INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR 24-25 FY

Sundays River Valley Municipality

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



It is my great honor and appreciation to table the 2ND review of the 5-year Sundays River Valley Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP). As Council we adopted this 5 Year Strategic Plan in 2022 when we were democratically elected by our communities to represent them in this august Council of SRVM. Since then, a lot has been accomplished in bringing infrastructure projects and delivery of services to our communities. In the recent months we have also witnessed a relative stability in the Political and Executive Management at SRVM. Council have functioned relatively very well. The municipality have:

The following projects are implemented in the current financial year are ie:

- Upgrading of roads and stormwater Enon Beersheba
- Construction of multipurpose sport recreational facility in Nomathamsanqa in Addo
- Construction of Community Hall in Moses Mabhida
- Refurbishment of Enon Bersheba water borehole sanitation
- Infrastructure asset management
- Emergency flood repair at Vygie and Adams Street in Valencia
- Construction of roads and stormwater in Paterson
- Augmentation of the water reticulation network in Paterson
- Construction of Bilk water Reticulation on Molly Blackburn

The municipality has once again received an audit opinion and it is unacceptable and consequence management must be applied for any repetition of the above situation it cannot continue, I wish that we continue our unity of purpose in delivering quality services and driving transformation of people's lives in our community.

I table the 2024/25 Draft IDP/BUDGET Review to Council.

Mayor

MR S. Lucas

STATEMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a policy instrument guided by Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 for implementation by municipalities and its entities. At the heart of the IDP is the planning and execution of the needs of the local communities in an integrated fashion by all spheres of government.

As the Accounting Officer and on behalf of the Executive Management I present to Mayor and Council the second revie of the IDP. In the review we present both the accomplishment and challenges in the implementation of this 5-year Strategic Plan of the Sundays River Valley Municipality. We also present the plans for the 2024/25 financial year.

We complete the year with a relatively functional administrative and political machinery. We enter the new year while the world and our country are engulfed in loadshedding and Economic crisis. The loadshedding and Economic crisis had a fundamental impact on international and national economies and how municipalities plan and spend their resources and SRVM will be no exception.

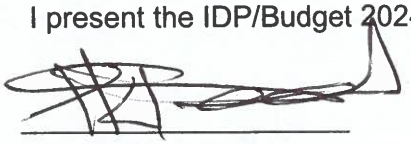
Key positions of Directors have all been filled including of the Municipal Manager the other critical position that has been filled is that of the Chief Internal Auditor, the vacant position of Manager Strategic Services which became vacant through retirement is in a process of being advertised. During the fourth quarter of the financial year, we are constituting the appointment of the Disciplinary board. Other oversight structures appointed is the Audit committee. The appointments to these key oversight structures of Council with an independent legal person.

One of the challenges faced by the Municipality is another disclaimer/ Audit opinion received from the Auditor General. This is the worse opinion to have been received on the Auditee. The above is an indictment to all of us as it is not the first adverse opinion to have been received.

As we present the IDP Review 2024/25, I also present 2024/25 Budget which was carefully crafted in a consultative way with internal stakeholders after receiving inputs from our external multi-stakeholder engagements. It is a budget that took into consideration the needs and the geography (wards) of the communities of SRVM.

The Operating and Capital Budget Allocations are informed by the available sources of revenue such as Internal Revenue Projections, Equitable Share and other various Grants as encapsulated in the 2024/25 Division of Revenue Act.

I present the IDP/Budget 2024/2025



MUNICIPAL MANAGER

MR. T KLAAS

Overview of the Municipality

Sundays River Valley Municipality undertook a process to review its IDP and the outcomes of consultations were that the vision, mission, values, and priorities of the municipality remain unchanged. The critical issue of Covid-19 is not a stand-alone priority, but it is a cross-cutting function that needs every individual to participate in preventing the spread of Covid-19 in our society.

Sundays River Valley Municipality (SRVM) is in the Eastern Cape and is one of the seven local municipalities in the Sarah Baartman District. It is a Category B municipality with a collective executive system combined with a ward participatory system established in terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 117. It is approximately 50km from Coega Industrial Zone in Nelson Mandela Bay Metro.

The municipality covers an area of 5995 KM². The municipality can boast its ecotourism and agricultural potential. The Addo Elephant National Park and its citrus production are two important drivers in the Sundays River Valley Municipality. The valley is characterized by harsh climate conditions, with summer temperatures rising in excess of 40°C. Rainfall is spread over the year and is between 250-500mm per annum.

The valley is characterized by wide, fertile flood plains and is associated with low-lying, land and steep, less fertile soil. The area outside the Sundays River includes the Paterson area, the coastal belt, and the west of Alexandria.

The main **Economic Sectors** are:

Community services, trade, finance, agriculture, transport, construction

Population Centers

The population of the municipality is concentrated mainly in the following towns.

1. **ADDO**
2. **KIRKWOOD**
3. **PATERSON**

The political and administrative seat of the SRVM is situated in the town of Kirkwood. 23 Middle Street Kirkwood6120; Tel: 042 230 7770; Website: www.srvm.co.za

VISION

A people centered Municipality providing efficient and effective services to communities.

MISSION

To deliver effective, efficient services in an accountable and transparent manner and to create an inclusive, safe, sustainable socio-economic environment for improved quality of life.

VALUES

- ✓ ACCOUNTABILITY
- ✓ TRANSPARENCY
- ✓ INTEGRITY & HONESTY
- ✓ COMMUNITY ORIENTATED

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa** outlines the type of local government needed in the context of a developmental state. Sections 152 and 153 of the constitution prescribe that local government should be in charge of the development process and municipal planning and describe the following objects of local government:

- ➢ To ensure the sustainable provision of services.
- ➢ To provide democratic and accountable government for all communities.
- ➢ To promote social and economic development.
- ➢ To promote a safe and healthy environment.
- ➢ To give priority to the basic needs of communities; and
- ➢ To encourage involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government.

To give effect to the above mandate, the Municipality has approved the following development priority areas:

1. **Provision of Infrastructure and Basic Services.**
2. **Local Economic Development.**
3. **Community and Social Services.**
4. **Institutional Transformation and Organizational Development.**
5. **Good Governance and Public Participation.**
6. **Financial Viability and Management.**


Sarah Baartman
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Sundays River Valley
MUNICIPALITY
Blue Crane Route LM
Dr Beyer's Naude LM
Makana LM
Ndlambe LM
Nelson Mandela Bay Metro
Kou-Kamma LM
Kouga LM
Sundays River Valley LM
Klipplaat
Glencoe
Suurberg
Bellevue
Enon
Coerney
Paterson
Bluecliff
Sunland
Nomathamsanqa
Addo
Towns
Minor Towns
National Roads
Secondary Roads
Railway Line
WardNo
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Sunday's River Valley Boundary
Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality
0 5 10 20 Kilometers

1. Chapter One – Preparation Phase

1.1. IDP OVERVIEW

The first and second generation of IDPs (2001 – 2006 and 2006 – 2011) focused on laying the foundation for systematic eradication of service backlogs. During the third generation of IDPs numerous challenges and weaknesses were experienced and identified in municipal IDPs. Of critical importance were:

- Poor alignment of municipal priorities, programmes, and plans with that of National and Provincial Governments
- Weak alignment between IDPs, municipal budgets and Service delivery and Budget Implementation Plans
- The inability of many municipalities to plan for services for which they are not directly responsible (e.g. safety and security, health and education)
- Lack of public participation in the development of service delivery master (sector) plans
- The absence of long-range planning in municipalities outside metros and secondary cities

The fourth generation IDPs (2016-2027) focused mainly on responding to new and emerging policy imperatives.

The fifth generation IDPs (2022-2026) focuses mainly on the implementation of policy imperatives.

1.2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The primary policy and legislative developments guiding the development of IDPs include:

- The National Development Plan
- The basic to basics programme for municipalities (2014)
- The Integrated Urban Development Framework.
- The development of Built Environment Performance Plans by metropolitan municipalities
- The District Development Model (2019)

Legislative developments include:

- Spatial Land Use Development Framework Act No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)
- National Land Transport Act No. 5 of 2009
- Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)'s Draft Planning Framework Bill.

On the International front, important developments include the following:

- The African Union Launched Africa 2063 in 2014.
- sustainable Goals replaced the Millennium Development Goals

- National Urban Agenda; and
- The Paris Accord Addressing Climate Change

The **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa** outlines the type of local government needed in the context of a developmental state. Sections 152 and 153 of the constitution prescribe that local government should be in charge of the development process and municipal planning and describe the following objects of local government:

- To ensure the sustainable provision of services.
- To provide democratic and accountable government for all communities.
- To promote social and economic development.
- To promote a safe and healthy environment.
- To give priority to the basic needs of communities; and
- To encourage involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government.

The **Municipal Systems Act (MSA) Act 32 of 2000** requires municipalities to develop Integrated Development Plans which should be single, inclusive, and strategic in nature. The IDP of a municipality will guide development within the council's area of jurisdiction once adopted and the IDP should also be reviewed annually. In addition, the Act also stipulates the IDP process to be followed and the components to be included.

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) requires that a Municipal Council:

(a) Must review its integrated development plan –

I. *Annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4; and*

II. *To the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and*

(b) *May amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.*

Section 21 (1) of the **Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) (Act 56 of 2003) says that** the Mayor of a municipality must –

(a) *Co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget-related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible.*

(b) *At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for –*

(i) The preparation, tabling, and approval of the annual budget.

(ii) The annual review of –

- *the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and*

- *the budget-related policies.*

(iii) The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget-related policies; and

(iv) *Any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in sub-paragraphs (i), (ii) and (iii)*

Section 21(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act **states** that, when preparing the annual budget, the Mayor of a municipality must:

- *take into account the municipality's Integrated Development Plan.*
- *take all reasonable steps to ensure that the municipality revises the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the MSA, taking into account realistic revenue and expenditure projections for future years.*
- *take into account the national budget, the relevant provincial budget, the national government's fiscal and macro-economic policy, the annual Division of Revenue Act and any agreements reached in the Budget Forum.*

THE DRAFTING OF SRVM INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The IDP document represents the strategic plan of the SRVM that guides and informs all planning and allocations of resources for the five-year period, 2022-26. It is informed by National and Provincial Governments priorities.

1.3 **Guiding Parameters Policy Framework**

Over and above the legislative context, there are National, Provincial and District guiding policies and frameworks that exist, which the Sundays River Valley Municipality needs to take cognisance of. The guiding policies and frameworks of each sphere of government are invariably interlinked in their objective to attain sustainable development, the primary components of which are highlighted below.

The sustainable development goals.

The sustainable development goals were replaced by millennium development goals. The Millennium Development Goals and targets stem from the Millennium Declaration by 189 countries in 2000 to work towards achieving economic and social development priorities which were subsequently termed Millennium Development Goals. These came to an end in 2015. Seventeen sustainable development goals have been put together for the next fifteen years to 2030.

South Africa is a signatory to that agreement. The SDG's have been embraced by Government and are aligned with the Medium-Term Strategic Framework, which outlines national government development priorities. The SRVM will consider the 17 sustainable development goals in its development agenda.

FOURTEEN (14) GOVERNMENT OUTCOMES:

In 2014, the Ministry of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation updated and presented 14 Outcomes that reflect government's delivery and implementation plans for the MTSF priorities up to 2019.

1. Improved quality of basic education
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans
3. All people in South Africa are and feel safe
4. Decent employment through inclusive economic 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 and sustainable rural communities with food security for al
8. Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life.
9. A responsive, accountable, effective, and efficient developmental local government system.
10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and continually enhanced.
11. create the better South Africa and contribute to a better and safer Africa and world.
12. An efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair, and inclusive citizenship
13. An inclusive and responsive social protection system
14. Nation building and social cohesion.

Of the 14 Outcomes, Outcome 9 holds relevance to District and Local Municipalities as a mechanism to formalize 'A Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system'.

Outcome 9 identifies 5 Sub Outcomes

Sub-outcome 1: Members of society have sustainable and reliable access to basic services

Sub-outcome 2: Intergovernmental and democratic governance arrangements for a functional system of cooperative governance and participatory democracy strengthened

Sub-outcome 3: Sound financial and administrative management

Sub-outcome 4: Promotion of social and economic development

Sub-outcome 5: Local public employment programmes expanded through the Community Works Programme

National Policy Directive – The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

The NSDP, as developed by the Office of the Presidency, is an indicative tool for development planning in government. Furthermore, the spatial guidelines as contained within the NSDP are increasingly being recognised as tools to:

- Coordinate government action and alignment
- Maximise overall social and economic impact of government development spending
- Provide a rigorous base for interpreting strategic direction

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The National Development Plan sets out firm proposals to solve the country's problems and to deepen the engagement of all South Africans from all walks of life in building the future. Focus on people's capabilities is at the centre of the plan. These include education, skills, decent accommodation, nutrition, safe communities, social security, transport, and job opportunities.

PROVINCIAL PLANNING PRIORITIES - Eastern Cape Vision 2030

The provincial vision and long-term plan are intended to mobilize all citizens and sectors of the Eastern Cape around a common vision. It sets the development agenda and priorities for the next 15 years (2015-2030), building on the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) of 2004-2014.

The plan addresses the following priorities:

- Redistributive, inclusive, and spatially equitable economic development and growth
- Quality Health
- Education, Training & Innovation
- Institutional Capabilities

This set of priorities gives rise to the following five goals of the Vision 2030 PDP:

- Goal 1: A growing, inclusive and equitable economy which seeks to ensure a larger and more efficient provincial economy; more employment; and reduced inequalities of income and wealth.
- Goal 2: A healthy population through an improved health care system for the Eastern Cape.
- Goal 3: An educated, innovative citizenry. This goal seeks to ensure that people are empowered to define their identity, are capable of sustaining their livelihoods, live healthy lives and raise healthy families, develop a just society and economy, and play an effective role in the politics and governance of their communities and nation.
- Goal 4: Vibrant communities. This goal seeks to generate a shift from the focus on state driven quantitative housing delivery that has trumped the need for people to make own decisions, build their own livable places and transform spatial patterns as basis for vibrant and unified communities.

- Goal 5: Capable, conscientious, and accountable institutions. This goal seeks to build capable, resilient, and accountable institutions to enable and champion rapid inclusive development.

The Provincial Medium-Term strategic framework Priorities (P-MTSF)

These have been reorganized and the sequence is now:
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 Safer Communities
Priority 7: A Better African and a Better World

The District Development Model (DDM)

The DDM is anchored on the development of the One Plan. It is an intergovernmental plan that outlines a common vision and desired future outcomes in each district and metro space. The DDM sets out a long-term strategic framework (25-30 years) to guide investment and delivery in each of the 52 district and metropolitan spaces in the country. Furthermore, the One Plan is formulated jointly by all three spheres of government through a series of collaborative intergovernmental planning sessions.

The One Plan is a long-term vision of the district area of impact and common understanding of goal and objectives among stakeholders in the district. The IDP on the other hand determines how the long-term vision, goals and objectives contribute towards addressing the challenges at a local level by directing actions and interventions towards the vision.
SRVM projects captured in the District Development Model are reflected under the projects section.

THE STATE OF THE NATION AND PROVINCE ADREESS

Key messages

REFLECTIONS ON THE 30 YEARS OF FREEDOM AND DEMOCRACY	"This SONA takes place in the 30th year of our democracy. On 27 April 1994, millions of South Africans cast their ballot in a democratic election, many for the first time in their lives. That momentous day was the culmination of centuries of struggle, the Struggle to liberate our people from suffering and oppression, from dispossession and exploitation, from poverty and inequality.	"This is the beginning of a new era. We have moved from an era of pessimism, division, limited opportunities, turmoil and conflict. We are starting a new era of hope, reconciliation and nation-building." "It is this dream, of a free and united people, that is woven into our democratic Constitution. "It is this Constitution that has guided our collective efforts over the last three

	"As we stood in the long, winding queues to vote, we turned to one another and spoke of our joy and sometimes with tears running down our cheeks. We embraced friends and strangers alike, encouraged by a sense of a common future that we were about to determine for our country with our vote. We placed into those ballot boxes not just a vote, but a dream of the country we wanted to build. "It was the dream of a South Africa that, in every sense, belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity. The world watched as Nelson Mandela, the father of our nation, cast his vote in Inanda in KwaZulu-Natal; the land of uShaka, a hero whose name echoes across the ages; the birthplace of John Langalibalele Dube, the first President of the ANC, which united the African people; and the home of Chief Albert Luthuli, the first African Nobel Peace Prize Laureate. "In many ways, his voting in Inanda at the place where John Langalibalele Dube is buried, was symbolic because through casting his vote there, he was reporting back to the first President of the ANC on how far the Struggle had been prosecuted. "After casting his ballot, Madiba said:	decades to fundamentally change our country for the better, and it must stand at the centre of the work we do now to build a better life for all."
ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LAST THREE DECADES	Over the last three decades, government has been on a journey, striving together to achieve a new society – a national democratic society. Government has cast off the tyranny of apartheid and built a democratic state based on the will of the people. It has established strong institutions to protect the fundamental freedoms and human rights of all people. Government has transformed the lives of millions of South Africans, providing the necessities of life and creating opportunities that never existed before. It has enabled adiverse economy whose minerals, agricultural products and manufactured goods reach every corner of the world, while	

	creating jobs in South Africa.
EXTERNAL FACTORS	"There have been times when events beyond our borders have held back our progress. The global financial crisis of 2007 and 2008 brought to an end, a decade of strong growth and faster job creation. "More recently, the Russia-Ukraine conflict has contributed to rising prices of fuel, food and other goods across the world – and has, as a result, made life more difficult for all South Africans."
EFFECTS OF STATE CAPTURE	"There have also been times when events at home have shaken the foundations of our constitutional democracy. Perhaps the greatest damage was caused during the era of state capture. "For a decade, individuals at the highest levels of the State conspired with private individuals to take over and repurpose state-owned companies, law-enforcement agencies and other public institutions. "In some cases, these activities were enabled by local and multinational companies. Billions of rands that were meant to meet the needs of ordinary South Africans were stolen. "Confidence in our country was badly eroded. Public institutions were severely weakened. The effects of state capture continue to be felt across society, from the shortage of freight locomotives to crumbling public services, from the poor performance of our power stations to failed development projects. "But South Africans, including many honest and dedicated public officials, fought back and worked together to defeat state capture. Even then, attempts to thwart the country's recovery continued."
FAILED INSURRECTION	"We recall with great anguish the events of July 2021, when individuals loyal to their own interests sought to provoke a popular insurrection, leading to a tragic loss of life and widespread destruction. Again, they were unsuccessful. "These efforts to undo the hard-won gains of our freedom failed because the people of South Africa stood firm, together, in defence of our Constitution and its promise of a better life for all."
DEALING WITH COVID-19	"It was the same determination that enabled the country to endure the devastation of COVID-19, the worst global pandemic in over a century. More than 100 000 South Africans lost their lives to the disease and two million people lost their jobs. "Yet, it would have been far worse if we had not acted together as one to stop the spread of the virus, to support our health workers, to protect the most vulnerable, and to roll out an unprecedented vaccination programme. We were able to unite society around a common effort to save lives and livelihoods."
GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE (GBVF)	Another major challenge government has to address is GBVF, which it characterised as the second pandemic. Government has introduced laws and directed more resources to prosecuting perpetrators, providing better support to survivors, and promoting women's economic empowerment.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE	In recent years, South Africa has had to confront the effects of climate change. The country has had devastating wildfires in the Western Cape, destructive floods in KwaZulu-Natal, unbearable heatwaves in the Northern Cape, persistent drought in the Eastern Cape, and intense storms in Gauteng.
CREATING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT	Government has taken steps to address the youth unemployment challenge. Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, it launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus. Through this programme, government has created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities. Through the stimulus, government has placed more than one million school assistants in 23 000 schools, providing participants with valuable work experience while improving learning outcomes. Through the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, government established SAYouth.mobi as a zero-rated platform for unemployed young people to access opportunities for learning and earning. Over 4.3 million young people are now engaged on the network and 1.6 million have so far secured opportunities. The NYDA has played a key role in assisting a number of young people to start their own businesses.
WORKPLACE EQUALITY	From the depths of deprivation and inequality, government has worked over 30 years to ensure that all South Africans have an equal chance to prosper. It is not enough to recognise the injustices of the past; we need to correct them. Government has introduced laws and undertaken programmes to enable black South Africans and women to advance in the workplace, to become owners and managers, to acquire land and build up assets. The proportion of jobs in executive management held by black people increased almost five-fold between 1996 and 2016.
RESTORING INSTITUTIONS AND REBUILDING THE ECONOMY	One of the overriding challenges this administration had to deal with when it took office was state capture and corruption. Government's first priority was to put a decisive stop to state capture, to dismantle the criminal networks within the state and to ensure that perpetrators faced justice. Government had to do that so that it could restore institutions and rebuild the economy. It appointed capable people with integrity to head law-enforcement agencies, government departments, security services and state companies, often through an independent and transparent processes. The credibility and efficiency of a number of institutions like the South African Revenue Service (SARS) have been restored and their performance improved.
COMBATING CORRUPTION AND OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	Government set up the Investigating Directorate as a specialised and multidisciplinary unit within the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) to investigate corruption and other serious crimes. Freezing orders of R14 billion have been granted to the NPA's Asset Forfeiture Unit for state capture-related cases, and around R8.6 billion in corrupt proceeds have been returned to the state. A restored

	and revitalised SARS has collected R4.8 billion in unpaid taxes as a result of evidence presented at the Commission, while the Special Investigating Unit has instituted civil litigation to the value of R64 billion. Government has taken steps, including through new legislation, to strengthen the country's ability to prevent money laundering and fraud and secure its removal from the "grey list" of the Financial Action Task Force. With the assistance of business, government has set up a digital forensic capability to support the NPA Investigating Directorate, which in due course will be expanded to support law enforcement more broadly. Legislation is currently before Parliament to establish the Investigating Directorate as a permanent entity with full investigating powers. But there is much more work to be done to eradicate corruption completely. Based on the recommendations of the National Anti-Corruption Advisory Council, we are determined to introduce further measures to strengthen our anti-corruption agencies, protect whistle-blowers, regulate lobbying and prevent the undue influence of public representatives in procurement.
REVIVAL OF THE ECONOMY	Over the past five years, government has worked to revive the economy from a decade of stagnation and protect it from both domestic and global shocks. Government has made progress. The economy is today three times larger than it was 30 years ago
JOB CREATION	The number of South Africans in employment increased from eight million in 1994 to over 16.7 million now. Over the last two years, the number of jobs being created has been increasing every quarter, and we now have more people in employment than before the pandemic. Yet, our unemployment rate is the highest it has ever been. Even as employment is growing, more people are entering the job market each year than jobs are being created.
ECONOMY AND INVESTMENT	Government has laid a foundation for growth through far-reaching economic reforms, an ambitious investment drive, and an infrastructure programme that is starting to yield results. Companies continue to invest, thousands of hectares of farmland are being planted, new factories are being opened and production is being expanded. Government is on track to resolve the most important constraints on economic growth by stabilising energy supply and fixing the logistics system. As these obstacles are removed, the true potential of the economy is unleashed.
INTERVENTIONS TO END LOAD-SHEDDING	Government has set out a clear plan to end load-shedding, which it has been implementing with a single-minded focus through the National Energy Crisis Committee. Government has delivered on its commitments to bring substantial new power through private investment on to the grid, which is already helping to reduce load-shedding. Last year, government implemented a major debt relief package, which will enable Eskom to make investments in maintenance and transmission infrastructure and ensure its sustainability going forward. Since government revived its renewable energy programme five years ago, it has connected more than 2 500

	megawatts of solar and wind power to the grid with three times this amount already in procurement or construction. Through tax incentives and financial support, government has more than doubled the amount of rooftop solar capacity installed across the country in just the past year. Government has implemented sweeping regulatory reforms to enable private investment in electricity generation, with more than 120 new private energy projects now in development. These phenomenal developments are driving the restructuring of the electricity sector in line with what many other economies have done to increase competitiveness and bring down prices. To fast-track this process, government will enable private investment in transmission infrastructure through a variety of innovative investment models. Last year, government tabled the Electricity Regulation Amendment Bill to support the restructuring of Eskom and establish a competitive electricity market. As government undertakes these reforms, it is positioning the economy for future growth in a world shaped by climate change and a revolution in green technologies. In the last three years, South Africa has seen an increase in extreme weather events, often with disastrous consequences. This is why government is implementing a Just Energy Transition, not only to reduce carbon emissions and fight climate change, but to create growth and jobs for its own people. Government will undertake this transition at a pace, scale and cost that the country can afford and in a manner that ensures energy security. With the abundance of solar, wind and mineral resources, government is going to create thousands of jobs in renewable energy, green hydrogen, green steel, electric vehicles and other green products. The Northern Cape, with its optimal solar conditions, has already attracted billions of rands in investment.
PROMOTING A GREEN ECONOMY	Government is going to set up a Special Economic Zone in the Boegoebaai port to drive investment in green energy. There is a great deal of interest from the private sector to participate in the boom that will be generated green hydrogen energy projects. Government has decided to support electric vehicle manufacturing in South Africa to grow the automotive sector, which provides good jobs to thousands of workers. It has decided to give special focus to regions like Mpumalanga to enable the creation of new industries, new economic opportunities and sustainable jobs. And in the past year, government has increased the financing pledges for the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan from around R170 billion to almost R240 billion.
CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE FUND	To address the persistent effects of global warming, which manifest themselves through persistent floods, fires and droughts, government has decided to establish a Climate Change Response Fund. This will bring together all spheres of government and the private sector in a collaborative effort to build our resilience and respond to the impacts of climate change.

IMPROVING FREIGHT LOGISTICS	To deal with severe inefficiencies in the freight logistics system, government is taking action to improve the ports and rail network and restore them to world-class standards. Government has set out a clear roadmap to stabilise the performance of Transnet and reform the logistics system. Working closely with business and labour, government has established dedicated teams to turn around five strategic corridors that transport goods for export purposes. The number of ships waiting to berth at the Port of Durban – which has experienced severe congestion in recent months – has reduced from more than 60 ships in mid-November to just 12 ships at the end of January. Transnet has appointed an international terminal operator to help expand and improve its largest terminal at the Port of Durban. Government is overhauling the freight rail system by allowing private rail operators to access the rail network. With the current conflict in the Middle East affecting shipping traffic through the Suez Canal, South Africa is well positioned to offer bunkering services for ships that will be rerouted via its shores.
ACCESS TO BROADBAND AND THE INTERNET	Government completed the auction of broadband spectrum after more than a decade of delays, resulting in new investment, lower data costs and improved network reach and quality. These reforms have a profound impact in a society in which access to the Internet has risen dramatically over the last decade. Less than half of all households had internet access in 2011, compared to 79% of households in 2022."
VISA SYSTEM	Just this week, government published new regulations to reform the visa system, which will make it easier to attract the skills that the economy needs and create a dynamic ecosystem for innovation and entrepreneurship.
INVESTMENT	Government raised R1.5 trillion in new investment commitments through five South Africa Investment Conferences, of which over R500 billion has already flowed into the economy.
SUPPORT FOR THE MINING SECTOR	To support growth in the mining sector, we are moving ahead with the modernisation of our mining rights licensing system and are launching an exploration fund to support emerging miners and exploit new mineral deposits. Through this, mining, which was the bedrock on which the South African economy was built, will once again become a sunrise industry. Participation of previously disadvantaged black people is increasing. Black ownership stands at approximately 39% when compared with 2% in 2004.
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	Investment in infrastructure is gaining momentum. New and innovative funding mechanisms will be used to increase construction of infrastructure.
IMPROVING WATER SUPPLY	The Department of Water and Sanitation aims to enhance water resource management by initiating infrastructure projects to secure water supply and diversifying water sources to reduce dependence on surface water. Bulk water projects are under construction across the country to improve water supply to

	millions of residents in villages, towns and cities. In the Eastern Cape, the Msikaba and Mtentu bridges are beginning to rise over the landscape and will be among the highest in Africa once complete. The steel used for part of the project is fabricated in Mpumalanga and the iron ore comes from the Northern Cape.
ROAD AND RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE	In the past five years, the South African National Roads Agency Limited, which manages nearly 25 000 km of roads, has awarded more than 1 200 projects to the value of R120 billion.
LAND OWNERSHIP	As government grows the economy, it is making it more inclusive. Through redistribution, around 25% of farmland in the country is now owned by black South Africans, bringing it closer to achieving the target of 30% by 2030.
SUPPORT FOR BLACK INDUSTRIALISTS	In the last five years, government has supported around 1 000 black industrialists with funding and other forms of support. These black-owned firms employ more than 90 000 workers and contribute many billions of rands to the economy. At the same time, about 200 000 more workers obtained ownership of shares in the companies they work, bringing the total worker ownership in companies in the South African economy to well over half a million workers. This trend continues to grow as more and more companies realise that it is beneficial to their operation that their workers should have a stake in the businesses they work for. The reforms that government has initiated and the work that is underway will enable it to end load-shedding, to improve the logistics system, to achieve water security and ultimately to create jobs.
IMPROVED EDUCATION	One of the worst injustices of apartheid was the manner in which education was used as a tool to perpetuate inequality. Over the last 30 years, government has sought to use education as a tool to create equality. Basic education outcomes are steadily improving across a range of measures. The latest matric pass rate, at 82.9%, is the highest ever. And with each new year, learners from no-fee schools are accounting for more and more of the bachelor passes achieved. At the same time, fewer learners are dropping out of school. Government has increased funding for poor and working-class students in universities and TVET significantly over the past five years. Over the next five years, government will focus its attention on expanding access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) and improving early grade reading, where we are already beginning to see progress. Moving ECD to the Department of Basic Education (DBE) was one of the most important decisions as we were now able to devote more resources to ECD and ensure that through cooperative governance various departments of government get involved in ECD augmented by the DBE.
POVERTY ALLEVIATION	Government's policies and programmes have, over the course of 30 years, lifted millions of people out of dire poverty. Today, fewer South Africans go hungry and fewer live in poverty. In 1993, South Africa faced a significant poverty challenge,

	with 71.1% of its population living in poverty. However, under the democratic government, there has been a consistent decline in these numbers. By 2010, the poverty rate had dropped to 60.9%, and it continued to decrease, reaching 55.5 % in 2020, as reported by the World Bank. This progress has been made possible by extensive support to those in society who need it most. Five years ago, government introduced a further measure to tackle poverty by introducing National Minimum Wage as envisaged in the Freedom Charter. The decision by key role players, being business and labour and communities to introduce the minimum wage immediately, raised the wages of over six million workers. In the midst of the pandemic, government introduced the special Social Relief of Distress Grant, which currently reaches some nine million unemployed people every month. Government has seen the benefits of this grant and will extend it and improve it as the next step towards income support for the unemployed. These grants and subsidies do much more than give people what they need to live. They are an investment in the future. Social assistance has been shown to increase school enrolment and attendance, lower drop-out rates, and improve the pass rate.
IMPROVED LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHCARE	South Africans are living longer than ever before. Life expectancy has increased from 54 years in 2003 to 65 years in 2023. Maternal and infant deaths have declined dramatically. Government has built more hospitals and clinics, especially in poor areas, providing better quality care to more South Africans. Today, 95% of persons diagnosed with HIV know their status, 79% of those receive antiretroviral treatment, and 93% of those are virally suppressed. New HIV infections among young people have declined significantly. And yet, while the health system has had a great impact on people's lives, government is working to improve both the quality of healthcare and equality of access The National Health Insurance (NHI) will provide free healthcare at the point of care for all South Africans, whether in public or private health facilities. Government plans to incrementally implement the NHI, dealing with issues like health system financing, the health workforce, medical products, vaccines and technologies, and health information systems.
FORMAL HOUSING AND CLEAN DRINKING WATER	One of the most visible, impactful and meaningful achievements in the first three decades of freedom has been in providing homes to the people. Today, nearly nine out of every 10 households live in a formal dwelling. Where there were once shacks and mud houses, there are now homes of brick and mortar. These are homes with water to drink and to wash with, homes with electricity for lighting and cooking. At the end of apartheid, only six out of 10 people had access to clean drinking water. Today, that figure has increased to nearly nine out of 10 South Africans.
IMPROVING MUNICIPALITIES	For services to be delivered, local government has to work. Too many municipalities are failing on governance, financial and service-delivery measures. These constraints affect every aspect of peoples' daily lives. Government has started the implementation of a number of measures to address this problem by

	providing support to local government, including professionalising the civil service and ensuring that people with the right skills are appointed to key positions. The Presidency, National Treasury and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs are working together to enhance technical capacity in local government and to improve planning, coordination and fiscal oversight. Through the Presidential izimbizo that have been held across the country, government has seen how the District Development Model (DDM) has brought together all spheres of government and key stakeholders to address the service delivery challenges in communities. The DDM has proven to be an effective instrument to enhance cooperative governance and collaboration. Government will continue to broaden and deepen this process.
TACKLING CRIME	Tackling crime and insecurity is a key priority. South Africans deserve to be safe and to feel safe, to walk freely and without fear in their neighbourhoods and public spaces. During this administration, government focused on equipping law-enforcement agencies, which had been systematically weakened, to do their work effectively. Government has strengthened the ranks of the police through the recruitment of 20 000 police officers over the last two years and another 10 000 in the year to come. An extra 5 000 police officers have been deployed to Public Order Policing.
FIGHT AGAINST GBVF	Together with civil society, government has developed the National Strategic Plan on GBVF, together with civil society, as a society wide response to this pandemic. Around R21 billion was dedicated over the medium term to the implementation of the six pillars of the plan, including the economic empowerment of women. New laws were introduced to strengthen the response of the criminal justice system to GBV and provide better support to survivors of such violence. Government's ultimate goal is to end GBV altogether by mobilising all of society. As part of this, government supports the call for a pledge that men in South Africa are invited to take to demonstrate their personal commitment to ending this scourge. Women are also in the process of developing their own pledge. "We still have a long way to go to build safer communities, prevent violent crime and protect our infrastructure.

State of province address (SOPA) by Premier Hon.Lubabalo Mabuyane ,22 February 2024.

Advancing social transformation	Honourable Speaker, when we came into office in 2019, we were tasked by the people of the Eastern Cape to do 7 things, that could help us build the Eastern Cape want. One of those tasks was to improve the performance of our education system. 30 years ago, our province faced a major challenge in terms of its education outcomes. Our matric pass rate was at 56,8% in 1994. In response to this problem, successive administrations have focused on improving our teaching and learning environment. We sustained investments in core education infrastructure by building schools, providing scholar transport, school nutrition, quality teacher training, deployment of technological solutions and the early delivery of learning and teaching material. As a testament to the As a testament to the success of these efforts, the Matric Pass rate in the Eastern Cape has been on a rapid increase since 2019. With a partial decline in 2020 and 2021, we have been registering a 4% increase in the pass rate year-on-year. Accordingly, we have reached the 80% mark for the first time since 1994 by achieving an 81.4% pass rate in 2023. Between now and 2030, we need an estimated amount of R8 billion every year to bring all schools in our province to a conducive state for teaching and learning. But our current school infrastructure budget is R1.6 billion a year.
A Healthier Eastern Cape	Fellow citizens, our philosophy of a better life for all is about building human capabilities to attain a life standard that is both productive and long. Implied in this, is the need to promote access to healthcare and encouraging healthy lifestyles. In this regard, we have worked tirelessly to improve the health profile of our province. We have seen a decline in new HIV infections and increased access to antiretroviral therapy. The plan going forward is to initiate newly diagnosed patients on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ARVs) by 2025. We renewed our focus on non-communicable diseases, as mortality rates from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases pose a serious threat to the lives of our people. The proof of our work in the 30 years of democracy is there for everyone to see. We built a brand-new Cecelia Makhiwane Hospital in Buffalo City Municipality and Siphethu Hospital in Alfred Nzo, Khotsong TB Hospital. Meje Community Health Centre. Flagstaff Community Health Centre. While we take pride in our successes, we remain mindful of the challenges in our health system. Since 2019, we have delivered 312 ambulances to our healthcare facilities to improve response times to emergencies. More will be delivered this year.

Human Shelter	Honourable Speaker, we worked tirelessly over the past 30 years to provide houses and housing subsidies to a large number of our people. As a result, Eastern Cape households who reside in formal dwellings significantly increased from 48% in 1996 to 83.6% in 2022. We upgraded 115 informal settlements benefiting 57,000 households in the past five years. A good example of our work on upgrading informal settlements is the Dacower Informal Settlement in Mdantsane, which we completely transformed into a formal housing settlement. We also built 24,000 houses in the past five years. As a result, families in urban and rural areas now have proper shelter over their heads. I was in Kartberg late last year to hand over keys to brand-new houses we built for 180 families who were displaced from a farm
Building Safer Communities	Over the past five years, 16,000 people, were arrested for sexual offences. More than 12,400 of those people were convicted. We are doubling our efforts to defeat the scourge of GBVF-related crimes. Similarly, we are not taking lightly the violence and discrimination against the LGTQIA+ community. More than 2000 people were arrested for stock theft with 700 convicted in the past five years. To combat the scourge of stock theft we will be rolling out the Livestock Identification and Traceability System in villages and farms that are prone to stock theft. We have seen a surge in crimes such as cable theft, tempering with water systems, hijacking of trucks, and interruption of construction projects. We have asked the national government to consider reinforcing the police to protect major construction sites. Furthermore, we are responding to the troubling trend of gun violence that is threatening the safety and security of communities in the province. So far 3000 stolen, lost, or illegal firearms have been recovered in our province only in the past three years. We strengthened the capacity of the police by hiring 3,400 police officers. We urge our communities to embrace the police officers and to collaborate with them to push back against crime.
Comprehensive Social Security	Honourable Speaker, whilst the levels of malnutrition remain high, there has been a drop in the fatality rate due to Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) from 11.8% in 2017 to 7% in 2022. We attribute this drop to inter-sectoral collaboration between the government and relevant stakeholders to tackle child malnutrition. However, we have noted concerns raised by the South African Human Rights Commission in their recent report on Child Malnutrition and the Right to Food. As an intervention to address the concerns raised in the Human Rights Commission report, we are investing R60 million to support 30,000 vulnerable households in Anti-Poverty sites. We must say that since 1994 government has continued implementing processes in the fight against poverty. These include the Child Support Grants (CSG) which benefit more than 2 million children, and the school nutrition which we have expanded to two meals a day. We have also supplied more than 100,000 families with food parcels.

Transforming the economic to serve the people	Our economy is still not growing at the rate we want, to create enough jobs. As a result, many people of working age remain unemployed. Poverty remains a lived experience of many families, despite the government's expanded social relief interventions. Our economic situation has not been helped by challenges of energy supply, the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, and geopolitical conflicts we had to contend with in the past 5 years. In the past three years, the Eastern Cape economy recovered to pre- COVID-19 pandemic growth levels. Our GDP was R362 billion in 2019. It took a knock in 2020 and 2021 due to COVID-19 but recovered to R365 billion in 2022. At the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, we established a Jobs Fund to protect jobs threatened by the subdued economic climate. We protected 6000 jobs by supporting 202 companies that were on the brink of retrenching workers. The unemployment rate in the Eastern Cape has been on a consistent decline from 45.8 % in the third quarter of 2020 to 38.8 % in the third quarter of 2023. Together with our private sector partners, we created 246,000 permanent jobs for our people in the same period. In addition, government created more than 400,000 work opportunities through the Expanded Public Works Programme. Having said that, we note with concern the job losses reported by Stats SA two days ago for the last quarter of 2023. This is a setback, but we remain resolute in implementing our economic recovery plan to reduce unemployment. The investors we attracted injected a combined R173 billion into our provincial economy to open new business operations and expansion of existing operations. This means businesses will continue to hire more people and invest more money into our economy. In short, this is a sign of a better tomorrow.
Pillars of the Eastern Cape Economy	Traditionally, the strength of our provincial economy lies in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing sector created 16,900 jobs for our people. Most of those jobs were created by the automotive industry. We are grateful to all the captains of the auto industry who are with us today, for making business decisions that favour our province. In the past five years, our Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), Mercedes Benz South Africa, Volkswagen Group Africa, Isuzu, and Ford collectively invested over R22 billion for plant expansions to continue producing high-end quality vehicles that are mostly built for the export market. We have now added the Stellantis Group to our OEM family. The Stellantis Group is injecting a massive R3 billion into the Eastern Cape economy. The impact of that investment will be felt by the 1500 new employees who will be hired to produce cars in a new factory that will be built in Gqeberha this year. This is one of the reasons we say we are making seamless progress in building the Eastern Cape we want.

Re-industrialization	The last five years have seen significant growth with the ELIDZ signing 24 investors with an investment value of R5,7 billion. Whilst the bulk of these industries have been in the automotive, agro-processing, and general manufacturing sectors, the trajectory of the renewable energy sector investment has been phenomenal in the last five years. Bushveld Electrolyte is operational, and Thezilanga is getting ready to turn the sod in Ntaba Zuko (Berlin) for a 50MW photovoltaic solar plant. Most exciting, however, has been the growth in export- oriented manufacturing in ELIDZ which exported over R3 billion worth of products in a period of 12 months. As a result, we established Coega in 1999 and ELIDZ in 2004. Both Special Economic Zones host a combined 83 businesses, employing 14000 people. That is seamless progress in building the Eastern Cape we want.
Industrial Parks	Manufacturing is happening in our 5 Industrial Parks, which are in Dimbaza, Fort Jackon, Vulindlela, Butterworth, and Komani. Since 2019 we have invested R495 million for infrastructure upgrades in these parks to make them more attractive to investors. These industrial parks are spaces where black industrialists such as Chemin Chemical Technology Incubator based in Fort Jackson Industrial Park thrive. More than 2000 people are employed in our industrial parks.
Agricultural industry	We identified agriculture as a potential growth sector, and we have been proven right. The first good news we wish to share about the agricultural sector is that it created 38,600 jobs in the past 4 years. It has been our goal to create a new cohort of black commercial farmers, but we faced the challenge of a lack of productive land. As a result, since 1994 we have distributed a total of 561,000 hectares of land to our people. We have gone big on providing farmers with animals to improve the quality of their livestock. More than 1,400 livestock which include cows, sheep, and goats were delivered to our communities benefiting 163 livestock enterprises. This year, we plan to distribute about 800 various breeds of livestock to farms owned by youth, women, and persons with disabilities. Our agricultural sector has shown resilience and was the only sector that grew during the COVID-19 period. The commercial provincial agricultural income has grown significantly in the last 15 years with the highest growth recorded between 2007 and 2017 where the income grew from R5,6 billion to R27 billion.
Tourism industry	Like other sectors of our economy, our tourism and hospitality sector were hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic because people could not travel. That affected tourism establishments and their employees immensely. The government stepped up to the plate by offering relief packages which benefited 484 tourism businesses. The impact of that relief package is that tourism businesses covered their loss of income. The good news we are bringing to the people of our province is that the tourism and hospitality sector has since recovered. We have achieved significant growth.

	In 2019 we had 2,1 million domestic trips undertaken into the province and this grew to 5.8 million in 2022. The impact of these domestic tourist numbers has translated into a substantial GDP contribution that exceeded R8 billion. We must highlight though that we are not doing as well as we should in attracting international tourists to our province. The main reason for this is that we are a long-haul destination for international tourists. Going forward we will ensure that The King Dawid Stuurman Airport lives up to its international airport status. We remain unwavering in our commitment to conservation management. Between 2019 and 2023, 40 rhinos have been moved into our custodianship. It is this performance record that has earned our province R65 million from the World Bank to fund other conservation programmes in Great Fish Nature Reserve and Addo Elephant Park.
Retail and Trade Sector	The retail and trade sector is growing in leaps and bounds in our province. In the past four years, this sector created 31,000 jobs. Our goal is to forge deeper partnerships with supermarket groups in retail, to continue building warehouses and distribution centres across the province. This will help us to integrate local communities into the retail sector value chain.
Creative sector	A sector that is emerging in our province is the creative sector. Our province is slowly proving itself as a destination for film production. Since 2018, we invested R39 million in 25 film projects. The impact of our investment is that the film projects have attracted an investment revenue of R499 million rands into our province, creating employment for over 8,400 people – mostly the youth and benefitting a total of 690 small businesses.

Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)	In our province, we have a Local Economic Development Procurement Framework which directs the government to spend 50 % of its budget on Eastern Cape-based service providers because they create jobs locally. As we speak the provincial procurement spend on Eastern Cape-based service providers is at 54.4%. We are a government that sees its business sector as a partner for development. In the past five years, the government provided business loans to over 500 small enterprises.
Interventions for Youth Development	Research findings tell us that in our province unemployment mostly affects young people particularly the youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training. When we started this term, we were not happy with the investment footprint of Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs) in our province. That has all changed because 13 SETAs have trained more than 29,000 young people through various skills programmes in the past three years. Young people have been equipped with skills of the future in automotive assembly, renewable energy, digital forensics, and cloud computing. In the coming month of April, we will be launching the Mer SETA Mega Skills Project which will benefit more than 10,000 young people.

	The disability sector should be happy to hear that of the 8000 young people trained, 700 are youth with disabilities. Speaker, government has made and will continue making interventions to curb youth unemployment. The Presidential Youth Employment Initiative alone created 172,000 jobs in our province for young people who worked as education assistants and reading champions in our schools.
Economic Enablers	we need to pay special attention to our economic enablers which are government-mandated activities. Our investment in infrastructure is important for economic growth and job creation. The construction sector has created 15 600 jobs in our province in the past four years. In the past five years, the national road agency committed R28.5 billion for road construction projects in all our Districts and Metros. We plan to build 36 bridges under the Welisizwe Bridges Programme. The construction of the first 19 rural bailey bridges in Alfred Nzo, OR Tambo and Amathole Districts has started and will be completed within the next six months. This will be followed by the construction of 17 additional bridges in Joe Gqabi and Chris Hani.
Rail is also an important part of our logistics infrastructure.	Our ports are the biggest instrument for attracting investors in the province. We are reaping the rewards of the Capex investment allocated by Transnet over 7 years for infrastructure development projects in the Ports of East London, Gqeberha, and Ngqura. Our ports are also vital for our agricultural exports. The good news for our farming community in the Sundays River Valley is that the Mediterranean Shipping Company announced it is launching an additional direct export cargo service from the Port of Ngqura to Northern Europe. We have also implemented Regional Bulk Water and Sanitation infrastructure projects, with 18 completed and 14 under construction. We extended the Nooitgadaagt treatment plant by 70 megalitres per day and now it delivers 210 megalitres per day giving relief to residents of Nelson Mandela Metro. All of this good work indicates that access to clean drinking water is no longer a dream but a lived reality for our people. We will work with municipalities to ramp up the reticulation of water going forward to ensure more communities have access. We welcome the publishing of the gazette by the Minister of Water and Sanitation, which enabled the extension of the area of operation of Amatola Water to the whole province. As we all know sanitation is dignity, our province recorded the greatest improvement in the number of households with access to sanitation in South Africa with an increase from 58.3% to 91.7%. Energy supply has come into sharp focus in the recent past, with load-shedding taking centre stage. The Eastern Cape is developing over 11,400 megawatts of Wind, Solar, Battery Storage and Gas to Power projects that have initiated or finalized environmental impact assessments.

	Without the development of new transmission lines and grid network capacity, we will not be able to wheel into the grid the 11,400 megawatts of potential capacity. In recognition of this constraint, Eskom has developed an updated Transmission Grid Development Plan for the period 2023 to 2032. The most important investment in this regard is the upgrade of the Gamma Grass ridge transmission line which stretches from Gqeberha to the Northern Cape. Through the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP) government has connected electricity to 112,000 households including school and clinics in the past five years.
Strengthening governance and public institutions	Let us now deal with issues of governance because we have sought to create an effective, efficient, and accountable state in the past five years. In 2011, none of our departments obtained a clean audit outcome. However, in 2022/23, eight departments obtained clean audit outcomes. Again in 2011, none of our public entities obtained a clean audit outcome but in 2022/23, seven public entities had clean audit outcomes. We reduced municipalities with disclaimers from 17 in 2011 to 3 in 2022/23. This achievement is important in restoring public trust and has been made possible through the implementation of audit improvement plans in line with the Auditor General's recommendations. We have also ramped up efforts to clamp down on conflict-of- interest matters. The SIU referred 164 affected officials to the NPA and 58 for disciplinary action within their institutions. Illegal contracts worth more than R200 million were set aside. There have been positive outcomes of investigations that have led to consequence management measures, such as criminal convictions, demotions, and dismissals of officials implicated in fraud and corruption. For quite some time our municipalities had challenges in infrastructure delivery. Last year, we announced a Risk-Adjusted Strategy to help municipalities develop the capacity for speedy delivery of infrastructure projects and prevent poor expenditure. For the first time this year in the history of our province, 28 municipalities have spent more than the set threshold of 60%, of their infrastructure grant thus making all 28 municipalities eligible for additional funding. I appeal to the municipalities to use the additional funding prudently to improve internal roads, clean communities and improve other services they offer to residents. In the remaining period of this term, government will increase the tempo in implementing all the planned programs and projects aimed at growing the economy and improving service delivery in our province.

The Provincial Budget

economic outlook	South Africa is part of the global community, and its economy is therefore affected by global activities. Despite the improved global outlook for 2024, South Africa's near-term growth remains hamstrung by lower commodity prices and structural constraints. The Eastern Cape economic growth for full 2023 is estimated at 0.7 per cent, with forecasts of 1.5 per cent and 1.7 per cent for 2024 and 2025, respectively. We are concerned by the rise in unemployment rate to 41.9 per cent in Quarter 4 of 2023, after a sustained drop from 45.8 per cent to 38.8 percent between 2020 and 2023.
fiscal outlook and strategy	In the 2024/25 financial year, transfers from national government amount to R92.8 billion, which is made up of Provincial Equitable Share (PES) allocations of R78 billion and conditional grants allocations of R14.7 billion. We are pleased with the increase in conditional grants from the 2023/24 revised estimates of R13.8 billion to R14.7 billion in 2024/25, with the major increases seen in the Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant, National Tertiary Service Grant, Health Facility Revitalisation Grant, and Education Infrastructure Grant. Total provincial payments amount to *R95.4 billion* and include funding for provincial priorities mainly to address Education and Health budget pressures as well as an economic development intervention for the inclusive economic growth. This results in a deficit of R2.5 billion in 2024/25. The province will use the R1.7 billion of its own receipts and take R802.1 million from its reserves to finance the deficit. As part of our fiscal strategy, the province continues with the implementation of the findings and recommendations of the own revenue research study that was conducted for new sources of revenue as well as efficiencies of the existing revenue sources. These revenue sources will contribute an additional R34.3 million in 2024/25, increasing to R50.8 million in 2025/26 and R59.5 million in 2026/27.
efforts to sustain economic recovery and inspire growth	The EC Province has attracted investment inflows totalling 173 billion since 2019. These investments cover various sectors that are significant to the economy of the province, providing much needed jobs for the people of the Eastern Cape.
Leveraging Provincial Economic	In the current year, the East London Industrial Development Zone (ELIDZ) has reported a R20.3 billion pipeline investment value. There are more than 5 600 potential employment opportunities expected from the pipeline investments. We appreciate the support given to these SEZs by the Department of Trade, Industry and

Assets for Local Industrializati on	Competition (DTIC). Since 2019/20, DTIC has transferred a total of R298.8 million for top structures to settle or expand operations for several investor companies in the ELIDZ. The provincial government was able to reinforce with a total of R538.6 million between 2020/21 and 2023/24 financial years to cover operational costs at the Zone. For the 2024 MTEF, a total of R294.2 million will be allocated to ELIDZ to fund their operational activities for investment attraction into the province. We are excited by the R3 billion investment by Stellantis Group to build a state-of-the-art car manufacturing plant at Coega SEZ. This investment will bring a lot of business and job opportunities in the province considering that localisation of automotive parts is estimated at 30%, and the plant is expected to be completed by 2025. The +$5 billion Green Ammonia Project in the Coega SEZ is another source of joy for the province. The investment is expected to produce an anticipated 950 000 tons of green hydrogen and ammonia per annum when fully operational by the end of 2028 For the Stellantis investment project, DTIC committed R950 million for 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years, for the construction of top structures. The Provincial government is also set aside a total of R65 million over the 2024 MTEF period to cover the operational costs at the SEZ. Efforts to establish Wild Coast SEZ in Mthatha are gaining traction. It is currently operating as an Industrial Park as we await feedback from Minister Patel on our application for SEZ designation of the Zone following the investment pipeline of R1.7 billion that has been secured. We are allocating R21 million for 2024/25 and R55.9 million over the 2024 MTEF to Coega Development Corporation for operationalisation of the Wild Coast Industrial Park.
Auto Industry	The industry employs about 55 000 people and hosts about 118 world class component suppliers, with a combined investment revenue of R22 billion put into our economy by Mercedes Benz South Africa, Volkswagen, Isuzu, and Ford in the last five years. We are delighted to note that the operationalisation of the R11.2 billion by BIAC SA and IDC has started. To date, IDC has invested R1.2 billion with BAIC SA investing R2.7 billion in phase one of the project. The Stellantis Group is the latest to join our shores with an investment of R3 billion, a feat that solidifies the Eastern Cape as the hub of the automotive sector.
Agricultural Production	Over the 6th administration, the government invested an amount. of R11.5 billion, mainly to fund the Agricultural Producer Support, Veterinary Services, and Agricultural Education and Training programmes. We are investing R7.7 billion

and Agro-processing	over the 2024 Medium- Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) to DRDAR, of which R2.4 billion has been allocated for 2024/25 financial year, to support initiatives contained in the Agriculture and Agro-Processing Master Plan
film industry	The R39 million worth of financial support that government injected to the industry in the current term of administration, through the Film Investment Fund, has positioned the Eastern Cape province as a preferred destination for hosting local, national and international film productions. For 2024/25 and 2025/26 financial years, the provincial government is allocating R24 million to ECDC to fund, support and revitalize the film industry.
support to small business	Provincial departments spent a total of R76.7 billion on goods and services, with R46.8 billion spent on the Eastern Cape based suppliers. Of the R46.8 billion, R38.8 billion was spent on MSMEs, with Eastern Cape MSMEs benefiting to the tune of over R21.7 billion. Provincial government allocated, R100 million to the Economic Development Fund at ECDC during 2022/23 financial year. Thus far, R81 million has been allocated to six approved programmes, with the balance being rolled over to the 24/25 fiscal period. The fund has been able to leverage external funding participation in the six funded programmes from the private sector to the value of R78 million. Through these programmes, 685 jobs have been created; and a combined total of 196 MSMEs, and rural enterprises have benefited thus far. The provincial government has for the 2024/25 financial year allocated R30 million for the continuation of the Fund, with eight more programmes expected to be supported. We have earmarked eight private sector institutions to augment the funding, which should include at least one commercial bank. We note the difference the Isiqalo Youth fund continues to make by creating an enabling environment for young entrepreneurs to thrive. We have allocated R70 million over the 2024 MTEF for the continuation of Isiqalo Youth Fund. The LRED fund at the Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism has been allocated an amount of R13.6 million in 2024/25 and R37.3 million over the 2024 MTEF, to support small businesses in the province. Over the 2022/23 financial year, the provincial government allocated R25 million to the Agri Blended Finance Scheme at Eastern Cape Rural Development Agency (ECRDA) as an incentive to provide financial loan and non-financial support to emerging farmers, social enterprises, and small businesses in the province. To date, a total of 16 farmers were approved to the value of R15.2 million.

Support to Youth Programmes	In the investments we have made to the education sector between 2020/21 and 2023/24, an amount of R75.2 billion was specifically allocated to youth education. For 2024 MTEF, we have set aside an amount of R63.485 billion for youth education as a point of emphasis, this province has invested in youth employment in the following programmes: • An amount of R4 billion spent through the Presidential Youth Employment Initiative between 2020/21 and 2023/24. • A total of R105.1 million has been spent from 2021/22 to 2023/24 on Accelerated Professional and Trade Competencies Development Programme (APTCOD) aimed at developing artisans and professional skills in the province. An additional of R167 million has been allocated over the 2024 MTEF to continue with the APTCOD as well as artisans. • An amount of R9.2 billion was spent on Interns, Learnerships and Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) from 2020/21 to 2023/24 with a total of 73 144 youth employed. A total of R5.9 billion has been allocated for 35 439 youth to be employed over the 2024 MTEF
supporting the delivery of economic infrastructure	Logistics Infrastructure With the investment of R8 billion so far, we note and appreciate the great work and progress made in strategic road infrastructure implemented by SANRAL in the province. These include the N2 Wild Coast Road Construction, including Msikaba and Mtentu bridges, the upgrading of the R63 section between Fort Beaufort and Alice, the upgrading the R67 from Swart Kei River to Komani, the construction of the N2 Breidbach and Belstone interchanges, the N2 Ndabakazi interchange and road upgrades in N2 to Makhanda. These and other projects have had massive financial and jobs benefits for the ordinary citizens and small businesses of our province. We are aware that SANRAL is planning to spend R60 billion on roads projects here in the Eastern Cape in the next five years, and we are looking forward to that.Total budget for the Department of Transport is R5.7 billion in 2024/25 financial year and R16.6 billion over the 2024 MTEF.
enhancing reforms to support procurement and infrastructure delivery	between 2020/21 and 2023/24, we invested over R153.2 billion to the Department of Education to transform the sector, including addressing education infrastructure challenges, ensuring that Leaner Teacher Support Material is provided, and that School Nutrition Programme continues to feed our children at schools. The modern schools that MEC for Education keeps on unveiling and the ever-improving matric outcomes are clear returns of the investments that this government has been making to the sector.

To continue with the good work that we have been doing, we are allocating a total amount of R132.3 billion to the Department of Education over the 2024 MTEF, of which R42.4 billion is allocated for 2024/25.

An amount of R5.6 billion is allocated for Education Infrastructure Grant over the 2024 MTEF, to further develop school infrastructure. The grant has increased by an amount of R65.7 million in 2024/25 from an amount of R1.7 billion to R1.8 billion, while the National School Nutrition Programme Grant increased by R27.2 million from R1.7 billion to R1.7 billion.

The Scholar Transport Programme is another critical vehicle to accessing quality learning, especially for rural learners. Through this programme, provincial government ensures that deserving learners from quintile 1 and 3 schools who live within a 5-kilometre radius to areas of learning are provided with safe and reliable scholar transport services.

Over the 2024 MTEF, a total of R2.2 billion has been allocated to the Department of Transport for the provision of scholar transport, with R725 million allocated for 2024/25 financial year. The two departments involved in this programme must improve on governance and efficiency in terms of providing credible data in the number of kilometers of roads and routes, as well as the capacity of vehicles.

To develop our children holistically and lay a groundwork for lifelong learning, a R3.6 billion has been allocated for the rollout of the Early Childhood Development Programme (ECD) over the 2024 MTEF. The programme supports around 86 814 children between the ages of 0 – 4 years in the province. The final adjustments to the Department of Education's baseline include an additional amount of R1.1billion in 2024/25 financial year and R3.5 billion over the 2024 MTEF to cover the carry-through cost of the public service wage bill.

For the Department of Health, we invested over R112 billion between 2020/21 and 2023/24 for provision of medicines at hospitals and clinics, appointment of doctors and nurses, building of state-of-the-art hospitals, and ultimately improving the health profile of the Eastern Cape. For 2024 MTEF, we are allocating R93 billion over the 2024 MTEF to the Department of Health to continue with these services, of which R30.1 billion is allocated for 2024/25 financial. There have been notable improvements in their grant allocations. The National Tertiary Services Grant increased by an amount of R107.7 million in 2024/25 from an amount of R1.1 billion to R1.2 billion, while the Health Facility Revitalisation Grant increased by R72.9 million from R716.9 million to R789.9 million. The District Health Programmes Grant is kept at the baseline allocation of R3 billion. Final adjustments to the department's baseline include an additional amount of R598 million in 2024/25 and R1.8 billion over the 2024 MTEF for wage agreement.

As such, we invested R10.9 billion to Social Development between 2020/21 and 2023/24 to transform our society by building conscious and capable citizens through the provision of integrated developmental social services, with families at the core of social change. To continue with these services, we are allocating R9.2 billion to Social Development over the medium term, with R2.9 billion of that amount allocated in 2024/25 financial year. For provision of descent housing to the poor and marginalised, government invested R9 billion to the Department of Human Settlements between 2020/21 and 2023/24. We are allocating R2.3 billion in 2024/25 and R6.9 billion over the 2024 MTEF to build more descent housing units for the needy. An amount of R1.5 billion is set aside for the Human Settlements Development Grant, while R361.4 is for the Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant.

DSRC has been allocated R3.2 billion over the medium term for development of sport, to provide support to the creative industry and to support library functions at municipalities. Community Safety has been allocated R433.9 million over the medium term to respond to crime and Gender Based Violence and Femicide in the province.

In this regard, the Department of Cooperate Governance and Traditional Affairs is allocated R3.4 billion over the medium term to provide support to municipalities, kingdoms, and traditional councils.

We have also allocated an amount of R705.4 million in 2024/25 and R2 billion over the 2024 MTEF to Provincial Legislature to perform their oversight function on the work that is done by provincial government.

The Office of the Premier has been allocated over R1 billion in 2024/25 and R3.3 billion over the 2024 MTEF to fund amongst others, integrated youth development, provincial ICT programme, the monitoring and evaluation programme and human resource management.

We have allocated an amount of R478.2 million in 2024/25 and R1.5 billion over the 2024 MTEF to Provincial Treasury to continue to support provincial departments and municipalities to ensure sound financial and resource management.

The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure has been allocated R2.6 billion in 2024/25 financial year and R7.9 billion over the 2024 MTEF, mainly to improve the infrastructure delivery capacity of provincial government. The department is a nerve centre for infrastructure planning, coordination, investment, and delivery for the Eastern Cape.

strengthening governance and accountability	it is vital that we consolidate the good progress we are seeing in audit outcomes to build the build the Eastern Cape we want. The government has made good governance a cornerstone of this democracy. As a key characteristic of good governance, accountability means that we reflect on the progress we are making in managing the state resources, using the audit outcomes, as a composite proxy of the many indicators that one can consider in measuring the maturity of the financial management. We are coming from an era where none of the provincial departments and entities had achieved clean audit opinions. Through enforcement of the audit improvement plan, improved from have moved from only five auditees that attained clean audit in 2019 to 15 clean audits in 2023, a clear testament that the current administration takes governance as vital cog of service delivery. We are observing a similar trend at the local government sphere. The disclaimers were reduced from an average of 4.8 in the 5th administration to an average of 3.5 in the 6th administration. There were a few clean audits in the 5th term compared to the 6th administration particularly on the last year of the previous term where there was only one clean audit whilst the 4th year of the current term registered 4 clean audits, and this trend has been maintained throughout the current term. Overall, MFMA Audit Outcomes improved over the current term, although a lot still needs to be done to improve weaknesses in the internal controls and financial management. Trends are showing steady improvement in conditional grants performance by both the province and municipalities, during the current term of administration. For the province, the under-expenditure on Conditional Grants has decreased from R641 million in 2019/20 to R309 million in 2022/23 financial year. Also funds that the province lost to the National Revenue fund on Conditional Grants decreased from R119.5 million in 2019/20 to R62.7 million in 2022/23 financial year. For municipalities, we had lost R3.3 billion to the National Revenue Fund between 2019/20 and 2022/23 through rollover and stopping process. We attributed that to external factors such as of COVID 19, the Russia Ukraine war and slow down on the macro-economy.

	However, an amount of R1.6 billion was reallocated back to the province in municipalities that are performing better. The unspent funds had reached R716.4 million in 2021/22 while stopped funds had reached R344.9 million in the same year. Through collaboration between the province and local government through engagements of MECs for Finance and CoGTA and Mayors, we have managed to reduce stopped and unspent funds. In 2022/23 financial year, the province returned R479.2 million and R52.6 million in unspent and stopped funds respectively. More pleasing are the reports that indicate that there will be no stopping of funds on Municipal Infrastructure Grant for 2023/24 as all municipalities have spent over 60% of their budget by December 2023. Of that amount, R658.5 million was allocated in 2023/24 to recover municipal infrastructure that was affected by disasters in the recent past. Speaker, the seven municipalities that have been supported to apply to participate in the Municipal Debt Relief Programme coordinated by the National Treasury have all been approved. The municipalities were supported due to huge ESKOM arrears totaling R2.9 billion as at 31 March 2023. The supported municipalities are Makana, Dr Beyers Naude, Amahlathi, Raymond Mhlaba, Walter Sisulu (WSLM), Enoch Mgijima and Inxuba Yethemba. The payment arrangement is over a period of three years, subject to meeting the conditions set out in MFMA Circular 124. They write off a third of the total debt each year over a period of three years. The Provincial Treasury and CoGTA must work together to monitor compliance with the conditions set out.
conclusion	The words of British broadcaster and former politician Nigel Farage explain our situation better, He says, “we shouldn’t measure everything in terms of GDP figures or economics. There is something called quality of life”. The quality of life of the people of South Africa and the Eastern Cape has improved as proven by STATS SA report of CENSUS 2022 The 7th term of administration awaits us. We amassed enough evidence to prove our ability and capability to change the lives of the people of the Eastern Cape. Let us work together towards consolidating the gains that we have achieved during this term to Build the Eastern Cape We Want. There is no new money, and therefore we must show continuity on the good things we have been doing and exercise financial prudence. If we unite in support of the fundamentals of this budget, we are destined to deliver to the next administration an Eastern Cape that has a strong economy, stable public finances and protected social wage.

Back to Basics (B2B)

Local government has been a primary site for the delivery of services in South Africa since 1994. Tremendous progress has been achieved in delivering water, electricity, sanitation and refuse removal at a local level. These rates of delivery are unprecedented in world-wide terms. It is therefore important to understand where we are, where we could be and what must still be done. Our goal is to improve the functioning of municipalities to better serve communities by getting the basics right through the Back-to-Basics Programme. The programme is about serving the people at the basic level through the five pillars:

- Good governance
- Public Participation: Putting people first.
- Basic Services: Creating conditions for decent living.
- Sound financial management.
- Building Capable Institutions and Administrations

1.3 IDP / BUDGET FRAMEWORK AND PROCESS PLAN 2024/2025

SRVM adopted an IDP/Budget Schedule and a Municipal Framework Plan. The linkage of the IDP and budget has become a legislative requirement. In brief the IDP/Budget Schedule outlines the timeframes of scheduled events/activities, coordinating structures involved in the process. The framework plan was adopted in August 2023 by council.

The Integrated Development Planning process is a process of consultation, participation, and information sharing. Stakeholder involvement is the cornerstone of the review and refinement of the IDP. The vision for improved quality of life can be achieved through partnership with stakeholders.

Section 23 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 requires municipalities to undertake developmentally orientated planning to ensure that it: -

- Strives to achieve the objectives of local government set out in Section 152 of the Constitution

Gives effect to its developmental duties as required by Section 153 of the constitution, and together with other organs of state contribute to the progressive realization of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution.

PROCESS FOR PLANNING, DRAFTING, ADOPTING AND REVIEW OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The process is explained in sections 27 – 34 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000. The district municipality is required to develop a framework plan after consultation with local municipalities in its area.

a) A framework plan binds both the district municipality and the local municipalities in the area of the district municipality, and must at least: -

b) Identify the plans and planning requirements binding in terms of national and provincial legislation on the district municipality and the local municipalities or any specific municipality.

c) Identify the matters to be included in the integrated development plans of the district municipality and the local municipalities that require alignment

d) Specify the principles to be applied and co-ordinate the approach to be adopted in terms of those matters; and

e) Determine procedures –

(i) For consultation between the district municipality and the local municipalities during the process of drafting their respective integrated development plans, and

(ii) To affect the essential amendments to the framework

Adoption of process

Section 28 states the following:

Each municipal council, 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 municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.

ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE IDP REVIEW

- Consideration of the updated IDP guidelines
- Comments received from assessment of the 2023/24 IDPs.
- Consideration and inclusion of any new information
- Areas requiring attention not addressed during the review of the IDP.
- Review and development of sector plans.
- Alignment of the national, provincial, district and local municipality's priorities
- Alignment of budgets and sector specific plans and programs of provincial sector departments government with district and local municipality plans
- Community priorities

ORGANISATIONAL ARRENGEMENTS

Council	**Approves the Process Plan and the IDP.**
Mayor	Decide on the Process Plan and to make firm recommendations to Council. Chair meetings of IDP Forum.
Municipal manager	The Municipal Manager is responsible for managing, monitoring, and implementing the overall IDP process, assisted by the Strategic Support Manager, IDP Assistant Manager, the IDP Steering committee, and officials. The terms of reference include: • Preparing the process plan.
Council	**Approves the Process Plan and the IDP.**
	• Undertaking the overall management and coordination of the planning process by: • Nominating persons in charge of participation and involvement of all different role-players. • Ensuring that the time frames are being adhered to. • Ensuring that the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements. • Ensuring that conditions for participation are provided. • Proper documentation of the results of the planning of the IDP document.
Directors	• Providing relevant technical, sector and financial information for analysis for determining priority issues. • Contributing technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of strategies and identification of projects. • Providing operational and capital budgetary information. • Being responsible for the preparation of project proposals, the integration of projects and sector programmes. • Being responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to the municipal council for approval and the MEC for local government for alignment.

IDP Steering Committee	The IDP Steering Committee of SRVM assists the Municipal Manager in guiding the IDP process. It comprised the following members: Municipal Manager and Directors IDP/PMS practitioner, Strategic Manager **The terms of reference of the IDP Steering Committee included the following:** • Providing terms of reference for the various planning activities. • Process and summarize documents and outputs. • Make content recommendations.
Council	**Approves the Process Plan and the IDP.**
	• Define the terms of reference for the IDP Representative Forum. • Inform the public about the establishment of the IDP Representative Forum. • Identify stakeholders to be part of the Forum in such a way that the public is well represented.
IDP Rep Forum	The IDP Representative Forum is chaired by the Executive Mayor as the organizational mechanism/platform for discussion, negotiation, and decision-making between stakeholders within the municipal area. **The terms of reference for this structure included:** • Represent the interests of constituents in the IDP process. • Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders and municipality. • Ensure communication between all the stakeholders' representatives. • Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process.

MECHANISMS FOR PARTICIPATION

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems act requires municipalities to involve communities and stakeholders in the IDP Review process. The SRVM will use the media (local newspaper), face book, WhatsApp, flyers, emails communication, loud-hailing, and word-of-mouth to inform stakeholders about the IDP Review.

IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

The IDP Representative Forum will be as inclusive as possible to accommodate stakeholders. In an effort to ensure maximum engagement, the SRVM has earmarked a series of meetings for stakeholder engagement.

IDP/Budget Roadshows

The Mayor of the Municipality will embark on roadshows in the eight (8) wards of the municipality to consult communities on the IDP and Budget of the Municipality.

Media

Notice will be placed on local newspapers and Municipal website to keep stakeholders informed on the approval and adoption of the IDP and Budget.

Council approval

The draft reviewed IDP and Budget will be submitted to Council for approval on the 31 May 2024 and the approved IDP and budget will be advertised in the Herald on the first week of June 2024.

1.4. MEC COMMENTS ON SRVM IDP 2024/2025

Table 2: MEC COMMENTS ON SRVM IDP 2024/2025

MEC COMMENTS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	REMEDIAL ACTION/ PLAN	TIME FRAME
• To develop land Audit and land invasion policy to enable better effective understanding and management of its space.	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Land audit was advertised in February 2024.	June 2024
• Municipality must develop. and approve Storm Water Management Plan.	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Storm water management plan was adopted in 2023/2024.	June 2024
• The municipality need to develop infrastructure maintenance plan for the municipalities to do proper asset management	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Infrastructure maintenance plan is in progress and has so far been consolidate that it encompasses all assets of Infrastructure. I.e., water services equipment maintenance plan, water plants both WTW and WWTW which will include activity plan as per the norms and standards of DWS.	June 2024
• The municipality must develop Rural Road Asset Management System (RRAMS)	Infrastructure Planning and Development	The Municipality is part of the shared services led by the Sarah Baartman District Municipality.	Approved in SBDM

• The municipality must establish a coordinated forum for roads and transport planning	Infrastructure Planning and Development	The Municipality will establish a roads and transport planning forum from July 2024	Long term
• The municipality must develop a budgeted trade and effluent policy	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Draft policy has been completed. Awaiting to be presented to Council for adoption.	June 2024
• The municipality must establish a waste management forum	Community Services	It on the process to established the WMF	June 2024
• The municipality must develop community safety plans and establish a safety forum	Community Services	The Municipality has established the safety forums	IDP doc
• The municipality must provide current statistics on electricity backlog.	Infrastructure Planning and development	The Municipality only has backlogs caused by infills. The municipality currently has 1500 shacks that need to be electrified.	Ongoing progress for 24/25

• The municipal IDP must reflect on alternative sources of renewable energy	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Non-available	Long term
• The municipality must reflect on national energy regulator of South Africa (NERSA) Licensing	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Employ Section 16.2 Occupational Health and safety Act of 1993 for Electricity services.	September 2024

MEC COMMENTS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	REMEDIAL ACTION/ PLAN	TIME FRAME
• There is no reflection of the ZYCP inclusive of electricity planning, nor indication of any provision for infrastructure reticulation or bulk infrastructure for electricity.	Infrastructure Planning and Development	Electricity master plan in place in 2016. The municipality only provides Electricity in Kirkwood town.	IDP doc
• Municipality must plan for provisioning of infrastructure reticulation or bulk infrastructure for electricity.	Infrastructure Planning and Development	SRVM has been implementing the infrastructure reticulation or bulk infrastructure for electricity in phases. SRVM is currently on phase 4.	IDP doc

• The municipality should develop a repairs and maintenance plan and budgeted for as per MFMA circular 51	All Departments	SALGA is assisting the Municipality in developing the Repairs and Maintenance Plan.	Community services
• The municipality must spend 100% of its capital budget	Budget and Treasury Office Infrastructure Planning and Development	Provide inputs into the institutional procurement plan Monitor expenditure through monthly reports (IYM tool)	30 June 2024
• The municipality must indicate whether it has a separate bank account for conditional grants	Budget and Treasury Office	All conditional grants are 100% funded and in separate bank accounts	Ongoing process
• The municipality must budget at least 8% for repairs and maintenance as per circular 51 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) no. 56 of 2003	Budget and Treasury Office	Currently due to budget constraints SRVM does not comply with this circular	Ongoing Process
• The municipality must service its creditors as per financial norms and standards	Budget and Treasury Office	Currently due to budget constraints SRVM does not comply with this circular	Ongoing process

• The municipal IDP must incorporate service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP) that reflects IDP priorities, SDBIP objectives, strategies, projects, budget allocation, targets, indicators in respect of each project and time frames	Budget and Treasury Office & Good governance	The SDBIP will be incorporated in the IDP for 24/25	June 2024
• The municipal must reflect the promulgation of the notice in terms Section 49 of Municipal Property Rates Act (MPRA), no.6 of 2024 for public inspection of the valuation roll	Budget and Treasury Office & Infrastructure Planning and Development	Valuation role to be published for 2024/25 financial year.	June 2024
• The municipality must publish the property valuation roll on its website	Budget Treasury Office	Valuation role to be published in the next financial year	2024
• The municipal IDP must indicate the existence of a functional contract management	Corporate Services & Budget and Treasury	The official is appointed already for contract management	Resolved

• The municipality must establish an indigent steering committees and maintain its functionality	Budget and Treasury Office	The indigent steering committee will be established in fourth quarter.	June 2024
• The municipality must develop a mechanism for business expansion, retention of existing businesses and attraction of further investment especially in townships	LED	The business expansion, retention and investment strategy will be incorporated in the LED Strategy that is currently under review. LED Stakeholders engagement to finalize the review of LED Strategy. COGTA is currently assisting the municipality in reviewing the strategy. SALGA to assist the municipality with the Investment profiling and strategy.	June 2024
• The municipal IDP must reflect on complaint management system	MM's Office	The Complaints are received through what's App and call received.	Ongoing progress
• The municipality must develop and adopt fraud prevention policy and plan	MM's Office	Fraud prevention policy it's a draft policy needs reviewed and adopted before the end of the financial year.	June 2024
• The municipality must indicate whether the council and its structures are convened according to the adopted council calendar	Corporate Services	Yes, there are sitting according to the Council calendar	Ongoing

• The municipality must prioritize the establishment of a legal service office/unit	Corporate Services	Legal services are outsourced to service provider.	Long Term
• The municipality must indicate critical and scarce skills that remains a challenge to the municipality	Corporate Services	The position of strategic Manager is advertised and will be appointed in the next financial year 2024/2025	July 2024
• The municipal IDP must reflect on compliance to occupation health and safety measures	Community Services		
• The municipal IDP must reflect on implementation of performance management system below Section 56 managers	MM's Office	The PMS will be cascaded to manager who report directly to section 56 Manager's, performance agreements are in place to be signed.	June 2024
• The municipal IDP must reflect on Information Communication and Technology (ICT) policy framework	Corporate Services	The ICT policy was developed and adopted in 2022 but it needs to be reviewed and adopted by the and of fourth quarter	June 2024

MEC COMMENTS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	REMEDIAL ACTION/ PLAN	TIME FRAME
	Development, BTO & Corporate		
• Municipality must spend 100% of their Grants (MIG, etc.)	Infrastructure Planning and Development	The Municipality implements according to RAS ((Risk Adjustment Strategy)	
• Must reflect on the recommendations of previous years IDP and include action plan.	All departments	The IDP reflects on the previous year IDP and action plans.	June 2024
• The municipality must develop a climate change response strategy or activities that respond to climate change.	Community Services and Safety	▪ Engage SBDM, SALGA on development of the Climate Change Strategy ▪ Develop a process map ▪ Facilitate stakeholder engagement / public participation ▪ Present draft strategy to relevant statutory bodies ▪ Facilitate Council adoption of the strategy	**Medium Term**
• The municipality must develop air quality management plan that is in line with the plan for	Community Services	▪ Develop a process map ▪ Request support in writing to DEDEAT, Sarah Baartman District Municipality, ▪ Coordinate drafting of the plan	**Medium term**

District, Province and National Frame work, and source assistance from DEDEAT for DEFF for the development of the plan.		▪ Consolidate inputs and ensure verification of alignment with District, Province and National Frame work. ▪ Facilitate stakeholder engagement / public participation ▪ Present draft strategy to relevant statutory bodies ▪ Facilitate Council adoption of the strategy	**Long term**
• Municipality must plan and budget for non-motorised Facilities	Community Services	Ensure provision of the non-motorised facilities in the IDP, Establish funding pockets, play an integral role in the design, construction, and maintenance thereof	Long term
• Municipality need to have an WMP as contemplated in Section 11of NEMA: Waste Act 59 of 2008, which needs to be approved by Council and the MEC.	Community Services	IWMP in place, Due to review in 2022 for 2023 implementation	Long term
• Municipality to indicate what are the waste management operational plans that are being implemented (waste services, management of waste disposal facilities, recycling, waste reporting waste management	Community Services	**Water services**- Weekly commercial and domestic refuse removal **Waste disposal facilities** – Operating 3 Landfill sites (Kirkwoord, Sunland and Paterson), All licensed but not fully compliant, budget shortages are the main cause of non-compliance. Municipality in the process of establishing a regional landfill site. **Recycling**- Waste collectors and recyclers structured but not formalized; Formalisation of waste recyclers, development of a	**Ongoing** **Short term** **Quarterly**

officers.			

		database thereof, included waste recycling in a bucket of projects in the Cleaner SRV Plan **Waste reporting** -All waste management matters are reported in all internal sessions, IGR Forums verbally and and/or written form, as well as Standing committees and Council **Waste Management officers** – No designated Waste management Officer, appointed to be done by the Mayor	**Short term**
• Municipality to establish functional Waste management unit and appoint designated waste management officer.	Community Services	Waste management Unit functional, skilled EPWP used to augment budget and staff shortages. Appointment of WMO in progress	**Short term**

• Municipality needs to develop and gazette waste management by-laws that comply with NEMWA No.59 of 2008.	Community Services	Start engagements with institutions of higher learning through IGR for Bylaws review at their Policy and Legal faculties Develop a process Map and incorporate all bylaws On completion, facilitate Council adoption and ensure implementation	Medium term
• The municipality is compelled by DMA amended Act 1b of 2015 to make provisions of Disaster. Management Plan.	Community Services	Fire Plan approved by Council on 29 March 2022 And Disaster Management Plan approved in 2021.	**Achieved**
• The municipality needs to adopt disaster management by-laws as soon as it can so that they can be implemented.	Community Services	Draft Bylaws in place, awaiting Council adoption at SBDM, LMs within the Sarah Baartman District use the same Bylaw.	Short term
The municipality should develop are pairs and maintenance plan and budgeted for as per MFMA circular 51	All Departments	Community services - Draft Facilities maintenance plan in place Engage internal stakeholders for effective allocation towards facilities maintenance through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant Facilitate Standing Committee noting and Council adoption	**Short term**
• The municipality must spend 100% of its capital budget	Community Services and Infrastructure Planning and Development, BTO & Corporate	Develop project plans Provide inputs into the institutional procurement plan Monitor expenditure through monthly reports (IYM tool)	Short term
• Municipality must reflect	Community	Disaster Recovery Plan is incorporated in the Disaster	**Achieved**

Disaster Recovery Plan and its implementation.	Services and Protection	Management Plan approved by District Municipality's Council (2021)	

Overall Rating

Level of Performance	Scores	Performance Descriptions	Required Action
Low	1 – 33%	Poor	Immediate and intensive intervention
Medium	34 – 66%	Satisfactory	Minimum Support Required
High	67 -100%	Good	Benchmarking
Comparative Rating Analysis Over Three-year Period			
KPAs	Ratings 2021/22 review	Ratings 2022/23 Review	Ratings 2023/24 Review
KPA 1 – Spatial Consideration	High	Medium	High
KPA 2 – Service Delivery and Infrastructure Planning	High	Medium	Medium
KPA 3 – Financial Planning and Budgets	High	High	Medium
KPA 4 – Local Economic Development	High	High	High
KPA 5 – Good Governance and Public Participation	High	High	High
KPA 6 – Institutional Arrangements	High	High	High
Overall Rating	High	High	High

Table 3: SRVM IDP 2023/2024 MEC's Overall Rating

1.5. Process of Reviewing the IDP

The municipality has produced an integrated timetable of activities which include the IDP, Budget, Performance Management, and annual reporting. The extract below is relevant to the IDP and budget processes. A detailed table of activities for reviewing the 2024/25 IDP, associated legislation and responsibility for each activity is as follows.

IDP/Budget Process plan progress Report

Deliverable /Activity	*Responsibility*	*July*				*August*				*September*			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Development of IDP Framework /Process Plan/Budget schedule	Strategic Services Manager												
1st IDP Steering Committee meeting	IDP/Budget/PMS Steering Committee												
Consultation with ward committees on the Framework Plan (IDP Coordinators)	Strategic Services Manager												
Council adopts IDP Framework Plan/Budget Schedule& Draft Annual Report 22/23	Council meeting												
Advertise IDP Framework/Process Plan/Budget Schedule at local municipal offices and on the SBDM website. **September 2023**													
Annual Performance Report and AFS submitted to AG.	Mayor												
Advertise IDP Framework/Process Plan/Budget Schedule placed in the local newspaper and local municipal offices and on the SBDM website.	Strategic Services Manager												
IDP /Budget Steering Committee meeting	IDP/Budget and PMS Steering Committee												
Consultation with stakeholders on the IDP Review process **REP FORUM**	Strategic Services Manager												
CBP roll – out in all 8 wards	IDP Managers												

Deliverable/Activity	Responsibility	October				November				December			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Community Based Planning roll-out in all 8 wards	IDP Managers												
Situational analysis – municipal wide analysis	Strategic Services Manager & Management												
IDP/Budget Steering Committee meeting to confirm priorities	IDP/Budget/PMS Steering Committee												
Consultation with District Municipality	Strategic Services Manager												
Review of objectives and strategies	Strategic Services Manager												
IDP/Budget Steering Committee meeting	IDP/Budget/PMS Steering Committee												
Compile Draft projects.	All Directorates												
Councill closes the Municipality or resers													

Deliverable /Activity	Responsibility	January				February				March			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Finalization of draft projects /alignment with budget	All directorates												
IDP/Budget Steering Committee meeting to consider first draft	IDP/Budget/PMS Steering Committee												
Mid-year Budget Engagement	Finance												
IDP/Budget Consultations	Mayor and ward councilors												
Tabling of Draft IDP/Budget and oversight report to Council	MPAC Chairperson &Council												

Deliverable /Activity	Responsibility	April				May				June			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Consultation with stakeholders. Sector alignment. **District Rep Forum**	Strategic Services Manager												
Stakeholder consultation on Draft IDP/Budget	Strategic Services Manager												
District IDP/Budget Representative Forum	Strategic Services Manager												
Draft Budget Engagement	Finance												
Refinement of Draft IDP/Budget	Strategic Services Manager; Finance												
IDP/Budget Steering Committee meeting to consider first draft	IDP/Budget/PMS Steering Committee												
Stakeholder consultation. IDP Rep Forum	IDP/Budget/PMS Steering Committee												
Council approves IDP and Budget	Council												
Publication of approved IDP/Budget on the website and local newspaper	Strategic Services Manager; Finance												

2. Chapter Two – Situational Analysis

2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.1.1. Introduction

The analysis section is the cornerstone of the IDP. It provides an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality. This session analyses the internal and external environmental trends and provides reliable information that may have a potential impact on the attainment of the municipality's mission and objectives. It focuses on the type of problems faced by the people of Sundays River Valley. The analysis considers people's perceptions of their problems, but also facts and figures. The analysis is structured according to the five (5) key performance areas which are premised by the demographic profile. The section is structured as follows:

- Demographic Profile
- Basic services and Infrastructure
- Local Economic Development
- Institutional Transformation and Organizational Development
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Financial Viability and Management

In order to properly plan for the development of the SRVM, it is critical to understand the needs of the Sunday's River Valley population, its relevant demographics as well as the anticipated trends in development for the 2024/25 financial year.

2.1.2. Description of the municipal area

Sundays River Valley Municipality is in the Eastern Cape and is one of the seven local municipalities in the Sarah Baartman District. It is a Category B municipality with a collective executive system combined with a ward participatory system established in terms of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 117.It is approximately 50km from Coega Industrial Zone in Nelson Mandela Bay Metro. The 40°C. Rainfall is spread over the year and is between 250-500mm per annum. The valley is characterized by wide, fertile flood plains and is associated with low-lying land and steep, less fertile soil. The area outside the Sundays River includes the Paterson area, the coastal belt, and the west of Alexandria.

2.1.3. Population Profile

The source used for data is accredited and has reference. Most of the data is recent. Following are the sources of data:

- Census 2022
- Stats SA 2016 Community Survey

- ECSECC 2016
- QUANTEC 2021
- Stats SA 2011

Demographic Information

	2022	2016	2011
Population	53 256	59 793	54 504
Age Structure			
Population under 15	24.1%	29.1%	26.7%
Population 15 to 64	70.3%	66.5%	68.0%
Population over 65	5.6%	4.3%	5.2%
Dependency Ratio			
Per 100 (15-64)	42.2	50.3	47.0
Sex Ratio			
Males per 100 females	96.5	108.7	103.8
Population Growth			
Per annum	-0.22%	2.10%	n/a
Labour Market			
Unemployment rate (official)	n/a	n/a	15.0%
Youth unemployment rate (official) 15-34	n/a	n/a	18.8%
Education (aged 20 +)			
No schooling	5.4%	5.8%	8.8%

	2022	2016	2011
Matric	n/a	15.5%	15.2%
Higher education	3.3%	1.5%	3.7%
Household Dynamics			
Households	19 017	17 221	14 749
Average household size	2.8	3.5	3.7
Female headed households	n/a	34.8%	34.9%
Formal dwellings	87.8%	84.2%	84.6%
Housing owned	n/a	30.5%	44.3%
Household Services			
Flush toilet connected to sewerage	81.5%	65.0%	58.7%
Weekly refuse removal	77.1%	61.6%	61.2%
Piped water inside dwelling	55.3%	30.9%	32.3%
Electricity for lighting	94.4%	89.6%	79.8%

Key trend data

The table provides demographic and socio-economic data comparing statistics from 2022 to those from 2011. Here's an interpretation of the key trends:

Population

The population size of Sundays River Valley Municipality decreased by 12.5%.

Age Distribution

The number of young children (0-14 years) decreased from 26.7% in 2011 to 24.1% in 2022; the working age population remained fairly stable with a slight increase from 68% in 2011 to 70.3% in 2022 and the elderly population remained stable with a slight increase from 5.2% in 2011 to 5.6% in 2022.

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio decreased from 47 in 2011 to 42,2 in 2022, indicating a decrease in the ratio of dependent individuals (young children and the elderly) to the working age population.

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio decreased shows a from 103,8 in 2011 to 96,5 in 2022 indicating a small decrease in the number of males per 100 females in the population.

Education

The number of people with 'no schooling' decreased from 8.8% in 2011 to 5.4% in 2022; the number of people in higher education unfortunately dropped from 3,7% in 2011 to 3,3% in 2022.

Households

The number of households increased significantly by 29% while the household size saw a decrease from 3,7 in 2011 to 2,8 in 2022.

Housing and Infrastructure

The number of formal dwellings increased from 84.6% in 2011 to 87.8% in 2022.
Access increased for all of the following: flush toilets (58.7% 2011 to 81.3% in 2022); weekly refuse (61.2% in 2011 to 77.1% in 2022); access to piped water (32.3% in 2011 to 55.3% in 2022) and electricity for lighting (79.8% in 2011 to 94.4% in 2022).

Population Group: Stats SA Census 2022

Table 6: Population by Race: Stats SA (2022)

Population Group (C 2022)	
Black African	38,549
White	2,258
Asian	121
Coloured	10,736
Another group	1,571

The population group is constituted by 72,4% black Africans, 20,2% coloured and less than 4,2% for Whites and other 3%.

Population by Gender

Table 7: Population by Gender: Census 2022

Gender (C 2022)	
Males	26,157
Females	27,099

The population by gender is constituted by more males at 50,9% than females at 49,1%. This could possibly be the in-migration of men in the valley for seasonal work.

Table 8: Population by Highest Education Levels: Stats SA community survey

Education level	Number
No Schooling	6819
Grade 0 – 5	16466
Grade 6 – 11	28372
Grade 12	5831
N4	51
N5	25
N6	30
Diploma	324
Bachelor's Degree	88
Honors	27
Masters	36
Other	269
Do not know	1224
Unspecified	232
TOTAL	**59794**

This table indicates that 75% of the total population have no grade 12 (no matric).

Only 10% of the population has matric (grade 12).

Less than 15% have further education.

The youthful population suggests a need for prioritization of skills development and employment creation initiatives for youth.

sassa
SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY

Local Office	Local Office Key	Grant Type		Number Of Beneficiaries	Number Of Children	Estimated Amount	Number Of Grants
KIRKWOOD/ADDO LOCAL OFFICE	260200	Old Age Grant		3 042		R6 357 780	3 042
			> 75 Years	710		R1 498 100	710
		Disability Grant	Permanent Disability	1 373		R2 869 570	1 373
			Temporary Disability	181		R378 290	181
		Foster Care Grant			316	R357 080	316
		Grant-In-Aid		347		R176 970	347
		Care Dependency Grant			138	R288 420	138
		Child Support Grant	(< 1 Year)		533	R271 830	533
			(1 Year)		795	R405 450	795
			(2 Years)		804	R410 040	804
			(3 Years)		841	R428 910	841
			(4 Years)		797	R406 470	797
			(5 Years)		791	R403 410	791
			(6 Years)		725	R369 750	725
			(7 Years)		669	R341 190	669
			(8 Years)		782	R398 820	782
			(9 Years)		823	R419 730	823
			(10 Years)		793	R404 430	793
			(11 Years)		792	R403 920	792
			(12 Years)		861	R439 110	861
			(13 Years)		771	R393 210	771
			(14 Years)		835	R425 850	835
			(15 Years)		820	R418 200	820
			(16 Years)		824	R420 240	824
			(17 Years)		748	R381 480	748
		Total		**5 653**	**14 458**	**R19 068 250**	**20 111**

2.1.4. HIV/AIDS Profile

HIV/AIDS pandemic has an impact on labour supply, through increased mortality and morbidity. This is compounded by loss of skills in key sectors of the labour market. The long period of illness associated with AIDS reduces labour productivity. One review reported that the annual costs associated with sickness and reduced productivity as a result of HIV/AIDS. These costs reduce competitiveness and profits. Government incomes also decline, as tax revenues fall, and governments are pressured to increase their spending, to deal with the rising prevalence of AIDS, thereby creating the potential for fiscal crises

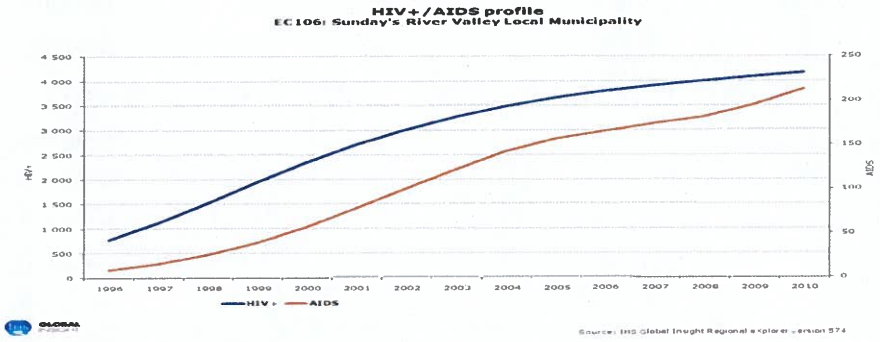


Figure 3: HIV / AIDS Profile

The profile above indicates that the epidemic is reaching a plateau, with some 4 200 people or 9% of the population infected with HIV and some 200-300 AIDS sufferers. The in-migration of job seekers during the citrus season may be viewed as one of the contributory factors for the spread of the virus. There are prevalent sicknesses in SRVM communities such as tuberculosis, high blood pressure and arthritis.

2.2. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Infrastructure and Basic Services

The municipality has developed an infrastructure maintenance plan that is used to source funding for maintenance. Very little goes to maintenance from the municipality's own budget. The municipality does have an emergency procurement plan; it will be implemented in the 2023/24 financial year. This section deals with the assessment of existing levels of development within Sundays River Valley Municipality including service backlogs, problem areas, opportunities, strengths as well as risk areas.

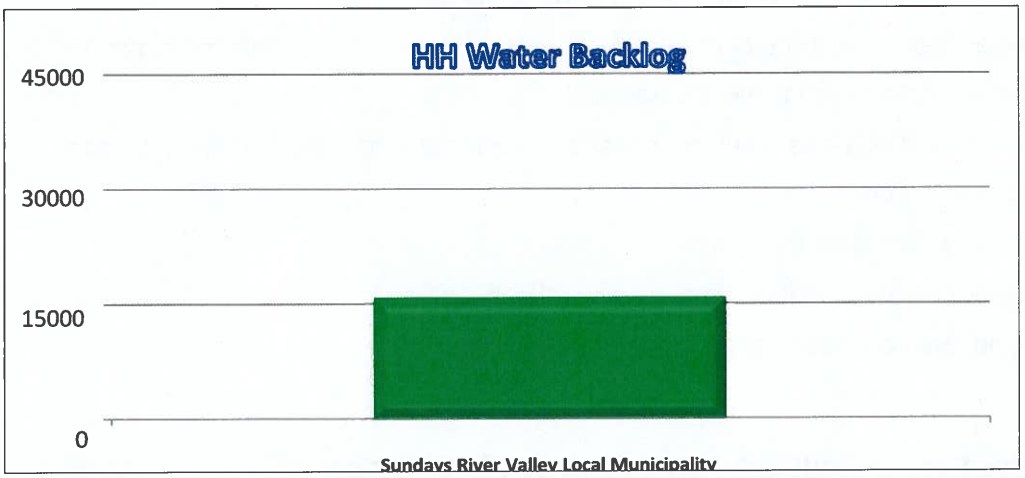
The following are priority problems that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

- Old, dilapidated, and Irreparable infrastructure
- Poorly planned, poorly designed infrastructure (with inherent challenges)
- Improperly/Poorly installed infrastructure (with inherent challenges)
- Undersized infrastructure (due to poor planning for expansions)
- Neglected infrastructure (due to poor or no maintenance resulting in failures or due to insufficient finances to eradicate the backlog)
- Services provided at a loss resulting in loss of revenue due to water losses and illegal electricity connections.
- Vandalism to water treatment works
- Repairs and upgrade to water and sanitation infrastructure
- Repairs and maintenance to surfaced and gravel roads.

2.2.1. Water Service Authority Socio Economic Situation

The municipality is a water services authority but is not compliant to legislation wherein a Water Services Development Plan must be developed. Due to financial constraints the WSDP cannot be developed yet. There is approximately 53044 people within 17222 households (HH) residing within the Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality. The average number of people per HH is 3,5. The water backlog has nearly been eradicated with small farming communities that do not have access to basic water supply. The sanitation backlog is insignificant with only 10% of the households still having a backlog which is mainly associated with the informal areas. The challenges the Municipality is facing is related to ageing infrastructure and household's ability to pay for water services.

	Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality	
Communities	8	
HHs	17 222	
Population	53 044	
Avg HH Size	3,5	
		% HH with a Backlog
Water Backlog	1 908 (informal settlements)	11%
Sanitation Backlog	1 633	9%



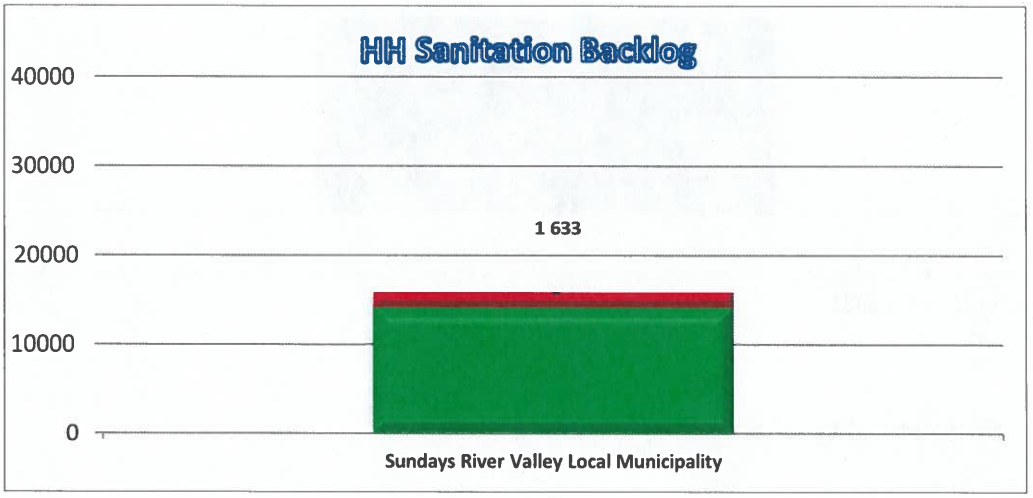


Figure 5: Household Sanitation Backlog

Water Security		**Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality**
	Groundwater (No. of BH with yield >5ℓ/s)	0
	Surface water (No. of dams)	4
	Water Demand (Mℓ/day)	
	2015	10,52
	2020	11,55
	2025	12,62
	2030	13,49
	2035	14,41

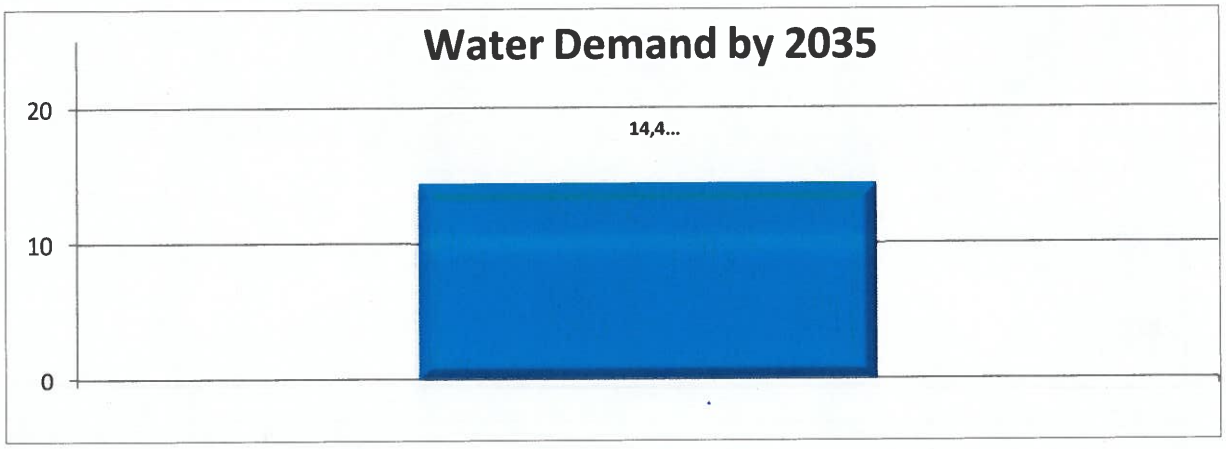


Figure 6: Water Demand By 2035

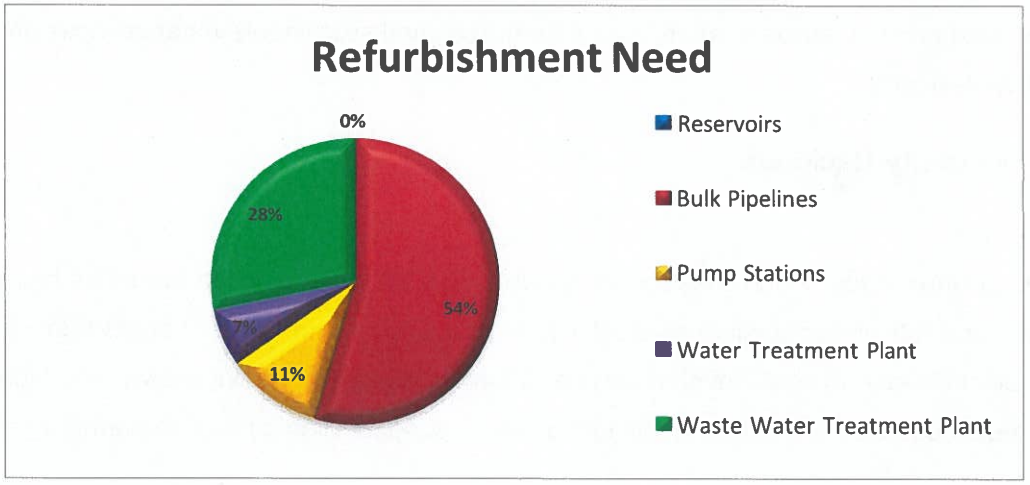
2.2.2. Functionality of Existing Infrastructure

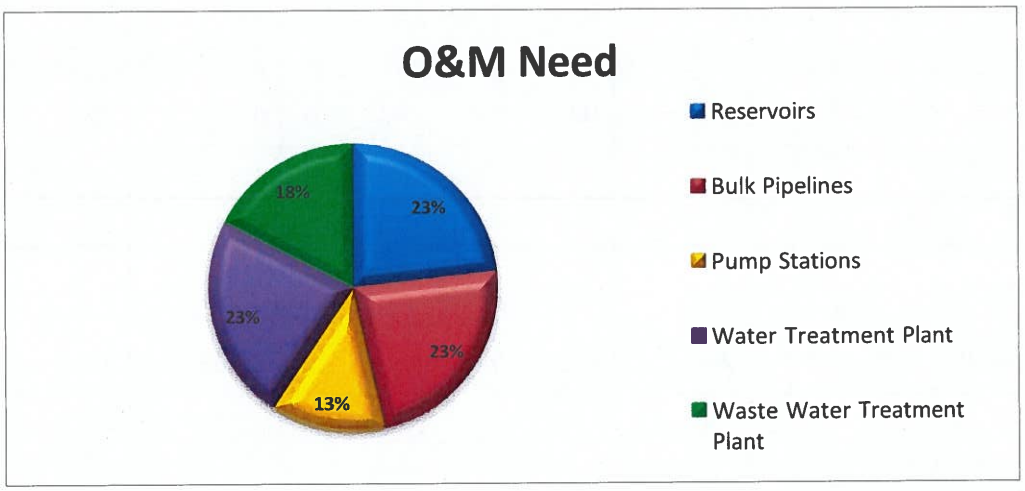
There are approximately 6 water supply schemes and 4 sanitation schemes within Sunday's River Valley Local Municipality aiming to serve the people at and above RDP standard and comprises of 88 km of bulk pipelines, 19 reservoirs and 18 pump stations. There are 7 Water Treatment Works (WTW) and 4 Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) within the WSA. No works have been accredited with blue or green drop certification. None of the total number of water supply schemes or the sanitation schemes is fully operational and has no refurbishment or upgrade requirements.

Approximately 12% of the total number of infrastructure components has reached their useful life and 20% are in need of refurbishment. Based on the information provided, the capital required to refurbish dilapidated infrastructure is estimated at R 419 million. The annual O&M budget required to ensure the operation of existing infrastructure is R38 million. It is therefore of utmost importance that WSAs have relevant and recent asset registers in place as well as proper documented O&M procedures.

Table 9: Functionality of Existing Water Infrastructure

Sunday's River Valley		Total	Refurbishment Need				O&M Occurrence				Lifespan Reached
			None	Low	Medium	High	None	Periodic	Sporadic	Regular	
Reservoirs	No.	19	18	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	1
Bulk Pipelines	Length (km)	88	38,6	0,4	48,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	67,6	20,2	0,0
Pump Stations	No.	18	13	3	2	0	8	0	10	0	6
Water Treatment Plant	Capacity	116,38	105	3,7	2,48	5,2	0	0	11,38	105	5,2
Waste Water Treatment Plant	Capacity	6,6	3,05	1,65	1,4	0,5	1,4	0	4,95	0	1





Sundays River Valley Municipality is a Water Service Authority (WSA) and is responsible for ensuring compliance with the Water Services Act 108 (1997). As a Water Service Authority, SRVM is responsible for ensuring that efficient, affordable, economical, and sustainable water services are accessible to all its residents.

2.2.3. **Electricity Backlogs**

Due to the growing citrus industry and subsequent growth of the Valley population there has been strain on the bulk and reticulation system of electricity in formal areas. In informal areas there is a vast need for electrification to basic level of service. Informal settlements have grown, and high mast lights are required in all the wards and this is the direct cause for high crime rate during night time.

The Municipality's areas of jurisdiction for electrical infrastructures are Kirkwood, Bergsig, and Aqua Park. The outlying areas are serviced by ESKOM. The Municipality was assisted by Vokon Africa to develop an electricity master plan that focuses on restructuring the electrical infrastructure in a way that will provide safety to operational staff, the public as well as electrical infrastructure that is capable of stimulating growth for the area.

Alternative sources of energy

The municipality has advertised for the services of a professional service provider to explore the need for alternative energy infrastructure. The Sundays River Valley Municipality does not have waterfalls within its geographic location.

It must also be noted that EIA's and investigations by private sector actors are being done along the coastal areas between Nanaga and Alexandria for the suitability of wind turbines. Also, solar- powered geysers are installed in some areas, the rollout for these has been hampered by poor workmanship and slow progress. This notwithstanding, the Municipality has all intentions of rectifying the situation.

2.2.4. Roads and Stormwater

background

There is insufficient funding to sustain a network of 139km of roads, as a result, the backlog is reversing leading to a need for substantial financial injection. Sources of funding like MIG has been used to try and mitigate the backlog of roads and stormwater construction in the Valley and other funding like Small Towns Revitalisation by the Office of the Premier in the past, Where the Office of the Premier implemented the Rural Towns revitalization programme in Kirkwood, Aquapark, Bergsig and Moses Mabida. The Office of Premier has managed to eradicate at least 7km of backlog since inception.

In 2023 SANRAL has also been in the valley with the construction of the R337 road that passes through Kirkwood/Town all the way to Addo/Valencia/Paterson and part of SANRAL's commitments are Community development initiatives in which the Municipality has identified critical roads that need to be constructed due to high level use by the communities in the area.

The municipality has a Roads Master Plan, and it is used as a tool to lobby funding. National Treasury through grants has managed to eradicate at least 3,8km of Rural Access Roads in Paterson, Addo, Moses Mabida and Emsengeni to date. There are roads projects that will be implemented through MIG in 2024/25 financial year. These will be the upgrading of Enon Bersheba storm water, Emsengeni taxi-loop and Paterson roads projects.

Road Network

The road network within the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area falls under the jurisdiction of three (3) authorities, namely:

South African National Roads Agency Limited (SANRAL), who is responsible for National Route R75, R336 and R335, which traverses the area.
Eastern Cape Department of Transport, who is responsible for provincial trunk, main, district and minor roads within the area; and
The SRVLM, who is responsible for all municipal roads.

The paved and unpaved road network within the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area, together with the relevant road authority, is indicated in **Table 1** and **Figure 1** below.

Table 1: Length of Road by Authority in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area

Road Authority	Road Length (km)	Percentage
National (SANRAL)	274.0	14.4%
Provincial	1 485.8	78.2%
Sub-Total	**1 759.8**	**92.7%**
Municipal (Sundays River Valley LM)		
Addo	50.0	2.6%
Bontrug	30.1	1.6%
Enon	13.8	0.7%
Kirkwood	19.0	1.0%
Paterson	24.3	1.3%
Other	2.2	0.1%
Sub-Total	**139.3**	**7.3%**
Total	**1899.1**	**100.0%**

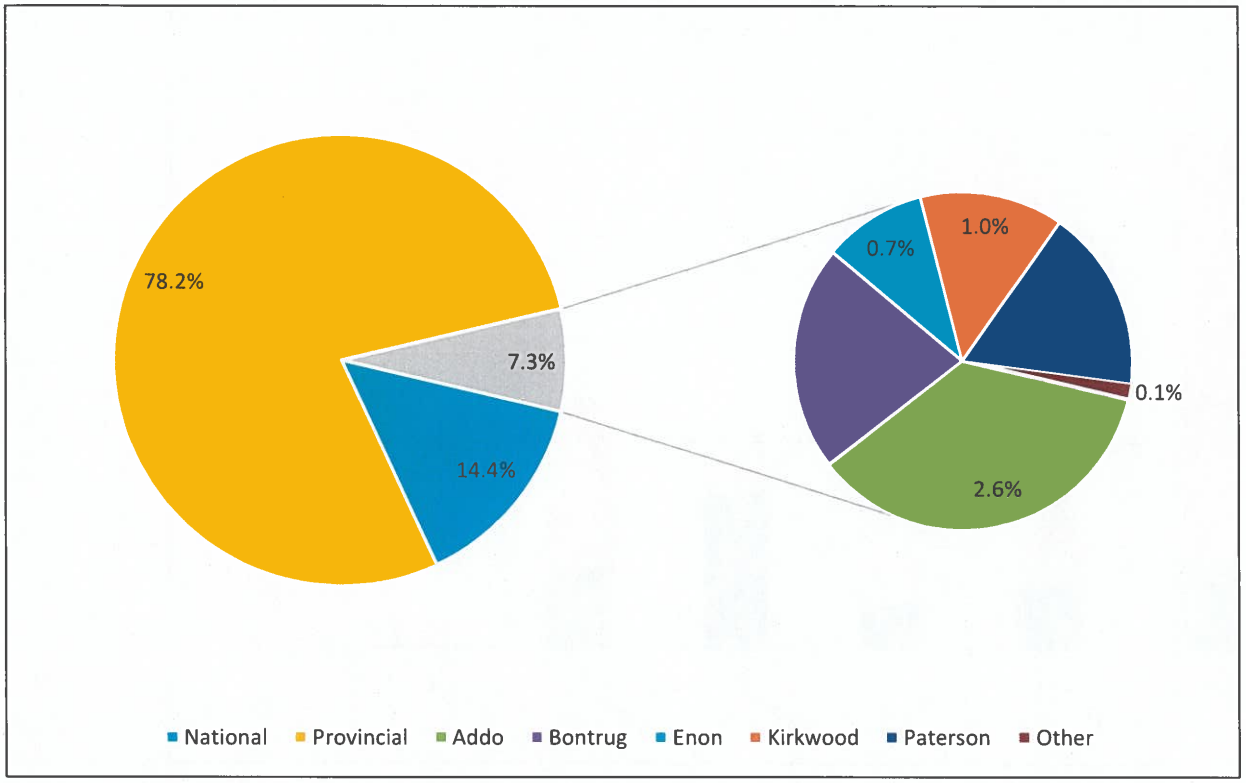


Figure 1: Length of Road (%) by Authority in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area

Municipal Road Network

The total road network within the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area and under the jurisdiction of the municipality consists of **139.3km**, of which **42.7km (or 30.6%)** are Paved roads.

Paved roads comprise flexible (tar), block and concrete roads. Unpaved roads comprise gravel and earth (in-situ) roads as well as tracks.

Table 2 and **Figure 2** to **Figure 3** below indicate the length of the road network under the jurisdiction of the SRVLM by Road Type.

Table 2: Length of Road (km) per Surface by Town

Town	Municipal Road Length (km)		
	Paved	Unpaved	Total
Addo	8.8	41.2	50.0
Bontrug	6.5	23.6	30.1
Enon	4.4	9.4	13.8
Kirkwood	15.2	3.8	19.0
Paterson	7.5	16.8	24.3
Other	0.2	2.0	2.2
Total	**42.7**	**96.7**	**139.3**
Percentage	**30.6%**	**69.4%**	**100.0%**

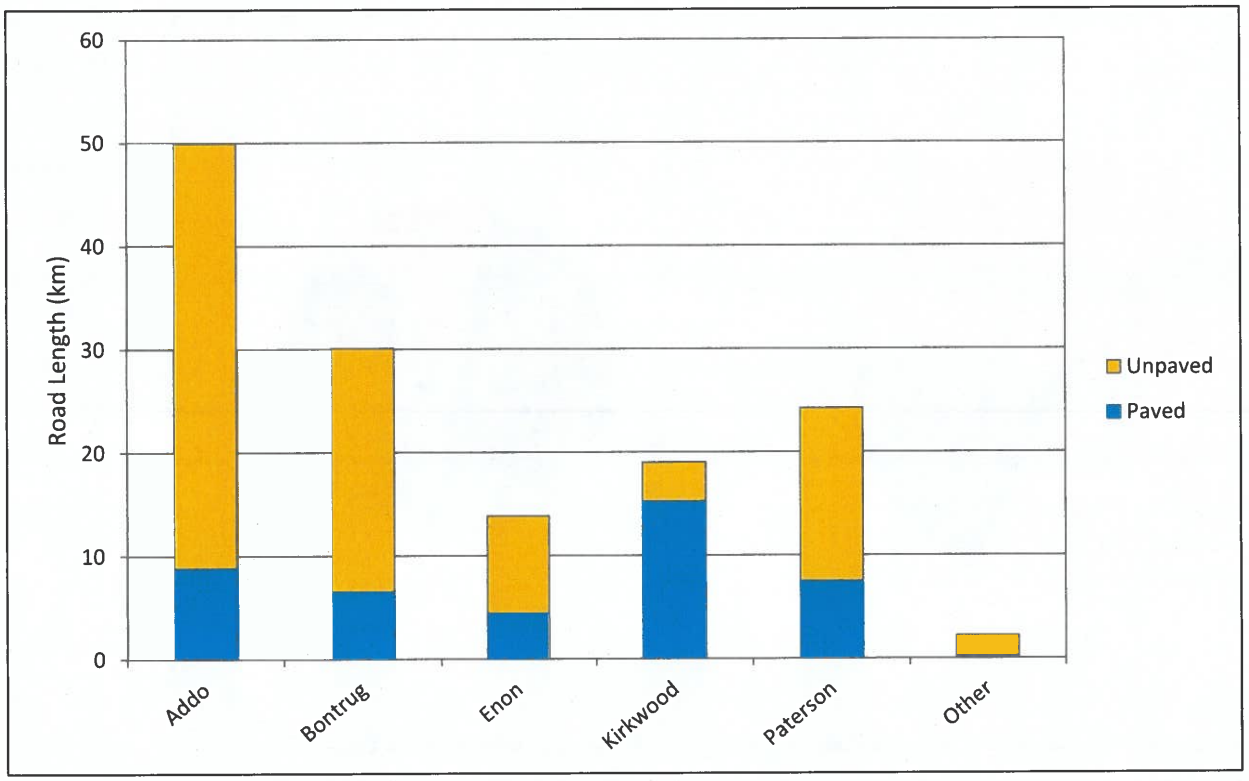


Figure 2: Length of Road (km) per Surface by Town

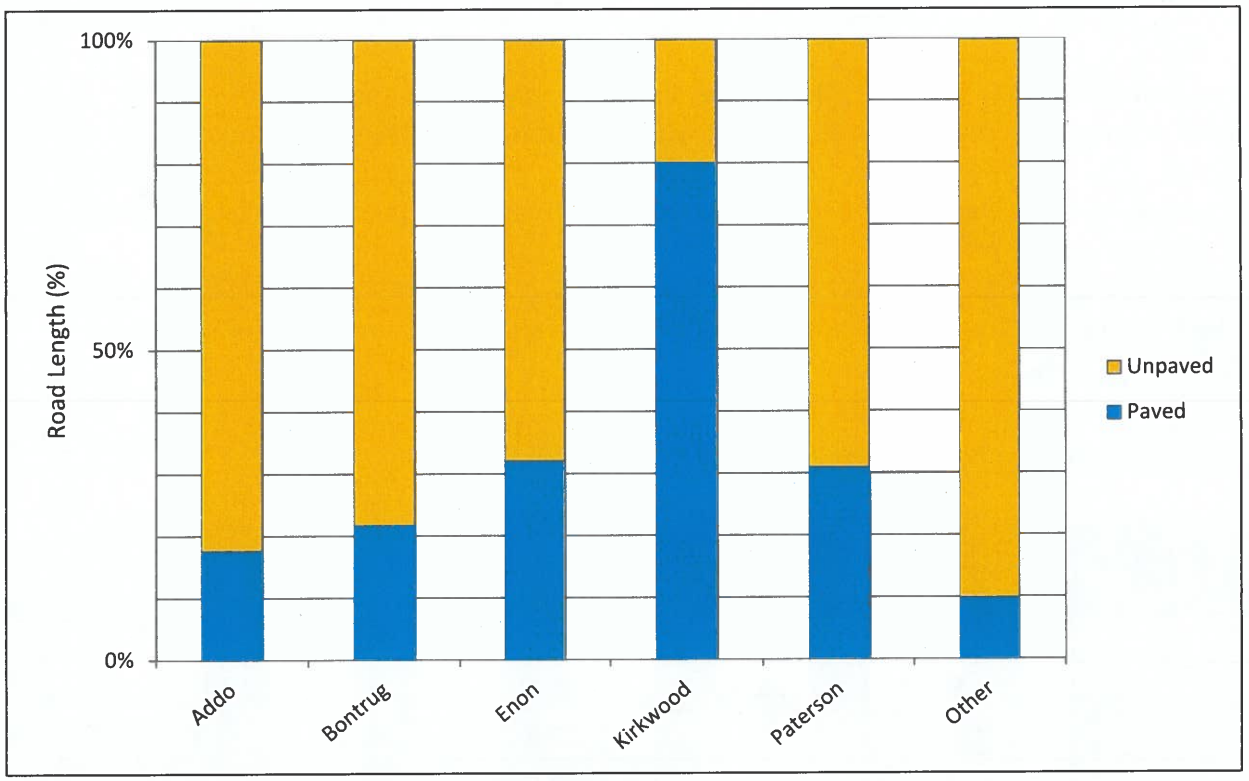


Figure 3: Length of Road (%) per Surface by Town

RCAM Classification

The RCAM Classification for Classes 1 to 5 roads has been completed and is provided in Table 3 to Table 6 and Figure 4 to Figure 11 below.

The urban roads are municipal roads that are within residential areas. Municipal roads outside of these areas are classified under the RCAM: Rural category.

Table 3: Length of Paved Road (km) per RCAM (Urban) Category by Town

Town	RCAM Urban: Paved Road Length (km)					
	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	Total
Addo	–	–	–	5.4	3.4	8.8
Bontrug	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Enon	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Kirkwood	–	–	–	1.8	13.5	15.2
Paterson	–	–	–	1.2	6.3	7.5
Other	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**8.4**	**23.1**	**31.5**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**26.6%**	**73.4%**	**100.0%**

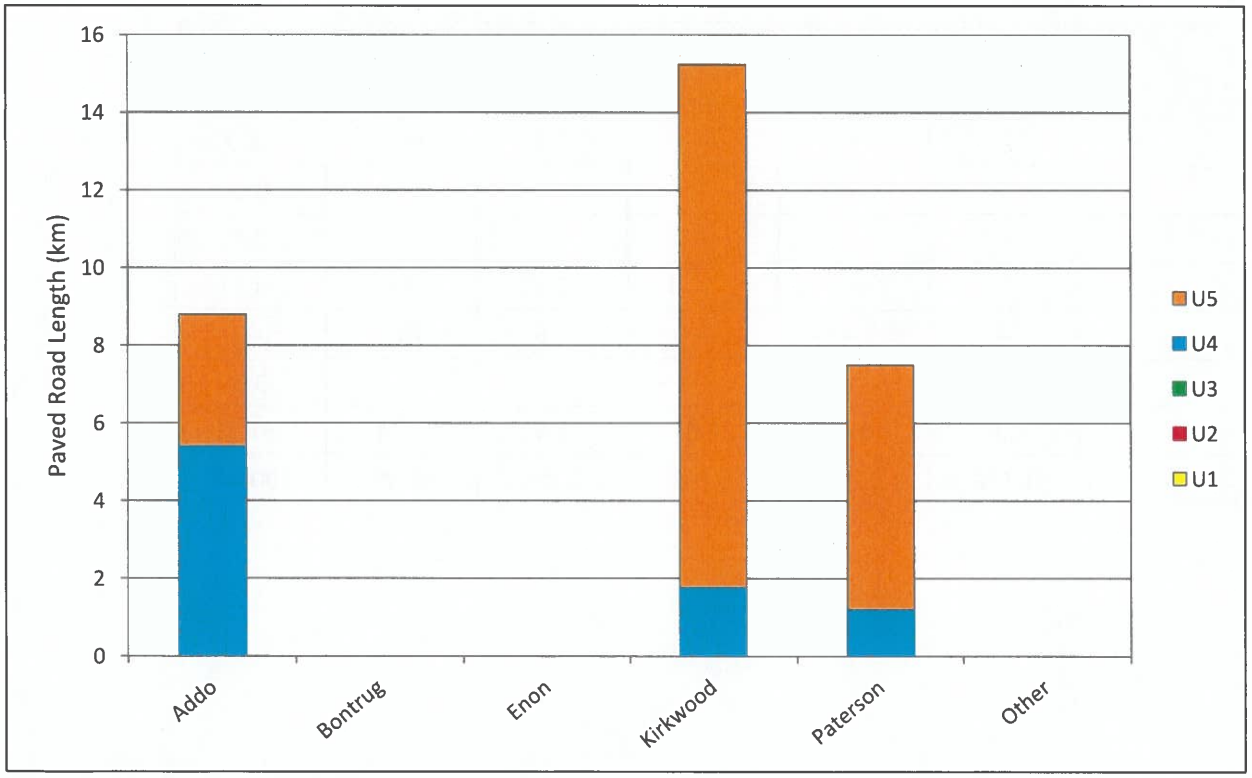


Figure 4: Length of Paved Road (km) per RCAM (Urban) Category by Town

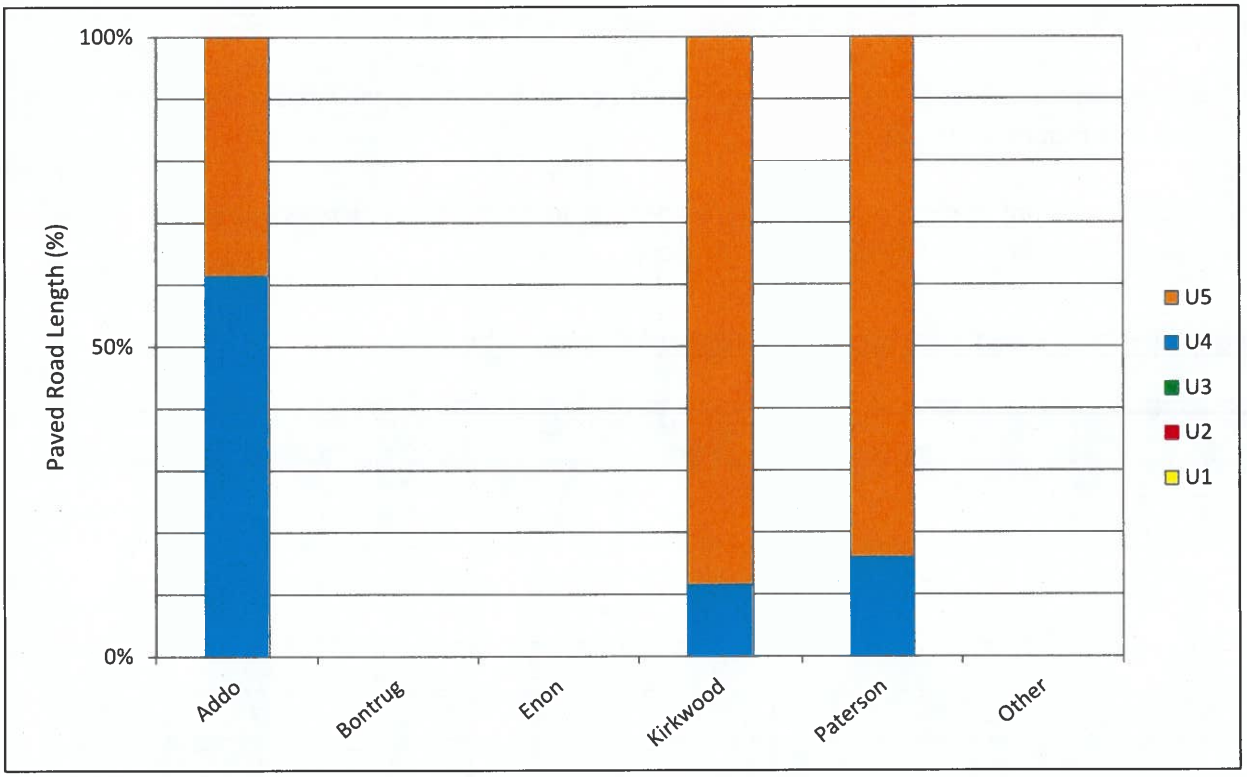


Figure 5: Length of Paved Road (%) per RCAM (Urban) Category by Town

Table 4: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM (Urban) Category by Town

Town	RCAM Urban: Unpaved Road Length (km)					
	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	Total
Addo	–	–	–	0.5	40.7	41.2
Bontrug	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Enon	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Kirkwood	–	–	–	0.2	3.6	3.7
Paterson	–	–	–	0.6	16.1	16.8
Other	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**60.4**	**61.7**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**2.0%**	**98.0%**	**100.0%**

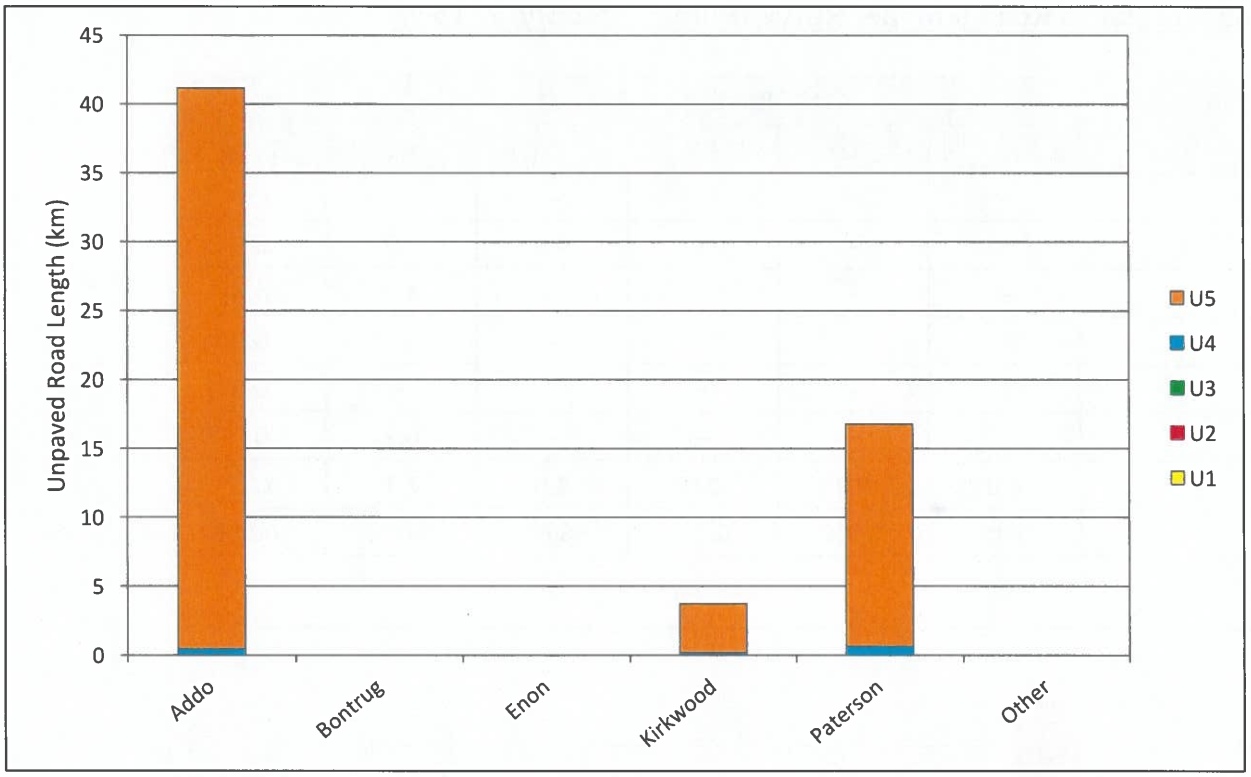


Figure 6: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM (Urban) Category by Town

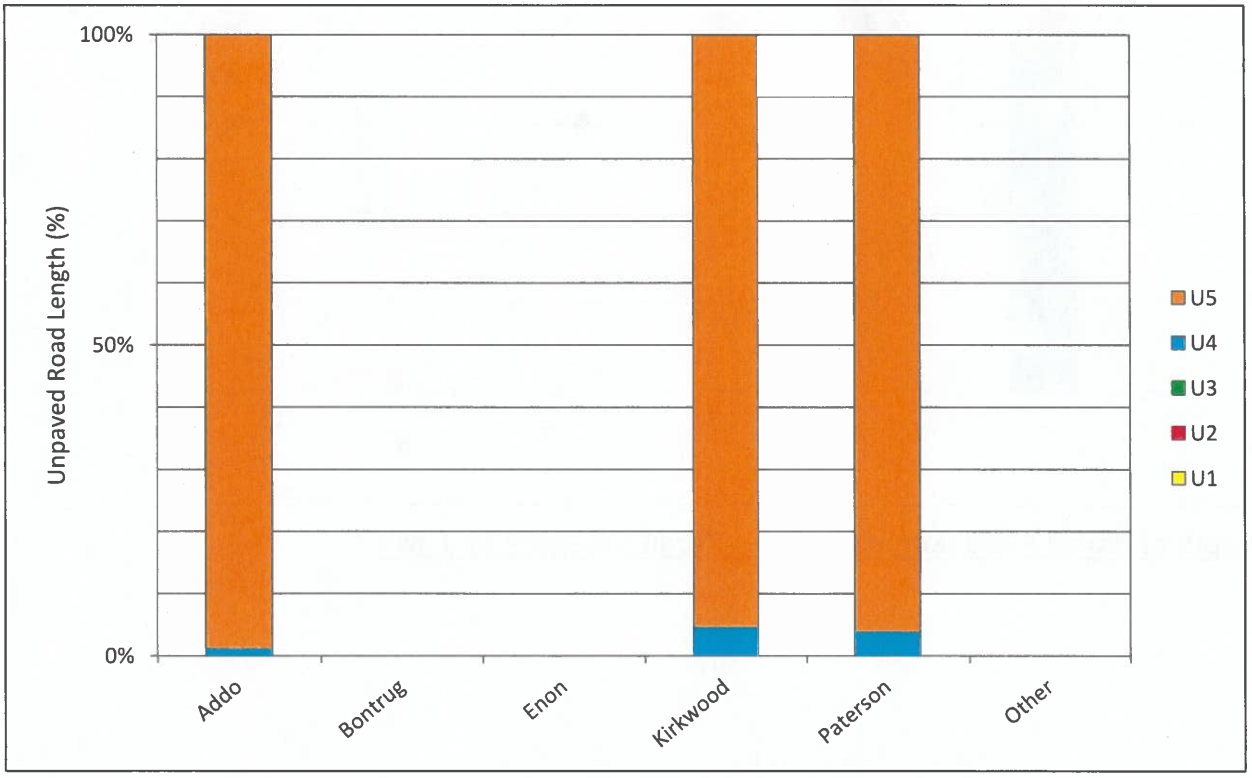


Figure 7: Length of Unpaved Road (%) per RCAM (Urban) Category by Town

Table 5: Length of Paved Road (km) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Town

Town	RCAM Rural: Paved Road Length (km)					
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Total
Addo	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Bontrug	–	–	–	4.0	2.5	6.5
Enon	–	–	–	–	4.4	4.4
Kirkwood	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Paterson	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Other	–	–	–	–	0.2	0.2
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.0**	**7.1**	**11.2**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**36.0%**	**64.0%**	**100.0%**

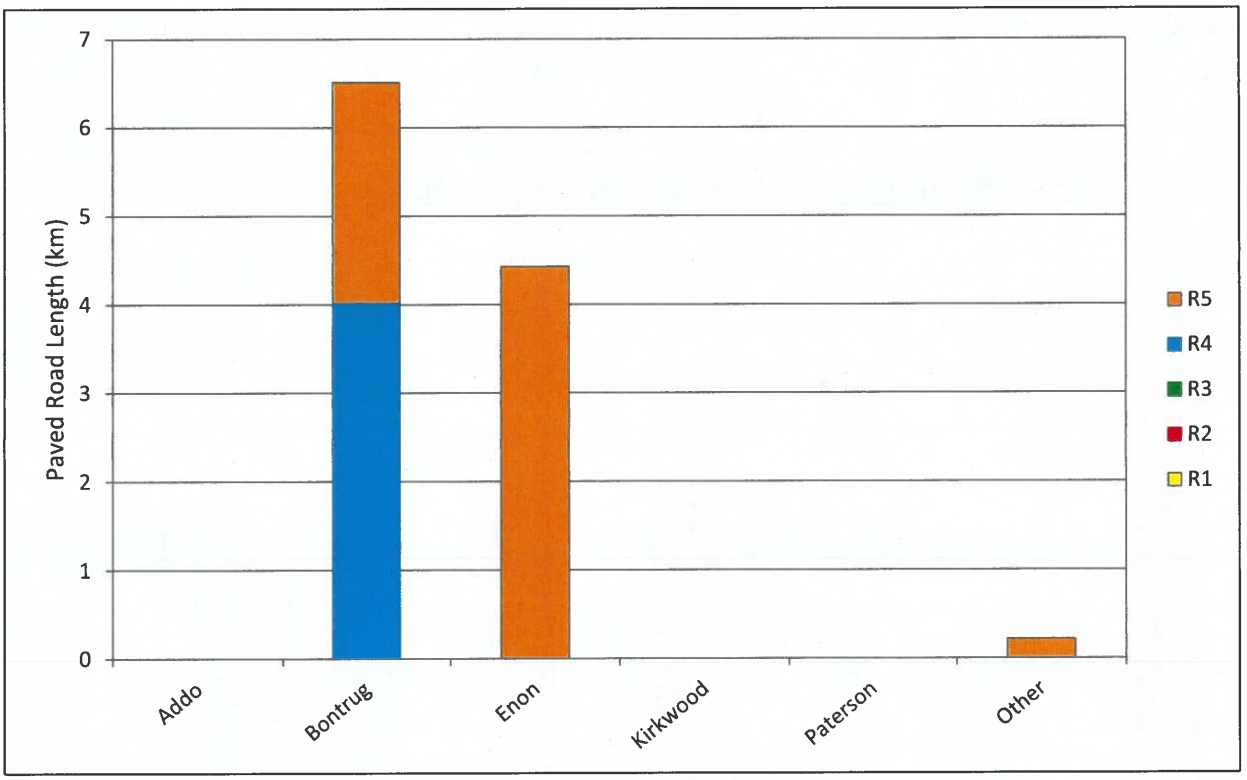


Figure 8: Length of Paved Road (km) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Town

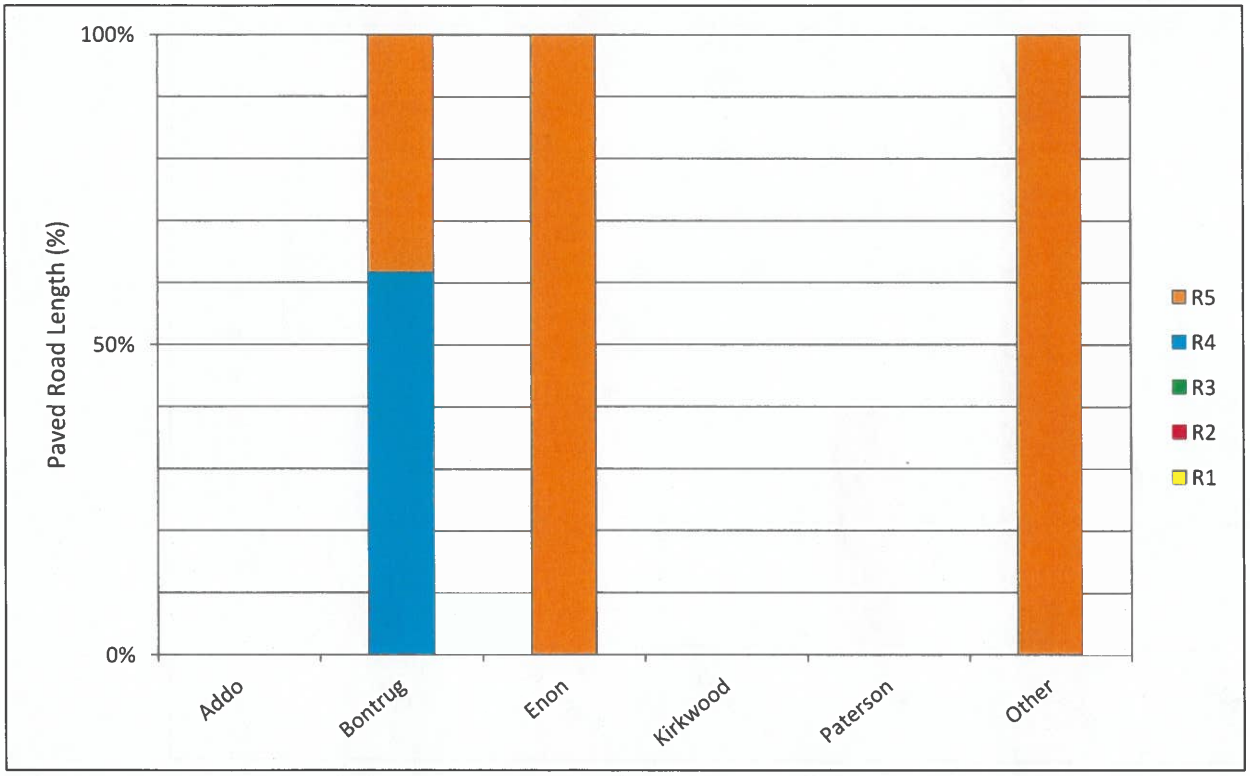


Figure 9: Length of Paved Road (%) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Town

Table 6: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Town

Town	RCAM Rural: Unpaved Road Length (km)					
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Total
Addo	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Bontrug	–	–	–	1.3	22.2	23.6
Enon	–	–	–	–	9.4	9.4
Kirkwood	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
Paterson	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Other	–	–	–	–	2.0	2.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.3**	**33.7**	**35.0**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**3.8%**	**96.2%**	**100.0%**

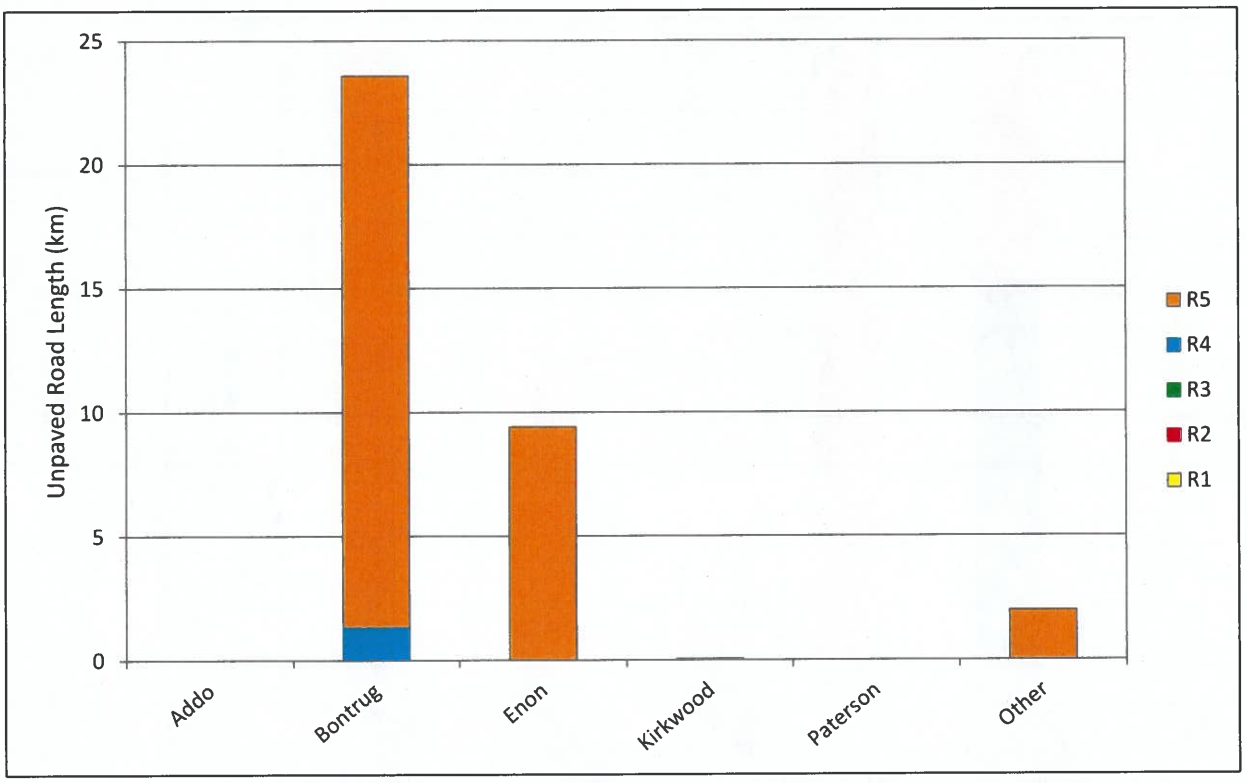


Figure 10: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Town

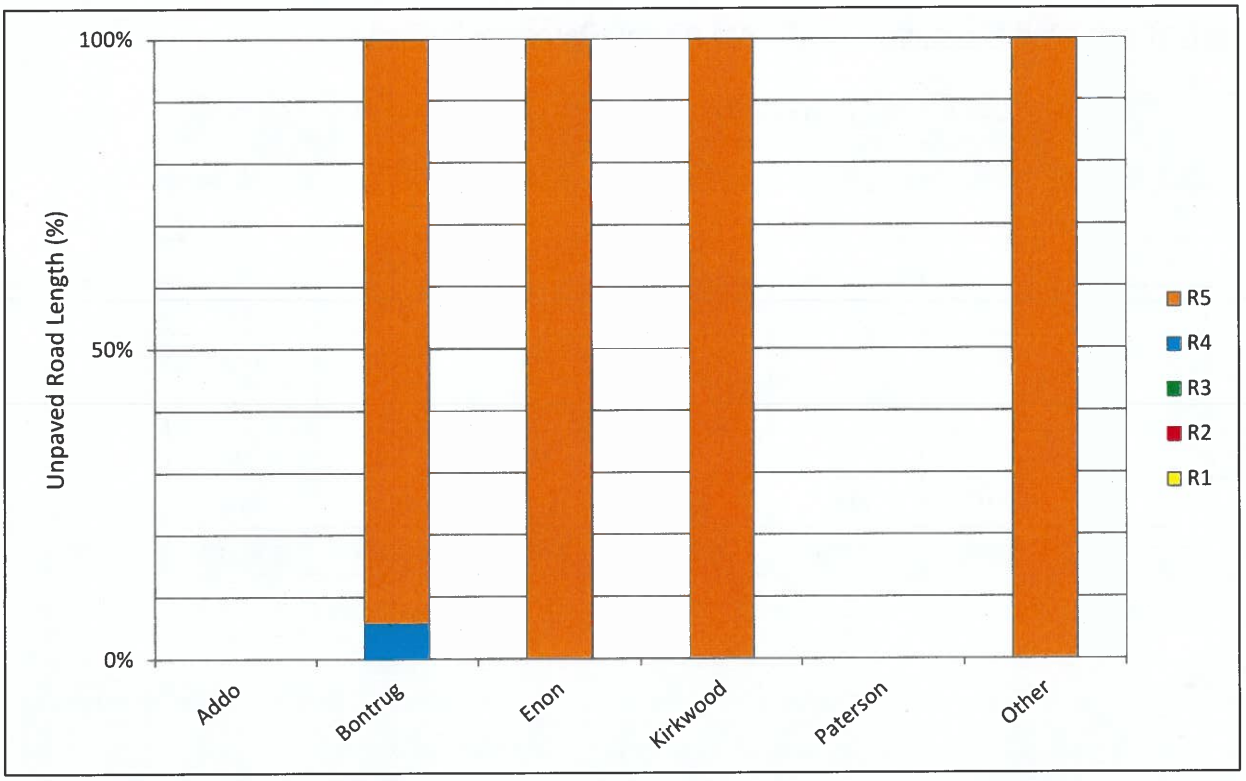


Figure 11: Length of Unpaved Road (%) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Town

Paved roads

Visual Condition Assessments

background

A Network Level ("First order") assessment of the Paved roads was a crucial step to achieve the objectives of this Business Plan. During visual assessments were undertaken by Technicians employed under the Rural RAMS programme initiated by the National Department of Transport (NDOT).

The condition of the Flexible road network was visually assessed using the draft TMH 9 method. The assessment consists of ratings for *surfacing*, *structural* and *functional* conditions where:

- the surfacing condition is related to its quality as a suitable riding surface for traffic and as an impermeable layer that prevents the ingress of water into the pavement structure;
- the structural condition corresponds to its ability to withstand traffic loads; and
- the functional condition is a measure of the level of service currently provided by the pavement to the road user.

Current Visual Condition (2020)

The condition of the paved municipal roads, as calculated from the latest visual assessments, grouped by town, is presented in **Table 7** and **Figure 12** to **Figure 13** below.

Table 7: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town

Town	Paved Road Condition: Road Length (km)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total Length
Addo	5.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	8.6
Bontrug	1.9	2.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	6.5
Enon	0.0	0.3	3.3	0.9	0.0	4.4
Kirkwood	0.0	3.6	8.7	2.9	0.0	15.2
Paterson	0.8	0.2	3.6	2.7	0.2	7.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	**8.1**	**8.3**	**18.1**	**7.8**	**0.2**	**42.5**
Percentage	**19.0%**	**19.6%**	**42.6%**	**18.4%**	**0.4%**	**100.0%**

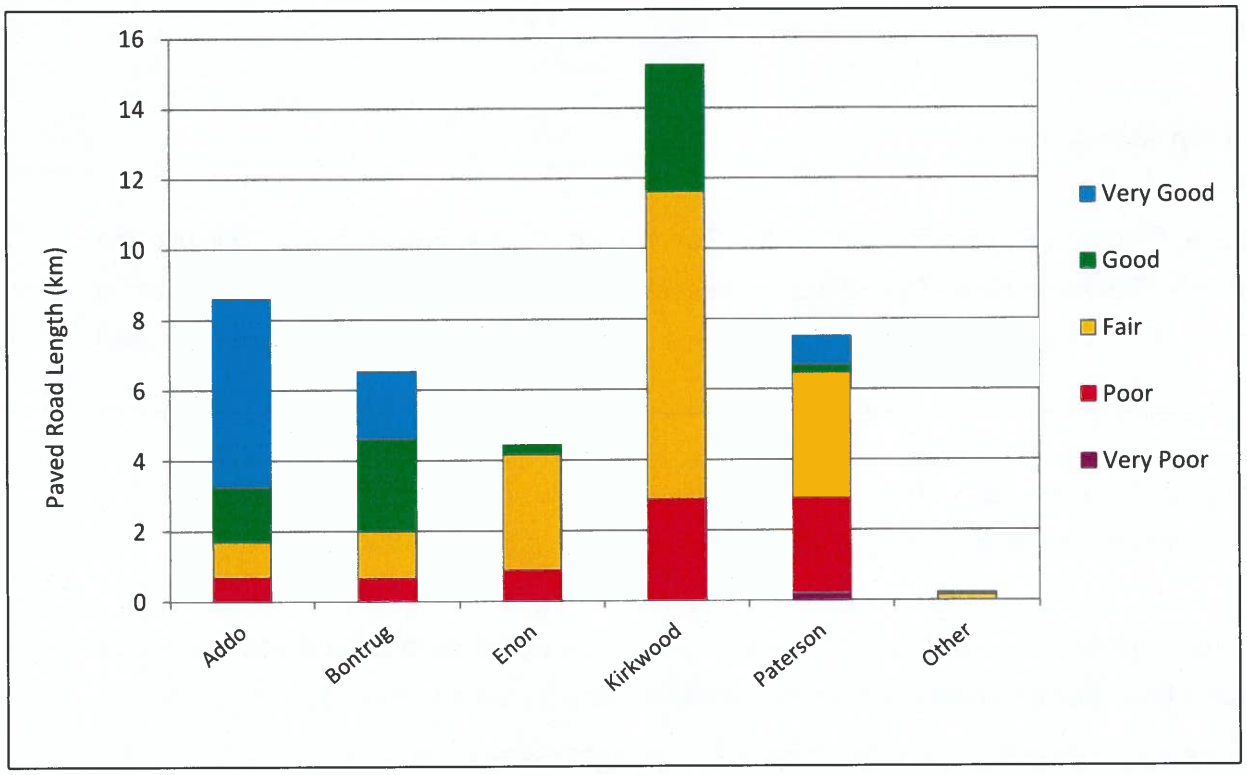


Figure 12: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town

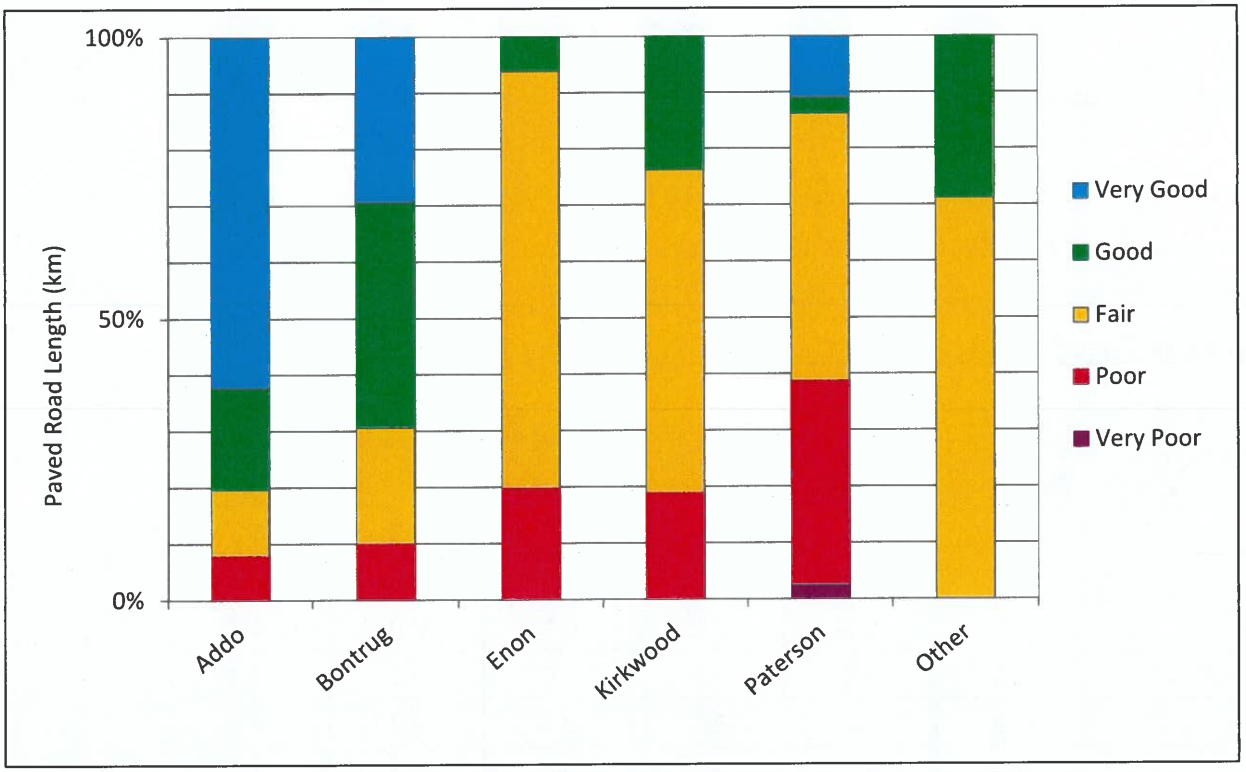


Figure 13: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town

The condition of the roads, grouped by RISFSA Class, is presented in **Table 8** and **Figure 14** to **Figure 15** below.

Table 8: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by RISFSA Class

RISFSA CLASS	Paved Road Condition: Road Length (km)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total Length
Class 1	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Class 2	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Class 3	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Class 4	6.8	3.3	1.9	0.4	0.0	12.4
Class 5	1.3	5.0	16.2	7.4	0.2	30.1
Total	**8.1**	**8.3**	**18.1**	**7.8**	**0.2**	**42.5**
Percentage	**19%**	**20%**	**43%**	**18%**	**0%**	**100%**

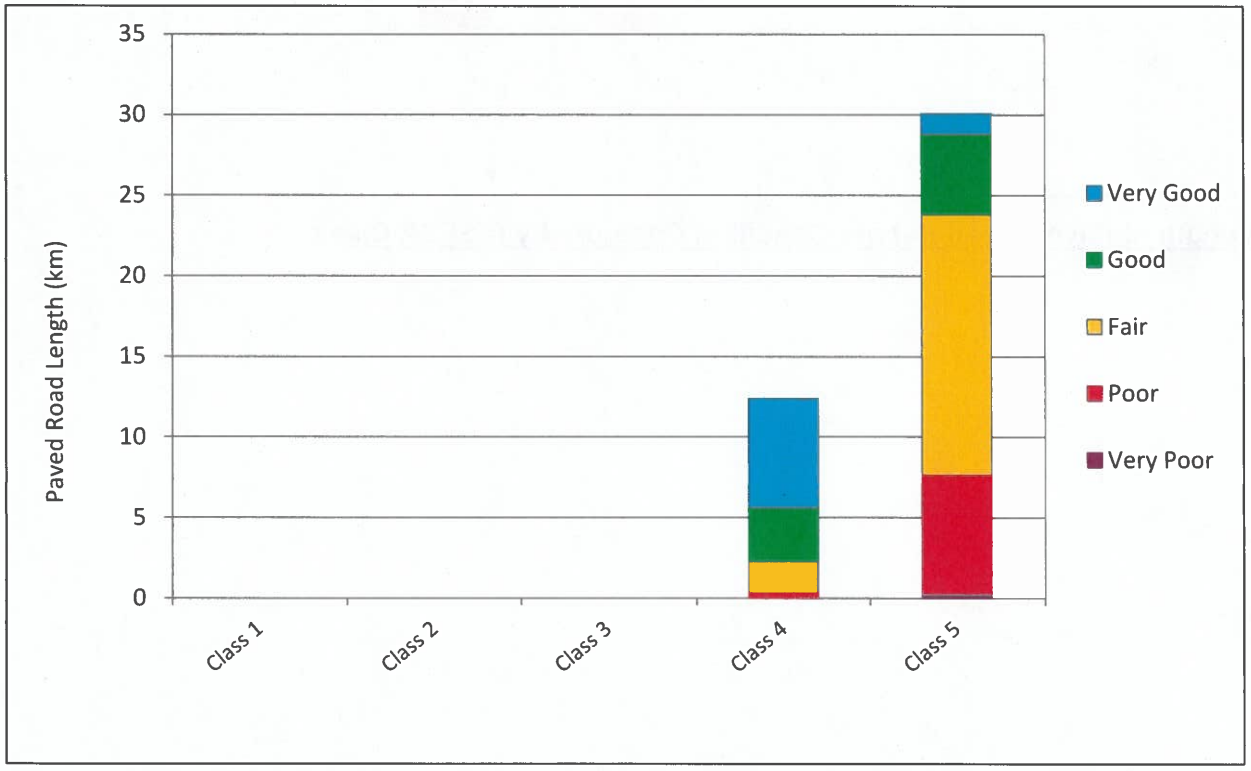


Figure 14: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by RISFSA Class

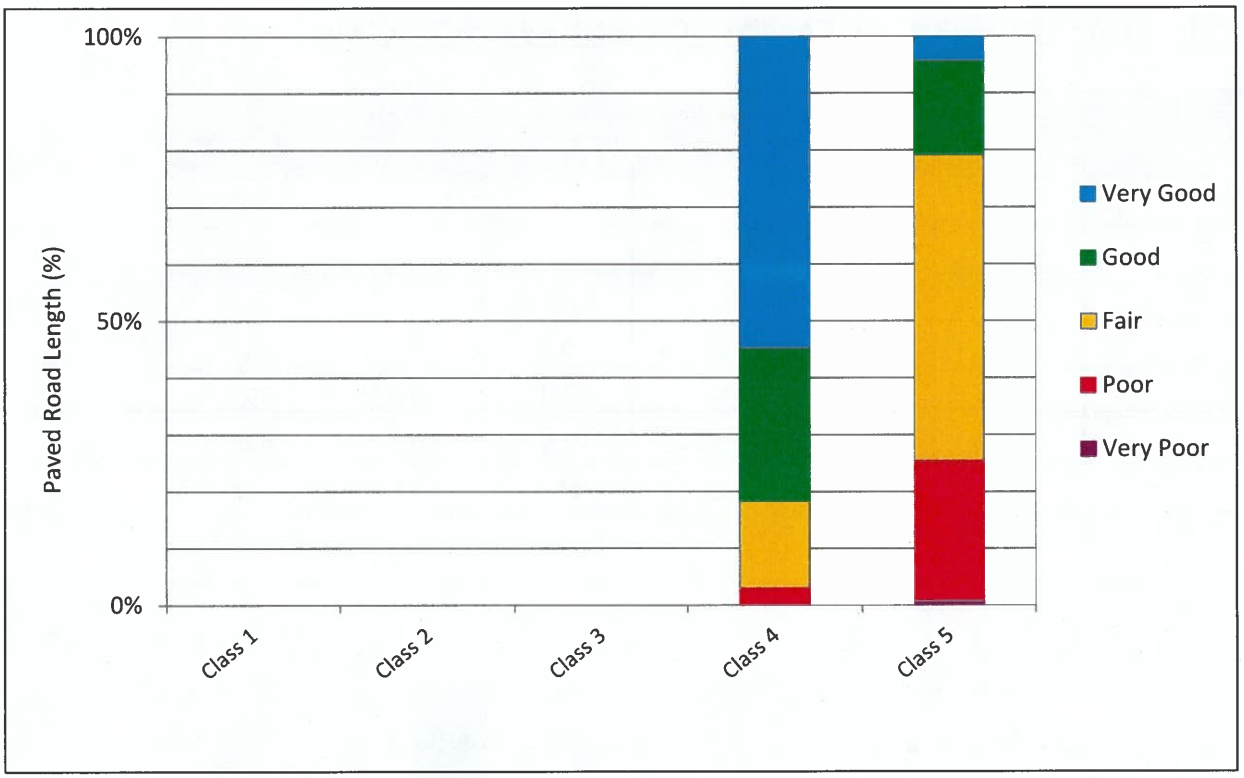


Figure 15: Length of Paved Road (%) per Condition Category by RISFSA Class

Average Condition Rating

Current Average Condition (2020)

The Average Condition Index weighs the Visual Condition Index (VCI) of each road segment by length and represents the condition of the road network in a single number. The average condition of the paved roads, grouped by town, is presented in **Table 9** and **Figure 16** below.

Table 9: Average Condition of Paved Roads by Town

Town	Average Condition Index: Paved Roads
Addo	80%
Bontrug	75%
Enon	53%
Kirkwood	61%
Paterson	58%
Other	61%
Total	**66%**

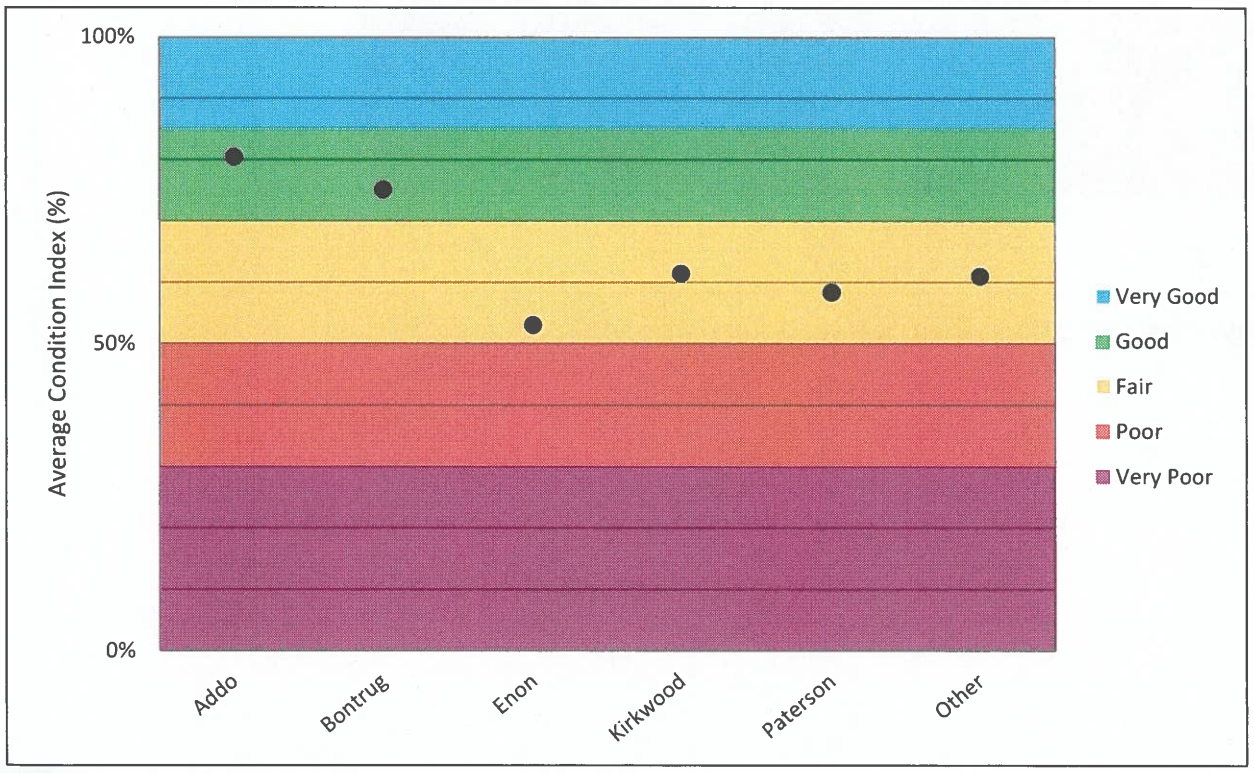


Figure 16: Average Condition of Paved Roads by Town

The average condition of the roads, grouped by RISFSA Class, is presented in **Table 10** and **Figure 17** below.

Table 10: Average Condition of Paved Roads by RISFSA Class

RISFSA CLASS	Average Condition Index: Paved Roads
Class 1	–
Class 2	–
Class 3	–
Class 4	82%
Class 5	59%
Total	66%

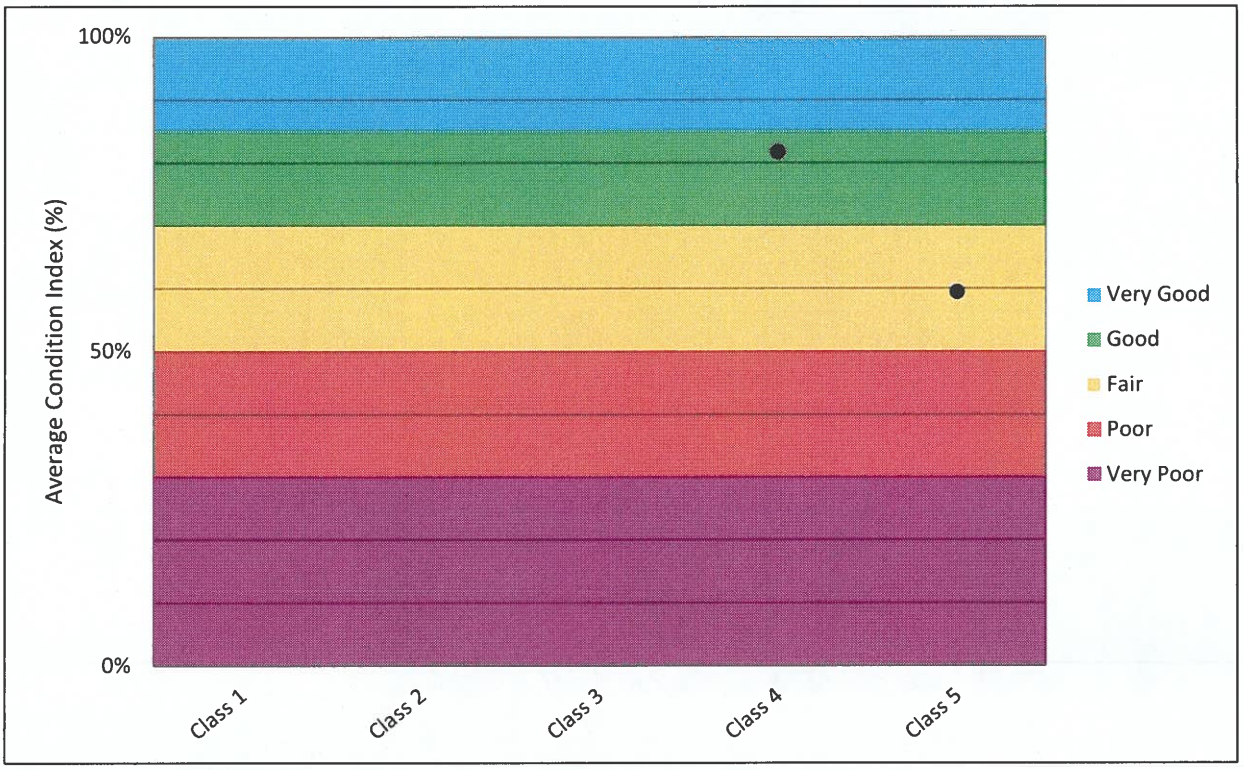


Figure 17: Average Condition Index of Paved Roads by RISFSA Class

Level of Service

Minimum Conditions

Based on the required minimum condition levels for roads as specified in the draft TMH 22, the maximum portions of the paved road network, grouped by RISFSA Class, that are allowed to have a condition index less than the specified minimum, as well as the actual length of roads having a condition index less than said minimum, is presented in **Table 11** and **Figure 18** below.

Table 11: Length of Paved Road (km) below Minimum Condition Index by RISFSA Class

RISFSA Class	*Minimum Condition Index*	*Allowable Maximum Length Below Minimum Condition Index*	*Actual Length Below Minimum Condition Index*	*% of Paved Network*
Class 1	45	–	–	–
Class 2	40	–	–	–
Class 3	40	–	–	–
Class 4	35	1.2	0.0	0.0%
Class 5	30	3.0	0.4	1.3%
Total	-	**4.3**	**0.4**	0.9%
% of Paved Network		**10.0%**	**0.9%**	

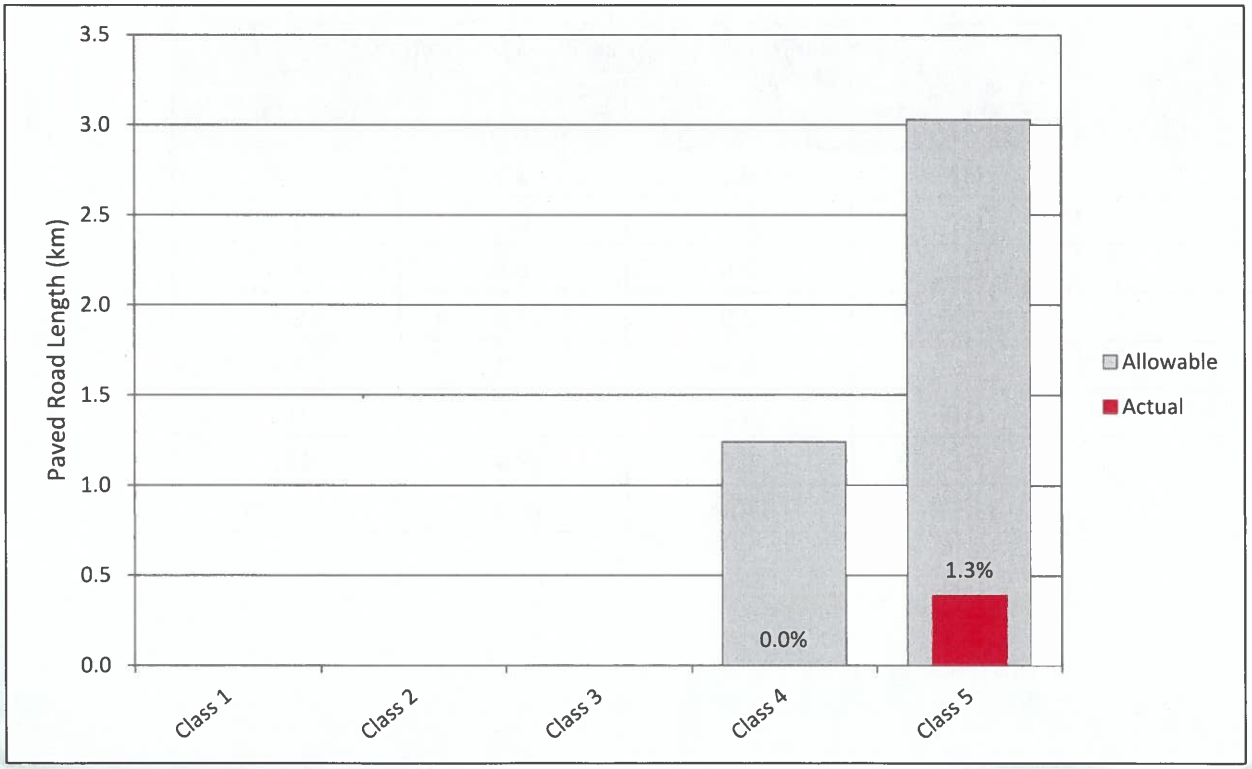


Figure 18: Length of Paved Roads below Minimum Condition Index by RISFSA Class

Maintenance Needs Determination

Maintenance Categories

The method of classifying road links into maintenance or rehabilitation categories is based on the Visual Condition Indices (VCI), together with distress ratings as described in the TMH 22. This method essentially provides a network level tool, or a "first" order investigation. Therefore, the needs of individual projects as identified by the VCIs should be verified through further investigations. The need to rehabilitate roads can alternatively be based on instrument data (i.e., roughness and rutting data); however, this information is not available for lower-order RISFSA roads.

The VCI together with trigger values for degree and extent ratings of specific distress items were processed and revealed that different road links required different types of maintenance varying from routine to rehabilitation. Project types identified include:

- Preventative Maintenance;
- Special Maintenance; and
- Rehabilitation.

A summary of the Rehabilitation, Special Maintenance and Preventative Maintenance needs for the paved (flexible) roads, grouped by town, is presented in **Table 12** to **Table 13** and **Figure 19** to **Figure 20** below.

Table 12: Length of Flexible Road (km) per Need Category by Town

Town	Flexible Need Categories: Road Length (km)			
	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance	Total
Addo	0.7	0.1	1.7	2.4
Bontrug	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.4
Enon	0.9	2.6	0.9	4.4
Kirkwood	3.4	3.9	2.5	9.9
Paterson	1.9	0.8	1.5	4.2
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	**7.5**	**7.6**	**7.4**	**22.5**
Percentage	**33.5%**	**33.8%**	**32.8%**	**100.0%**

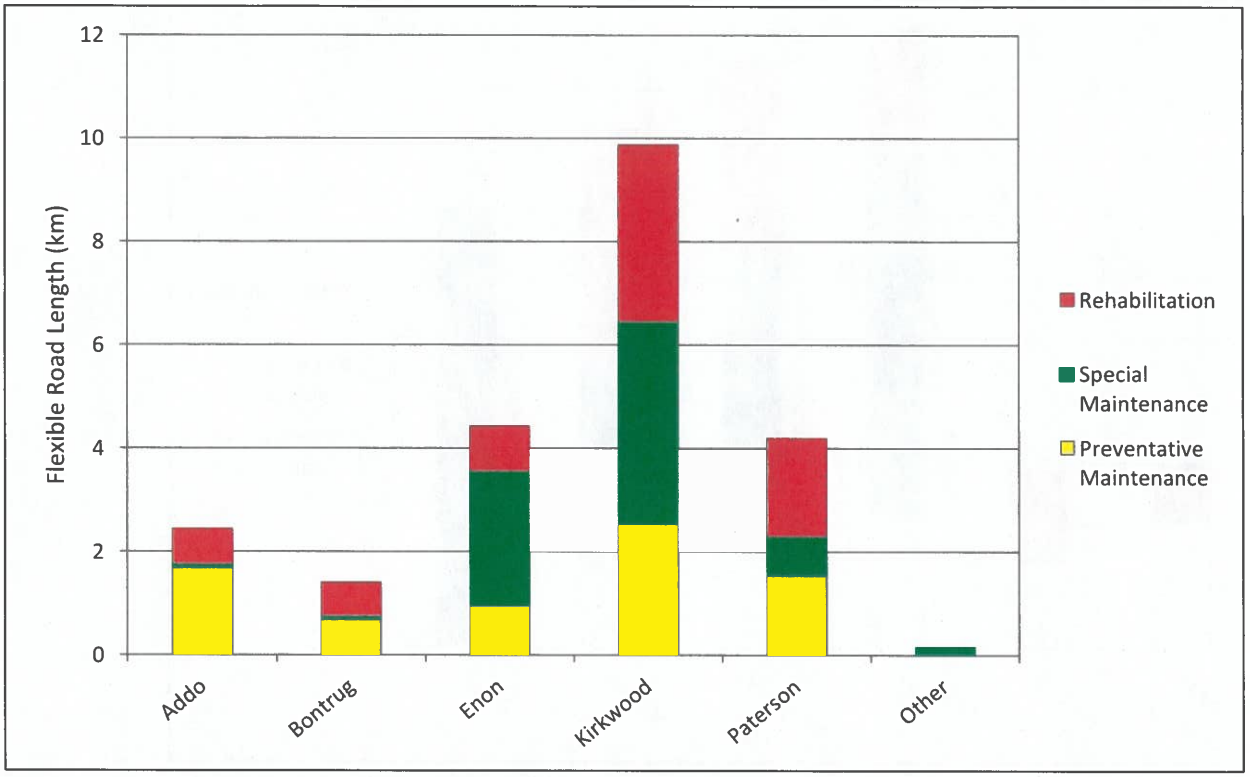


Figure 19: Length of Flexible Road (km) per Need Category by Town

Table 13: Length of Paved Road (%) per Need Category by Town

Town	Flexible Need Categories: Road Length (%)			
	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance	Total
Addo	8%	1%	20%	30%
Bontrug	13%	1%	14%	29%
Enon	20%	59%	21%	100%
Kirkwood	33%	38%	24%	95%
Paterson	38%	15%	31%	84%
Other	0%	71%	0%	71%
Total	**23%**	**23%**	**22%**	**68%**

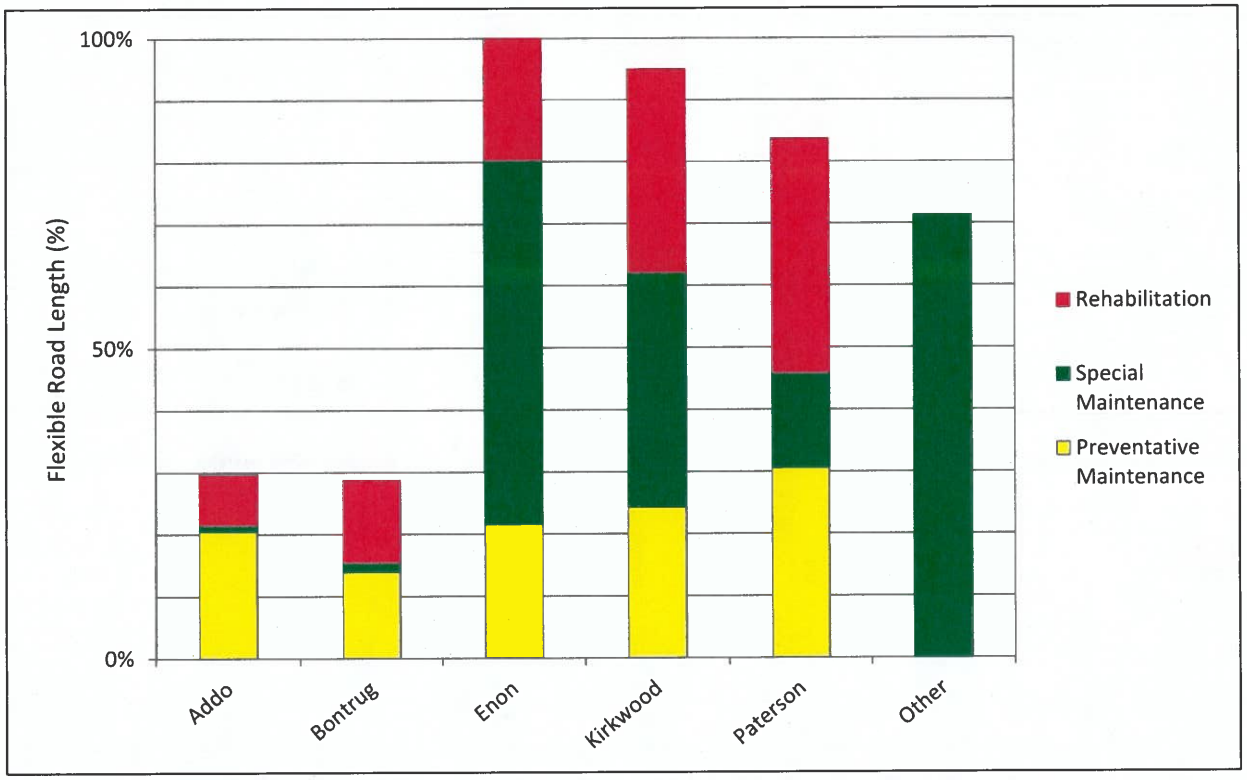


Figure 20: Length of Flexible Road (%) per Need Category by Town

Unpaved Roads

Visual Condition Assessments

Background

The condition of the Gravel and Earth (excluding Tracks) road network was visually assessed using the draft TMH 9 method. The assessment consists of ratings for structural and functional conditions where:

- the structural condition relates to a road's quality as a suitable riding surface for traffic under all weather conditions (wet and dry) and the maintainability (blading) of the surface, and
- the functional condition is a measure of the level of service currently provided to the road user.

Current Visual Condition (2020)

The condition of the unpaved municipal roads, as calculated from the latest visual assessments, grouped by town, is presented in **Table 14** and **Figure 21** to **Figure 22** . The condition of all Tracks is reflected as very poor in the table and figure.

Table 14: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town

Town	Unpaved Road Condition: Road Length (km)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total Length
Addo	0.0	0.0	5.2	10.2	24.6	40.0
Bontrug	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	20.0	21.6
Enon	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.4	9.3
Kirkwood	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	2.2
Paterson	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	15.0	15.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.8**	**16.1**	**69.0**	**90.8**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**6.3%**	**17.8%**	**75.9%**	**100.0%**

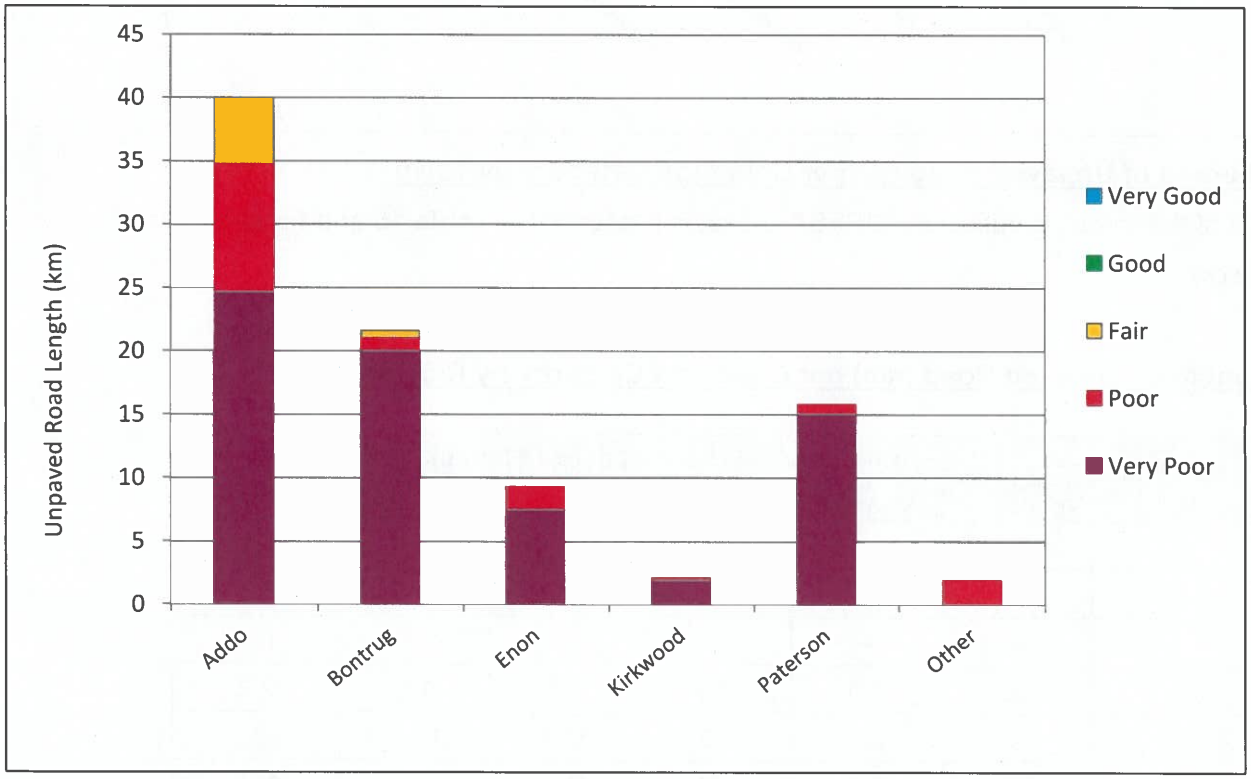


Figure 21: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town

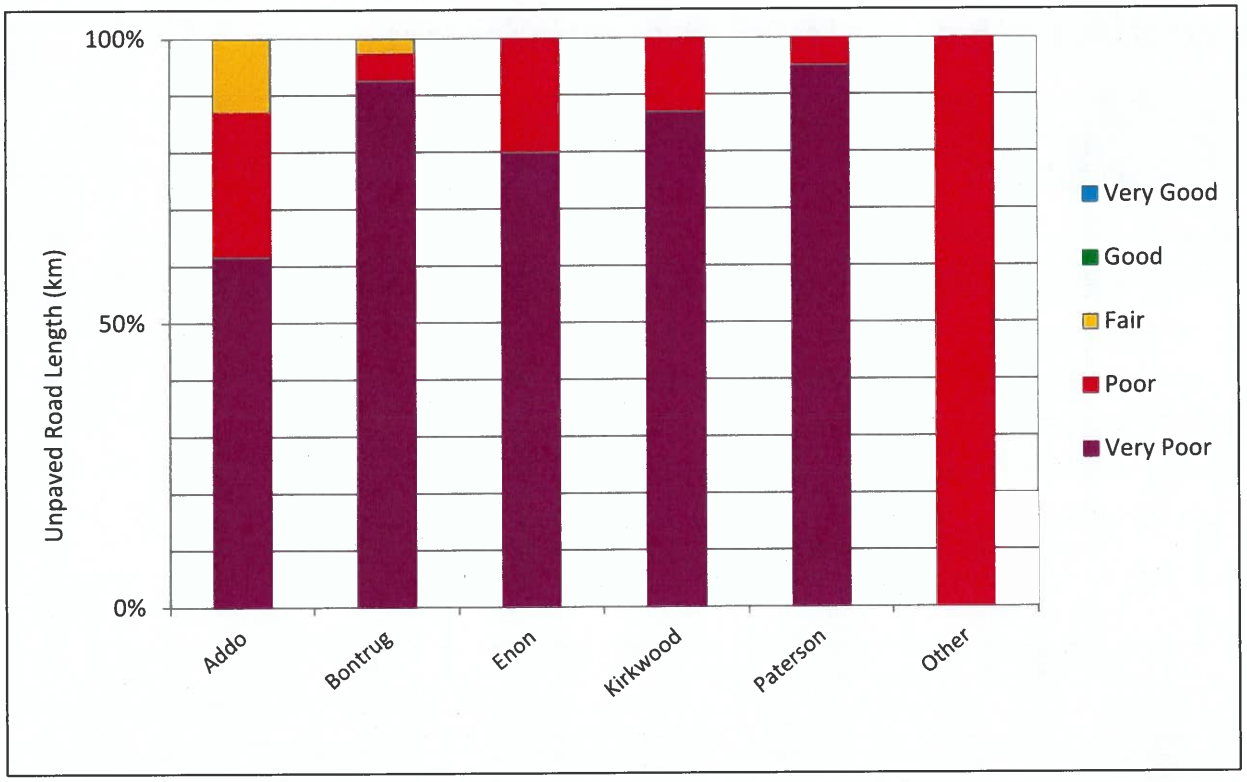


Figure 22: Length of Unpaved Road (%) per Condition Category by Town

The condition of the roads, grouped by RISFSA Class, is presented in **Table 15** and **Figure 23** to **Figure 24** below.

Table 15: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per Condition Category by RISFSA Class

RISFSA CLASS	Unpaved Road Condition: Road Length (km)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total Length
Class 1	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Class 2	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Class 3	–	–	–	–	–	0.0
Class 4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.6	2.3
Class 5	0.0	0.0	5.3	15.9	67.4	88.5
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.8**	**16.1**	**69.0**	**90.8**
Percentage	**0%**	**0%**	**6%**	**18%**	**76%**	**100%**

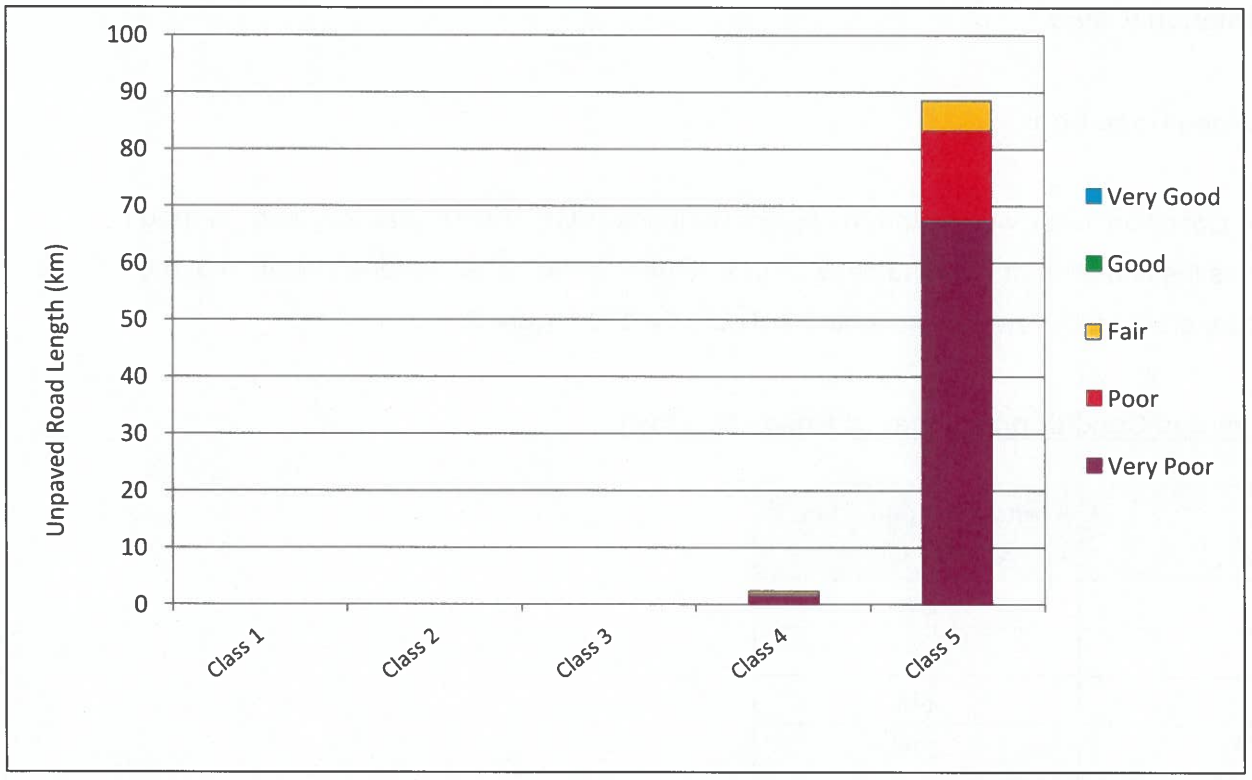


Figure 23: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per Condition Category by RISFSA Class

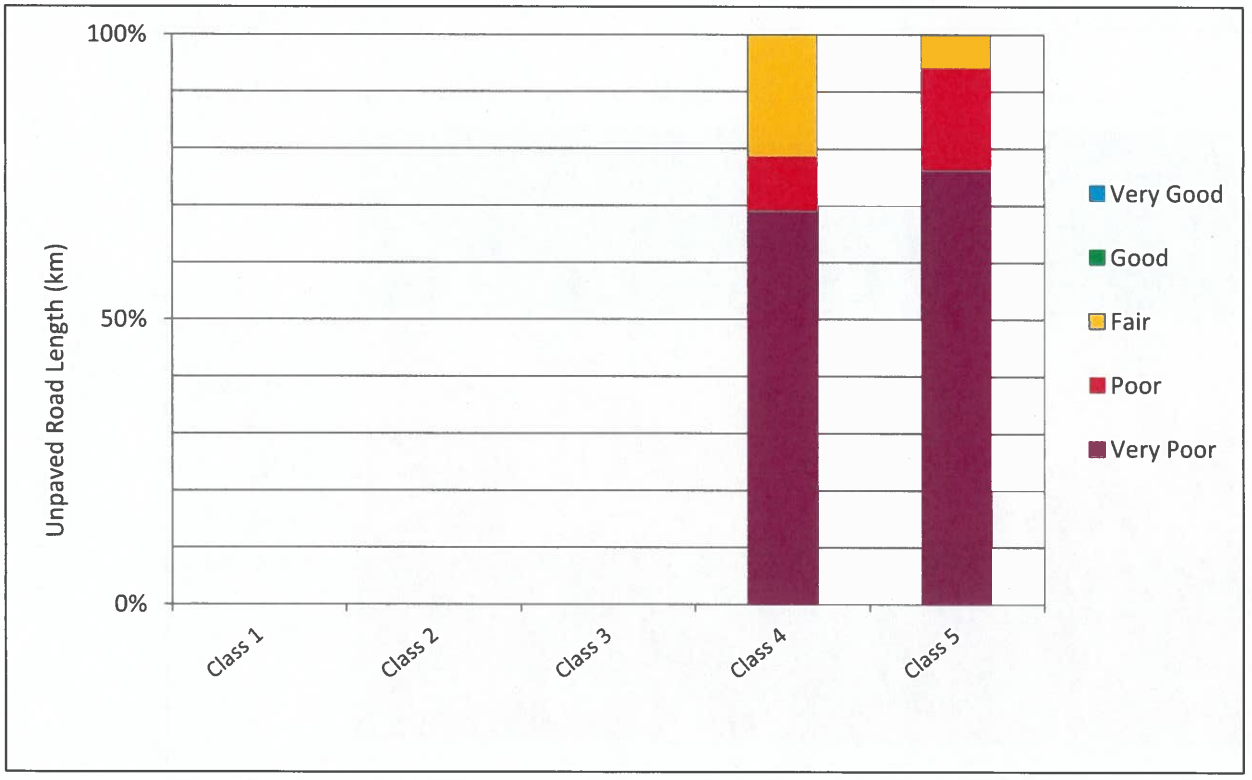


Figure 24: Length of Unpaved Road (%) per Condition Category by RISFSA Class

Average Condition Rating

Current Average Condition

The Average Condition Index weighs the Visual Gravel Index (VGI) of each road segment by length and represents the condition of the road network in a single number. The average condition of the unpaved roads, grouped by town, is presented in **Table 16** and **Figure 25** below.

Table 16: Average Condition of Unpaved Roads by Town

Town	Average Condition Index: Unpaved Roads
Addo	28%
Bontrug	19%
Enon	24%
Kirkwood	22%
Paterson	12%
Other	41%
Total	**23%**

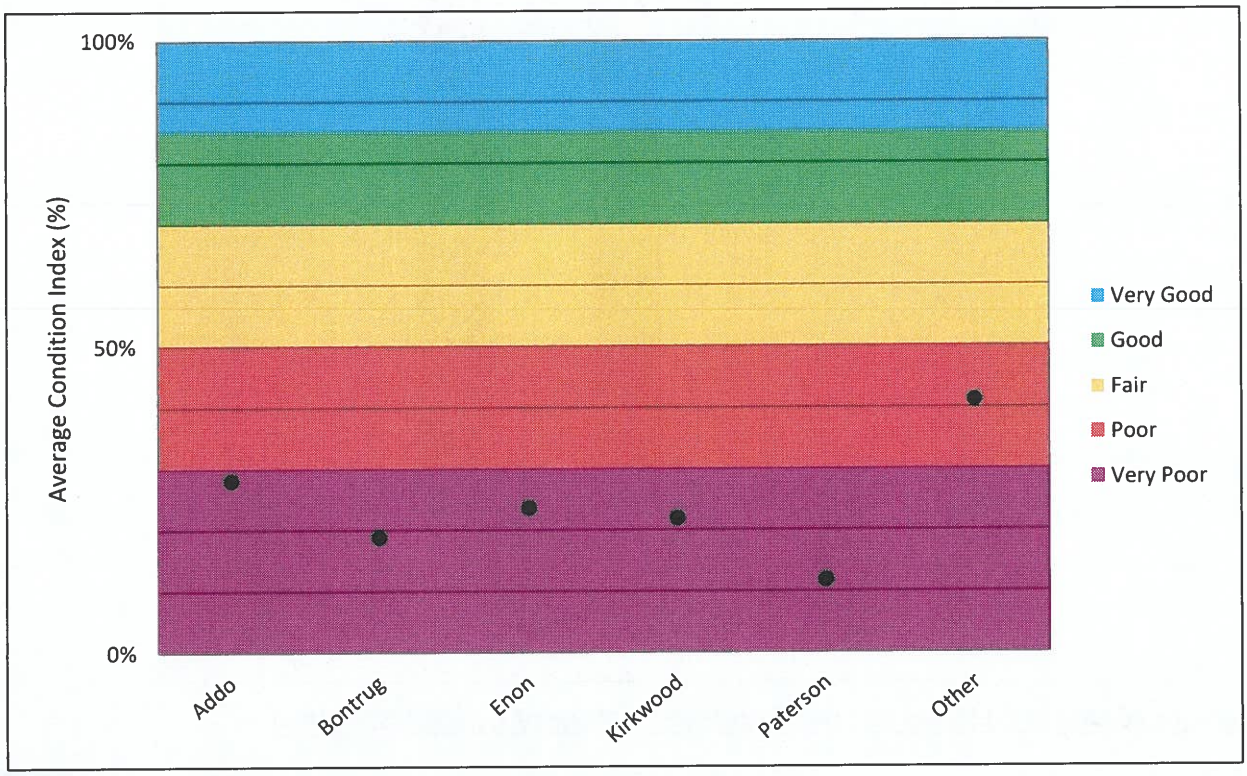


Figure 25: Average Condition of Unpaved Roads by Town

The average condition of the roads, grouped by RISFSA Class, is presented in **Table 17** and **Figure 26** below.

Table 17: Average Condition of Unpaved Roads by RISFSA Class

RISFSA CLASS	Average Condition Index: Paved Roads
Class 1	–
Class 2	–
Class 3	–
Class 4	24%
Class 5	23%
Total	23%

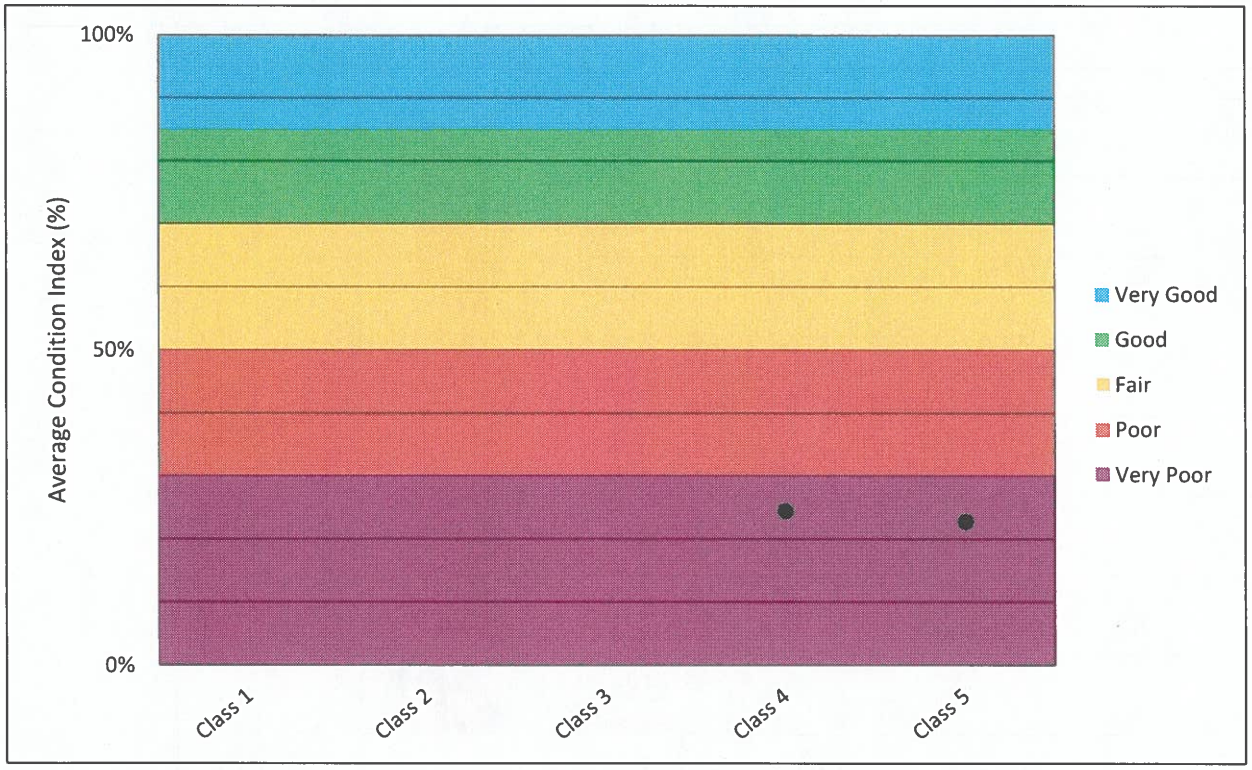


Figure 26: Average Condition Index of Unpaved Roads by RISFSA Class

Level of Service

Minimum Conditions

Based on the required minimum condition levels for roads as specified in the draft TMH 22, the maximum portions of the unpaved road network, grouped by RISFSA Class, that are allowed to have a condition index less than the specified minimum, as well as the actual length of roads having a condition index less than said minimum, is presented in **Table 18** and **Figure 27** below.

Table 18: Length of Unpaved Road (km) below Minimum Condition Index by RISFSA Class

RISFSA Class	*Minimum Condition Index*	*Allowable Maximum Length Below Minimum Condition Index*	*Actual Length Below Minimum Condition Index*	*% of Unpaved Network*
Class 1	45	–	–	–
Class 2	40	–	–	–
Class 3	40	–	–	–
Class 4	35	0.3	1.9	72.2%
Class 5	30	9.4	72.9	77.5%
Total	-	**9.7**	**74.8**	**77.4%**
% of Unpaved Network		**10.0%**	**77.4%**	

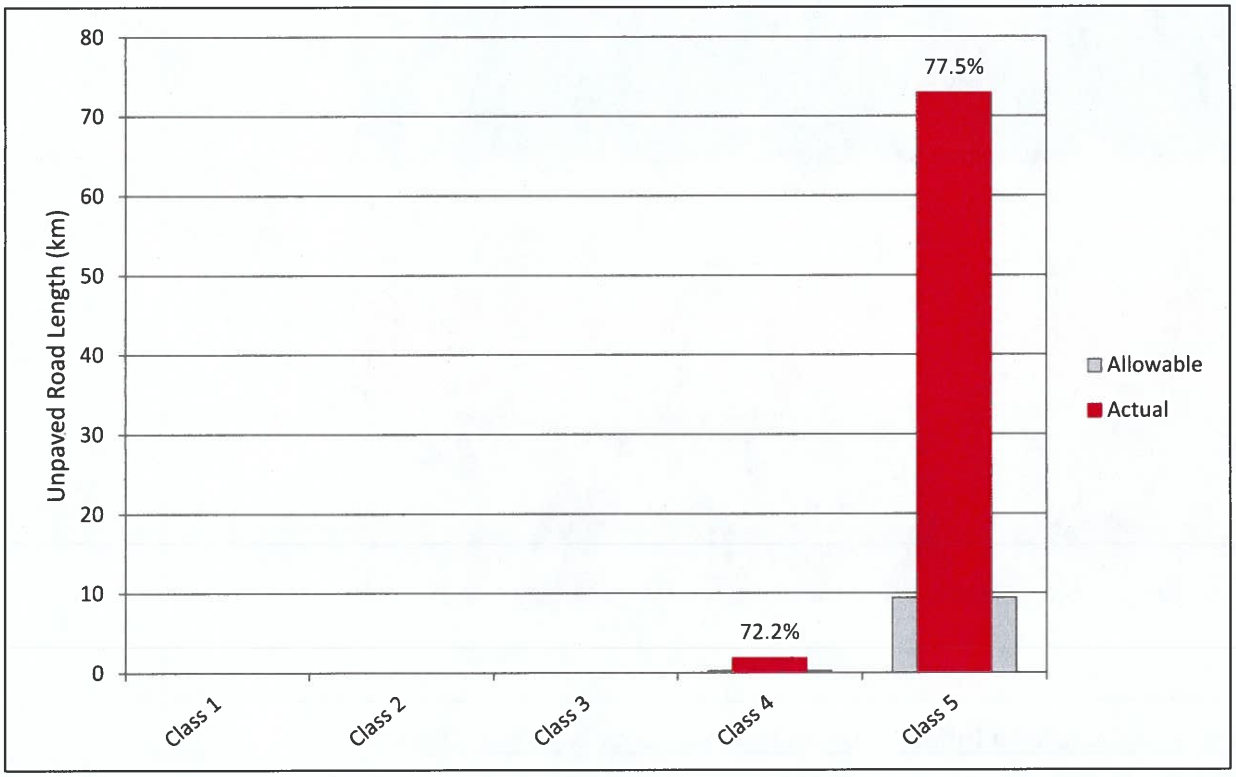


Figure 27: Length of Unpaved Road (km) below Minimum Condition Index by RISFSA Class

PRIORITY ROADS

Priority Projects in the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area

The SRVLM has identified certain strategic roads as priority projects using, inter alia, the following criteria:

- Strategic linkages between major towns/urban areas;
- Strategic linkages to economic centres and retail facilities;
- Access to government services and social facilities;
- The current road condition and maintenance needs;
- The current RISFSA/RCAM classification; and
- Estimated daily traffic volumes

Ten (10) priority projects have been identified. These comprise five (5) paved and unpaved roads respectively.

A detailed breakdown of the priority projects is presented in **Table 19** below.

Table 19: Breakdown of Priority Projects per Road Type

Project No.	Town	Road Name	Paved	Unpaved	Total	Traffic
Project 1	Kirkwood	Whytes Road / Mimosa Street	1.5	0.0	1.5	Low
Project 2	Kirkwood	Mark / Meiring Street	1.5	0.0	1.5	Low
Project 3	Kirkwood	Shad Street	0.7	0.0	0.7	Medium
Project 4	Kirkwood	John Street	0.9	0.0	0.9	Low
Project 5	Addo	Main Road	1.5	0.0	1.5	Medium
Project 6	Bontrug		0.0	1.1	1.1	Very Low
Project 7	Bontrug		0.0	0.7	0.7	Very Low
Project 8	Bontrug		0.0	0.7	0.7	Low
Project 9	Addo		0.0	3.1	3.1	Very Low
Project 10	Addo		0.0	0.4	0.4	Very Low
Total			**6.1**	**6.0**	**12.2**	
Percentage			**50.4%**	**49.6%**	**100.0%**	

Note that the estimated traffic volumes are not based on actual traffic counts, but on observations by the assessor during visual condition assessments of the roads. The definition of the categories are as follows:

Category	Traffic Volume: Vehicles per Day	
	Unpaved	Paved
Very Light	< 20	< 50
Light	20 - 50	50 - 250
Medium	50 - 100	250 - 500
Heavy	100 - 200	500 - 2000
Very Heavy	> 200	> 2000

Priority Road Network

The network of priority roads identified within the Sundays River Valley Local Municipal Area and under the jurisdiction of the municipality consists of **12.2km**, of which **6.1km (or 50.4%)** are Paved roads.

Figure 28 as well as **Table 20** to **Table 22** and **Figure 29** to **Figure 31** below indicate the length of the priority road network under the jurisdiction of the SRVLM by Road Type and RCAM Class respectively.

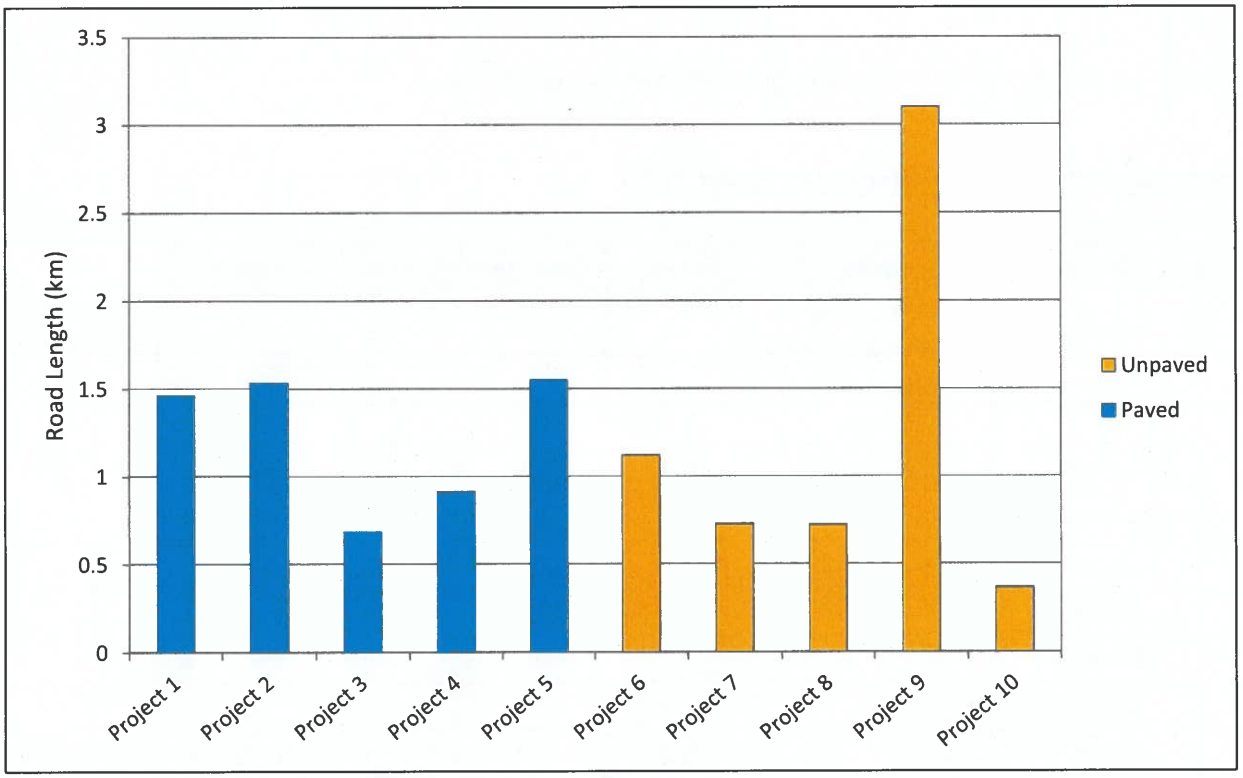


Figure 28: Length of Road (km) per Surface by Project

Table 20: Length of Paved Road (km) per RCAM Category by Project

Project No.	RCAM Urban: Paved Road Length (km)					
	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	Total
Project 1	–	–	–	0.0	1.5	1.5
Project 2	–	–	–	0.0	1.5	1.5
Project 3	–	–	–	0.0	0.7	0.7
Project 4	–	–	–	0.0	0.9	0.9
Project 5	–	–	–	1.5	0.0	1.5
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**4.6**	**6.1**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**25.3%**	**74.7%**	**100.0%**

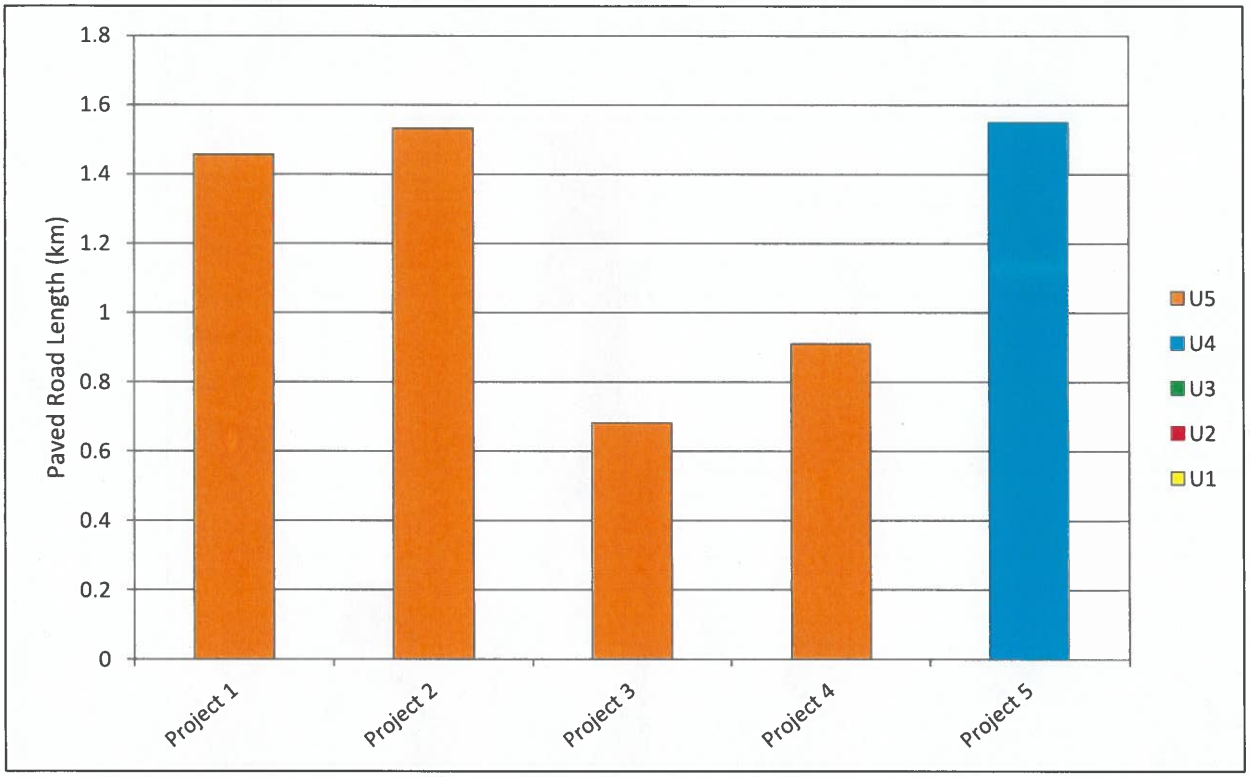


Figure 29: Length of Paved Road (km) per RCAM Category by Project

Table 21: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM Category by Project

Project No.	RCAM Urban: Unpaved Road Length (km)					
	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5	Total
Project 6	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
Project 7	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
Project 8	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
Project 9	–	–	–	–	3.1	3.1
Project 10	–	–	–	–	0.4	0.4
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.5**	**3.5**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

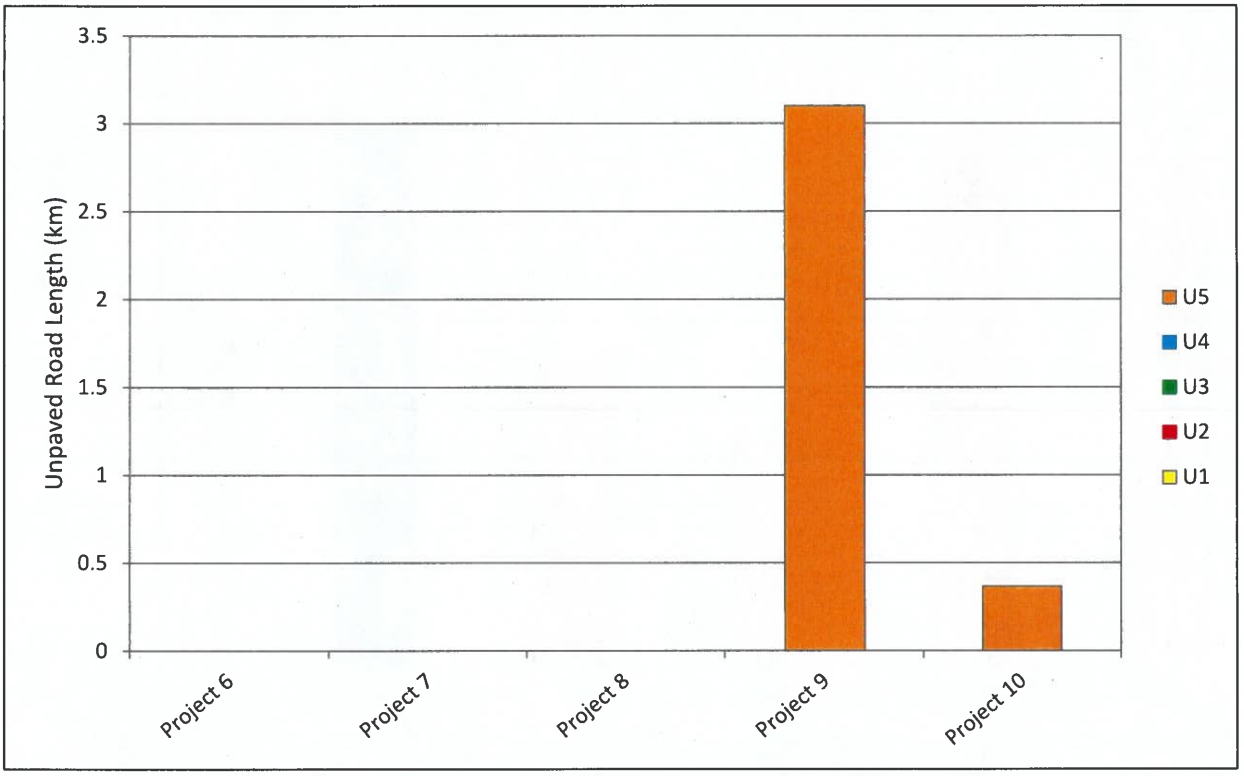


Figure 30: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM Category by Project

Table 22: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Project

Project No.	RCAM Rural: Unpaved Road Length (km)					
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	Total
Project 6	–	–	–	–	1.1	1.1
Project 7	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.7
Project 8	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.7
Project 9	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
Project 10	–	–	–	–	0.0	0.0
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**2.6**	**2.6**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

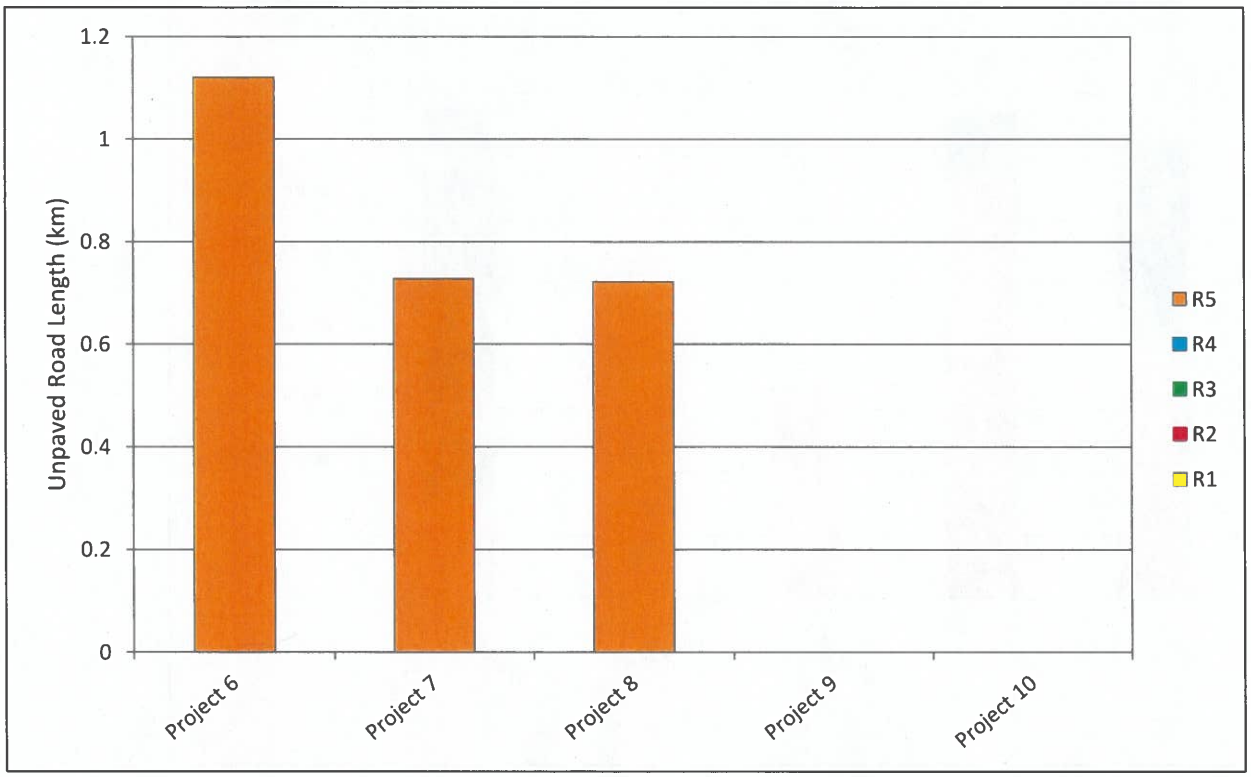


Figure 31: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per RCAM (Rural) Category by Project

Paved Road Priority Indicators

Visual Condition Assessments

The condition of the paved priority roads, as calculated from the latest visual assessments, grouped by project, is presented in **Table 23** and **Figure 32**: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town to **Figure 33**: Length of Paved Road (%) per Condition Category by Town below.

Table 23: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by Project

Project No.	Paved Road Condition: Road Length (km)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total Length
Project 1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5
Project 2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.5
Project 3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.7
Project 4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9
Project 5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total	**0.4**	**1.7**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**6.1**
Percentage	**6.3%**	**27.4%**	**54.2%**	**12.1%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

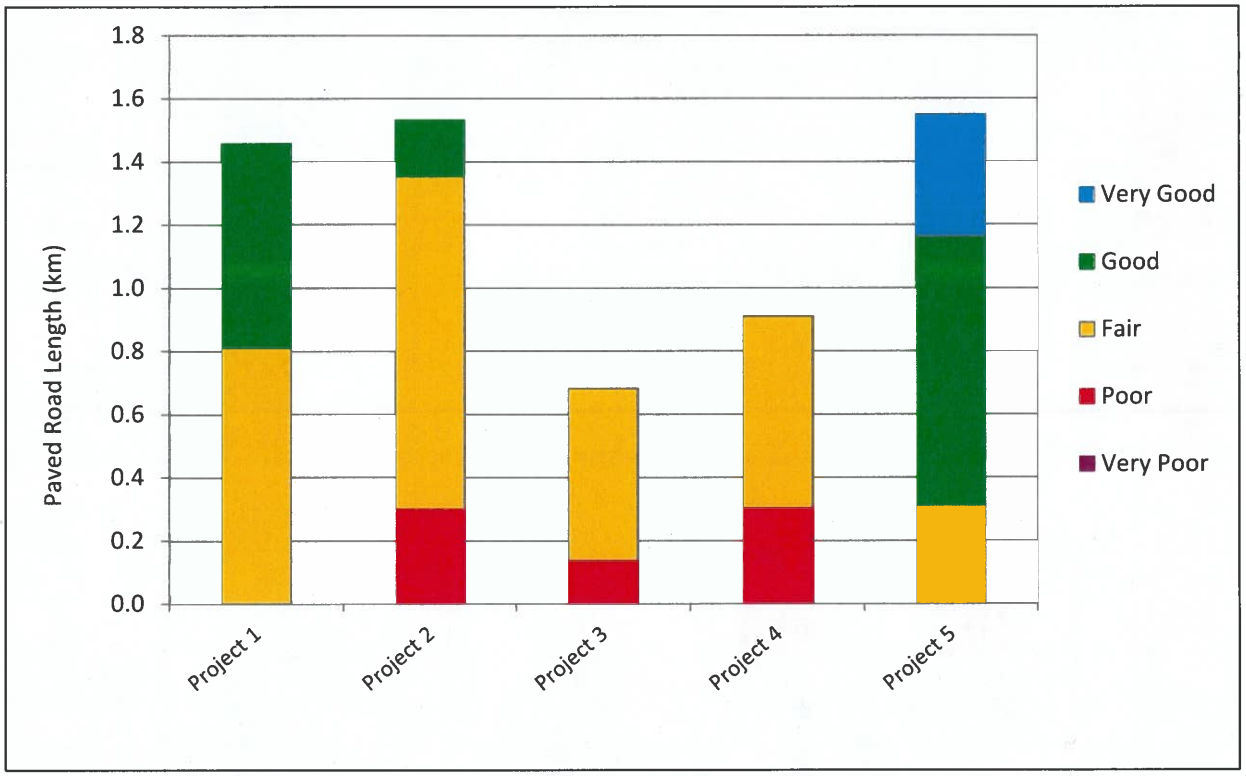


Figure 32: Length of Paved Road (km) per Condition Category by Town

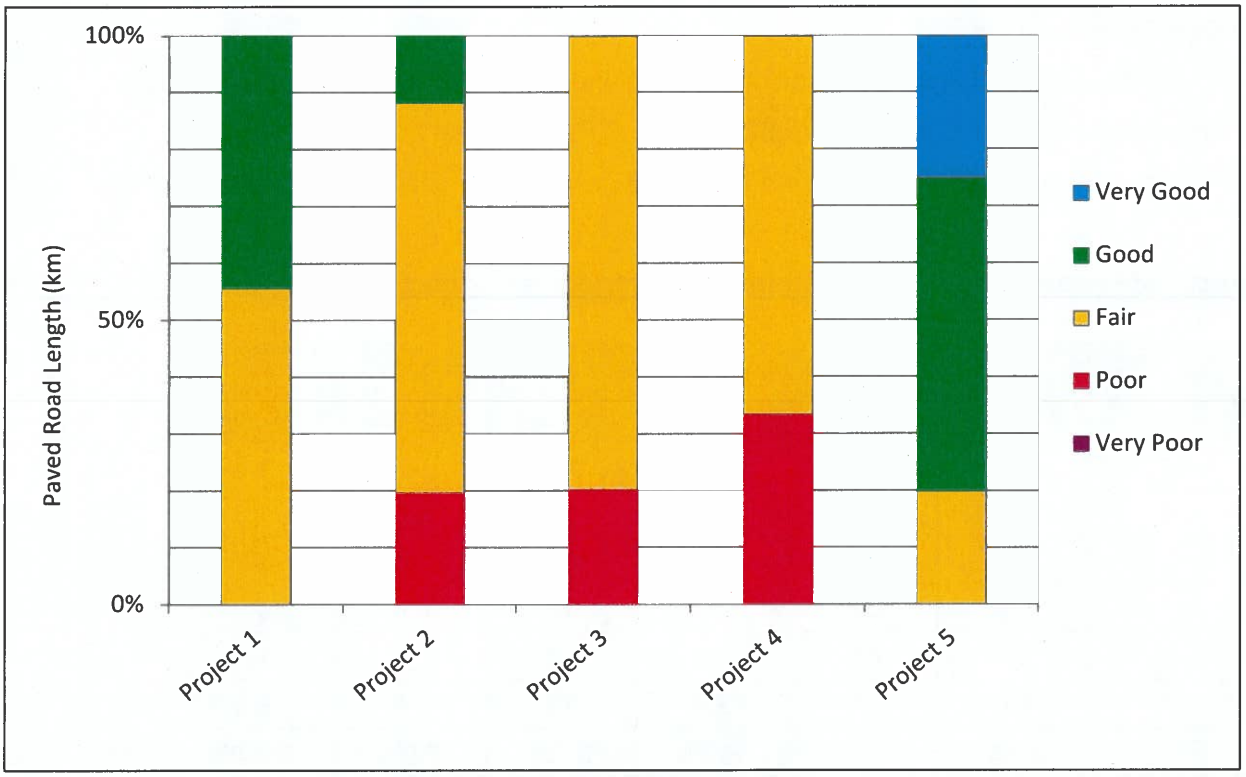


Figure 33: Length of Paved Road (%) per Condition Category by Town

Average Condition Rating

The average condition of the paved priority roads, grouped by project, is presented in **Table 24** and **Figure 34** below.

Table 24: Average Condition of Paved Roads by Project

Project No.	Average Condition Index: Paved Roads
Project 1	71%
Project 2	59%
Project 3	57%
Project 4	53%
Project 5	77%
Total	**65%**

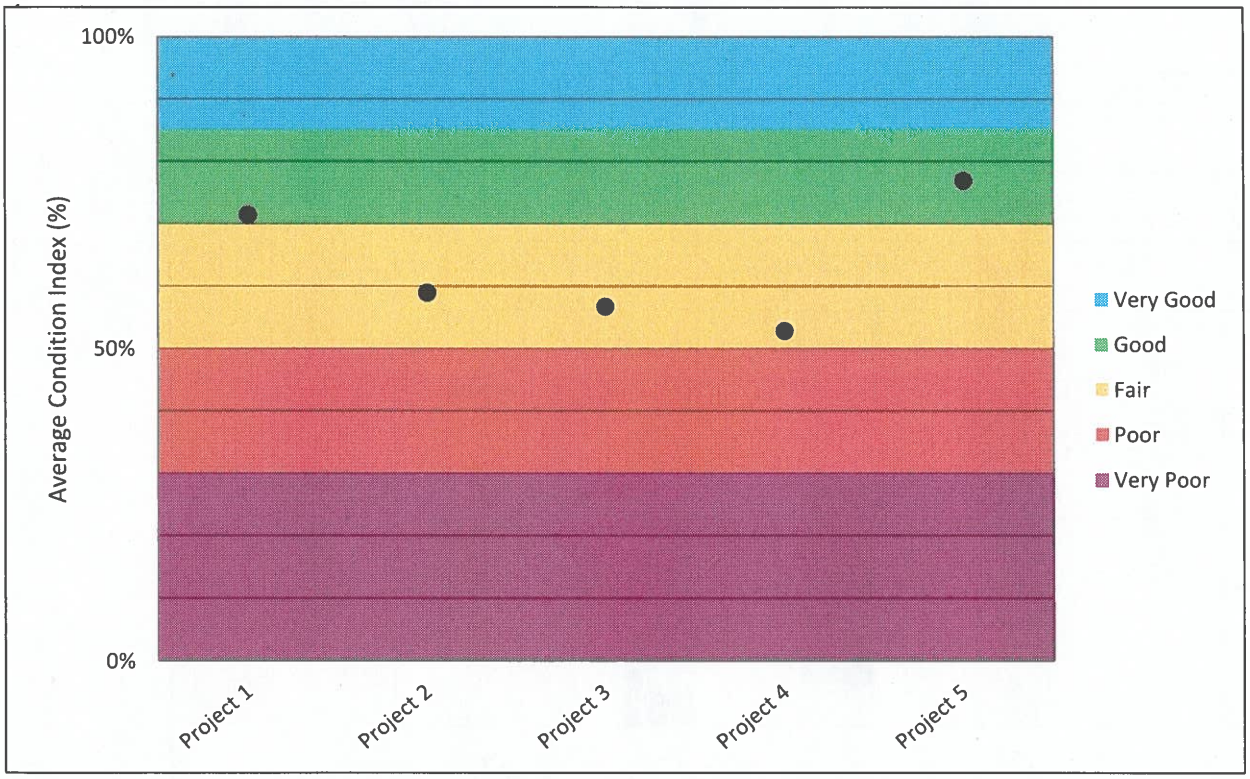


Figure 34: Average Condition of Paved Roads by Town

Maintenance Categories

A summary of the Rehabilitation, Special Maintenance and Preventative Maintenance needs for the paved (flexible) roads, grouped by project, is presented in **Table 25** to **Table 26** and **Figure 35** to **Figure 36** below.

Table 25: Length of Flexible Road (km) per Need Category by Project

Project No.	Flexible Need Categories: Road Length (km)			
	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance	Total
Project 1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Project 2	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.5
Project 3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Project 4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.9
Project 5	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
Total	**1.2**	**1.6**	**2.4**	**5.2**
Percentage	**22.7%**	**30.8%**	**46.5%**	**100.0%**

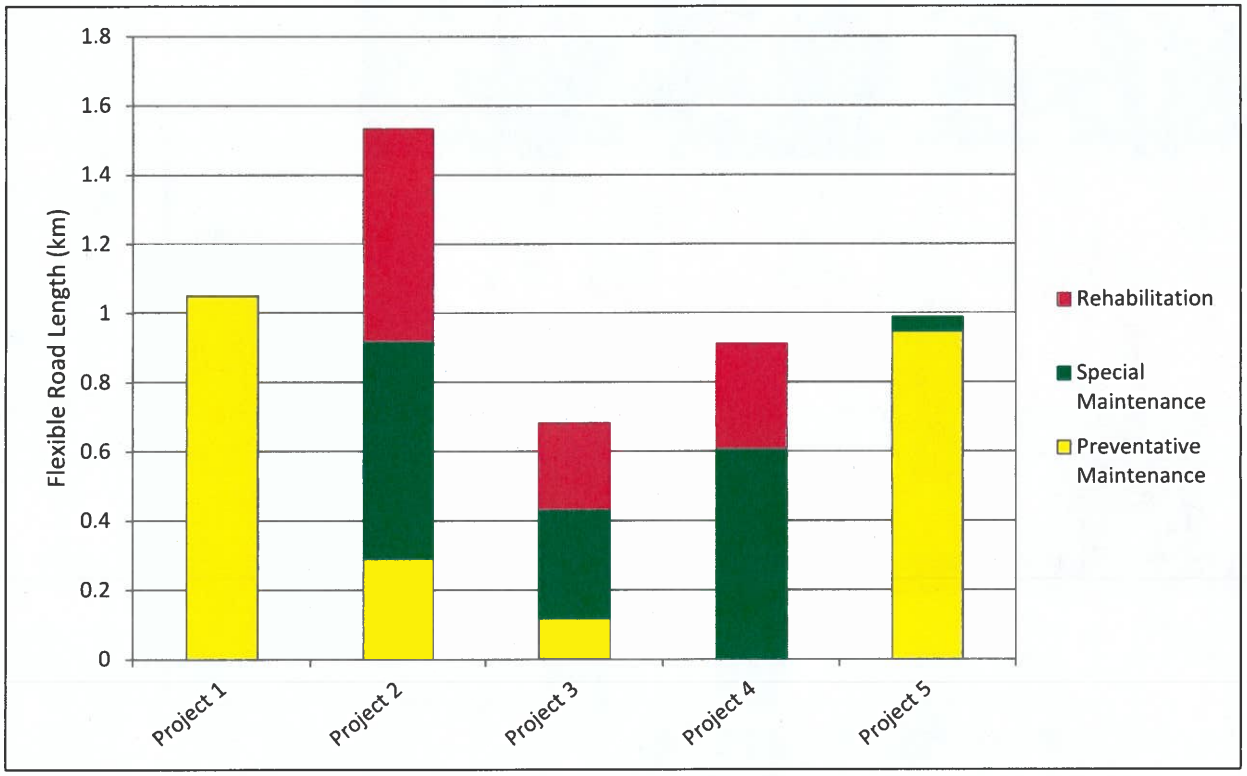


Figure 35: Length of Flexible Road (km) per Need Category by Project

Table 26: Length of Flexible Road (%) per Need Category by Project

Project No.	Flexible Need Categories: Road Length (%)			
	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance	Total
Project 1	0%	0%	72%	72%
Project 2	40%	41%	19%	100%
Project 3	37%	46%	17%	100%
Project 4	33%	67%	0%	100%
Project 5	0%	3%	61%	64%
Total	**19%**	**46%**	**39%**	**84%**

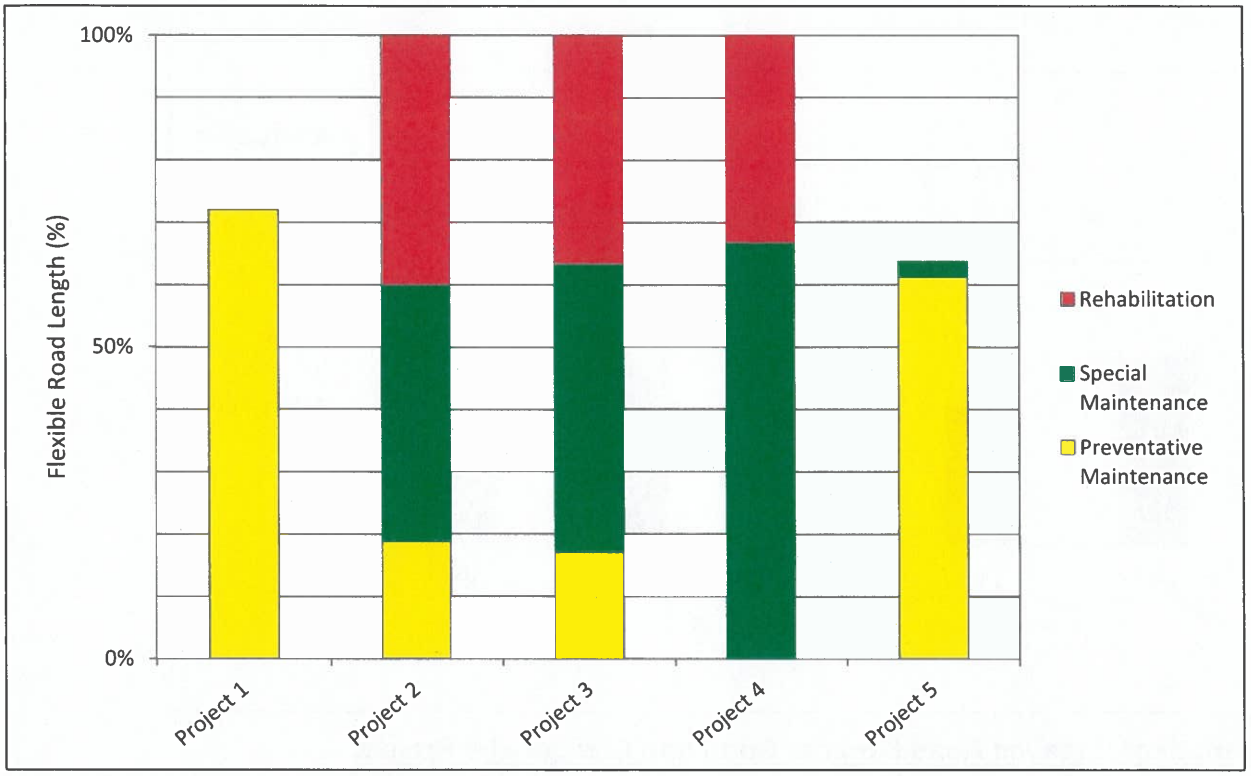


Figure 36: Length of Flexible Road (%) per Need Category by Project

Unpaved Road Priority Indicators

Visual Condition Assessments

The condition of the unpaved municipal roads, as calculated from the latest visual assessments, grouped by town, is presented in **Table 27** and **Figure 37** to **Figure 38** .

Table 27: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per Condition Category by Project

Project No.	Unpaved Road Condition: Road Length (km)					
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor	Total Length
Project 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
Project 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Project 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7
Project 9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	2.7
Project 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Total	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.4**	**4.1**	**5.5**
Percentage	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**25.5%**	**74.5%**	**100.0%**

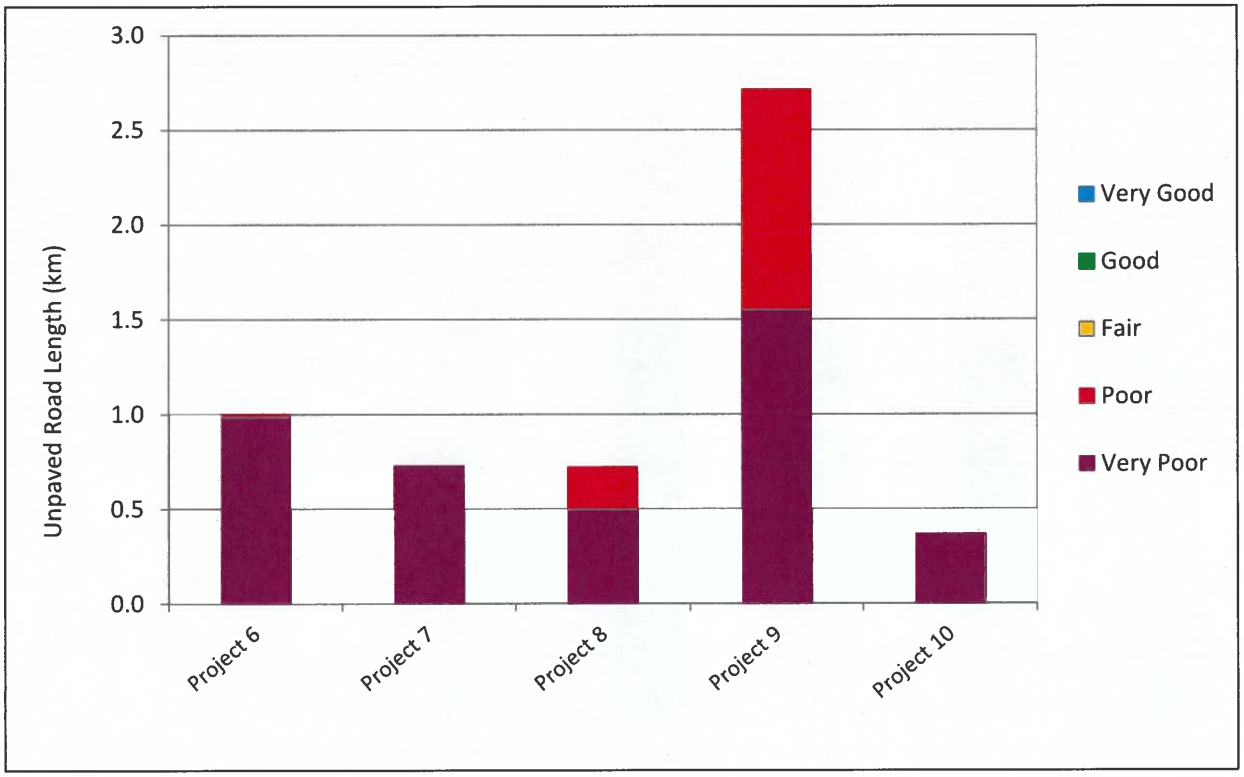


Figure 37: Length of Unpaved Road (km) per Condition Category by Project

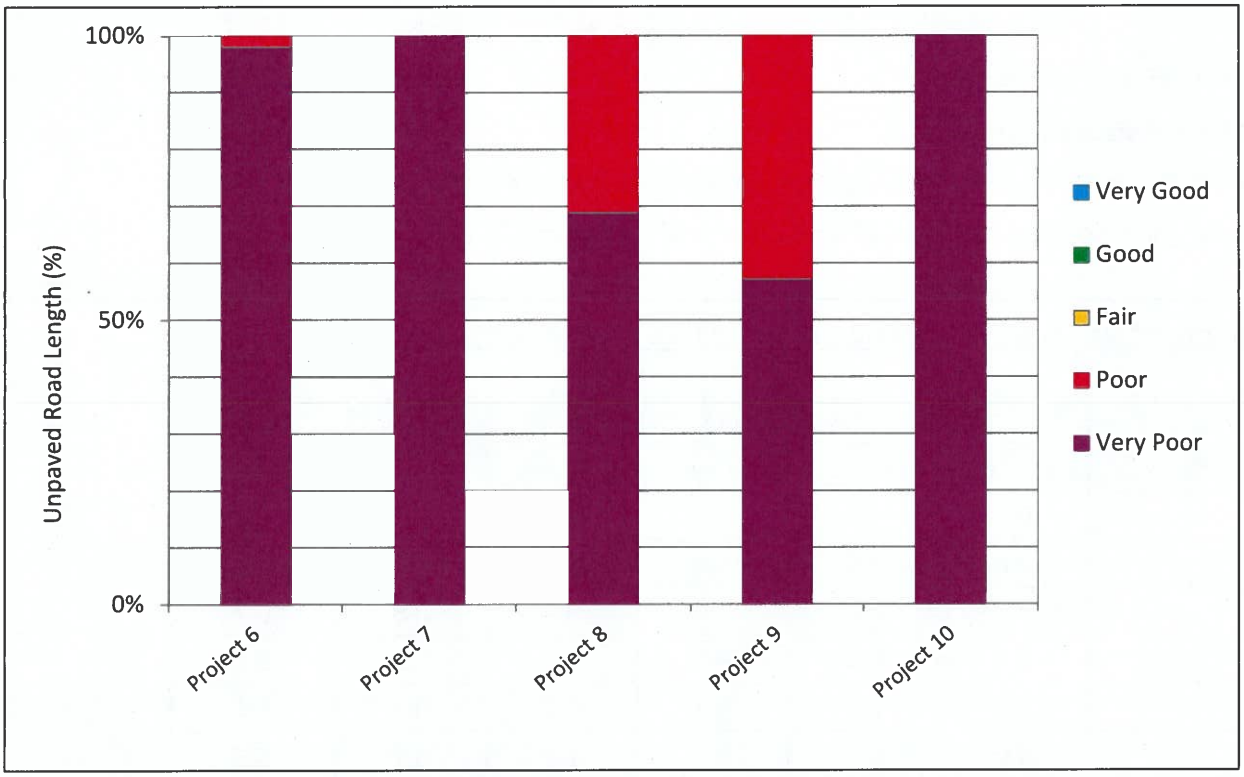


Figure 38: Length of Unpaved Road (%) per Condition Category by Project

Average Condition Rating

The average condition of the unpaved roads, grouped by project, is presented in **Table 28** and **Figure 39** below.

Table 28: Average Condition of Unpaved Roads by Project

Project No.	Average Condition Index: Unpaved Roads
Project 6	21%
Project 7	12%
Project 8	30%
Project 9	27%
Project 10	6%
Total	**23%**

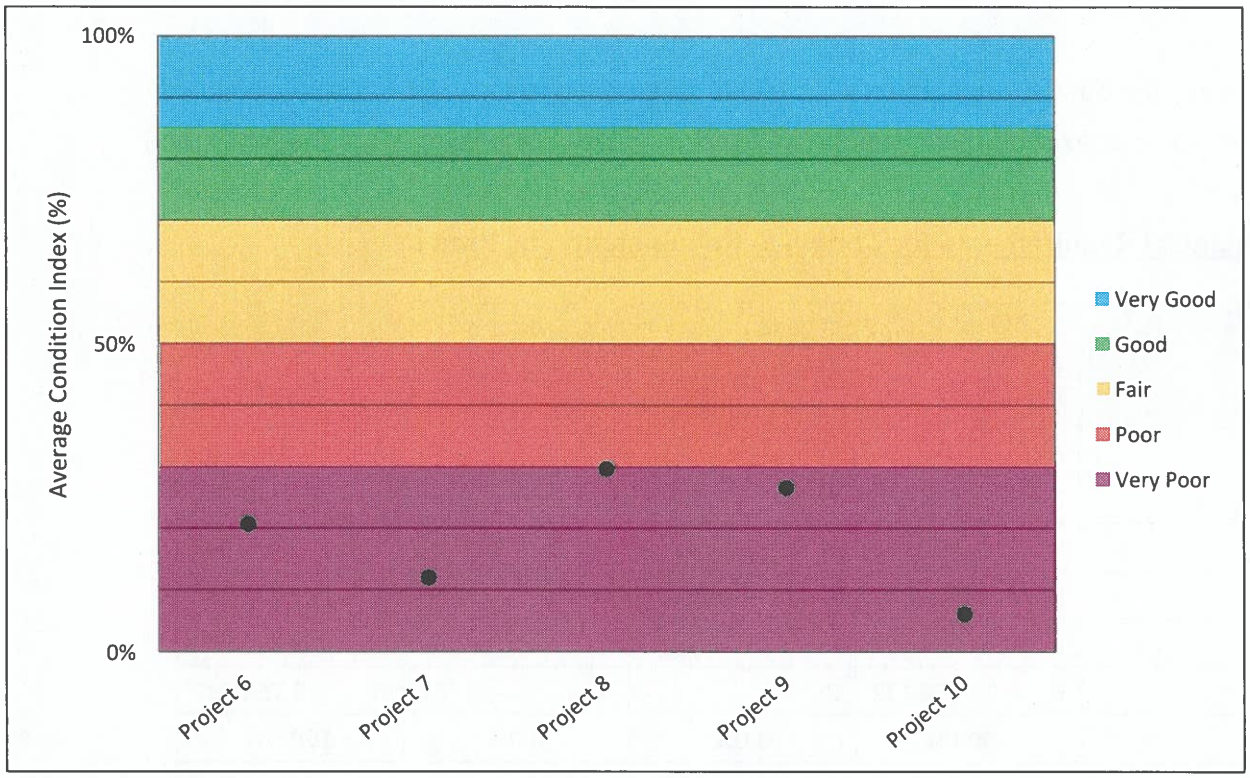


Figure 39: Average Condition of Unpaved Roads by Project

Financial Requirements

The following tables summarise the maintenance and rehabilitation (paved roads) and upgrading (unpaved roads) budget requirements, grouped by project.

Table 29 presents the Rehabilitation, Special Maintenance and Periodic Maintenance budget requirements of the identified paved roads according to the first-order assessments.

Table 29: Financial Requirements per Flexible Need Category by Project

Project No.	Flexible Need Categories: Treatment Cost			
	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance	Total
Project 1	R -	R -	R 414 271	R 414 271
Project 2	R 2 718 588	R 1 964 816	R 60 962	R 4 744 366
Project 3	R 2 013 035	R 1 527 704	R 33 881	R 3 574 621
Project 4	R 1 097 412	R 1 427 465	R -	R 2 524 877
Project 5	R -	R 86 967	R 359 939	R 446 906
Total	**R 5 829 036**	**R 5 006 952**	**R 869 053**	**R 11 705 041**
Percentage	**49.8%**	**42.8%**	**7.4%**	**100.0%**

Table 30 presents the budget requirements if the identified paved roads were to be rehabilitated completely (recycling of existing base layer and addition of a new base layer along the full extent).

Table 30: Financial Requirements for Complete Rehabilitation by Project

Project No.	Flexible Need Categories: Treatment Cost			
	Rehabilitation	Special Maintenance	Preventative Maintenance	Total
Project 1	R 7 049 136	R -	R -	R 7 049 136
Project 2	R 7 174 469	R -	R -	R 7 174 469
Project 3	R 5 470 036	R -	R -	R 5 470 036
Project 4	R 3 455 832	R -	R -	R 3 455 832
Project 5	R 5 604 659	R -	R -	R 5 604 659
Total	**R 28 754 132**	**R -**	**R -**	**R 28 754 132**
Percentage	**100.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**100.0%**

Table 31 presents the budget requirements to upgrade all the identified unpaved roads to surfaced standards.

Table 31: Financial Requirements for Upgrading of Unpaved Roads by Project

Project No.	Priority Roads: Unpaved	
	Length (km)	Cost to Upgrade
Project 6	1.1	R 8 179 139
Project 7	0.7	R 5 309 217
Project 8	0.7	R 5 268 775
Project 9	3.1	R 22 637 154
Project 10	0.4	R 2 665 230
Total	**6.0**	**R 44 059 515**

conclusion

Way Forward

The method of classifying road links into maintenance or rehabilitation categories is based on the Visual Condition Indices (VCI), together with distress ratings as described in the TMH 22. This method essentially provides a network-level tool, or a "first-order" investigation and may change subject to project-level investigations. It is therefore advisable that the priority roads identified for maintenance and rehabilitation are investigated prior to finalisation of a budget and implementation plan.These project-level investigations may involve, inter alia, the following assessment activities:

- Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) Tests
  - To measure pavement layer strength;
- Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD) Tests
  - To measure deflection and pavement layer stiffness;
- Trial Pitting and sampling
  - To provide information on the characteristics and material classification of the in-situ pavement layers;
- Traffic Counts
  - To estimate the design traffic loading.

The results from these tests, complemented by the information related to the surface condition of the roads, would allow for detailed modelling of the pavement structure in its current condition as well as estimation of its remaining design life based on the design traffic loading.

Consequently, this would facilitate the development of an accurate budget and implementation plan as well as the selection of suitable and cost-effective treatments, whether it be:

- Light Rehabilitation
  - In-situ recycling of the existing base layer and the addition of a new base layer;
- Medium Rehabilitation
  - Replacing the existing base layer and the addition of a new base layer;
- Heavy Rehabilitation
  - Replace the existing base, subbase and selected subbase layers with new layers;

As well as surfacing, such as:

- Bituminous Seals;
- Asphalt;
- Concrete Block Pavers, etc.

Finally, the assessment activities described above will be applicable to the unpaved roads identified for upgrading to a paved standard as well.

Summary

Based on the first-order investigation of the priority roads identified, a budget of **R11 705 041** for the **Maintenance and Rehabilitation** of the **6.1km Paved Roads** and **R44 059 515** for the **Upgrading** of the **6.0km Unpaved Roads** will be required.

The municipal area covers 3507.59 km² (6% of Sarah Baartman's to area). It can be accessed through the N10 and N2 national road as indicated in the following map.

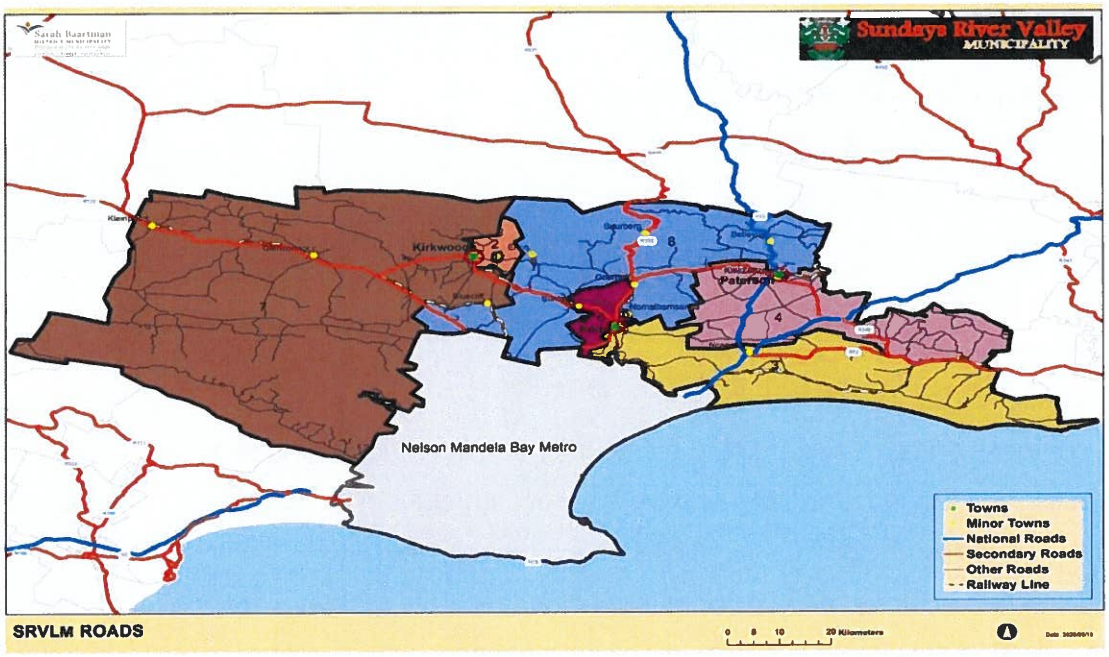


Figure 8: Municipal Road Network Map

2.2.5. Agricultural Infrastructure Backlog

The Municipality needs commonage that are fenced to be able to rent out to subsistence stock farmers. There is no pound in the Municipal area and the situation poses a risk for road accidents. There are dipping tanks in all three nodal areas, however they all need to be upgraded. Handling facilities were erected in Bersheba, Nomathamsanqa, Addo/Valencia and Paterson.

2.2.3 SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY THROUGH SANRAL PROGRAMME

Objectives

To improve the level of service of infrastructure in Kirkwood and Addo. Namely: R75 and R 335 and R 336 road.

- To facilitate growth through stimulation of local economy.
- To facilitate the skills base of local SMME contractors through training and inclusion of identified packages of works.

- To create employment and inject direct capital back into local communities.

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)

Scope of work of the SRVM PMU

In keeping with the MIG principles, the cross-cutting conditions and the sector specific conditions, a PMU (see Annexure "A") was established at the inception of the MIG programme in the municipality in 2005, responsible for the implementation of the MIG programme within SRVM. That PMU was established so as to ensure that the following key functions and operations are satisfied;

Financial Management

The SRVM through its PMU will be responsible for the administration and financial management of the 2024/25 MIG funding allocation. The management will be through and within municipal and national governments accounting systems for infrastructure projects as legislated. Furthermore, the SRVM PMU will also be responsible for the overall planning and reporting to the PPMU with respect to its performance in both administration and financial management on a monthly basis.

Project Identification/Feasibility Process

The co-ordination of the process of the identification of projects and their prioritization thereof is one of the main functions of the SRVM PMU, that whilst ensuring that there is proper integration of those projects in the Integrated Development Plan **(IDP)** and with appropriate input from the various multi-sectorial government departments so as to ensure synchronized service delivery. The SRVM PMU understands that the feasibility process in projects requires that due consideration be given to the feasibility of the projects in terms of the provincial growth strategies, integrated district-level infrastructure planning as well as technical feasibility of the projects in terms of the intended outcomes.

3.1.3 Contract Administration

The SRVM PMU will also be responsible for the co-ordination of the administration of service agreements with the relevant and affected government departments as well as contracts with contractors and consultants for each project, including feasibility and backlog studies.

3.1.4 Programme/Project Management

The SRVM PMU will be responsible for the management of the local (municipal) infrastructure programme as well as the physical project implementation activities while ensuring that:

- All projects meet the overall planning objectives and specific key performance indicators as determined by the Senior MIG Manager **(SMM)**,
- The co-ordination of regular progress meetings at local level and representation at the provincial/national progress meetings occur as required.

- The associated project management administrative functions from project registration, evaluation through to final project completion reports happen,
- Reporting on the MIG programme will be as per the set schedule of dates as determined by the Provincial MIG Office,
- Project Implementation Managers within SRVM are ensuring that the project Consultants and Contractors are submitting their claims and progress forms timeously in order to meet set deadlines.

Monitoring Database

The SRVM PMU will be responsible for the management of the monitoring of the database and the preparation of all necessary reports to municipal and the relevant provincial and national departments.

3.1.6 Capital Works Funded by Other Sources

The SRVM has incorporated in the competences of the SRVM PMU, amongst others, the implementation of all its capital works funded from other sources like DWA, etc. in terms of human resource sharing.

3.1.7 Project Monitoring & Evaluation

The SRVM PMU will also be responsible for the;

- Socio-economic impact assessments which details the impact of the MIG Programme on SRVM and local communities within the municipal area, in terms of; skills development, community involvement, municipal partnerships, local economic development and how the lives of the communities have improved,
- Facilitation of backlog studies and environmental impact assessments of projects as and when necessary.

3.1.8 Project based capacity Building

The SRVM PMU will also be responsible for the co-ordination of project-based capacity building and developmental initiatives within the SRVM.It must be noted that this capacity building component of MIG is only concerned with projects and the arrangements relating to the effective delivery of municipal infrastructure.

3.1.9 Geographic Information System (GIS)

The SRVM PMU will make use of the available GIS facilities available within the Provincial MIG management units with regards to the planning/feasibility phases of projects, the operation and maintenance planning, and in the compilation of municipal asset registers. Where specialist IT

intervention is required in respect of the MIG Data system, this will be sourced by the SRVM PMU from the MIG national management unit.

The SRVM has started the process of establishing its own GIS, but is not yet fully functional. Once that has been fully set up and is fully functional, the SRVM PMU will utilize it in respect of all the functions mentioned above that the provincial GIS would be used for.

3.1.10 Operation & Planned Maintenance

Municipal Infrastructure Investment Planning together with Integrated Development Planning is necessary for long-term financial sustainability of municipal assets. In support of this, it is critical that municipalities have planned maintenance programmes for their assets on one hand and the resources and capacity on the other.

It is henceforth that one of the main and critical responsibilities of the SRVM PMU has been identified as being to ensure that the municipality has the necessary resources to fulfil the operations and maintenance **(O&M)** obligations for all capital projects implemented through the MIG programme, etc. The SRVM PMU will assist wherever and whenever possible or required within SRVM in as far as the planning and implementation of the SRVM O&M Programmes, directly or indirectly.

3.1.11 Eradication of Backlogs

SRVM is targeting the year 2030 to have all backlogs eradicated (Water, Sanitation, Roads, Electricity) as necessitated by national infrastructure targets. The SRVM target is not necessarily derived from the national one but has thoroughly been investigated and its possibility verified as being realistic. This will be realised through funding from MISA, DWS.

The purpose of this Business Plan is to outline how the Sundays River Valley Municipality **(SRVM)** will efficiently and effectively manage its MIG programme through its Project Management Unit **(PMU)** in implementing all the MIG projects approved within the municipality for the 2024/25 Financial Year. That would be achieved specifically through the alignment of all principles and objectives underpinning the design of the programme as contained in the MIG Policy Framework.

In the case of SRVM, the MIG programme started during the 2005/06 Financial Year, which all services would be rendered successfully in SRVM by that time. Most importantly, that assertion is in line with all the national targets with respect to the provision of infrastructure services to all South Africans.

SRVM MIG 3-YEAR CYCLE

MIG allocations

According to the SRVM MIG budgets for the medium terms expenditure framework (MIG 3-Year Cycle), as indicated in Table 1, which was been approved by Council and the Department

of Provincial & Local Government (DPLG) and as reflected in the 2022 Dora Bill, the annual amounts allocated to the MIG Programme to SRVM are as follows:

National Financial Year	MIG Allocation	Total Allocation
2022/23	R 28 785 000	R 28 785 000
2023/24	R 29 925 000	R 29 925 000
2024/25	R 31 137 000	R 31 137 000

Table 1: SRVM MIG MTEF

The allocation of R 29 925 000 will be used for the following capital projects;

1. Upgrading of Roads & Stormwater in Enon and Bersheba – Phase 2
2. Construction of Multi- Purpose Sports Recreational Facility in Nomathamsanqa in Addo
3. Construction of a New Community Hall in Moses Mabhida (Budget Maintenance)
4. Refurbishment of Enon and Bersheba Water Borne Sanitation
5. Infrastructure Asset Management
6. Emergency Flood Repairs at Vygie and Adams Street in Valencia
7. Construction of Roads and Stormwater in Paterson
8. Construction of Bulk and Water Reticulation in Molly Blackburn
9. Augmentation of the Water Reticulation Network in Paterson
10. PMU ADMIN.

The Sunday's River Valley Municipality acknowledges the importance of implementing its MIG programme using the following guidelines by the MIG Policy and Framework.

B-Component (Basic residential infrastructure): This includes funding in capital investment for new, rehabilitated and upgraded basic bulk, connector and internal municipal infrastructure for un-serviced households in existing and to be proclaimed residential settlements. The formula allocates 75% of the total MIG funds to the B-component. This component consists of proportional allocations for:

- Water services (water and sanitation) (72%);
- Roads and storm water (23%); and
- Other - (solid waste disposal sites and street /community lighting) (5%).

P-Component (Public Municipal Facilities): This component is ring-fenced for municipal sport facilities. The formula allocates **15% of the total MIG funds to the P-component**.

E-Component (Infrastructure for social institutions, small and emerging enterprises): This includes funding in capital investment for new, rehabilitated and municipal bulk, connector and internal municipal infrastructure for these institutions. The formula allocates **5% of total MIG funds to this component.**

N-Component which is an additional allocation for infrastructure to nodal municipalities and the formula allocates **5% of total MIG funds to this component**. The funding is for any rural and urban nodal type of projects under B, P, or E components.

The three-year MTEF Capital plan. Summarized in table form below and graphically illustrated for Sundays River Valley Municipality.

CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

The Municipal Capital Budget is R 57,5 Million. Some of the salient projects to be undertaken over the medium-term includes, amongst others.

Table 11: Medium Term Capital Projects

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Direct: Conditional Grants			
	R	R	R
Equitable Share	117 539 000,00	122 707 000,00	127 204 000,00
Financial Management Grant	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 232 000,00		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	39 150 000,00	30 413 000,00	32 764 000,00
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	4 000 000,00	4 000 000,00	
Integrated National Electrification Programme	495 000,00	6 270 000,00	7 000 000,00
Water Service Infrastructure Grant	16 000 000,00	21 830 000,00	24 000 000,00
	182 216 000,00	189 020 000,00	194 768 000,00
Indirect : Conditional Grants			
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom)	13 508 000,00	6 728 000,00	501 000,00
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	18 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	
	31 508 000,00	7 728 000,00	501 000,00
Total Grant Allocation	**213 724 000,00**	**196 748 000,00**	**195 269 000,00**

Capital Expenditure will solely be funded by Grant allocation by National Treasury and Provincial Treasury. This is due to significant constraints of Council funds as highlighted in the above sections. In addition to the above listed projects, in-kind Grant allocations have been made to the municipality, but projects for these are still to be confirmed.

Sundays River Valley WSIG

Project Title	Project Type (water, sanitation etc)	Project Funder	Registered MIG Funds	Project Status (Not registered, Registered, Design & Tender, Contractor appointed, Construction <=25%, <=50%, <=75%, <=99%, completed, retention)
Refurbishment of Addo Wastewater Pump Station	Sanitation	WSIG	10 578 664,00	Design
Construction of Luthando pipeline	Water	WSIG	5 421 336,00	Design

Sundays River Valley Energy

Project Title	Project Type (water, sanitation etc)	Project Funder	Registered EEDSM Funds	Project Status (Not registered, Registered, Design & Tender, Contractor appointed, Construction <=25%, <=50%, <=75%, <=99%, completed, retention)
Retrovert of Street Lights in Kirkwood and municipal buildings	Energy	EEDSM	4 000 000,00	Design

Table 12: STATUS QUO OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

MIG DRAFT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (AS AT 31 January 2024)

Name of Municipality	Sundays River Valley

MIS Form ID	National Registration Number (as on the MIG-MIS)	Project Title	EPWP Y/N	MIG Category (B,P or E)	Project Type (water, sanitation etc)	Total Project Cost	Registered MIG Funds
460918	R/EC/19425/22/23	Upgrading of Roads &Stormwater in Enon and Bersheba – Phase 2	Y	B	Roads	24 354 663,94	24 354 663,94
501319	CS/EC/2023/24/11/370	Construction of Multi- Purpose Sports Recreational Facility in Nomathamsanqa in Addo (Budget Maintenance)	Y	P	Sports Facilities	32 505 745,73	32 505 745,73
383661	CS/EC/2020/21/11/68	Construction of a New Community Hall in Moses Mabhida (Budget maintenance)	Y	P	Community	23 480 697,00	23 480 697,00
426485	EC/2021/22/12/147	Refurbishment of Enon and Bersheba Water Borne Sanitation	Y	B	Sanitation	13 948 110,39	13 948 110,39
460421	EC/2022/23/11/155	Infrastructure Asset Management	No	N/A	N/A	1 500 000,00	1 500 000,00
421592	R/EC/19575/21/22	Emergency Flood Repairs at Vygie and Adams Street in Valencia	Y	B	Sanitation	8 861 404,70	8 861 404,70
498833	EC/2023/24/11/372	Construction of Roads and Stormwater in Paterson - Phase 1	Y	B	Roads	23 851 282,35	23 851 282,35
504198	EC/2023/24/11/369	Augmentation of the Water Reticulation Network in Paterson	Y	B	Water	16 572 000,00	16 572 000,00
498836	EC/2023/24/11/371	Construction of Bulk and Water Reticulation in Molly Blackburn	Y	B	Water	20 668 202,81	20 668 202,81

2.2.5. Spatial Development Framework (SDF) - SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY

The SDF and Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) has been adopted in 2023/24 financial year. The revised IDP will consider the following elements:

- New developments that will require amendments of the SDF.
- Requirements of the SDF guidelines
- The new SDF will reflect the spatial implications of ward investment in the urban and rural areas.

The municipality has appointed three officials to participate in the planning tribunal (MPT) at district level. The municipality appointed a town planning official, the strategic services official and a senior manager from technical services department. Our planet GIS Explorer 3, 0 needs to be updated.

The SRVM Spatial Development Framework and Land Use Scheme project is currently ongoing, due to financial constraints that the project faced; it was delayed causing the completion of the project being moved towards the end of 2021. The district has confirmed its financial assistance and new TOR between the appointed service provider and the district will be entered into. The project has 7 phases and is now on phase 3.

The land audit has been shifted to the next financial year (2024/25). Financial assistance in this regard is required.

The formulation of a spatial development strategy for the Sundays River Valley forms a prominent part of the Sundays River Valley Spatial Development Framework. The Spatial Development Strategies and the Land Use Management Objectives, Policies and Guidelines (Chapter 5) should function as a strategic planning unit to fulfil the vision and planning principles as outlined.

The spatial development strategies include, inter alia:

- A strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the Spatial Development Framework Land suitability criteria
- Representation of the desired spatial form of the study area to include future land development areas, desired utilization of space and the proposed urban edge.
- A capital investment framework which outlines the medium-term expenditure framework with respect to the Spatial Development Framework and includes areas where strategic intervention and priority spending is required.

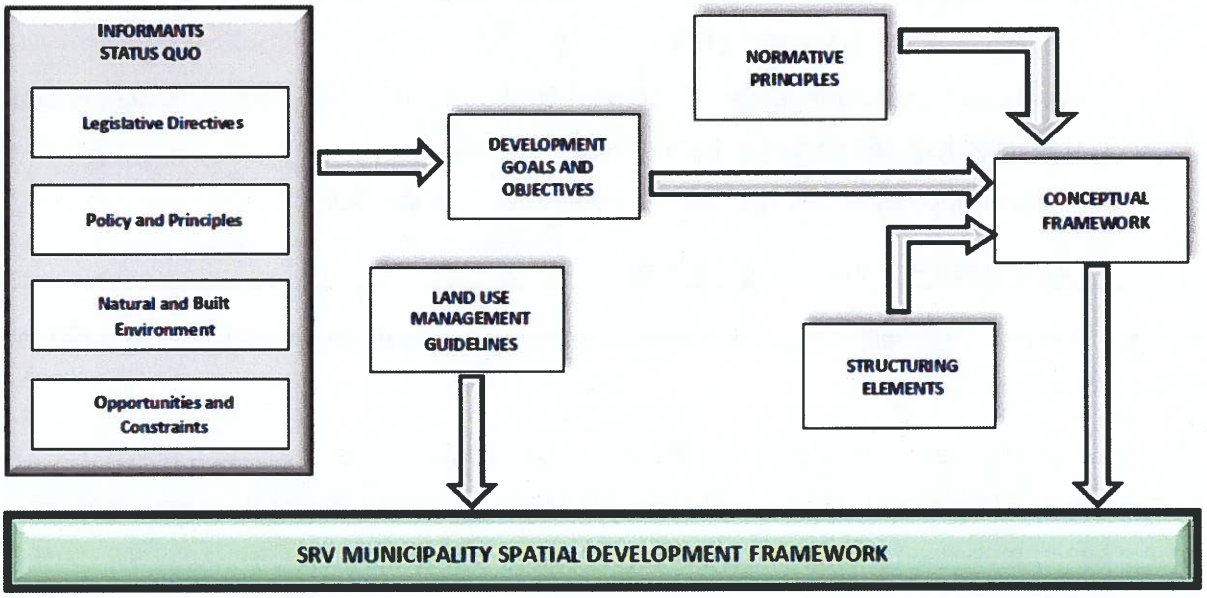


Figure 9: SRVM Spatial Development framework

The Sundays River Valley SDF visioning, analysis and implementation strategies are based on PSDP pillars, to ensure alignment and integration. The PSDP proposes a future spatial development outcome for the western region of the province and a number of Provincial-wide priority projects for implementation.

Sunday River Valley Spatial Vision

Based on the Sundays River Valley Municipality vision, IDP priorities, objectives, and strategies and SDF key issues, the Spatial Development Framework vision for the Sundays River Valley Municipality incorporates key principles relating to the following:

- Provision of land for shelter, community facilities and socio-economic growth and upliftment.
- Ensure an integrated society that is planned and development on the key principles of sustainability. Support towards rural development and rural livelihoods.

District Alignment and Synergy

District alignment and synergy for the purposes of Spatial Development Framework planning and Land Use Management should incorporate and ensure integration based on the following key development parameters:

- Nodal hierarchy
- Main routes and accessibility
- District-wide local economic development, infrastructure and rural development projects
- Capacitation and [illegible]

- Provincial priorities, programmes and initiatives
- Joint ventures and co-operative initiatives between Municipalities, the District Municipality and the Provincial Government
- Support mechanisms towards institutional capacity building and District-wide Integrated Development Plan rollout

Area Based Plan and Land Reform

In addition, and in support of land reform in the District, the Cacadu Land Audit & Area Based Plan makes specific recommendations towards land reform and land reform corridors in the District. A key component of the Area Bas Plan is the identification of key focus areas within which land reform should be developed and further explored.

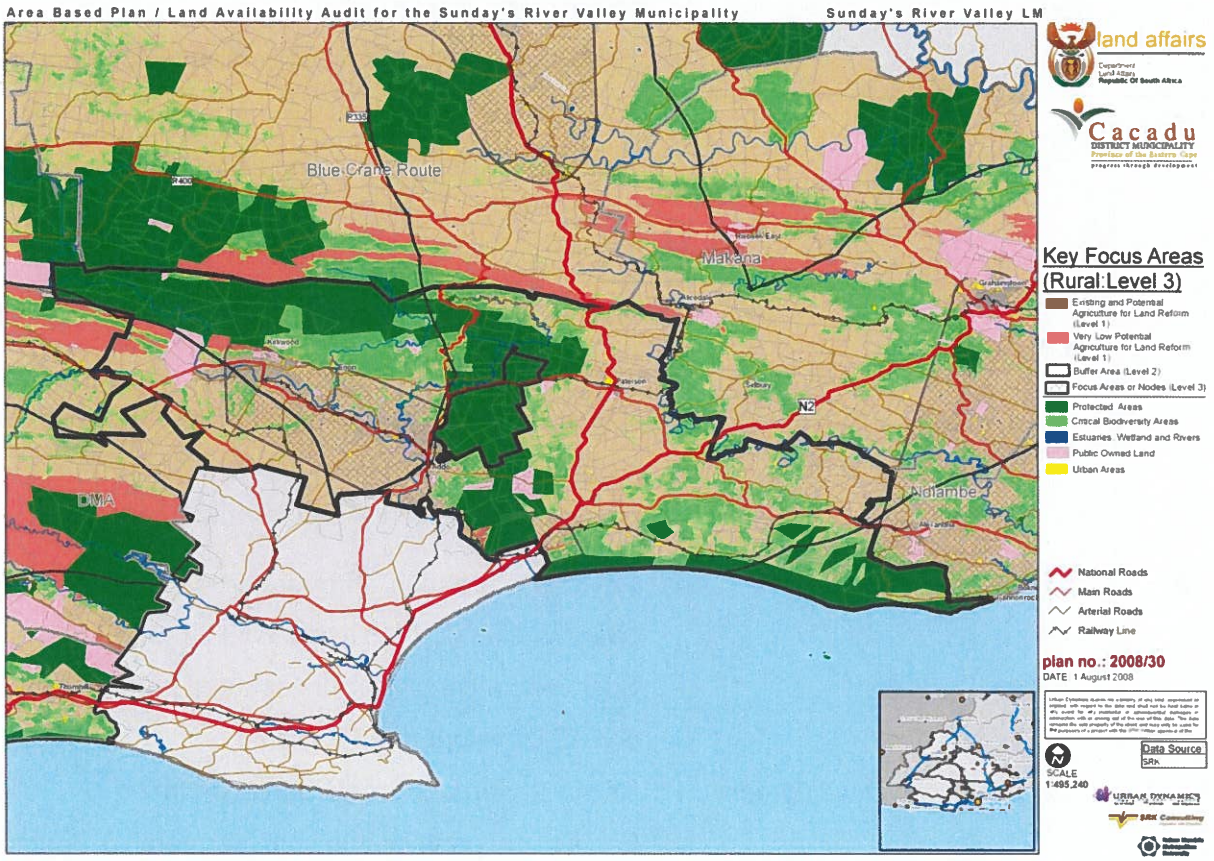


Figure 10: Area Based Plan & Land Reform

The area based plan identified various levels of key focus areas to address land reform targets in the district. The determination of focus areas is a key component in the government role out for accelerated land reform process.

Determination of focus areas were informed by four main determines:

- Physical criteria for determination of focus areas.
- PLAS programme guidelines such as settlement along main corridors and consideration of the nodal development concept.
- Enterprise concentration, infrastructure and available support systems.
- Expansion of Municipal commonages

Issues as identified through ward-based planning.

As part of the Municipal Integrated Development Planning, and extensive public participation process through ward-based planning identified a number of key issues.

No	PRIORITY	ISSUES
1	*Institutional Transformation and Organizational Development*	• Compliance with applicable legislations • Promotion of a culture of performance management • Development of a credible IDP • Respond to capacity challenges and recruitment and retention of scarce skills • HR plan responding to long-term development plans
2	*Provision of Infrastructure and Basic Services*	• • Bulk water supply and clean drinking water (wholesome water) • Upgrading, maintenance and management of roads-, sanitation-, storm water- and electricity infrastructure • Clean and healthy environment • Water conservation and demand management including blue and green drop assessments • Combat electricity and water meter tempering
3	*Local Economic Development*	• Poverty alleviation through creation of employment opportunities (EPWP and CWP) • Sustainable community investment programme • SMME Development Programme • Revitalization of Rural-Urban economies • Encourage participation and partnership opportunities for new investments • Enabling environment for existing and potential business to grow

4	*Community Services (Forms part of Basic Services and Infrastructure)*	• Upgrading and maintenance of community facilities (cemeteries, sports facilities and parks) • Library services creating a culture of reading and learning • Fire services and disaster management • Facilitate access to health services including fight against HIV and AIDS • Community safety forums • Waste removal, disposal and management
No	**PRIORITY**	**ISSUES**
5	*Good Governance and Public Participation*	• Effective and efficient internal control environment • Effective and efficient communication and customer care services • Functional IGR Structures including ward committees • Council and Management oversight
6	*Financial Viability and Management*	• Fight against crime and corruption • Vigorous implementation of credit control and indigent registration • Clean audit • Proper billing system • Expansion of the current revenue base to ensure sustainability of service delivery levels
7	*Spatial Planning*	• Alignment to NSDP, PSEDS and PGDS • Land availability and ownership audit • Demonstrate how job creation is facilitate through spatial planning • Contribute positively towards local economic development, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty alleviation • Demarcate areas for industrial development

Table 14: SDF KEY ISSUES PER TOWN

TOWN	ISSUES

Kirkwood	• Strengthen business node and central business district • Identify land for future housing and expansion • Promote growth of Moses Mabida and Kirkwood in an integrated way • Accommodate infill areas in and around Moses Mabida • Provide for middle income housing group • Strengthen economic base and nodal function
Addo	• Identify areas for future expansion of middle- and low-income housing • Expansion of commonage and communal grazing areas

	• Need for a regional cemetery • Promote local economic development through land availability • Future expansion should integrate the Nomathamsanqa and Addo Valencia areas • Prioritize development of Molly Blackburn
Paterson	• Improve and develop infrastructure, support tourism and rural development • Improve development of key economic land uses, i.e. truck shop and Coega IDZ linkages • Improve infrastructure, housing rectification and service delivery
Enon/Bersheba	• Transfer of commonage land to the community • Support the demand for additional housing and land identification • Building formal clinic
Rural Areas	• Conduct detailed feasibility studies on sustainability of various rural areas and rural nodes • Finalize development and service issues relating to Zuney • Facilitate expansion of Dunbrody, possibly south of access road • Unpack and implement an Agri-village policy for support and development of rural areas • Develop housing and infrastructure at Langbos • Determine future and sustainability of the Kleinpoort and Glenconnor rural nodes

SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SRV NODES

The Conceptual Framework is a broad outline and possible development pattern for the Sundays River Valley rural area and nodal settlements. The Conceptual Framework is based

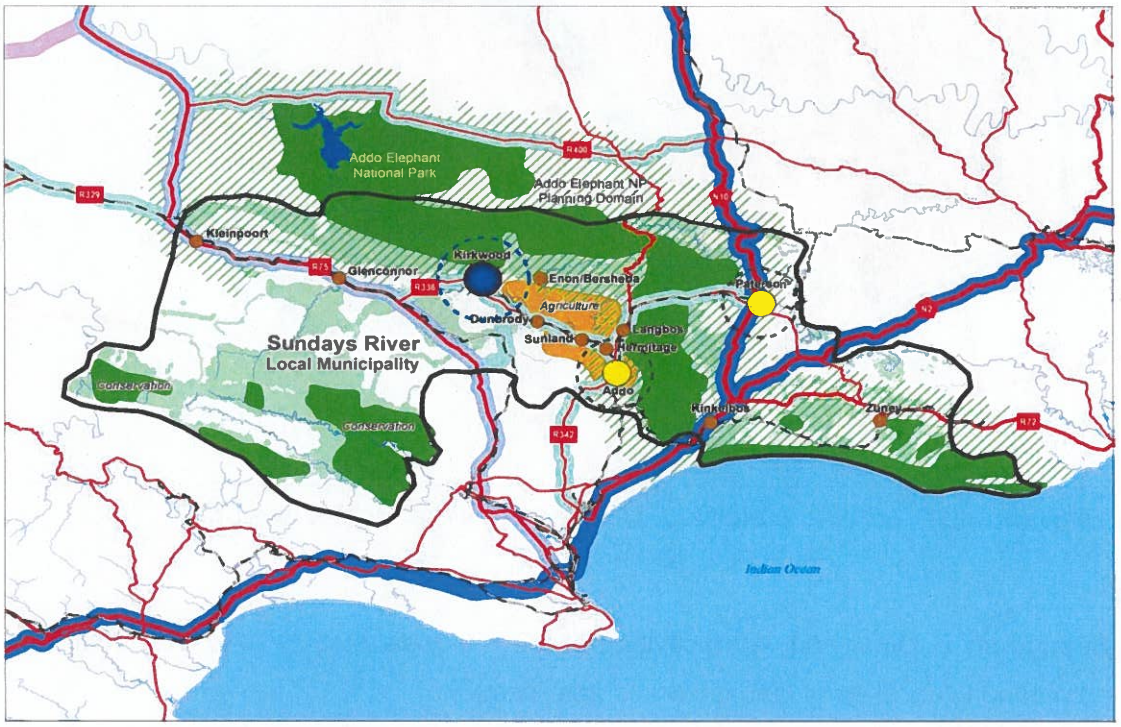


Figure 11: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR SRV NODES

Strategies for SRV

- Strengthening and support of the central business district along the R336 and establish this area as a key commercial and administrative node, within the District.
- Improve business visibility and interaction along the R336 with the possibility of a transportation hub on the intersection of the R336 and the Moses Mabida Road.
- Promote and support densification of existing low-density residential areas, north and south of the existing central business district.
- Ensure protection of the surrounding high potential agriculture land and critical biodiversity areas.
- Promote expansion of the industrial and mixed-use job creation component to the north and west of the existing station.
- Promote future expansion for high density subsidised residential development towards the east of the existing built up area, north of the Moses Mabida access road.
- The above-mentioned expansion to promote integration and more compact urban areas, preventing urban sprawl.

Moses Mabida

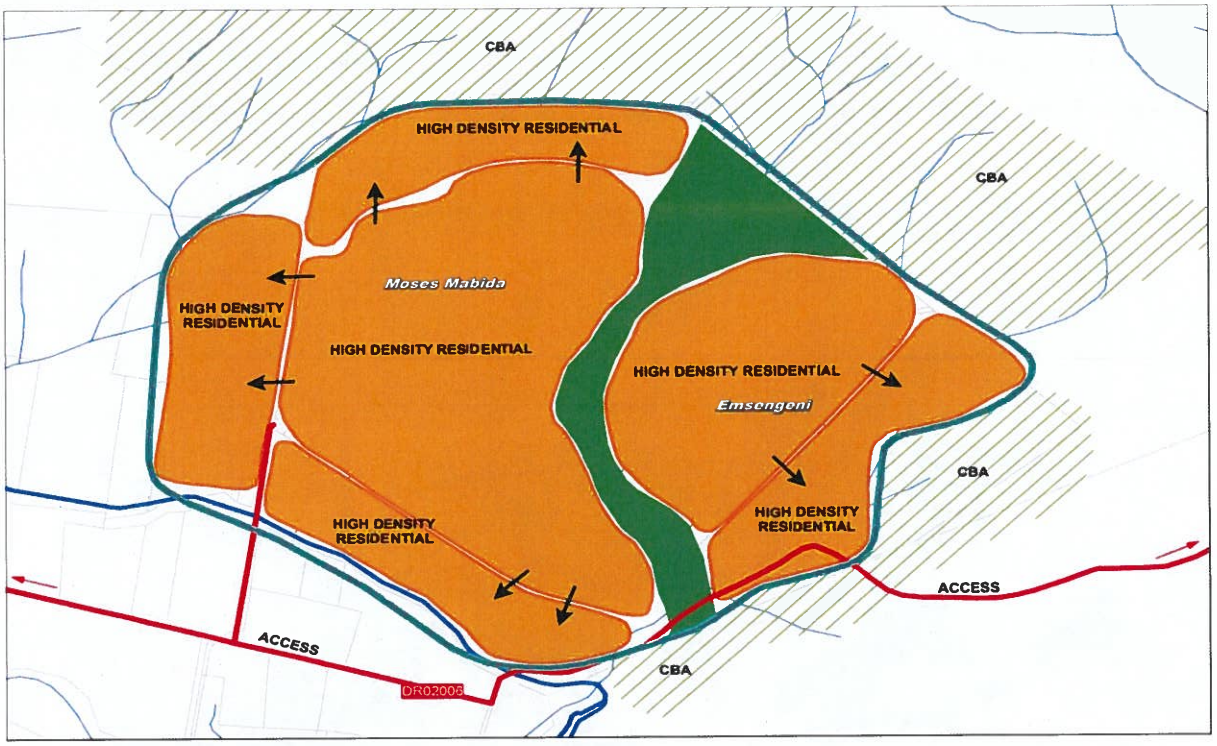


Figure 12:SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR MOSES MABIDA

Strategies

- Strengthen access and interactivity between Moses Mabida and Kirkwood by promoting integration of land uses and activities.
- Acknowledge future population growth demands and existing informal settlement areas to the south and north of Moses Mabida.
- Preservation of existing residential open space system and preservation of critical biodiversity areas to the north and east.
- Upgrade, plan and service informal infill areas to the south and north.
- Ensure that future expansion and growth are planned in an integrated manner to make use of existing infrastructure and services.
- Proposed future expansion west of the Moses Mabida access road.
- Possible infill development and densification, including reassessment of Moses Mabida open space system and possible accommodation of additional families.
- Maintain the urban edge and carefully consider future expansion of Moses Mabida, with specific reference to strengthening of the Kirkwood node.

Addo

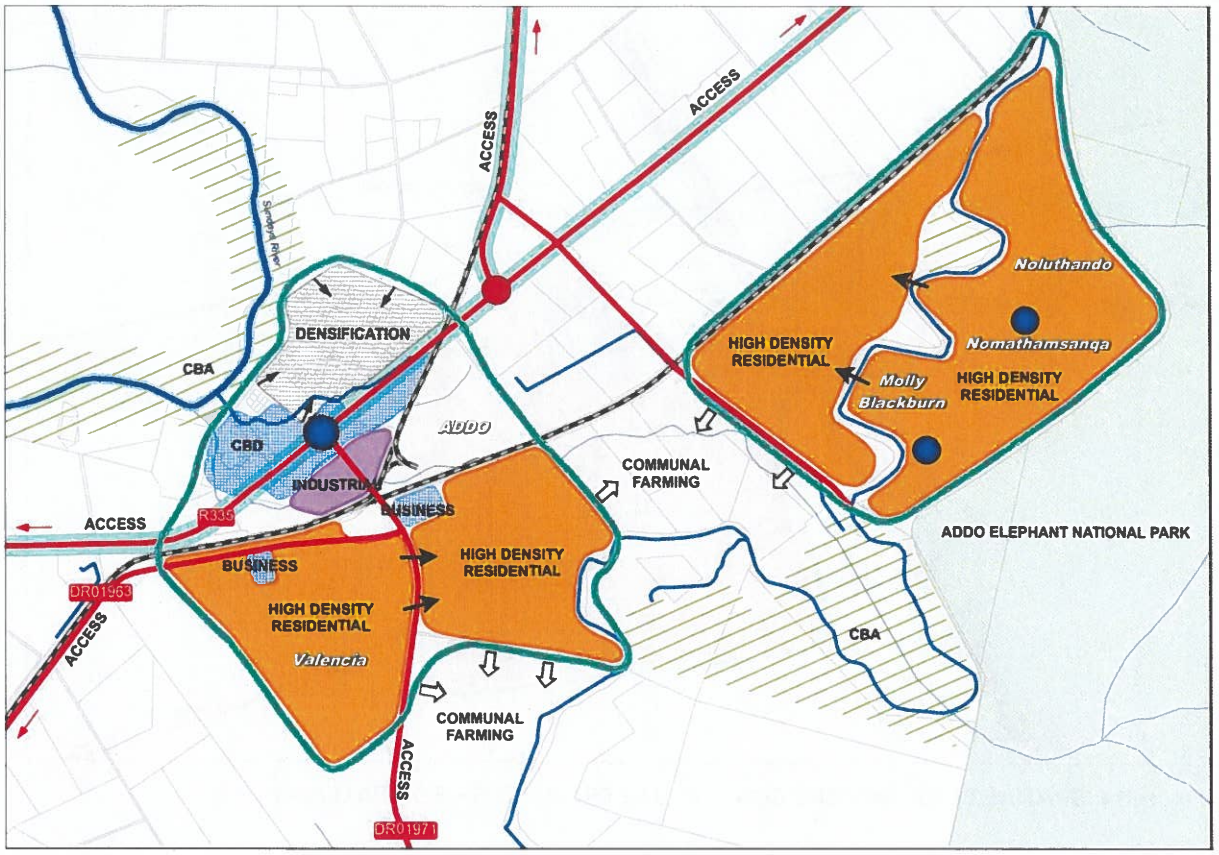


Figure 13: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDO

Strategies

- Acknowledge access and tourism potential of the R335.
- Encourage strengthening of the Addo CBD area and prioritise expansion of future job creation and industrial development.
- Ensure business development opportunities and accessibility to non-residential land uses, especially south of the railway line.
- Promote densification of current vacant land north-east of the Addo central business district.
- Future expansion and development should take place between Nomathamsanqa and Valencia to ensure integration and a more sustainable use of infrastructure and facilities.
- Ensure integrity of Addo Elephant National Park with all future development.

Paterson

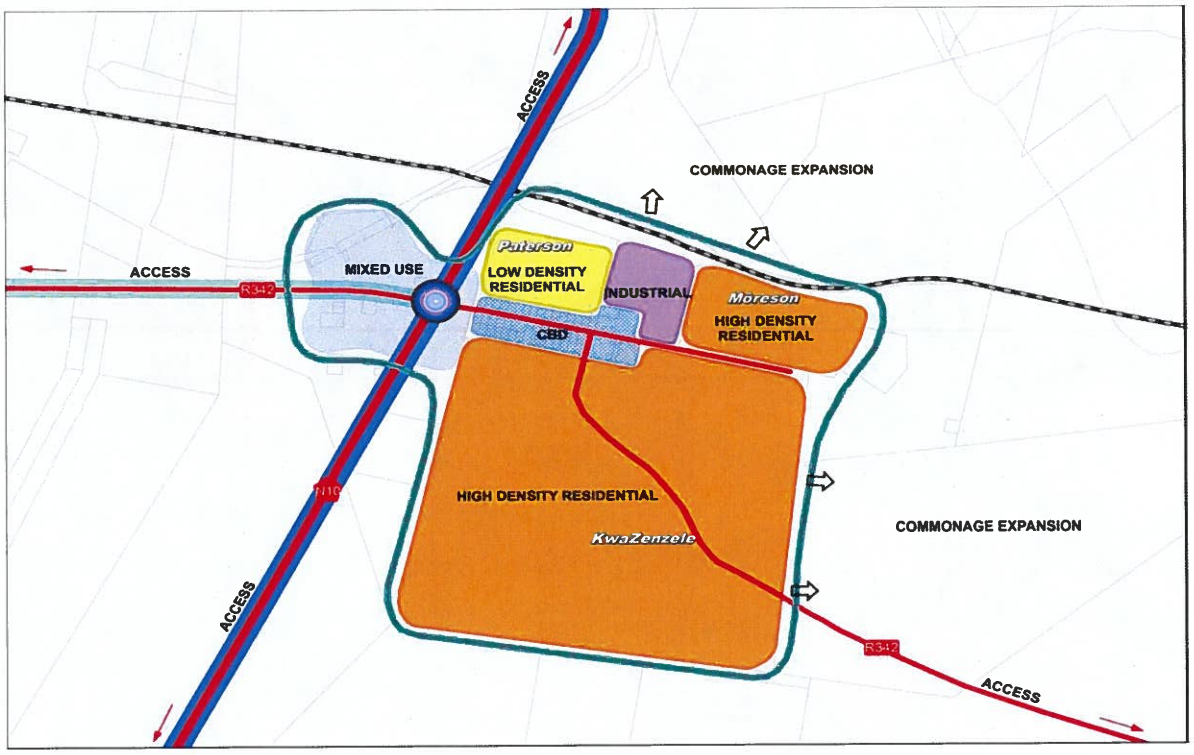


Figure 14: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR PATERSON

Strategies

- Acknowledge the importance of the Paterson node as a service provider along the N10 and in the east of the Park entrance.
- Promote and support the strengthening of the central business district with direct linkages to the N10 and the possible development of a higher intensity mixed use tourism related node.
- Support and promote Paterson as the entrance towards the National Park along the R342.
- Promote commonage development and expansion of the commonage on surrounding land east of the N10.
- Expansion of future high-density residential component based on availability of infrastructure.
- Support service provision role of Paterson.

Enon/Bersheba

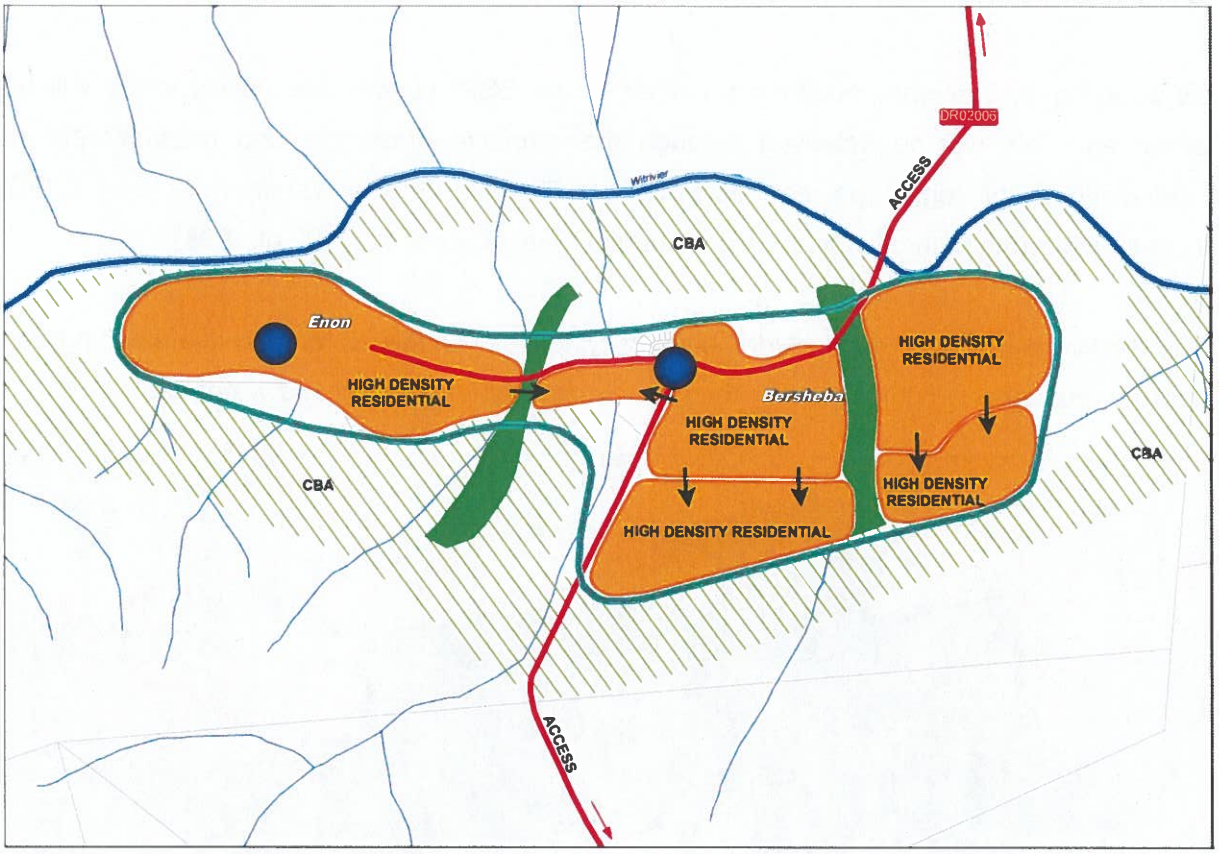


Figure 15: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENNON BERSHIBA

Strategies

- Acknowledge the potential of Enon/Bersheba as a strong rural node.
- Strengthening of the business component and encourage a hierarchy for urban development.
- Future residential expansion to avoid critical biodiversity areas and encourage towards the south.
- Future expansion and development should be based on sustainability principles, availability of bulk services and availability of social infrastructure.
- Future development and drastic increase of population of Enon/Bersheba should be carefully considered and weighed up against the sustainability principles within the larger primary and secondary nodes.

guidance on how and when to use the BSP (most importantly the CBA Map, GIS layers and land-use guidelines) within the field of land-use planning and decision-making.

By applying the recommendations provided in the BSP, sustainable development will be promoted. This will be achieved through the effective protection and management of biodiversity in the region, as required in Section 41(a) of the Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004), including in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998).

The Biodiversity Sector Plan includes a set of Land Use Guidelines for land-use planning and decision-making, and guidelines for the sound management of land and water use.

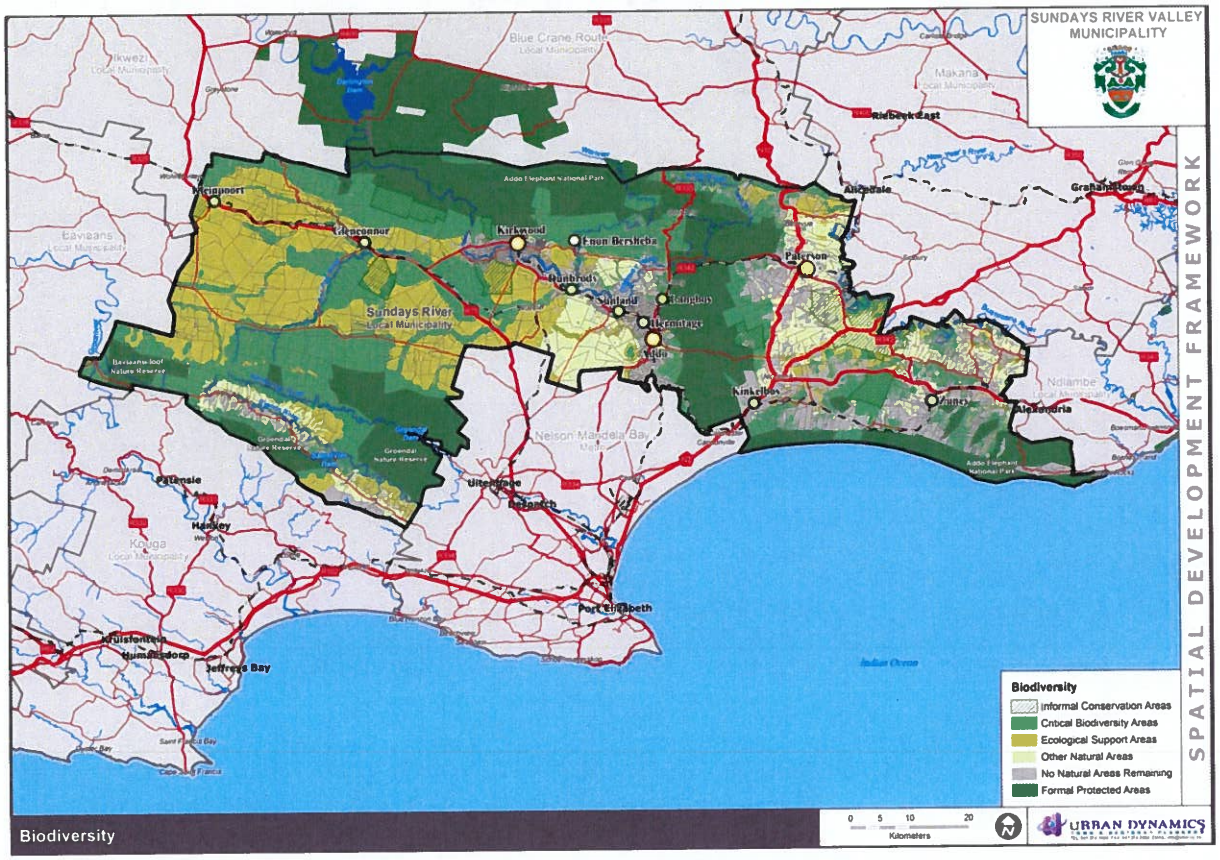


Figure 16: SRVM Biodiversity Sector Plan

LAND SUSTAINABILITY

The desired spatial form of the Sundays River Valley area as well as the individual urban nodes are presented by graphic presentations and maps, indicating areas for future expansion

Therefore, these development areas are identified based on individual in-situ site visits and basic terrain analysis. The accompanying Spatial Form Maps provide information with respect to locality, size, property description, land ownership and proposed use.

Procedures with respect to detailed land suitability studies, legislative approvals, land use management procedures and land acquisition should be implemented prior to development of any portion of land within the study area. This applies to land proposed for development in this Spatial Development Framework.

Land suitability indexing and site identification of specialised land uses should be done as separate projects with the involvement of the relevant expertise. Specific reference is made to the identification of cemetery sites, landfill sites, new road construction and alignment, agricultural land etc. The allocation and determination of these land uses fall outside the scope of the Spatial Development Framework and should be dealt with within the legislative and policy guidelines.

Desired Spatial Form: Rural Development



Figure 17: SRVM Desired Spatial Form

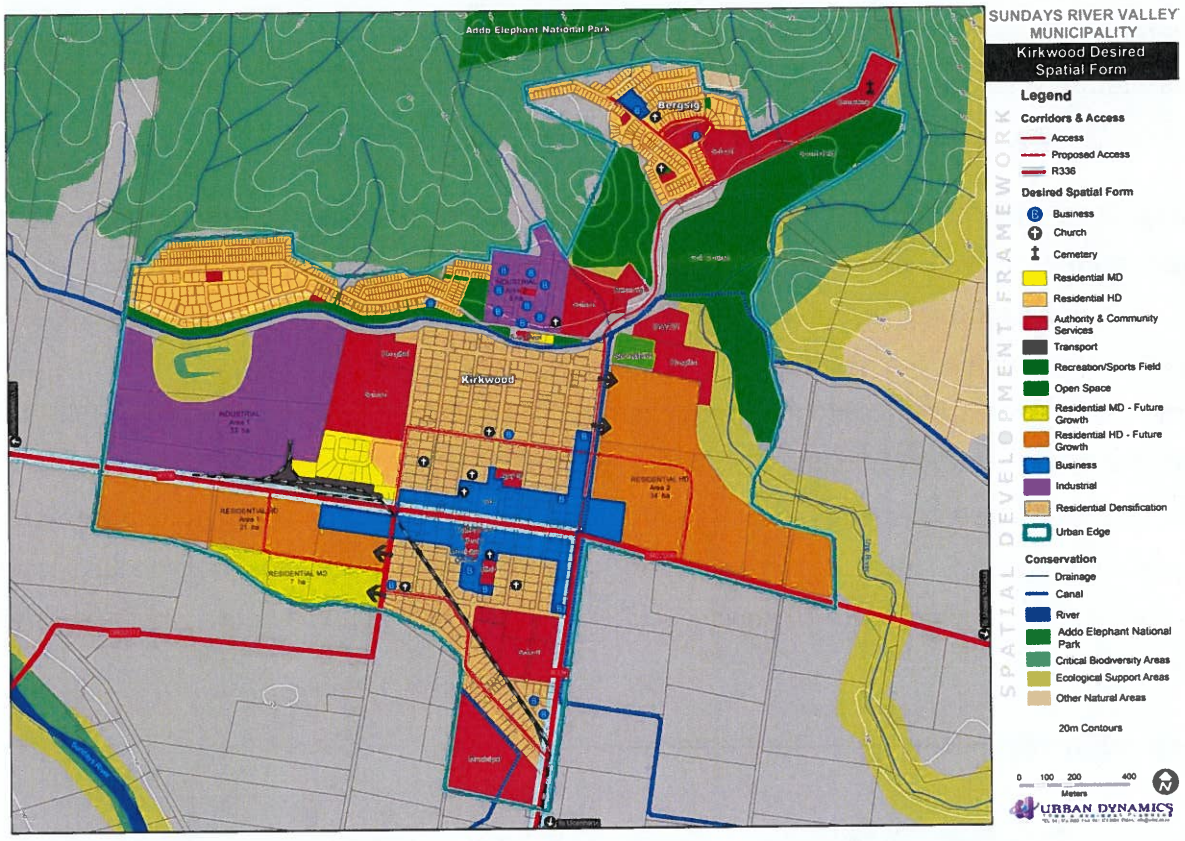


Figure 18: Desired Spatial Form: Kirkwood

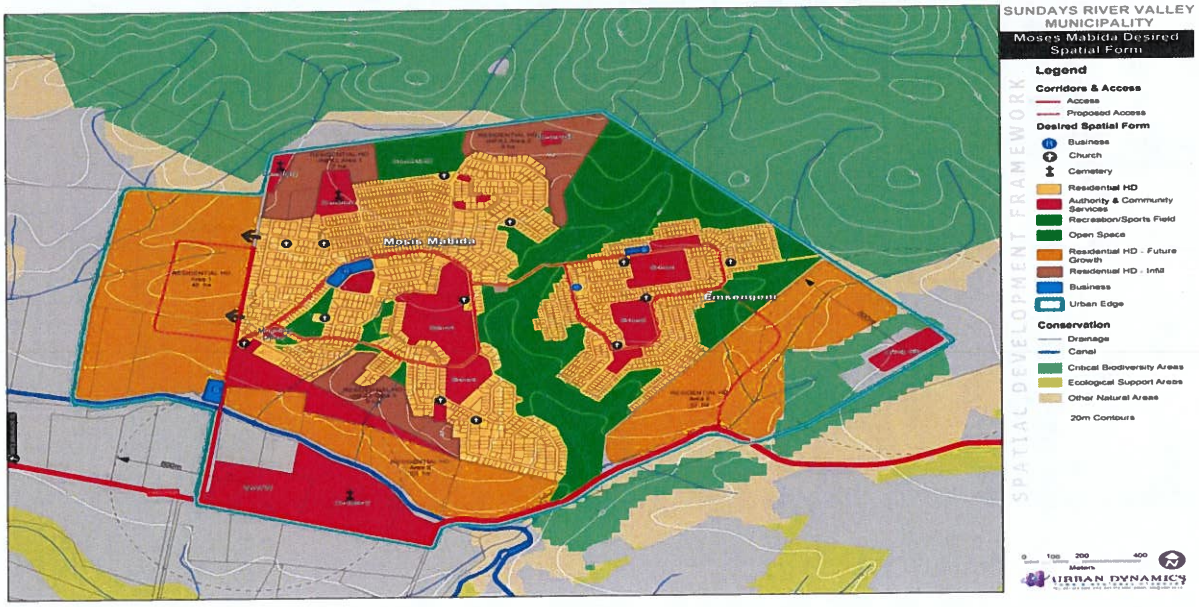


Figure 19: Desired Spatial Form : Moses Mabida

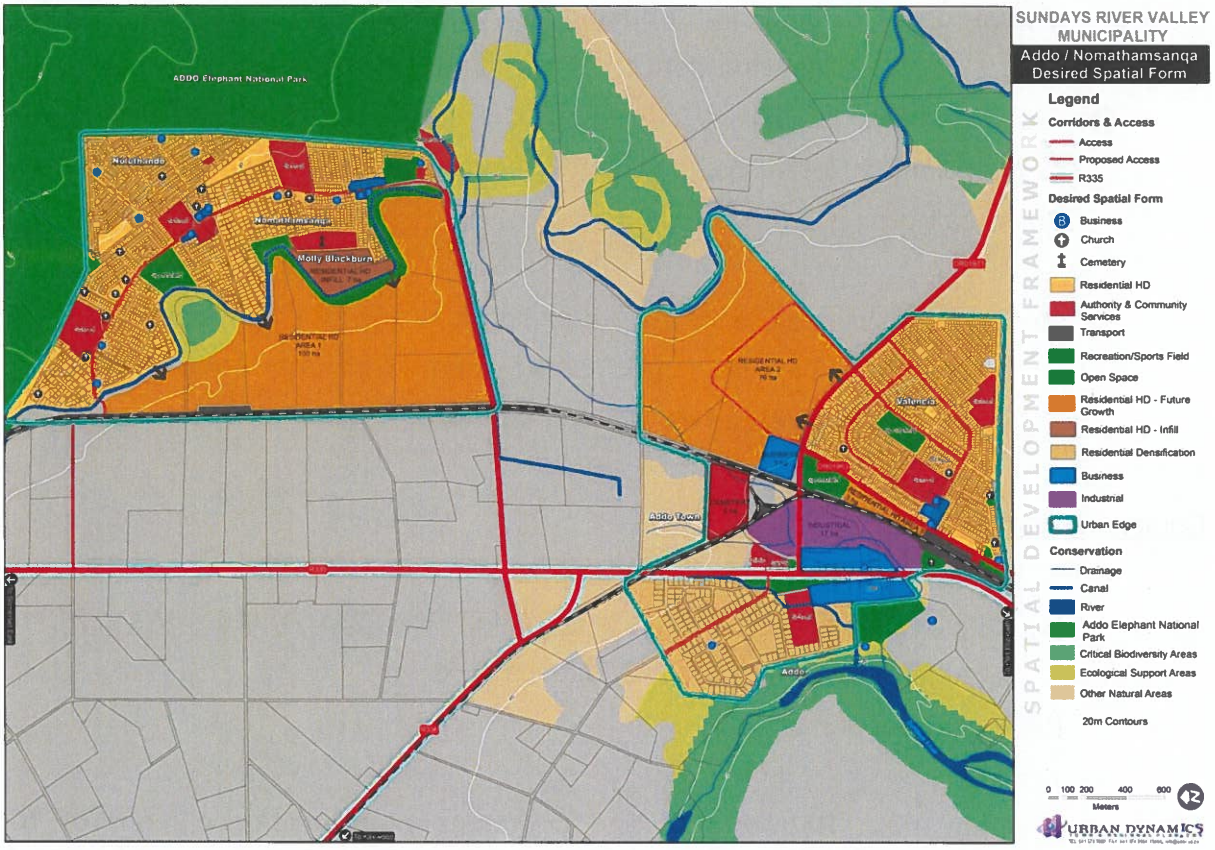


Figure 20: Desired Spatial Form : Addo

2.2.6. Vacant Public and Private Land Required

ADDO AREA (Addo CBD, Valencia AND Nomathamsanqa)

(Note areas is accordingly to the Spatial Development Plan)

<u>High Density Residential</u>

(a) Area 3: Portion 179 of Farm Commando Kraal no 113 Uitenhage RD – Extension for Molly Black Burn housing project:

Motivation: No land for housing development and for 500 houses approved

Motivation: No land for housing development for approved housing development.

(c) Area 2 Portions 186,225 and 275 of Farm Commando Kraal no 113, Uitenhage RD – High Density Residential, portion for Communal farming and portion for LED – Business Hub.

Motivation: The area is in the Addo Tourism corridor and is ideal for the Tourism Hub. Employment and Job creation fund is targeted for funding source.

Communal Farming

(a) Area for Communal Farming: Portions 180, 181, 182,184, 185, 187 and 218 of farm Commando Kraal no 113, Uitenhage RD.

(b) Remainder of Farm 626

Motivation: Requests for land for commonages have been in our IDP for the past 10 years and land owners do not want to sell.. It is only Habata that has put its property on sale and the municipality has applied to the Department of Rural development and Land Reform for the purchase of these 3 portions (One for residential purposes)

Addo Cemetery

(a) Portion 306 of Farm Commando Kraal no 113, Uitenhage RD

Motivation: Cemeteries are full and community uses other wards which are almost full as well.

PATERSON AREA

Communal Farming

(a) Area 2: Portion 83 of the Farm number 539, Uitenhage RD – Medium Density Residential

(b) Area 3: Portions 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 170 and 211 farm Strathsomers Estate number 42, Uitenhage RD – High Density Residential together with Portions 17, 257, 270, 271, 280 and 313 of the farm Strathosmers Estate number 42, Uitenhage RD – (Part of the Emsengei 1500 housing project)

Industrial

(a) Portions 52 and 518 of the Farm Strathsomers Estate number 42, Uitenhage RD – Industrial.

MOSES MABIDA AREA (Including Emsengeni)

High Density Residential

(a) Area 2: Portions 22, 23, 24, 66 and 290 of the Farm Strathsomers Estate number 42, Uitenhage RD – High Density Residential.

Communal Farming

(a) Portion 274 of the farm Strathsomers Estate number 42, Uitenhage RD.

The issue of land cannot be separated from a range of other development challenges, for example housing developments and agricultural initiatives. With the completion of the land audit, the Municipality will be in a much better position to use and manage land in line with its strategic direction. To this effect, CDM and Port Elizabeth Land Reform office of the Department of Agriculture and Land Reform have conducted an Area Based Plan and Land availability audit in 2008 to identify appropriate land to implement:

- Decisions on the optimal placement of settlements in space based on concepts of sustainable development, i.e. how to determine where certain developments (e.g. housing) and support services should be placed regardless of the status of land

- The expansion of agricultural development within the District in conjunction with the Redistribution Programs as managed by the Department of Land Affairs (DLA), where portions of land with current or future potential are targeted as possible acquisitions in terms of land reform policy.

Unfortunately, key challenges still need to be addressed:

a. The Spatial Development Framework (SRV) indicates that a total of 82 ha[1] are required for housing developments. This has since tripled but the revised SDF will be able to inform development officials the extent of the land required and specific location.
b. The LED situation analysis highlights the challenge of the availability of affordable land. The cost of serviced land is estimated at R60 000 – R90 000 per ha. Access to agricultural land includes:
   - ❖ Commonage for livestock
   - ❖ Food security
   - ❖ Unlocking irrigation potential

Enon-Bersheba community owns+- 11000 ha of communal land which is ideal for eco-tourism and agricultural development opportunities. This community has established a legal entity known as Witrivier Communal Property Association for the management of the commonage on the community's behalf. Council has approved terms of reference for the development of business plans for Enon-Bersheba citrus as well as the municipal-owned kk113 agricultural land. The municipality is supported by the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform in such endeavors. Furthermore, lucrative economic prospects such as the public-private partnerships in the development of Enon-Bersheba communal land in the Eastern Cape exist.

Communities are also requesting the upgrading or development of new cemeteries and the Municipality is finding it increasingly difficult to respond to requests due to limited availability of suitable land.

figures need to be compared with the ABP/LAA situational analysis report on restitution status which counts 53 claims. Out of 53, 34 are said to be gazetted, 11 non-compliant, 1 settled and 4 are validated. The slow pace of land reform has resulted in some frustration and impatience in certain wards. This is supported by the African Peer Review panel which suggested that South Africa has to be encouraged to relax market-based approach to land reform and look for more imaginative ways to speed up the land transfer to blacks.

Table 15: Land acquired

Program	Ha Distributed	% Distributed	Beneficiaries	Rand Value
PLAS	1,278	12	50	27,765,000
SLAG	1,410	25	162	2,016,000
Commonage	0	0	0	0
LRAD	1 719	5	384	32,205,850

Communities have requested the following:

- The provision of new cemeteries in Moses Mabida, Nomathamsanqa and Bersheba

A priority indicated by the SDF refers to policy development that ensures speedy planning and development processing.

Linked to this issue is the involvement of the Municipality in projects related to the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The information has not changed since 2009/10 and it will be updated as soon as we receive relevant information. Of the 49%Ha LRAD distribution throughout the district, SRVM accounts for 5%Ha which translates to 1 719Ha, 384 beneficiaries and the land price value is R32,205,850 (DLA CAPEX 2007). This information is outdated but that's the only information at our disposal unless DRDLR provides us with the updated information.

Table 16:Land Demand for Housing

Major Town & Settlements	Approved Projects				Housing demand (short/medium term) (SDF/IDP)	Additional land requirement (ha) (SDF/IDP)
	No. of Projects	Houses Completed	Houses under Construction	Total		
Addo	6	1532	802	2334	1710	30
Kirkwood	3	1543	0	1543	1480	33
Paterson	2	0	1050	1050	900	9
Total	**11**	**3075**	**1852**	**4927**	**4090**	**72**

Source: DHLG &TA & LM SDF

2.2.10 Housing Delivery

The SRVM Housing Sector Plan 2014 is outdate and need to be reviewed. SRVM intends to insure aal its residents have access to safe and affordable permanent residential structures with secure tenure, ensuring privacy and providing adequate protection.

Housing Demand Profile

The housing backlog in the Sunday River Municipality is estimated to be 5543 with the largest demand being in Ward 3 and Ward 4 and a section of ward 2 (Bergsig area).

From the situation analysis' socio economic and demographic assessment, the following can be concluded:

- Around 1 749 households in Sundays River Valley presently live within traditional, rental, or informal structures and earn below R6 400.00 per month per household. Of these 1 556 households (88.9%) earn below R 3 200.00 per month, representing the number of households that qualify for the full subsidy amounting available from the Department of Human Settlement. The majority- being 8 000 households (or 81%) reside in brick structures, followed by

766 (7.8%) in traditional dwellings.

- Of the 4281 households that reside on farms / rural areas, it is estimated that at least 65% are low-income earners and therefore likely to be farm worker families. Based on this, it is estimated that there are approximately 2 782 farmworker families in the municipality. It is however not clear how many of these households live in inadequate shelter.
- The presence of 263 households presently residing in "informal" flats and / or rooms in backyards and 27 households that presently reside in informal settlements clearly indicate a demand for informal settlement upgrade or rental housing (in cased where occupants of shacks are using the shack as temporary accommodation as opposed to being homeless). However, a dot-count reflects a total of 744 informal structures counted in Addo, Kirkwood and Paterson.

The quantified housing demand based on information from the 2001 Census and 2007 Household Survey can be summarized as follows:

RURAL/FARMS	SOCIAL AND RENTAL	INFORMAL SETTLEMENT STRUCTURES	CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLDS
2 782 (To be reviewed)	27	344 (744 – dot count)	0

Table 17:Land Requirement for Future Development

Town	Population	Houses		Projects		Land Required
		Formal	Informal	Proposed	Approved	
Kirkwood	10 797		1 400	1 400		
Aqua Park		277	277	277	276	
Moses Mabida		250	1 300	1 300	250	33 ha
Emsengeni		766	766	766	766	

Valencia	10 287	666	1 575	1 575	666	**12 ha**
Nomathamsanqa		770	1 226	1 226	861	**18 ha**
Noluthando		0	801	801	-	**-**
Langbos		-	150	150	-	**-**
Paterson	4 468	-	-	-		**-**
Kwazenzele/Moreson		200	800	800	200	**9 ha**
Emanqindini			450	450	-	**-**
Enon/Bersheba	2 400	250	850	850	250	**10 ha**
Total	**27 952**	**3 179**	**9 595**	**9 595**	**3 269**	

Housing Sector Plan 2011-2016

The municipality has acquired former District Management Areas that require provision for housing and land.

- Rural settlements that exist do not require any additional land (With the exception of Kleinpoort and Glenconnor)
- Social and rental housing should ideally be accommodated on under-utilized land parcels central to the urban areas, with good access to existing social and infrastructure facilities and serves.
- Feasibility assessments will be required to determine the potential for in-situ formalization of informal settlements. This will in turn determine the need for land for relocation of structures from informal settlements.
- The alternatives for responding to the housing and care of child headed households will need to be investigated before a conclusion can be reached on land requirement.

LIST OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS FOR UPGRADING AND RELOCATION

WARD 1

Behind Khanyisa Crèche - FUNDED

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
250	Municipality	Public Open Space
53	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
16 000.8 M²	32	Stand Alone Shacks

Category: B1 (Incremental In –Situ Upgrading)

Lolo Village

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
1213	Municipality	Public Open Space
1054	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
51 757 M²	76[1]	Stand Alone Shacks

Category C (Relocation)

Lower Bontrokhwe Village

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
322	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
51 757 M²	76[1]	Stand Alone Shacks

Category C (Relocation)

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
322	Municipality	Public Open Space
1054	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**

51 757 M²	17	Stand Alone Shacks

Category C (Relocation

Nosini - FUNDED

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
299	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
11 804 M²	8	Stand Alone Mud Shacks

Category B1 (incremental Upgrading)

Platini - FUNDED

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
1213	Municipality	Public Open Space
1212	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
65 908.9m²	36	Stand Alone Mud houses

Category B1 & C, (Incremental in-situ upgrading/ Relocation

Qolweni

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
503	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
14 152.9m²	20	Stand Alone Shacks

Category B1 & C, (Incremental in-situ upgrading/ Relocation)

Springane - FUNDED

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
365	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**

12 491.4 m²	7	Stand Alone Mud House

Category B1 & C, (Incremental in-situ upgrading/ Relocation)

Zone 4

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
1266	Municipality	Public Open Space
Farm No:42/475	Municipality	Authority 1
250	Municipality	Public Open Space
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
50 865 m²	97	Stand Alone Mud House

Category B1 & C, (Incremental in-situ upgrading/ Relocation)

WARD 2

Aqua Park

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
Farm No:42/134	Municipality	Agriculture
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
26 068 m²	80	Stand Alone Shacks

Category B1 & C, (Incremental in-situ upgrading/ Relocation)

AREA 18

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
Farm No:42/08	Department of Human Settlements	Agriculture 1
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
24 552.6 m²	13	Stand Alone Shacks

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
372	Municipality	Agriculture 1
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
47 630 m²	50	Stand Alone Shacks

Category C (Relocation)

Ward 6

Molly Blackburn - FUNDED

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
113	Municipality	Undetermined
2043	Municipality	Open Space 2
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
15 580 m²	250	Stand Alone Shacks

Category B1 & C, (Incremental in-situ upgrading/ Relocation)

Ward 7

Kleinpoort

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
Farm no 669	Private	Agriculture
2043	Private	Agriculture
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
15 580 m²	50	Abandoned Railway Houses

Category C (Relocation)

Glenconnor

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
Farm no 151	Private	Agriculture
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**

15 580 m²	30	Stand Alone Shacks

Category B1 (incremental Upgrading)

WARD 4

EMANGQINDINI

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
Farm no 875	Municipality	Open Space 2
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
15 580 m²	150	Stand Alone Shacks

Ward 3

Valencia

Erf	Land Ownership	Zoning
Unknown	Municipality	
AREA OF SETTLEMENT	**NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS**	**HOUSING TYPOLOGY**
	100	Stand Alone Shacks

Category B1 (incremental Upgrading)

2.3. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: Community services & Public Safety Function

2.3.1. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY IMPERATIVESRAMEWORK

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1996, ACT NO. 108 OF 1996 The WHITE PAPER IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF 1998 The Municipal Structures Act no 117 of 1998

Section 152 states the objects of local government as the provision of a democratic and accountable government for local communities, provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, to promote social and economic development, to promote a safe and healthy environment, to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

The SRVM Community Services Directorate is responsible for the following:

- Public amenities (Community Halls, Sport fields, Graveyards, Public Parks & Swimming pools)
- Solid Waste Management (Access to refuse removal, waste infrastructure, waste minimization & Awareness & Cost recovery)
- Library Services (unfunded mandate); Cemeteries; Traffic services, Law enforcement and security; Disaster management & Fire services
- EPWP Prog: Environmental Sector & Social Sector

2.3.2. PUBLIC AMENITIES SECTION

2.3.2.1. Strategic Narrative

In our planning both on the micro and macro levels of the institution we to think of change and strategic intent as required by the National Development Plan Vision 2030 as well as the Sustainable Development Goals that seek to ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. As the institute we must continuously look for opportunities to bring about meaningful change, that also talk to aspirations dictated in the Vison and Values of the institution.

As the Section our directive must be focused on improvements in service delivery and creating a more equal and the inclusive service offering, shared community recreational amenities and lively public spaces facilitate a rich cultural life shared by all in the municipality, where diverse cultures are celebrated, and strong social bonds are formed. This implies that mainstreaming basic service delivery requires new approaches to service delivery models that are right for less formal contexts.

This will include sustainable delivery of basic services and amenities that create a sense of place and communities, imperatives under this spatial prior are to:

- create and attract investment that will ensure integrated, sustainable communities by providing new and maintaining existing infrastructure;
- Provides services aimed at promoting social cohesion and enhancing social mobility
- Facilitate economic growth and respond appropriately to the spatial needs of the economic sectors that are attached to the public amenities section(eg Fashioning market oriented developments in the taxi terminus space we own).

- prioritise investment in the improvement of public transport facilities and linkages to facilitate more convenient and affordable access to employment opportunities, natural resources and social amenities.
- Facilitating the development of non-motorized facilities including walkways, sidewalks, crosswalks, paths, pedestrianized streets, pedestrian plazas, bike lanes. Once established they will require appropriate management and maintenance programs.
- Enabling the development of fit for purpose and ideal outcome based long-term social compact with all stakeholders with the same objectives of development

2.3.2.2. The definition

- **Public Amenities:** are resources, conveniences, facilities or benefits continuously offered to the general public for their use and or enjoyment, with or without charge (e.g. community halls, sports fields, and parks etc.)

The objectives of Public Amenities office under the directorate of Community Service are -but not limited

a) To render public amenities that are safe and healthy

b) To improve and maintain the standard of public amenities

c) To uplift the standard of living of residents, especially the vulnerable groups such as the youth

d) Provide landscape and general maintenance for public amenities

e) Provide general maintenance and burial services on cemeteries

2.3.2.3. COMMUNITY HALLS

Communities have a range of needs that are social, cultural, recreational and informational. Strong and healthy communities are built on their capacity to meet these needs through encouraging participation, forming relationships and instilling a sense of belonging. Thus, community facilities are not just about buildings and space, they are the arena for a range of services that provides opportunities for the people to come together to meet, play, learn share information and help each other. They are venues for arts, cultural, educational recreational, and leisure activities, provide accommodation for voluntary groups, and are important gathering points in civil defense emergencies. As the municipality it then becomes mandatory that as an institute to prescribe a set of norms and objectives for the Management of these facilities that should align to:

- The provision of a public facility to the local and wider community for recreation, community activities and services, training etc.
- To ensure equitable access to diverse recreation and social opportunities across the Municipality.
- To encourage multiple use of facilities.
- To safeguard the community by taking appropriate measures to control risk.
- To effectively manage assets held by municipality on behalf of the community.
- To develop a sense of belonging and ownership amid constituencies
- To build a sense of place/sense of community.
- To provide an economic return to municipality commensurate with the use of the facility.
- To manage facilities in an environmentally sensitive manner where appropriate.

These amenities are used for various events and activities ranging from music, meetings/ conference, burial activities and needs like church or weddings and municipal activities. Thus, it becomes imperative that an allocation of minimum standards for public amenities that should follow:

a) Public amenities must be easily accessible, fenced and clear signage for emergency and security purpose
b) Must have access to restrooms
c) Must have disabled ramps
d) Provide areas for information display
e) Installed of electricity
f) Complies with the OHS act and all applicable health and safety
g) Beautification and landscape
h) Provision of signage and dust bins.

2.3.2.4. SPORT FIELDS

There are currently 6 facilities that are under the ownership of the municipality, but all have very minimal or no turf management or maintenance in place. But to note there is an issue with access control, but this exasperated by public vandalising the boundary barrier.

Much needed maintenance is required for these facilities. The project should focus on the maintenance of turf, ablution facilities, a netball court, a security booth, a storeroom and a change room. Below is the status summary of the main components of the facility:

The following scope of work is proposed for the project:

1.1. Construction/upgrading of a Football Turf

1.2. Upgrading of a spectator grandstand

1.3. Electrification of the facility (Ablution and change room facility)

1.4. Installation of Floodlights

1.5. Installation of a turf irrigation system

The Section desires to introduce alternative models or plans for the management of municipal sports facilities. After extensive consideration and investigations officials of the community service department a sports facility management model will be tabled to Council for consideration and approval. That aims to introduce these two options:

OPTION I: Sundays River Valley municipality manage and maintain all sports facilities within its authority

OPTION II Introduction of a hybrid Model that is combination of key elements of option one and possible lease agreements with registered entities or stakeholders.

That the outcomes should introduce an intent that ensures to better regulate and manage sports facilities in a manner that amongst others ensure:

- Public access to sports facility
- Lease and management agreements that are clear well-structured and easy to understand.
- Improved coordination.

- Clarification of roles and responsibilities
- Preservation of council assets for future generations

2.3.2.5. CEMETERIES

The existing cemeteries in the Sundays River Valley municipal area of jurisdiction can be classified as municipal (owned, operated and maintained by the Sundays River Valley Municipality), semi-private (operated and maintained by specific religions or church denominations) and private (owned, operated and maintained private farm owners. The very poor geotechnical soil conditions exacerbate the poor image of the cemeteries in the region.

Sundays River Valley Municipal is faced with a number of challenges with regard to cemetery management. These can be grouped into the following categories:

1) shortage of land for cemeteries; Full cemeteries
2) cemeteries located on unsuitable land
3) insufficient budgets for cemetery management and purchase of new land; Funding
4) Illegal cemeteries
5) Unregistered cemeteries
6) Safety and security; Vandalism
7) Record-keeping
8) Sustainability

In order for the Sundays River Valley Municipality to effectively and efficiently take care of its local government function regarding the provision and management of cemeteries, it recognised the need to:

1. Take stock of current cemetery provision and requirements within its area of jurisdiction;
2. Take awareness of recent trends within the municipality (such as HIV/Aids rate) and its impact;
3. Take awareness of current growth [patterns within the municipality in relation to existing cemetery provision
4. Be pro active in the identification and provision of new cemetery site.

5. Optimize the utilization of existing and new cemeteries in the light of:

    a. The spatial extent of cemeteries and their impact on the form and growth of the town;

6. Develop a uniform cemetery policy that will consolidate and streamline the policies of the all extents within the Sundays River Valley Municipal area.

Land required for burial space in the Sundays River Valley municipal area should, due to the lack of accessibility and travelling distances between areas, not be determined for the region but rather on locality specifications. This may not materialize given the scarcity of available and suitable land. Each cemetery area needs to be evaluated individually due to the local burial patterns.

It is recommended that additional land be allocated and planned as soon as possible for certain areas/wards. Ideally this should be done in consultation with the stakeholders. Alternative solutions include expanding either or both existing cemeteries or developing a new cemetery to serve the deferent area, based on the current population projections.

The goal should also be that all cemeteries in the Sundays River Valley municipal area should be provided with proper and adequate infrastructure and facilities.

- Proper access roads.
- Fencing (particularly fencing that cannot be easily stolen such as electric fencing). Water supply.
- Cemetery infrastructure e.g. Toilets.

The table below is the representation of municipal area of jurisdiction can be classified as municipal (owned, operated and maintained by the Sundays River Valley Municipality), the list does not include closed and private cemeteries. Also depicted are some of the areas of intervention that we have identified and seek to redress.

Table 18: Cemeteries Details

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
Ward 7	Glenconner Cemetery	Sarah Baartman District Local Municipal: Portion 25 of UITZICHT, 155/UITENHAGE RD	**Functioning**: The site requires minor earth-works to clear overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off	33°23'31.0"S 25°09'21.8"E	• The locality of Glenconnor currently utilises the cemetery of privately-owned property but is land that has been allocated for burial but not utilised. With the property being registered under the Sarah Baartman District Municipality. **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 1128** **With Estimated 25-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 7	Westbank Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality: Portion 108 of	**Functioning:** The site requires minor earth-works to clear	33°27'17.6"S 25°29'32.9"E	The site is located on Westbank side of farm location and caters for the farm dwellers of around the location **Total approximate number of available**

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
		CLAAS KRAAL, 539/UITENHAGE RD	overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off		**burial sites: 1728** **With Estimated 36-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 2	Bersig/Kirkwood Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality: ERF 459 and ERF 460	**Functioning: But Critical**	33°23'13.5"S 25°27'24.2"E	Site recently expanded with new 1,2m high diamond mesh wire fence, with visible access gate. The cemetery has been well maintained in terms of vegetation overgrowth. There are no facility or proper infrastructure in place. The geotechnical soil conditions appear to be favourable and close classification to sandy loam. The location is isolated from residential units **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 80** **With Estimated 1-year life span per current average burial rate**

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
Ward 1	Moses Mabhida Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality:	**Functioning with limitations and Critical** The site requires to be closed off and new cemetery to be established	33°23'32.6"S 25°28'46.4"E	The site has poorly designed or lack of proper access roads, fencing is in place but high risk of theft and vandalism. There are no facility or proper infrastructure in place. It has very poor geotechnical soil conditions with the soil been typified as rocky. The location of which is densely populated by surrounding informal settlement. **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 60** **With Estimated 6 month life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 8	Miskraal Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality: Farm 42of Portion	**Functioning:** The site requires minor earth-works to clear	33°27'15.8"S 25°29'32.3"E	the site is located on R336 on Mistkraal locality and caters for the majority of farms that are transverse by R336 ending in Summerville

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
		420 STRATHSOMERS ESTATE	overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off		**Total approximate number of available burial sites: 1128** **With Estimated 25-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 8	Enon Cemetery	Witrevier Communal Property Association	Full to Capacity	33°23'31.4"S 25°32'40.4"E	The location of the site is located in a property that is said to belong to Witrevier Communal Property Association. Currently the location's for Enon is set to reach full capacity soon. But one advantage is the availability of land to choose from the hydrogeological condition suffice. **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 10**

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
Ward 8	Bershiba Cemetery	Witrevier Communal Property Association	**Functioning with limitations**: The site requires to be closed off and new cemetery to be established	33°24'55.4"S 25°32'58.3"E	The location of these two sites are located in a property that is said to belong to Witrevier Communal Property Association. Currently the two location's for Enon and Beersheba respectively is set to reach full capacity soon. But one advantage is the availability of land to choose from the hydrogeological condition suffice. **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 63** **With Estimated less than a 1-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 6	Sunland Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality:	**Functioning:** The site requires minor earth-works to clear	33°28'32.8"S 25°37'14.8"E	The site requires minor earth-works to clear overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off the two sections in this property. With the above-mentioned measures in place the site has the

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
		FARM 639	overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off		following prospects **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 500** **With Estimated 21-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 3	Valencia Cemetery	Sarah Baartman District Local Municipal Portion 306 of COMMANDO KRAAL ESTATE, 113	**Functioning:** The site requires minor earth-works to clear overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off	33°32'33.3"S 25°41'42.3"E	The site has poorly maintained or lack of proper access roads, there is no fencing in place or any structure demarcating the location. There are no facility or proper infrastructure in place the geotechnical soil conditions appear to be favourable and close classification to sandy loam. The location is isolated from residential units and caters for residence of Ward 3, 5 and 6. The total of land covers approx. 28 Hectares.

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
					The site and location present an opportunity to create what can be perceived as ideal design and enough cemetery that encapsulate all necessary amenities **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 1464** **With Estimated 15-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 5	Nomathamsanqa Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality: Erf 2071 in ADDO	**FULL CAPACITY AND CLOSED FOR BURIALS**	33°31'39.9"S 25°42'35.5"E	site has been closed for burial, local narrative presumes that there are individual plots that have been reserved. The location of which is densely populated by surrounding informal settlement.

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
Ward 6	Langboos Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality:		33°30'06.7"S 25°41'41.0"E	The site requires minor earth-works to clear overgrown bushes and to demarcate/fence off the two sections in this property. With the above-mentioned measures in place the site has the following prospects **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 651** **With Estimated 6-year life span per current average burial rate**
Ward 4	Paterson/Moreson Cemetery	Sundays River Valley Municipality:	**Functioning with limitations and Critical**	33°26'27.9"S 25°58'15.5"E	Site recently expanded with new 1,8m high diamond mesh wire fence-currently stolen, with visible access gate. The cemetery has been maintained in terms of vegetation overgrowth and litter. There are no facility or proper infrastructure in place. The geotechnical soil conditions appear to be favourable and close

	Sunday River Valley Municipality				
Town/Settlement/	**Name of Cemetery**	**Landowner**	**Status**	**Coordinates**	**Comments**
			The site requires to be closed off and new cemetery to be established		classification to sandy. The location is located within the residential units with proximity to SAPS, but this has not deterred t h e theft of the fence. **Total approximate number of available burial sites: 50** **With Estimated less than 1-year life span per current average burial rate**

2.3.2.5.1. Required interventions in cemetery management.

A. **Improving safety and security in cemeteries.** In order to deter theft and vandalism of tombstones, security should be increased at cemeteries.

B. **When budget permits, outsource functions in cemeteries.** Have service-level agreements with grave diggers, which means that graves can be dug when required, 24 hours a day, thus providing a better service to citizens. Or link this to creating jobs through collaborating with the Expanded Public Works Programme. Low-skilled labour in cemeteries can be provided by communities adjacent to cemeteries

C. **Electronic funds transfer (EFT) should replace cash payments to cemetery officers for funeral services.** where unscrupulous cemetery officers would pocket the money paid by families themselves and not send it to the municipal revenue department.

D. **Funeral records should be managed properly.** historical records are missing and have not been properly kept. A system should be put in place to ensure that accurate records of all burials are kept.

E. **Use computerized management software.** Ideally records should be captured electronically using customized computer software. There should a strive to have electronic software that has automated the funeral-booking process, that can also allow for the GPS location of graves.

F. Create a customer service division including a renovated cemetery office also create an updated, more user-friendly bylaw format that has a narrative 'flow' between sections

G. **Funeral procedures should be streamlined and made more efficient.** Municipalities should commit to providing an efficient burial service to citizens in keeping with the Batho Pele "People First" principles.

H. **Burial booking processes** or procedure are recommended to be only done by undertakers.

I. **The existing Cemetery Bylaw review**, now 17 years old, is no longer meeting today's burial needs and customer care. While some sections of the bylaw are adequate, many areas require clarification and review.

2.3.3. EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)

Given the magnitude of the unemployment and poverty challenge in the country, the EPWP will continue to be implemented in a fourth phase (Phase IV). Phase IV of the EPWP is to be implemented over the 2024/2025.

It is important, therefore, that the EPWP builds on the experience and innovations to date to identify measures that will address some of the weaknesses of the programme that have emerged, and result in capitalising on the various developmental opportunities.

In summary, the key changes that will be implemented in Phase IV are the following:

- Strengthening the monitoring of the core EPWP principles to to improve compliance to the EPWP guidelines.
- Expansion of the programme through replication and improvements in programmes across all sectors.
- Ensuring and monitoring the provision of quality services and the creation of quality assets.
- Enhancing the EPWP coordination and institutional arrangements including the PEP-IMC.
- Implementing projects and programmes that are more attractive to the youth who are in the Not in Education, Employment or Training Sector and increasing the participation of women across all programmes and sectors.
- Ensuring transparency and accountability through social audits and strengthening programme evaluation to enable improved performance of the programme guided by evidence.
    - Strengthening impact evaluation of the EPWP and ensure greater transparency and accountability through the introduction of social audits.

Demographic targeting

In order to increase participation of the vulnerable groups of our society, demographic targets for youth participation are set at 55% in the EPWP Phase IV while targets for the participation of women and people with disability are set at 60% and 2% respectively. The targets for Phase IV designated groups are presented in the table below.

Targets for demographics in EPWP Phase IV

Category	Phase IV target
Women	60%
Youth between 16 and 35 years	55%
Persons with disabilities	2%

The EPWP is implemented in line with key government legislations, prescripts and guidelines. All EPWP projects and public bodies must comply with these requirements and they include, among others:

- **The Ministerial Determination 4: EPWP (2012)** and the Code of Good Practice for employment and conditions of work for EPWP (2011), which contains the standard terms and conditions for workers employed in the elementary occupation of the EPWP. The
- **Unemployment Insurance Contributions Act (Act 4 of 2002, as amended),** which provides for the imposition and collection of contributions for the benefit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).
- **Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 0f 1993, as amended)**, which provides for the health and safety of persons at work and in connection with the use of plant and machinery as well as the protection against hazards to health and safety arising out of or in connection with the activities of persons at work.
- **Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act of (Act 130 of 1993,** as amended), which provides for compensation for disablement caused by occupational injuries or diseases sustained or contracted by employees in the course of their employment, or for death resulting from such injuries or diseases.
- **The National Minimum Wage Act (Act 9 of 2018**) which provides for the national minimum wage, Schedule 1, Section 6(6). 2(2) and EPWP minimum wage in terms of clauses 13(2) of the Ministerial Determination. T
- **The EPWP Recruitment Guidelines (2017)**, which provides guidance in the selection of participants to be employed in an EPWP project to ensure uniformity, fairness, transparency and equity across all sectors

Principle 1	**Adherence to the EPWP minimum wage and employment conditions under the EPWP Ministerial Determination**
Principle 2	Selection of EPWP participants based on (a) a clearly defined process and (b) a defined criteria
Principle 3	Work provides or enhances public goods or community services
Principle 4	Minimum labour intensity (LI) appropriate to each sector

Greater Kirkwood/Upper Valley

The Greater Kirkwood area has seven schools of which three primary schools and one secondary school is situated in Moses Mabida. The Emsengeni residential extension made provision for the construction of additional schools.

Community facilities are mostly concentrated in Kirkwood, such as community halls, the hospital, and main police station and sports fields. Facilities in Moses Mabida and Bergsig need to be upgraded – particularly, the cemetery site needs to be expanded. The Kuyasa Hall is currently utilised as a community gymnasium. In the Sarah Baartman District, SRVM is the first to have a community gymnasium and Combo Courts in the province. At Enon-Bersheba there are 2 primary schools and two community halls and cemeteries.

- **Lower Valley Addo**

Community facilities are limited to three primary schools and one secondary school (situated in Nomathamsanqa). Two clinics are in operation with a police station, library, 2 sports fields and 2 community halls. The provision of these facilities is not adequate. The facilities are over utilized and upgrading is needed. Sports facilities are limited to two sports fields in Nomathamsanqa and one sports field in Valencia. The sport field in Nomathamsanqa is in process of being upgraded.

- **Paterson and Zuney**

Phase 1 in Addo sport field has been finished. Phase 2 will commence soon. Phase 2 for Nomathamsanqa sport field will also commence soon. Moses Mabida sport-field is in the process of completing phase 2. Paterson sport-field has been completed. Valencia sport-field is in phase. 2. Sport-field in Enon is in phase 2, as well as the sport field in Bergsig.

Sundays River has two (2) recreational fields (playgrounds); Bergisg and Paterson.

2.3.4. Health Services

The Sunday's River Valley is demarcated under Kouga Health Sub-district Authority together with Kouga Local Municipality and Kou-kamma Local Municipality. Primary Health Care Service Function has since 01 January 2010 been provincialised and this was to address duplication and fragmentation of services and to create and establish uniform norms and standards and ensure that the service is provided by the single authority (Eastern Department of Health) through District and Sub-district structures.

Table 19: Health Care Infrastructure

SET CLINIC		Satellite			Mobiles	
1	3	1	0	1	3	0
Addo Town Nomathamsanqa	Moses Mabida Bergsig Kirkwood Town	Addo Town		Paterson		

2.3.4.1. Achievements

- Sundays Valley Hospital has been accredited as an ARV site and it is a baby friendly hospital.
- The Kirkwood Clinic has relocated to Sundays Valley Hospital.

2.3.4.2. Challenges

The biggest challenge with Health Services is the poor provision of Emergency Medical Services (Ambulance Services) which require serious attention. The other challenge is the sizes of the Clinics, especially in Nomathamsanqa where the community has significantly grown and yet the facility not extended. The other two townships that must be considered for new clinics is Emsengeni and Enon/Bersheba. These challenges will be pursued with the Eastern Cape Department of Health.

2.3.4.3. Covid-19 Pandemic

On 31 December 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported a cluster of pneumonia cases in Wuhan City, China. COVID-19 was confirmed to be the reason behind these respiratory sicknesses. Since then, the virus has spread to more than 100 countries, including South Africa. In March 2020, the first case of COVID-19 was reported in South Africa and from there it spread throughout the country infecting and killing many people.

Sundays River Valley Municipality, as a local sphere of government and the closest to the people has a responsibility to come up with action plans to combat the spread of the virus.

SRVM established a Joint Operations Committee which includes external stakeholders such as: The Department of Health, The Department of Education, South African Police Service, The Department of Social Development, Department of Correctional Services, Commercial Banks, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Department of Public Works, SRV Citrus Producers Association, SRV Collaborative Taxi Associations, Religious groups, Liquor Outlet Owners and other key stakeholders.

These stakeholders have been working together to create awareness campaigns and ensuring that the communities are safe and have the access to all the basic services.

These stakeholders have been meeting regularly to discuss ways they can collectively fight the virus. Fortunately, the numbers of infections in Sundays River Valley Municipality have dropped drastically.

However, with the Citrus season and Easter weekend approaching, more awareness activities must be conducted to ensure that the Valley is safe from the expected third wave of infections

an integrated approach to development is facilitated. The municipality cannot plan a new housing development without understanding the need and plans of education, for example a new housing development may need a school and a reserved site where such school could be built. Development issues that emanated from IDP community consultation are reflected below:

- Skills training centres are needed in the municipal area
- Learner transport is very critical especially for remote rural areas such as Zuney
- Education support services are needed for children with learning disabilities;
- It is required to introduce skills development for Municipal staff, the community, and especially emerging farmers. Emerging farmers mentorship programme is started and facilitated by the District
- General access to farm schools is problematic and restricts learners from attending school on a regular basis. The Zuney school is an example
- Crèches are needed in Aqua Park, Dunbrody, Midtskraal and West Bank. The Sakhuxolo preschool has since its establishment been sending several correspondences to the Department of Social development complaining about non-recognition of the number of learners despite proofs. That has impacted on the allocation of grants and supervisors suffer consequences. The municipality has in the past tried to intervene but to no avail.
- Langbos has Multipurpose Centre which include a crèche.
- Through Municipal involvement a crèche for Aqua Park is temporary housed at Aqua Park municipal hall.
- School Governing Councils are important institutions that should play a role in municipal planning activities and in ensuring that the quality of education is upheld. These engagements will take place through IGR structures.

Table 20: School enrolment

School type	Total Number	Total Number	Principal Deputy	HOD	PL1
Primary Schools	15	4198	18	11	93
Secondary	5	2133	7	8	53

2.3.5.1. Libraries

Vision

Is to reach the hard-to-reach SRVM communities using the power of information and innovation through libraries.

This vision can be achieved through:

- Formation of book clubs
- Hosting library awareness campaigns
- Career exhibitions
- Educational workshops
- Holiday activities
- Reading programs

Goals

To be a welcoming, safer space that provides free access to information through internet, printed material, periodicals and sharing of ideas at all times.

Status Quo

Sunday River Valley Municipality has six physical libraries, Mobile Library (Bakkie) and a wagon and consist of **15** staff members including 1DSRAC staff member, being general workers, general library assistants, library assistants, one provincial librarian, Librarian and also acting as Principal Librarian.

At the moment all libraries operate on a manual circulation system.

All libraries in SRVM are connected to the internet, except Enon Library which is still in process to be connected by the SRVM IT Section. There is WIFI connection in Moses Mabida and Kirkwood Library.

In the past financial year, we seen an increase in numbers of library users, and it is evident in monthly statistics.

2.3.5.1.1. PATERSON PRESENT STATUS

- On the IGR meeting held on the 13th of march 2024, it was reported that DSRAC is still willing to move the library into the heart of the community.
- The little left of the original building basically constitutes rubble. Options presently considered by DSRAC are demolishing the ruins of original building and building a new structure or renovating two nearby buildings.
- These buildings, a portion of the bigger erf 115 that belongs to the municipality, are under-utilized. There is water and electricity at the site. The proposal will suit SRVM intentions for these buildings as hopefully there will be interest in utilizing the trading stalls when a library project kicks off the ground.
- There are various tenants who unlawfully utilize the trading stalls in front but since there is no activity there, they serve as security from vandalism of the whole structures.

2.3.5.1.2. Nomathamsanqa present status

- The long-term solution is to build a library at the community hall.
- For interim a book wagon is being utilised to service the area.
- In the previous financial year, the Sundays River Citrus Company assisted to transport the wagon to and from the area. Currently there is no transport or driver to do that, the staff in Fitzpatrick only do visits to school and Pre-schools in Nomathamsanqa.

2.3.5.1.3. Bersheba present status

- In this area there is no library at the moment, and they utilize Enon public Library which is too far to access especially for children and elderly. The solution was to partner with Thoko Ntshinga Foundation in Bersheba and utilized their building.

2.3.5.1.4. Functions

- Provision of an adequate library service for all sectors of SRVM.
- Provision of access to library material for purposes of education, information, research, recreation and leisure for all the people residing within SRVM area.
- Provision of conducive study area for all learners, students, and researchers in the locality of SRVM area. Our libraries, in addition to traditional library services, also function as community centers to provide in the diverse needs of our communities.

2.3.5.1.5. Outreach Programs

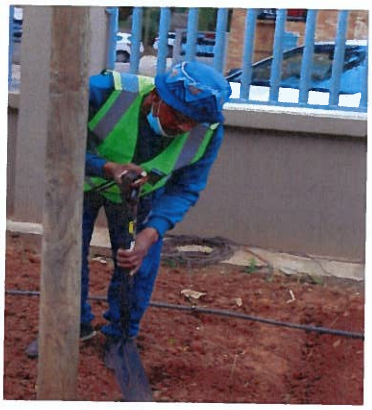
- Nalibali
- Book clubs

- Funda Mzantsi
- Library week
- Holiday program
- Use it or lose it project (libraries going green)
- Service to the blind and sight-impaired

Awareness: Use it or lose it project (Libraries going green)

- Library gardening (Crop planting project)
- Cleaning of library open spaces
- Beautification of libraries using recycled materials





2.3.5.1.6. Achievements

- 2021/2022 district library week winners for
- 2021/2022 district winners of national book week for spelling bee and reading.
- 2021/2022 award winners for the best display in district event
- 2021/2022 Secure fund donation from GIBB Foundation.
- 2021/2022 Paterson Fund for removal were on Dsrac Budget.
- 2021/2022 SRVM Book club was invited by Author Dr. S. Mahala in LitFest.

2.3.5.1.7. Challenges

- Staffing for Valencia, Paterson, and Enon Libraries
- Library related Accredited trainings.
- Library security systems (3 M gates)
- Lack of space at Enon Library
- Lack of libraries in Bersheba and Nomathamsanqa
- Relocation of Paterson Library
- Transportation of the Book Wagon Library to Nomathamsanqa

2.3.5.1.8. Desired Solutions

- Urgent additional staffing (Librarians and Library Assistants)
- More funding for training and development of library staff
- Appointment of relevant training service providers such as UKS
- Installation of Library security systems (3 M gates)
- Extension of Enon Library to the underutilized old post office section
- Introduction of Modular libraries or usage of Municipal buildings in Bersheba and Nomathamsanqa
- Speeding of consultation between DSRAC and SRVM to relocate Paterson Library
- Appointment of contract driver for Nomathamsanqa book Wagon

2.3.6. Safety and Security

The National Road Agency with Traffic services are conducting meetings on a regular basis to discuss issues of road safety and community safety at large. Regular roadblocks are being conducted in major routes N10; N2; R366; R334; R75; R72.

With respect to general safety the municipality still experiences challenges around:

- Medium accident rate
- Municipal by-law with respect to stray animals and hawkers trading areas were promulgated but the level of enforcing them is very low. Peace Officers will attend to these challenges.
- The municipality intends soliciting proposals from potential partners for the development of a pound.
- Crime generally decreased in all areas, but Paterson does not show any significant improvement.

Although the rate of crime decreased over a period of 6 years (March 2004 to April 2010), there

are however specific categories of crime that the community police forums and the police must work on. These stats are not current.

They are:

Table 21:INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY 2024

INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY 2024	
Driving under the influence	124
Burglary at residential premises	1,286
Murder	41
Drug related crime	124
Safety during day and night	62%-day time and 10.6% night time

Enon-Bersheba community in conjunction with the community police forum has requested that the Unused mobile clinic at Bersheba be used as satellite police station.
The police also support the call and an application to that effect was forwarded to the municipality and approved.

2.3.7. Traffic Services

SRVM is rendering a full traffic service to the communities within the jurisdiction of the Municipality. The services rendered are as follows;

- Law enforcement,
- Traffic emergency services (accidents, incidents & disasters),
- Motor vehicle registration and licensing
- Roadworthy services.
- Driving licensing functions is partly operational (applications for renewal of drivers' licences; application for learners' license; application for driver's license). Regular maintenance needs to be done for the testing route to be compliant with national norms.
- Application for professional driving permits (Categories P, G and D). SRVM is registered as a Grade "A" driver's license testing and Grade A roadworthy testing centre.

2.3.7.1. Road Safety

The Keeping of Animals Bylaw will be developed to increase awareness and curb road carnages resulting from poor livestock keeping by owners. Animal impoundment Bylaw will be part of the Bylaws review process in the 2022-23 Financial year through support from institutions of higher learning active in the Region and Province.

2.3.7.2. Driving License and Motor Vehicle Registration Section Current Status

- The section is functional and is working under pressure due to shortage of staff. We currently need two examiners to attend to eye testing daily. Currently we have one person.
- We have 1 examiner in total for testing of applicant for driving licences.
- One clerk at the reception which is not enough to attend to public and answering the phone
- Tests needs to be cancelled after rain as the testing ground is inaccessible
- Relocate testing grounds to Sonop street (submit proposal)
- The Traffic Department building needs repairs and maintenance urgently.
- An additional registration clerk is needed to handle bulk registration and renewals as the SRVM services in excess of 18 farms and the public at large.

SRVM will be investigating the construction and establishment of the Weighing Bridge in the area of Addo and Mobile Weighing Spots/Scales across SRVM major National and Provincial Roads. This will improve Law Enforcement and ensure that Heavy Duty Vehicles travelling in our area don't overload and in return damage the existing road infrastructure. This has been transferred to the Office of the Municipal Manager.

2.3.8. Fire & Disaster Management

The Disaster Management Act defines disaster management to mean a continuous and integrated multi-sectorial, multi-disciplinary process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at:

- Prevention or reducing the risk of disasters
- Mitigating the severity of consequences of disasters
- Emergency preparedness
- A rapid and effective response to disasters
- Post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation
- All Local Authorities and the District Municipalities are required, in terms of legislation, to prepare disaster management plans as outlined in the Bill.
- Various District Municipalities have embarked on this process on a regional level, including the local municipalities.

The Disaster Management Plan is available. The District Municipality has developed and adopted a Disaster Management Plan in December 2019 and all Local Municipalities are encouraged to

customise the plan taking into consideration their respective contextualises. The Disaster Management function has always resided with the District Municipality, the enabling Act has allowed local municipalities to perform this function in conjunction with the District and as a result the following functions now apply

- Disaster prevention/risk reduction Disaster mitigation priorities and the promotion of sustainable livelihoods
- Disaster preparedness
- Disaster response and relief
- Post disaster recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
- Establishment of effective management of the function
- Strategies to ensure the involvement of the community and volunteers.

Following the assessment exercise of the identification of priority risks, the disaster risks identified to be high priority of the district were accidents, fire and floods. The top ten priority risks in Sundays River Valley Municipality are:

- Water pollution
- Sewerage and drainage
- Heat wave
- Human epidemic diseases
- Electricity supply disruptions
- Service disruptions
- Severe storms
- Air pollution
- Illegal/uncontrolled solid waste disposal
- Fires

The staff compliment in the Fire & Disaster Unit is seven, inclusive of the Chief Fire Officer. The Chief Fire Officer & Disaster Management Officer in the Fire and Disaster management section and the section is headed by the Director of Community Services.

Additional four fire fighters in the Unit are to be appointed through the funding from the SBDM in line with the Service Level Agreement entered into between SRVM and SBDM, resuming from financial year 2021/22 PPSLA budget.

There are plans in place to operationalize a 24hourly emergency management service of Day and

Night shift system. Re-opening Satellite Station in Addo & Paterson which will assist the response related to fires and disasters and this again is in line with SRVM Council resolution of decentralization and improvement of Emergency Services, the plans of the district budgeted funds for the development of an emergency centre in Paterson is still on the awaiting.

2.3.8.1. Disaster Management Centre

In terms of the Act, the Municipality is required to establish a Disaster Management Centre. A fully established and functioning Municipal Disaster Management Centre is key for the Municipality to achieve its responsibilities in terms of the Act. The Disaster Management Centre consults with and Operates in close collaboration with the Eastern Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre. The Disaster Management Centre established the Disaster operation Centre (DOC) as the facility to be activated for coordination during disaster response.

Disaster Management Structures Priorities:

- Disaster Risk Assessment to be conducted.
- Institutionalization of disaster management through municipal organs of state disaster management sub plans for all directorates of the Municipality to complement an overall Disaster Management Plan.
- Reconvene Inter-Departmental Disaster Management Committee Forum.
- Institutional Risk Register to include disaster risks, including massive scale pandemics.
- A need to reinforce current Disaster Management capacity with professional Fire & Disaster Management Practitioners.

Investment in the following disaster management elements:

- Resources within fire &disaster management.
- Disease Outbreak planning e.g. COVID-19.
- Budget for Disaster Management Planning for Climate Change as required by the Act.
- Mitigation and prevention.
- Upgrade the Fire Station to meet Disaster Management Centres latest technology and future technology preparedness.

Public Information & Education Relations	▪ Equipment to perform public awareness demonstrations. ▪ Trained firefighters to conduct awareness to public. ▪ Unavailability of most community members during working hours ▪ High influx of people during citrus season make it difficult to reach them	▪ Availability of awareness material ▪ Designated employed to facilitate such programs. ▪ A continuous community awareness, and avail our programs to partake in other community activities. ▪ Avail our information at working stations ▪ Awareness's to be brought to work place

KPI	CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
		▪ Using Citrus induction phases to educate seasonal workers.
Fire Safety	• Influx and Mushrooming of Spaza Shops • Noncompliance by Spaza Shops & Street Vendors • Erection of buildings without proper preapproval plan • Buildings not complying to Fire Safety Regulations • Increase of informal settlements • Fire By laws abiding community • Buildings and fire hydrants inspection	• The approval of Fire By-laws by the Council • Recruiting of Peace Officers to enforce available by-laws. • Establishing of fine tariffs policy • Enforcing fire safety compliance

Operations	• Vast area to cover • Old fleet with continuous breakdown • Difficulties to handle an emergency • Big industrial buildings which challenges our capabilities • Shortage of • Emergency Call Centre	• Need of satellite fire stations (Paterson & Addo) • New fleet to effectively perform as per needed of advancing technology • Additional firefighters and purchase of latest technology equipment

KPI	CHALLENGES	SOLUTIONS
Training	• Training facilities • Advance Fire & Rescue Trainings	• A contentious training/ refresher trainings is required to keep up to date • To advance with continuing evolving technology and water canal which is a huge contributor in deaths within the valley

2.3.8.2. Progression within Fire & Disaster Management Section

- Renovation of Fire Station (Kirkwood) Restroom and Entertainment Area
- Call Centre Furniture, Safety and Security in and outside of the Fire Station (Kirkwood) SBFDM & SRVM PPSLA 2021/22 Financial budget capital items to wall fence, paving, security cameras and lighting in and around the fire station.

2.3.9. Environmental Management

The Municipality is rendering the Environmental Management Function in an attempt to achieve sound environmental management and biodiversity goals.

Sarah Baartman District Municipality, Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism and the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries assist in the following:

- Policy development and coordination
- Environmental Quality Management
- Licensing of Waste Disposal Facilities
- Financial Support on Environmental related programmes and projects

- Capacity Building

- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Environmental Compliance

The Municipality is participating in environmental management programmes funded by the Department of Environmental Affairs, Forestry and Fisheries.

As it is acknowledged that the economy is essentially land-based (i.e. reliant on the quality of the environment and land-based resources for the development of a tourism industry as well as the development of the agriculture and forestry sectors and related value chains), environmental management is a critical activity in the municipality.

2.3.9.1. Environmental Awareness Projects

- Wetlands month in February- yearly
- Water week in March – yearly
- Environmental week in June- yearly
- Arbor week in September- yearly

2.3.9.2. Environmental Opportunities

- Scenic beauty
- Endemic species

2.3.9.3. Environmental Management Sector Plans

The municipality is yet to develop an Integrated Environmental Management Plan.

The following Sector Plans and By Laws will be developed in 2023 – 2024 financial year

- Climate Change Strategy
- Biodiversity Management Plan and Policy
- Air Pollution By Law
- Management of Parks and Open Spaces By Law (Review)

2.3.9.4. Development of Environmental Management Tools

- Review Waste Management and Environmental Management By-Laws
- Climate change strategy
- Biodiversity management Plan
- Integrated Waste Management plan.

2.3.9.5. Environmental Awareness Promotional Projects

- Provincial Greenest Municipality Competition, done jointly with District Municipality- all municipalities participate, and winners receive awards to boost waste management activities within the municipalities.
- Regional and provincial school environmental awards- all schools continuously participate in the region.
- Environmental Awareness Campaigns.

2.3.9.6. Environmental Management, Biodiversity, Waste Management Current Projects

Table 22:Environmental Management, Biodiversity, Waste Management Current Projects

PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	PROGRESS	JOBS CREATED
Diversion of Organic Waste Material from the Landfill Site	Diversion of Organic Waste Material in Kirkwood and Addo	• Clean & Healthy Environment • Effective & Efficient delivery of waste service in line with the Waste Act of 2008. • Environmental Sustainability • Protected natural resources • Decent employment through inclusive green economy • Waste Minimization	Not started due to no funding	12 projected job opportunities
Cleaning & Greening of Open Spaces	• Cleaning and Greening of open spaces and clearing of illegal dumps • Beautification of parks	• Protection of natural resources • Clean & Healthy Environment • Job creation • Promote Tourism	Project active in the municipality with support from business sector for illegal dump and construction rubble clearance from time to time	100 projected jobs
Beautification of open spaces	• Land rehabilitation and biodiversity	• Climate Change adaptation • Land Care	Plan developed and to be launched in June 2022	100 projected jobs

PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	PROGRESS	JOBS CREATED
Land Rehabilitation Project	• Land rehabilitation and restoration • Education and awareness • Clearing of alien plants	• Protection of natural resources • Land care • Job creation	• List of areas with alien species sent to DFFE	110 Projected jobs
Establishment of a Regional landfill site	Regional landfill site	Improved compliance to license conditions • Clean & Healthy Environment • Effective & Efficient delivery of waste service in line with the Waste Act of 2008. • Environmental Sustainability • Protected natural resources • Decent employment through inclusive green economy • Waste Minimization	• Assessment of existing landfill sites done, report submitted to SRVM with recommendations and cost estimates. • Exchange agreement with a partner signed and transfer of land finalised • Stakeholder sessions on going to facilitate compliance initial processes (EIA) etc. • Project steering Committee established	80 Projected jobs

PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	PROGRESS	JOBS CREATED
Development of a Climate change response strategy	• Climate change strategy	• Readiness to deal with climate change related occurrences	• Not yet started	
Development of an Air quality management plan	• Air quality management plan	▪ Monitor ambient air quality and point, non-point and mobile source emissions. Compliance with the Municipal Systems Act. ▪ Curb threats to health, well-being or the environment in the municipality ▪ Monitor compliance in respect to reasonable steps to prevent the emission of any offensive odour caused by any activity. ▪ • Monitoring compliance with directives to submit an atmospheric impact report	• Engagements with the District Municipality to start in June 2022	None
Construction of non-motorised facilities	• non-motorised facilities	▪ Reduce traffic flow in the CBD ▪ Support alternative transportation into town	• Internal engagements started between the affected directorates (Infrastructure planning and Development as Community services and Public safety)	20 projected jobs

PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	PROGRESS	JOBS CREATED
			• Designs and business plan not yet done due to funding challenges	
Development of IWMP for 2023-2027	• IWMP	▪ To enhance tourism, environmental management as well as integration of initiatives towards a clean municipality	• Planning to start in June 2022	None
Development of Waste management bylaws	• Waste management plan	To improve waste management services and to comply with the legislation	• Waste management bylaws form part of the package for review including all other municipal bylaws • Finalising a proposal to institutions of higher learning in relevant faculties to assist in the review process	none
Development of Integrated environmental management plan	• Environmental management plan	To enhance clean environment & better health for all. For compliance issues	• Planning to start in June 2022	None

PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	PROGRESS	JOBS CREATED
Clean Sundays River Valley programme	• Beautification and cleaning of SRV • Cleaning & Greening of open spaces • Cleaning and Beautification of streets in partnership with business and community stakeholders • Adopt a dumping Spot Concept • Clean up Campaigns • Cleaning and clearing of illegal dumps • Environmental Education & Awareness	• Cleaning & Greening • Healthy & safe environment to attract investors and tourists • Clean City towards cleaner SRV Municipality • Mindset change on waste management • Minimize pollution of natural resources and open spaces. • Job creation through EPWP	• Project Steering Committee to be established • Cleaning and greening to be launched in June 2022 • Monthly cleaning campaign schedule developed • The programme will be by the Mayor in June 2022. • Business Sector and Government supportive to SRVMDepartments are to adopt dumping spots closest to their area of business • Illegal dumping is cleared in urban wards on an ongoing basis • 1 Clean up Campaigns conducted once per month	102 projected EPWP to jobs created

PROJECT NAME	DESCRIPTION	IMPACT	PROGRESS	JOBS CREATED
			• Waste Minimization Programme launched in 5 schools. • Environmental Awareness Campaigns being conducted in 6 schools	

2.3.9.7. Waste Management

The Municipality has a clear refuse removal and management plan for all its suburbs including the Central Business District (CBD) for Kirkwood, Addo and Paterson. The waste management objective is to provide quality, sustainable services to ensure a clean and healthy environment.

The Waste Management unit provides an appropriate general waste collection service to households and businesses; cleansing services (street sweeping, litter picking, removal of illegal dumping on municipal public open spaces), as well as operating three general waste landfill sites.

The Upper Valley (Kirkwood Town, Moses Mabida, Bergsig, Emsengeni and Aqua Park) is serviced in-house by SRVM cleansing staff. The Lower Valley (Addo Town, Nomathamsanqa, Valencia, Greenfield's and Noluthando, Paterson Town, Kwazenzele, Morrison and Enon/Bersheba) was once outsourced to co-operatives or contractors but now it is taken over by the municipality.

2.3.9.7.1. **Waste disposal facilities.**

Currently SRVM Operates 3 Landfill sites (Kirkwood, Sunland, and Paterson), **All licensed** but not fully compliant, budget shortages are the main cause of non-compliance. Municipality in the process of establishing a regional landfill site. The Sunland Landfill site will be closed as the land Exchange process has been finalized and the rehabilitation process will start at the cost to the purchasing party. The SRVM Landfill sites assessment report enlists key compliance issues for consideration and funding in order to bring the landfill sites to compliance position.

Recycling- Waste collectors and recyclers structured but not formalized; Formalisation of waste recyclers, development of a database thereof, included waste recycling in a bucket of projects in the Cleaner SRV Plan

Waste reporting -All waste management matters are reported in all internal sessions, IGR Forums verbally and and/or written form, as well as Standing committees and Council.

Waste Management officers – Waste management Officer, appointed by the Mayor in May 2022.

2.3.9.7.2. **Refuse removal.**

The municipality has a fully integrated waste management service which is executed by the Department of Community services (house collection, street cleaning/sweeping transportation and disposal) and the management of the Land fille sites. Refuse removal services such emptying of swivel drums is done daily in Kirkwood Town and once a week for the business premises areas and

once for residential areas per week. The refuse removal services had been extended to cover areas in Lower Valley which include Addo, Valencia, Nomathamsanqa, Paterson, Kwazenzele, Moreson and Enon-Bersheba (Upper Valley). Refuse removal services had also been extended to cover the informal settlements that have accessible roads. All the residents are provided with black plastic bags for refuse collection. About two-hundred-wheel bins were distributed in the informal areas through the assistance of local councilors.

There are three landfill sites in the Sundays River Valley Municipal area of jurisdiction, with all three fully operational. All three landfill sites namely Kirkwood (Emsengeni), Sunland and Paterson are fully licensed. Presently the municipality had set aside the budget for maintenance of three landfill sites in order to ensure compliance with the License Conditions and the requirements of the Waste Act. The Sunland Landfill site is in the process of being transferred to a private purchaser as an Exchange agreement was reached to get lad for the Regional Landfill site. It is however to be noted that there is general poor management of the two land landfill sites namely Kirkwood and Paterson due to an inadequate that cannot cover basic requirements such as fencing and daily machinery operational aspects.

One of the key areas of operation is the eradication of illegal dumps through the utilization of EPWP component and occasionally hiring out of machinery such tipper trucks and front loaders (TLB).

The Waste Management Section is also responsible for maintenance of municipally planted trees within its area of jurisdiction.

The current Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) was done with the assistance of the Sarah Baart District Municipality but is now due review. For the maintenance of the landfill sites, we have entered into a service level agreement for the Sunland landfill site. The two remaining sites are maintained by the municipality at scheduled intervals.

2.3.9.7.3. Functionality of the Waste management Unit

Waste management Unit functional, with some gaps in terms of personnel, though new positions have been accommodated in the revised Organisational structure, the positions remain unfunded. The department has been receiving technical support from DFFE through its graduate placement programme for Environmental management. The directorate also uses unskilled and semi-skilled labour (EPWP) to augment budget and staff shortages. Appointment of Waste Management Officer to be finalized in May 2022.intergrated Waste Management plan approved by Council in 2017, and due for review in 2022 and approved.

2.3.9.7.4. Major Challenges Experienced by SRV Municipality in Relation to Waste Management:

- The 3 landfill sites in use are not in compliance with waste management license conditions due to poor fencing and lack of required specialized fleet for waste compaction.
- Some residential areas are not formalised
- Poor access to refuse removal especially in peri urban resulting to illegal dumping.
- Lack of support from communities on curbing illegal dumping.
- Increase in illegal dumping in open spaces and in peri urban area.
- Littering is still a challenge although bins are provided all over the town
- Illegal dumping due to lawlessness
- The reviewed organogram has no new positions for Environmental Management due to budgetary constraints.
- Budgetary constraints to eradicate illegal dumping.
- Alien invasive plants
- Water pollution posing a risk to health and the environment.
- Increase in illegal dumping in open spaces and residential areas.
- Shortage was fleet at waste management section for managing landfill sites (Tipper truck, Front loader TLB, Bulldozer truck)

2.3.9.7.5. Addressing Waste Challenges

- Increase capacity on Waste Management Unit.
- Rehabilitation and remediation of Landfill Sites to meet waste management license conditions.
- Ward Based cleaning programmes through partnership with Ward Councilors in cleaning and greening waste minimisation programmes to curb illegal dumping and to increase access to refuse removal in peri urban areas and
- Intensify Waste Minimisation Programmes in Schools and Communities
- Development of environmental management policies
- Enforcement of Waste Management and Nuisance by laws
- Job specific training and mentoring
- Intensify adopt a spot Campaign by Businesses and other Stakeholders.
- Provide additional Waste Infrastructure
- Lobby for funding from MIG grant for procurement of Specialised Waste collection vehicles
- Install “NO DUMPING” signs as a deterrent

- Partnership with business sector in both urban and townships in mechanism to curb illegal dumping and to increase access to refuse removal in peri urban areas and in rural areas.
- Implement recommendations of the SRVM Solid waste sites assessment report
- Lobby funding for the establishment of a regional landfill site
- Improved enforcement of by laws
- Job specific training and mentoring
- Intensify adopt a dumping spot Campaign
- Provide additional Waste Infrastructure
- Funding environmental and waste related projects.

2.3.9.7.6. Waste Management driven Projects

- Street Cleaning and Greening in Kirkwood, Addo and Paterson
- Development of waste transfer station in Addo /Valentia due to closure of the Sunlands landfill site and the process of establishing the new regional landfill site in Addo
- Completion of the development of new landfill site
- Implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan
- Land rehabilitation in all wards
- Clearing of illegal dumps

2.3.9.8. Environmental Threats and Biodiversity Threats

The Region's biodiversity is threatened by alien invasive plants in most areas. Overgrazing and clearing of vegetation creating soil erosion in some areas. Other threats include the following:-

- Pest infestation of the region (Brown migratory locusts / Locustana Pardalina) destroying grazing land and the citrus industry
- Human induced climate change
- Illegal Dumping
- Veld Fires

2.3.10. Environmental Health Services (Municipal Health Services)

Municipal health Services (MHS) what was historically know as environmental health and MHS is a function and a competency of Sarah Baartman District Municipality (SBDM) and SRVM is

rendering MHS on behalf of SBDM in its area of jurisdiction. The Municipality is responsible for Municipal Health services which mainly focus on:

- Water quality monitor
- Communicable disease
- Waste Management
- Disposal of Dead.
- Food control
- Food premises licenses
- Health surveillance of premises

SRVM through the Service Level Agreement (SLA) that entered into with SBDM is allocated annual subsidy from the SBDM for this service (MHS). In order to render MHS, SRVM appointed two Environmental Health Practitioners (EHP's) in its staff establishment.

Table 23: Environmental Approved Tariffs' SERVICE

Environmental Approved Tariffs' SERVICE	**TARIFFS**	
	NEW APPLICATION	RENEWAL
Certificate of Acceptability (CoA)	R157,50	R105,00
Certificate of unsound foodstuffs (Condemns Certificate) Condemnation Fine per item	R210,40per hour R1050 per item/foodstuff	N/A
Health Certificate (Creches, Schools, etc)	R157,50	R105,00
Application for exhumation	R1050,00	N/A
Application for reburials	R500	N/A
Re-Issue of all Certificates	R105,20	N/A

Emanating from complaints about poor quality of water and waste management, Council has resolved that the budget for Environmental Health (MHS) is mainly focused on water quality monitoring, cleaning of illegal dumping spots, education and awareness programs. The above focus areas are elaborated herein under:

2.3.10.1. Water Quality Monitoring

The SRVM has three (3) Water Purification Plants (Kirkwood, Addo and Bersheba).Drinking water quality is being monitored on a monthly basis for bacteriological and chemical analysis as required and in compliance with the National Health Act and its quality measured against SANS 241 and the SRV sampling points are as follows:

- Kirkwood Town Clinic
- Kirkwood Water Purification Plant
- Bergsig Clinic
- Moses Mabida Community Hall
- Enon Post Office
- Bersheba Water Purification Plant
- Bersheba Albert Stores
- Addo Water Purification Plant
- Nomathamsanqa Communal Tap
- Sonwabo Street
- Valencia Apolis Street
- Moreson Stand Pipe
- KwaZenzele Communal Tap
- Glenconner
- Kleinpoort

On a monthly basis a total of fifteen (15) drinking water samples are taken to the laboratory for analysis. The results received from the laboratory are interpreted to ensure compliance, if there is a non-compliance; a re-sampling is taken to the laboratory within 7 days to check if the failure is repeated. If the failure is repeated in the re-sampling the early warming is sent to the Infrastructure and Technical Services for further investigation and intervention and the affected communities are alerted through issuing "Boil before Use Notice" as a precautionary measure and in the interest of public health protection. The results are reported to the Department of Water Affairs on a monthly basis through e-WQMS.

2.3.10.2. Air Quality Management

The municipality seeks assistance from DEDEAT to develop Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP). The district has however the AQMP, but it has not yet been cascaded to local municipalities. Air Quality Management Plan in SRV Municipality being driven with and within the Sarah Baartman District Municipality has undergone a revision, with a shift from the source-based air quality management approach under the Atmosphere Pollution Prevention Act (No. 45 of 1965) (APPA) to an ambient based approach under the National Environmental Management: Air Quality act(No.39 of 2004(AQA).This change in air quality management approach has also seen as change in the responsibility for air Quality management being developed down from the national level to the local authority level (district and metropolitan municipalities). Under the new Act each local authority is responsible for the development and implementation of an air quality management plan as part of their Integrated Development Plans (IDP). This function is carried out by the Sarah Baartman District Municipality as this falls within their scope, SRVM at a local level is guided by the

District Air Quality management plan. In terms of mitigation, air quality issues are covered in Sarah Baartman Air Quality Management Plan as mitigation measures to air pollution.

The key issues related to air pollution are:

- Burning of tyres during winter season
- The public transport sectors (taxis, trucking, buses) are responsible for emitting pullulates in the form of exhaust fumes.
- Uncontrolled, extensive, and unnecessary burning of grasslands
- Lack of public awareness of Air Quality issues and legislated pollution prevention
- Lack of monitoring and enforcement
- Protest related fires blocking access to CBD and business areas

2.3.10.3. Climate Change

Climate Change is regarded by many as the most significant environmental challenge in our area. Climate Change is defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability over comparable time periods". Global Warming has been blamed as that human activity which has had the most influential impact on climate change. Global warming is defined by the UNFCCC as "the increase in the earth's temperature, in part due to emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG's) associated with human activities such as burning fossil fuels, biomass burning, cement manufacture, cow and sheep rearing, deforestation and other land-use changes."

There is now empirical evidence to suggest that climate change is a reality and there are many global examples or trends which all depict a change in climate. Anthropogenic climate change is already occurring and many natural systems are being affected. Recent studies within South Africa which involve climate change modelling and associated projections all show conclusively that the symptoms of climate change in South Africa are likely to include:

- Higher temperatures
- Altered rainfall patterns
- More frequent or intense extreme weather events including heat-waves, drought, storms and floods
- Rising sea levels

There is no policy for climate change. However, the municipality needs to systematically develop resistance to the impact of climate change and agriculture. Development planning should take into account at least the following:

- Infrastructure development needs to take account of the changing variables such as higher

returns period for flooding and drought, more extreme whether events, and sea level rise.

- Development plans and programmes need to take into consideration the growing need for climate change mitigation and clean energy projects

Planning for Climate Change takes on two paradigms – climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. Climate Change Mitigation involves those activities that assist in reducing the rate of change of the climate. This is a global responsibility and is aimed at limiting the generation of greenhouse gases. Climate Change Adaptation refers to those activities which we undertake in response to a changing climate. Further details on planning guidance to the SRV Municipality in relation to Climate Change Adaptation can be sourced from the SBDM SDF.

Due to current drastic climate changes:

- The region has had to adapt to current new phenomenon like brown locusts in Agricultural Crop production, floods and droughts. Impacts of these changes include changing of seasons for planting.
- Education and awareness campaigns need to be conducted to educate communities on environmental impacts of climatic changes. Environmental assets for SRV are not clearly identified. Research to be done.
- An Environmental Response Strategy is needed to be done by Community Services and public safety directorate to deal protecting natural resources.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

Draft Climate Change Strategy to be developed and tabled to Council for approval.

2.3.7. Waste Management

The municipality has a fully integrated waste management service which is executed by the department of Community Services (household collection, transportation and disposal) and Technical Services currently responsible for the management of the Landfill Sites. Refuse is collected two days per week in business areas and once for residential arear per week. In lower Valley which include Addo, Valencia, Nomathamsanqa, Paterson, Kwazenzele, Moreson and Enon-Bersheba (Upper Valley) waste is collected by local Co-operatives.

There are three landfill sites in the Sundays River Valley Municipal area of jurisdiction, with all three fully operational. Two landfill sites (namely Kirkwood and Sunland) which in the past were a challenge as they were illegal (without an operating license) are currently licensed and the only challenge is in the poor management of the sites; hence funds will be sought from the National Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA) through their Environmental Protection Infrastructure Programme (EPIP) and any other funders in the coming financial period. This is to improve the

status of the landfill Sites and to ensure compliance with the License Condition and the requirements of the Waste Act.

The current Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) was done with the assistance of the Sarah Baart District Municipality. For the maintenance of the landfill sites we have entered into a service level agreement for the Sunland landfill site. The two remaining sites are maintained by the municipality at scheduled intervals.

2.3.7. Environment

The Spatial Development Framework provides a detailed analysis of the topography, vegetation and geology of the area. Of particular interest to the IDP we include the sections relating to recreation, tourism and conservation, considering their high relevance to the local economic development framework.

The Municipality has engaged with these sectors via participation in partnerships such as the Mayibuy'indlovu Development Program and the Addo Elephant National Park. Learners visit the park for environmental education programmes, and also involved in Water Week Celebrations, Arbour Day, Marine Week, National Science Week, Women' Day, Youth Day, South African National Parks Week and the CWP.

The Environmental Management Plan (as required by the IDP) is limited to the involvement of the Municipality with the Cacadu District Municipality process. Waste management at the municipality's waste sites does not comply. EIA needs to be conducted by external auditors from DEAT in order to manage waste site effectively. Currently all three waste sites are not registered. Poor management of waste site has a detrimental effect on the environment. The necessary step needs to be followed include among other: Proper management tools i.e. IWMP; fencing of sites; monitoring gates; waste recording; recycling; waste minimising; waste management awareness.

Key environmental legislation requires that the IDP is aligned with:

- The National Environmental Management (107 of 1998): The Municipality must provide services sustainably, encourage cooperative environmental governance and ensure that EIAs and Basic Assessments are implemented where required.
- The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (10 of 2004): The Municipality should compile an alien plant management plan for municipal-ownedland, and must consider threatened ecosystems (the Endangered Albany Alluvial Vegetation as integrated into the Biodiversity Sector Plan & SDF), while aligning with the National Biodiversity Framework (NBF), 2009 (gazetted in terms of this Act). The NBF requires municipalities, with other lead agents (e.g. Eastern Cape Parks), to assist with establishing provincial stewardship programmes, including managing alien invasive plants.
- The National Water Act (36 of 1998): The Municipality should not undertake activities that

cause pollution of water resources, ensure that township developments include a 1:100 flood line on proposed layout plans, and it gives effect to the purpose of the Act (i.e. water resource protection)

- The National Environmental Management: Integrated Coastal Management Act (24 of 2008): The Municipality should develop a coastal management programme. In the case of the SRVM, the majority of the coastline is designated as a formal Protected Area and managed by South African National, apart from a small stretch south of Spring Mount.
- The National Environmental Management: Waste Act (54 of 2008): The Municipality must integrate its waste management plans with its IDP to secure ecologically sustainable development.
- The National Forest Act (84 of 1998): The Municipality should not remove forest without an authorisation from the Department of Forestry.

Numerous policy documents require the consideration of biodiversity in municipal planning for sustainable development, e.g. The National Spatial Development Perspective (2003), The National Strategy for Sustainable Development (2006), and The National Framework for Sustainable Development (2008), while the Provincial Spatial Development Framework requires the integration of important biodiversity areas, such as Critical Biodiversity Areas. The IDP is therefore required to be aligned with national and provincial programmes and strategies in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000). Importantly, the Constitution (108 of 1996) necessitates ecologically sustainable development, as stated in the environmental clause of the Bill of Rights

Tourism

The recreation and tourism potential of the SRV area is fairly well developed with tremendous potential for further expansion and improvement. Recently, the area has gained a strong reputation as a tourism destination due to the development of conservation and eco-tourism in the area, with specific reference to the Greater Addo Park initiatives. Robust marketing is being carried out through the 7 wonders marketing strategy with Addo being the 1st wonder of our world. A number of tourism and conservation initiatives are currently underway with a large increase in eco-tourism and game farm orientated activities.

The expansions of the Addo Elephant National Park or the Greater Addo Initiatives are playing a major role in tourism and development in the area. This strength will continue and expand in the future with an emphasis on the eco-tourism and gaming industries. The Sunday's River Municipality is currently playing an important role with respect to these initiatives. Addo Elephant Park , amongst other parks has been identified by the National Department of Tourism as one of the parks that will roll out the domestic tourism scheme that encourages domestic tourism and promotion of social tourism. The aim is to develop more affordable and accessible.

Leisure tourism is the strongest subsector in the area. In partnership with the district municipality and Eastern Cape Parks Board, more marketing strategies will be enhanced. Accommodation in the form of bed and breakfast establishments and guesthouses outside game farms on the Addo

Park boundary are secondary uses which show an increase in popularity and growth. A number of guidelines in support of the growing tourism industry with respect to Land Use Management are included in this Spatial Development Framework. Existing initiatives by the Municipality in preparing a Tourism Plan and Local Economic Development Plan should further enhance the tourism potential of the area.

A number of provincial, local and private reserves and nature areas exist within the study area. The STEP and Greater Addo Park project are further contributing to the conservation potential of the area.

The following nature and conservation areas are dominant in the study area:

- Addo Elephant National Park including Kuzuko Game Reserve, Woody CapeNature Reserve, Alexandria Coast Reserve, Alexandria State Forest, San Soucie, Bosch Hoek, Boxwood and Congo's Kraal
- Intaba Lodge
- Good Hope Reserve
- Voetpads kloof Citruslandgoed
- Scotia Safaris
- Shamwari Game Reserve
- Amakhala Game Reserve

It is of significance to note that planning domain of the Greater Addo Park initiative includes the towns of Paterson, Addo and Kirkwood.

Greater Addo Elephant National Park Project

The spatial and economic impact of the Greater Addo Park within the study area is of critical importance, specifically regarding future planning and development and the integration of park activities and settlement patterns within the Sunday's River Valley Municipal area.

Expansion plans for the Park are focused around the establishment of a 372 000 ha terrestrial zone in addition to a 120 000 ha marine reserve which would include the Bird and St Croix Islands group in Algoa Bay. These plans would see Addo becoming the third largest conservation area in South Africa after the Kgalagadi Trans frontier Park and Kruger National Park. The expansion includes opportunities not only for a [illegible] managed by the SANParks, but also makes provision for a private contractual area within the planning boundary. Driving the expansion are

efforts to conserve representative examples of the varied landscapes and their associated biodiversity patterns and processes, while simultaneously promoting sustainable development and eco-tourism in the region.

Critical to the expansion of Addo is the identification of a key area within a greater planning domain, loosely related to the proposed 'Greater Addo' boundary, which would conserve the unique features of the area. The dynamic conservation plan developed by the consultants for the region will allow SANParks to make informed decisions around which area should be prioritised for such conservation efforts.

It is the vision of SANParks that a critical core conservation area will be established that would be in excess of 250 000 ha and would be able to support viable free ranging populations of the 'Big 5' tourist draw cards. However, the Park will offer much more than just the lure of the 'Big 5' in a malaria free environment. With the proposed inclusion of a marine protected area, species such as the southern right whale and great white shark are guaranteed to ultimately make the park a "Big 7 destination. Furthermore, with the emphasis on the conservation of biodiversity, a complete wildlife experience is possible across a series of landscapes unrivalled in beauty, all within a single conservation area. At the moment the bulk tourism activities are restricted to the main elephant camp, which is only some 13 500 ha.

At the moment Addo receives about 115 000 visitors each year, of which 50% are foreign, and this figure is on the increase. A number of new developments are on the horizon to cater for a range of visitor aspirations from the first-time visitor or wildlife generalist to the specialist, with the prime objective being to accommodate tourists for a longer period in the Park.

Not the least of these includes a new entrance gate and camp being planned near the Sunday's River and the N2 national road. Accommodation will range from the standard SANParks camps/camping sites and bush camps accessible to non 4x4 traffic, to sophisticated, "up-market" camps operated by concessionaires. Any developments will take place in designated zones to minimize the impact on sensitive environments.

The Park expansion also has opportunities for local communities to derive benefits from the Park. Developments and a number entered into sector are being run by a private tour operator, Bukani Tours.

The plans for expansion have also seen the creation of a suite of broader based forums and focus groups that include representation from local communities, business, tourism and industry.

People and Parks Project

This project is supported by **Resource Africa;** it educates people about the parks and the Tangible and intangible benefits from the parks, Also about the seasons that the traditional healers can be

allowed to dig their roots. Resource Africa auditioned traditional groups around SRV and the group from Paterson took the first place they going to be awarded by the equipment.

SPAR KIRKWOOD WILDFEES

SVR has partnered with SBDM to market the area through events so as to draw more visitors into the hinterland. The SPAR Kirkwood Wildsfees is amongst the events that the LM supports as it has become the key event for attracting tourists into the area. It is a benchmark for community owned and fun family festivals nationally. It was initiated in 2002 by the then Sundays River Valley Tourism body as a means of promoting tourism to the valley, which borders on the world-famous Addo Elephant national Park. The main objective behind the growth of tourism to the Sundays River Valley is to create sustainable year-round jobs which provide meaningful work and marketable skills. As a measure of its success. Over 80 new tourism products have opened in the valley since the first festival – with most sustaining jobs. Tourism investors are also showing more interest in the area after experiencing the popular Eastern Cape Flagship event.

Another major boost to tourism is the disease-free buffalo and other prime game from the Addo Elephant National Park and other national parks and top-quality breeders which have helped to grow the nature tourism appeal of the province. The premier Game Auction held in collaboration with SANParks, is a core to the event and demand for their disease-free strain is high.

The Wilds fees is a legacy project and is firmly established as an annual event, with thousands of dedicated festinos. The event continues to grow and to be relevant to the people of the Sundays River Valley because it is proudly community-owned. It is a team effort that involves a large number of organisations and individuals from all walks of life in the Sundays River Valley and immediate surrounds.

This provides a good basis for Sundays River valley to develop event tourism

TOURISM SMMES

It is evident that there are few established black owned businesses in the area and a key challenge is to identify business opportunities and support the development of businesses in relation to this. Further funding has been made available by SBDM to roll out township tourism and create opportunities based on such.

LOCAL TOURISM ORGANISATION

The LM working with other partners (ECPTA and SBDM) has worked towards strengthening the Local Tourism Organisations for tourism coordinated efforts and to ensure community participation in the structure. SBDM has further assisted with minimum budget for SRV to ensure that the area is further marketed through this structure.

LOCAL TOURISM AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

Through forged partnerships with Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism agency and the district Municipality, the LM further embarked on Tourism Awareness programmes that aim at increasing

women and youth participation in the industry by creating awareness of the industry and opportunities within the industry. Both partners have set budget aside for future engagement with the communities so that they enter into the economic mainstream.

The Biodiversity Sector Plan for the Sundays River Valley Municipality (2012).

The Biodiversity Sector Plan (BSP) for the SRVM represents the biodiversity information for all multi sectoral planning procedures, such as the integrated Development plan and spatial development framework. it is intended to support land use planning and decision making in oder to achieve the sustainable development agenda. The BSP is comprised of a relatively fine-scale Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA) Map, mapped at a scale of 1:20 000 (Skowno and Holness, 2012) (Refer Figure 1). Associated with the CBA Map is a set of biodiversity-compatible land-use guidelines, including a series of land and water use management guidelines. The BSP also includes an explanatory handbook (with a biodiversity profile) and the various maps used to prepare the CBA Map (e.g. vegetation, rivers, wetlands and land cover)[2].

The CBA Map has refined the spatial accuracy of the Eastern Cape Biodiversity Conservation Plan's (ECBCP) CBA Map (Berliner and Desmet, 2007[3]), including the Subtropical Thicket Ecosystem Programme (STEP) Map (Cowling *et al.*, 2003[4]). In other words, it is a more accurate spatial representation of important biodiversity areas in the SRVM and therefore supersedes the aforementioned maps. The CBA Map divides the landscape into formal Protected Areas, Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas, Other Natural Areas and No Natural Areas Remaining. The first three categories represent the biodiversity priority areas, which should be maintained in a natural to near-natural state, with low intensity developments possible. The remaining two categories are not considered biodiversity priority areas, and can be targeted for sustainable development. The land use guidelines are specified for Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas, while the general land use management guidelines are specified for Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas and Other Natural Areas.

2.4. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PHASE 1 – SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. Is the socio-economic analysis underpinned by quality assured data? (Source and up to date)

The source used for data is accredited and has reference. Most of the data is recent. Following are the sources of data:

- Stats SA 2016 Community Survey
- ECSECC 2016
- QUANTEC 2016
- Stats SA 2022

- Population by Gender and Growth Rate

Total Population			Growth Rate
Age group	**2011**	**2016**	**2011-2016**
0-4	5682	5001	-2.55
5-9	4839	5923	4.04
10-14	4057	6495	9.41
15-19	4560	6162	6.02
20-24	5344	5095	-0.95
25-29	5473	5784	1.11
30-34	4341	5013	2.88
35-39	4254	4422	0.77
40-44	3787	3721	-035
45-49	3145	3500	2.14
50-54	2679	2191	-4.02
55-59	2055	2342	2.61
60-64	1451	1556	1.40
65-69	993	1178	3.42
70-74	829	469	-11.39
75-79	441	474	1.44
80-84	283	340	3.67
85+	290	127	-16.51
TOTAL	**54503**	**59793**	**1.85**

Source: Stats SA: 2024 Community Survey

The graph indicates a negative growth rate in the 0-4yrs age group. This could possibly be the decline in the birth rate. Sundays River Valley has a large percentage (66%) of its people younger than 35, this means in future the valley will experience rapid population growth unless death rates rise sharply.

Population Groups: Stats SA community survey

Table 1	Population group				
	Black African	Coloured	Indian/Asian	White	Grand Total
Sundays River Valley	41,650	17,086	309	748	53,044

The population group is constituted by 70% black Africans, 29% coloured and less than 1% for Whites and Indians.

Population by Gender

Table 2	Gender		
	Male	Female	Grand Total
Sundays River Valley	31,136	28,656	59,793

The population by gender is constituted by more males at 52% than females at 48%. This could possibly be the in-migration of men in the valley for seasonal work.

Highest Education Levels

Education level	**Number**
No Schooling	6819
Grade 0 – 5	16466
Grade 6 – 11	28372
Grade 12	5831
N4	51
N5	25
N6	30
Diploma	324
Bachelor's Degree	88
Honors	27
Masters	36
Other	269
Do not know	1224
Unspecified	232
TOTAL	59794

This table indicates that 75% of the total population have no grade 12 (no matric). Only 10% of the population has matric (grade 12). Less than 15% have further education. The youthful population suggests a need for prioritization of skills development and employment creation initiatives for youth.

% levels of employment/unemployment

Table 24: % levels of employment / unemployment

	Employed			Unemployed			Discouraged work-seeker			Other not economically active		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
EC106: Sundays River Valley	10013	6072	16085	1243	1602	2845	455	689	1145	7511	9503	17014
Kirkwood	732	601	1333	110	101	211	26	25	50	885	1089	1974
Sundays River Valley NU	4391	1974	6364	138	343	481	90	238	328	2139	2307	4446
Enon	112	81	193	24	21	45	54	44	98	161	255	416
Bontrug	1072	850	1921	287	366	653	94	102	196	1260	1647	2906
Barsheba	173	115	288	20	36	55	12	8	20	123	172	295
Paterson	53	26	79	8	12	20	5	2	7	24	35	59
KwaZenzele	740	452	1193	351	392	743	92	112	204	544	786	1330
Nomathamasanqa	1697	1268	2966	213	224	437	68	122	190	1559	1984	3543
Addo	1043	705	1748	93	107	201	15	36	51	816	1228	2044

62% of the males in the valley is employed and only 38% of females are employed.

Sectors analyzed in terms of GVA and Employment

Employment by Sector

Table 25: Employment by Sector

Industry	2005	2015
Total	**15,450**	**15,880**
Primary sector	9,440	6,793
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,437	6,790
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,437	6,790
Agriculture	9,296	6,689
Forestry	127	91
Fishing	14	10
Mining and quarrying	3	3
Mining and quarrying	3	3
Other mining and quarrying	3	3
Secondary sector	1,493	1,673
Manufacturing	718	949
Food, beverages and tobacco	431	768
Food	426	751
Beverages and tobacco	5	17
Textiles, clothing and leather goods	4	7
Wearing apparel	4	7
Wood and paper; publishing and printing	3	7
Wood and wood products	3	7
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	23	32
Basic chemicals	10	20
Other chemical products	10	10

Industry	2005	2015
Rubber products	3	2
Other non-metal mineral products	68	14
Non-metallic mineral products	68	14
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	40	44
Basic iron and steel products; casting of metal	2	2
Other fabricated metal products	21	21
Machinery and equipment	17	21
Transport equipment	71	37
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	71	37
Furniture; other manufacturing	78	40
Furniture	4	8
Other manufacturing groups	74	32
Electricity, gas and water	49	59
Electricity, gas and water	49	59
Electricity and gas	22	36
Water	27	23
Construction	726	665
Construction	726	665
Construction	726	665
Tertiary sector	4,517	7,414
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	1,527	2,622
Wholesale and retail trade	1,218	2,198
Wholesale and retail trade	1,218	2,198
Catering and accommodation services	309	424
Catering and accommodation services	309	424
Transport, storage and communication	313	535
Transport and storage	244	506
Transport and storage	244	506
Communication	69	29
Communication	69	29

Industry	2005	2015
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	248	842
Finance and insurance	63	70
Finance and insurance	63	70
Business services	185	772
Professional business services	48	187
Business activities n.e.c.	137	585
General government	825	1,344
General government	825	1,344
National and Provincial government	753	1,147
Local government	72	197
Community, social and personal services	1,604	2,071
Community, social and personal services	1,604	2,071
Education (Private)	9	27
Health and social work (Private)	79	210
Other community, social and personal services	1,516	1,834

Sector Contribution to GVA

Table 26: Sector Contribution to GVA

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**1,367**	**1,440**	**1,502**	**1,559**	**1,619**	**1,653**
Primary sector	200	224	233	245	256	241
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	199	224	232	244	255	240
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	199	224	232	244	255	240

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**1,367**	**1,440**	**1,502**	**1,559**	**1,619**	**1,653**
Agriculture	194	218	227	238	250	234
Forestry	5	5	5	5	5	5
Secondary sector	346	355	377	392	412	433
Manufacturing	266	274	294	309	325	340
Food, beverages and tobacco	219	226	247	262	278	292
Food	217	224	244	259	275	289
Beverages and tobacco	3	3	3	3	3	4
Petroleum products, chemicals, rubber and plastic	11	11	11	11	12	12
Basic chemicals	8	8	7	8	9	9
Other chemical products	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other non-metal mineral products	2	3	2	2	2	2
Non-metallic mineral products	2	3	2	2	2	2
Metals, metal products, machinery and equipment	5	6	6	6	6	7
Other fabricated metal products	2	2	2	2	1	1
Machinery and equipment	3	3	3	3	3	4
Transport equipment	11	12	12	12	12	12
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	11	12	12	12	12	12
Furniture; other manufacturing	15	15	15	14	13	12
Other manufacturing groups	15	15	14	14	13	12
Electricity, gas and water	38	38	38	37	37	36
Electricity, gas and water	38	38	38	37	37	36
Electricity and gas	22	23	23	22	21	21
Water	15	15	16	15	15	15
Construction	43	43	44	46	51	57
Construction	43	43	44	46	51	57
Construction	43	43	44	46	51	57

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**1,367**	**1,440**	**1,502**	**1,559**	**1,619**	**1,653**
Tertiary sector	820	861	892	922	950	979
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	276	287	299	305	310	317
Wholesale and retail trade	247	258	269	274	278	285
Wholesale and retail trade	247	258	269	274	278	285
Catering and accommodation services	30	29	30	31	31	32
Catering and accommodation services	30	29	30	31	31	32
Transport, storage and communication	81	85	89	91	95	97
Transport and storage	70	74	78	80	84	86
Transport and storage	70	74	78	80	84	86
Communication	11	11	11	11	11	11
Communication	11	11	11	11	11	11
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	134	145	154	169	182	197
Finance and insurance	32	33	34	33	32	33
Finance and insurance	32	33	34	33	32	33
Business services	102	113	120	136	150	165
Professional business services	73	82	89	104	106	120
Business activities n.e.c.	29	30	31	32	44	45
General government	228	238	243	247	253	257
General government	228	238	243	247	253	257
National and Provincial government	205	215	219	222	226	230
Local government	23	24	24	25	26	27
Community, social and personal services	101	105	107	110	111	111

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	**1,367**	**1,440**	**1,502**	**1,559**	**1,619**	**1,653**
Community, social and personal services	101	105	107	110	111	111
Education (Private)	9	9	9	10	8	9
Health and social work (Private)	31	33	34	34	40	41
Other community, social and personal services	61	64	64	66	63	61

Income distribution in the economy

Table 27: Income distribution by Area in the economy

Annual Individual Income	No income	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2	R 2 457 601 or more
EC106: Sundays River Valley	1730	547	970	3727	3944	2264	793	432	240	47	16	40
Kirkwood	125	43	82	206	274	244	151	108	63	10	2	11
Sundays River Valley NU	201	53	146	875	969	603	244	203	123	33	7	26
Enon	37	16	33	64	73	56	15	9	2	-	1	-
Bontrug	434	130	186	720	697	317	113	31	16	-	-	-
Barsheba	37	21	37	114	104	48	8	4	-	-	1	-
Paterson	14	-	1	10	10	13	17	10	3	-	-	-
KwaZenzele	267	110	135	427	400	222	66	25	10	2	-	1
Nomathamasanqa	440	120	257	860	876	455	106	24	11	-	3	1

Annual Individual Income	No income	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2	R 2 457 601 or more
Addo	175	55	92	451	540	308	75	18	12	1	1	-

Economic infrastructure

The SRVM has two primary economic sectors namely Agricultural Economic Sector and Tourism Economic Sector.

Agricultural Sector

The primary agricultural sector is the leading and major economic sector. It remains the biggest and main contributor towards the overall SRVM economy. The SRVM has a good infrastructural base to support the development and growth of the agricultural sector. This consists of a well-developed irrigation system, road links as well as access to an airport and export base located within close proximity in Port Elizabeth. The majority of prime agriculture land in the SRVM area is largely privately-owned by white commercial entities operating citrus production as well as game farming activities in the area. There is a need for community gardens, but land and water access remain major issues. A convincing number of women in the SRVM area have opted to operate small food gardens in their own backyards for subsistence purposes. This unfortunately limited of these communities to engage in massive food security production primarily to meet the bigger subsistence needs in the SRVM, but also to kick-start and sustain commercialized production activities aimed at improving local income generation capacity by the previously disadvantaged communities.

The municipality needs commonages that are fenced to be able to rent out to subsistence stock farmers. There is no pound in the municipal area and the situation poses a risk for road accidents. There are dipping tanks in all three nodal areas, however they all need to be upgraded. There is a need for livestock handling facilities in all the dipping tanks. Certain pieces of land that belong to the municipality and the community (kk 113and Enon-Bersheba Citrus farm) have got an irrigation system that is currently vandalised. Enon-Bersheba communal land has fenced grazing camps and natural dams which must be provided with water. Access to water is the most glaring hindrance to the development of agricultural land. Some developing farmers resort to illegally abstracting water from the water canal.

The majority of people that are involved in agriculture are commercial and their infrastructure is

in good condition. There are three tractors that were donated by the Department of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform and DRDLR for the emerging farmers of Sundays River. The farmers have established a committee that is responsible for the operational use of these tractors.

Tourism Sector

The Sundays River Valley is one of the three valleys in the Eastern Cape Province with a strong tourism potential, the others being the Gamtoos River Valley and the Langkloof. Tourism in the Sundays River Valley Municipality is viewed as the second largest industry to citrus production. The Sundays River Valley area offers a range of tourism products and experiences. These are largely eco-tourism products offering a variety of nature and conservation-based experiences to a large influx of foreign tourists. A number of projects aimed at increasing community participation within the local tourism industry have been identified. The majority of these projects are still in the planning phase resulting in what can be viewed as minimal participation by the SRVM community in local tourism at present. Communities in the SRVM, in particular those residing within the Addo area view the Addo National Park as a major catalyst that, with proper guidance and partnerships with locals, could assist them to participate effectively in tourism.one learner was trained by the national Department of Tourism to collect data of tourism establishments in the Sunday River Valley.

Infrastructure Profile

Municipalities must ensure that people in their areas have at least basic services required to live a dignified life. These services include, but are not limited to:

a) Access to water supply
b) Sewage collection and disposal
c) Access to electricity supply
d) Access to sanitation
e) Road Networks and stormwater

These services have a direct and immediate effect on the quality of the lives of the people in a community and the development of the municipality in particular. For example, if the water that is provided is of a poor quality or refuse is not collected regularly, it will contribute to the creation of unhealthy and unsafe living environments, drive away existing business and repel instead of attracting new business to SRVM. Poor services can also make it difficult to attract business or industry to an area and therefore limits job opportunities for residents

Water

Raw water is extracted from boreholes on the outskirts of town. Raw water is pumped from the boreholes to two storage reservoirs. The water is chlorinated before being distributed to consumers. Sundays River Valley Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) and is

responsible for ensuring compliance with the Water Services Act 108 (1997), and that efficient, affordable, economical and sustainable water services are accessible to all its residents. The capacity of the Water Treatment Works at Kirkwood is 5.5Ml/day. The current water demand in Kirkwood is 3.15Ml/day. However, even though the Water Treatment Works is operating at full capacity the municipality fails to meet the demand of water. This indicates that there are high levels of non-revenue water losses in the reticulation system.

Sanitation

The Sundays River Valley Municipality had previously shown drastic improvements to the Green Drop Score from 5.9% to 48%. The Sundays River Valley Green Drop Improvement Plan (GDIP) provides a system-specific work-plan to improve the 2012 Green Drop score of each of the 4-wastewater system. The GDIP approach is to establish a baseline score for each green drop sub-requirement and then to identify a specific task to be undertaken by a specific individual with a set targets date. The 'before' (2011) and 'after' (2013) Green Drop scores are provided as realistically possible, given that all the tasks had to be undertaken between June 2012 and February 2013.
To date the Municipality has used the initial score of 48% as its Baseline.
The GDIP forms the basis for a team effort by specific individual's identities involved in the improvement process to perform specific tasks within specific target dates.

Electricity

The Municipality's areas of jurisdiction are the following areas: Kirkwood, Bergsig, Moses Mabida and Aqua Park for electrical infrastructures. The outlying areas are serviced by ESKOM. The municipalities have engaged the services of Biggen Africa to develop a master plan that focuses on restructuring the electrical infrastructure in such a way that it will provide safety to operational staff, the general public as well as electrical infrastructures that would be capable to stimulate growth for the area. This exercise was completed in 2012.

The Master plan provides project costing for budget purposes based on cost estimates compiled for the different proposed infrastructure upgrading and/or strengthening projects that form part of the Electrical master Plan.

Waste Management

The waste management objective is to provide quality, sustainable services to ensure a clean and healthy environment.

The Waste Management Sub-directorate provides an appropriate general waste collection service to households and businesses; cleansing services (street sweeping, litter picking, removal of illegal dumping on municipal public open spaces), as well as

operating three general waste landfill sites.

The Upper Valley (Kirkwood Town, Moses Mabida, Bergsig, Msengeni and Aqua Park) is serviced in-house by SRVM cleansing staff.

The Lower Valley (Addo Town, Nomathamsanqa, Valencia, Greenfield's and Noluthando, Paterson Tov Kwazenzele, Morrison and Enon/Bersheba) was once outsourced to co-operatives or contractors but now it is tak over by the Municipality.

Communication

The number of households that have access to phones, either through cell phones or nearby public phones, grew from 2221 households in 2007 to 2494 in 2009. This was accompanied by a decline of about 311 households in 2009 which did not have access to phones, when compared to the base year of 2007 with 351 households.

Table 29: Household Access To Telecommunications

Years	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	8858	9316	9317	9318
In the dwelling/or cell phone	2221	2463	2494	2525
At a public phone nearby	4436	4710	4756	4802
At a neighbour nearby	1205	1351	1366	1381
At another location not nearby	231	190	171	152

(Source: ECSECC 2010/2011)

Transport Networks

Transportation is an essential ingredient of almost everything man does to supply himself with the necessities of life. Road transport is particularly important for developing countries, where it provides about 80 to 90 percent of the total inland and/or border crossing transport of people and goods. An effective road network can hasten progress in agricultural and rural development, industry and trade, the viability of urban areas, and the expansion of jobs, education and personal opportunity. The World Bank's Long-Term Perspective Study emphasizes that although better market incentives (especially related to prices and inputs) to farmers remain important factors in agriculture, the effects of these would be blunted if the physical barriers and economic costs of transporting goods to and from markets remain high.

SRVM boast of:

- ✓ 2 National Roads **N2** and **N10** which are in good condition and currently maintained by SANRAL.
- ✓ 4 Tarred Provincial Roads R 72,R75,R335,R336 which are fairly good condition save of the R335 and R336 which are in need of some patching ups.
- ✓ A number of gravel provincial roads that are in need of urgent attention as most of them are full of potholes.
- ✓ Municipal Streets – all internal municipal streets are in urgent need of repairs and some needs paving in order to looks attractive to business.

SRVM also boasts of a rail line that was once used to transport citrus produce to markets but is in serious need for refurbishment as some parts of the rail are no longer serviced and hence inaccessible. There is an urgent need for the refurbishment of these railway lines in order to cut costs and reduce pressure on roads [the bulky nature of citrus produce is mainly suited for rail transport more than road].

LED priorities aligned with the national, provincial and district objectives.

Local economic development and the drafting of the Sundays River Valley municipal LED strategy and priorities is guided by the principles and objectives of the National Development Plan, the New Growth Path, the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), etc.
The LED Plan had ensured synergy and alignment with the objectives of national and provincial government programmes. In addition to the Constitution, a number of government policies and statutes are relevant to LED at the local government level, which includes the following:

- White Paper on Local Government (1998)
- National Framework for Local Economic Development in South Africa
- National Spatial Development Perspective
- National Development Plan
- Accelerated & Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)
- Joint Initiative on Priority Skills Acquisition (JIPSA)
- Provincial Growth and Development Plan: 2004 – 2014
- Spatial Development Plan: Eastern Cape Province
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (BBBEE), Act 53 of 2003

White Paper on Local Government

The white paper on Local Government (1998) reinforces the concept of developmental local government which is defined as:

"Local government committed to working with citizen and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and to improve the quality of their lives"

It further states that the powers and functions of local government should be exercised in such a way that it has maximum impact on the development of communities, to meet the basic needs of the poor and to grow the local economy.

Due to its influence on local economies, local government needs a clear vision for the local economy and needs to work in partnership with local business to maximise job creation and investment by taking responsible steps to ensure the overall economic and social conditions of the locality are conducive to the creation of employment opportunities.

Relevance: The White Paper guides LED at a local government level, as it advocates support services and leadership in the field of economic development and provides a mandate for LED to create an enabling environment for sustainable economic growth.

National Framework for Local Economic Development in South Africa

The National Framework for LED in South Africa seeks to mobilize local people and resources, within the framework of the PGDP and NSDP, to become competitive in the economic marketplace, both domestically and internationally. The anticipated outcomes of the framework over the next five years were:

- **Build Public and market confidence in municipalities** - good governance, effective intergovernmental coordination, infrastructure investment capability
- **Identify and exploit the comparative and competitive advantage of each region** – a better understanding of the opportunities and constraints in local economies should inform a more balanced development path
- **Intensification of enterprise support –** SMME has greater capacity to absorb labour and is key in improving equity in ownership of the economy
- **Sustainable Community Development**- interventions in areas where there are no markets to bring about sustained growth

Relevance: The National Framework for LED in South Africa sets out the roles and responsibilities of government in terms of conducting LED. At a provincial level, the primary responsibility of government is to ensure adequate leadership at a local level, while local government is responsible for direct policy programme and projects, initiating economic development programmes) Thus that the LED strategy/plan would be mind-map for economic intervention in the Municipal space.

National Spatial Development Perspective

The National Spatial Development Perspective guides all infrastructure investment and development spending.

Key to this is ensuring that:

- Economic growth is a prerequisite;
- Spending on fixed investment beyond constitutional obligation of basic services should focus on areas with economic potential;
- Areas with low development potential – beyond basic services, focus on social transfers,
- HRD and labour market intelligence to give people more sustainable opportunities;
- Channel future settlement and economic development opportunities into activity corridors adjacent to main growth centers.

Relevance: The primary emphasis of the NSDP is to reconfigure spatial relations and implement spatial priorities that meet the Constitutional directives of providing basic services and alleviating poverty and inequality. The NSDP thus identifies areas where there is either economic development potential or high levels of poverty. Therefore the municipal SDF would be utilized and inform LED programs / projects to implemented in the municipal space.

Accelerated & Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)

The Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) is a strategy that aims to achieve a higher and sustained rate of economic growth, through greater socio-economic inclusion in the development of the South African economy.

The objectives set out by ASGISA include:

• Halve poverty from one-third of households in 2004 to one-sixth of households by 2014.
• Halve unemployment by about 30% in 2004 to less than 15% by 2014.
• Average annual economic growth rate of 4.5% per annum to 2009 and 6% growth per annum from 2010 onwards.

Relevance: since ASGISA is the guiding economic policy document for South Africa,it is necessary for the Sunday River valley Municipality LED strategy/plan to align itself with the National priorities set out in ASGISA. In this respect the Sundays River Valley LED should focus on the tourism, agro-processing and agriculture sectors. Furthermore, the LED strategy should focus its development plans on the target groups identified in ASGISA particularly women, youth and the disabled.

Spatial Development Plan: Eastern Cape Province

The Spatial Development Plan (SDP) is intended as a coordinating document that sets out a broad framework for the investment of public funding and management of development in the Eastern Province, towards achievement of a common vision and set of objectives.

The objectives of the SDP are:

- To provide a coordinating Provincial spatial framework to dovetail public sector investment towards a common vision and set of objectives
- To provide a policy framework to give direction to all other development agencies in the Province regarding the priorities of government
- To make public investment programs more efficient
- To provide opportunities for creating an environment within which communities and the private sector can operate more effectively to achieve sustainable economic growth in the Province
- To protect natural systems
- To make efficient use of resources at a Provincial level
- To avoid duplication by different departments and spheres of government

Relevance

The approach to investment and management as outlined in the Provincial Spatial Development Plan provides a framework for the development of both LED strategies and Spatial Development Frameworks at a local government level.

Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act (BBBEE), Act 53 of 2003

The objective of BBBEE Act is to substantially increase the number of black people who have ownership and control of new and existing enterprises, and the number of black people in executive and senior management position. In this Act "black people refers to Africans, Coloreds and Indians,; Broad-based black economic empowerment" means the economic empowerment of all black people including women, youth, people with disabilities and people living in rural areas; through diverse but integrated socio-economic strategies that include but are not limited to:

- Increasing the number of black people that manage, own and control enterprises and productive assets;
- Facilitating ownership and management of enterprises and productive assets by communities, workers, cooperatives and other collective enterprises;
- Human resource and skills development;
- Achieving equitable representation in all occupational categories and levels in the workforce:
- Preferential procurement; and
- Investment in enterprises that are owned or managed by black people:

Relevance:

These BBBEE policy objectives will serve as a guide in the development of an LED strategy that promotes the participation of black people in the economic mainstream, as the successful implementation of BBBEE will be evaluated against the economic transformation and empowerment of rural and local communities.

Growth and Development Summit Agreement, 2007

The GDS Agreement was completed and signed in April 2007 and identified sector development as one of the strategic pillars of the strategy. Sector development seeks:

a) To grow the numbers and improve the competitiveness and productivity of small, medium and micro enterprises
b) To increase the numbers and productive capacity of SMMEs and large enterprises in the specific sectors of the economy
c) To improve the quantity and quality of jobs created by SMMEs and large enterprises
d) To increase the contribution of the targeted sectors in terms of employment and GGP contribution

Relevance: To endure that the objectives of the GDS are expressed in the SRLM LED Plan.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (Vision2030)

The National Development Plan (2011, p.1) presents a long-term Vision Statement of charting a new growth path for South Africa, stating that by 2030, the country should have eliminated poverty and reduced inequality by

- Creating jobs and improving livelihoods,
- Reduce poverty, and inequality,
- Expand economic infrastructure,
- Transit to a low carbon economy,
- Create an inclusive and integrated rural economy,
- Improved quality of education,
- Provide training and encourage innovation,
- Provide quality health care,
- Build a capable state,
- Fight corruption,
- Enhance accountability,
- Transforming society,
- Uniting the nation, and
- Provide adequate social protection

Industrial Action Plan

The Industrial Action Plan advocates for the following:

- To contribute to rural development,
- Promote agro-processing,
- Development of cultural industries,
- Promote tourism,
- Advance technology development,
- Promotion and development of the green economy,
- Adopt energy efficient goods and services,
- Encourage mineral beneficiation,
- Strengthen linkages,
- Integration of sector strategies

The analysis of the economic profile and trends in Sundays River Valley Municipality local Municipality (SRVLM) forms the basis of identifying comparative and competitive advantages and economic potential opportunities that may be exploited by the Municipality for the benefit of local residents.

Sundays River Valley is the leading region in citrus production in South Africa. SRVM has access to a constant supply of irrigation water through the canal and that makes production more favourable to areas that depend on rain water. The rationale for successful economic revitalization of SRVM lies in some of the following salient comparative and competitive features:

- Proximity of SRVM to the Nelson Mandela Bay Metro presents a readily available market for this rural community.
- Proximity of local business to the Coega harbour for cheaper export costs
- Land availability for new development that is already identified for future development initiatives
- Established local commercial farming and tourism infrastructure
- Possibility of relocation of District municipality and other Provincial Government Departments' offices to Kirkwood
- Established road and rail infrastructure
- Natural resources as portrayed by the local landscape and warm climate that sustains the key agriculture and tourism sectors
- SRVM is identified and funded by the Premier for town revitalization project.

The economy of the SRVM bears the typical characteristics of the rural area; with agriculture having a dominating role in the economy of the area. Although tourism is not formally regarded as a sector, its contribution to the area's economy is significant enough to take cognisance of.

The LED strategy reflects the economic development concepts listed below as a result of broad consultative process. These form part of the catalytic projects identified in the implementation plan and the IDP must be read in conjunction with that plan.

FOCUS PROJECTS	COMMENT and STATUS OF PROJECT
Enon-Besheba land Asset (10 200ha)	A draft business plan for six-pronged project has been completed and presented to various stakeholders (Municipal Council, Ministers Hanekom and Nkwinti, the Witrivier Communal Property Association and the Enon-Bersheba community). The six facets of this development programme are: • 220 hectares of Citrus development that will be in three phases • 120 hectares of crop and grass farming • 14 hectares of food security programme • 1000 hectares for livestock farming

FOCUS PROJECTS	COMMENT and STATUS OF PROJECT
	• Addo Elephant Park conservation and lodge development or Game Ranch with combination of Game and Nguni cattle • A community College SRVM is embarking on funding mobilization for this lucrative programme.
Portion 307 of site kk113	The development model is designed to develop citrus and crop for the benefit of the agri-park. The potential beneficiaries are ward 3, 5 & 6 and a community trust will be established
Addo Gateway	Tourism business development opportunities are earmarked through the Cacadu Development Agency and a budget of about R150million rand will be spent on this development

ERF 943	Erf 943 is situated at the junction of the main road from Addo, turning towards Kirkwood; this site is "home" to the newly unveiled "heritage" mark for the Municipality. A combination of middle-income housing development and commercial site development will attract the necessary investment and enhance tourism in the area. To enhance the "heritage" aspect of the site, it is envisioned that the development concept may include a Museum, to capture the diverse historical narratives of the area, and a Tourism Information office. Included in the development will be commercial shops of varied offerings. The development model for this piece of land is envisioned to be a "partnership" between a private developer and the Municipality.
Bio-energy solutions	The Development Agency intends to roll out this project at SRVM for approximately R100 million. The bio-energy sector is growing at a rapid pace throughout the globe, South African enterprises are providing more and more practical solutions to alternate energy; these applications must be evaluated for possible implementation in the region. Municipal waste and bio-mass are natural feed-stocks for such application. Smaller applications for industrial and commercial application must be considered for spatial heating and thermal power.

FOCUS PROJECTS	**COMMENT and STATUS OF PROJECT**
Bee-keeping	Research has revealed the rising demand for natural honey, the Sunday River Valley area with its rich Citrus environment, is an ideal place to invest in larger scale bee-keeping projects. This relatively low capital scale project, with established market opportunities, is ideal for "emergent" farmers to exploit. The placement of beehives could take place throughout the region, to take advantage of the various natural honey feedstocks.
Aqua-Culture and marine development	It is of great advantage that the Sundays River Valley municipal area stretches to the Indian Ocean, this allows the potential establishment of both fresh water and salt water aquaculture enterprises. The advantage to be exploited is the proximity of the area to the Coega harbour for exports, being the dominant market for most salt water aquaculture forms. Fresh water fish products could contribute to local food security.

Rail Revitalization	Rail infrastructure is already established, but significantly underutilized. Three focal areas of development are envisioned in carving the Developmental Strategy for the revitalization of the Rail Transport, and these are; • Moving goods to the markets • Transporting people • Tourism experience
Infrastructure Development	The underlying regional development needs are directly linked to improved and expanded infrastructure provision. **Energy:** The current Eskom supply capacity is dramatically improved from 2,5MVA to 5MVA to provide sufficient power requirements for expanding commercial and residential demand. **Water:** Existing water infrastructure requires maintenance and expansion into new development areas. **Sewerage:** Under-capacity of sewerage processing facilities is limiting provision of basic services and will not allow for economic expansion. **Road:** Road transport is an important sector of economic activity, especially in developing countries, where it plays an essential role in marketing agricultural products and providing access to health,

FOCUS PROJECTS	COMMENT and STATUS OF PROJECT
	education and agricultural inputs and extension services. Conversely, lack of accessibility or poor road conditions are barriers to agriculture, industry and trade, and may hinder the entire development effort.
Nursery and Pruning operation	Demand for citrus trees is overwhelming as a result new operations have a waiting period of 3-5 years to get trees for planting. This is an investment identified for development at municipal owned lands.
Small towns revitalization	The municipality has developed a Small Towns revitalization Strategy and an implementation plan for the three major towns in SRVM (ie. Paterson Addo and Kirkwood). The Office of the Primier is currently implementing the revitalization strategy in Kirkwood town.
Orchard Development	The private sector intends to transform some of the orchards into retail business development precinct around the Kirkwood area. See the citrus packhouse and agri development plan included in

Stakeholder and community involvement in LED activities

An environment for Public Participation is sectoral based where you find different fora for every sector identifiable in the valley. There is a business chamber, SMME forum, Cooperatives forum, Addo Elephant National Park business stakeholders forum and collaboration with the district we serve in the district LED forum.

PHASE 2 – STRATEGIES & PROJECTS

Does the municipality have mechanisms for business expansion and retention for existing businesses and attraction of further investment?

One of the critical goals identified in the LED strategy is to develop business attraction, retention and expansion that considers SMMEs and large businesses. This goal has set of strategic objectives, programmes and projects.

ble 30: mechanisms for business expansion and retention for existing businesses and attraction of further investment

Goal	Objective	Programme	Project	
To develop business attraction, retention and expansion that considers SMME's and large businesses	Prevent economic leakage by undertaking 4 buy-local campaigns per annum Improving the Local Business Investment Climate by 2025 SMMEs are supported through the mentorship and business support programs annually.	Tourism development enterprises at Enon - Bersheba Attract and retain investments and people to make business in the Town centre Investment in sites and premises for Business	Undertake import and Export assessment research Develop Investment Incentive strategy / policy (retention and attraction) Develop EnonBersheba, Santa Clara and KK 113 Farms. Enhance 4 marketing and branding programs per annum.	M.M, Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Director Corporate Services & LED MANAGER

Has the municipality set targets for enterprise development support e.g. SMME and Cooperatives?

The Sector and Enterprise development practitioner is facilitating venture funding which remains a key issue, and is establishing linkages with government and establishing new venture funds for SMMEs.

The municipal SMME development programme seeks to turn around the vicious cycle of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

The current programmes that are being facilitated in support and growth for SMMEs in the area are as follows:

Table 31: targets for enterprise development support

Support programme	Description
SMME and Co-operative Promotion and Awareness programme	Support initiatives designed to increase the promotion of the SMMEs including Co-operatives

Support programme	Description
Education and Training	Promotion of education and training on SMMEs and Co-operatives
SMME and Co-operative Research and database	Research plays an important role in informing government policy and strategy on collective entrepreneurship and SMMEs promotion.
Business Support Services	Registering of new businesses via the website of CIPC. Registration of businesses under the Central Database System. Referrals and Advice. Call for business funding proposals
Products for Targeted Procurement from Small Enterprises	30% of local procurement be secured from local SMMEs including co-operatives.
SMME Outreach and Training programmes	To bring close the services of small business development e.g. SEDA, ECDC, DTI
Business infrastructure support	Focus will be given to the provision of facilities for use by small businesses in specialised manufacturing and service industries, as well as strengthening of hubs for rural small businesses Renovation of old buildings for use by small businesses will also be considered.

Does the municipality have mechanisms to support the implementation of public employment programmes (CWP/EPWP?

SRVM has established an EPWP committee, and it comprises of Sector and SMME Coordinator, Supply Chain Management Practitioner and PMU Manager.

This is one mechanism to enhance the implementation of EPWP. The municipality is expected to receive in 2024/2025 MIG allocation around R1 232 000.00 which will be ring-fenced for EPWP. EPWP policy was developed and adopted by council.

Are there mechanisms to support small towns' revitalization initiatives?

The Sundays River Valley Municipality (SRVM) had an obligation (Commitment) to fulfil targeted outputs and achieving the outcome of improving the live of the local communities ,by developing initiatives that support the rehabilitation of the town as local center of economic activities and nodes of centralized and focused delivery of service. The aim is to ensure that the competitiveness of these small towns i.e. Kirkwood, Addo and Paterson is enhanced in order to attract investments and to retain the current investors.

In 2014/2015 the Municipality compiled the SRVM Smalls Town Revitalisation Strategy, and the Provincial Committee and relevant stakeholders has approved its implementation, thus the Municipality has sourced a professional and experienced service provider to assist with the implementation there of.

Policies to promote economic development.

The municipality has the following policies and by-laws that promote economic development:

- Street trading by-law
- Food control by-law
- Animal control by-law
- Co-operative Development policy
- SMME Development policy
- Informal Trading policy
- Draft Commonage Management policy
- Tourism Sector Plan
- LED Strategy 2013
- Spatial Development Framework
- EPWP Policy
- Supply Chain Management Policy
- Small Town Revitalization Strategy 2014
- Water Safety Plan 2014

2.5. KEY PERFPRMANCE AREA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Sundays River Valley Municipality has developed the IDP/Budget process plan, and it was adopted by Council on the August 2023. Communities were invited to participate in the IDP processes through outreach programmes facilitated by the IDP/PMS practitioner, public participation officer and the Mayor.

2.5.1. Ward Committees

The Municipality has eight (8) Ward Committees that were established as per the number of demarcated Municipal wards. The Municipality has adopted guidelines for the establishment of the ward committees that complies with the terms of reference for the establishment of the ward. The ward committee meetings are scheduled such that the ward inputs are able to find express in standing committees and council meetings agendas. To compensate for out-of-pocket expenses, members receive a stipend of R1500 per scheduled meeting. The Municipality is committed to ensure that it has a fully functional ward committee system. SRVM area does not have traditional.

Ward based planning is utilized in the Municipality – this process of interactive engagement with local stakeholders allows the Municipality the opportunity to engage while also making the IDP process realistic. The ward plans for all the wards are in place and were reviewed in the 2023/2024 financial period. Ward based planning is also a mechanism of making the IDP belong to the community, and this allows IDP objectives to be framed at a local level where this allows a bottom-up approach to strategic planning.

2.5.2. Public participation

Draft public participation strategy is reviewed and will be adopted before the begging of the next financial year 2024/ 2025. The implementation of public participation strategy is the responsibility of the Municipal Manager assisted by the public participation official. The consultation process is done through Council Outreach Programmes, Mayoral Imbizo`s, Ward Committees, IDP consultation and review process and IDP & Budget road shows. The Sundays River Valley Municipality ensure the stakeholders and communities are involved in a range of issues with particular emphasis on the following:

- Integrated Development Planning Process;
- Annual Budgeting process;
- Performance management system;
- Policies and By-laws development and implementation;
- Pressing issues of HIV and Aids, Unemployment and social cohesion;
- Project planning, implementation and monitoring;
- Strategic plans of the municipality
- Covid-19 Joint Operations Committee

- Development in general

The office of the Speaker is currently responsible for public participation. There is a readily available stakeholders' register that specifies the contact details of stakeholder representatives.

Comments on Effectiveness of Public Engagements

- Very Good attendance by communities
- Proper Planning from the administration especially when it comes to Communication of meeting and dissemination of information.
- All ward committee issues find expression in council.
- Some members of the ward committee are not active in the community and the forums they are representing are not holding them accountable.
- Some councilors are not holding report-back meetings in their constituencies after their ward committee meetings.

SOCIAL COHESION

To promote social cohesion within the communities the following activities are honored:

- Multi-coded sporting events
- Links forged with other departments like correctional services with the aim of integrating the prison community with local communities
- There are arts and culture festivals that include a wide range of artistic disciplines (story-telling, visual arts and craft, speech and drama, poetry, dance and music
- There are sport and recreational activities that are facilitated by the Municipality through the Office of the Sport and Recreational Officer

2.5.3. Community Development Workers

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the municipality and the department of local government and traditional affairs in respect of CDWs responsibilities. The CDWs ought to report monthly to the municipality but this does not happen. The challenge is that the round tables are not sitting as planned due to poor attendance by CDWs.

It is to be noted that not all wards have CDWs dedicated and designated in their respective wards. Out of 8 wards there are only 4 CDWs.

2.5.4. Special Programs Unit (SPU)

The recognition of democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom as enshrined in the constitution was one of the transformation agenda in the 1999 presidential state of the nation address. Key to this was contextualisation of chapter 2(bill of rights) of the constitution of the republic of South Africa acto108 of 1996. For the state to respect, protect, promote, and fulfil democratic right and values of all people in the country, government should priorities to improve the quality-of-life of designated groups.

The mandate of special programmes in local government:

Constitutional Mandate:

Chapter 2 of the constitution provides for equality, protection, and advancement of all persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by unfair discrimination. Thus, Local Government has a role to play in ensuring that such right is respected and entrenched within its mandate.

Section 152 of the constitution requires the Municipality to structure and manage it administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and it social and economic development. In responding to the needs of the communities, the practical needs and strategical needs for designated groups must be considered.

NDP2030

Chapter 15 on transforming society and uniting the country provides for equal opportunities, inclusion, and redress by: all vulnerable groups including (women, children, rural communities, gay and lesbian people and African immigrates should enjoy equal protection and their vulnerability to redress through effective and coordinated responses by the police, Business, community, and civil society. (See chapter 12 for details).

The white paper on Local Government: defines local government as local government committed to work with its citizens and groups with the community to find sustainable way to meet their, social, economic, and material needs and improve the quality of their lives.

SPU Primary Mandate:

It is based on the above that the primary mandate of Special Programme unit in local government space is as follows:

To develop and monitor the policies and legislative frameworks and to guide mainstreaming and transformation of the designated groups issues within Local Government Space.

To develop, promote, and monitor mechanisms, system, and structures to enable an integrated, inclusion, and responsive service delivery within Local Government Space. The Special Programme unit in relations with vulnerable groups in developing the policies for the following sectors are on draft reviews stage:

a) **Women**
b) **Youth**

c) **People living with Disability**
d) **Elderly People**
e) **Children and**
f) **LGBVTQI+**

The above-mentioned sectors of community have their policies and legislative framework that governs them per sector. The Special programme coordinator consult with all designated groups to solicit their views or inputs to formulate programme and plans based on their aspiration and resolution to be considered in the IDP. and the Youth Development Strategy focus on the integration of programs and services targeting the identified groups. These policies seek to respond in a progressive manner to the issues and challenges faced by the identified groups within the local government mandate and policy framework.

The Unit has established several structures that respond to the needs of the vulnerable groups. These include but are not limited to, Women's, Youth, Disability, and Elderly Forums. The primary purpose of these structures has been to mainstream the agenda of vulnerable groups into the everyday workings of the municipality. Youth Forums are established in all wards however, what is still outstanding the establishment of the Sundays River Valley Youth Council. Women, Disability and Elderly Forums are established.

2.5.4.1. Youth and Children Development-Strategy.

The Youth development Strategy acts as an umbrella framework to guide the entire Sundays River Valley Municipality as it steps up its work with and for young people across its five pillars – creating an enabling environment and Placement of youth for vocational qualification, Education and skills development, Town ship and rural hubs, Enterprise/entrepreneurship development. – in all contexts. It seeks to significantly strengthen the SPU capacity to engage young people and benefit from their views, insights, and ideas. It seeks to ensure the SPU work on youth issues is pursued in a coordinated, coherent, and holistic manner.

2.5.4.2. Women empowerment Strategy /Gender equality LGBVTQI+

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Strategy. applies across all work undertaken by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT). It strengthens gender equality and women's empowerment as a priority across.

2.5.4.3. People living with Disability and Elderly People

Local government is committed to work with disadvantaged groups to find sustainable solutions to their social, economic, and material challenges, and improv the quality of their lives. This includes people with disabilities. Our commitment is largely derived from two key processes found in the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. These are the integrated development plan and performance management. The MSA mandate Municipality to consult and facilitate the [participation of local communities in identifying their development needs and priorities when

developing integrated development plan. The act compels municipality to consider the special needs of people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups.

2.5.5. Wellness

It is an intervention strategy based on the workplace to help employees contend with life challenges that may impact negatively on their performance. This is applicable whether the problem is one of physical illness, mental or emotional stress, marital or family conflicts, financial problems, or other concern.

2.5.5.1. HIV/AIDS

The wellness official coordinates the applications and procedures related to support, education, capacity building, training, promotion and awareness within the Municipality and broader community on HIV/AIDS infection and other related disease impacting on the quality of life through communication. She also ensures that specific policies are adhered to. The coordinator develops intervention Plan for the Municipal Employees and the communities. She establishes communication forums with non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders and private sector. We do not have an HIV/Aids Plan and the municipality intends to customise one from other local municipalities.

2.5.5.2. OCCUPATION HEALTH & SAFETY

Enforce policies, procedures and practice dictating healthy and safety controls of the Municipality and execution of the investigations of incidents, also enforce the application of the promulgated safety regulations through inspections of work sites and determining the extend of the occupational safety and awareness. Ensure unsafe conditions and hazards are identified and minimizing the threat of the injury to person /damage of property.

2.5.6. Communication Strategy

The municipality has established a Communications Unit. A Communication Officer was employed and resumed her duties from October 2018.The position is located in the office of the Municipal Manager. A Communication strategy document has been produced and approved by council in 2019, and its plan is being implemented.

Table 32: Communication Strategy

ITEM	SUPPORTING INFORMATION	BUDGET	PERIOD
Signage for Municipal Buildings	These Items will include Notice boards, Signage posts both inside at outside of the municipal buildings. The importance of these Items is to make sure that our municipality is visible.		Annually

ITEM	SUPPORTING INFORMATION	BUDGET	PERIOD
Engagement with the key stakeholders	This will ensure that the municipality has a direct relationship with all the stakeholders who are working with the municipality and within the municipality. This will promote coherence and harmonize projects.		Quarterly
Communication Support to various Awareness campaigns	This will ensure that the public is aware of all the municipal activities that way improving the image and reputation of the municipality. This would also improve the trust that people have on the municipality to deliver services.		As required
Radio Space on Local and national Radio Station	The essence of buying space in Radio stations is to reach out the bigger audience of SRVM. The aim is also account to our population in a bigger and interactive platform.		Quarterly
Promotional/Marketing Material	The importance of having marketing material is to sell the brand of the municipality to our people and those who are coming from outside the Valley.		Annually
IRG Meetings	Inter-governmental meetings are legislated meetings which coordinates stakeholders for the purpose of main streaming service delivery and priorities services for our community.		Quarterly
Website content management and social media pages	Having a properly functioning website is very good for any institution for marketing purposes and to ensure that the public has easy access		As required

ITEM	SUPPORTING INFORMATION	BUDGET	PERIOD
	to all the public documents, relevant information about jobs and activities of the municipality. Keeping it up to date is very important. We live in a digital age, communicating digitally is fast, effective and efficient. It is therefore very important to be available in all social media platforms. SRVM has a Facebook and Twitter page.		

Media advisory, release, statement	Issuing media statements regularly assists in maintaining the image of the municipality and improve the public perception of the municipality in a broader platform. Proactive communication assists in tackling the media to avoid chaos and leaking of wrong information.		As required

2.5.6.1. Intergovernmental Relations

SRVM has a functional IGR structure consisting of all the sector departments operating in the SRVM area together with other sectors such as the private sector and SMMEs. The Terms of Reference for the IGR were approved by Council. The IGR is functional with the consistent adherence to the legislative guidelines of convening IGR at least once quarterly. The municipality decided to treat the Covid-19 Joint Operations Committee meetings as part of our IGR engagements since during the time of this pandemic it was difficult for the IGR to meet. The IGR meetings are held every quarter and the following issues that communities have raised need to be addressed; most of them are recurring.

Table 33: 2.5.6.1. Intergovernmental Relations Issues

DEPARTMENT	PRIORITY ISSUE
Human Settlements	Rectification program in all areas. New RDP houses in all areas. Sewer pipe connections for housing development. Land for housing development. Title deeds.

DEPARTMENT	PRIORITY ISSUE
	Temporary housing structures Formalization of informal settlements
Roads and Public Transport	Tarring entrance roads to townships. Support with potholes within municipal roads. Weigh bridge Transport for learners
Water and Sanitation	Water tanks Service infrastructure for planned middle income housing development in Addo. Bucket System in Paterson and Zuney 3000ha water rights Fencing of canals

Rural Development and Land Reform	Land Audit. Land for stock farming. Land disputes (Evictions, land sales to the detriment of long- time occupiers. Research on impact of land transfer/sale to emerging farmers.
Department of Health	Clinic for Enon-Bersheba community. Currently the mobile clinic visits the vast area once a week. Clinic at Valencia situated on outskirts of community Day care hospital at Nomathamsanqa needed and small clinics that cannot cope with the high population figures
SANRAL; TRANSNET	Renewal of railway line/service Transfer of railway houses to the occupants or municipality Transfer of houses to occupants in ward 7: Glenconnor
Sarah Baartman District Municipality	Provision of land for local economic development projects Emergency centre in Paterson
Social Development	Proper monitoring of funded projects Assistance in establishing a drug committee
SASSA	Coordination of food parcel programmes and proactive interventions.

DEPARTMENT	PRIORITY ISSUE
Department of Education	FET College/ Community college Transport for learners. Teacher shortage in Sandisulwazi – Paterson (No Maths and Science Teachers)
SAPS	Improved patrolling and quicker response time to incidents, especially in Addo. Improve working relations between police forums and the police
Department of Minerals	Illegal mining of sand in Paterson and Enon-Bersheba
CoGTA	Multipurpose facility at Paterson

Department of labour	Department only visits once per week in Kirkwood and many people are not serviced. Appalling farm dwellers working conditions. Farm dwellers require ID registration

1. The strategy to make IGR responsibilities effective is to hold separate meetings with specific few sectors at a time and address all pertinent issues.

1. There is a functional IDP representative forum and Transport Forum. The special programmes officer and local stakeholders participated in the development of the district-wide youth, women and disable policies and these will be cascaded to local municipality through internal processes. The municipality would appreciate any assistance in the form of funds or deployment of officials to conduct these workshops. We participate in the Addo National Park Forum. The municipality participates in the District Economic Development Forum and District support team. The Local Aids Council was established but is now functional since the appointment of an HIV-Aids coordinator. The Mayor, Municipal Manager and CFO do attend Mayor's Forum, MM's Forum and CFO's Forum respectively. MuniMEC engagements are also attended by the Mayor and the Municipal Manager. Technical services attend PMIIT quarterly meetings.
2. Some sector departments do attend IDP representative forum meetings but the attendees at local level are not given decision-making powers (not strategic managers) as a result their presence is often not effective.
3. Assistance is required in the development of IGR Policy framework for a local Municipality.
4. SRVM participates in the initiatives for inter-municipal planning around the Performance Management Systems. The District has established a district PMS forum. SRVM receives support from the District in respect to the use of their e-PMS tool.

2.5.6.2. Activities with other Municipalities

Sundays River Valley Municipality is working with Blue Crane Route Municipality in the Zuurbeg High Impact Project – this is the upgrading of the road (R335) that link the two municipalities. The unemployed youth and SMMEs benefit substantially in this project. The project is implemented in two phases, namely – Airfield Development (phase 1) and R335 Addo Development (phase 2).

At a District level we are also in an agreement (SLAs) with Municipalities nearby with regards to Fires and Disaster Management.

2.5.7. Legal Matters

The size of the Municipality makes it difficult to have a fully-fledged legal unit, as such the function is outsourced to outside legal service providers.

2.5.8. Audit

Audit opinions:

During the past five financial years the municipality has received the following opinions from the Auditor General:

2018/2019Disclaimer

2019/2020-Disclaimer

2020/21Disclaimer

2021/22 Disclaimer

2022/2023 Disclaimer

Bases for Disclaimer of opinion were as follows but not limited to the below stated:

- The indigent debtors were approved without confirming if indigent debtors were entitled to receive indigent subsidy.
- No sufficient evidence provided to confirm the irregular expenditure as disclosed.
- Support evidence was not provided for the restated opening balance of VAT payable
- Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for service charges due to poor status of accounting records
- The transfers and subsidies were overstated by R6,2 million and unspent grant was understated by the same amount
- Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for bulk purchases due to the status of the accounting records
- No adequate systems of internal control to confirm what was received or consumed by the municipality

MATTERS OF EMPHASIS

- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure accumulated to millions of Rands due to interest charges on the late payment of invoices. Eg (Eskom account, water affairs Account and AGSA)
- The municipality incurred unauthorized expenditure of +/- R142 million

AUDIT OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

- Auditors could not obtain sufficient appropriate evidence for basic services and infrastructure as the annual report was presented without accurate and complete underlying performance records.

The Municipal Public Accounts Committee sits every quarter. It was agreed that meetings of the MPAC should be more frequent. Council appointed a new MPAC chairperson by the name of Councilor Lunga Bhakha. MPAC meetings are coordinated from corporate services office. Invites are advanced to the Office of Auditor General and the Chairperson of the Audit Committee to advice on matters that need attention for Council to progress to an unqualified opinion. The municipality has an effective audit committee of three members with expertise in various areas, namely, Accountancy, Tax, Audit, Governance, Law, Performance Management, Human Resources and Risk Management.

The audit committee operates within an Audit Committee Charter adopted by Council and is reviewed on an annual basis. The charter gives the audit committee the authority to direct activities of the Internal Audit Function. The Internal Audit function also operates within an approved Internal Audit Charter which gets approved by the Audit Committee and is adopted by Council.

The Audit Committee recommends a three-year rolling Audit Strategy and an annual Internal Audit Plan, which gets adopted by the SRVM Council. As part of the strategy and annual internal audit plan, the Internal Audit function prioritizes the review of the IDP prior to its adoption and advice accordingly. Furthermore, the implementation of the IDP is regularly reviewed on a quarterly basis to evaluate the progress made to achieve the municipal strategic goals. Quarterly reports on the evaluations made for the implementation of the IDP are presented to Audit Committee, EXCO and through to Council for oversight.

The position of the Chief Internal Auditor was filled and audit committee is functionally well.

Audit Action Plan

The report of the Auditor General with detailed findings is populated in an audit action plan template. The audit action plan is followed up by Internal Audit to evaluate the progress made on action plans committed by management. The audit action plan is tabled at management, EXCO, Audit Committee and Council meetings.

Table 34: Administration Audit Action Plan

ADMINISTRATON	Challenges	Interventions/Progress	Action Plan
Records Management	▪ De-centralised registry/archive	▪ Review Manual and records Management Policy and send for approval by Council ▪ Design and introduction of an electronic records management system. ▪ Appointment of 8 personnel members	▪ Manual and Policy to Management and Council ▪ Training on registry and archives procedures ▪ Acquiring of office space and equipment
Secretariat	▪ Coordination of reports and distribution of agendas	▪ Adherence to Rules of Order of Council ▪ Oversight by Speaker of Council ▪ Capacitate Unit with more resources i.e. personnel and equipment	▪ Training and mentoring of staff ▪ Acquisition of resources including office space and equipment
Telecommunication	▪ Unstable Network	▪ Roll out of telephone equipment ▪ Activation of VOIP	▪ Review Telecommunication Policy ▪ Telephone Management System to be activated

Ward Committees	⛃ Meetings not convening as scheduled ⛃ Implementations of resolutions not adhered to.	⛃ Ensure adherence to the Rules of Order of Council, and oversight by the Speaker of Council	⛃ Training of Ward Committee members ⛃ Monthly reports of performance of members to be submitted to Office of Speaker by Ward Councillors.

Table 35: Human Resources Audit Action Plan

HUMAN RESOURCE	Challenges	Intervention	Action Plan
Leave Administration	Manual capturing of leave Leave books and attendance registers not submitted to HR in time for capturing Leave not captured on time	• Installing of the software training to users still pending.	Training of users Procurement of Software
	Lack of training		
Designing of Job Descriptions	Completion of Job Descriptions in line with Job Evaluation prescription	Organisational Structure approved by Council	Loading of outstanding JD's and Organisational Structure into the system

	Organisational Structure not signed Fees not paid	Jd's partly completed and signed	
Administration of conditions of services	Implementation of Allowances outside the policy	Policy reviewed Documentation is available	Awareness program amongst staff on policy matters Review of approvals and relevant documentation

Table 36: ICT Audit Action Plan

ICT	CHALLENGES	PROGRESS	ACTION PLAN
IT governance frame work, IT Strategy and related policies	Inconsistency in attendance of steering committee as a consequence it stalls successful review of these policies	Submit draft policies. Submit adopted policies providing proof of council approval. Give evidence of ICT workshop register as proof	• Review of terms of reference, ICT strategy and policies • Quarterly meetings of steering committee to be adhered to
DRP	Finalize DRP in an ICT steering committee.	DRP submitted to Council	Convene steering committee to allocate responsibilities
Patch management	Procurement processes delayed and budgetary shortfall	Specification developed and submitted to SCM	Procure software for control of patch management

ICT	CHALLENGES	PROGRESS	ACTION PLAN
Active Directory. Windows 10 roll out.	Network breakages.	70 percent of computers on our network updated with Win10 operating system. Active Directory is operational.	Format remaining computers on the network
Network connectivity Internet access	Network inconsistencies Network breakages	Audited and remedial plan in place Microwave internet installed and working optimally	Labeling of network points. Investigation of source of disruptions and procurement processes by 16 July 2018 Continuous maintenance
Satellite offices	System not compatible at the moment	VPN connected	Currently connecting Sat offices to systems
Server room	Unable to make changes and alterations to building.	Application for permission for renovations	Access control measures to be implemented

le 38: OPERATIONAL PLANS ACROSS ALL KPA'

OPERATIONAL PLANS ACROSS ALL KPA's				
#	PRIORITY AREAS	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS
1.	Public participation	Timely consultation and public participation	(1) Mayoral imbizos (2) Sector consultations (3) IGR (4) Petitions strategy/policy (5) Ward committees and ward meetings	IDP/Budget consultative meetings War rooms Ward committee meetings Annual report/public hearings
2.	Special programmes	Representation, participation and inclusion of vulnerable groups in the municipal agenda	(1) establishment of forums for each vulnerable sector (2) Each structure must have a strategy/plan of action (3) awareness campaigns (training and skills) (4) advocacy and awareness campaigns for each group	-Awareness campaigns -Advocacy
3.	Communication	To ensure effective communication and enhanced municipal image	Implementation of communication strategy (both internal and external)	The strategy will detail out the projects to be executed
4.	PMS	To ensure a fully functional Performance Management System	Cascading performance management system Formulate a project team with clear terms of reference	Piloting of cascading to all managers reporting to section 56

OPERATIONAL PLANS ACROSS ALL KPA's				
#	**PRIORITY AREAS**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGIES**	**PROJECTS**
			Training of all staff who will take part in the cascading of pms (a phased approach)	Training of all staff who will take part in the cascading pms (a phased approach)
5.	HIV/AIDS	To intensify HIV/AIDS awareness and education in SRVM	-Awareness and advocacy programmes -Engagement with various stakeholders Review of the HIV/AIDS plan	Implementation of the HIV/AIDS plan
6.	Audit	An improved audit outcome	1. Audit improvement plan (development, implementation and monitoring of the plan). 2.Implementation and monitoring of audit committee recommendations 3. Fraud prevention	1. Audit improvement plan (development, implementation and monitoring of the plan). 2. Implementation and monitoring of audit committee recommendations 3. implementation of the fraud prevention plan (awareness and institutionalization of the fraud prevention strategy)
7.	Risk management	To institutionalize risk management	Risk assessment and creating awareness on risk management	Implementation of the risk management strategy

OPERATIONAL PLANS ACROSS ALL KPA's				
#	**PRIORITY AREAS**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGIES**	**PROJECTS**
			Implementation of the risk management strategy	Develop institutional risk register
8.	Oversight and compliance	Effective and efficient oversight function	Implementation of Council resolutions	Implementation of Council resolutions
9.	Administration	Effective and efficient records management system	1. EDMS – electronic document management system 2. implementation of the system	1. Training on the system 2. Awareness
10.	Recruitment/HR	Filling of vacancies	-Appointment to be made within 3months after the vacancy occurred. -Appointment of qualified and competent staff -There is a need to declare all critical posts -	Appointment to be made within 3months after the vacancy occurred. -Appointment of qualified and competent staff -There is a need to declare all critical posts -Development of the Human Resources Strategy
11.	Training and capacity building	Capacity building and empowerment programs to ensure skills enhancement of staff and Councillors	Implementation of Workplace Skills Plan -There needs to be an investment in skills training in particular fields that the Municipality is struggling with/lacks -To make available opportunities for internship programs	Implementation of Workplace Skills Plan

OPERATIONAL PLANS ACROSS ALL KPA's				
#	**PRIORITY AREAS**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGIES**	**PROJECTS**
			- We need to capacitate and optimize the functionality of the training and development committee	
12.	Employment equity	To ensure that the municipality has employment equity plan and that targets are met	-Implementation of Employment Equity -Adherence to equity norms as set in the equity plan informed by regional and national norms -To advertise vacant posts as per equity targets	To recruit as per Employment Equity Targets and recommendations of Director General from Department of Labour
13.	Employee wellness	To establish a culture of good health and safety standards for all the employees of SRVM	To have frequent interactions between general employees, management and Councilors To offer assistance to all employees – financial advice, family related and work-related issues Development of a wellness plan to address all worker related issues	Conducting of employee health and safety programs
14.	ICT	To optimize the information and communications technology(ICT) function to support organizational performance	-To capacitate the ICT department -To optimize the functionality of the ICT steering committee -linkage of satellite offices to the municipal network	Implementation of the Draft Recovery Plan, back-up system, business continuity plans and ICT policies

OPERATIONAL PLANS ACROSS ALL KPA's				
#	**PRIORITY AREAS**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGIES**	**PROJECTS**
15.	Decentralization of municipal offices	To make municipal services available to all people in the Valley	To decentralize municipal services/departments to all satellite offices To make sure all satellite offices are connected to all ICT servers (ICT/telephone lines etc.) To engage all stakeholders (customers, union and employees) on the approach of decentralization of municipal services	Needs assessment of the services needed in the different areas (also an assessment of ICT needs)

2.6. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

2.6.1Political Governance Structures

Table 37:Political Governance Structures

Councilor's Name	wards
CLLR MANDILE PAYI	WARD 1 (ANC)
CLLR NOMBHASA LANGBOOI	WARD 2 (ANC)
CLLR XOLANI JONAS	WARD 3 (ANC)
CLLR LUNGA BAKA	WARD 4 (ANC)
CLLR ZOYISILE QUSHEA	WARD 5 (ANC)
CLLR NOKUZOLA BAXANA	WARD 6 (ANC)
CLLR ANELE NDAWO	WARD 7 (DA)
CLLR NELISWA NCAMBELE	WARD 8 (ANC)
PR	
CLLR KAREN SMITH	(DA)
CLLR BULELANI DYANTYI	(EFF)
CLLR SIMPHIWE RUNE	(ANC)
CLLR SISEKO NODONTI	(ANC)
CLLR HESTER JAGERS	(ANC)
CLLR MINET BOSMAN	(DA)
CLLR Xolani Headman Bhayeni	(DA)
CLLR HUBERT HENDRICKS	(GP)

2.6.1. Organizational structure

- The entire organizational structure was adopted together with the IDP and Budget on the 31 May 2024
- The approved staff complement for the Municipality is 267.
- There are currently 219 filled positions which include 5 section 56 positions.
- SBDM is assisting the municipality with job evaluation and currently the municipality is busy designing job descriptions of all employees of Sundays River. The job descriptions are available, but they are all undergoing a process of review.

2.6.2. Municipal Functions

The Constitution (Chapter 7, section 152(1) and (2) as well as Section 153 (a) and (b) obliges and outlines the functions and services that are to be performed by local government. The Sundays River Valley Municipality (SRVM) obtains these functions through either allocation by legislative framework, Authorization by Minister of Provincial and Local Government or adjustment by the Provincial MEC for local government. The underlying table specifies some out of a number of functions that SRVM performs.

Powers & Functions – Sundays River Valley LM

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	Sundays River Valley	Changes Updates to current situation
Air pollution	Yes	No
Building regulations	Yes	Yes

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	Sundays River Valley	Changes Updates to current situation
Child care faculties	Yes	Yes
Electricity reticulation	Yes	Yes
Fire fighting	Yes	Yes
Local tourism	Yes	Yes
Municipal airports	Yes	No
Municipal planning	Yes	Yes
Municipal health services	No	No
Municipal public transport	Yes	No
Pontoons and ferries	Yes	
Storm water	Yes	Yes
Trading regulations	Yes	Yes
Water (Potable)	Yes	Yes
Sanitation	Yes	Yes
Beaches and Amusement facilities	Yes	No
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes	Yes
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria	Yes	Yes
Cleansing	Yes	Yes
Control of public nuisance	Yes	Yes
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	Yes	Yes
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Yes	Yes
Fencing and fences	Yes	No

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS	Sundays River Valley	Changes Updates to current situation
Licensing of dogs	Yes	Yes
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Yes	Yes
Local amenities	Yes	Yes
Local sport facilities	Yes	Yes
Markets	Yes	Yes
Municipal abattoirs	Yes	Yes
Municipal parks and recreation	Yes	Yes
Municipal roads	Yes	Yes
Noise pollution	No	No
Pounds	Yes	Yes
Public places	Yes	Yes
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste Disposal	Yes	Yes
Street trading	Yes	Yes
Street lighting	Yes	Yes
Traffic and parking	Yes	Yes

Table 40:SRVM - Institutional Issues – Local Municipality Scan

ISSUES	SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY	Changes – Updates – Corrections
Staff Establishment	295	267
Vacancies Organizational Structure	57	48
Filled Positions	240	267
Salary % of Total Budget	32%	30.2
Free Basic Services(6k/ water, 50 KWElectricity)	√	✓
By-laws	√	✓
Internal Audit	√	✓
Audit Committees	√	✓
Revenue Collection	65%	78%
AFS	√	✓
Budget	√	✓
Audit Report		✓
Audit	√	✓
MFMA Implementation (Compliance Cost)	√	✓
GAMAP / GRAP Compliance	√	✓
SCM Compliance	√	✓
Asset Register	√	✓
MM	√	✓
CFO	√	✓
Job Evaluation	100%	0%
Information Management System	√	✓
Delegations	√	✓
PMS	√	✓

ISSUES	SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY	Changes – Updates – Corrections
Skills Development Plan	√	✓
Employment Equity Plan	√	✓
Assistance Plan	√	✓
Occupational Health & Safety	√	✓
Website/Communication Plan	Yes, Website No Plan	✓
Customer Care Strategy (Batho Pele)	No	No
Indigent Policy	√	✓
HIV/AIDS Plan	√	✓
Focus Groups - Good Gov. Survey	√	No
Programme (Youth, Gender, Disability)	√	✓
Financial Delegations	√	✓
Procurement Framework	√	✓
Audit Committees	√	✓
Disaster Management Plan	√	✓
Project Management Unit	√	✓
Organisational Structure	√	✓
Fin. Maintenance Budget	√	✓
Capital Expenditure Budget	√	✓
Number of Wards	7On 1July 8wards	8

Table 41: SRVM Staff Complement

Directorate	Positions on structure	Filled positions	Vacant positions
Office of the mayor	6	4	2
Municipal manager	16	14	2
Corporate services	25	21	4
Financial services	50	40	10
Community services	119	100	19
Technical Services	81	70	11
Total	297	249	48

2.6.3. Internal Policies

An essential requirement for rendering services is that political office bearers and public managers should work jointly in formulating policies of an institution. Public managers are tasked with the responsibility of formulating policies, implementing policies and analysis and evaluating the impact these policies have on general welfare of the people.

The Municipality has adopted a plethora of policies 2024/2025 with the primary objective of running a clean administration on the principles of good cooperative government. In addition, the policies are intended to be reviewed on annual basis to test their relevance and compliance with the strategic objectives of Council. The following policies and plans have been reviewed (some developed) and approved in terms of the turnaround plan of Council:

- Delegation of authority
- Standing rules and orders
- Educa and development policy
- Telecommunications policy
- Recruitment and selection policy
- Performance Management system policy

- Staff transfer
- Health and safety policy
- HR Plan
- Fraud Prevention policy
- Training and Retention policy
- Information security policy
- Data and systems security policy
- Server room access security policy
- Password policy
- Computing and networking acceptable use guidelines policy
- 3G card policy
- Employment equity plan
- HIVAIDS policy
- Incapacity/ill health policy
- Sexual harassment
- Smoking policy
- Substance abuse policy
- Retirement planning
- Unauthorized absence
- Uniform protective clothing

2.6.4. Human Resource Management

The Department Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs assisted the municipality with the development of an HR Plan in 2018 and it has not been submitted to Council for adoption.

The Local Labour Forum is established to deal with employee relations and demands. The composition is comprised of four delegates per delegation between employer and employee parties. It meets in accordance with the approved schedule of Council – this is once every six (6) week intervals. Challenges that were experienced for LLF not to meet regularly have been overcome.

2.6.4.1. Employment Equity Plan

The Employment Equity Act (55 of 1998) addresses the legacy of our country regarding race, gender and disability. The Act advocates for improvement of the equity targets. It is intended to ensure that the workplace is free of discrimination and that employers take active steps to promote employment equity. Chapter 3 of the Act requires employers to take certain affirmative action measures to achieve Employment Equity. Furthermore, the Municipality is committed to ensure that the administration of the Sunday's River Valley is more broadly representative of the communities it serves and to create an organizational culture that is non-discriminatory.

The Municipality also reports on the implementation of the previous year's plan. The plan was submitted to Council for adoption on the 31 May 2018. The Department of Labour reviewed our plan and the following challenges were identified:

The equity and training committee monitors the implementation of the plan on a quarterly basis through meetings. The Head of departments (section 57 managers) shall play a vital role in the implementation of the plan through selection and placement strategies. The Director Corporate Services was appointed as the Employment Equity manager. The implementation will also include monitoring, evaluating, reviewing and renewing the plan and reporting on progress.

The summary of the Act is displayed in all council offices as required by law. Council is forever attempting to comply with the Employment Equity Plan in terms of its annual targets notwithstanding the cash flow challenges.

2.6.4.2. Skills Development Plan

The Skills Development Act of 1998 requires employers to plan and implement learning that will enable employees to acquire skills and qualifications that will enhance their performance, whilst also optimizing the organization's functioning.

The Municipality is committed to implementing its IDP and the key to this is ensuring that further learning programs and skills development are informed by the Plan, which is regularly updated in compliance with the Act. The Workplace Skills Plan is submitted annually to LGSETA by 30 April as required. The Skills development plan is in place ,but its implementation is compromised by the cash flow problem,

2.7. KEY PERFORMANCE AREA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT -

2.7.1. Overview of Financial Viability

Sundays River Valley Municipality can be categorized as a developing or growing municipality simply because it has a citrus farms and national parks making it one of the economic hubs of the Sarah Baartman District.

Developing municipalities will require significant additional resources and funding to conduct the growth that is expected of them. With the demands for growth come risks that need to be managed. The priority from a financial risk perspective is the viability and sustainability of the Municipality.

The financial sustainability of the municipality remains our main priority therefore Sundays River Valley Municipality needs to ensure that its operating budget is balanced and cash-funded (realistically anticipated revenue to be received / collected that covers expenditure). As there are limits on revenue, it is necessary to ensure that services are provided at levels that are affordable; and, that the full costs of service delivery are recovered. However, to ensure that households which are too poor to pay for even a portion of their basic services at least have access to these basic services; there is a need for the subsidization of these households through an indigent support subsidy.

The operating budget should also generate reasonable and sustainable cash surpluses to assist with the financing of capital budget expenditure since Sundays River Valley infinitely cannot continue to finance capital projects with external borrowings. Net financial liabilities (total liabilities less current assets) as a percentage of total operating revenue (capital items excluded) should be below acceptable target levels to ensure long-term financial sustainability. Current assets should be maintained and renewed or replaced in time to ensure that services are rendered at the desired quality levels over the long-term.

2.7.1.1 FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT: SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT analysis gives context to the entire 5 years plan as seen in the table below:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
• Strong and influential financial policies, procedures and practices as evidenced by inputs to MFMA Circular 68, 71 and Compilation of AFS guide from NT • GRAP Compliant AFS •Strong and capable management (Core functions performed internally) • Unified management • Strong balance sheet • GRAP and MFMA Compliant Budgets	• Low revenue and debt collection rate. • Grant dependency • Misalignment of indigent registers. • Ineffective implementation and monitoring of internal controls • Poor customer service • Vulnerable liquidity position • Lack of automated system to implement policies and processes
OPPURTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Expanding our revenue base e.g. provision of bulk electricity and providing services to the affluent areas • Participation in strategic national networking symposiums	• High unemployment rate • Culture of non-payments by consumers • Skills attraction and retention due to low

2.7.2. STAFF COMPONENT

The department is headed by the Chief Financial Officer with the following departments:

Department	Number of active employees	Function
Revenue	25	Ensure timely billing to generate revenue, Cater for FBS,

		Ensure implementation of credit control and debt management
Expenditure	3	Ensure proper accounting principles applied to produce actual expenditure
Budget	3	Preparation of Budget in line with IDP and SDBIP Compile reports to determine financial status of municipality
Assets	3	Safe guard the assets of the municipality Recording of assets of the municipality
Supply Chain Management	5	Procure all needs of the municipality in terms of approved regulations

2.7.3. OVERVIEW OF MUNICIPAL BUDGET

One of the biggest challenges of the Financial Plan is matching increased service demands with a relatively stagnant revenue base.These challenges make the need for realistic and timeous financial planning even more critical. The Financial Plan is necessarily informed by available resources. This contradicts strongly with the demands of the Strategic Plan which is visionary and goal oriented, striving to achieve an improved quality of life for all the residents and communities in the Sundays River Valley Municipality. However, a Strategic Plan without the support of a disciplined Financial Plan is ultimately doomed as unattainable and "pie in the sky".

The Financial Plan provides the framework within which human challenges can be addressed in a realistic and often incremental manner based on the available resources. It steers away from creating unrealistic expectations, frustrations, and anger. Sundays River Valley Municipality is faced with the enormous task of eradicating its massive backlogs in service provision. This would require massive resources to address. It is now paramount to concentrate on the financial planning part of this IDP to determine how and when these backlogs can be addressed on a sustainable basis and within the context of available resources.

The Sundays River Valley Municipality's budget is MFMA compliant with principles of the MFMA now fully introduced and entrenched in the Municipality's financial affairs. Yet, the municipality needs to address its financial challenges on the following basis by:

- Further improving the Municipality's image by using the new procedures to enhance service delivery.
- Ensuring that the systems introduced continuously improve during the year.
- Preserving the Municipality's cash flow position.
- Further enhancing public participation in the next budget cycle.
- Continuing to improve on information provided to decision makers.
- Ensuring that growth in services is more closely aligned with citizen's expectations.
- Adjusting the organisation in line with information produced from the performance management system

2.7.3.1. THREE YEAR MUNICIPAL BUDGET

Financial viability and management remain one of the key priorities of Council. It remains more critical in the light of the current economic situation, which among other things requires self-sustenance and prudent financial controls. The Municipality's cash flow situation still needs to improve further. The plan is to build up a working capital reserve of two to three months' expenditure of the Municipality in the ensuing years. The budget for the municipality is summarized as follows:

Table 42: Budget Summary

EC106 Sundays River Valley - 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	41 300	54 616	42 069	46 766	46 766	46 766	6 622	49 058	51 314	53 675
Service charges	41 430	44 640	45 747	61 051	64 367	64 367	9 070	66 832	76 693	83 951
Investment revenue	342	889	1 483	1 393	1 789	1 789	124	1 779	1 963	2 054
Transfer and subsidies - Operational	111 049	98 184	105 078	117 097	117 101	121 177	1 705	126 565	130 046	131 972
Other own revenue	13 914	29 085	33 955	29 722	26 511	26 511	2 792	29 876	29 998	31 378
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	208 035	227 414	228 332	256 029	256 534	260 610	20 313	274 109	290 014	303 029
Employee costs	83 197	85 250	89 856	92 832	92 832	92 832	7	104 674	110 271	116 447
Remuneration of councillors	8 339	6 724	7 276	7 092	7 847	7 847	–	7 763	8 232	8 562
Depreciation and amortisation	23 820	21 583	27 621	29 851	35 749	35 749	–	29 848	28 540	29 853
Interest	3 965	4 454	12 408	1 050	7 097	7 097	66	2 660	4 975	5 204
Inventory consumed and bulk purchases	31 792	27 709	35 686	46 461	43 099	43 058	3 516	40 552	46 877	51 906
Transfers and subsidies	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other expenditure	85 301	110 748	112 485	75 881	119 033	118 997	9 625	50 412	86 961	82 538
Total Expenditure	236 413	256 469	285 342	253 166	305 657	305 579	13 214	235 909	285 856	294 509
Surplus/(Deficit)	(28 378)	(29 055)	(57 010)	2 863	(49 123)	(44 968)	7 099	38 200	4 158	8 520
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations)	46 781	62 870	69 493	37 764	38 840	34 764	–	57 688	54 722	55 126
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind)	636	2 537	–	–	750	750	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	19 039	36 352	12 483	40 627	(9 533)	(9 455)	7 099	95 887	58 880	63 646
Share of Surplus/Deficit attributable to Associate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	19 039	36 352	12 483	40 627	(9 533)	(9 455)	7 099	95 887	58 880	63 646
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	–	66 795	100 181	44 338	41 654	6 942	218	63 043	62 513	63 764
Transfers recognised - capital	–	66 410	100 181	44 264	38 204	6 367	168	57 389	62 513	63 764
Borrowing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Internally generated funds	–	330	–	74	3 450	575	25	5 654	–	–
Total sources of capital funds	–	66 740	100 181	44 338	41 654	6 942	192	63 043	62 513	63 764
Financial position										
Total current assets	204 020	41 273	29 904	74 300	27 792	27 792	39 885	111 221	142 745	169 992
Total non current assets	692 015	916 261	1 072 129	873 923	869 241	868 991	1 004 469	891 233	916 988	950 899
Total current liabilities	70 784	82 392	106 420	85 947	84 917	84 917	99 410	84 917	83 316	80 828
Total non current liabilities	43 565	43 455	52 140	43 455	43 455	43 455	52 140	43 455	43 455	43 455
Community wealth/Equity	761 791	790 515	934 017	818 072	768 661	768 661	885 692	874 081	932 962	996 608
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	–	(154 357)	(37 723)	70 087	(23 468)	(12 911)	(95 929)	99 954	85 981	91 886
Net cash from (used) investing	–	(12 905)	(60 481)	(43 838)	(41 154)	–	(2 521)	(63 043)	(62 513)	(63 764)
Net cash from (used) financing	–	–	–	–	–	–	(55)	–	–	–
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	–	(210 292)	(78 889)	46 526	(44 345)	7 366	(79 191)	57 188	80 657	108 779
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	5 781	20 277	4 328	54 767	(32 499)	(32 499)	(4 367)	57 606	63 768	73 895
Application of cash and investments	54 851	69 583	98 124	66 256	64 706	72 163	(79 879)	30 019	20 697	158
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	(49 070)	(49 306)	(93 795)	(11 489)	(97 205)	(104 662)	75 512	27 587	43 071	73 737
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	767 197	822 905	973 697	802 713	804 091	803 841		807 045	774 287	744 434
Depreciation	29 391	32 109	25 943	28 454	30 451	32 076		29 848	28 540	29 853
Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	–	45 962	56 518	35 906	24 856	4 143		41 321	46 308	44 208
Repairs and Maintenance	4 802	2 550	4 508	10 425	10 496	10 553		10 295	2 291	2 396

2.7.3.2. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

The table that follows indicates the expected operating revenue and expenditure for the Sundays River Valley Municipality. It includes revenue that would actually flow into the Municipality as well as allowances for billed, but not collected income. The "bottom line" is the disposable operating revenue, i.e., the amount that the Municipality would have to allocate in terms of this.

Table below is summary of revenue by source:

Direct: Conditional Grants	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
	R	R	R
Equitable Share	117 539 000,00	122 707 000,00	127 204 000,00
Financial Management Grant	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 232 000,00		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	39 150 000,00	30 413 000,00	32 764 000,00
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	4 000 000,00	4 000 000,00	
Integrated National Electrification Programme	495 000,00	6 270 000,00	7 000 000,00
Water Service Infrastructure Grant	16 000 000,00	21 830 000,00	24 000 000,00
Library Subsidy	1 786 000,00	1 768 000,00	1 768 000,00
LGSETA Subsidy	250 000,00	250 000,00	250 000,00
	184 252 000,00	189 020 000,00	194 768 000,00
Indirect : Conditional Grants			
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom)	13 508 000,00	6 728 000,00	501 000,00
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	18 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	
	31 508 000,00	7 728 000,00	501 000,00
Total Grant Allocation	**215 760 000,00**	**196 748 000,00**	**195 269 000,00**

The most significant source of internal income is the income from the rates and service charges. The current budgeted percentage of internal revenue is 54%. The collection rate for the service income still requires a lot of improvement to ensure the achievement of the service delivery targets. The Sundays River Valley Municipality is implementing its credit control and debt management policy to ensure that this is achieved and that all outstanding debts are collected. The collection of these outstanding debtors is a priority of the Municipality and is receiving the most urgent attention.

The Municipality has initiated the following interventions to address revenue collection challenges, namely data cleansing exercise, changing faulty meters, restriction and /or disconnection of services where applicable, and intelligent meter installation project. These interventions address the challenges around the billing system including the accuracy thereof as well as the use of arrears from the past to encourage and reward payment of the current account.

2.7.3.3. REVENUE GENERATION

In order to serve the community and to render the services needed, revenue generation is fundamental for financial sustainability. The reality is that we are faced with developmental backlogs and poverty challenging our revenue generation capacity. The needs (being capital or operational of nature) always exceed the available financial resources. This becomes more obvious when compiling the annual budget and marrying it with the community's needs as recorded in the IDP. This is a worldwide problem and therefore available financial resources should be utilized where it delivers the biggest impact on

outcomes that will improve the quality of life of our local communities.

2.7.3.4. Revenue Management

- Date cleansing has been performed to ensure the integrity of billing information and accuracy of customer accounts.
- Acquisition of meter reading equipment to eliminate estimates and inaccuracy
- Updating and re-registering of indigent list to ensure effective targeting and improved systems
- Installation of prepaid meters to monitor losses and improve revenue
- Punitive steps are being instituted against non-payment by customers as is the case with any other financial transaction and institution.
- Revenue enhancement strategy has been developed and is implemented in phases to stabiles financial performance

2.7.3.5. Collection of Outstanding Debt

The payment ratio as per audited 2023 annual financial statements revealed a collection percentage of 67% based on total billings for the year and total receipts for the year. The high level of debt to suggest deficient efforts to collect billed revenues due to:

- Poor implementation of the debt and credit control policy
- Tariffs are not cost-reflective and municipality subsidies customers for electricity
- Large number of indigents not registered, however a robust drive to register indigents is now underway

The municipality is in the process of implementing intelligent/smart meters throughout which will assist in ensuring that consumers buy water and electricity in advance and also restricted consumers receive water up to the free basic service level and nothing more. This will elicit response from consumers and will not increase debt and thus increase collection rate.

2.7.3.6. EXPENDITURE BY TYPE

Table 43: Summary of expenditure by type

Table 5 -High Level Summary of Operating Expenditure by Category							
Budget schedule							
	2021 Audited Actuals	2022 Audited Actuals	2023 Audited Actuals	2024 Final Budget	2025 Original Budget	2026 Original Budget	2027 Original Budget
Expenditure By Type			R	R	R	R	R
Employee related costs	83 196 739,00	85 249 780,00	89 855 921,00	92 831 573,00	104 673 910,00	110 271 320,00	116 446 508,00
Remuneration of councillors	8 338 850,00	6 724 449,00	7 276 234,00	7 847 393,00	7 762 759,00	8 232 484,00	8 561 784,00
Bulk purchases - electricity	19 824 244,00	23 187 647,00	22 453 722,00	28 096 383,00	31 949 779,00	35 299 723,00	39 796 907,00
Inventory consumed	11 967 461,00	4 521 734,00	13 231 986,00	15 002 982,00	8 602 623,00	11 576 968,00	12 109 511,00
Debt impairment	33 722 842,00	19 137 481,00	23 625 710,00	47 026 676,00	- 2 955 686,00	28 708 138,00	22 713 974,00
Depreciation and amortisation	23 819 509,00	21 583 487,00	27 620 700,00	35 748 962,00	29 848 278,00	28 540 382,00	29 853 240,00
Interest	3 964 759,00	4 454 052,00	12 408 268,00	7 096 637,00	2 659 742,00	4 974 776,00	5 203 616,00
Contracted services	21 617 137,00	20 794 640,00	39 242 666,00	37 265 908,00	33 764 978,00	28 209 412,00	28 398 574,00
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	10 000,00	-	-	-	-
Irrecoverable debts written off	422 872,00	26 598 529,00	14 356 240,00	-	-	-	-
Operational costs	23 999 861,00	25 489 404,00	37 039 423,00	39 936 701,00	19 602 320,00	30 043 000,00	31 424 976,00
Losses on disposal of Assets	- 26 414,00	-	-	-		-	-
Other Losses	- 6 470,00	8 203 035,00	- 101 249,00	101 250,00	-	-	-
Total Expenditure	*230 841 390,00*	*245 944 238,00*	*287 019 621,00*	*310 954 465,00*	*235 908 703,00*	*285 856 203,00*	*294 509 090,00*

Best practice methodologies relating to operating expenditure utilized by the municipality include but not limited to:

- infrastructure repairs and maintenance as a priority.

. Budget expenditure is to be funded by realistically anticipated cash backed revenues; and operational gains and efficiencies to result in operating surpluses to fund capital expenditure from own cash backed funds. The latter is a great challenge.

2.7.3.7. Under spending on Repairs and Maintenance

The medium to long-term consequences of under-spending on repairs and maintenance shortens the useful life of assets and thus necessitates earlier replacement. SRVM under spends on repairs and maintenance due to:

- Increasing expenditure trend-Cash flow constraints
- Insufficient budget to ensure the continued provision of services
- Lack of repairs and maintenance plans

The municipality has appointed a service provider to assist with the development of masterplans for all infrastructure categories. This exercise will continue in the 2024/25 financial year as it is extensive in nature and has not been performed previously. Upon completion of all masterplans with a repair and maintenance plan be drafted taking into account all factors necessary to ensure we get maximum use form our assets and cater for the communities accordingly.

For now, the municipality will continue to perform repairs and maintenance on a corrective base which is not ideal as by doing so we are not a responsive institution but a reactive one which is against our strategic goal.

2.7.3.8. Spending on non-priorities

SRVM prioritizes cost items that have a direct impact on communities, however few exceptions are notice with respect to:

- Expenditure not budgeted for being incurred.
- The absence of procurement plan to manage cash throughout the year.

However, the municipality has responded to the 2017 State of the Nation Address by the President, the cost containment measures announced by the Minister of Finance in 2013 were re-emphasized. The municipality has taken a stand with this regard and has approved cash containment measures in line with national priorities for 2024/25.

2.7.3.9. DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

The Municipality experiences water losses which are because of unaccounted for water and water leaks. It should also be noted that unbilled water also contributes to the increase in unaccounted for water especially in Enon and Bersheba and Moses Mabida.

To reduce the unbilled water losses due to incorrect meter reading, illegal water connections and unmetered water connections, the supply area is to be zoned into smaller control areas and bulk meters installed. The reading routes will then be aligned to the supply zones and reading of both the individual meters and the bulk meter will be aligned for each zone to facilitate water balancing. Variances will be analysed so as to identify the reason for losses. The Municipality has embarked on a water loss monitoring exercise where the different areas are being monitored using the bulk meters, so as to identify areas where there are excessive water losses, and when identified a plan of action is put in place to reduce the water losses.

The municipality also experiences electricity losses which is a result of illegal connection and unmetered electricity connections. To eliminate the electricity losses, the municipality has performed a meter audit and identified households where prepaid meters are to be installed. Prepaid meter will be installed as an on-going exercise and customer are Continuously encouraged to come forward so we can convert accordingly.

2.7.4. Financial Recovery Plan

The municipality has a financial recovery plan. This is currently being implemented so to address cash flow challenges. The plan includes the following key objectives:

- Payment arrangements to service long outstanding debt
- Network and financial system maintenance.
- Establishment of functional FBS unit
- Better implementation of credit and debt policy
- Communication strategies
- Prioritization of service delivery

2.7.5. Policies and By-laws

Council's financial policies are reviewed annually and amended according to need and/or legislative requirements. The municipality has the following policies:

- Asset Management policy,
- Indigent Support policy,
- Rates policy,
- Credit control policy,

- Financial Management Policy,
- Bank & Investment policy,
- Write Off policy,
- Supply Chain Policy, and
- Tariff Policy
- Customer care policy
- Fruitless, Wasteful, and Irregular expenditure
- Policy on usage and safety of assets.
- Pay roll policy.
- Cash containment Policy.

The borrowing policy, funding and reserves and long-term financial plan are included in the financial management policy. These policies upon approval by Council are promulgated into by laws and gazetted thereafter. Rates and Traffic by-laws were approved by Council and gazette.

National Treasury has introduced a new Standard Chart of Accounts for municipalities which are commonly referred to as mSCOA. Sundays River Valley Municipality has implemented mSCOA and functioning on the correct mSCOA version 6.8 database as from 1 July 2024.

mSCOA is a business reform which requires multi-dimensional recording and reporting of every transaction across the 7 segments of mSCOA. It also provides a uniform and standardised financial transaction classification framework for all municipalities in South Africa and will facilitate improved alignment between the IDP, budget, SDF and other strategic processes within the municipality. The unique mSCOA segments include the following:

- Project – Does the transaction relate to a specific project and if so, what type of project;
- Function – Against which function or sub-function should the project be recorded;
- Municipal Standard Classification – Against which organizational vote or sub-vote should the transaction be recorded;
- Item – What is the type and nature of the income or expenditure;
- Funding – Against which source of funding is the payment allocated and against which source is the revenue received.

- Regional Indicator- Which geographical area is deriving the benefit from the transaction and;
- Costing – Provides for the re-distribution of primary costs between functions

2.7.6 REVENUVE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

For Sundays River Valley Municipality to maintain and also continue to improve the quality of services provided to its citizens, it needs to generate the requisite revenue. Local communities must understand that the continued generation of cash via prudent budgeting, credible income policies and sound financial management systems are critical to the financial sustainability of every municipality. The reality is that we are faced with development backlogs and poverty and the resources required to address these challenges will, inevitably, exceed available funding. Hence, difficult choices have to be made in relation to tariff increases and balancing expenditures against realistically anticipated revenues.

The municipality's revenue strategy is built around the following key components:

- National Treasury's guidelines and macro-economic policy;
- Growth in the Municipality and continued economic development;
- Efficient revenue management, which strives to ensure a 70% annual collection rate for property rates and other key service charges;
- Electricity tariff increases as approved by the National Electricity Regulator of South Africa (NERSA);
- The municipality's Property Rates Policy approved in terms of the Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 (Act 6 of 2004) (MPRA);
- The municipality's Indigent Policy and rendering of free basic services; and
- Tariff policies of the Municipality.

A logical approach should be that trading services should be cost-reflective, which implies that sufficient revenue should be raised to cover all the costs associated with the provision of these services. The inflation forecast for the MTREF period is on an average 4.9% per annum, excluding ESKOM. The municipality's aim is to not exceed inflation in its annual tariff adjustments, but the following factors hamper this goal and are often beyond the control of the municipality:

- Eskom electricity increases
- Bulk water purchases and
- National collective agreements on salary increases.

The Finance Directorate will be embarking on a number of strategic thrusts and actions within its resources capacity to maximise or, at best, maintain revenue raising at its current levels. This will ensure that Council can continue to meet its constitutional requirements.
A comprehensive revenue enhancement strategy is undertaken and it includes:

- Cleaning of the debtor database to ensure that all consumers are levied for all services received at the correct tariff for such service.
- Reviewing and formalising an indigent policy for the municipality.
- Ensuring that all consumers that qualify in respect of such approved indigent policy are registered.
- Implementing credit control measures to significantly improve payment levels and ensure that consumers that can pay do so.
- Reviewing Council's tariff policy in respect of the subsidy of free basic services and to ensure that the actual cost of services is recovered through the respective tariffs.
- Restructuring of the operational budget to ensure that the budget is cash funded and that it reflects actual payment levels in respect of bad debt provision.
- Investigating distribution losses in respect of electricity and water to ensure that electricity and water purchased is billed
- Appointment of a debt collection agency to assist in collecting outstanding debt
- Restructuring offices to ensure efficiency in operations

2.7.7. GRAP Compliances-Asset Management Strategy

The municipality completed GRAP 17 implementation during 2022/23 financial year and has now a comprehensive database of all assets within the organisation. An asset management unit has been established and has 3 warm bodies capacitating the unit.
The asset register is updated and functional for municipal assets. A service provider has been appointed and works tirelessly to ensure the section attends best to audit findings and improve the unit in its entirety.
The following functions are performed:

- Conducting physical verification of movable assets on a quarterly basis to ensure the accuracy of the Fixed Assets Register
- Ensuring that all Municipal assets are insured adequately
- Ensuring that all Municipality assets are tagged/barcoded
- Performing Impairment testing on infrastructure assets
- Liaising with Head of Departments to ensure that the safekeeping and

safeguarding of assets under their control is prioritised

- Reviewing of useful lives and residual values on an annual basis
- Depreciation of all asset classes
- Disposal of all auctioned assets
- Capitalised all assets purchased in financial year

2.7.7.1. CHALLENGES WITH ASSETS SECTION:

- Ageing infrastructure assets with inadequate investment plans for replacements
- Minimal repairs & maintenance been done on infrastructure assets due to funding constraints.
- Low asset turnover ratio
- Absence of an electronic infrastructure asset management system from project construction to repairs and maintenance.

External grant funding is to be sought to address the minimal repairs and maintenance due to our revenue base being predominantly rural/indigent.

- An Integrated Asset Management System is to be investigated and cost taking into consideration growing municipal assets base.

2.7.7.3. ACHIEVEMENTS*:*

- Ensuring that all completed projects in prior years were capitalised i.e. recorded on the Asset Register so to ensure all Infrastructure Assets are recorded accurately, including those still in work-in-progress.
- Developing and maintaining working relationships with key Department/Units within the Municipality, especially the Technical Services Department.

2.7.8. Annual Financial Statements

The 2022/2023 annual financial statements were prepared in accordance with Generally Recognized Accounting Practice Standards, National Treasury formats.

2.7.8.1. Basis used to prepare the municipality's annual financial statements

- Accrual basis of accounting
- Standards of GRAP approved by the Accounting Standards Board.
- Assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have not been offset except when offsetting is required or permitted
- On the basis of a going concern

It is the responsibility of the accounting officer to make sure that the annual financial statements are prepared based on the prescribed format and submitted to Auditor General on time as prescribed by the MFMA, An AFS process plan was developed to safeguard against non-compliance and compilation of the AFS. It has been implemented from March and will be an on-going process till AFS are submitted.

The Financial Statements attached relate to the previous 2 years of audited financial information 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years.

The municipality has developed an AFS plan for the 2023/24 financial year to ensure all items are dealt with and the audit file is in place come submission time. Below find high- level AFS preparati

CATEGORY	SRVM Official responsible	START DATE	END DATE
Assets|Cash and cash equivalents|Bank			
Obtain all bank statements for the year	Asanda Mtshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Reconcile Cashbook with general Ledger	Asanda Mtshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Perform the bank reconciliations per month	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Recalculate all bank reconciliations	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Process of reconciling items	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Ensure interest accrual was processed	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Obtain a bank confirmation for the period	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/20
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Assets|Cash and cash equivalents|Investment accounts	Asanda Ntshikwana		
Obtain all bank statements for the year	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Reconcile Cashbook with general Ledger	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Perform the bank reconciliations per month	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Recalculate all bank reconciliations	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Process of reconciling items	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Ensure interest accrual was processed	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain a bank confirmation for the period	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Assets|Consumer debtors|Consumer debtors			
Obtain detail debtor transactions	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Plot all debtors to Gis	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain consumer ageing report at year end	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of debtors written off	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Reconcile the ageing to the general ledger	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28

Calculate debtors in credit	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review unallocated deposits to consider which can be allocated.	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate the provision for bad debts	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider cutover calculation for water and electricity	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Correct and review ageing and ledger	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider completeness and follow up with revenue accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider impairment of debtors	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/05/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Assets|Consumer debtors|Other debtors			
Obtain detail debtor transactions	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain consumer ageing report at year end	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of debtors written off	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Review unallocated deposits to consider which can be allocated.	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Correct and review ageing and ledger	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate debtors in credit	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate the provision for bad debts	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider impairment of debtors	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the ageing to the general ledger	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/05/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Assets|Inventory|Consumables			
Perform an inventory stock count at year end	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/06/30	2024/06/30
Review/Create a inventory policy and detail the control and accounting thereof	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/28
Obtain accounting policy for valuation of inventory	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/28
Obtain inventory listing report	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain inventory valuation report	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/07

Obtain list of inventory expensed during the year	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Consider impairment	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Consider through inspection obsolete inventory items	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/21
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Assets|Inventory|Water inventory			
Perform a water level report at year end	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/06/30	2024/06/30
Recalculate all water in pipes and consider sections under repair	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/06/30	2024/07/07
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/06/30	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/06/30	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/06/30	2024/08/11
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Buildings			
Obtain list of all municipal buildings	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure ownership with deeds data	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all buildings have a unique number	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Reconcile all municipal buildings the FAR	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure any disposal were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure valuation is not double for land and buildings	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Recalculate depreciation for each assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Community assets			
Obtain list of all municipal community assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/03/02

Ensure ownership with deeds data	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/03/31
Ensure all community assets have a unique number	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/03/31
Reconcile all municipal buildings the FAR	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure any disposal were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure valuation is not double for land and buildings	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Recalculate depreciation for each assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/20
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/20
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/25
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Land			
Reconcile the deeds dump to the SG data den the GV data	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Reconcile to the FAR	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain the SG list of erven	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all erven portions are correctly accounted for in terms of size	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Review valuation method of land and ensure asset management policy agrees with calculation	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Review control of each municipal property	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all townland are accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain the Deeds dump of all municipal erven	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all landfill sites are accounted for as an asset	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Network assets			
Obtain asset register	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Review repairs and maintained expenditure for possible assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Perform physical verification of network assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all assets have a unique number	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30

Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure any disposal were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Plot all network lines and points on map - consider meters for connections	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Review for completeness	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate the repairs and maintained for asset class	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Recalculate depreciation for each assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile any difference with asset manager and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Movables PPE			
Obtain list of all other assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Recalculate depreciation for each assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Obtain licencing documentation for software	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Reconcile all assets to the FAR	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all assets have a unique number	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure any disposal were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Perform physical verification	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Calculate the repairs and maintained for asset class	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review repairs and maintained expenditure for possible assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure asset movement sheets are in place	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Roads			
Obtain asset register	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28

Verify all roads with Drone imagery	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Plot all roads on Gis	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Perform physical verification of all road furniture and roads	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure all layers is represented in asset register	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review for completeness	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure land is accounted for in land register	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure all assets have a unique number	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure any disposal were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Recalculate depreciation for each assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Calculate the repairs and maintained for asset class	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Review repairs and maintained expenditure for possible assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile any difference with asset manager and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Vehicles			
Obtain list of vehicles	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Recalculate depreciation for each assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Obtain licencing documentation of all vehicles	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Perform physical verification	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Reconcile all assets to the FAR	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure all vehicles have a unique number	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure any disposal were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate the repairs and maintained for asset class	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review repairs and maintained expenditure for possible assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30

Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Work in progress			
Obtain list of all WIP Previous year working paper	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Reconcile each project to the general ledger	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Recalculate any retentions and commitments	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Using template calculate WIP	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Assets|Investment Properties			
Obtain PY asset register	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/02/01
Review register changes and address PY Errors	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/15
Obtain deeds and confirm existence	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
SG data identification	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Reconcile data and ID issues	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Confirm occupancy physical verification	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Confirm use and register location	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Apply PY values and allocate HPI adjustment	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Review for completeness	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Calculate values and confirm movements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Recalculate values to all property	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Assets|Property plant and equipment|Landfill Site			

Ensure expert reports are accounted for	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/08/03
Prior year findings follow-up	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/08/10
Assets|Heritage Assets			
Obtain the heritage register of prior year.	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/03/16
Ensure any additions were accounted for	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/10
Reconcile all assets to the FAR	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Consider from physical verification impairment of assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Consider depreciation	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/25
Equity|Accumulated surplus			
Ensure all prior period errors and reclassification are supported with journals and supporting evidence	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/05/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|Bulk purchases|Electricity			
Obtain all Eskom invoices	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain Eskom statement at end of financial year	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Recalculate bulk purchases for the year.	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Ensure VAT and Interest charges reconciles with the general ledger	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain municipal meter reports to ascertain Eskom meter readings	Asanda Ntshikwana/Xola Mntonintshi	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Calculate distribution losses	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|Bulk purchases|Water			
Obtain all water invoices	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21

Obtain supplier statement at end of financial year	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Recalculate bulk purchases for the year.	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Ensure VAT and Interest charges reconciles with the general ledger	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Calculate distribution losses	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain municipal meter reports to ascertain supplier meter readings	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|Employee cost|Councillors			
Obtain the 12 month report	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain information for Actuary for employee benefit calculations	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain council approve salary levels	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Calculate any salary accrual	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain the EMP501 returns	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the EMP201 returns	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of ward councillors	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of retrenchments, court cases and dismissals	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of leave taken	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of garnish orders	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of appointments	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Ensure list of deductions agrees to employee list of approved	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Recalculate all PAYE, UIF and SDL	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile leave taken to the report of available leave	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the payroll to SARS submitted	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the payroll to the general ledger	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the salary control account.	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure by recalculation all councillors are paid accurately	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure all ward councillors were paid	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30

Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|Employee cost|Municipal workers			
Obtain the 12 month report	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of appointments	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the salary master file	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain information for Actuary for employee benefit calculations	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Consider fringe benefits and ensure its accurately accounted for	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the salary master file	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the EMP501 returns	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the EMP201 returns	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Recalculate all PAYE, UIF and SDL	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain list of retrenchments, court cases and dismissals	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of leave taken	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain list of garnish orders	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain detail list of overtime	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Recalculate travel claims and ensure limits were correctly applied	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile leave taken to the report of available leave	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the payroll to SARS submitted	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the payroll to the general ledger	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Reconcile the salary control account.	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure list of deductions agrees to employee list of approved	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure all overtime is preapproved with an attendance register and a date.	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Perform physical verification of all employees at year end.	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|Employee cost|Senior management			
Obtain the 12 month report	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/07

Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|General expenses	Asanda Ntshikwana		
Scan all payment vouchers for the year	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Reconcile and clear any difference with expenditure accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Perform list of payments form bank to ensure list of expenses is complete	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Obtain listing of all suppliers	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Ensure VAT was accounted for correctly.	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Verify expenditure was accounted for in the correct period	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Verify expenditure adhered to the SCM regulations	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Recalculate each suppliers balance with final statement at year end	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain all the SLA's between the supplier and municipality	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Expenses|Debt Impairment			
Ensure correct application of the debt impairment methodolody	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/10
Expenses|Repairs and maintenance reconciliation			
Review repairs and maintained expenditure for possible assets	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Calculate the repairs and maintainence for asset class	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/20
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/01
Finance income|Bank			

Ensure the interest received on bank and investment accounts reconciles with the general ledger	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Finance income|Consumer debtors			
Obtain the credit policy	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/07
Obtain monthly interest levy report	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Confirm accuracy to the interest charged per consumer debtors	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Recalculate the interest per consumer debtor	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Other financial liabilities|Unspent grants			
Ensure unspent grants reconciles with grant income calculation	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Payables|Accruals			
Verify payments after year end was accrued for should it be required	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Payables|Leave accrual			
Obtain the leave reports(leave transactions, leave balances)	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Reconcile leave taken to the report of available leave	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14

Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/05
Liabilities|Payables|Bonus accrual			
Obtain the payroll reports including staff list	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Recalculate the bonus accrual	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/02
Liabilities|Payables|Payments received in advance			
Obtain list of payments received in advance	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/16
Obtain the policy for payments received in advance	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/03/31
Ensure correct accounting of payments received in advance through inspection of supporting documents.	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
Ensure correct cut-off	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
Liabilities|Payables|Retentions			
Obtain list of retentions from WIP schedule	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Consider completeness of list	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Using template calculate WIP	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Thembisile Vetsheza	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Payables|Salary accruals			
Obtain any salary accruals	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Reconcile to control account	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Payables|Trade payables			

Scan all payment vouchers for the year	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Obtain listing of all suppliers	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Obtain all the SLA's between the supplier and municipality	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Consider any onerous contracts	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Perform list of payments form bank to ensure list of expenses is complete	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Recalculate each suppliers balance with final statement at year end	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Verify expenditure was accounted for in the correct period	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Ensure VAT was accounted for correctly.	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Reconcile and clear any difference with expenditure manager and CFO	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Payables|Unallocated deposits			
Review unallocated deposits to consider which can be allocated.	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Asanda Ntshikwana	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Provisions|Employee benefit obligations			
Ensure expert reports are accounted for	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Liabilities|Provisions|Landfill sites			
Ensure expert reports are accounted for	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Andiswa Mbongwe	2024/01/15	2024/08/11

Liabilities|Consumer deposits			
Obtain the listing of consumer deposits	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the supporting documents for the new additions to the consumer deposit	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Reconcile to the GL	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
VAT Reconciliation			
Obtain all the SARS Vat statements and Vat 201	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/07/10
Reconcilie Vat input and Vat output	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Prior year findings follow-up	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/04/20
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Sizwe Khosi	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Other income|Agency services			
Obtain any contract between agent and principal.	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Recalculate any commission income and expense	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Other income|Fines, Penalties and Forfeits			
Obtain a list of all the fines, penalties and forfeits from the courts	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Calculate traffic fine income, traffic fine debtor and possible impairment	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
Other income|Licence and permits			
Obtain any contract between agent and principal.	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain listing of all traffic fines settle at the local court	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07

Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Recalculate any commission income and expense	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate traffic fine income, traffic fine debtor and possible impairment	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Other income|Property rental			
Obtain a list of all properties rented out	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Recalculate income for the year and reconcile the ledger	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review the investment property register to ensure list is complete	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review the payroll for deductions to ensure list is complete	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue|Property rates			
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the erf master file	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain the valuation roll	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Ensure the valuation roll reconciles to the erf master file	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate the rates per Property type for income and valuation purposes	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Recalculate the rates for the year, ensuring rebates and discount rates were correctly accounted	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up and clear any reconciling items between the valuation roll and the erf master file	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11

Revenue|Service charges|Availability charges			
Obtain the list of availability charges	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Obtain the tariff policy	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/03/20
Recalculate the availabilty charge	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/01
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue|Service charges|Electricity			
Obtain a listing of all electricity meters	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain all the meter reading records	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review detailed billing report and ensure any meter clock overs were correctly billed	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate all indigent rebates and reconcile to the rebates given	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate total consumption by all consumers	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure the tariff classification agrees to the GV classification	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue|Service charges|Electricity Prepaid			
Obtain the listing of all the prepaid electricity meters	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review the detailed prepaid report	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11

Revenue|Service charges|Refuse			
Obtain a listing of all evens with refuse - ensure bins and or group charge is stated	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/11
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review detailed billing report and ensure billing report is accurate	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate all indigent rebates and reconcile to the rebates given	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate total consumption by all consumers	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure the tariff classification agrees to the GV classification	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue			
Revenue|Service charges|Sewerage			
Obtain a listing of all evens with sanitation	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review detailed billing report and ensure billing report is accurate	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate all indigent rebates and reconcile to the rebates given	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate total consumption by all consumers	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure the tariff classification agrees to the GV classification	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue|Service charges|Water			
Obtain a listing of all water meters	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain all the meter reading records	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Obtain the approve tariff report for the year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28

Calculate all indigent rebates and reconcile to the rebates given	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Calculate total consumption by all consumers	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Ensure the tariff classification agrees to the GV classification	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Follow up any difference with relevant accountant and CFO	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Review detailed billing report and ensure any meter clock overs were correctly billed	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/28
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue|Public contributions and donations			
Obtain list of public contributions and donations and the suppporting documents	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure completeness of the list	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Consider physical verification(i.r.o assets)	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/20
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/10
Revenue|Grants|Conditional			
Obtain a listing of all conditional grants to be received	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain a listing of grant expenditure that satisfied conditions	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Verify any additional expenditure which might be allocated to the incorrect vote for possible other grant expenditure	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Ensure the amounts are stated accurately, look for vat and invoice amounts	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Ensure all receipts of grants was posted to Unspent grants liability account(s)	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
At year end, where conditions have been met, transfer the spent portion to revenue.	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure disclosure in the AFS is valid, accurate and complete	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Revenue|Grants|Operational			

Obtain a listing of all operation grants to be received	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Reconcile the receipts to the debtor account	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Ensure outstanding grants have been confirmed by National Treasury	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Ensure any roll over of grants that was denied was correctly deducted	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Account for all the operational grants on the 1st day of the financial year	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/07/14
Prior year findings follow-up	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure disclosure in the AFS is valid, accurate and complete	Ncediwe Joko	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Going Concern			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Events after the reporting date			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Disclosure|Segmented Reporting			
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/13
Disclosure|Cashflow			
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Using the template recalculate the cashflow	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Budget statement|Budget vs Actuals reasons			
Obtain approved adjusted budget	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/14
Calculated the budget statement	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Obtain reasons for differences	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11

Disclosure|Contingent liabilities			
Obtain listing of all ongoing and settled litigation	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Obtain letter from the municipality to give WRCON permission to ask from litigations from Att	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/06/30
Consider any onerous contracts	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Deviations			
Obtain listing of all Deviations	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Obtain vouchers of all Deviations	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/21
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Distribution losses			
Recalculated the distribution losses for the year	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Disclosure|Financial instruments			
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Market risk			
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Unauthorised expenditure			
Obtain list of all Unauthorised expenditure	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure listing is complete and compliant	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Obtain list of amounts condoned and approved (Ensure reports allow for reperformance as required by the guideline)	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30

Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Fruitless and wasteful expenditure			
Obtain list of all F&W	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/15
Ensure listing is complete and compliant	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Obtain list of amounts condoned and approved (Ensure reports allow for reperformance as required by the guideline)	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Irregular expenditure			
Obtain list of all F&W	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Ensure listing is complete and compliant	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/31
Obtain list of amounts condoned and approved (Ensure reports allow for reperformance as required by the guideline)	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/07/07
Prior year findings follow-up	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/04/30
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
Disclosure|Prior Period Error			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/05/31
Disclosure|Comparative Figures			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/11
Disclosure|Related parties salaries disclosure			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/10
Disclosure|Commitments			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/10
Disclosure|MFMA|Contributions to organised local government			

Calculate the disclosure for Contribution to organised local government	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Disclosure|MFMA|Audit fees			
Calculate the disclosure for Audit fees	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Disclosure|MFMA|Pension and Medical Aid			
Calculate the disclosure for Pension and Medical Aid Deductions	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Disclosure|MFMA|PAYE and UIF			
Calculate the disclosure for PAYE & UIF	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/04
Disclosure|MFMA|Councillors arrear consumer accounts			
Ensure accurate disclosure in the financial statements	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/08
AFS Finalization - Cosmetics	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/08/15
Audit support	Hannes Krapohl	2024/01/15	2024/11/30

2.7.9. Financial Analysis

The selected trends and financial ratios relating to Sundays River Valley Municipality for the previous two years are listed below. These provide a platform to analyze the current financial situation of the municipality.

EC106 Sundays River Valley - Supporting Table SA8 Performance indicators and benchmarks

Description of financial indicator	Basis of calculation	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		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
Borrowing Management											
Credit Rating											
Capital Charges to Operating Expenditure	Interest & Principal Paid /Operating Expenditure	1,7%	1,7%	4,3%	0,4%	2,3%	2,3%	0,9%	1,1%	1,7%	1,8%
Capital Charges to Own Revenue	Finance charges & Repayment of borrowing /Own Revenue	1,9%	2,0%	5,4%	0,4%	2,8%	2,7%	0,6%	1,0%	1,7%	1,7%
Borrowed funding of 'own' capital expenditure	Borrowing/Capital expenditure excl. transfers and grants and contributions	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Safety of Capital											
Gearing	Long Term Borrowing/ Funds & Reserves	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Liquidity											
Current Ratio	Current assets/current liabilities	2,9	0,5	0,3	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,3	1,7	2,1
Current Ratio adjusted for aged debtors	Current assets less debtors > 90 days/current liabilities	2,9	0,5	0,3	0,9	0,3	0,3	0,4	1,3	1,7	2,1
Liquidity Ratio	Monetary Assets/Current Liabilities	0,4	0,4	0,1	0,8	(0,1)	(0,1)	0,1	0,9	1,1	1,4
Revenue Management											
Annual Debtors Collection Rate (Payment Level %)	Last 12 Mths Receipts/Last 12 Mths Billing	0,0%	0,0%	71,7%	77,4%	197,5%	65,2%	0,0%	46,6%	158,5%	131,4%
Current Debtors Collection Rate (Cash receipts % of Ratepayer & Other revenue)		0,0%	71,7%	77,2%	197,5%	65,2%	0,0%	46,6%	158,5%	131,4%	139,0%
Outstanding Debtors to Revenue	Total Outstanding Debtors to Annual Revenue	95,2%	14,0%	20,3%	11,9%	24,0%	23,7%	288,4%	20,5%	25,1%	26,7%
Longstanding Debtors Recovered	Debtors > 12 Mths Recovered/Total Debtors > 12 Months Old										
Creditors Management											
Creditors System Efficiency	% of Creditors Paid Within Terms (within `MFMA's 65(e))										
Creditors to Cash and Investments		0,0%	-30,4%	-120,5%	137,2%	-143,9%	866,5%	-112,2%	111,6%	79,1%	58,7%
Other Indicators											
Electricity Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kW) technical										
	Total Volume Losses (kW) non technical										
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)										
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
Water Volumes :System input	Bulk Purchase										
	Water treatment works										
	Natural sources										
Water Distribution Losses (2)	Total Volume Losses (kℓ)										
	Total Cost of Losses (Rand '000)										
	% Volume (units purchased and generated less units sold)/units purchased and generated										
Employee costs	Employee costs/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	40,0%	37,5%	39,4%	36,3%	36,2%	35,6%	0,0%	38,2%	38,0%	38,4%
Remuneration	Total remuneration/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	34,4%	31,4%	32,7%	29,5%	29,7%	23,0%	0,0%	0,0%	29,8%	28,9%
Repairs & Maintenance	R&M/(Total Revenue excluding capital revenue)	2,3%	1,1%	2,0%	4,1%	4,1%	4,0%	50,7%	3,8%	0,8%	0,8%
Finance charges & Depreciation	FC&D/(Total Revenue - capital revenue)	13,4%	11,4%	17,5%	12,1%	16,7%	16,4%	0,3%	11,9%	11,6%	11,6%
IDP regulation financial viability indicators											
i. Debt coverage	(Total Operating Revenue - Operating Grants)/Debt service payments due within financial year)	13,4	358,5	(356,8)	(43,7)	–	4 097,0	11,3	139,6	141,2	147,5
ii.O/S Service Debtors to Revenue	Total outstanding service debtors/annual revenue received for services	394,2%	19,1%	29,0%	12,5%	58,1%	58,1%	287,9%	47,1%	62,2%	66,1%

2.7.9.1. Free Basic Services

Since 1994 the South African government has introduced numerous laws, policies and strategies to improve the socio-economic conditions of poor households. At the national level there is social assistance in the form of cash grants that target different groups e.g. children, foster children, people with disabilities, older persons and the Unemployed. These social grants have been successful, contributing to lager part to combating absolute poverty in the country.

There is also a system that operates at the local government level, relating to the provision of benefits in kind in respect of basic municipal services e.g. water, sanitation, electricity, and refuse removal known as indigent support. The Sundays River Valley Municipality has an Indigent Policy in place; the indigent support entails:

- Provision of "free basic" water up to 6 kiloliters every month
- Provision for "free basic" sewer services
- Provision for "free basic" electricity at 50 kilo watts
- Provision for "free basic" refuse services
- Provision of " free basic " Alternative Energy 5 liters of Gel

The household income beneficiary threshold qualification for indigent support is R 3 500 per household. The register of Indigent consumers is being updated monthly and is limited to consumers who have made application and have been approved. However, some consumers have not applied even though they qualify for the Indigent Programme. This is mostly due to a lack of knowledge about the programme. In most areas of the municipality (satellite offices), a Free Basic Service unit is being developed to ensure they educate and advise the customers accordingly.

The FBS section being established will have staff who dedicate their time and energy only on the allocated accounts as the service provider for debt collection has been allocated certain portfolios, building the necessary relations with the respective debtors and ensuring that the debts are recovered in the shortest possible time.

The municipality has 14 thousand customers and 2413 are registered as indigent with a book debt value of R11 million.

2.7.10. Supply Chain Management Strategy

The Municipality has a Supply Chain Management Unit that is fully functional and established within the Finance Department. All SCM activities are performed in line with Chapter 11 of the MFMA (No. 56 of 2003), PPPFA (No. 5 of 2000) and the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations and the SCM Policy. The Unit has four elements, namely, demand, acquisition, logistics and disposal management.

Sundays River Valley municipality has a centralised system of supply chain. The municipality is yet to fill the position of Supply Chain Management head amidst the recent resignation of the previous staff member. The office has now only one official, demand officer. The three vacancies within this unit have been included in the organogram and are identified as critical post which will be filled soonest.

Only one bid committee is functional, being Specification Committee. The Evaluation Committee and Adjudication Committee are not functional due to the current structure of the office, which hampers on service delivery as any awards made will be considered irregular in nature.

The supply chain management policy has been reviewed. This includes subcontracting of the portion of the project scope to local emerging entities owned by persons from the historically disadvantaged groups.

The turnaround time for procurement is 30 days.

Quotations for transactions below R 30,000 are solicited from entities listed on the Treasury's Central Supplier Database (CSD) according to their areas of specialization/commodities and business location. All procurement requests exceeding R30 000 up to R200, 000 are advertised on the municipal website and notice boards for at least seven (7) days. Transactions above R200 000 are processed in terms of the competitive bidding process.

The Annual Procurement Plan is in currently being developed for 2024/25 financial year. This tool plays a vital role in the competitive bidding process by ensuring the timeous finalization of the procurement processes including appointment of bidders within the anticipated timelines. This ensures a proactive approach towards the timeous implementation of projects thereby ensuring the achievement of the service delivery targets. All role-players need to comply with the set procurement timeframes and avoid Unnecessary delays in the procurement processes. The annual procurement plan includes capital and recurrent operational projects across the Municipality which in terms of their transactional value, are expected to exceed a minimum threshold for going out to tender and those that are often demanded under urgent or emergency cases. To curb the issue of unjustifiable deviations from the normal processes, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the Municipality has wants to established panels of service providers. This will assist in ensuring that the SCM Unit eliminates all issues of non-compliance with the SCM Policy and mitigate/eliminate audit findings in the AG report. The following are some of the challenges faced by the SCM Unit:

- Non-compliance with the procurement plan and timeframes by the various role players involved in the competitive bidding processes;
- Late finalization of bids;
- Non-adherence to inventory management procedures due to staff capacity and competence levels.

For capital projects from Technical Services, the involvement of Consultants will have to be eliminated in the future and the technical assessment of bids be done in-house. The Municipality has implementing the SCM Policy on Infrastructure Procurement. All capital projects are subject to the subcontracting requirements as contained in the SCM Policy.

2.7.11. Revenue management

The municipality bills its customers on a monthly basis as per norms and standards of revenue management. The municipality billing systems has undergone data cleansing and this has been finalized. This affected the collection rate as billing was performed later in the year but revealed detailed findings which were attended to proactively.

2.7.11.1. Financial liquidity

The municipality's current assets exceed the current liabilities for 2021/22 financial year (1,15). The acceptable ratios should be current ratio 2:1. This indicates that financial challenges and probable liquidity problems as the municipality has insufficient cash to meet its short-term obligation.

As seen in the above ratios, the municipality is exposed to significant cash flow risk due to challenges in collection of outstanding amounts due to it and inversely affecting ability to meet its long- and short-term obligations

2.7.11.2 Internal Controls

There are internal mechanisms in place within the municipality. A delegation register exists to ensure segregation of duties and isolation of responsibilities. These are some internal controls within the municipality but not limited to the following:

- Access controls- ICT
- Policies and Procedure Manuals in place
- Oversight through Audit Committee and MPAC
- Monthly reporting to relevant stakeholders

2.7.11.2. Risk Assessment

Risk management is a continuous process and the assessment is done once a year by the municipality. A risk assessment workshop was undertaken for the municipality under the facilitation of Internal Audit department. In this session risk identification was performed as these directly or indirectly jeopardise the ability of the municipality to achieve its goals.

The main aim of this exercise was to help the municipality priorities its risks given constraints in resource capacity to deal with all risks. Risk treatment strategies were developed and monitoring of this regime is of pivotal performance to provide ongoing assurance of their effectiveness.

2.7.11.3. Financial Filing and Audit File

There are filing systems in place as required by the Archives Act. Financial filing is facilitated by Pastel where all records are kept accordingly. Audit file for 2022/23 were prepared electronic and hard copy (files). These were submitted to Auditor General. The audit files are prepared in lines with Circular 50 of National Treasury. The municipality is currently implementing its EDMS system.

2.7.11.4. Audit Opinion

2.7.11.5. Audit opinions:

During the past three financial years the municipality has received the following opinions from the Auditor General:

2020/21–Disclaimer Opinion

2021/22 – Disclaimer Opinion

2022/23-Disclaimer opinion

Bases for Disclaimer of opinion were as follows but not limited to the below stated:

- The municipality did not capitalize infrastructure assets as assets worth R104 million were incorrectly classified as WIP.
- The indigent debtors were approved without confirming if indigent debtors were entitled to receive indigent subsidy
- No sufficient evidence provided to confirm the irregular expenditure as disclosed.
- Support evidence was not provided for the restated opening balance of VAT payable

- Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for service charges due to poor status of accounting records
- Inability to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for bulk purchases due to the status of the accounting records
- No adequate systems of internal control to confirm what was received or consumed by the municipality

2.7.11.6. EMPHASIS OF MATTERS

- Fruitless and wasteful expenditure accumulated to 363 million due to interest charges on the late payment of invoices
- The municipality incurred unauthorized expenditure of R197 million

2.7.11.7. AUDIT OF ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

- Auditors could not obtain sufficient appropriate evidence for basic services and infrastructure as the annual report was presented without accurate and complete underlying performance records.

An audit action plan has been developed to address audit findings raised by the Auditor General. Progress to date includes but not limited to the following:

- Procedure manuals being developed
- All Reconciliations being performed
- Allocations of receipts and expenditure are done on time
- Investigations performed for instances of UIFW
- System has been modified to attend supplier listing query
- All specifications are now approved
- PPPA system for evaluation and adjudication is now used
- All declaration forms signed accordingly
- Asset tracking systems purchased and utilized

2.7.12. Valuation Roll

The current valuation roll was implemented with effect from the 1 July 2020. The valuation roll is effective until the June 2025. The total valuation upon which assessment rates are levied is R6.6 billion.

The municipality appointed a Service provider to compile a new valuation roll which has been implemented to July 2020. Supplementary valuation rolls have been implemented yearly.

2.7.13. Grant Allocations

The following table shows details in relation to operating grants to be received from other spheres:

Table 44: Grant Transfers

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Direct: Conditional Grants			
	R	R	R
Equitable Share	117 539 000,00	122 707 000,00	127 204 000,00
Financial Management Grant	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 232 000,00		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	39 150 000,00	30 413 000,00	32 764 000,00
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	4 000 000,00	4 000 000,00	
Integrated National Electrification Programme	495 000,00	6 270 000,00	7 000 000,00
Water Service Infrastructure Grant	16 000 000,00	21 830 000,00	24 000 000,00
Library Subsidy	1 768 000,00	1 768 000,00	1 768 000,00
LGSETA Subsidy	250 000,00	250 000,00	250 000,00
	184 234 000,00	189 020 000,00	194 768 000,00
		4 786 000,00	5 748 000,00
Indirect : Conditional Grants		0,03	0,03
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom)	13 508 000,00	6 728 000,00	501 000,00
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	18 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	
	31 508 000,00	7 728 000,00	501 000,00
Total Grant Allocation	**215 742 000,00**	**196 748 000,00**	**195 269 000,00**

2.7.14. Litigation Register

Table 45: Litigation Register

DATE OF INSTRUCTION	PLAINTIFF/ APPLICATION	APPLICATION/ PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS	ATTORNEYS HANDLING THE MATTER	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT ATTORNEYS	COURT AND CASE NUMBER	NATURE OF CLAIM/CAUSE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COURT PROCESS, REFERRAL, SUMMONS OR NOTICE OF MOTION	STATUS OF CASE- ACTIVE, DORMANT, SETTLED	CAPITAL CLAIMED	ESTIMATED LEGAL COSTS	REMARKS
26-Apr-18	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc	Pumeza Bono	H Jantjies & Others		Case 1531/2018	Intimidation of Contractors	High Court Order	Settled			
	Qamasande Trading	L Peko Attorneys	L Peko	SRVM		Case 2594/2018	Water Carting	High Court	Settled	R28 350 000,00		
11-Mar-20	Rudcor Contractors	Greyvenstein s Attorneys	Greg Parker	SRVM		Case 738/20250	Non Payment of contractor	High Court	Settled	R743 373,65		
24/03/2020	C Links	Johan Cronje Attorneys	Johan Cronje	SRVM	Not defended	Case 92/2018		Magistrate Court	Settled	R89 447,90		

DATE OF INSTRUCTION	PLAINTIFF/ APPLICATION	APPLICATION/ PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS	ATTORNEYS HANDLING THE MATTER	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT ATTORNEYS	COURT AND CASE NUMBER	NATURE OF CLAIM/CAUSE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COURT PROCESS, REFERRAL, SUMMONS OR NOTICE OF MOTION	STATUS OF CASE- ACTIVE, DORMANT, SETTLED	CAPITAL CLAIMED	ESTIMATED LEGAL COSTS	REMARKS
10/09/2019	M R Abdullah	Mc Williams & Elliot	Mc Willliams & Elliot Inc	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc	Case 1717/2019 CCMA,Labour Court,High court	Irregularitis with CFO Appointment	Referral to High court/Labour Court	Settled	R227 070.90	R22 300	
23/10/2019	N Goba	N Borman & Botha	Justin Powers	SRVM		Case 3078/2019	Drowning Child in Sewerage dam	High Court	Settled	R1 461 965,00		
12/01/2020	SS Fadi - MM	Mc Williams & Elliot	Mc Willliams & Elliot Inc	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc	PR 125/2020	Suspention of MM	Labour Court	Settled	R150 000	R42810.50	
	Phumeza Bono	Phumeza Bono			Phumeza Bono Inc		Payment of Legal Cost as		Settled		R3064421 5.79	

DATE OF INSTRUCTION	PLAINTIFF/ APPLICATION	APPLICATION/ PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS	ATTORNEYS HANDLING THE MATTER	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT ATTORNEYS	COURT AND CASE NUMBER	NATURE OF CLAIM/CAUSE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COURT PROCESS, REFERRAL, SUMMONS OR NOTICE OF MOTION	STATUS OF CASE- ACTIVE, DORMANT, SETTLED	CAPITAL CLAIMED	ESTIMATED LEGAL COSTS	REMARKS
							Attorney of Records					
	Zama Zondo	F T Dengana Attorneys	Adv Degana	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc	Case 2089/19	Upgrading of Roads Contract	High Court	Settled	R10 844 335,00	R32 560	
	K Oosthuisen			SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc				Settled		R262622.93	
15/10/2020	Ikhono Techni (Pty) Ltd	Joubert Galpin & Searle	Phumeza Bono	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc	Case 2473/2020	Awarding of tender SRVLM 06/2017	High Court	Settled	R44 920.11		
	Thando Tsobo	Tsobo v State	Phumeza Bono	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc		Criminal Matter		Settled		R106040.84	

DATE OF INSTRUCTION	PLAINTIFF/ APPLICATION	APPLICATION/ PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS	ATTORNEYS HANDLING THE MATTER	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT ATTORNEYS	COURT AND CASE NUMBER	NATURE OF CLAIM/CAUSE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COURT PROCESS, REFERRAL, SUMMONS OR NOTICE OF MOTION	STATUS OF CASE- ACTIVE, DORMANT, SETTLED	CAPITAL CLAIMED	ESTIMATED LEGAL COSTS	REMARKS
	Mboya	Mboya, Le Roux Inc	Le Roux Inc	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc						R14556.70	
	SMEC South Africa	Weavind & Weavind	Le Roux Inc	SRVM	Phumeza Bono Inc	Case 14/2021 Regional Court	Engineering Services Langbos	Summons	Settled	R264 296,44	R306 525,94	Paid
	Qamasande	Qamasande Le Roux Inc	Le Roux Inc	SRVM							R32294.52	
	SRV Bussiness Chamber	Le Roux Inc	Le Roux Inc	SRVM							8486.00	
	SMME SRVM	Le Roux Inc	Le Roux Inc	SRVM							R19147.50	
	Avis Meyer			SRVM	Phumeza Bono						R15583.00	

DATE OF INSTRUCTION	PLAINTIFF/ APPLICATION	APPLICATION/ PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS	ATTORNEYS HANDLING THE MATTER	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT ATTORNEYS	COURT AND CASE NUMBER	NATURE OF CLAIM/CAUSE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COURT PROCESS, REFERRAL, SUMMONS OR NOTICE OF MOTION	STATUS OF CASE- ACTIVE, DORMANT, SETTLED	CAPITAL CLAIMED	ESTIMATED LEGAL COSTS	REMARKS
	Nqguse										R25691.75	
	S Mfama										R12068.50	
	K & R Trust	Lester Harrop Attorneys	Lester Harrop	SRVM		Case 63/2021	Outstanding rent/damages to building Middle Street	Magistrate Court	Settled	R203 723,75		
19/01/2021	Eva Statoe	Lessing, Heyns, Keyter	Chris Lessing	SRVM		Case 2663/2020	Injuries when fell in street	High Court		R700 900,00		
	Profusion Protection Serv	Abrie Landman Inc	Abrie Landman	SRVM		Case 1049/2021	Security Services Speaker	High Court	Case withdrawn	R762 717,38		Withdrawn by Plaintiff
10/05/2021	African Renaissance Suppl	DSSG Attorneys		SRVM	Not defended	Case 62/2021 - Magistrate	Outstanding debt - Stationary	Summons	Settled	R35 771,05	R38 625,72	Settled on 08/09/2021

DATE OF INSTRUCTION	PLAINTIFF/ APPLICATION	APPLICATION/ PLAINTIFF ATTORNEYS	ATTORNEYS HANDLING THE MATTER	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT	DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT ATTORNEYS	COURT AND CASE NUMBER	NATURE OF CLAIM/CAUSE OF ACTION	TYPE OF COURT PROCESS, REFERRAL, SUMMONS OR NOTICE OF MOTION	STATUS OF CASE- ACTIVE, DORMANT, SETTLED	CAPITAL CLAIMED	ESTIMATED LEGAL COSTS	REMARKS
						Court Kirkwood						
02/09/2021	African Renaissance Suppl	DSSG Attorneys		SRVM	Not defended	Case 62/2021 - Magistrate Court Kirkwood	Outstanding debt - Stationary	Warrant of execution	Settled	R35 771,05	R38 625,72	Paid 08/09/2021
03/09/2021	Agri Eastern Cape	RJM Attorneys		SRVM	Boqwana Burns Inc	Case 2024/2019 High Court		Court Order				
9/05/2022	Profusion Protection Serv	Hardy Attorneys	Jaclyn Hardy	SRVM	McWilliams & Elliot	Case 1049/2021	Security Services Speaker	Attachment in Execution High Court	Active	R847 879,10	Unknown	

3. CHAPTER 3: STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Our vision, mission and values are underpinned by Council vision to see Sundays River Valley Municipality providing first class service delivery by year 2024/25.

3.1. OUR VISION

A people centered Municipality providing efficient and effective services to communities.

3.2. OUR MISSION

To deliver effective, efficient services in an accountable and transparent manner and to create an inclusive, safe, sustainable socio-economic environment for improved quality of life.

3.3. OUR VALUES

ACCOUNTABILITY
TRANSPARENCY
INTEGRITY & HONESTY
COMMUNITY ORIENTATED

3.4. STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

The Sundays River Valley Municipality is a category B municipality with a Collective Executive System made up of a ward participatory system established in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117. It is one of the seven local municipalities under the SBDM. The municipality takes its legislative mandate from the provisions of Section 152 of the South African Constitution which is as follows: To give priority to the basic needs of the local community. To promote the development of the local community. To ensure that all members of the local community have access to at least a minimum level of basic municipal services (this takes precedence over others).

- To ensure sustainability of services, municipality and settlements.
-

To give effect to the above mandate, the municipality has approved the following priority areas:

- **Provision of Infrastructure and Basic Services.**
- **Local Economic Development.**
- **Community and Social Services.**
- **Institutional Transformation and Organizational Development.**

- **Good Governance and Public Participation.**
- **Financial Viability and Management.**

3.5. OBJECTIVES

Provision of Infrastructure and Basic Services

- Upgrade electricity network for future development.
- Ensure access and a continuous supply of good quality water and sanitation to each user by 2030.
- SRVM Community has access to good quality roads built according to applicable standards.
- To ensure compliant reporting in all respects of all grants
- To promote programmes of shared economic growth, land redistribution and general economic redress for the poor and disenfranchised
- To enhance internal capacity in order to improve service delivery performance.

Community and social services

- Communities have sufficient and affordable solid waste disposal options to encourage clean and healthy environment
- To ensure provision of water quality monitoring and food control
- To ensure the provision of effective and efficient fire and disaster management services throughout the SRVM
- To ensure provision of traffic services including improved revenue
- Communities of SRVM with specific reference to youth have access to sustainable and affordable recreational and sport facilities as well as public amenities.

Local Economic Development

- Establish of policy framework for LED related policies and strategies by 2026
- To create a conducive environment employment creation
- Support the capacity and training development of small businesses and increase the number of viable emerging businesses by 2026
- Create a platform for networking required for effective business decisions
- Support the establishment and strengthening of enterprises, including cooperatives and other forms of collective ownerships

Institutional transformation and organizational development

- To ensure the municipality approves the organogram and fills vacancies to support the implementation of the IDP
- Capacity building and empowerment programmes to ensure skills enhancement of staff

- To ensure effective public participation of ward committees
- To optimize the information and communications technology (ICT) function to support organizational performance
- To enhance employee wellness through prevention and provision of therapeutic programmes and physical fitness
- To ensure effective and efficient records management

Financial viability and management

- To produce financial reports that meet the requirements of National Treasury department
- To ensure compliant reporting in all respects of all grants
- To ensure a sustainable cash flow
- To ensure debt is managed sustainably
- To ensure proper procurement of goods and services terms of chapter 11 of MFMA
- To ensure proper asset management

Good governance and public participation

- Annual review and development of IDP/Budget
- Improve functionality, performance and professionalism in the municipality
- To enhance Council oversight
- To establish and strengthen service delivery partnerships between the municipality, district, sector departments, communities and civile society.
- Mainstreaming of vulnerable groups policy in all municipal directorates
- To ensure a fully functional Performance Management System

3.6. THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN – VISION 2030 AND BEYOND

In 2011 the National Planning Commission (NPC) conducted a diagnosis of the challenges facing South Africa. This process culminated to the NPC producing a Diagnostic Report which report highlighted critical challenges facing the people of this country from joblessness, poor education, disease burden health, corruption etc. The situation that the country finds itself has had an effect of leaving the majority of the population trapped in a vicious circle of poverty and a growing gap of the haves and those that have not. See the figure 1 below. To arrest this situation the NPC has developed a 20 year National Development Plan (NDP).

The plan asks for a major change in how we go about our lives. In the past, we expected government to do things for us. What South Africa needs is for all of us to be active citizens and to work together – government, business, communities – so that people have what they need to live the lives they would like.

South Africa can become the country we want it to become. It is possible to get rid of poverty and reduce inequality in 20 years. We have the people, the goodwill, the skills, the resources – and now, a plan. This is how the plan proposes we achieve the goal of fighting poverty and reducing inequality:

CREATE JOBS

- Create 11 million more jobs by 2030:
- Expand the public works programme
- Lower the cost of doing business and costs for households
- Help match unemployed workers to jobs
- Make it possible for very skilled immigrants to work in South Africa
- Reward the setting up of new businesses, including partnering with companies
- Increase value for money for tourists by selling regional packages that meet all pocket sizes. Consider a single visa for SADC visitors.

EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Invest in a new heavy-haul rail corridor to the Waterberg coal field and upgrade the central basin coal network.
- Enable exploratory drilling to see whether there are viable coal seam and shale gas reserves, while investigations continue to make sure that operations do not damage the environment.
- Move Eskom"s system operator, planning, power procurement, power purchasing and power contracting functions to the independent system and market operator
- Closely regulate the electricity maintenance plans of large cities
- Set up an investment programme for water resource development, bulk water supply and wastewater management this year, with reviews every five years
- Fix and build transport links, in these key areas:

TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY

- Speed up and expand renewable energy and waste recycling, and ensure buildings meet energy-efficient standards
- Set a target of 5 million solar water heaters by 2030
- Introduce a carbon tax
- Scale up investments and R&D for new technologies

TRANSFORM URBAN AND RURAL SPACES

- Stop building houses on poorly located land and shift more resources to upgrading informal settlements, provided that they are in areas close to jobs.

- Improve public transport
- Give businesses incentives to move jobs to townships
- Fix the gap in the housing market by combining what banks have to offer with subsidies as well as employer housing schemes • Give communal farmers, especially women, security of tenure

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- Develop a nutrition program for pregnant women and young children, to be piloted by the Department of Health for two years
- Make sure all children have two years of pre-school
- Get rid of union and political interference in appointments and appoint only qualified people

3.7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT TURN AROUND STRATEGY (LGTAS)

Due the challenges facing local government in the country the Minister of Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs has developed a LGTAS to try and arrest this situation. The Strategy was developed after an extensive consultation process throughout the country which culminated in a State of Municipalities Report 2009.

The LGTS provides that an ideal municipality would among other things:

i. Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
ii. Be responsive to the needs of the local community
iii. Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
iv. Promote social and economic development
v. Promote a safe and healthy environment
vi. Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government
vii. Facilitate a culture of public service and accountability amongst its staff
viii. Assign clear responsibilities for the management and coordination of those administrative units and mechanisms.

The outcomes of meeting these objectives include:

a) The provision of household infrastructure and services

b) The creation of liveable, integrated and inclusive cities, towns and rural areas

c) Local economic development

d) Community empowerment and distribution

3.8. The Sundays River Municipal Management Charter

Municipal management charter according to the SDBIP addresses the following priority areas to ensure financial viability and sustainability of the Sundays River Valley Municipality:

- Implementation of a credible budget.
- Effective budget monitoring.
- Maintain and implement an effective credit control policy.
- Increase revenue collection with at least 20% to 70%.
- Review Supply Chain management policy and ensure regular reporting on Supply chain matters.
- Effective monitoring of creditors.
- Effective and up to date billing system.
- Provision of clean, adequate drinking water to all.
- Unqualified audit opinion.
- Develop a credible IDP.
- Fixing of roads in the municipal area.
- Good governance.
- Improved liquidity of the institution and reduction of the debt book (restore the financial viability).

3.8 mSCOA – Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts

The Municipal Regulations on Standard Chart of Accounts were promulgated on 22 April 2014. The regulations determine that all municipalities must adopt a standard chart of accounts with effect from 1 July 2017. It is necessary for the Minister of Finance to specify national norms and standards for the recording and collection of local government budget, financial and non-financial information which will include in some instances the specification of information required for national policy coordination and reporting. This will result in an improved understanding of the role of local government in the broader national policy framework and linkage to other government functions. A key objective of the proposed Regulations is to enable the alignment of budget information with information captured in the course of the implementation of the budget.

These Regulations apply to all municipalities and municipal entities and indicate its applicability and relevance to each specific municipal environment while accommodating organisational uniqueness and structural differences. These Regulations also proposes the specification of minimum business process requirements for municipalities and municipal entities as well as the implementation of processes within an integrated transaction processing environment. Sundays River Valley municipality has started with implementation of the regulations to the following extent:

1) Establishment of a Project Steering Committee and a Project Implementation team
2) Developing terms of reference for the Project Steering Committee and Project Implementation team
3) Conducting a municipal self-assessment
4) Conducting an IT-infrastructure assessment
5) Draft mscoa risk register is currently being developed
6) Review of vote structure is currently in process

The implementation of the regulations is imposing additional financial burdens onto the municipality which could be regarded as a risk for non-compliance. Some of the financial burdens is partly relieved by grant funding that has been earmarked for the implementation.

3.9. COMMUNITY PRIORITIES

Sundays River Valley Municipality engaged in community consultations that were done at a ward level in line with the community-based planning approach. The municipality employed the community based planning approach to stimulate participatory governance by awarding community members a fair opportunity to deliberate on issues affecting them in their respective wards. Furthermore, this approach was implemented to inevitably include the local community in decision-making, planning and generally allowing them to play an active part in their own development.

WARD PRIORITIES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES

Ward 1: Cllr Payi

Ward	PRIORITIES	NEW PRIORITIES

1	1. Fencing of the cemetery and land for the new graves 2. Develop Lolo Area: lights a priority. 3. Upgrade Kuyasa Hall to sport centre. 4. Fast track issuing of little deeds. 5. SAPS visibility 6. Construction of Sports fields at schools. 7. Commitment of Ward Committee (Functionality) 8. Speed humps to curb speeding. 9. Side-walks construction 10. Planning should be consistent with the growth of the community (socio-economic development) 11. Strengthen clean-up campaigns	1. Installation of cameras to curb crime. 2. Land for cemeteries. 3. Connection of Lolo houses to main line of sewer. 4. Speed humps on main road. 5. Tittle deeds 6. Road's maintenances. 7. High mast lights 8. Illegal dumping site. 9. SAPS feasibility. 10. Land for housing and managing of informal settlement. 11. Community safety plans. 12. Vandalism of infrastructure of municipal properties.

Ward 2: Cllr Langbooi N

WARD	WARD PRIORITIES	NEW PRIORITIES
2	1. Mobile clinic 2. Mobile Police Station/Satellite 3. Multi-purpose centre 4. Street naming at Emsengeni Area 5. Drainage system – maintenance 6. Water system 7. Taxi loop road completion 8. Taxi Rank at Emsengeni Area 9. EPWP & CWP program monitoring 10. Infrastructure Development 11. Combat Crime 12. Streetlights maintenance 13. Community Hall 14. Stormwater drainage 15. Post Office services 16. Awareness campaigns on drugs	1.street naming in Msengeni . 2.drainage system in msengeni area. 3.tittle deeds 4. maintenances of roads and potholes. 5. monitoring of informal settlement. 6. Cable theft and vandalism of municipal properties. 7. Mobile clinic.

Ward 3: Cllr Jonasi

WARD	WARD PRIORITIES	Zuney Area	NEW PRIORITIES
3	**Zuney** 1.Land for housing and Farming at Muller Farm and the	• Electrification of Rosedale	1. Delivering of services –

	Municipality to take ownership of Woody Cape 2. Electricity at Rosedale, DeGriep and Groentuin 3. Water (Groentuin) and toilets at Dekom 4. Scholar transport from Nanaga to Alexandria (after grade 9). 5. Sport and Playgrounds near Zamukukhanya Sch. **VALENCIA** 1. Upgrading of pump station Jacaranda, Adams and Wallas streets 2. Public ablution facilities in Addo Town 3. Santa Clara Hub development 4. Release of Municipal land for development and provide bulk services 5. Revitalization of old RDP houses (old Valencia) 6. Three high mast lights	• Land for farming and human settlement in Grotvlei • Provision of resources to the satellite office • Caretaker of the hall • SMME development initiatives • Youth development initiatives • Sportfield (use of the land in Langbos) • Illegal evictions and killing of livestock • Mobile clinic with complete resources every two (2) weeks	maintenance team at Valencia Area 2. Appointment of local security company to curb crime and vandalism. 3. Stormwater drainage permanent solution. 4. Alternative access road 5. Addo Heights (dusty road) 6. Strengthen processing of reported complaints. 7. Ownership RDP title deeds. 8. Project management unit – must ensure quality before handover of a project. 9. Addo CBD toilets 10. Place for street vendors – Addo town area 11. Transnet houses – rendering of services **12.** White elephant reservoir in Valencia

WARD	WARD PRIORITIES	NEW PRIORITIES
4	1. Street lights maintenance and Eskom to connect one 2. Formalisation of informal settlements (Emanqindini) and grading of internal streets 3. Sand mining and Aloe processing feasibility study 4. Multi-purpose centre and grading of clinic to NHI Standards 5. Cleaning of illegal dumping sites 6. Town revitalization 7. Upgrade of Paterson sewer network (phase 8 Storm water drainage (access road) 9 Bush clearing behind Emanqindini houses	1. Formalisation of informal settlements 2. Grading/Maintenance of internal roads 3. Promote local economic development: - Sandmining, - Aloe processing and - Tap on tourism spin offs 4. Introduce town revitalisation 5. Upgrade Paterson sewerage network. 6. Maintain stormwater drainage system. 7. Maintain Street lights 8. Eradicate dumping refuse through community involvement. 9. Paving of KwaZenzele Streets 10. Informal settlements electrification 11. Department of Education – Provide high school classrooms 12. SPU work should be scrutinised 13. Learnership which were not concluded 14. Conduct ward survey 15. Banking services a must for Paterson population 16. Sector Departments Satellite offices next to Police Station 17. Children play park establishment 18. Investigate Pre 1994 title deeds 19. Grading of internal roads 20. Monitoring of Projects by PMU

Ward 5: Cllr Qusheka Z

Ward	Ward priorities	NEW PRIORITIES
5	1.Houses New housing (Luthando 801) development and formalisation of squatter camp (Pre 1994 and post 1994 unfinished houses) 2.Luthando, Mandela Village, Ntakazilali & Zwelitsha Store needs infrastructure -Upgrade internal streets development -Stormwater drainage -Sewer system 3.Upgrade Hall into multipurpose (provision of sector department services) 4 Areas with challenge of water both ward 5& 6 5 Maintenance & upgrade of internal roads. 6 Maintenance of stormwater drainage.	1. Dilapidated houses in Ntakazilali. 2. Upgrading of internal roads. 3. Illegal occupation of houses in Noluthando. 4. Tittle deeds of houses. 5. Drainage system in main road needs to be maintained. 6. Sport field identification for clubs. 7. Water supply to Noluthando. 8. Upgrading of clinic and extension of home base cares contracts. 9. Application for business development. 10. Housing rectification project does not include connection. 11. SAPC availability during the harvesting time. 12. Flashing system, no in good condition. 13. Ambulances and emergency services.

Ward 6: Cllr Baxana N

WARD	WARD PRIORITIES	NEW PRIORITIES
6	1. Land for stock farming 2. Consider AV Bukani primary school (empty classrooms for library and technical education streams 3. Upgrade of clinic and access to ambulances/fire services 3. Ceazers Dam recreation facilities 4. Upgrade internal roads 5. Langbos and Molly formalization of informal settlements	1. Pre 1994 houses needs plastering and celling. 2. Road's maintenances and drainage system to upgraded. 3. Toilets of Molly black burn. 4. Clinic upgrade and SAPS availability during harvest time. 5. Land for farming and Business purposes 6. Reservoirs and water supply to houses 7. High mast lights and streetlights. 8. Sport fields identification. 9. Housing project is registered in lang boss.

Ward 7: Cllr Ndawo

7	1. Upgrade of internal roads (especially testing routes) 2. Kirkwood treatment works. 3. Building a community hall 4. Land for housing 5. Sports ground 6. Scholar Transport to Kirkwood 7. Access to electricity & solar panel -Rectify additional charges on electricity rates	1.+- 20 houses without electricity 2.register the informal settlement to be formalized. 3.Schooler transport. 4.supply of water tanks and connection of water pipe inside the yard. 5.free basic services 6 no water connection in Klain port. 7.EPW and CWP projects be monitoring. 8 need for new toilets in glean corner. 9.railway houses needs to be transfer to people.

Ward 8: Cllr Ncambele N

WARD	WARD PRIORITIES	NEW PRIORITES
8	1. Build new Clinic. 2. Multi-purpose Centre (skills development, internet café, Library) 3. 1 high mast light 4. Conduct study for formalization of informal settlements. 5. Land development	1. Mhlophekazi Primary School teachers' shortage. 2. Road project between Kirkwood and Enon/Bersheba. 3. Issuing of title deeds as promised. 4. Youth development and training 5. Internal roads/street upgrade 6. Greenfield high mast light 7. Taxi rank 8. Stadium in bishibar. 9. Scholar transport 10. Water dam not connected. 11. Municipality must forge partnership with private sector. 12. Land for development and business. 13. Satellite office and staff compliments. 14. Land for cemetery's

3.10. Alignment of National plans and Provincial plans with those of SRVM.

National Development Plan	Government Outcome	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy – EC.
Economic growth	**Outcome 4**: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth **Outcome 11**: Output 3: Implementing the Community Work Programme;	Systematic eradication of poverty through a holistic, integrated and multi-dimensional approach to Pro-poor programming.
Rural development	**Outcome 7:** Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all	Agrarian transformation and strengthening of household food security.
Economic growth	**Outcome 4**: Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	Consolidation, development and diversification of the manufacturing base and tourism potential.
Expand infrastructure	**Outcome 11**: Output2: Improving access to basic services;	Infrastructure development
Building a capable state	**Outcome 5**: Skilled capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path	Public sector and institutional transformation.

4. CHAPTER FOUR: EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL PROJECTS

4.1. Project Templates

Table 46: SRVM Projects

MIS FORM ID	NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	REGISTERED MIG FUNDS	TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE ON MIG FOR 2023/24	TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE ON MIG FOR 2024/25
285063	R/EC/15300/18/20	Upgrading of roads &stormwater in Enon and Bersheba-phase 2	24 354 663,94		8 069 402
383565	CS/EC/2020/21/11/67	Construction of multi-Purpose sport recreational facility in Nomathamsanqa in Addo	24 337 418,58	8 000 000	3 168 327
383661	CS/EC/2020/21/68	Construction of a new Community	14 411377,89	4 056 432	2 348 070

MIS FORM ID	NATIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	REGISTERED MIG FUNDS	TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE ON MIG FOR 2022/23	TOTAL PLANNED EXPENDITURE ON MIG FOR 2023/24
		Hall in Moses Mabida			
426485	EC/2021/22//12/147	Refurbishment of Enon and Bersheba water Borne sanitation	13 948 110,39		6 032 129
	NYR	Augmentation of the waste reticulation network Paterson	16 572 000.00		1 467 804
	NYR	Construction of Molly bulk water reticulation	20 994 000,00		2 000 000
	NYR	Refurbishment of sewer line in Vygie street (emergency works)	2 500 000,00		2 446 217

4.2. 2024/2025 SRVM CAPITAL PROGRAMME UPDATE

PURPOSE

The purpose of the report is to inform the Sunday's River Valley Municipal Council of capital projects to be implemented in each grant for 2024/2025 Financial Year.

2024/2025 Grants CAPITAL BUDGET

	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Direct: Conditional Grants			
	R	R	R
Equitable Share	117 539 000,00	122 707 000,00	127 204 000,00
Financial Management Grant	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00	3 800 000,00
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 232 000,00		
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	39 150 000,00	30 413 000,00	32 764 000,00
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	4 000 000,00	4 000 000,00	
Integrated National Electrification Programme	495 000,00	6 270 000,00	7 000 000,00
Water Service Infrastructure Grant	16 000 000,00	21 830 000,00	24 000 000,00
	182 216 000,00	189 020 000,00	194 768 000,00
Indirect : Conditional Grants			
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom)	13 508 000,00	6 728 000,00	501 000,00
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	18 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	
	31 508 000,00	7 728 000,00	501 000,00
Total Grant Allocation	**213 724 000,00**	**196 748 000,00**	**195 269 000,00**

Project Name	Project Budget in 2022/2023	Start date	End date
Refurbishment and Maintenance of all SRVM Buildings	R 1 000 000	01 July 2022	30 June 2023

OTHER CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDED BY PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Human settlements

Project Name	Project Description	Project Status	Timeframe / Duration	Total Project Budget
Langboos 300	The project's Scope of Work is divided into 3 distinct phases:	Planning	April 2022 - Mach 2027	R65,550,000.00

EDUCATION

Department Education	Sunday's River Valley	Allocation
Addo primary	Valencia	R66,2299,197
BONTRUG SENIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Moses mabida	R2,093,482
RIETBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Kirkwood town	R8,571,583
A V Bukani	Nomathamsanqa	R4,072,981

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

ESKOM

Project name	Municipality	Excl vat 2023/2024	Incl vat 2024/2025
Farm Dweller houses	EC106 Sunday's River Valley	R 81,582.00	R 93,819.30
Sunday's river infills	EC106 Sunday's River Valley	R 420,000.00	R 483,000.00
Langboos	EC106 Sunday's River Valley	R 00	R 00
Sunday's river extension	EC106 Sunday's River Valley	R 6,250,000.00	R 7,187,500.00

Transport Infrastructure Projects – Roads Maintenance

	ROAD LENGTHS			2023/2024			2024/2025			2025/2026		
ıicipality	Surfaced	Unsurfaced	SURFACED & GRAVEL Total	SURFACED MAINTENANCE	GRAVEL MAINTENANCE	TOTAL MAINTENANCE	SURFACED MAINTENANCE	GRAVEL MAINTENANCE	TOTAL MAINTENANCE	SURFACED MAINTENANCE	GRAVEL MAINTENANCE	TOTAL MAIJNTENANCE
ndays ver Valley	38,86	1649,45	1688,31	R3 376 340,23	R5 867 593	R9 243 933	R3 247 936	R7 815 633	R11 063 569	R3 572 729	R8 597 197	R12 169 926

SANRAL

PROJECTS IN SRVM

PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	PROJECT STAGE
R.075-020-2018/1	Special Maintenance of national route R75 Section 2 from Kirkwood Intersection (km 31) to Wolwefontein (km 91,98): PHASE 1 (km 39,6 to km 72)	R45 Million	Project start was delayed due to non-availability of supervisory Consulting Engineers Sanral is now implementing project in-house
R.336-010-2017/1: Kirkwood to Addo Phase 1	Upgrading of national route R336 Kirkwood and Addo: km 16.75 TO km 48.2	R260 million	Construction est. to commence November 2021 onwards, duration of 24 months

Sector Department	Project Name	Project Description	Project status	Time frame	Total project Budget
Department of public works& infrastructure	Addo fence	Addo	Under construction	6months	R 2 600 982.60
Department of public works and infrastructure	Addo Precint	Addo	planning	24 months	+/- R 150 000 000 .00
Department of social development	Paterson Public Library	Paterson	To be advertised in 2022/2023 fY	12 months	+/- R 9.1 million

5. CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

5.1. INTRODUCTION

In South Africa, municipal performance management has its policy origins in the White Paper on Local Government. It proposed performance management together with the integrated development planning and public participation, as important tools central to the notion of developmental local government. The White Paper noted that, "Involving communities in developing some municipal key performance indicators increases the accountability of the municipality. Some communities may prioritize the amount of time it takes a municipality to answer a query, others will prioritize the cleanliness of an area or the provision of water to a certain number of households. Whatever the priorities, by involving communities in setting key performance indicators and reporting back to communities on performance, accountability is enhanced, and public trust in the local government system is enhanced.

5.2. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN LEGISLATION

In terms of Chapter 6, Section 38 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000, a municipality must
(a) establish a performance management system that is:

i) Commensurate with its resources;

ii) Best suited to its circumstances; and

iii) In line with the priorities, objectives, indicators and targets contained in its Integrated Development Plan.

Not only does the Act prescribe that a performance management system must be implemented, it also prescribes in the act on how the performance management system must be developed.

MSA Sec 39 Development of performance management system

The executive committee or executive mayor of the municipality or, if the municipality does not have an executive committee or an executive mayor, a committee of councilors appointed by the municipal council must
(a) Manage the development of a performance management system;

(b) Assign responsibility in this regard to the e municipal manager and;

(c) Submit he proposed system to the municipal council for adoption

MSA Sec 40 Monitoring and review of performance management system.

A Municipality must establish mechanisms to monitor and review its Performance management system.

MSA Sec 41 Core Components

1. A municipality must in terms of its performance management system and accordance with and regulations and guidelines that may be prescribed

1(a) Set appropriate key performance indicators which are to be used as a yard stick for measuring performance, including outcomes and impact with regard to the municipality's development priorities and objectives set out in its integrated development plan

(b) Set measurable performance targets in respect of each of those development priorities and objectives

(c) With regard to each of those development priorities and objectives and against the key performance indicators and targets set in terms of paragraph (a) and (b)

(i) Monitor Performance; and

(ii) Measure and review performance at least once a year;

(d) Take steps to improve performance with regard to those development priorities and objectives where performance targets were not met. (e) Establish a process of regular reporting to

(i) the council, other political structures, political office bearers and staff of the municipality; and

(ii) the public and appropriate organs of the state.

1. The system applied by a municipality in compliance with subsection (10 (c) must be advised to in such a way that it may serve as an early warning indicator of underperformance.

5.3. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AT SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY

The performance management function is located within the Office of the Municipal Manager. This is by virtue of the delegation of responsibilities in terms of the PMS policy. The municipality uses an electronic system that requires Directorates to populate performance information in their discharge. The electronic system with the information fed into it makes it easier to access such information, and to consequently compile the quarterly and annual performance reports mandated by legislation. It also allows management to assess the strides taken to achieve the objectives as set. With the myriad responsibilities of local government, management is aware that it takes continuous attention, dedication and in particular stamina from management to keep focusing on performance management in order to keep it alive in the organization.

5.4. GENERIC LOCAL GOVERNEMNT INDICATORS

It should be noted that the following generic indicators are compulsory and are captured in the IDP and are reflected in the performance plans of section 56m managers and are apportioned per corresponding KPA.

- The percentage of households with access to basic level of water, sanitation, electricity and solid waste removal;
- The percentage of households earning less than R1100 per month with access to free basic services;
- The percentage of a municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the municipality's integrated development plan;
- The number of jobs created through municipality's local economic development initiatives including capital projects
- The number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with a municipality's approved employment equity plan;
- The percentage of a Municipality's budget actual spent on implementation its working place skills plan and

5.5. KPIs FROM COGTA

Table 47: KPIs FROM COGTA

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	No of indicators	s.47 Report Writing	Departmental Monitoring
Institutional Development & Organisational Transformation.	11	04	11
Basic Services	24	24	24
LED	07	03	07
Financial Viability & Management	10	10	10
Good Governance & Public Participation	08	08	08
Cross Cutting Issues	04	03	04
TOTAL	64	52	64

Table 48: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR KPA 1

1	Vacancy rate for all approved post
2	Appointments in S57 posts
3	% of S57 attending at least 1 training course
4	% of Managers in Technical Service with professional qualification

5	Level of effectiveness of PMS in the DM
6	Level of effectiveness of PMS in the LM
7	Adoption and implementation of HRD including WSP
8	% of staff that have undergone skill audit within the current 5 year term
9	% of councilors who attended a leadership training within the current 5 year term
10	% of staff complement with disability
11	% of female employees
12	% of staff aged 35 or less

Table 49:KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR KPA 2

1	% of HH with access to potable water
2	% of HH with access to FBW
3	Clinics with access to water
4	Schools with access to water
5	Household in formal settlements using buckets
6	% of HH with access to sanitation services
7	% of HH with access to FB sanitation
8	Clinics with access to sanitation services
9	Schools with access to sanitation services
10	% of HH with access to electricity services
11	% of indigent HH with access to FBE
12	% of indigent HH with access to Free alternative Energy sources
13	% of households living in informal settlements

14	% of informal settlements that have been provided with basic services
15	% of housing that conforms to the minimum building standards for residential houses
16	% of HH without access to gravel or graded road
17	% of road infrastructure requiring upgrade
18	% of planned new roads infrastructure actually constructed
19	% of capex reserved for road upgrading and maintenance effectively used
20	% of HH with access to refuse removal
21	Existence of an effective waste management plan
22	Existence of an effective indigent policy
23	Existence of an approved SDF
24	Existence of a Land Use Management System (LUMS)

Table 50:KEY PRFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR KPA 3

1	Existence of an LED Unit
2	% of LED budget spent on LED activities
3	Existence of an LED Strategy
4	Functionality of LED forums (# of meetings)

5	Plans to stimulate the second economy
6	% of SMME supported during the Financial Year
7	# of Job created through PPP
8	# of job created through EPWP

Table 51: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR FOR KPA 4

1	AG's Audit opinion
2	% of expenditure of Capital budget
3	Salary budget as a % of the total Opex
4	Total municipal own revenue as % of the total actual budget
5	Rate of municipal consumer debt reduction
6	% of MIG budget appropriately spent
7	% of MSIG budget appropriately spent
8	Functionality of the Audit Committee
9	Trade creditors as a % of total actual revenue
10	Submission of AFS after the end of financial year

Table 52:KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR KPA 5

1	% of ward committees established
2	% of ward committees that are functional
3	Existence of an effective system to monitor CDWs
4	Existence of an IGR strategy
5	Effective of IGR structural meetings
6	Existence of an effective communication strategy
7	Number of mayoral imbizos conducted
8	Existence of a fraud prevention mechanism

Table 53:KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

1	Timely submission of the Annual Report
2	Effective IDP process for the period under review;
3	Metro and District Municipalities with developed Disaster Management Policy Frameworks and Plans;
4	Existence of an HIV/Aids Strategy.