

UMSINGA MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2020 – 2021

**MR. S.L SOKHELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER**



UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Section Dept.: **Development Planning Department**

Tel: **(033) - 493 8000/19**

Postal address: **Private Bag X530**

Tugela Ferry

3010

Email: ayanda.msweli@umsinga.gov.za

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS	
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
CBD	Central Business District
CSC	Community Service Centre
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DLTG	Department of Local Government and Traditional Affairs
DM	District Municipality
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Housing
DOT	Department of Transport
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPWP	Extended Public Works Programme
ExCO	Executive Committee
GE	Gender Equity
GGP	Gross Geographical Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HCT	HIV/AIDS Counselling and Testing
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ISRD	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme
ISRDS	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LUMF	Land Use Management Framework
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan

ABBREVIATIONS	
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003
MPC	Multi-Purpose Community Centre
MTC	Medium-Term Capital Framework
MTCT	Mother-To-Child HIV Transmission
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PIMS	Planning, Implementation and Management System
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PMS	Performance Management System
PTO	Permission to Occupy
PDA	Planning and Development Act 6 of 2008
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RIDS	Regional Industrial Development Strategy
RRTF	Rural Road Transport Forum
RSC	Regional Service Centre
SCOA	Standard Chart of Accounts
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDBIP	Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013
SDP	Site Development Plan
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
TA	Tribal Authority
TLC	Transitional Local Council
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of RSA, Act No. 108 of 1996 instructs Municipalities to undertake developmentally orientated planning, together with other organs of state to contribute to the progressive realisation of the fundamental rights contained in sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 29 of the Constitution. While the Municipal Systems Act (No.32) of 2000 (MSA) requires that local municipal structures prepare Integrated Development Plans (IDPs).

The IDP serves as a tool for transforming local governments towards facilitation and management of development within their areas of jurisdiction. The MSA identifies the IDP a key component in entrenching developmental local government principles. In conforming to the Act's requirements, the uMsinga Municipal Council has delegated the authority to the Municipal Manager to prepare the IDP.

This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the fourth generation of the IDPs first review. It is an amendment of the five-year Integrated Development Plan 2017/2022 adopted in 2017. An IDP is a growing document that changes according to the challenges facing the Municipality as well as through new information becoming available to the Municipality. The Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended, Chapter 5, prescribes that all the Municipal councils at the beginning of their elected term must prepare a single,

inclusive strategic plan; the IDP which must be reviewed annually. This IDP incorporates, amongst others, the following changes:

- An update to the socio-economic data within the report based on the 2016 STATSSA Community Survey;
- Greater alignment with the Municipality's sector plans;
- Alignment with the provincial priorities;
- Five-year projects for the next years 2017-2022; and
- 2020/2021 Projects

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A.1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UMsinga Local Municipality is a local (Category B) Municipality established in December 2000 as one of the four local Municipalities constituting the uMzinyathi District Municipality in the northern part of the province of KwaZulu-Natal and the Municipality is seated in the town of Tugela Ferry. The Municipality comprises of six Traditional Authority (TA) areas namely;

- a. Qamu TA,
- b. Mchunu TA,
- c. Bomvu TA,
- d. Zondi TA,
- e. Mabaso TA, and
- f. Mthembu TA.

The Municipality comprises of an area of 2500 km². The area is divided into 18 political wards with 36 Councillors. However, based on the Demarcations Board proposition for 2020-2021 financial year the Municipality may be expected to have 21 political wards with 42 Councillors in the same boundary of uMsinga Municipality jurisdiction. UMsinga Municipality has a total of 38 372 households and the main dwellings that dominates within the Municipality are shown in figure 1 below.

TABLE 1: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (CS 2016)

UMSINGA LM	NO. HOUSEHOLD
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on a	9472
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional mater	28224
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	126
Cluster house in complex	74
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	0
Semi-detached house	25
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	141
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	32
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g. in an informal	52
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants' quart	90
Caravan/tent	21
Other	114
Total	38372

The Municipality is a largely rural area, 69 % of which (1,725 km²) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Pomeroy and the informal towns of Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift.

The Msinga Municipality is in the south western part of the District Municipality area, sharing boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla Local Municipalities to the east, Umvoti Local Municipality to the south, uThukela district Municipality to the west and the Endumeni Local Municipality (LM) to the north.

The nature of the topography is such that the Municipality is largely located in deep gorges of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding Municipal areas, such as Umvoti and Endumeni. The Municipal area is accessible via the R33, linking it with Dundee, Ladysmith, Pietermaritzburg, Kranskop and Weenen. The offices of the Municipality are situated at Tugela Ferry which is some 85 kms south of Dundee and 48 kms north of Greytown.

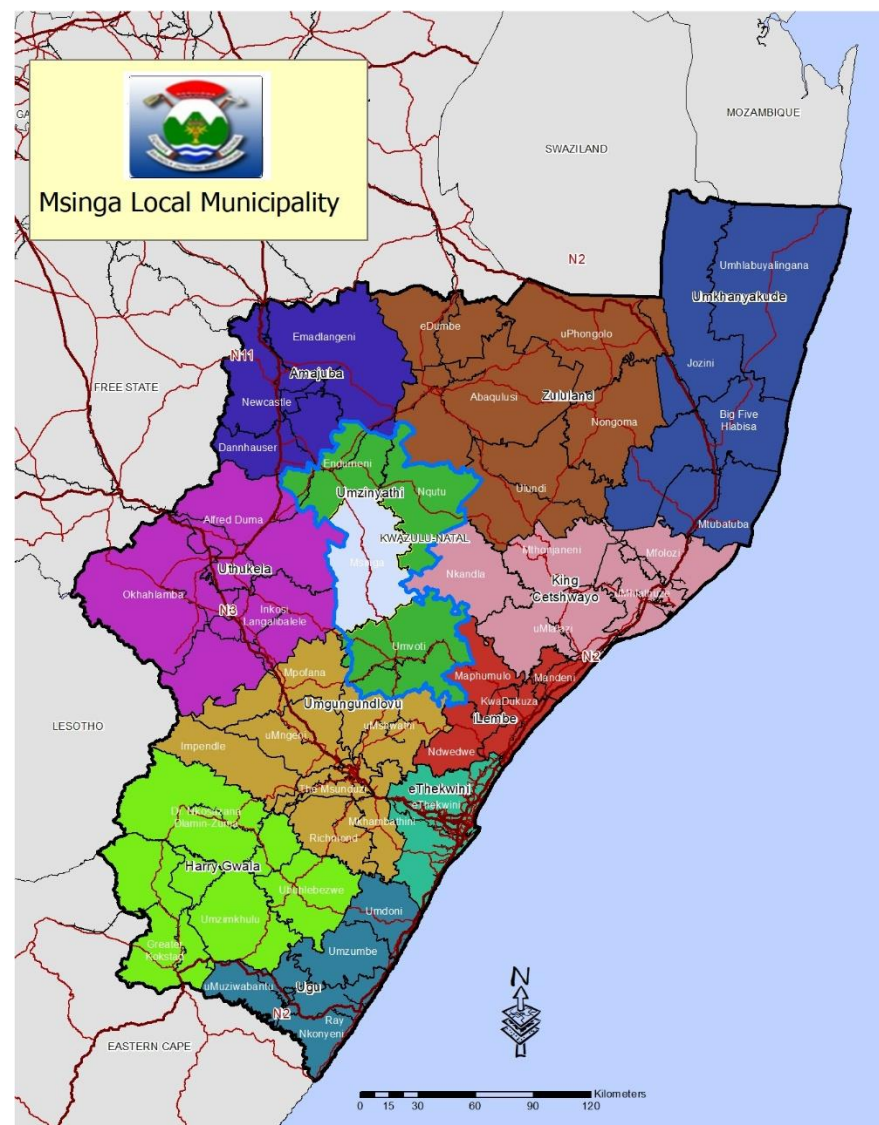


FIGURE 1: LOCALITY MAP

A.1.1 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Integrated Development Planning is a strategic planning document which guides all planning, budgeting, management and decision making in the Municipality. It is essentially one of the key tools for local government to fulfil its developmental role. The IDP is an alive document, it follows a continuous process that is reviewed and updated annually. The purpose of reviewing IDPs is to essentially ensure that the plan reflects the community needs, the status quo, and development priorities at the said time, so as to enable "informed" decisions regarding developmental priorities and the allocation of resources.

A.1.1.1 THE UMZINYATHI FRAMEWORK PLAN

Prior to embarking upon the IDP review process, the uMzinyathi DM prepared a Framework Plan which outlined key alignment issues and dates. The Municipality participated in the formulation of this Framework Plan and it is aligned to the uMsinga Municipality's Process Plan.

UMsinga Municipality then prepared its Process Plan for 2020/2021 at the beginning of 2020/2021 financial year. The Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56) of 2003 (MFMA) requires the IDP annual review and budget to be prepared alongside each other thus necessitating a joint process plan. The process plan on how to develop the IDP for 2020/2021 financial year was adopted by Council

on the 08 August 2019. It served as a guide and that gives direction in terms of Institutional procedures for participation and alignment, IDP review action programme and details on roles and responsibilities of different committees.

In line with the adopted Process Plan 2020/2021 a number of community meetings, two IDP forums, IDP and Budget road shows and the Municipality's steering committee meetings were scheduled with the aim of planning together and integrating sectorial strategies in the Municipality. It also was for purposes of developing and aligning the strategies to the Municipality to the vision and mission.

A draft IDP Review 2020/2021 was presented to full council on the 27 March 2020 where as stipulated by MFMA both draft IDP & Budget was endorsed and adopted respectively. The final document will be presented and adopted by full council on the 27th May 2020.

The first IDP Forum meeting was held successfully on the 25 February 2020. The forum was vital for fine-tuning and aligning provincial, district and local programmes.

The sector department's participation is commended this year; it is improving comparing to the previous years. However, attendance by traditional leaders was poor.

TABLE 2: COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS PLAN

ACTIVITES ACCORDING TO PROCESS PLAN 2020/2021	DATES	% COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS PLAN
Draft Municipal Process Plan 2020/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 July 2019 	Submitted to DCOGTA: 100%
Final Municipal Process Plan 2020/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 08 August 2019 	Submitted to DCOGTA: 100%
IDP Forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 18 February 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Suspended
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25 February 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% Compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 21 April 2020 	% Compliance
Strategic Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Date to be confirmed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cancelled
Steering Committee Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19 November 2019 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% compliance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 19 May 2020 	% Compliance
Draft IDP presented to EXCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 March 2020 	
Draft IDP presented to Full Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 March 2020 	% Compliance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Final IDP 2020/21 to be presented by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 30 May 2020 	% Compliance
Upload MSCOA IDP & Budget on provincial treasury portal	29 March 2020	% Compliance

The Municipality acknowledges the MEC's Comments and recommendation's made in respect of the 2019/2020 IDP review. The comments have proved fundamental in enriching the process towards the compilation and content of this IDP. The Municipality has prepared an IDP Action Plan 2020/2021 hereto for ease of reference.

TABLE 3: UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY: ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS MEC'S CONCERNS ON 2019/2020 IDP

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COGTA QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MTID)	a) Reflect the Employment Equity Plan (EEP) Target and Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To develop Human Resources Strategy (HRS) ✓ To reflect implementation of the Human Resource strategy. 	HOD: Cooperate Services	03 Months	31 March 20	Done
	b) Whole Municipal Vacancy Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To reflect employment equity targets and goals as per Employment Equity Plan 	HOD: Cooperate Services	30 Days	31 Dec 2019	Done
	c) Reflect equity targets in terms of Section 56 and 54 Posts					
	d) Information and communication Technologies Governance Framework was to be finalised in June 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Status of Communication Technology Governance Framework ✓ Challenges in implementing 	HOD: Cooperate Services	03 months	31 March 20	Done
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)	a) Develop and Adopt Local Economic Development Strategy (LEDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ To implement programmes and projects targeting emerging farmers and smallholder producers and grow the agro-processing potential. ✓ To review the LED Strategy ✓ Have an LED implementation plan & develop a business plan template ✓ Adopt Draft LED strategy ✓ Adopt the LED strategy 	HOD: Development Planning	03 months 05 months	30 March 20 30 June 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.LED Strategy is in Progress (Inception Report Received) 2 Meetings Held 2. Agro-processing in Progress

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COGTA QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
	b) LEDS alignment with National Framework on Local Economic Development	✓ Taking into consideration core pillars and enabling pillars of this framework to also be included in the LED Strategy.	HOD: Development Planning		30 June 2020	LED Strategy review in progress
	c) Adopt and implement the informal Economy and the Business Investment and Retention Policies.	✓ Taking into consideration core pillars and enabling pillars of this framework to also be included in the LED Strategy.	HOD: Development Planning		30 June 2020	LED Strategy review in progress
	d) Municipal Safety Plan	✓ Implementing programmes and projects to upscale initiatives for small, medium and micro-enterprise to create and maintain up-date database.	HOD: Development Planning		30 June 2020	LED Strategy review in progress
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	a) Developing a Local Integrated Transport Plan (LITP) and review the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve compliance with the National Land Transport Act, Act 5 of 2009 and the Waste Act, Act 59 of 2008. ✓ IWMP – Reviewed & adopted ✓ LITP – to prepare internally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOD: Development Planning HOD: Technical services 	03 months	31 March 2020	In progress
	b) Alignment of sector plans between the spheres of government	✓ The professional quality of the information can be improved through comparison of census 2011 VS Community Survey of 2016 on access to water and sanitation.	Manager IDP		31 March 2020	Ongoing
	c) Municipal Plans in place to maintain and expand infrastructure.	✓ To ensure that plans and programmes are in place to improve service delivery within the Municipal area	HOD: Technical services		30 June 2020	Ongoing

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COGTA QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
		✓ A maintenance schedule be made part of the IDP				
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	a) Supply Chain Management Policy (SCMP) in relation to people living with disabilities.	✓ Clear identification of people living with disabilities in relation to SCM.	HOD: CFO		31 March 2020	In progress awaiting final budget
	b) Municipal Operational Budget and Overview of the past 3 years	✓ Inclusion of the Municipal Operation Budget and Overview in the IDP	HOD: CFO and Manager IDP		30 June 2020	
	c) Municipal's Debtors per customer group for the past 3 years	✓ Inclusion of the Municipal Debtors in the IDP	HOD: CFO and Manager IDP		30 June 2020	
	d) Indication of the number of indigent households and the expenditure from the equitable share.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indicate increase or decrease to indigent households in the last 3 years ✓ No billing ✓ Challenges 	HOD: CFO		31 March 2020	
	e) Investment Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Does the Municipality have an Investment register? ✓ Attach it in the IDP 	HOD: CFO		3 March 2020	
	f) Financial viability	✓ Information in a tabular format for the previous 2 financial years based on audited Annual Financial Statements and also projected for the next financial year.	HOD: CFO		30 June 2020	
	g) Capital Projects in terms of new assets and the renewal of existing assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Municipal Asset Management Strategy indicating resources deployed in maintaining and renewing existing assets, as well as the extent of asset expansion. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintenance plan ✓ Grant framework with a refurbishment clause need to be 	HOD: CFO HOD: TECHNICAL SERVICES		30 June 2020	Done

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COGTA QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
		included in this section of the budget table				
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	a) Batho Pele Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of at least three (3) services to be improved 	Office of the MM/ HOD: Corporate services		Ongoing	Done
	b) Inter-Governmental Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leadership and Management to be familiar with the concept of Intergovernmental relations. ✓ Reports need to be tabled to Council and MuniMEC. ✓ Intergovernmental relations indicator to be included in the performance agreement of senior managers. 	Office of the MM & HOD: Corporate services		Ongoing	In Progress
CROSS CUTTING	a) Spatial Development Framework (SDF) (compliance with Section 2(4) of the Local Government Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001 & Section 21 of the SPLUMA Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ review SDF ✓ Table to council for adoption 	HOD: Development Planning		30 June 2020	SDF Draft in place Review is in progress.
	b) Develop a Strategic Environmental Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tools as required by the various legislative prescripts in order to improve on the environmental informants and outcomes and sustainability. ✓ Employment of the environmental officer. (dept. has offered a person) 	HOD: Technical Services		30 June 2020	The Environmental Plan has not been prepared due to Budget constraints. Environmental officer was placed at the municipality
	c) Disaster Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establishment of a Disaster Management Unit with budgeting, staffing and the development of the Disaster Management Plan. 	HOD: Community Services		30 June 2020	DMP is in place

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COGTA QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction programme and the improvement of response mechanism. ✓ A budget for Fire and Rescue. ✓ Disaster Management Plan 				
Strategic thrust of the 6 key performance areas, the service delivery budget implementation plan and Back to basics	a) The situational analyses conducted did conclude with the identification of key challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ List key challenges and explain each challenge 	Manager IDP		31 March 2020	In progress
	b) Goals, Objectives and Strategies in Chapter D of the IDP as per the Framework Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Goals, Objectives as per Framework guidelines in chapter D 	Manager IDP		Ongoing	In progress
	c) The alignment of the Implementation Plan with the Framework Guidelines (Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan to be aligned with development strategies chapter of the IDP).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Incorporation of back to basic programme in the IDP, to ensure that service delivery key performance indicators are included in the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan. ✓ Develop a technical indicator description to state how the plan will be measured. 	Manager IDP		Ongoing	In progress
Implementation of Operation Sukuma Sakhe	a) Operation Sukuma Sakhe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reporting on OSS challenges 	HOD: Community Services		Ongoing	Done

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COGTA QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
DSD Model	b) COORDINATED DISTRICT SERVICE DELIVERY MODEL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Technical team to attend meetings on CDSDM ✓ SDBIP (Technical) to reflect alignment & implementation of programs ✓ Be monitored & reported o quarterly 	HOD: Technical Services		Ongoing	Done Municipality participates in all structures of DDM

A.1.1.2 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The process leading to the finalization of the budget and the IDP, the Mayor consults with various communities through izimbizo (community consultative meetings) that are held across the Municipal area in all 18 wards. These izimbizos are intended to showcase the draft budget/IDP. The needs as expressed by communities would be included in the IDP as projects prioritized per ward although some have no funding as yet. All wards need's get presented to both EXCO and full Council.

The preparation and consolidation of the IDP programs and projects were informed by izimbizo minutes and report, uMzinyathi backlogs Study, and submissions from ward needs this year comprehensive ward base plans were received, inputs by some stakeholders, submission by Ward Committees and Traditional Leaders.

IDP Public Participation

Public participation is important to determine the community needs in relation to the developmental priorities during the public meetings and information gathering. uMsinga Municipality utilizes the following mechanisms for public participation when developing its IDP:

IDP Representative Forum (IDP RF): This forum represents all stakeholders and key interested and affected parties. This includes but not limited to the Ward Committees, Amakhosi, Sector Departments, Informal Traders Association etc.

Media: Local newspapers are used to inform the public about progress with the IDP and to invite comments on the process plan, draft IDP and final adoption of the IDP.

Radio Slots: The community radio station is used to make public announcements where necessary.

uMsinga Municipality Website: uMsinga website will also be utilized to communicate and inform the community. Copies of the IDP and Budget are placed on the website for people and service providers to download.

Ward Committees: uMsinga Municipality has adopted the Ward Committee policy which has resulted to the establishment of ward committees. The Municipality considers ward committees as one of the institutional bodies to fast-track service delivery. They are represented in the IDP RF meetings and their input is always considered. They are also being used to disseminate the information about the agenda of the Municipality.

Municipal Notice Boards: Used to inform stakeholders about critical IDP meetings as well as important notices.

A.1.1.3 ALIGNMENT WITH SECTOR DEPARTMENT

Alignment with sector departments took place through their participation in the Municipality's IDP Representative Forums as well as through coordination initiatives organized by the uMzinyathi DM. Attendance at the District Municipality alignment session has improved over the years.

A.1.2 MUNICIPAL VISION

The Municipal Vision was developed in 2017 through the development of the Long-Term Development Framework (IDP). The Vision provides the Municipality with a single strategic statement which all line departments are advancing in their respective departments. The vision is developed along the principles of Outcome Based Planning and is aligned to the visions of the National Planning Vision as well as the KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.

TABLE 4: MUNICIPAL LONG-TERM VISION

BY 2022:	Championing accountable and responsive governance that execute infrastructural development and eradicate poverty through supporting local socio-economic initiative towards emancipation and rehabilitation of uMsinga community.
BY 2030:	Msinga will be a Municipality with the capacity to ensure local development, through good management and development support.

A.1.2.1 MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT MISSION

This is the mission of the Municipality to ensure that the long-term vision is achieved.

MISSION

uMsinga Municipality will strive to provide good health, human development, sustainable environment through the provision of adequate infrastructure in partnership with Traditional Leadership and other stakeholders

A.1.2.2 THE BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

The Batho Pele Principles form the basis of the uMsinga Mission. The principles and a short description of the principles are outlined below:

TABLE 5: BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

Consulation	Citizens should be consulted about service levels and quality of service wherever possible
Service standards	Citizens must be made aware of what to expect in terms of the level and quality of service
Access	Citizens should have equal access to the service to which they are entitled
Courtesy	Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration
Information	Citizens must receive full and accurate information about their services
Openness and transparency	Citizens should be informed about government department s operations budgets management structures
Redress	Citizens area entitled to an apology, explanation and remedial action if the promised standards of services is not developed
Value for Money	Public services should be provided economic ally and efficiently

A.1.2.3 SPATIAL INTERPRETATION OF THE IDP VISION

The purpose of evaluating the Vision and Mission of the Local Authority is to highlight the components of these statements that need to be spatially interpreted. The Municipality needs to be aware of the implications of the spatial statements to allow them to prepare and evaluate a proper course of action. These spatial implications will be manifested within the Spatial Development Framework being compiled. The vision serves as a point of departure to highlight developmental aspects raised within the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill.

It is further necessary to distinguish between a movement corridor and a development corridor, as different functions and development approaches are applied to these roads. The term “activity corridor” or “Development Corridor” is used for short sections of road that:

- ✚ exhibit intensity of activity along them; are supported by nodes and residential land usage thus providing thresholds of activity to sustain economic and social development; are short and compact since a long section of road cannot sustain high order economic and social activity particularly in rural areas.

It is therefore possible to have short stretches of Development Corridors along a movement route such as the R33 which is the main

movement route of the Municipality, as well as the only road along which intense economic activities takes place.

A movement corridor on the other hand provides for high accessibility and flow constant flow of movement between nodes and areas situated some distance from each other.

A.1.2.3.1 PRIMARY MOVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

The Primary Movement and Proposed Economic Development Corridor (Depending on the Locality) is the following:

- R33

This road traverses the Municipality in a north south direction and internally connects the main economic areas of Keats Drift, Tugela Ferry, and Pomeroy. The R33 further connects the Municipality to Greytown in the South and Dundee in the North.

Public interventions envisaged relates to:

- a. Movement Corridor: Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the linkages to nodes external to uMsinga in Adjacent Municipalities.
- b. Developing localised Corridor Development Strategies (where R33 passes through towns/urban areas which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment).

- c. Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points, as distribution strategy between rural settlements and nodal areas.
- d. This route provides development opportunities that must be explored. Development should be encouraged along this primary route.

The KZN DoT Route Designations for this route includes the Following:

- P6-3, P6-4, P6-5.

A.1.2.3.2 SECONDARY ECONOMIC LINKAGES

The Secondary Economic Linkages are the following:

- P280
- D1268
- P281
- P365

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a. Developing a localised Integrated Transport Plan which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- b. Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.
- c. Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions, and open up additional economic

opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.

Accordingly, the Municipality has noted that one of the MEC IDP comments 2019/2020 mandates the Municipality to develop its own Integrated Transport Plan (ITP), in terms of section 36 of National Land Transport Act, Act No. 5 of 2009 to eradicate the poor transport connections, lack of public transport facilities and routes, safe passage, especially at night, the significant cost of public and scholar transport from the surrounding settlements is a reason for concern.

Hence, the ITP is currently at the planning stage; where the Municipality is collecting the relevant information (Status Quo) to comply with the above-mentioned legislation, and it should be adopted by 30 June 2021.

A.1.2.3.3 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the uMsinga Municipality as having agricultural potential, it also identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality along the R33 in a North South direction. This corridor runs from Greytown in the south to Newcastle in the North.

Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- a. Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities;

- b. Additional income generating opportunities are needed within areas of economic need. Agro processing, especially within an area situated on an agricultural corridor provides the potential for additional income. Agro Processing entails the turning of primary agricultural products into other commodities for market I – in other words, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.
- c. To involve communities in Agro processing the following option can be considered;
- d. Establishing small-scale, appropriate and sustainable processing businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.
- e. Expansion of trade opportunities related to agricultural activities – formal and informal
- f. Focus on the following opportunities that exist within the Municipality.
- g. Agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby Municipalities.
- h. Chakalaka and other vegetable orientated Agro-processing opportunities.

A.1.2.3.4 TOURISM CORRIDOR

The PSEDS identified a tourism corridor traversing the Municipal area in an east-west direction connecting Tugela Ferry with Weenen in the west and Nkandla in the east.

The IDP further depicts that the R33 also serves as a tourism corridor as part of the Battlefield Routes, and can link to the R68 in Nqutu. The following Interventions are proposed along the tourism routes. Focussing on marketing and developing of the 6 seminal National and International battlefield sites.

- Link Battlefield and Zulu Cultural Tourism Together.
- Eco-tourism related to natural beauty of the environment.
- Ensure accessibility to the battlefields area through infrastructure upgrading.
- Focused public investment to stimulate private sector investment.
- Diversification of products to adventure products (quad biking, rafting etc.), craft and culture, and other activities that could complement or supplement the battlefields/heritage product.

The KZN DoT designations for the various above-mentioned routes are the following:

 Helpmekaar to Rorkes Drift:

- P53
- P109

- Tugela Ferry to Weenen:
 - P280
- R33 from Keates Drift to Northern Boundary:
 - P6-3, P6-4, P6-5

A.1.2.3.5 SERVICE CENTRES AND ACTIVITY POINTS

The economy of uMsinga Local Municipality, as is the case with most rural Municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal, operates on a marginalised economic level, and cannot be compared to larger Municipal areas with large population numbers, and stronger more vibrant economies. The classification of nodal areas in terms of Primary, Secondary, and tertiary nodes might therefore be misleading in terms of describing the character of the specific nodal area.

Main nodal areas are assisted by various lower order nodes to distribute and provide essential services to the population groupings in their vicinity.

In order to portrait a more realistic nodal level, and not classifying the rural nodal areas on the same level of Metropolitan centres, the following hierarchy were utilised to define the level of nodes in uMsinga:

LARGE CONVENIENCE CENTRE, I.E. TUF	The main centre of the local Municipality, serving generally a radius of 25 km with most services and activities required at the local Municipality level. This is the point with the highest accessibility within the Municipality and provides accessibility on regular basis via public transport to the rural hinterland.
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RURAL SERVICE CENTRE (RSC)	i.e. nodal development serving several local communities with above-local level facilities, amenities and activities, serving generally a radius of approximately 15km providing services required on a weekly to monthly basis. The Municipality would accommodate two to four such nodes.
RURAL SERVICE CENTRE SATELITE (RSCS),	i.e. strictly local community centre providing for the basic needs of a community in terms of education, health, recreation, civic and economic activities, depending on local conditions serving an area of 5 - 10 km radius, potentially accessed by the residents of the community on daily basis. It should be noted that local conditions may require a variation of the above structure and that higher order centres will at the same time provide the services and amenities of the relevant lower order centres.
RURAL SETTLEMENT CLUSTERS	Indicates a grouping of large settlement clusters with a large grouping of population. Limited services are provided at these locations, which should be serviced through the RSC Satellite Nodes. It may include a strictly local community centre providing for the basic needs of a community in terms of education, recreation, and depending on local conditions serving an area of 2 - 5 km radius, potentially accessed by the residents of the community on daily basis. It should be noted that local conditions may require a variation of the above structure and that higher order centres will at the same time provide the services and amenities of the relevant lower order centres.

A. LARGE CONVENIENCE CENTRE

Tugela Ferry is the only largest economic node within the uMzinga Local Authority. Hence, the Rural Service System (RSS) developed by the KZN Planning Commission developed a set of criteria for classifying settlements.

The focus during RSS development was on the District Municipality, and classifications for the Local Municipalities were also done in terms of district system. Therefore, a primary node within a Local Municipality, such as Tugela Ferry, could on the district level, be seen as a Primary Node.

Primary nodes, according to the RSS, are serviced by a number of secondary nodes providing lower order services to their communities.

B. RURAL SERVICE CENTRE (RSC)

These centres perform a variety of functions including administration, service delivery and limited commercial activity. The Rural Service Centres includes the following:

- Keate's Drift
- Pomeroy

C. POUND OPERATION

Pound is operational with the special focus on recovery of stolen livestock. The Council has recently adopted the Pound By-Law which has paved the way for the full operation of the pound.

A.1.2.3.6 PLANNED INTERVENTIONS

In an effort to improve as a Municipality, and towards the attainment of the desired state; that is the above-mentioned vision, various initiatives are being undertaken which will be for benefit of the community.

Basic Service Provision refers to access to water, electricity, sanitation, solid waste and roads. The provision of social facilities is also important in order to develop the Municipality on a social level. Therefore, the provision of sporting facilities is also important and links to the empowerment and education of the youth. Development of an indigent register will allow for the prioritisation of implementation projects.

Provision of better local access to roads will improve mobility, which will open up economic opportunities for the residents who can reach work places easier, due to the presence of public transport. It will also open economic markets that were not accessible previously due to inaccessibility.

A.1.2.3.7 EXPECTATIONS FOR THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

uMzinga Municipality has grown from a staff component of 08 employees in 2001, to the current situation where 1 159 staff members are now employed: 308 on permanent and contracts basis, 101 on the EPWP Street Cleaning, 750 women in road maintenance, 18

volunteers, and 270 ward committees. In the full term of five years more staff will be appointed as the Municipality progresses.

One of the priorities that has been raised by the community is the need for adequate housing and to this end the uMzinga Municipality has facilitated the development of three housing projects through the Department of Human Settlement that are to be provided in the order of 4000 homes. Further projects have commenced and others are still planned and as soon as the Municipality is in a position to manage additional projects, they will be initiated. In order to manage this process, the Department of Human Settlements has placed the district level office with full staff which is working for uMzinyathi and Amajuba so as to assist with the housing projects.

With the levying of rates on properties that were not previously rated, the uMzinga Municipality will be in a position to raise much needed funding which will be utilized in the main to undertake development initiatives in the area and provide services to the community.

A.1.2.3.8 MEASUREMENT OF PROGRESS

The Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) as well as the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations prescribe that all Municipalities shall establish and implement an Organizational Performance Management System (PMS). Such as system is aimed at measuring the performance of a Municipality in terms of targets and objectives set out in the IDP. Legislation places an obligation on

the Municipality to involve the community when developing the PMS as well as setting of Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) and performance targets.

The uMzinga Municipality adopted the Organizational Performance Management Framework (OPMS) in May 2019. The framework is legally binding and all Municipal employees abide by it, however it has not been cascading to junior employees. Council still, set annual objectives with related KPI's in line with the development objectives in the IDP as well as its Vision. These are measured quarterly and corrective action is taken when necessary.

In addition to the PMS, the Municipality adopted their Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). The SDBIP facilitates the tracking of progress in terms of expenditure in relation to the objectives set in the IDP. The SDBIP 2020/2021 will be compiled thirty days after the final Budget 2020/2021 has been adopted by the Municipal council in accordance with the legislation.

Performance reports are submitted by 57 employees in line with the performance agreements signed in July of each financial year. Reports are submitted quarterly and are audited by the Municipal internal auditor monthly. Performance Auditing Committee sits quarterly and audits quarterly reports against the set targets in the IDP and any deviations from the set targets is explained and corrective action is prescribed where under performance is noted.

The development priority issues that are identified include the following:

A. BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- The strategy focuses on facilitating the provision of new infrastructure and also the maintenance of existing infrastructure to ensure sustainable service delivery within the community. The indicator measures the outcome: the number of kilometres of roads achieved. The continued construction of better local access to roads will improve mobility, which will open up economic opportunities for the residents who can reach work places easier, due to the presence of public transport. It will also open economic markets that were not accessible previously due to inaccessibility.

The provision of water, sanitation, and roads is inadequate within the Municipal area and huge backlogs exists which can only be eradicated at a minimum standard level.

B. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- The strategy aims to identify potential and feasible initiatives that will contribute to the alleviation of poverty within the Municipality. The Municipality has amongst the highest unemployment rates in KwaZulu-Natal and a very high rate of adult illiteracy. The impact of HIV/Aids is also recognized as affecting businesses in terms of labour productivity and declining demand. It also has huge social cost

factors in terms of the provision of effective education, health and social services.

C. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

- The strategy focuses on ensuring sound financial management and responsible budgeting as per the requirements of the MFMA that will ensure proper alignment with the Municipality's IDP.

The implementation of the IDP is reliant of an effective financial management system, and a strategy to enhance this capacity is necessary.

D. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- The strategy focuses mainly on accountability to the communities on developmental issues and also introducing systems, procedures and processes to allow maximum participation.

Constant interaction of the Municipality with other spheres of government is required since Municipalities depend on financial and institutional support from these tiers of government and also hold izimbizo to communicate the programmes to be undertaken by the Municipality to the respective communities.

E. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- The strategy focuses on promoting sound administration which is efficient and effective and that will enable the Municipality to meet its developmental needs.

The Municipality must ensure that financial and capacity resources are provided to meet the needs of the communities as indicated in the IDP Review, and that would also enable the adherence to the vision, objective and strategies.

F. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Formalisation of Towns

The Municipality has a number of plans that are addressing spatial planning issues however faces spatially challenges emanating mainly from land ownership, and to address this, the Municipality with the assistance of COGTA is formalising its 3 towns: Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy, and Cwaka, however there's delays in gaining Traditional Authority's by-ins.

SECTION B: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES & GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES

B.1.0 THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ITS LINKAGES TO THE IDP PROCESS

Municipalities no longer only have the task of providing basic local administration, but they are now expected to play an important role in the country's struggle against poverty and underdevelopment. Government policy now requires Municipalities to play an active developmental role. This policy places the local sphere of government in the fore-front of a national effort to put right the political, social and economic wrongs of the apartheid.

Developmental local government means that local government must be committed to work with its citizens and groups within the community, to find ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives. It should target especially those members and groups within communities that are marginalized or excluded, such as women, disabled people and very poor people (White Paper, 1998). The following pieces of legislation give the Municipality their mandate for operation.

B.1.1 THE CONSTITUTION (1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa puts into context the role that local government has to play within the broader spectrum of government, governance, democracy and development of particular importance are:

- Chapter 3: Co-operative Government
- Chapter 7: Local Government
- Chapter 10: Public Administration
- Chapter 12: Traditional Leaders
- Chapter 13: Finance
- Part B of Schedules 4 & 5

Furthermore, the Constitution has given rise to a range of enabling legislation, critical to the transformation of local government. For example, inter alia:

- Municipal Structures Act, 1998;
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000;
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003;
- Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004; Etc.

The Constitution of South Africa envisages a robust local government system, which can:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- Promote social and economic development;
- Promote a safe and healthy living environment; and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

The IDP serves as one of the most vital strategic instruments through which local government seeks to live up to its development mandate enshrined in the constitution.

B.1.2 THE WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT (1998)

In 1998 the government issued a Local Government White Paper, which outlined a policy framework for local government. The Municipal Systems Act will complement these pieces of legislation, by regulating key Municipal organizational, planning, participatory and service delivery systems.

B.1.3 THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (32 OF 2000)

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA), all Municipalities are required to prepare and adopt an Integrated Development Plan. The basis and the justification for this review process emanates from the legislative mandate, Section 34, Chapter 5 of the Local Government Systems Act, act 32 of 2000 as amended, quoted below. "Annual review and amendment of integrated development plan.

- a) A Municipal council –
- b) Must review its integrated development plan;
- c) Annually in accordance with the assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4; and
- d) To the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- e) May amend its integrated development

This plan must be prepared every five years and reviewed annually, and the Act further stipulates how IDP's should be prepared. In Chapter 4 the Act provides for the procedures and mechanisms of community participation. The Municipal Systems Act is part of a series of legislation which aims to empower local government to fulfil its Constitutional mandate.

It is in line with the legislation that the Municipal IDP was prepared.

B.1.4 THE MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT (56 OF 2003)

In terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the budgeting process of the Municipality and the Integrated Development Planning must be aligned and mutually consistent. This legislation provides a framework for a democratic, accountable and developmental local government system, as envisaged by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). The Municipal finance is governed by the stipulation of the MFMA, the Municipality prepares its financial documents in line with the dates, mechanism and procedures specified in the act.

B.1.5 PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

- Development / investment must only happen in locations that are sustainable (NSDP, SPLUMA);

- Balance between urban and rural land development in support of each other (DFA Principles).
- The direction of new development towards logical infill areas (DFA Principles).
- Development should be within limited resources (financial, institutional and physical). Development must optimise the use of existing resources and infrastructure in a sustainable manner (DFA Principles, SPLUMA, CRDP, and National Strategy on Sustainable Development).
- Stimulate and reinforce cross boundary linkages.
- Basic services (water, sanitation, access and energy) must be provided to all households (NSDP).
- Development / investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential (NSDP).
- In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, development / investment must concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes (NSDP).
- Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure (SPLUMA).
- Prime and unique agricultural land, the environment and other protected lands must be protected and land must be safely utilised (SPLUMA).
- Engagement with stakeholder representatives on policy, planning and implementation at national, sectoral and local levels is central to achieving coherent and effective planning and development (SPLUMA).
- If there is a need to low-income housing, it must be provided in close proximity to areas of opportunity (Breaking New Ground: from Housing to Sustainable Human Settlements).
- During planning processes and subsequent development, the reduction of resource use, as well as the carbon intensity of the economy, must be promoted (National Strategy on Sustainable Development).
- Environmentally responsible behaviour must be promoted through incentives and disincentives (National Strategy on Sustainable Development, KZN PGDS).
- The principle of self-sufficiency must be promoted. Development must be located in a way that reduces the need to travel, especially by car and enables people as far as possible to meet their needs locally. Furthermore, the principle is underpinned by an assessment of each areas unique competency towards its own self-reliance and need to consider the environment, human skills, infrastructure and capital available to a specific area and how it could contribute to increase its self-sufficiency (KZN PGDS).

- Planning and subsequent development must strive to provide the highest level of accessibility to resources, services and opportunities (KZN PGDS).

B.2.0 GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

B.2.1 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2030

The National Development Plan is a long-term perspective which defines desired destinations and identifies roles of sectors in societies.

It seeks to:

- The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030; Build capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.

Hence, the uMsinga Municipal vision state **“championing accountable and responsive governance that execute infrastructural development and eradicate poverty through supporting local socio-economic initiative towards emancipation and rehabilitation of uMsinga community”**. Therefore, this indicated that the Municipality is determined to ensure poverty eradication within its demarcation to assist with achieving National Development Plan objectives in 2030.

The National Planning Commission adopted the National Development Plan where priorities are summarised in the table below:

TABLE 6: NSDP PRINCIPLE

NO.	NSDP PRINCIPLE
1	Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key.
2	Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.
3	Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities, and to create long-term employment opportunities.
4	Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment beyond basic services to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, government should, beyond the provision of basic services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing education and training, social transfers such as grants and poverty-relief programmes. It should also reduce migration costs by providing labour-market intelligence to give people better information, opportunities and

NO.	NSDP PRINCIPLE
	capabilities, to enable them to gravitate – if they choose to – to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities.
5	In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be organised into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centres. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy.

2.2.1.1 NATIONAL PLAN PRIORITIES

The National Planning Commission adopted the National Development Plan where priorities are summarised in the table below:

TABLE 7: NATIONAL PLAN PRIORITIES

NP GOAL NO	NATIONAL PRIORITY	KZ244 GOAL NO	MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY DESCRIPTION
1	Create jobs	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives: Poverty alleviation
2	Expand infrastructure	1	Infrastructure Development and Basic Services Delivery
3	Use resources properly	3	Municipal Transformation, Organisational and Human Resource Development
4	Inclusive planning	5	Good Governance and Public Participation
5	Quality education	6	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
6	Quality healthcare	6	Safe and sustainable environment
7	Build a capable state	2	Municipal Transformation, Organisational and Human Resource Development
8	Fight corruption	5	Good Governance and Public Participation
9	Unite the nation	5	Good Governance and Public Participation

The 14 National Outcomes that all provincial governments must align to are:

TABLE 8: 14 NDP OUTCOMES

NO.	NATIONAL OUTCOME	NO.	UMSINGA GOALS
1.	Quality basic education	3	Municipal Transformation, Organisational and Human Resource Development
2.	A long and healthy life for all South Africans	6	Safe and sustainable environment – liaison with Dept. of Health
3.	Safety, and sense of safety, for all people in South Africa	6	Safe and sustainable environment - Liaison with the SAPS
4.	Decent employment through inclusive economic growth	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives: Poverty alleviation
5.	A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.	3	Municipal Transformation, Organisational and Human Resource Development
6.	An efficient, competitive and responsive infrastructure network	1	Infrastructure Development and Basic Service Delivery
7.	Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities contributing towards food security for all	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
8.	A comprehensive, responsive and sustainable social protection system	6	Safe and sustainable environment
9.	Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life	6	Safe and sustainable environment
10.	Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system	5	Good Governance and Public Participation

NO.	NATIONAL OUTCOME	NO.	UMSINGA GOALS
11.	Protect and enhance our environmental assets and natural resources	6	Safe and sustainable environment
12.	An efficient, effective and development-oriented public service	5	Good Governance and Public Participation
13.	A diverse, socially cohesive society with a common national identity	5	Good Governance and Public Participation
14.	Create a better South Africa, a better Africa, and a better world	6	Safe and sustainable environment

B.2.2 DRAFT NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2019

The National Spatial Development Framework Vision Statement states: ***“All Our People Living in Shared and Transformed Places in an Integrated, Inclusive, Sustainable and Competitive National Space Economy”***. This is accompanied by the Mission Statement reads as follows: ***“Making our Common Desired Spatial Future Together through Better Planning, Investment, Delivery and Monitoring”***.

UMsinga Local Municipality is one of the small growing Municipality that aim to ensure that:

- (a) **desired spatial plans through better planning** – this through reviewing or developing the IDP, Spatial Development

Framework (SDF) & Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) in compliance with Municipal System Act, 2000 and SPLUMA, 2013;

(b) investments – through unlocking agriculture and tourism as one of the potential economic frameworks within the Municipality;

(c) Delivery & Monitoring - through Performance Management System (PMS), where the Municipality develop the indicators which are qualitative and quantitative that indicates whether progress is being made in achieving the objectives and targets.

According to the National Systems of Nodes and Corridors (NSDF; 119), the municipal towns (Tugela Ferry; Keates Drift & Pomeroy) are categorised as **National Network of Rural Service Centres** and the National Spatial Development Priorities is that:

- Rural development must be supported through a hierarchical network of prioritised service centres where people in rural areas and settlements can optimally be provided with core municipal services, social and government services, and where rural logistics and support can be provided to optimally support rural development.
- Towns that act as border and trade posts need special attention.

- In areas experiencing a decline in population, settlements must be consolidated and maintenance prioritised in such core towns.
- In dense rural settlement regions, consolidation within nodal centres and rural design is required.

B.2.3 THE CABINET LEKGOTLA

After the Provincial Cabinet Lekgotla in February 2012, both the PGDS and draft PGDP were made available for public comments before the final adoption by Cabinet in 2012. The February 2012

Cabinet Lekgotla resolved amongst other issues that the Provincial Planning Commission and KZN- COGTA would support the District Municipalities with the development of District Growth and Development Plans (DGDPs) as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process.

The DGDP was to be informed, direct and take a total for of the PGDS/P while at the same time forming a basis for and Guide all other implementation plans at the District Family of Municipalities. The DGDP guides and informs the programmes and priorities for the 5year IDP within the dynamics and complex municipal space. The PGDS (2035) review was initiated and approved by EXCO in December 2016 necessitating the DGDP review. The key objectives of the Cabinet Lekgotla were to assess progress on the various targets which

government undertook to realize and achieve by 2017. The key thrust of the Lekgotla focused on: Ensuring that government remains accountable to the service delivery needs of our people; Receive progress report on the key infrastructure projects. Cabinet also received the strategic implementation plan from the National Planning Commission and the report from the Presidential Review Committee on State Entities.

In reviewing its Integrated Development Plan uMsinga Municipality has taken into account issues discussed at Cabinet Lekgotla where the following were resolved: To add a new strategic integrated project on water and sanitation aimed at addressing the country's immediate and long-term water and sanitation needs; That all spheres of government strengthen implementation and enhance the localization programme for components and supplies of infrastructure inputs. Projects that support regional integration will receive special attention.

The Lekgotla welcomed the work done on cost-containment and measures to address and combat corruption in the infrastructure plan, which will now go through the Cabinet process in the next few months. Cabinet noted progress on the implementation of government's priorities in health, fighting crime and corruption, job creation, rural development, local government and basic services

and education and skills development. Cabinet agreed that all the relevant departments should develop concrete actions to accelerate progress in those areas where, based on current trends, it appears that the targets may not be met.

Cabinet Lekgotla welcomed the National Development Plan (NDP) prepared by the National Planning Commission (NPC) and endorsed the objectives and the (18) key targets of attaining these. The Lekgotla also acknowledged the NDP as a strategic framework to form the basis of future government detailed planning. The Lekgotla concluded that a Cabinet Committee will be set up to develop targets and integrated implementation plans with the Forum for South African Directors-General (FOSAD). The NPC will assess implementation and refine the plan. Cabinet Lekgotla received the report from the Presidential Review Committee on SOE's. Cabinet welcomed the report and resolved to discuss the recommendations put forward by the Review Committee.

B.2.4 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT (ACT NO. 53 OF 2002)

The Disaster Management Act No 53 of 2002, Section 25 requires:

1. Each Municipality must, within the applicable Municipal disaster management framework-
 - a. Prepare a disaster management plan for its area according to the circumstances prevailing in the area;

- b. Co-ordinate and align the implementation of its plan with those of other organs of state and institutional role-players;
 - c. Regularly review and update its plan: and
 - d. Through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000), consult the local community on the preparation or amendment of its plan.
2. A disaster management plan for a Municipal area must-
- a. Form an integral part of the Municipality's integrated development plan;
 - b. Anticipate the types of disaster that are likely to occur in the Municipal area and their possible effects;
 - c. Place emphasis on measures that reduce the vulnerability of disaster-prone areas,
 - d. Seek to develop a system of incentives that will promote disaster management in the Municipality;
 - e. Identify the areas, communities or households at risk;
 - f. Take into account indigenous knowledge relating to disaster management;
 - g. Promote disaster management research;
 - h. Identify and address weaknesses in capacity to deal with possible disasters;
- i. provide for appropriate prevention and mitigation strategies;
 - j. Contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster,
3. A district Municipality and the local Municipalities within the area of the district Municipality must prepare their disaster management plans after consulting each other.
4. A Municipality must submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment to the plan, to the National Centre, the disaster management centre of the relevant province, and, if it is a district Municipality or a local Municipality, to every Municipal disaster management centre within the area of the district Municipality concerned.

B.2.5 KZN PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS) 2035

KwaZulu-Natal PGDS is typically a long-term strategy/plan that is provided for in provincial development planning legislation and is generally prepared in the Premier's Office. It is deduced from the National Development Plan and represents Provincial development landscape as a 2035 vision.

In the context of the PGDS defining 'growth' and 'development' includes 'growing the economy for the development and the improvement of the quality of life of all people living in the Province

of KwaZulu-Natal'. In doing so, it is envisaged that the KwaZulu-Natal Province will:

- (a) Enjoy stable and sustainable economic growth supported by world class Infrastructure with a skilled and stable workforce;
- (b) Be the preferred Southern African business, investment and tourism destination;
- (c) Be energy secure, augmented by viable green economy technology;
- (d) Be connected via high speed reliable internet access;
- (e) Be food secure through own agricultural production;
- (f) Experience poverty eradicated with HIV/AIDS and social ills firmly under control;
- (g) Enjoy dignified and safe living environments for all;
- (h) Have inequality drastically reduced;
- (i) Prosper under clean, effective and efficient governance; and
- (j) Reap the benefits of well-connected urban and rural places.

Accordingly, the Provincial Spatial and Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) recognises the location of uMsinga Municipality as one of the areas that needs to priorities social intervention needs. Therefore, the municipal challenges provide a spatial reference to the types of interventions, which might be pursued in addressing the concentrated social needs within the Municipality.

Furthermore, PSEDS identifies the location of the Municipality within the Greytown-Msinga – Madadeni Corridor, that is, the secondary Corridor identified. This indicates that the municipal economic framework has potential for tourism and agriculture as it forms part of an agricultural district focussed around Greytown and Dundee which is well known for beef production. It is also within the Battlefields Tourism Region and the Northern KwaZulu-Natal Coal mining belt.

TABLE 9: KZN PGDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES (Key – Bold Italic font indicates changes from PGDS 2011)		
STRATEGIC GOAL	No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016
1 INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH	1.1	Develop and promote the agricultural potential of KZN
	1.2	Enhance sectoral development through trade investment and business retention
	1.3	Enhance spatial economic development
	1.4	Improve the efficiency, innovation and variety of government-led job creation programmes
	1.5	Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development
	1.6	Enhance the Knowledge Economy
2 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	2.1	Improve early childhood development, primary and secondary education
	2.2	Support skills development to economic growth
	2.3	Enhance youth and adult skills development and life-long learning

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES (Key – Bold Italic font indicates changes from PGDS 2011)		
STRATEGIC GOAL	No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016
3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	3.1	Eradicate poverty and improve social welfare services
	3.2	Enhance health of communities and citizens
	3.3	Safeguard and enhance sustainable livelihoods and food security
	3.4	Promote sustainable human settlements
	3.5	Enhance safety and security
	3.6	Advance social cohesion and social capital
	3.7	Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women
4 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	4.1	Development of seaports and airports
	4.2	Develop road and rail networks
	4.3	Develop ICT infrastructure
	4.4	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	4.5	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
	4.6	Enhance KZN waste management capacity
5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	5.1	Enhance resilience of ecosystem services
	5.2	Expand the application of green technologies
	5.3	Adapt and respond climate change
6 GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	6.1	Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR
	6.2	Build government capacity
	6.3	Eradicate fraud and corruption
	6.4	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance
7 SPATIAL EQUITY	7.1	<i>Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities</i>
	7.2	<i>Ensure integrated land management use across the Province, ensuring equitable access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment</i>

B.2.6 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Sustainable Development Goals, 2015 presented a historic and unprecedented opportunity to bring the countries and citizens of the world together to decide and embark on new paths to improve the lives of people everywhere. These decisions will determine the global course of action to end poverty, promote prosperity and well-being for all, protect the environment and address climate change.



FIGURE 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

TABLE 10: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT

SDG GOAL NO	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	KZ244 GOAL NO	MSINGA MUNICIPALITY IDP GOAL DESCRIPTION
1	No Poverty	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives

SDG GOAL NO	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	KZ244 GOAL NO	MSINGA MUNICIPALITY IDP GOAL DESCRIPTION
2	End Hunger	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
3	Well-Being	6	Provide a safe and sustainable environment
4	Quality Education	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
5	Gender Equality	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives. Empowerment
6	Water and Sanitation for All	1	N/A
7	Affordable and sustainable Energy	1	to Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure: Accelerate electrification
8	Decent work for all	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
9	Technology to benefit all	5	Good governance & public participation
10	Reduce Inequality	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
11	Safe cities and communities	6	Safe and sustainable environment
12	Responsible consumption for all	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
13	Stop climate change	6	Safe and sustainable environment
14	Protect the ocean	4	N/A
15	Take care of the earth	4	Safe and sustainable environment
16	Live in Peace	6	Good Governance and Public participation
17	Mechanisms and partnership to reach the goals	7	Good Governance and Public participation

B.2.7 UMZIMYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The DDM is in the course of preparation. The launch was scheduled for the 19/3/2020 but postponed until further notice. Once the DDM is available it will be part of the IDP review 2020/21

B.2.8 UMSINGA MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The Budget Implementation Plan per department details the goals and objectives aligned to the District Growth and Development Plan, PGDS, NDP, and other strategic frameworks listed above. The broad strategies that projects emanate from are:

1. Improved state of Infrastructure and Basic service delivery.

- a. To improve education for Early Childhood
- b. To provide a better Local access Road network
- c. To ensure easy access to sports facilities
- d. Accelerate electrification
- e. To ensure Proper management of waste

2. The reduction of poverty through Local Economic development initiatives

- a. To promote cultural and indigenous skills
- b. To promote sport development and improve sports participation

3. Municipal transformation and institutional development

4. Financial viability and management

- a. To ensure Proper Financial administration
- b. Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance

5. Good governance and public participation to increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs

6. Safe and sustainable environment: To ensure proper administration in line with legislation

B.2.9 SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA), 2013

The purpose of the Act is to provide for a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the republic; to specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning; to provide for inclusive developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at the different spheres of government; to provide a framework of monitoring, co-ordination and review of spatial planning and land use management system.

To provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial planning and land use management; To address past spatial and regulatory imbalances; To promote greater consistencies and imbalances in the uniformity application procedures and

decision making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications. To provide for the establishment, functions and operations of municipal planning tribunals, to provide for the facilitation and enforcement of land use and development measures and to provide for matters connected therewith the area.

SPLUMA Principles

The following principles are relevant to uMsinga Municipality as contained in the SPLUMA (Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act):

- a) The principle of **spatial justice**, whereby – past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land;
 - o spatial development frameworks and policies at all spheres of government must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterized by widespread poverty and deprivation;
 - o spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons;
 - o land use management systems must include all areas of a Municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of

disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas;

- o land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and
- o a Municipal Planning Tribunal considering an application before it, may not be impeded or restricted in the exercise of its discretion solely on the grounds that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application.

b) The principle of **spatial sustainability** whereby spatial planning and land use management systems must

- o Promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic;
- o Ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land;
- o Uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments;
- o Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets;
- o Consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments;

- o Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; and Result in communities that are viable.

c) The principle of **efficiency**, whereby –

- o Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure;
- o Decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and
- o Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and timeframes are adhered to by all parties.

d) The principle of **spatial resilience**, whereby flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.

e) The principle of **good administration**, whereby – All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act.

B.2.10 MUNICIPAL TURN-AROUND STRATEGY

UMsinga Municipal Turn-around Strategy was developed and a tailor-made strategy which is meant to assist Municipalities in identifying key

challenges in terms of service delivery. The key challenges were identified according to the key performance areas of the Municipality e.g.

- Financial viability and management
- Good Governance and Public Participation
- Municipal Transformation
- Basic Services Delivery and Infrastructure Development

B.3.0 LINKAGES BETWEEN IDP, SDF AND LAND USE SCHEME

UMsinga Municipality SDF is one of the core components of the IDP, and serves as a framework for the formulation of a wall-to-wall Land Use Management System (LUMS). As such, it presents a spatial overtone of the municipal development vision as outlined in the IDP and indicates the desired spatial form. It aligns with other municipal sector plans and SDFs of the surrounding Municipalities.

The Environmental Management Framework informs all spatial planning and development related decisions within the Municipality. The SDF gives effect to the principles contained in various national and provincial spatial planning directives.

The issues of unemployment and land ownership within the Municipality has negative impact in the quality of infrastructure and investment provided in the municipal rural Service Centre (RSC). However, the Municipality has initiated a process leading up to the production of a Land Use Management Scheme which will be area/site specific and which will propose specific land use controls.

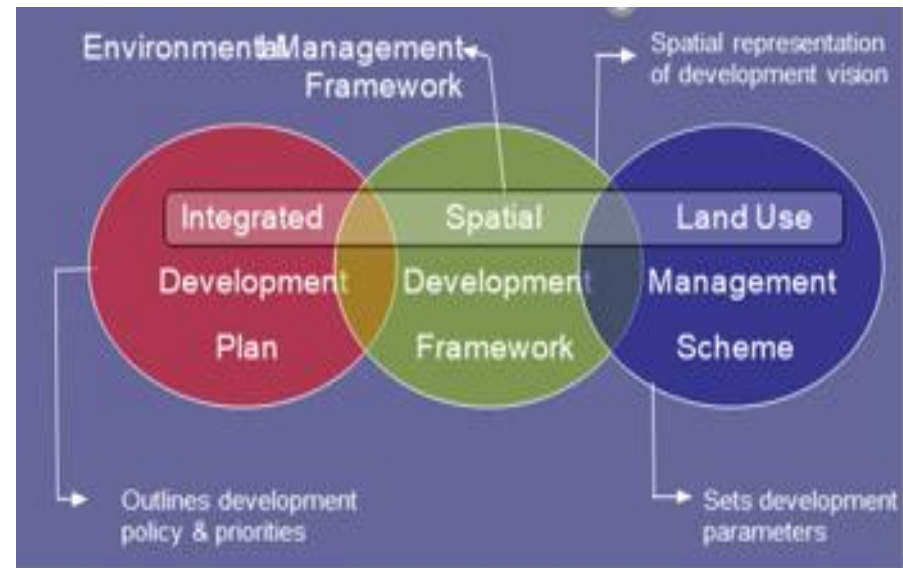


FIGURE 3: IDP, SDF AND LUMS RELATIONSHIP

SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

C.1.0 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Although the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a tool used by the Municipality to plan future development, therefore, it is critically important to profile the Municipality in terms of broad overview of the demographic, social and economic trends, opportunities and challenges.

C.1.1 POPULATION SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION

UMsinga Municipality has a total population of approximately 184 494 in 2016 (Community Survey) a significant increase of 3.7% from 177 577 in 2011 Census. While the population of the uMzinyathi District Municipality was recorded at 554 882 in 2016 CS. This suggests a significant increase in the population of both Municipalities. However, this explains that uMsinga Municipality as one of the four local Municipalities contributes a total population of 33.2% of uMzinyathi District Municipality.

TABLE 11: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY DISTRICT (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

DISTRICTS	CENSUS 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC21: uGu	722484	7	753336	7
DC22: uMgungundlovu	1017763	10	1095865	10
DC23: uThukela	668848	7	706588	6
DC24: uMzinyathi	510838	5	554882	5

DISTRICTS	CENSUS 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC25: Amajuba	499839	5	531327	5
DC26: Zululand	803575	8	892310	8
DC27: uMkhanyakude	625846	6	689090	6
DC28: uThungulu	907519	9	971135	9
DC29: iLembe	606809	6	657612	6
DC43: Sisonke	461419	4	510865	5
ETH: eThekweni	3442361	34	3702231	33
KwaZulu-Natal	10267300	100	11065240	100

Table 2 below shows that uMzinyathi district is dominated by female sex at 54% of the total population, and while uMsinga is at 55.3%. Therefore, this is evidence enough that the district needs to provide opportunities to empower women within the municipal demarcation and especially between the age of 15 to 34 (40% of Total population).

TABLE 12: UMZINYATHI POPULATION BY SEX (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

Municipalities	Male	Female	Total
DC24: Umzinyathi	255669	299213	554882
KZN241: Endumeni	38278	38361	76639
KZN242: Nqutu	79524	91801	171325
KZN244: Msinga	82399	102095	184494
KZN245: Umvoti	55468	66955	122423

TABLE 13: UMZINYATHI POPULATION BY AGE (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

Municipality	0–14 (Children)	15–34 (Youth)	35–64 (Adults)	65+ (Elderly)	Total
DC24: Umzinyathi	210990	223208	82246	38439	554882
KZN241: Endumeni	22859	34585	14152	5044	76639
KZN242: Nqutu	69358	67636	22616	11715	171325
KZN244: Msinga	77338	69460	25151	12545	184494
KZN245: Umvoti	41435	51526	20328	9135	122423

TABLE 14: CHILD HEADED HOUSEHOLD (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

Municipality	Census 2011			Community Survey 2016		
	Head of household by age 10 - 14	Head of household by age 15 - 19	Total	Head of household by age 10 - 14	Head of household by age 15 - 19	Total
DC24: Umzinyathi	504	2310	2814	658	5987	6645
KZN241: Endumeni	36	219	255	14	576	590
KZN242: Nqutu	153	672	825	113	1266	1379
KZN244: Msinga	213	846	1059	199	2255	2454
KZN245: Umvoti	102	573	675	331	1891	2222

C.1.2 INCOME LEVELS

In terms of income level, the Municipality is dominated by the low-income levels and about 63% of the population falls within the

income levels of R1 to R400 (Stats SA, 2011). One of the major issues is that uMsinga Municipality current lack in infrastructure, and it difficult to attract investment to the Municipality.

Some developers have, however, shown an interest in developing Pomeroy and to a lesser extent Tugela Ferry. One of the hindrances faced by developers is the fact that the land outside of the town of Pomeroy and the commercial farmland to the north is all owned by the Ingonyama Trust Board. As such, it is quite difficult for developers to acquire such land. The low levels of infrastructural development, skills of residents as well as the income levels also make other investment destinations more appealing to investors.

The main contributors of employment in the Msinga LM are the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector (42.9%); and the Agricultural Sector (12.5%). The largest proportional changes between 2001 and 2007 occurred in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sectors (decreasing from 20.9% to 11.2%) and the Manufacturing Sector which increased from 3.9% to 9.7%.

Therefore, the low-income levels within the Municipality contributes to poor health status, poor health can also contribute to lower investments proposal, while the poor health can limit one's ability to work, reduce economic opportunities, inhibit educational attainment, and lead to medical debt and bankruptcy.

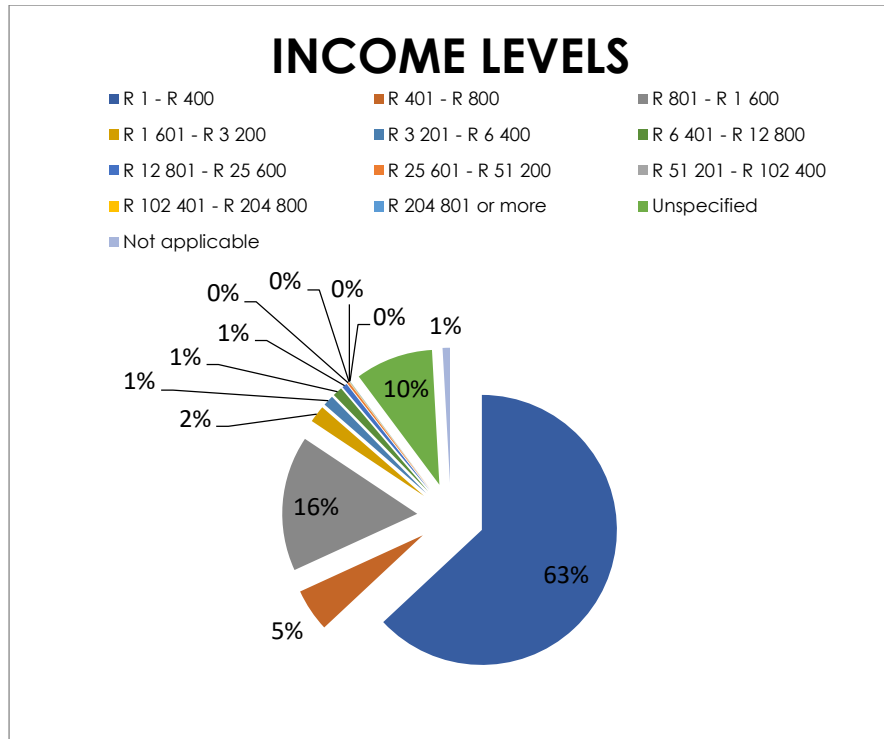


FIGURE 4: INCOME LEVELS (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

C.1.3 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The uMsinga Municipality is situated in a very rural area of KwaZulu-Natal and has very limited employment opportunities. This situation poses a serious challenge which requires strategic intervention on the part of the Municipality.

There are no major industries within the Municipality and people are largely employed either in the Social sector (Provincial or National

government departments) or in the informal sector. The informal sector is largely made up of subsistence farming and small/ micro enterprises such as micro manufacturing. The unemployment rate in uMsinga is about 49.5% (Stats SA, 2011).

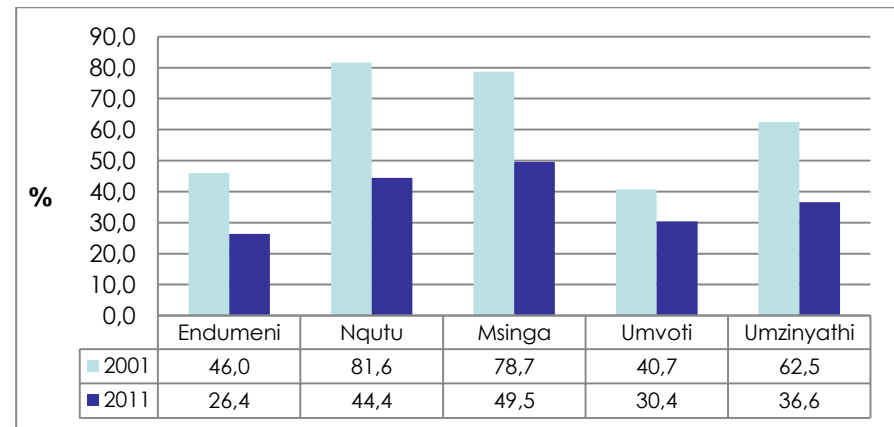


FIGURE 5: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES CENSUS 2011 (STATS SA)

However, table 5 below indicated that about 4.6% of Msinga's population surveyed is employed, while the unemployment rate is at 4.6%; Discouraged work seeker 9.6%; and Other not economically active= 30.1%, this shows that the total number of people surveyed (sample size) are about 48.9% (90 135) of Msinga Total population. Therefore, about 51.1% (94 358) of uMsinga's population is not specified in terms of employment status.

Column1	Male	male	Female	female
	youth	middle aged 36 - 65	youth	middle aged 36 - 65
Employed	1895	1777	2384	2576
Unemployed	2331	1040	3459	1647
Discouraged work-seeker	3931	2147	7315	4277
Other not economically active	16223	6075	20412	12742

FIGURE 6: EMPLOYMENT BY SEX & AGE (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

C.1.4 EDUCATION LEVELS

Education plays a key role in economic development. It provides skilled labour that is the key in producing goods and services in an economy. However, the education levels within uMsinga Municipality indicated that there is dominance of unskilled & semi-skilled people based on the following information.

In 2016, only 2.5 % of the population in uMsinga Municipality had obtained tertiary educational attainments and only 35% had matriculated. Furthermore, approximately 31.7% of the population had primary school, and while people with no schooling were recorded at 30%. Accordingly, one of the major issues is that uMsinga have approximately 107 schools in the uMsinga area that have no

electricity, 40 have no water and 30 have structural defects (Department of Education).

Therefore, it is imperative that the Municipality attempts to decrease the number of no schooling through programmes that enables or support people with basic needs to enter education institutions from low to higher levels. In addition, there is a need to develop a program that will monitor or ensure that scholars that enrol in primary education are encouraged to complete secondary education and further their studies. Addressing this challenge is fundamental to creating a sturdy base that the Municipality can use to stimulate economic growth and development.

TABLE 15: LEVEL OF EDUCATION (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

Level of Education	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: Msinga	KZN245: Umvoti
No schooling	126480	10003	34849	55204	26424
Primary	175015	19615	59340	58492	37568
Secondary	231347	40584	73299	64542	52921
Tertiary	18346	5752	3349	4690	4556
Other	1525	103	146	912	365
Do not know	679	317	74	183	104
Unspecified	1490	264	269	470	486
Total	554882	76639	171325	184494	122423

C.1.5 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

The subject area is a largely rural area, 69% of which (1,725 km²) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Pomeroy and the informal towns of Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift.

C.1.5.1 WASTE REMOVAL

The provision of refuse removal services in uMsinga LM is very limited. According to the information in **Figure 7**, less than 5% of all households in the Municipality receive a regular formal refuse removal service. As much as 61.4% of households make use of their own refuse dumps, and a further 37% does not have access to any form of waste disposal service. A further aspect of concern is that the availability of refuse removal services has not improved in the Municipality over the period 2001 to 2011.

The existing landfill has been formalised and registered. The uMsinga Municipality Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) adopted on the 28 May 2019 states that the Municipality has a B+ landfill site, there are currently no internal and external audits being done by the uMsinga Municipality, the lifespan of the facility is 25 years and the landfill was licensed in 2000 by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry.

The limitations facing the Municipality are limited to the financial capacity and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services.

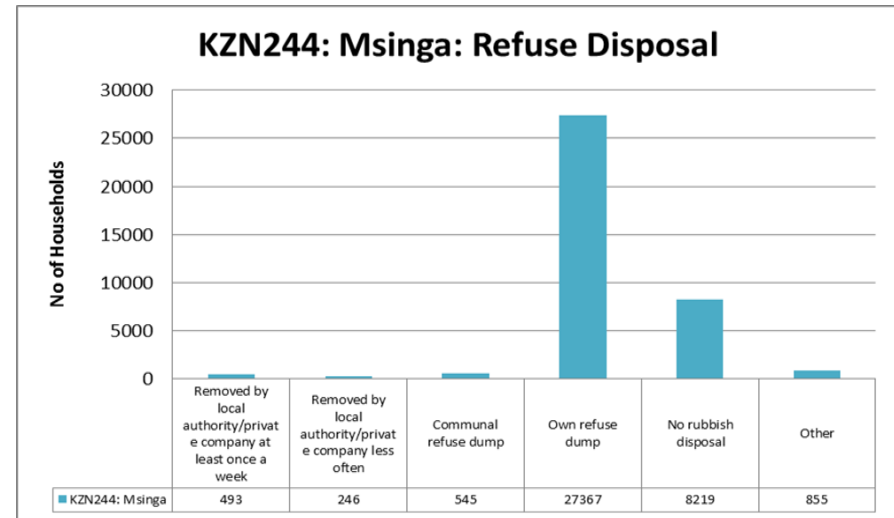


FIGURE 7: WASTE REMOVAL SERVICES MSINGA LM CENSUS 2011 (STATS SA)

Although, the majority of households reportedly do not receive any form of refuse removal (Stats SA, Community Survey 2016). Current labour consists of a number of casual workers who work mainly in towns of Keates Drift, Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy to collect refuse (0.34%), grass cutting and unblock storm water drain cleaning.

TABLE 16: REFUSE REMOVAL CS 2016 (STATS SA)

UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF POPULATION
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	113 (0.34%)
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	47
Communal refuse dump	2482 (6.5%)
Communal container/central collection point	74
Own refuse dump	32839 (85.6%)
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	484
Other	2333
Total	38372

As per 2016 StatsSA, the Municipality is still in the development stage, however, about 85.6% of the households are using their own refuse dumps which is not environmentally friendly. Hence, the Municipality is currently using the registered dumping site as follow **(figure 8)**:

- Pomeroy landfill site: this dumping site needs to be rehabilitated, fenced, and must be made to meet environmental requirements and regulations.

****THE INTERGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (IWMP) IS ATTACHED AS AN ANNEXURE****



FIGURE 8: POMEROY LANDFILL SITE

- Tugela Ferry: this is the Illegal dumping site nearby the Tugela River.



FIGURE 9: ILLEGAL DUMPING IN TUGELA FERRY

C.1.5.2 WATER

Historically uMsinga is in a deep rural area and infrastructure is limited and the lack of infrastructure as far as water, roads and electricity is concerned places enormous hardship on the community.

Accordingly, the 2011 StatsSA shows that only 20% of the total population has access to water (as per **figure 10**). Therefore, based on the population of 184 494, the population that has access to potable water (local scheme) is 4.7% and 6.7% has access to river/stream.

Other areas within the Municipality have taps with water also being drawn from protected springs. In most cases these springs are not maintained and livestock also drink from these sources thus contaminating them.

It is also noted that about 5% of the population has access to boreholes in the area, and it estimated that approximately 150 boreholes are operational as a result of poor maintenance or the water source itself being depleted. Water is thus a critical need.

The spatial distribution of different levels of access to water infrastructure is depicted on the attached thematic map (**Figure 22**). The very high concentration of households below the minimum level of water infrastructure provision in the uMsinga Local Municipality is clearly evident.

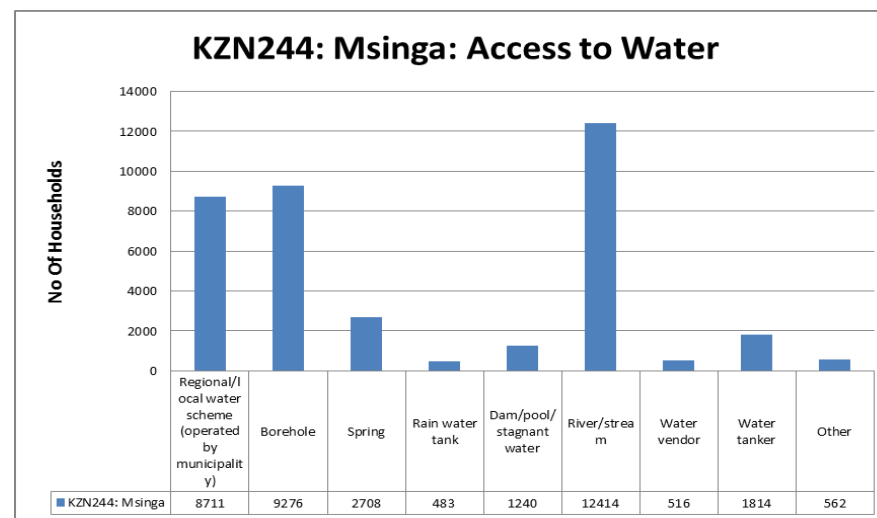


FIGURE 10: ACCESS TO WATER CENSUS 2011 (STATS SA)

With reference to main source of water, about 11% (20 108) of uMsinga LM has access to the following source of water (Table 7).

TABLE 17: MAIN SOURCE OF WATER (CS 2016 (Stats SA))

Source Water	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: Msinga	KZN245: Umvoti
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	16917	10433	1401	669	4415
Piped (tap) water inside yard	30496	6440	13322	4024	6709
Piped water on community stand	24618	1617	8293	9252	5457
Borehole in the yard	2360	138	397	298	1527
Rain-water tank in yard	2843	257	117	1574	895
Neighbours tap	1094	61	442	131	459
Public/communal tap	6605	102	2180	1103	3220

Source Water	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Ngutu	KZN244: Msinga	KZN245: Umvoti
Water-carrier/tanker	7322	1244	443	3057	2578
Borehole outside the yard	11364	506	2899	6496	1463
Flowing water/stream/river	17795	30	2157	9422	6186
Well	707	-	-	-	707
Spring	3613	78	614	2200	721
Other	1057	228	357	146	326

C.1.5.3 ELECTRICITY

uMsinga Municipality is not licensed to provide electricity; thus, **ESKOM is the sole service provider**. However, based on the total household of 38 372, about 56% of the household has access to electricity; this confirms that the Municipality working towards ensuring electrical capacity and infrastructure compare to only 12.8% of households had access to electricity in 2007 with remarkable increase to 25% in 2011.

TABLE 18: HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

Municipality	Yes	No	Unspecified	Total
DC24: Umzinyathi	88020	32848	5923	126791
KZN241: Endumeni	18043	2357	734	21134
KZN242: Ngutu	25723	5428	1470	32622
KZN244: Msinga	19845	16711	1816	38372
KZN245: Umvoti	24410	8352	1902	34664

The partnership of Eskom and uMsinga LM in terms of infrastructure projects has enable the provision of adequate grid electrification to

the community households. An alternative energy source is solar panel (non-grid) has been used to reduce electrification backlog within the uMsinga Municipality area of jurisdiction.

TABLE 19: MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING CS 2016 (STATS SA)

KZN244: MSINGA	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE %
ELECTRICITY FROM MAINS	14593	38%
OTHER SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY (E.G. GENERATOR; ETC.)	21	0.05%
GAS	1059	2.8
PARAFFIN	842	2.2%
WOOD	20598	53.7%
COAL	854	2.2
ANIMAL DUNG	108	0.3%
SOLAR	57	0.2%
OTHER	145	0.4
NONE	95	0.2
TOTAL	38372	100%

Average portions of the uMsinga Municipality have electricity and as a result most households use wood (53.7%) for cooking. In the past years Eskom and uMsinga Municipality have successfully completed the implementation of infrastructure establishment projects which included establishment of the Pomeroy sub-station, upgrading of the Tugela Ferry sub-station and the upgrade of single lines to three phase lines from sub-stations to residential areas.

PROPOSED ESKOM PROJECTS 2020/2021

NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PROPOSED CONNECTIONS
1.	Ndanyana/Eshiyane Phase 2	Households	272
2.	Ntokozweni	Households	178
3.	Msinga Top (Mbhono)	Households	214
4.	Msinga Top (Hholwane)	Households	419
5.	Msinga Top (Nqabeni)	Households	373
6.	Mazabeko/Mahlaba	Households	486
7.	Extensions 6	Households Extensions	100
8.	Extensions 24	Households Extensions	100
9.	Msinga Top (Mbhono) Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
10.	Msinga Top (Hholwane) Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
11.	Msinga Top (Nqabeni) Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
12.	Ogungwini Phase 2 Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
13.	Ndanyana/Eshiyane Phase 2 Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
14.	Ntokozweni Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	

C.1.5.4 SANITATION

The provision of sanitation is inadequate within the Municipal area and huge backlogs exists which can only be eradicated at a minimum standard level.

Access to sanitation services is also an indicator of the standard of living amongst the population in the sub-places. The graph below indicates levels of sanitation within the Municipality, and as per 2011 StatsSA about 63.9% of uMsinga households has access to Pit toilets.

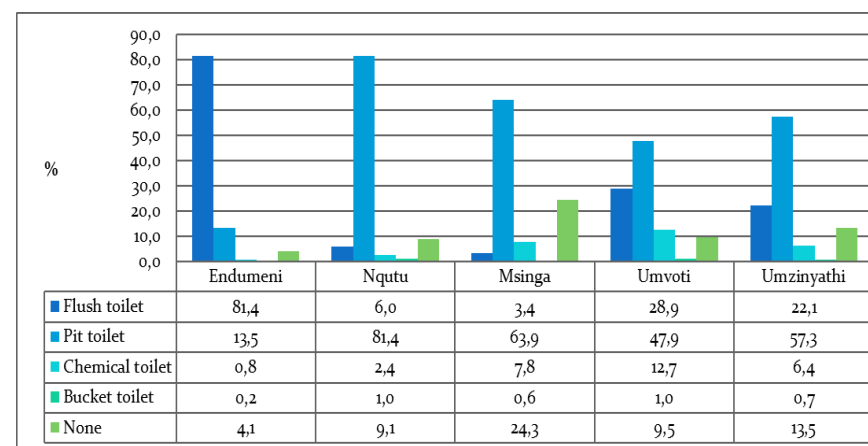


FIGURE 11: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITIES CENSUS 2011 (STATS SA)

As per 2016 Community Survey, the main toilet facility that is dominating within the Municipality is Pit latrine/ toilet (87.5%). Therefore, this indicate that the Municipality is still dominated by rural development.

TABLE 20: MAIN TOILET FACILITY CS 2016 (STATS SA)

Toilet Facilities	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: Msinga	KZN245: Umvoti
Flush toilet	26979	16701	1734	651	7892
Chemical toilet	15108	2804	4478	2261	5565
Pit latrine/toilet	70699	529	19489	33559	17121
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	3726	-	917	22	2787
Bucket toilet	3170	266	2276	92	535
Other	4173	321	3294	353	206
None	2937	512	434	1434	558
Total	126791	21134	32622	38372	34664

C.1.6 LAND OWNERSHIP

uMsinga Municipality has 18 wards and approximately sixteen (16) wards are held in trust under Ingonyama Trust Board, and approximately two (2) wards are state land while about half the land in ward 12 is privately owned. A pocket of state-owned land occurs in ward 12, 17 and ward 18. It is clear that the Municipality is split into two larger distinct land ownership areas, with the southern part of the Municipality falling mostly under the ownership of the Ingonyama Trust Board, with the northern part falling under various types of ownership.

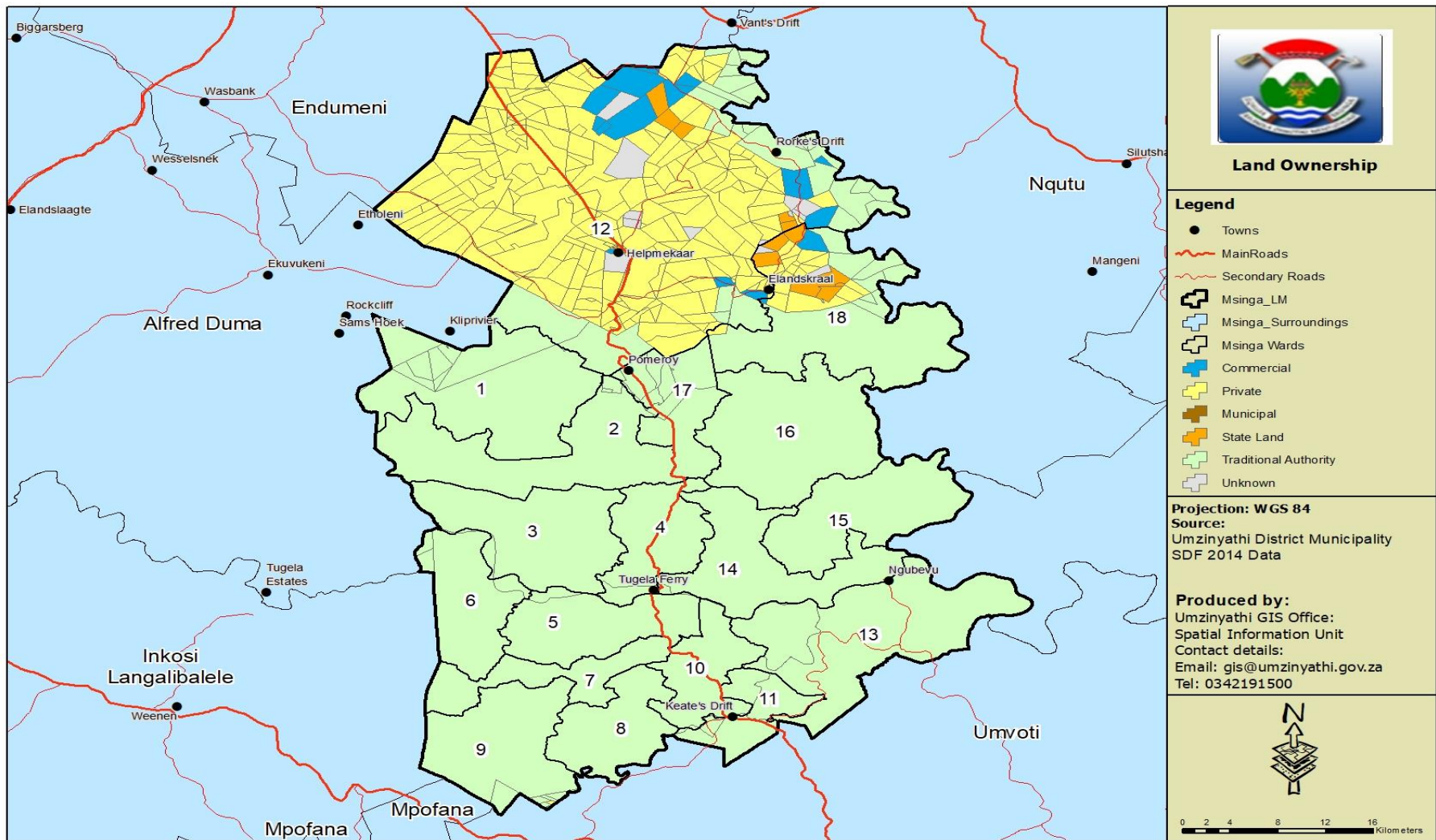


FIGURE 12: LAND OWNERSHIP WITHIN UMSINGA LM

C.1.1.7 ROAD NETWORK

The R33 Provincial Road runs from north to south from Dundee to Greytown is very poorly maintained in sections with bad potholes existing (figure 9). Some 800 kms of gravel roads have been built in the area with many of these being in a poor condition and needing maintenance.

The Department of Transport (DOT) has commenced repairing the R33 main road in the area. Road upgrading and road maintenance is a priority for the Municipality and forms the Municipality's capital projects. The Municipality is in the process of upgrading local access roads which were identified as a priority issue in previous IDP's.

As per figure 9 below, it is the evidence that the Municipality has limited access road. However, the primary movement and proposed economic development corridor (Depending on the Locality) is R33 and the secondary economic linkages are the following:

- P280
- D1268
- P281
- P365

Some of these corridors represent the following within uMzinga Municipality;

- **Tourism Corridor (P280)**

The PSEDS identified a tourism corridor traversing the Municipal area in an east-west direction connecting Tugela Ferry with Weenen in the west and Nkandla in the east.

- **AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS (R33)**

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the uMzinga Municipality as having agricultural potential, it also identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality along the R33 in a North South direction. This corridor runs from Greytown in the south to Newcastle in the North.

Hence, during the busy hours the nodes experience traffic congestions (Refer to figure 14). However, as DOT deals with upgrading R33 the local government has been ensuring accessibility to rural areas but only gravel road at this point.

The Municipality has developed a draft Integrated Transport Plan in-house which is an Annexure to this document.

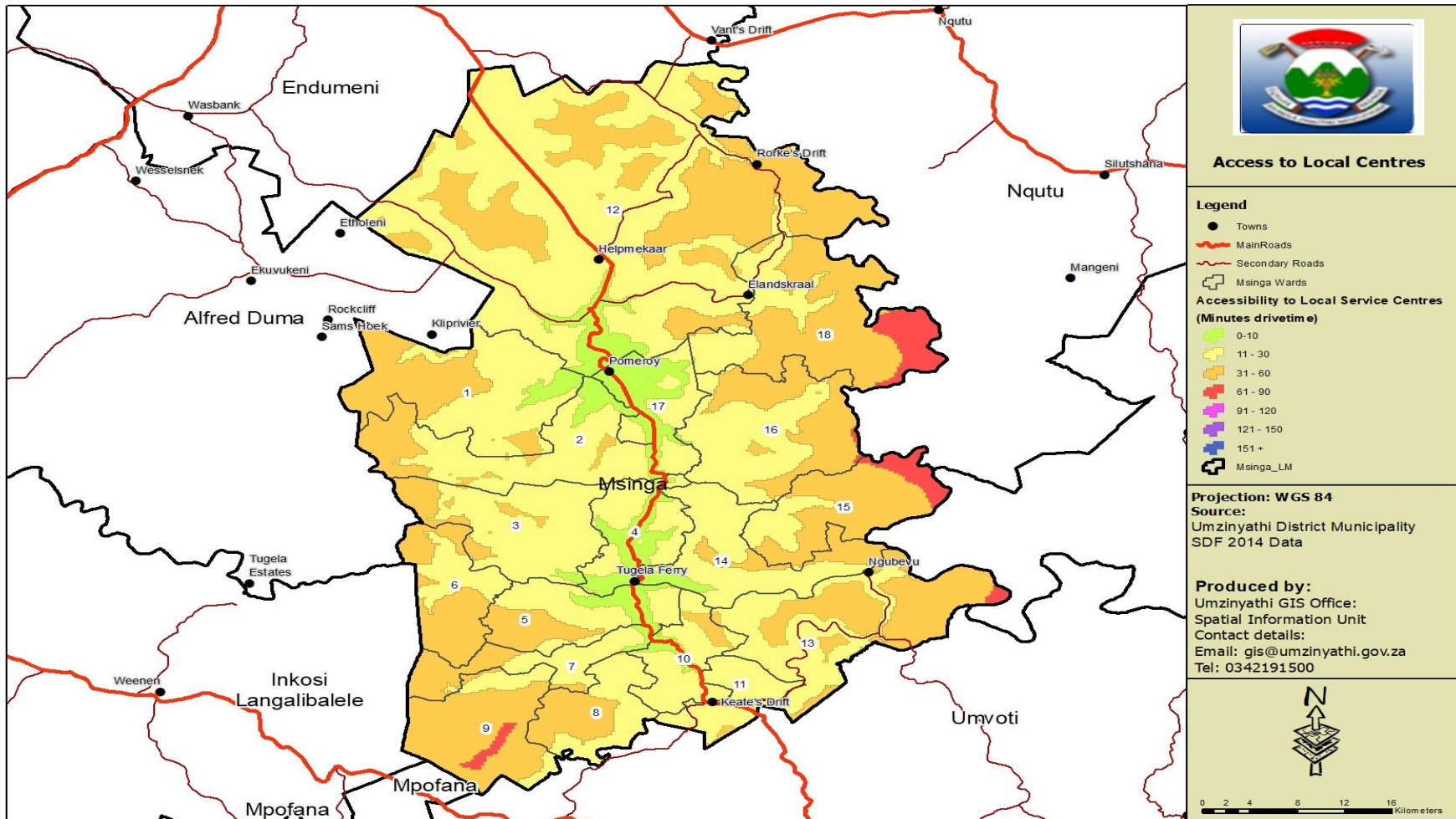


FIGURE 14: ACCESS TO UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY

C.1.8 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

C.1.8.1 EDUCATION FACILITIES

The education levels show that out of the number of the people surveyed; few residents indicated that they have any form of higher education (2.5%). This indicate that uMsinga Municipality do not have any form of higher education institution to help the community with developing their own professional skills.

This reinforces the assumption that once people leave the Municipality to do further studies, they very rarely return to the Municipality to exercise their acquired skills. This also has a major impact on the development of potential entrepreneurs.

However, the introduction of the investments and community service node at Cwaka area (uMgungundlovu TVET College), will strengthen the ribbon development pattern along the R33. Furthermore, address the issue of approximately 80% of uMsinga population without higher education.

TABLE 21: EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES (SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PRIMARY	LOWER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	SECONDARY
SCHOOLS	173	102	12	7	52
CLASSROOMS	1045	842	24	71	443

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL	PRIMARY	LOWER PRIMARY	LOWER SECONDARY	SECONDARY
REGISTERED PUPILS	61,605	39 222	1,367	3,356	17,720

The northern part of the Municipality has larger areas that do not meet the prescribed spatial standard, which could most likely be due to the lower population density and thresholds.

uMsinga is relatively well serviced with high schools, apart from a few areas in the Municipality, especially around the outlying areas around Pomeroy and the entire area around the Helpmekaar area. It would appear if all of the denser settlement areas are relatively well serviced with high schools.

The challenge, with this amount of facilities, will be the maintenance, upgrading and quality of these facilities. Considering the topography and road network systems, accessibility might also pose challenges to the community.

C.1.8.2 HEALTH

The Church of Scotland Hospital, situated at Tugela Ferry, is the only hospital within the Municipal area and is centrally located and relatively accessible to the majority of the population. Other hospitals within the reach of the general population are located in Dundee, Nquthu and Greytown. Due to a reasonable range of health services in the area, the development of an integrated primary health care

programme should be considered, which should focus on utilizing existing facilities to their maximum.

A Community health care centre (CHC) in Pomeroy has been completed and is operating as a secondary hospital to the Church of Scotland's in Tugela Ferry. This will help the people residing within Pomeroy area enormously. This helps in alleviating the workload of the Scotland hospital staff enabling to give more attention to hospitalised patients who are brought in Tugela Ferry from various areas within the jurisdiction of Msinga.

C.1.8.3 HOUSING

The Housing Plan was adopted in September 2014. The Municipality has no formal waiting list therefore based on the housing backlog or demand on the Census 2001. Most communities in uMsinga are poor and the houses are of sub-standard quality. This has made most of the households vulnerable to climate changes i.e. storms and flooding. The total demand for low cost housing units within the uMsinga Municipality is estimated to be 21 694 housing units, Census 2001.

However, the housing department within the Municipality is currently reviewing its Housing Sector Plan to ensure compliance with the legislation and to create an informing housing plan within the Municipality with current status quo.

The rural nature of the uMsinga LM clearly depicted by the fact that about 73% (CS StatsSA, 2016) of households are residing in traditional dwellings constructed of traditional materials and approximately 24% of households are Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure on. No substantial occurrence of informal settlements or dwellings in backyards is prevalent in the Municipality.

Currently, the Municipality has four (4) active projects all at different stages namely; Pomeroy Urban Housing, Douglas Rural Housing, Msinga Top Rural Housing, and Mkhuphula Rural Housing.

TABLE 22: ACTIVE HOUSING PROJECTS

No.	PROJECT	TRIBAL AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF UNITS	STATUS & CHALLENGES
1.	Douglas Housing Project	Majozi TA	1000	Planning process
2.	Msinga Top Housing Project	Mbomvu TA	1000	Construction Phase
3.	Mkhuphula Housing Project	Mbomvu TA	1000	Planning Process
4.	Pomeroy Housing Project	Majozi TA	580	Construction stage but the project is awaiting for installation of Bulk Infrastructure in Pomeroy.

With reference to Pomeroy Urban Housing Project, this is another old project in the books of the Municipality and the only urban project in uMsinga Municipality. The minimum requirements for services of the

urban project is that it must have water borne sewerage, internal roads and water taps in each site. All these services have been put in the ground in this project.

The project however has been put to a stop due to the unavailability of the bulk services. All the internal services that have been put on the ground need to be connected to a bulk system i.e. water and sewerage which is not there. uMzinyathi District Municipality is the custodian of the bulk service and to date they have only managed to bring bulk water pipe to Pomeroy. The bulk sewerage is still outstanding.

The department of human settlement will only fund the construction of top structure once the bulk sewerage is in place. The Municipality is engaging with uMzinyathi and Department of Human Settlements in an effort to get funding for the bulk sewerage.

The Pomeroy housing again being the urban project means that the beneficiaries in the project will be given the title deeds. The process of Title Deed registration is also continuing and once complete, the beneficiaries will be handed their Title Deeds.

The Department of Human Settlement has approved the proposed ten (10) sites indicated in list below for housing development and the Municipality is currently conducting a Feasibility Study on these identified sites. These projects/sites are as follows:

1. Douglas (Active)

2. Nhlalakahle

3. Ngome

4. Msinga Top (Active)

5. Mzweni

6. Mthembu phase

7. Nteneshane

8. Mahlaba

9. Mkhuphula (Active)

10. Mbono

However, due to budget constrains the Department of Human Settlement noted that they committed on funding two (2) project on yearly basis to make up the 10 sites identified. Therefore, the projects for 2020 – 2021 have not been identified.

The Municipality as advised by the Department of Human Settlements has compiled a new list of 10 projects 1000 units each. The list is as follows:

1. Ezibomvini Phase 2 – to include Sampofu, eSdakeni, Nyandu and Nkandla
2. Alva Housing Project – to include Vermark, Ngcongwane, Stonehill, Magoso, Rockes Drift Kwazenzele, Ndanyana and Nhlanhleni.

3. Uthuli Iwezulu Housing Project – to include Nyonini, Sphongweni and Nxamalala1.
4. Pomeroy Phase 2 – to include Ngubukazi, Matshematshe, Mbindolo, Gabela, Makhasane, Nhlanhleni, Makhankane.
5. Mngeni Housing Project – to include Gxushaneni, Sdakeni, Bahulazi, and Gqohi.
6. Ophathe Housing Project – to include, Snyameni, Ekuvukeni, Gujini and eMpangweni.
7. Pomeroy Integrated Stock – to include gap housing and rental stock.
8. Fabeni Housing Project – to include Kopi, Mertoun, Mvundlweni Phase 2, Mkangala, Gxobanyawo and Nogawu
9. Nqoleni Housing Project – to include Nzala, Phakwe, Sdumbini, Dolo and Ndlangamandla.
10. Ngongolo Housing Project – to include eZisululwini, Kwamduna and Mathinta.

The limitations facing the Municipality are inadequate basic services provided to the existing housing stock and the extent of housing structures in settlements located on steep slopes and within potential flood areas.

TABLE 23: COMPLETED HOUSING PROJECTS IN THE AREA OF UMSINGA LM

No.	PROJECT	TRIBAL AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF UNITS	STATUS & CHALLENGES
1.	Mthembu Phase 1	Mthembu	1260	Complete/ No Challenge

No.	PROJECT	TRIBAL AUTHORITY	NUMBER OF UNITS	STATUS & CHALLENGES
2.	Latha	Mbomvu T/A	500/495	Complete/No Access
3.	Mvundlweni	Mchunu T/A	500	Complete/ No Challenge

C.1.8.4 WELFARE

The offices of the Department of Social Development are situated in Tugela Ferry and the bulk of their work is related to foster care and child support, disability and pensioner grants, poor relief, social development, crèches etc.

The welfare department has addressed the mater of pay-outs points distributed throughout the Municipal area. The pay-outs do not take place in open areas anymore, and the community has access to limited infrastructure available at these points.

It is imperative that these services be maintained and expanded to areas which are not yet served, as the population is most likely dependent on welfare grants as a source, if not the only source, of income.

C.1.8.4.1 The Aged

The aged members of the community (over 65 years of age) constitute about 6% of the population, (9000 people) scattered over the entire Municipal area. The Municipality has a high number of aged, hence there are programmes aimed at caring and being the

lives of senior citizens. As part of operation Sukuma Sakhe, senior citizen care is the month of October, thus in 2013 October along with other stakeholders and in keeping with this theme certain programmes varying from physical to emotional being of senior citizens are planned in all 19 war rooms.

C.1.8.4.2 The Disabled

With regards to Community Survey 2016, about 2.1% of uMsinga Municipality 'cannot do at all or have a lot of difficulty' in seeing, hearing and self-care'. Therefore, disabled people suffer as a result of both joblessness and prejudices against the disabled. In any attempt to promote integrated accessible communities, the Municipality is doing its best to promote participation of people with disabilities, and ensuring all public facilities are disability friendly.

The Municipality encourages people living with disability to play a meaningful role in the Municipal affairs through empowerment projects and capacitating them to find employment. The Municipality's staff component is made of 2% physically challenged staff members.

TABLE 24: DIFFICULTY IN HEARING (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

DIFFICULTY IN HEARING	DC24: UMZINYATHI	KZN244: MSINGA
No difficulty	461534	152923
Some difficulty	18450	4875

A lot of difficulty	3284	698
Cannot do at all	345	142
Do not know	22	-
Unspecified	274	101
Not applicable	70973	25756
Total	554882	184494

Table 25: DIFFICULTY IN SEEING (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

DIFFICULTY IN SEEING	DC24: UMZINYATHI	KZN244: MSINGA
No difficulty	440557	148799
Some difficulty	34382	8311
A lot of difficulty	8435	1388
Cannot do at all	261	139
Do not know	-	-
Not applicable	70973	25756
Unspecified	274	101
Total	554882	184494

C.1.8.4.3 WOMEN

TABLE 26: DIFFICULTY IN SELF-CARE (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

DIFFICULTY IN SELF CARE	DC24: UMZINYATHI	KZN244: MSINGA
No difficulty	466080	152726
Some difficulty	12976	4461
A lot of difficulty	3601	1005
Cannot do at all	944	412
Do not know	34	34
Unspecified	274	101
Not applicable	70973	25756
Total	554882	184494

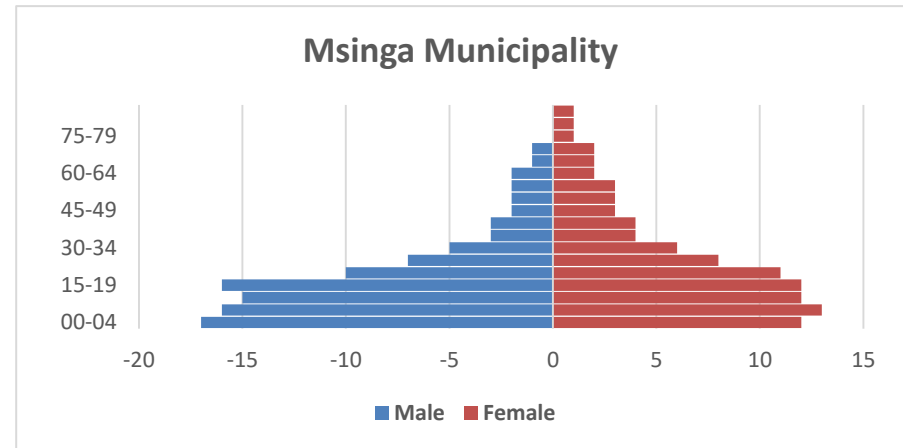


FIGURE 15: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (CS 2016)

With reference to the bar graph above;

- The trend emanating shows that there are more females and more elderly women.
- From the age 20, men are halved perhaps due to economic opportunities and death. There is population largely under the age of 5 which puts a need for educational facilities, tertiary institutions and social facilities.
- As a forward planning mechanism, the Municipality needs to plan for the provision of tertiary institutions.

- When correlating this graph to educational levels one notices a drop out before Grade 12 more on the women than men. Initiatives aimed at keeping girls at school until Matric are required and the Municipality has started a Matric awards programme held once a year to celebrate matric students that have excelled in different fields, with this the Municipality with the Department of Education is working through positive reinforcements; awarding the good behaviour to inspire greatness in those who follow.
- Women empowerment programs conducted by the Municipality include capacitating women coops e.g.
 - Qinisela Agri-processing: a group of women that the Municipality built a structure for and continues to support financially and technically. The cooperation uses agricultural products to make processed goods such as Jams, Atchaar, beetroot etc.
 - A group of 950 women working to maintain the municipal roads.
- 57.2% of the population of Msinga are female, while 42.8% male. The high percentage of male absenteeism in the employment age group 20 to 64 years could be considered to be an indication of a weak economy, as men have always been expected to leave the area to seek employment as there are limited employment opportunities in Msinga. The

erosion of the population in the economically active age categories (specifically between 25 and 35 years of age) implies that the district is losing part of its population which is normally regarded as the segment of the population making a significant contribution to the local economy.

C.1.9 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

C.1.9.1 BROAD BASED COMMUNITY NEEDS

The list of the needs derived at the Community based planning is reviewed annually. Below is the list of the 10 most reported needs:

1. Social facilities
2. Education
3. Electricity
4. Health
5. LED
6. Roads
7. Housing
8. ICT
9. Water

C.1.9.2 HEALTH AND EDUCATION ANALYSIS

C.1.9.2.1 EDUCATION FACILITIES

The figures released by Statistics SA display a ratio of 40 learners per educator at schools in Msinga with a 58 learner per classroom ratio. From the demographic of the Municipality, the population between the age of 5 and 19 is estimated at approximately 73 000, which illustrates an even larger backlog in either schools or additional classrooms. Based on the information available, it is apparent that a severe under provision in educational facilities occurs within this Municipal area. Using the data available from Stats SA it is apparent

that an additional 241 classrooms would be needed to accommodate the 14,000 children not attending school. Msinga is served only by primary and secondary education facilities, with a recent addition of an FET college at the Msinga High School.

The Municipality is relatively well serviced in terms of primary schools, as is depicted on Map 23: Primary Schools. The northern part of the Municipality is not well covered in terms of the prescribed access standard. There are a few small areas throughout the Municipality that are not covered by the prescribed spatial standard. This is however not necessarily an indication that the threshold number of household standard is not met. The northern part of the Municipality has larger areas that do not meet the prescribed spatial standard, which could most likely be due to the lower population density and thresholds.

Msinga is relatively well serviced with high schools, apart from a few areas in the Municipality, especially around the outlying areas around Pomeroy and the entire area around the Helpmekaar area. It would appear if all of the denser settlement areas are relatively well serviced with high schools.

The challenge, with this amount of facilities, will be the maintenance, upgrading and quality of these facilities. Considering the topography and road network systems, accessibility might also pose challenges to the community.

C.1.9.2.2 LEVELS OF EDUCATION

The largest portion of the population has no schooling (approximately 63 313), with approximately 48 355 with some primary education between grades 1 and 6. Only about 1670 (1%) of the population has an education higher than grade 12. The low levels of education in the Municipality can be attributed, in part, to the high number of the population which is of lower, school going age. Notwithstanding this, the number of adults with education levels being higher than grade 12 is very low.

These levels of education impact drastically on the type of work opportunities one can create for the populace. Unskilled & semi-skilled labour can be used for labour intensive projects such as infrastructure implementation, but in order for the communities to benefit from opportunities such as tourism, or other opportunities presented by the unique locality of the area, it might be possible or needed that some training be presented to the communities to empower them to utilise these opportunities.

C.1.9.2.3 HEALTH

The spatial distribution of health facilities is depicted on the map below for Clinics and Hospitals respectively. The standards for provision of and access to Health Facilities are the standards prescribed by the CSIR. The KZN Department of Health is in the process of revising its standards, and the KZN Provincial Planning &

Development Commission also published a document with a review and lengthy discussions on the standards. All the standards vary, and through discussions with the Local Authorities a decision must be made with regards to which standards will be implemented.

C.1.9.2.4 CLINICS

Msinga has a total of seventeen Clinics and these Clinics are spread relatively evenly throughout the Municipality's denser settlement areas, including the main small villages in the area. The map depicts existing clinics with an optimum walking distance of 1 to 2.5 km and a maximum walking distance of 5km. The Municipality obviously does not conform to this standard, as facilities are fairly evenly spread along main access routes and concentrated within dense core areas, with a limited access to service in some of the outlying areas in the south.

Considering this, the majority of the population of the Msinga Municipality is located at a distance of more than 5km from a clinic. The majority of these clinics are located adjacent to a provincial road, which improves accessibility to those portions of the population who have access to and via these roads.

C.1.9.2.5 SAFETY AND SECURITY

Access to Police stations indicates the access to police stations within the Msinga Municipality according to these standards and the time from police stations in the area. According to these

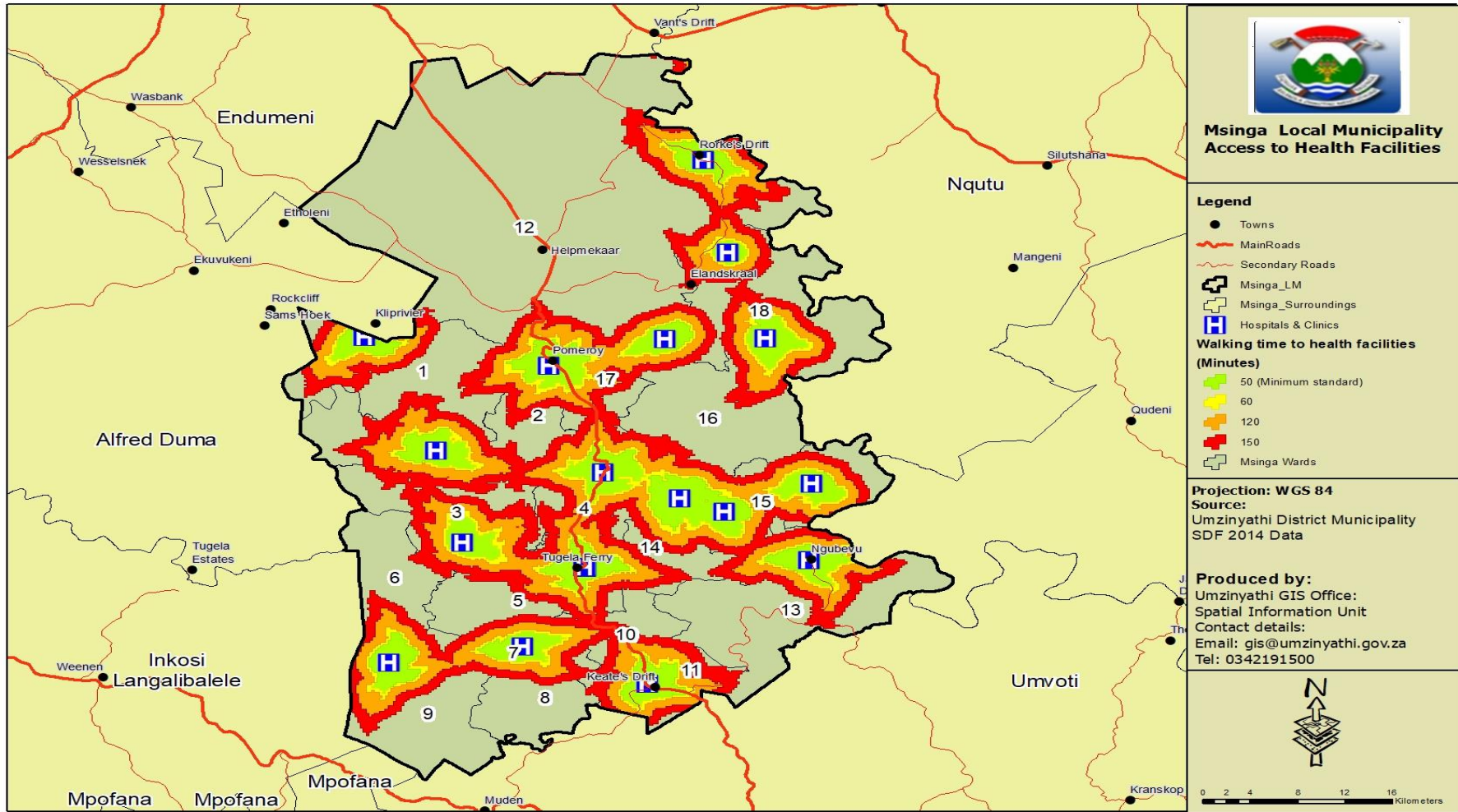


FIGURE 16: ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

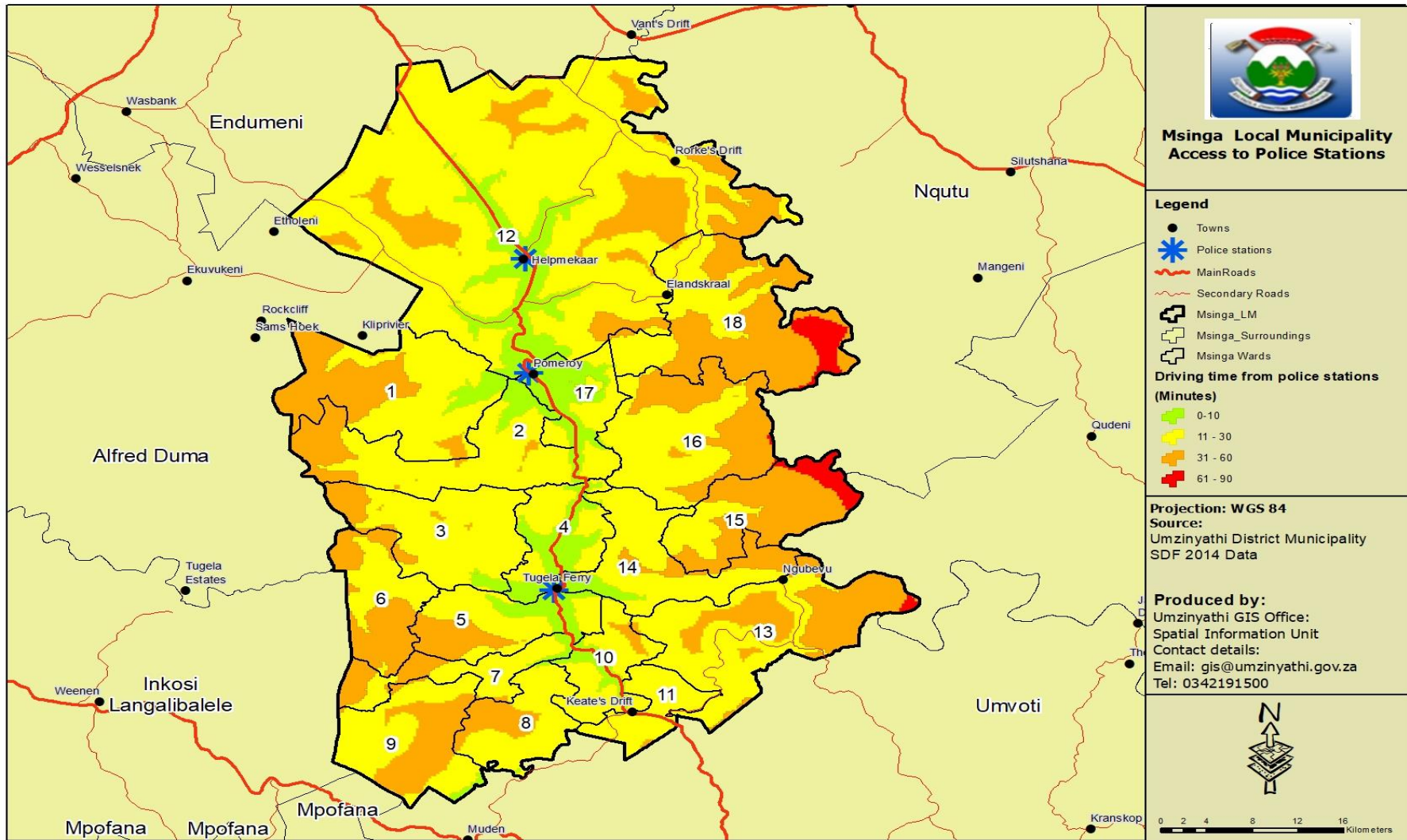


FIGURE 17 ACCESS TO POLICE STATIONS

maps, the Municipal area is serviced by four police stations, located at Helpmekaar, Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and the newly built Msinga Top station. The greater majority of households are located at a distance greater than 10km from a police station. Almost the entire Municipal area is located within a travel time of less than 1 hour from a police station, apart from a small area at the south east of the Municipality, around the KwaDolo area. It can be assumed that the area is relatively well serviced by police stations.

C.1.9.2.6 NATIONAL BUILDING & SOCIAL COHESION

a) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON VULNERABLE GROUPS

a. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The Municipality has a number of interventions aimed at the youth namely, sports, arts and recreation, bursaries, and entrepreneurship. A draft budget of R2 000 000 has been made available for projects aimed at developing the youth.

b. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

The Municipality has various projects aimed at assisting People with Disabilities in this financial year which include Educational projects, events, etc.

c. ELDERLY

The Municipality has more female elderly than men. The interventions aimed at this group are not enough judging

by the number of elderlies in the Msinga population. In the future, the Municipality will need to plan a more holistic approach ideally in conjunction with the Departments of Social Welfare. The Municipality has Golden Games scheduled for the elderly as a form of entertainment and a social cohesion strategy. They will be transported, and receive T-shirts as part of the programme.

d. DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

The Municipality's population is made of about 57% women thus the Municipality over the years has zoomed in on women issues. The project called Zibambele seeks to employ ten (10) widows or indigent women to do basic maintenance of the local access roads. The Municipality utilizes its EPWP grant to create employment opportunities in 2012/13 there were 400 women employed, the number is growing because each time a new access road is completed, it automatically gets maintained by women. The newly constructed roads will each be maintained by ten economically deserving women. Celebrations and gatherings aimed at improving participation of women in governance are held such as the celebration of the women's day as depicted in the implementation plan. Development of women within the Municipality is evident

in that the current Municipal staff is made up of 55 women.

e. PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS

The Municipality is at the forefront in fighting the pandemic, thus an HIV council has been formed. The meetings sit four times a year to discuss a holistic approach. The Municipality also celebrates World Aids day where HIV infected orphans are transported to the event.

The Municipality has high number of children under the age of five, however due to financial implications only two programmes aimed at developing young children's morality through culture will be implemented in 2015/2016. Young girls are encouraged to participate in the Reed dance scheduled for the month of August and September 2015 (as tabled in the implementation plan). This is catered for in the youth draft budget.

f. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

The Municipality has high number of children under the age of five, however due to financial implications only two programmes aimed at developing young children's morality through culture will be implemented in 2019/2020. Young girls are encouraged to participate in the Reed

dance scheduled for the month of August and September

C.1.9.3 IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS

HIV and AIDS is one of the biggest challenges we face as a country. KwaZulu-Natal has the highest infection rate in the country. The district of uMzinyathi and particularly in the uMsinga area has the highest levels of HIV/Aids infections due to its rural and underdeveloped nature with the current figure being estimated to be as high as 30%. However, it must be noted that a community like that of uMsinga does not always seek medical attention when they get sick, thus some cases may not be recorded as some people are living within the gorges where the transport cannot access the area therefore other people cannot get help in terms of medication.

The response by the District Municipality has been that of setting up District AIDS Council. That has been followed by the formation of uMsinga Local AIDS Council. The Mayor is the Chairperson of the Council and its function is to help by providing support and co-ordination of the AIDS initiatives. The co-ordination is done through the adopted Multi Sectoral HIV and AIDS strategy. Celebrations hosted by the Municipality such as the World aids day are used as catalyst in combatting the stigma towards those affected and infected by HIV as well as provide a platform for information sharing.

C.1.9.4 LOW LEVELS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

uMsinga, with the current lack of infrastructure, finds it difficult to attract investment to the Municipality. Some developers have, however, shown an interest in developing Pomeroy and to a lesser extent Tugela Ferry. One of the hindrances faced by developers is the fact that the land outside of the town of Pomeroy and the commercial farmland to the north is all owned by the Ingonyama Trust Board. As such, it is quite difficult for developers to acquire such land. The low levels of infrastructural development, skills of residents as well as the income levels also make other investment destinations more appealing to investors.

The main contributors of employment in the uMsinga LM are the Community, Social and Personal Services Sector (42.9%); and the Agricultural Sector (12.5%). The largest proportional changes between 2001 and 2007 occurred in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sectors (decreasing from 20.9% to 11.2%) and the Manufacturing Sector which increased from 3.9% to 9.7%.

C1.9.5 NATURAL CHALLENGES

The population densities are scattered between high and low densities in the southern part of the Municipality, with a clear correlation between the slopes's gradient of a particular area and the population density. The northern part of the Municipality has a low population density, with the bigger settlement areas like

Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry, Rorke's Drift and Keate's Drift with high population densities. Higher population densities are generally, and understandably, found along the main transport route along the R33 and surrounding rural settlements including Dolo, Mkhupula, eNhlalakahle, Mashunka and Mazabeko.

The highly scattered population densities create a lot of challenges with regards to equal provision of services, as well as the identification of a common Economic Development Initiatives to impact on the livelihoods of all residents in the Municipality. It will be necessary to identify potential areas for densification, where provision of services can be done cost-effectively, and efficient economic initiatives could be implemented. It is essential that the Municipality puts in measures that protect environmental sensitive areas and therefore ensure that no land use is proposed in an area, where the specific land use can have detrimental effects on the environment.

The presence of a large number of rivers and high volumes of water implies that safety of communities also needs to be considered by locating them outside possible flood line areas. The area located along the flood plain is a presenting a threat to the Municipality, following catastrophic disasters that have taken place in two consecutive two years. The Municipality should ensure effective land use management and building management by developing a single

land use scheme while ensuring efficient processing of development applications.

C.1.2 LOCAL ECONOMY OPPORTUNITIES

C.1.2.1 AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Msinga is still largely practiced for subsistence. The land further has limited capacity for productive agricultural development due to poor soil quality, adverse climactic conditions, and poor agricultural practices. Still certain opportunities exist which includes the following:

- Agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby Municipalities.
- Chakalaka and other vegetable agro-processing opportunities.
- Goats

Livestock farming (goats), The Msinga area is mainly dry with less vegetation however goats thrive in this environment; investment into commercial farming for indigenous goats presents another opportunity that needs to be exploited to its full potential. A study backing this finding was compiled by the Municipality. With the help of Department of Rural development, an indigenous goat's auction has been held yearly at Msinga Top in since March 2013 where about 820 goats were successfully auctioned. The auction occurred twice in 2014 and it is now annual programme. This initiative seeks to unlock other local economic potentials.

C.1.2.2 STONE CRUSHING

The area is blessed with huge stones that could be used in construction, etc. A study revealed that this is an opportunity that may be explored, to this end the Municipality is trying to source funding.

C.1.2.3 TOURISM

Tourism is also a field that needs to be explored. Msinga has a total of Six Seminal Historical battlefield sites of both national and international significance in close proximity to each other. Although most of the Battlefield Sites lie outside the Msinga Municipality, the battlefield route follows the R33 which transcends the Msinga Municipality. The Municipality in cooperation with the District Municipality can gain a potential competitive advantage in linking the Battlefields Heritage and Zulu Cultural tourism.

Tourism resources are limited throughout the Municipality however there are some potential points and areas of interest which might contribute to the tourism industry in the Municipality. These resources include resources which relate to geographic attributes, cultural interests or natural/ecological sites and attractions. Sites with tourism potential are located to the north eastern part of the Municipality in close proximity to Rorke's Drift and include the Fugitives Drift Nature Reserve.

Some existing tourism activities exist around the Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift areas. Although the district has a comparative advantage in the battlefield's tourism sites, these are mostly located outside of the Msinga Municipality. The Municipality might need to focus its tourism initiatives on its existing natural features as well as cultural tourism opportunities, as identified in the PSEDS as well. Due to the natural landscape of the area, there is likely potential for the expansion of the eco- and tourism industry in the area

Spatially, Msinga is also in the process of formalising Tugela Ferry into a formal town allowing potential investors the security they desire to settle at Msinga. The Municipality has an adopted LED strategy that is currently being implemented however the Municipality would like to review the strategy in light of the new developments that have transpired in the area in the past couple of years so as to provide a true framework for investment opportunities.

C.1.2.4 MANUFACTURING

Development of commercial activity in uMsinga LM is constrained by the lack of progress on the development of the towns and the introduction of formal land tenure and land management arrangements and enforcement of Municipal by-laws on trading.

C.1.2.5 MINING USE

There are no mining activities in the area.

C.1.2.6 INKULULEKO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - CWAKA COMMUNITY SERVICE

Inkululeko Development Programme, was mooted to create a sustainable, rural service centre that would address the needs of Orphans & Vulnerable Children by providing high quality education and other community services, improved access to government facilities and enhance the living standards of the whole community.

The government has determined that the potential gains of the programme in addressing rural development, the impact of integrated Government programmes and the resulting pooling of resources for a common propose can only represent an effective commitment towards Government's compact with citizen.

Currently, it is envisaged that Cwaka will develop into a secondary node in the years to come with more sector funding directed to this node. DCOGTA lodged an application of a huge development that will contain a variety of facilities as follows;

- Petrol filling station (pending EIA)
- Formal housing
- FET (Construction Phase)
- Clinic upgrade (already existing but it needs an upgrade).

SECTION C.2.0: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES (SPATIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT)

C.2.1 STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

There are a number of natural and man-made phenomenon's that have shaped and continue to shape the uMsinga Municipality. uMsinga Municipality's population is relatively dispersed and where services exist, they are concentrated along the main road (R33), water sources such as the Tugela and Mooi river. The main towns are Pomeroy, Keates Drift and Tugela Ferry.

C.2.2 SETTLEMENT PATTERN

UMsinga Municipality is predominantly rural in character with the majority of the land being part of Ingonyama Trust Land. Settlement pattern occurs in the form of expansive rural settlements scattered evenly in space.

The development in most areas is typical traditional i.e. a scattered settlement pattern with an absence of a strong nodal hierarchy. Uneven topography, membership of the community and traditional land allocation practices are the major factors that shapes settlement pattern. The terrain is very rugged and steep which makes service delivery costly to achieve for all households.

C.2.3 EXISTING NODES AND CORRIDORS

The following map inset bellow provides more details in respect of the nodes and corridors in the uMsinga Municipality. The nodes identified

are based on the functions of the centres within the Municipality and was classified as such by the uMsinga Local Municipality Draft Spatial Development Framework. The Municipality differentiates between Primary, Secondary and Tertiary nodes.

Primary Node: where major activities such as town centre, main taxi/bus rank, clustering of government offices, markets etc. are found and usually allocated along the major roads. This is a node where the majority of the Municipality's citizens conduct business e.g. Tugela Ferry Town. Unfortunately, its structural deficiency is that it does not have strong and well-developed residential base.

Secondary Node: where second levels of activities are found such as mini markets, stalls, mini factories, sub-regional taxi ranks, health facilities, schools etc. in this case Pomeroy and Keates Drift are secondary nodes serving as Municipal economic points.

Tertiary Node: where there are a few activities such as satellite offices, local shops, satellite taxi ranks, skills centre, trading centres, mobile clinics etc. in this case its Msinga Top and Nhlalakahle. An intensified development is to be realised in Cwaka with the recent investment by the COGTA.

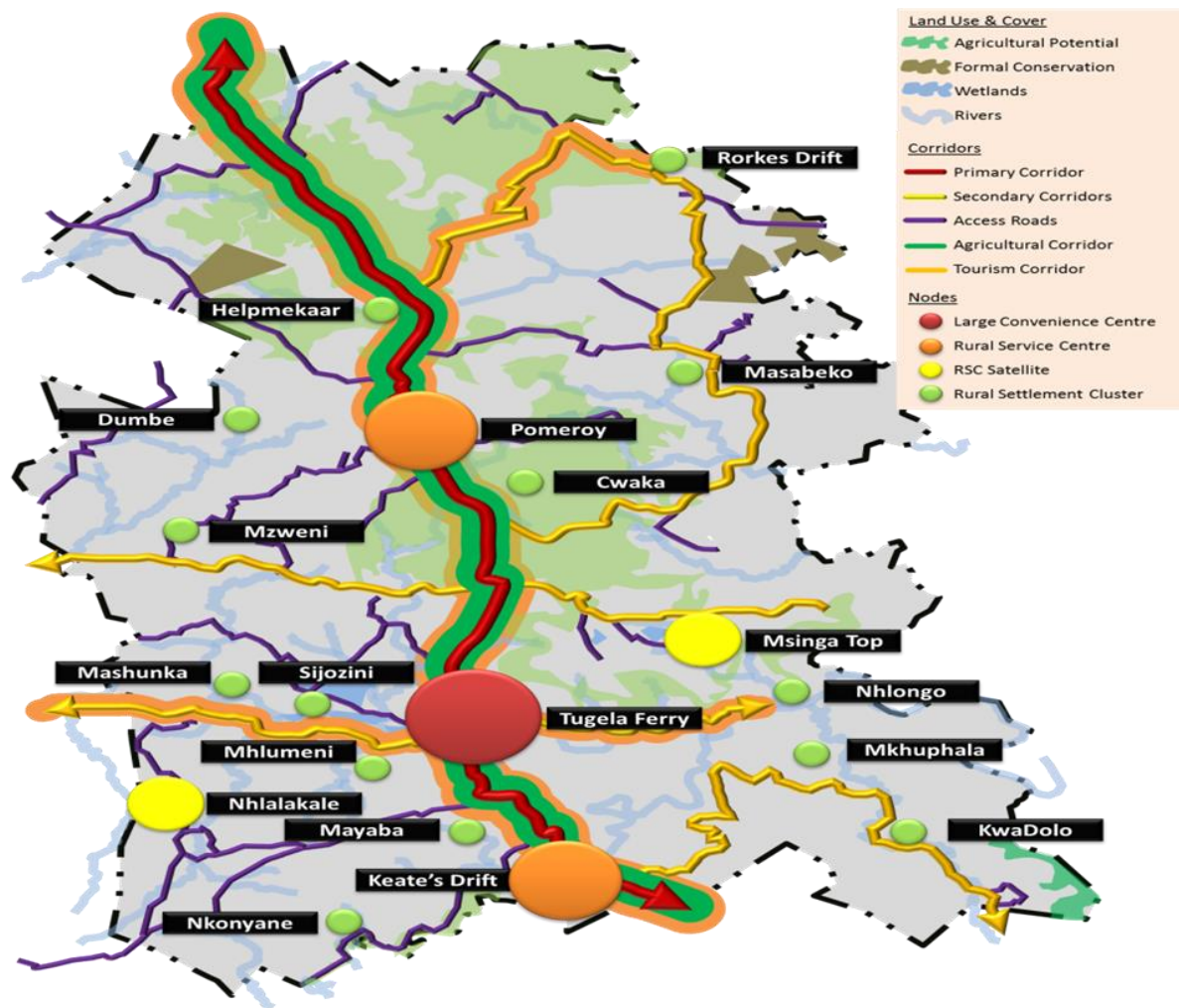


FIGURE 17: SPATIAL INTERPRETATION MAP

TABLE 27: MUNICIPAL MOVEMENT CORRIDORS

CORRIDOR	LINKAGES
Provincial Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> R33 Greytown, Keates Drift, Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy & Dundee.
Regional Distributor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P190 & P365 Route linking R68 to Rorkes Drift, Mazabeko & R33; P 17 Route linking R103 to Tugela Ferry, Kwa-Dolo and Kranskop (via R74).
Tourism Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> P53 Route between Pomeroy and Rorkes Drift (Battlefields)

C.2.4 DERMACATION PROCESS

Municipal Demarcation Board in October 2019 had a technical consultation with planning officials e.g. GIS, Town Planner & Municipal Mangers, regarding ward delimitation for preparation of 2021 elections, commencing with the delimitation of wards for all Category A Metropolitan and Category B Local Municipalities by the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB).

The ward delimitation process was based on the few terms and conditions introduced by the Minister of COGTA by publishing the formulae to calculate the number of councillors (ward delimitation). One of the conditions was that within a ward a population should be less than 4 500. This was to allow local Municipalities officials together with municipal managers to propose their own ward delimitation

based on their own agenda and provide a valid reason for its proposal for 2021 elections.

UMsinga Municipality as the Category B Local Municipality, final proposed add up to twenty-one (21) wards. Therefore, the Municipal Demarcation Board proposed that uMsinga Municipality will be having an additional of three (3) wards in the financial year 2021 – 2022. This means the Municipality will be slightly affected as follows:

- ✓ The Municipal Demarcation boundary will not change but the Ward Number will change;
- ✓ Less ward demarcation and easy to manage;
- ✓ Productive ward meetings, and manageable ward-based plans.

C.2.5 BROAD LAND USES

Current land use pattern has evolved in response to the settlement pattern, natural environment and regional access routes and reflects the rural nature of the region within which uMsinga Municipality is located. Major land uses in the area are as follows:

C.2.5.1 RESIDENTIAL USE

Residential use which occurs in the form of urban areas of Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy and Kiets Drift Towns. The rest occurs in the form of homesteads (imizi) which are spread unevenly and unsystematically in space throughout traditional areas. Homesteads are allocated

following the traditional land allocation system implemented under the stewardship of local Induna with their neighbours as witnesses. Allocations vary significantly with each allocation assumed to be enough to accommodate dwelling units, kraal and some crop production.

Car ownership is a relatively and in some rural areas a new phenomenon and not all households need regular direct road access.

C.2.5.2 GRAZING LAND

Grazing land occurs in the form of large tracks of vacant land located between different settlements. None of this is properly developed as grazing land. The carrying capacity has not been determined. As such, grazing is not controlled nor managed in accordance with the norms and standards for grazing land. This could be described to the fact that livestock farming is undertaken on subsistence basis. The number of livestock each household is allowed to keep is not controlled.

As a result, the land is overgrazed and its condition is fast deteriorating. The land is also under pressure from settlement expansion.

C.2.5.3 CONSERVATION AND TOURISM USE

Tourism resources are limited throughout the Municipality however there are some potential points and areas of interest which might contribute to the tourism industry in the Municipality. These resources include resources which relate to geographic attributes, cultural interests or natural/ecological sites and attractions. Sites with tourism potential are located to the north eastern part of the Municipality in close proximity to Rorke's Drift and include the Fugitives Drift Nature Reserve. Some existing tourism activities exist around the Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift areas.

C.2.5.4 COMMERCIAL USE

The commercial Use can be separated into the formal and informal sectors. The formal sector is represented by formal business, operating from formal business premises in the main three towns however; they are not yet regulated by any By-laws or company and tax laws.

On the other hand, the informal sector (which consists of traders and hawkers), are found concentrated along main road R33 and in within rural clusters especially in busy intersections and taxi ranks. While the informal trading has been increasing steadily as a business activity.

C.2.5.4.1 TUGELA FERRY SHOPPING MALL

A shopping mall was officially opened in March 2015 at Tugela Ferry across the bridge in the Mthembu Traditional Area next to the Library;

agglomeration of services is in line with PSEDS and this presents an opportunity to attract further investors. This is a sign that the town is growing, it will also serve to relieve the congestion in Tugela Ferry CBD. With the town's growth, an opportunity for the provision of medium density housing is presented.

C.2.5.4.2 MSINGA FET

This education facility is currently being developed at Cwaka – Msinga Top has been approved by Council during this 2014/2015 financial year. This facility is highly trusted to create job opportunities and enhances education and skills of the local community. The development of this education facility was appreciated as an effort by government to invest within the area that has suffered due to lack of development.

C.2.5.4.3 TUGELA FERRY SHELL PETROL SERVICE STATION

The upgrading of the existing Shell petrol filling station located opposite the Tugela Ferry SAPS before crossing the Tugela River Bridge was approved in the 2012/2013 financial year to reduce the congestion experienced daily in the town.

C.2.5.4.4 POMEROY COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE

A Community health care centre (CHC) in Pomeroy has been completed and is operating as a secondary hospital to the Church of Scotland's in Tugela Ferry. This clinic helps the community residing

within Pomeroy as it alleviates the workload of the Scotland hospital staff enabling to give more attention to hospitalised patients who are brought in Tugela Ferry from various areas within the jurisdiction of Msinga.

4.5.5 AGRICULTURAL USE

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the uMsinga Municipality as having agricultural potential, it also identified an important regional Agricultural Corridor traversing the Municipality along the R33 in a North South direction.

Agriculture in Msinga is still largely practised for subsistence and is subject to the limited capacity of the land, due to poor soil quality, climatic conditions and over stocking. Despite the large irrigation potential from the rivers, the area is subject to water shortages during dry seasons, high soil erosion and low land carrying capacity for grazing. The types of crops cultivated include:

- Maize
- Beans
- Sweet Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Cabbage
- Spinach
- Beetroot

- Onion

Stock farming of cattle and goats is again a large cultural practice. The stock is not kept primarily as an economic asset. Only in times of dire economic pressures do families resort to selling stock. The overstocking adds to land pressure.

There is high potential to increase both crop and stock farming production through improved farm management and agricultural practices and support systems.

The Municipality is a largely rural area, 69 % of which (1,725 km² of the approximately 2,500 km²) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. The remaining 31% of land is commercial farm land, all of which is located to the north of Pomeroy. Approximately 99% of the population lives in traditional areas as opposed to the formal towns of Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy.

Man induced impacts	Natural
Mines and quarried	Bare soil (natural)
Built-up (Commercial)	Forest (indigenous)
Built-up (Residential)	Shrubland
Built-up (Informal)	Thicket
Dryland agriculture	Natural Grassland
Irrigation agriculture	Waterbodies
Sugarcane	Wetlands
Subsistence agriculture	Woodlands

Bare soil (erosion)	
Degraded land	
Forest Plantations	

From the Land Cover map (Figure 16), it is evident that the majority of the land cover is thicket and natural grassland, with subsistence cultivation scattered widely throughout the Municipality. The South Western portion of the Municipality is dominated by degraded land, therefore restricting the contribution by agricultural activities.

From the land cover data, it is evident that the only real commercial agricultural activities are happening in the northern part of the Municipality, within a 30km radius around Helpmekaar. Some limited and scattered irrigation agriculture is practiced to the north and south of Helpmekaar. To the furthest northern part of the Municipality, there is some dry agriculture and improved grassland areas. Subsistence cultivation dominates the landscape of the uMzinga Municipality, particularly to the southern and eastern parts of the Municipality. The low-lying areas surrounding water masses like the Tugela River, is extensively used for this purpose.

The mountainous and steep areas are mainly covered with thicket and some grassland, whilst the more evenly sloped areas are distinctively covered with higher occurrence of grasslands. The majority of settlements are characterised as rural in terms of density and character. These settlements are heavily concentrated within

the southern and eastern parts of the Municipality within the traditional authority areas.

Some concentration of subsistence cultivation is also found in the central western areas and far northern areas of the Municipality. This illustrates a relatively evenly scattered traditional settlement patterns on the Ingonyama Trust land.

C.2.6 LAND CAPABILITY AND AGRICULTURAL POTENTIAL

The land capability of the uMsinga municipal area, as indicated on the agriculture potential map (Figure 17) and it is highly dispersed, ranging between Land capabilities classes II to VIII as per figure 16 below. The majority of the land falls under class VIII, classified as wilderness, with virtually no capability for economic agricultural activities of any kind. Large areas bordering these wilderness areas form part of class VII, the land use options within this class include wildlife and recreation. This may be a result of the existence of stones or low water holding capacity. The limitations in this class may result from the moderately steep slopes, low fertility or slow permeability of the subsoil.

Large portions of land fall under class III, which has relatively good potential, including the choice of plants and require special conservation practices. The land use options for class III include, Wildlife, Forestry, Light Grazing, Moderate Grazing Intensive Grazing

poorly adapted cultivation and moderately well adapted cultivation. These areas are mainly found to the northern parts of the Municipality, with some areas around Pomeroy and the river areas around Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift. Small and scattered portions of land is classified as land capability class II, indicating areas with even more possible usages.

The general land capability in this Municipality indicates that this Municipality is dry with a low amount of vegetation, which is why the Municipal areas are dominated by subsistence type agricultural activities.

LAND CAPABILITY CLASS	LAND USE OPTIONS									LAND CAPABILITY GROUPS
	W	F	LG	MG	IG	LC	MC	IC	VIC	
I	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown	Grey	ARABLE LAND
II	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		
III	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		
IV	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		GRAZING
V	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		
VI	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		
VII	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		WILDLIFE
VIII	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Brown		

W – Wildlife
F – Forestry
LG – Light Grazing
MG – Moderate Grazing
IG – Intensive Grazing
LC – Poorly Adopted Cultivation
MC – Moderately, well Adopted Cultivation
IC – Intensive, well Adopted Cultivation
VIC – Very Intensive, well Adopted Cultivation

FIGURE 18: LAND USE OPTIONS (SOURCE: SMITH, 1998)

C.2.6.1 LAND USE AND LAND COVER

This area is mainly classified as mountain area although in some areas open hills or ridges are also found. The dominant land cover within the Municipality is natural land cover followed by agricultural and related cover. Land degradation is predominantly severe in this Municipal area. The occurrence of dongas and sheet erosion visible is also predominant in this area.

Soil Depth shows that there is a large part of the Municipality which has a soil depth of less than 450mm. This soil depth is due to the mountainous terrain in the area, specifically the southern and eastern parts of the Municipal area. Agricultural potential is lower in these areas and flood risks could also be higher, due to the shallow soil's inability to capture absorb and maintain moisture (**Refer to figure 18**).

The various agricultural land uses in the Municipality is indicated on the agriculture potential Map (**Figure 18**), and corresponds greatly with **figure 17: Land Cover**, and referred to **figure 16** to see the capability of the land. These maps become particularly useful in identifying uncultivated opportunities in the agricultural sector when it is overlaid with the land capabilities in the Municipality, with specifically land capability classes I to IV.

C.2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Significant development threats and constraints within the Municipality, as well as critical resource management issues, are summarised in this section.

UMsinga Municipality with its rural nature, settlement patterns within the rural communities are characterised by widely dispersed dwellings. This makes service provision very expensive and largely restricts the viable use of the land to subsistence agriculture. The unnaturally high concentration of people in rural areas, coupled with the expansive nature of settlement and poor land management practices, has resulted in significant degradation of natural resources. Over-grazing, injudicious burning regimes, sheet and donga erosion, unsustainable harvesting of plants, hunting of wildlife, and the spread of alien invasive plants have been the primary causes of degradation

The Municipality has a number of areas that are susceptible to water erosion and this increases pressure on soils in the area's subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture.

C.2.7.1 PROTECTED & CONSERVATION WORTHY AREAS

Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife embarked on a process, since 2005, whereby it systematically mapped critical biodiversity areas in KwaZulu-Natal with increasing accuracy. This dataset is based on various studies on fauna, flora and water resources, identifying key local biodiversity

areas to be considered in spatial planning and this is referred to as Minset.

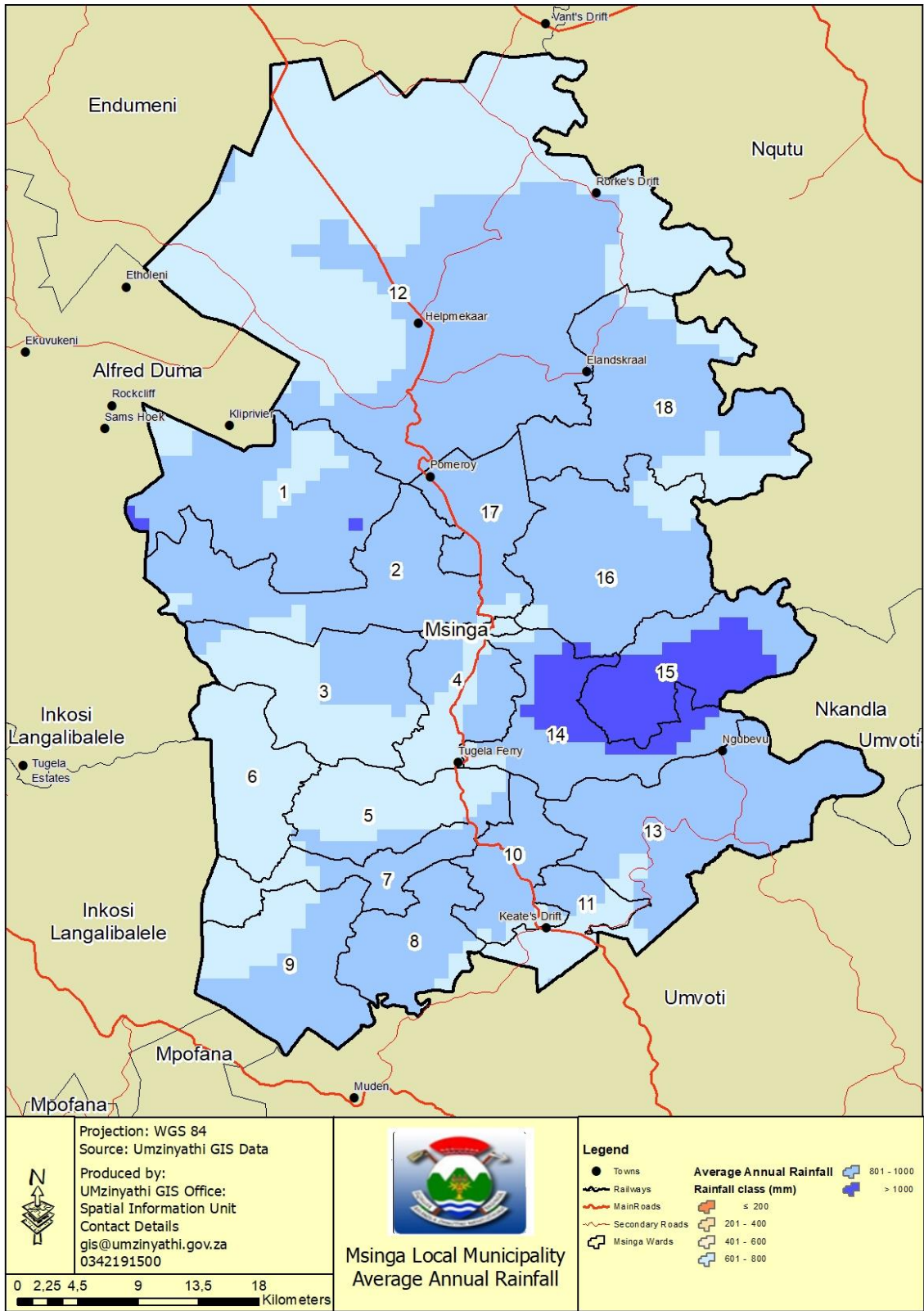
These are exactly the same areas which are regarded as Medium to low environmentally sensitive areas. The areas on **figure 17: Conservation Map** which are rated as medium to high, are the areas that are rated as Biodiversity Priority Area 1 on the Minset scale, referring to areas which are still substantially in its natural state and therefore regarded as priority areas for protection.

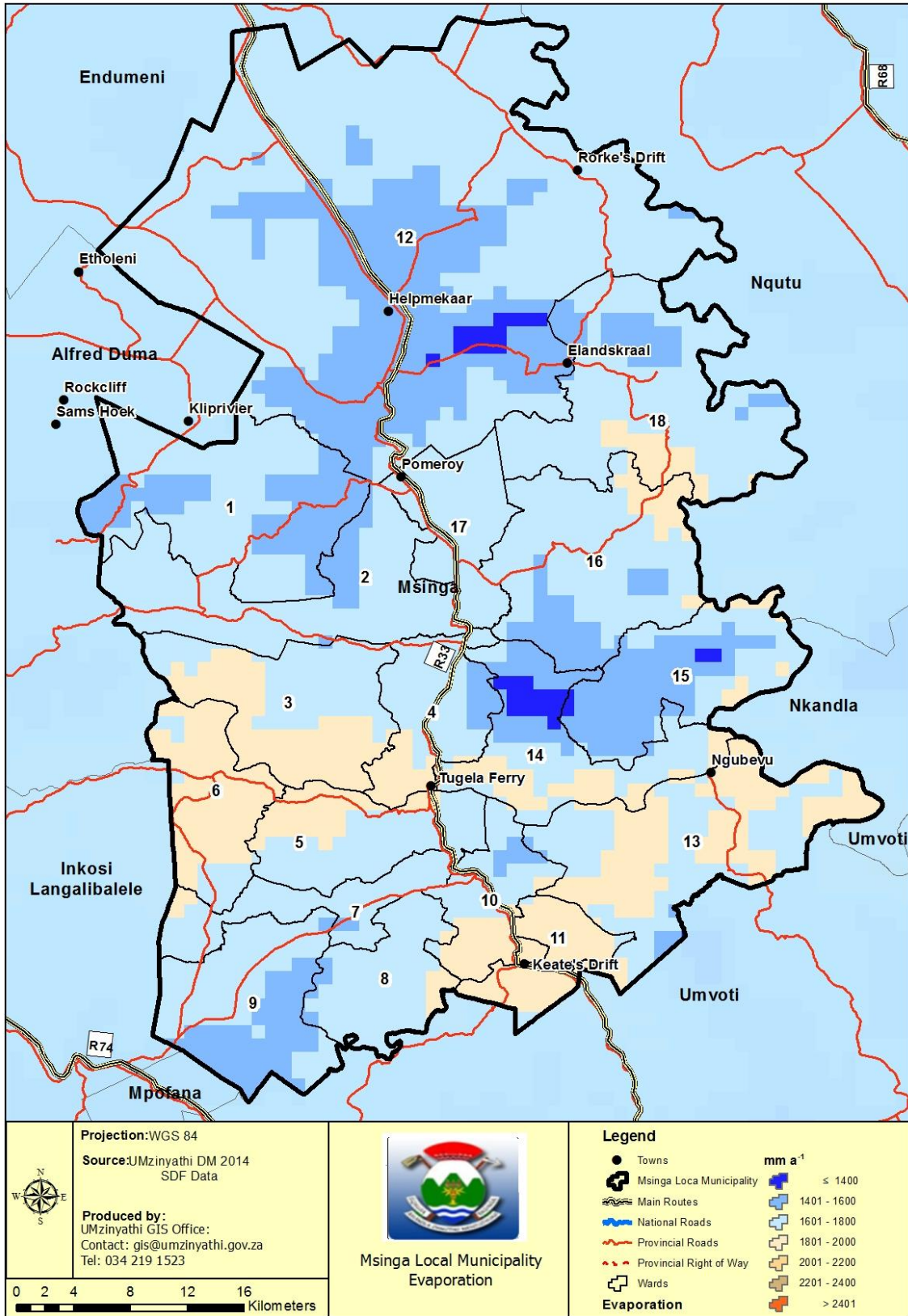
Protected Areas - are areas of land or sea that are formally protected by law and managed mainly for the purpose of biodiversity conservation. Formal Protected Areas are gazetted in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003) (NEMPAA).

Conservation Areas - are those areas of land not formally protected by law, but where primary land use is conservation, owners and users, and managed at least partly for biodiversity conservation. There are no smallholdings, mines and quarries, industrial and commercial areas in Msinga.



FIGURE 19: CONSERVATION MAP





C.2.7.2 CLIMATE

UMsinga Municipality is characterised with a temperate climate, with warm to hot summers and mild to cool winters. This Municipality falls within the coastal summer rainfall areas, with medium to low rainfall of 600 mm/annum. The topography of this area strongly influences the climate of certain places within the same area in the form of annual floods which have claimed the lives of many residents of Msinga. Flood line studies need to be conducted for uMsinga Municipality in particular due to the high flood disasters that have previously occurred and in order to avoid settling people on flood plains.

Discussions need to be held with the local Amakhosi and community to educate locals on finding or allocating suitable land for settling people. Communities need to be made aware of areas that are prone to floods and that may be unstable.

C.2.7.3 GEOLOGY

Arenite is the most common rock covering the Municipal area. Shale is also found through the area and Tillite is present but only in the mountainous areas before joining the Tugela River. The varied topography and geology have created a variety of soils within the district, and according to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, Msinga consists of conglomerate, dolerite, schist, shale, tillite, nsuze group, basalt, tonalite, ecca group arenite, natal granite.

C.2.7.3.1 Constraints

No constraints associated with geology, e.g. earth is applicable to the Msinga area.

C.2.7.3.2 Soils

The geology (soil parent material) is highly variable with respect to the clay forming materials and silica content, which giving rise to swelling black clays, sands etc. as well as differences in natural fertility and erodibility. Geology is thus indirectly responsible for a variety of soil-plant functions or habitats.

The Municipal area is dominated by soils with limited pedological development as they make up the majority of the area with soils with plinthic criteria and podzolic soils found in the north. In the central and southern areas, a small portion is covered with well-structured soils with high clay content.

C.2.7.4 RAINFALL

In terms of the South Africa weather system, Msinga falls within coastal summer rainfall areas. Rainfall is orographic in nature with the impact of the mountains and topography shown on the map. Rainfall in the Municipal area ranges between to less than 600 mm,

C.2.7.5 WATER RESOURCES

The Municipality has the fourth level (quaternary) catchment areas that drain into the Tugela and Umvoti Rivers. Blood River feeds into the Buffalo River that is the main tributary that drains the northern part of the Municipal area. The Buffalo River flows into the Tugela east of Ngubevu from where the Tugela forms the boundary between Msinga and Nkandla. The Mooi River flows into the Tugela at Keate's Drift.



FIGURE 20: TUGELA RIVER IN 2020

The Thukela (Tugela River) is the largest river system in KZN. The Buffalo River is the main northern tributary of the Thukela River and flows in a south-easterly direction from the eastern escarpment to its

confluence with the Thukela River near Nkandla. Water resources have not been developed to their full potential and will require strict management to ensure that it is used efficiently and effectively.

- Dams

There are no significant dams in the entire Municipal area.

C.2.7.6 AIR

No data on ambient air quality data is available at present for the district. There is no Air Quality Management Plan for.

TABLE 28: BIO-PHYSICAL OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS
LANDSCAPE AND TOPOGRAPHY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complex topography (rolling hills and mountains) across large sections of Msinga has an aesthetic appeal and holds considerable tourism development potential. • Steeper slopes and mountainous areas are more inaccessible and are therefore less disturbed. These areas serve as habitat patches and dispersal corridors to a large number of species. It also acts as important water catchment areas. • All areas steeper than 18 degrees should be excluded from development. This will not only protect slopes from erosion and landslide risk, but will ensure that ridges will function as dispersal/habitat corridors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Steep topography causes accelerated erosion, especially in the central and southern parts of Msinga LM. Erosion control measures should be intensified in these areas by means of intense agricultural interventions (including agricultural extension programs and facilitation of transformation to sustainable agriculture). • Mountainous areas increase the cost of infrastructure provision, especially in the case of roads. This can contribute to geographic isolation or at least a significant increase in travel friction and increased transportation cost.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area's coal reserves are marginal, but increasing demand for coal may cause these reserves to become more viable to mine in future • Although mining opportunities are limited, opportunities for further mineral development may be explored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geochemical health risks may affect sensitive individuals in some areas.
SOILS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire district has some areas with naturally fertile soil and soils of favourable structure, which should be conserved. Sustainable agricultural practices that reduce leaching, erosion, compaction and loss of soil structure, should be promoted • Establishment of hedgerows of indigenous plants should be encouraged in all areas susceptible to wind erosion. Also, crop and grain farmers in areas susceptible to wind erosion, should be encouraged to adopt agro forestry principles which aims to reduce wind erosion in cultivated fields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gully formation (due to soil erosion) progressed to an advanced state across the district. Gully rehabilitation efforts should be implemented as a matter of urgency.
SURFACE WATER	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface water availability is a competitive advantage of the for the entire Umzinyathi district. Water should be utilized optimally in a sustainable manner to grow the agricultural, tourism and manufacturing industries. • The practice of aquaculture should be promoted as an important tool in food security and job creation. • Wetlands should be protected, and degraded wetlands should be rehabilitated as a priority measure to improve water quality, water flow regulation and habitat provision at a regional scale. • Water resources should be optimally used to stimulate the tourism industry and to expand recreation opportunities to local people within the parameters of relevant guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ecological reserve of all riparian areas should be strictly maintained; therefore, over-abstraction should be avoided. • Water pollution should be controlled to maintain water quality at an acceptable level.
GROUND WATER	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entire Umzinyathi as a district has a large reservoir of high-quality groundwater which may be developed to the benefit of local communities and economic development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over-abstraction should be avoided. • Placement or positioning of potentially polluting activities of infrastructure, especially waste disposal sites and cemeteries and settlement areas, should carefully analyse geohydrological conditions during site selection.
VEGETATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicinal plants could be cultivated to generate income to local rural people, and to improve the health of the general public. • Community forestry, urban agriculture and agroforestry should be promoted • Carbon trading initiatives should be considered as a method of income generation while protecting the biophysical environment at the same time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large surface areas have deteriorated beyond the point of viable restoration. • Alien invasive plants are well established in the area, and should be. strictly controlled
AIR QUALITY	
ECOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecotourism opportunities should be utilized since ecotourism is an important conservation vehicle, especially to conserve animal species. The Msinga area does have significant potential for further ecotourism. • Combined cattle and wildlife farming could be promoted in cattle grazing areas where the ecology is still relatively intact, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large surface areas have deteriorated beyond the point of viable restoration. • Alien invasive plants are well established in the area, and should be strictly controlled. • Parasites hosted by domestic animals may spread to local wildlife populations, and vice versa. • Limited budget for conservation.

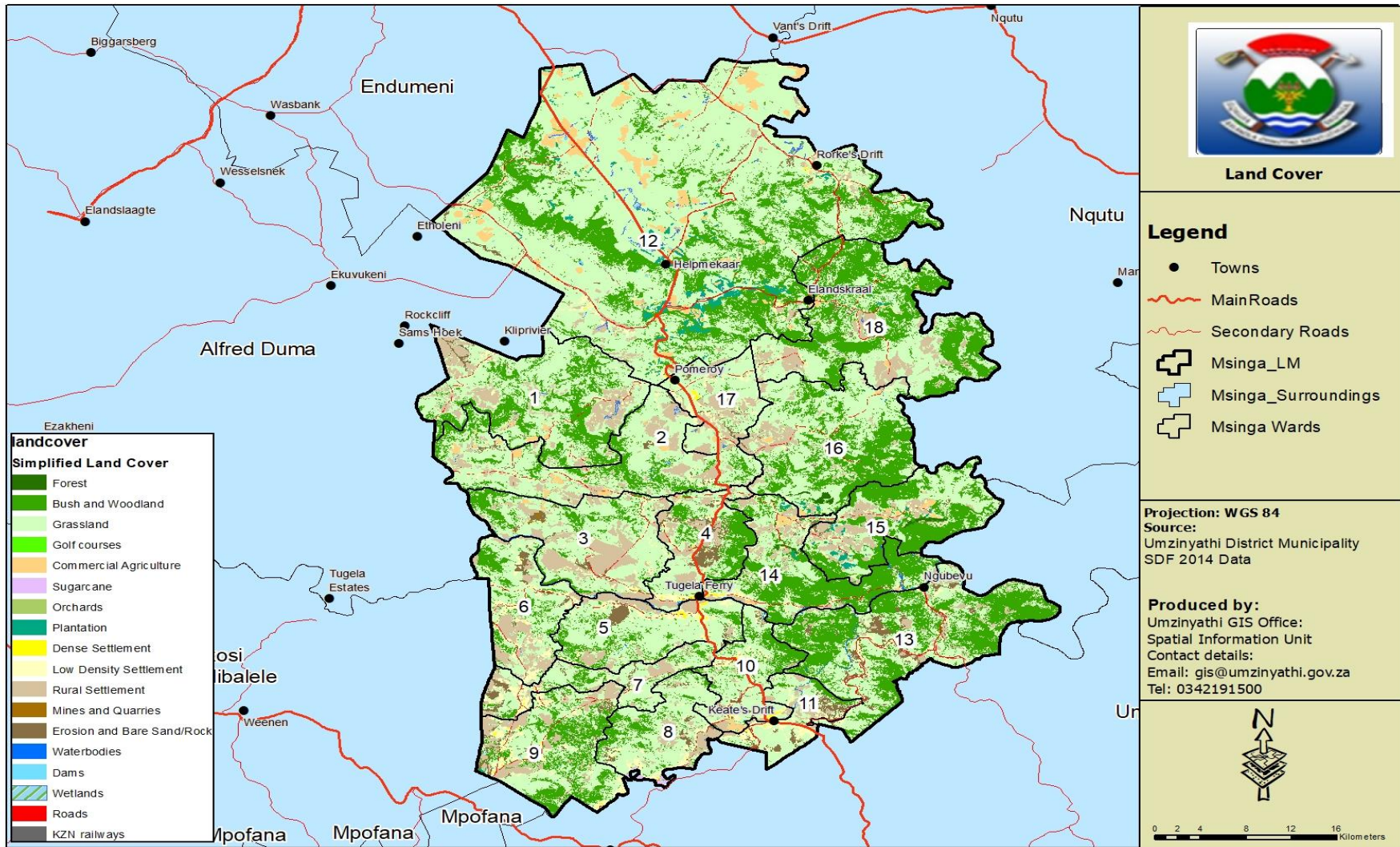


FIGURE 21: LAND COVER



FIGURE 22: AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL

C.2.8 MSINGA DISASTER SECTOR PLAN

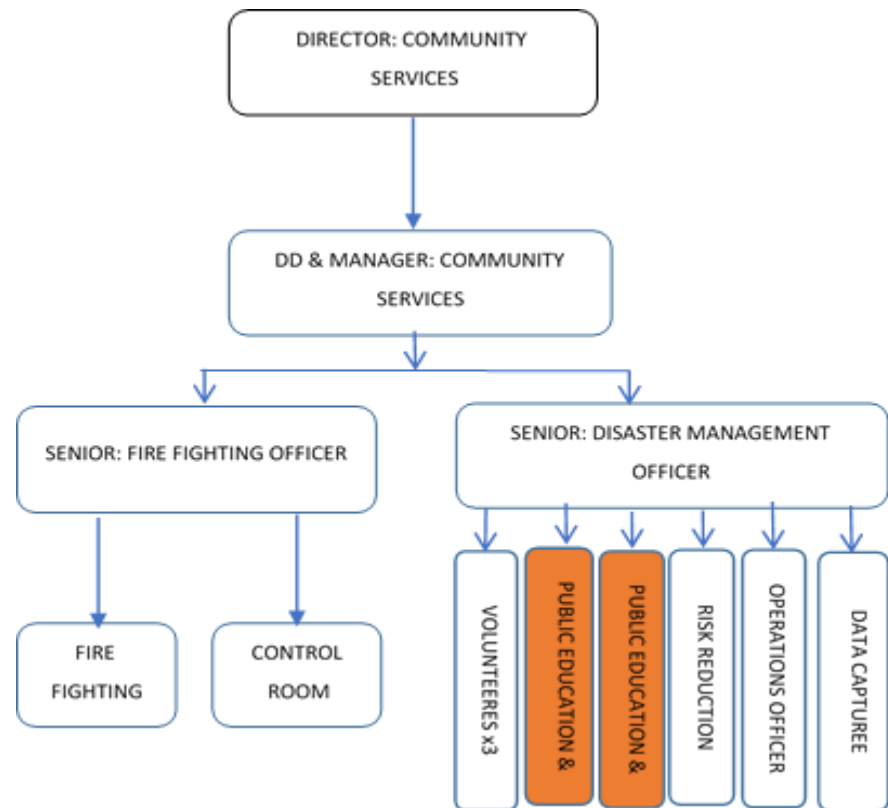
C.2.8.1 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

C.2.8.1.1 STATUS OF MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

In terms of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), Section 43-50 outlines the establishment and functions of the Centre in order to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to Disaster Risk Management within the district.

The disaster management services is co-shared with the UMzinyathi District Municipality as their Disaster Management Centre where offices of the Msinga municipality have been operating at the Tugela Ferry MPCC since 2014. Even though office space is not sufficient to accommodate all the resources required for disaster management functioning, in addressing such issues, the municipality has reserved a total budget of R1 500 000. 00 (for designs) through MIG funding for the 2019/2020 financial year for the establishment of a Protection Services Centre in Pomeroy, ward 17; which will incorporate the Disaster & Fire fighting offices, Security Services and Traffic Department, and proceed accordingly in the subsequent years. This centre falls under the directorate of Community Services and is fully functional running on a 24/7 response.

C.2.8.1.2 STAFF CAPACITY



Fire Fighting Services: the municipality has a total of 14 staff personnel under the Fire fighting services that is headed by a qualifying Senior Fire Station Officer; 12 Fire fighters & 01 Control Room Operator that reports to the Director Community Services.

Disaster Management: the municipality has only 01 Senior Disaster Management Officer and 03 volunteers to compliment the staff unit.

During the 2019/2020 financial year, the municipality managed to employ 03 employees on a permanent basis in expanding this unit: Data Capturer, Risk Reduction Officer and Operations Officer. We have further reserved budget allocations for additional two (02) posts for 2020/2021: Public Education and Awareness Officer, and Public Education and Awareness Assistant.

C.2.8.1.3 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

In terms of disaster risk reduction principles, the local sphere of government is the first line of response and responsibility in the event of a disaster occurring or threatening to occur. In terms of the Disaster Management Act of 2002, the Local Municipality is responsible for the co-ordination and management of the disaster incident until such time that the responsibility escalates to a higher level of Governance.

Thorough disaster risk management planning and effective co-ordination of all line function response agencies is, therefore, key to saving lives and limiting damage to property, infrastructure and the environment. They (disaster risk management plans) also facilitate the optimal utilization of resources.

Disaster Management Plan was adopted by Council on the **09/12/2015**.

C.2.8.1.4 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

The Inter-Departmental Committee has not been established formally however, the municipality makes use of its SMT (Senior Management Team) meetings that sits on weekly basis to discuss all issues relating the needs and services of the community including Disaster Management matters. This SMT structure is the highest level of decision-makers and it consists of all the following:

- ✚ The Municipal Manager
- ✚ HODs: Community Services, Planning and Development
Corporate Services & Technical Services
- ✚ The CFO
- ✚ Deputy Directors
- ✚ IDP Manager

C.2.8.1.5 MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ADVISORY FORUM

Section 51 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) states that district municipalities may establish a municipal disaster management advisory Forum.

In December 2018, the municipal Council took a resolution to establish the Disaster Management advisory Forum. The Terms of Reference of this structure requires for meetings to be convened at least on quarterly basis and the first meeting for the financial year 2018/2019 has been scheduled to be held in the month of June 2019.

To date, the municipality managed to hold 3 quarterly meetings with success prior to the development of the COVID-19 at March 2020.

C.2.8.1.6 DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

A. List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

Msinga municipality's risk profile is in place and risk priorities have been allocated a numerical value from one to five with five being the highest. These risks have been identified during risk analysis workshops with communities throughout the district as well as historical data gathered from incident assessments over the past five years.

Msinga Local Municipality Risk rating are shown below:

MAIN CATEGORY (DISTRICT RISK RATING)	RISK (DISTRICT)
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Lightning)	0.90
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall)	0.86
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Floods (River)	0.83
Fire Hazards - Veld/Forest Fires	0.77
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Wind, Hail)	0.75
Fire Hazards - Formal & Informal Settlements / Urban Area	0.75

MAIN CATEGORY (DISTRICT RISK RATING)	RISK (DISTRICT)
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Snow)	0.72
Transport Hazards - Road Transportation	0.71
Geological Hazards - Rock-fall	0.71
Hydro-meteorological – Drought	0.70
Pollution - Air Pollution	0.70
Transport Hazards - Air Transportation	0.69
Transport Hazards - Rail Transportation	0.67
Environmental Degradation – Erosion	0.66
Pollution - Water Pollution	0.65
Disease / Health - Disease: Animal	0.61
Hazardous Material - Hazmat: Spill/Release/Fire/Explosion (Storage & Transportation)	0.59
Pollution - Land Pollution	0.57
Environmental Degradation	0.57
Geological Hazards – Earthquake	0.55
Structural Failure - Dam failure	0.52
Infrastructure Failure / Service Delivery Failure - Information Technology	0.52
Major Event Hazards (Cultural, Religious, Political, Recreational, Commercial, Sport)	0.51
Disease / Health - Disease: Plants	0.46
Civil Unrest – Terrorism	0.45

MAIN CATEGORY (DISTRICT RISK RATING)	RISK (DISTRICT)
Civil Unrest - Xenophobic Violence	0.44
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Extreme Temperatures	0.38
Civil Unrest - Refugees / Displaced People	0.37

**B. TYPES OF HAZARDS AND THREATS IDENTIFIED DURING THE WARD
DISASTER RISK**

ASSESSMENT SESSIONS:

NO.	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS WARDS	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
01	Road Accidents	2	2	x	4	4	x	2	X	x	4	4	3	x	2	2	x	3	x
02	Rail Accidents	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
03	Drought	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
04	Disease: Animal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
05	Disease: Human (HIV/AIDS)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
07	Disease: Human (Cholera)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

NO.	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS WARDS	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		08	Veld/Forest Fires	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	X	x	x	x	2	x	2	2	2
09	House Fires	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
10	Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
11	Severe Storms (Floods)	2	2	2	x	2	2	x	X	x	x	2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
12	Severe Storms (Wind)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	3
13	Severe Storms (Lightning)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	Severe Storms (Hail)	x	x	x	x	X	x	1	1	1	1	x	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	Extremely High Temperatures	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
16	Soil Erosion	x	x	x	x	1	x	x	1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
17	Lack of Sanitation	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

NO.	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS WARDS	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18	Lack of Water	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
19	Lack of Proper Road Infrastructure																		
21	Water Pollution	x	x	x	x	5	3	x	X	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

C.2.8.1.7 DISASTER RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

C.2.8.1.7.1 MUNICIPAL CAPACITY IN TERMS OF RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

The Msinga Local Municipality Disaster Management has appointed 01 disaster management officer, 01 Data Capturer, 01 Risk Reduction Officer, 01 Operations Officer and 03 disaster volunteers. The disaster management is currently operating with 02 vehicles a double cab Buckie and a single cab.

Grant funding allocated for post-disaster recovery (where applicable)

The municipality receives no grants from other stakeholders for post-disaster recovery, except for the recent occasion in fighting against

COVID-19, Like all other municipalities, Msinga municipality also applied for an Emergency Disaster Relief Grant funding made available through National DCOG on the 06th April 2020 through submission of business plan for the funding of immediate goods and services required. The municipality has since received a confirmation of **R 960 000** for 2019/2020 financial year, and a further **R 960 000** allocation for 2020/2021.

C.2.8.2 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

C.2.8.2.1 INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Msinga Disaster Management unit reports to the Local and the District monthly and quarterly on all the incident and disasters that occurred in different wards of Msinga Local Municipality.

C.2.8.2.2 COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The incident is normally reported to the ward councillor or ward committee, if they don't get hold of them they report straight to the disaster management office. The Disaster Management Office then dispatch the disaster workers to assess the incident or disaster, they further compile an incident form which then the report is done and submitted to the relevant departments.

C.2.8.3 EARLY WARNING STRATEGY

The uMzinyathi District Municipality together with the weather service centre provides us with the information on the weather forecasts. Media (television & radios) allows the municipality to fully inform the community through ward committee and volunteers.

C.2.8.4 EDUCATION, TRAINING, PUBLIC AWARENESS AND RESEARCH

C.2.8.4.1 CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

The UMzinyathi District Municipality is exposed to a wide range of natural and human induced hazards that can cause wide spread of hardship and devastation of lives. Natural disasters are often frightening and difficult for the community to understand, because they have no control over and where they happen. What we can manage to control, however, is the level of preparedness for the communities and organs of state and civil society organizations to deal with the dangers that natural disasters bring.

C.2.8.4.2 PLANNED CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMMES

The municipality has reserved a total budget of **R100 000. 00** for the capacitation of Disaster Management and Fire Fighting Services Staff for the 2020/2021 financial year.

C.2.8.4.3 PLANNED PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS

Msinga Local Municipality regularly conducts Disaster and Fire Awareness Campaigns, and for fire prevention inspection in accordance with the South African Building Regulations Standards (SANS 0400)

C.2.8.5 FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

The Municipality undertake the Disaster Management and Fire Services from Municipal capital, operations and MIG funds where possible. The Provincial and District also continues to support the Municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Disaster Management Plan in place + Qualified staffing in place + Budget in place + Active community structures + IGR Structure + District municipality support (Shared Services) + Council Support (food security, Council structures & initiatives addressing drought, etc.-) + Veld-fire management plan + Disaster advisory forum + Sector Plan in place + Public Awareness campaigns + Contingency Plan in place + Disaster Risk profile in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Limited resources: fleet and staff compliment + Poor Land use management (<i>placement of settlements in disaster prone areas & flood plains</i>) + Poor Infrastructure development (<i>poor water supply, no marked access roads</i>) + Poor communication + Lack of integrated intervention + approach on all stakeholders

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + Infrastructure development initiatives + Development of Emergency Management Center at Pomeroy + Sustainable Environmental programmes (CWP, EPWP, etc.) + NGOs & NPOs support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> + climate change + politics intervention + improper site allocation

C.2.8.5.1 CHALLENGES FOR DM AND FIRE SERVICES AS PER SWOT ANALYSIS

The key challenges are presented as derived from the Municipal SWOT and are as follows:

- Water: there's very high concentrations of households below the minimum level of water infrastructure provision, lack of hydrants poses challenges in fire cases.
- Roads: municipal access roads are not clearly provided with street names and are poorly maintained delaying the response time to the community.
- Poor land use management: Msinga municipality is prone to lightning, veld fires, thunder storms and flooding, yet the placement of settlements is done without managing these risks.

- Housing: Most communities in Msinga are poor and the houses are of sub-standard quality. This has made most of the households vulnerable to climate changes i.e. storms and flooding.
- Terrain: The population densities are scattered between high and low densities in the southern part of the Municipality, with a clear correlation between the slopes's gradient of a particular area and the population density. The highly scattered population densities create a lot of challenges with regards to equal provision of services, and response time is delayed.

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	YEAR
Public Awareness Campaigns	R30 000. 00	Administration	2020/2021
Food Security	R72 327. 00	All Wards	2020/2021
Windows & Door Frames	R47 000. 00	All Wards	2020/2021
Zinc	R184 435. 00	All Wards	2020/2020
Poles	R144 655. 00	All Wards	2020/2021
Blankets	R28 931. 00	All Wards	2020/2021

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGETED AREAS	YEAR
Cement	R144 655. 00	All Wards	2020/2021
Nails	R5000. 00	All Wards	2020/2021
Disaster Advisory Forum Meetings	R20 000. 00	All Wards	2020/2021
Filling of 2 Permanent Disaster Posts	R378 551. 36	Administration	2020/2021
Gazetting of Fire By-laws	R150 000. 00	Administration	2020/2021
Maintenance of Fire Equipment	R50 000.00	Administration	2020/2021
Purchase of Fire Equipment	R100 000. 00	Administration	2020/2021
Fire Vehicle Repairs	R57 000. 00	Administration	2020/2021

C.2.8.6 DISASTER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS BY STAKEHOLDERS

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	YEAR
Trauma Counselling	Undefined	All Wards by DSD	Immediate
Food Security	Undefined	All Wards by SASSA	Immediate
Emergency Housing	Undefined	All Wards by DHS	Annual
Temporal Shelter (Wendy House)	Undefined	All Wards by UDM	Annual

C.2.8.7 CORONA VIRUS 2019 (COVID-19)

Corona viruses are large family of viruses that can cause illness ranging from common cold to more severe disease such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The current outbreak of corona virus disease (COVID-9) was first reported from Wuhan and Hubei, China, on the 31st December 2019. It has now spread to through-out the World with some of the major casualties reported globally. As of March 2020, positive cases are continuously being reported in South Africa, and have since been growing gradually.

This is the Msinga Municipality's report taking into account the declaration of COVID-19 as a National State Disaster on the 15 March 2020 and further to report the municipality's action in accordance

with Regulations that followed for coordination and implementation of National COVID-19 response interventions within the ambit of Local Government.

C.2.8.7.1 COORDINATING STRUCTURES ESTABLISHED IN FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

Even though the sitting of physical meetings has been suspended through all structures, the oversight, technical and operational teams at all levels responding to COVID-19 has been activated by virtue to convene via telephone/video-conferencing and within the municipality are detailed below:

STRUCTURE	PARTICIPANTS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS
UMzinyathi District Command Council	Champion MEC & HOD, District Mayor, Local Mayors, Municipal Managers, District State Departments Directors/Managers, DTT Chair	Weekly (Thursday)
UMzinyathi District Command Centre	HOD, Municipal Managers, District State Departments Directors, DTT Chairperson, SOE	Weekly (Wednesdays)
UMzinyathi District Command Clusters	Senior Managers (S56), Responsible Managers from state departments. LTT Chairpersons, SOE	Weekly (Tuesdays)

STRUCTURE	PARTICIPANTS	FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS
Msinga Local Command Council	Mayor, councillors, Municipal Manager, Local State department Managers, S56 managers, LTT Chair, CDW, Fora Chairpersons, etc.	Weekly (Mondays)
Msinga Local Command Centre	Municipal Manager, Local State Department Managers, S56 managers, LTT Chair, SOE Managers @ Local Level.	Weekly (Fridays)
Ward Command Council	Ward Cllr, PR Councillors, CDW, Ward Committees, For a Chairpersons, Gov. Dept., etc.	Monthly Varies/ward

Both the district and local command structures have been established and are fully functional.

C.2.8.7.2 COVID-19 STATISTICS AT UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY (CURRENT STATUS)

Screenings	All screenings began in April 2020 and remain in progress this Month of May 2020.
Positive Cases	01
Deaths	00

C.2.8.7.3 PROVISION OF WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

The concern of water remains an issue across the municipality and is increasingly so since the precautionary measures for COVID-19 requires the constant wash of hands and, UMzinyathi District Municipality as the service authority has up to date, supplied and installed 67 water tanks (5000L) to UMsinga municipality that were distributed on Needs Analysis including all major taxi ranks, and 01 additional water tanker vehicle to cater for all funerals in the municipal area. Therefore, a total of 15 wards are allocated with 04 tanks per ward, and 05 remaining wards with an allocation of 4 tanks per ward. In addition to the static tanks above, there is a total of 07 water tank trucks operating within the municipality.

Series of meetings have been held with the district in trying to come up with sustainable solutions to address water challenges within our area. The district has committed itself to refurbish broken boreholes, drilling of new ones and also repairs to the existing water schemes that are currently not working in our area. There has been a further confirmation of R12.3 million dedicated to UMsinga to address water difficulties which can go a long way in reducing community complaints and bring hopes to the people.

C.2.8.7.4 HYGIENE EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND AWARENESS

The municipality developed a Task Team to fulfil this role comprising of the Disaster Management Unit, Rapid Response, Councillors and

Senior Management. Other stakeholders: Health, SAPS, DSD and SASSA are intensively involved in these campaigns. Subsequent to this, a plan was devised to align strategies of sensitising and imparting knowledge to the community about the COVID-19.

- Trainings: All municipal councillors and Senior Management were inducted on this pandemic on the 24th March 2020 on its Council meeting, and later the Disaster, Fire Fighting and all municipal officials on the same day.
- Loud Hailing: 02 municipal vehicles along with the Departments of Health and SAPS have since began with loud hailing from the 27th March 2020. Thus far, all municipal wards have been visited where Department of Health working together with the municipality have been loud hailing with the purpose of educating and sensitizing the community on the symptoms as well as preventative measures to avoid the spread of covid-19. Over and above that, taxi ranks, pension and grant pay points has been visited by the municipality led by Her Worship the Mayor, Department of Health and SAPS.
- Pamphlets and Sanitizers: leaflets translated in both isiZulu and English are issued by this team on every campaign on education and preventive measures, and the distribution of sanitizers and masks was increased for the community, taxi ranks, trading stores, pay-points and at funerals.

- Social Media: The municipality has a face book page which is mainly used to cascade information and to showcase the work done by the municipality in the fight against the virus. Awareness campaigns are also conducted on our face book page to update our community on the latest developments.
- Radio Slots: The Mayor has monthly slot with IKHWEZI FM, and has been since recording her speeches when deemed necessary since travelling is prohibited. The slots are now conducted on weekly basis for increased community awareness. Arrangements has also been made with UKHOZI FM on monthly basis where Her Worship the Mayor records five minutes slot to cover a bigger number of Msinga residents.

Local Areas/Wards visited: the municipality along with the SAPS, DSD, SASSA and DoH managed developed a Campaign against COVID-19 beginning from 01 April 2020 and the following were covered: 04, 05, 07, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.



FIGURE 23: MNGENI AREA, WARD 16



FIGURE 24: TUGELA FERRY, WARD 4

C.2.8.7.5 FOOD PARCEL DISTRIBUTION TO QUALIFYING HOUSEHOLDS

Social Relief of Distress (SRD) program is a temporal provision of assistance intended for person in such dire material need that are unable to meet their families with most basic needs. SRD may be in the form of food parcel or a voucher.

The municipality is working very closely with the following stakeholders and has managed to distribute a total of 2 925 food parcels to its community;

- Department of Social Development (DSD)
- South African Social Security Agency (SASSA)
- Private Business Owners
- Non-Government Organization (NGO)

C.2.8.7.6 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The municipality in collaboration with the Department of Social Development have managed to prioritize all beneficiaries of the Community Nutrition Development Centres (CNDCs) however, due to lockdown regulations, the CNDCs were instructed to stop providing cooked food to the nearby community and instead, DSD found alternatives and succeeded in ensuring continued benefit through issuing food parcels for everyone receiving food from the centre. These food parcels were distributed by DSD together with Her Worship the Mayor and the ward councillor concerned. To date, a total of number of 2 042 beneficiaries have benefitted in this programme:

WARD	TOTAL	WARD	TOTAL	WARD	TOTAL
2	141	7	168	13	76
3	229	8	250	15	250
4	207	9	150	16	262
6	147	10	162		

The second program aimed at assisting the community experiencing due hardship led by the department of social development is that for SRD. The municipality was requested by DSD to submit 10 beneficiaries per ward qualifying for the program. A list of 180 beneficiaries was submitted to DSD, screened and all identified beneficiaries were approved but to date, have not received their food parcels due to challenges reported within the department caused by the irregular appointment of service providers.

C.2.8.7.7 SOUTH AFRICAN SOCIAL SECURITY AGENCY (SASSA)

The third program is the one led by SASSA which is similar to that of DSD (Social Relief of Distress). Aligned to this programme, the municipality identified 50 beneficiaries per ward which resulted in a total of 900 beneficiary applications submitted to SASSA and out of the 900 applications submitted, only 773 beneficiaries were approved based on the qualification criteria and food parcels have already been distributed by SASSA and ward councillors. Additional 360 applications have been made to SASSA and the municipality awaits for approval.

C.2.8.7.8 PRIVATE BUSINESS OWNERS

Her Worship the Mayor has written to all business owners locally and outside municipal boundaries requesting for donations in a form of food parcels to assist the needy communities during the lockdown period. Most of the business owners has responded positively but,

there's one exceptional business owner that has already donated 110 food parcels vouchers to the local street vendors affected by lockdown. Other business owners have already pledged their support which will be distributed during the month of May to the identified beneficiaries.

C.2.8.7.9 THE MUNICIPALITY

The municipality has also set aside an allocation to provide such relief to the identified families living under difficult circumstances. A total of 150 food parcels will be distributed per ward till the 15th May 2020 and thus far, only five wards have benefitted (ward 2, 9, 17, 10 and 18) totalling to 750 food parcels. Further to that, other food vouchers will be considerably made available to the wards with a lesser number in all the above-mentioned programmes.

C.2.8.7.9.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT, CLEANSING, AND SANITISATION:

The key municipal officials rendering this duty includes Waste Management and Fire Fighting services in controlling the transmission of the virus. The municipality disinfects all its key public areas/hot spots utilising the chemicals recommended by the Environmental component of EDTEA using our own Fire Engine and another one from the UMzinyathi District Municipality as backup support. A plan for disinfection was devised which include public places and we are continuing working very closely with the mentioned authorities in

ensuring that we adhere to increased cleaning and protective handling products. The plan is detailed below:

- **Waste Management:** Daily Street Cleaning, Waste Collection and Waste Disposal
 - Pomeroy
 - Tugela Ferry
 - Keates Drift
- **Fumigation and disinfecting:** on a skip of 02 days using less than 0,5% Chlorine Chemicals:
 - All Taxi Ranks, Main and along R33 Route
 - Municipal Offices and main municipal Community Halls
 - Church of Scotland Hospital, Pomeroy Community Health Care, and clinics
 - All SAPS Stations, and government departments
 - Ithala Complex & Tugela Ferry Mall
 - SASSA Pay-points
 - Schools
 - All Clinics



FIGURE 25: KEATES DRIFT, WARD 11



FIGURE 26: POMEROY, WARD 17

TABLE 29: QUARANTINE SITE

QUARANTINE SITE	WARD AREA COVERAGE	PROGRESS	COMPLETION DATE
CJ Community Hall	17 Pomeroy Area	100%	20/05/2020
Mkhuphulangwen ya Community Hall	04 Tugela Ferry Area	80%	06/06/2020
Fabeni Community Hall	11 Keates Drift Area	0%	undefined

C.2.8.7.9.2 MUNICIPAL PUBLIC SPACES, FACILITIES:

- ✚ **Cancellation of Projects:** The municipality took a decision to put on hold all projects and events for its 2019/2020 financial year following the State President's address that provided wide-ranging actions which amongst the list was to prohibit the mass gatherings of persons immediately.
- ✚ **Closure of municipal Offices:** Immediately after the pronouncement of 21 day Nation-wide COVID-19 Lock Down, all municipal sites, offices, sports fields and the Library were totally shut down on the 26th March 2020 except for the essential services.

✚ The last Ordinary Physical Council meeting was held on the 25th March 2020 for consideration of the municipal 2020/2021 IDP & Budget, also to adopt regulations and further discuss necessary steps and action to be implemented in all communities after shut down.

C.2.8.7.9.3 ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE

Health identified site: The Church of Scotland Hospital (COSH) identified and prepared an old TB MDR ward for isolation where screenings and testing will be conducted. This ward has a total of 08 beds where: 03 beds are reserved for females, 03 beds for males, and 02 cot beds for kids to comply with social distancing regulations. Pomeroy CHC identified its FLU Clinic with 12 beds. Admissions for positive patients are only done at Greys Hospital.

Municipal identified site: Due to the foreseen threat of this virus and limited availability of infrastructure from the Health Authorities, municipalities were further requested to make provisions of any shelters for accommodation to be used as isolation and quarantine facilities. Msinga municipality is progressing at this and places identified are listed hereunder:

Currently, all the above halls have been inspected for compliance with Health Norms and Standards. Layout plans for subdivisions and electricity packaging was developed and met Department of Health requirements, contractors to perform subdivisions and construction of

proper ablution facilities has been appointed and is close to completing with the works.

C.2.8.7.9.4 MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT

All Msinga SAPS Stations (Helpmekaar, Nhlanhleni (Pomeroy) and Msinga (Tugela Ferry) are working cooperatively with the Msinga Municipal Traffic Unit in assisting with precautions of COVID-19 through roadblocks and routine patrols. Municipal Traffic Officers have been hard at work in ensuring free traffic flow while monitoring social distancing during pension and grant pay points specifically at Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry Spar, Tugela Ferry Mall, and Keates Drift. Despite the stringent regulations of the lock down, challenges increased in public places and are slowly getting out of control.

- **Social distancing:** Irrespective of all campaigns and information being disseminated, it is unfortunate that the public still lack information about the virus. In all taxi ranks and pension points visited, the public fails to comply with Social distancing regulations and others got frustrated with the long dragging queues.
- **Business Permits:** Major supermarkets: Shoprite, Spar, Pomeroy Wholesale, U-Save, and SaveMor are classified as essential businesses and have all complied with DTI regulated permits, the rest of trading/spazza shops are operating within the permissions issued by the municipality. Nonetheless, it is noted

that majority of Alcohol trading stores remain closed as prohibited during this period

- **Street vendors** All street vendors were banned from any practice during the initial stage of lock down. However, during pension and grant days, they returned back to the street to trade regardless of bans. The ban regulations to such vendors were later relaxed on the 3rd April 2020 and the municipality had to assist them with permits for them to trade, which has been done successfully.

C.2.8.7.9.5 FORMAL AND INFORMAL BUSINESS SUPPORT

Over and above the assistance provided by the municipality to the informal traders by issuing business permits for them to comply with the regulations, the municipality working together with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) has assisted small farmers with their applications for Support Relief Grant. A team composed of officials from DARD and the municipality was established in order to perform this task which led to a total number of 353 small farmers being assisted successfully with their applications. The municipality is yet waiting for the outcome of the applications.

C.2.8.7.9.6 PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO MITIGATE EMPLOYEE HEALTH

The municipality further took proactive steps in ensuring that its function is prepared to manage the risks of COVID-19 and to help

protect the health and lives of its staff. The list of Essential Services/Staff was compiled and work permits were issued to all of them accordingly.

- **Provision of protective materials:** It has also been ensured that all municipal employees have the necessary information they needed to remain healthy and protected and were further supplied with latex gloves, facial masks and hand sanitisers at their places of work, entrance and exit points, inside the offices of the essential services and were provided for them on any movement.
- **Disposal of Health Hazard Waste:** A training for handling and disposal of masks and gloves was conducted for municipal officials by the Pomeroy CHC staff on the 21st April 2020 at the Council Chamber.

C.2.8.7.9.7 FUNERALS SUPPORT PLAN

The regulations providing guidance and advice pertaining to funerals procedures and with regards to attendance remain effective during this lock down and of key importance is that attendance is only limited to 50 persons. Further to this, regulations on the management and disposal of bodies infected with COVID-19 were circulated.

- **Issuing of coffins and food vouchers:** Council took a resolution to issue coffins or food parcels or food vouchers in line with the Pauper Burial and Indigent Support Policy and Disaster Management Plan in support of indigent families to bury their loved one in a dignified manner.
- **Municipal TLB support:** Further to the above, council also took a resolution to make available municipal TLBs to assist families in digging graves since regulations limits the number of people to attend funerals. By so doing, the municipality encourages community to avoid attending funerals in numbers.

C.2.8.7.9.8 COUNCIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS (RETURN TO WORK PLAN)

During level 5 lockdown, the rest of the staff were operating remotely through emails, teleconferencing and videoconferencing except for essential services workers as previously alluded. With the relaxation of lockdown regulations to level 4, the municipality developed a plan to gradually return to work and as from Monday the 4th May, the municipality started with an intensive winter cleaning to prepare for certain staff that resumed work as from the 11th May 2020.

Senior management have assessed and made available a list of all employees who are above 60 years of age as well as those leaving with underlying conditions. Most employees are encouraged to work remotely and have been provided with tools necessary for them to

perform their responsibilities. A plan is being prepared to assess those who are most affected by the new changes in working environment.

The municipality has managed to introduce virtual meeting method to all senior managers and staff since the lockdown. TROIKA also joined immediately after the senior managers and are positively responding to the new communication methods. Recently, the municipality has managed to have subcommittees and the executive Committee meetings virtually with success. We are indeed preparing for council seating using video conferencing method.

CHALLENGES:

i. Water Scarcity

The water tanks and water tankers provided by the district remain insufficient for hygiene purposes. The dysfunctional water schemes, broken boreholes and incomplete water schemes causes community unrests and requires urgent attention.

ii. Government Food Support Grant

Msinga communities are highly dependent on government grants and also street trading and a significant number remains affected and therefore in dire need of social relief. The delays from the DSD to provide approved beneficiaries with necessary relief poses challenges to the community.

- iii. **Government Regulations and Directives**
Constant relaxations and amendments of Regulations inconveniences Law Enforcement Agencies and result in high congestions in towns which may lead to fast spreading of the virus.
- iv. **SASSA Grant payment**
Government to devise another better way to deal with social grant payments. The current system poses a high risk to speed up infection rates in rural areas. Long queues which are difficult to manage will remain a big concern if left unattended and unresolved.
- v. **Limited funding**
The municipality did not budget for such a disaster and has limited funding to be adjusted to cater for the fight against COVID-19. There's very limited resources available and more support is required from the district and all other spheres of government.
- vi. **Rolling out of Virtual way of communicating**
A challenge with regard to the signal within the municipal area of jurisdiction has been identified as a stumbling block in the roll out of the program. Adaptation for some of our councillors is also a challenge, nevertheless, the municipality is working around the clock in ensuring that all councillors participate in all council committee meetings and has

managed to conduct two (02) Council virtual meetings with success where participation from Amakhosi was also noted.

C.2.8.7.9.9 FINANCIAL IMPLICATION IN FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

- vii. **Municipal budget**
Subsequent to the cancellation of municipal projects, and amount of **R500 000** was then re-directed and ring fenced from those projects to the procurement of COVID-19 PPE which includes but not limited to reusable cloth masks, gloves, coverall, sanitizers and chemicals for the community and the staff. Another allocation was made available to purchase screening, disinfecting and fumigating equipment. An additional **R 1 000 000** was set aside to purchase food parcels for the families experiencing hardships in line with Department of Social Development's requirements.
- a) **Existence of a functional District Disaster Management Centre**
The disaster management services are co-shared with the uMzinyathi District Municipality as their Disaster Management Centre where offices of the Msinga Municipality have been operating at the Tugela Ferry MPCC since 2014. Even though office space is not sufficient to accommodate all the resources required for disaster management functioning, in addressing such issues, the Municipality has reserved a total budget of R1 500 000.00 (for designs) through MIG funding for this 2019/2020 financial

year for the establishment of a Protection Services Centre in Pomeroy, ward 17; which will incorporate the Disaster & Fire-fighting offices, Security Services and Traffic Department, and proceed accordingly in the subsequent years.

b) Number of full-time fire-fighters employed by the district per 1000 population:

Msinga Municipality has a total of 14 permanent staff personnel under the Firefighting services as follows: a qualifying Senior Fire Station Officer; 12 Fire fighters & 01 Control Room Operator.

c) Number of reservists and volunteer responders per 1000 population:

There no volunteers under the Fire Fighting Services and none has been provided by the uMzinyathi District Municipality except for the Disaster Management.

d) Number of fire related incidents in the quarter:

Msinga Local Municipality Fire Fighting services responded to ten (10) building fire incidents, and none (00) grass fires.

e) Number of natural disaster related incidents in the quarter:

From January to March 2020 period, the Municipality experienced strong winds, thunderstorm accompanied by lightning which caused damages to households, municipal infrastructure and livestock. Approximately seventy two (72)

households (37 totally destroyed and 59 partially damaged structures) with ninety six (96) people were affected. There were no (00) fatalities and no (00) injuries reported during these incidents. **Relief Rendered:**

WENDY HOUSES	BLANKETS	PLASTIC SHEETS	BUCKETS	DISHES
02	36	17	06	03

f) Percentage compliance with the required response time for disaster incidents:

80% response rate due to shortage of fleet resources in the Municipality.

g) Percentage compliance with the required response time for fire fighting incidents

80% response rate due to the vast geographical nature of our Municipality and also due to shortage of fleet resources.

h) Number of displaced people receiving assistance from the Municipality:

There's currently no displaced people in our Municipality.

C.2.9 LAND REFORM

According to the recent information from UDM SDF 2015, Msinga Municipality was subject to 99 claims in accordance with the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. From these claims the 90 have been settled, 08 are still in process and 01 remains unknown. There has also been an ongoing claim in Ward 12 Kwa-Dolo area that has held the housing project from proceeding until this date.

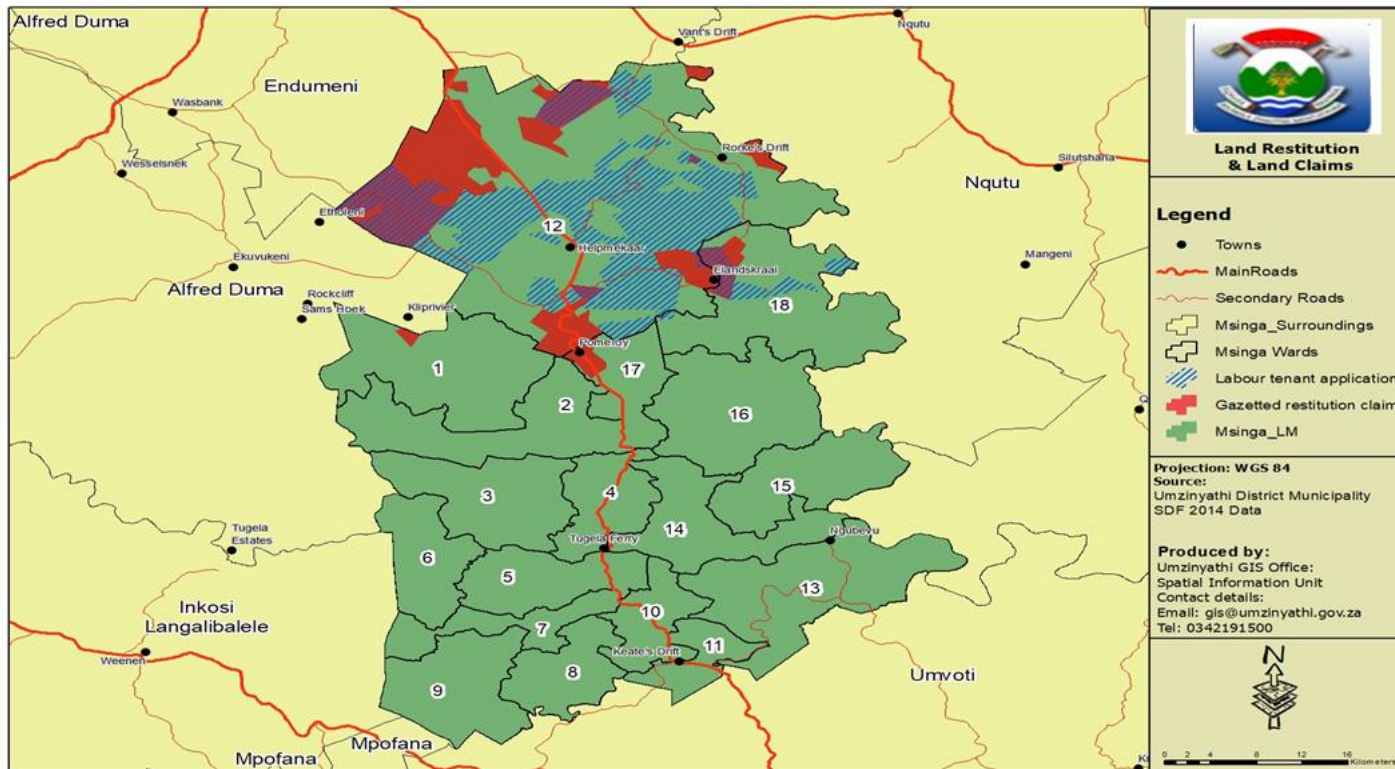


FIGURE 27: LAND CLAIMS

SECTION D: KPA MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

D.1.0 MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

D.1.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

D.1.1.1 COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Council Committee are comprised of the following;

- SCOPA
- Finance and Administration Committee
- Housing forum

The committees conduct monthly meetings;

- Planning Portfolio Committee
- Technical Committee

The committees meet monthly. All of the portfolio committees are chaired by members of the Executive Committee.

D.1.1.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management derives its mandate from the following legislation and corporate governance guidelines Section 62(1)(c)(i) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 (MFMA), which prescribes that the accounting officer must ensure that the institution has and maintains effective, efficient and transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control.

Section 3.2.1 of the Treasury Regulations which further prescribes that: "the accounting officer must ensure that a risk assessment is

conducted regularly to identify emerging risks of the institution. A risk management strategy, which must include a fraud prevention plan, must be used to direct internal audit effort and priority, and to determine the skills required of managers and staff to improve controls and to manage these risks. The strategy must be clearly communicated to all officials to ensure that the risk management strategy is incorporated into the language and culture of the institution."

The municipal human resource policies are stated below:

TABLE 30: MUNICIPAL POLICIES

POLICY	STATUS
Recruitment SELECTION APPOINTMENT promotion and transfer of personnel	Operational
Employment equity	Operational
Payment of overtime	Operational
Grievances	Operational
Working hours	Operational
Transport allowances	Operational
Homeowners allowance	Operational
Sexual harassment	Operational
HIV/Aids	Operational

POLICY	STATUS
Leave	Operational
Discipline	Operational
Salaries	Operational
Termination	Operational
Occupational health and Safety	Operational
Maternity	Operational
Communication Strategy	Operational

D.1.2 TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The list of employees who will receive training in 2020/2021 is still in progress. However, the forms for tuition funding were distributed to the municipal officials.

Training and development of staff and councillors is on-going. A Work Place Skills Development Plan has been compiled and was approved by the LGSETA and is attached as an Annexure to this document. Training needs of staff are identified and where funding is available, the staff attends training courses as well as seminars and workshops. A key aspect of the Institutional component is the continuous development of the capacity of the Municipality and its officials. In

particular, the capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the development programmes as set out in the IDP.

As per the draft uMsinga Human Resource Strategy Recruitment, Selection and Placement Management

6.2.1.1 Objective

- a) To attract and retain a skilled workforce and reflect the South African and municipality's diversity
- b) Ensure timeous organisational design and staffing in line with the municipality's service delivery and operational requirements

6.2.1.2 Activities

- a) Organisational Structuring
- b) Job Profiling
- c) Human Resources planning and forecasting
- d) Employee recruitment
- e) Employee induction and placement
- f) Employment Equity planning and compliance

D.1.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

An Employment Equity Policy has been adopted by the Municipality. UMsinga Municipality is an equal employer with targeted groups represented in various layers of the Municipal structure. There are areas that have improved as two (2) HODs are females and one of them is disabled. A total of 2% of the staff complement is disabled. There is no non-African employee in a total staff complement of 1 159 employees as at the end of 2019/2020 Mid - financial year.

EEP COMPLIANCE	STAFF COMPLEMENT	
number of vacant posts (critical posts)		
total employees to date	Contract	
	Councilors	
	Volunteers	
	Securities	
	Peace Officers	
	Finance Interns	
	In-Service Training	
	Environmental Interns	
	Ward Committees	

EEP COMPLIANCE	STAFF COMPLEMENT	
	Food for Waste Programme	
	Siyazenzela	
	Alien Plant Removal	
	Total	
Permanent staff	133	
Disabled		
Males		
Females		
Management (s56/57)	06	
Employees under 35 years of age		
Employees over 35 to 55 years of age		
Employees above 55 years of age		

TABLE 31: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More female managers ▪ Participate in decision making ▪ Functional labour collective (Forums & union) ▪ Skilled employees ▪ HR Strategy is in place ▪ WSP in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low staff morale ▪ Limited Employees accountability ▪ Limited team co-operation
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conducive environment ▪ E. A. P. enhancement ▪ Skills development of Councillors & Staff ▪ Improve monitoring mechanisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited office space ▪ Building is not meeting safety standards (reasonable accommodation) ▪ Absenteeism ▪ Excessive overtime

D.1.4 FILLING OF SECTION 54/56 EMPLOYEES WITHIN LEGISLATED TIMEFRAMES

There is a strong focus on building strong municipal administrative systems and processes. This includes ensuring that administrative positions are filled with competent and committed people whose performance is closely monitored. Ensuring that the top six posts

(Municipal Manager, Finance, Technical Services, Corporate Services, Community development and Development Planning) are filled by competent and qualified persons is essential. Positions that become vacant should be filled within a period of 6 months and comply with the legislated processes as per the Regulations.

The following is the status of Section 54/56 posts within the Msinga Local Municipality: -

Post Designation	Status of Post Filled/ Vacant/ Suspended	Name of Employee
Municipal Manager	Filled	Mr SL Sokhela
Chief Financial Officers	Filled	Mr TM Nene
Technical Services	Filled	Mr S Mnguni
Development Planning	Filled	Mrs B Hlubi
Corporate Services	Filled	Mr MV Ntanzi
Community Services	Filled	Miss M Xulu

It must be noted that all critical senior managers' posts are filled and there is nothing that causes instability. **% gender representation at Senior Management level (Section 54/56 Employees)**

- The gender representation for Msinga Local Municipality is at **33, 33%** and **16, 67%** for senior manager living with disability.

D.1.5 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Msinga Local Municipality has adopted a revised organogram which has been included in the IDP Review.

A	Total number of funded posts in the organogram	140
B	Number of approved posts in the BTO	140
C	Total number of filled posts in the BTO as at 31 March 2020	114
D	Number of vacancies in the BTO as at 31 March 2020	26
E	Number of approved posts in the Technical Services department	22
F	Total number of filled posts in Technical Services as at 31 March 2020	18
G	Number of vacancies in Technical Services as at 31 March 2020	4
H	How Many posts are vacant but funded as at 30 March 2020	26
I	How Many posts in the organogram are not funded	None

D.1.5.1 FUNCTIONAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

In terms of the provisions of Section 18(2), 29, 30(1), 37(c)(d)(f), 50(1), 52(1), 68, 70 of Local Government Municipal Structure Act 117 of 1998, Council and Committee Structures must hold meetings per approved schedules and process the correct business in terms of legislation and own terms of reference.

The following structures are functional as at 31 March 2020 for the Msinga Municipality:

A. **Council:** The functionality of the Msinga Council is **stable**. The Council met in the third quarter:

- ✚ 21 January 2020
- ✚ March 2020
- ✚ March 2020
- ✚ 14 May 2020

B. **Executive Committee (EXCO)** - The Executive Committee is **stable**:

- ✚ 19 February 2020
- ✚ 18 April 2020
- ✚ 29 April 2020

The February meeting was for the one that was supposed to sit in January 2020 and the first April 2020 meeting was for February 2020.

C. **MPAC** - It is generally reported that MPAC is functional, and have been trained on roles and responsibilities including UIFW and

reading of AFS. (include challenges and if UIFW is reducing, note meeting dates)

✚ The municipal MPAC is functional sit at least once a quarter and the capacity on roles and responsibility was provided to members by COGTA Mr Mpisi.

D. **Portfolio Committees** – All portfolio committees have been assessed to be functional. This is in respect of meetings held as opposed to the quality of the business transacted and the impact thereof on the overall performance of the Municipality.

✚ The municipal sub committees are functional and sits once on a quarterly basis.

E. **Local Labour Forum** – (Is functional and meetings held):

✚ 17 January 2020

✚ 12 May 2020

Expected Outcome: Improved Council Functionality

a) Average percentage of councillors attending council meetings- **100%**

b) Number of agenda items deferred to the next council meetings- **0%**

c) Number of council meetings held in the quarter- **2**

d) Number of EXCO meetings held in the quarter- **3**

e) Number of Portfolio Committee meetings held in the quarter- **5**

f) Number of MPAC meetings held in the quarter - **1**

g) Number of recognised Traditional Leaders within the district municipal boundary - **5**

h) Number of Traditional Leaders in attendance at all council meetings in the quarter - **0%**

In terms of Section 81 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 Traditional Leaders identified by the MEC for Local Government in accordance with Schedule 6 and by notice in the Provincial Gazette may participate in Council proceedings.

The Msinga Local Municipality held on **18 & 25 March 2020 Council meetings** in the last quarter ending 31 March 2020, **NONE** of which were attended by Traditional Leaders which calculates to a **0%** participation rate. Participation can be summarised as follows: -

✚ **Explain:** None attending traditional leaders have been engaged and the meeting with AmaKhosi was held to address the concerns, we need Cogta to assist with the provision of tools of trade for Amakhosi as the Municipality has moved from delivering hard copy agenda to electronic agendas.

D.1.5.2 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Expected Outcome: Improved Municipal Responsiveness

a) Existence of a council-adopted Municipal Complaints Management System

- b) Percentage of official complaints resolved as per norms and standard for the Municipal Complaints Management System.
- c) Number of approved marches / demonstrations in the district municipal area in the quarter
- d) Protest incidents within the Municipality in the quarter

Municipalities are required to establish a Rapid Response team to respond to protests and provide feedback to the community. COGTA assists with the coordination of support by sector departments. The Msinga Municipality has an established Rapid Response Committee which is chaired by the Speaker, the following are the members of the Committee: -

- 1. Cllr TL Kunene - **Chairperson (Speaker of Council)**
- 2. Mrs NM Sithole - **Rapid Response Coordinator**
- 3. Mbusozayo Hadebe - **LIT**
- 4. Thobeka Mdladla - **Public Participation Officer**
- 5. Sinqobile Majozi - **Deputy Director Community Services**
- 6. Mbongeleni Ndlovu - **Deputy Director Development Planning**
- 7. Thembeke Nkala - **Deputy director Corporates Service**
- 8. Nontokoza Ndlovu - **Back To Basics Champion**

D.1.5.3 MRRT IS FUNCTIONAL.

- a) The following public protests have occurred in the last quarter: -
- b) When was the last community survey conducted by the Municipality? 2011

- c) What are the four top complaints or dissatisfaction emanating from the community survey?

- 1. Water
- 2. Electricity
- 3. Job opportunities
- 4. houses

- d) Ward Committee Functionality and Community Feedback Meetings

Ward meetings are required to be held monthly and chaired by the Ward Councillor which must promote the participation of community members in partnership with Sector Departments. The effectiveness of public participation mechanisms to promote responsible and participative citizenry within the Msinga Municipality have been functional during the last quarter ending 31 March 2020.

The quarterly ward functionally assessment assessed the performance of the Msinga Municipality as follows: -

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	Msinga Local Municipality
NUMBER OF WARDS	18
NO & % OF FUNCTIONAL WARDS	18/18= 100%
FUNCTIONAL WARDS	18
NO & % OF NON-FUNCTIONAL WARDS	0
STATUS OF COMMUNITY FEEDBACK MEETINGS: JAN – MARCH 2020	

D.1.6 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE/ORGANOGRAM

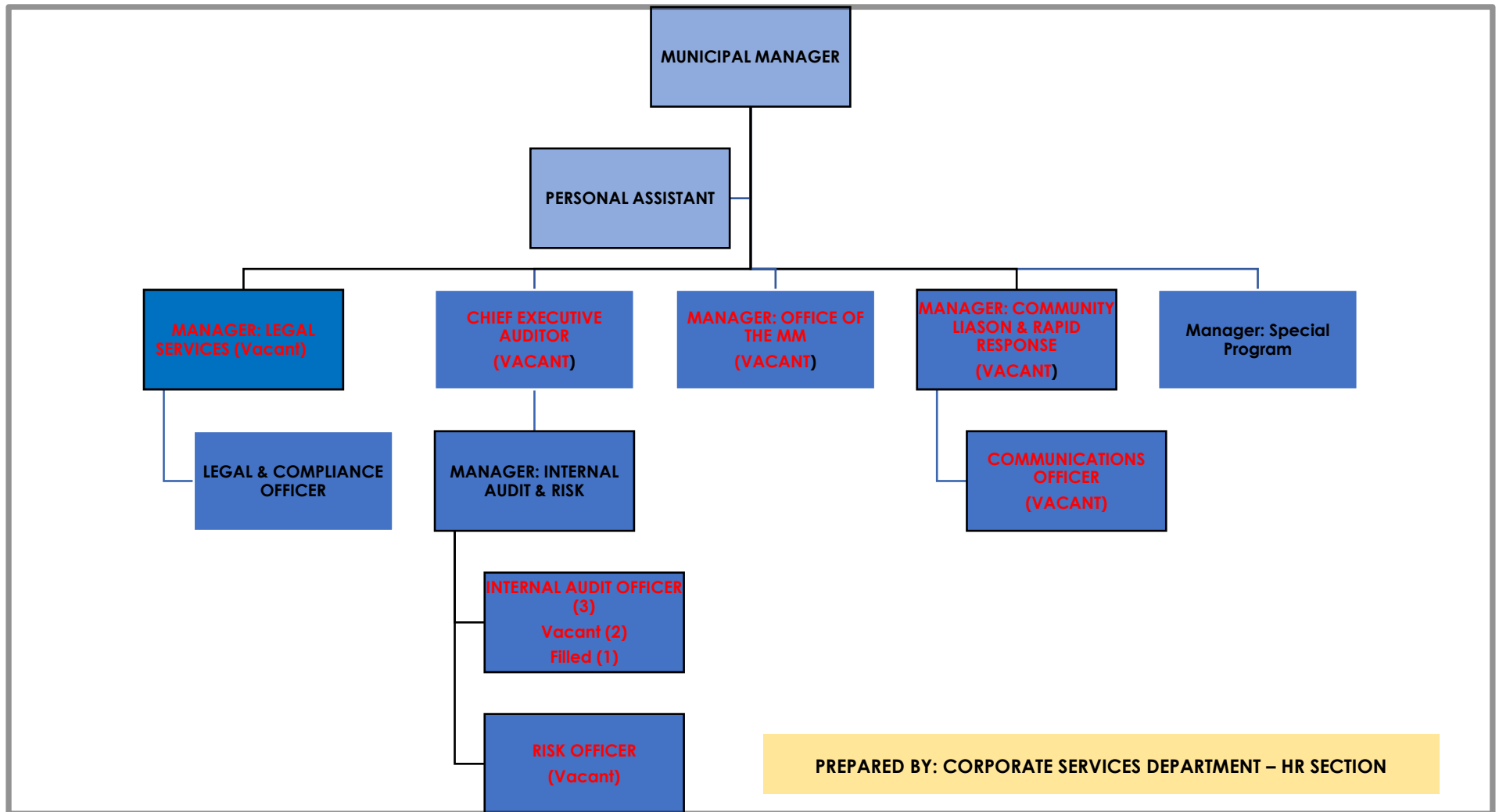


FIGURE 28: MUNICIPAL MANAGER DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

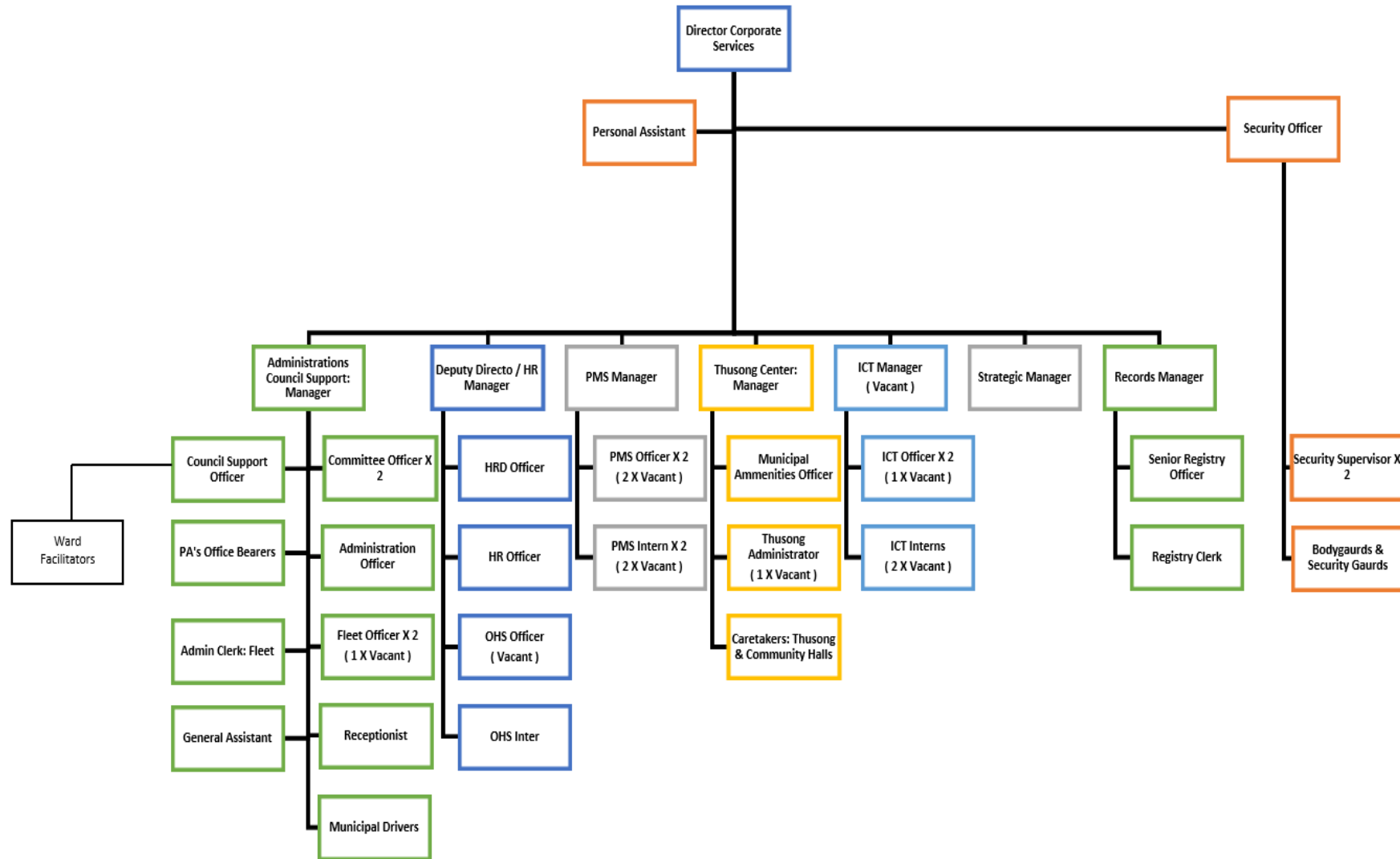


FIGURE 29: CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

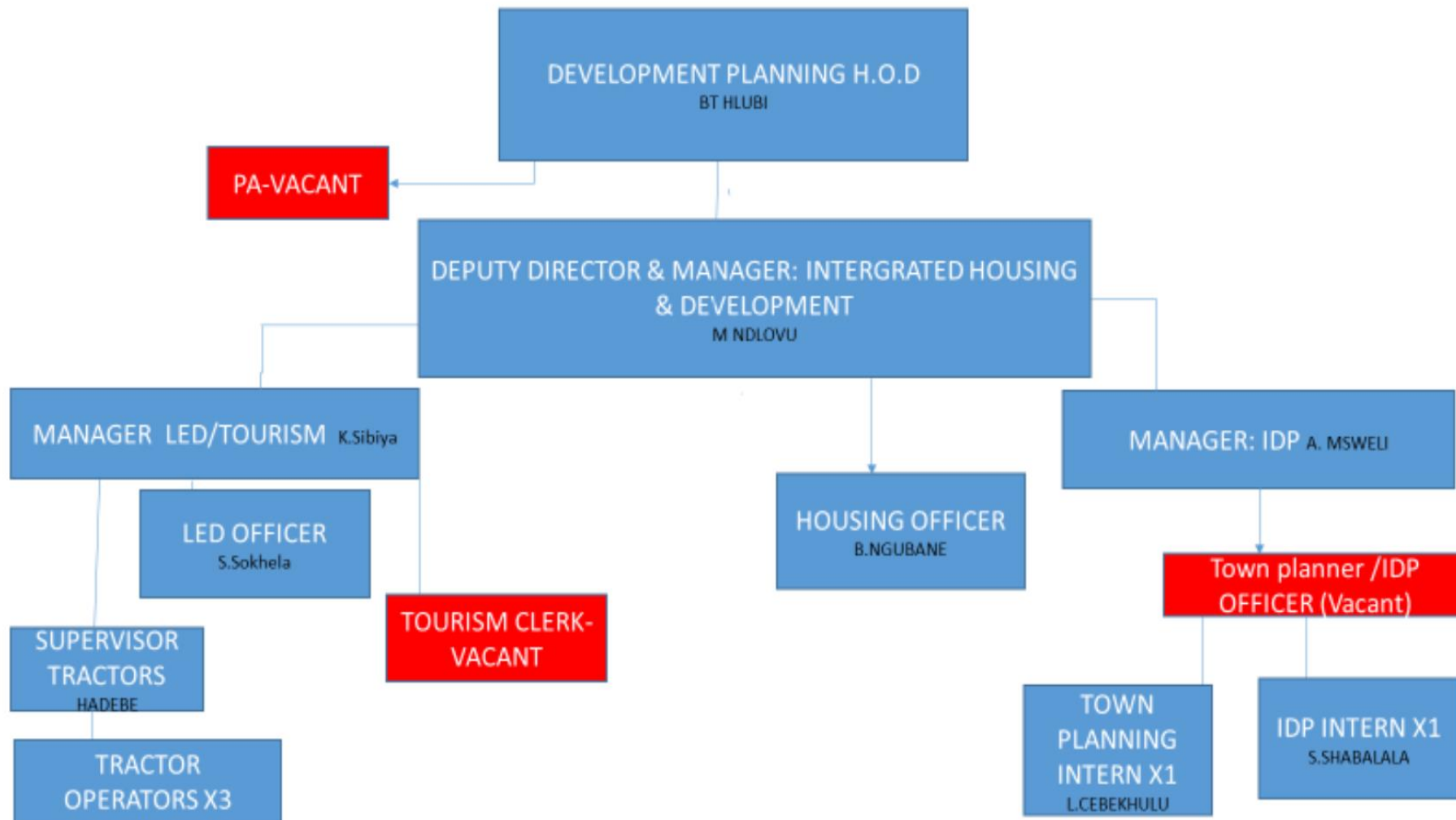


FIGURE 30: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

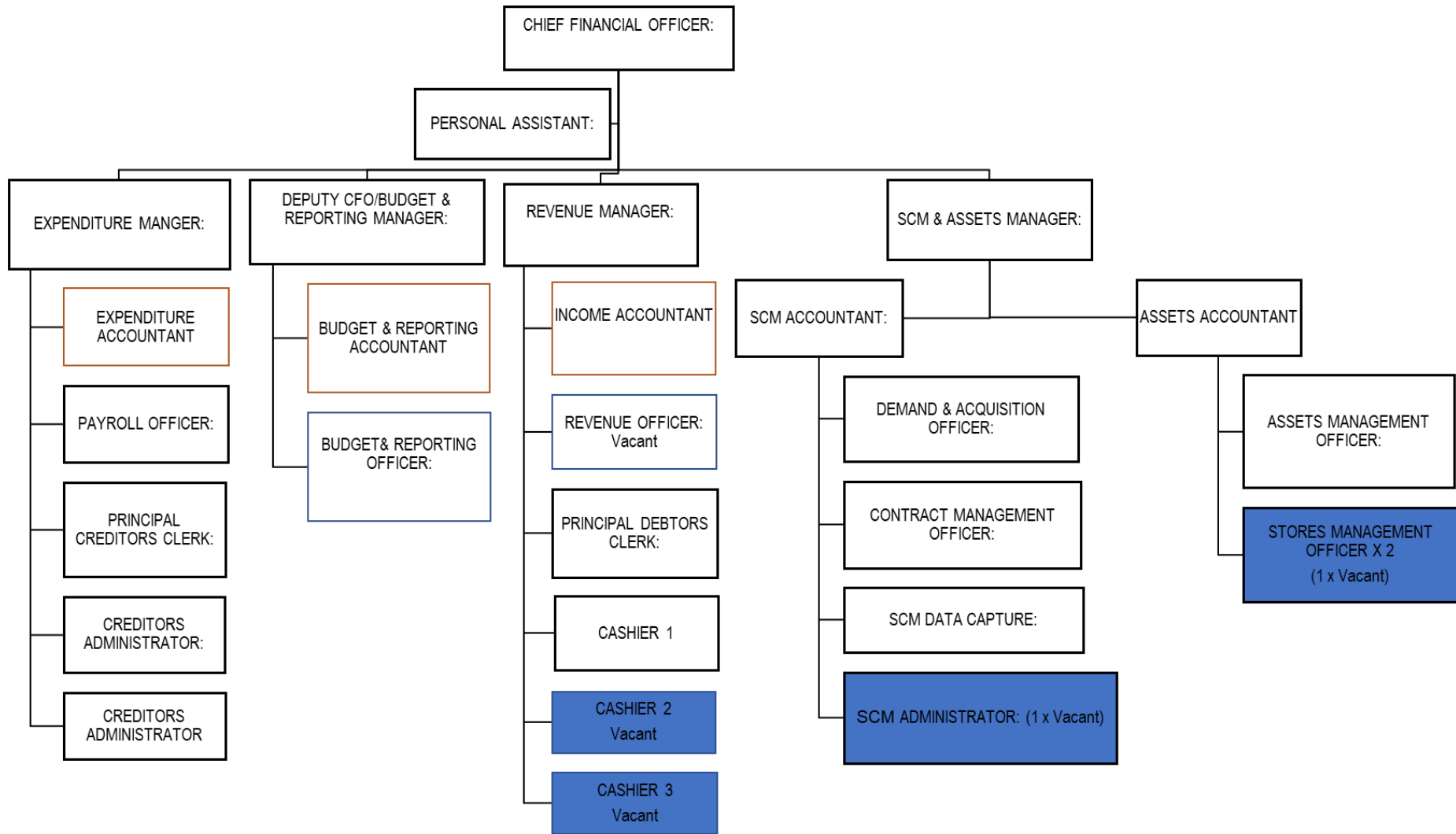


FIGURE 31: FINANCE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGAM

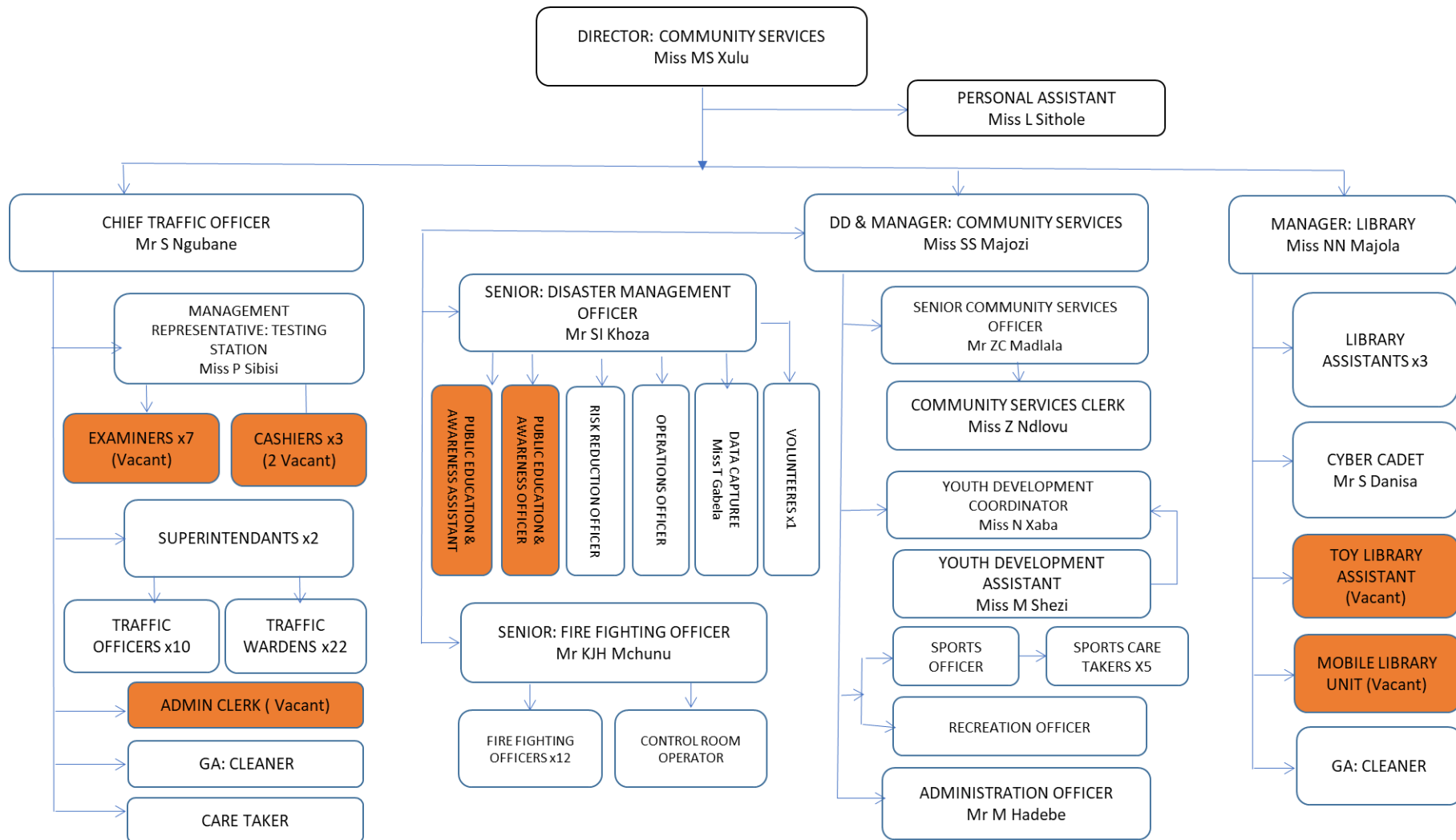


FIGURE 32: COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

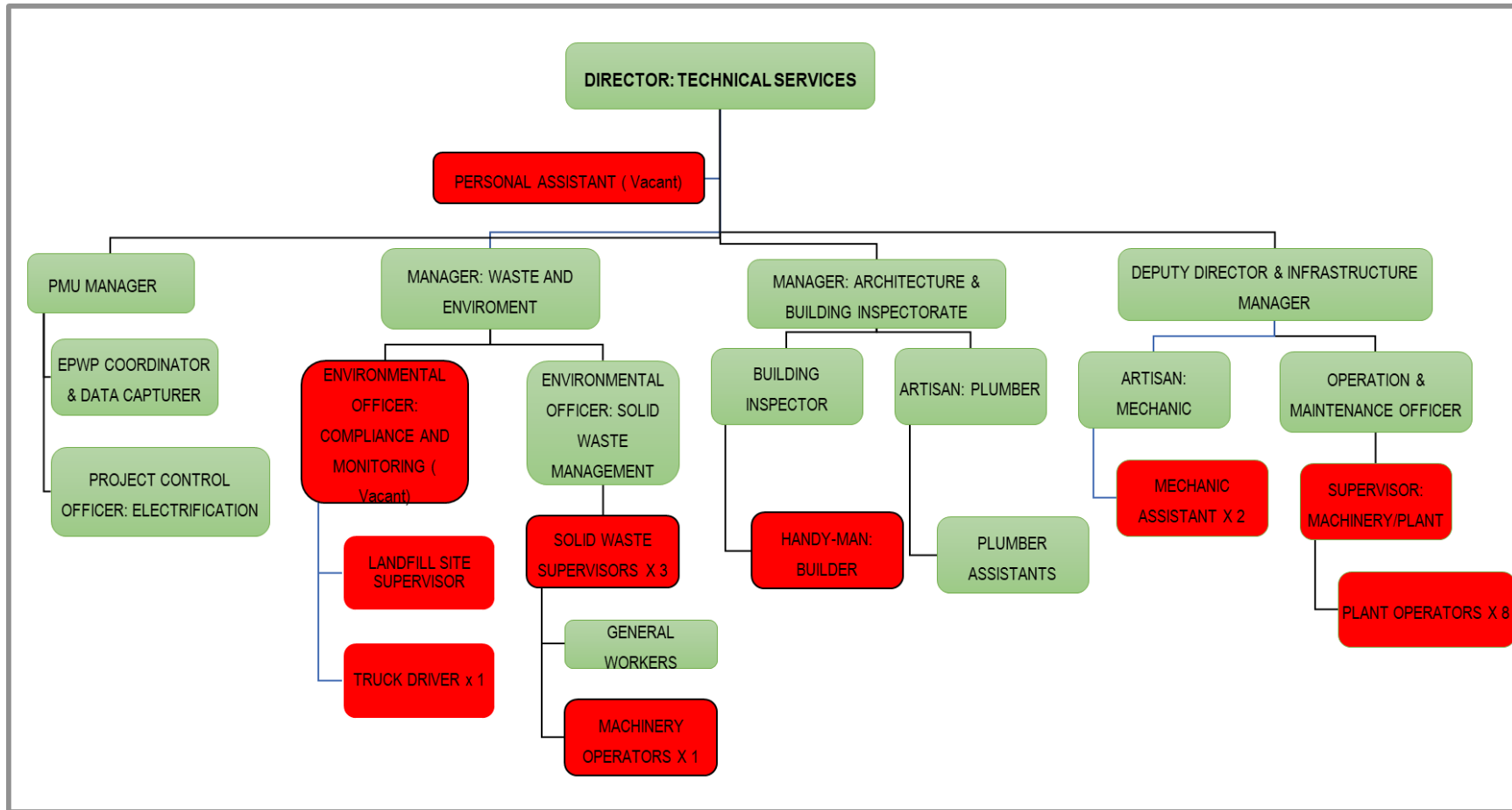


FIGURE 33: TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

D.2.0 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

D.2.1 WATER AND SANITATION

UMsinga local Municipality is not the Water Service Authority (WSA), but the responsibility for provision & maintenance of water and sanitation was given to uMzinyathi District Municipality, since water is an essential resource to the survival of human kind. The water backlog is being experienced in almost all areas within the Municipality. The diagram below indicates the number of households with access to water at an acceptable RDP level, i.e. water inside the dwelling. In 2011, households with access to water inside their dwelling increased to 3, 7% which is not a significant increase, however access to water did increase drastically.

According to STATSSA, 2011 about 23% of households had access to portable water (served at the rate of 25l/cap/day within 200m walking distance) and 14% rely on untreated water, this is a considerable growth considering that only 1.5% had access to pipe water inside their yards by 2007. Conversely, 37 % households rely on untreated water, 60.8% of households were still reliant on other untreated sources of water in 2007 (despite decreasing from 73.6% in 2001).

The water backlog is still high, however the district has invested a considerable amount towards the eradication of this backlog, to this end water schemes are still being implemented. When calculating

real backlogs, it is however important to count the number of households with access to water below the RDP level because of the nature of the settlement, all water schemes do not provide access to an inside the dwelling level.

Water is thus a critical need and requires for expansion of water infrastructure and services. Furthermore, additional information relating to the locality of extraction points, purification works and storage facilities as well as the bulk capacity of these facilities will be essential for the further formulation of the combined strategic capital investment initiatives between the District Municipality and the uMsinga Local Municipality.

The water provision in Ward 13 is especially concerning as the Census data indicates that only 1% of the population is serviced. It is furthermore noted that although Tugela Ferry is the administrative primary node of the Municipality the level of service delivery in this area is very low and may prove to be a challenge to the future development of the node. According to **figure 22: access to water & water Facilities** indicate that uMsinga Municipality has approximately two (2) water schemes (WTW) located in Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift. There's also infrastructure in the form of pipelines, storage, standpipes and pump stations at Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy. Furthermore, it shows that the Municipality has a number of water storages spread through the LM although there's no indication how many are in a working condition.

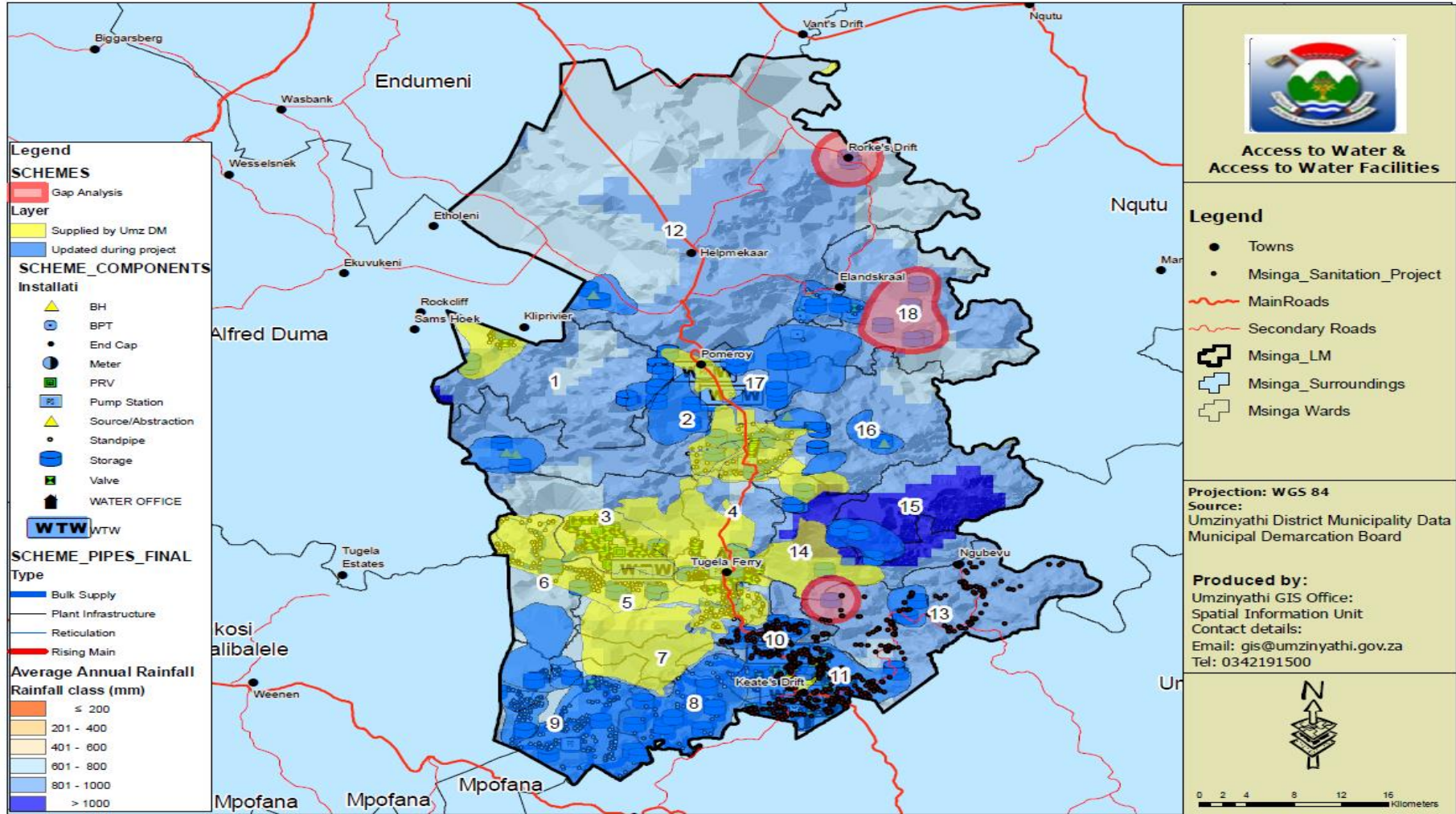
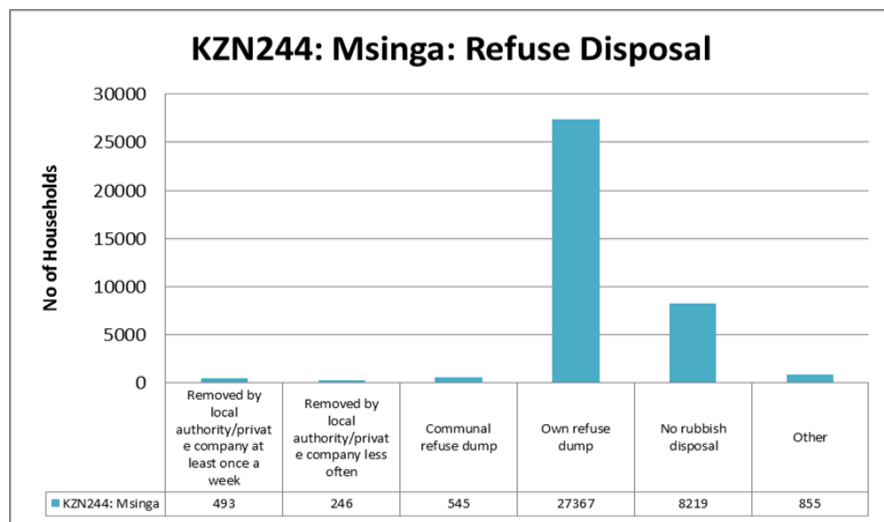


FIGURE 34: ACCESS TO WATER & WATER FACILITIES

The provision of sanitation is scarce within the Municipal area and huge backlogs exist which can only be eradicated at a minimum standard level.

Access to sanitation services is also an indicator of the standard of living amongst the population in the sub-places. The graph below indicates levels of sanitation within the Municipality, and as per 2011 StatsSA about 63.9% of uMsinga households has access to Pit toilets.



D.2.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section focuses on quantifying and qualifying the general waste stream currently generated within the uMsinga Local Municipality. The objectives of quantifying and qualifying the waste stream are to

assign management costs to the different general waste types and categories generated and identify the amount of waste for which a service is not yet established.

D.2.2.1 WASTE TYPES AND CATEGORIES

The following broad waste types are known to be generated within the uMsinga Local Municipality:

- Garden Refuse,
- Medical Waste,
- Building waste (rubble),
- Putrescible waste,
- Domestic waste.

D.2.2.2 HOUSEHOLDS AND DOMESTIC WASTE

The majority of households within the Municipality use their own refuse dump. Waste is collected from approximately only less than 2% of homes at least a week by the uMsinga Municipality. Consumable goods packaging was not observed at farming / rural homesteads. However relatively affluent homes produced a large amount of packaging in the form of wrapping and paper. Burning at waste pits in farming areas is assumed to be a common occurrence.

A number of homesteads in rural areas were observed to have their own waste pits. Domestic waste in the more urban areas was observed to contain a large amount of recyclable materials. The

challenge facing the uMsinga Local Municipality are limited financial capacity of the Municipalities and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services.

UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF POPULATION
Removed by local authority/private company/community members at least once a week	113 (0.34%)
Removed by local authority/private company/community members less often than once a week	47
Communal refuse dump	2482 (6.5%)
Communal container/central collection point	74
Own refuse dump	32839 (85.6%)
Dump or leave rubbish anywhere (no rubbish disposal)	484
Other	2333
Total	38372

As per 2016 StatsSA, the Municipality is still in the development stage, however, about 85.6% of the households are using their own refuse dumps which is not environmentally friendly. Hence, the Municipality is currently using the registered dumping site as follow **(figure 8 on page 51)**:

- Pomeroy landfill site: this dumping site needs to be rehabilitated, fenced, and must be made to meet environmental requirements and regulations.

D.2.2.3 BUSINESS WASTE IN TOWN CENTRES

The town centres (Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy) generate domestic waste which is collected and stored at a Pomeroy landfill site. In most of the town centres the shops consisted of a grocery shops, Hardware and petrol station. Most of the wastes include packaging and cartons from the retail trade sector within the urban areas of the Municipality.

There appears to be a small recycling industry gathering these waste materials at the landfill sites. This therefore points to the obvious question of how to remove these materials from the general waste stream. It would be more efficient to remove those useful components before they reach the landfill site. The volumes recovered will tend to be higher and the quality of the recovered material is usually better.

D.2.2.4 BUILDING WASTE

This includes building rubble from construction and spoil material from road construction activities in the Municipality. In most instances building rubble is not disposed of to waste disposal sites, and this could be utilised as secondary cover materials when available. Scope also exists for reusing this waste back in the construction industry. Scope exists for recycling the tar / asphalt from resurfacing projects instead of disposing of these waste materials.

D.2.2.5 MEDICAL WASTE

Medical waste is disposed of by a private contractor, Compass Medical Waste. Their main treatment facility is in Pinetown, and utilises a temperature / pressure treatment to sterilise medical wastes. In addition to private surgeries, consulting rooms, and veterinary practices, the existing Hospital and clinics have medical waste collected on a regular basis. Strict provisions to manage transporters hauling medical waste are being enforced by DEA.

D.2.2.6 ILLEGAL DUMPING

Illegal dumping is reported to be a problem in localised areas within the Municipality. The current strategies to deal with illegal dumping include:

- Providing a waste collection service in areas previously not serviced.
- Public Awareness (Reduce Reuse Recycle).
- Public private initiatives - Clean up campaigns including those organized with religious organizations (Mormon Helping Hands Outreach).
- Sign posting areas where frequent dumping occurs.
- Identifying known hot spots.
- Policing / managing known dumping hot spots.
- Provision of skip bins.

UMsinga Local Municipality will need to consider continued implementation of the above strategies, including a more vigorous policing of known hotspots and possibly a hotline to report vehicles seen dumping.

D.2.3 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The proposed Msinga Road Master Plan assist uMsinga Municipality in addressing the most critical needs in terms of road infrastructure development. Most of its settlements are located in very remote areas where poor access to roads and essential services such as Educational and Health facilities exist.

Proper road access is vital for economic growth in rural areas. According to the National Rural Strategy 2007, land use and transport plans are key issues to support rural development. The strategy is aimed at developing balanced and sustainable rural transport systems by supporting local infrastructure and services.

The emphasis is to improve access roads, develop passable roads, and address neglected infrastructure and corridors, which are linked to markets and other social services. For instance, agriculture and farming are seen as the main sources of economic development in rural areas and have to be strengthened by providing freight logistical support to boost their productivity.

The Msinga Roads Master plan aims to improve the following:

- Proper access to educational facilities
- Proper access for emergency services, such as ambulances
- Poverty alleviation through providing transport access for trading e.g. Agricultural products
- Local economic development
- Further infrastructure service delivery
- Possible tourism benefits
- Increase economic growth in rural development nodes.

C.4.3.1 CHALLENGES FACED FROM LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Due to the complexity of rural roads requirements and implementation, it is required from the Planning Authority to establish a Rural Road Transport Forum (kzntransport.gov.za, 2011). A Rural Road Transport Forum is a committee that is elected by the community to represent that community in road-related matters. The function of this committee is to assist the Department in prioritizing the community needs and giving feedback to various stakeholders in the community on departmental programmes.

UMsinga Local Municipality as the Planning Authority for rural roads, should adhere to the above requirements in their IDP. A Public Participation Strategy is required to effectively engage with the residents on road infrastructure needs. The goals of the plan are as follows:

- Design and execute outreach activities to facilitate public involvement.
- Develop outreach strategies to identify the interested and affected public.
- Provide information to the public.
- Provide venues and tools to engage the public in planning dialogue.
- Design and develop materials to increase the public's understanding of district and local planning.
- Review and use input and provide feedback to the public
- Evaluate public involvement activities

The challenge however, is that communities' perspectives on their individual road-related needs may differ, and to find conformity in everybody's point of view remains a difficult task for the Planning Authority.

C.4.3.2.1 UPDATING OF GIS-RELATED DATA SETS IN RURAL AREAS

1. Capturing & updating of informal Access Roads and Tracks

Although the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Transport (DOT) has a data set of their own infrastructure assets, this data set does not contain specific details on informal access roads, tracks and footpaths that are currently being used by local residents for access to formal roads.

The GIS was therefore used to capture these informal access routes and spatial attributes from the latest aerial photography. This allowed the identification of existing routes that the communities are already using in terms of the following criteria:

- Access routes to communities without proper existing road access.
- Access to community facilities such as schools, clinics, community halls etc.
- Connecting roads between major transport routes.
- Local pick-up routes within communities.

The uMsinga Local Municipality was also consulted to ensure that the details provided from the GIS is comprehensive enough to allow for proper road access to the above criteria. Road segments earmarked for implementation in the latest SDF were also included.

In the following map these informal access routes and tracks that were captured on the GIS can be viewed in relation to the existing DOT roads:

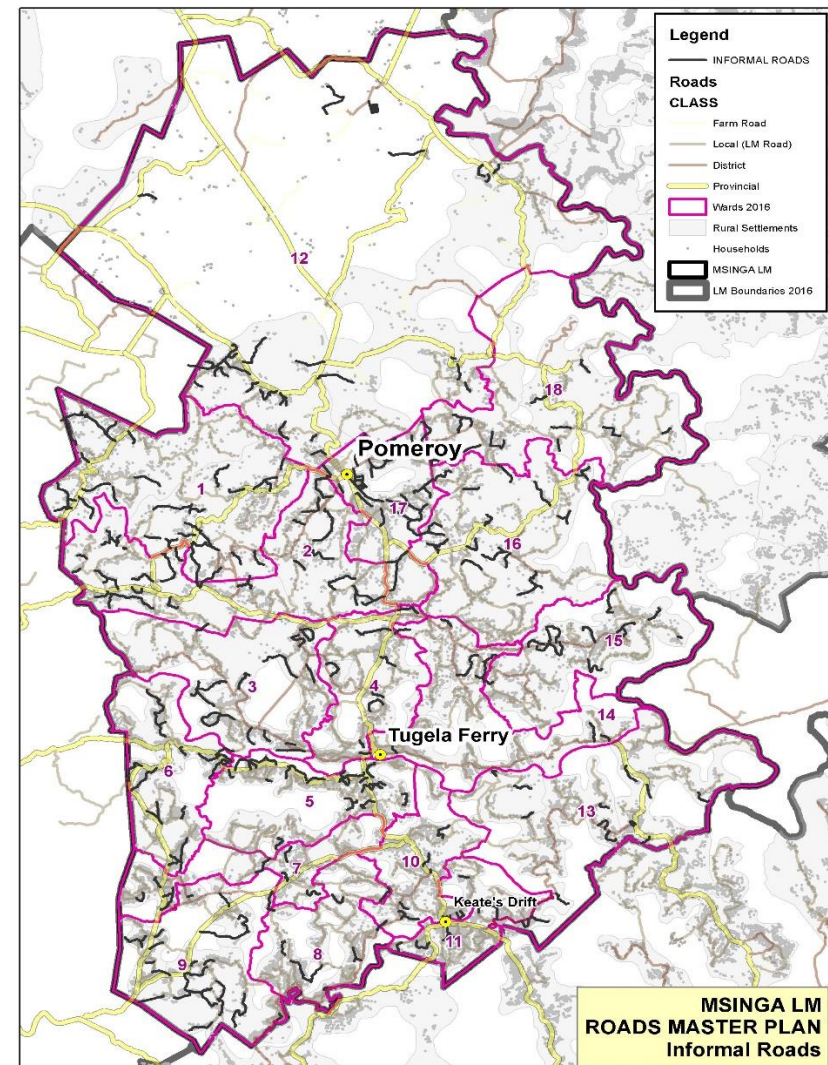


FIGURE 35: UPDATED ACCESS ROADS FOR MSINGA MUNICIPALITY

2. UPDATING OF SPATIAL ATTRIBUTES

Spatial attributes were captured for each of the above informal access routes that are not DOT assets. Details included the following:

- What type of access route it is, e.g. informal track, footpath etc.
- What type of access will it provide to the surrounding communities, e.g. local pick-up route, connecting road, dead-end road to a remote community etc.
- Who will benefit from this new road, e.g. local community, nearby community facility such as a school, clinic, community hall etc.?
- What traffic volume this road should provide.

C.4.3.3 ROADS MASTER PLAN OUTCOMES

C.4.3.3.1 PRIORITISED ROAD SEGMENTS

A total of 281 road segments were included in this Rural Roads Master Plan. These are all road segments where no formal roads exist. Each of these road segments has its own prioritisation score out of a possible 100 points. The map below provides an overview of these road segments. This map can also be reviewed under **figure 24: Prioritisation Model Outcomes.**

C.4.3.3.2 TOP PRIORITISED RURAL ROADS

To enable the Municipality in addressing the prioritised roads for implementation purposes, the estimated implementation costs for the top prioritised road per ward were calculated. These top 18 roads (top road segment per ward) can be seen in the map below, as well as under **figure 25: Prioritisation Model Outcomes.**

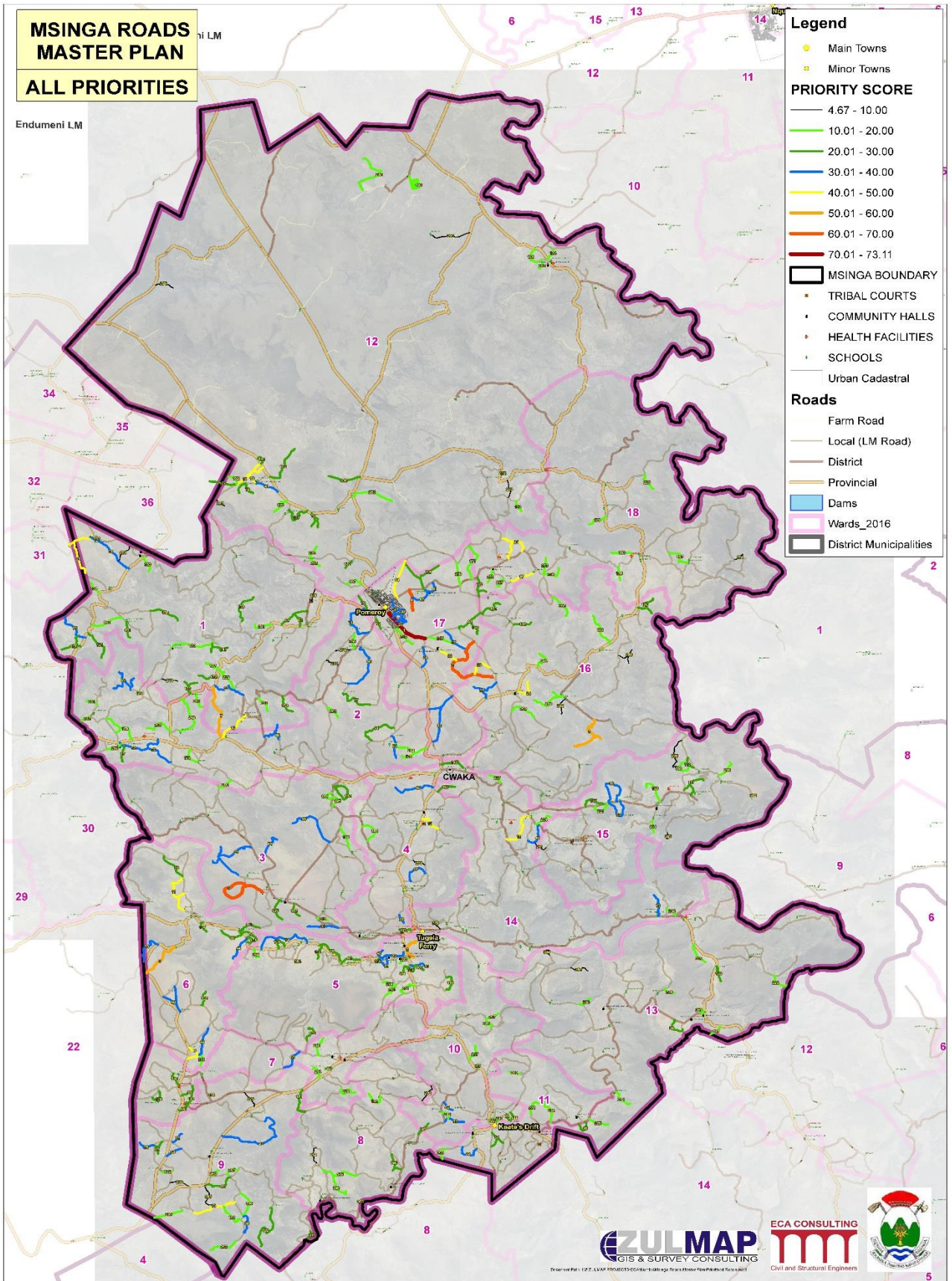


FIGURE 36: RURAL ROADS PRIORITISATION MODEL OUTCOME

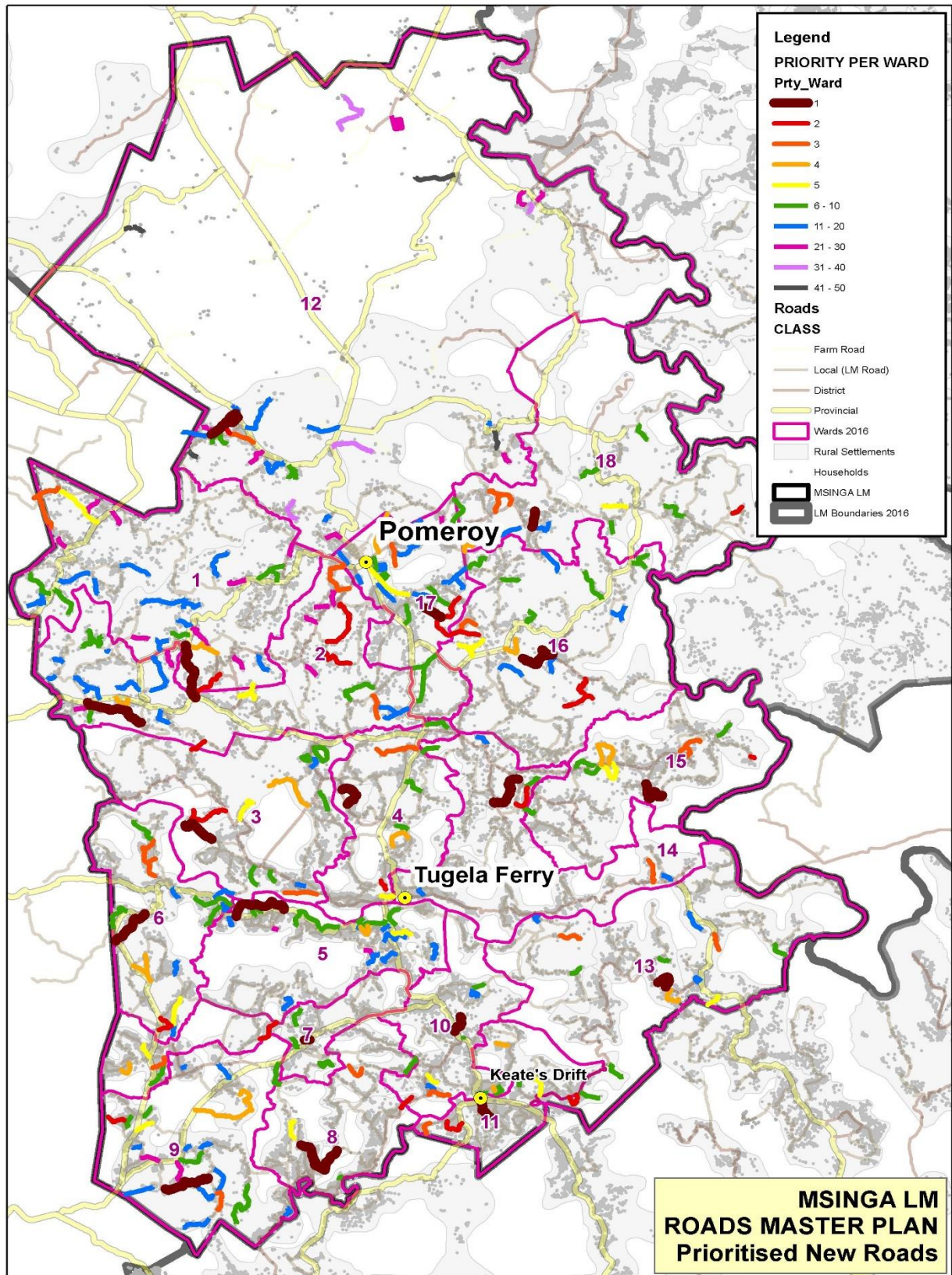


FIGURE 37: RURAL ROAD PRIORITISATION SCORING

SECTION E.1: KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

E.1.0 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

This LEDS provides an executive summary of the research and review process conducted by Msinga Municipality through consultations and engagements with relevant stakeholders of the Msinga Local Economic Development (LED) value chain. Reading through the document will provide an overview of the current state of local economic development in Msinga as well as the proposed strategies and programmes for an improved economic environment within the local municipality.

E.1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

It is envisaged that this study assists the Municipality implements the LED in Msinga in an integrated manner; building upon the strengths and identifying areas requiring additional support, notably focusing on the key nodes of the Municipality. Importantly, the LED takes its lead from the new opportunities within the sphere provincial economic development policy as set out in the PGDS.

This review will also take close cognisance of the Msinga IDP and other municipal plans being developed. The review is intended to strengthen LED locally, and assist the Municipality fulfil its mandate to improve the overall economic and social conditions prevailing in the Msinga, and to bring sustainable economic change that benefits all. The objectives of the project are as listed below:

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To undertake a detailed economic analysis to enable identification of appropriate interventions that will lead to economic development of the area.
- To formulate an implementable LED Strategic framework to guide the promotion and support of sustainable economic development within Msinga Municipality.
- Improve coordination of economic development planning and implementation across government and between government and non-governmental actors.
- Identify needs and gaps in enterprise support and business infrastructure in Msinga region.
- Explore incentives that the municipality can provide or source to support existing businesses to grow their operations and create more jobs within the municipality.
- Identify ways to attract and promote inward investment.
- Identify approaches to support SMME development and regulation of informal trading.
- To create a database of projects within the municipality including those being implemented, economic opportunities and future potential projects.
- To formulate a matrix to guide the Municipality in terms of identification and prioritizing strategic projects for investigation and implementation.
- To optimize the creation of new economic and business opportunities that will translate into meaningful economic growth, job creation and poverty alleviation in the study area.

E.1.2 ECONOMIC SECTOR ANALYSIS

The SMME sector in Msinga Municipality is represented through a range of business membership organisations. However, this sector face a number of challenges including the lack of support from the Municipality mostly due to financial constraints and the lack of skills

Agriculture in Msinga is still largely practised for subsistence and is subject to the limited capacity of the land, due to poor soil quality, climatic conditions and over stocking. Despite the large irrigation potential from the rivers, the area is subject to water shortages during dry seasons, high soil erosion and low land carrying capacity for grazing

In the past there has been no Mining sector in Msinga until a deposit of coal was recently found in Ward 1, which is under Chief Majozi. This recent finding presents the Municipality with an array of potential in terms of employment opportunities and economic growth.

Msinga has a total of Six Seminal Historical battlefield sites of both national and international significance in close proximity to each other. Although most of the Battlefield Sites lie outside the Msinga Municipality, the battlefield route follows the R33 which transcends the Msinga Municipality. Tourism is therefore a field that needs to be explored more in this municipal area.

The highest contributors to GVA of Msinga are General government in Msinga (37%), the services sector, electricity, gas and water contribute the least to total GVA. The mining and quarrying sector barely contributes to total GVA with 1%.

Employment remains a major issue in all areas of the country. However, employment rate seems to be improving in each year in Msinga. The data indicates that General Government is the leading

sector as far as employment is concerned. The Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation industry also appears to have a large number of employments whilst Mining and Quarrying has the least number.

A SWOT analysis was used to analysis the economic sectors of Msinga Local Municipality. The findings of the SWOT analysis included the following:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong culture of vegetable farming • Informal enterprises offer a diverse range of goods to communities in rural areas • Scenically beautiful sights • Surplus supply of labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to markets for small scale farmers • Lack of organised structures for SMMEs to engage • Poor quality of road infrastructure to support tourism facilities • Old sewer infrastructure
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for soya beans farming • Production and supply of traditional medicine • Potential for ecotourism and culture tourism • Potential for arts and crafts opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and global warming • Droughts and water shortage • No SMME or Informal sector plan to guide development in the sector • Globalisation and digitisation of the retail shopping experience

E.1.3 STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS

The strategies that will be employed to achieve LED in Msinga Local Municipality are as follows:

- ✚ **STRATEGY 1:** DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR
- ✚ **STRATEGY 2:** EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR
- ✚ **STRATEGY 3:** DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR
- ✚ **STRATEGY 4:** IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT
- ✚ **STRATEGY 5:** DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADE OF THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE
- ✚ **STRATEGY 6:** SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ENTERPRISES AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY
- ✚ **STRATEGY 7:** ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES.

E.1.3.1 STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

- ✚ Develop strategies to fast-track the operations of existing FPSUs so as to ensure that there is efficient use of available agricultural resources.
- ✚ Feasibility studies should be completed to establish the probability using agricultural products for renewable energy and biofuels in Msinga.
- ✚ Establish tunnel farming opportunities

- ✚ Establish community gardens
- ✚ Complete feasibility study on the development of hydroponic urban farming
- ✚ Undertake a feasibility study and prepare a business plan for a Traditional Medicines Project
- ✚ Develop awards ceremonies for female and youth farmers

E.1.3.2 STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR

- ✚ Develop a tourism plan with a marketing strategy for Msinga
- ✚ Identify other possible tourism activities that can be supported or areas to be developed
- ✚ Identify and support the development of eco-tourism assets
- ✚ Develop a tourism events calendar including sporting events, festivals, cultural activities and eco-tourism events

E.1.3.3 STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

- ✚ Undertake skills audit to understand manufacturing sector needs/gaps
- ✚ Plan and facilitate the organisation of small-scale manufacturers and artisans in rural areas.
- ✚ Identify and support SMMEs or start-ups in agro-processing of canned products and niche products.
- ✚ Develop a manufacturing sector policy

- ✚ Support the establishment of tin processing SMMEs (more especially in Tomatoes).
- ✚ Feasibility study for the suitability of wind energy for manufacturing activities.

E.1.3.4 STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT

- ✚ Train and capacitate the LED unit of the Municipality
- ✚ Partnership enhancement programme
- ✚ Training for Ward Councillors and committee members

E.1.3.5 STRATEGY 5: DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADE OF THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- ✚ Develop strategic partnerships with other ICT role players that support economic development and lobby for the development and maintenance of ICT infrastructure.
- ✚ Develop an investment promotion plan for Msinga Local Municipality
- ✚ Lobby for the speedy tarring of gravel roads going to Msinga CBD
- ✚ Lobby for the development of bulk infrastructure for Msinga Local Municipality
- ✚ Provision of working equipment and tools for informal small businesses operating in and around Msinga CBD (e.g. handy-men)

E.1.3.6 STRATEGY 6: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ENTERPRISES AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

- ✚ Develop an informal sector plan
- ✚ Complete a SMME Development Plan
- ✚ Provide and upgrade lockable storage facilities for traders at Msinga taxi ranks
- ✚ Upgrade of toilets and provision of infrastructure at Msinga taxi ranks
- ✚ Develop by-laws to regulate informal trading activities in Msinga
- ✚ Re-develop and formalise the informal business nodes in Msinga
- ✚ Create a database of youth-owned businesses in Msinga
- ✚ Incorporate youth business owners in local business forum engagements.
- ✚ Develop incentives for skills transfer from private sector to youth owned businesses
- ✚ Establish a market for rural business owners

E.1.3.7 STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES

- ✚ Partner with uMzinyathi DM's Water Services to establish and promote rain-water harvesting systems.

- ✚ Host an incubator programme for start-ups in innovation and technology
- ✚ Engage and educate community members and youth on available/potential opportunities in the green economy.

SECTION E.2: KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT

E.2.0 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

E.2.1 FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

The management of Municipal finances involve both strategic and operational component. Strategically, the finances must be managed to accommodate fluctuations in the economy and the resulting changes in costs and revenues. Operationally, the Municipality must put in place clear financial goals, policies, and tools to implement its strategic plan. It must be noted that not all Municipalities are the same and this should be kept in mind when assessing the financial health of, and the setting of benchmarks for a Municipality.

TABLE 32: MSINGA FINANCIAL VIABILITY

ITEM	SEGMENT DESC	TOTAL BUDGET 2020/2021
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	Maintenance 060000605	50 008,00
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	R M Buildings 420000605	300 000,00
Contractors: Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	Renovation of Mkangala Creche Ward 10	80 004,00
Contractors: Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	Macijane Creche renovation	80 004,00
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	Library Maintenance	230 004,00

ITEM	SEGMENT DESC	TOTAL BUDGET 2020/2021
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	Bethel Workshop Renovations	99 992,00
Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities	MPCC Maintenance	150 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Library machinery and equip maintenance	699 996,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Records Management Offsite Storage	200 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	R M Plant Equipment Town Planning Building Regulations	150 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Transport Vehicles 430000460	250 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Transport Vehicles 420000460	80 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Machinery 560000665	150 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Machinery 430000665	500 004,00
Maintenance of Equipment	Machinery 430000665	300 004,00
Maintenance of Equipment	R M Plant Equipment Fire Services	100 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	R M Plant Machinery Electricity	200 000,00
Maintenance of Equipment	R M Plant Equipment Roads	2 700 000,00
Maintenance of Unspecified Assets	Siyazenzela Road Maintenance Stipend to Workers	10 000 000,00
		16 320 016,00

E.2.2 CAPACITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO EXECUTE CAPITAL PROJECTS

The capacity of Municipality to execute capital projects can be measured by its experience in handling capital projects in the past, since the Municipality relies on grants and subsidies to execute capital projects.

In 2012/2013 financial year an MIG allocation of R 26,665,000.00 was received and is utilised to build 5 new access roads, complete Shiyane Sportfield and Construct Phase 1 of Pomeroy Sport Center. All projects are registered with MIS system. Claims and proofs of payments are submitted timeously, the system is also updated accordingly as required. All capital projects for 2012/2013 were completed on time.

In 2017/18 MIG was R38 261 000 00, and in 2018/2019 the Municipality received R36 715 000 MIG Allocation.

This shows a trend of slight increase in the MIG programme each and every year. Therefore, the Municipality has always handled its MIG allocation in a commendable manner. Hence, the Municipality will be receiving 37 189 000. 00 for 2020/2021 financial year and the MIG programme is as follows:

TABLE 33: MIG PROGRAMME 2020/2021 GRANT ALLOCATION

MIG	2015/16	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
MIG	R38 048 000	R35 800 000	38 261 000	36 715 000	37 422 000	37 189 000
EQUITABLE SHARE	134 627 000	131 035 000	136 000 000	145 573 000	160 138 000	7 268 000
INEP	24 000 000	25000 000	29 000 000	17 700 000	12 000 000	17 000 000
DSR	N/A	2000 000	2 800 000	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Municipality's capacity to execute capital projects is also evident in the policies and resources the Municipality has at its disposal. The uMzinga Municipality has adopted the following financial policies:

- Budget Policy
- Expenditure Policy
- Collection and control of revenue Policy
- Procurement/Supply Chain Management Policy
- Payment Policy
- Asset control Policy
- Insurance Policy
- Investment Policy
- Custody of document Policy
- Salaries administrative policy
- Financial reporting Policy

- Indigent Policy
- Credit control and debt collection Policy
- Cell phone Policy
- Overtime Policy
- Subsistence & Travel Policy
- Travel Allowance Policy
- Anti-fraud policy and strategy

E.2.3 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Accounting Officer of the Municipality is responsible for financial administration of the Municipality and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure the Municipality maintains effective, efficient & transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control.

UMsinga Municipality operates under its Risk Management Framework which specifically addresses the structures, processes and standards implemented to manage risks on an enterprise-wide basis in a consistent manner.

The Municipality last reviewed its Risk Management Policy on the 28 June 2019 and it was adopted by the Council. MANCO Risk Committee was been established by uMsinga Municipality to assist the Municipal Manager in discharging his accountability for risk management by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality's risk management systems, practices and procedures, and providing

recommendations for improvement. The objectives of this committee are:

- For implementing and monitoring the process of risk management and integrating it into the day to day activities of the Municipality;
- For accountability to the Municipal Manager for providing assurance that it has done so; and
- To be responsible for every official of the Municipality.

E.2.4 INVESTMENT REGISTEER

uMsinga Local Municipality												
LIST OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS AS AT 31 March 2020												
Financial Institution	Type of Investment	Account Number	Start Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance as at 01 March 2020	Investment Made during March 2020	Interest earned	Sub-Total	Cash Deposit fees/ Bank Charges/ Maintenance fees	Withdrawals	Balance as at 31 March 2020
Standard Bank	Call Account	348466013-012	08/04/2019	Call Account	6%	159 877,22	15 000 000,00	13 355,46		-		15 173 232,68
Standard Bank	Fixed	348466013-022	04/06/2019	02/06/2020	7,40%	1 431 588,26	-			-		1 456 571,44
Standard Bank	Fixed	348466013-028	15/06/2019	30/06/2020	7,40%	10 857 410,12		183 393,56				11 040 803,68
FNB	Fixed	62778819303	30/06/2019	30/06/2020	5,75%	6 192 979,27		26 892,80				6 219 871,80
ABSA	Call Account	9352269006	30/07/2019	Call Account	6%	4 878 817,17	10 000 000,00	31 171,07		32,00		14 909 956,24
FNB	Fixed	74836198420	12/12/2019	11/06/2020	7%	5 078 575,34		19 074,71				5 097 650,05
FNB	Fixed	74820036652	30/07/2019	27/05/2020	7,22%	15 633 427,13	-	101 938,51				15 735 365,64
FNB	Fixed	62499591777	30/07/2019	30/06/2020	4,90%	1 324 711,58		4 894,11				1 329 588,19
Standard Bank	Call Account	348466013-018	31/07/2019	Call Account	6,35%	3 218 663,25	5 000 000,00	19 897,09				8 238 560,34
Standard Bank	Call Account	348466013-023	12/12/2019	Call Account	6,35%	9 199 620,83		44 889,11				9 244 509,94
Standard Bank	Fixed	348466013-027	12/12/2019	12/06/2020	7,38%	10 000 000,00		183 869,86				10 183 869,86
FNB	Fixed	74848373812	25/03/202	25/06/2020	5,98%		10 000 000,00	11 468,49				10 011 468,49
						67 975 670,17	40 000 000,00	640 844,77		32,00	-	108 641 448,35

TABLE 34: CAPITAL BUDGET FOR 2020/21

PROJECT	WARD NO.	SOURCE OF FUNDING	PROJECT BUDGET - MTEF					RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	
			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/2019	2019/20		2020/21
Construction of six (6) New Gravel Access roads ; Four (4) Roll Over Projects ; and Eight (8) Retentions .	All	Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	R38 338 650.00	R35 800 000.00	R38 261 000.00	R40 322 000.00	R36 715 000.00	R37 189 000.00	Technical Services
Two (2) New Electricity Projects & One Roll Over		INEP GRANT	R24 000 000.00	R25000 000.00	R29 000 000.00	R17 700 000.00	R12 000 000.00	R17 000 000.00	Technical Services
	All	EPWP Grant	R8 460 400.00	R8 820 000.00		R4 394 000.00		R 4 441 000,00	Technical Services
Construction of Community Halls & Operational	All	Equitable Share	R134 627 000.00	R131 035 000.00	R136 000 000.00	R145 573 000.00	R160 138 000.00	R175 125 000,00	uMsinga LM Dept.

E.2.5 INDIGENT SUPPORT INCLUDING FREE BASIC SERVICES

The Municipality has a high unemployment rate and most people live below the poverty index thus are deemed indigent. The Municipality has an indigent register in place and an indigent policy adopted by Council. This register is reviewed on annual basis and the last review was for this financial year 2018/2019.

The Municipality anticipates free basic service grant and free basic electricity which was utilised towards the provision of free basic services and subsidizes solar energy indigent users. This amount is also used to subsidise solar energy users. The Municipality has a partnership with a contractor who installs and manages solar. Each indigent household receives a subsidy of R30 per month. Approximately 80% of households are deemed indigent with their main income being the Government grant.

TABLE 35: INDIGENT REGISTER UPDATE

INDIGENT REGISTER	
FINANCIAL YEAR	TOTAL NO. HOUSEHOLDS
2014/2015	25 206
2015/2016	28 475
2016/2017	
2017/2018	
2018/2019	
2019/2020	Not yet calculated

E.2.6 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT AND PROTECTION STRATEGIES

Revenue is a vital element in maintaining a sustainable organization. The Municipality is predominantly rural with high levels of unemployment and poverty. This makes it very difficult for the Municipality to be able to generate its own revenue from rendering Municipal services. Most of the land within uMsinga belongs to Ingonyama Trust. As per the Cooperative Governance Traditional Affairs circular all Municipalities (including low capacity Municipalities) were to implement the Property Rates Act.

There has been challenges in implementing the Municipal Property Rates Act due to the fact that the Municipality is predominantly in an Ingonyama trust land which makes it very difficult to find the postal addresses for the rate payers in order to send the bills. The Municipality has been advised by DCOGTA to appoint a new valuer who will rectify the postal address challenge.

The terms of reference were specifically state that the new valuation roll should be compiled with valid contact details. The Municipal rate payers are made of State-Owned Properties, agricultural land, commercial land, residential, public service infrastructure, and public benefits organizations. The Property rates Act has been fully implemented since November 2013. The Municipality is unable to generate substantial revenue because 60% of the land is held in trust

by the Ingonyama Trust Board, however the Municipality does collect property rates from the Department of Public Works. The valuation roll has been compiled by the registered valuer which expires by 31 July 2024.

E.2.7 MUNICIPAL CONSUMER DEBT POSITION

90% of all outstanding debt is for the Department of Land Affairs. Currently in the process to collect this outstanding debt with the help of Provincial Treasury. UMsinga has however made provision for bad debt in all financial years and the provision is sufficient to write off all debt older than 120 days.

A council resolution to the effect has been obtained in the 2013 financial year. In the 2016/2017 Financial Year uMsinga Municipality wrote off Debtors to the value of R3.5 million which were older than 150 days. Strict implementation of the debt collection policy will be applied since full implementation of the property rates act.

Table 36: GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES 2020 – 2021 AS PER DORA

GRANTS & SUBSIDIES	ALLOCATION
Equitable Share	R 175 125 000.00
EPWP	R 4 441 000.00
FMG	R 1 900 000,00
MIG	R 37 189 000.00
INEP	R17 000 000.00

GRANTS & SUBSIDIES	ALLOCATION
LIBRARY	R 1 219 000.00

E.2.8 BORROWING COSTS

As it stands in 2019-2020 financial year uMsinga Municipality has no borrowings.

E.2.9 MUNICIPAL BUDGET SPREAD IN DEPARTMENTS 2020/2021

The draft budget has not been approval, once the final budget will be included within the IDP.

E.2.10 EMPLOYEE RELATED COST (INCLUDING COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES)

An allocation has been made to cover employee and councillor salaries and allowances. An 8% increase was budgeted for salaries for the year 2018/19. In the 2019/2020 financial year we anticipate an 8% increase for employee and Councillors Salaries and Allowances.

E.2.11 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Grants and reserves are cash backed ▪ Functional Portfolio Committees and MPAC ▪ GRAP compliant ▪ Staff meet minimum competence ▪ MSCOA Compliant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High rate staff turnover ▪ Funding of none sustainable projects
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generation of revenue base ▪ Plenty of revenue sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High indigent register ▪ consequences of non-compliance with legislation ▪ Non-payment of debts ▪ Ingonyama Trust Land Issues

E.2.12 AUDITOR GENERAL'S OPINION 2018 - 2019

After the auditing of the Financial Statements and performance Information of the Municipality for the year ended 30 June 2019, the Municipality managed to obtain an unqualified Opinion for the financial year 2018/2019. The few concerns that were identified have been collated and an action plan has been developed towards amending the issues that were raised by the AG.

The Municipality's action plan in response to the AGs 2018/2019 opinion is attached below.

TABLE 37: UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY: ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS AG FINDINGS 2018 – 2019

NATURE OF AUDIT QUERY	AUDIT QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	TIME ALLOCATED	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE	COMMENTS
<p>Indicator – number of kilometres of gravel road completed by date</p>	<p>The source information for the achievement of the planned indicator “number of kilometres of gravel road completed by date” was not clearly defined, as it did not specify the wards where the gravel roads would be completed.</p> <p>There was also no clear and logical link between the indicator and the related target as the nature of the indicator is “Gravel road completed”, however, the target is measuring “Roads maintained”.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Meeting with Tech Dept to align indicators ▪ Continue to monitor indicators ▪ Review indicators and take it to council. 	<p>HOD: PLANNING</p>	<p>3 months</p>	<p>28 February 2020</p>	<p>The meeting was held with Technical Dept. on 04/12/2019 to review indicators.</p>	
<p>Restatement of corresponding figures</p>	<p>As disclosed in note 32 to the financial statements, the corresponding figures for 30 June 2018 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the Municipality at, and for the year ended, 30 June 2019. The prior period errors related to finance costs, operating leases, general expenses and receivables, which were incorrectly disclosed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prepare finance procedure manual. ▪ Preparation of interim AFS at the end of month 10 before final AFS and circulate them to IA by not later than end of July. 	<p>CFO</p>	<p>Five months</p>	<p>29 May 2020</p>		

E.2.13 EXPECTED OUTCOMES: HEALTHY FINANCIAL POSITION

MFMA Circular No. 71 has previously identified indicators suitable for Municipalities and municipal entities issued in terms of Section 216(1)(c) of the Constitution and Section 2 of the MFMA. The circular gives guidance on financial norms and standards to ensure sound and sustainable management of fiscal and financial affairs in Municipalities and municipal entities.

E.2.13.1 FINANCIAL POSITION

1. ASSET MANAGEMENT

- a. **Capital expenditure to total expenditure:** Norm: 10% - 20% Capital expenditure is 15 percent of Total Expenditure as at end of April.
- b. **Repairs and Maintenance as a % of Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property (Carrying Value):** Norm: 8% repairs and maintenance budget for 2019/2020 is within 8 percent.
- c. **Actual Repairs and Maintenance as a % of budgeted Repairs and Maintenance expenditure:** suggested outcome 90% this information could not be obtained due to time constraints under the circumstances.

2. DEBTORS MANAGEMENT RATIOS

Government debts report sent to CoGTA separate.

- a. **Is the indigent policy being implemented?** Yes, the Municipality is offering free Solar Powered electricity to our communities.
- b. **Is the Eskom Payment up to date?** Eskom balance is under current and up to date.

3. LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

We need to complete the interim AFS in order to calculate these ratios and more correctly.

4. LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

- a. Debt (Total Borrowings)/ Total Operating Revenue - Norm is 45%. The Municipality has zero borrowings.

5. SUSTAINABILITY

- a. Level of Cash Backed Conditional grants – **must yield 100%** or more. The conditional grants are 100 percent cash backed. Bank statements attached.

6. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY

- a. Net Operating Surplus Margin: **The norm is equal to or greater than 0%**. This will be calculated once we done with interim AFS.
- b. **Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity: The Norm range between 0% and 15%**. This will be calculated once we done with interim AFS.
- c. **Net Surplus / Deficit Water: The norm is equal to or greater than 0%**. Not applicable.

7. DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Not applicable.

8. REVENUE MANAGEMENT

- a. Growth in Number of Active Consumer Accounts: **No Norm.** The Municipality is 100 percent rural and have no other sources of income.
- b. Revenue Growth (%): The norm is at the rate of CPI. This will be calculated once we done with interim AFS.
- c. Revenue Growth (%) - Excluding Capital Grants. This will be calculated once we done with interim AFS.

9. EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

- a. Creditors Payment Period (Trade Creditors) : **Norm is 30 days.** The Municipality pay its creditors every Wednesday and sitting with zero creditors.
- b. Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure (UIFW)/ Total Operating Expenditure: **Norm is 0%**

The Municipality pay its creditors every Wednesday and sitting with zero creditors. However, Eskom continues to send its accounts late together with other few suppliers. We have a trail of emails where the Municipality is requesting for the accounts and with no feedback. Therefore, the below interest is disputed as it is not our fault.

TABLE 38: INDICATES UIFW INCURRED: MARCH 2020

Type of Expenditure	Cumulative balance over the last 3 years	Incurred in the last quarter (Jan- Mar 2020)	% of Irregular, Fruitless and Wasteful and Unauthorised Expenditure resolved
Unauthorised	0.00	0.00	0.00
Irregular	0.00	0.00	0.00
Fruitless and Wasteful	0.00	131 751,39	0.00
TOTAL	0.00	131 751,39	0.00

Narrative: The above reported to council for investigation.

- a. Remuneration (Employee Related Costs and Councillors Remuneration) as % of Total Operating Expenditure): **Norm range between 25% and 40%**

The employee related costs to total operational expenditure was 34% (original budget) and within the norm of 25%-40%.

- a. Contracted Services % of Total Operating Expenditure: **Norm range between 2% and 5%**

E.2.13.2 GRANT DEPENDENCY

This could not be calculated due to time constraints under the circumstances.

E.2.13.2.1 GRANT EXPENDITURE

- ✚ The grants have been received according to Dora payment schedule. The table depicts grants received and expenditure to date. The municipality has received all its grants.
- ✚ Grants spent to date depicts the conditional grants expenditure figures which total to R57 597 880.35. This is the combination of capital and operational grants.

The total capital expenditure for the year is R59.5 million of which R49.4 million or 83 percent is from MIG Grant allocation. Therefore, the Municipality is indeed grant depended. However, the Municipality has got no borrowings and use the equitable share and revenue from basic services to increase its capital budget.

E.2.13.2.2 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

- The grants have been received according to Dora payment schedule. The table depicts grants received and expenditure to date. The Municipality has received the last payment in early March 2020. Therefore, all the grants have been received to date.
- However, most projects have been negatively affected on site due to stoppage as result of COVID-19. It is anticipated that, most projects will be rolled forward to the following financial year, 2020/2021.
- The MIG expenditure as at end of April 2020 is sitting at 65 percent and which is concerning in terms of service delivery.
- The anticipated closing cash and cash equivalents balance is more than R27 million according to the Municipal Cash Flow Statement as 31 March 2020.
- The Municipality is financially stable with no borrowings presently.

KZN244 Msinga - Table B5 Adjustments Capital Expenditure Budget by vote and funding -

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2019/20								
		Original Budget	Prior Adjusted	Accum. Funds	Multi-year capital	Unfore. Unavoid.	Nat. or Prov. Govt	Other Adjusts.	Total Adjusts.	Adjusted Budget
Capital Expenditure - Functional										
Governance and administration		17 579	-	-	-	-	-	(3 392)	(3 392)	14 187
Executive and council		80						-	-	80
Finance and administration		17 499						(3 392)	(3 392)	14 107
Internal audit		-						-	-	-
Community and public safety		14 184	-	-	-	-	-	2 240	2 240	16 424
Community and social services		2 796						123	123	2 919
Sport and recreation		9 429						3 948	3 948	13 377
Public safety		1 959						(1 831)	(1 831)	128
Housing		-						-	-	-
Health		-						-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		26 064	-	-	-	-	-	1 590	1 590	27 644
Planning and development		1 950						103	103	2 053
Road transport		24 104						1 487	1 487	25 591
Environmental protection		-						-	-	-
Trading services		2 123	-	-	-	-	-	(1 023)	(1 023)	1 100
Energy services		1 500						(1 192)	(1 192)	308
Water management		-						-	-	-
Waste water management		-						-	-	-
Waste management		623						169	169	792
Other		830						(599)	(599)	234
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	60 770	-	-	-	-	-	(1 181)	(1 181)	59 589

KZN244 Msinga - Supporting Table SC6 Monthly Budget Statement - transfers and grant receipts - M09 March

Description	Ref	2018/19	Budget Year 2019/20							
		Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Monthly actual	YearTD actual	YearTD budget	YTD variance	YTD variance %	Full Year Forecast
R thousands										
RECEIPTS:	1,2									
Operating Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		172 567	191 163	189 588	40 946	189 588	189 588	-		189 588
Local Government Equitable Share		145 573	163 783	163 783	40 946	163 783	163 783	-		163 783
Integrated National Electrification Programme		20 700	21 575	20 000	-	20 000	20 000			20 000
Finance Management		1 900	1 900	1 900	-	1 900	1 900			1 900
EPWP Incentive		4 394	3 905	3 905	-	3 905	3 905			3 905
Provincial Government:		1 650	2 019	3 444	-	3 444	3 444	-		3 444
Cogta Electric Grant		-	150	1 575	-	1 575	1 575	-		1 575
Library Grant		1 061	1 119	1 119	-	1 119	1 119			1 119
Cogta Spluma Support Scheme Grant		-	750	750	-	750	750	-		750
Shelters Grant	4	589	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other transfers and grants [insert description]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
District Municipality:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
[insert description]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other grant providers:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
[insert description]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	5	174 217	193 182	193 032	40 946	193 032	193 032	-		193 032
Capital Transfers and Grants										
National Government:		36 715	49 422	49 422	17 422	49 422	49 422	-		49 422
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		36 715	49 422	49 422	17 422	49 422	49 422	-		49 422
Provincial Government:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
[insert description]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
District Municipality:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
[insert description]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Other grant providers:		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
[insert description]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Total Capital Transfers and Grants	5	36 715	49 422	49 422	17 422	49 422	49 422	-		49 422
TOTAL RECEIPTS OF TRANSFERS & GRANTS	5	210 932	242 604	242 454	58 368	242 454	242 454	-		242 454

FUNDING OF MUNICIPAL BUDGET

KZN244 Msinga - Table B7 Adjustments Budget Cash Flows -

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2019/20								
		Original Budget	Prior Adjusted	Accum. Funds	Multi-year capital	Unfore. Unavoid.	Nat. or Prov. Govt	Other Adjusts.	Total Adjusts.	Adjusted Budget
R thousands		A	A1	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Property rates		8 885						-	-	8 885
Service charges		-						-	-	-
Other revenue		1 218						201	201	1 419
Government - operating	1	193 182						(150)	(150)	193 032
Government - capital	1	49 422						-	-	49 422
Interest		5 397						(300)	(300)	5 097
Dividends		-						-	-	-
Payments										
Suppliers and employees		(194 868)						(5 737)	(5 737)	(200 605)
Finance charges		(500)						-	-	(500)
Transfers and Grants	1	(300)						150	150	(150)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		62 436	-	-	-	-	-	(5 836)	(5 836)	56 600
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		-						-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors		-						-	-	-
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables		-						-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		-						-	-	-
Payments										
Capital assets		(60 770)						1 181	1 181	(59 589)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(60 770)	-	-	-	-	-	1 181	1 181	(59 589)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES										
Receipts										
Short term loans		-						-	-	-
Borrowing long term/refinancing		-						-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		-						-	-	-
Payments										
Repayment of borrowing		-						-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		1 666	-	-	-	-	-	(4 655)	(4 655)	(2 989)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	30 158						-	-	30 158
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	31 824						(4 655)	(4 655)	27 169

E.2.13.3 OTHER FINANCIAL INFORMATION

E.2.13.3.1 FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL BILLING SYSTEMS

Municipal billing is in order.

- Has there been any use of regulation 32 after being declined by Provincial Treasury; **No**
- What is the Capacity of SCM Units and compliance with the SCM Framework and regulations? **Yes**
- Has there been any Advance Payments made? **No**
- Average length of time from advert of a tender to the letter of award 90 days
- Percentage expenditure of the annual MIG allocation 65 percent at end of April 2020.
- Percentage of total municipal expenditure on awarded tenders against annual municipal budget will be provided once interim AFS are complete due to time constraints under the circumstances.

- Cumulative rand value of all tenders awarded in the quarter Procurement plan attached.
- Number of all awards made in terms of Section 36 of the MFMA SCM Regulations in the quarter. **None**
- Cumulative rand value of all awards made in terms of Section 36 in the quarter. **None**
- Number of tenders over R200 000 awarded in the quarter Procurement plan attached.
- Number of tenders less than R200 000 awarded in the quarter Procurement plan attached.

SECTION F: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

F.1.0 BATHO PELE POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL, SERVICE DELIVERY CHARTER AND STANDARDS SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery (1997) sets out transformation priorities, amongst which Transforming Service Delivery is key. This White Paper is primarily about how public services are to be provided and specifically about improving efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which services are delivered.

F.1.1 SUMMARY OF BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

In carrying out their duties, public servants are guided by the following Batho Pele principles:

- **Consultation:** All stakeholders should be consulted on the nature, quantity and quality of services to be provided in order to determine the needs and expectations of the end users.

Consultation according to the Municipal Systems Act of 2000:

- Preparation & implementation of the IDP
- The establishment, implementation and review of Performance Management Systems;
- Preparation of the budget;
- Municipal Systems Act
- Ward Committees

- Consult irrespective of political affiliations of communities
- **Service Standards:** Citizens should be told what level and quality of public service they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect; Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) SDBIP which is a work plan for IDP implementation:
 - Projections for each month in terms of revenue and expenditure;
 - Sets out delivery targets and performance indicators per quarter; and
 - Be made public no more than 14 days after its approval.
- **Access:** All citizens have equal access to the services to which they are entitled;
 - What about inspection pre and post projects built by the Municipalities?
- **Courtesy:** Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration;
- **Information:** Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services to which they are entitled;
 - Newsletters from Communications
 - The role of ward committees

- **Openness and transparency:** Citizens should be told how national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge;
 - Citizens should be told how departments are run, how much they cost and who is in charge.
- **Redress:** If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy; and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive response;
 - **Value for money:** Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money;
 - **Encouraging Innovation and Rewarding Excellence:** Rewarding the staff who go an extra mile to make things happen and encourage partnership to with different sectors to improve service delivery. Embrace new innovative ways of doing things.
 - **Service Delivery Impact:** The Municipality shall measure and report regularly, using the sum total of all Batho Pele initiatives, the impact of the Batho Pele service delivery on the lives of the inhabitants of uMsinga Municipality.

- **Leadership and Strategic Direction:** It is envisaged that Municipal leaders shall create an atmosphere that conducive for creativity by staff within the Municipality.

F.1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY CHARTER

There is a service delivery charter in place which seeks to:

- Facilitate a process to define service standards in various sectors;
- Strengthen processes and initiatives that prevent and combat corruption;
- Facilitate social dialogue among the partners;
- improve service delivery programmes;
- reinforce the partners' commitment to service delivery improvement for the benefit of all citizens;
- Clarify the rights and obligations of each of the parties;
- Acknowledge and reward excellent performance;
- Professionalise and encourage excellence in the public service;
- Enhance performance;
- Aid sector departments rise to the challenge of treating citizens with dignity and meeting expectations their demands equitably and fairly; and

- Ensure an effective, efficient and responsive public service.

Steps in selecting key services

- ✚ **Step 1:** Define the roles / functions of the Municipality;
- ✚ **Step 2:** List services offered;
- ✚ **Step 3:** Check if services correspond with mandate;
- ✚ **Step 4:** Identify which services have the greatest impact (the most benefit to the largest number of people); and
- ✚ **Step 5:** Priorities services on a scale (1 (least important) – 10 (most important)).

F.1.3 OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE

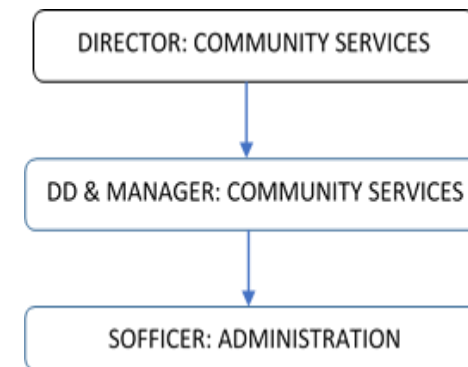
The Operation Sukuma Sakhe Programme (OSSP), formerly known as the Flagship, Social Cluster Programme (War on Poverty) is an integrated approach by the KZN provincial government to effectively deliver services to the people by enforcing a strong coordination of projects and programmes by all government departments and public entities. The critical programmes undertaken collectively continue to be food security, youth, and women development, creating healthy and sustainable communities. This programme was started by undertaking a household profiling geared to determine the extent of the needs of each household in Msinga. Based on the needs assessment a comprehensive package is then customized for each household.

OSS was piloted at Msinga in 2008. When introducing the programme, the Kwa-Zulu Natal, Office of the Premier gave a mandate to all districts, to ensure that the proposed structure was in place.

The focus areas of the said programme are:

- HIV/Aids, TB,
- Disadvantaged groups: women, children, disable, aged
- Poverty alleviation
- Drugs and other substance abuse and other social ills
- Food security
- Illiteracy and educational programmes
- Registration of critical documents (births, IDs etc.)
- Economic development
- Youth development

F.1.3.1 STAFF CAPACITY



The OSS functionality within the municipality is being placed under the directorship of Community Services and the duties has been cascaded to the Administration Officer. In the previous financial year 2019/2020, the municipality created an OSS position which was later amended to Administration Officer and the duties of OSS have already been incorporated in his Job description.

- **GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS:** COGTA, DARD, SASSA, DSD, DOA, DOE, DHA, GCIS, UDM, DOH & EDTEA.
- **NON – GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS:** LETCEE, ASSUPOL
- **FIELD WORKERS:** CDWs, CCGs, CWP, Sports Volunteers, Extension Officers & Social Crime Prevention Volunteers.

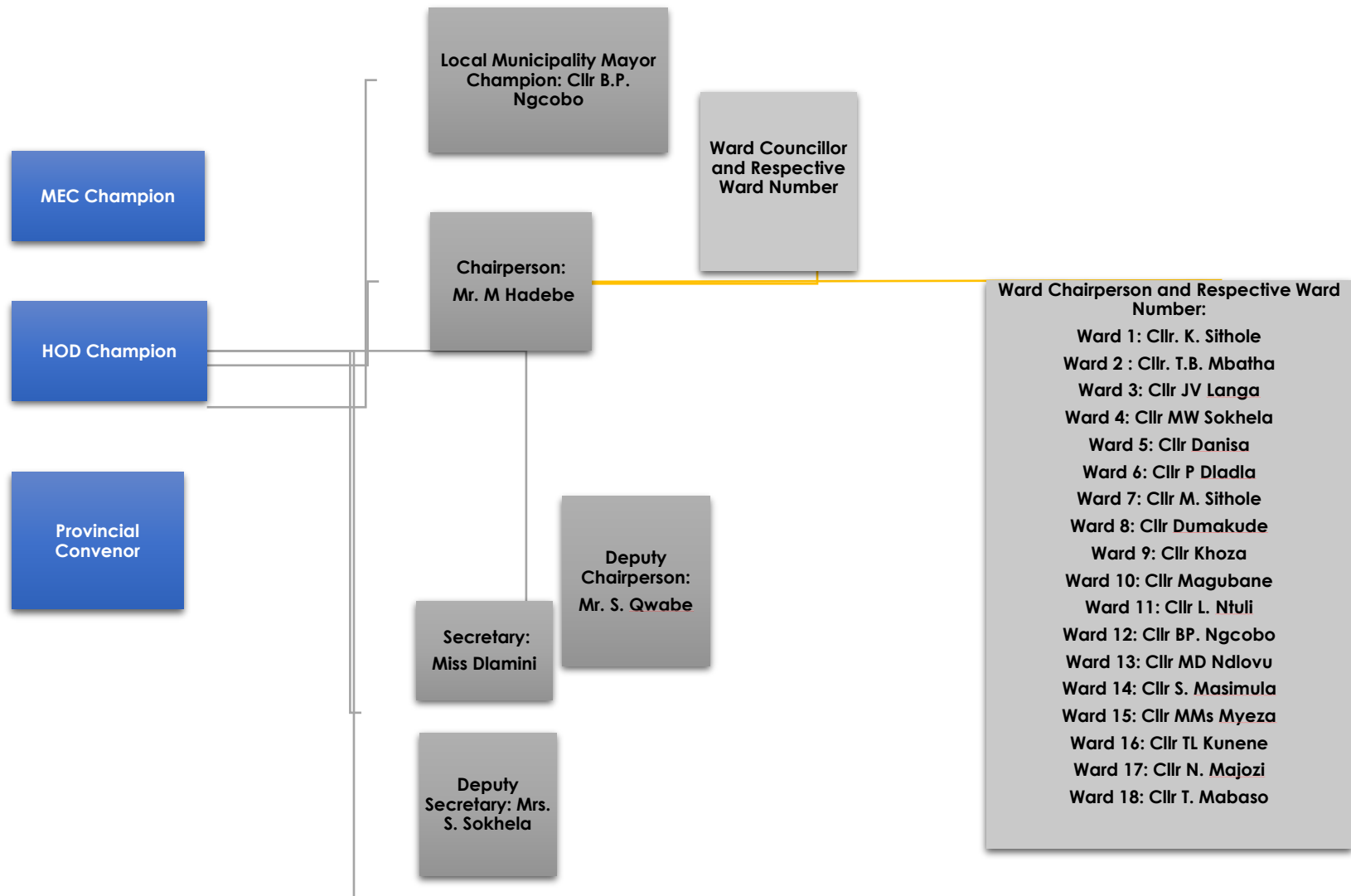


FIGURE 38: STAFF CAPACITY

F.1.3.2 FUNCTIONALITY OF WAR ROOMS

There is a total number of 18 war rooms and only one has a satellite i.e. ward 18. It has been recorded that 07 wards are Fully Functional, 09 Functional, and 02 Poorly Functioning war rooms.

A. MEETINGS

- LTT Physical Meetings: An annual schedule of meetings in place and convenes at least once a month with a setback of poor attendance from government department members. Nonetheless, for the 2019/2020, the municipality managed to convene 10 LTT Meetings with the last meeting held on the 25/03/2020.
- LCC Virtual Meetings: since the pronouncement of 21 day Nation-wide COVID-19 Lock Down, the municipality activated the Local Technical Command Centre where all government stakeholders within the municipality would meet virtually to deliberate on all issues pertaining COVID-19, then, on the 02/06/2020, the municipality planned and succeeded in conducting a Local Command Council that temporarily replaced the LTT structure. This meeting sought full participation of Ward Champions (councillors), NGOs, government departments, and was chaired by the local Mayor.

B. PROGRAMMES:

An Annual Action Plan is in place which comprises of PSVW, Mayoral programmes, and Social ills Campaigns, Awareness Campaigns, Schedule of meetings etc. The table hereunder details all the Campaigns conducted within Msinga municipality during the 2019/2020 financial year:

NAME OF CAMPAIGN/EVENT	PURPOSE	SERVICE PROVIDERS/GOV. DEPARTMENTS IN ATTENDANCE
Substance Abuse	To raise awareness around the social issues in general and substance abuse in particular	Traditional Leadership Municipality Community Safety DOE DARD COGTA KZN Liquor Authority SAB DOH
Breast feeding, kids' immunization.	Educate about the importance of breast feeding and importance of breast feeding	DOH
CBP	Healthy Lifestyle	Municipality COGTA DOH
KZN Community Crime Prevention Association Launch (Inkanyamba)	A systematic approach by the community to combat crime throughout the province	SAPS Community Safety Municipality KZN CCPA Provincial Board Traditional Leaders
Thusong Week	Commemoration and marketing of Services by Government departments	GCS DSD RAF COGTA DHA Municipality

NAME OF CAMPAIGN/EVENT	PURPOSE	SERVICE PROVIDERS/GOV. DEPARTMENTS IN ATTENDANCE
		NCC EDTEA IEC DOE Women Help
Rabbies Vaccination Campaign	To prevent rabbies infection on dogs and cats (Pets)	DARD
Land Care Campaign	Awareness on soil conservation and management	DARD
Farmers Days Campaign	To raise awareness on vegetables, crops and livestock health	DARD
ICROP	Beneficiary education on public services	SASSA DSD COGTA DHA Municipality
Women's Day Celebration (Prayer)	Prayer held by women against social ills	Municipality COGTA DOH
Know your CDW Campaign		
COVID-19 at Paypoints	Sensitising and imparting of knowledge to the community about the COVID-19	SASSA DSD SAPS DOH Municipality
Legislature Schools Visit	To assess underperforming schools against their Matric results	

C. HH PROFILING:

Profiling is ongoing and is being conducted at ward level, with a current status of 285 Households profiled.

D. REPORTING:

The LTT is consistent with the DTT reporting time frames which is every last month of the quarter.

E. INTERVENTIONS:

Interventions are happening at WTT, LTT, DTT and PTT levels but they seem to be happening at a very low pace if measured against profiling and some of the low results are due to the poor attendance of government departments in all meetings.

Ward 02

- COGTA provided two blankets at Sibisi household at Mzweni area (Bhaza). The other two went to the Dlamini household at Mzweni (Ngulule) and the last two went to Dladla household Nkamba area. The blankets were 6 in total and were distributed in July for a winter warmth campaign.
- SASSA handed over 50 food parcels during the crop outreach programme.
- Amongst other municipal projects taking place in the ward, a CWP participant has a driver's license funded by the municipality. The war room was further supplied with 200 building blocks and 20 bags of cement under the budget of OSS within the municipality.

Construction is in place at Ngulule area where a one roomed house is being built.

- 40 names of people living with disabilities were submitted to Nontando Mthethwa from OTP, they are to benefit in a housing project where they'll each receive a two roomed house.

WARD 03

- 6 blankets distributed by COGTA
- DOH intervened 2 health cases reported
- SASSA distributed 2 food vouchers
- Issue of identity document, but DOH, and DOA are in progress not yet resolved.
- Intervention to assisted the learners to apply for a NSFAS and assisted to apply on line for bursaries
- Assisted the chrech for registration

WARD 05

- 6 blankets distributed by COGTA
- Wheel Chair Distributed by DOH
- 3 blankets distributed to Gule HH through donations from war room stakeholders
- 4 cooperatives assisted by DARD with cooperative trainings

WARD 07

- Wheelchair issued to Chonco Household

- FCG issued to Khoza Child

WARD 08

- In October 2019 , 06 blankets distributed by COGTA
- On the 14.11.2019, SASSA distributed 50 food parcels for vulnerable households.
- In October to December 2019, Msinga Municipality constructed Madulaneni and Galibasi access roads.
- On the 12.12.2019 Department of Agriculture hosted farmers day at Simumumu area where by +- 500 farmers benefited.

WARD 09

- In October 2019, 06 blankets distributed by COGTA

WARD 11

- On the 17.07.2019 War room stakeholders under ward champion (Cllr L.B Ntuli) distributed school uniform for 10 learners at Umbonje high school and also other departments provided information to learners Department of labour, CWP, GCIS, COGTA, department of agriculture.
- In July to September 2019 Msinga Municipality (Cllr L.B Ntuli) and War Room stakeholders identified 20 vulnerable members to do Security study.

- In July to September 2019 Msinga and Municipality (Cllr L.B Ntuli) and War room stakeholders identified 13 vulnerable member to do Computer studies.
- On the 20.08.2019 Msinga Municipality (Cllr L.B Ntuli) provided KwaLatha Farmers with Water Pump (generator).
- On the 20.08.2019 Msinga municipality (Cllr L.B Ntuli) provided Othulinilwezulu farmer with Ecobash 40 litres.
- On the 20.08.2019 Msinga municipality did handing over for Iloza Causeway construction material.
- On the 10.09.2019 at Sphongweni community hall, Msinga Municipality (L.B Ntuli) employed 15 members under construction of Ngcongco access road
- On the 16.07.2019 Ward 11 war room meeting discussed during the meeting that Othulinilwezulu CWP Construction sector has to build 1 roomed for Danisa Household but the room is on progress.
- On the 12.09.2019 Department of Agriculture did immunisation of Rabies within the community.
- Department of Agriculture also distributed 14 Bags of LAN , 27 bags of Fertilizer , 150 seeds packs for one

home one garden and Issued 7 seed Crates and garden tools.

WARD 13

- Child support grant was effective to Mchunu family and Dumakude family was given pampers for the disabled child and this issue is still in progress because we are looking for the place for keeping the child and the registration of an ID book.
- 150 food parcels distributed during Mayoral event.
- 23 seeds scoops distributed to one home one garden.
- Fencing of Nhlungwane garden and distribution of JOJO tank.

F.1.3.3 KZN LEGISLATURE VISITS IN JANUARY 2020

The legislature visits at Msinga were held on the 15 – 17 January 2020 for Schools opening functionality monitoring programme process to visit schools that perennially under performed in matric 2019 results.

The visit covered three local municipalities under uMzinyathi district: UMvoti, UMsinga and Nqutu Municipalities. Within uMsinga Municipality, only two schools were visited: Velaphi High school (obtained 36% pass rate) and Mahlokohloko High school (obtained 00% pass rate) to asses and obtain key reasons for underperformance and all issues that yielded to the poor results.

F.1.3.3.1 OSS INTERVENTIONS

The LTT team convened to further cascade the legislature resolutions and below was the outcomes:

- ✚ All learners of Mahlokohloko High School were moved to Msinga High, where Department of Education, Department of Social development and Msinga Municipality assisted with transporting them to UMsinga High School the next morning the 22nd January 2020.
- ✚ UMsinga Municipality bought and handed over new Msinga High School uniform to 31 learners from Mahlokohloko High Schools on the 10th March 2020.
- ✚ Chief food handler and food handler were moved to the nearest Dayiswayo School in securing their jobs.
- ✚ Food supplies are being delivered to Msinga High School.
- ✚ Security personnel will remain in Mahlokohloko taking care of school safe with an assistance of school governing body.
- ✚ Mahlokohloko High School will start to admit grade 8 only next year 2021 as a starting point of bringing back the learning process.

F.1.3.3.2 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

- ✚ According to profiling indicators which is in-progress the community identified water & sanitation, housing, transport, roads, identity documents, lack of work opportunities and skills development, social relief, uniforms, and foster care as their major challenges.
- ✚ Poor attendance by departments and social partners both in LTT and WTTs meetings and programmes.
- ✚ Decline of commitment by WTT conveners (reporting, attendance and initiative)
- ✚ Local business sector lacking initiatives in the war against social ills in terms of corporate responsibility and investment.

F.1.3.3.3 OSS BUDGET FOR 2020/2021:

LTT Meetings Refreshments	To give reports from war rooms	R60 000. 00
Municipal Interventions	To evaluate effectiveness of war rooms and interventions	R60 000. 00

F.1.4 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR)

The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (No 13 of 2005) stipulates that there must be a District Intergovernmental Forum to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between the District and Local Municipalities within the District. Section 25 (1) of the legislation further indicates that:

A District Intergovernmental Forum consists of:

- the Mayor of the District Municipality;
- the Mayors of the Local Municipalities in the District or, if a Local Municipality does not have a Mayor, a Councillor designated by the Municipality; and
- The Administrator of any of those Municipalities if the Municipality is subject to an intervention in terms of Section 139 of the Constitution.

In terms of Section 26 (1), the functions to be performed by the forum as stipulated in the legislation are as follows:

- National and Provincial legislation relating to matters affecting Local Government interests in the District;
- The implementation of National and Provincial policy and legislation with respect to such matters in the district;

- Matters arising in the Premier's Intergovernmental Forum affecting the district;
- Mutual support in terms of Section 88 of the Municipal Structures Act (No 177 of 1998);
- The provision of services in the District;
- Coherent planning and development in the District;
- The co-ordinations and alignment of the strategic and performance plans and priorities, objectives, strategies of the Municipality in the District;
- Any other matters of strategic importance which affect the interests of the Municipalities in the District.

Some reports from IGR forums are tabled to Council. The following Forums have been established in the District and uMzinga Municipality is part of these Forums.

uMzinyathi District Coordinating Forum

The objective of the forum is to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations and cooperative governance between the district and local Municipalities, the forum meets on quarterly basis and is functioning properly.

Municipal Managers Forum

The Municipal Managers Forum serves as a technical support to the District Co-ordinating Forum and implements their resolutions. The members of the technical support structure are the Municipal Managers of the district family of Municipalities, or officials designated by them, and it also meets on quarterly basis and is functioning properly.

Speakers Forum

The forum is in place and is functional, the members of the forum are the Speakers of the district family of Municipalities, and they serve to promote public participation issues on the main. It meets on quarterly basis and is functioning properly.

General and Social: Service Forum

The forum deals with matters relating to the Special groups which is youth, women, people living with disability, gender, children and elderly, and it also consist of Government Departments whose line function deals with the special groups. The forum is functional.

Provincial Forums

These are provincial structures which are being attended by the Municipalities which Include PCF, Munimec and IGR Forum. Their purpose is to track Municipal progress in various Sectors and

Departments. The Accounting Officer and the Mayor attend all Provincial Munimec's.

Corporate Services Forum

The purpose of the forum is to share information on Administrative, Human Resource and Information Technology issues matters, and also to provide advice to the Municipal Managers Forum such matters.

Planning and Development Forum

The purpose of the forum is to co-ordinate planning and development within uMzinyathi District by ensuring improved and continued communication amongst the various planning sectors, and also to ensure that planning and development within the District is undertaken in a holistic way and that it takes place within the framework of all Municipalities' Integrated Development Plans. It meets on quarterly basis and is functioning properly

Disaster Advisory Forum

The purpose of the forum is to implement, monitor and co-ordinate all disaster management related issues within uMzinyathi District by ensuring improved and continued communication. The forum consists of representatives from the district and local Municipalities, SAPS, Traffic, emergency services etc.

District Communicators Forum

The functions of the forum include but is not limited to coordinate the sharing of information pertaining to all spheres of government; and to coordinate and organise a calendar of events for the district to ensure that these activities are streamlined across the district to avoid duplication and waste of resources; and to provide support to local Municipalities with regard to development of communication strategies.

Planning Cross border Alignment Forum

The forum ensures alignment and integration of functional areas on the IDP and SDF. It also assists the Municipalities to align development issues in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner especially where there are shared and interdependent functional areas across the district. The Forum only convenes when required.

Disaster Cross border Alignment Forum

This forum ensures alignment and integration of functional areas on the Disaster Management.

Chief Financial Officer Forum

The purpose of the forum is to share information on financial management and also to provide advice to the Municipal Managers Forum on financial matters.

Infrastructure Forum

The purpose of the forum is to ensure integration and alignment of Infrastructure projects being implemented within the district.

IDP/LED Planning Technical Committee

The purpose of the forum is to streamline the planning process; finding a common district wide development vision; consolidation and alignment of programmes and budgets; unifying the channelling of both private and public sector investments; combating socio-economic ills in a strategic and coordinated manner; and put forward a plan of action that will enjoy political buying at all levels. It meets on a quarterly basis and is functioning properly.

Tourism Forum

Tourism is one the key economic sectors within the district. Therefore, the purpose of the forum is to coordinate and implement economic Tourism programmes and projects within the district.

F.1.4.1 NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Msinga Municipality participates in national and provincial forums where issues are discussed that involve all local municipalities. These forums are of a technical and professional nature. Experiences and best practices are shared and information is

gathered; an example of these would be SALGA, PCF and the IMFO.

F.1.4.2 PROVINCIAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

Msinga Municipality participates in the Premier's Intergovernmental Forum as well as the Provincial Speakers' Forum. The municipal managers also have a provincial and national forum. In all these forums, issues pertaining to service delivery and matters of common interest are discussed. Information and best practices are shared and interaction with the KwaZulu-Natal Government and other municipalities is valuable to ensure better coordination and cooperation.

Key staff members also participate in professional institutes that govern the interests of various fields of work. These structures provide important support and guidance to staff in maintaining and enhancement of professional work standards.

F.1.4.3 DISTRICT INTERGOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURES

As with provincial structures, the Municipality participated in the district forums of mayors, speakers and municipal managers, human resources, planning, finance and various infrastructure forums dealing with service delivery. Engagement, joint projects and information sharing take place on a regular basis.

F.1.5 THE STATUS OF THE FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES

UMsinga Municipality has embraced and enrolled the government initiative of ward committees to ensure that service delivery is effective in all wards. The ward committees are established and functional as they hold meetings on monthly basis. There is an effective structure of the ward committee and its functions below:

F.1.5.1 COMPOSITION OF WARD COMMITTEES

- ✚ A ward committee consists of the Councillor representing that particular ward in the Council and who is also the chairperson of the ward committee;
- ✚ The number of ward committee members may not exceed eleven (11);
- ✚ In the process of election of a Ward Committee account is taken of the need for women to be equitably represented in the committee and for a diversity of interests in the ward to be represented;
- ✚ Gender equity was also pursued by ensuring that there is an even spread of men and women on a ward committee.

F.1.5.2 FUNCTIONS OF WARD COMMITTEE

Following are the Functions and powers of uMsinga Municipal Ward Committees through the municipal policy in line with the provisions of Section 59 of the Municipal Systems Act. Powers delegated in terms of the adopted policy are as follows:

- ✚ To serve as an official specialized participatory structure in the Municipality;
- ✚ To create formal unbiased communication channels as well as cooperative partnerships between the community and the council. This may be achieved as follows:
 - Advise and make recommendations to the ward councillor on matters and policy affecting the ward;
 - Assist the ward Councillor in identifying challenges and needs of residents;
 - Disseminate information in the ward concerning municipal affairs such as the budget, integrated development planning, performance management system (PMS), service delivery options and municipal properties;
 - Receive queries and complaints from residents concerning municipal service delivery, communicate it to council and provide feedback to the community on council's response; and

- Ensure constructive and harmonious interaction between the Municipality and community through the use and co-ordination of ward community meetings and other community development forums; and Interact with other forums and organizations on matters affecting the ward.

To serve as a mobilizing agent for community action within the ward. This may be achieved as follows:

- ✚ Attending to all matters that affect and benefit the community;
- ✚ Acting in the best interest of the community;
- ✚ Ensure the active participation of the community in:
 - The integrated development planning process;
 - The Municipality's budgetary process;
 - Decisions about the provision of municipal services; and

the Municipality has fully functional ward committees in all 19 wards. The Municipality makes use of its ward committee structures to disseminate information and report back to the community as well as identify ward-specific needs.

F.1.5.3 AMAKHOSI

Msinga has six (6) Traditional Authorities (T.A) namely:

1. Zondi T.A
2. Mntungwa T.A
3. Ngubane T.A
4. Majozi T.A
5. Mchunu T.A
6. Mthembu T.A

Out of 06 only (3) of the Amakhosi have taken an Oath and they sit in at the Council meeting. The attendance at Council meeting has improved.

F.1.6 IDP STEERING COMMITTEE AND PARTICIPATION OF HODS

The IDP Steering Committee, formed as part of the IDP process during the previous year will continue to function throughout the IDP review. The IDP Steering Committee comprise of:

- Municipal Manager
- IDP Manager and
- Departmental Directors

ROLE OF THE IDP STEERING COMMITTEE

- Play the leading role in giving strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organization.
- Manage the development of an IDP
- Approve and adopt indicators and set targets
- Communicate the plan to other stakeholders

MANCO (HODs) and Extended MANCO members participate in the IDP Steering Committee meetings. These structures hold their meetings on a monthly basis with the IDP forming part of the agenda always to ensure both ownership of the IDP by Management and to ensure that implementation of resolutions is constantly monitored.

F.1.6.1 COMMUNICATION PLAN/STRATEGY

The Municipality has Communication Strategy 2018/19 in place and has managed to establish fully functional public participation structures

- **Newsletter** – is used to communicate the projects, programmes and development.
- **Local and National Newspaper** - This medium is used to communicate various messages that concerns the Municipality, with the COVID-19 epidemic the use of this platform has increased drastically and has proven as most affective in reaching a wide audience.

- **Local and National Radio** – The Honourable Mayor utilises the local and National Radio stations frequently, with the COVID-19 epidemic the use of this platform has increased drastically and has proven as most affective in reaching a wide audience.
- **Ward Community Meetings** - This institution is used effectively to promote maximum community participation in the Municipal affairs.
- **Public meetings (Izimbizo)** - These meetings are staged to provide a platform for the Municipality to communicate the level of projects and programmes undertaken by Council and further solicit input from communities and their (communities) buy-in thereof.
- **Annual Report** - The annual report maximizes the culture of community participation and access to information.
- **Website** - Through this tool various stakeholders such as business community, foreign investors, NGO's and community at large will more access to information regarding the Municipality and its area.

IDP Structures are also used for public participation and the IDP Structures meet as per the Council Approved IDP Process Plan Schedule.

F.1.7 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES

F.1.7.1 BID COMMITTEES

F.1.7.1.1 BIDS SPECIFICATION

- Composed of at least two standing officials of the Municipality, one of whom should be from the Supply Chain Management Office and the other, be suitably qualified and experienced.
- Members are appointed in writing by the Accounting Officer who also determines their term of office
- The Chairperson and Vice Chair should be appointed amongst the two standing members of the Committee
- Officials from the end user department to be co-opted to the committee and have same powers, duties and rights as the standing members.
- Chairperson of the Committee to request from Accounting Officer co-option of end user department officials with expertise.
- Accounting Officer to delegate to Heads of Departments the appointment of officials with expertise within their respective departments to be co-opted to the Committee.
- Co-opted advisors/ consultants have same powers and duties as members except that they may not form part of the decision-making process.

- Secretariat services to be provided for minute taking.

The Municipality has functional Bid Committees as required by the Supply Chain Management Policy. The committees are selected by the Accounting Officer on an annual basis. The Specification and Evaluation Committee consist of seven middle managers each, including the secretary. While the Adjudication Committee consists of six senior managers, including the secretary. The committees are mostly responsible for:

- Providing accountability and transparency in the awarding of contracts;
- Maintaining an appropriate procurement and provisioning system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective; and
- Considering and ruling on all recommendations/reports regarding amendment, variation, extension, cancellation or transfer of contracts awarded.

F.1.7.1.2 MANDATE OF THE BID SPECIFICATION COMMITTEE

- To compile specifications for each procurement of goods or services by the Municipality.
- To ensure that specifications are approved by the Accounting Officer before publications of the invitation for bids.

F.1.7.1.3 DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE CHAIRPERSON

- Has a casting vote as well as a deliberate vote.
- Retains all his/her rights as a member
- May adjourn a meeting
- May rule on points of order which will be final

F.1.7.1.4 QUORUM

- A quorum of the meeting is half of the members plus one.
- No meeting will take place if there is no quorum
- Predetermined meetings at regular intervals will be held.

F.1.7.1.5 MANDATE OF THE BID EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- To evaluate bids based on present evaluation criteria
- To make recommendations to the Bid Adjudication Committee

F.1.7.2 INTERNAL AUDITORS

In order for the Audit Committee to meet the broad objectives, the Municipality has an Internal Audit unit consisting of three members and has also partially outsourced the function to Service provider while also strengthening the internal capacity. The responsibilities of the Internal Auditing Unit are amongst others:

- Review the Internal Audit Charter;

- Review the annual risk-based plan and the internal audit program; and
- Ensure that all identified risk areas are prioritized and incorporated in the annual internal audit plan.

F.1.7.3 AUDIT COMMITTEE

uMsinga Municipality has a functional Audit Committee as required in terms of section 166 (6) (a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 and Section 14 (2) (a) of Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 2001, and the broad objectives of the committee are as follows: -

- Maintaining oversight responsibilities of all financial and performance reporting; o Seeking reasonable assurance that the operations of the Municipality are conducted efficiently and effectively;
- Seeking reasonable assurance that the Council has developed and complies with its policies, plans, procedures and internal controls; and
- Seeking assurance that the Council complies with relevant legislation, regulations and professional pronouncements.

The committee consist of Mr Langa, (CA) who is also Chairman Mr Tembe, Ms Khanyile, Mr Madonsela and Mr Mchunu. The Audit

Committee sits once a quarter or unless a special meeting is needed.

F.1.7.4 PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The PAC is an independent advisory committee appointed by Council to create a channel of communication between Council, management and the auditors (both internal and external). It provides a forum for discussing accounting practices, business risk control issues and performance management. This Committee reports directly to Council.

The committee consist of Ms Khanyile (chairperson) Mr Langa, Mr Tembe, Mr Madonsela and Mr Mchunu. The Performance Audit Committee sits once a quarter.

F.1.7.5 MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

Msinga Municipality has MPAC in place which is effective and functional within the Municipality. The function of the MPAC is to detect and prevent abuse, arbitrary behaviour or illegal and unconstitutional conduct on the part of the Municipality, hold the Municipality to account in respect of how ratepayers money is used and thus to improve efficiency, economy and effectiveness, ensure that policies/projects and approved by the Council are actually delivered and also improve transparency in Municipal operations and enhance public trust.

F.1.7.6 PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Council Committee are comprised of the following:

- SCOPA
- Finance and Administration Committee
- Housing forum

The above committees conduct monthly meetings

- Planning Portfolio Committee
- Technical Committee

The above committees meet monthly. All of the portfolio committees are chaired by members of the Executive Committee

F.1.7.7 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Accounting Officer of the Municipality is responsible for financial administration of the Municipality and must for this purpose take all reasonable steps to ensure the Municipality maintains effective, efficient & transparent systems of financial and risk management and internal control.

Msinga Municipality operates under its Risk Management Framework which specifically addresses the structures, processes and standards implemented to manage risks on an enterprise-wide basis in a consistent manner. MANCO Risk Committee was been established by Msingá Municipality to assist the Municipal

Manager in discharging his accountability for risk management by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality's risk management systems, practices and procedures, and providing recommendations for improvement. The objectives of this committee are:

- For implementing and monitoring the process of risk management and integrating it into the day to day activities of the Municipality;
- For accountability to the Municipal Manager for providing assurance that it has done so;
- To be responsible for every official of the Municipality.

F.1.7.8 RISK REGISTER

The Municipality's Risk Register covers, amongst others, the fraud risk. The Municipal Management uses the fraud risk in order to understand the risks that exist and threaten the Municipality's well-being. It is important for the Municipality understand the fraud risk so as to enable it to develop the necessary means for to avoid or even minimise such risks by ensuring that are controls and procedures in plans and assign dedicated individuals to monitor the plan.

F.1.7.9 FARMCO

The FARMCO was established by Council to assist the Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager) to fulfil his fraud and risk

management responsibilities in accordance with prescribed legislation and corporate governance principles. This is achieved by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality's fraud and risk

Management systems, practices and procedures and providing recommendations for improvement.

The committee is regulated by the Fraud and Risk Management Charter which stipulates that the FARMCO shall meet at least four times per annum in terms of a schedule of agreed meeting dates to be determined at the beginning of each financial year. The FARMCO can convene further meetings to discuss urgent matters at the discretion of the FARMCO Chairperson is Mr Madonsela who also forms part of the municipal independent Audit Committee.

F.1.8 COUNCIL ADOPTED POLICIES

The Municipal Council adopted policies are stated below;

POLICY	DATE APPROVED
WRITE OFF POLICY	27/05/2020
PROPERTY RATES POLICY	27/05/2020
MUNICIPAL BY-LAWS POLICY	27/05/2020
TERIFFS POLICY	27/05/2020
BLACKLISTING POLICY	27/05/2020
CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY	27/05/2020
SUSISTENCE AND TRAEELLING ALLOWANCE POLICY	27/05/2020
CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY	27/05/2020
CELLPHONE POLICY	27/05/2020
LOSS CONTROL POLICY	27/05/2020
CONTRACT MANAGEMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
PETTY CASH POLICY	27/05/2020
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION & TECHNOLOGY (ICT) USE POLICY	27/05/2020
BUDGET POLICY	27/05/2020

POLICY	DATE APPROVED
LAND & ASSETS DISPOSAL POLICY	27/05/2020
STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY	27/05/2020
ASSETS MANAGEMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
BUDGETS ADJUSTMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
DRAFT MSINGA MUNICIPAL BURIAL SUPPORT POLICY	27/05/2020
INDIGENT BURIAL SUPPORT POLICY	27/05/2020
TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE POLICY	27/05/2020
FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY	27/05/2020
CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
PMS POLICY	27/05/2020
PROPERTY RATES POLICY	27/05/2020
CONTINGENCY POLICY	27/05/2020
PAYROLL POLICY	27/05/2020
FLEET MANAGEMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
EXPERIENTIAL TRAINING POLICY	27/05/2020
STAFF CODE OF ETHICS POLICY	27/05/2020
SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY	27/05/2020
SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY	27/05/2020
PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY	27/05/2020
TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY	27/05/2020

POLICY	DATE APPROVED
ACTING IN HIGHER / SAME LEVEL POSITION POLICY	27/05/2020
SMOKING IN THE WORKPLACE POLICY	27/05/2020
GENERAL STIPULATIONS POLICY	27/05/2020
EMPLOYEE WELLNESS POLICY	27/05/2020
BUSARIES POLICY	27/05/2020
LEAVE POLICY	27/05/2020
PAYMENT OF OVERTIME POLICY	27/05/2020
HIV AIDS POLICY	27/05/2020
RECRUITMENT AND INDUCTION POLICY	27/05/2020
OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH & SAFETY POLICY	27/05/2020
COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY	27/05/2020
DISCIPLINE POLICY	27/05/2020
SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY	27/05/2020

F.1.9 2019/2020 MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY: OCTOBER 2019- JUNE 2020

DATE	TRIBE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY/ FUNCTION TO BE CONDUCTED
16/08/2019			Mbangweni Hall	Ibhayi event
27/09/2019			Gxobanyawo	Launch of various forums (FORA)
10/10/2019	Majozi	01	Mumbe Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
17/10/2019	Mchunu	07	Jojingwenya Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
31/10/2019	Mthembu	05	Mzisho Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
14/11/2019	Mbomvu	13	Makhandana	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
21/11/2019	Majozi	16	Kogqohi Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
28/11/2019	Mchunu	11	Mfihlane	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
12/12/2019	Mabaso		Mkhuphulangwenya Hall	Prayer event
16/12/2019	Mabaso		Mphelankani	Maskandi & other Music Festival (Maskandi during the day and other artists later on)
21/12/2019	Majozi		Nfili Hall	Iscahamiya Event
26/12/2019	Mabaso		TBC	ingoma Yakwa-Mabaso
26/12/2019	Mbomvu		TBC	Ingoma Yama-Bomvu
27/12/2019	Majozi		TBC	Ingoma Yama-Qamu
28/12/2019	Mchunu		TBC	Ingoma yama-Chunu
16/01/2020	Mthembu	03	Dlenyane School	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects

DATE	TRIBE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY/ FUNCTION TO BE CONDUCTED
23/01/2020	Mbomvu	15	Nocomboshe Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
30/01/2020	Mabaso	04	Mkhuphulangwenya School	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
13/02/2020	Majozi	12	Mambeni Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
20/02/2020	Mchunu	08	Mgeza	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
27/02/2020	Mthembu Mchunu	06	KoSibiya	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
12/03/2020	Mabaso Mbomvu	14	Cosh School	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
19/03/2020	Majozi	02	Fasile Creche	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
26/03/2020	Mchunu	09	Mapheka Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
09/04/2020	Majozi	17	Siphamandla Creche	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
16/04/2020	Mchunu	10	Fabeni	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
23/04/2020	Majozi	18	KaWoza Hall	Delivery of 2019/20 Budget & IDP, Turning of sod forward projects
27/04/2020			Pomeroy Sport field	2020 Msinga Marathon
14/05/2020	Mchunu	10	Fabeni	IDP & Budget Consultation (Budget Speech)
30/05/2020			Pomeroy Sport field	2020 Mayoral Cup (Number ones from all wards competing against each other)
TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Celebrating Zion Music
TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Celebrating Amanazaretha Music
TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Celebrating ama-Kristu Music
TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	World Aids Day
TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC	Youth Day Celebration (Youth Summit)

F.1.10 LAND USE MANAGEMENT

At the Municipal Managers Forum held on the 02 September 2014, it was decided that UMzinyathi district family of Municipalities will establish a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal with its 4 local Municipalities, a recommendation which was also approved by Council at its meeting held on the 17 June 2015, and also by the family of the Municipalities.

If a Municipality decides to establish a Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal or a District Municipal Planning Tribunal, they need to enter into an agreement with other participating Municipalities, which was also approved by Council at its meeting held on the 17 June 2015, and also by the family of the Municipalities. The agreement was signed by all the family of Municipalities and submitted to the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs.

The district Municipality has achieved the following SPLUMA related items and were sent to council and were adopted:

- Council delegated each of the Executive Committees of all the 4 local Municipalities within the District as a Default Appeal Authority for the development applications as provided in Section 51 of SPLUMA;

- Council delegated the Municipal Manager to serve as the evaluation panel member for the appointment of the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal as part of the Municipal Managers Forum; and
- Council to delegated the Town and Regional Planner of uMzinyathi as the Authorized Officer to process and approve the Category 1 and 2 of the development applications as part of the interim arrangements until the Joint Municipal Planning Tribunal is appointed; as contemplated in Section 35(2) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act No. 16 of 2013).
- In August 2019 that agreement came into an end. Msinga is establishing their own MPT in line with the provisions of SPLUMA.

F.1.10.1 MSINGA MUNICIPAL'S SPATIAL PLANNING BY-LAW

The Municipality received KZN Generic Spatial Planning By-laws from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to provide for the establishment of the Municipal Planning Approval Authority, Municipal Planning Appeal Authority and the Municipal Planning Enforcement Authority; to provide for the adoption and amendment of the Municipality's land use scheme, to provide for applications for Municipal planning approval; to provide for appeals against decisions of the Municipal Planning Approval

Authority; provide for offences and penalties; to provide for compensation and matters incidental thereto Msinga Municipality adopted its Final By-laws V (10) on the 18 December 2016.

After the adoption, the by-law was translated into IsiZulu language and the document was gazetted on the 16 February 2017, Notice 17 of 2017. Both the English and IsiZulu Versions are available on the Municipal website. In 2019 August that contract came into an end with local Municipalities opting to establish their own MPTs. Msinga Municipality advertised for professional expertise

F.1.10.2 FEES AND TARIFFS

Below is the fee structure for the MPT as per Rural Development fee guidelines. The Municipality has decided upon using a fixed daily tariff for the chairperson and members.

The Minister of Finance, in terms of Treasury Regulation 20.2.2, granted approval to amend the maximum remuneration payable to non-official members of *Commissions and Committees of Inquiry* by 5.7 per cent with effect from 1 April 2014 as follows:

	COMMISSION OF INQUIRY	
	Per day	Per hour
Chairperson	R4 344	R543
Member	R3 232	R404

The MPT has 5 (external non-employee) members and is envisaged to sit once per quarter that is, four (4) times a year depending on the number of applications received. The MPT sittings are estimated cost R60 000 per annum given that there are four (MPT seating in a year and all MPT members attend all the seating's as envisaged, and costs for the meetings as indicated below will be paid by the Municipality.

F.1.10.3 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MSINGA MUNICIPAL PLANNING TRIBUNAL (MPT)

The establishment of the MPT Structure has been completed, and the members are thereof appointed however DCOGTA has not completed gazetting the structures thus no meetings have set.

In terms of the SPLUMA ACT NO.16 2013 section 35(1), the uMsinga Municipality intends to appoint the following persons as members of the uMsinga Municipal Tribunal (MPT) in terms of section 37 (1) of the act, the terms of the office of the members is three years (3) from the date of appointment as per council resolution dated 28 February 2020. Therefore, the term of office for the members listed below expires 30 March 2023;

NON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES	NAME(S) & SURNAME
	REGISTRATION NUMBER
TOWN & REGIONAL PLANNERS:	Ms. Nonhlanhla Khoza
	A/1542/2012
CIVIL ENGINEERS:	0

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS	MR Jacques J De Villiers FFC 44430/2018
ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTITIONER:	Ms. Senamile SN Mnguni IAIAsa 5771
SURVEYOR:	Mr. Peter H.R Hofmann 198/007778/21
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES	NAME(S) & SURNAME
	REGISTRATION NUMBER
DIRECTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES	MR S MNGUNI
BUILDING INSPECTOR	MR. N. KHANYILE PAT 24714563
INTERN PLANNER (MPT: REGISTRAR)	MR L. CEBEKHULU C/8960/2019
DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	MS. B.T HLUBI C/5884/2010
IDP MANAGER (MPT: REGISTRAR)	MS A. MSWELI
DIRECTOR COMMUNITY SERVICES	MS M. S. XULU C/7776/2014
TOWN PLANNER (ENDUMENI LM)(MPAO)	MS. LUMKA O.NGIDI A/2756/2019
MUNICIPAL MANAGER	MR S.L SOKHELA

The period of office of members will be three (3) years calculated from the date of appointment of such members. However, contracts shall be reviewed on an annual basis based on the overall performance of the appointed candidate.

F.1.10.3.1 CATEGORISATION OF APPLICATIONS

In terms of section 35(3) of SPLUMA, a Municipality must, in order to determine land use and land development applications within its Municipal area, categorise development applications to be considered by an official and those to be referred to the Municipal Planning Tribunal.

Schedule 5 of SPLUMA provides for the categorisation of applications as indicated hereunder: -

PLANNING APPLICATION TYPE	MPT	AO
Category 1 Applications are -		
The establishment of a township or the extension of the boundaries of a township	✓	
The amendment of an existing scheme or land use scheme by the rezoning of land	✓	
The removal, amendment or suspension of a restrictive or obsolete condition, servitude or reservation registered against the title of the land	✓	
The amendment or cancellation in whole or in part of a general plan of a township	✓	
The subdivision and consolidation of any land other than a subdivision and consolidation which is provided for as a Category 2 application	✓	
Permanent closure of any public place	✓	
Any consent or approval required in terms of a condition of title, a condition of establishment of a township or condition of an existing scheme or land use scheme	✓	

PLANNING APPLICATION TYPE	MPT	AO
Any consent or approval provided for in a provincial law	✓	
Category 2 Applications are		
The subdivision of any land where such subdivision is expressly provided for in a land use scheme		
The consolidation of any land		
The simultaneous subdivision, under circumstances contemplated in paragraph (a) and consolidation of land		
The consent of the Municipality for any land use purpose or departure or deviation in terms of a land use scheme or existing scheme which does not constitute a land development application		
The removal, amendment or suspension of a restrictive title condition relating to the density of residential development on a specific ERF where the residential density is regulated by a land use scheme in operation		
The zoning or rezoning land by the Municipality to achieve the development goals and objectives of the Municipal spatial development framework.		

PLANNING APPLICATION TYPE	MPT	AO
an amendment to an application in terms of paragraphs (a) to (d), prior to the approval thereof by a Municipal Council		
a correction to a decision of a Municipal Council on an application in terms of paragraphs (a) to (d) to correct an error in the wording of the decision, correct a spelling error, update land description, or update a reference to a law, person,		
Category 3 Applications are		
All category 1 applications and all opposed category 2 applications must be referred to the Municipal Planning Tribunal		
All category 2 applications that are not opposed must be considered and determined by the authorized official		
Category 3 Applications are		
the adoption of land use scheme		
an amendment to wording of land use scheme, including development controls contained in it		
the zoning or rezoning of land in accordance with a new zone		

F.1.11 GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Functional IGR structures ✦ Functional mayoral committees ✦ Well-functioning Izimbizo & well attended ✦ Effective public participation (media, etc.) ✦ Public participation policy in place ✦ Communication strategy in place ✦ Traditional leadership by in ✦ The culture of ubuntu ✦ Oversight structures functionality (MPAC, WARD COMMITTEE, AUDIT COMMITTEE, RISK COMMITTEE) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Limited funding ✦ Lack of cooperation between sector departments ✦ Lack of proper electronic records management system ✦ Limited office space
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Enhance IGR structures ✦ Enhancement of community participation ✦ Formalising structures ✦ Technological advancement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Budget limitations hinders public participation programme ✦ Illiteracy ✦ Unemployment ✦ Crime ✦ Staff morale

F.1.12 KEY CHALLENGES

F.1.12.1 INTERNAL CHALLENGES

Financial constraints: The Municipality is predominantly rural with high level of unemployment and poverty, and as a result it makes it difficult to generate its venue. It depends on government grants as it does not have any revenue base. A huge chunk (estimated 60%) of the Municipal budget is geared towards addressing infrastructural backlogs and leaving other areas to a share about 40% of the budget.

Technological infrastructure: information management system poses a challenge as it unexpectedly shuts down at times. This leads to low productivity levels of employees, as some of the critical tools that employees use does not function satisfactorily e.g. computers. This particular challenge could be rated as the key one.

Land ownership: The Municipality no land, about 60% of the land is under Ingonyama trust and the rest is privately owned. Pomeroy is being transferred to the Municipality however transferring has taken longer to complete. The Municipality has no authority to use the land and as a result is unable to develop it.

Lack of cooperation: The Municipal employees operate in unsystematically, there is not enough alignment happening between departments. All departments plan and function in silos. Information sharing needs to be improved.

Staff Management is proving hard to orchestrate as there is no electronic system that monitors staff clocking in and out as well as the hours spent at work.

Manual recording: The Municipality's records are all manual; this is restricted in a world that relies on technology. There is a need to move from manual to a full electronic system from HR forms to records.

F.1.12.2 EXTERNAL CHALLENGES

High rate of unemployment: this challenge is aggravated by the high illiteracy level. This is a challenge to the Municipality as it has a negative impact on most families. This constrains the Municipality to direct some of the resources to wards supplementing its communities with food parcels, burial support, indigent services e.g. solar panels etc.

Lack of private sector investments: Private sector investments initiatives do not exist currently, but has been identified as one area that needs more attention, in order to economically develop Msinga. Strategic programmes aimed at unlocking

economic potential of Msinga have been recently identified in the Draft LED strategy and the Municipality is already lobbying for funding of identified economic potential projects.

Huge service backlog in access to properly maintained roads, water, and electricity still exist in almost all wards. These projects are at the top of every ward's needs. Delivery seems to be slow, because the backlog was huge to begin with. The backlog is exacerbated by the terrain and the scattered rural nature of the Municipality.

Social issues (teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, crime and substance abuse): Msinga Municipality is no exception; it is affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Even though awareness and education and poverty alleviation programmes are in place, the rate at which HIV/AIDS incidents are decreased is low.

Natural Disasters: there have been lives and properties lost due to flooding, lightning and fire. A holistic multidisciplinary approach towards natural disasters is required. The two approaches required must be geared towards the preventative and emergency responsive.

SECTION G: VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

G.1.0 LONG TERM VISION

G.1.1 VISION

The Vision for Msinga is intended to provide a clear statement of the preferred future that is aligned with the National Development Plan of 2030. This statement is informed by the historical understanding and knowledge of the area. The main characteristics of Msinga have had a profound influence on the development of the Vision including the following:

- The low Human Development Index (HDI);
- The physical and technical underdevelopment of the area; and
- The very high levels of poverty

In addition to the above, the following components have been identified as being key to the development of the communities of Msinga, namely:

G.1.1.1 KEY DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES

- Poverty alleviation and the provision of employment opportunities.
- Empowerment (women, aged, disabled, & children)
- Economic Development.
- The satisfaction of basic needs and the provision of services.
- Education and Training
- Sustainable Municipality
- Good governance and public participation

- Safe and sustainable environment
- Youth development
- Safe adequate housing
- HIV/Aids effects

Using these components as the building blocks, along with the characteristics of the Msinga Municipal area, the following Vision was amended by council in a strategic planning session held at Alpine heath Drakensberg on the 11th of May 2018. The vision presents a desirable future that the Municipality aspires to achieve.

VISION

Commitment towards corruption free governance, infrastructural development, poverty eradication and supporting local economic development initiatives towards the financial and social emancipation of the Msinga community.

G.1.2 VISION UNPACKED

The vision seeks to ensure infrastructural development (specifically those within the Municipality's powers and functions): access roads, electricity, and housing. Infrastructure serves as an investment puller and with good infrastructure the area will present a conducive environment that is more investment friendly.

Poverty eradication: The Municipal area is characterised by high poverty levels due to high unemployment thus poverty eradication and local economic development programmes are the answer. Programmes such as bursaries, siyazenzela road maintenance, agricultural processing etc. are all labour intensive and all aimed at emancipating the community of Msinga from socio-economic suffering and thereby improving their live hoods.

Vision gave rise to objectives and strategies and ultimately that gave rise to projects.

G.1.2.1 KEY DEVELOPMENTAL PRIORITIES

MISSION:

Msinga will through local integrated developmental support will eradicate poverty by applying Batho Pele principles.

G.1.2.1 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

1. To reduce poverty;
2. Increased performance and efficiency levels **(Planning Department);**
3. To ensure Excellence in Governance and Leadership;
4. To Improve Municipal Planning and Spatial Development;
5. To promote participative, facilitative and accountable Municipality through a refined ward committee system;

6. To promote participative, facilitative and accountable Municipality through a refined ward committee system
7. To expand local economic output and increase quantity and quality of employment opportunities
8. To Increase business skills levels & economic activity within the Municipal area
9. To promote Informal Economy to promote Agri-parks
10. To ensure food security and production
11. To improve state of Municipal Tourism infrastructure
12. Participative, facilitative and accountable governance and Customer Care
13. To facilitate and coordinate provision of Integrated Human Settlements within the Municipality
14. Effective Administration Management – **(COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT),**
15. Promote Public Knowledge and awareness,
16. To promote youth development and support youth initiatives and empowerment ,
17. To promote preservation of culture and assist in promoting good behaviour in youth,
18. To promote sports development and improve sports participation,
19. To reduce poverty in the Municipal area,

- 20. To improve planning and engagements in sports with federations
- 21. To promote athletics development and road running
- 22. To promote good governance and strengthening intergovernmental relationships while ensuring service delivery
- 23. Promote Public Knowledge and awareness
- 24. To improve education for Early Childhood
- 25. To improve literacy and encourage culture of reading special
- 26. To promote sports development in physically disabled people
- 27. Increased Provision of Municipal services **(TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT)**
- 28. Improved state of Municipal Infrastructure
- 29. Reduced unemployment
- 30. Increased performance and efficiency levels
- 31. Improved Municipal Planning and Spatial Development
- 32. Improve Community and Environmental Health and Safety
- 33. Improved provision of Social Development Services
- 34. Improved Expenditure and maximise the economies of scale and value for money
- 35. To p-provide waste services without imposing negative environment impacts
- 36. To provide services without imposing employees to risk
- 37. To provide waste collection needs during the 2018/19

- 38. To provide temporal waste collection storage
- 39. To draft a new environmental policy.
- 40. Optimised use and Management of Municipal Assets **(FINANCE DEPARTMENT)**
- 41. Increased Revenue
- 42. Improved Expenditure and maximize the economies of scale and value for money
- 43. Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance
- 44. Promote Public knowledge, awareness and corporate image **(CORPORATE SERVICES)**
- 45. Optimise systems, administration and operating procedures
- 46. Strengthened governance and advance communication channels.
- 47. Strengthened governance and reduce risk.
- 48. Optimise systems, administration and operating procedures.
- 49. Increase performance and efficiency level
- 50. Optimise systems, administration and operating procedure
- 51. Increase institutional capacity and promote transformation.

G.1.3 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES ALIGNMENT WITH KZN PGDS

The National Government has developed a 5 Year Local Government Strategic Agenda and this document identifies 6 Key Performance Areas which Municipalities are required to address as follows:

PGDS GOALS	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY ISSUE
STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE	Basic services delivery: Infrastructure and services	Satisfaction of basic needs through provision of services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Roads ✓ Housing ✓ Electricity ✓ Solid Waste Water & Sanitation = not local Municipal functions
JOB CREATION	Local Economic & Social Development	Local economic development through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Commercially orientated agriculture ✓ Informal economy ✓ Tourism projects ✓ Agri-processing ✓ Poverty alleviation ✓ Education and training ✓ LED Strategy implementation ✓ Youth development
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	Municipal transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve staff skills through WSP ✓ Improve Municipal PMS ✓ Effective management of facilities ✓ Improve Municipal performance reporting

	Municipal financial viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Generate income for the Municipality ✓ Promote sound financial practices ✓ Improved financial reporting
GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve communication with the community ✓ Participation of all citizens ✓ Empowerment through knowledge dissemination
SPATIAL EQUITY	Cross cutting issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Safe and sustainable environment ✓ Attract investment to Nodal areas ✓ Ensure proper spatial planning ✓ Adopt a reviewed SPLUMA compliant SDF ✓ Formalisation of Tugela Ferry ✓ HIV/AIDS

G.1.4 THE MSINGA STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK PER KPA

G.1.4.1 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

STRATEGIC	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
Improved access to all basic services	167	To ensure improved state of Municipal Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct & complete Two room Houses • To construct & complete Classrooms
	168	To improve education for Early Childhood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Construct/Renovate and complete Crèches
	169, 151	To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct/renovate & complete Community Halls
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct & complete the Taxi Rank with office and toilet

STRATEGIC	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
	171,	To provide a better Local Access Road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads Maintenance through Construction plants programme
	173, 173.1, 173.2, 173.4	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct & complete sport fields To upgrade sport fields
	177, 178, 179, 179.1 179.2, 179.3, 179.4, 179.5, 179.6, 180	To provide a better Local Access Road network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct & complete new access road
	182, 250, 250. 250.2, 191, 250.3	Accelerate electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To install electricity
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To install electricity for retentions for Electrification project To install Msinga High Mast lights
202	To ensure Proper management of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure (EPWP) Street cleaning 	
202.1	To Provide Basic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Provide water to community gardens (Boreholes) 	

G.1.4.2 MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
Ensure a sustainable working environment	222	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct 2020/2021 Mid-Year Performance Assessments for s54/56 managers.
	44, 46	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees
	1445	To ensure compliance with legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To adopt 2019/20 Msinga Housing Sector Plan 2020/21
		To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve an unqualified audit opinion

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
	48, 49, 49. 150, 132, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an Audit action plan To implement the Msinga AG Action plan To implement & report on Risk Register To submit 2020/21 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption To Adopt 2019/2020 Annual Performance Report (s46 APR) To Adopt 2021/22 Municipal SDBIP by 30/6/2021 To Adopt 2021/22 Municipal SDBIP by 30/6/2021

G.1.4.3 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT (SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
Ensure a financially viable and sustainable Municipality	92 93 94 95 99 104	To ensure Proper Financial administration	To ensure Budget Management
			To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register
			Approved Procurement plan and implemented (Procurement plan)
			Approved Procurement plan and implemented (SCM reports)
			To ensure Creditors payments
			Monitor Irregular Expenditure
	118 120	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation
			Budget Management (reporting)
	106 121	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Payroll

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
	122	Proper Financial administration	• Budget Management (reporting)
			• Compilation of the 2020/21 Budget
	127 128		• Compilation of the 2021-22 Budget
			• Credible Annual Financial Statements
			• Monthly reviewed General Ledger

G.1.4.4 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	33 34 42 43	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local Government affairs	• To ensure implementation of the Provincial policy framework on the establishment of ward committees
			• To conduct Mayoral Izimbizos
			• To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees
	143 144	Improve the public participation and communication processes	• To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2021/22
			• To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS process plan 2021/22
	63	<i>To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local Government affairs</i>	• To conduct Public Awareness Campaigns

G.1.4.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
To promote cultural and indigenous skills	59 70 71 72	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	• To Host Umcimbi weBhayi by 30 June 2021
			• To host a Msinga Marathon by 30 June 2021
			• To Host Iscathamiya Event by 30 June 2021
			• To host Msinga Maskandi Festival by 30 June 2021
	75	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	• To host an Annual Reed Dance by 30/6/2021
	78 79	To promote sport development and improve sports participation	• To host a Mayoral Cup by 30/6/2021
			• To participate in SALGA Games by 30/6/2021
	82 83 84	To empower the disadvantage communities	• To implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2020/21
			• To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.
			• To host a Youth Day Celebration
	154 155 157 158	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	• To review Msinga LED Strategy
			• To conduct a Feasibility study of Kopi Tourism centre
			• To conduct SMMEs training
			• To host a Business Indaba /LED summit

G.1.4.6 CROSS CUTTING

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	KPI NO.	2020/2021 STRATEGIES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES
To promote cultural and indigenous skills	141	<i>To ensure proper administration in line with legislation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To Formulate a SPLUMA compliant Single Land Use Management land use scheme as per Ch. 21
	63 66	<i>To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conduct Public Awareness Campaigns
	80		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To host World Aids celebration /commemorations
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.
		<i>To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To host a Youth Day Celebration
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To host a Disability Sports Day by 30/6/2021

G.2.0 SECTOR INVOLVEMENT

G.2.1 KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROJECTS

TABLE 39: MSINGA 2020/2021 PROJECTS MTEF PERIOD

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
1.	500103082	AMOIBE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	250,00	0,00
2.	500447145	BAMBANANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
3.	500105968	BARNHILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
4.	500106153	BATHEMBU SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2250,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
5.	500106153	BATHEMBU SECONDARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EQUITABLE SHARE	Msinga (KZN244)	6492,00	723,00
6.	500106264	BATSHAZWAYO SECONDARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6494,00	157,49
7.	500106264	BATSHAZWAYO SECONDARY SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1664,71	249,71
8.	500343952	BETHULO PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2250,00	0,00
9.	500343952	BETHULO PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	2222,00	0,00
10.	500341917	BHAMBATHA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
11.	500446701	BHEKABANTU SECONDARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	45000,00	6300,00
12.	500446701	BHEKABANTU SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2250,00	0,00
13.	500113701	BUNYBETHU HIGH SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
14.	500114108	CABANGOKUHLE HIGH SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
15.	500114108	CABANGOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6498,00	103,61
16.	500115366	CELIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6500,00	103,61

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
17.	500117734	COLLESSIE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
18.	500116624	COSH PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6502,00	103,61
19.	500116624	COSH PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
20.	500118437	CRAIGMILLAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2204,73	0,00
21.	500121249	DILIZELA HIGH SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
22.	500121841	DLABESUTHE SECONDARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPELMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
23.	500123062	DOUGLAS PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
24.	500447182	DUMABEMSOLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	250,00	0,00
25.	500126281	EBUHLEBEMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
26.	500129574	ELANDSBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	250,00	0,00
27.	500130129	EMACHUNWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
28.	500132978	EMKHAMO COMBINED SCHOOL	Practical Completion (100%)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	5998,54	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
29.	500132978	EMKHAMO PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
30.	500133163	EMKHUPHULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1303,25	0,00
31.	500134680	EMTATENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EQUITABLE SHARE	Msinga (KZN244)	6510,00	560,00
32.	500165494	EMZWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
33.	500136382	ENGCUBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
34.	500139749	ESETHU HIGH SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
35.	500140748	ESIMANYAMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
36.	500142006	ESWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
37.	500143930	FABENI JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2347,23	352,09
38.	500440263	FISOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
39.	500440263	FISOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6514,00	98,43
40.	500440263	FISOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
41.	500145891	FUNDOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EQUITABLE SHARE	Msinga (KZN244)	6516,00	723,00
42.	500147038	GANGENYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	300,00	0,00
43.	500147038	GANGYANA PRIMARY	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6518,00	98,43
44.	500147334	GAYISANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1901,71	0,00
45.	500147889	GEDE JUNIOR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
46.	500148555	GIBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
47.	500148555	GIBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6522,00	98,43
48.	500151145	GORDON MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
49.	500446923	HOLISIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
50.	500446923	HOLISIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
51.	500158249	HOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Practical Completion (100%)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	2413,34	0,00
52.	500158249	HOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
53.	500303585	IMPOPHOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
54.	500303585	IMPOPHOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Practical Completion (100%)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	3843,03	0,00
55.	500162541	INDLOZANA HIGH SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
56.	500167055	IPHUPHUMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
57.	500490324	ITHUBALETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	COEGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1948,00	0,00
58.	500490324	ITHUBALETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
59.	500171051	JANGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	ETHEKWINI	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2704,50	609,51
60.	500172568	KEATES DRIFT PRIMARY SCHOOL	READY FOR TENDER	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2900,00	262,00
61.	500341473	KHANYISANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	ETHEKWINI	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2704,50	609,51
62.	500446775	KHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	8114,00	349,50
63.	500446590	KUBUYAKWEZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	ETHEKWINI	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2704,50	609,51
64.	500182114	KWADUNGE SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	5405,00	29,40

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
65.	500343989	KWAVULAMEHLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
66.	500184112	KWAZENZELE HIGH SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1976,04	541,31
67.	500440300	LANDELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
68.	500440300	LANDELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
69.	500344063	LANDULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
70.	500344063	LANDULWAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2500,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
71.	500186295	LEWIS COMBINED SCHOOL	PLANNING	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
72.	500415029	MABASO SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	KZNDOE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	34937,00	4288,28
73.	500415029	MABASO SECONDARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	250,00	0,00
74.	500338069	MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZNDOE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
75.	500338069	MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
76.	500190217	MABIZELA HIGH SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1852,45	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
77.	500446664	MACINGWANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	22351,00	6425,93
78.	500191401	MADUDULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	300,00	0,00
79.	500344100	MAHEDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
80.	500193140	MAHLABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	10000,00	198,00
81.	500193140	MAHLABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
82.	500415066	MAHLOKOHLOKO PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
83.	500415066	MAHLOKOHLOKO SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	16203,17	534,85
84.	500194287	MAKHANKANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2451,82	0,00
85.	500196359	MANDLENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
86.	500196433	MANDLETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	180,00
87.	500338180	MANQOBA SECONDARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	180,00
88.	500338180	MANQOBA SECONDARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	876,00	97,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
89.	500200688	MASHUNKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1504,01	0,00
90.	500201687	MATHINTA PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
91.	500202834	MAWELE SECONDARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	262,19	0,00
92.	500204684	MBONDWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	100,00	0,00
93.	500208014	MERTOUN PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
94.	500208532	MFENEBUDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1104,69	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
95.	500208532	MFENEBUDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6544,00	129,52
96.	500208865	MFUNZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1310,04	0,00
97.	500210086	MHLABANGULE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
98.	500210234	MHLAKOTHI HIGH SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EQUITABLE SHARE	Msinga (KZN244)	6546,00	603,00
99.	500210382	MHLANGEZULU SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6720,00	226,80
100.	500210382	MHLANGEZULU SECONDARY SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2321,18	348,18

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
101.	500210567	MHLUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2300,00	0,00
102.	500212343	MKHUPHULANGWENYA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
103.	500447034	MNJANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
104.	500216746	MPIKAYIZEKANYE SECONDARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1483,95	0,00
105.	500217190	MPOMPOLWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	3445,11	723,00
106.	500217190	MPOMPOLWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1900,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
107.	500217671	MQAMATHI SECONDARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2485,36	0,00
108.	500217708	MQAMU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
109.	500440374	MSAWENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
110.	500440374	MSAWENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1545,00	0,00
111.	500218670	MSINGA HIGH SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6552,00	129,52
112.	500218670	MSINGA SECONDARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	9254,00	148,50

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
113.	500218707	MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	FEASIBILITY	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	3000,00	1426,00
114.	500218707	MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	TENDER	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6554,00	129,52
115.	500218707	MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRE-FEASIBILITY	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	3000,00	172,00
116.	500322233	MTHALENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	300,00	0,00
117.	500220557	MUMBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
118.	500447108	MZAMOYETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	124,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
119.	500222481	MZOMUSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Construction 1% - 25%	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EQUITABLE SHARE	Msinga (KZN244)	5750,13	723,00
120.	500222481	MZOMUSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1671,41	0,00
121.	500222481	MZOMUSHA PRIMARY SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
122.	500224146	NDABANKULU I PRIMARY	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
123.	500228364	NGONGOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1460,21	0,00
124.	500228919	NGUBEVU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
125.	500228919	NGUBEVU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6562,00	129,52
126.	500338106	NGUBUKAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
127.	500231472	NKAMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1858,80	0,00
128.	500440411	NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Practical Completion (100%)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	531,92	0,00
129.	500440411	NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	COEGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	18014,00	7146,00
130.	500440411	NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2900,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
131.	500303659	NKONZA SECONDARY SCHOOL	READY FOR TENDER	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	250,00	195,00
132.	500233877	NOGAWU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
133.	500234469	NOMAHAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1900,00	0,00
134.	500440448	NOMAQHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	3600,00	0,00
135.	500440448	NOMAQULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	100,00	0,00
136.	500337958	NSIMBINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
137.	500440485	NTABAMHLOPHE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZNDOE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	3600,00	0,00
138.	500446627	NTABENDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1252,99	477,33
139.	500440522	NTANYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
140.	500239464	NTANYEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	490,90	0,00
141.	500239464	NTANYEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
142.	500447256	NTENESHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1900,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
143.	500239797	NTILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
144.	500239797	NTILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	3600,00	0,00
145.	500240574	NTSHISHILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1351,23	0,00
146.	500241610	NYANDU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
147.	500241943	NYONIYZWE HIGH SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1437,25	0,00
148.	500241980	NYONYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
149.	500241980	NYONYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	27870,00	0,00
150.	500303696	OKHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Practical Completion (100%)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (20%)	Msinga (KZN244)	1711,86	0,00
151.	500303696	OKHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1900,00	0,00
152.	500244718	OSCARSBURG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
153.	500440596	OSUTHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	COEGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1948,00	0,00
154.	500440596	OSUTHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2900,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
155.	500245495	OVERTOUN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
156.	500334110	PANO JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	100,00	0,00
157.	500247974	PHATHIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1662,53	296,77
158.	500248270	PHENDUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
159.	500338032	PHOWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1900,00	0,00
160.	500440633	PHUMELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	361,35

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
161.	500440633	PHUMELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	918,44	0,00
162.	500440670	PHUMELELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 51% - 75%	COEGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	29749,27	0,00
163.	500250823	POMEROY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	480,00
164.	500250860	POMEROY PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 4 - PUBLIC SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	8307,00	3677,00
165.	500250860	POMEROY PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
166.	500291671	QALINDLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2500,00	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
167.	500253376	QINELANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
168.	500253524	QINISO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
169.	500257557	SAKHISENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	250,00	0,00
170.	500257557	SAKHISENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	270,00	129,52
171.	500446960	SAKHISIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
172.	500257816	SAMPOFU PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	152,22	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
173.	500262182	SHIYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	300,00	0,00
174.	500325489	SIBONGINHLANHLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1671,21	303,55
175.	500263588	SIBUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1450,92	217,64
176.	500499315	SINOTHANDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	INDEPENDENT DEVELOPMENT TRUST	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	35400,00	5684,85
177.	500447293	SIYABONGA SECONDARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	21408,30	0,00
178.	500275206	ST BERNARDS JOLWAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1027,23	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
179.	500279165	SWEBANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2521,83	467,03
180.	500279165	SWEBANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
181.	500281311	THEMANE COMBINED SCHOOL	DESIGN	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	INCENTIVE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1500,00	225,00
182.	500281311	THEMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	KZND OE	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
183.	500440152	UKUKHANYA KOMSINGA PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	4000,00	106,72
184.	500440152	UKUKHANYAKOMSINGA SPECIAL SCHOOL	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	COEGA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION	PROGRAMME 4 - PUBLIC SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	104825,12	0,00

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
185.	500286787	ULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	0,00
186.	500287120	UMBONJE HIGH SCHOOL	READY FOR AWARD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2749,23	644,40
187.	500290339	USIZO HIGH SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
188.	500291412	VELAPHI HIGH SCHOOL	Tender (PSP)	DBSA	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	372,00
189.	500490509	VEZULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PLANNING	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2400,00	563,27
190.	500490509	VEZULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	DESIGN	DOPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	6578,00	113,98

NO.	EMIS NO	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	PROGRAMME IMPLMETER/ IA	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	NATURE OF INVESTMENT	PRIMARY FUNDING SOURCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ESTIMATE ALLOCATION 2020-21 R'000
191.	500448033	ZIMINGAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
192.	500282865	ZIMISELENI JUNIOR SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1309,15	0,00
193.	500446812	ZIZ PRIMARY SCHOOL	PROJECT INITIATION	DBSA	PROGRAMME 5 - EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	2000,00	0,00
194.	500446812	ZIZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	PRACTICAL COMPLETION - 100%	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	1361,84	0,00
195.	500301920	ZWELINJANI SECONDARY SCHOOL (LADYSMITH)	ON HOLD	DoPW	PROGRAMME 2 - PUBLIC ORDINARY SCHOOL EDUCATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT	Msinga (KZN244)	456,49	19,06

G.2.2 UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY MTREF ALLOCATION

B KZN244 Msinga	2020/21 R THOUSANDS
Direct transfers	
Equitable share and related	175 125
Fuel levy sharing	
Infrastructure	54 189
Municipal infrastructure grant	37 189
Integrated national electrification programme (municipal) grant	17 000
Capacity building and other current transfers	6 341
Local government financial management grant	1 900
Expanded public works programme integrated grant for Municipalities	4 441
Subtotal direct transfers	235 655
Indirect transfers	
Infrastructure transfers	75 822
Integrated national electrification programme (Eskom) grant	75 822
Subtotal indirect transfers	75 822
Total	311 477
Transfers from Provincial Departments	

B KZN244 Msinga	2020/21 R THOUSANDS
Municipal Allocations from Provincial Departments	2 246
Human Settlements	1 067
Operational Costs - Accredited Municipalities	
Title deeds restoration programme	162
Planned expenditure from HSDG - level one or two Accredited Municipalities	905
Arts and Culture	1 179
Operational costs of art centres	
Museum subsidies	
Provincialisation of libraries	905
Community Library Services grant	274
Total: Transfers from Provincial Departments	2 246

G.2.3 ESKOM PROJECTS

NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PROPOSED CONNECTIONS
1.	Ndanyana/Eshiyane Phase 2	Households	272
2.	Ntokozweni	Households	178
3.	Msinga Top (Mbhono)	Households	214
4.	Msinga Top (Hholwane)	Households	419
5.	Msinga Top (Nqabeni)	Households	373
6.	Mazabeko/Mahlaba	Households	486
7.	Extensions 6	Households Extensions	100
8.	Extensions 24	Households Extensions	100
9.	Msinga Top (Mbhono) Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
10.	Msinga Top (Hholwane) Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
11.	Msinga Top (Nqabeni) Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
12.	Ogungwini Phase 2 Link Line	infrastructure Link Line	
13.	Ndanyana/Eshiyane Phase 2 Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	
14.	Ntokozweni Link Line	Infrastructure Link Line	

G.2.4 UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS 2020-21

PROJECTS INCL. IN IDP		PROJECT INCLUDED IN DDM PROFILE	PROJECT INCL. IN DGDP	IS IT A CATALYTIC PROJECT	IS IT A PROJECT FROM THE PT ALLOCATION LIST
		Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Ward 3 maintenance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sivivaneni access road • Ngilandi access road • Kwashabile access road • Ntunjani access road • Mhlophe access road • Mapetla access road 	-	N	N	N	N
Ward 4 maintenance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kwiti access road • Mkhuphlagwenya access road • Nkandla access road • Nsimbini access road • Ezidwedweni access road 	-	N	N	N	N
Ward 7 maintenance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbangweni access road • Swelamanzi access road • Mshafuthi access road 	-	N	N	N	N
Ward 8 maintenance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ntanyana access road • Dumabemsola access road • Nkobongweni access road • Mhlangezulu access road • Nokopela access road • Nxamalala access road • Mhlophe access road 	-	N	N	N	N
Ward 1 maintenance					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nzimane access road • Mpondweni access road • Mbubeni access road • Mumbe access road 	-	N	N	N	N

PROJECTS INCL. IN IDP		PROJECT INCLUDED IN DDM PROFILE	PROJECT INCL. IN DGDP	IS IT A CATALYTIC PROJECT	IS IT A PROJECT FROM THE PT ALLOCATION LIST
		Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mvelase access road Nkalane access road 					
Ward 2 maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macijana access road Matshematshe access road Fasile access road Kwashishi access road 	-	N	N	N	N
Ward 9 maintenance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ezindluzeleni access road Okhulane access road Sthozini access road Mhlumba access road 	-	N	N	N	N
Sthunzi Access Road	189 891.96	Y	N	N	N
Thokoza Access Road	322 000.00	Y	N	N	N
Sampofu Access Road	219 312.18R	Y	Y	Y	N
Ngconco Access Road	150 873.75	Y	N	N	N
Magobela Access Road	355 929.68	Y	N	N	N
Nsongeni Access Road	5 441 437.04	N	N	N	N
Xholobane access road – W5	1 000 000,00	N	N	N	N
Ngongolo access road – W6	2 500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Ezibomvini access road – W13	4 000 000,00	N	N	N	N
Thibeni access road – W15	1 500 000,00	N	N	N	N

PROJECTS INCL. IN IDP		PROJECT INCLUDED IN DDM PROFILE	PROJECT INCL. IN DGDP	IS IT A CATALYTIC PROJECT	IS IT A PROJECT FROM THE PT ALLOCATION LIST
		Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Mahlaba access road – W17	-	N	N	N	N
Road Taring from R33 turn-off to Traffic Station (Main entrance)	-	N	N	N	N
Keates Drift Causeway	500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Obisini Causeway	500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Gxushaneni Sportfield	404 186.18	Y	N	N	N
Mhlangane Sport Field	346 570.47	N	N	N	N
Kwa-Ngubo Sport Field	3 130 662.22	Y	N	N	N
Mbabane Sport Field	5 797 835.54	Y	N	N	N
Mvundlweni sports field – W10	288 213,48	N	N	N	N
Electricity: Ndanyana/Eshiyane Phase 2	-	N	N	N	N
Ntokozweni	-	N	N	N	N
Msinga Top (Mbhono)	-	N	N	N	N
Msinga Top (Hholwane)	-	N	N	N	N
Msinga Top (Nqabeni)	-	N	N	N	N
Mazabeko/Mahlaba	-	N	N	N	N
Extensions 6	-	N	N	N	N

PROJECTS INCL. IN IDP		PROJECT INCLUDED IN DDM PROFILE	PROJECT INCL. IN DGDP	IS IT A CATALYTIC PROJECT	IS IT A PROJECT FROM THE PT ALLOCATION LIST
		Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Extensions 24	-	N	N	N	N
Msinga Top (Mbhono) Link Line	-	N	N	N	N
Msinga Top (Hholwane) Link Line	-	N	N	N	N
Msinga Top (Nqabeni) Link Line	-	N	N	N	N
Ogungwini Phase 2 Link Line	-	N	N	N	N
Ndanyana/Eshiyane Phase 2 Link Line	-	N	N	N	N
Ntokozweni Link Line	-	N	N	N	N
Mast Lights	7 192 087.50	Y	N	N	N
Douglas #3 Electrification – W1	9 000 000,00	N	N	N	N
Phalafin #2 Electrification – W3	7 500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Ezingulubeni (Ngcuba) Electrification - Voltage Regulator	3 500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Mzweni Phase #2	1 600 000,00	N	N	N	N
Mzweni Phase #3	2 108 000,00	N	N	N	N
Waste 8 ton Truck	1 100 000,00	N	N	N	N
Recycling and buyback centre	400 000,00	N	N	N	N

PROJECTS INCL. IN IDP		PROJECT INCLUDED IN DDM PROFILE	PROJECT INCL. IN DGDP	IS IT A CATALYTIC PROJECT	IS IT A PROJECT FROM THE PT ALLOCATION LIST
		Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Solid Waste Bins & Skips	350 000,00	N	N	N	N
Skip bins loader	700 000,00	N	N	N	N
Malomini Nursery upgrade	500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Green Town Entrances	500 000,00	N	N	N	N
Climate Change Response Strategy	-	N	N	N	N
Environmental Management Strategy	700 000,00	N	N	N	N
SPLUMA: single land use scheme	750 000,00	N	N	N	N
Cemetery establishment - desk top study	300 000,00	N	N	N	N
Pomeroy housing bulk	1 000 000,00	N	N	N	N
Thusong Centre - Refurbishment of drain system	600 000,00	N	N	N	N
Market stalls -Pomeroy &Keates drift	1 000 000,00	N	N	N	N
Film & television	200 000,00	N	N	N	N
Cooperatives development	200 000,00	N	N	N	N
SMMEs assistance	300 000,00	N	N	N	N
Honey processing	100 000,00	N	N	N	N
WBPs - Agriculture projects -18 wards	2 000 000,00	N	N	N	N

PROJECTS INCL. IN IDP		PROJECT INCLUDED IN DDM PROFILE	PROJECT INCL. IN DGDP	IS IT A CATALYTIC PROJECT	IS IT A PROJECT FROM THE PT ALLOCATION LIST
		Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Two (2) Tractors & implements	1 000 000.00	N	N	N	N
Agri processing -Qinisele	100 000.00	N	N	N	N
Piggery	300 000.00	N	N	N	N
Chicken coop & laying	200 000.00	N	N	N	N
KOPI tourism feasibility study	300 000	N	N	N	N
Hospitality industry	300 000	N	N	N	N
Rocks Zulu village	150 000	N	N	N	N
Erection of Signage	100 000	N	N	N	N

G.3.0 MUNICIPAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section of the IDP deals with projects and focuses primarily on the projects planned for implementation during the 2020-2021 financial year. Below are the capital projects lists planned for the 2020-2021.

G.3.1 TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

TABLE 40: TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT PROJECTS 2020 – 2021

PROJECT	TOTAL BUDGET (RAND)
1. TWO-ROOM CONSTRUCTION	
TWO ROOM FOR BONGANI SHELEMBE WARD 10	R72 328
TWO ROOM FOR VISTA DLAMINI WARD 10	R72 328
TWO ROOM FOR MBATHA FAMILY WARD 5	R100 000
TWO ROOM FOR MRS NGUBANE WARD 10	R72 328
TWO ROOM FOR WARD 11 (3)	R300 000
TWO ROOM FOR MTHALENI AREA WARD 18	R100 000
TWO ROOM FOR NDLELA FAMILY WARD 5	R100 000
DLADLA TWO ROOM WARD 2	R100 000
TWO ROOM FOR KHETHONJANI MEMELA WARD 04	R91 167
TWO ROOM FOR ZWELAKHE G MABASO WARD 04	R91 167
2. CRECHE CONSTRUCTION	
NTABENDE CRÈCHE RENOVATION WARD 11	R108 491

PROJECT	TOTAL BUDGET (RAND)
OTHAME CRÈCHE WARD 15	R108 491
MACIJANE CRÈCHE RENOVATION	R80 000
RENOVATION OF MKANGALA CRÈCHE WARD 10	R80 000
SIQHINGINI CRÈCHE WARD3	R150 000
EZISULULWINI CRÈCHE WARD 6	R150 000
3. COMMUNITY HALLS	
RENOVATIONS OF OTHULINILWEZULU COMMUNITY HALL	R317 784
NGIDI HALL 04	R250 000
ESPHETHWINI HALL 07	R250 000
NSTHISHILI STEEL HALL 14	R570 000
COLLESIE HALL 16	R520 000
ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS TO NTENESHANE HALL	R500 000
EXTENSION OF CJ MTHETHWA HALL	R200 000
EXTENSION OF NTILI HALL (PART 2)	R100 000
RENOVATIONS OF EMAGWABABENI HALL	R100 000
RENOVATIONS OF NTABENDE HALL	R100 000
RENOVATIONS OF GXOBANYAWO HALL	R50 000
RENOVATIONS OF MNGENI HALL	R60 000
RENOVATIONS OF BAHULAZI HALL	R60 000

PROJECT	TOTAL BUDGET (RAND)
4. BOREHOLES PROJECTS	
BOREHOLES; WATER PUMPS AND WATER TANKS WARD 2	144 655
MASHUNKA BOREHOLES; WATER PUMPS AND WATER TANKS WARD 6	253 147
BOREHOLES; WATER PUMPS AND WATER TANKS WARD 15	R36 164
BOREHOLES; AND WATER TANKS FOR PHILISIZWE GARDEN WARD 18	R72 328

A. TECHNICAL PROJECTS: ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS INEP FUNDED- KZN 244

WARD NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	NO. OF CONNECTIONS	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	EXPENDITURE TO DATE IN (%)	CONSULTANT	KZN244 GOAL	CONTRACTOR	STATUS	CHALLENGES
01	NEW Douglas #3 Electrification	180	R 6 232 000,00	R 0.00	0%	ODG Technologies	1.2.1	Not yet appointed	Planning phase	None
03	MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS Phalafin #2 Electrification	150	R 7 000 000,00	R 0.00	0%	Infinity Alliance	1.2.3	Not yet appointed	Planning phase	None
Equitable Share (EQ) funded	NEW PROJECTS: Ezingulubeni (Ngcuba) Electrification - Voltage Regulator		R3 500 000,00	0	0%	Not yet appointed	1.2.4	Not yet appointed	Planning phase	None
INEP funded	RETENTIONS: 1.Mzweni Phase #2 2. Mzweni Phase #3	1000	R 3 768 000.00 R 1660 000.00 R2 108 000,0	R 0.001	0%	Not yet appointed	1.2.5	Not yet Appointed	Planning phase	None

B. ACCESS ROAD & SPORTS FIELDS PROJECTS									
WARD NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	APPROVED BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	EXPENDITURE TO DATE IN (%)	CONSULTANT	LABOUR	KZN244 GOAL	STATUS	CHALLENGES
05	XHOLOBANE ACCESS ROAD	R1000 000,00	R0.0	0%	IN-HOUSE	0	1.2.6	PLANNING PHASE	NONE
06	NGONGOLO ACCESS ROAD	R2 500 000,00	R0.0	0%	IN-HOUSE	0	1.2.7	PLANNING PHASE	NONE
13	EZIBOMVINI ACCESS ROAD	R 4 000 000,00	R0.0	0%	MABALENGWE ENGINEERS	0	1.2.8	PLANNING PHASE	NONE
15	THIBENI ACCESS ROAD	R1 500 000,00	R0.0	0%	ANDERSON VOGT CONSULTING	0	1.2.9	PLANNING PHASE	NONE
17	MAHLABA ACCESS ROAD	R4 000 000,00	R0.0	0%	DLV ENGINEERS	0	1.2.9	PLANNING PHASE	NONE
10	MVUNDLWENI SPORTS FIELD	R288 213,48	R0.0	0%	MABALENGWE ENGINEERS	0	1.3.1	PLANNING PHASE	NONE

TABLE 41: PROJECTS ROLLED-OVER FROM 2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR

C. PROJECTS ROLLED-OVER FROM 2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR				
NO.	PROJECT NAME	STATUS		AMOUNT
1	CONSTRUCTION OF POMEROY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R184 516,15
2	CONSTRUCTION OF BANGANI CRECHE	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R148 421,90
3	CONSTRUCTION OF EKUNINGELENI CRECHE	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R148 421,90
4	CONSTRUCTION OF KWAMPHAHLINI CRECHE	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R148 205,20

C. PROJECTS ROLLED-OVER FROM 2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR

NO.	PROJECT NAME	STATUS		AMOUNT
5	CONSTRUCTION OF MAKHANKANE CRECHE WARD	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R146 606,25
6	CONSTRUCTION OF SHABASE CRECHE	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R147 758,85
7	RENOVATION OF SOMVELI TWO CLASSROOMS IN WARD 9	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R189 875,67
8	CONSTRUCTION OF MAKHUNGUBHEDE COMMUNITY HALL	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R498 503,50
9	CONSTRUCTION OF HHOLWANE COMMUNITY HALL	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R243 793,00
10	CONSTRUCTION OF KWAGUDLINTABA COMMUNITY	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R243 353,00
11	CONSTRUCTION OF SIMO MYEZA COMMUNITY HALL	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R248 530,00
12	CONSTRUCTION OF BAMBANANI TWO CLASSROOMS	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R197 236,60
13	CONSTRUCTION OF KOSIBIYA TWO CLASSROOMS	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R198 597,00
14	CONSTRUCTION OF NTLI COMMUNITY HALL WARD 16	RE-ADVERTISED	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R300 000,00
15	CONSTRUCTION OF MAMEDI HALL WARD 13	RE-ADVERTISED	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R500 000,00
17	5 BOREHOLES PROJECT FOR WARD 1,5,15 AND 18	RE-ADVERTISED	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R1 540 000,00
18	GXUSHANENI SPORT FIELD	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R404 186,18
19	MAGOBELA ACCESS ROAD	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R355 929,68
20	MZISHO SPORT FIELD # 2	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	DELAYS DUE TO COVID 19 LOCKDOWN	R350 000,00
21	NSONGENI ACCESS ROAD	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	MULTI YEAR PROJECT	R5 441 437,04

C. PROJECTS ROLLED-OVER FROM 2019/2020 FINANCIAL YEAR				
NO.	PROJECT NAME	STATUS		AMOUNT
22	KWA-NGUBO SPORT FIELD	UNDER-CONSTRUCTION	MULTI YEAR PROJECT	R3 130 662,22
23	MBABANE SPORT FIELD	TENDER STAGE	MULTI YEAR PROJECT	R5 797 835,54
24	HIGH MAST LIGHTS	TENDER STAGE	MULTI YEAR PROJECT	R7 192 087,50

D. WASTE REMOVAL			
NO.	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
1.	Solid Waste Removal: Refuse Removal	TUGELA FERRY STREET CLEANING 560000280	R1 700 004,00
2.		CONTRACT STAFF STREET CLEANERS	R1 610 000,00
3.		WASTE WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS	R54 696,00
4.		ALIEN PLANT CONTROL PROGRAMME	R144 655,00
5.		WASTE WORKERS IMMUNISATION	R200 000,00
6.		CONTRACT STAFF 005000564 (WASTE INTERNS)	R350 004,00
7.		COST: ACQUISITIONS - SKIP BINS LOADER	R500 000,00
8.		COST: ACQUISITIONS - WASTE BINS AND SKIPS	R200 000,00
9.		ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	R700 000,00
10.		GREEN TOWN ENTRANCES	R500 000,00
11.		GREENING (TREES, GREEN BEDS)	R100 000,00
12.		POMEROY STREET CLEANING 560000280	R850 001,00
13.		PROTECTIVE CLOTHING 400000457	R300 000,00
14.		PURCHASE OF FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT	R150 000,00

D. WASTE REMOVAL			
NO.	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
15.		RECYCLING AND BUYBACK CENTRE	R400 000,00
16.		REFUSE REMOVAL SERVICES REFUSE BAGS	R400 000,00
17.		SUPPLY INSTALLATION OF SOLID WASTE BINS SKIPS	R350 000,00
18.		WASTE LAPTOPS	R60 000,00

E. MANTAINANCE PROJECTS	
PROJECT	TOTAL BUDGET (RAND)
SIYAZENZELA MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME	R 8 802 128.00
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (FUEL & MAINTENANCE)	R 2 700 000.00
CONSTRUCTION PLANT LEASING	R 2 500 000.00
TOOLS AND MACHINERIES	R 500 004.00
MAINTANANCE OF MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS (BETHEL, MPCC, LIBRARY)	R 399,992.00
ELECTRICITY REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE	R 200 000.00

F. RETENTIONS 2020/21	
PROJECT	TOTAL BUDGET (RAND)
STHUNZI ACCESS ROAD	R189 891.96
THOKOZA ACCESS ROAD	R322 000.00
MHLANGANE SPORT FIELD	R346 570.47
SAMPOFU ACCESS ROAD	R219 312.18
NGCONCO ACCESS ROAD	R150 873.75

G.3.2 COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT

TABLE 42: COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS 2020 – 2021

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
1. YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	
YOUTH AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS STATIONARY	27 349,95
YOUTH DAY ADVERTISING AND MEDIA	27 349,95
YOUTH DAY CELEBRATION REFRESHMENTS	30 000,00
YOUTH DAY GROUP PERFORMANCES	20 000,00
YOUTH DAY PRIZES	9 116,65
YOUTH DAY TRANSPORT	65 000,00
YOUTH FORUM MEETINGS REFRESHMENTS	86 793,10

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
TOURNAMENT SPONSORSHIP	100 000,00
YOUTH PROJECTS PER WARD (R 22 758,60 PER WARD X18) 22 758,60	R 409 654,8
2. CULTURAL HERITAGE PROJECTS	
IBHAYI MSINGA FESTIVAL	250 000,00
INGOMA / ZULU DANCES AROUND UMSINGA	100 000,00
ISCATHAMIYA FESTIVAL	250 000,00
3. DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN	
WIDOWS COOPERATIVE SUPPORT	82 049,86
WIDOWS MEETINGS REFRESHMENTS	10 849,14

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
GENDER COOPERATIVE SUPPORT	72 933,21
GENDER MEETINGS REFRESHMENTS	10 849,14
4. INTERFAITH PROGRAMMES	
INTERFAITH PROGRAMMES	R180 819
5. WORKERS DAY	
WORKERS DAY CELEBRATION	43 396,55
6. CHILDREN CHILDRENS DAY CELEBRATION	
CHILDREN CHILDREN'S DAY CELEBRATION	54 699,90
CHILDREN SCHOOL UNIFORMS	91 166,51
7. PEOPLE AFFECTED BY HIV/AIDS	
HIVAIDS COOPERATIVE SUPPORT	36 466,60
HIVAIDS LOCAL AIDS COUNCIL MEETINGS REFRESHMENTS	14 465,52
HIVAIDS WORLD AIDS DAY COMMEMORATION FOOD PARCELS	40 000,00
HIVAIDS WORLD AIDS DAY COMMEMORATION PROMOTIONAL ITEMS	91 166,51
HIVAIDS WORLD AIDS DAY COMMEMORATION REFRESHMENTS	21 698,28
HIVAIDS WORLD AIDS DAY COMMEMORATION TENT HIRE	18 233,30
8. GOLDEN GAMES	

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
GOLDEN GAMES DISTRICT FESTIVAL ATTIRE	91 166,51
GOLDEN GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL EMRS HIRE	7 232,76
GOLDEN GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL REFRESHMENTS	30 000,00
GOLDEN GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL TENT HIRE	18 233,30
GOLDEN GAMES WARD TRAININGS EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	60 000,00
GOLDEN GAMES WARD TRAININGS REFRESHMENTS	21 698,28
GOLDEN GAMES WARD TRAININGS TRANSPORT	50 000,00
9. INDIGENOUS GAMES	
INDIGENOUS GAMES DISTRICT FESTIVAL ATTIRE	72 933,21
INDIGENOUS GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL EMRS HIRE	13 674,98
INDIGENOUS GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL REFRESHMENTS	21 698,28
INDIGENOUS GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL TENT HIRE	18 233,30
INDIGENOUS GAMES LOCAL FESTIVAL TRANSPORT	50 000,00
INDIGENOUS GAMES WARD TRAININGS TRANSPORT	R30 000
INDIGENOUS GAMES WARD TRAININGS REFRESHMENTS	43 396,55
10. ELDERLY	
SENIOR CITIZENS COOPERATIVE SUPPORT	82 049,86

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
11. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	
DISABILITY ACCOMMODATION	18 233,30
DISABILITY ALBINISM CAMPAIGN	9 116,65
DISABILITY COOPERATIVES SUPPORT	91 166,51
DISABILITY FORUM MEETINGS REFRESHMENTS	14 465,52
DISABILITY PARLIAMENT	27 349,95
DISABILITY SPORTS DAY	90 000,00
DISABILITY PURCHASE OF WHEELCHAIRS	50 000,00
DISABILITY TRANSPORT TO EVENTS	10 000,00
12. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	
REED DANCE MSINGA EVENT REFRESHMENTS	60 000,00
REED DANCE NONGOMA EVENT PROMOTIONAL ITEMS	54 699,90
REED DANCE NONGOMA EVENT REFRESHMENTS	60 000,00
REED DANCE NONGOMA EVENT TRANSPORT	70 000,00
REED DANCE SIYAYA EMHLANGENI TRANSPORT	50 00,00
13. MARATHON	
MSINGA MARATHON ADVERTISING	54 699,90

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
MSINGA MARATHON BIBS AND FLAG PURCHASE	9 116,65
MSINGA MARATHON LICENSE PURCHASE	9 116,65
MSINGA MARATHON MARSHALL T-SHIRTS	45 583,25
MSINGA MARATHON PRIZES	91 166,51
MSINGA MARATHON PROMOTIONAL ITEMS	36 466,60
MSINGA MARATHON REFRESHMENTS	36 163,79
MSINGA MARATHON TECHNICAL OFFICIALS COMPENSATION	50 000,00
MSINGA MARATHON WATER SACHETS	7 232,76
14. MAYORAL CUP	
MSINGA MAYORAL CUP PRIZES	91 166,51
MSINGA MAYORAL CUP REFRESHMENTS	36 163,79
MSINGA MAYORAL CUP TENT HIRE	45 583,25
MSINGA MAYORAL CUP TRANSPORT	100 000,00
MSINGA WARD GAMES PRIZES	200 566,32
15. SALGA GAMES	
SALGA GAMES DISTRICT SELECTIONS ATTIRE	182 333,02
SALGA GAMES DISTRICT SELECTIONS REFRESHMENTS	21 698,28

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
SALGA GAMES DISTRICT SELECTIONS TRANSPORT	60 000,00
SALGA GAMES LOCAL SELECTION EMRS HIRE	9 116,65
SALGA GAMES LOCAL SELECTION REFRESHMENTS	50 629,31
SALGA GAMES LOCAL SELECTION TENT HIRE	18 233,30
SALGA GAMES LOCAL SELECTIONS TECHNICAL OFFICIALS COMPENSATION	40 000,00
SALGA GAMES LOCAL SELECTIONS TRANSPORT	150 000,00
SALGA GAMES TRAINING PREPARATIONS REFRESHMENTS	14 465,52
16. SPORTS	
SPORT DOMESTIC FOOD AND BEVERAGE SERVED	18 233,30
SPORT MEDICAL AID CONTRIBUTION	246 098,37
SPORT SALARIES WAGES AND ALLOWANCES	14 662,08
SPORT SEMINARS CONFERENCES WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS NATIONAL	80 226,53
SPORT TRANSPORT WITHOUT OPERATOR OWN TRANSPORT	18 233,30
SPORTS CONFEDERATION SPORTS PROJECTS SUPPORT	50 000,00
SPORTS FACILITIES SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	27 349,95
WORK AND PLAY	36 163,79
MSINGA DRIFT KHANA ADVERTISING	400 000,00

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
19. DISASTER MANAGEMENT	
DISASTER RELIEF STOCK BLANKETS	28 931,03
DISASTER RELIEF STOCK CEMENT	144 655,17
DISASTER RELIEF STOCK CORRUGATED IRON	184 435,34
DISASTER RELIEF STOCK FOOD VOUCHERS	72 327,59
DISASTER RELIEF STOCK POLES	144 655,17
DISASTER RELIEF STOCK TENTS	14 465,52
DISASTER UNIFORM PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	150 000,00
DISASTER MANAGEMENT AWARENESS PROGRAMME	27 349,95
PAUPER BURIAL SUPPORT	518 400,00
PAUPER BURIAL MAYORAL BURIAL SUPPORT	200 000,00
RELIEF WORKERS STIPEND	R550 000
20. LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES	
LIBRARY REFRESHMENTS	10 000,00
LIBRARY REG OR COURSE FEE	40 000,00
LIBRARY MAINTENANCE	230 000,00
21. FIRE FIGHTING AND PROTECTION	

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICES PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	182 333,02
FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICES PUBLIC SAFETY AND AWARE	22 791,63
FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICES VEHICLE REPAIRS	57 862,07
FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESCUE SERVICES WET FUEL	273 499,52
R M PLANT EQUIPMENT FIRE SERVICES	100 000,00
FIELDWORK MARSHALL TRAINING REFRESHMENTS	21 698,28
FIELDWORK MARSHALL TRAINING STATIONARY	13 674,98
FIELDWORKER MARSHALLS COMPENSATION	720 000,00
22. TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT	
PURCHASE OF AIR-CONDITION	44 913,64
PURCHASE OF BACKUP GENERATOR	300 000,00
PURCHASE OF PRINTERS	33 685,23
PURCHASE OF TESTING EQUIPMENT	33 685,23
SEMINARS CONFERENCES WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS: NATIONAL	R200 000
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT CONSTRUCTION OF GUARDHOUSE	108 491,38
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT SITE PAVING	216 982,76
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC FENCE AND GATE	108 491,38

PROJECT NAME	TOTAL BUDGET (rand)
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	91 166,51
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT STRONG ROOM SHELVES	43 396,55
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT TESTING EQUIPMENT	144 655,17
TRAFFIC OFFICES OFFICIAL OPENING	250 000,00

G.3.3 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT

TABLE 43: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT PROJECTS FOR 2020 - 2021

PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (RAND)
MARKET STALLS -POMEROY & KEATES DRIFT	1 000 000.00
AGRI-PROCESSING SUPPORT QINISELA	100 000.00
SMMES ASSISTANCE	300 000.00
PURCHASE TRACTOR X2 & IMPLEMENTS X2	1 000 000.00
LED SUMMIT/ BUSINESS INDABA	100 000.00
LED SOFTWARE	150 000.00
CHICKEN COOP & LAYING	200 000.00
FILM & TELEVISION	200 000.00
PIGGERY	300 000.00
CTO- COMMUNITY TOURISM ORGANISATION	100 000.00
SWEDEN EXHIBITION TRIP	200 000.00
CONSULTANTS SUPPORT	100 000.00

PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (RAND)
CAPACITY BUILDING / TRAININGS	100 000.00
ADVERTISING	70 000.00
HONEY PROCESSING	100 000.00
COURSE FEES TRAINING LED	100 000.00
CEMETERY ESTABLISHMENT - DESK TOP STUDY	300 000.00
TOWN PLANNING BUILDING REGULATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT	400 000,00
STRATEGIC SESSIONS	530 000,00

PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (RAND)
KOPI FEASIBILITY STUDY	300 000,00
MSINGA FM	100 000.00
GOAT FARMING	100 000.00
COOPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT	200 000.00
POUND OPERATION	200 000.00
SDF CONSULTANTS	400 000.00
SPLUMA: SINGLE LAND USE SCHEME	683748.00

G.3.4 CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

TABLE 44: CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT PROJECTS FOR 2020 – 2021

PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (RAND)
PMS SYSTEM	500 000,00
EMPLOYEES PROTECTIVE CLOTHING	900 000,00
EDMRS	2 500 000,00
MANAGEMENT FEE	500 000,00
PRIVATE SERVICE	5 000 000,00
OHS (COVID 19 & EAP)	700 000,00
SECURITY EQUIPMENT	300 000,00

BOREHOLE AND MAIN GATE	200 000,00
PPE CARETAKERS (COMMUNITY HALLS)	300 000,00

G.3.5 FINANCE DEPARTMENTAL

TABLE 41: FINANCE DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS 2020/2021

PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (RAND)
REVIEW OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	R612 008,00
FAR REVIEW	800 000,00
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT INTERNS AND OFFICIALS MFMP TRAINING	800 000,00
BUDGET RELATED POLICIES REVIEW AND TRAINING	400 000,00
FINANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS' TRAININGS AND SEMINARS	400 000,00
FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS PROFESSIONAL FEES	1 000 000,00
NEW PAYROLL AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM	6 000 000,00
AG AUDIT	1 706 637,00
ADVERTISEMENTS AND PROMOTIONS	700 000,00
CONSULTANTS VALUATION ROLL	400 000,00
























G.3.6 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

TABLE 42: MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE 2020/2021 PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME	AMOUNT (RAND)
NEWSLETTER SOFTWARE	35 000,00
MODERM	5 000,00
CAMERA	15 000,00
RADIO SLOT	500 000,00
TV SHOWS	200 000,00
STRATEGIC PLANNING	500 000,00
NEWSPAPER & ADVERTISING	30 000,00
JOURNALIST COMPENSATION	200 000,00
MAYORAL IMBIZO X2	15 000 000,00
BANNERS	80 000,00
MSINGA FM	100 000,00
BILLBOARDS	400 000,00
OFFICE FURNITURE	150 000,00
BUDGET SPEECH EVENT	5 000 000,00
OUTSOURCED INTERNAL AUDITOR	2 000 000,00

G.3.7 WARD PLANS FOR 2020/2021 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT

WARD NO	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS KZN 244 GOAL 1	LABOUR INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS	INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET 2020/21
WARD 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Fencing for eZimbubeni, Mkhuzeni, Ntanyezulu, Obisini Community Halls, ✚ Building two toilet per hall at EZimbubeni, Mkhuzeni, Obisini, Nhlanhleni, Ntanyezulu and Nzimande. ✚ Buying 300 chairs and 14 tables for all ward halls. 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Water installation, fencing of Bhaza and Ngulule halls, ✚ Building of 8 toilets for Madudula hall, Gunjana hall, and kwaThushana hall, ✚ Building of 2 room house for Dladla family. 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Renovating Macijane crèche. ✚ Toilets, chairs, floor tiles, fencing and JoJo Tanks at Zamokuhle hall. ✚ Building one classroom at Phaphamani School 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Two Roomed houses for 3 Families ✚ 1 hall for Esdakeni area 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Two room house for Mpungose family at koNdlela ✚ Two room house for Ndlovu family at Ngqongeni ✚ Toilets at Mbabane, Ngqongeni, Mahlabathini, Mzisho, Machobeni, Osuthu Community Halls 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Building Ezisululwini Creche. ✚ Installing of water Mashunka area and Water pumps 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Ntombiyodumo x2 class room ✚ Sphethwini min hall ✚ Tools material and fencing material. 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00

WARD NO	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS KZN 244 GOAL 1	LABOUR INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS	INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET 2020/21
WARD 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Alterations and edition to Kanteneshane Hall  Building of Mgeza Dam 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Creche toilets: Mxheleni, ezintandaneni, Somveli school, Emagwababeni, esihlanjeni & Mapheka hall.  Building crèche Mphambanyoni(ezintandaneni)  Renovation of Emagwababeni hall.  Fencing: esihlanjeni crèche, Ezintandaneni crèche and Ekuningeleni crèche 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  2 Room for Vista Dlamini,  2 room of Bongani Shelembe,  2 room of Khonangani Madlala  Renovate Mkangala Creche and  Fencing Material of Mkangala Creche,  Fabeni Community Hall table and chairs  Dungamanzi Community Hall table and chairs  Ngqungqulwinii Community Hall table and chairs  Gudwini Community Hall table and chairs  Nogawu Community Hall table and chairs 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Renovations of Ntabende Community hall and Ntabende crèche.  Construction of two room house for Zondi family at Mawozini.  Construction of two room house for Ngubane family at Othuliniwezulu.  Installation of Windmill at Ntabende. 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Fencing of Ntombikayise hall,  Buying chairs for Mambeni, Giba, Nxala, Ndanyana, Magoso and Ntombikayise Halls 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Taxi Rank with an Office and Toilet 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00

WARD NO	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS KZN 244 GOAL 1	LABOUR INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS	INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET 2020/21
WARD 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Big Ntshishili Community Hall ✚ Building toilets at Ntombenhle, Barnhill, Mpophoma, Mayizekanye, Msizini, Dayiswayo Halls and Nyandu, Mpophoma, Dayiswayo crèches. ✚ Renovation of Gxobanyawo Community Hall 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Othame crèche ✚ Build Nkolovu Community Hall ✚ Boreholes water schemes ✚ 600 Chairs for Hholwane and Nkolovu Community Hall, ✚ Solid Tables and burglar guards for Othame, Matomela, Nocomboshe, Mafusini, and Nkolovu Community Halls ✚ Fencing materials Mafusini, Hholwane and Nocomboshe Community Halls 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Renovate Mngeni hall, Bahulazi hall ✚ Building toilets at Mabedlana hall ✚ Buying chairs for Sakhisizwe (30) crèche, Mabedlana (250) Hall and Ntili (450) Hall ✚ Building Collesie hall ✚ Extending Ntili hall at Gxushaneni area (Using a rollover from 2019/20 financial year (R100 000) 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Tables, toilets and fencing at Thulani Nyoba, Simo Myeza, Maqobongo, Gabela, Mbindolo, Nkosinathi and Ezidulwini, Community Halls ✚ Extending CJ Mthethwa community hall, 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
WARD 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Building of 2 rooms for 1 family, ✚ Digging of bore-hole for Philisisizwe Garden, ✚ Building of Mthaleni Crèche ✚ Building of toilets. 	50 000-00	R72 328	500 000-00
All wards total	✚ Intensive labour construction	18x 50 000-00		R900 000-00
All wards total	Agriculture projects	18x 100 000-00		R1800 000

WARD NO	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS KZN 244 GOAL 1	LABOUR INTENSIVE CONSTRUCTION	AGRICULTURE PROJECTS	INFRASTRUCTURE BUDGET 2020/21
All wards total	Infrastructure projects	18x500 000-00		R9 000 000-00
Grand total				R11 700 000-00

SECTION H: ORGANISATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

H.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2001 Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations stipulates that a Municipality's Performance Management System (PMS) must entail a framework that describes and represents how the Municipality's cycle and processes of performance planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role-players.

In line with the said legal requirement Msinga local Municipality's developed and adopted annually a policy for PMS which will need to fulfil, the principles that informed its development and subsequent implementation, the preferred performance model of the Municipality, the process by which the system will work, the delegation of responsibilities for different roles in the process and a plan for the implementation of the system.

H.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND MEASURES AT VARIOUS LEVELS

Performance management is applied to various levels within any organisation. The legislative framework as set out above provides for performance management at various levels in a Municipality including organisational (sometimes also referred to as Municipal, corporate or strategic) level, departmental (also referred to as

services, operational or section/team level) and lastly, individual level.

At organisational level, the five-year IDP of a Municipality forms the basis for performance management, whilst at operational level the annual SDBIP forms the basis. The IDP is a long-term plan and by its nature the performance measures associated with it will have a long-term focus, measuring whether a Municipality is achieving its IDP objectives. A SDBIP (both for the Municipality as a whole and that of a department) is more short-term in nature and the measures set in terms of the SDBIP, reviewing the progress made with implementing the current budget and achieving annual service delivery targets.

The measures set for the Municipality at organisational level is captured in an organisational scorecard structured in terms of the preferred performance management model of the Municipality. The measures at departmental level are captured in the SDBIPs of the various Departments of the Municipality.

By cascading performance measures from organisational to departmental level, both the IDP and the SDBIP, forms the link to individual performance management. This ensures that performance management at the various levels relate to one another which is a requirement of the 2001 Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations. The MFMA specifically requires that the annual performance agreements of managers must be linked to the SDBIP

of a Municipality and the measurable performance objectives approved with the budget.

H.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Performance Management System is the primary mechanism to monitor, review and improve the implementation of its IDP and to gauge the progress made in achieving the objectives as set out in the IDP. In doing so, it should fulfil the following functions:

H.3.1 DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS AND TARGETS (SMART PRINCIPLE)

The Municipality has developed the indicators which are qualitative and quantitative that indicates whether progress is being made in achieving the objectives and targets. Indicators as can be seen in the strategic framework are important because they:

- enable the review of objectives
- provide a common framework for measuring and reporting
- translate complex concepts into simple operational measurement variables
- help to provide feedback to an organisation, its staff and stakeholders

- help when comparing the Municipality's performance to that of others

Defining a good performance indicator requires careful analysis on what is to be measured and a thorough understanding of the nature of the input, output, activities and desired outcome. A performance indicator should meet the following criteria:

- **Reliable**-accurate enough for its intended use.
- **Well-defined**-clear and unambiguous.
- **Cost effective**-usefulness of collecting data must satisfy the cost.
- **Verifiable**-processes and system that produced the indicator can be validated.
- **Relevant**-relates to the Municipalities mandate.
- **Appropriate**-encourage service delivery.

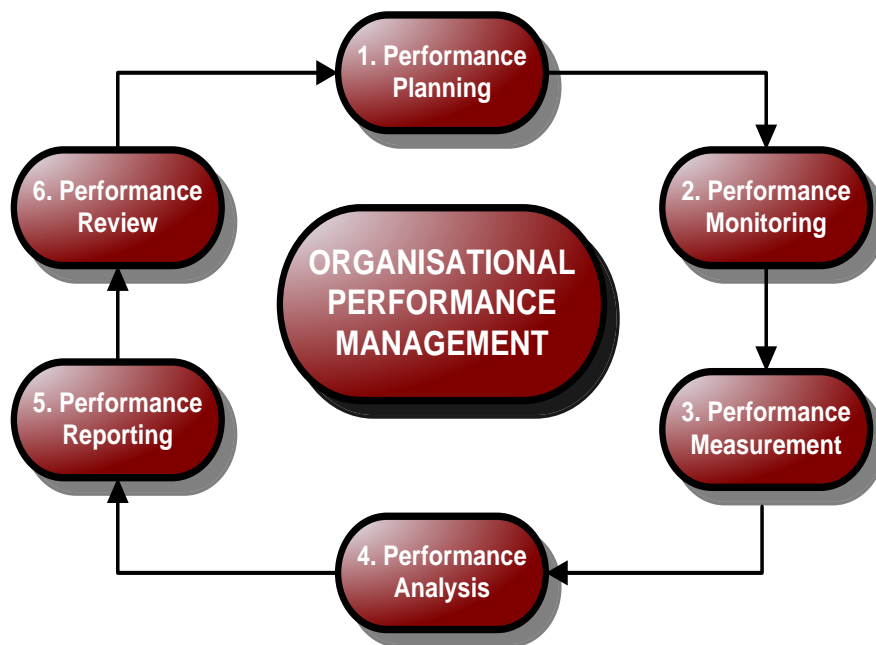
Once suitable indicators have been set, the required level of performance has to be established using the SMART principle. This is to ensure that the targets set meet the following criteria:

- **Specific** -measure only those dimensions that the Municipality intends to Measure;
- **Measurable** -easy to calculate from data that can be generated speedily, easily & at reasonable cost;
- **Attainable** - able to attain the objectives (knowing the resources and capacities at the disposal of the community);

- **Realistic** - able to obtain the level of change reflected in the objective;
- **Time bound** -achievable within a defined time scale (this would not be applicable to a standing objective).

H.3.2 THE PROCESS OF MANAGING ORGANIZATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

The annual process of managing performance at organisational level in the Municipality involves the steps as set out in the diagram below:



Each of the steps is further unpacked in details and how they will unfold in the process of managing performance in the Municipality. Although the steps and what follow relates mainly to performance management at organisational level, the principles and approaches could also be applied to performance management at departmental level.

H.3.2.1 Performance Planning

The performance of the Municipality is to be managed in terms of its IDP and the process of compiling an IDP and the annual review thereof constitutes the process of planning for performance. It should be noted that the last component of the cycle is that of performance review and the outcome of such a review process must inform the next cycle of IDP compilation/review by focusing the planning processes on those areas in which the Municipality has under-performed.

H.3.2.2 Performance Monitoring

Performance monitoring is an ongoing process by which a Manager accountable for a specific indicator as set out in the organisational scorecard (and a service delivery target contained in the SDBIP) continuously monitors current performance against targets set. The aim of the monitoring process is to take appropriate and immediate interim (or preliminary) action where the indication is that a target is

not going to be met by the time that the formal process of performance measurement, analysis, reporting and review is due.

In the instance of Msinga local Municipality, the organisational performance of the Municipality be reported on a quarterly basis to the Audit Committee and the Executive Committee. The same applies to the various SDBIPs. Performance monitoring requires that in between the said formal cycle of performance measurement appropriate action be taken should it become evident that a specific performance target is not going to be met. It is therefore proposed that at least on a monthly basis Managers track performance trends against targets for those indicators that lie within the area of accountability of their respective Departments as a means to early on identify performance related problems and take appropriate remedial action.

Further each Manager delegate to the direct line manager the responsibility to monitor the performance for his/her section. Such line managers are, after all, best placed given their understanding of their section to monitor on a regular basis whether targets are being met currently or will be met in future, what the contributing factors are to the level of performance and what interim remedial action needs to be undertaken.

H.3.2.3 Performance Measurement

Performance measurement refers to the formal process of collecting and capturing performance data to enable reporting to take place for each key performance indicator and against the target set for such indicator. Given the fact that initially at least the Municipality will have to rely on a manual process to manage its performance provision has been made in the organisational and SDBIP scorecards for the name of an official responsible for reporting on each indicator (please note that this might not necessarily be the same official accountable for performance on an indicator).

The said official will, when performance measurement is due, have to collect and collate the necessary performance data or information and capture the result against the target for the period concerned on the organisational scorecard and relevant SDBIP scorecard and report the result to his/her Manager making use of the said scorecard after completing the next step (see performance analysis below).

H.3.2.4 Performance Analysis

Performance analysis involves the process of making sense of measurements. It requires interpretation of the measurements as conducted in terms of the previous step to determine whether targets have been met, exceeded and to project whether future targets will be met or not. Where targets have not been met performance, analysis requires that the reasons therefore should be examined and

corrective action recommended. Where targets have been met or exceeded, the key factors that resulted in such success should be documented and shared so as to ensure organisational learning.

In practice the aforementioned entails that the Manager responsible for each indicator will have to, after capturing the performance data against targets on the organisational or departmental scorecards, analyse the underlying reasons why a target has not been met and capture a summary of his/her findings on the scorecard. The Manager will thereafter have to compile a draft recommendation in terms of the corrective action proposed in instances where a target has not been achieved and also capture this on the relevant scorecard. Provision has been made on the reporting format of the organisational and SDBIP scorecards to capture both the 'reason for the performance statuses (in other words the results of the analysis undertaken) and the 'corrective action' proposed.

The organisational and SDBIP scorecards as completed must then be submitted to a formal meeting of the senior management team for further analysis and consideration of the draft recommendations as captured by the relevant Managers. This level of analysis should examine performance across the organisation in terms of all its priorities with the aim to reveal and capture whether any broader organisational factors are limiting the ability to meet any

performance targets in addition to those aspects already captured by the relevant Manager.

The analysis of the organisational and SDBIP scorecards by senior management should also ensure that quality performance reports are submitted to the Executive Committee and that adequate response strategies are proposed in cases of poor performance. Only once senior management has considered the scorecards, agreed to the analyses undertaken and captured therein and have reached consensus on the corrective action as proposed, can the organisational and SDBIP scorecards be submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration and review.

H.3.2.5 Performance Reporting and Review

The next two steps in the process of performance management namely that of performance reporting and performance review will be dealt with at the same time. This section is further divided into three sections dealing with the requirements for in-year versus annual reporting and reviews respectively and lastly a summary is provided of the various reporting requirements.

H.3.2.6 In-year performance reporting and review

The submission of the scorecards to the Executive Committee for consideration and review of the performance of the Municipality as a whole is the next step in the process. The first such report is a major milestone in the implementation of any PMS and it marks the

beginning of what should become a regular event namely using the performance report as a tool to review the Municipality's performance and to make important political and management decisions on how to improve.

As indicated earlier it is recommended that the organisational and SDBIP scorecards be submitted to the Audit Committee and the Executive Committee for consideration and review on a quarterly basis. The reporting should therefore take place in:

- October (for the period **July to end of September** - quarter 1 of the financial year),
- January (for the period **October to the end of December** - quarter 2),
- April (for the period **January to the end of March** - quarter 3)
- July (for the period **April to the end of June** - quarter 4).

The review in January will coincide with the mid-year performance assessment as per section 72 of the MFMA. The said section determines that the accounting officer must by 25 January of each year assess the performance of the Municipality and report to the Council on inter alia its service delivery performance during the first half of the financial year and the service delivery targets and performance indicators as set out in its SDBIP.

Performance review is the process where the leadership of an organisation, after the performance of the organisation have been

measured and reported to it, reviews the results and decided on appropriate action. The Audit Committee and the Executive Committee in reviewing the organisational and departmental scorecards submitted to it will have to ensure that targets committed to in the scorecard have been met, where they have not, that satisfactory and sufficient reasons have been provided by senior management and that the corrective action being proposed is sufficient to address the reasons for poor performance. If satisfied with the corrective action as proposed these must be adopted as formal resolutions of Council, minuted and actioned accordingly.

H.3.2.7 Annual Performance Reporting and Review

On an annual basis a comprehensive report on the performance of the Municipality also needs to be compiled. The requirements for the compilation, consideration and review of such an annual report are set out in chapter 12 of the MFMA. In summary it requires that:

- All Municipalities for each financial year compile an annual report;
- The annual report be tabled within seven months after the end of the financial year;
- The annual report immediately after it has been tabled be made public and that the local community be invited to submit representations thereon;

- The Municipal Council consider the annual report within nine months after the end of the financial year and adopt an oversight report containing the council's comments on the annual report.

The oversight report as adopted be made public;

- The annual report as tabled and the Council's oversight report be forwarded to the Auditor-General, the Provincial Treasury and the department responsible for local government in the Province; and
- The annual report as tabled and the Council's oversight report be submitted to the Provincial legislature.

The oversight report to be adopted provides the opportunity for full Council to review the performance of the Municipality. The requirement that the annual report once tabled and the oversight report be made public similarly provides the mechanism for the general public to review the performance of the Municipality.

It is however proposed that in an effort to assist the public in the process and subject to the availability of funding, a user-friendly citizens' report be produced in addition to the annual report for public consumption. The citizens' report should be a simple, easily readable and attractive document that translates the annual report for public consumption.

It is also proposed that annually a public campaign be embarked upon to involve the citizens of the Municipality in the review of Municipal performance over and above the legal requirements of the Municipal Systems Act and the MFMA. Such a campaign could involve all or any combination of the following methodologies:

- Various forms of media including radio, newspapers and billboards should be used to convey the annual report.
- The public should be invited to submit comments on the annual report via telephone, fax and email;
- Public participation meetings could be held in a variety of locations to obtain input of the annual report;
- Making use of existing structures such as ward and/or development committees to disseminate the annual report and invite comments;
- Hosting a number of public meetings and roadshows at which the annual report could be discussed and input invited;
- Producing a special issue of the Municipal newsletter in which the annual report is highlighted and the public invited to comment; and
- Posting the annual report on the council website and inviting input.

The public review process should be concluded by a formal review of the annual report by the IDP Representative Forum of the Msinga local Municipality.

The performance report of a Municipality is only one element of the annual report and to ensure that the outcome thereof timeously inform the next cycle of performance planning in terms of an IDP compilation/review process, it is recommended that the annual performance report be compiled and completed as soon after the end of a financial year as possible but ideally not later than two months after financial-year end.

In line with the performance agreements that are entered into by the Municipal Manager and Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager, annual performance evaluations are conducted by a Panel of evaluators for the Section 54/56 Manager which consist of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, MM of the Municipality, MM of another Municipality and Member of Ward Committee & the Executive Committee (EXCO) member to evaluate their performance against pre-determined objectives.

H.3.3 SUMMARY OF VARIOUS PERFORMANCE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following table, derived from both the legislative framework for performance management and this PMS framework, summarises for ease of reference and understanding the various performance reporting deadlines as it applies to the Municipality:

REPORT	FREQUENCY	SUBMITTED FOR CONSIDERATION AND/OR REVIEW TO	REMARKS
1. SDBIPS	Quarterly	Executive Committee	See MFMA Circular 13 of National Treasury for further information
2. MONTHLY BUDGET STATEMENTS	Monthly	Mayor (in consultation with Exco)	See sections 71 and 54 of the MFMA
3. ORGANISATIONAL SCORECARD	Quarterly	Executive Committee and Audit Committee	This PMS framework
4. SDBIP MID-YEAR BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT	Annually during January of each year	Mayor (in consultation with Exco)	See sections 72 and 54 of the MFMA
5. PERFORMANCE REPORT	Annual	Council	See section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act as amended. Said report to form part of the annual report

H.3.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKEHOLDERS	PERFORMANCE PLANNING	MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS	PERFORMANCE REPORTING & REVIEWS
<i>Citizens and Communities</i>	- Be consulted on needs;		Be given the opportunity to review Municipal performance and

STAKEHOLDERS	PERFORMANCE PLANNING	MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS	PERFORMANCE REPORTING & REVIEWS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the long-term vision for the area; - Influence the identification of priorities; and - Influence the choice of indicators and setting of targets. 		suggest new indicators and targets.
Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitate the development of a long-term vision. - Develop strategies to achieve vision - Identify priorities - Adopt indicators and set targets 		Review Municipal performance annually
Executive Committee and the IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Play the leading role in giving strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organisation. - Manage the development of an IDP. - Approve and adopt indicators and set targets. 		Conduct the major reviews of Municipal performance, determining where goals had or had not been met, what the causal reasons were and to adopt response strategies

STAKEHOLDERS	PERFORMANCE PLANNING	MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS	PERFORMANCE REPORTING & REVIEWS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate the plan to other stakeholders. 		
Municipal Manager + HODs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assist the Executive Committee in <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - providing strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organisation; - Manage the development of the IDP; - Ensure that the plan is integrated - Identify and propose indicators and Targets - Communicate the plan to other stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regularly monitor the implementation of the IDP, identifying risks early - Ensure that regular monitoring (measurement, analysis and reporting) is happening in the organisation - Intervene in performance problems on a daily operational basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct regular reviews of performance - Ensure that performance reviews at the political level are organised - Ensure the availability of information - Propose response strategies to the Executive Committee

H.3.5 THE AUDITING OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

H.3.5.1 THE ROLE OF INTERNAL AUDIT IN TERMS OF PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

The MFMA requires that the Municipality must establish an internal audit section which service could be outsourced depending on its resources and specific requirements. Section 45 of the Municipal

Systems Act stipulates that the results of the Municipality's performance measures must be audited by the said internal audit section as part of the internal auditing process and annually by the Auditor-General.

The Municipal Planning and Performance management Regulations stipulates that internal audit section must on a continuous basis audit all performance and the auditing must include an assessment of the following:

- a. The functionality of the Municipality's performance management system.
- b. Whether the Municipality's performance management system complies with the Act.
- c. The extent to which the Municipality's performance measurements are reliable in measuring the performance of Municipalities by making use of indicators.

Each of the aforementioned aspects will now be looked at briefly.

- **Functionality**

To function could be defined as a proper or expected activity or duty or to perform or operate as expected (Chambers Handy Dictionary). This could also be applied to the operation of any system such a PMS. The internal audit section must therefore on a regular basis audit whether the PMS of the Municipality is functioning as developed and described in this framework.

- **Compliance**

To comply can be defined as to act in the way that someone else has commanded or wished (Chambers Handy Dictionary). In this respect it is clear that the legislature wishes to ensure that the Municipality's PMS complies strictly with the requirements of the Systems Act, Regulations and the MFMA. This compliance check would require that the Municipality's internal audit unit, at least on an annual basis, verifies that the Municipality's PMS complies with the said legal requirements.

- **Reliability**

To rely could be defined as to trust or depend (upon) with confidence. Reliability in the context of PMS refers to the extent to which any performance measures reported upon could be seen as being reliable, e.g. if the performance target was to build 500 houses and it is reported that the target has been met or exceeded, it must be established whether the information is factually correct or only an estimation or even worse, purposeful misrepresentation.

Undertaking a reliability audit will entail the continuous verification of performance measures and targets reported upon. This will require that the Municipality sets in place a proper information management system (electronically or otherwise) so that the internal audit section is able to access information regularly and to verify its correctness.

The Municipality's internal auditors must submit quarterly reports on the audits undertaken to the Municipal Manager and the Audit Committee.

- **Audit Committee**

The MFMA and the 2001 Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations require that the Municipal council establish an audit committee consisting of a minimum of three members, where the majority of members are not employees of the Municipality. No Councillor may be a member of an audit committee. Council shall also appoint a chairperson who is not an employee.

The Regulations gives Municipalities the option to establish a separate performance audit committee whereas the MFMA provides only for a single audit committee. The operation of this audit committee when dealing with performance management is governed by section 14 (2-3) of the Regulations which require that the audit committee must:

- review the quarterly reports submitted to it by the internal audit unit;
- review the Municipality's PMS and make recommendations in this regard to the Council of the Municipality; and
- At least twice during a financial year submit an audit report to the Municipal Council.

In order to fulfil their functions a performance audit committee may, according to the MFMA and the Regulations;

- communicate directly with the council, Municipal manager or the internal; and external auditors of the Municipality concerned;
- access any Municipal records containing information that is needed to perform its duties or exercise its powers;
- request any relevant person to attend any of its meetings, and, if necessary, to provide information requested by the committee; and
- Investigate any matter it deems necessary for the performance of its duties and the exercise of its powers.

- **Performance Investigations**

The Audit Committee should also be able to commission in-depth performance investigations where there is either continued poor performance, a lack of reliability in the information being provided or on a random ad-hoc basis. The performance investigations should assess:

- The reliability of reported information;
- The extent of performance gaps from targets;
- The reasons for performance gaps; and
- Corrective action and improvement strategies.

While the internal audit section may be used to conduct these investigations, it is preferable that external service providers, who are experts in the area to be investigated, should be used. Clear terms of reference will need to be adopted by the Council for each such investigation.

- **Annual review of the Performance Management System**

As stated earlier, one of the functions of the audit committee is to on at least an annual basis, review the PMS of the Municipality. It is envisaged that after the full cycle of the annual review and reporting is complete and the audit committee has met as required; the internal audit section will compile a comprehensive assessment/review report on whether the Municipality's PMS meets the system objectives and principles as set out in this framework and whether the system complies with the Systems Act, PMS Regulations and the MFMA.

This report then needs to be considered by the audit committee and any recommendations on amendments or improvements to be made to the PMS, submitted to Council for consideration.

The Municipal Systems Act requires the Municipality also annually evaluate its PMS. The review undertaken by the audit committee and its recommendations could serve as input into this wider Municipal review of the PMS and it is proposed that after the full cycle of the annual review is complete; the Municipal Manager will initiate an

evaluation report, taking into account the input provided by departments. The report will then be discussed by the Management Team and finally submitted to the Council for discussion and approval.

- **Amendments to key performance indicators and targets**

It is recommended that such amendments be proposed and be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

- **Integrating PMS with the Council's existing m\Management cycle**

International best practice indicates that PMS stand the best chance to succeed if it is integrated with the current management cycle of the Municipality. The purpose of such a cycle would be to guide the integration of important processes such as the strategic planning or development process in terms of the IDP methodology, the annual budget process and the formal process of evaluating and assessing Council's performance in terms of the approved PMS and this framework.

It is recommended that the Municipality develop and adopt a similar cycle that suitable to its own circumstances and requirements.

- **Institutional arrangements**

The implementation of the PMS in terms of this framework would require co-ordination and it is recommended that at organisational level be the task of the Manager responsible for the IDP/PMS. This is not to say that it would be the said person responsibility to measure,

analyse and report on performance but only to ensure that this happens and that material is collated and available for analyses and review as per this framework on behalf of the Municipal Manager.

At an individual level, the responsibility for co-ordination, administration and record keeping should be the responsibility of the Manager for IDP/PMS, the functions to be performed by the said Manager, amongst others are as follows:

- Providing strategic direction and developing of PMS;
- Manage the day to day of PMS;
- Identify and propose indicators and targets;
- Communicate the plan to other stakeholders;
- Co-ordination, administration and record keeping of PMS;
- Conduct regular reviews of performance; and
- Ensure the availability of information.

The Municipality also needs to ensure that its internal audit section is capacitated to deal with the additional responsibilities it has in terms of performance management over and above its traditional financial audit responsibilities.

H.3.6 AUDIT OPINION

The uMsinga Municipality received an unqualified audit opinion for 2018/19 financial year. The basis of the opinion was as a result of two material findings.

The Auditor General in his report on the 2018/19 financial year made the following material findings:

- a) List material findings both financial and performance issues.
Explanation: Comment on the number of recurring audit findings and reasons for recurrence if any.
- b) Percentage of councillors who have declared their financial interests: **100%** Indicate which ones have not declared and reasons.
- c) Does the Municipality have a council-adopted Performance Management Framework? **YES**
- d) Number of signed performance agreements signed by the MM and Section 56 Managers: **6**
- e) Does the Municipality have a functional Internal Audit Unit?
YES
- f) The Municipality has a functional Audit Committee. (Provide comments on - Meets quarterly, has received reports from Internal Audit, has an approved annual audit plan, considers draft AFS, Considered Annual report) – check AG report on the findings of the Audit Committee.: **Yes, the Municipality has a functional Audit Committee which meets quarterly, the committee receives reports from Internal Audit, Internal Audit**

Unit has an approved annual audit plan, the committee considers draft AFS, and considered Annual report.

- g) Has the Internal Audit Charter and the Audit Committee Charter been approved and adopted? **YES**
- h) Has the Internal Audit Plan been approved by the Audit Committee? **YES**
- i) How many targets were not achieved by the Municipality by year-end of **previous** financial year? – SDBIP: **9 targets**
- j) How many targets were not achieved by the Municipality by mid-year of current financial year? S 72 report

a. 6 targets not achieved out of 80 targets

In terms of Section 72 of the Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 57 of 2006 (MFMA) the uMzinga Municipality submitted its Mid-Year Performance Report.

The Performance as at 31 December 2019 based on the number of targets met per department was reported as follows: -

Achieved	51	86,00%
Not due this quarter	21	26,2
Not achieved (in progress)	6	10%
Not achieved /not reported on	2	3%

Number of alleged fraud and corruption cases reported	None
Number of disciplinary cases on fraud and corruption in the quarter	None
Number of active suspensions longer than 3 months	None
Cumulative salary bill of suspended officials	None
Number of dismissals for fraud and corruption	None
Number of forensic investigations or other investigations instituted in the quarter	None

- Office of the Municipal Manager - 75%
- Budget and Treasury -100%
- Community Services - 93%
- Corporate Services - 80%
- Development Planning and Human Settlements - 100%
- Technical Services - 84%

TOTAL PERFORMANCE: 86%

Analyse targets achieved and quote those not achieved and what the correction plan should be.

H.3.6.1 CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

Municipalities are required to implement consequence management at senior management level (Section 54 and 56 and MM) and comply with the Local Government: Disciplinary Regulations for Senior Management. Cases should be concluded

within a period of 6 months and quarterly reports on the progress should be provided to Council and COGTA. **No case reported.**

A Municipality is required to respond to reported or identified incidents of maladministration, fraud and corruption. In terms of Section 106 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 if an MEC has reason to believe that a Municipality in the province cannot or does not fulfil a statutory obligation binding on that Municipality or that administration, fraud, corruption or any other serious malpractice has occurred or is occurring in a Municipality in the province, the MEC if he/she considers it necessary, may designate a person or persons to investigate the matter.

The Municipality incurred fruitless and wasteful expenditure amounting to R5881.00. The internal Audit did an investigation which still needs to be tabbed to the Disciplinary Committee, who in turn will prepare a report to MPAC advising what actions should be taken.

AUDIT FINDING	NEW OR RECURRING FINDING	ROOT CAUSE	MUNICIPAL ACTION TO RESOLVE THE FINDING, ENSURING NON-RECURRENT	% OF AUDIT QUERIES RESOLVED AS PER AUDIT ACTION PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH TIMEFRAMES (BOTH FINANCIAL AND PERFORMANCE FINDINGS)
Restatement of corresponding figures	Recurring finding	The corresponding figures for 30 June 2018 were restated as a result of errors in the financial statements of the Municipality at and for the year ended, 30 June 2019.	This finding was resolved when the final set of AFS was submitted to AG.	100%
Material impairments – Trade debtors		The Municipality provided for the impairment of trade debtors totalling R31.56 million (2017-18:R31.36 million)		
Number ok km's of Gravel		There was no logical link between the indicator and the target and the target is therefore not relevant.	The PMS unit revised all the indicators and targets to conform to the Framework for the managing of programme performance information (FMPP)	100%

H.3.7 BACK TO BASICS

This wide-ranging programme is aimed at rekindling the spirit of effective service delivery, efficient administration and clean governance. It means that we must provide basic services like electricity, refuse removal and access roads on time and on a regular basis. The programme will ensure that we continue to improve the lives of Msinga people through service delivery while at the same time ensuring good governance.

The Back to Basics approach supports a transformation agenda, which is premised on the need to ensure functional Municipalities. It is informed by the constitution, legislation and programmes, intended at unleashing a new agenda aimed at changing government's approach and strategic orientation especially at local level towards serving the people whilst ensuring service delivery.

The Ministry of Co-Operative Governance and Traditional Affairs has pursued the Back to Basic approach to strengthen Municipalities, installing a sense of urgency towards improving the lives of citizens. Projects are run through Operation Sukuma Sakhe.

The Back to Basics template is submitted in terms of the requirement by both DCOG for monthly reporting and KZN COGTA for quarterly reporting in terms of the Back to Basics programme.

Quarterly assessments of Municipalities are conducted through an integrated approach, which is inclusive of the following:

- Comprehensive Monitoring Evaluation Tool (CMET) that requires input from all units in the Municipality to complete applicable indicators. There are 35 Key Performance Indicators in total.
- Support Plans are based on input from Municipalities and CoGTA's Implementation plan and the quarterly activities implemented by Municipalities, COGTA business units and sector departments.
- Special consideration is given to key fundamental municipal indicators such as audit opinion, political stability and financial position.

The new assessment approach came in 2018/2019 financial year which is a two-step process as outlined below;

- **Step 1:** The scoring and performance rating on the Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation Tool (CMET).
- The final CMET scoring serve as the preliminary categorisation of Municipalities as follows:
 - Functional – 70% & above
 - Challenged - 50% - 69%
 - Requiring Intervention – 0 - 49%
- **Step 2:** The consideration all other functionality factors applied to categorize Municipalities and focus on the performance of the Municipality;

Final Categorization will be determined by the COGTA Local Government branch by considering key fundamental indicators as listed.

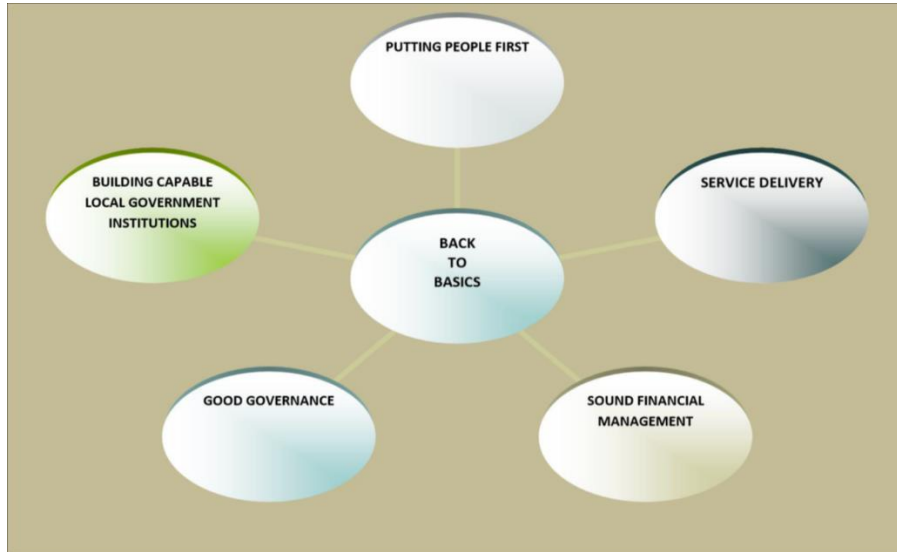


FIGURE 39: B2B SUPPORT PLAN

TABLE 45: MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY MUNICIPAL SUPPORT WEEK TOOL KIT 20-31 JANUARY 2020

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
A. POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STABILITY			
1. Poorly functional governance structures: -			
a) Are the following structures functional in your Municipality: -?		Yes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council 	<p>Must have met quarterly since July 2019 to Dec 2020 (least twice)</p> <p>Must receive reports from EXCO in terms of Sec 44(4) of MSA</p> <p>Must have adopted budget by 30 June 2019.</p> <p>Must have adopted IDP by 30 June 2019</p> <p>Must have adopted Annual Report</p>	<p>The Council meet quarterly; it has met twice as from July 2019 to December 2019.</p> <p>The Council receive items from EXCO for its adoption.</p> <p>The Budget and IDP was adopted on by Council on 29/05/2019</p> <p>Annual Report will be tabled to Council on 22/01/2020</p>	<p>Adopted schedule sitting of Council meetings and attendance registers.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EXCO 	<p>Must meet monthly</p> <p>Must receive reports from Portfolio committees</p>	<p>The Executive Committee meet monthly as per the adopted schedule dates and receive reports from Portfolio Committees for consideration.</p>	<p>Adopted schedule sitting of Council meetings and attendance registers.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MPAC 	<p>Must meet quarterly</p> <p>Must consider reports on UIFW</p> <p>Have they adopted annual work plan?</p>	<p>The MPAC meet quarterly and consider the reports tabled.</p> <p>Work plan has not been adopted</p>	<p>Attendance register and agenda</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Audit Committee 	<p>Must meet quarterly</p> <p>Must have adopted audit plan</p> <p>Must receive reports from Internal Audit</p> <p>Must review Annual Financial Statements</p>	<p>The Audit Committee meet quarterly and have adopted its audit plan. The committee receive Internal Audit Plan for every sitting and do review AFS.</p>	<p>Agenda and attendance register.</p>

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LLF 	<p>Must meet quarterly Must consider Workplace Skills Plan and Annual Training Report Employment Equity report Gender Equity Report Union matters Employee policies</p>	<p>The LLF did not sit during quarter 1 and 2 due to the fact that there were no items to be considered. There is meeting schedule to sit on 17/01/2020.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Portfolio committees 	<p>Do they all have adopted Terms of Reference Must report to EXCO</p>	<p>Yes, all Terms of Reference were adopted. Portfolio report to EXCO as expected.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Troika 	<p>Is Troika structure meeting at least monthly? Has Troika adopted terms of reference</p>	<p>The Troika meet quarterly</p>	<p>Attendance register</p>
<p>b) Are there adopted Standing Rules and Orders? Where these Rules promulgated? Have there been any cases of breach of Code of Conduct? Have these cases been referred to the Speaker?</p>	<p>If yes, how many and have they been resolved?</p>	<p>Yes, No case has been reported regarding the breach of Code of Conduct.</p>	
<p>c) Is the Municipality complying and submitted the completed administrative tool developed by COGTA?</p>	<p>Reports required quarterly</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>d) Are there any instances of political interference recorded in the Municipality?</p>	<p>Yes / No – if no then what instances</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>2. Are there any Councilor vacancies?</p>	<p>No of vacancies and dates</p>	<p>Yes, ward 01</p>	
<p>3. Are there any vacant Section 54/56 posts?</p>	<p>Confirm into vacancy report from COGTA Admin</p>	<p>All Section 54/56 are filled</p>	

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
<p>Have these cases been finalized within a period of 6 months? If not, why not?</p> <p>Are reports being submitted to MEC and Council on quarterly basis on status of vacancy?</p>			
<p>4. Are there any disciplinary cases for Section 54/56 posts? What is the status?</p> <p>Are there any disciplinary cases for officials below Section 54/56? What is the status?</p>	<p>No of cases, dates, status – reasons for delay</p>	<p>No</p>	
<p>5. Are there any cases of maladministration, fraud and corruption?</p> <p>Has there been a previous Sec 106 investigation concluded by COGTA? What is the status of the implementation of remedial action? Is there a current Sec 106 investigation in place? What is the status of this investigation?</p>	<p>If yes – how many – details Yes / No No of recommendations implemented Yes / No</p>	<p>Yes, one for financial misconduct. No</p>	
<p>6. Are all IGR structures functional?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mayors Forum ▪ Speakers Forum ▪ Municipal Managers Forum ▪ CFO Forum 	<p>Yes / No - dates</p>		

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Technical Forum ▪ Corporate Services Forum <p>Are reports from these structures tabled in Council meetings?</p>			
<p>7. Do you have a functional Rapid Response Team? In the past 6 months has there been any Service Delivery Protests? What were the main areas of concern that resulted in the protest? Do you have a service delivery protest register? And is it reported to EXCO/Council?</p>	<p>Yes /No No Reasons Yes /No</p>	<p>Yes Yes Water issues</p> <p>Yes, and tabled to Council</p>	
<p>8. Are all Ward Committees functional? If not, why not? What is the percentage of participation by Traditional Leaders?</p>	<p>No of functional Ward Committees as at Dec 2019 % of attendance for quarter ending Sept and Dec 2019</p>	<p>Yes, ward Committee is functional. The percentage of participation of traditional Council is 75%</p>	
<p>9. Is there support for Ward Councilors in OSS and CDWP implementation?</p>	<p>Yes / No If no – provide reasons</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>10. What capacity development programmes are attended by Cllrs and Officials? Did your Municipality participate in the peer learning programme? Has your Municipality fully participated in the skills audit by COGTA or internally at the Municipality?</p>	<p>Training report Yes / No Yes / No – if no why?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	
<p>11. What is the gender equity of management?</p>	<p>Are 50% of posts represented by women in senior management? Yes /No</p>	<p>Partially, 40% represented by women in senior management.</p>	
B. FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT			

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
12. Confirm the status of your Municipality in respect of the following: -			
a. Negative cash position (are grants cash backed)	Use finance formula	Yes	
b. Operating Deficit		No	
c. Debtors Collection Rate		118%	
d. Creditors Days		30 Days	
e. Cash coverage			
f. Employee Related costs		38 837 890,67	
g. Eskom Debt		0.00	
13. Provide the current status if UIFW	As at the beginning of the financial year – how much UIFW has been resolved?	No UIFW reported for the current financial year.	
14. Is there effective Contract Management?	Refer to AG report	Yes	
15. Are there any instances of abuse of Regulation 32?	Yes / No Has this been submitted to PT	No	
16. Are there any instances of abuse of regulation 36?	Yes / No Have these been correctly dealt with ito of SCM	No	
17. What is the status of budget (funded / unfunded)? What is the date of adoption of the budget and SDBIP	Funded / Unfunded Date	Funded Budget and SDBIP was adopted on 28/06/2019	
18. Status of billing systems and integration with MSCOA?	% of MSCOA implementation	100% implementation	
19. Is the indigent register reviewed and aligned to the district?	Yes / No - date	Yes, it was reviewed on 03 April 2019 (Resolution No. 09/2019 CSSC) and it is aligned to the District.	

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
20. Does your Municipality have the capacity to implement financial processes? Does your Municipality plan on submitting interim financial statements by Feb 2020?	Yes / No Yes / No	Yes No	
21. What is the state of revenue collection?	% per sector		
22. Are there cases of non-compliance with SCM?	Yes / No – have these been reported	No	
23. What are the arrear property rates by government Departments?	Rand value as at Dec 2019	R26 313 106.52	
24. Is the Municipality owed money by ITB?	Rand value as at Dec 2019	No	
25. Is the audit committee functional? Is the internal audit committee functional?	Yes / No Yes / No	Yes Yes	
26. Has the Municipality adopted a Risk Register and is it being implemented?	Yes/No % of risks resolved	Yes, 40% of risks has been resolved up to date.	
27. What was the audit outcome for the 2017/18 FY? What plans do you have in terms of operation clean audit? 28. Do you have an audit action plan?	Clean Unqualified Qualified Adverse	Unqualified Yes, the Municipality have action plan	
29. What is the status of expenditure of infrastructure grants?	% of MIG expended as at Dec 2019	42.92%	
30. Does your Municipality provide for 8% of its budget for Operation and Maintenance? What is the backlog?	Yes / No – if no provide reasons	Yes	

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
31. What is the backlog for water supply in your Municipality?	% backlog	45%	
32. What is the backlog for electricity supply in your Municipality?	% backlog	30%	
33. Does your Municipality have an adopted LED strategy? Does your Municipality have established strategic partnerships with potential investors to facilitate LED strategies / projects?	Yes / No – Date Yes / No - Details	Yes, adopted in 2013 Yes - strategic partnership with KKV-B in Sweden	
34. Municipal land governance Does your Municipality have an adopted land use scheme into SPLUMA? Does your Municipality have the capacity to enforce LUMS?	Yes/No - Date Yes /No	No Yes, partially	
35. Is your disaster fire service functional? Have you implemented the provincial disaster management framework?	Yes/ No Yes / No - Date	Yes Yes,	
36. Refer to high level review of service delivery and comment – from IDP	See presentation		
37. Refer to high level review of IDP and comment	See presentation		
38. Does your Municipality report monthly on EPWP programme?	Yes / No	Yes	
C. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT			
39. Lack of early warning signs to detect poor performance – Does your Municipality report quarterly on financial and non-financial performance to COGTA?	Yes / No	Yes	

	NOTES	RESPONSE	POE
40. Lack of usefulness and reliability of PMS information – Does your Municipality report quarterly to Internal Audit/ Audit /Council	Yes / No	Yes	
41. Has the Municipality reviewed its Annual Performance Report and is it aligned to the IDP?	Yes / No	Yes	IA Report

NOTE: Performance Section to conclude with B2B report for Municipal Quarter ending 31 December 2019. Completed: -

- CMET tool
- B2B assessment report on outcomes

This will inform amendments to turnaround plan which is aligned to the Municipal Support Plan.

DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2020-2021

BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SOUND ADMINISTRATION

PROMOTE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS

PROGRAM DRIVER	NKPA	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET	Q 1 - TARGET	Q2 - TARGET	Q3 - TARGET	Q4 - TARGET	ANNUAL BUDGET	REASONS FOR VARIANCE	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE	WEIGHT
HOD (P)	CROSS CUTTING (CC)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To Formulate a SPLUMA compliant Single Land Use Management land use scheme as per Ch. 21	Single land use scheme 2021/22	Percentage achieved towards the formulation of a Msinga SPLUMA compliant Single Land Use Management Scheme adopted by council by 30/06/2021	141	05%	100%	25%	25%	75%	100%	R683 749			PSC minutes/Draft scheme adverts/ council resolution	
HOD(CO)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To conduct 2020/2021 Mid-Year Performance Assessments for s54/56 managers.	Midyear S54/56 assessments	Number of 2020/2021 Mid-Year performance assessments for s54/56 Managers conducted by 31 March 2021	222	No	1	0	0	1	0	In-house			Assessment Minutes and attendance register	
HOD (MM)	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To ensure implementation of the Provincial policy framework on the establishment of ward committees	Ward committee meetings	Number of Ward Committee meetings conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2021	33	216	216	54	54	54	54	In-house			Agenda/ attendance register	
HOD (MM)			To conduct Mayoral Izimbizos	Izimbizos	Number of Mayoral imbizo's conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2021	34	18	18	0	5	7	6	R3 500 000,00			Program of action /attendance register/ pictures	
HOD (Co)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	Council Meetings	Number of Msinga Municipal council meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	42	6	4	1	1	1	1	In-house			Agenda and attendance register	
HOD (Co)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	Sub-Committee Meetings	Number of Msinga Municipal sub-committee meetings (Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance) conducted by 30/06/2021	43	20	20	5	5	5	5	In-house			Agenda and attendance register	
HOD (Co)			MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	EXCO Meetings	Number of Msinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2020	44	12	12	3	3	3	3	In-house		
HOD (Co)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	MPAC Meetings		Number of Msinga MPAC meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	46	4	4	1	1	1	1	In-house			Agenda and attendance register	

HOD (P)	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2021/22	Final IDP	Percentage achieved towards the review of Municipal IDP 2021/22 adopted by Council 30 by June 2021	143	100%	0	0	0	75%	100%	In-house			Draft IDP Council resolution , final IDP council resolution	
HOD (P) (F)	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)		To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS process plan 2021/22	IDP Process Plan	Percentage achieved towards the preparation of Msinga IDP/budget/PMS Process Plan for the revision of the 2020/21 IDP submitted to Council for adoption by 30/09/2020	144	100%	100%	0	0	0	0	0	In-house			DCOGTA submission proof letter /council resolution
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure compliance with legislation	To adopt 2019/20 Msinga Housing Sector Plan 2020/21	Msinga HSP	Number of Msinga Housing Sector Plan adopted by Council by 30/06/2021	145	No	1	0	0	0	0	R300 000			Council resolution	
HOD (CS)	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns	Campaigns	Number of Msinga Public Awareness campaigns (traffic, fire & disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2021	63	35	40	10	10	10	10	R114 749			Pictures/ minutes	
HOD (CS)	CROSS CUTTING (CC)		To host World Aids celebration /commemorations	World Aids day	Number of Msinga World AIDS commemoration events (World aids day ward 7 & Children's party ward 17) hosted by 30/06/2021	66	2	2	0	2	0	0	R222 031			Attendance Register	

HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	To Host Umcimbi weBhayi by 30 June 2021	Umcimbi we Bhayi	Number of Umcimbi weBhayi hosted at Efabeni by 30/06/2021	59	1	1	0	1	0	0	R144 655			Pictures/ Programme	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To host a Msinga Marathon by 30 June 2021	Marathon	Number of Msinga Marathon hosted in Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	70	1	1	0	0	0	1	R339 548			pictures/Programme	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To Host Iscathamiya Event by 30 June 2021	Iscathamiya	Number of Iscathamiya Event hosted at Ntili by 30 /06/2021	71	1	1	0	1	0	0	R 180 819			Pictures / programme	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To host Msinga Maskandi Festival by 30 June 2021	Maskandi festival	Number of Maskandi Festival Hosted at Mphelankani by 30/06/2021	72	1	1	0	1	0	0	R911 665			Pictures / programme	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	To host an Annual Reed Dance by 30/6/2021	Reed dance	Number of Annual Reed Dance hosted at Mkhuphulangwenya by 30 September 2020	75	1	1	1	0	0	0	R261 494			Pictures/Programme	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)	To promote sport development and improve sports participation	To host a Mayoral Cup by 30/6/2021	Mayoral cup	Number of Msinga Mayoral Cup hosted at Pomeroy by 30/6/2021	78	1	1	0	0	0	1	R272 914			Pictures/Programme	
HOD (CS)		To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples	To participate in SALGA Games by 30/6/2021	SALGA games	Number of Msinga sport Local Selections hosted at Pomeroy by 30/6/2021	79	1	1	1	0	0	0	R424582			Pictures/Programme	
HOD (CS)	CROSS CUTTING (CC)	To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples	To host a Disability Sports Day by 30/6/2021	Disability day	Number of Disability Sports Day Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	80	1	1	0	0	0	1	R36 467			Pictures/Programme	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)	To empower the disadvantage communities	To implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2020/21	Youth projects	Number of Youth Projects implemented in all wards by 30/6/2021	82	18	18	3	6	6	3	R 409 662			List of projects (stamped by HOD)	

HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.	Tertiary registration	Number of Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration in 18 wards by 30/6/2021	83	70	75	0	0	60	15	R984 600			Stamped beneficiary list	
HOD (CS)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To host a Youth Day Celebration	Youth day celebration	Number of Youth Day celebrations hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	84	1	1	0	0	0	1	R128 700			pictures/program	
HOD (P)	Local Economic Development (LED)	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	To review Msinga LED Strategy	LED strategy	Number of Msinga LED strategies adopted by Council by 30/6/2021	154	No	1	0	0	0	1	R300 000			Council resolution	
HOD (TS) (P)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To conduct a Feasibility study of Kopi Tourism center	Feasibility study	Number of Feasibility studies of Kopi Tourism center completed by 30/06/2021	155	new	1	0	0	0	1	R300 000			Draft feasibility study report	
HOD (P)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To conduct SMMEs training	SMMEs training	Number SMME's within Msinga area capacitated by 30/06/2021	157	0	30	0	0	0	30	R216 983			Attendance register/ pictures/ reports	
HOD (P)	Local Economic Development (LED)		To host a Business Indaba /LED summit	LED SUMMIT	Number of LED SUMMIT hosted at Mphelankani by 30/06/2021	158	1	1	0	0	1	0	R72 328			Reports/program	
HOD (CS, TS, F, MM, P, CO)	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To Achieve an unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified opinion	Number of unqualified audit opinion (2019/20 FY) achieved by Msinga Municipality by 30 December 2020	48	1	1	0	1	0	0	In-house			AG reports	
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To develop an Audit action plan	Action plan	Number of Msinga Action plans Developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2019-20 Audit Report) by 30 June 2021	49	1	1	0	1	0	0	in-house			Action plan	
	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)		To implement the Msinga AG Action plan	Action plan	Number of Msinga Action plan implementation reports to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2019/20 Audit Report) submitted to Council by 30 June 2021	49.1	2	2	0	0	1	1	In-house			Agenda/ progress report	
	MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)		To implement & report on Risk Register	Risk register	Number of reports on Risk register implementation submitted to AC by 30 June 2021	50	4	4	1	1	1	1	in-house			Agenda/ progress report	

	CROSS CUTTING (CC)		To Formulate a SPLUMA compliant Single Land Use Management land use scheme as per Ch. 21	Single land use scheme 2021/22	Percentage achieved towards the formulation of a Msinga SPLUMA compliant Single Land Use Management Scheme adopted by council by 30/06/2021	141	05%	100%	25%	25%	75%	100%	R683 749			PSC minutes/Draft scheme adverts/ council resolution	
BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO 5: BUILDING INSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITIES																	
PROGRAM DRIVER	NKPA	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET	Q 1 - TARGET	Q2 - TARGET	Q3 - TARGET	Q4 - TARGET	ANNUAL BUDGET	REASONS FOR VARIANCE	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE	WEIGHT
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To submit 2020/21 Mid-Year Performance Report (\$72 Report) to Council for adoption	Mid-year report	Number of Msinga Mid-Year performance report (\$72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 30/06/2021	132	1	1	0	0	1	0	In-house			Council resolution	
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)		APR	Number of 2019/20 Msinga Final Annual Performance Report presented to Council for adoption by 30/6/2021	135	1	1	0	0	1	0	in-house			Council resolution		
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)		Draft APR	Number of 2018-19 Msinga Draft Annual performance report submitted to IA and AC for input and comments by 30/06/2021	136	1	1	1	0	0	0	In-house			PAC agenda		
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)		APR submission	Number of Msinga final APR Submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT by 30/06/2021	137	1	1	1	0	0	0	in-house			Proof of submission		
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)		SDBIP	Number of Msinga SDBIP presented to Council for Mayor's endorsement by 30/6/2021	138	2	2	0	0	1 (Draft)	1 (final)	In-house			Council resolution		
HOD (P)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)		Quarterly reports	Number of Msinga SDBIP Quarterly reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2021	139	4	3	0	1	1	1	in-house			Agenda/ progress report		
Municipal Manager	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENG TRAINING (MTID)	To ensure compliance with legislation	To adopt a Revised internal audit charter	IA charter	Number of Revised Msinga Internal Audit Charter submitted to Audit Committee for adoption by 30/6/2021	217	1	1	0	1	0	0	INHOUSE			Copy of the revised charter /AC agenda/minutes	

BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY

IMPROVE COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

PROGRAM DRIVER	NKPA	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET	Q 1 - TARGET	Q2 - TARGET	Q3 - TARGET	Q4 - TARGET	ANNUAL BUDGET	REASONS FOR VARIANCE	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE	WEIGHT
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To ensure improved state of Municipal Infrastructure	To construct & complete 10 Two room Houses(ward 2,ward4,ward5,ward 10(3), ward 11 (3) ,ward 18	2 Room Houses	Number of Two room houses constructed and completed by 30/06/2021 as per WBPS	166	No	10	0	0	0	10	As per WBPS			Completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To ensure improved state of Municipal Infrastructure	To construct & complete 3 x 2- Classrooms 2 -in ward 07,,1 in ward3	Classrooms	Number of two Classrooms constructed and completed by 30/06/2021 as per WBPS	167	No	3	0	0	0	3	As per WBPS			Completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To improve education for Early Childhood	To Construct/Renovate and complete 7 Crèches: ward 3, ward 6, ward9, ward 10, ward 11, ward 14, ward 15, and ward 18.	Crèches	Number of Crèches constructed /renovated and completed by 30/06/2021 as per WBPS	168	No	7	0	0	0	7	As per WBPS			Completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	To construct/renovate & complete 13 Community Halls, Ward 1, Ward 4, Ward 7, Ward 8, Ward 9, Ward 11, Ward 14 (2), ward 16 (4)Ward 17	Community halls	Number of Community Halls constructed/renovated and completed by 30/06/2021 as per WBPS.	169	No	13	0	0	0	13	As per WBPS			Completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	To construct & complete the Taxi Rank with office and toilet (ward 13)	Taxi rank	Percentage achieved towards the construction of the ward 13 Taxi rank constructed & completed by 30/06/2021 as per WBPS	151	no	100%	0	0	25%	100%	As per WBPS			Completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To provide a better Local access Road network	Roads Maintenance through Construction plants programme	Road Maintenance	Number of Gravel Roads maintained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30 June 2021	171	No	15	3	4	4	4	0			quarterly reports& Schedule	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	To upgrade Mzisho Phase 2 Sportfield	Sportfield	Percentage of sports field upgraded at Mzisho by 30 June 2021	173	RETENTIONS	100%	0	0	0	100%	R350 000,00			final approval certificate	
			To construct & complete Mvundlweni Sportfield (ward 10)	Sportfield	Percentage of Constructed and completed at Mvundlweni Sportfield by 30/06/2021	173.1	new	5%	n/a	n/a	n/a	5%	R288 213,48			Design report	

	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete Mbabane Sportfield	Sportfield	Percentage of Constructed and completed at Mbabane Sportfield by 30/06/2021	173.2	ROLLOVER	30%	50%	85%	100%	n/a	R5 797 835,54			completion certificate	
	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete KwaNgubo Sportfield	Sportfield	Percentage of Constructed and completed at KwaNgubo Sportfield by 30/06/2021	173.3	ROLLOVER	45%	65%	95%	100%	n/a	R3 130 662,22			completion certificate	
	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete Mhlangane Sportfield	Sportfield	Percentage of Sportfield to be maintained by 30 June 2021	173.4	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R346 570,47			final approval certificate	
	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete Gxushaneni Sportfield	Sportfield	Percentage of Sportfield to be maintained by 30 June 2021	173.5	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R404 186,18			final approval certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct & complete new access road (Ngconco Road)	Access road	Percentage of Gravel Road to be maintained by 30 June 2021	177	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R150 873,75			final approval certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Nsongeni Road)	Access road	Percentage of Nsongeni access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	178	ROLLOVER	40%	75%	100%	n/a	n/a	R5 441 437,04			completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Magobela Road)	Access road	Percentage of Gravel Road to be maintained by 30 June 2021	179	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R355 929,98			final approval certificate	
HOD(TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Xholobane Road - ward 5)	Access road	Percentage of Xholobane Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.1	new	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%	R1 000 000,00			progress reports and minutes	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Ngongolo Road- ward 6)	Access road	Percentage of Ngongolo Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.2	new	50%	0%	0%	20%	50%	R2 500 000,00			progress reports and minutes	
HOD(TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Ezibomvini road ward 13)	Access road	Percentage of Ezibomvini Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.3	new	100%	0%	25%	55%	100%	R 4 000 000,00			completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Thibeni access road (ward 15))	Access road	Percentage of Thibeni Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.4	new	40%	0%	0%	15%	40%	R1 500 000,00			progress reports and minutes	

HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Mahlaba access road (ward 17))	Access road	Percentage of Mahlaba Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.5	new	100%	0%	20%	55%	100%	R4 000 000,00			completion certificate	
HOD(TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Thokoza Road)	Access road	Percentage of Thokoza Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.4	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R322 000,00			completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct & complete new access road (Sihunzi Road)	Access road	Percentage of Sihunzi Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	179.6	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R189 891,96			final approval certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To construct & complete new access road (Sampofu Road)	Access road	Percentage of Sampofu Access Gravel Road constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	180	RETENTIONS	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R219 312,18			final approval certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	Accelerate electrification	To install electricity at Douglas#3 Electrification project	Electrification	Percentage of Douglas electrification project constructed and completed by 30/6/2021	182	new	100%	10%	40%	85%	100%	R6 232 000,00			completion certificate	
			To install electricity at Mzweni Phase #2 retentions for Electrification project	Electrification-retention	Percentage of Mzweni Phase2 retention paid out by 30/6/2021	250	RETENTION	100%	0	0	0	100%	R1 660 000,00			completion certificate	To install electricity at Mzweni Phase #3 Electrification project
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To install electricity at Mzweni Phase #3 Electrification project	Electrification	Percentage of Mzweni Phase3 electrification project constructed and completed by 30/6/2021	250.1	50%	100%	65%	75%	90%	100%	R2 108 000,00			completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	Accelerate electrification	To install electricity at Ezingulubeni Ngcuba Phase 3 (VR) electrification project	Electrification	Percentage of Ezingulubeni Ngcuba Phase 3 (VR) electrification project constructed and completed by 30/6/2021	250.2	new	100%	50%	100%	n/a	n/a	R3 500 000,00			completion certificate	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To install electricity at Palafin#2 Electrification project	Electrification	Percentage of Palafin #2 electrification project constructed and completed by 30/6/2021	191	ROLLOVER	60%	90%	100%	n/a	n/a	R 7 500 000,00			progress reports	

HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD		To install Msinga High Mast lights	Mast lights installation	Number of Msinga High Mast lights installed and refurbished (in Ward 4, Ward 5, Ward 10, Ward 11 & Ward 17) by 30/6/2021)	250.3	ROLLOVER	12	0	0	0	12	R7 192 087,50			progress reports	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To ensure Proper management of waste	To ensure (EPWP) Street cleaning	Street cleaning	Percentage (6 days per week) of street cleaning conducted at (Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry & Keates Drift) by 30/6/2021	202	New	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	R2 050 820			Cleaning Registers & Quarterly Report	
HOD (TS)	Basic Service Delivery BSD	To Provide Basic Services	To Provide water to community gardens (05 Boreholes)	Boreholes	Number of Boreholes (5 Wards at Ward 2, Ward 6 (2), Ward 15, Ward 18) completed by 30/6/2021	202.1	new	5	0	0	0	5	AS per WBPs			completion certificate	

BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

IMPROVED BUDGETING, REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE

PROGRAM DRIVER	NKPA	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET	Q 1 - TARGET	Q2 - TARGET	Q3 - TARGET	Q4 - TARGET	ANNUAL BUDGET	REASONS FOR VARIANCE	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE	WEIGHT
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	To ensure Proper Financial administration	To ensure Budget management	Budget management	Number of monthly reconciliation reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense) prepare by 30/06/2021	92	new	72	24	24	24	24	in-house			Reconciliation reports	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register	FAR	Number of updates on the FAR by 30/06/2021	93	No	12	3	3	3	3	in-house			updated FAR	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Approved Procurement plan and implemented	Procurement plan	Number of procurement plan submitted and adopted by Council by 30/06/2021	94	1	1	0	0	0	1	R0,00			Council resolution	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	SCM reports	Number of SCM reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2021	95	new	4	1	1	1	1	R0,00			SCM reports	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		To ensure Creditors payments	Creditor payments	Turnaround time (in days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2021	99	No	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	R0,00			Creditor payment report	

HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Monitor Irregular Expenditure	Irregular expenditure	Number of SCM reports submitted to council on irregular expenditure by 30/06/2021	104	No	4	1	1	1	1	R0,00			SCM reports	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation	Adjustment Budget	Number of Adjustment budget submitted and approved by Council by 28 February 2021	118	No	1	0	0	1	0	R0,00			Council resolution	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Budget Management (reporting)	S71	Number of Section 71 reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2021	120	0.00	12	3	3	3	3	R0,00			s 71 reports	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Payroll	Payroll	Percentage of salary payments made by 30/06/2021	106	No	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	R0,00			Salary payment proof	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Budget Management (reporting)	S72	Number of Sec 72 reports submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 30 /01/2021	121	No	1	0	0	1	0	R0,00			s 72 submission/ Council resolution	
HOD (F) (P)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Compilation of the 2020/21 Budget	Budget process plan	Number of 2021-2022 budget process plan approved by Council by 30/09/2021)	122	No	1	1	0	0	0	R0,00			Council resolution	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Proper Financial administration	Compilation of the 2021-22 Budget	Budget 2021/22	Number of Adopted 2021-2022 budget submitted to PT and NT by 30/06/2021	123	23/04/2019	1	0	0	0	1	R0,00			proof of submission	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Credible Annual Financial Statements	AFS 2019/20	Number of Annual Financial Statements submitted to Auditor General, CoGTA, PT & NT by 30/08/2020)	127	No	1	1	0	0	0	700 000.00			AFS proof of submission	
HOD (F)	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		Monthly reviewed General Ledger	GL reviews	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2021	128	No	12	3	3	3	3	R0,00			GL reviews report	

TABLE 46: KZN244 MSINGA - TABLE A1 BUDGET SUMMARY

KZN244 MSINGA - TABLE A1 BUDGET SUMMARY										
DESCRIPTION	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		CURRENT YEAR 2019/20			2020/21 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 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
Financial Performance										
Property rates	16 505	16 247	18 476	19 365	18 874	18 874	18 874	16 500	17 000	17 500
Service charges	43	202	174	500	384	384	384	400	415	430
Investment revenue	4 971	2 976	5 609	5 397	6 097	6 097	6 097	4 500	5 000	5 500
Transfers recognised - operational	138 434	140 907	154 261	193 182	193 032	193 032	193 032	199 685	204 111	217 424
Other own revenue	727	963	1 545	1 218	1 419	1 419	1 419	1 050	1 085	1 125
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	160 681	161 296	180 066	219 662	219 806	219 806	219 806	222 135	227 611	241 979
Employee costs	-	-	56 870	61 769	71 919	71 919	71 919	77 673	83 886	90 597
Remuneration of councillors	9 380	9 973	12 019	12 071	12 792	12 792	12 792	13 815	14 920	16 114
Depreciation & asset impairment	14 415	15 238	26 660	23 016	23 016	23 016	23 016	23 016	24 397	25 861
Finance charges	(442)	(548)	671	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and bulk purchases	9 275	20 964	18 302	17 571	12 862	12 862	12 862	12 862	14 625	15 743
Transfers and grants	-	-	3 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	17 856	105	82 985	99 961	98 717	98 717	98 717	94 658	104 176	111 005
Total Expenditure	50 485	45 732	200 507	214 889	219 806	219 306	219 306	222 024	242 005	259 319
Surplus/(Deficit)	110 196	115 564	(20 441)	4 773	0	500	500	111	(14 394)	(17 340)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Na)	39 300	38 032	41 367	49 422	49 422	49 422	49 422	37 189	42 194	44 194
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	149 496	153 596	20 926	54 195	49 422	49 922	49 922	37 300	27 800	26 854

Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	149 496	153 596	20 926	54 195	49 422	49 922	49 922	37 300	27 800	26 854
Capital expenditure & funds sources										
Capital expenditure	-	39 955	-	60 645	59 589	59 589	59 589	52 451	56 282	59 813
Transfers recognised - capital	39 300	38 032	36 715	49 422	49 422	49 422	159 105	37 189	42 194	44 194
Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds	-	-	8 715	11 223	10 167	-	-	15 262	14 088	15 619
Total sources of capital funds	39 300	38 032	45 430	60 645	59 589	49 422	159 105	52 451	56 282	59 813
Financial position										
Total current assets	41 037	36 761	80 618	(9 619)	(33 442)	194 703	197 726	16 766	1 957	4 734
Total non-current assets	226 200	250 094	176 879	41 830	39 214	190 862	193 131	37 629	42 057	44 144
Total current liabilities	9 172	17 488	45 193	-	-	87 693	79 711	200	(366)	516
Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Community wealth/Equity	77 088	33 782	193 459	54 195	49 422	280 311	262 183	37 300	27 800	26 854
Cash flows										
Net cash from (used) operating	36 743	34 379	36 534	66 131	56 900	56 900	56 630	50 976	54 218	58 714
Net cash from (used) investing	(39 955)	(33 052)	(45 398)	(60 521)	(59 589)	(59 589)	(59 589)	(52 202)	(66 190)	(69 725)
Net cash from (used) financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	36 743	38 070	25 515	35 768	27 469	27 469	27 199	(1 226)	(13 198)	(24 209)
Cash backing/surplus reconciliation										
Cash and investments available	40 989	36 761	42 712	(18 119)	(44 558)	150 312	155 279	4 986	(10 568)	(8 527)
Application of cash and investments	8 517	16 597	600	(4 275)	(5 701)	53 157	46 321	(7 279)	(7 809)	(7 589)
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	32 472	20 164	42 112	(13 844)	(38 857)	97 155	108 958	12 265	(2 759)	(938)
Asset management										
Asset register summary (WDV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	(25)	2 751	22 014	2 136	2 136	23 016	24 397	25 861

Renewal and Upgrading of Existing Assets	-	-	2 246	5 294	6 309	-	-	12 253	13 059	13 797
Repairs and Maintenance	-	-	5 408	8 866	11 811	-	-	6 575	7 120	7 703
<u>Free services</u>										
Cost of Free Basic Services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue cost of free services provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Households below minimum service level</u>										
Water:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitation/sewerage:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- The budget for uMzinga Municipality indicates that its planned financial performance is well funded compared to the previous years and which is a good sign.
- However, we have noted as the Municipality that, some of the income items such as rates and interest will have some difficulties to achieve the set target. Reason being the debtor's collection rate which is very poor.
- The operational expenditure is also well managed as per cost containment measures adopted by Council. However, more detailed checking still needs to be done.
- The Municipality will once again have the opportunity to adjustments the budget at midyear should things not go according to plan.
- The Municipality's employee related cost is growing each year and which brings some concerns.
- Councillors' allowances are also slightly up compared to the current year 2019/2020 due to the annual increase or adjustment.

TABLE 47: BUDGETED CASH FLOW

KZN244 Msinga - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows											
Description	Ref	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19		Current Year 2019/20			2020/21 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2020/21	Budget Year +1 2021/22	Budget Year +2 2022/23
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		16 247	13 085	16 590	8 885	8 885	8 885	8 885	10 000	9 382	9 909
Service charges		202	127	174	500	300	1 300	30	360	400	430
Other revenue		634	963	502	1 218	419	1 193	419	1 050	1 172	1 242
Government - operating	1	138 434	140 907	173 871	193 182	032	193 032	032	199 685	204 111	217 424
Government - capital	1	39 300	38 032	36 715	49 422	422	49 422	422	37 189	39 379	42 194
Interest		3 855	4 589	5 609	5 397	097	5 097	097	4 000	5 000	5 500
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(161 930)	(163 324)	(196 927)	(191 973)	(200 605)	(200 605)	(200 605)	(201 308)	(205 226)	(217 985)
Finance charges		-	-	-	(500)	(500)	(500)	(500)	-	-	-
Transfers and Grants	1	-	-	-	-	(150)	(150)	(150)	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		36 743	34 379	36 534	66 131	56 900	56 900	56 630	50 976	54 218	58 714
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors		-	(118)	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables		-	-	-	249	-	-	-	249	264	280
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Capital assets		(39 955)	(32 934)	(45 430)	(60 770)	(59 589)	(59 589)	(59 589)	(52 451)	(66 454)	(70 005)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(39 955)	(33 052)	(45 398)	(60 521)	(59 589)	(59 589)	(59 589)	(52 202)	(66 190)	(69 725)

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Short term loans											
Borrowing long term/refinancing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Repayment of borrowing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		(3 212)	1 326	(8 863)	5 610	(2 689)	(2 689)	(2 959)	(1 226)	(11 972)	(11 011)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	39 954	36 743	34 379	30 158	30 158	30 158	30 158	27 199	25 973	14 001
Cash/cash equivalents at the yearend:	2	36 743	38 070	25 515	35 768	27 469	27 469	27 199	25 973	14 001	2 990