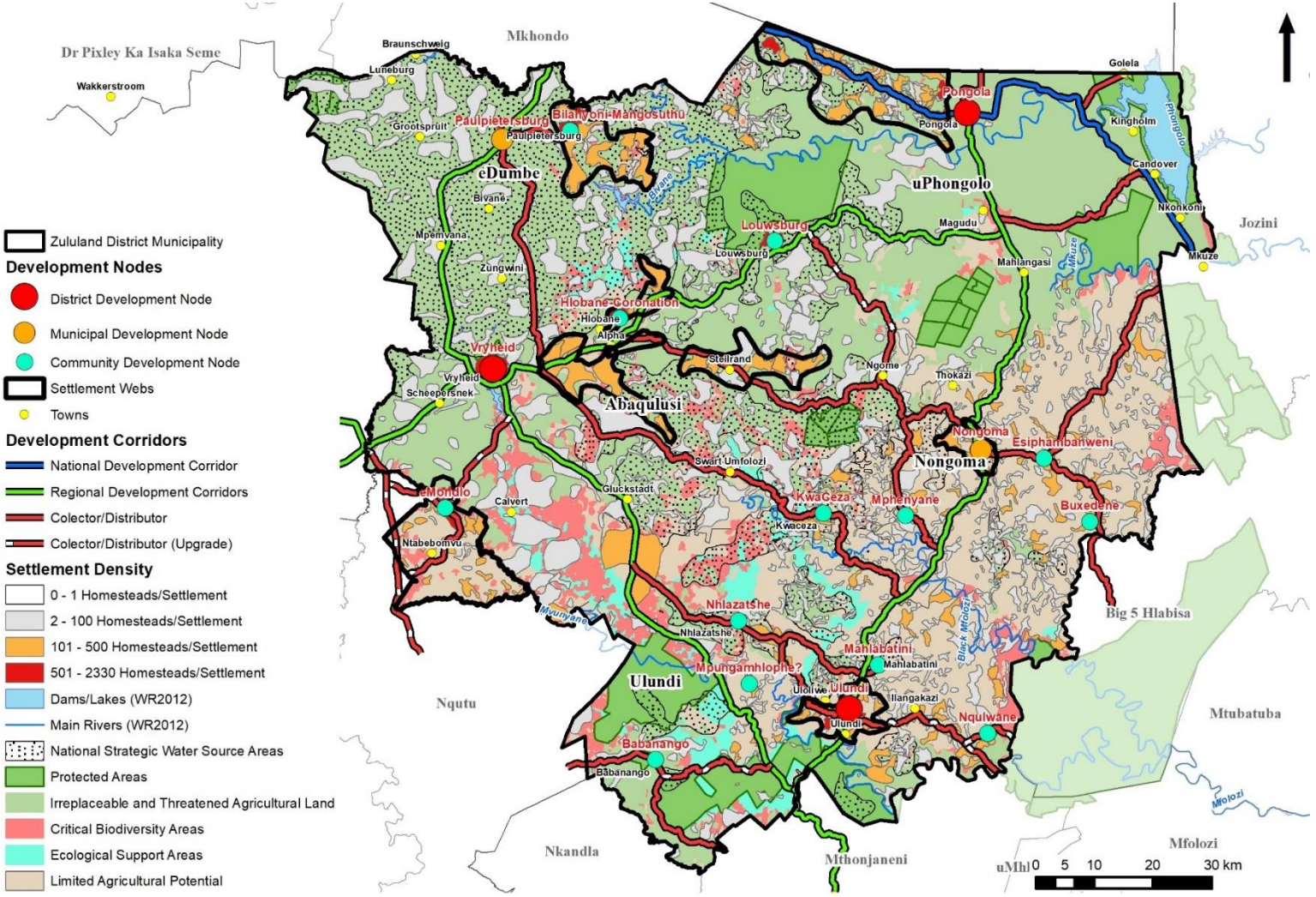
As agriculture is one of the main employment sectors in the district and forms a large part of the economic base of three of the five municipalities, it is essential that sound land management approaches be developed and implemented. The southern parts of the Municipality are characterised by secondary Agricultural Land which coincides with the subsistence agricultural activities. There is still pa lot of potential to develop the agricultural sector within these areas, although projects need to be implemented to ensure expansion of the large-scale agricultural activities.

It will be necessary to, through a participatory process with traditional authorities and communities undertake a detailed assessment of arable land within the district and more specifically the rural municipalities of Ulundi and Nongoma. It will be necessary to agree on measures to be implemented to on the one hand protect/reserve land, but also on the other, to make it available for intensive agricultural production activities.

Such an investigation should also identify opportunities for irrigation, the development of farming infrastructure (e.g. dams, pipelines, fences, and the like). The development of these should be prioritised. With regards to cropping there is a range of options to be considered, which is beyond the scope of this spatial framework to identify. The Bio-Resource Unit information of the National Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries provides guidelines in this regard. Important opportunities relating to agricultural development to be pursued in the arable areas and areas in close proximity include:

- Implementation of the massification programme of the Department of Agriculture;
- ensuring easy access to relevant extension services;
- input supply opportunities;
- specialist agricultural support opportunities, e.g., ploughing, harvesting etc; and
- Agri-processing opportunities.

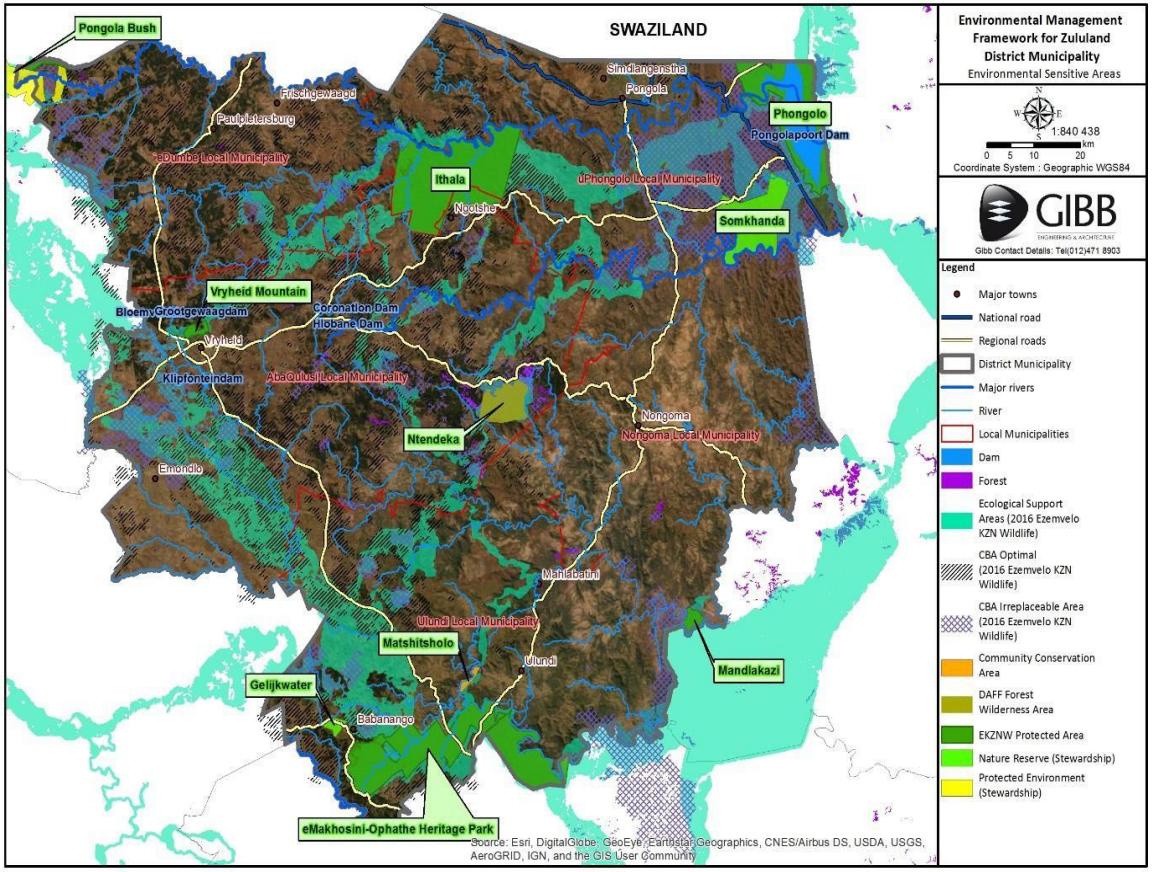
Map 84: ZDM Municipal Spatial Development



5.7 STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITIES

Map 85: Environmental Sensitivity



The environmental sensitivity analysis entailed the identification of environmental features; these are predominantly areas that have already been identified as being sensitive (refer to Map 25). Once environmental features were determined, sensitivity weightings were assigned to each feature. Aquatic features and EKZNW Protected Areas are defined as 'No-go areas', on which no development should take place. High to low rating for other environmental features is shown in the table on the overleaf. Once the weightings for each sensitive feature were established, the features were given a cumulative sensitivity rating. For example, if an area consisted of a CBA irreplaceable area as well as a Forest Wilderness Area, the total sensitivity rating for this area would be higher than another area on which only one sensitive environmental feature is present.

5.7.2 Environmental Management Zones

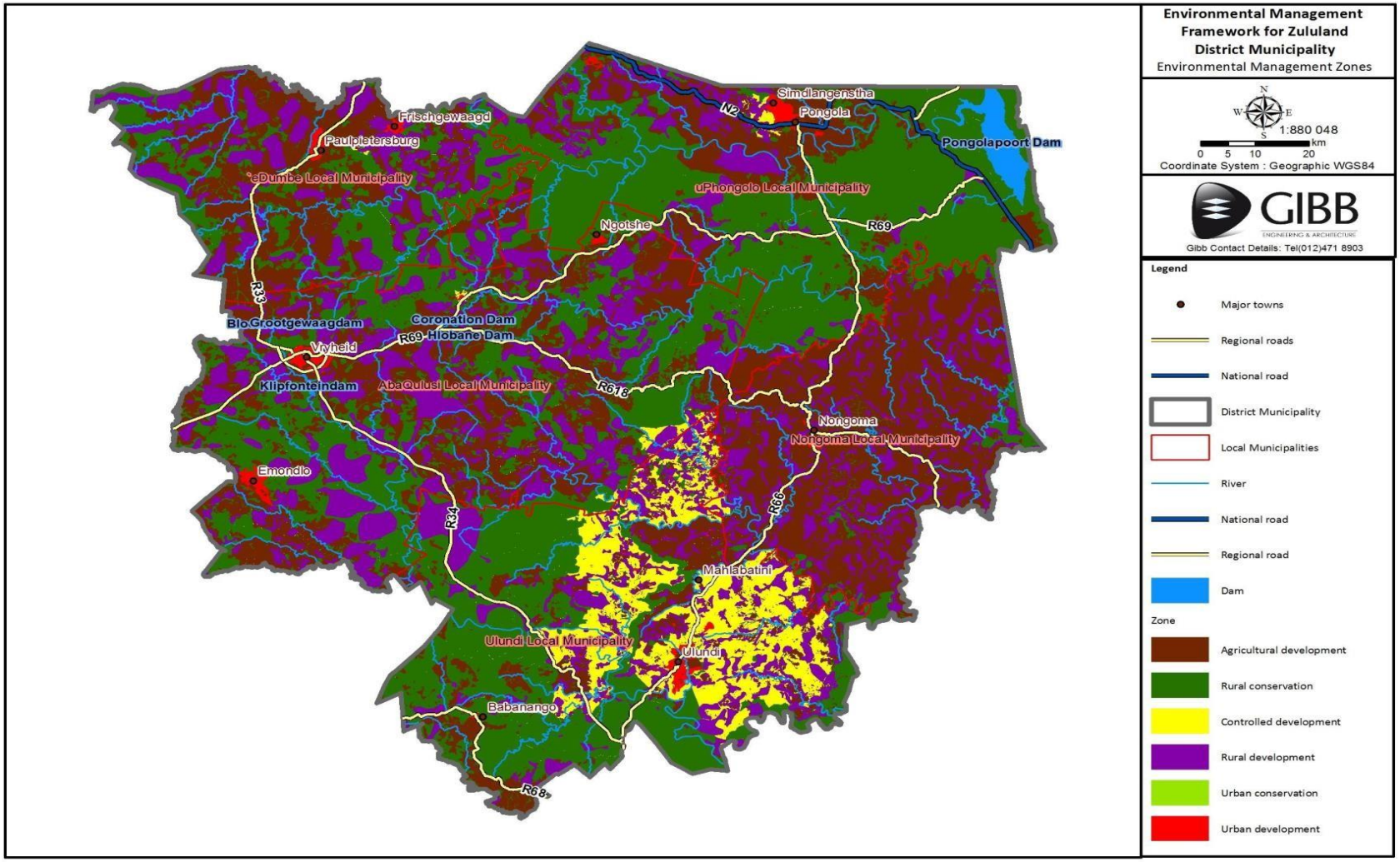
Environmental management Zones in the ZDM are as follows:

Table 95: Environmental management Zones in the ZDM

Zone	Conflicts resolved
Agricultural development zone	• Farm boundaries that conflicted with the Urban edge • Farm boundaries that conflicted with conservation zone
Rural conservation zone	• Medium to high sensitivity that conflicted with good or high potential agriculture • Medium to high sensitivity that conflicted with the Urban development zone (but not the urban edge) and agricultural zone but not farm boundaries
Controlled development	• Low environmental sensitivity that conflicted with urban development zone (but not the urban edge)
Rural development zone	• Rural settlements that conflicted with all zones remained as rural development
Urban development zone	• Urban development zone that conflicted with the agricultural zone (but not farm boundaries) • The urban edge that conflicted with low environmental sensitivity

Policies, plans, and programmes of spatial and environmental planning are devised to facilitate sustainable development of an area, which includes spatial location of developments that would inform location of settlements, built up areas, and infrastructure, that would allow for service delivery, in the most cost-effective way; and to allow for the preservation of environmental attributes in the area on which fauna and flora and humans depend. Achieving the spatial and environmental vision of an area requires buy-in and support of all relevant stakeholders and landowners, especially that of traditional authorities, who own large tracts of land, and who should be made aware of the developmental principles followed when spatial and environmental planning is done.

Map 86: Environmental Management Zones



5.7.2.1 Zone 1: Agricultural development zone

Map 87: Zone 1: Agricultural development zone

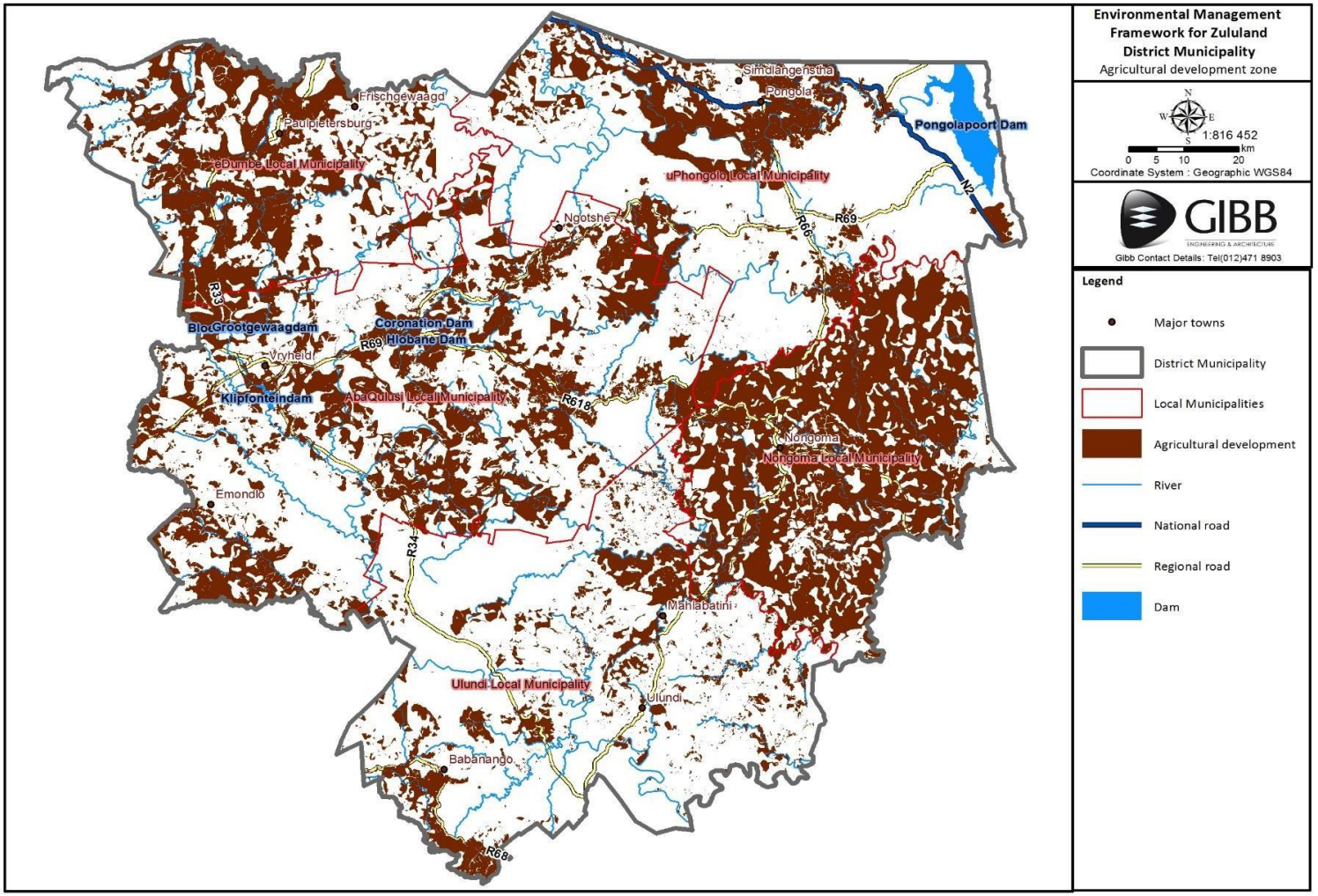


Table 96: Agricultural Development Zone Intention And Zone Attributes

Intention			
The agricultural sector is important to the local economy and job creation in the area. Therefore, sustainable agricultural development is critical for resources that are important for food security, livelihoods, economic activity and job creation. This zone was established to promote sustainable agricultural development with the intention of boosting the agricultural sector's contribution to the economy; to protect uncultivated areas with agricultural potential from being lost to other development types or degradation, and to conserve natural resources.			
Attributes included	**Rationale (why attributes are included)**	**Attributes excluded**	**Rationale (why attributes are excluded)**
• Good and high agricultural potential areas. • Cultivated land (subsistence farming, and existing farm boundaries). • Agricultural investment areas. • Farm boundaries.	• Agriculture is an important economic activity within this area and are earmarked by various developmental plans and strategies as the sector with economic growth opportunities. • Therefore, areas suitable for agricultural activity should be conserved for agricultural practices only to prevent loss of agricultural output and job creation, if such land was occupied by other activities. This allows preservation of the relevant land for future agricultural practices and could contribute to reducing future food security challenges and resultantly reduce vulnerability to food security. • Existing cultivated areas were found to have overlapped with areas previously identified as areas with different attributes, such as high sensitive areas, or urban areas. Since these areas are already altered to farming practices, these areas were included in this zone.	• Areas of low agricultural potential. • Areas with environmental sensitivity ratings of low-medium and higher.	• Natural environments need to be conserved to promote and protect ecosystem functioning as farmers • also benefit from a wellfunctioning ecosystem. • Areas with low agricultural potential may be better used for alternative activities. • Built-up areas cannot be converted to agricultural land.

5.7.2.2 ZONE 2: RURAL CONSERVATION ZONE

Map 88: Rural Conservation Zone

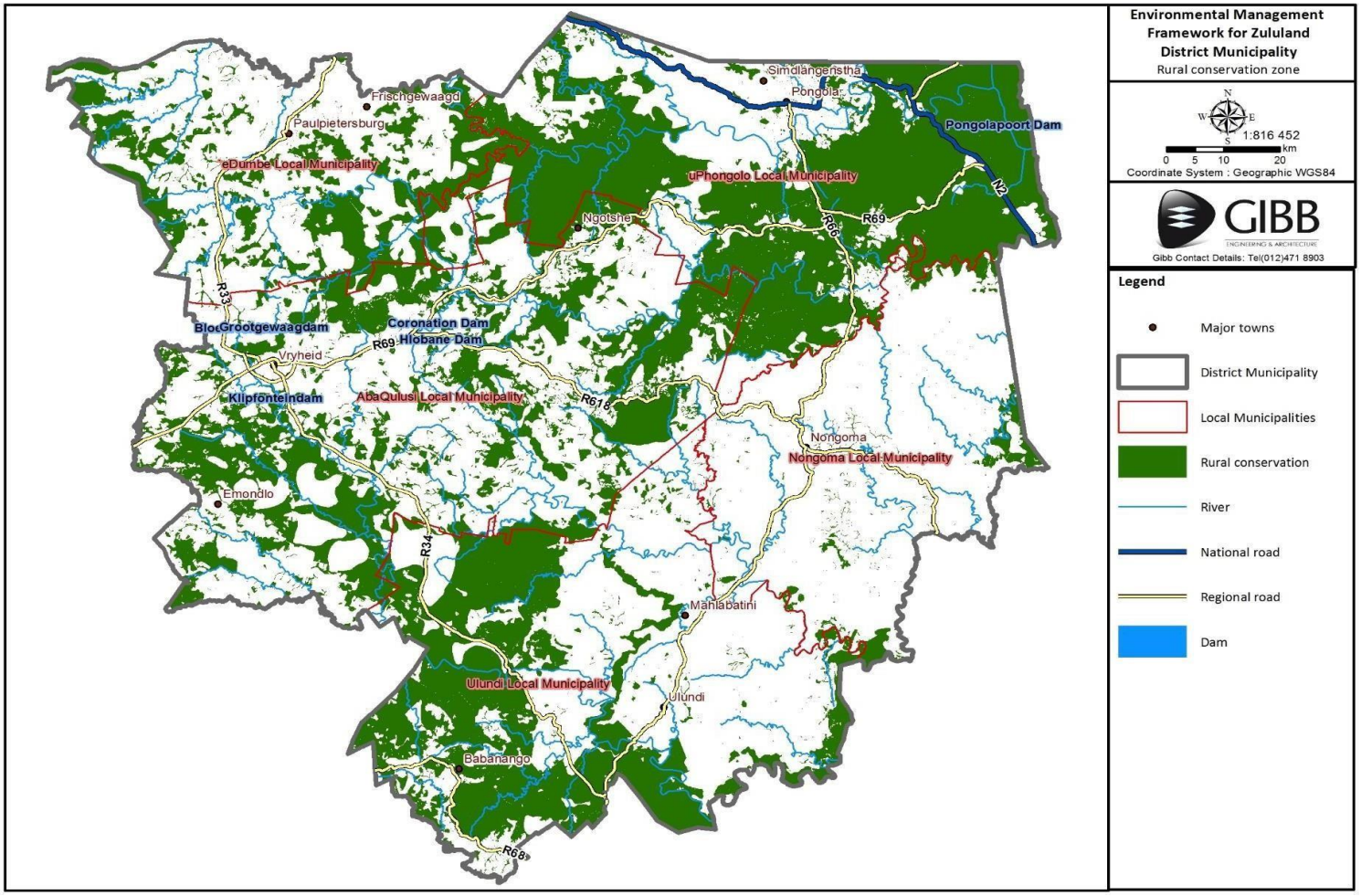


Table 97: Rural Conservation Zone Intention And Zone Attributes

Intention			
The rural conservation zone is developed with the intention to protect sensitive environments, ecosystem components, and ecosystem services within areas that do not fall within urban areas.			
Attributes included	**Rationale (why attributes are included)**	**Attributes excluded**	**Rationale (why attributes are excluded)**

• All sensitive environments including:
  ○ Dams
  ○ Rivers
  ○ Wetlands
  ○ Forest
  ○ DAFF Forest wilderness areas
  ○ EKZN Wildlife protected areas
  ○ Nature reserves (stewardship reserves)
  ○ Protected environment (stewardship)
  ○ CBA optimal
  ○ CBA irreplaceable
  ○ Ecological support areas
  ○ Ecological corridors
  ○ Community conservation area.
• Medium to very high sensitive environment areas that overlapped with data sets for good to high agricultural potential land, and investment agriculture, but was not
• yet cultivated.
	• The environmental features within the district have to be protected to ensure a functioning ecosystem, which would continue to deliver quality ecosystem goods and services upon which current and future livelihoods depend.
	• Areas of good and high agricultural potential which also has medium to high sensitivity ratings were included in this zone since the conservation of the natural state of the environment would also conserve the agricultural potential of the land, which may be required for agricultural development in future (where if this land was zoned to agriculture, it would require rehabilitation to convert back to its natural state).
		• Areas within environmental sensitivity that were inside the urban boundary.
		• Cultivated land data sets that overlapped with environmental sensitivity areas datasets.
			• The attributes not included relate to land upon which various land uses area already practiced and therefore cannot be included as areas that should be conserved.

5.7.2.1.3 ZONE 3: CONTROLLED DEVELOPMENT ZONE

Map 89: Controlled Development Zone

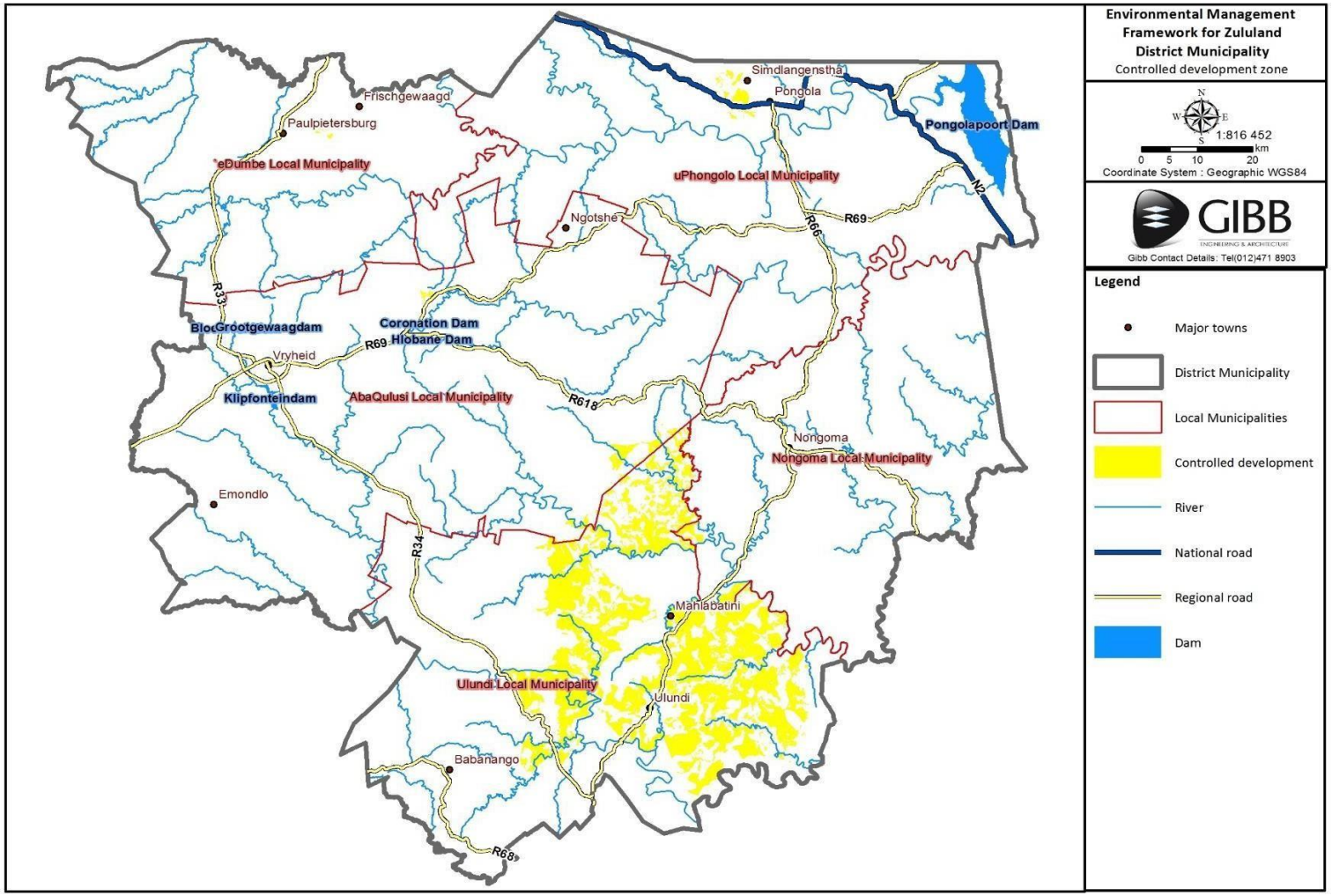


Table 98: Controlled Development Zone Intention And Zone Attributes

Intention			
The controlled development zone was established with the intention of ensuring sustainable development on landscapes with low environmental sensitivity, that should also be able to withstand lower developmental impacts. Development activity is allowed if it is controlled and monitored to ensure such is done in a sustainable manner and to prevent degradation of surrounding environments.			
Attributes included	**Rationale (why attributes are included)**	**Attributes excluded**	**Rationale (why attributes are excluded)**
• Environmental features that have a low environmental sensitivity rating, inside and outside urban boundaries.	• Areas for development expansion may be required in urban areas, as well as in rural areas. This zone allows for expansion onto environments with low sensitivity rating but should occur with adherence to the guidelines provided to prevent high- risk impacts of developments on natural environments.	• Areas with no environmental sensitivity, and with low-medium to very high environmental sensitivity. • Built-up areas. • Rural settlements. • Areas with attributes included in the agricultural zone, and the conservation zones.	• The attributes excluded include attributes that form base data for other zones in this EMF for which other management guidelines apply.

5.7.2.3 Zone 4: Rural development zone

Map 90: Rural Development Zone

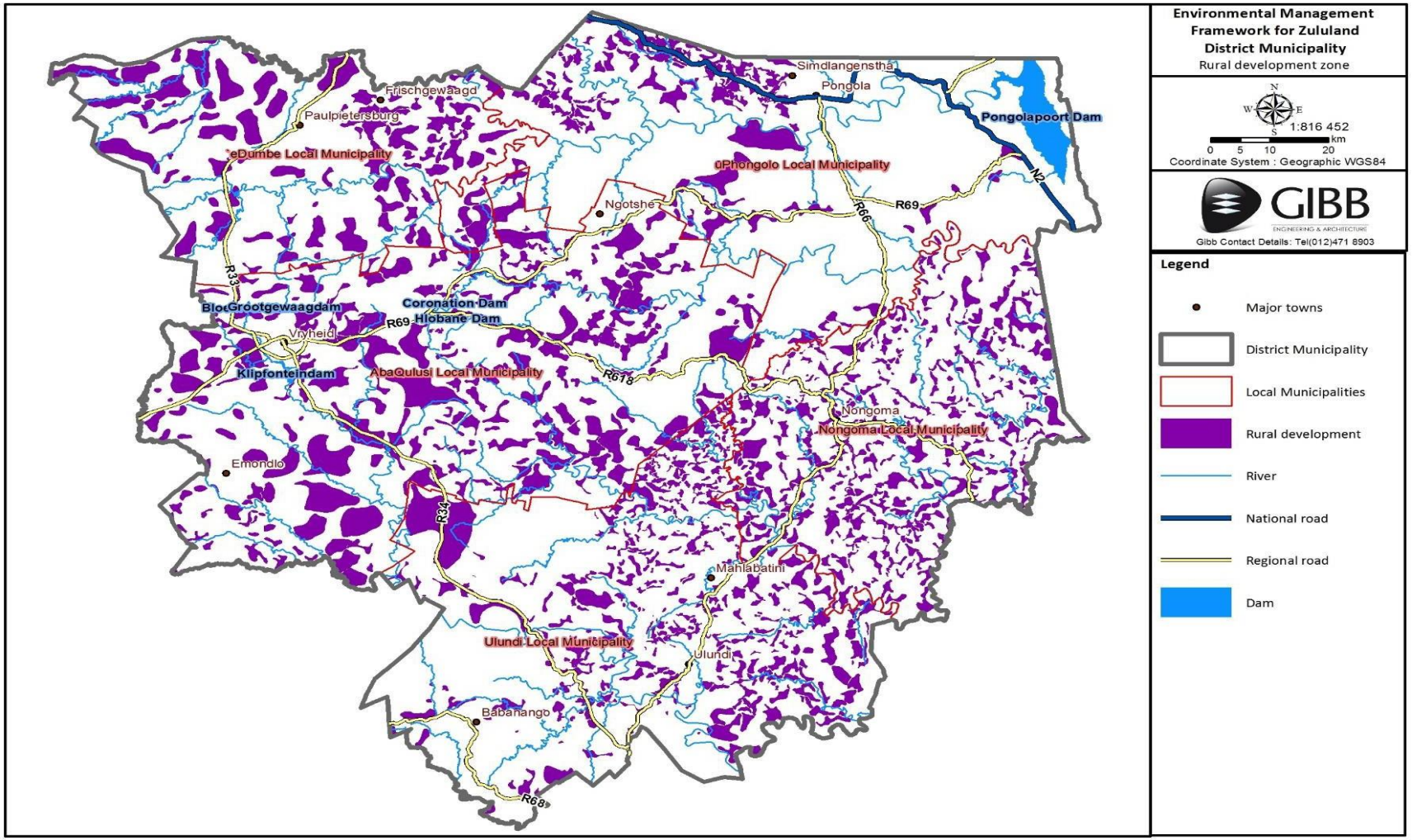


Table 99: RURAL Development Zone Intention And Zone Attributes

Intention			
The purpose of the rural development zone is to allow for rural settlement and related activities to be developed within areas of low environmental sensitivity; to encourage development on non-marginal land to reduce risks that would be faced by settlements that develop in flood risk areas and in areas that would result in increased service delivery costs.			
Attributes included	**Rationale (why attributes are included)**	**Attributes excluded**	**Rationale (why attributes are excluded)**
• Attributes included in this zone are rural settlements, which includes settlements and the related land uses practiced by owners and occupiers of the land.	• Rural settlements are existing settlements that may include space or areas around built homes which may be utilised for various activities by the occupiers of the land.	• All features that are not included in rural settlement data are excluded from this zone.	• The occupiers of the land in rural settlements may have already utilised the land for various practices. Large parts of rural settlements are on land that is under Traditional Authority ownership.

5.7.2.1.5 ZONE 5: URBAN CONSERVATION ZONE

Map 91: Urban Conservation Zone

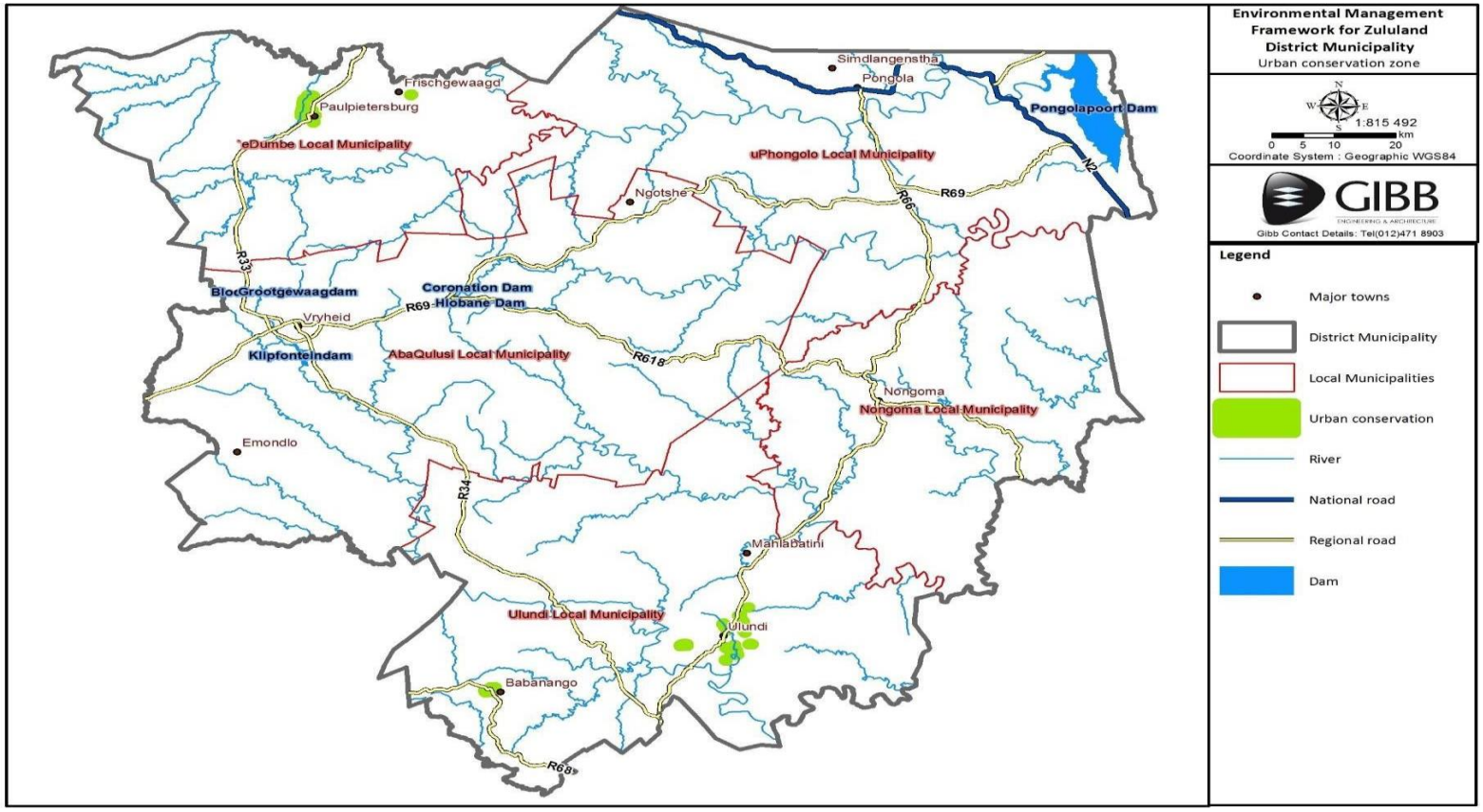


Table 100: Urban Conservation Zone Intention And Zone Attributes

Intention			
The urban conservation zone is intended to map sensitive environments, ecosystem components, and ecosystem services within urban areas. These environments may be exposed to development pressures and could be lost if not protected. The aim of the zone is to promote the protection and conservation of irreplaceable and valuable resources. The urban conservation zone also intends to encourage sustainable resource use.			
Attributes included	**Rationale (why attributes are included)**	**Attributes excluded**	**Rationale (why attributes are excluded)**
• Open space and environmental features within the urban boundary that had a low-medium to very high cumulative environmental sensitivity rating.	• Due to the sensitivity of the environment, and the potential pressures placed thereon by urban development, these attributes were included to encourage protection of the environment by steering urban development away from sensitive environments, and to encourage development expansion on areas with less environmental sensitivity within the urban boundaries.	• All environmental sensitive features with a low sensitivity rating, within the urban boundary.	• The reason for excluding these features was to allow for development to expand within the urban boundary where the environmental sensitivity was low. This allows space for development expansion, but to encourage such from not occurring on areas with cumulative environmental sensitivity ratings of low-medium to very high.

5.7.2.4 Zone 6: Urban development zone

Map 92: Zone 6: Urban development zone

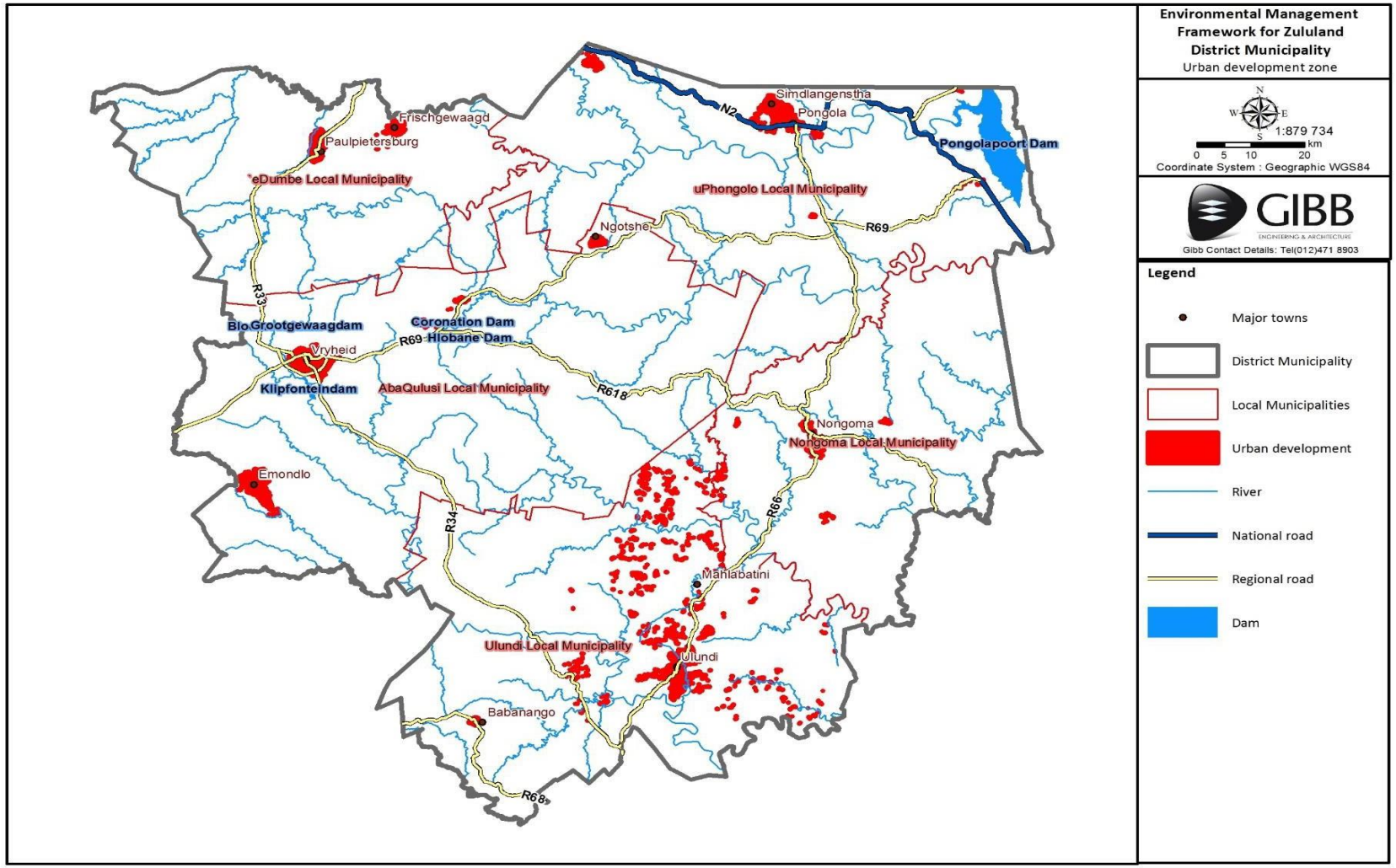


Table 101: Urban Development Zone Intention And Zone Attributes

Intention			
The purpose of establishing an urban development zone was to promote sustainable development within urban areas and discourage urban sprawl into areas outside of the urban edge.			
Attributes included	**Rationale (why attributes are included)**	**Attributes excluded**	**Rationale (why attributes are excluded)**
• Urban boundaries. • Urban fringe. • Urban Edge. • Urban expansion or densification areas. • Open space and environmental features with no sensitivity ratings.	• These are areas that have been built up, are earmarked for expansion, or densification, and are areas which • were not identified as environmentally sensitive and hence do not need to be conserved.	• Features with a cumulative environmental sensitivity rating of low-medium to very high, within the urban boundary. • Already cultivated fields within the urban boundary.	• The identified sensitive environmental features are valuable ecosystem components within and outside the urban boundary, which delivers valuable ecosystem services upon which people, and fauna and flora, within and outside the urban areas depend. • Cultivated land may already be used by the landowner for such desired practices and hence may not be available for urban development.

5.7.3 Integrated Waste Management Targets & Guidelines

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
Goal 1: Ensure safe and proper disposal of waste		
Target 1: Ensure that all the landfill sites in the Zululand District Municipality are licensed and comply with legislative requirements	Existing landfills should be licensed in terms of NEM: WA. All landfill sites with closure licenses must be closed in line with the closure licence conditions.	Rehabilitation plan needs to be drafted for landfill sites with decommissioning licenses. Ulundi's application status of the closure permit that was submitted to DFFE should be regularly followed up with DEDTEA., by the WMO of the Ulundi LM.

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
	The **Vryheid and uPhongolo Landfill Sites** should be upgraded in the immediate to short term, including the site operations.	Provide Proper Training to the Waste Management Facility staff or alternatively investigate the feasibility to outsource the operations of the subject facilities.
	The **Louwsburg, Coronation, eMondlo, Enyathi, Alpha, Hlobane and Nkongolwana** and **Belgrade dumpsites** should be closed and rehabilitated. Transfer stations should be established on the same properties from where waste will be transported to the Vryheid and uPhongolo (waste from Belgrade) Landfill Sites.	The required upgrades will assist the site staff to operate the site in accordance with the Minimum Requirements for Waste Disposal by Landfill and the license conditions. To further assist the staff to properly operate the site, it is recommended that an Operational Plan be compiled for the operation of the landfill site. The Operational Plan of the landfill sites should *inter alia* address proper access control, recording of incoming waste volumes and volumes recycled, operational principles to follow for compliance with the approved cell development plan, recycling operations, handling of special waste streams i.e., tyres, and basic operational principles of sanitary landfilling such as daily compaction and covering of waste. The haphazard disposal of waste should be phased out immediately.
	The existing **Paulpietersburg and Nongoma Landfill Sites** should be closed and rehabilitated (according to issued decommissioning license). New landfill sites should be developed. Transfer stations should be established at the eDumbe area from where waste will be transported to the recommended new landfill.	A rehabilitation plan needs to be drafted for the **Paulpietersburg and Nongoma Landfill Site**s to comply with its closure license conditions.
	Follow up on the progress of the establishment of the new site at the identified location, the eMbonjeni area of the Nongoma LM.	
	Ensure that the proposed and existing transfer station (in **Ulundi**) adhere to the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste and the Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening or Bailing of General Waste.	
	An allocation of R18 million has been granted for the establishment of a new site (Bilanyoni site). The WMO within the municipality should regularly follow up on the status of the District possible regional landfill for the municipality in the identified site, to ensure proper planning	Follow up on the progress of the establishment of the new site at the identified location, at the eMbonjeni area of the Nongoma LM. Develop Operational Plans for the exiting and the proposed transfer stations

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
		Provide proper Training to the waste management facility staff or alternatively investigate the feasibility to outsource the operations of the subject facilities.
	Upgrade access roads to operational landfill sites.	
		Follow up on the progress of the establishment of the new site at the identified location, at the Bilanyoni area of the eDumbe LM.
	The **Ulundi Transfer Station** should be upgraded to include a properly designed MRF. Provide skips and a skip loader truck in the town as well as the surrounding low-cost areas.	
		The district municipality's waste management officials can have an agreement with construction sites in different regions within the district to collect their builder's rubble, excess pavement and similar waste material to reuse for building temporary roads. These roads will be temporary until the municipality is able to source funds to construct more durable access roads. Upgrade site and provide skips and a skip loader truck in the town as well as the surrounding low-cost areas.

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
	Conduct Compliance Audit for operation of existing Ulundi transfer station, to be maintained and properly operated in accordance with the National Norms and Standards for the Storage of Waste as well as the Norms and Standards for the Sorting, Shredding, Grinding, Crushing, Screening or Bailing of General Waste.	A professional service provider should be appointed on an annual basis to audit the existing and proposed transfer station. The audit reports will enable the Municipalities to take corrective steps on non-conformance items in order to improve the management at the subject facilities in order to comply with applicable legislation.
	Investigate the feasibility establishing centralised regional landfill sites the Zululand District area to serve the densely populated areas in the immediate to short term. In the meantime, existing landfills should be operated in accordance with license conditions.	A feasibility study should be conducted to investigate the feasibility of establishing a regional landfill site in the Zululand District Municipality area to serve the densely populated area. **If proven to be feasible**, the regional landfill site should be properly located, designed and constructed.
	Should the option to investigate the feasibility of establishing a regional landfill site at the Zululand District Municipality area, be proven to be feasible, technical designs should be prepared, and put out on tender for the construction work for the establishment of the regional landfill site and ancillary infrastructure.	A professional service provider should be appointed by the municipality to compile technical designs for the proposed regional landfill in the A professional service provider should be appointed on an annual basis to audit the existing transfer stations and the proposed centralised transfer stations in the district. The audit reports will enable the Municipalities to take corrective steps on non-conformance items in order to improve the management at the subject facilities in order to comply with applicable legislation. and to prepare drawings for construction. The service provider needs to assist with the tender letting process and site supervision of the construction work at the transfer station.
	Conduct a Section 78 service delivery- assessment to determine the privatisation of waste management facility operations at the proposed transfer station.	In order to establish the feasibility to privatise the waste management facility operations at the proposed - transfer station, a Section 78 service delivery-assessment should be conducted to assess potential service delivery mechanisms for the provision of a municipal service (waste management operational services).
Goal 2: Provide effective and efficient delivery of waste services.		
Target 1: Extend service delivery to all areas within the Zululand District Municipality and extend service delivery to all indigent populations where possible.	Extend services to un-serviced areas	The ZDM should also extend the free basic refuse removal service to indigents in serviced settlements on an on-going basis.

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
Target 2: Effectively plan to extend service delivery to any new developments within the municipality	Add new residential development areas as it develops	Extend services to include the proposed new developments in service delivery system.
	Privatise waste collection for new or rural unserviced developments	Privatization of waste collection may be a viable option for middle and high-income developments, whereas waste collection in rural villages can be structured as a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) with Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs), with all waste transported to the various landfill sites or transfer stations accordingly.
Target 3: Conduct a Study to Identify Collection Points and Routes in Order to Optimise Collection	Optimise Collection Routes	Revise and improve the waste transportation system by conducting a transportation study. Explore alternative vehicles and transportation solutions.
Target 4: Establish receptacle requirements within the Zululand District Municipality and supply the receptacles to residents in order to optimise collection efforts.	Continue with current refuse collection system and phase in new receptacles	Continue with current refuse removal system and phase in new receptacles i.e., wheelie bins.
Goal 3: Provision of sufficient resources to provide an effective waste management service		
Target 1: Effective structure and extension of human resources	Compile a detailed organogram of waste management personnel	Each municipality should compile a detailed organogram of waste management personnel. Firstly, any vacant positions should be filled, thereafter, the need for additional positions should be identified, the organogram updated, and the new vacant positions filled.
	Employ new staff as vacancies develop	Fill current vacant positions and create posts to extend human resources capacity to fulfil service requirements, if necessary.
	Provide training for low level staff and for specialised positions.	Locally train low level staff and provide specialised training for specialised positions and ensure proper training of contracted personnel.
Target 2: Extend and maintain waste collection fleet/ equipment for service delivery	Compile equipment replacement plan	Compile equipment replacement plan.

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
	New vehicles are required to collect waste from households since majority the existing vehicles and the tractor trailer systems are old or in fair condition.	Ensure budgeting and/or funding is in place to purchase/lease and replace fleet as and when required through the equipment replacement plan. The following vehicles and equipment are required in the immediate to short term: **Abaqulusi Local Municipality:** • 1 x additional truck for waste collection. • 2 x skip loader trucks • 16 x 6m³ skips **eDumbe Local Municipality** • 2 x additional truck for waste collection. • 2 x skip loader trucks • 16 x 6m³ skips **Nongoma Local Municipality** • 3 x additional truck for waste collection. • 2 x skip loader trucks • 16 x 6m³ skips **Ulundi Local Municipality** • 1 x skip loader trucks • 8 x 6m³ skips **uPhongolo Local Municipality** • 2 x skip loader trucks • 16 x 6m³ skips
	A tractor trailer system can be considered for waste collection in areas where the roads are not accessible for a waste collection truck. Replace the tractor trailer systems to fulfil the collection needs in the immediate to short term (phased in over three financial years for budgeting purposes). The tractor trailer systems can be used for waste collection in areas where the roads are not accessible for REL or cage truck vehicles. Collection vehicles can be purchased or leased.	
	Waste collection by community-based collection models.	Increase SMME participation by encouraging locals to explore opportunities in waste through using labour intensive collection models.
Target 3: Effective financial management for waste management	Perform Detailed Financial Investigation	Perform Detailed Financial Investigation
Target 4: Implement improved tariff model	Evaluate Level of Service Delivery. Develop Standardised Tariffs for Specific Levels of Service and update on a yearly basis	To provide a cost-effective waste management service, the payment of service tariffs should be improved and the tariff structure should be investigated to be viable and be standardised. A distinction should be made between the tariffs for waste collection at domestic, businesses and Government Institutions and will ensure that the generators of waste pay for the waste they generate. This can also be an incentive for businesses to minimise their waste streams.

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
Target 5: Decrease non – payment of tariffs.	Implement pre-paid system	Implement pre-paid system.
Target 6: Ring fence the budget for waste management	Each municipality in the Zululand District Municipality needs to separate its' budget from the entire local municipality budget such that it can keep track of the funds received and those owed by communities and businesses.	Each municipality in the Zululand District Municipality needs to separate its' budget from the entire local municipality budget.
All Goals and Targets	Compile and update By-laws to comply with NEM:WA requirements. Review every five years.	Compile and update by-laws to comply with NEM:WA requirements. Review every five-years.
Goal 4: Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery		
Target 1: Formalise and encourage recycling activities.	Provide Recycling Containers throughout Town - locate containers at drop off facilities.	Provide Recycling containers throughout Town - locate containers at drop off facilities.
	Add additional containers to service new development areas	Add additional containers to service new development areas.
Target 2: Encourage waste minimisation	Promote Waste Minimisation under residents and businesses	Promote Waste Minimisation under residents and businesses.
	Formal agreements between waste recycling industries and companies/businesses (Partnership agreements)	Formal agreements between waste recycling industries and companies/businesses. Approach DFFE for assistance on their agreements with the plastic, glass, waste tyre and Poly-Ethylene Terephthalate (PET) industries. Identify, monitor and evaluate recycling opportunities and initiatives within the district municipal area.
	Regular forum meetings with stakeholders to co-ordinate waste minimisation and to encourage growth on the recycling section	Regular forum meetings with stakeholders to co-ordinate waste minimisation and to encourage growth on the recycling section.
	Implement incentive Schemes for In-House Recycling for business and homes	Implement incentive Schemes for In-House Recycling for business and homes.

Target	Recommendations	Implementation Detail
Goal 5: Minimise/prevent illegal activities		
Target 1: Develop an Illegal Dumping Management Strategy	Establish Community Watch Programme with incentive schemes	Establish Community Watch Programme with incentive schemes.
	Provide Accessible Containers for Illegal Dumping Throughout Towns and Settlements	Provide Accessible Containers for Illegal Dumping Throughout Towns and Settlements.
	Budget for protective clothing particularly for the EPWPs who assist the Municipalities with cleaning the streets and recycling.	
Target 2: Improve removal of illegally dumped waste	Clean Illegally Dumping Hot Spot Areas	Clean Illegally Dumping Hot Spot Areas.
Goal 6: Develop waste information system to achieve waste management planning.		
Target 1: Reporting of Waste Management Information on a regular basis	Ensure consistent and accurate reporting of all waste information to the provincial government.	DEA (now DFFE) has developed a generic WIS that may be provided to municipalities for implementation. Ensure regular and accurate reporting of waste information to DETEA.
Target 2: Contribute to Inter Municipal Waste Information Workshops	Attend workshops	Attend workshops.
Goal 7: Raise awareness on the impact of waste on their health, well-being and the environment		
Target 1: Build Community Awareness Using a Variety of Awareness Campaigns	Raise community awareness through newspaper notices and distribution of flyers. Organize road shows to promote waste awareness and foster recycling.	Build Community Awareness
Goal 8: Ensure implementation of actions from IWMP		
Target 1: Monitor annual progress of implementation of IWMP actions.	**Target 1:** Monitor annual progress of implementation of IWMP actions.	**Target 1:** Monitor annual progress of implementation of IWMP actions.

6 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.1 2024/2025 – 2028/2029 STRATEGIC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Key Performance Area	SOOG Reff.	Strategic Oriented Outcome Goal(SOOG)	Focus Areas	SO Reff.	Strategic Objective(SO)	Programme&Sub-Programme	Projects/Activities	2024/2025	2026/2027	2027/2028	2027/2028	2028/2029
Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure	SOOG 1.1	All categories of Municipal Infrastructure and resources are stable and maintained	Water, sanitation, municipal district airports, municipal district roads, disaster management, firefighting, municipal health services, solid waste management, district municipal community facilities	1.1.1	Continuously managing all existing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating these assets	Trading Services (Water Treatment; Water Distribution; Water Storage); Community & Public Safety (Community halls &facilities) ; Other (Air Transport)	BACKUP GENERATORS	R4 000 000,00	R4 184 000,00	R4 376 464,00	R4 577 781,34	R4 788 359,29
							ESKOM fees	R47 000 000,00	R49 162 000,00	R51 423 452,00	R53 788 930,79	R56 263 221,61
							METERS	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
							FLEET	R19 500 000,00	R20 397 000,00	R21 335 262,00	R22 316 684,05	R23 343 251,52
							RRAMS	R2 306 956,52	R2 410 434,78	R2 520 869,57	R2 520 869,57	R2 520 869,57
									R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00
							MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT LEASES	R600 000,00	R627 600,00	R656 469,60	R686 667,20	R718 253,89
	SOOG 1.2	Access to the full package of municipal services offered to the community is efficient, affordable,economical, acceptable quality, sustainable and supports economic growth	Water, sanitation, municipal district airports, municipal district roads, disaster management, firefighting, municipal health services, solid waste management, district municipal community facilities	1.2.1	Establishing and maintaining partnerships with government and private sector to accelerate provision of universal, equitable &	Trading Services (Water Treatment; Water Distribution; Water Storage); Community & Public Safety (Community halls &facilities) ; Other (Air Transport)	BULK WATER	R18 500 000,00	R19 351 000,00	R20 241 146,00	R21 172 238,72	R22 146 161,70
							BUILDING LEASES	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
							BUILDING MAINTENANCE (AIRPORT)	R500 000,00	R523 000,00	R547 058,00	R572 222,67	R598 544,91
							BUILDING MAINTENANCE	R1 500 000,00	R1 569 000,00	R1 641 174,00	R1 716 668,00	R1 795 634,73

					consistent access to the municipal services that local communities are entitled to.		OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE	R62 227 000,00	R65 089 442,00	R68 083 556,33	R71 215 399,92	R74 491 308,32
							WSDP & IDP	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
							MACHINERY MAINTENANCE	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
							WATER TANKER	R9 500 000,00	R9 937 000,00	R10 394 102,00	R10 872 230,69	R11 372 353,30
							WATER & SANITATION	R576 195 000,00	R602 699 970,00	R630 424 168,62	R659 423 680,38	R689 757 169,67
							METERS MANAGEMENT	R420 539,00	R439 883,79	R460 118,45	R481 283,90	R503 422,96
							Gardening	R2 500 000,00	R2 615 000,00	R2 735 290,00	R2 861 113,34	R2 992 724,55
Total Basic Services and Infrastructure								**R748 749 495,52**	**R783 189 330,57**	**R819 215 594,57**	**R856 783 551,92**	**R896 079 635,31**
Local Economic&Social Development	SOO G 2.1	The overall economic and social conditions of the district are conducive for the creation of employment opportunities	Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, construction, mining, commercial, transport and government, municipal health, environmental health, community safety, vulnerable groups, youth, gender, emerging farmers, poverty reduction, food security	2.1.1	Support SMMEs and create opportunities for growth	Community & Public Safety (Agricultural, Tourism, Markets; Economic Development/Planning, Population Development, Aged Care; Casinos, Racing, Gambling, Wagering; Theatres; Zoo's; Community Parks (including Nurseries; Recreational Facilities; Sports Grounds and Stadiums, Cultural Matters; Indigenous and Customary Law, Industrial Promotion)	LED	R1 500 000,00	R1 569 000,00	R1 641 174,00	R1 716 668,00	R1 795 634,73
				2.1.2	Unlock rural economic development opportunities		LEGACY CUP	R3 000 000,00	R3 138 000,00	R3 282 348,00	R3 433 336,01	R3 591 269,46
				2.1.3	Address strategic infrastructure issues in support of economic development opportunities		PRINCESS MANDISA	R400 000,00	R418 400,00	R437 646,40	R457 778,13	R478 835,93

				2.1.4	Provide direct strategic support to key economic sectors while promoting new sectors		INDONSA PROJECTS	R1 911 000,00	R1 998 906,00	R2 090 855,68	R2 187 035,04	R2 287 638,65
	SOO G 2,2	Effects of poverty is minimised		2.2.1	Alleviate poverty and promote socio-economic development				R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00
	SOO G 2.3	The health of Zululand communities and citizens is improved		2.3.1	Regulating, monitoring and evaluating compliance of service providers to municipal health standards		HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS	R500 000,00	R523 000,00	R547 058,00	R572 222,67	R598 544,91
	SOO G 2.4	Arts culture and heritage is preserved		2.4.1	Promoting arts, culture and heritage		TOURISM	R500 000,00	R523 000,00	R547 058,00	R572 222,67	R598 544,91
Total Local Economic & Social Development								**R7 811 000,00**	**R8 170 306,00**	**R8 546 140,08**	**R8 939 262,52**	**R9 350 468,60**
Municipal Financial Viability & Management	SOO G 3.1	The Municipality is financially viable with sound financial management	revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities,budgetary and financial planning processes, supply chain management/procurement, financial reporting	3.1.1	Establishing and maintaining a sound and sustainable management of the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality and its entities.	Municipal Governance & Administration (Finance,Supply Chain Management, Asset Management)	Bank Charges	R336 000,00	R351 456,00	R367 622,98	R384 533,63	R402 222,18
							Loan Payments	R7 013 197,00	R7 335 804,06	R7 673 251,05	R8 026 220,60	R8 395 426,74
							Debt Collection	R362 520,00	R379 195,92	R396 638,93	R414 884,32	R433 969,00
							Insurance	R2 800 000,00	R2 928 800,00	R3 063 524,80	R3 204 446,94	R3 351 851,50
				3.1.2	Apply sound financial		FMG PROJECTS	R1 200 000,00	R1 255 200,00	R1 312 939,20	R1 373 334,40	R1 436 507,79

					management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratios							
				3.1.3	Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance		Debt Impairment	R6 000 000,00	R6 276 000,00	R6 564 696,00	R6 866 672,02	R7 182 538,93
				3.1.4	Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services		Project Management	R2 200 000,00	R2 301 200,00	R2 407 055,20	R2 517 779,74	R2 633 597,61
Total Municipal Financial Viability & Management								**R19 911 717,00**	**R20 827 655,98**	**R21 785 728,16**	**R22 787 871,65**	**R23 836 113,75**
Good Governance&Public Participation	SOO G 4.1	The municipality is a well-governed institution, transparent, accountable and responsive to the needs of the community. A sound customer/client relationship,transparency, improved accountability and responsiveness to	Customers, public participation, awareness, performance management, risk management, integrated development planning, auditing, co-operative governance, safety&security, process management	4.1.1	Effectively handling community enquiries and responding through an effective customer care service	Municipal Governance & Administration; Economic&Environmental Services (Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media; Language Policy, Media Services, Education; Literacy Programmes; Consumer	On going process	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00

		the community is achieved and sustained		4.1.2	Promoting transparent and accountable governance through regular community engagements and effective administration	Protection, Risk Management, Corporate Wide Strategic Planning (IDPs, LEDs), Governance Function, Administrative and Corporate Support; Mayor and Council; Municipal Manager, Town Secretary and Chief Executive, Security Services, Legal Services	Budget & IDP Roadshows	R2 000 000,00	R2 092 000,00	R2 188 232,00	R2 288 890,67	R2 394 179,64
							Council Sittings	R84 108,00	R87 976,97	R92 023,91	R96 257,01	R100 684,83
							Vehicle Maintenance	R1 400 000,00	R1 464 400,00	R1 531 762,40	R1 602 223,47	R1 675 925,75
							Community participation	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
							Municipal Services	R5 000 000,00	R5 230 000,00	R5 470 580,00	R5 722 226,68	R5 985 449,11
							Publicity/Communications	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
				SO 4.1.3	Systematic development and or review and monitoring implementation of all municipal policies, bylaws, strategies, plans and frameworks in line with any applicable legislation							
				SO 4.1.4	Monitoring, review and progressively improve service delivery performance through improvement of business processes and systems, performance auditing, risk		Auditing	R7 000 000,00	R7 322 000,00	R7 658 812,00	R8 011 117,35	R8 379 628,75

					management and oversight							
				SO 4.1.5	To discourage fraud and corruption through effective enforcement of fraud and corruption policy as well as monitoring and implementation of consequence management		Wet Fuel	R4 900 000,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00
				SO 4.1.6	Simplifying processes through the use of systems and ICT		ICT	R6 000 000,00	R6 276 000,00	R6 564 696,00	R6 866 672,02	R7 182 538,93
				SO 4.1.7	Preserving the municipality's administrative actions through litigation		Legal Services	R1 200 000,00	R1 255 200,00	R1 312 939,20	R1 373 334,40	R1 436 507,79
Total Good governance & Public Participation								**R29 584 108,00**	**R30 944 976,97**	**R32 368 445,91**	**R33 857 394,42**	**R35 414 834,56**
Municipal Transformation&Organizational Development	SOO G 5.1	The municipality is adequately resourced with a skilled workforce capable of carrying out its developmental mandate. Strong	Employee management, capacity & skills building, administration, employment equity&diversity	SO 5.1.1	Investing in a workforce to meet service delivery demand through implementing a culture of continuous	Human Resources, Administrative and Corporate Support, Information Technology; Fleet Management, Marketing, Customer Relations, Publicity and Media;	Consumable stores	R1 000 000,00	R1 046 000,00	R1 094 116,00	R1 144 445,34	R1 197 089,82
							Training	R900 000,00	R941 400,00	R984 704,40	R1 030 000,80	R1 077 380,84
							Medical Testing	R400 000,00	R418 400,00	R437 646,40	R457 778,13	R478 835,93

		career pathing is achieved			learning and improvement	Language Policy, Media Service,	Accomoidation	R1 000 808,00	R1 046 845,17	R1 095 000,05	R1 145 370,05	R1 198 057,07
							Computers	R500 000,00	R523 000,00	R547 058,00	R572 222,67	R598 544,91
				SO 5.1.2	Promoting sound labour relations through promoting effective human resource practises		furniture	R500 000,00	R523 000,00	R547 058,00	R572 222,67	R598 544,91
				SO 5.1.3	Optimise workforce productivity by enforcing a sound organizational culture		Qualification Verification	R30 000,00	R31 380,00	R32 823,48	R34 333,36	R35 912,69
							Vehicle licence & registration	R420 539,00	R439 883,79	R460 118,45	R481 283,90	R503 422,96
							CAA	R20 000,00	R20 920,00	R21 882,32	R22 888,91	R23 941,80
				SO 5.1.4	Building adequate infrastructure , equipment and resources to respond to service interruptions		Employees Closing Function	R400 000,00	R418 400,00	R437 646,40	R457 778,13	R478 835,93
							Subsistence & Travelling	R2 936 019,00	R3 071 075,87	R3 212 345,36	R3 360 113,25	R3 514 678,46
				SO 5.1.5	Establishing consistency and alignment between the district and locals by regular co-ordination of Integovernmental Relations		Telephone	R2 055 919,00	R2 150 491,27	R2 249 413,87	R2 352 886,91	R2 461 119,71
							SALGA Levy	R2 900 000,00	R3 033 400,00	R3 172 936,40	R3 318 891,47	R3 471 560,48
				SO 5.1.6	Monitor and enhance compliance with health		Security Services	R22 500 000,00	R23 535 000,00	R24 617 610,00	R25 750 020,06	R26 934 520,98
							Skills Levy	R500 000,00	R523 000,00	R547 058,00	R572 222,67	R598 544,91

					and safety standards to improve employee working conditions and the public		Workmens Compensation	R2 900 000,00	R3 033 400,00	R3 172 936,40	R3 318 891,47	R3 471 560,48
Total Municipal Institutional Transformation and Organizational Development								**R39 663 285,00**	**R41 487 796,11**	**R43 396 234,73**	**R45 392 461,53**	**R47 480 514,76**
Spatial Planning & Environmental Management	SOO G 6.1	The system of spatial planning and land use management promotes social and economic development in an environmentally sustainable manner. Compact human settlements that are socially cohesive	Spatial Planning, environmental management, geographic information systems	SO 6.1.1	Promoting integrated human settlements using spatial development strategies, frameworks and policies	Regional Planning and Development, Population Development, Biodiversity and Landscape; Nature Conservation	Reviewing the Municipal Spatial Development Framework	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00
				SO 6.1.2	Promoting and conserving the natural environment through land use management policies, plans and frameworks		Co-ordinating and monitoring environmental conservation through the Environmental Management Framework	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00
							DISASTER MANAGEMENT	R1 600 000,00	R1 673 600,00	R1 750 585,60	R1 831 112,54	R0,00
Total Spatial Planning & Environmental Management								**R1 600 000,00**	**R1 673 600,00**	**R1 750 585,60**	**R1 831 112,54**	**R1 915 343,71**

6.2 FIVE YEAR SERVICE DELIVERY PLAN

6.2.1 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

6.2.1.1 Water

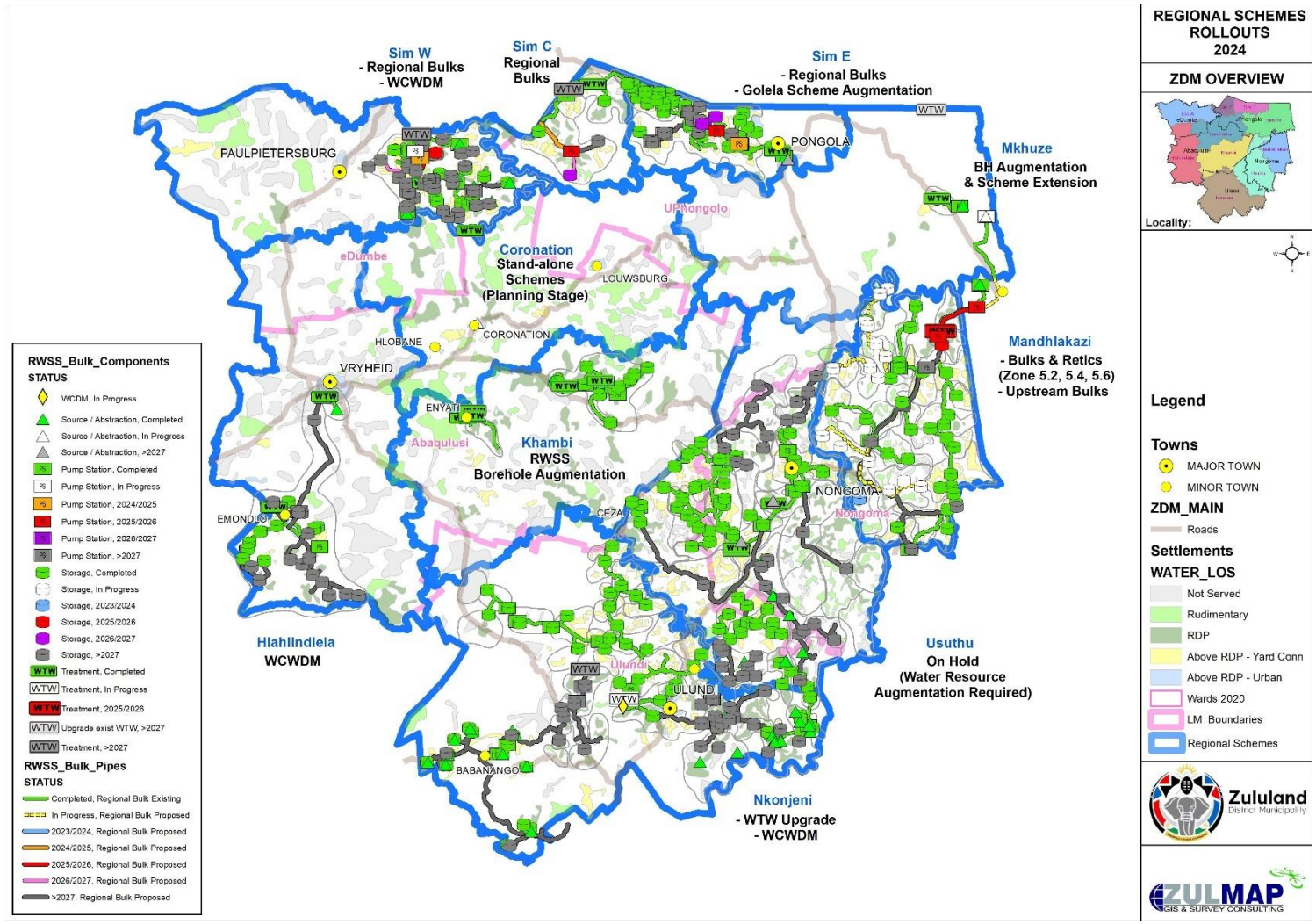
There were originally 10 back-to-back Regional Water Supply Schemes. Coronation is however currently under review to rather implement stand-alone schemes. Each regional scheme footprint has a sustainable water source from where infrastructure is progressively being rolled out to all households within the supply area. The supply footprints have been identified in such a way that water can be provided to all households within the area in a sustainable manner and at the lowest possible cost (R/kl). Due to time and budget constraints with implementation of costly bulk infrastructure, ZDM has initiated an intervention (Intermediate Stand-alone Schemes) to alleviate the severe water shortage in areas where a sustainable local source can be developed.

These water sources will supply several settlements in the surrounding area and will become part of the Regional Scheme infrastructure in future. Implementation will be done according to the ZDM Prioritisation Model for water services within each Regional Scheme. In areas where settlements cannot be served in the near future by the Regional Schemes or Intermediate Schemes, local water sources will be used to provide a survival level of water on a rudimentary level. Implementation is done according to the ZDM Prioritisation Model for water services.

Table 102: Status Of Water Schemes

NAME	STATUS QUO
Coronation	Masterplan under review to implement stand-alone schemes instead of regional scheme
Khambi	Completed
Hlahlindlela	On hold due to water shortage
Mandhlakazi	In progress
Mkhuze	Completed
Nkonjeni	In progress
Simdlangentsha East	Upgrades to cater for increased water demands
Simdlangentsha Central	In progress
Simdlangentsha West	In progress
Usuthu	In progress

Map 93: Regional Water Schemes



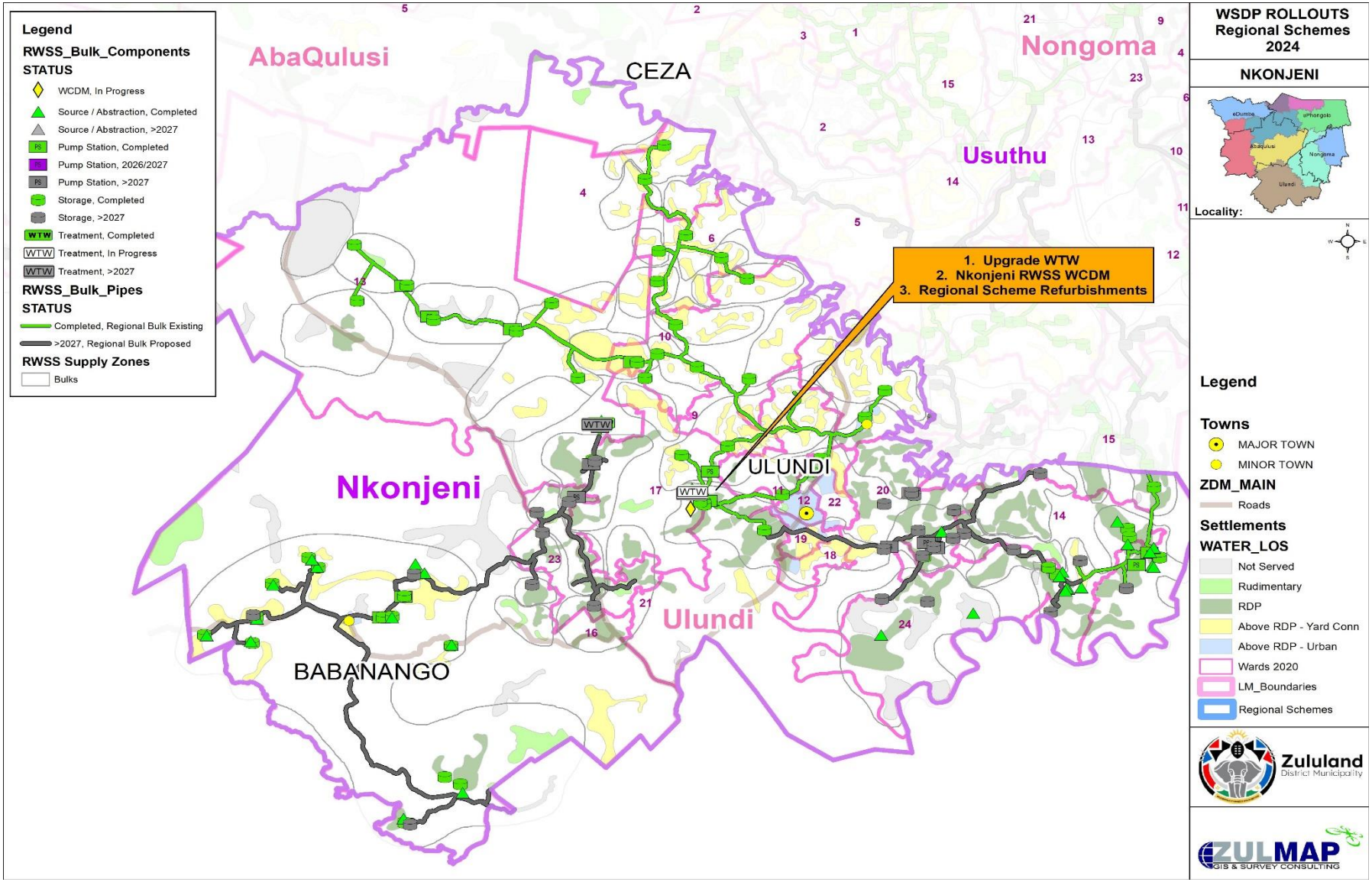
6.2.1.1.1 Nkonjeni

The Nkonjeni regional scheme is in the privileged position of having a well-developed and sustainable water source. Therefore, the bulk of the available funding can be applied towards the progressive rollout of water services to the respective communities. The sustainability of the scheme is threatened by water losses in existing networks and excessive water usage from unmetered consumers.

A water audit was done in 2006 (Ulundi Water Audit – October 2006) that indicated the inefficiency of water usage in Ulundi town to be 68% of the volume of water put into the system. ZDM has initiated a water-loss management programme where these water losses have systematically been addressed.

Due to limited spatial information that was available for planning purposes at the start of the Regional Schemes, the area around Babanango was not covered initially under Nkonjeni Regional Scheme. During 2008 a demographic verification process was done which allowed ZDM to identify existing settlements footprints in the Babanango area. A business plan was submitted to DWA and MIG in 2009 which included these settlements is complete.

Map 94: Nkonjeni Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.2 Usuthu

The Usuthu Regional Scheme is the largest water supply scheme in the district and also represents the biggest portion of the total backlogs. The scheme required the development of a new water source from the Black Mfolozi river and expensive bulk infrastructure to be rolled out over vast distances to scattered rural communities.

The biggest challenge with this scheme is the funding of the enormous capital investment of more than R500m that is required to provide the required infrastructure. ZDM has acquired additional DWA funding to fast-track the implementation of bulk services for this scheme.

The huge capital investment required eradicating the backlogs through the regional scheme infrastructure and the resulting slow progress with the roll-out of services requires an intermediate solution to be developed to alleviate immediate water supply needs. The existing rudimentary supply programme, whereby local groundwater sources are developed within 800m walking distance from households, was hampered in Usuthu area due to difficulty in finding reliable and good quality water sources close to communities.

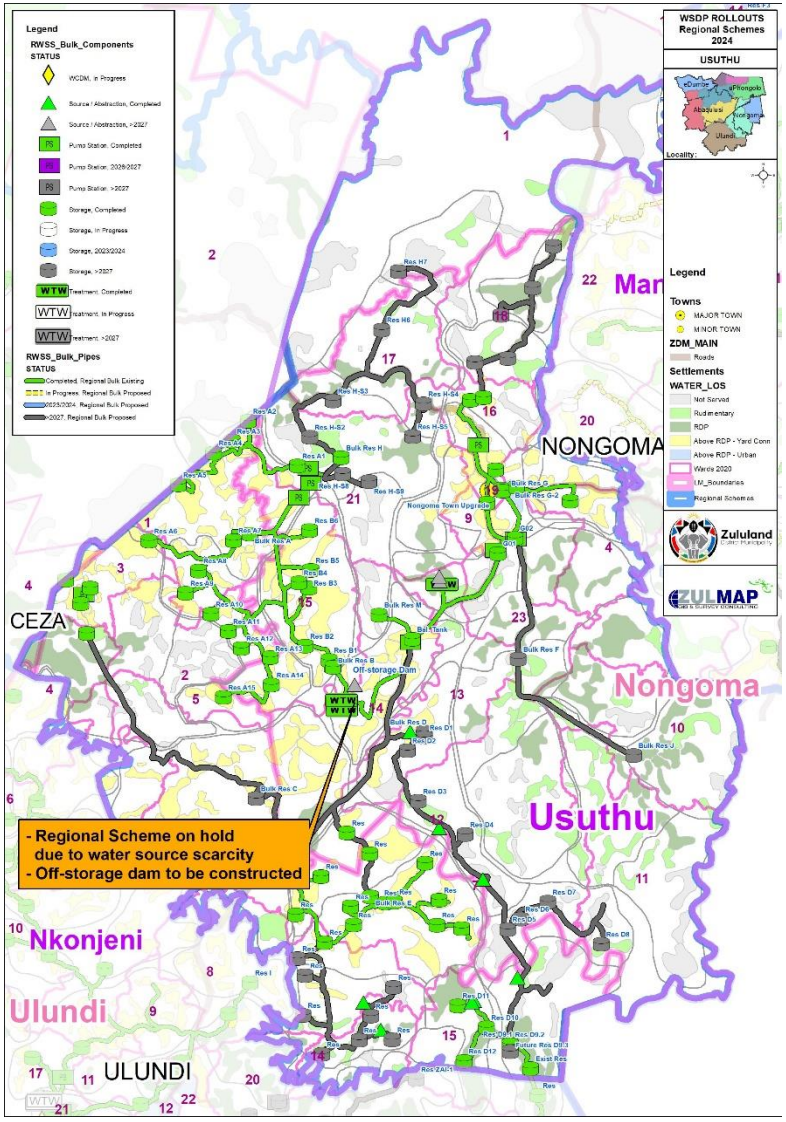
ZDM has initiated intermediate, stand-alone water schemes to address the delay in providing reticulation to communities. These intermediate schemes are developed from production boreholes where available and are designed in such a way that they can easily be integrated into the bulk services network in future.

The sustainability of the main water source of Nongoma town is under severe strain and no longer sustainable during drought periods. The installation of a bulk pipeline from the Black Mfolozi river to Nongoma is currently in progress to address this issue. The internal bulks for Nongoma town will also be upgraded to augment the existing water supply.

Nongoma town frequently experiences intermittent water supply to consumers and businesses, even outside of drought periods. Excessive water usage by unmetered consumers and high-water losses contribute to the problem. A water loss study conducted in 2003 indicated that unaccounted water supply in Nongoma was in excess of 41%. A water loss and water demand strategy is in progress as part of the Usuthu Regional Scheme planning.

Funding is provided by MIG as well as RBIG (Bulks).

Map 95: Usuthu Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.3 Mandhlakazi

The Mandlakhazi Regional Scheme represents the second largest supply area in the district and also the second biggest portion of the total backlogs of the municipality. There are no towns in the supply area and the communities are sparsely scattered and vast distances apart. The provision of water services to all communities are therefore extremely expensive and will take a long time to conclude.

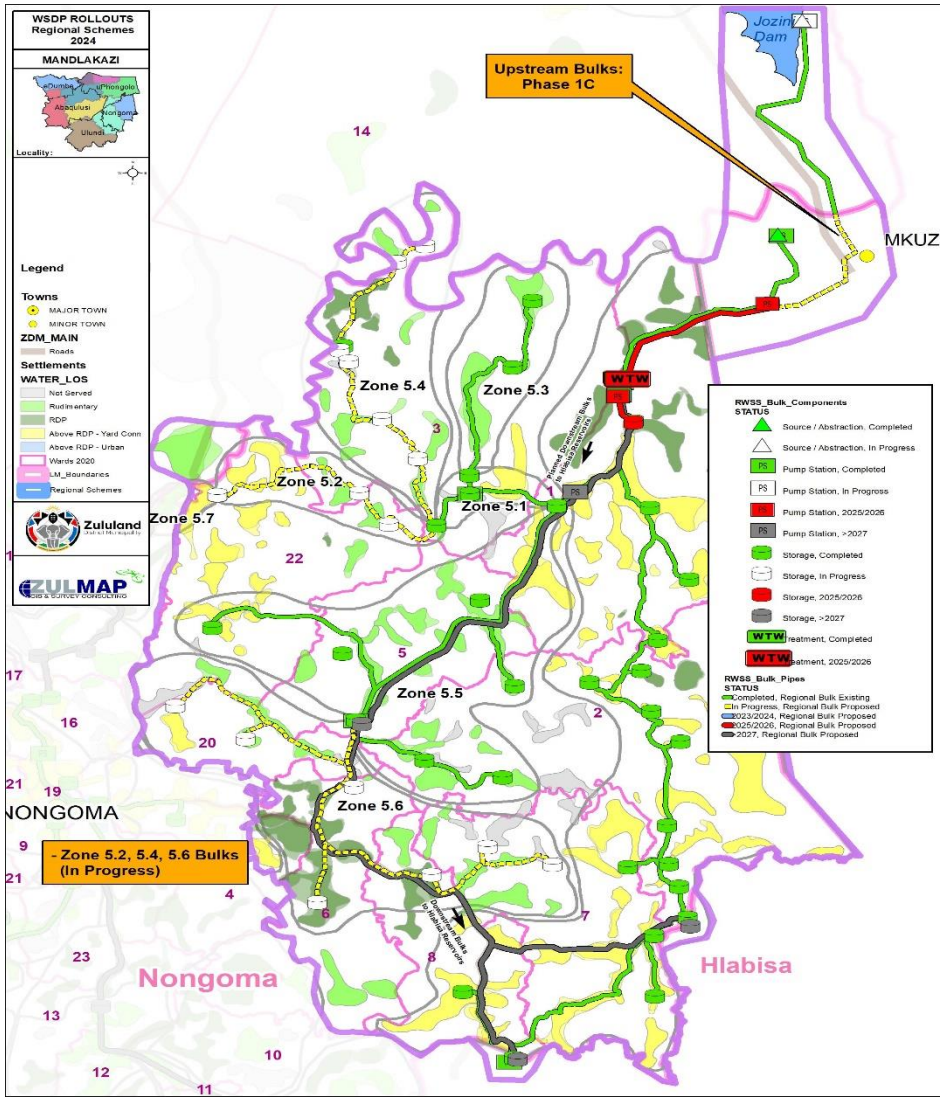
Water supply problems in the neighbouring Hlabisa area has resulted in a change of priorities and the construction of a bulk supply pipeline to supply the eastern side of Mandlakazi and eventually reach the Hlabisa communities.

The scheme is supplied with raw water from a privately-owned dam outside of the Zululand municipal area. The dam is supplied by the owner from the Pongolapoort Dam, which is a very reliable water source. Bulk water supply agreements are in place with the owner and the supply is secured. ZDM is however investigating the possibilities for an individual allocation and raw water abstraction permit from DWA for abstraction from the Pongolapoort Dam for long-term sustainability.

The Mandlakazi area is also in need of an intermediate solution to accelerate the provision of services to households until the regional scheme bulk infrastructure can eventually reach all the communities. Drought problems are frequent in the area and the rudimentary programme has limited success in finding sustainable and potable local sources. However, success has been achieved in some areas for good production boreholes and this will be developed as intermediate stand-alone schemes which will be integrated into the regional scheme in future.

The regional scheme is funded by MIG as well as an allocation from RBIG to accelerate the implementation of the bulk services.

Map 96: Mandlakazi Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.4 Mkhuze

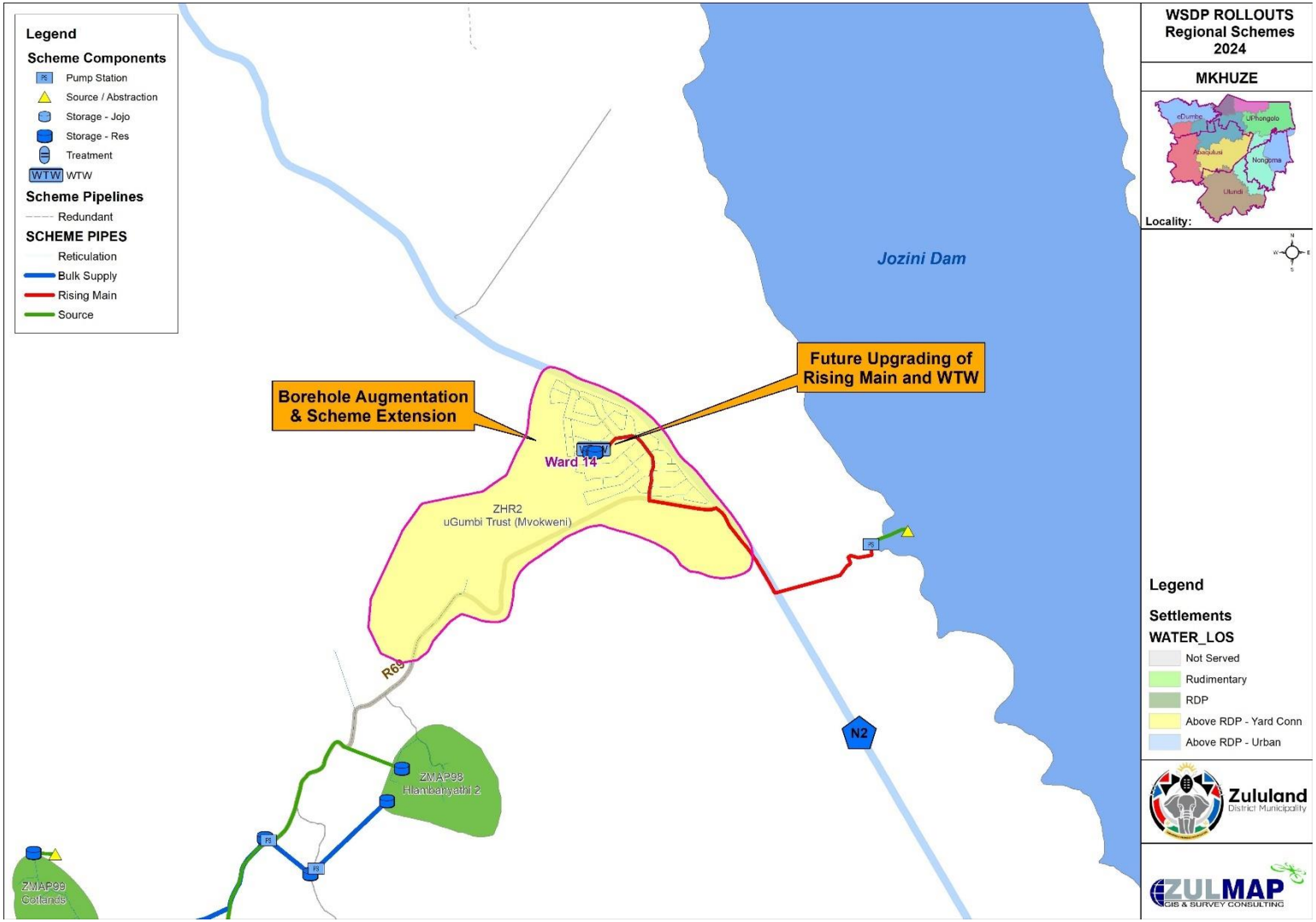
The Mkhuze Regional Scheme area comprises of mostly formal farm areas and a small number of sparsely scattered rural communities. The construction of a single regional scheme to supply the entire footprint is not feasible, but rather individual schemes from local sources.

An existing land reform project at the Gumbi settlement has resulted in a dramatic influx of families that settled without any water or sanitation infrastructure being in place. This resulted in the construction of an emergency supply from the neighbouring Pongolapoort Dam. This project is completed. The abstraction point at the dam is however not ideal and in future a second abstraction point from a more ideal position should be investigated.

There is huge potential for economic development on the western side of the Pongolapoort Dam but abstraction on that side of the dam is unfortunately very difficult. Groundwater sources in the area are also of poor quality and insufficient yield to sustain large scale development.

Funding is provided by MIG.

Map 97: Mkhuze Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.5 Simdlangentsha East

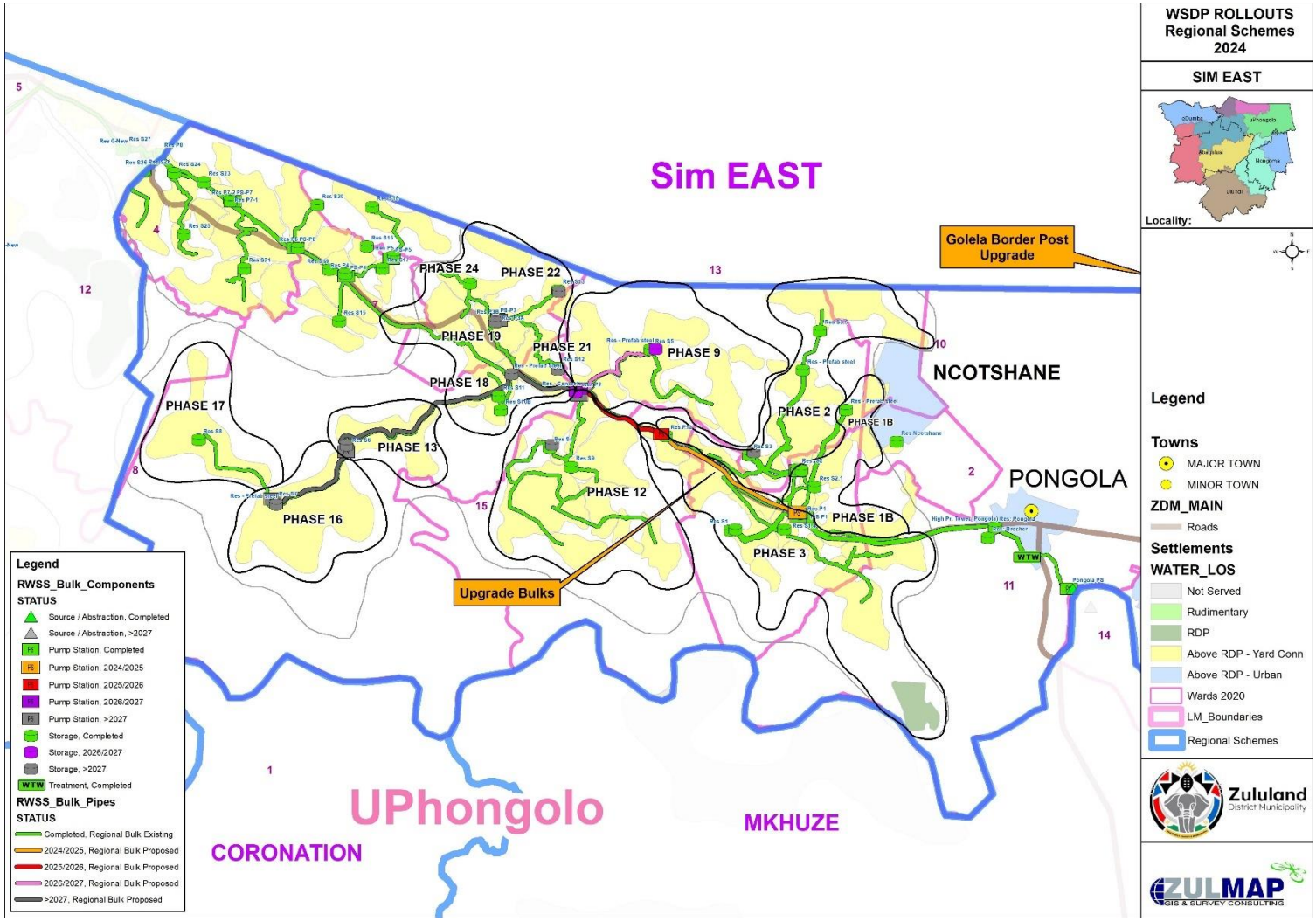
The Simdlangentsha East Regional Scheme is a well-served area and consist of the lowest backlogs in the district. The scheme supplies Pongola town as well as a vast rural area. Water is abstracted from irrigation channels next to the Pongola River and with an emergency supply that is available further down at the Pongola River. The irrigation channels are managed by DWA and the supply is mostly reliable, except when the channels are closed for maintenance. ZDM also pays DWA a raw water charge for water abstracted from the channels.

Water supply in the rural areas is under severe pressure with frequent interruptions to the supply. Excessive water usage and high water losses due to illegal and unmetered connections are the main contributors to the problem. Apart from the above problems the bulk infrastructure is also in need of upgrade as a result of population growth since the inception of the scheme. The challenges on the scheme therefore require a combination of water demand management interventions and the upgrade of bulk infrastructure to address the long-term sustainability of the scheme. The water loss management programme initiated by ZDM is addressing this at present, and the upgrading of the existing bulk infrastructure for the southern part of the scheme is in progress.

Pongola town has experienced significant development over the recent years, and this was hampered by especially the absence of waterborne sanitation throughout the town. There is a need to compile a sewerage master plan for the area and plan upgrade requirements systematically.

Funding is provided by MIG.

Map 98: Sim East Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.6 Central

The planning of the Simdlangentsha Central scheme is complete, and the first phases of the bulk infrastructure have been completed. The project also requires a substantial investment in bulk infrastructure before communities will be reached with water supply. The area is however quite well served with localised schemes from local sources. The challenge is to keep these schemes operational until the bulk scheme can reach all the areas.

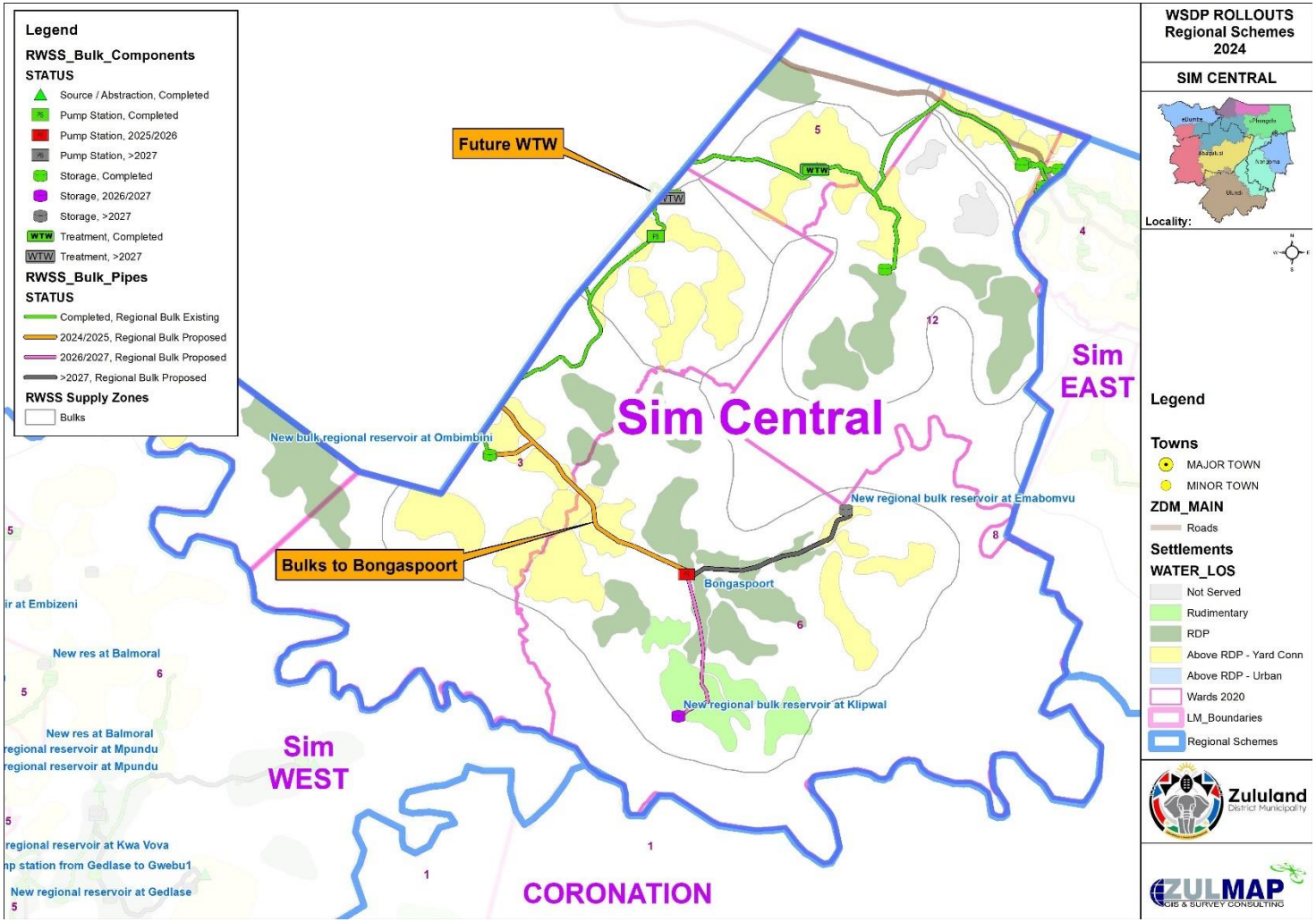
The Simdhlangentsha East Regional Scheme experienced water pressure problems, and the Simdhlangentsha Central Regional Scheme is used to augment water supply to these settlements.

The Simdlangentsha Central scheme contributes a small portion to the total backlogs of the ZDM and therefore also receives a small portion of the available capital funds, although a substantial capital investment is still required to provide the necessary infrastructure.

Although the area is generally well-served, all schemes are old and the regional scheme planning will include infills to provide water to additional households.

Funding is provided by MIG.

Map 99: Sim Central Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.7 Simdlangentsha West

Simdhlangentsha West Regional Scheme mainly consists of rural areas to the east of Paulpietersburg town. The area is generally wellserved although existing networks are old and infills and waterloss management is required.

The current capacity of the rising main line from the existing weir in the Pongola River to the existing Water Treatment Works at Frischgewaagd Township is 2ML/day (Supplies Frischgewaagd and Mangosuthu with raw water), and the current capacity of the existing Water Treatment Works at Frischgewaagd town is 3Ml/day. New networks were installed at Frischgewaagd during 2007/2008. and the water demand was reduced from the maximum possible supply of 2ML/day to 0.7Ml/day. The balance of the water (1.3ML/day) is consumed by Mangosuthu (with only 20% of the population of Frischgewaagd). A new rising main line from the Pongola weir to Frischgewaagd will be constructed. The Frischgewaagd Water Treatment Works will be relocated to the Pongola River Weir, and will provide treated water to Ezimbomvu, Tholakela, Mangosuthu and Opuzane.

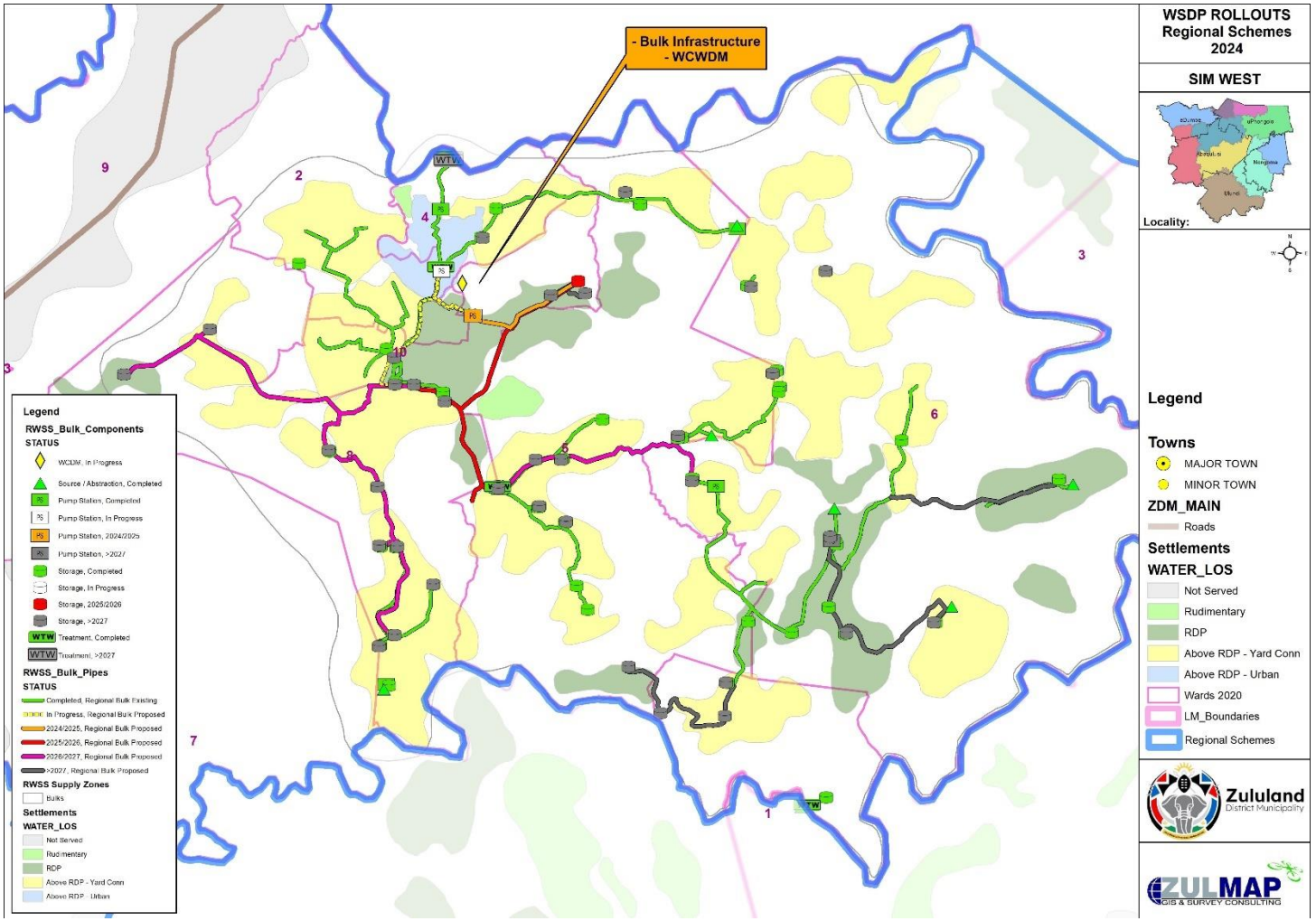
High waterlosses are evident, especially in the Mangosuthu area. ZDM has addressed this issue and the construction of new networks at Mangosuthu is completed. Construction includes metered yard connections and consumers will be restricted to 200 litres per household. Consumers will be able to register for a higher level of service but will be billed for the balance.

Soon Frischgewaagd will also be restricted to 200 litres per day, with the option to register and pay for a higher level of service.

The biggest challenge is to obtain funding for the proposed bulk infrastructure. Funding of more than R120M will be needed just to supply Frischgewaagd and Mangosuthu with treated water.

Existing funding is provided by MIG.

Map 100: Sim West Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.8 Khambi

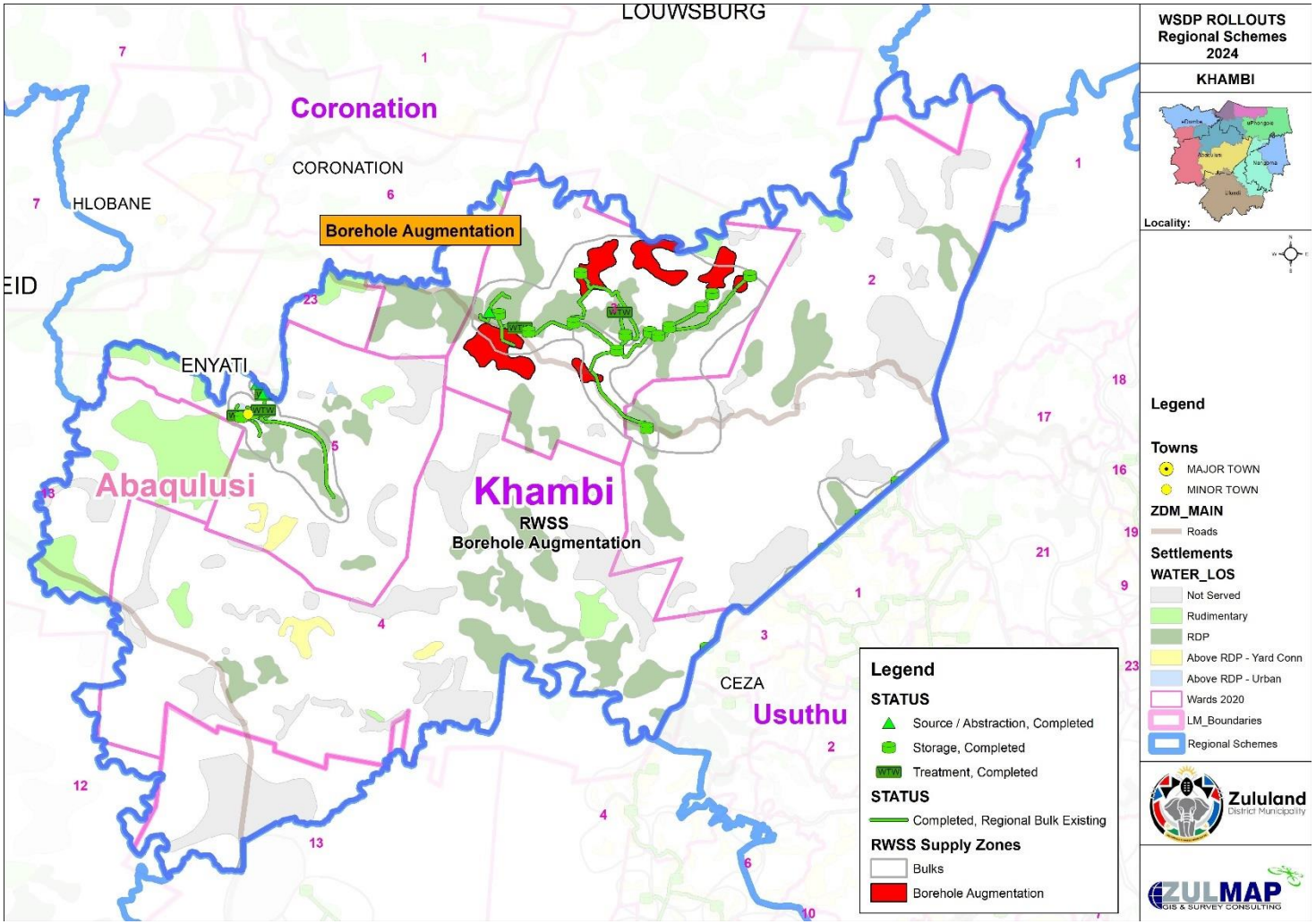
The Khambi Tribal Authority area is well-served with several small standalone schemes. (Esihlengeni, Kwamakweshe, Ngenetsheni, Cibilili and Ntumbane Community Water Supply schemes). Not all of these schemes, however, have had a sustainable water source. The clinic at Ntumbane is often without water during the dry winter periods.

A weir was constructed in the KwaMthazi River, and a new water treatment works was constructed. This supplies water to the Khambi Tribal Authority and the integration of all the stand-alone schemes to this bulk service is completed.

The long-term planning was to supply water from the Coronation Dam to the Khambi area, but an in-depth study by ZDM concluded that the Coronation Dam will not be a sustainable solution for the long-term additional demand, and the cost per capita would be too high. ZDM is currently equipping sustainable local sources closer to Khambi area, which will result in a substantial saving in bulk infrastructure.

Funding is provided by MIG.

Map 101: Khambi Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.9 Emondlo/Hlahlindlela

The eMondlo area is well-served with existing stand-alone schemes. eMondlo town receives water from the Mvunyane dam. These existing sources are however not sustainable for future use and will receive water in future from the Klipfontein dam situated next to Vryheid town. Mvunyane dam is silted up to such an extent that it is no longer a sustainable source for eMondlo town.

During 2000 a new water reticulation network at eMondlo A and B was installed in order to lessen the water demand from 12 Ml/day to 4 Ml/day. The eMondlo water treatment works can supply 8 Ml/day. This meant that 4 Ml/day would have been available towards the settlements surrounding eMondlo A and B after the installation of the new networks. Networks were installed at these settlements and connected to eMondlo A and B. The old network at Emondlo A and B was never decommissioned and expected savings of 4Ml/day never realised. The residents of eMondlo also connected the new network to the old network with pipes in their yards.

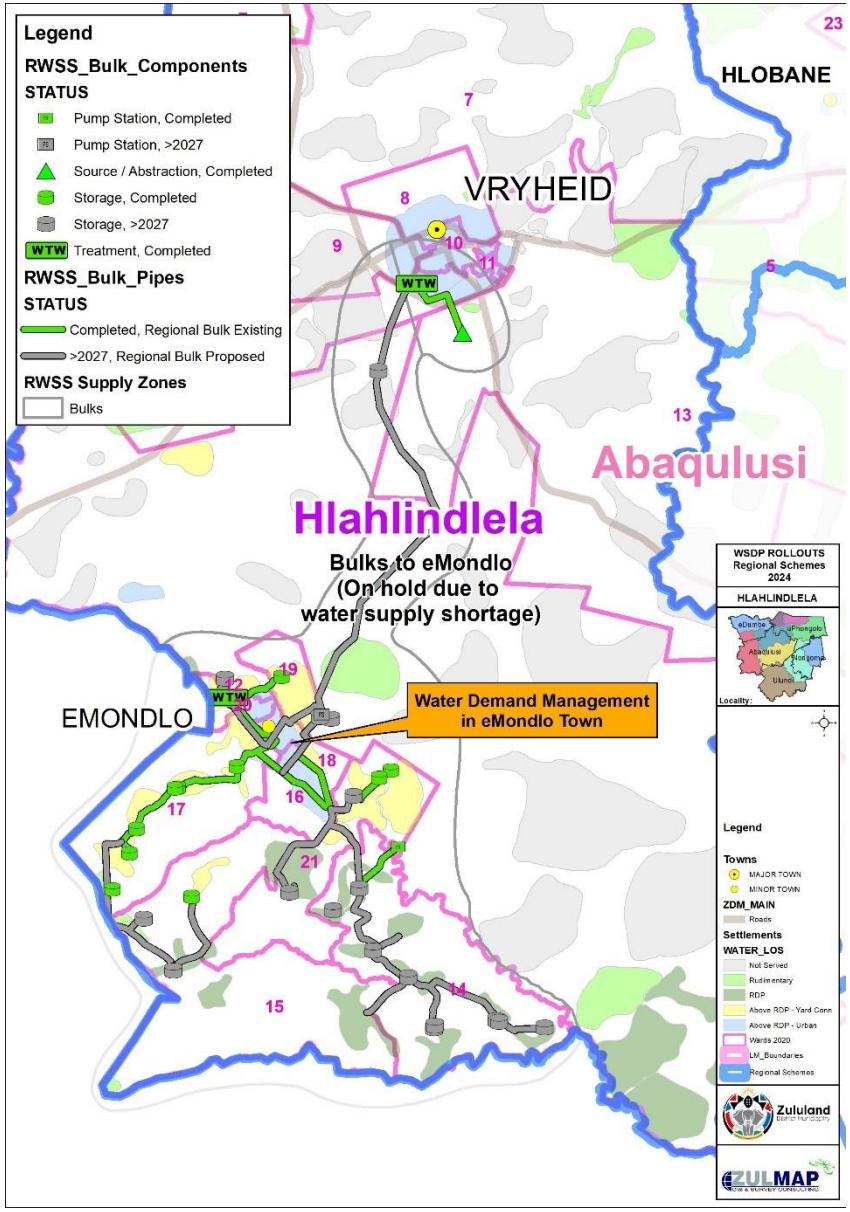
The eMondlo water treatment works has been refurbished and upgraded to supply 12Ml/day, but the water demand has grown from 8Ml/day in 2000 to 16 Ml/day currently. With the refurbishment completed there is still a shortfall of 4 Ml/day. The existing rising main line from Mvunyane Dam to eMondlo Water Treatment works can furthermore only supply 12 Ml/day.

The above issues will all be addressed with the bulk services implementation through the Hlahlindlela Regional Scheme. In future water will be supplied from Klipfontein Dam to Vryheid Water Treatment works. Water will then be pumped from the Vryheid Water Treatment works to Hlahlindlela (including eMondlo Township). A regional water supply assessment will first be done during 2015 before water can be supplied to eMondlo area.

The funding available to implement the Hlahlindlela Regional water supply is not adequate, but ZDM is reviewing the annual budget allocation for this scheme to fast-track the implementation of bulk services. The estimated cost to implement the water supply from Klipfontein Dam to eMondlo is well over the R200M.

AbaQulusi as the WSP for urban areas has initiated a waterloss programme at eMondlo B. This is crucial towards the sustainability of water supply to the area. The ZDM has allocated funding for the remaining Emondlo B as well as eMondlo A to resolve the excessive waterlosses experienced in these two areas. Funding is provided by MIG.

Map 102: Hlahlindlela-eMondlo Water Scheme



6.2.1.1.10 Coronation

The Coronation Regional Scheme consists of a few small and isolated towns and a number of scattered and very isolated rural settlements within

The towns have a high level of service, but the infrastructure is very old and urgent refurbishment is required in most cases. The Coronation scheme however is a small contributor to the total backlogs of the district and receives a small portion of the total capital funds. Refurbishment needs are competing with new infrastructure requirements for limited available funds. There is a need for refurbishment funding over and above funding for the eradication of backlogs.

The original planned regional scheme is currently under revision.

The Coronation dam is not sustainable to supply Khambi Regional Scheme with additional water, and bulk services to the rural scattered settlements of Coronation area will be too costly to supply from a bulk infrastructure network. A revised Master Plan is currently in progress whereby stand-alone schemes from local sustainable sources will be developed to cover as many settlements as possible. Khambi Regional Scheme will also receive additional water needed from local sustainable sources.

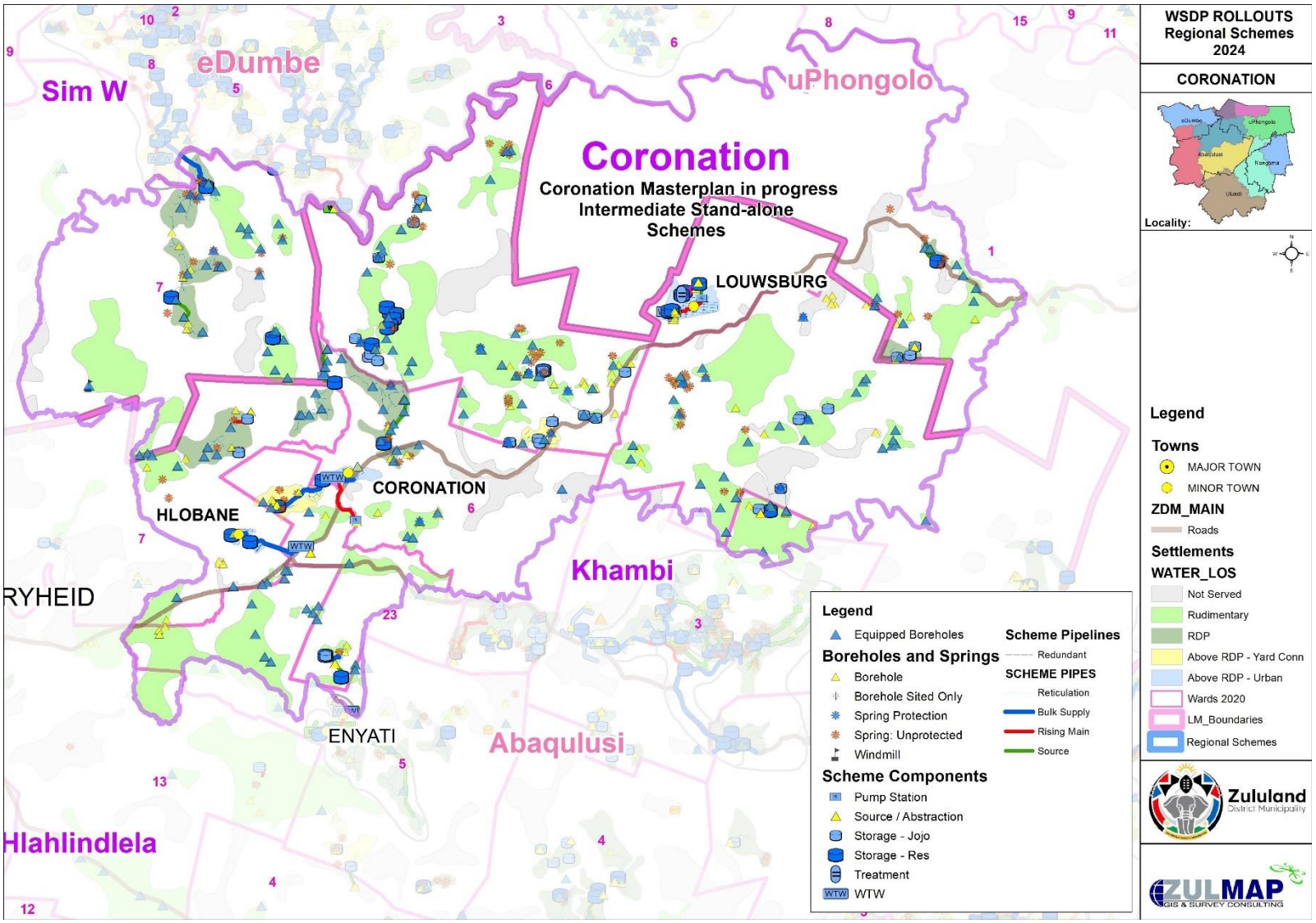
The town of Louwsburg within the Coronation regional scheme area have a water resource challenge that will not be easy to solve. The existing dam has a limited catchment and groundwater is difficult to find due to the locality of the town. Any possible solutions will be very costly and there is insufficient funding at this stage to address the issue. The town is also in need of waterborne sewage, but the water problems receive a higher priority at present.

A revised Master Plan for Coronation is in progress to assess local water sources for stand-alone schemes in areas where no sustainable water is present.

Funding is provided by MIG.

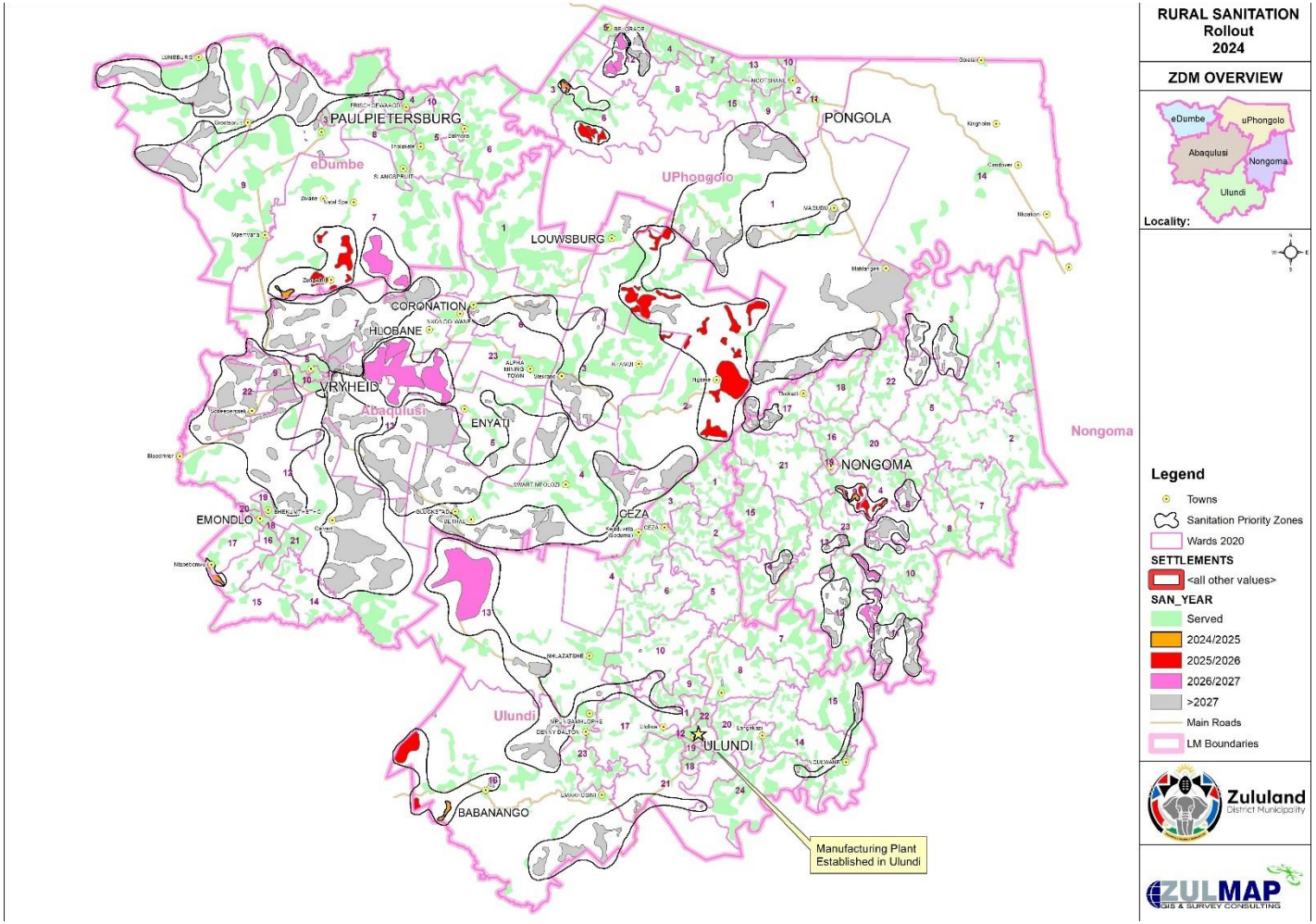
- Establishment of stand-alone schemes (including new Land Reform areas)

Map 103: Coronation Water Scheme



6.2.1.2 Rural Sanitation

Map 104: ZDM Rural Sanitation



Sanitation in the rural areas is being provided in the form of dry-pit VIP toilets. Implementation is done according to the ZDM. Prioritisation Model for rural sanitation services. A Rural Sanitation Replacement Programme has also been initiated in 2013 to replace the old Archloo-Block- and Zink-type VIP's. This programme's implementation will be included in the next 5year review of the WSDP.

6.2.1.3 5-Year Water & Sanitation Reliability Service Delivery Projects

This section provides a summary of Water & Sanitation Infrastructure that needs to be decommissioned, to be replaced, to be repaired, to be upgraded, to be augmented and the new water infrastructure that are needed.

PHASE 2: PROJECT PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT

5. 5-YR PROJECT PIPELINES

5.1 Year 1

PROJECT NAME	RELIABILITY CATEGORY Functionality Water Security Governance New Infrastructur	PRIORITY AS PER PROJECT PRIORITISATION PROCESS	CURRENTLY FINANCIALLY COMMITTED Is this a Y/N answer? What about following years?	PROJECT CATEGORY Water / Sanitation	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	OUTER YEARS IMPL BUDGET (Is this project going to be implemented in year 2, 3, 4, 5 with required budget	FUNDING SOURCE RBIG / WSIG / MIG / ES / Own / Human Settlement	PROJECT STATUS	LM	WSIG	RBIG	MIG	REVENUE	ES
Upgrade existing water reticulation networks, including reticulation pipework, storage capacity and house connections for the following settlements:		1	N					Concept	Abaqulusi					
Ntendeka 3 - 113 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R565 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R565 000.00	
St Paul - 334 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 670 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R1 670 000.00	
Mphezulu - 445 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 225 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R2 225 000.00	
Nceceni - 542 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 710 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R2 710 000.00	
Ezibomvu 4 - 395 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 975 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R1 975 000.00	
Amahlathi - 67 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R335 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R335 000.00	
Mvunjane Simashwini - 467 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 335 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R2 335 000.00	
Nhloshana - 90 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R450 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R450 000.00	
Khuthuza - 79 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R395 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R395 000.00	
Ngonini - 46 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R230 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R230 000.00	
Mdundubenzi - 73 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R365 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R365 000.00	
Engilandi - 346 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 730 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R1 730 000.00	
Ncengumusa / Mkhumbane - 587 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 935 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R2 935 000.00	
Madresi D2 - 267 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 335 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R1 335 000.00	
Mawombe - 33 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R165 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R165 000.00	
Mvuzini - 427 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 135 000.00		OWN	Concept	Abaqulusi				R2 135 000.00	
Upgrade existing water reticulation networks, including reticulation pipework, storage capacity and house connections for the following settlements:	Functionality	1		Water					Nongoma					
Emvomveni - 85 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R425 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R425 000.00	
Kwasabela - 240 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 200 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R1 200 000.00	
Sigangeni - 107 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R535 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R535 000.00	
Tshonono - 87 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R435 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R435 000.00	
Ziphete - 576 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 880 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R2 880 000.00	
Canaan (Ophalule) - 696 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 480 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R3 480 000.00	
Canaan (Ophiyaneni) - 396 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 980 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R1 980 000.00	
Holoba - 33 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R165 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R165 000.00	
Mangomhlophe - 300 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 500 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R1 500 000.00	
Mcwembe - 105 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R525 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R525 000.00	
eHlabathini 1 - 173 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R865 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R865 000.00	
Mememe - 332 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 660 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R1 660 000.00	
Masimba-Ndawonye - 54 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R270 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R270 000.00	
Qoqoda - 51 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R255 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R255 000.00	
Emangomfini 2 - 38 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R190 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R190 000.00	
Gomabaqagu - 57 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R285 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R285 000.00	
Ezinhlabeni 2 - 63 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R315 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R315 000.00	
Ndikandika - 170 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R850 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R850 000.00	
Emangomfini 1 - 77 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R385 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R385 000.00	
Masundwini - 273 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R348 684.21		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R348 684.21	
Mfankomo - 89 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R445 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R445 000.00	
Edlabe - 153 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R765 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R765 000.00	
Ethokoza - 91 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R455 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R455 000.00	
Khokhwaneni - 170 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R850 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R850 000.00	
Badlaneni - 142 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R710 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R710 000.00	
Itshodo - 80 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R400 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R400 000.00	
Ezimpisini (Entuthukweni) - 71 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R355 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R355 000.00	
Egeleni - 28 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R140 000.00		OWN	Concept	Nongoma				R140 000.00	
Upgrade existing water reticulation networks, including reticulation pipework, storage capacity and house connections for the following settlements:	Functionality	1		Water					Ulundi					
Godlankomo - 322 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 610 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R1 610 000.00	
Denny Dalton - 40 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R200 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R200 000.00	
Goje - 208 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 040 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R1 040 000.00	
Maqwatha 2 - 36 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R180 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R180 000.00	
Ngogelana 1 - 22 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R110 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R110 000.00	
Silanda - 38 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R190 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R190 000.00	
Mdumela - 111 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R555 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R555 000.00	
Phambukelweni - 149 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R745 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R745 000.00	
Nhloye - 40 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R200 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R200 000.00	
Ezidwadweni - 135 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R675 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R675 000.00	
Ezikwebezani - 137 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R685 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R685 000.00	
Gabazi - 70 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R350 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R350 000.00	
Mgquphansi 2 - 25 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R125 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R125 000.00	
Cencethu - 101 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R505 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R505 000.00	
Mpikaniseni - 96 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R480 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R480 000.00	
Mayidwebu - 35 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R175 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R175 000.00	
Goqo - 90 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R450 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R450 000.00	
Mgquphansi - 67 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R335 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R335 000.00	
Ekwandeni - 59 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R295 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R295 000.00	
Ezibomvu 2 - 62 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R310 000.00		OWN	Concept	Ulundi				R310 000.00	

PHASE 2: PROJECT PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT

5. 5-YR PROJECT PIPELINES

5.1 Year 1

PROJECT NAME	RELIABILITY CATEGORY Functionality Water Security Governance New Infrastructur	PRIORITY AS PER PROJECT PRIORITISATION PROCESS	CURRENTLY FINANCIALLY COMMITTED Is this a Y/N answer? What about following years?	PROJECT CATEGORY Water / Sanitation	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	OUTER YEARS IMPL BUDGET (Is this project going to be implemented in year 2, 3, 4, 5 with required budget)	FUNDING SOURCE RBIG / WSIG / MIG / ES / Own / Human Settlement	PROJECT STATUS	LM	WSIG	RBIG	MIG	REVENUE	ES
Upgrade existing water reticulation networks, including reticulation pipework, storage capacity and house connections for the following settlements:	Functionality	1		Water					uPhongolo					
Mavithi - 219 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 095 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 095 000.00	
Mgomane - 356 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 780 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 780 000.00	
Moya Wamampondo - 102 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R510 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R510 000.00	
Moyeni - 156 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R780 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R780 000.00	
Kwanximfi - 55 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R275 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R275 000.00	
Gulukudu (Kwazwane) - 63 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R315 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R315 000.00	
Mgababa 1 - 68 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R340 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R340 000.00	
Godlwayo - 763 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 815 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R3 815 000.00	
Mabophe 1 - 122 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R610 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R610 000.00	
Mabophe 2 - 249 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 245 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 245 000.00	
Liba 2 - 83 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R415 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R415 000.00	
Waterbus - 223 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 115 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 115 000.00	
Thengizwe 1 - 619 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 095 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R3 095 000.00	
Thengizwe 3 - 197 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R985 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R985 000.00	
Thengizwe 2 - 315 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 575 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 575 000.00	
Liba 1 - 184 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R920 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R920 000.00	
Kwazibhedlu - 29 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R145 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R145 000.00	
Mpemvane - 45 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R225 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R225 000.00	
Highlands A - 168 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R840 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R840 000.00	
Mshololo - 359 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 795 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 795 000.00	
Mboloba - 246 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 230 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R1 230 000.00	
Ncotshane Township - 3725 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R18 625 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R18 625 000.00	
Mhushulu - 409 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 045 000.00		OWN	Concept	uPhongolo				R2 045 000.00	
Upgrade existing water reticulation networks, including reticulation pipework, storage capacity and house connections for the following settlements:	Functionality	1	N	Water				Concept	eDumbe					
Mangosuthu - 2126 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R10 630 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R10 630 000.00	
Bilayini - 64 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R320 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R320 000.00	
Enkembeni B - 22 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R110 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R110 000.00	
Enkembeni C - 99 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R495 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R495 000.00	
Enkembeni A - 65 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R325 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R325 000.00	
Ophuzane - 929 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R4 645 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R4 645 000.00	
Edumbe Township - 1802 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R9 010 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R9 010 000.00	
Paulpietersburg Town - 561 Households	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 805 000.00		OWN	Concept	eDumbe				R2 805 000.00	
Development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R38 918 918.92		ES	Concept	Abaqulusi					R38 918 918.92
Development of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	Abaqulusi					R500 000.00
Development of a Groundwater management system	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R350 000.00		ES	Concept	Abaqulusi					R350 000.00
Development of a No Drop program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	Abaqulusi					R500 000.00
Development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R29 189 189.19		ES	Concept	Nongoma					R29 189 189.19
Development of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	Nongoma					R500 000.00
Development of a Groundwater management system	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R350 000.00		ES	Concept	Nongoma					R350 000.00
Development of a No Drop program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	Nongoma					R500 000.00
Development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R16 216 216.22		ES	Concept	Ulundi					R16 216 216.22
Development of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	Ulundi					R500 000.00
Development of a Groundwater management system	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R350 000.00		ES	Concept	Ulundi					R350 000.00
Development of a No Drop program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	Ulundi					R500 000.00
Development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R22 702 702.70		ES	Concept	uPhongolo					R22 702 702.70
Development of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	uPhongolo					R500 000.00
Development of a Groundwater management system	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R350 000.00		ES	Concept	uPhongolo					R350 000.00
Development of a No Drop program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	uPhongolo					R500 000.00
Development and implementation of an Operation and Maintenance Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R12 972 972.97		ES	Concept	eDumbe					R12 972 972.97
Development of a Water Conservation and Demand Management Program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	eDumbe					R500 000.00
Development of a Groundwater management system	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R350 000.00		ES	Concept	eDumbe					R350 000.00
Development of a No Drop program	Governance	1	N	Water / Sanitation	R500 000.00		ES	Concept	eDumbe					R500 000.00

PHASE 2: PROJECT PIPELINE DEVELOPMENT

5. 5-YR PROJECT PIPELINES

5.1 Year 1

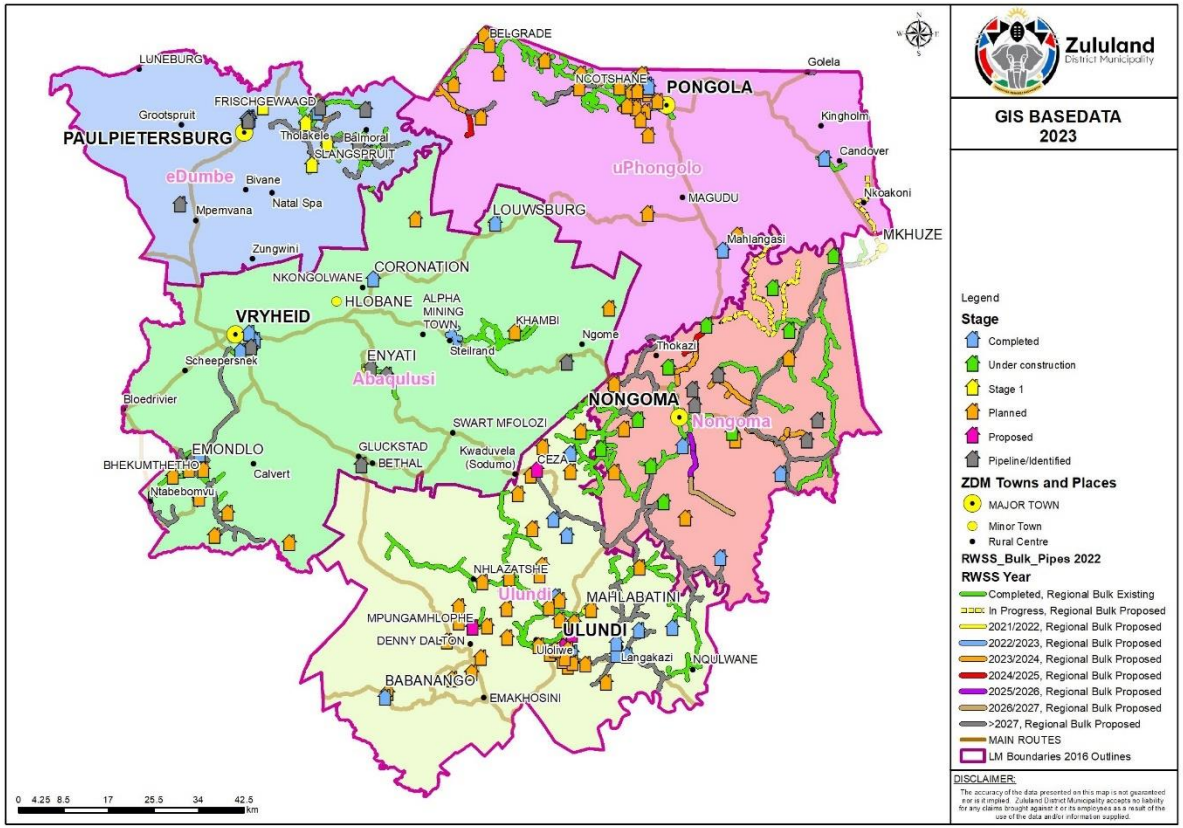
PROJECT NAME	RELIABILITY CATEGORY Functionality Water Security Governance New Infrastructur	PRIORITY AS PER PROJECT PRIORITISATION PROCESS	CURRENTLY FINANCIALLY COMMITTED Is this a Y/N answer? What about following years?	PROJECT CATEGORY Water / Sanitation	ESTIMATED PROJECT COST	OUTER YEARS IMPL BUDGET (Is this project going to be implemented in year 2, 3, 4, 5 with required budget\	FUNDING SOURCE RBIG / WSIG / MIG / ES / Own / Human Settlement	PROJECT STATUS	LM	WSIG	RBIG	MIG	REVENUE	ES
Conditonal assessment at Mvuzini WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Coronation WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Klipfontein WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Bloemveld WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at eMondlo WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Hlobane WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Thulasizwe Hospital WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Louwsburg WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Khambi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Mountain View WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Enyathi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Purim WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment/Pipe inspections for all bulk pipelines in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 400 481.11		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R1 400 481.11				
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all reservoirs in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 465 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R3 465 000.00				
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all pumpstations in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R840 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R840 000.00				
Conduct Hydrocensus for all boreholes in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R4 165 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Abaqulusi	R4 165 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Frischgewaagd WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at eDumbe WTW (Paulpietersburg)	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Tholakele WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Ophuzane WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment/Pipe inspections for all 195 bulk pipelines in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R958 294.91		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R958 294.91				
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all 92 reservoirs in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 220 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R3 220 000.00				
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all 9 pumpstations in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R315 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R315 000.00				
Conduct Hydrocensus for all boreholes in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 780 000.00		WSIG	Concept	eDumbe	R3 780 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Vuna WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Osingisingini WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Mandlakazi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Khangela Palace WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Kombuzi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Enyokeni Royal Palace WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Sidinsi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Usuthu WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment at Embile WTW (Nongoma Town)	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		WSIG	Concept	Nongoma	R100 000.00				
Conditonal assessment/Pipe inspections for all 2263 bulk pipelines in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R2 369 903.82		MIG	Concept	Nongoma			R2 369 903.82		
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all reservoirs in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R7 595 000.00		MIG	Concept	Nongoma			R7 595 000.00		
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all pumpstations in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 050 000.00		MIG	Concept	Nongoma			R1 050 000.00		
Conduct Hydrocensus for all boreholes in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R5 285 000.00		MIG	Concept	Nongoma			R5 285 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Ulundi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Babanango WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Mpungamhlope WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Ceza WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Masokaneni (Nkonjeni Hospital) WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment/Pipe inspections for all 1916 bulk pipelines in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 315 746.35		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R3 315 746.35		
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all 265 reservoirs in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R9 275 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R9 275 000.00		
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all 44 pumpstations in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 540 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R1 540 000.00		
Conduct Hydrocensus for all boreholes in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R6 860 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R6 860 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Belgrade WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Pongola WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Khiphunyawo WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Msibi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Gumbi WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Spekboom WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment at Nkonsentsha WTW	Functionality	1	N	Water	R100 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R100 000.00		
Conditonal assessment/Pipe inspections for all 505 bulk pipelines in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R1 400 481.11		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R1 400 481.11		
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all 99 reservoirs in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R3 465 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R3 465 000.00		
Conditonal assessment/Inspection of all 24 pumpstations in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R840 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R840 000.00		
Conduct Hydrocensus for all boreholes in the LM	Functionality	1	N	Water	R4 165 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R4 165 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Nkongolwane WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R180 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R180 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Thulasizwe Hospital WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R48 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R48 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Alfa Mine WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R500 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R500 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Cliffdale-Vrede WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R120 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R120 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Coronation WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R1 200 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R1 200 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Enyathi WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R500 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R500 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Klipfontein WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R9 600 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R9 600 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Hlobane WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R3 600 000.00		MIG	Concept	Abaqulusi			R3 600 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Edumbe WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R120 000.00		MIG	Concept	eDumbe			R120 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Frischgewaagd WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R90 000.00		MIG	Concept	eDumbe			R90 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for James Nxumalo College WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R102 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R102 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Nkonjeni Hospital WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R180 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R180 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for St Francis Hospital WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R72 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R72 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Ceza Hospital WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R120 000.00		MIG	Concept	Ulundi			R120 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Pongola WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R1 200 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R1 200 000.00		
Conditonal assessment program for Itshelejuba Hospital WWTW	Functionality	1	N	Sanitation	R108 000.00		MIG	Concept	Uphongolo			R108 000.00		
TOTAL FOR YEAR 1					**R339 048 591.51**									

6.2.1.4 Spluma Applications & Water & Sanitation Infrastructure

The table below is a list of applications that were considered by the Zululand JMPT since July 2022.

Local Municipality	Erven/Farm Description	Application Details
eDumbe	Erf 474	Rezoning
	Erf 301	Rezone, increase coverage, Relax Building Lines
	Erf 1 of 137	Rezone and Increase coverage
	Erf 329-334	Consolidation to form Erf 1643
	Erf 118	Removal of restrictive conditions, condonation for registration
uPhongolo	Erf 172	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install
	Mahlangosi Project - A Portion of Portion 2 of the Farm Uitschot No. 650	Rural Housing Development
	Portion 2 of The Farm Simdlangentsha No. 16956	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install
	Palm Villa - Erf 777 and Erf 781 Pongola	Consolidation, subdivision and permanent road closure
Nongoma	Lot 40	Special consent for Unjani Clinic
	Portion 1 of Erf 13	Special consent: Telecommunication Mast Install

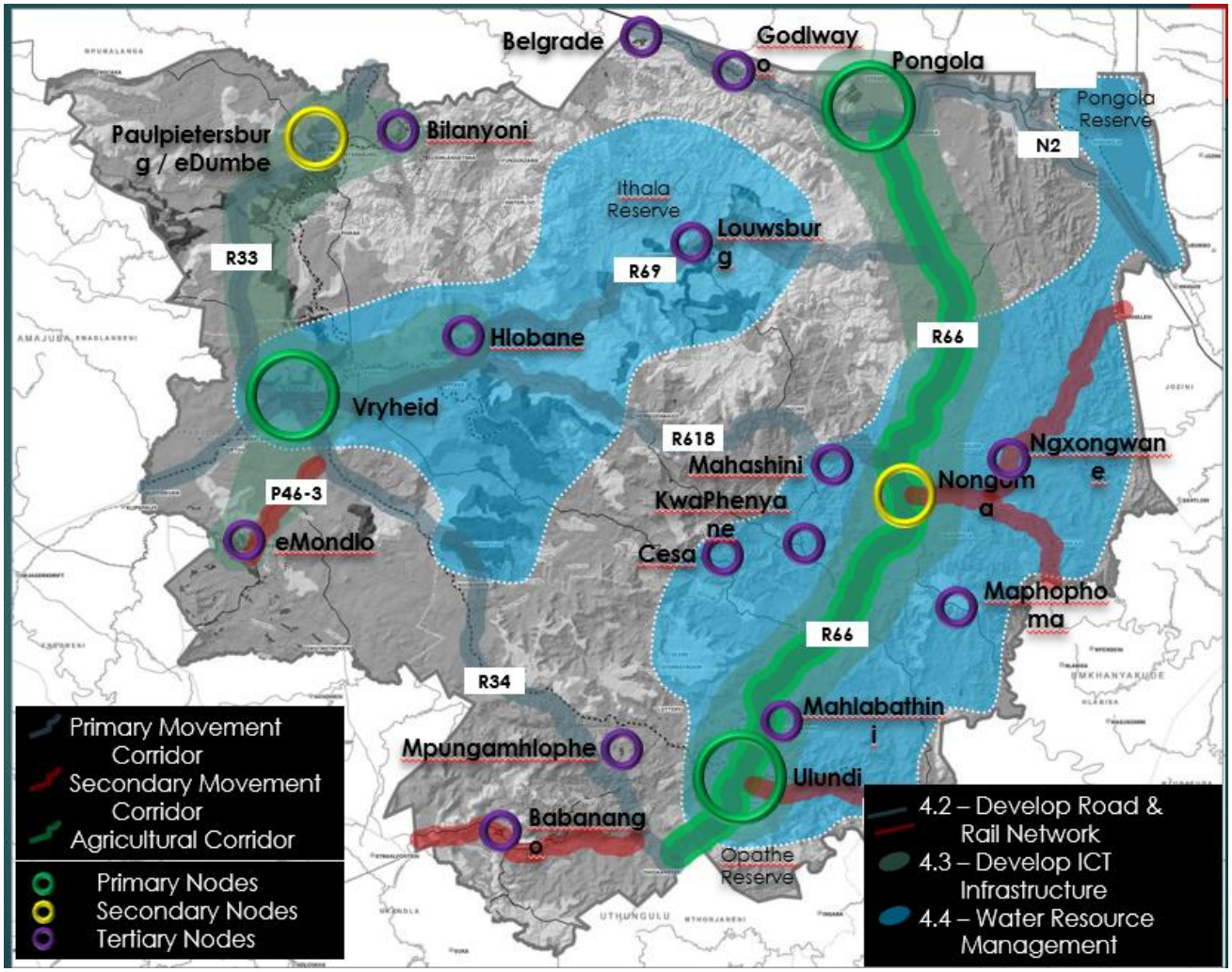
The spatial location of the most recently approved development applications and housing projects is seen below. The map shows the applications within the context of the water and sanitation roll-out as follows:



Map 105 Spatial Location of Development Application Projects

The map below demonstrates the strategic area-based infrastructure roll-out for other infrastructure focus areas:

Map 106: Strategic Infrastructure Roll-Out



6.2.2 Local Economic Development

Economic development is identified in the IDP as one of the key performance areas and a priority area for intervention. As indicated below, the long-term strategic objectives are as follows: The overall objective of the LED Strategy is to transform and build the Zululand Economy.

This objective firstly acknowledges the developmental history of Zululand and the need for fundamental transformation before economic growth, benefitting all the people of the region, can be achieved. Colonial and apartheid development approaches shaped the spatial and economic environment over the past 150 years. Undoing the impact of these policies will require focused effort (as opposed to a 'scattering' of projects).

Once such transformation has been achieved the building of the economy can be focused on. Zululand possesses a number of economic sectors offering significant opportunities to impact positively on the development trajectory. Through the building of the Zululand economy the "Zululand story", featuring poverty, hopelessness, and underdevelopment, can be fundamentally changed.

6.2.2.1 LED Strategic Objectives (The what)

The seven strategic objectives of the ZDM are outlined below:

- Create employment opportunities directly and indirectly.
- Alleviate poverty and promote socio-economic development.
- Create opportunities for youth and women empowerment.
- Support SMMEs and create opportunities for growth.
- Provide direct strategic support to key economic sectors while promoting new economic sectors.
- Unlock rural economic development opportunities.
- Address strategic infrastructure issues in support of economic development opportunities.

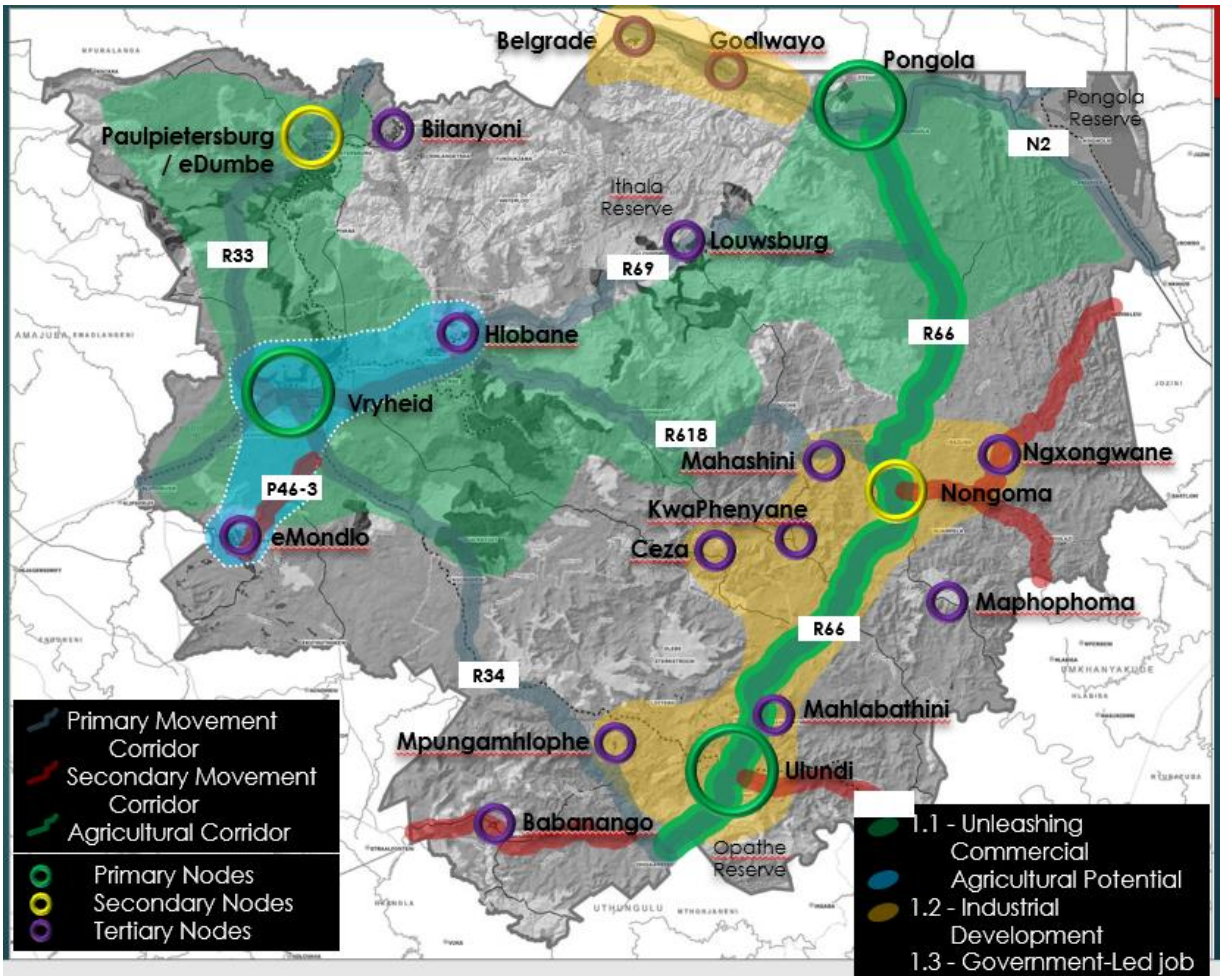
6.2.2.2 Strategic Focus Areas (The How)

Table 103: Sethembe LED Strategy Goal



The map below demonstrates the LED strategic area- based focus under job creation:

Map 107: Economic Development & Job Creation



6.2.2.3 LED Implementation Plan

Table 104: LED Implementation Plan

PROGRAMME	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	PRIORITISATION			POSSIBLE FUNDING / FUNDING SOURCE
Strategic Sector Support, Innovation and Diversification	Tourism Development		Ulundi 19 Tourism Gateway Project	Ulundi (ward 9)	R5 million				Not funded
	Tourism Development		Expansion of Indonsa Arts and Crafts Centre	Ulundi	R 4 million				
	Tourism Development		Kind Goodwill Zwelithini Monument	Ulundi	R 8 million				
	Agricultural Development		Mona Market Development	Nongoma	R 70 million				Not funded
	Agricultural Development		Aloe Processing Facility	Ulundi/Nongoma	R 25 million				
	Manufacturing support		Tyre Recycling Centre	Vryheid (Collection and storage stations in all LMs)	R 12 million				
Strategic Infrastructure Development And Support	Water and Sanitation		eDumbe Waterborne Sewerage	Zululand DM	R 350 million	x			
			Usuthu Off-storage Dam	Nongoma	R 700 million	x			Not funded
	Airports		Prince Mangosuthu Airport	Ulundi	R 150 million	x			Not funded
	Roads		Upgrade of Ulundi CBD Roads and Sidewalks	Ulundi	R4 376 909,00				MIG/Ulundi
	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)		Zululand Centre of Technology	Ulundi (ward 12)	R 15 million				
			ZDM Digital Transformation Programme		R 30 million				
Informal Economy	Support And Growth of SMMEs		Bilanyoni SMME Centre	Edumbe (Ward 4)	R4 000 000				MIG/eDumbe
LED Governance Systems And Procedures	Forward Planning		Pongolapoort Development Node	uPhongola (ward 14)	R 32 million				Not funded
			AbaQulusi SDF and SEA	AbaQulusi LM	R750 000				
Strategic Sector Support, Innovation and Diversification	Tourism Development		Tourism Graduate Development Programme		R4,995,128.48				EDTEA
			Koppie Guest House	UPhongolo LM	R4 000 000.00				EDTEA
			Mkuze Falls Lodge and Game Reserve	UPhongolo LM	R5 500 000.00				EDTEA
			Pongola Bush Nature Reserve Development	Pongola, Edumbe	Process to source funding has begun	X			DALRRD: RID
			Expansion of Ithala Game Reserve	Edumbe	Unknown	X			DALRRD: SPLUM

PROGRAMME	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	PRIORITISATION			POSSIBLE FUNDING / FUNDING SOURCE
			Imbube Cultural Village	Phongolo	R15 000 000	X			COGTA
	Agricultural Development		Grain Hills Animal Feeds	Abaqulusi ward 9	R2,000,000.00				EDTEA
			Amandla Power Piggery	eDumbe ward 7	TBC				EDTEA
			Sizisizwe primary co operative	Ulundi ward 13	TBC				EDTEA
			Makhosini Valley beef	Ulundi ward 16	R3,157,000.00				EDTEA
			MGSM solutions Pty LTD	Abaqulusi ward 09	TBC				EDTEA
			Sesifikile Maphondwane	Nongoma ward 2	TBC				EDTEA
			Thangos Trading and Projects	Abaqulusi ward 5	R4,200,000.00				EDTEA
			Blackhorses Farm Holdings Pty Ltd	Abaqulusi ward 7	TBC				EDTEA
			Ukukhanyakwasemvuzini primary co op	Abaqulusi ward 22	TBC				EDTEA
			Zuwande umnotho agricultural and farming activities PTY LTD	Ulundi ward 16	R1,800,000.00				EDTEA
			Isiqalokuhle holdings PTY LTD	Ulundi ward 10	TBC				EDTEA
			Mbangweni logistics	Ulundi ward 13	R2,000,000.00				EDTEA
			Mampontshi piggery	Abaqulusi ward 22					EDTEA
			Buxedene poultry project	Buxdene, Nongoma	R2 000 000	X			Private cooperatives, funded by EDTEA
	Manufacturing support		Infrastructure Upgrade - Industrial	Edumbe, ward 3	R4 300 000	X			INEP
LED Governance Systems And Procedures	Forward Planning		Nongoma Town Regeneration	Nongoma	Unknown				DEDTEA
Green Economy	Green economy opportunities		Alien Control	Nongoma (Matheni, Ngolotshe, Mahhashini, Usuthu)	R250 000	X			Department of Environmental Affairs
			eDumbe Waste Management Project	Edumbe	R3 000 000	X			COGTA
LED PROJECTS (PROPOSED)									
Strategic Sector Support, Innovation and Diversification	Tourism Development		Nongoma Royal Household Signage	Nongoma LM	R 600 000	X			
	Mining Development		Small-scale mining revitalisation	ZDM	TBC				
	Agricultural Development		Feasibility study for meat and leather processing	ZDM	TBC				EDTEA
			Revitalisation of Abaqulusi Agri-Park	Abaqulusi LM	R40 000 000				ZDM
			Boer Goat Farming Project (feasibility study one)	Nongoma LM	R12 000 000				
			Revitalization and support to Maphophoma Milling	Nongoma LM	R12 000 000				
			Bululwane Irrigation Scheme	Nongoma LM	R7 000 000				

PROGRAMME	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	PRIORITISATION			POSSIBLE FUNDING / FUNDING SOURCE
			Agricultural land use awareness and education programme	ZDM	TBC				DARD
			Eradication of alien invasive species	ZDM	TBC				*National Land Care Programme. *DARD *Invasive Alien Species Programme (DEDTEA)
	Commercial Sector Support (Includes Retail and Services)		Land identification and packaging for commercial projects		TBC				
	Skills Alignment to Economic Sectors		Preparation of a database of graduates	ZDM	TBC	X			
Strategic Infrastructure Development And Support	Water and Sanitation		(covered under IDP projects)		TBC				
	Airports		(covered under IDP projects)		TBC				
	Information and Communication Technology (ICT)		Provide WIFI-hot spots in rural centres	ZDM	TBC				
Area Advertising And Investment Promotion	Marketing Strategy		Development of a comprehensive district marketing strategy and investment portfolio	ZDM & Zululand Development Agency	R750 000,00	X			ZDM / EDTEA / Zululand Development Agency
	Investment Portfolio								
	Marketing Strategy		Trade Shows and Exhibitions	ZDM	R500 000				ZDM
	Municipal Website		Development of a separate LED web page on the municipal website	ZDM	R250 000	X			
LED Governance Systems And Procedures	Red Tape Reduction		Red Tape Reduction Programme and Action Plan		TBD	X			ZDM
			Business Process Management Programme		TBC				
	Forward Planning		E-Lodgement system in LMs to fast-track planning approvals		TBC				
	Business Retention and Expansion Program		Develop a business retention and expansion programme.	District wide	TBC				
			Green Economy Strategy and plan	District wide	TBC				TIKZN

PROGRAMME	DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT LOCATION	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	PRIORITISATION			POSSIBLE FUNDING / FUNDING SOURCE
Invest In The Green Economy	Green economy opportunities		Working for Wetland project	District wide	TBC				Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE);
			Working for Water project	District wide	TBC				DFFE
			Recycling programme	District wide	TBC				DFFE
			Training programme to develop green economy skills	District wide	TBC				

6.2.2.4 Funding and Implementation

6.2.2.4.1 Resources for implementing LED

LED is one of the key priorities of the Zululand District Municipality. To this effect, the LED Programmes do find expression in the budget. Details can be found in the budget section of the IDP. Owing to the rural nature of the district and low tax base and less than ideal financial situation, it is not possible to implement all the LED programmes identified in the LED Strategy and IDP at once. Furthermore, the LED programmes are competing with other key mandates of the municipality namely water and sanitation which is a basic human right which is a stimulant for economic development.

Most of the catalytic projects have no funding source but Business Plans have been completed and funding sought in various institutions but to no avail.

Be that as it may, the KZNEDTEA funded the construction of the **KwaMajomela Manufacturing Facility** to the tune of R16Million in Nongoma which was completed in 2022/2023.

Some funding has been allocated for the **EDumbe Waterborne Sewerage** project. However, the funding is not adequate to complete the project and the community will be consulted on the potential methods and mechanisms to fund the project.

The **University of Zululand Campus** in Ulundi is one of the key projects funded by the Department of Higher Learning. The project is at an advanced planning stage with architectural drawings, EIAs and engineering studies completed.

In the absence of a functional Development Agency, the municipality's LED Unit assumes the role of marketing, soliciting funds and implementation of the LED Catalytic projects. The projects have been presented to the Zululand District Development Model's Cluster Hubs, Technical Hub and Political Hub. The project implementation will be monitored in these structures.

The municipality does not receive any non-governmental funding in this financial year nor upcoming. The spatial location of the catalytic projects can be found in the Catalytic Project section.

The Office of the Municipal Manager has established a Research and Development Policy Unit. It is common cause that this unit will drive all the organizations research and development initiatives, including LED. Details can be found in the Budget Section of the IDP.

6.2.2.5 Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport as a catalyst for Economic Development

From an Economic perspective, the Rehabilitation of Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport is aimed at achieving the following outcomes that will benefit the communities in the project area which is within Zululand District Municipality:

- A safe and reliable domestic Airport
- An airport that connects Zululand directly with the industrial and economic hubs of the country
- Maximize the facility`s ability to be financially self-sustaining.
- Catalyst for the economic growth and development of Zululand through agriculture, tourism, arts, culture and heritage
- To have an efficient and effective public facility
- Create within the local community, greater capacity to understand the management of Airport resources within the region
- Create employment opportunities for the local community using the airport.

Proposed Improvements

- Rehabilitation of Airport building
- Secondary Water Supply
- Repairing and Calibration of Airport Navigation Systems
- Refurbishment of Airport Civil Infrastructure Especially Apron and Taxiways
- Rehabilitation of the main Airport reception and administrative building, fire station and fuel bay.

6.2.2.6 Red-tape Reduction

The following measures will be implemented as part of the LED Strategy to reduce and or eliminate red-tape and promote investment.

- Ensure that all Councillors and officials uphold the Batho Pele and good governance principles and adhere to a Code of Conduct to which they hold each other accountable.
- Identify reducing Red Tape as a priority objective of the Municipality and integrate a Red Tape Reduction Programme into all relevant departmental Business Plans as well as into the Integrated Development Plan.
- Establish a Red Tape Reduction Task Team to initiate and manage Red Tape reduction projects.

- Establish and support a Municipal-Business communication platform or forum to facilitate dialogue on municipal priorities, service delivery and Red Tape reduction initiatives.
- Continued support in respect of the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) where four municipalities in Zululand elected to form a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal (Ulundi, Nongoma, uPhongolo, and eDumbe). This contributes to more streamlined land use management decisions in a district context and the reduction of red tape.
- Ensure that the automated system used by the municipality for business licensing and informal economy permits are kept functional and updated to ensure alignment to procedures and process that was adopted by the Provincial Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA).

6.2.3 Social Development

6.2.3.1 Strategic Objectives

Based on the current of the Vision as well as the capacity that has been built in the Social Programmes Section the following strategic objectives for the Plan of the Section have been formulated:

- Achieving better District Coordination in terms of social development.
- Fulfilling functions that can be better managed by the district
- Fulfilling functions in areas where there may be a general lack of capacity in local municipalities.
- Organising and implementing events of a District nature.
- Managing facilities serving the district as a whole.

6.1.3.2 Strategic Focus Areas

Several strategic focus areas have been identified through participatory planning processes. However, important to be noted, the Social Programmes Section is implementation focused. The field of Social Development covers a range of sub-sectors. The focus of the ZDM Social Programmes Section will in future be on five functions. This coordination function will see the establishment of capacity in the district to ensure effective district level coordination in the following focus areas:

- Youth and Children: The Focus is on mobilising the youth and children's bodies to participate in developmental opportunities and platforms at all aspects of life.

- Sport and Recreation**:** The focus is on a wide range of sport and recreation related activities, ranging from the hosting of sport events to ensuring effective participation of Zululand people in sport activities.
- Quality of Life**:** The focus will be on empowering and improving the quality of life working through the various social sectors active in the district, viz. women, men, disabled and senior citizens.
- Arts and Culture**:** Arts and culture encompasses a wide field of involvement in the district that will potentially be from supporting skills development to the coordination and hosting of related events.
- HAST (HIV, AIDS, STIs, TB)**:** This function will focus on the coordination of all HIV / AIDS related functions (from prevention through to care and treatment) throughout the district.
- Other: Health, Education, Social Welfare, Safety and Security.

6.2.3.2 Core Objectives

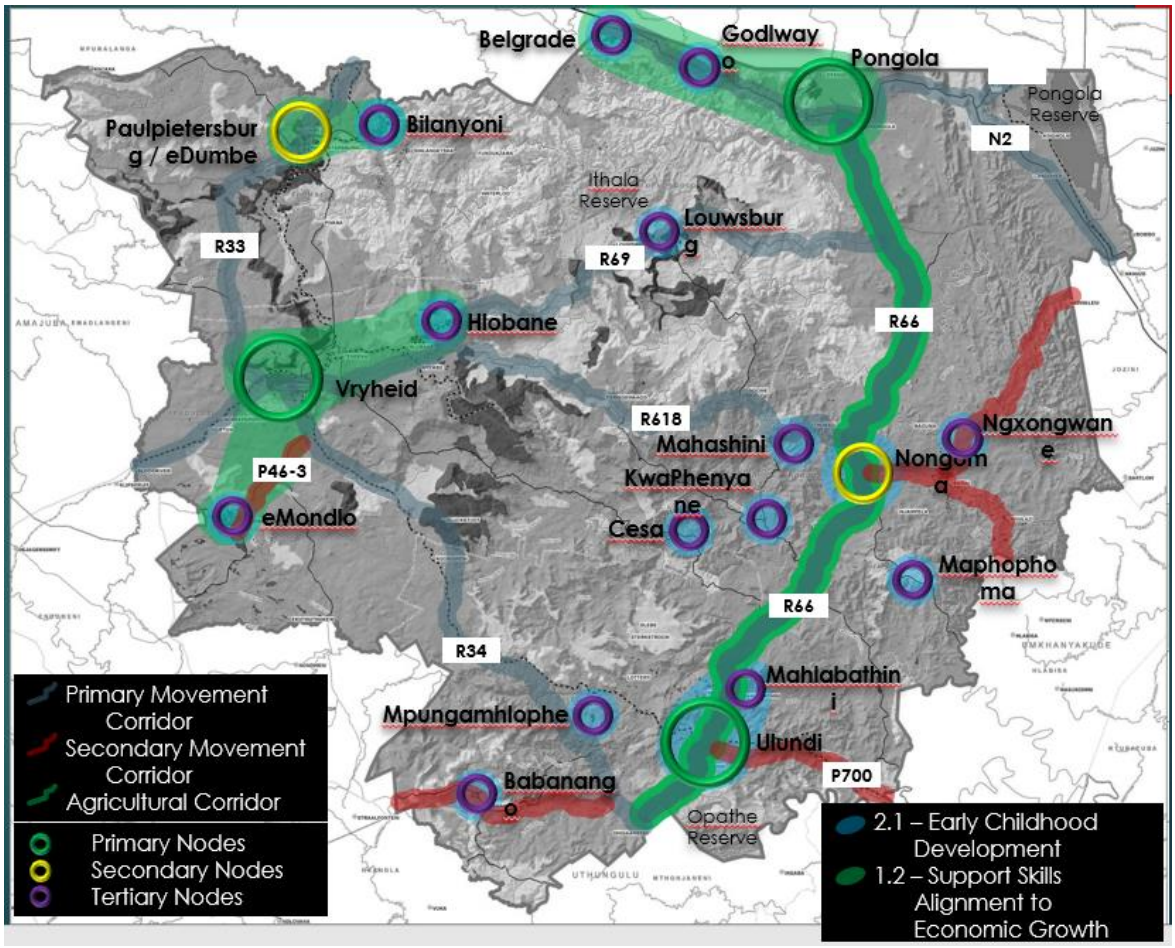
It is important that activities within each of the above sectors are focused and relevant. For this reason, a 'core objective' was identified for each of the focus areas. The core objective for each focus area is reflected on below.

Table 105: Core Objectives

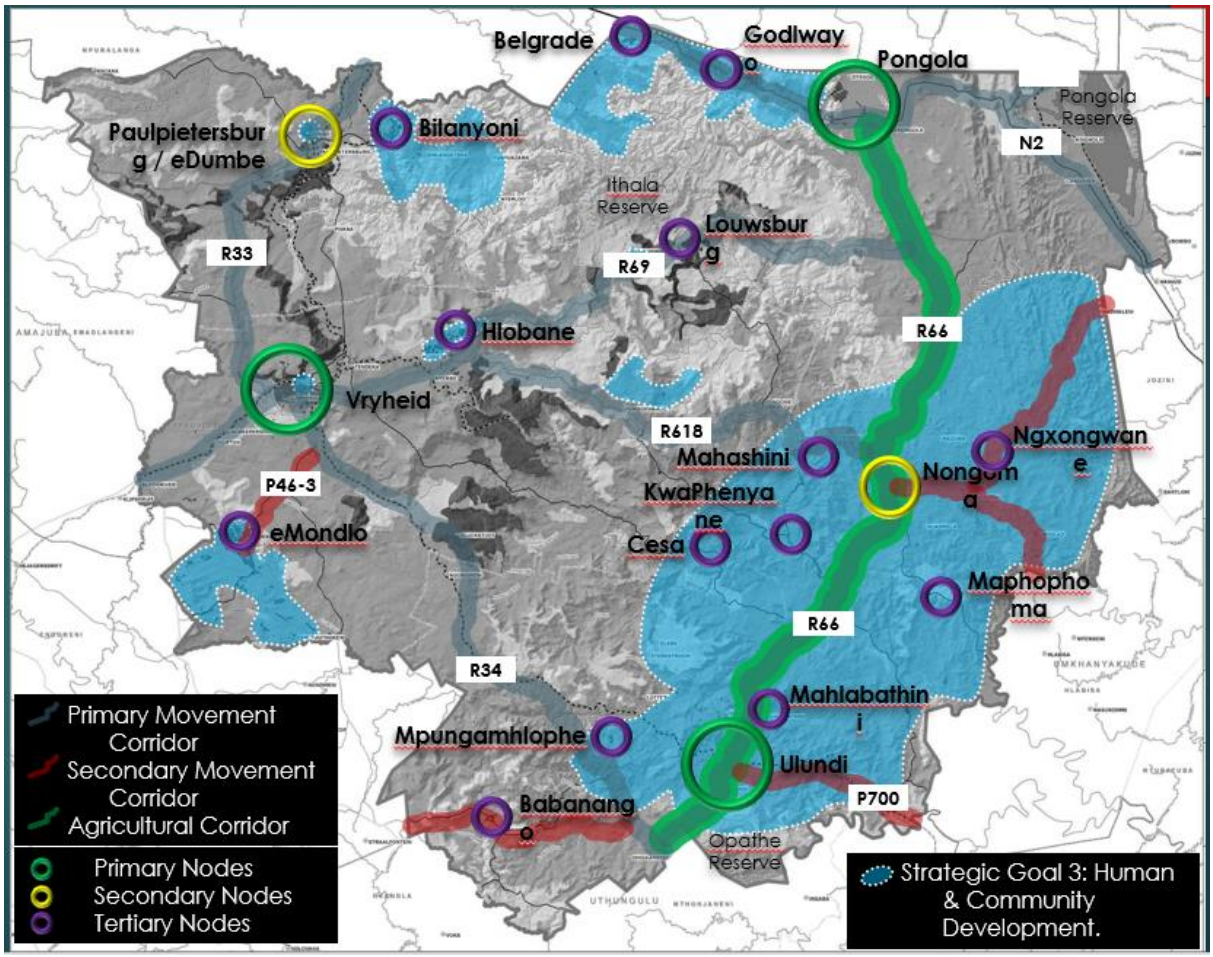
FOCUS AREA	CORE OBJECTIVE
Youth and Children	To promote active participation of youth and children in developmental programmes.
Sport and Recreation	To actively grow participation in sport through awareness and capacity building.
Quality of Life	To impact positively on the quality of life of vulnerable groups in the district.
Arts and Culture	To promote arts and culture by encourage active participation.
HAST (HIV, AIDS, STI's, TB)	To coordinate HIV / AIDS programmes in the District (through implementation of the District Plan).

The maps below demonstrate the social development area-based approach.

Map 108: Human Resource Development



Map 109: Community Development



6.3 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The Municipal Systems Act, enacted in November 2000, requires all municipalities to:

- Develop a performance management system
- Set targets, monitor and review performance based on indicators linked to their integrated development plan (IDP)
- Publish an annual report on performance for the councilors, staff, the public and other spheres of government
- Incorporate and report on a set of general indicators prescribed nationally by the minister responsible for local government
- Conduct an internal audit on performance before tabling the report
- Have their annual performance report audited by the Auditor-General
- Involve the community in setting indicators and targets and reviewing municipal performance

6.3.1 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE SYSTEM

Each municipality is required by legislation to develop a performance management framework. The framework should describe how the process of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review and reporting will happen.

The framework also needs to indicate how the process will be organized and managed, by determining the functions of each role-player in the process.

In terms of Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations, a system must:

(a) Comply with all requirements set out in the Municipal Systems Act;

(b) Demonstrate how it is to operate and be managed from the planning stage up to the stages of performance review and reporting;

(c) Clarify the roles and responsibilities of each role player, including the local community, in the functioning of the system;

(d) Clarify the processes of implementing the system within the framework of the integrated development planning process;

(e) Determine the frequency of reporting and the lines for accountability for performance;

(f) Relates to the Municipality's employee performance management process

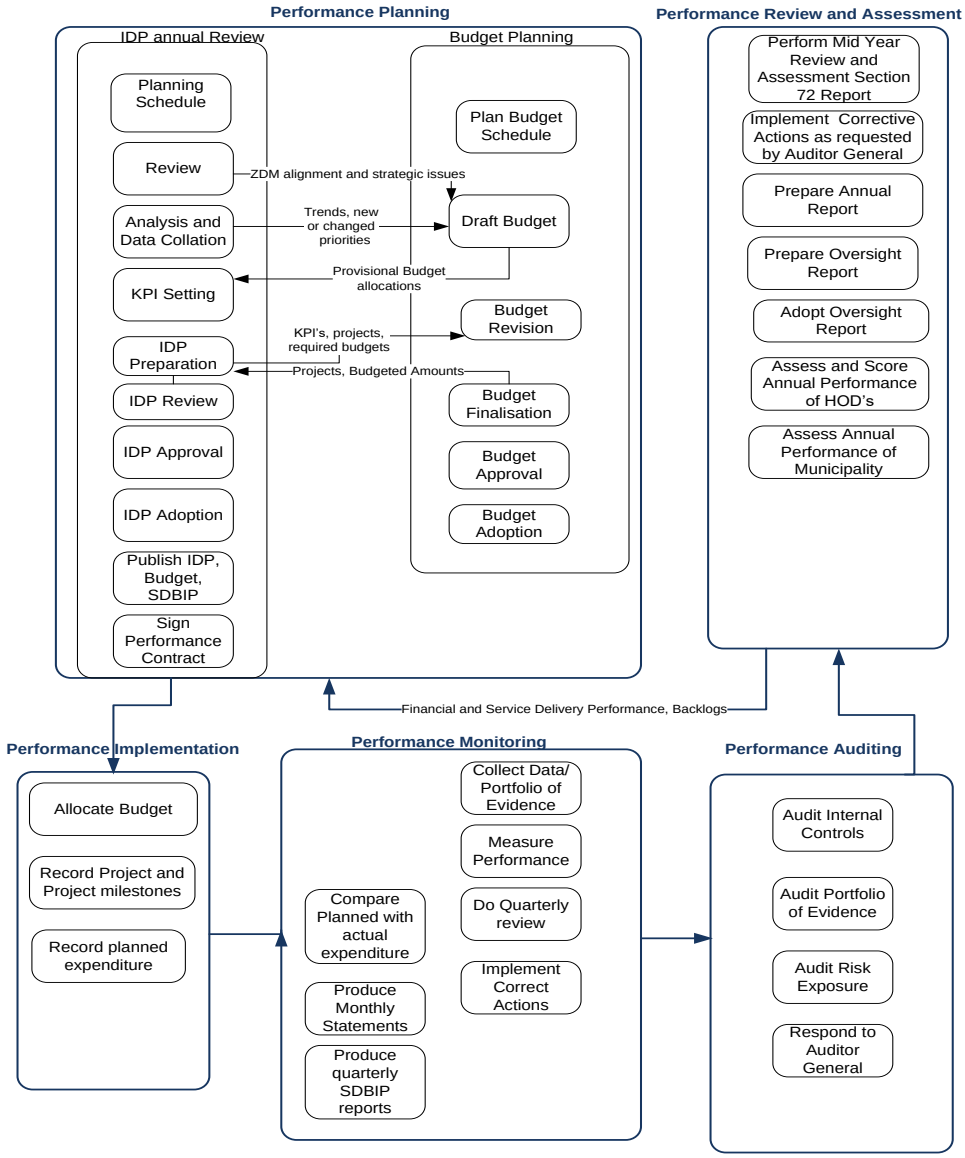
The Zululand District Municipality Performance Management Framework is a tool used by management to gain a better understanding of the ability of the organization to fulfil its mandate and achieve its goals.

The Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop a performance management system that is suitable for their own circumstances. Performance-based management is a systematic approach to improving performance, via an ongoing process of establishing strategic performance objectives; measuring performance; collecting, analysing, reviewing, and reporting performance data; and using that data to drive performance improvement.

The performance management system or framework describes how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, and reporting will happen and be organised and managed, while determining the roles of different role-players. The PMS Framework 2022-2027 was adopted by Council on the 27 May 2022. Performance Review and monitoring takes place in October, January, April, and August every financial year. Legislation makes provision for performance reporting to be tabled to Council at least twice in a financial year. As of 30 June 2021, performance evaluation applies to section 54, 56 and middle managers.

The Performance Management Process (including oversight and audit) aligned with the IDP Review and Budget is displayed below:

Figure 59 Performance Management Process



The Zululand District Municipality Performance framework has the following steps:

Table 106: Steps In Preparing the ZDM OPMS

RESPONSIBILITY	KEY ACTIONS	PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING
Amendments identified in the revision process	All previous years' amendments to be taken into consideration in updating the IDP	Council; Exco; MM; HODs
Adoption of a process for drafting the IDP	Process adopted to guide the planning, drafting, adoption & review of the IDP	Council; Exco; MM; HODs
	Constitute ZDM Representative forum as Community Participation structure	Planning; Depts

RESPONSIBILITY	KEY ACTIONS	PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING
	Advertise for Community Participation	Depts
	As part of IDP process, identify key development challenges	Council; Exco; MM; HODs
	Arrange for notices and agendas to be distributed at least 14 days before the meeting	Planning; Depts
	Document meeting comments and representations and include in Performance sheet	Planning; Depts
	Confirm key development priorities	Exco; Depts
Drafting of the IDP	Exco to delegate responsibility of drafting the IDP, whilst continuously monitoring it	Planning
Adoption of the developed IDP	Submit draft IDP to Council for adoption	Planning
	Community given 21 days to comment on draft prior to plan being submitted to Council for adoption	Planning; Depts
Implementation of the developed IDP	Convene regular meetings with Community to monitor IDP implementation	Planning; Depts
	Community forum members given 14 days before meetings to allow consultation with their constituencies regarding matters to be discussed at the meeting	Planning; Depts
	Municipality formally adopted the IDP	Council; Exco; MM; HODs
Disclose requirements of the IDP	MM to submit copy of IDP to the MEC for local Govt within 10 days of its adoption by Council	MM
	Copy of IDP to MEC must contain : Summary of process adopted; Statement confirming that IDP development process has been complied with and a copy of the adopted framework	MM
	Municipality to give notice to Public, within 14 days of IDP adoption and makes copies available for Public inspection	Planning; Depts
	Municipality to publicize, within 14 days of IDP adoption, a summary of the Plan	Depts

RESPONSIBILITY	KEY ACTIONS	PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING
Proposals on the IDP received from the MEC	If proposals received from MEC, proof must be obtained that : 1) IDP has been adjusted if proposals agreed to 2) Reasons have been provided to MEC where proposals not agreed to	Council; Exco; MM; HODs
Proposals for amending the IDP	If IDP amended, proof to be held that proposals were introduced by a member or committee of the Council	Council; Exco; MM; HODs
Amending the IDP	Proof must be obtained that notice was given by Municipality to all Council members before amendment adopted	Planning
	Proof must be obtained that prior to IDP amendment being adopted, public notice was issued for public comment allowing at least 21 days to comment on the proposed amendment	Planning; Depts
	Confirmation required that local Municipalities were consulted and that their comments were considered	Planning; Depts
	Proof must be held that the MM submitted copy of subsequent amendment to the MEC for local Govt within 10 days of the amendment of the Plan	MM

2. DEVELOPMENT OF A FRAMEWORK FOR THE PMS		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Review of framework for PMS together with PMS for year under review	Municipality review its framework for the PMS together with PMS for year under review	Dev Planning
Development of a framework for the PMS	Municipality has a documented framework for it s PMS	Dev Planning
	Keep minutes of meetings that were convened with Community Forum to consult regarding the development of the framework for the PMS	Planning; Depts
	Community must be given at least 14 days before each meeting to consult their constituencies regarding the matters to be discussed at the meeting	Corporate Serv; Depts
Development of the PMS	Proof that Exco managed the development of the municipality's PMS	Exco
	Convene meetings with community forum to consult	Planning; Depts
	Delegation of responsibilities assigned to the MM by Exco with regard to the development of the PMS in place	Planning
Adoption of the PMS	Proof required that Exco submitted the proposed PMS to Council for adoption	MM; Planning
	Proof required that Council adopted the PMS before or at the same time as setting up of KPIs and targets as per IDP	Exco; Council; MM; HODs
Implementation of the PMS	Proof that the municipality did implement the PMS	Dev Planning
	Proof that the community forum was consulted through regular meetings regarding the implementation of the PMS	Planning; Depts
Monitoring and review of the PMS	Proof that the municipality did establish mechanisms to monitor and review its PMS	Planning; Depts
	Proof that the municipality does monitor and review its PMS	Dev Planning
	Confirm that the community forum was given enough time to consult their constituencies regarding matters to be discussed at meetings	Dev Planning
	Proof that the municipality made know internally and to the public, the KPIs and performance targets set by it for the purposes of its PMS	Planning; Depts
Evaluating the framework for the PMS	Proof that the PMS framework describes how the municipality's cycle and processes of **Performance Planning, Monitoring, Measurement, Review, Reporting and Improvement will be conducted, organized and managed**	Dev Planning

2. DEVELOPMENT OF A FRAMEWORK FOR THE PMS		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Evaluating the PMS	Proof that the municipality's PMS shows how it is to operate, clarifies roles and responsibilities of role-players, clarifies system implementation, frequency of reporting and accountabilities, relates to the municipality's employee performance management process, provide a procedure to link PMS to IDP planning process and is devised to serve as an early warning of under-performance	Planning; Depts

3. PROCESS FOR SETTING & REVIEWING KPIs		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Prescribed process for setting Key Performance Indicators	Confirmation required that the PMS prescribes a process of setting KPI's	Planning; HODs
Prescribed process for the Review of the Key Performance Indicators	Confirmation that the PMS prescribes an annual performance review process for the review of KPIs	Planning; HODs
Developing KPIs	Proof required that the municipality's PMS sets KPIs which are used as a yardstick for measuring performance, including outcomes and impact	Planning; HODs
	Proof required that the community through a forum was allowed to participate in the setting of appropriate KPIs for the municipality	Planning; HODs
Reviewing the KPIs	Proof that the municipality does review its KPIs on an annual basis in accordance with the PMS's review process	Planning; HODs
Evaluating the Key Performance Indicators	Proof required that the KPIs are reflected in the IDP of the municipality	Planning; HODs
	Ensure that KPIs set include the general national KPIs prescribed according to Regulation 10	Dev Planning
	Include KPIs for all municipal entities and Service Providers with whom the municipality has entered into a service delivery agreement	Planning; HODs

4. PROCESS FOR SETTING PERFORMANCE TARGETS		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Prescribed process for setting Performance targets	Confirmation that the municipality's PMS prescribes process for setting performance targets	Planning; MM; HODs
Setting Performance targets	Ensure performance targets are set in terms of the PMS	Planning; MM; HODs
	Ensure that Community involvement was sought in setting Performance targets for the municipality	Planning; Depts
	If the IDP and subsequently the KPIs were amended, confirm that performance targets were also amended in accordance with the amendments of the KPIs	Planning; Depts
Evaluating the Performance targets	Proof that targets were set for each of the KPIS	Planning; Depts
	Ensure that the performance targets are practical and realistic and measure the efficiency, effectiveness, quality and impact of the performance of the municipality and its constituencies	Planning; Depts

5. TRACK PERFORMANCE OF STAFF AND SERVICE PROVIDERS		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Framework to track the performance of staff and Service Providers of the Municipality	Confirmation that the municipality has a framework in terms of its PMS to track performance of staff and Service Providers	Planning; Depts
Service delivery process	Ensure that all municipal staff reported in accordance with their lines of accountability and at the required intervals	MM; HOD's
	Proof that each service provider has reported to the municipality in accordance with their responsibilities and at the required reporting intervals	HOD's
	Ensure that resource allocation to service providers is in accordance with the municipality's development priorities and objectives	HOD's
Evaluating the framework for the	Proof required that the framework has clarified breakdown of performance targets at all levels of the organization	HOD's

5. TRACK PERFORMANCE OF STAFF AND SERVICE PROVIDERS		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
tracking of the performance of the municipality's staff and service providers	Ensure that the framework clarifies the lines of accountability within the municipality and the intervals for reporting thereto (Staff & SPs)	MM; HOD's
	Ensure that framework clarifies methods for tracking performance of municipality's staff and that of Service Providers	HOD's

6. DEVELOPMENT OF A MONITORING FRAMEWORK		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Monitoring framework	Ensure that the municipality has, as part of its PMS, a monitoring framework	Exco; Council; MM; HODs
Development of a monitoring framework	Proof that the municipality developed its monitoring framework after consultation with some form of Community forum	Planning; Depts
	Where Forum was used, proof required that notice was given at least 14 days prior to each meeting, giving them a chance to consult with their constituencies	Planning; Depts
Performance Monitoring	Proof that the monitoring of municipality's and service providers' performance are monitored in accordance with the monitoring framework	Planning; Depts
	Proof required that performance of staff and that of service providers is monitored on an ongoing basis throughout the financial year	MM; Exco; Council; HODs
	Where under-performance detected, proof that corrective measures were taken	MM; Exco; Council; HODs
Evaluating the monitoring framework	Confirm that the monitoring framework identifies roles of role-players in monitoring, collecting and analysing data; allocating tasks and gathering data; determines what data to be collected, how data is to be collected, stored, verified and analysed; gives timeframes for the data collection, times for report submissions and how they are to be submitted	Depts
	Confirmation that the framework provides for corrective measures where under-performance has been identified	MM; HODs

6. DEVELOPMENT OF A MONITORING FRAMEWORK		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
	There must be reporting to Council at least twice a year	MM

7. INTERNAL CONTROLS		
RESPONSIBILITY	**KEY ACTIONS**	**PARTY(IES) RESP. FOR ACTIONING**
Internal control	Ensure that the municipality has, as part of its internal control, an Internal Audit Activity	CFO
	Ensure that a Performance Audit Committee has been set	Depts
Internal control exercised	Proof that the Audit Committee performs continuous audits assessing : 1) Functionality of the PMS 2) Compliance of the PMS with Systems Act 3) The extent to which measurements are reliable measures of the municipality's performance against KPIs	Depts
	Ensure that Performance Audit Committee has at least 3 members	Depts
	Ensure majority of Committee members are not involved as councilor or employee of the municipality, with at least 1 member being a PMS expert	Depts
	Performance Audit committee to submit at least 2 Audit reports to Council during the financial year	Planning
Characteristics of the Performance Audit Committee	The Committee must have unrestricted access to records deemed necessary for it to perform its duties; it may also request any relevant person to attend its meetings to provide information considered important/relevant; it may liaise directly with Council/MM or internal and external auditors; it may also investigate any matter it deems necessary for the performance of its audits	Depts

6.3.2 PREVIOUS YEARS PERFORMANCE (2022/2023)

Out of a total of 104 Key Performance indictors set for the municipality, the Zululand District Municipality managed to achieve 95 key performance indicators and 9 KPIs were not achieved. The table below shows overall the targets achieved and not achieved.

KPA No.	KPA	No. of Targets	No. of Targets achieved	No. of Targets not achieved	Trend
1	Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure	10	9	1	improved
2	Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development	9	7	2	improved
3	Municipal Financial Viability and Management	24	21	3	improved
4	Good Governance and Public participation	11	10	1	improved
5	Local Economic Development	50	48	2	improved
	Total	**104**	**95**	**9**	

6.3.2.1 Performance on Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure

Challenge:

Sanitation projects was limited by financial constrains which consequently led to targets not met.

Improvement Measures:

Applications for more funding have been made.

6.3.2.2 Performance on Social and Economic Development

Challenges:

The report was prepared but not submitted to Council due to lack of understanding of the performance management processes.

Improvement Measures:

Workshops were provided to the relevant employees.

6.3.2.3 Performance on Municipal Institutional and Organizational Development

Challenges:

8% of audit findings requires financial resources.

Improvement Measures:

8% of outstanding audit findings will be resolved by 2023/24 budget allocation.

6.3.2.4 Performance on Good Governance & Public Participation

Challenges:

The sitting of Audit Performance Committees is dependent on external stakeholders and their availability which led postponement of meetings.

Improvement Measures:

Alignment of date suitable for all relevant stakeholders have been established.

6.3.2.5 Performance on Municipal Financial Performance and Viability

Challenges:

Customers do not pay on time for water bills.

Improvement Measures:

The municipality has introduced debt incentive programme to encourage customers to pay for water bills. This programme has improved the collection rate.

6.3.3 UNDER PERFORMING KPIS 22/23

ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY 2022/2023									
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT									
KPA 01 - BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE									
Strategic Objective(SO)	KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator	IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.	2021/2022		2022/2023		STATUS	REASON FOR VIARIANCE	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
				Annual Target 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Actual 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Target 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	Actual Annual 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023			

Continuously managing all existing infrastructure capital assets to minimize the total cost of owning and operating these assets. (Effective Asset Management, internal & community capacity building, collecting revenue, tariffs, monitoring & evaluation, environmental management)	9	Number of households within ZDM to be provided with sanitation facilities within RDP standard per quarter	**SO 1.1.1**	1537 households within ZDM to be provided with sanitation facilities within RDP standard by 30 June 2022	2023	1384 households within ZDM to be provided with sanitation facilities within RDP standard per quarter by 30 June 2023	1008 households within ZDM to be provided with sanitation facilities within RDP standard by 30 June 2023	**Not Achieved**	Funds for sanitation projects were exhausted during the course of the year.	Application for more funding have since been submitted and rejected. More applications are being made.

KPA 02 - LOCAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective(SO)	KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator	IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.	Annual Target 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Actual 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Target 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	Actual Annual 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	STATUS	REASON FOR VIARIANCE	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
Building the capacity of the people to engage in the economy	11	Number of reports on the Emerging Farmers and SMME's as per the approved ZDM support plan submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee per quarter	**SO 2.1.2**	New KPI	New KPI	4 reports on the Emerging Farmers and SMME's as per the approved ZDM support plan submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee per quarter by 30 June 2023	2 reports on the Emerging Farmers and SMME's as per the approved ZDM support plan submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee by 30 June 2023	**Not Achieved**	Due to LED budget being frozen in 1st & 2nd quarter the emerging farmers and SMEE's plan could not be implemented	UKZN trained all ISDs and LED staff to skill up the LED section on assisting SMME's with other programmes without financial implications.
Consolidating and expanding tourism	16	Number of implementation reports on Tourism & Marketing Strategy submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee per quarter	**SO 2.2.1**	New KPI	New KPI	4 implementation reports on Tourism & Marketing Strategy submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee per quarter by 30 June 2023	3 implementation reports on Tourism & Marketing Strategy submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee by 30 June 2023	**Not Achieved**	The report was not submitted to the Portfolio Committee due to late submission to committees	HOD Community invited PMS unit to workshop middle management of the department on capacity building of key performance indicators.

KPA 03 - MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT

Strategic Objective(SO)	KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator	Strategic Objective	Annual Target 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Actual 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Target 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	Actual Annual 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	STATUS	REASON FOR VIARIANCE	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance	25	Date verification report on ZDM movable assets submitted to EXCO	SO 3.1.3	Verification report on ZDM movable assets submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2022	30 Jun 2022	Verification report on ZDM movable assets submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2023	Verification report on ZDM movable assets submitted to EXCO on 25 July 2023	Not Achieved	The verfication on moveable assets was finalised at the end of June, EXCO meeting had already comensed.	Verification will be finalised earlier in the next financial year. The current report was tabled on the Exco dated 25 July 2023.
	29	Percentage of Collection Rate achieved per quarter		90% Collection Rate achieved by 30 June 2022	60%	60% Collection Rate achieved per quarter by 30 June 2023	55,86% Collection Rate achieved by 30 June 2023	Not Achieved	1. Consumers are not paying on time for water bills. 2. procurement for new meters was not finalized as a result no new meters were installed consumers are billed using interim.	1. municipality has introduced debt incentive programme to encourage consumers to pay for water services. 2. Tender for new meters has been advertised.
Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services	42	Percentage of tenders finalised within 3 months after date of advertisement per quarter	SO 3.1.4	100% of tenders finalised within 3 months after date of advertisement by 30 June 2022	100%	100% of tenders finalised within 3 months after date of advertisement per quarter by 30 June 2023	89,65% of tenders finalised within 3 months after date of advertisement by 30 June 2023	Not Achieved	Delay in seating of Bid Committees to finalise the awarding of tenderers due to resignations of members/Chairperson.	SCM turnaround procedure manual has been created and approved to ensure that bid committees seat timeously

KPA 04 - GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Strategic Objective(SO)	KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator	Responsible Department	Annual Target 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Actual 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Target 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	Actual Annual 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	STATUS	REASON FOR VIARIANCE	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
Systematic development and or review and monitoring implementation of all municipal policies, bylaws, strategies,	49	Date revised ZDM internal audit charter adopted by Audit Committee		Revised ZDM internal audit charter adopted by Audit Committee by 30 June 2022	17 May 2022	Revised ZDM internal audit charter adopted by Audit Committee by 30 June 2023	Revised ZDM internal audit charter adopted by Audit Committee on 11 July 2023	Not Achieved	APAC meeting that was scheduled for 27 June 2023 was rescheduled for 11 July 2023.	Tabled on the meeting scheduled for 11 July 2023.

plans and frameworks in line with any applicable legislation										

KPA 05 - MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Strategic Objective(SO)	KPI No.	Key Performance Indicator	Responsible Department	Annual Target 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Actual 01 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	Annual Target 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	Actual Annual 01 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	STATUS	REASON FOR VIARIANCE	MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE
Optimise workforce productivity by enforcing a sound organizational culture	78	Percentage of resolved issues as per corrective action plan targets		100% resolved issues as per corrective action plan targets by 30 June 2022	65%	100% resolved issues as per corrective action plan targets by 30 June 2023	92% resolved issues as per corrective action plan targets by 30 June 2023	**Not Achieved**	8% requires financial resources. Provided for in 2023/24 budget allocation.	8% of outstanding audit findings will be resolved by 31/12/2023 from 2023/24 budget allocation.
Establishing consistency and alignment between the district and locals by regular co-ordination of Integovernmental Relations	95	Number of reports submitted to Community Services Portfolio Comittee on Civil Society Forum per quarter		New KPI	New KPI	4 reports submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee on Civil Society Forum per quarter by 30 June 2023	1 reports submitted to Community Services Portfolio Committee on Civil Society Forum by 30 June 2023	**Not Achieved**	The reports were not submitted due to lack of understanding of the PMS reporting	HOD Community invited PMS unit to workshop middle management of the department on capacity bulding of key performance indicators.

6.4 TOP LAYER SDBIP 2024/25

TOP LAYER -SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) - ZULULAND DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY - 2024/2025																
KPI NO.	PROGRAM DRIVER	OUTCOME	IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE5	UNIT OF MEASURE	Q1 -Target 30.9.2024	Q2 - Target 31.12.2024	Q3-Target 30.3.2025	Q4 - Target 30.6.2025	ANNUAL BUDGET	PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE
B2B PILLAR 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY																
KPA 1: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY= 04 indicators																
1	HOD (PLANNING)	Access to the full package of municipal services offered to the community is efficient, affordable,economical, acceptable quality,	SO 1.2.1	Establishing and maintaining partnerships with government and private	Water Infrastructures Supply	AL L	Number of households within ZDM to be provided with access to water within RDP standard per quarter	800 households within ZDM to be provided with access to water within RDP standard by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	200 households within ZDM to be provided with access to water within RDP standard per quarter	200 households within ZDM to be provided with access to water within RDP standard per quarter	200 households within ZDM to be provided with access to water within RDP standard per quarter	200 households within ZDM to be provided with access to water within RDP standard per quarter	R748 749 495,52	List of beneficiaries and GPS co-ordinates
2	HOD (Tech)				Bulk Water	AL L	Percentage of kilolitres produced by ZDM water treatment plants per quarter	70% kilolitres produced by ZDM water treatment plants by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Percentage	70% kilolitres produced by ZDM water treatment plants per quarter	70% kilolitres produced by ZDM water treatment plants per quarter	70% kilolitres produced by ZDM water treatment plants per quarter	70% kilolitres produced by ZDM water treatment plants per quarter		Monthly production report
3	HOD (TECH)				Water Quality Sampling	AL L	Percentage of ZDM Water determinants that pass laboratory tests per quarter	85% ZDM Water determinants that pass laboratory tests by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Percentage	85% ZDM Water determinants that pass laboratory tests per quarter	85% ZDM Water determinants that pass laboratory tests per quarter	85% ZDM Water determinants that pass laboratory tests per quarter	85% ZDM Water determinants that pass laboratory tests per quarter		Lab results

4	HOD (TECH)	All categories of Municipal	SO 1.1.1	Continuously	Operations and Maintenance	ALL	The average time taken to fix spillages per quarter	48Hrs average time taken to fix spillages by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Hours	48Hrs average time taken to fix spillages per quarter	48Hrs average time taken to fix spillages per quarter	48Hrs average time taken to fix spillages per quarter	48Hrs average time taken to fix spillages per quarter		Job card summary report
KPI NO.	**PROGRAM DRIVER**	**OUTCOME**	**IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.**	**STRATEGY**	**PROJECTS**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**INDICATOR**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVES**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**Q1 -Target 30.9.2024**	**Q2 - Target 31.12.2024**	**Q3-Target 30.3.2025**	**Q4 - Target 30.6.2025**	**ANNUAL BUDGET**	**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**
B2B PILLAR 5: BUILDING CAPABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS																
KPA2: LOCAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT = 06 indicators																
5	HOD (COMMUNITY)	The overall economic and social conditions of the	SO 2.1.1	Support SMMEs and create	LED	ALL	Number of SMMEs / Co-operatives supported annually	10 SMMEs / Co-operatives supported by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	10 of SMMEs / Co-operatives supported by 30 June 2025	R7 811 000	List of supported SMMEs and signed distribution form
6	HOD (COMMUNITY)	Arts culture and heritage is preserved	SO 2.4.1	Promoting arts, culture	Tourism	ALL	Number of tourism awareness campaigns held per quarter	4 tourism awareness campaigns held by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 tourism awareness campaigns held per quarter	1 tourism awareness campaigns held per quarter	1 tourism awareness campaigns held per quarter	1 tourism awareness campaigns held per quarter		OOP and Attendance Register
7	COO	Effects of poverty is minimised	SO 2.2.1	Alleviate poverty and	Special Programmes	ALL	Number of Special Programmes implemented annually	2 Special Projects implemented by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	2 Special Programmes implemented by 30 June 2025		Programmes; Attendance registers and Pictures

8	HOD (FINANCE)	Promoting and maximising social and economic development	SO 2.2.5	Supporting the well-being of vulnerable groups through	Reduction of poverty	AL L	Number of implementation reports on Indigent Policy submitted to EXCO per quarter	4 implementation reports on Indigent Policy submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 implementation report on Indigent Policy submitted to EXCO per quarter	1 implementation report on Indigent Policy submitted to EXCO per quarter	1 implementation report on Indigent Policy submitted to EXCO per quarter	1 implementation report on Indigent Policy submitted to EXCO per quarter		Copy of Indigent Policy Implementation report and proof of submission
9	HOD (COMMUNITY)					AL L	Number of jobs created through the ZDM municipal EPWP initiatives including capital projects	1370 jobs created through the ZDM municipal EPWP initiatives including capital projects by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1370 jobs created through the ZDM municipal EPWP initiatives including capital projects by 30 June 2025		Report retrieved from the EPWP system
10	HOD (COMMUNITY)	The health of Zululand communities and	SO 2.3.1	Regulating, monitoring	Health Awareness Campaigns	AL L	Number of ZDM Municipal Health awareness campaigns held per quarter	20 ZDM Municipal Health awareness campaigns held by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	5 ZDM Municipal Health awareness campaigns held per quarter	5 ZDM Municipal Health awareness campaigns held per quarter	5 ZDM Municipal Health awareness campaigns held per quarter	5 ZDM Municipal Health awareness campaigns held per quarter		OOP and Attendance Register
KPI NO.	**PROGRAM DRIVER**	**OUTCOME**	**IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.**	**STRATEGY**	**PROJECTS**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**INDICATOR**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVES**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**Q1 -Target 30.9.2024**	**Q2 - Target 31.12.2024**	**Q3-Target 30.3.2025**	**Q4 - Target 30.6.2025**	**ANNUAL BUDGET**	**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**
B2B PILLAR 4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT																
KPA 3: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT = 05 indicators																
11	HOD (FINANCE)	The Municipality is financially viable with	SO 3.1.1	Establishing and	Debt Collection	AL L	Percentage of Collection Rate achieved per quarter	60% Collection Rate achieved by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Percentage	60% Collection Rate achieved per quarter	60% Collection Rate achieved per quarter	60% Collection Rate achieved per quarter	60% Collection Rate achieved per quarter	R19 911 717	Copy of Collection Report

12	HOD(CORP)				Training & Development	ALL	Percentage of budget spent on implementing WSP	100% of budget spent on implementing WSP by 30 June 2025	Non - Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% of budget spent on implementing WSP by 30 June 2025		Expenditure report
13	HOD (FINANCE)		SO 3.1.2	Apply sound financial	Financial; Administration	ALL	Date Report on Sec 13 of the MFMA submitted to AG	Report on Sec 13 of the MFMA submitted to AG by 31 July 2024	Non - Accumulative	Date	Report on Sec 13 of the MFMA submitted to AG by 31 July 2024	N/A	N/A	N/A		Proof of submission and copy of Sec 13 report
14	HOD (FINANCE)		SO 3.1.3	Manage, monitor and	On going process	ALL	Number of Sec 52 reports submitted to Council and Provincial Treasury per quarter	4 Sec 52 reports submitted to Council and Provincial Treasury by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 Sec 52 report submitted to Council and Provincial Treasury per quarter	1 Sec 52 report submitted to Council and Provincial Treasury per quarter	1 Sec 52 report submitted to Council and Provincial Treasury per quarter	1 Sec 52 report submitted to Council and Provincial Treasury per quarter		Council Resolution and copy of Sec 52 report
15	HOD (FINANCE)		SO 3.1.4	Refine procurement	Revision of the SCM policy	ALL	Number of SCM quarterly reports submitted to EXCO per quarter	4 SCM quarterly reports submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 SCM quarterly report submitted to EXCO per quarter	1 SCM quarterly report submitted to EXCO per quarter	1 SCM quarterly report submitted to EXCO per quarter	1 SCM quarterly report submitted to EXCO per quarter		Proof of submission and Copy of SCM Quarterly reports
KPI NO.	**PROGRAM DRIVER**	**OUTCOME**	**IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.**	**STRATEGY**	**PROJECTS**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**INDICATOR**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVES**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**Q1 -Target 30.9.2024**	**Q2 - Target 31.12.2024**	**Q3-Target 30.3.2025**	**Q4 - Target 30.6.2025**	**ANNUAL BUDGET**	**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**
B2B PILLAR 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE																
KPA 4: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION = 04 indicators																

KPI NO.	PROGRAM DRIVER	OUTCOME	IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET	ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE5	UNIT OF MEASURE	Q1 -Target 30.9.2024	Q2 - Target 31.12.2024	Q3-Target 30.3.2025	Q4 - Target 30.6.2025	ANNUAL BUDGET	PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE
16	COO		SO4.1.2	Promoting transparent and accountable	LEGAL	ALL	Number of reports on legal functions submitted to MM per quarter	4 report on legal functions submitted to MM by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 report on legal functions submitted to MM per quarter	1 report on legal functions submitted to MM per quarter	1 report on legal functions submitted to MM per quarter	1 report on legal functions submitted to MM per quarter	R29 584 108	Proof of submission and report
17	COO				Budget and IDP Roadshow	ALL	Number of Community engagements held Bia annual	8 Community engagements held Bia annual	Accumulative	Number	N/A	4 Community engagement held Bia annual	N/A	4 Community engagements held Bia annual		Notice, OOP, And copy of report
18	COO		SO 4.1.4	Monitoring, review and progressively improve	Auditing	ALL	Number of reports tabled by the Audit Comm Chairperson to Council per quarter	4 reports tabled by the Audit Comm Chairperson to Council by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 reports tabled by the Audit Comm Chairperson to Council per quarter	1 reports tabled by the Audit Comm Chairperson to Council per quarter	1 reports tabled by the Audit Comm Chairperson to Council per quarter	1 reports tabled by the Audit Comm Chairperson to Council per quarter		Council Resolution
19	HOD (CORP)				Council Support	ALL	Number of MPAC meetings coordinated per quarter	4 MPAC meetings coordinated by 30 June 2025	Accumulative	Number	1 MPAC meeting coordinated per quarter	1 MPAC meeting coordinated per quarter	1 MPAC meeting coordinated per quarter	1 MPAC meeting coordinated per quarter		Notice, Agenda and attendance register

KPA 5: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT = 02 indicators

20	HOD (CORP)	The municipality is adequately resourced with a skilled workforce capable of carrying out its	SO 5.1.1	Investing in a	Employee Assistance Programme	AL L	Number of EAP health awareness campaign conducted per quarter	4 EAP health awareness campaign conducted per quarter by 30 June 2025	Accumulati ve	Number	1 EAP health awareness campaign conducted per quarter	1 EAP health awareness campaign conducted per quarter	1 EAP health awareness campaign conducted per quarter	1 EAP health awareness campaign conducted per quarter	R38 963 285	Notice, OOP, Attendance register and Copy of Presentation
21	COO		SO 5.1.5	Establishing consistency		AL L	Number of Municipal Manager Technical IGR/DDM meetings coordinated per quarter	4 Municipal Manager Technical IGR/DDM meetings coordinated by 30 June 2025	Accumulati ve	Number	1 Municipal Manager Technical IGR/DDM meeting coordinated per quarter	1 Municipal Manager Technical IGR/DDM meeting coordinated per quarter	1 Municipal Manager Technical IGR/DDM meeting coordinated per quarter	1 Municipal Manager Technical IGR/DDM meeting coordinated per quarter		Notice, Agenda and Attendance Register
KPI NO.	**PROGRAM DRIVER**	**OUTCOME**	**IDP Strategic Objective Ref No.**	**STRATEGY**	**PROJECTS**	**LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**	**INDICATOR**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVES**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**Q1 -Target 30.9.2024**	**Q2 - Target 31.12.2024**	**Q3-Target 30.3.2025**	**Q4 - Target 30.6.2025**	**ANNUAL BUDGET**	**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**
Spatial Planning & Environmental Management																
KPA 6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS = 01 indicators																
22	HOD (CORP)	Disasters are prevented and dealt with effectively where	SO 6.1.3	To minimize the vanuability	Disaster Managemen t	AL L	Number of lightning conductors installed in identified rural households within ZDM per quarter	60 of lightning conductors installed in identified rural households within ZDM by 30 June 2025	Accumulati ve	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	60 of lightning conductors installed in identified rural households within ZDM by 30 June 2025	R1 600 000	Certificate of compliance and Beneficiary list with GPS coordinates

6.5 Capital Investment Framework

6.5.1 General Projects

SECURITY	22 500 000
WATER TANKER	9 500 000
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE(RURAL SCHEMES)	15 000 000
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE(BULK)	47 227 000
ESKOM-MUNICIPAL SERVICES	47 000 000
TRANSPORT ASSETS(FLEET)	19 500 000
WET FUEL (FLEET)	4 900 000
WET FUEL (BACK UP ENGENS AND WATER WORKS)	4 000 000
VEHICLE MAINTENANCE	1 400 000
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	1 000 000
ROAD SHOWS	2 000 000
LED PROJECTS	1 500 000
BULK PURCHASES (WATER)	18 500 000
GARDENING SERVICES	2 500 000
MUNICIPAL SERVICES	5 000 000
BUIDING MAINTENANCE	1 500 000
BUIDING MAINTENANCE(AIR PORT)	500 000
RENT BUILDING	1 000 000
RENT MACHINERY	600 000
MACHINERY MAINTENANCE	100 001
ICT BUDGET	6 000 000
AUDIT COST: EXTERNAL	4 000 000

AUDIT COST: INTERNAL	3 000 000
INSURANCE	2 800 000
BARGAINING COUNCIL (SALGA)	2 900 000
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND	2 900 000
PROJECT MANAGEMENT (FINANCE)	2 200 000
DEBT RECOVERY	362 520
METER MANAGEMENT	420 539
BANK CHARGES	336 431
COMMUNICATIONS	1 000 000
MEDICAL EXAMINATION	400 000
QUALIFICATION VERIFICATION	30 000
COUNCIL SITTINGS	84 108
TELEPHONE	2 055 919
EMPLOYEES CLOSING FUNCTION	400 000
SKILLS LEVY	500 000
VEHICLE LICENCE & REGISTRATIONS	420 539
DISASTER	1 600 000
MUNICIPAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES	500 000
FMG PROJECTS	1 200 000
INDONSA PROJECTS	1 911 000
TOURISM ACTIVITIES	500 000
CAA	20 000
WSDP & IDP	1 000 000
PRINCES MANDISA	400 000
AMAKHOSI MADICAL AID	600 000
S&T COUNCILLORS	1 388 680
S&T EMPLOYEES	1 547 339
ACCOMMODATION COUNCILLORS	500 648
ACCOMMODATION EMPLOYEES	500 160
CONSUMABLE STORES	1 000 000

COMPUTERS	500 000
FURNITURE	500 000
METERS	1 000 000
TRAINING	900 000
LEGAL COST	1 200 000
LEGACY CUP	3 000 000
LOAN PAYMENTS	7 013 197
DEBT IMPAIRMENT	6 000 000
CAPITAL PROJECTS GRANTS	576 195 000
DEPRECIATION	91 314 533
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**935 327 615**

6.5.2 *CAPITAL PROJECTS*

Table 107: Water And Sanitation Projects MIG

Project Title	Project Type (Water, Sanitation, Roads, Sportsfields Community Halls, Creches,Public Lighting, Other)	Total Project Cost	Total planned expenditure on MIG funds for 2024/2025	Total planned expenditure on MIG funds for 2025/2026	Total planned expenditure on MIG for 2026/2027
DC26 PMU Topslice	N/A	R7 313 016,65	R7 313 016,15	R7 499 968,00	R8 193 724,00

Khambi RWSS Water Supply AFA (VO#1)	Water	R74 785 687,00	R18 158 748,82	**R0,00**	**R0,00**
Hlahlindlela/ Mondlo Regional Water Supply	Water	R167 579 680,00	R18 175 411,02	R0,00	R0,00
Usuthu Regional Water Supply Scheme Phase 5	Water	R463 237 000,00	R0,00	R0,00	R0,00
Simdlangetsha East Water Supply - Phase 2 (AFA - 419583)	Water	R122 054 260,08	R7 099 354,22	R0,00	R0,00
Simdlangentsha Central Water Supply Project: Phase 3	Water	R148 006 808,34	R6 660 925,40	R0,00	R0,00
Zululand Rudimentary Water Supply Programme - Phase 4 (AFA) MIS 371574	Water	R218 998 225,52	R518 710,50	R0,00	R0,00
Mandlakazi Regional Water Supply - Phase 5	Water	R447 768 410,25	R41 480 545,02	R52 574 966,00	R74 651 820,00
Zululand Small Water Supply Scheme	Water	R12 818 000,00	R6 575 459,17	R0,00	R0,00
Simlangentsha West RWSS Phase 3	Water	R500 857 120,00	R49 432 616,45	R54 548 776,43	R73 018 654,00
Zululand Rudimentary Water Supply Programme - Phase 5	Water	R159 694 096,80	R46 324 485,13	R29 139 039,24	R0,00
Upgrade of Ulundi Water Treatment Works -Phase 1	Water	R56 031 353,00	R2 336 361,34	R0,00	R0,00
Upgrade of Ulundi Water Treatment Works -Phase 2	Water	R159 279 945,00	R40 739 441,28	R29 310 664,48	R0,00
Zululand Rural Sanitation : Phase 3	Sanitation	R180 749 935,00	R5 412 974,50	R41 599 956,00	R65 336 960,00
Stand- Alone Water Supply Scheme Intervention Programme	Water	R150 000 000,00	R3 603 048,00	R39 789 830,00	R56 800 192,00
Zululand Operations and Maintenance Programme	Water	R5 710 903,00	R5 710 903,00	R13 392 800,00	R14 631 650,00

PROJECT NAME	Total expenditure on CONTRACT from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025	Budget allocation to CONTRACT for 2025/26 FY	Budget allocation to CONTRACT for 2026/27 FY

Construction of Mhlangeni Water Supply Scheme - Phase 1 & Phase 2	R	4 394 838,48		R	-
Provision of professional services	R	659 061,80	R -	R	-
MHLANGENI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME	**R**	**5 053 900,28**	**R -**	**R**	**-**
Completion of Mngamunde DRN - Zone B/B1	R	17 302 191,68	R -	R	-
Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5.1 Reticulation: Engineers Professional Fees	R	1 164 596,80	R -	R	-
MNGAMUNDE DOMESTIC RETICULATION NETWORK	**R**	**18 466 788,48**	**R -**	**R**	**-**
Nkonjeni RWSS Refurbishment	R	10 193 964,92	R -	R	-
Nkonjeni RWSS (Water Demand Management) (Professional Fees)	R	2 122 282,58	R -	R	-
Nkonjeni RWSS (Water Demand Management) TOTALS	**R**	**12 316 247,50**	**R -**	**R**	**-**
Simdlangentsha West RWSS Refurbishment	R	10 834 994,74	R -	R	-
Simdlangentsha West RWSS (Water Demand Management) (Professional Fees)	R	1 444 991,77	R -	R	-

Simdlangentsha - West RWSS (Water Demand Management) TOTALS	**R**	**12 279 986,51**	**R**	**-**	**R**	**-**
Construction of 2.4 km internal distribution and 9.4km reticulation lines with 226 metered yard connections. Initiate WDCM awareness campaign and install appropriately positioned zone meters.	R	6 216 665,61	R	-	R	-
Provision of professional services	R	2 228 209,51	R	-	R	-
Brush Water Supply Project	**R**	**8 444 875,12**	**R**	**-**	**R**	**-**
Construction of Weir; Construction of 2,4km internal distribution networks; and 10,1km reticulation lines with 268 metered yard connection. Initiate a water demand conservation management awareness campaign amongst the beneficiaries and to install appropriately positioned zone meters to identify potential water wastage or abnormal water usage;	R	8 770 972,47	R	-	R	-
Provision of professional services	R	2 177 766,09	R	-	R	-
Sidumo Water Supply Project	**R**	**10 948 738,56**	**R**	**-**	**R**	**-**

Construction of a 500kl reinforced concrete reservoir;The construction of 1,3km internal distribution to convey the treated water reservoirs; 9,4km of reticulation lines to convey the treated water to consumers including 215 metered yard connections.Installation of appropriately positioned zone meters to identify potential water wastage or abnormal water usage;	R	6 979 847,67	R	-	R	-
Provision of professional services	R	2 158 529,69	R	-	R	-
Phethu Water Supply Project	**R**	**9 138 377,36**	**R**	**-**	**R**	**-**
The scope consists of opproximately 48km reticulation network and yard taps, Including air, scour and Isolating valves, meter chambers, break pressure tanks and telemetry.	R	6 481 155,00	R	17 949 242,75	R	9 875 056,80
Provision of professional services	R	899 679,80	R	2 603 083,84	R	1 300 000,00
Esiphambanweni Domestic Reticulation Network	**R**	**7 380 834,80**	**R**	**20 552 326,59**	**R**	**11 175 056,80**
The scope consists of opproximately 48km reticulation network and yard taps, Including air, scour and Isolating valves, meter chambers, break pressure tanks and telemetry.	R	4 253 684,00	R	26 183 093,18	R	10 875 200,00

Provision of professional services	R	746 356,00	R	2 778 568,81	R	2 258 752,00
Odwushini Domestic Reticulation Network	**R**	**5 000 040,00**	**R**	**28 961 661,99**	**R**	**13 133 952,00**
The scope consists of opproximately 48km reticulation network and yard taps, Including air, scour and Isolating valves, meter chambers, break pressure tanks and telemetry.	R	5 094 644,99	R	22 254 747,82	R	7 202 970,00
Provision of professional services	R	453 240,00	R	2 284 090,77	R	2 100 000,02
Manqashi Domestic Reticulation Network	**R**	**5 547 884,99**	**R**	**24 538 838,59**	**R**	**9 302 970,02**
Construction of 200 and 750kl reinforced concrete reservoir, 50kl elevated tank, 4.75km rising main,30km reticulation network with 241 yard connection.	R	5 035 970,40	R	24 243 532,01	R	24 500 000,00
Professional Fees : Gluckstadt SAWSS : Engineers Professional Fees	R	336 356,00	R	1 703 640,82	R	2 050 800,00
Gluckstadt SAWSS TOTALS	**R**	**5 372 326,40**	**R**	**25 947 172,83**	**R**	**26 550 800,00**
The phase 1 project scope includes the following construction works: Upgrade of floating abstraction works and BPT. Abstraction pumps and high-lift raw water pump station Mechanical & Electrical works with 2 x centrifugal pumps. New 200mm dia steel raw water rising main from Jozini Dam and Abstraction works to BPT and Gumbi WTW.	R	-	R	-	R	27 165 212,10

Professional Fees : Gumbi Phase 1 : Engineers Professional Fees	R	-	R	-	R	1 949 121,80
Gumbi WTW Upgrades : Phase 1 TOTALS	**R**	**-**	**R**	**-**	**R**	**29 114 333,90**
The phase 2 project scope includes the following construction works: Upgrade and Optimization of production at Gumbi WTW to produce 1500m3/day. Civil, Mechanical and Electrical works including centrifugal pumps for the new pump station at Gumbi WTW and 1 40mm dia uPVC rising main from Gumbi WTW to Hlambanyathi and Bethel.	R	-	R	-	R	23 555 883,06
Professional Fees : Gumbi Phase 2 : Engineers Professional Fees	R	-	R	-	R	2 137 004,22
Gumbi WTW Upgrades : Phase 2 TOTALS	**R**	**-**	**R**	**-**	**R**	**25 692 887,28**
Provision of tender advertisement services	**R**	**50 000,00**	R 585,60	36	R 000,00	30

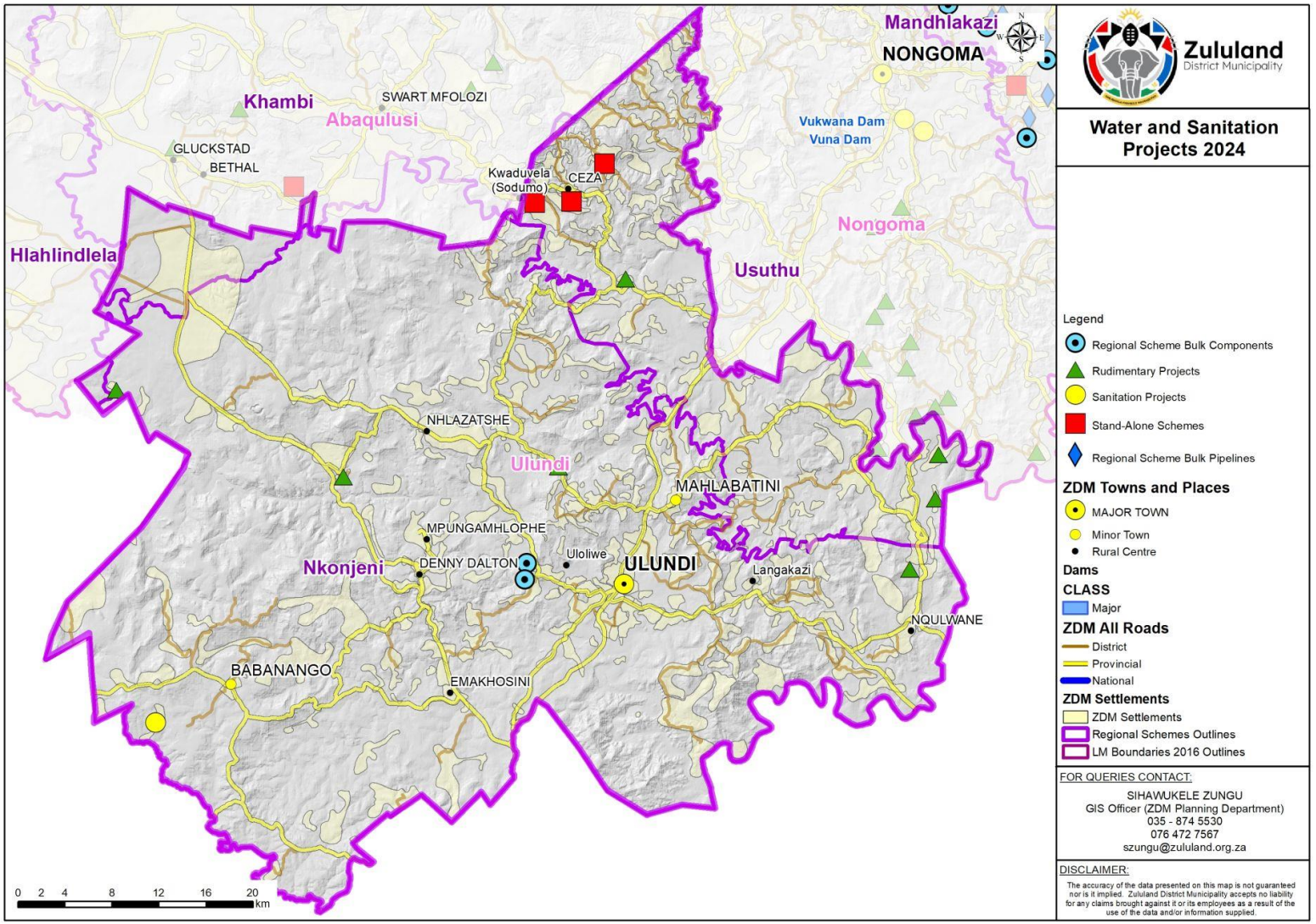
Table 108: Water And Sanitation Projects WSIG

Name of contractor/consultant	TOTAL
Phase 5.4 Bulk Water Supply - Soundrite Construction	**R42 948 443,56**
Mandlakazi Phase 5.6A Bulk Water Supply (Construction) - Icon Construction	**R61 474 673,97**

Upstream Bulks- Abstraction Works Phase 1B - Afrostructure Pty Ltd	**R74 707 717,99**
Mandlakazi Upstream Bulk Abstraction Works Phase 1C - Afrostructures Pty Ltd	**R237 578 693,16**
ECA Consulting	**R44 969 420,65**
Projects Adverts	**R0,00**

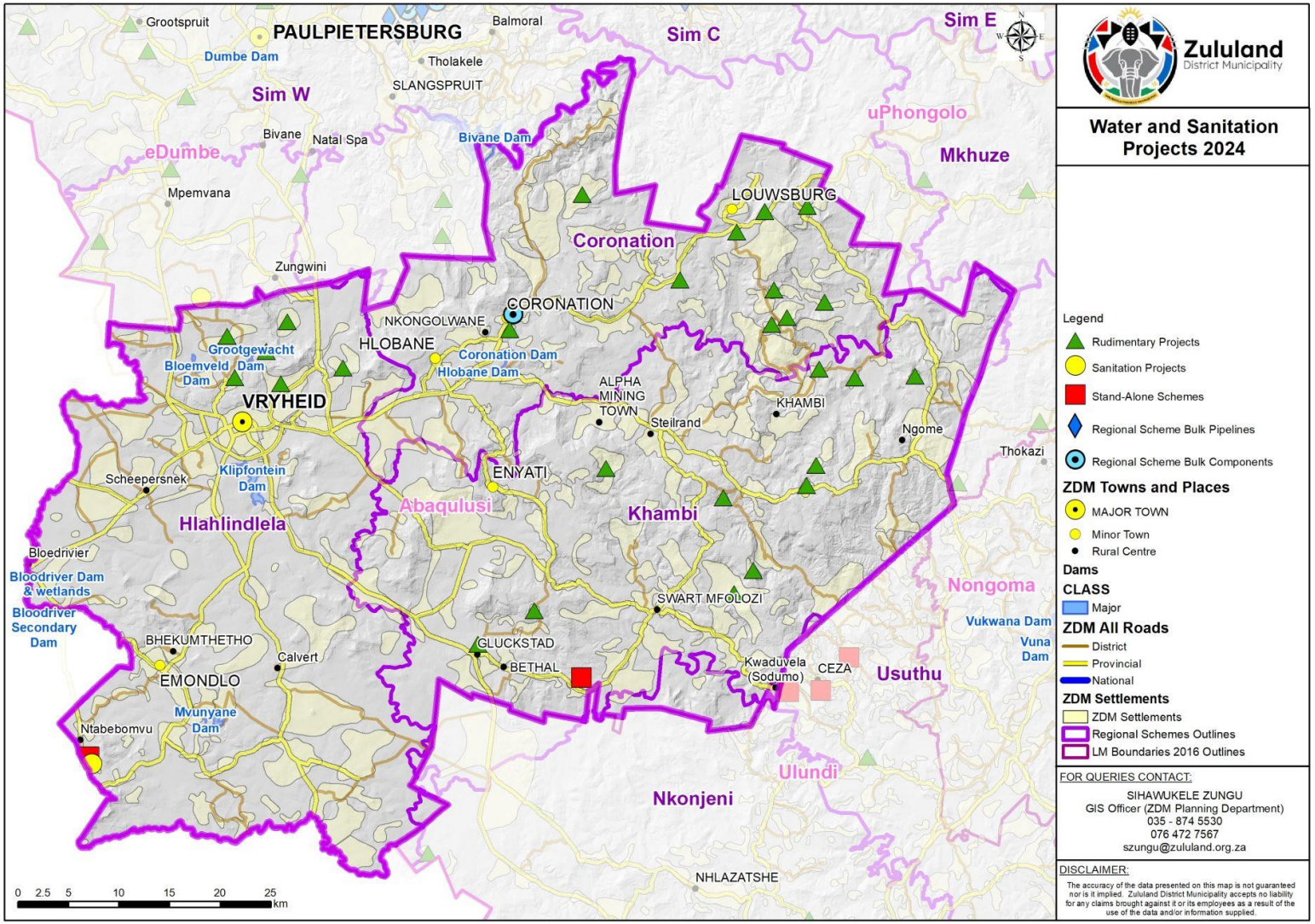
Table 109: Water And Sanitation Projects RBIG

The maps below shows the ZDM Water Projects per locality:

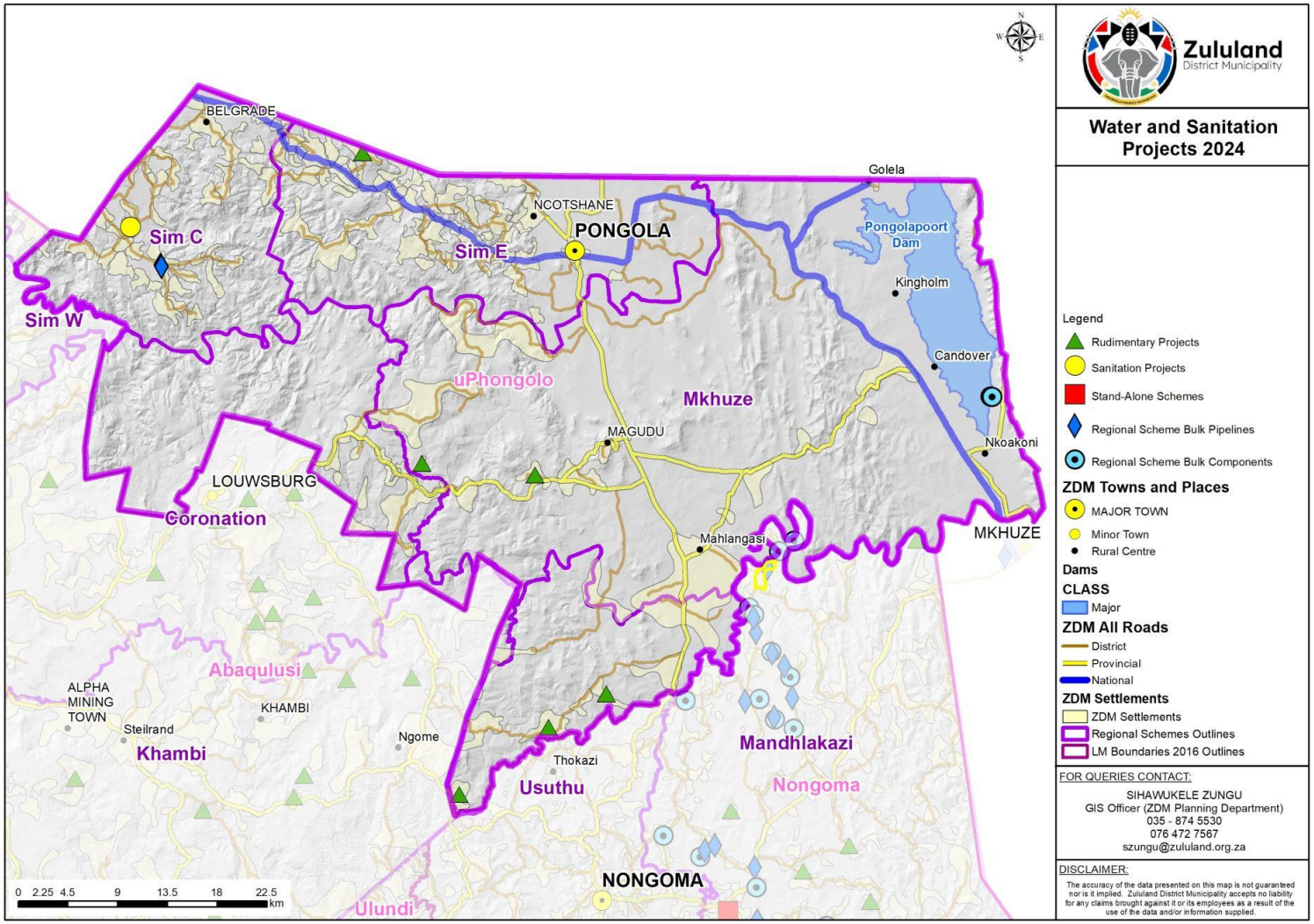


Map 110 Ulundi Water & Sanitation Projects

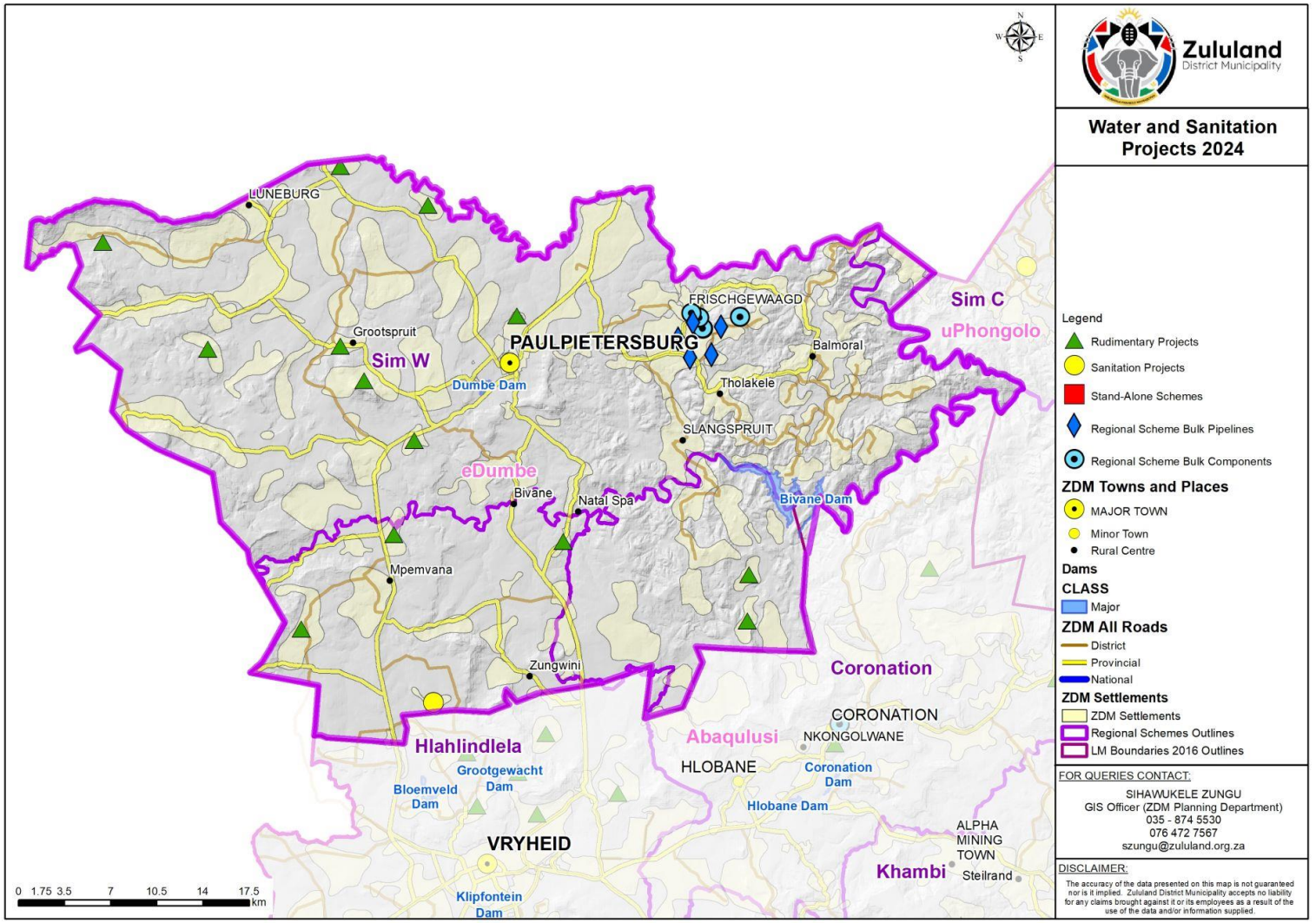
Map 111 Abaqulusi Water & Sanitation Projects



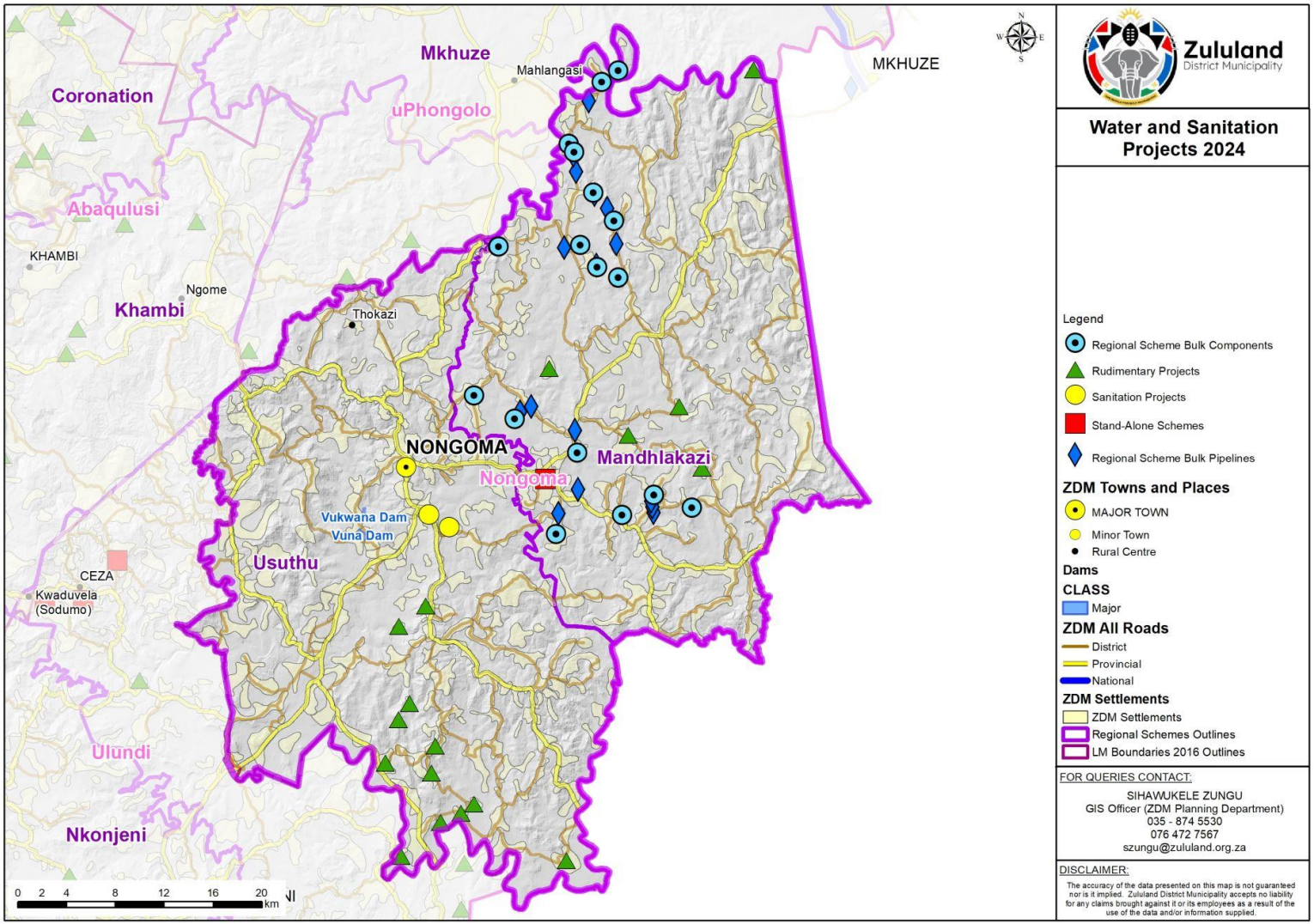
Map 112 uPhongolo Water & Sanitation Projects



Map 113 eDumbe Water & Sanitation Projects



Map 114 Nongoma Water & Sanitation Projects



6.5.3 Tourism Infrastructure Projects

- Tourism Signage-Whole District
- Erection of stalls: eMona Market- Nongoma
- Development of Ulundi 19 Tourism Hub- Ulundi
- King Zwelithini Statue Precinct- Ulundi (statue installed, curio shop restaurant to be established)
- Refurbishment of Royal Palaces- Nongoma (EDTEA has started with preliminary work)
- Development of Lumbathi Boutique Hotel- Ulundi (Business Plans completed)
- Spice Village and Estate (Hotel and Entertainment – Abaqulusi (busy with business plans)
- Upgrading of Tourism Information Centres- Edumbe
- Upgrading of Somkhanda Game Reserve-oPhongolo
- Upgrading of Tourism Signage-oPhongolo
- Installation of billboards in Ophongolo entry points- Ophongolo
- Establishment of Tourism Office in Town and Golela Border Post- oPhongolo
- Mabevu Communal Property Trust Projects- oPhongolo (Preliminary work has started by Dept of Tourism (National)
- Revamping of Klipfontein Dam-Abaqulusi
- Establishment of Cultural Centre- Abaqulusi
- Ntinginono Environmental Centre-Abaqulusi
- Installation of Nobhiyana Madonda Statue (Isangoma)- In collaboration with Umsunduzi Municipality. (Planning stage)
- Building of Tourism Information Centre- Nongoma
- Erection of signage in Royal Palaces- Nongoma
- Continuation of Ulundi Tourism Hub project.
- Thokazi Royal Lodge refurbishment

6.5.4 Other Tourism Projects

- Training and development for tourism related projects (Staff and community)
- Zululand Tourism Career Expo (February 2024)
- Educators Seminar (13 July 2023)
- Student Enhancement workshop

- King Dinuzulu Route-Zululand, Majuba and Msunduzi District Municipalities' (planning stage)

6.5.5 CATALYTIC PROJECTS

The table below is an extract of the top 6 catalytic projects of the district. The full schedule and details of all catalytic projects is attached as an annexure.

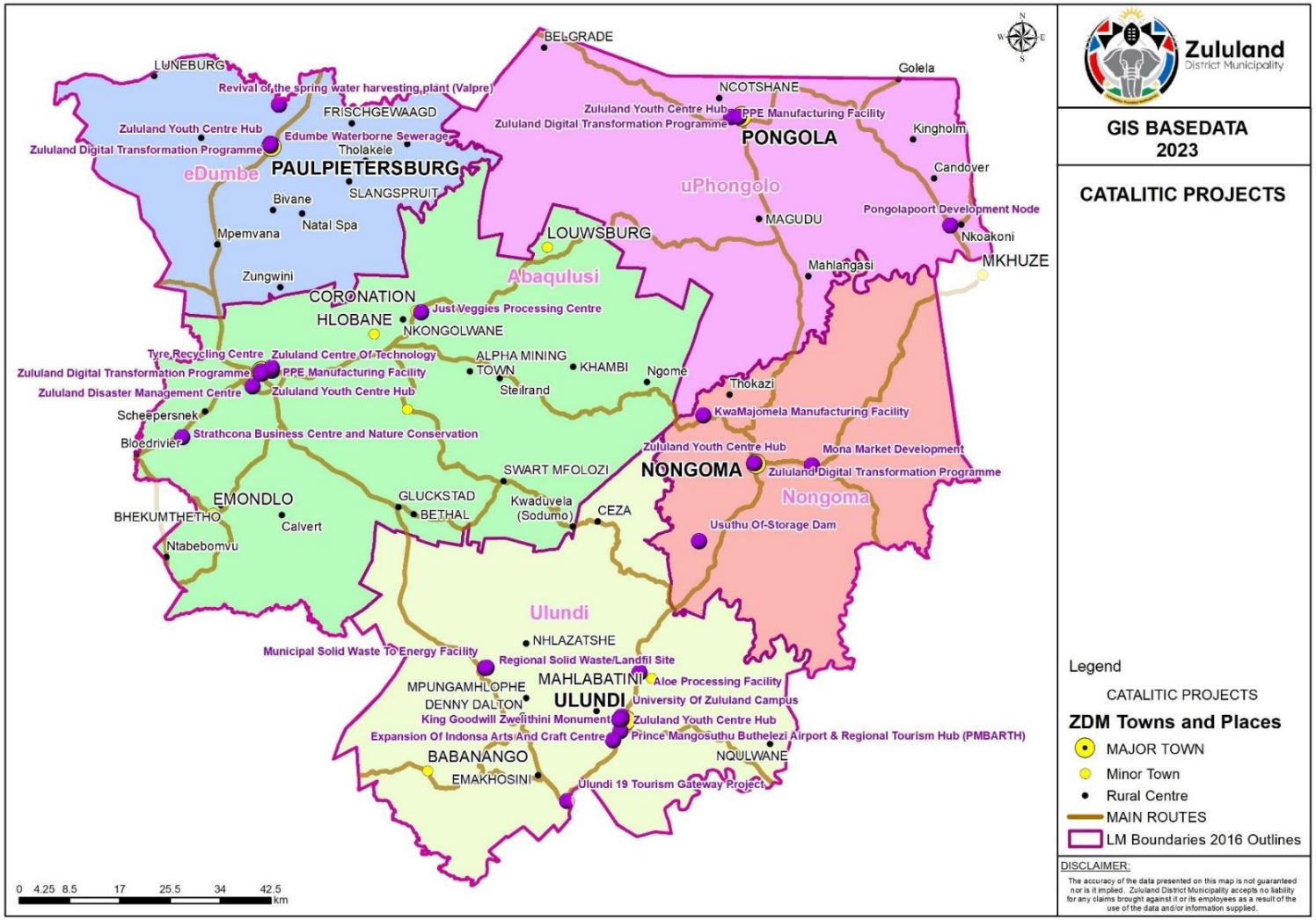
Table 110: Catalytic Projects

Item No.	Project Name	Lead Department	Locality	Project State of Readiness	Job Creation Potential	Estimated Total Budget
1	Usuthu Of-Storage Dam	Zululand; DWS	Nongoma	All studies including hydrology and EIA have been completed	700	R840M
2	Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi Airport & Regional Tourism Hub (PMBARTH)	Zululand, EDTEA, TIKZN	Ulundi	Airport refurbishment costs have been developed. Phase 2 of the Tourism Hub will be updated.	120	R150M
3	University Of Zululand Campus	Zululand	Ulundi	Advanced planning stage	100	TBD
4	Ulundi 19 Tourism Gateway Project	Zululand	Ward 21, Ulundi	Various feasibility studies have been undertaken. The private sector investor needs to be confirmed and site development undertaken in close consultation between public and private sector.	50	R8M
5	Pongolapoort Development Node	Zululand	Ward 14, uPhongolo	Various planning proposals have been developed. Funding needs to be allocated to most feasible opportunities and private sector funding facilitated.	150	R32M
6	Edumbe Waterborne Sewerage	Zululand	eDumbe	Business Plan has been developed and fully costed Funding is now the obstacle. Grant conditions for water do not allow for implementation of this project.	50	R760M

Source: ZDM One Budget One Plan

The map below shows the catalytic projects in a spatial form:

Map 115: Zululand Catalytic Projects



A catalytic project is an intervention that has a strong leverage and/or multiplier effect by addressing three or more strategic goals, or by creating a strong leverage factor toward the achievement of the overall objectives of the Zululand DGDP. A catalytic project addresses the root cause of obstacles to development in Zululand, rather than symptoms. It unlocks resources and opportunities that exist within government and private sector.

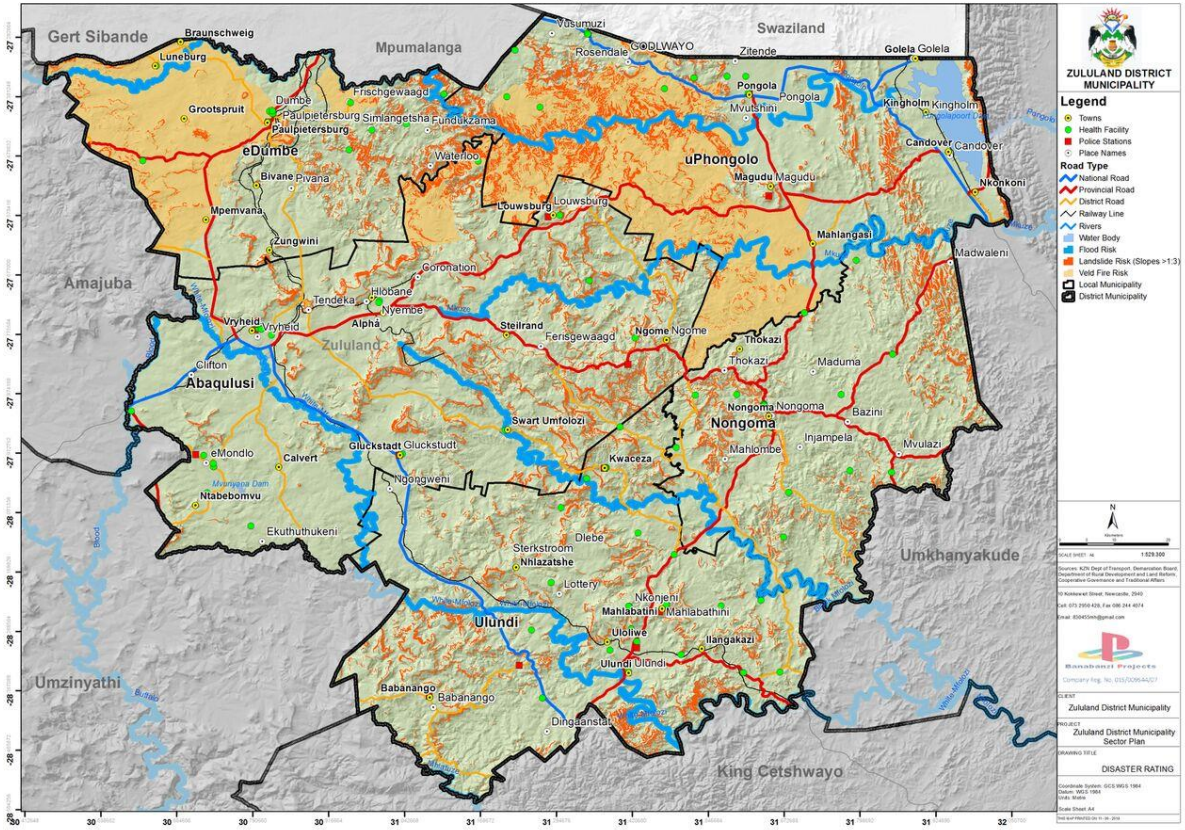
6.5.6 *Disaster Risk Reduction Projects*

Table 111: Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes/Projects

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	DATE
Installation of lightning conductors (Climate Change)	R6 000 000.00	Throughout the district where lightning strikes have proved to be a high risk.	1st July 2024- 31st June 2025.
Purchase the Disaster Management relief material.	R 600 000 .00	Throughout the district to support the disaster management victims.	1st July 2024- 31st June 2025
Purchase of fire services Uniform.	R 400 000 .00	Municipal Fire & Rescue Services	1st October 2024 - 31st December 2025.
Stationer	R 10 000 .00	To capacitate them on Fire and Disaster hazard and prevention majors.	1st October 2024 - 31st December 2025.
Public awareness campaigns (Risk Reduction)	N/A	Throughout the district especial schools, crech,warrooms and tribunal authorities	On going.
Fire breaks (Risk Reduction)	N/A	To mitigate the spread of veld fires	July to September 25
Implementation of Environmental issues Planting of trees (Climate Change)	R800 000 00	Throughout the district to the vulnerable communities as per risk assessment.	On going

RBIG	R214 000 000.00	Addressing drought issue within the District	On going
WSIG	R100 000 000.00	Upgrading water infrastructure	On going

Map 116: Disaster Risk and Reduction Projects



6.5.7 *Local Municipal Projects*

Nongoma LM

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
White City Access Roads	Access Roads		ward 19		893,547.96	R0.00	R0.00
Redhill Road	Access Roads		Ward 9		386,385.34	R0.00	R0.00
Deleni Road	Access Roads		Ward 16 & 19		419,017.22	R0.00	R0.00
Upgrade of Gomagagu Gravel Road	Gravel Road		Ward 13		200,259.78	R0.00	R0.00
Deleni Road Phase					3,072,216.00	R0.00	R0.00
Ezimpakaneni Community Hall	Ezimpakaneni Community Hall				1,257,309.24	R0.00	R0.00
Magedlane Community Hall & Creche	Magedlane Community Hall & Creche				1,681,068.04	R0.00	R0.00
Upgrade of Foma Gravel road	Gravel Road				3,771,842.05	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche	Construction of Ngolotshe Community Hall & Creche				5,558,742.34	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road at Ezikleleni to Mbuzi Area	Construction of Gravel Road		ward 22		5,975,281.00	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road at Xamu Village	Construction of Gravel Road		ward 05		3,875,766.13	R0.00	R0.00

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Matshamhlophe Gravel Road	Construction of Gravel Road				2,526,345.00	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road at Kwatshonono and Ezimpisini	Construction of Gravel Road		Ward 08		2,698,079.70	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road at Sizumphakathi to Nguduza Area	Construction of Gravel Road		Ward 17		2,591,212.25	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road in Holinyoka Village	Construction of Gravel Road		Ward 23		522,028.00	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road at Hlushwaneni to Mngamunde Village	Construction of Gravel Road		Ward 03		468,380.00	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Road at Ngangayiphi to Esixeni Village in Ward 2	Construction of Gravel Road				502,834.00	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Gravel Roads at Maphophoma to Mission /Esigoqobeni in Ward 12	Construction of Gravel Road				524,686.00		

Table 112: Local Municipal Projects Nongoma

ULUNDI

Table 113: Local Municipal Projects Ulundi

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Construction of KwaSentu Community Hall in Ward 1	Construction of KwaSentu Community Hall in Ward 1				1 227 416,27	-	
Construction of Nsukangihlale Community Hall in Ward 3	Construction of Nsukangihlale Community Hall in Ward 3				2 614 604,70	-	
Construction of Sidakeni Community Hall in Ward 4	Construction of Sidakeni Community Hall in Ward 4				2 602 315,02	-	
Construction of Bhokweni Community Hall in Ward 7	Construction of Bhokweni Community Hall in Ward 7				2 563 532,49	-	
Construction of Vezunyawo Community Hall in Ward 9	Construction of Vezunyawo Community Hall in Ward 9				2 514 545,50	-	
Construction of Ndlovana Community Hall in Ward 21	Construction of Ndlovana Community Hall in Ward 21				2 535 118,32	-	

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Construction of Sigodiphola Community Hall in Ward 23	Construction of Sigodiphola Community Hall in Ward 23				2 607 503,96	-	
Construction of Esigcawini Community Hall in Ward 6	Construction of Esigcawini Community Hall in Ward 6				2 625 506,13	-	
Construction of Ulundi Sports Complex in Ward 12: Phase 1 Indoor Sports Centre	Construction of Ulundi Sports Complex in Ward 12: Phase 1 Indoor Sports Centre				10 617 477,32	-	
Construction of Dumakude Creche in Ward 10	Construction of Dumakude Creche in Ward 10				807 646,12	-	
Upgrade of CBD Roads and Stormwater Drainage in Ward 12: Phase 2	Upgrade of CBD Roads and Stormwater Drainage in Ward 12: Phase 2				3 275 334,17	12 199 206,38	

Abaqulusi

Table 114: Local Municipal Projects Abaqulusi

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Construction of Hluma Causeway - Ward 13	**Construction of Hluma Causeway - Ward 13**				**R4 144 725,36**	**R308 718,10**	
Construction of Kwamzwezwe Community Hall - Ward 6	**Construction of Kwamzwezwe Community Hall - Ward 6**				**R6 165 363,00**	**R1 569 192,45**	
Construction of Kwakhence Community Hall ward 3	**Construction of Kwakhence Community Hall ward 3**				**R2 879 296,43**	**R6 081 663,41**	
Construction of Mezzilefontein Community Hall	**Construction of Mezzilefontein Community Hall**				**R3 416 259,27**		
Construction of Marastein Bridge	**Construction of Marastein Bridge**				**R3 540 112,00**	**R12 844 313,05**	

Construction of Vilakazi Community Hall (Ward 23)	**Construction of Vilakazi Community Hall (Ward 23)**				**R3 922 318,84**	**R5 038 641,00**	
Construction of KwaGwebu Sportfield	**Construction of KwaGwebu Sportfield**				**R2 600 000,00**	**R2 600 000,00**	
Construction of Shoba Community Hall	**Construction of Shoba Community Hall**				**R3 138 428,93**		
Tarring Sasko Road	**Tarring Sasko Road**				**R3 598 455,89**		
Tarring of kwaBalele to next to police station	**Tarring of kwaBalele to next to police station**				**R2 720 932,87**		
Tarring of Zama to Kwabalele Bhekumthetho	**Tarring of Zama to Kwabalele Bhekumthetho**				**R4 925 157,85**		
Electrification	Bambeskop/ Sweethome		Ward 12		R562 870.00		
	Kwamashomoloza		Ward 12		R1 407 175.00		
	Ngwenyana/ Ensengwane		Ward 12		R1 508 053.00		

	Ematshotshombeni/Solomuzi		Ward 12		R1 567 676.00		
	Kwamabona		Ward 12		R472 226.00		

eDumbe

Table 115: Local Municipal Projects eDumbe

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Construction of Manzamnyama Bridge	Construction of Manzamnyama Bridge		Ward 1		R4 073 489.94	R0.00	R0.00
Section C Ezingadini Access Road	Section C Ezingadini Access Road		Ward 4		R3 678 373.84	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of KwaMadinsi Road	Construction of KwaMadinsi Road		Ward 6		R2 326 510.00	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Natal Spa / KwaManzi Hall and SMME	Construction of Natal Spa / KwaManzi Hall and SMME		Ward 7		R4 403 276.16	R0.00	R0.00
Construction of Mangosuthu Taxi Road	Construction of Mangosuthu Taxi Road		Ward 10		R4 000 000.00	R0.00	R0.00
Electrification	Ndabambi				R 657 900.00	R0.00	R0.00

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
	Mqothuka				R 219 300.00	R0.00	R0.00
	Bucangosi				R 146 200.00	R0.00	R0.00
	eDumbe Switching Station				R 6 727 600.00	R0.00	R0.00

Uphongolo

Table 116: Local Municipal Projects uPhongolo

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Multi-Purpose Sports Centre	Multi-Purpose Sports Centre in Ward 11		11		·		
Multi-Purpose Centre	Ward 8 Multi-Purpose Centre		8		·		
Sportsfield	Ward 8 Sportsfield		8		·	·	
Belgrade Bus Route	Belgrade Bus Route Phase 1&2 in ward 5 **(Phase 2)**		5		·		
Sportsfield	Ward 4 Sportsfield		4		·		
Belgrade Sports Complex	Belgrade Sports Complex (Funded by Department of Sports and Recreation)		5		·	·	

6.5.8 SECTOR DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Solar Powered Boreholes	Siting, drilling, yield testing, water quality testing, equipping and commissioning of five solar powered production boreholes in	MISA	Abaqulusi		R 4 260 922.50		
			Nongoma		R 3 424 734.50		

Table 117 MISA Projects

Table 118: Sector Department Projects EDTEA

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
IASP Pongola	**IASP**	EDTEA	ward 6 & 7, Pongola LM Zululand		**R 1 000 000,00**	0	0
Inhlaba Trading and Projects	Waste Management (Recycling activity)	EDTEA	Ward 02, uPhongolo LM Zululand		**R 325 000.00**		
Juliyana Pty Ltd	Waste Management (Recycling activity	EDTEA	Ward 09, Nongoma LM Zululand		**150 000.00**		
Abaqulusi	**IASP**	EDTEA	Ward 12, Abaqulusi LM, Zululand		**R386 000,00**		

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Edumbe	**IASP**	EDTEA	Ward 1 Edumbe LM, Zululand		**R 1 200 000,00**		
KwaMnyathi	**IASP**	EDTEA	Ward 5, Abaqulusi LM, Zululand		R2 500 000,00		
Thokoza Junior Trading Enterprise	Waste Management (Recycling activity	EDTEA	Ward 10, uPhongolo LM, Zululand District		**99 000.00**		
		EDTEA					
Zululand	Jobs In waste	EDTEA	ALL LMs		R 846 780,00		
Abaqulusi LM	Jobs In waste	EDTEA	town		R145 559.64		
uPhongolo	Jobs In waste	EDTEA	town		R145 559.64		
Ulundi	Jobs In waste	EDTEA	town		R230 554.44		
Nongoma	Jobs In waste	EDTEA	town		R179 554.44		
Edumbe	Jobs In waste	EDTEA	town		R179 554.44		
Abaqulusi LM	Abaqulusi (CMC)	EDTEA	town		R800 000.00		
Edumbe	eDumbe (CMC)	EDTEA	town		R600 000.00		

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Nongoma	Waste Enterprise Support Programme	EDTEA	town		R150 000.00		
	Nongoma (CMC)	EDTEA	town		R800 000.00		
	Nongoma	EDTEA	town		R1 410 000.00		

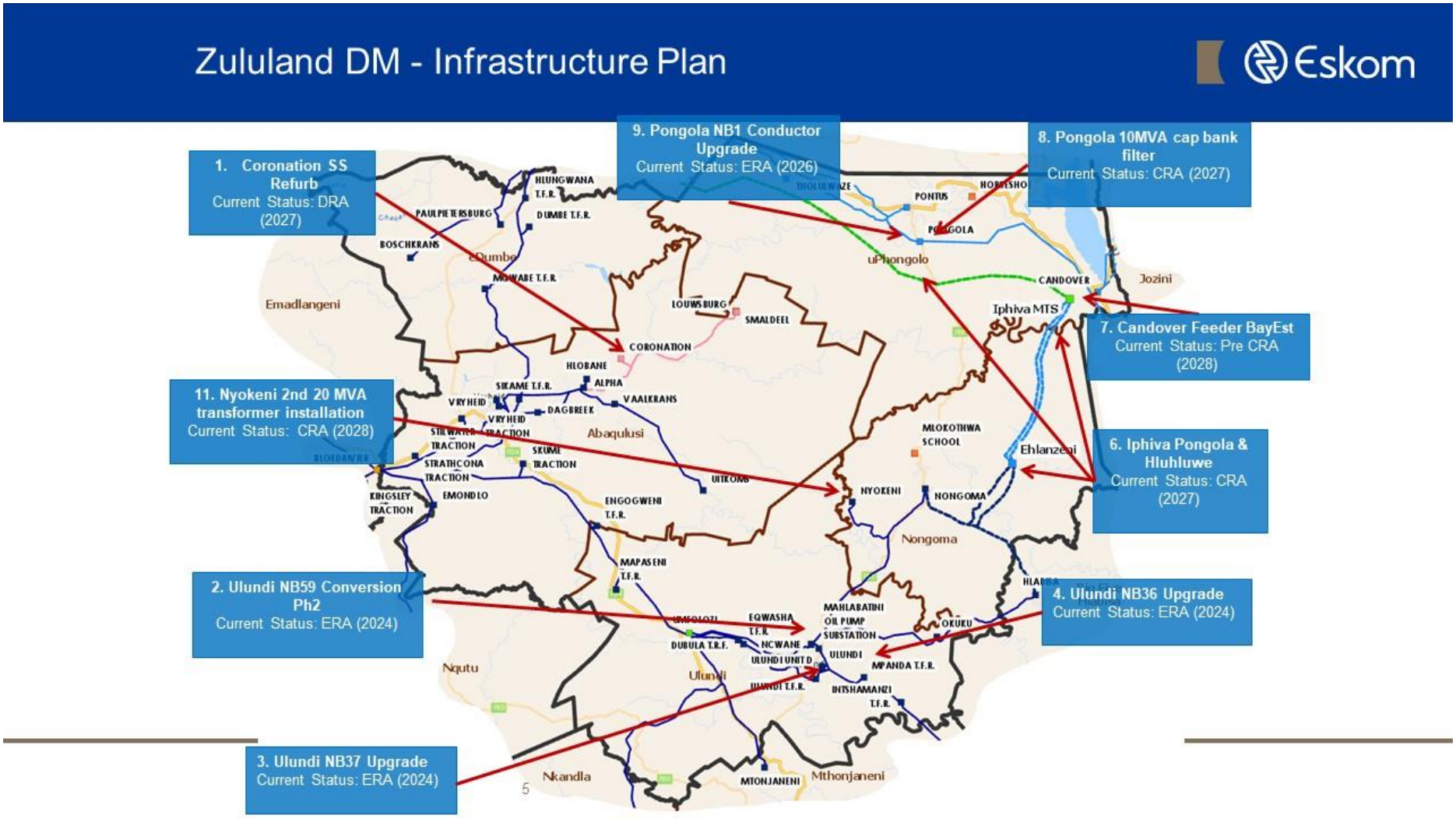
Table 119: Sector Department Projects ESKOM

	Project Name	Form Status	Project Category	Schedule Completion Date
1.	**Coronation SS Refurb**	**DRA**	**Refurb**	**2027**
2.	**Ulundi NB59 conversion Ph2**	**ERA**	**Strengthening**	**2024**
3.	**Ulundi NB 37 Upgrade**	**ERA**	**Strengthening**	**2024**

4.	Ulundi NB36 Upgrade	ERA	Strengthening	2025
5.	Umfolozi-Ulundi-Ncwane Closed Ring	Pre – CRA	Strengthening	2028
6.	Iphiva Pongola & Hluhluwe	Pre - CRA	Strengthening	2028
7.	Candover 132kV Switching Station additional 132kV Feeder Bay Establish	Pre CRA	Strengthening	2028
8.	Pongola 10MVA Cap Bank Filter	CRA	Strengthening	2027
9.	Pongola NB1 Upgrade	ERA	Strengthening	2026
10.	Pongola 25MW PV Plant	CRA	Strengthening	2028
11.	Nyokeni 2nd 20 MVA transformer installation	Pre - CRA	Strengthening	2028

Table 120: Sector Department Projects DBSA

Project Name	**Project Description**	**Lead Department**	**Locality**	**Duration**		**Budget**	
					2024/2025	**2025/2026**	**2026/2027**
Isikhalisethu Primary School	Storm Damage To School	DBSA	5		R 208 986		



Map 117: Eskom Projects

Table 121: Sector Department Projects DOPW; DOE; IDT; DBSA; COEGA

PROJECT NAME	Local Municipalities	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	PROJECTS STATUS	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
AMAKHWATHA JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
AMAKHWATHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
ASIPHILE CRÈCHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 000 300	300 000
BABANANGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	DESIGN	R 000 920	R 767 622	2 008 584
BABANANGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
BAMBANANI HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 916 886 1	R 957 670 3	569 000
BAMBANANI JUNIOR SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 886 206	R -	0
BANTUBANINGI HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 141	R -	0
BAWELISE LSEN SCHOOL (THEMBALETHU) (NEW)	eDumbe	IDT	DESIGN	R 000 000 12	R 600 000 7	3 987 003
BHADENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
BHANGANOMO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 126	R -	0
BHAQALWESIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 135 968 1	1 040 264
BHEKAMAKHOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 010 888 2	R 861 449	0
BHEKUMTHETHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 761 261	225 000
BHEKUZULU PUBLIC SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 126	R -	0
BILANYONI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 761 261	225 000
BOMBOLO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 036 951	609 252
BONGASPOORT PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 129	R -	0
BONGINHLANHLA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 037 101 3	R 103 304 2	1 146 888

BROODSPRUIT PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 825	264 225 000
BUHLEBEMVELO PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 346	263 165 000
BUHLEBUYEZA CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 000	300 300 000
BUHLEBUZILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	R 168 860	R -	2 0
BUSEKHAYA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 119	399 55 124
CANDOVA CRÈCHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 000	300 300 000
CELIMPILO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000	R -	120 0
CEZA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	102 0
CIBILILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 246	607 1 323 178
DIKANA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 272 298	2 1 416 646
DIKANA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	134 0
DINGUKWAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 51% - 75%	R 967 438	R 653 450	5 10 0
DLAKUSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819	230 109 722
DONGOTHULE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 115	R -	222 0
DUMENKUNGWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	440 0
DWALENI HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 971	335 290 000
DWARSRAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 442	241 553 678
DWARSRAND PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086	323 227 573
EBUHLENIBENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 284 388	1 350 000
EBUHLENIBENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 254 815	1 766 578
EBUHLENIBENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	129 0
EFEFE C.P SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	134 0

EGQUMENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 230	200 000
EHLEZENI C.P SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 230	197 600
EKHOMBELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 142 485	800 000
EKHOMBELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 126	R -	0
EKLOLWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 442 241	553 678
EKLOLWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 086 323	198 851
EKUJULUKENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 107	R -	0
ELOMO P.P. SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 328 834	231 675
EMADULWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 000 650	973 178
EMADULWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 651 995 1	358 334
EMADULWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 985 673	R 135 214	219 062
EMANDLENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 054 393	245 230
EMAPHAYINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 589 171	19 078
EMAYENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 767 442	1 864 684
EMAYENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
EMBUKISWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 646 212	R 395 210	0
EMHLANGENI S.P SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 146	R -	0
EMHLANGENI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 442 241	509 324
EMMANUEL PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 230	200 000
EMPAKAMA PUBLIC SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 134	R -	0
EMPILWENI HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 446 222	107 113
EMPUCUKWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 898 213	433 306

EMTHUNZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 086 323	227 573
EMVUNYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 000 600	R 809 511	0
ENCUNTSHE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 107	R -	0
ENDLOVUKAZI HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 324 408	171 981
ENDLOZANA PRIMARY	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
ENDLOZANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 107	R -	0
ENHLANHLENI HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 440	R -	0
ENKEMBENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 985 258	R 096 380	235 513
ENTUNGWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 230	189 113
ENTUTHUKWENI PRIMARY	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
ENTUTHUKWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 230	200 000
ENYATHI COMBINED SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 089 208	291 726
ESIDINSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
ESIFISWENI SECONDARY SCHOOL (MANGOSUTHU AREA)	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 778 139	1 368 600
ESIYALWINI PRIMARY	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
ESPHIVA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 178 729 1	412 711
ESUSWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
ESUSWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 550 514 1	R -	0
EVANE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 230	200 000
EZIMPAKANENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 230	118 440
FALAZA COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	196 857
FALAZA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 584 402	483 178

FILIDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R 600 000	R 1 011 400	1 251 466
FORTUIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 289 971	200 000
FRIEBURG PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 126 000	R -	0
FUMANA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 206 886	R -	0
FUMANA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
FUNDUKHALIPHE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 251 570	562 582
FUNDUKHUPHUKE J PRIMARY SCHOOLL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 287 203	47 101
FUNOKWAKHE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 230 819	200 000
GABANGAYE PRIMARY	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
GCINUXOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 1 401 740	R -	0
GELEKEDLE HIGH SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 230 819	181 169
GEZAMEHLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 206 886	R -	0
GIBINDLALA C PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
GOBENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 230 819	200 000
GOJE PRIMARY	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
GOMONDO C.P. SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 230 819	141 026
GOQO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 108 233	675 678
GQAMNJENGELANGA COMBINED SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 279 911	240 000
GUDU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 756 562	878 209
HAMBANGENDLELA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 230 000	R 304 249	216 119
HLANGANAKAHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 150 000	1 189 481
HLANGANAKAHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0

HLANGANANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 319 234	229 868
HLANGUZA COMBINED SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 263 819	203 149
HLATHINGWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 60 000	R -	0
HLENGINGQONDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 416 570	201 160
HLOBANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
HLONGOMIYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 160 969	63 381
HLOPHEKHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 300 000	R -	0
HLUMA INTERMEDIATE	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
HLUMA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 263 819	230 000
HLUSHWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 1 115 600	R -	0
HOËRSKOOL PIONIER	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 406 112	1 585 678
HOËRSKOOL PIONIER SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	793 178
HOËRSKOOL VRYHEID HIGH SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	761 178
HOLINYOKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 335 971	240 000
IDLEBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 529 289	1 720 472
IDLEBE PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
IKHETHELO HIGH	Abaqulusi	COEGA	ON HOLD	R -	R -	3 737 913
IKUSASA ELIHLE HIGH SCHOOL(GROOTSPRUIT)	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 230 819	162 202
IMBILANE HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 353 571	203 100
IMBUTHUMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 2 332 007	R 1 983 989	578 438
IMPUMELELO HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R 1 000 000	R 453 216	2 159 488
IMPUMELELO HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	ON HOLD	R -	R 485 142	700 000

IMPUMELELO HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	227 573
IMPUMELELO YETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	227 573
IMPUMELELO YETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL (MANGE PS)	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 1 969 530	1 070 254
IMPUPHUSI CP SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 226 146	R 493 342	376 034
IMVELOYAMASWAZI PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 134 000	R -	0
INDABIKHULINYAWO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 126 000	R -	0
INDABIKHULUNYWAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 485 142	700 000
INDLUYAMANDLA CP SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 608 511	735 412
INDLUYAMANDLA CP SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
INDLUYAMANDLA PRIMARY	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
INDONDOKAZULU COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 399 632	69 719
INDUDUZO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 262 618	181 087
INDUDUZO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R -	0
INDUMISO CRÈCHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 300 000	300 000
INHLOSENHLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	TENDER	R 439 166	R 254 767	819 678
INKANYEZI ECD	#N/A	IDT	design	R 300 000	R -	0
INKANYISO LSEN SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	DESIGN	R 2 700 000	R 751 767	1 894 620
INKOSENTSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 846 201	R -	0
INKOSI GODLUMKHONTO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0
INTATHAKUSA COMB SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 338 789	238 251
INTATHAKUSA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 778 147	553 678
INTONGA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 625 862	748 178

INTUTHUKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 263	230 000
IQHAWELESIZWE COMBINED SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 102	R -	0
ISIGODI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 916 568	R 934 267	24 584
ISIHLAHLASENKOSI HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 253 746	479 819
ISIKHALISETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 584 402	477 304
ISIKHALISETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 102	R -	0
ISIKHWEBEZI HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 329	290 000
ISIQULWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 146	R -	0
ISIZWESETHU CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 000 300	300 000
ISOLOMUZI SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 329	268 568
ITSHELEJUBA LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
ITSHELEJUBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
ITSHOBHANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 329	285 608
ITSHODO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 329	290 000
IVUNGU HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 717 357	R 027 131	0
IZINHLENDLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 102 121	298 094
JABULISANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 809 161	257 444
JIKAZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 886 207	R -	0
JOJOSINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 146	R -	0
JONGIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
JONGIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 971 335	290 000
KALENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 329	290 000

KANYEKANYE HIGH SCHOOL	eDumbe	DBSA	DESIGN	R -	R 211 795	5 9 722 257
KHAMBULA COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 513 246	3 268 836
KHAMBULA COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 502 361	R 741 173	337 282
KHANYISELUZULU SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 191 120	167 328
KHAWULEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	TERMINATED (CONSTRUCTION)	R 591 385 2	R -	0
KHETHUKUTHULA SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 029 110	207 396
KHIPHUNYAWO H.P. SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 987 199	R 561 441	171 875
KHOZA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 356 274	230 000
KHUMOLENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R -	400 000
KHUMOLENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 326 822	425 561
KING BHEKUZULU COLLEGE	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 200 167	28 501
KING BHEKUZULU HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	791 178
KING CYPRIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KING DINUZULU HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 527 227	400 000
KING DINUZULU HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
KITAKITA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	174 239
KLEIN-EDEN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
KNOOPAAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 167 373	22 196
KOHLOKOLO PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 151 100	8 984
KOMBUZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	213 667
KONFOOR COMBINED SCHOOL	Ulundi	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 256 137	1 510 786
KONFOOR COMBINED SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 552 399	483 178

KONFOOR COMBINED SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 714 465	R 057 345	1 129
KONGOLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KONINGSDAL PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
KONINGSDAL PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
KORTNEK LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	198 709
KOTO PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 134	R -	0
KWA GWEBU COMBINED SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KWA MAME PRIMARY	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
KWA NOGCOYI PRIMARY	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
KWADENGE SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 356 274	200 100
KWADOMBA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000 102	R -	0
KWAFUZOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 886 207	R -	0
KWA-GAMAKAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 629 460	104 028
KWAJUBA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	199 436
KWA-KHANGELA CP SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KWALAMLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 130 330	466 936
KWAMADUMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 388 260	R 834 217	0
KWAMAME PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	FEASIBILITY	R 660 232	R -	1 769 858
KWAMFEMFENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 318 645	R -	0
KWAMLIMISI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 300	R -	0
KWAMNYAYIZA HIGH SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 756 150	R 694 440	342 839
KWAMPUNZI COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 51% - 75%	R 034 557	R 085 389	81 885

KWAMUSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 938 644	725 678
KWAMUSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
KWAMZIWENTSHA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KWANKULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 759 389	201 199
KWANOGCOYI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	PROJECT INITIATION	R 1 500 000	R 965 220 3	350 000
KWANOTSHELWA HIGH SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573
KWANQOKOTHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 944 438 1	1 063 452
KWANQOKOTHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 107 000	R -	0
KWANSELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 233 108	725 678
KWANSELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 147 778	553 678
KWANSELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 146 000	R -	0
KWANYONI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 616 370	465 028
KWANZIMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KWASOKOYI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 142 485	700 000
KWASOKOYI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 086 323	227 573
KWAZIHLAKANIPHELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 796 401	199 380
KWAZIKHONELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi Local	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 123 000	R -	0
KWAZIPHETHE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R 216 886	R 854 767 7	5 144 950
KWAZWIDE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
KWENZOKUHLE CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	TENDER	R 235 700	R 000 300	300 000
LACONCO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
LALELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 2 472 115	R 142 485	0

LANGALESIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 404 64	320 531
LANGENI COMBINED SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	DESIGN	R -	R 568 322	252 700
LELIESHOEK PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 853 348	R -	0
LENJANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 408 432 1	484 814
LETHITHEMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 584 402	471 686
LETHITHEMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 187 844	186 065
LETHUKUKHANYA CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 000 300	300 000
LETHUKUKHANYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 772 115 1	R 142 485	0
LETHUKUKHANYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
LINDIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 432 405 1	515 849
LINDUMTHETHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 819 263	230 000
LOUWSBURG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	789 178
LUCAS MEYER PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	713 178
LUJOJWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 015 424	215 173
LUTHANDO CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	TENDER	R 000 300	R 000 300	1 893 584
MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 971 335	259 113
MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL (ULUNDI)	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 522 396	1 573 178
MADAKA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
MAGADLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 000 230	R 432 310	186 790
MAGCEKENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 886 206	R -	0
MAGENQEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 455 499	R -	0
MAGENQEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 142 485	700 000

MAGENQEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 411 599	14 629
MAGQEZULANA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 123 000	R -	0
MAGUBULUNDU SECONDARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 3 450 017	R 1 854 902	968 233
MAGUBULUNDU SECONDARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 13 717	470 307
MAGWEGWANA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 227 527	3 409 468
MAGWEGWANA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 485 703	R 102 722	425 803
MAHLABANENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 263 819	230 000
MAHLABATHINI PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 3 520 371	R 335 971	290 000
MAHLABATHINI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 800 000	R 485 142	860 928
MAHLOMBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 263 819	175 900
MAKATEESKOP PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0
MAKHEME PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
MAKHEME PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 805 000	R -	0
MAKHOTI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 266 176	230 000
MALAMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 366 837	30 341
MANANJALO PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	construction 1% - 25%	R 230 000	R 319 820	206 064
MANDLAKAZI HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 361 429	57 133
MANDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 485 142	700 000
MANDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 248 932	486 686
MANDLEZULU C.P. SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 361 429	182 187
MANGQWASHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 128 560	R -	0
MANHLANHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 242 342	213 118

MANKULUMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 866	91 748 178
MANKULUMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 720	710 15 668
MANYANDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 015 063	3 R 932 462	1 1 394 624
MANYONI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	460 R -	0
MANZAMHLOPHE SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 142	485 700 000
MANZAMHLOPHE SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 429	361 230 000
MANZAMPOFU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147	778 553 678
MANZEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	107 R -	0
MANZIMAKHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 641	687 615 444
MAPHAMBILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 51% - 75%	R 387	434 R 332	170 10 476
MAPHOVELA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 000 000	8 725 000
MAPHOVELA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 149	215 R -	0
MAQHINGENDODA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	TENDER	R 000	500 R 237 882	6 828 873
MAQIYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 256	267 50 820
MASAKHANE CRÈCHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 000	300 300 000
MASHIYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 115	462 R -	0
MASIBHEKANE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	139 R -	0
MASIBUMBANE	Ulundi	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	400 000
MASIBUMBANE HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	763 178
MASIHLANGANE SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	126 R -	0
MASIPHULA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 230 313	1 R -	0
MASIPHULA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 168 860	2 R 661 530	3 2 926 504

MASITHOKOZE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 1 526 688	R -	0
MASOKANENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	492 428
MASOKANENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 126 000	R -	0
MATHANGETSHITSHI HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 231 600	400 000
MATHOLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 1 047 275	R -	0
MATHUNJWA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	FEASIBILITY	R 400 000	R 5 300 000	2 200 000
MATIMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 485 142	700 000
MATIMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 361 429	230 000
MBALENHLE CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	TENDER	R 500 000	R -	0
MBANDLENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 275 000	1 773 584
MBANDLENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 485 142	700 000
MBHEKWA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 325 744	R -	0
MBIZENI COMBINED PRIMARY	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
MBIZENI COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 361 429	230 000
MBOLOBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0
MDUMELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R 1 132 848	R 912 998	1 041 770
MDUNA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
METZELFONTEIN COMBINED SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0
MEYAMA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 983 614	2 084 150
MEYAMA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R 1 137 831	R 485 142	700 000
MEYAMA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 1 128 379	R 388 318	464 077
MFANAWENDLELA P PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 1 126 601	R 126 277	314 387

MFEMFE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R -	218 779
MFENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 978 379	395 845
MGABHANYONGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R 000 80	R 147 778	553 678
MGABHANYONGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	construction 1% - 25%	R 080 621	R 705 168	156 861
MGAZINI JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 340 228 1	R 714 455	290 000
MGAZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 709 161 1	R 326 822	250 000
MGAZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 557 498 1	R 238 430 2	2 235
MGIDLA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nqutu Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 000 580	R 595 224	48 454
MGOBHOZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R -	230 000
MGULWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 767 949	2 153 584
MGULWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 102	R -	0
MGXANYINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R -	136 997
MHAWUKELWA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
MHLABAMUNI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R -	230 000
MHLAMBANSILA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 102	R -	0
MHLATHUZE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 126	R -	0
MHONGOZINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R 016 897 1	R 972 416	1 152 378
MINYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R 490 270	R 147 778	553 678
MINYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 263 048 1	R 997 273	188 997
MKHUPHANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 928 288	423 773
MLOMOKAZULU HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 601 209	R -	0
MNYAMANA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 477 166	891 408

MNYAMANA MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
MORESON PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 465 573	278 197
MPEMBENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 466 355	78 693
MPEMVAAN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 1 744 589	1 050 137
MPEMVAAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 323 086	227 573
MPHOTHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 298 571	190 000
MPIKANINA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
MPINDISO HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 898 313	891 178
MPINDISO HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	227 573
MPUMALANGA SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 298 571	190 000
MQINISENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 242 886	R -	0
MQUBULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 644 938	725 678
MQWABE PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 271 890	86 407
MSEBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 206 886	R -	0
MSENTELI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 652 115	R -	0
MSENTELI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 518 750	R 370 143	484 510
MSHANELOWESIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 108 233	665 804
MSHANELOWESIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	537 045
MSHANELOWESIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 120 000	R -	0
MTAKAYISE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 120 000	R -	0
MTHAWENGA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 298 571	190 000
MTHINGANA SECONDARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	IDT	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 531 886	1 118 083

MTHINTENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 571	298	190 000
MTHOMBOWESIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	TENDER	R 216 886	R 489 516	2	884 367
MTHUNZIWOXOLO HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 475	R 120	968	432	0
MTHWADLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 474 455	R -	1	0
MTHWADLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 233	108	717 878
MTSHEKULA HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 215	R 823	450	267	406 626
MUSA LSEN SCHOOL (NEW)	Nongoma	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 500 000	R 500 000	17	9	459 880
MUZIWENGQONDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	102	0
MUZUYAQOKWA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 571	298	190 000
MVULAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	DESIGN	R -	R 417	934	1 247 000
MVULAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086	323	227 573
MVULELENI PP SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 571	298	190 000
MVUZINI SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 571	298	190 000
MYEKENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 122 220	R 295 101	2	1	2 000 000
MZWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 571	298	190 000
NCECENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000	R -	101	0
NCOTSHANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 000	R -	134	0
NDABAMBI COMBINED PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 537	R 277	443	315	405 308
NDABEZITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 800	415	444 486
NDEMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 576	193	114 238
NEW DUNGAMBILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	#N/A	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 709	263	1 250 000
NGADUMBILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 052	48	779 478

NGADUMBILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 176 886	R 415 800	190 000
NGALI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R 200 000	R 1 335 240	945 784
NGALO HIGH SCHOOL	#N/A	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 485 142	650 000
NGANGAYIPHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 697 952	31 392
NGEBHUZANA HIGH SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0
NGENGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 206 886	R -	0
NGETHULE C.P. SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 298 571	154 488
NGOLOTSHA C PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 614 677	R 113 288	166 869
NGOLOTSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 1 882 915	R -	0
NGOME PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 233 439	R -	0
NGONGOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 415 661	R 206 940	378 842
NGOTSHE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
NGOZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 454 925	162 579
NGUQE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 318 500	334 341
NGWABI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 778 147	553 678
NGWABI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 126 000	R -	0
NGWENYABEYIGWINYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 134 000	R -	0
NGXONGWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 131 543	413 654
NGXONGWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 485 142	650 000
NHLAKANIPHO COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 460 000	R -	0
NHLANHLAYETHU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 139 000	R -	0
NHLAZATSHE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0

NHLIZIYONHLE PRIMARY	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	13 560
NHLOPHENKULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 571 298	190 000
NINGIZIMU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 700 667	492 802
NJOMELWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
NJOMELWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 326 822	142 353
NKABANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 495 361	R 995 377	194
NKALAKUTHABA JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	162 746
NKALAKUTHABA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 938 644	725 678
NKAMELWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 977 339	R 348 410	304 809
NKOMBABANTU COMBINED PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 948 752	364 894
NKOWANE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
NKWAMBAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 526 256	473 741
NKWEME PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 123	R -	0
NOJU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 579 372	R 871 342	340 088
NOMZINTO HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 800 945	296
NONGOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 144 976	R 560 196 1	1 226 949
NONGOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 326 822	269 800
NQABAYEMBUBE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 723 945 1	R -	0
NQOBIZITHA COMMERCIAL SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 970 346	457 437
NQULWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	COEGA	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	379 900
NQUNQA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 571 298	190 000
NSIKAYEMPILO PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 198 233	R -	0

NSIKAYENDLU HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	COEGA	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 767 340	455 171
NSIKAYEZWE HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	COEGA	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 661 684	902 748
NSIKAYEZWE SP SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 334 554	75 402
NSIMBINI 2 PRIMARY SCHOOL	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 442 548	557 696
NTABASUKA HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 000 460	R -	0
NTOMBAZI PRIMARY	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
NTOMBAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 571 298	190 000
NTSHIYANGIBONE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 129	R -	0
NTSONYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 938 644	725 678
NTSONYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 471 825 2	R 875 495	0
NTSWALAKAHLA SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 938 644	725 678
NYAWOSHANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 571 298	190 000
NZAMANGAMANDLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 571 298	190 000
NZOBO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 102	R -	0
OBIVANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 500 122	159 151
OKHALWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 495 330	190 836
OKHUKHO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 145 778	553 678
OKHUKHO PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 362 520	R 092 296	477 890
ONGANE COMBINED SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 073 037 2	R 142 485	923 178
ONINGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 111	R -	0
OPHONGOLO HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
OPHONGOLO HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	227 573

OPHUZANE P	eDumbe	COEGA	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 767 340	123 500
OPHUZANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 655 376	R 000 165	1 037
OSINGISINGINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 472 648	R 196 421	465 863
OVUKANENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 264 350	668 244
OZWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 810 331	190 709
PADDAFONTEIN COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 600	R -	0
PAULPIETERSBURG PRIMARY SCHOOL (DUMBE)	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 292 399	1 573 178
PAULPIETERSBURG PRIMERE SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 886 176	R 800 415	190 000
PAULPIETERSBURG PUBLIC P. SCOOL	eDumbe	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 142 485	679 099
PHEMBUMUZI PRIMARY	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	421 860
PHEMBUMUZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 825 280	177 177
PHILIBANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
PHONDWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 571 298	109 471
PHUNGELIHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 857 392	204 591
PHUZAMANZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 097 42	0
PIVAAN COMBINED SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 668 108	272 842
PONGOLA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 296 118	175 655
PRINCE BHEKINTINTA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	214 216
PRINCE LAYUKONA FULL-SERVICE SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	250 000
PRINCE MNYAYIZA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 129	R -	0
PRINCE MPIKANINA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 101	R -	0
PRINCE NDABUKO HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 501 775 2	R 000 250	0

PRINCE NOMATIYELA HIGH SCHOOL (NOMATIYELA HIGH SCHOOL)	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 958 448	467 748
PRINCE SILWANE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 843 429	224 588
PRINCE SOJIYISA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	230 000
PRINCE TOKOTOKO HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	250 000
PROTES PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 095 154	125 350
PUMULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 936 644	725 678
QAMBOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 335 255	226 219
QAMBUSHILO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 894 186	R -	0
QHOQHOZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 736 449	146 512
QONDISANI PRIMARY	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	234 000
QONQO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 589 919	2 163
QUEEN THOMO JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 767 329	1 853 584
QUEEN THOMO JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 142 485	679 099
QUEEN THOMO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 086 323	198 234
QWASHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	15 094
SAKHESETHU PUBLIC SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 883 358	238 728
SAKHIKUSASA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	R 268 619	R 718 315	0
SAKHIKUSASA PRIMARY SCHOOL (IHLATHI)	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 871 272	222 814
SAKHUMUZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 142 485	679 099
SAWOTI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 548 464	224 305
SCHURWEBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 931 899	R 718 315	0

SEBENZAKANZIMA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	250 000
SEKETHWAYO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 000 700	R 142 485	0
SEKETHWAYO SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	250 000
SELINDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 886 299	R -	0
SENZOKUHLE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 126	R -	0
SHELEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 882 915 1	R -	0
SHELEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 107	R -	0
SIBANISAKHE HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 512 355	291 910
SIBIYANGANKOMO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 378 826 2	R 376 418	0
SIBONILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 142 485	679 099
SIBONILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	600 000
SIBONILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	R 886 206	R -	0
SIBUMBENE HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 142 485	679 099
SIBUMBENE HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086 323	218 741
SIBUSISO HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 176 349	1 069 523
SIBUSISO HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 455 499	R -	0
SICOCO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857 392	216 689
SIGQAMISE HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
SIGUBUDU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 667 458	R -	0
SIGUBUDU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 139	R -	0
SIHLENGENI COMBINED SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 000 000 1	R -	0
SIKHALELUMUZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 006 518	586 707

SIKHANYISELENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 853	319 190 177
SIKHIYE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	COEGA	ON HOLD	R -	R -	2 931 598
SIKHULILE COMBINED SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 531	226 75 327
SILANDA P.P.SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0
SILETHUKUKHANYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 502	133 213 054
SIMANDLANGENTSHA HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 584	402 483 178
SIMANDLANGENTSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 086	323 195 854
SINGANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 102 000	R -	0
SINKONKONKO HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 044 166	1 1 006 778
SINOTHANDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 868 697	R 483	912 816 391
SINOTHILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 274 537	R -	0
SINQUMA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 242	435 39 438
SIPHALAZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 1 410 812	R -	0
SIQHOSHANGEMFUNDO (KLIPWAL) PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 278 730	R 973	378 0
SISHONGANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	TERMINATED (CONSTRUCTION)	R 2 589 177	R -	0
SITHOLINHLANHLA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857	392 250 000
SIVULE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 857	392 231 937
SIVULINDLELA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 614	274 255
SIYAKHULA CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	TENDER	R 490 000	R 000	150 1 743 584
SIYANGEMPUMELELO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 258 071	R -	0
SIYAPHAKAMA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 126 000	R -	0
SIYAPHAMBILI PRIMARY	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000

SIYATHUTHUKA CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 300 000	300 000
SIYATHUTHUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 822 326	148 403
SIYAZENZELA HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
SIYAZENZELA HIGHER PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 298 923	R -	0
SIYAZIQEQESHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	250 000
SIYETHEMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
SIYETHEMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	66 054
SIYEZA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 499 455	R -	0
SIYONGIZIPHOZONKE CRÈCHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 300 000	300 000
SIZABANTU PRE-SCHOOL	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 300 000	300 000
SIZABONKE HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 361 268	229 898
SIZAKAHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 62 488	290 514
SIZAKALA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 158 163	R -	0
SIZANA COMBINED SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 299 557	R -	0
SIZUMPHAKATHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 392 857	202 949
SIZUZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 592 467	627 139
SIZUZULU PRIMAY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 439 585	244
SIZWELABANTU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	600 000
SIZWELABANTU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 44 092	300 684
SOBETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 274 744	R 181 191	223 983
SOGADUZELA HIGH SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 139 000	R -	0
SOMILE HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 901 684	894 178

SOMILE HIGH SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	227 573
SONDABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 1 737 219	1 131 389
SONDABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 298 923	R -	0
SONKELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 392 857	247 491
THABANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	226 478
THAKAZELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R 822 326	279 900
THAMSANQA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 485 142	679 099
THAMSANQA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 323 086	227 573
THANDOKWAKHE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R 430 000	R 1 244 566	600 000
THANDOKWAKHE INTERMIDIATE SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	COEGA	PROJECT INITIATION	R 1 097 555	R 3 099 990	600 000
THANDOKWAKHE PRIMARY	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
THANDULWAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 139 000	R -	0
THAPHOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 778 145	465 433
THAPHOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 356 500	R -	0
THEKWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 392 857	250 000
THELEZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	250 000
THEMBOKUHLE PS	UPhongolo	COEGA	DESIGN	R -	R -	600 000
THEMBOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 1 711 160	2 734 824
THENGISANGAYE PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	240 910
THOKAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
THOLAKELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 250 000	R 378 557	235 094
THOLATHEMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 171 113	R -	0

THOLIMFUNDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 2 507 261	R 485 142	679 099
THOLIMFUNDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 439 767	1 772 084
THOLULWAZI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 4 596 693	R 1 255 443	3 678 656
THOLULWAZI SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 188 500	R -	0
THOMBOTHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 387 429	R -	0
THOMBOTHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 392 857	250 000
THULWANA HIGH SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 487 000	986 854
THUSANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 485 142	679 099
THUSANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 697 095	R 372 044	190 386
TSHEKHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 381 070	181 402
TSHENDLOVU PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 146 000	R -	0
TSHENILOKWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 358 938	200 360
TWASANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	DESIGN	R -	R 970 170	533 507
TWASANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 778 147	553 678
TWASANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	R 250 000	R 236 850	222 427
UBUMBANO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 737 342	593 278
UBUMBANO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 402 584	483 178
UBUMBANO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 102 000	R -	0
UGEDLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 344 295	56 487
ULUNDI PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 348 454	469 639
UMGNAMA COMBINED SCHOOL	UPhongolo	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 347 720	406 461
UMGNAMA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	250 000

UMHLAHLANDLELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 282 115	R -	0
UQWEQWE HIGH SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 139 000	R -	0
UQWEQWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 2 801 857	R 1 250 281	1 134 987
USUTHU C.P SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 323 086	185 992
USUTHU PRIMARY	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	345 581
USUTHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 768 425	1 899 278
USUTHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 91 866	669 998
VELANKOSI FULL SERVICE SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 495 076	R 246 701	99 831
VERDRUKT PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	250 000
VEZUKUKHANYA JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 592 467	607 870
VIMBEMSHINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	250 000
VRYHEID COMPREHENSIVE SEC SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R -	781 178
VRYHEID COMPREHENSIVE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R -	600 000
VUKANIMAZULU SECONDARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	TERMINATED (CONSTRUCTION)	R 2 416 775	R 450 000	0
VUKUZAME PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 67 295	151
VULAMEHLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	COEGA	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	1 950 784
VUTHELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 135 490	R -	0
VUTHELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 323 086	227 573
WELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 340 429	489 321
WILLIAM BOOTH PRIMARY	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
WILLIAM BOOTH PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 296 430	R -	0
WYKOM PRIMARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	R 134 000	R -	0

XASANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 147 778	553 678
XASANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	R -	R 309 8	247
ZALIZWI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 477 778	553 678
ZAMANGOTHANDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	R 2 064 901	R 680 887	697 953
ZAMANGOTHANDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abaqulusi	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 51% - 75%	R 2 502 950	R 470 250	0
ZAMANI C PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 124 000	R -	0
ZAMIMPILO LSEN SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	DESIGN	R -	R 2 924 767	2 125 584
ZANGATHI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 392 857	250 000
ZIHLAKANIPHELE CRECHE	#N/A	IDT	PROJECT INITIATION	R -	R 300 000	300 000
ZIHLALO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 629 028	509 772
ZIHLALO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 53 558	125 869
ZILULWANE PRIMARY	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R -	384 000
ZIMELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Nongoma	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 392 857	242 594
ZIQALELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UPhongolo	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	R -	R 322 143	10 843
ZOMBODE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	PUBLIC WORKS	FEASIBILITY	R -	R 388 260	1 565 395
ZOMBODE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ulundi	IDT	DESIGN	R -	R 500 000	0
ZUNGWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	eDumbe	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	R -	R 287 179	301 551
ZWELONKE HIGH SCHOOL	Ulundi	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	R 101 000	R -	0

Table 122: Sector Department Projects Department of Health

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Esidakeni clinic **KwaMame clinic** **Lomo clinic** **Mabedlana clinic** **Sizana clinic** **Gluckstadt clinic** **Mondlo 2 clinic** **Ntabambovu clinic** **Swart Mfolozi clinic** **Stedhem clinic** **Bhekuzulu clinic** **Qalukubheka clinic** **KwaNkundla clinic** **Tobolsk clinic** **Emkhwakhweni clinic** **Pongola Forensic mortuary** **Nongoma forensic mortuary** **Vryheid forensic mortuary**	Design ,supply ,installation and commissioning of 20kl elevated steel water tank	Department of Public Works	Nongoma clinics Ulundi clinics Pongola clinics		R11 880 000		
	Generator installation 60 KVA	DOPW	Nongoma clinics Ulundi clinics		R12 600 000		

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
			Pongola clinics eDumbe Clinic				
Nkonjeni Hospital	Build a new Neonatal facility and renovate existing	DOH	Ulundi		R 77 112 605.15		
Vryheid Hospital	Eradication and associated roofing work	DOH	Vryheid		R 13 704 472.38		

Table 123: Sector Department Projects Human Settlements

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Thubelisha IRDP	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	eDumbe ward 3	36 months	R1 000 000.00	R4 000 000.00	R4 000 000.00

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
eDumbe Phase 3	Provision of 600 residential units	Human Settlement	eDumbe ward 3	0	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
Mpundu	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	eDumbe	36 months	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00
Ndebele	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	Ulundi ward 2,3,4&6	36 months	R1 500 000.00	R2 000 000.00	R2 000 000.00
Mbatha	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	Ulundi ward 9,10,11&17	36 months	R43 000.00	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00
KwaNobamba	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	Ulundi ward 13,16,17&23	12 months	R1 000 000.00	R0.00	R0.00
Vumani	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	Abaqulusi ward 5	36 months	R1 400 000.00	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00
Enyathi	Provision of 600 residential units	Human Settlement	Abaqulusi ward 5	36 months	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00
KwaShoba	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	uPhongolo ward 8	36 months	R98 000.00	R2 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00
Manyandeni	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	uPhongolo ward 12	36 months	R470,000.00	R3 244 000.00	R1 000 000.00
Nkosentsha	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	uPhongolo ward 6	36 months	R1 070 000.00	R4 000 000.00	R1 144 000.00
Gumbi	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	uPhongolo ward 14	36 months	R560 000.00	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00

Project Name	Project Description	Lead Department	Locality	Duration		Budget	
					2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Belgrade	Provision of 1000 residential units	Human Settlement	uPhongolo ward 5	36 months	R1 500 000.00	R1 500 000.00	R1 000 000.00

Table 124: Sector Department Projects DALRRD

NO.	FUNCTIONAL REGION	PROJECT NAME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ESTIMATE	FUNDING STATUS	PROJECT CUSTODIAN	DRDLR UNIT (S)	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
14	Ulundi	Relocation of Virginia Airport Training School		Unknown		DEDTEA	RID	
15	Pongola, Edumbe	Pongola Bush Nature Reserve Development	Medium (3-5 Years)	Unknown	Process to source funding has begun	Planning/Development Department, eDumbe Municipality	RID	Business Plan and Feasibility study is complete. Process to source funding has begun
16	Edumbe	Expansion of Ithala Game Reserve	Medium (3-5 Years)	Unknown	UNKNOWN	Planning/Development Department, eDumbe Municipality	SPLUM	Negotiation is ongoing between Ithala and Department of Transport.
17	Abaqulusi	Battle of Nambula 1879		Unknown			REID	
18	Abaqulusi	Battle of Scheepersnek 1900		Unknown			REID	
19	Uphongolo	Develop and revive tourism hubs and zones		Unknown			SPLUM	
20	Ulundi	Development of a tourism hub adjacent to airport		Unknown		DEDTEA	SPLUM	
21	eDumbe	Expansion of Ithala Game Reserve		Unknown			RID	
22	Abaqulusi	Mason Park Upgrade		Unknown			RID	
23	eDumbe	Pongola Bush Nature Reserve		Unknown			RID	

NO.	FUNCTIONAL REGION	PROJECT NAME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ESTIMATE	FUNDING STATUS	PROJECT CUSTODIAN	DRDLR UNIT (S)	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
24	Ulundi	The Battle of Ulundi 1879		Unknown			REID	
25	Nongoma	Tourism and Cultural Hub Nodal Development		Unknown			SPLUM	
26	Phongolo	Imbube Cultural Village	Short Term	R15 000 000	YES	COGTA	REID	
27	Nongoma	Surfacing of R66 road	Medium (3-5 Years)	Unknown	UNKNOWN	Department of Transport	RID	
28	Uphongolo	DNURS: Pongola Pedestrian Facilities	Low (2-3 Years)	R6 000 000	YES	SANRAL	RID	
29	Uphongolo	DNURT: Kangela to Pongola	Low (1 Year)	R27 397 789	YES	SANRAL	RID	
30	Uphongolo	DNURT: Pongola - Mpumalanga Border	Low (1 Year)	R2 325 000	YES	SANRAL	RID	
31	Edumbe, ward 6	Mpelandaba Pedestrian Bridge	Low (1 Year)	R3 500 000	UNKNOWN	MIG Funded	RID	
32	Edumbe, Ward 8	Construction of Nhlakanipho Pedestrian Crossing	Low (1-2 Years)	R2 673 900	UNKNOWN	Edumbe Local Municipality	RID	
33	Buxdene, Nongoma	Buxedene poultry project	Low (1 Year)	R2 000 000	UNKNOWN	Private cooperatives, funded by EDTEA	RID	
34	Abaqulusi	Demonia Lane Upgrade		Unknown			RID	
35	Abaqulusi	High Street Bridge		Unknown			RID	
36	Ulundi	P700: Tarring and completion		Unknown			RID	
37	Nongoma	R66 Development		Unknown			RID	
38	Abaqulusi	Traditional Centre (Enyathi)		Unknown			RID	
39	Abaqulusi	Vryheid Railway Precinct Plan		Unknown			SPLUM	
40	Edumbe	Rural Electrification	Medium (3-5 Years)	Unknown	NO	Planning/Development Department, eDumbe Municipality	RID	
41	Nongoma	Nongoma Town Regeneration		Unknown		DEDTEA	SPLUM	

NO.	FUNCTIONAL REGION	PROJECT NAME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ESTIMATE	FUNDING STATUS	PROJECT CUSTODIAN	DRDLR UNIT (S)	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
42	Paulpietersburg, Edumbe	Ophuzane	Low (1 Year)	R250 000	UNKNOWN	Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs	LRD	
43	Paulpietersburg, Edumbe	Lunnerburg	Low (1 Year)	R250 000	UNKNOWN	Department of Economic Development, Tourism & Environmental Affairs	LRD	
44	Nongoma (Matheni, Ngolotshe, Mahhashini, Usuthu)	Alien Control	Low (1 Year)	R250 000	UNKNOWN	Department of Environmental Affairs	LRD	
45	eDumbe	Local Chamber of Commerce		Unknown			REID	
46	Edumbe, ward 3	Infrastructure Upgrade - Industrial	Low (1 Year)	R4 300 000	UNKNOWN	INEP	RID	
47	Edumbe	eDumbe Waste Management Project	Short Term	R3 000 000	YES	COGTA	RID	
48	Abaqulusi, ward 11	Ward 11 Library	Low (1 Year)	R3 000 000	UNKNOWN	MIG Funded	RID	
49	Abaqulusi	Thusong Centre and Intermodal Taxi Facilities		Unknown			RID	
50	Abaqulusi, ward 1	Louwsburg Taxi Rank	Low (2-3 Years)	R4 000 000	UNKNOWN	MIG Funded	RID	
51	Abaqulusi	uKhanyakwasemvuzini	Low (1-2 Years)	R1 500 000	YES	DARD	LRD	

NO.	FUNCTIONAL REGION	PROJECT NAME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ESTIMATE	FUNDING STATUS	PROJECT CUSTODIAN	DRDLR UNIT (S)	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
52	Ulundi	Diphi	Low (1-2 Years)	R2 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
53	Abaqulusi	Mkoloni	Low (1-2 Years)	R1 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
54	oPhongolo	Nkunzana Veggies	Low (1-2 Years)	R4 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
55	Abaqulusi	Empangisweni	Low (1-2 Years)	R5 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
56	Abaqulusi	Vaalkop	Low (1-2 Years)	R2 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
57	Abaqulusi	Jubilee	Low (1-2 Years)	R1 500 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
58	Abaqulusi	Khulakancane	Low (1-2 Years)	R4 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
59	Abaqulusi	Retreat Farm	Low (1-2 Years)	R5 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
60	Abaqulusi	Mbangweni Beef Project	Medium (3-5 Years)	R2 766 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
61	Abaqulusi	Nozinkanyiso	Medium (3-5 Years)	R2 765 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
62	Ulundi	Diphi Layers Project	Medium (3-5 Years)	R1 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
63	Abaqulusi	Ndisinduna/Vaalkop	Medium (3-5 Years)	R1 500 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
64	All locals	Zululand Maize Cluster	Medium (3-5 Years)	R4 385 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
65	All locals	Zululand Dry Beans Cluster	Medium (3-5 Years)	R2 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
66	eDumbe	Ubuhlebengwe	Medium (3-5 Years)	R1 070 000	YES	DARD	LRD	

NO.	FUNCTIONAL REGION	PROJECT NAME	TIMEFRAME	BUDGET ESTIMATE	FUNDING STATUS	PROJECT CUSTODIAN	DRDLR UNIT (S)	IMPLEMENTATION NOTES
67	Abaqulusi	Ukukhanyakwasemvuzini	Medium (3-5 Years)	R2 000 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
68	Nongoma	Sesifikile Maphondwana	Medium (3-5 Years)	R300 000	YES	DARD	LRD	
69	Nongoma	All-inclusive livestock processing facility		Unknown		DEDTEA	LRD	
70	Ulundi	All-inclusive livestock processing facility		Unknown		DEDTEA	LRD	
71	Ulundi	Ulundi Airport		Unknown		DEDTEA	LRD	
72	Abaqulusi	Upgrade of Vryheid Airport		Unknown		DEDTEA	LRD	
73	Ulundi	Goat Farming Project		Unknown		DEDTEA	LRD	
74	UPhongolo	Jozini Dam Development		Unknown			RID	

6.5.9 Department Of Human Settlement

6.5.9.1 uPhongolo Local Municipality

Table 125: uPhongolo Municipality Human Settlement Projects

(PLANNING)					STATUS
Belgrade Urban	Ward 5	R3 326 590.00	IRDP	1000	Stage one 60% complete
Kwa Gumbi	Ward 14	R1 984 577.00	Rural	500	Stage one 40% complete
Manyandeni	Ward 12	R2 928 590.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 50% complete
KwaShoba	Ward 15	R2 928 590.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 70% complete
Nkosentsha	Ward 6	R2 928 590.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 70% complete
IMPLEMENTATION					**STATUS**

KwaLubisi (30 weeks)	Ward 7	R39 970 676.00	Rural	300	45 slabs ,9 wall plates
Ndalini (30 weeks)	Ward 4	R40 150 809.00	Rural	300	40 platforms cut
Vimbemshini (30 weeks)	Ward 3	R40 150 809.00	Rural	300	9 Slabs
TOTAL BUDGET		**R134 369 231.00**			

Table 126: uPhongolo Municipality Pipeline Projects

PROJECT PIPELINE					
Mahlangosi Housing Project (Farmworkers project)	Planning	14	Feasibility	Rural	1,000
Mavithi Housing Project	Planning	11	Feasibility	Rural	500
Msuzwaneni Housing Project	Planning	9	Feasibility	Rural	250
Mdonini Housing Project	Planning	9	Feasibility	Rural	250
Mphafeni Housing Project	Planning	9	Feasibility	Rural	250
Mkhwamkhweni Housing Project	Planning	13	Feasibility	Rural	500
Pongolo Portion 435	Planning	10	Feasibility	IRDP/CRU	500
Mboloba Housing Project	Planning	10	Feasibility	Rural	500
Sgungwini Housing Project	Planning	11	Stage one recommended at TEC July 2018. Awaiting final approval	IRDP	500
Magengeni Housing Project	Planning	13	Feasibility	Rural	500
Mhhushulu Housing Project	Planning	13	Feasibility	Rural	500
Intshiyangibone Housing Project	Planning	11	Stage one application pack submitted.	Rural	500
Belgrade Rural	Planning	5	Feasibility	Rural	1000

Table 127: uPhongolo Municipality Title Deed Restoration

TITLE DEEDS RESTORATION				**STATUS**

NCOTSHANE	Ward 2 & 10	R40 326 590.00	IRDP	480	None transferred at the moment. Township establishment and bulks services (sewer)
PROPOSED LAND PURCHASES (WARD 10 & 11)					**STATUS**
Portion 146 on the Farm Pongola No. 61 **Portion 242 on the Farm Pongola No. 61** **Portion 243 on the Farm Pongola No. 61** **Portion 381 on the Farm Pongola No. 61** **Portion 388 on the Farm Pongola No. 61**					Appointment of service provider to undertake valuations

6.5.9.2 eDumbe Local Municipality

Table 128: eDumbe Municipality Human Settlement Projects

(PLANNING)					**STATUS**
Thubelisha	Ward 3	R3 326 590.00	IRDP	1000	Stage one 60% complete
Tholakele	Ward 5&8	R2 835 511.00	Rural	500	Stage one 90% complete
eDumbe Phase 3	Ward 3	R 2,103,738.00	ISU	600	Funding approved in Nov 19. currently drafting contract.
Mpundu	Ward 5&6	R3 086 740.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 60% complete
Mangosuthu Village	Ward 2	R11 897 552.65	ISU	2535	Stage one 99% complete. Contractor currently undertaking site pegging and site servicing.
IMPLEMENTATION					**STATUS**
Ophuzane	Ward 8	R40 370 046.00	Rural	300	95 slabs ,7 wall plates
Tholakele	Ward 5	R40 119 452.00	Rural	300	0
TOTAL BUDGET		**R103 739 599.00.00**			

Table 129: eDumbe Municipality Pipeline Human Settlement

PROJECT PIPELINE EDUMBE					
Nkembeni/Madulini	Planning	6	Feasibility	Rural	1,000
Obivane **(The IA for Luneberg withdrew from the project and Luneberg is now part of this project)**	Planning	1	Feasibility	Rural	500
Mbizeni	Planning	6	Feasibility	Rural	1000
eDumbe Phase 4	Planning	3	Feasibility	IRDP	2000
Ngwanya/ Mahloni	Planning	2&7	Feasibility	Rural	1500

6.5.9.3 Ulundi Local Municipality

Table 130: Ulundi Municipality Human Settlement Projects

(PLANNING)					**STATUS**
Mbatha	Wards 9, 10, 11 AND 17	R3 086 740.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 30% complete
Nobamba	Ward 13, 16, 17 and 23	R3 086 740.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 30% complete
Ndebele	Ward 2, 3, 4 AND 6	R3 086 740.00	Rural	1000	Stage one 30% complete
IMPLEMENTATION					**STATUS**
Zungu	Wards 7, 8, 14, 15 & 20	R40 896 899.00	Rural	300	17 slabs ,0 wall plates
TOTAL		**R50 157 199.00**			

Table 131: Ulundi Municipality Human Settlement Pipeline

PROJECT PIPELINE ULUNDI					
Babanango Phase 3	Planning	6	Feasibility	Rural	1,000
Lukhwazi	Planning	13, 16 and 14	Feasibility	Rural	500
KwaNsimbi	Planning	10, 13 and 17	Feasibility	Rural	1000
Emphithimphithi	Planning	4	Feasibility	IRDP	2000
Mpungose	Planning	8, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 24	Feasibility	Rural	1500
KwaXimba	Planning	14, 15 and 20	Feasibility	Rural	1000
Buthelezi	Planning	1, 2, 3,6, 9 and 10	Feasibility	Rural	1500

6.5.9.4 Nongoma Local Municipality

Table 132: Nongoma Municipality Human Settlement Projects

IMPLEMENTATION					STATUS
Khokhwaneni	Wards 4, 6 & 20	R39 106 464.00	Rural	300	139 Slabs, 87 wallplates, 25 roofs 21 completions
Zidwadweni	Ward 5	R72 856 032.00	Rural	600	376 Slabs, 307 wallplates, 277 roofs 235 completions
Nkukhwini	Ward 1	R85 354 809.00	Rural	600	600 Slabs, 525 wallplates, 450 roofs 401 completions
Vuna	Wards 14	R82 437 862.00	Rural	600	600 slabs ,535 wall plates, 535 roofs, 535 completions
Mpunzana	Wards 21	R40 699 821.00	Rural	300	25 slabs ,6 wall plates, 0 roofs, 0 completions
Siyazama	Wards 15	R40 365 255.00	Rural	500	70 slabs ,35 wall plates, 0 roofs, 0 completions
TOTAL		**R360 820 243.00**			

6.5.9.5 Abaqulusi Local Municipality

Table 133: Abaqulusi Municipality Human Settlement Projects

(PLANNING)					STATUS
Enyathi	Wards 5	R 2,117,762.92	IRDP	604	Stage one 30% complete
Vumani	Ward 5	R3 326 590.00	IRDP	1000	Stage one 50% complete
TOTAL		**R5 444 352.00**			

6.5.10 PROCUREMENT PLAN

6.5.10.1 ZDM 2024/2025 Capital Projects/Infrastructure Procurement Strategy

Table 134: ZDM 2024/25 Capital Projects/Infrastructure Procurement Strategy

Description of goods / services / Infrastructure project	Estimated value (including all applicable taxes)	Envisaged date of advertisement in the website, newspapers or other media	Envisaged closing date of bid	Envisaged date of award	Responsible department within municipality
EXECUTIVE					
BUDGET AND IDP/ROADSHOWS	2 000 000,00	01-Aug-24	31-Aug-24	01-Nov-24	MAYORAL SUPPORT
LEGACY CUP	3 000 000,00	20-Jan-25	28-Feb-25	03-Jul-24	MAYORAL SUPPORT
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	1 000 000,00			30-Apr-24	MAYORAL SUPPORT
COMMUNICATIONS	999 999,52	01-Jul-24	31-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	COMMUNICATIONS
RISK AND INTERNAL AUDITORS	R 3 000 000				INTERNAL AUDIT AND RISK
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT					
Lightning conductors	600 000,00	09-Jul-23	30-Jul-24	30-Aug-24	Deputy Director Disaster
Relief Material for Disaster Victims	600 000,00	03-Jul-24	25-Jul-24	10-Aug-24	Deputy Director Disaster
Supply and Delivery of Disaster Uniform and Protective Clothing	400 000,00	05-Jul-24	02-Aug-24	21-Aug-24	Deputy Director Disaster
Provision of fire engine pump services	500 000,00	10-Jul-24	30-Jul-24	10-Jul-24	Airport
OC: EXT COM SERV PROV - INTERNET CHARGE	1 000 000,00	27-Jul-24	29-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Information Communication Technology (ICT)
OC: EXT COM SERV PROV - NETWORK EXTENS	1 000 000,00	27-Jul-24	29-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Information Communication Technology (ICT)
OC: EXT COM SERV PROV - S/WARE LICENCES	1 000 000,00	27-Jul-24	29-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Information Communication Technology (ICT)
OC: EXT COM SERV PROV - SPEC COMPUT SERV	3 000 000,00	27-Jul-24	29-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Information Communication Technology (ICT)
PLANNING SERVICES DEPARTMENT					
Mhlangeni Water supply Scheme Construction of staff accommodation including process control office.	14 000 000,00	09-Jul-24	23-Aug-24	15-Oct-24	Planning Services Department
Zululand Operations and Maintenance Programme	25 000 000,00	14-Nov-24	17-Jan-25	11-Feb-25	Planning Services Department
Rural Sanitation: Installation Pre-cast VIP toilet ZDM - North	22 000 000,00	14-Nov-24	17-Jan-25	11-Feb-25	Planning Services Department
Rural Sanitation: Installation Pre-cast VIP toilet ZDM - South	22 000 000,00	14-Nov-24	17-Jan-25	12-Mar-25	Planning Services Department
Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5 - Emachibini Zone F1 to F4 Domestic Reticulation Network	33 531 131,17	13-May-25	11-Jul-25	03-Sep-25	Planning Services Department
Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5 - Emaqhineni Zone G1 Domestic Reticulation Network	33 811 514,94	13-May-25	11-Jul-25	03-Sep-25	Planning Services Department
Mandlakazi RWSS Phase 5 - Ekubungazeleni Zone K1 to K2 Domestic Reticulation Network	33 404 706,00	13-May-25	11-Jul-25	03-Sep-25	Planning Services Department
Stand- Alone Water Supply Scheme - North	25 000 000,00	13-May-25	11-Jul-25	03-Sep-25	Planning Services Department
Stand- Alone Water Supply Scheme - South	25 000 000,00	13-May-25	11-Jul-25	03-Sep-25	Planning Services Department
COMMUNITY SERVICES					
TRAINING MATERIALS	864 000,00	01-Jul-24	AUG 2024	01-Sep-24	Indonsa Arts and Culture
MAINT OF UNSPEC ASSETS- EQUIPMENT	300 000,00	01-Jul-24	AUG 2024	01-Sep-24	Indonsa Arts and Culture
PROFESSIONAL FEES	200 000,00	01-Jul-24	AUG 2024	01-Sep-24	Indonsa Arts and Culture
Supply and Delivery of LED Materials	1 500 000,00	06-Oct-24	26-Oct-24	26-Jan-24	LED
TECHNICAL SERVICES					
Bulk Operations	30 200 000,00	01-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Technical Services
Chemicals for Water and Waste Water Plants	17 000 000,00	01-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Technical Services
Operations and Maintanance (Rural Civil)	5 000 000,00	01-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Technical Services
Operations and Maintanance (Rural Electro Mechanical)	5 000 000,00	01-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Technical Services
Yellow Plant	4 000 000,00	01-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Technical Services
Personal Protective clothing	1 000 000,00	01-Jul-24	01-Aug-24	30-Sep-24	Technical Services
FINANCE DEPARTMENT					
FURNITURE	500 000,00	29-Jul-24	31-Aug-24	28-Sep-24	Finance Department
COMPUTERS	500 000,00	29-Jul-24	31-Aug-24	28-Sep-24	Finance Department

7 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The below is a summary of the financial management plan and a detailed Financial Plan is Annexure 20 to the IDP.

7.1 ZULULAND DISTRICT GRANT ALLOCATION 2024- 2027

Table 135: Zululand District Grant Allocation 2024/25 To 2026/27

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2024-2025	BUDGET YEAR 2024/2025	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	259 542 000,00	253 831 096,55	272 856 000,00	297 634 000,00
REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	214 000 000,55	214 000 000,55	276 363 000,00	508 200 000,00
WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	99 999 999,15	99 999 999,15	99 999 999,15	115 000 000,00
RURAL ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT GRANT	2 653 000,00	2 653 000,00	2 775 038,00	2 902 689,75
KWAMAJOMELA ROLL OVER	-	-	-	-
INDONSA GRANT	200 000,00	200 000,00	209 200,00	218 823,20
ACCELERATED WATER INTERVENTION PROGRAM	-	-	-	-
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - EXTERNAL LOAN FUNDING	-	-	-	-
INTERNALLY FUNDED ASSETS	5 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	5 230 000,00	5 470 580,00
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	581 395 000	575 684 096	657 433 237	929 426 093

In terms of MFMA circular no. 58 capital grants are reported VAT inclusive, total Capital financing amount to **R575.6 million**.

7.2 MEDIUM TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

Table 136: Medium Term Expenditure Framework

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2024-2025	ADJUSTED BUDGET YEAR 2023/2024	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	220 445 216,96	220 722 692,65	237 266 086,96	258 812 173,92
REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	359 917 391,30	186 086 957,00	240 315 652,17	441 913 043,48
WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	82 608 695,65	86 956 521,00	86 956 521,00	100 000 000,00
RURAL ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT GRANT	2 207 826,09	2 306 956,52	2 413 076,52	2 524 078,04
AIRPORT AVIATION GRANT	843 478,26		-	
INDONSA GRANT	457 391,30	173 913,04	181 913,04	190 281,04
ACCELERATED WATER INTERVENTION PROGRAM	1 257 300,84		-	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - EXTERNAL LOAN FUNDING	86 956 521,74		-	
INTERNALLY FUNDED ASSETS	3 150 000,00	4 347 826,09	4 547 826,09	4 757 026,09
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**757 843 822**	**500 594 866**	**571 681 076**	**808 196 603**

The **2024/2025** Capital Expenditure budget is **R500.5 million** VAT exclusive. This represents decrease of **R4.9 million** from **2024/2025** Tabled budget of **R505.6 million**.

MFMA mSCOA circular number 13 requires that capital expenditure be budgeted VAT exclusive. VAT on capital grants to **R75.8 million**.

Table 137 Table A 1 Budget Summary

DC26 Zululand - Table A1 Budget Summary

Description	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousands	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
Financial Performance										
Property rates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Service charges	52 765	50 999	54 001	67 938	69 115	69 115	61 628	86 026	89 983	94 123
Investment revenue	3 226	3 705	7 433	3 000	7 500	7 500	11 142	7 500	7 845	8 206
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	577 833	537 979	658 830	643 859	743 190	743 190	738 936	768 030	711 934	751 994
Other own revenue	28 599	1 817	10 521	3 451	3 396	3 396	3 822	4 113	4 303	4 501
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	662 422	594 501	730 785	718 248	823 201	823 201	815 528	865 670	814 065	858 823
Employee costs	241 953	263 669	286 332	290 728	293 616	293 616	250 083	310 172	324 440	339 364
Remuneration of councillors	8 489	8 616	9 276	9 486	9 784	9 784	8 162	9 465	9 901	10 356
Depreciation and amortisation	84 156	101 119	100 249	90 000	90 000	90 000	86 262	91 315	95 515	99 909
Interest	–	399	553	1 000	1 000	1 000	455	7 013	7 336	7 673
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	3 332	6 127	51 977	42 130	44 093	44 093	19 183	25 676	26 857	28 093
Transfers and subsidies	12 891	11 295	4 683	6 000	4 528	4 528	2 698	2 100	2 197	2 298
Other expenditure	423 709	471 845	546 117	282 758	381 113	381 113	407 318	321 795	237 886	248 828
Total Expenditure	774 531	863 071	999 186	722 102	824 134	824 134	774 160	767 536	704 131	736 521
Surplus/(Deficit)	(112 109)	(268 570)	(268 401)	(3 855)	(933)	(933)	41 368	98 133	109 934	122 302
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	446 737	611 248	610 502	805 127	766 402	766 402	668 096	576 195	651 991	923 733
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	–	24 307	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	334 628	366 985	342 101	801 272	765 469	765 469	709 465	674 328	761 925	1 046 035
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	334 628	366 985	342 101	801 272	765 469	765 469	709 465	674 328	761 925	1 046 035
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	341 658	484 853	497 942	790 424	757 884	757 884	587 399	500 595	571 681	808 197
Transfers recognised - capital	337 040	471 595	492 948	700 568	667 737	667 737	585 354	496 247	567 133	803 440
Borrowing	–	–	191	86 957	86 957	86 957	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	4 617	13 258	4 803	2 900	3 190	3 190	2 046	4 348	4 548	4 757
Total sources of capital funds	341 658	484 853	497 942	790 424	757 884	757 884	587 399	500 595	571 681	808 197
Financial position										
Total current assets	267	135 242	167 801	480 771	355 960	355 960	295 458	612 269	889 395	1 218 568
Total non current assets	4 189 098	4 601 310	4 999 838	6 247 525	5 667 722	5 667 722	5 500 486	5 319 119	5 294 690	5 431 297
Total current liabilities	261 107	355 836	510 529	352 992	499 035	499 035	465 211	468 129	469 587	470 264
Total non current liabilities	33 042	42 112	44 689	128 340	132 311	132 311	144 689	154 477	144 384	135 129
Community wealth/Equity	4 039 005	4 356 740	4 619 364	6 246 684	5 393 437	5 393 437	5 328 828	5 308 770	5 570 103	6 044 460
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	727 198	462 180	1 830 973	993 132	953 739	953 739	2 179 548	742 953	831 718	1 118 177
Net cash from (used) investing	(341 658)	(484 853)	(496 168)	(789 967)	(757 386)	(757 386)	(586 159)	(500 595)	(571 681)	(808 197)
Net cash from (used) financing	–	–	(1 091)	90 000	90 000	90 000	98 754	(18 014)	(17 430)	(16 913)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	397 830	(2 615)	1 354 182	466 282	313 779	313 779	1 692 143	240 409	483 017	776 084
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	20 058	20 468	27 427	345 288	192 785	192 785	145 907	417 129	659 736	952 804
Application of cash and investments	(110 600)	(385 383)	(192 162)	134 395	259 594	259 594	(1 565 805)	205 276	147 197	25 998
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	130 658	405 851	219 589	210 892	(66 809)	(66 809)	1 711 712	211 853	512 540	926 805
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	2 969 993	3 508 313	3 684 486	5 154 528	4 352 369	4 352 369		4 003 766	3 979 337	4 115 944
Depreciation	84 156	101 119	100 249	90 000	90 000	90 000		91 315	95 515	99 909
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	–	–	191	–	–	–		–	–	–
Repairs and Maintenance	79 770	137 835	147 207	74 900	75 531	75 531		70 993	69 064	72 241
Free services										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	2 313	4 901	4 710	5 450	5 450	5 450		5 000	5 230	5 471
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Households below minimum service level										
Water:	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Sanitation/sewerage:	7	7	–	6	6	6		6	7	–
Energy:	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Refuse:	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–

7.3 CAPITAL PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY CAPITAL BUDGET

Table 138: Capital Projects from Capital Budget

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2023-2024	ADJUSTED BUDGET YEAR 2023/2024	BUDGET YEAR 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	220 445 216.96	225 688 695.65	237 266 086.96	258 812 173.91
REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	359 917 391.30	186 086 956.52	240 315 652.17	441 913 043.48
WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	82 608 695.65	86 956 521.74	86 956 521.74	100 000 000.00
RURAL ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT GRANT	2 207 826.09	2 306 956.52	2 410 434.78	2 520 869.57
AIRPORT AVIATION GRANT	843 478.26	-	-	
INDONSA GRANT	457 391.30	457 391.30	401 991.30	420 564.64
ACCELERATED WATER INTERVENTION PROGRAM	1 257 300.84	-	-	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - EXTERNAL LOAN FUNDING	86 956 521.74	-	-	
INTERNALLY FUNDED ASSETS	3 150 000.00	4 347 826.09	4 547 826.09	4 757 026.09
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	757 843 822	505 844 348	571 898 513	808 423 678

7.4 BUDGET SUMMARY 2024/2025

The budget summary below is an extract from the Financial Plan 2024/2025. The detailed financial plan is attached as an annexure to the IDP.

Table 139: 2024/25 Budget Summary

	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
OPERATING REVENUE	865 669 793,35	814 065 166,32	858 823 199,97
CAPITAL GRANTS AND TRANSFERS	576 195 000,00	651 991 000,00	923 733 000,00
TOTAL BUDGET REVENUE	1 441 864 793	1 466 056 166	1 782 556 200
OPERATING EXPENDITURE	767 536 302,05	704 130 845,28	736 520 864,16
CONTRIBUTION TO CAPITAL	500 594 866,31	571 681 075,79	808 196 602,57
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE EXCLUDING VAT CAPEX	1 268 131 168,35	1 275 811 921,06	1 544 717 466,73
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - GRANTS AND TRANSFERS	496 247 040,22	567 133 249,70	803 439 576,48
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - EXTERNAL LOAN FUNDING		-	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - INTERNALLY FUNDED ASSETS	4 347 827,00	4 547 826,09	4 757 026,09
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	500 594 867	571 681 076	808 196 603
TOTAL BUDGET REVENUE	1 441 864 793,35	1 466 056 166,32	1 782 556 199,97
TOTAL BUDGET EXPENDITURE	1 268 131 169,27	1 275 811 921,06	1 544 717 466,73
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	173 733 624	190 244 245	237 838 733
EXTERNAL LOAN FUNDING		-	
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	173 733 624	190 244 245	237 838 733

The Municipality is largely dependent on government grants for its operations and the small portion is generated from service charges. The adjustment budget was tabled with budget funding plan which meant the municipality had to move to a funded position in the following financial year which is **2024/2025** as per National Treasury guidelines. The municipality budget is highlighted below which show the decrease of capital budget and decrease on operating budget.

The **2024/2025** final budget is **R1.441 billion**, which represent an increase of **R89.6 million** from the **2024/2025** tabled budgeted of **R1.352 billion**. This represents an increase of **6%**.

The surplus of **R173.7 million** result from **R75.8 million** VAT on capital grants, and **R97.9million** contribution to internally funded capital expenditure and the amount that is not allocated to expenditure but to be utilized to reduce the backlog of creditors.

It is important to highlight that this surplus is not cash available to be spent rather funds to be appropriated to turn the **2023/2024** unfunded adjusted budget situation around.

7.4.1.1 Operating Revenue

The **2024/2025** draft Operating Revenue budget is **R776.1 million**. This represents a decrease of **R47 million** or **6%** from **2023/2024** final budget of **R823.2 million**. This net decrease is largely attributed to changes in operating revenue.

Table 140: Operating Revenue

OPERATING REVENUE	BUDGET YEAR 2024/2025	CHANGES	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
Service charges - water revenue	68 294 247,35	-	68 294 247,35	71 435 782,73	74 721 828,73
Service charges - sanitation revenue	17 732 002,99	-	17 732 002,99	18 547 675,13	19 400 868,19
Rental of facilities and equipment	503 998,00	-	503 998,00	527 181,91	551 432,28
Interest earned - external investments	7 500 000,00	-	7 500 000,00	7 845 000,00	8 205 870,00
Interest earned - outstanding debtors	822 778,01	-	822 778,01	860 625,80	900 214,59
Fines, penalties and forfeits	1 466 870,62	-	1 466 870,62	1 534 346,67	1 604 926,62
Licences and permits	176 275,68	-	176 275,68	184 384,36	192 866,04
Transfers and subsidies	678 525 000,00	89 505 055,00	768 030 055,00	711 934 00,00	751 994 000,00
Other revenue	1 143 565,70	-	1 143 565,70	1 196 169,72	1 251 193,53
TOATL OPERATING REVENUE	776 164 738	89 505 055	865 669 793	814 065 166	858 823 200

The revenue budgets

An increase of 10% is proposed to be affected on Tariffs.

Water tariffs have been determined as follows:

Kiloliters	Percentage increase
0- 6kl	No Free basic water
6- 30kl	10%
30-40kl	10%
>40kl	10%

The assumed collection rate based on the current collection level and strategies in place to improve collection is expected to be 60% of billable revenue.

The **2024/2025** final Operating Revenue budget is **R865.7 million**. This represents an increase of **R89.7 million** or **12%** from **2024/2025** tabled budget of **R775.1 million**. This net increase is largely attributed to changes in operating revenue.

Service charges water has not changed from the tabled budget of **R68.3 million** in 2024/2025 financial year, The municipality has maintained the tariffs increase to be 10% as tabled budget.

The Equitable share has increased by **R38.5 million** from **R631.6 million** in **2023/2024** adjustment budget to **R670.1 million** in **2024/2025** budget.

The increase in operating grants results from the following changes that were not part of the tabled budget.

The grant from National Skills Fund amounting to **R88.2 million as per existing MOU,** The grant from Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority amounting to **R1.3 million and** which were not part of the **2024/2025 tabled** budget as per provincial gazette.

Service charges revenue for water and sanitation have not changed from tabled budget of **R86 million in 2024/2025** financial year. This results from the number of households to be metered as the municipality is planning to procure new meters.

Rental of facilities has remained the same as per 2024/2025 tabled budget **R503 thousands** in **2024/2025**, this is as per the existing lease agreement.

The municipality has also considered budgeting for the Fines, penalties and forfeits, licenses and permits i.e health fines, increase of illegal connections and reconnections fees.

7.4.1.2 Operating Expenditure Framework

The **2024/2025** draft Operating Expenditure budget is **R767.8 million**. This represents a decrease of **R57.3 million** or **7%** from **2023/2024** adjusted budget of **R825.2 million**. These were just movements within the budget, the only addition is on the salary bill. Municipality is in process of reviewing all contract employees.

In the **2023/2024** adjustment budget the municipality allocated **R200 thousand** for The KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute grant, **R98.3 million** for National Skills Fund grant and **R 1.13 million** for Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant which are not part of the **2024/2025** draft budget as per provincial gazette, these grants are the major contributors to decreased budgeted expenditure.

Table 141: Operating Expenditure

	BUDGET YEAR 2024/2025	CHANGES	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
Employee related costs	310 171 829	0,00	310 171 829	324 439 733	339 363 961
Remuneration of councillors	9 465 495	- 0,00	9 465 495	9 900 908	10 356 350
Debt impairment	6 000 000	-	6 000 000	6 276 000	6 564 696
Depreciation & asset impairment	91 314 533	-	91 314 533	95 515 001	99 908 691
Finance charges	7 013 197	-	7 013 197	7 335 804	7 673 251
Inventory consumed	40 526 000	14 850 000,00	25 676 000	26 857 096	28 092 522
Contracted services	156 027 561	46 430 085,00	202 457 646	113 058 571	118 259 265
Transfers and subsidies	3 600 000	- 1 500 000,00	2 100 000	2 196 600	2 297 644
Other expenditure	144 068 110	- 30 730 506,84	113 337 603	118 551 133	124 004 485
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	768 186 723,89	- 650 422	767 536 302,05	704 130 845,28	736 520 864,16

The **2024/2025** Final Operating Expenditure budget is **R767.5 million**. This represents a decrease of **R650 thousand** from **2024/2025** tabled budget of **R768.1 million**. These were just movements within the budget, the only addition is on the grants.

The municipality has added the **R88.2 million** for National Skills Fund grant as existing MOU. And **R 1.3 million** for Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority Grant which were not part of the **2024/2025** tabled budget as per provincial gazette, these grants are the major contributors to increased budgeted expenditure.

The municipality has also reduced some of the expenditure items not because they were overbudgeted but because the financial position of the municipality must be improved and the backlog of the liabilities has to be reduced.

7.4.1.3 Capital Expenditure Funding

The **2024/2025** Capital Expenditure budget is **R500.5 million** VAT exclusive. This represents decrease of **4.9 million** or from **2023/2024** adjusted budget of **R505.6 million**.

MFMA mSCOA circular number 13 requires that capital expenditure be budgeted VAT exclusive. VAT on capital grants amount to **R75.8 million**.

Table 142: Capital Expenditure & Funding

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE 2024-2025	ADJUSTED BUDGET YEAR 2023/2024	DRAFT BUDGET YEAR 2024/2025	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	220 445 216,96	225 688 695,65	220 722 692,65	237 266 086,96	258 812 173,92
REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	359 917 391,30	186 086 957,00	186 086 957,00	240 315 652,17	441 913 043,48
WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	82 608 695,65	86 956 521,00	86 956 521,00	86 956 521,00	100 000 000,00
RURAL ROAD ASSET MANAGEMENT GRANT	2 207 826,09	2 306 956,52	2 306 956,52	2 413 076,52	2 524 078,04
AIRPORT AVIATION GRANT	843 478,26	-		-	
INDONSA GRANT	457 391,30	173 913,04	173 913,04	181 913,04	190 281,04
ACCELERATED WATER INTERVENTION PROGRAM	1 257 300,84	-		-	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE - EXTERNAL LOAN FUNDING	86 956 521,74	-		-	
INTERNALLY FUNDED ASSETS	3 150 000,00	4 347 826,09	4 347 826,09	4 547 826,09	4 757 026,09
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	**757 843 822**	**505 560 869**	**500 594 866**	**571 681 076**	**808 196 603**

The municipality has made provision in the budget for backup generators in our purification and pump stations to cater for load shading. The amount set aside is R100 million.

7.4.2 Financial Position

Current assets amount to **R493.4 million** representing an increase of **R137.5 million** from **R355.9 million** in the adjusted budget, Non-Current assets amount to **R5.3 billion** representing a decrease of **R343.3 million** from **R5.6 billion** in the adjusted budget, Current Liabilities amount to **R453.3 million** from **R499 million** in the adjusted budget, Non – Current Liabilities amount to **R112.3 million** from **R132.3 million** in the adjusted budget, Accumulated surplus amount to **R5.2 billion** from **R5.3 billion** in the tabled budget.

Current liabilities amount to **R352.9 million**, this amount is significant and a cause for concern, urgent intervention is required. liabilities directly affect the funding position of the municipality.

Table 143: Financial Position

	BUDGET YEAR 2024/2025	CHANGES	FINAL BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET YEAR 2025/2026	BUDGET YEAR 2026/2027
Current Assets	493 465 950,00	118 803 090,00	612 269 00,00	889 394 810,00	1 218 568 069,00
Non-Current Assets	5 324 368 195,00	5 249 482,00	5 319 118 713,00	5 294 689 919,00	5 431 296 756,00
Current Liabilities	453 380 878,00	14 748 070,00	468 128 948,00	469 586 552,00	470 263 652,00
Non-Current Liabilities	112 320 331,00	42 157 089,00	154 477 420,00	144 383 695,00	135 129 311,00
Accumulated surplus	5 252 132 936,00	56 648 449,00	5 308 781 385,00	5 570 114 482,00	6 044 471 862,00

	5 252 132 936,00	56 648 449,00	5 308 781 385,00	5 570 114 482,00	6 044 471 862,00

7.4.2.1 Budgeted cashflows

The municipality has budgeted to generate total cash of **R1.4 billion**, this receipt is comprised of capital and operating grants, service charges collection, interest on investment and other revenue. The municipality has budgeted to pay **R1.29 billion**, operating expenditure payments is **R791.8 million,** and capital asset payments is **R500.5 million** vat exclusive. Repayment of loan and leases **R18 million**. The payment to suppliers and employees is VAT inclusive and Capital acquisition is VAT exclusive due to limitations from the system. The VAT refund expected is **R119.4 million.**

National Policy Key Imperatives

After the State of the Nation Address by the President and the Budget speech by the Minister of Finance key priorities were noted and became our policy imperative. National Treasury subsequently issued MFMA Circular No. 128 to give guidance on these imperatives.

There are key factors that have been taken into consideration in the compilation of the 2024/25 MTREF:

The general **inflationary outlook** and the impact on Municipality's residents and businesses

CPI Inflation	5.3%	**4.9%**	4.6%	4.6%

An increase of 10% is proposed to be affected on Tariffs.

The assumed collection rate based on the current collection level is expected to be **60%** of billable revenue.

Cost containment measures

Cost containment measures continue as our resolution. Hence the budget is largely informed by this. We continue to make it our practice, a call by the cost containment regulation to eliminate expenditures on the following: Travel, Conferences, Catering, Entertainment, social functions, telephones, and wasteful expenditure.

Budget related policies

The municipality in implementing this budget will rely mostly on its policies as being. reviewed for the financial year.

ANNEXURE 1: DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN & SECTOR PLAN 2024

ANNEXURE 2: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK & SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ANNEXURE 3: WSDP 2024

ANNEXURE 4: LED STRATEGY 2023

ANNEXURE 5: AUDIT ACTION PLAN 2024

ANNEXURE 6: SDBIP 2024-2025

ANNEXURE 7: INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2024

ANNEXURE 8: CEMETERY PLAN 2024

ANNEXURE 10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK & SEMP

ANNEXURE 11 Workplace Skills Plan 2024 & Annual Training Report 2022-23

ANNEXURE 12 ICT Governance Framework

ANNEXURE 13 ICT Strategy

ANNEXURE 14 Climate Change Response P Zululand District

ANNEXURE 15 Catalytic Projects

ANNEXURE 16 ZDM Water Conservation and Demand Management Strategy

ANNEXURE 17 Performance Management Framework

ANNEXURE 18 ZDM Audit and Performance Audit Committee Charter 2023-24

ANNEXURE 19 ZDM Risk Management Committee Charter 2023-24

ANNEXURE 20 Financial plan 2024-2025

ANNEXURE 21 Zululand Public Transport Plan

ANNEXURE 22 Customer Care Policy (Batho Pele Policy)

ANNEXURE 23 RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION POLICY

ANNEXURE 24 ZDM ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

ANNEXURE 25 Financial Recovery Plan

ANNEXURE 26 DRAFT HR STRATEGY ZDM 2024

ANNEXURE 27 RISK REGISTER

ANNEXURE 28 Portfolio Committee Members 2021-2026

ANNEXURE 29 ZDM_5 Year Reliability RWS Service Delivery Imp plan

ANNEXURE 30 ZDM Procurement Plan

ANNEXURE 31 Employment Equity Plan

ANNEXURE 32 Communication Polity

ANNEXURE 33 Fraud Prevention Policy

ANNEXURE 34 Public Participation Policy

ANNEXURE 35 SCM POLICY

ANNEXURE 36 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

ANNEXURE 37 INDIGENT POLICY & INDIGENT REGISTER

ANNEXURE 37 Draft IDP Advert 2024-2025