



UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY: YEAR 1 OF 5-YEAR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) CYCLE ADOPTED IN 2022-2023

**DRAFT ADOPTED :30 MARCH 2022
FINAL ADOPTED: MAY 2022**

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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
ISRDP	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

FOREWORD BY HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR: CLLR DM NDLOVU



The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) of the uMsinga Local Municipality serves as a symbol of commitment of the Municipality to meeting specific service delivery and budget spending targets.

The targets contained within this document will outline, how the uMsinga Local Municipality, will implement the objectives set out in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2022/2023, looking at quarterly performance as a guide for monitoring expenditure and progress towards service delivery and ensuring accountability.

uMsinga Municipality successfully adopted its Draft IDP review for 2022/23 on the 30 March 2022, the IDP is regarded as the agreed plan between the community of uMsinga. Our IDP is also guided by the Constitution, which gives specific powers, functions and responsibilities to local government. The IDP guides the municipal spending patterns, and incorporates the principles of "when, where and on what" principle. This plan is inclusive of the entire municipal area and not just for specific areas under uMsinga local Municipality. This segregation of responsibilities between the spheres government is very important to understand, because, as the local municipality we are responsible for certain services for example access roads, traffic safety, development planning, by-law enforcements, housing, electricity installation, waste management, tourism, whilst the backlogs in regional/national roads, schools, hospitals and police services, for example remain a responsibility of the Provincial sector departments.

After consulting widely with our community through izimbizos, IDP forums, vulnerable groups forums such as disability forums, widows forums, IDP strategic planning sessions, council meetings, and careful consideration of the challenges within our Municipality, we have decided that the main focus areas of the IDP, and therefore the SDBIP should be access to infrastructure , i.e. roads, electricity, community facilities and also we plan on investing

towards economic growth through increasing the initiatives in Local Economic Development. The recent flooding that ravaged the entire province of Kwazulu-Natal left our infrastructure in dire straits, and we were caught unprepared and were not financially capable to rebuild, however we have called upon all stakeholders to assist us to return to normality.

We believe, that if we don't invest in better services and infrastructure, new opportunities and investments will be comprised, thus the huge chunk of the budget is geared towards the construction of sustainable infrastructure which will serve as investor magnets in the long run and eventually lead to the realization of our vision of "infrastructural development, poverty eradication and supporting local economic development initiatives towards the financial and social emancipation".

Approved by the Mayor

Date:

**HIS WORSHIP
CLLR DM NDLOVU THE MAYOR
uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A.1 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 Msinga Municipal Council has delegated the authority to the Municipal Manager to prepare the IDP.

This Integrated Development Plan 2022-23 is a 1st year of the five-year Integrated Development Plan cycle 2022/23 to 2026/2027 adopted in 2022/2023. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its new developmental role. Furthermore, it seeks to facilitate strategic decisions on issues of Municipal budgets, Land Use Management Systems, Local Economic Development, and Institutional transformation in a consultative and systematic manner.

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.
- Projects for the next financial year 2022/2023.
- Five-year projects for the next years 2021/22-2026.

A.2 BACKGROUND

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 five (5) Traditional Authority (TA) areas namely.

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

The Municipality comprises of an area of 2500 km². The area is divided into 21 political wards with 41 Councillors on the 2021-22 financial year in the same boundary of uMsinga Municipality jurisdiction.

Table 1: Municipal Councillors

NAME OF COUNCILOR	WARD
Cllr M Buthelezi	01
Deputy Mayor - Cllr TB Mbatha	02
Cllr EM Mdluli	03
Chief Whip - Cllr MW Sokhela	04
Cllr VS Ndlovu	05
Cllr P Dladla	06
Cllr SP Langa	07
Cllr F Zuma	08
Cllr MS Khoza	09
Cllr B Dumakude	10
Cllr S Magubane	11
Cllr LB Ntuli	12
His Worship the Mayor - Cllr DM Ndlovu	13
Cllr TNN Sokhela	14
Cllr MMS Myeza	15
The Speaker - Cllr SG Masimula	16
Cllr NM Ximba	17
Cllr FF Ndlovu	18
Cllr TL Kunene	19
Cllr TM Mabaso	20
Cllr ME Mkhize	21

The broad demographics are as follows;

Table 2: Msinga LM Demographics (Stats 2011)

TOTAL POPULATION	177,577
YOUNG (0-14)	43,7%
WORKING AGE (15-64)	50,8%
ELDERLY (65+)	5,5%
DEPENDENCY RATIO	96,8
SEX RATIO	76,8

GROWTH RATE	0,6% (2001-2011)
POPULATION DENSITY	71 persons/km2
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	49,5%
YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	58,2%
NO SCHOOLING AGED 20+	41,2%
HIGHER EDUCATION AGED 20+	3,2%
MATRIC AGED 20+	17%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	37,724
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLDS	19,999
AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	4,6
FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS	66,7%
FORMAL DWELLINGS	32,5%
HOUSING OWNED/PAYING OFF	70,2%
FLUSH TOILET CONNECTED TO SEWERAGE	1,7%
WEEKLY REFUSE REMOVAL	1,3%
PIPED WATER INSIDE DWELLING	3,7%
ELECTRICITY FOR LIGHTING	25,1%

uMsinga Municipality has a total of 38 372 households and the main dwellings that dominates within the Municipality are shown in figure 3 below.

TABLE 3: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD (CS2016)

MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	NO. HOUSEHOLD	CURRENT 2021-22 TRENDS
Formal dwelling/house or brick/concrete block structure	9472	The 2016 Community Survey statistics may be outdated because the current trends shows that the formal housing dwellings are the current newly built houses in the last five years.
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional mater	28224	This type of housing development still exists with uMsinga Municipality. Hence, the current trends shows that there is slight decline on the number of this types of housing being built; mostly are used as tourism site or found in Municipal Wards with less access to economic activities; and faced with poverty and unemployment.
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	126	This is new type of housing for the Municipality, but the Municipality does have privately owned rental areas in the form of BnB, Cottages & Lodge. Hence, projects like Inkuleleko Development Projects – 2 will be the key in unlocking this type of housing to the Municipality lead by Human Settlement.
Cluster house in complex	74	This type of housing development does exist within the Municipality but at lower rate.
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	0	The Municipality has received few consultations via Section G Letter for land occupation regarding this type of housing.
Semi-detached house	25	In the Municipality there are limited duplex dwelling house that shares one common wall with the next house.
Formal dwelling/house/flat/room in backyard	141	Based on the nature of the area this type of housing exist at high rates as families have enough plots to expand or build new structures.

MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	NO. HOUSEHOLD	CURRENT 2021-22 TRENDS
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	32	This is occurring at lower rate within the Municipality and mostly it's for storing goods or live-stock farming.
Informal dwelling/shack not in backyard (e.g., in an informal	52	Most of the informal dwelling (mostly Informal trading) occurs in Municipal Towns e.g., Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry & Keates Drift.
Room/flatlet on a property or larger dwelling/servants' quart	90	This type of housing development does exist within the Municipality but at lower rate.
Caravan/tent	21	Found mostly at campaign sites along dams & rivers.
Other	114	
Total	38372	

A.2.1 Municipal Spatial Overview

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 farmland, 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 is home to only 0,9% of the municipality's population and the informal towns of Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift.

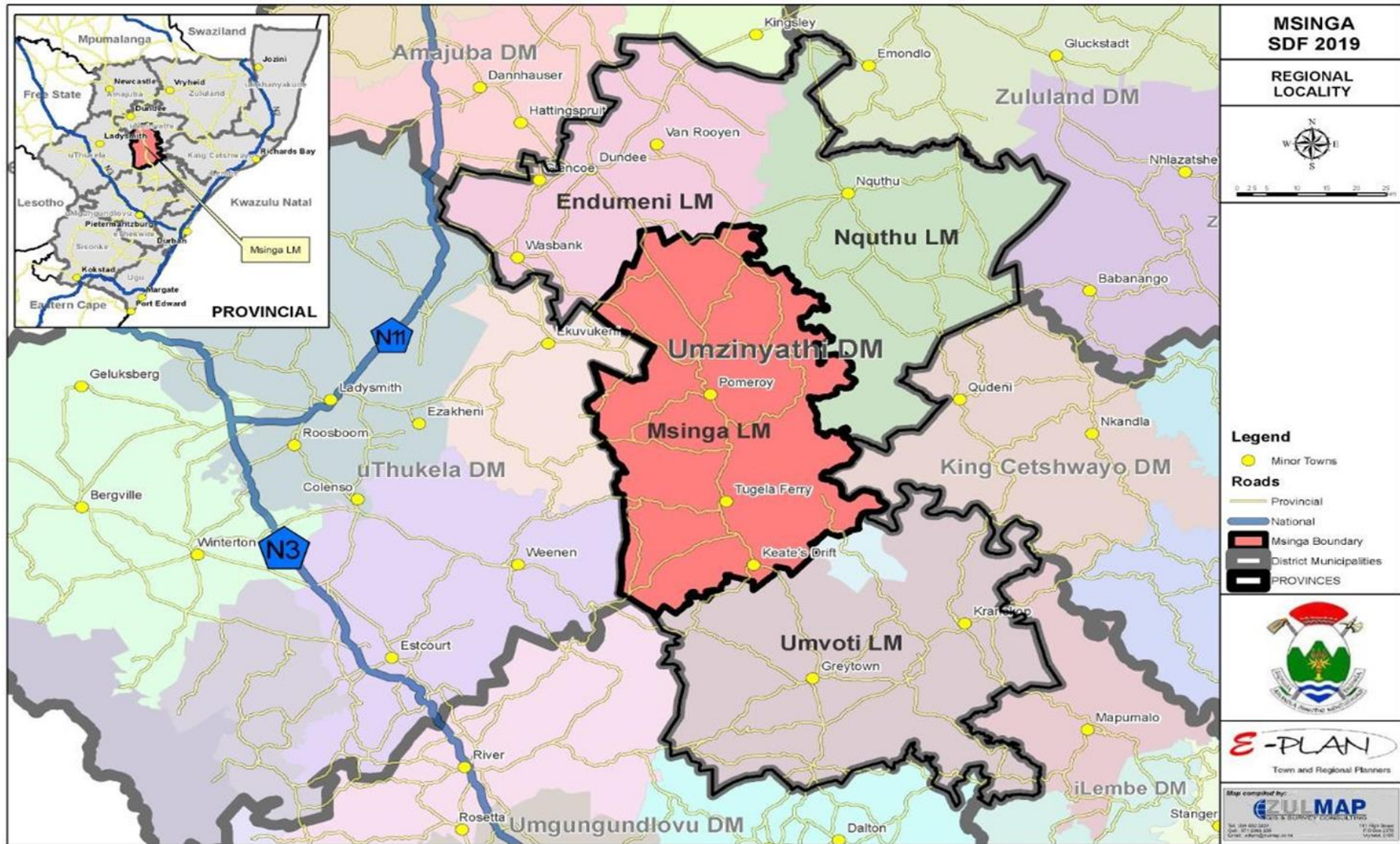
The uMsinga Municipality is in the southwestern part of the District Municipality area, sharing boundaries with the Nquthu and Nkandla Local Municipalities to the east, Umvoti Local Municipality to the south, uThukela district Municipality to the west and the Endumeni Local Municipality (LM) to the north. uMsinga Municipality shares borders with Mpofana, Umtshezi, Indaka and Nkandla Local Municipalities.

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.

Municipality	Urban	Traditional	Farms	Total
DC24: Umzinyathi	30153	80992	15646	126791
KZN241: Endumeni	17605	784	2745	21134
KZN242: Nqutu	3493	29030	100	32622
KZN244: Msinga	427	36640	1305	38372
KZN245: Umvoti	8629	14538	11497	34664

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

In terms of household location within the Municipality it is clear that approximately 95% of the households are located within traditional land while 1.1% is located within urban areas. This indicate that the Municipality may experience an increase migration rate due to movement of people over some distance and from one "usual place of residence" to another for better opportunities. Therefore, it crucial that basic services are provided within the traditional settlements to allow 95% of the community to have access to them.



A.2.2 Municipal Economic Profile

uMsinga Municipality has 50,8% of the working age (i.e., those who are employed or unemployed but looking for work at the age of 15 - 64) and the unemployment rate of 49.5%.

Table 4: Economic Status (Stats SA 2011)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	NUMBER
Employed	8632
Unemployed	8477
Discouraged Work Seeker	17670
Not Economically Active	55452

In accordance with the table above, uMsinga Municipality has 49,5% of the 17 109 economically active individuals (i.e., those who are employed or unemployed but looking for work) are unemployed. Of the 9 650 economically active youth (15–34 years) in the municipality, 58,2% are unemployed.

A.2.3 Key Challenges facing the Municipality

The Municipality undertook a Strategic Planning Session from the 8 -11 March 2022. The session was attended by all Councillors, Traditional Leaders, Municipal Manager, S56 Managers and Middle Managers were in attendance. The session emerged with a SWOT analysis that touched all the municipal departments, which culminated into strategic issues / challenges.

These key priority issues / challenges were sifted into categories of the six (6) KZN KPAs. The following table summarizes these key challenges and what the Municipality resolved to do in order to address them.

TABLE 5: KEY CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONAL

NATIONAL KPA	KEY CHALLENGES	KEY CHALLENGES DESCRIPTION
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Water and sanitation backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old water scheme that requires improvements • Lack of Water harvesting programme • Limited water tanker service • Water scheme services not reaching targeted households. • Unfruitful relationship with the district municipality. • Increasing provision of free basic services to indigent communities. • Unreliable bulk services and reticulation consensus
	Electricity backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal connections • Non-cooperation from communities who are illegally connected • Crime and hi-jacking of Eskom employees and contractors, especially on the North. • Theft of Eskom materials on sites and vandalism of new infrastructure on the North. • Poor terrain and bad access in some of the villages that hinders progress of projects. • Environmental and wayleave approval on farms and privately owned land which are delaying projects.
	Lack of access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of maintenance and operation plant. • Residential access roads in poor condition (unpaved / gravel road) • Reduction of budgets from the Province • Car damage due to bad potholes existing in Primary; secondary and tertiary corridors.
	Low-cost house backlog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delays in pre-feasibility/detailed planning milestone. • Delays in obtaining the ITB consent/approval and sector departments. • Limited budget

NATIONAL KPA	KEY CHALLENGES	KEY CHALLENGES DESCRIPTION
	Waste management and collection challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste collection vehicles inadequate • Illegal dumpsites • Lack of enforcement and revenue collection • Limited number of households receiving the waste collection service in the rural areas and informal settlement • Outdated policies and adequate bylaws/plans.
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Insufficient Municipal services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited offices due to lack space. • Old infrastructure and unreliable. • Poor maintenance of amenities
	Human resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of IT infrastructure • Poor records management • Limited budget for staff and councilor training • ICT services overstretched whilst understaffed • HR Policies due for review • Improper cascading of the PMS
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrollable expenses • Limited grants • IDP alignment to budget • Lack of MSCOA understanding • Lack of skill transfer
	Finance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor budget management • Grant dependency • Inability to collect 100% billed revenue • AG opinion
	Supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper implementation of internal control systems • Poor management of municipal Asset
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not functioning committees • Ensure alignment to implemented communication plan and the public participation strategy. • Lack of roles and responsibilities.
	Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technology within the Municipality and network connections for digital engagements. • Covid-19 restrictions / regulations.
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES - Social and local economic development	Economic development issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No land acquisitions strategy • Lack of land availability to extend the town and accommodate new investments • Limited job creation • Increasing informal settlements and informal business • Lack of Tourism and Marketing signage in uMsinga • Lack of investment due to ITB land. • Traffic congestion due to lack of enforcement
	Social Development challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor security of the social amenities • Poor sports field maintenance • No ablution facilities in towns • Lack of disaster management equipment and vehicles for emergencies • Poor provision of social development infrastructure and services • Transform SMME's to enable community participation in formal and informal economies of the area. • No poverty alleviation programme

NATIONAL KPA	KEY CHALLENGES	KEY CHALLENGES DESCRIPTION
	Compliance with zoning and land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of the land acquisition strategy • Shortage of by-Laws • Unsecure prime land for parks and gardens (Recreational facilities) • Shortage of parking lots within CBD. • Unplanned street vendors/trader's setup • Improve pound services to avoid animals within the municipal nodes • Lack of compliance to land use requirements and needs. • Encourage environment protection programmes

In determining where we are, the SWOT analysis and key challenges are identified. In order to determine where we want to be, the Vision is designed. For the Municipality to know how to get to the desired state of development, the mission, key performance areas, goals, strategies, objectives, and actions are developed. Finally, the community to know if the Municipality is arriving or not the performance management tools are developed.

The foregoing section of this document dealt with determining where we are and this section seeks to determine where we want to be, how do we get there and how do we know if we are arriving.

A.2.4 Municipal Vision; Mission and Objectives

The Municipal Vision was revised in 2020-21 financial year through the review 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.

A.2.4.1 Municipal Long-Term Vision

BY 2021 - 2025: **Commitment to work with the Traditional leadership towards corruption free governance, infrastructural development, poverty eradication and supporting local economic development initiatives towards the financial and social emancipation of the uMsinga community and environment.**

BY 2030: uMsinga will be a Municipality with the capacity to ensure local development, through good management and development support.

In order to achieve the above vision, uMsinga Local Municipality is committed to working with its communities and stakeholders at large as :

- Delivering basic services in a sustainable manner;
- Investing in new infrastructure;
- Creating conducive environment for economic growth & development; and
- Encourage active citizenry and public participation.

A.2.4.2 Municipal Development Mission

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

MISSION
uMsinga will through local integrated developmental support will eradicate poverty by applying Batho Pele Principles.

The Batho Pele Principles form the basis of the uMsinga Mission. These principles are explained below:

TABLE 6: BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

Consultation	This means that citizens should always be consulted on matters to do with their needs.
Service standards	It is a directive which stipulates that all citizens need to know the service they should expect.
Access	This one points out to the fact that all citizens need equal service access.
Courtesy	It is necessary for all citizens, without discriminating, to receive fair treatment and always be served courteously.
Information	It shows that all citizens are entitled to complete, accurate information.
Openness and transparency	This one show that all citizens need to know about how decisions are reached and also about how departments are run.
Redress	It is a pointer that directs civil servants to offer all citizens an apology as well as a solution in instances where standards fail to be met.
Value for Money	Public services offered should always give money value.

A.2.4.3 Municipal Strategic Goals and Objectives

The strategic goals and objectives of uMsinga Municipality were formulated based on the key challenges and the vision of the municipality as the table below.

TABLE 7: UMSINGA STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

MUNICIPAL GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	NATIONAL KPA
To build new and maintain the existing infrastructure to ensure sustainable services.	To provide high quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth.	Infrastructure and Services
To build competent human capital for the development of uMsinga.	To provide effective and efficient human resource management aimed at achieving a skilled workforce that is responsive to service delivery and change.	Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
	To ensure effective and efficient administrative services	
To promote municipal financial viability and management	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management.	Financial Viability and Financial Management
	To ensure a fully capacitated Budget and Treasury office.	
To promote good governance and public participation	To ensure an effective advisory role to management and council.	Good Governance, Community Participation and Ward Committee System
	To ensure excellence in governance and leadership.	
To promote integrated and sustainable environment.	Ensure integrated land management use across the Municipality, ensuring equitable.	Cross-Cutting Issues - Social and local economic development
Access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment.	Promoting SMME, Entrepreneurial and youth development.	
To create a conducive and enabling environment for economic growth and development.	Enhance spatial Economic Development.	

A.2.5 Key Performance Areas

uMsinga Municipality has grown from a staff component of 08 employees in 2001, to the current situation where 1 301 staff members are now employed: 327 on permanent and contracts basis, 143 on the waste management, 28 peace officers, 689 women in road maintenance, 92 caretakers, 6 waste interns, and 10 youth empowerments. 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 uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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. The development priority issues that are identified include the following:

1. BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

- a. 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.

2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- a. The Municipality has amongst the highest unemployment rates in KwaZulu-Natal and a very high rate of adult illiteracy. It also has huge social cost factors in terms of the provision of effective education, health, and social services.

3. MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

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

4. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

- a. 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.

5. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- a. 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.

6. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- a. 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.

A.2.5.1 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 (OPMS). 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 UMsinga Municipality will adopt the Organizational Performance Management Framework (OPMS) in May 2022. The framework is legally binding, and all Municipal employees abide by it. 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 2022/2023 will be compiled thirty days after the final Budget 2022/2023 has been adopted by the Municipal council in accordance with the legislation.

Performance reports are submitted by S57 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.

- **FIRST QUARTER** : **July – September 2022**
- **SECOND QUARTER** : **October – December 2022**
- **THIRD QUARTER** : **January – March 2023**
- **FOURTH QUARTER** : **April – June 2023**

A.2.5.2 Action Plan 2021-2022

The uMsinga Local Municipality acknowledges the CoGTA - MEC's comments and recommendations made in respect of the 2020-21 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 2021/2022 hereto for ease of reference.

Table 8: ACTION PLAN TO ADDRESS MEC'S CONCERNS ON 2020/2021 IDP

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COMMENTS FROM COGTA	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TAKEN	STATUS UPDATE	DEADLINE
KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MTID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide more information on the implementation of your Human Resources Policies and Plans. 	HOD: CORPORATE SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicate and include how the Human Resource Policies and Plans implementation 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a forum that deals with LED. This forum to include all LED stakeholders. 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED forum functionality to be prioritised. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify ease of Doing Business/Red Tape Reduction as a strategic intervention area with focused interventions. 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING		ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sign up for the KZN Automated Business Licensing and Information Management System. 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality has signed up on the system automated system but has not gone live, awaiting training from EDTEA 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To spatially reference LED projects as part of the LED Strategy. 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of the SDF to spatially reference LED projects. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COMMENTS FROM COGTA	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TAKEN	STATUS UPDATE	DEADLINE
KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the level of coordination through the District's Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) structures. 	HOD: MM		ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To list the uMzinyathi District Water and Sanitation projects in the Municipality for 2021/2022 — 2026/2027 and include these projects on a map. 	IDP MANAGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of the Water and Sanitation projects requested from Technical Service at uMzinyathi Consultation with UDM GIS on going to depict projects on maps. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate in the IDP the budget set aside for the operation and maintenance of the animal pound. 	IDP MANAGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr M. Ndlovu provided the budget for the operation of the pound 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To indicate implementation of Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP). 	HOD: TECHNICAL SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste Manager to provide the implementation of the IWMP 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include the category of indigent support with projected amounts and an indication of the increase/decrease of indigent support over the last 3 years. 	CFO		ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
KPA: FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attach Procurement Plan. 	CFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement Plan to be included in the IDP review. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attach Operations and Maintenance Plan with a realistic budget towards repairs and maintenance if not near the value of the PPE value. 	CFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operations and Maintenance Plan to be included in the IDP review. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COMMENTS FROM COGTA	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TAKEN	STATUS UPDATE	DEADLINE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attach the cost containment measures. The Financial Plan should reflect sound financial strategies with regard to expenditure and more specifically cost containment measures to be implemented. 	CFO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost containment measures 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To relook various options of engagement with Sector Departments, e.g., one-on-one engagements, attendance of District Municipality sector meetings, in order to improve their participation in IGR Forums. 	HOD: MM		ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive list reflecting the adoption and promulgation status of the Bylaws in your next IDP. 	IDP MANAGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of ALL adopted and promulgated status to be requested from the Admin Office and included in the next IDP review. 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
KPA: CROSS CUTTING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Municipality has complied with Section 26(e) of the MSA and Sections 12(1) and Sections 20 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), Act No. 16 of 2013, by developing and submitting the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as an Annexure to the IDP 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Service Provider is amending the draft SDF with consultation with COGTA as per new assessment template. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COMMENTS FROM COGTA	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TAKEN	STATUS UPDATE	DEADLINE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outdated (2020/2021) Disaster Management Sector Plan was submitted as an annexure to the IDP. It is advised to annually review the disaster management, fire and rescue services sector plan in line with Provincial Disaster Management Centre (PDMC) Guidelines. 	HOD: COMMUNITY SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Management Sector Plan to be reviewed in line with the Provincial Disaster Management Centre Guidelines 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop an environmental sector tool, such as a Strategic Environmental Assessment, as provided for in the National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998, for accurate and in-depth environmental situational analysis. 	HOD: TECHNICAL SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requested assistance from District Environmental Department in developing the Strategic Environmental Assessment. 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022
SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Implementation Plan was not included in the IDP. The Municipality needs to ensure to include a 5-year Implementation Plan that is in line with the IDP Framework Guideline 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Plan to be included in the next review 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the objectives and strategies in the SDBIP is an identical replica of the IDP objectives and strategies. 	HOD: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND IDP MANAGER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of the objectives and strategies in both the SDBIP and IDP. 	ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM)/OPERATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align the DDM with the Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Programme to ensure that service delivery remains of paramount importance and 	HOD: COMMUNITY SERVICES AND MM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	ONGOING	26 MAY 2022

NATURE OF COGTA QUERY	COMMENTS FROM COGTA	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	ACTIONS TAKEN	STATUS UPDATE	DEADLINE
SUKUMA SAKHE (OSS)	reaches communities at all levels.				
WARB BASED PLANS(WBP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To present the key priorities per ward, including the priorities of farming communities, as contained in the WBPs, to the OSS structures and to relevant IDP participation, review and implementation structures. 	OFFICE OF THE MM		ACHIEVED	28 FEBRUARY 2022

A.3 IDP 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.3.1 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 2022/2023 at the beginning of 2021/2022 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 2022/2023 financial year was adopted by Council on the 25 Auguste 2021. 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 2022/2023 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 2022/2023 was presented to full Council on the 31 March 2022 whereas 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 date to be confirmed.

Table 9: COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS PLAN

FINAL MUNICIPAL PROCESS PLAN 2022/2023	25 August 2021	Submitted to DCOGTA (03/09/2021): 100%
IDP REP. FORUMS	22 February 2022	100% Compliance
	10 May 2022 (rescheduled)	100% Compliance (17/05/2022)
STRATEGIC PLANNING	8 – 11 March 2021 (Alpine at Drakensberg)	100% Compliance
STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS	18 November 2022	100% Compliance
	20 January 2022	100% Compliance
	18 February 2022	100% Compliance (Budget & IDP)
	17 May 2022 (rescheduled)	100% Compliance (10/05/2022)
Draft IDP 22/23 presented to EXCO	23 March 2022	100% Compliance
Draft IDP 22/23 presented to Full Council	30 March 2022	100% Compliance
Final IDP 2022/23 to be presented by	31 May 2022	100% Compliance
Upload MSCOA IDP & Budget on provincial treasury portal	March 2022	100% Compliance

The Sector Department's participation is commended this year; it is improving extremely comparing to the previous years. In the Municipal IDP Strategic planning session there were

approximately thirteen (13) sector departments and approximately Seven (7) sector departments attended the Municipal IDP Representative Forum. The attendance of Traditional Leaders to municipal meetings is now on a regular basis with a representative attending in all meeting, The participation of the traditional Leaders is highly appreciated and commended.

A.3.2 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 21 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 Based Plan** although some have no funding as yet. All wards need's get presented to both EXCO and uMsinga 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.

A.3.2.1 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.3.2.2 Alignment with Sector Department

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

A.3.2.2.1 uMsinga Local Municipality Catalytic Projects 2021-2025

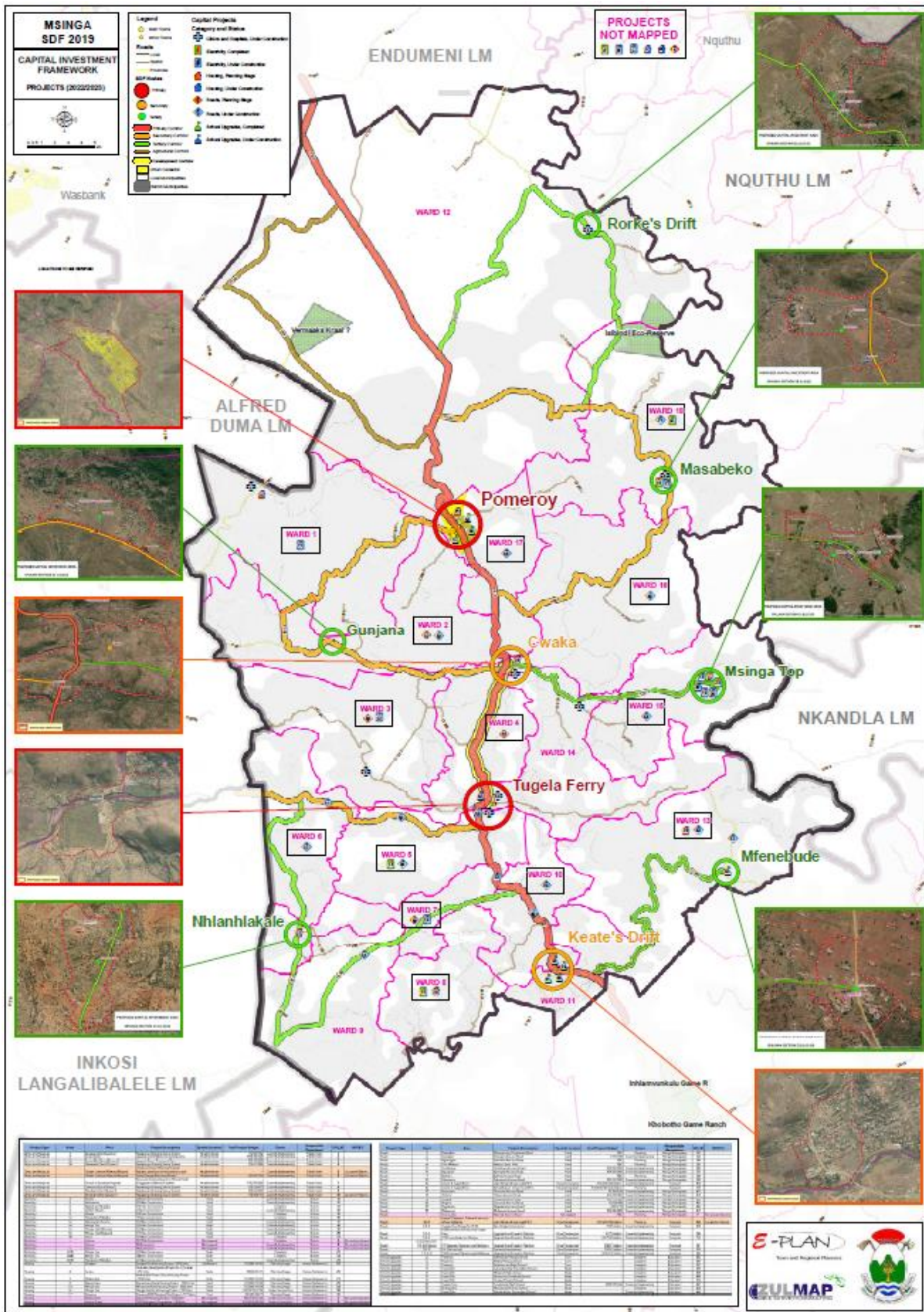
PROJECT TYPE	WARD	AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SPATIAL LOCATION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	GIS_ID
Clinics and Hospitals	1	Douglas Clinic (Cluster 2)	Replacing of Existing Sewer System	Health Institute	R3 551 762	Currently Implementing	Public Works	1
Clinics and Hospitals	4	Cwaka Clinic	Upgrade and Additions to Existing Clinic	Health Institute	R54 000 000	Currently Implementing	Public Works	2
Clinics and Hospitals	12	Rorkes Drift Clinic (Cluster 1)	Upgrade Sewer Treatment Plant	Health Institute	R3 476 825	Currently Implementing	Public Works	3
Clinics and Hospitals	16	Mazabeko Clinic (Cluster 2)	Replacing of Existing Sewer System	Health Institute	R3 247 666	Currently Implementing	Public Works	4
Clinics and Hospitals		Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital	Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital: Replace asbestos roof covering to wards	Health Institute	-	Currently Implementing	Public Works	5
Clinics and Hospitals		Charles Johnson Memorial Hospital	Storm Damage Recovery Project	Health Institute	R2 652 740	Currently Implementing	Public Works	6
Clinics and Hospitals		Church of Scotland Hospital	Renovate Existing Space for Mental Health & Upgrade to Ablution Facilities	Health Institute	R12 000 000	Currently Implementing	Public Works	7
Clinics and Hospitals		Collessie Clinic (Cluster 2)	Replacing of Existing Sewer System	Health Institute	R3 294 670	Currently Implementing	Public Works	8
Clinics and Hospitals		Mandleni Clinic (Cluster 3)	Replacing of Existing Sewer System	Health Institute	R3 440 080	Currently Implementing	Public Works	9
Clinics and Hospitals		Nondweni Clinic (Cluster 1)	Replacing of Existing Sewer System	Health Institute	R5 048 761	Currently Implementing	Public Works	10
Electricity	1	Mumbe	238 New Connections	Ward	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	11
Electricity	3	Ntokozweni	109 New Connections	Ward	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	12
Electricity	5	Ngubakazi/ Nkamba	549 New Connections	Ward	-	Complete	Eskom	13
Electricity	7	Gordon Mission	21 New Connections	Ward	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	14

PROJECT TYPE	WARD	AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SPATIAL LOCATION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	GIS_ID
Electricity	8	Mumbe	238 New Connections	Ward	-	Complete	Eskom	15
Electricity	12	Mazabeko/ Mahlaba	111 New Connections	Node	-	Complete	Eskom	16
Electricity	12	Ndanyana Eshiyane	182 New Connections	Ward	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	17
Electricity	14	Msinga Top	229 New Connections	Node	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	18
Electricity	14	Msinga (Mbhono) Top	214 New Connections	Node	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	19
Electricity	14	Msinga (Nqabeni) Top	373 New Connections	Node	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	20
Electricity	18	Woza	124 New Connections	Ward	-	Complete	Eskom	21
Electricity	-	Various	647 Bulk Connections	Not mapped	-	Complete	Eskom	A
Electricity	-	Various	184 Extensions	Not mapped	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	B
Electricity	-	Various	146 Extensions	Not mapped	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	C
Electricity	14/16	Msinga Top	214 New Connections	Node	-	Complete	Eskom	22
Electricity	14/16	Msinga Top	286 New Connections	Node	-	Complete	Eskom	23
Electricity	16/18	Mazabeko/ Mahlaba	212 New Connections	Node	-	Currently Implementing	Eskom	24
Housing	1	Douglas	Douglas Rural Housing Project - 1000 Units	Settlement	R3 086 740,00	Planning Stage	Human Settlements	25
Housing	4	Cwaka	Inkululeko Development Project No.2 (Cwaka) - 251 Units	Node	R880 063,73	Planning Stage	Human Settlements	26
Housing	7	Nhlalakahle	Nhlalakahle Phase 2 Rural Housing Project - 1000 Units	Node	R3 086 740,00	Planning Stage	Human Settlements	27
Housing	8	Nteneshane	Nteneshane Rural Housing Project - 1000 Units	Ward	R3 086 740,00	Planning Stage	Human Settlements	28

PROJECT TYPE	WARD	AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SPATIAL LOCATION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	GIS_ID
Housing	13	Mkhuphula	Mkhuphula Rural Housing Project – 1000 Units	Ward	R3 086 740,00	Planning Stage	Human Settlements	29
Housing	14	Msinga Top	Msinga Top Rural Housing Project – 300 Units	Node	R43 922 672,00	Under Construction	Human Settlements	30
Housing	17	Pomeroy	Pomeroy IRDP/Serviced Site Project – 577 Units	Town	R2 023 094,71	Planning Stage	Human Settlements	31
Housing	-	Ezibomvini	Ezibomvini Housing Project – 500 Units	Not mapped	R51 427,34	Under Construction	Human Settlements	E
Housing	-	Various Areas	OSS Emergency Programme – 215 Units	Not mapped	R 23 853 606.00	Under Construction	Human Settlements	D
Roads	2	Madudula	Mthunqwane-Phuphuma Road	Ward	TBC	Planning	UMsinga Municipality	32
Roads	2	Nsongeni	Nsongeni Access Road	Ward	R176 046	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	33
Roads	3	Ngcengeni	Esithubini Access Road	Ward	TBC	Planning	UMsinga Municipality	34
Roads	4	Kwa-Mabaso	Mabaso Sport Field	Ward	TBC	Planning	UMsinga Municipality	35
Roads	5	Xholobane	Xholobane Access Road	Ward	R4 500 000	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	36
Roads	6	Ngongolo	Ngongolo Access Road	Ward	R4 500 000	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	37
Roads	7	Bethulo	Bethulo Access Road	Ward	TBC	Planning	UMsinga Municipality	38
Roads	10	Ezibomvini	Ezibomvini Access Road	Ward	R3 200 000	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	39
Roads	10	Umvoti & Tugela Ferry	Light Rehab of main road P6-3	Road Centerpoint	R 50 039 000 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	40
Roads	10	Umvoti & Tugela Ferry	Rehabilitation of main road P6-3	Road Centerpoint	R 208 061 554,02 million	Planning	Transport	41
Roads	12	Nyonyane	Phowane Access Road	Ward	R2 104 536	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	42
Roads	13	Thibeni	Thibeni Access Road	Ward	R2 090 000	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	43
Roads	15	Mhlaba	Mhlaba Access Road	Ward	R2 700 000	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	44

PROJECT TYPE	WARD	AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SPATIAL LOCATION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	GIS_ID
Roads	16	Mngeni	Gonondo Access Road	Ward	R2 108 416	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	45
Roads	17	Magobela	Magobela Access Road	Ward	R161 278	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	46
Roads	18	Mfulamuni	Mfulamuni Access Road	Ward	R4 000 000	Currently Implementing	UMsinga Municipality	47
Roads	-	Kwa-Latha	Mpende Access Road	Not mapped	TBC	Planning	UMsinga Municipality	F
Roads	14/19	Umvoti, Greytown, Purbrook, de-rust, uMvoti highlands	Light Rehab of main road P6-3	Road Centerpoint	R 63 249 000 million	Planning	Transport	48
Roads	4 & 5	Tugela River Bridge No.3595	New Bridge Construction	Node	R145 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	49
Roads	5 & 6	P280 between Jolwayo and Tugela Ferry (km 33 to 49.5)	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	Road Centerpoint	R 250 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	50
Roads	5 & 6	P752 from Qudeni to Msinga	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	Road Centerpoint	R275,69 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	51
Roads	5, 9,12 (Umvoti) / 13 & 14 (Msinga)	P17 between and Greytown Ngubevu	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	Road Centerpoint	R916.5 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	52
Roads	7 & 10	P6-3 (Kwa Kopi)	Capacity Improvement	Road Centerpoint	R128.2 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	53
Roads	7, 9 & 10	P368 between and Mpofana Bellevue	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	Road Centerpoint	R364.92 million	Currently Implementing	Transport	54
School Upgrades	2	Pomeroy	Celimfundo Primary School	Town	-	Complete	Education	55
School Upgrades	2	Pomeroy	Msitha Primary School	Town	-	Complete	Education	56
School Upgrades	3	Pomeroy	Batshazwayo High School	Town	-	Complete	Education	57
School Upgrades	5	Keats Drift	Cabangokuhle Secondary School	Node	-	Complete	Education	58

PROJECT TYPE	WARD	AREA	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	SPATIAL LOCATION	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	GIS_ID
School Upgrades	5	Keats Drift	Mhlakothi High School	Node	-	Complete	Education	59
School Upgrades	5	Keats Drift	Mzomusha Combined School	Node	-	Complete	Education	60
School Upgrades	8	Keats Drift	Khulani Primary School	Node	-	Complete	Education	61
School Upgrades	10	Tugela Ferry	Fundokuhle High School	Node	R56 536 344	Currently Implementing	Education	62
School Upgrades	13	Bhambatha	Mfenebude Primary School	Node	-	Complete	Education	63
School Upgrades	14	Keats Drift	Mahlokholoko Secondary School	Node	-	Currently Implementing	Education	64



MAP 2: UMSINGA SDF - FINAL A0 CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

A.3.3 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). It also sets out the spatial strategy within which the IDP operates. The key spatial plan of the SDF and the spatial perspective as well as the short term (5 year) spatial priorities are to be incorporated in the IDP as the SDF sector plan. As such, it presents a spatial overtone of the municipal development vision as outlined in the IDP. It aligns with other municipal sector plans and SDFs of the surrounding Municipalities.

The implementation elements of the SDF as part of the uMsinga IDP are significant for the progressive development of the municipal area and its communities. The accomplishment of a practical implementation of the SDF will be through strategic and detailed planning of special development areas and the formulation of the suite of the municipal land use management tools.

The Implementation of the IDP in line with SDF will led to uMsinga Local Municipality SDF seeks to address the following:

a) The Basic Land Use Management Guidelines

- a. This involves the preparation of a suite of land use management tools which goes to implement the spatial future of the uMsinga SDF. Included in this section are key elements to be managed and the key mechanisms for land use management;

b) The Capital Investment Framework

- a. This section gives the broad budgeting response to capital investment for the SDF proposals and planned sector department projects within the Municipality **(Refer to Section A.3.2.2.1);**

c) Sustainability Framework

- a. The outcomes of each of these areas of implementation planning then results in an overall systematic implementation strategy with a number of proposed interventions within the short, medium, and long terms, and with the intentions to influence directly the implementation of the uMsinga Integrated Development Plan.
- b. 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.

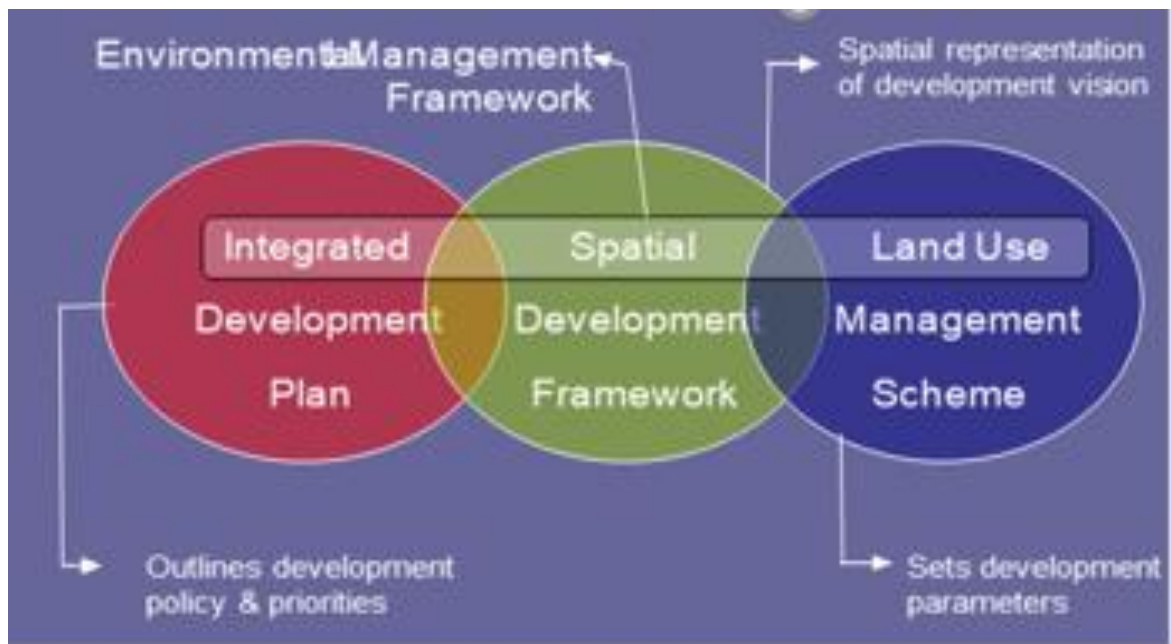


FIGURE 1: IDP, SDF AND LUMS RELATIONSHIP

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

B.1 The Legislative Mandate for Local Government

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 Municipal council –

- a) Must review its integrated development plan.
- b) Annually in accordance with the assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 4; and
- c) To the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and
- d) 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 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 ***Commitment to work with the Traditional leadership towards corruption free governance, infrastructural development, poverty eradication and supporting local economic development initiatives towards the financial and social emancipation of the 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 10: 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.

NO.	NSDP PRINCIPLE
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 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.

B.2.2 National Plan Priorities

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

TABLE 11: NATIONAL PLAN PRIORITIES

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 12: 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

NO.	NATIONAL OUTCOME	NO.	UMSINGA GOALS
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
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.2.3 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 though 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.2.4 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.2.5 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.2.6 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 13: 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
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	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>

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES (Key – Bold Italic font indicates changes from PGDS 2011)		
STRATEGIC GOAL	No	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016
SPATIAL EQUITY	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.2.7 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 14: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT

SDG GOAL NO	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	KZ244 GOAL NO	UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY IDP GOAL DESCRIPTION
1	No Poverty	2	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives
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.2.8 District Growth And Development Plan - uMzinyathi District Municipality

In February 2011, the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Executive Council tasked the Provincial Planning Commission to prepare the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) to drive and direct growth and development in the Province to the year 2030. It was outlined that for the province to realise the goals as identified in the PGDS and detailed within the PGDP, each District Municipality and Metro will need to develop a District Growth and Development Plan (DGDP) and Growth and Development Plan which will extract all issues of implementation from the PGDP in their jurisdiction in order to further the implementation of the issues as prioritized.

The aim of the DGDP is therefore to translate the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy into a more detailed implementation plan at a district level, inclusive of a activity level framework with targets and responsibilities assigned to the appropriate local municipalities, the district municipality, provincial and national government departments to enable the province to measure its progress in achieving the accepted growth and development goals.

uMzinyathi District Municipality adopted the 1st District Growth and Development Plan in May 2015. Through the preparation of the plan, there were gaps in terms of required information from various sector departments to serve as a base to set the key performance indicators and targets for 2020, 2025 and 2030. Therefore, the municipality was unable to effectively implement the District Growth and Development Plan.

The District in conjunction with the Department of COGTA then held a DGDP summit on 12 - 13th of July 2018 which advocated for the infusion of reviewed DGDPs into the strategic plans of the District Development Agencies. It also prioritised the strengthening of the public private collaborative approach towards the achievement of the 2035 vision in an integrated, inclusive, and sustainable manner. The final District Growth and Development Plan was adopted by Council in December 2018 and integrated into the 2019/20 IDP Review for alignment purposes.

Hence, the district has also developed a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to monitor the implementation of the DGDP, its programmes and projects. The M&E will also be aligned to the Municipal Scorecard as well as to deliverables of Heads of departments.

B.2.9 District Development Model (DDM)

The District Development Model is the model that is trying to amend the following shortcomings;

- Lack of coherence in planning, budgeting and implementation remains challenge;
- Sector departments involvement in IDP processes very weak;
- Constant changes in priorities - No long-term development logic and outcomes agreed to;
- Alignment has not resulted in joint planning approaches;
- Poor use of IGR mechanisms to enable joint work and integration;
- Limited localisation of NDP, MTSE;
- Growth and Development Strategies and SDF do not have buy-in from all spheres.
- Integration needs a performance management structure and Intergovernmental Plan.

B.2.9.1 DDM Objectives

To achieve this coherent governance, the President announced:-

- a coordinated District level approach to business by all 3 spheres- “we are going to do away with this fragmented approach to development.”
- 44 Districts and 8 Metros will be the high impact zones for the country;
- Redirect and confirm Co-operative governance & Integrated collaborative planning and implementation undertaken at a District and Metro level by all 3 spheres.
 - Institutionalized Long-term co-planning in one plan per district towards Sustainable Development and Spatial Transformation & Equity whilst addressing ‘burning’ short term issues.
- DDM is a practical Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanism for all three spheres of government & SOE’s to work jointly and to plan and act in unison.
- Ensure that we bring to life the aspirations of The People Shall Govern & Bring government closer to the people. Developmental change is shaped and owned at district level in partnership with communities, citizens, and social partners.
- Manage rural/urban migration, as well as sustainable growth and development;
- Determine and/or support local economic drivers;
- Determine and manage spatial form, land release and land development;
- Determine infrastructure investment requirements and ensure long-term infrastructure adequacy to support integrated human settlements, economic activity and provision of basic services, community, and social services.

B.2.9.2 Umzinyathi District Municipality DDM

The District Development Model consists of a process by which joint collaborative planning and implementation is undertaken at a district and metropolitan level together by all spheres of government resulting in a single strategically focussed. Umzinyathi District is in the course of developing its own DDM in conjunction with KZN COGTA.

- The DDM is in the course of preparation. The launch was scheduled for the 19/3/2020 but postponed until further notice.
- 17 December 2019 meet with Umzinyathi District Municipality.
- 7 February 2020 meet with Umzinyathi DM and Endumeni LM.
- 11 February 2020 circulated to Umzinyathi District Family and District Office Sector Departments.
- 9 April 2021 first Planning meeting.
- 23 April 2021 first project Steering Committee meeting.
- 18 May 2021 DDM workshop.
- 27 May 2021 DDM workshop.

B.2.9.3 DDM Core Team

The DD Membership of the Core Team

- COGTA
- DCOG
- uMzinyathi District
- LG specialist

Individual’s Roles and Responsibilities to be discussed and agreed upon by the Team.

B.2.9.4 Functions Of The Core Team

- a) Coordinate the development of the 1st Generation 1 Plan: and
- b) Adopt a Terms of Reference for the Technical Support Team (TST) which will inform and capacitate members and outline clear members’ roles and responsibilities.
- c) Prepare a process plan/action plan to develop and adopt the one plan.
- d) Identify key stakeholder.
- e) Set calendar dates for engagement sessions.
- f) Coordinate the preparation of the 1 Plan One Budget.

g) Coordinate amendment and updating of the Profile when necessary.

2.9.5 Responsibilities Core Team

1. Development of the 1st Generation 1 Plan:
 - a. Core Team Convene to discuss the 1st Generation 1 Plan development (status and Action Plan).
2. Core Team prepare an Action Plan.
3. Core Team communicate with the Technical Hub and receive instruction/endorsement to facilitate the preparation of the 1st Generation 1 Plan.
4. Core Team prepare and familiarize themselves with the contents of:
 - a. Profile
 - b. 1st Generation 1 Plan template
 - c. Proposed Workshop guidelines (KZN COGTA) and process
5. Core Team Prepare for Facilitators session – template populated (1st draft), identify and invite facilitators to a session.
6. Core Team host Facilitator's session. Outcome of the session:
 - a. Confirm facilitators and allocate focus areas.
 - b. Confirm Workshop Methodology.
 - c. Confirm Roles and responsibilities of facilitators.
 - d. Instruct reparation by Facilitators for the Workshop based on Workshop Guidelines.
 - e. Confirm date and venue of Workshop.
 - f. Identify attendees and invite.
7. Core Team Organize and conduct 1st Generation 1 Plan Workshop. Outcome of the Workshop: draft document (1st Generation 1 Plan).
8. Core Team finalize the draft 1st Generation 1 Plan together with Facilitators (reconvene or virtual meeting).
9. Core Team Obtain input on the 1st Generation 1 Plan from Clusters.
10. Refine or edit the draft.
11. Core Team Present the 1st Generation 1 Plan to the Technical Hub for input and edit with proposed additions or amendments.
12. Present the 1st Generation 1 Plan to Political Hub for endorsement.

TABLE 15: ROLES OF THE DDM CORE TEAM MEMBERS

ROLES OF THE CORE TEAM MEMBERS	DISTRICT PLANNER	LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPECIALIST	COGTA PLANNER	DCOG
1. Convene core team meetings	Lead	Support	Support	Support
2. Adopt a Terms of Reference	Lead	Support	Support	Support
3. Prepare an Action Plan	Lead	Support	Support	Support
4. Identify key stakeholders		Support	Support	Support
5. Set calendar dates for engagement sessions	Lead	Support	Support	Support
6. Communicate/participate with DDM Secretariat	Lead	Support	Support	Support
7. Communicate with the Technical Hub and receive instruction/endorsement to facilitate the preparation of the 1st Generation 1 Plan	Support	Lead	Support	Support

8. Populate Master Template and Project Lists	Lead	Support	Support	Support
9. Communicate with Technical and Political Hubs on challenges with participation from sector departments	Support	Lead	Support	Support
10. Prepare for Technical Planning workshop				
11. Set date	Lead	Support	Support	Support
12. Identify attendees				
13. Identify facilitators				
14. Identify scribe				
15. Host facilitators preparation session	Lead	Support	Support	Support
16. conduct 1 st Generation 1 Plan Workshop	Lead	Support	Support	Support
17. finalize the draft 1 st Generation 1 Plan	Lead	Support	Support	Support
18. Obtain input on the 1 st Generation 1 Plan from Clusters	Support	Lead	Support	Support
19. Present the 1 st Generation 1 Plan to the Technical Hub for recommendation	Support	Lead	Support	Support
20. Present the 1 st Generation 1 Plan to Political Hub for endorsement	Support	Lead	Support	Support
21. Report on progress of the one plan to technical and political hubs	Support	Lead	Support	Support
22. Report on progress of district to national coordination structure	Support	Support	Support	Lead
23. Report on lack of participation from national departments	Support	Support	Support	Lead
24. Provide guidance on national guidelines and processes	Support	Support	Support	Lead

B.2.10 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 project 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.2.11 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.

- 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.
- spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons.
- 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.
- land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and
- 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

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

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

- Land development optimises the use of existing resources and infrastructure.

- Decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic, or environmental impacts; and
 - Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and timeframes are adhered to by all parties.
- b)** 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.
- c)** 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.2.12 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.2.13 State of the Nation Address

The President referenced the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy, admitting it had further exposed the deep social and economic divide in SA. He also spoke of the impact of the civil unrest in July 2021. Government will take steps to strengthen democracy and revitalise the economy to end inequality and injustice. This includes ensuring those responsible for corruption will be criminally charged.

The present situation of deep poverty, unemployment and inequality is not sustainable as it is unacceptable, requiring fundamental reforms and change to revive the economy and create conditions for long-term stability and growth. Spoke of a common consensus born out of current challenges and recognition of the current unemployment, inequality, and poverty.

State has to create conditions for private sector investment and an environment in which people can lead a better life. Announced a 100-day deadline to create a social compact to create jobs, end hunger and poverty based on the economic and reconstruction programme. Focus will be on overcoming impact of Covid-19, infrastructure investment, economic stimulus, energy and creating job opportunities.

▪ National State of Disaster

Government intends to lift the National State of Disaster as soon as other supplementary legislation has been aligned to enable the government to respond to the pandemic and other health disasters.

▪ Creating Conditions for Private Sector Investment

Load shedding and high cost of doing business continue to affect the economy, investment promotion and job creation. Government to implement far reaching reforms to unlock investment, reduce cost of doing business and increase competitiveness. Electricity crisis one of the greatest threats to economic revival and growth.

▪ Ports and Railways

Transnet is addressing port and rail challenges and is currently focused on improving operational efficiencies at the ports through procuring additional equipment and implementing new systems to reduce congestion. Transnet will start the process of providing third-party access to its freight rail network from April 2022 by making slots available on the container corridor between Durban and City Deep in Gauteng.

▪ Telecoms

Government will facilitate the rapid deployment of broadband infrastructure across all municipalities by establishing a standard model for the granting of municipal permissions.

- **High Frequency Spectrum Auction**

ICASA will commence with the auctioning of the high frequency communications spectrum in about three weeks from now. This will unlock new spectrum for mobile telecommunications for the first time in over a decade.

- **Immigration**

Government to further streamline immigration laws to attract skilled immigrants, and this includes streamlining and modernizing the visa application process to make it easier to travel to South Africa for tourism, business, and work. A comprehensive review of the work visa system is currently underway, led by a former Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Mavuso Msimang. Government also exploring new visa categories to enable economic growth, such as start-up and remote working visa.

- **Water Infrastructure**

Government to prioritise institutional reforms to ensure future water security, investment in water resources and maintenance of existing assets. A comprehensive turnaround plan is being implemented to streamline the process for water use license applications. The target is to clear the backlog of applications by June 2022 and to process 80% of all applications within 90 days during the next financial year. In addition, legislation for the establishment of the National Water Resources Infrastructure Agency will be published for public comment.

- **SMME Growth**

Government to implement measures to unleash the potential of small businesses, micro businesses, and informal businesses. A new, redesigned loan guarantee scheme is being introduced to enable small businesses to bounce back from the pandemic and civic unrest. Red tape team led by ex Exxaro CEO Siphon Nkosi being established to review red tape affecting the SMMEs and recommend on how these can be streamlined.

- **Infrastructure**

Energy, road, water management projects to be prioritised under the R100 billion Infrastructure Fund, focusing on water, sanitation, and student accommodation among other projects. The Infrastructure Fund is now working with state entities to prepare a pipeline of projects with an investment value of approximately R96 billion in student accommodation, social housing, telecommunications, water and sanitation and transport. Several catalytic projects worth R21 billion

- **Social Infrastructure Mechanism**

Focus will be on school infrastructure and speed up delivery of infrastructure including building new schools in rural areas. Government is introducing an innovative social infrastructure delivery mechanism to address issues that afflict the delivery of school infrastructure.

- **Global Business Sector**

SA placed to attract companies keen to open call centre and business facilitation offices in SA. Cannabis Industry Government to streamline regulations to attract investment in cannabis which has the potential to create 130 000 jobs. The hemp and cannabis sector has the potential to create more than 130,000 new jobs. Government to streamline the regulatory processes so that the hemp and cannabis sector can thrive like it is in other countries such as Lesotho.

- **Mining Sector**

To attract investors into the mining minerals needed in the new global economy, government to finalise the mining exploration strategy. I will also continue to support the development of the upstream gas industry, as it holds huge potential for job creation and broader economic development.

- **Energy**

Eskom has established a separate transmission subsidiary and is on track to complete its unbundling by December 2022. The utility has continued with its intensive maintenance programme, to reverse many years of neglected maintenance and underperformance of existing plants. To regulate all of these reforms, Cabinet yesterday approved amendments to the Electricity Regulation Act for public

▪ **Public and Social Employment**

A revitalised National Youth Service will recruit its first cohort of 50,000 young people during the next year, creating opportunities for young people to contribute to their communities, develop their skills and grow their employability. The Department of Higher Education and Training will place 10,000 unemployed TVET graduates in workplaces from April 2022.

▪ **Social Grants**

As reported, the government is extending the R350 monthly social grant introduced in response to the impact of Covid-19 for another year to March 2023.

▪ **Expropriation of Land**

Expanding access to land is vital for efforts to reduce hunger and provide people with meaningful livelihoods. Government will move ahead with land reform in terms of the Constitution and anticipate the approval of the Expropriation Bill during this year. The establishment of the Agriculture and Land Reform Development Agency will be finalised this year.

B.2.14 KwaZulu-Natal State of The Province Address 2022 (SOPA)

The KwaZulu-Natal SOPA 2022 was delivered to the province on 26 February 2022 in the Province's Capital city of Pietermaritzburg at the Royal Showgrounds, by the Honourable Premier of the Province, Mr Sihle Zikalala.

In summary, the key focus areas for improvement for the year 2022 in the province will be the following:

1) Economic Recovery and Creating Jobs

- High unemployment rate especially among youth, women, and vulnerable groups.

2) Improving Access to Water and Sanitation

- Improve service delivery to grow investments and economic prosperity.
- Digitisation of service delivery.

3) Fighting Crime and Building Safer Communities

4) Social Protection and Human Development

- Narrow the gap of race and gender-based inequalities and poverty.

5) Building the Capacity of the State

- Radical Economic Transformation and the need to level the playing field by bringing black people and Africans in particular into the mainstream economy.

6) Industrialisation through Special Economic Zones

- Dube Trade Port will be implementing an expansive Strategic Plan over the next 5 years focused on its core SEZ mandate to drive localization of manufacturing within its own zones, as well as fast tracking the development of the Durban Aerotropolis and the Automotive Supplier Park in the South of Durban.

7) Clothing and Textile SEZ

- Completed the development of a business case for the SEZ. Secondly, we have secured a suitable industrial land at Ezakheni to host it. Thirdly, we have nominated Dube Trade Port to be its operator, and most importantly, we have successfully attracted investment worth R780 million from companies interested to locate within the SEZ. EDTEA together with TIKZN and the uThukela Economic Development Agency will be presenting the final business case for designation to the DTIC before the end of 2020/2021 financial year.

8) Harnessing Export Capacity - Export Strategy

- The Trade and Investment KwaZulu-Natal target Africa and East initiative will create 400 jobs and R100-million worth of exports;
- The EDTEA KZN Exporter Competitiveness Programme will sustain 1500 jobs and R30-million worth of exports;
- Arts and Crafts Market Access Programme will create 70 jobs and R2-million worth of exports; and
- Africa Fashion Exchange will create 70 jobs and R2-million worth of exports.

9) Tourism Development

- Implementing our Tourism Recovery Plan which we put together with our industry partners when the pandemic hit us last year. Government has set aside R20 million towards the KZN Tourism Relief Fund, aimed at providing relief to majority black owned tourism businesses. The fund is modelled along the 2020 National Tourism Relief Fund and will be capped at R50 000 per business.

10) Port Infrastructure

- The Durban Port and Richards Bay remain the most strategic anchorages for the country's economic growth.

11) Digital Hubs, ICT, and Innovation

- A total of 20 500 hotspots will be implemented in phases and to be completed by 2024, resulting in an estimate of 191 000 jobs to be created, with majority being Youth and Women in ICT. More than 500 SMMEs are earmarked to participate.

To date, no less than 142 sites have been connected in uMzinyati and Pietermaritzburg districts through the SA Connect program, broken into: 110 Schools connected, 13 Healthcare centres and 74 other government sites. Seven (7) public WiFi hot spots have also been deployed through the Umgungundlovu POC in Vezokuhle Primary School, Bhekisizwe Primary, uMgungundlovu DM Offices, Edendale Gateway Clinic, Umsunduzi Library, Umsunduzi Taxi Rank, Langalibalele Street.

12) Enterprise Development

- Database was developed indicating operational and non-operational small enterprises together with their individual needs.
- Municipalities were engaged and a list of buildings and infrastructure considered for use by small enterprises updated.
- Ithala Development Finance Corporation (IDFC) was directed to provide share facilities for SMMEs that are part of manufacturing in township. As part of this initiative, Ithala has secured a facility for INK women cooperative involved in chemical manufacturing in KwaMashu Township.

13) Radical Economic Transformation: Operation Vula Programme

- Operation Vula as an overarching programme to drive Radical Economic Transformation. This includes focused sector development, training and incubation and linking SMMEs and Cooperatives with sustainable markets.
- 35 KZN Black Industrialists have been approved for more than R700m of grant funding from DTI creating 4000 job opportunities.

SECTION C: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The municipality has a fairly low average population density with the expected high-density areas of the primary node and the traditional authority areas. This pattern has a positive effect on service delivery as the higher the density the more economical can service delivery be done.

C.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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 16: 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

DISTRICTS	CENSUS 2011		CS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC24: uMzinyathi	510838	5	554882	5
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: eThekwini	3442361	34	3702231	33
KwaZulu-Natal	10267300	100	11065240	100

TABLE 17: 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: UMsinga	82399	102095	184494
KZN245: Umvoti	55468	66955	122423

Table 2 above shows that Umzinyathi District is dominated by female sex at 54% of the total population, and while Msinga 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).

The table below depicts that the majority of the population in UMsinga Municipality is black at 99.6%. Population growth in UMsinga Municipality exerts pressure on existing services and leads to the densification of settlements located around Tugela Ferry, and along major transport routes. The majority of these settlements have not

benefitted from spatial planning. It is, therefore, critically important for the Municipality to devise strategies to effectively manage this phenomenon.

TABLE 18: DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDENDS STATS 2011

Group	Percentage
Black African	99,6%
Coloured	0,1%
Indian/Asian	0,1%
White	0,2%
Other	0,1%

TABLE 19: 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: UMsinga	77338	69460	25151	12545	184494
KZN245: Umvoti	41435	51526	20328	9135	122423

In **reference to Table 13 above**, it is clear that 42% of UMsinga total population is dominated by children from the age of 0 to 14 years. Therefore, the total population of the Municipality dominated by youth at 80%.

The table above clearly indicates that 80% of the municipality's population falls in the age groups 0 to 34 years. This is youth population that have serious implications for service delivery and the provision of (especially social) facilities in the municipal area. The implications of a young population in an area is high requirements for social services; educational and employment opportunities.

Taking into consideration that 90% of the brain is developed before age of five (5) years. There is a need to invest in **Early Childhood**

Development (ECD) as the powerful investment in human capital that the Municipality needs.

TABLE 20: 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: UMsinga	213	846	1059	199	2255	2454
KZN245: Umvoti	102	573	675	331	1891	2222

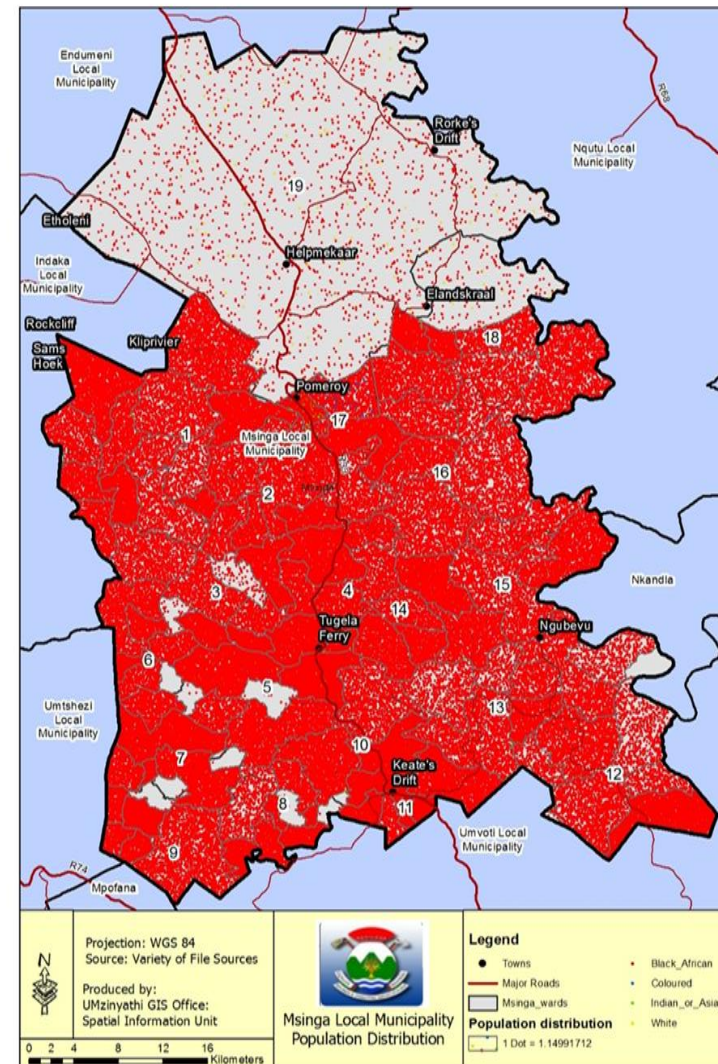
As per child headed household statistics there is a slight decline in child headed household by age 10 to 14 years in 2016. However, an increase in child headed household by the age of 15 to 19. Hence, it is noted that the ECD programmes may assist to benefit the Municipality with following compounding returns:

- ✚ **Greater Equality** - one of the most powerful instruments for redistribution.
- ✚ **Better Health** - tackles risk-taking behaviour & adult chronic disease at its roots.
- ✚ **Better Education** - higher cognitive scores & better learning outcomes.
- ✚ **Stronger Economy** - the most efficient strategy for building SA's workforce.
- ✚ **Better Society** - less crime and public violence, greater social cohesion

C.1.1.1 POPULATION DENSITY

The population density refers to the average number of people per square kilometre that reside in a particular area. As the population size increased, the population density of UMsinga grew from 14.9 in 2014 up to 15.5 in 2018. Which means that on average, UMsinga has around 16 people per square metre of land in the municipality.

The information from STATSSA Census 2011 and Community Survey 2016 indicates an annual population growth rate of 1,226% per annum for the period 2011 to 2016.



MAP 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Endumeni	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.0
Nqutu	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.9
Msinga	14.9	15.0	15.2	15.4	15.5
Umvoti	11.3	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9

Source: Census (2011), Adapted from Quantec (2019).

FIGURE 3: POPULATION DENSITY

C.1.1.2 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Household size is an important indicator for the demand for services since the number of people in a household determines consumption demand for water, electricity, and waste disposal. As per the Census 2011 data, it is noted that the number of households within the Municipality is 37,724 with 19,999 agricultural households. The average household size is 4.6 with 66.7% of all households are female headed.

The situation according the 2016 Community survey was that the number of households within the Municipality is 38,370 with 20,954 agricultural households. The average household size is 4.8 with 67% of all households are female headed. There are 704 households in the municipality where the head of the household is younger than 18 years, this scenario leads to a myriad social and economic challenges that need to be addressed.

The average household size in UMsinga is 4.8. The estimates shown in the tables below was derived from the population and households estimates in the previous sections sourced from the uMzinyathi SDF. Household sizes are relatively high, but it is not exceptional for a rural environment.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Endumeni	16679	16999	17276	17510	17734
Nqutu	32147	32344	32655	32872	33074
Msinga	37296	37641	38103	38423	38756
Umvoti	28538	29119	29357	29644	29887

Source: Census (2011), Adapted from Quantec (2019).

FIGURE 4: HOUSEHOLD SIZE

All estimates show a small increase in household sizes. This is based on the assumption that there are no structural changes in the population. However, should the higher levels of migration materialize; it might imply that they absorb more males, which are not necessarily attached to an existing household. This implies more single-person households, which might then lower the average household size. The increase is however material to any spatial planning.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Endumeni	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Nqutu	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
Msinga	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Umvoti	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8

Source: Census (2011), Adapted from Quantec (2019).

FIGURE 5: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

C.1.1.3 PROJECTED GROWTH

The comparative population figures of Census 2011 in comparison to the Community Survey 2016 at a provincial level show that KwaZulu-Natal's population has increased from 10 267 300 to 110 65 240 this demonstrates a population growth percentage of 7.2% from 2011 to 2016.

The table below clearly illustrate that the district is divided into four racial groups with Black African people predominantly occupy Umzinyathi District Municipal area. Approximately 97% (493 458) of the population is Black Africans, 7392 Whites, 6513 Indians, 2790 Coloured's and 680 others.

Geography by Population group	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
Umzinyathi	493458	2790	6513	7392	690
Endumeni	54450	1680	3810	4683	240
Nqutu	164751	108	168	129	147
Msinga	176781	183	231	267	114
Umvoti	97476	816	2298	2310	192

Source: CS 2016 (Stats SA)

The diagram below illustrates the percentage change of the UMsinga population between the years 2014 and 2018. From the below diagram we can observe that the change in population between 2015 and 2016 had the greatest change, nearing 1% as compared to 0.56% in 2014, 0.52% in 2017 and 0.56% in 2018.

It is important to note that over the 5-year period under reviewed, the population figures have demonstrated continuous growth despite the variations in growth percentages between the years.

TABLE 21: MYE DISTRICT PROJECTION 2020-2024 STATS SA

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
uMzinyathi	562 159	567 911	574 123	580 680	587 638

TABLE 22: MYE DISTRICT PROJECTION BY SEX 2020-2024

YEAR	GENDER	
	Male	Female
2020	251 526	310 633
2021	254 636	313 275
2022	258 091	316 032
2023	261 656	319 024
2024	265 371	322 267

TABLE 23: MID-YEAR POPULATION PROJECTION MALE (AGE AND SEX 2020-2025) STATSSA

AGE	POPULATION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-4	MALE	14538	14533	14607	14682	14761	14858
5-9	MALE	13964	14114	14270	14436	14614	14769
10-14	MALE	12418	12620	12709	12822	12930	13039
15-19	MALE	10038	10502	10665	10902	11212	11653
20-24	MALE	5907	5623	5650	5671	5664	5619
25-29	MALE	5418	5283	5219	5090	4964	4832
30-34	MALE	5411	5554	5715	5841	5910	5932
35-39	MALE	4064	4465	4850	5232	5619	5969
40-44	MALE	2347	2574	2845	3158	3491	3831
45-49	MALE	1633	1715	1803	1911	2046	2224
50-54	MALE	1186	1202	1240	1285	1334	1394
55-59	MALE	998	993	983	972	967	969
60-64	MALE	863	847	832	827	827	828
65-69	MALE	656	621	588	551	514	483
70-74	MALE	504	482	471	456	435	406
75+	MALE	672	632	569	515	469	430

**TABLE 24: MID-YEAR POPULATION PROJECTION FEMALE (AGE AND SEX 2020-2025)
STATSSA**

AGE	POPULATION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-4	FEMALE	14117	14123	14196	14283	14383	14501
5-9	FEMALE	13238	13341	13456	13583	13717	13835
10-14	FEMALE	12450	12651	12720	12803	12896	13009
15-19	FEMALE	10960	11365	11705	12118	12518	12957
20-24	FEMALE	8602	8307	8224	8169	8173	8233
25-29	FEMALE	8693	8517	8436	8250	8041	7806
30-34	FEMALE	8037	8136	8283	8401	8466	8477
35-39	FEMALE	6391	6809	7189	7556	7911	8226
40-44	FEMALE	4133	4351	4652	5001	5370	5736
45-49	FEMALE	3232	3282	3333	3366	3420	3524
50-54	FEMALE	2687	2631	2601	2609	2634	2663
55-59	FEMALE	2932	2938	2900	2845	2786	2735
60-64	FEMALE	2796	2786	2809	2859	2922	2978
65-69	FEMALE	2067	1999	1910	1828	1747	1689
70-74	FEMALE	1968	1948	1907	1862	1821	1771
75+	FEMALE	2385	2355	2283	2223	2173	2132

TABLE 25: HOUSEHOLDS ESTIMATE

AGE	POPULATION	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
10-34	Female	5490,96 3813	5417,05 1876	5381,88 3918	5333,68 2892	5291,95 3947	5258,70 9942
10-34	Male	3059,09 7667	3069,12 6905	3093,89 1859	3111,77 317	3132,67 8931	3159,78 482
35-49	Female	7660,65 7164	8081,33 3983	8530,18 8872	8989,22 1364	9467,52 9989	9949,62 2841
35-49	Male	4720,73 4958	5137,01 2951	5573,07 6471	6044,23 045	6545,50 5071	7054,71 9739
50-64	Female	6055,90 9899	6051,95 4364	6059,82 4167	6103,88 3238	6168,05 9626	6239,07 9362
50-64	Male	2404,39 1874	2403,11 5118	2417,13 4502	2443,87 6404	2482,59 9565	2537,68 8421
65+	Female	5299,13 9534	5262,93 8408	5160,09 796	5064,02 342	4977,04 3813	4904,24 7533
65+	Male	1522,32 66	1443,71 976	1356,09 5	1269,74 8816	1185,53 325	1105,26 7556
40-44	FEMALE	4133	4351	4652	5001	5370	5736

45-49	FEMALE	3232	3282	3333	3366	3420	3524
50-54	FEMALE	2687	2631	2601	2609	2634	2663
55-59	FEMALE	2932	2938	2900	2845	2786	2735
60-64	FEMALE	2796	2786	2809	2859	2922	2978
65-69	FEMALE	2067	1999	1910	1828	1747	1689
70-74	FEMALE	1968	1948	1907	1862	1821	1771
75+	FEMALE	2385	2355	2283	2223	2173	2132

C.1.2 INCOME LEVELS

The income levels, linked to economic opportunities, are very low. The greatest majority of residents enjoy little to no income, with a relatively large proportion of the economically active people in the municipality which earn between R4,801 and R19,600 per annum. This amount correlates with the average amounts for social grants, and it is assumed that this is an indication of the high levels of economic and social dependencies in the municipality.

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 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%.

Therefore, the low-income level 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.

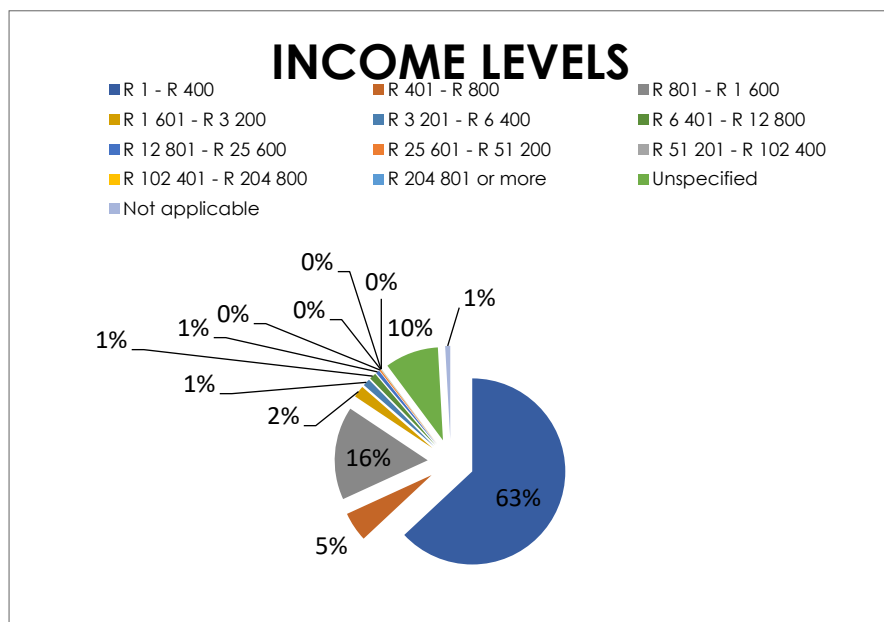


FIGURE 6: INCOME LEVELS (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

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 2011 StatsSA information shows that the Municipality has an unemployment rate of 49.5%. Therefore, a population of unemployment in return has an impact on household income levels and the overall economic structure of the district.

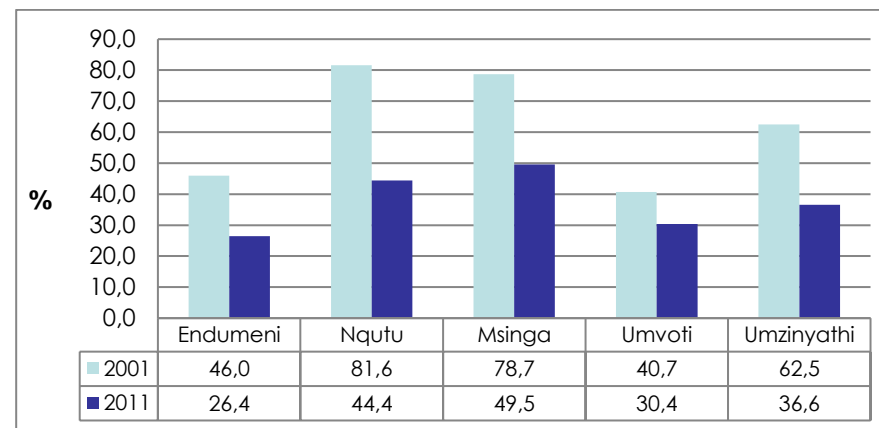


Figure 7: Unemployment Rate By Local Municipalities Census 2011 (Stats Sa)

However, table 5 below indicated that about 4.6% of UMsinga '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) is about 48.9% (90 135) of UMsinga Total population. Therefore, this

proves that approximately 60% of UMsinga Municipality is not economic active.

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 8: 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 26: Level of Education (Cs 2016 (Stats SA))

Level of Education	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: UMsinga	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

LANGUAGE	PERCENTAGE
Afrikaans	0,3%
English	0,9%
IsiNdebele	1,3%
IsiXhosa	0,1%
IsiZulu	95,6%
Sepedi	0,2%
Sesotho	0,1%
Setswana	0,5%
Sign Language	0,4%
SiSwati	0%

LANGUAGE	PERCENTAGE
Tshivenda	0%
Xitsonga	0%
Other	0.1%
Not Applicable	0.6%

C.1.4.1 EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT (ECD)

Assupol Community Trust (ACT) is responsible for accelerating integrated universal access to ECD, and it has identified KwaZulu-Natal specifically Nquthu and UMsinga as designated communities to support. However, the Assupol Trust does not only promote universal access to ECD, but also assist in improving the quality of ECD for children between 0-5 years.

Assupol Community Trust (ACT) was established in 2010 as part of execution and fulfilment of demutualization process. This trust is a registered Public Benefit Organisation (PBO) established to benefit designated communities in a non-profit, charitable manner with philanthropic intent. Its sole purpose is to contribute towards Early Childhood Development (ECD) for children 0-5 years old.

This programme was developed to respond to some of the challenges facing Children in South Africa e.g.

- ✚ 2.3 million are affected by abject poverty.
- ✚ 6% of them have special needs.
- ✚ 23% of children under 5 are stunted as a result of malnutrition.
- ✚ Many children under 5 dies from preventable diseases.
- ✚ Less than 25% have access to any form of ECD programme. Where programmes exist, they are generally poor in quality.

C.1.4.1.1 STRATEGIC INTENT

The **Vision of the South African Policy** on ECD is that all infants and young children and their families in South Africa live in environments conducive to their optimal development.

Hence, **Assupol Community trusts' vision** is to ensure universal access to ECD by 2030.

- ✚ The mission is to ensure that children between the age of 0-5 years in South Africa develop to their full potential in line with their rights and needs.
- ✚ To realise this vision, ACT set ourselves **Four Strategic Objectives**:
 - **Access to ECD services** - To improve access to ECD for children between 0-5 years in UMsinga and Nquthu by 2021.
 - **Quality ECD Services for children 0-5 years** - To improve the quality of ECD services in UMsinga and Nquthu by 2021.
 - **Compliance with the registration, health, and safety requirements** - To facilitate compliance with basic standards of registration, health and safety in line with Children's Act and municipal by-laws in UMsinga and Nquthu.
 - **Governance, partnerships, and stakeholder relations** - To promote good governance, partnerships, and stakeholder relations in CoT and Umzinyathi.

Through the implementation of these strategic objectives the ACT envisaged following outcomes:

- ✚ Increase in the number of children between 0-5 years accessing ECD in UMsinga and Nquthu.
- ✚ Increase in the number of children with disabilities accessing ECD in UMsinga and Nquthu.
- ✚ Children living in an environment of care, development, safety, and security.
- ✚ Children developed performing better and ready for school (health, growth, and nutrition).
- ✚ Parents involved and supporting development of their children.
- ✚ CoT and Umzinyathi prioritizing in their Integrated Development Programmes (IDPs) funding of ECD services.

C.1.4.1.2 HOLISTIC ECD PROVISIONING

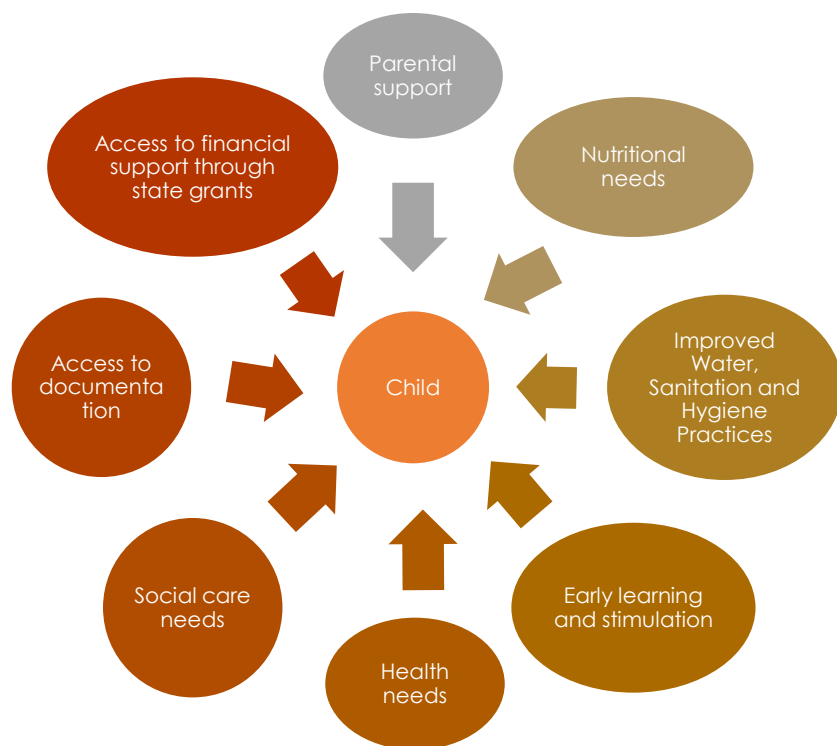


FIGURE 9: ECD SERVICES

C.1.4.1.3 uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY ECD OVERVIEW

An audit was conducted in uMsinga Municipality to determine the state of ECD service delivery for the age of 0-5 years children. However, the audit highlighted the following **ACCESS AND QUALITY** to inform support to be provided by ACT in partnership with other role players.

- a. 111 ECDs in uMsinga with 3631 children were audited.

- b. Findings indicated serious challenges with compliance to regulatory framework and meeting norms and standards.
- c. Less than 1% children with disabilities access ECD.
- d. 79% of children were not accessing ECD with the highest number in 0-2 cohort.
- e. A majority of ECD centres not complying with safety and health standards and exposing children to hazards as a result of poor infrastructure.
- f. Water and sanitation biggest challenge with some centres with no toilets.
- g. Over 50% did not have indoor and outdoor educational equipment.
- h. 55% of food provided by parents.

Projected Impact for ECD Infrastructure Programme Cont...

❑ Informally Built ECD Structures: Findings of the National ECD Audit.



We serve with humility

C.1.4.1.4 PROGRESS TO DATE FROM 2016

- 93% of centres have a potential to meet norms & standards, get registered, and get govt funding if they receive the right kind of support.
- 22 ECD Centre Repaired & 18 New ECD Buildings (UMsinga & Nquthu).
- 1 547 Children now in centres meeting health & Safety standards.
- 40 Centres have green light to register with DSD for partial care.



PICTURE REPRESENT: Centres have a potential to meet norms & standards.

LOCAL BUSINESS & SKILLS UPLIFTED



- **100 jobs** for local artisans
- **R1.8mn** spent on wages
- **R10.4mn** spent on materials from local companies
- **Construction skill transfer**

1,265

children were fed with JAM SA porridge. That equals 10 tons of porridge! Jam SA porridge contains 75% of the recommended daily nutrients for children. 218 children at six ECD centres were measured for Body Mass Index in August 2018 and again in November 2018. Reduced stunting, wasting and fewer underweight children were recorded.



PHOTOS: Repaired classroom with a new roof, as well as a new toilets block at Sibisisweni Crèche in Msinga.

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 farmland, 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 below**, 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. However, the appointment of the environmental officer has help with improving the refuse removal services through introduction

of new projects as per provincial requirements & compliance with uMzinyathi District Municipality Waste Management Plan.

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.



Figure 10: Registration certificate



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

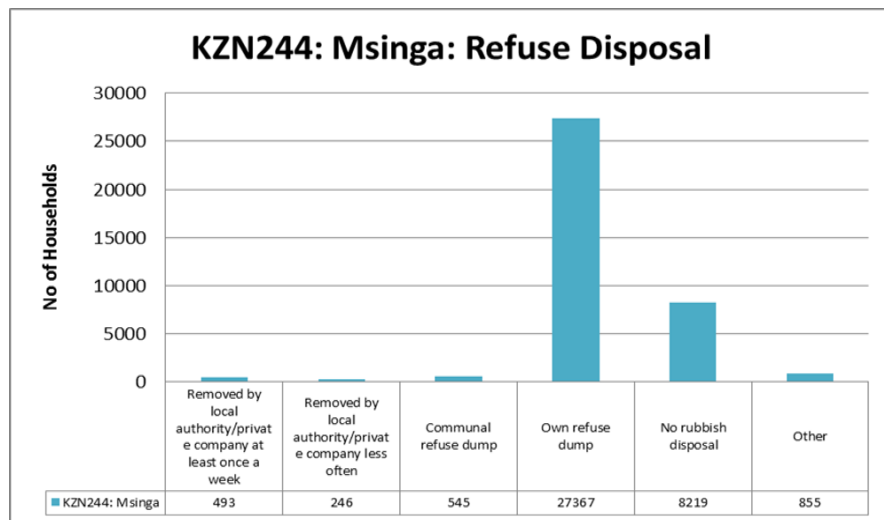


Figure 11: Waste Removal Services UMsinga LM Census 2011 (Stats Sa)

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 27: 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%)

uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY	NO. OF POPULATION
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 follows (**figure 8**):

- Pomeroy landfill site: this dumping site is rehabilitated, fenced, and it meet environmental requirements and regulations.



Figure 12: Pomeroy Landfill Site

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.

Table 5: Census 2011 Water Services Backlogs

Municipality	2011 Census Number of Households	Water Served Households	Water Backlogs Households	Percentage of Water Backlogs
Endumeni LM	16852	14981	1871	11.10%
Msinga LM	37724	12812	24912	66.04%
Nqutu LM	31613	19861	11752	37.17%
Umvoti LM	27283	14392	12891	47.25%
Umzinyathi District Municipality	113472	62046	51426	45.32%

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 below. The very high concentration of households below the minimum level of water infrastructure provision in the UMsinga Local Municipality is clearly evident.

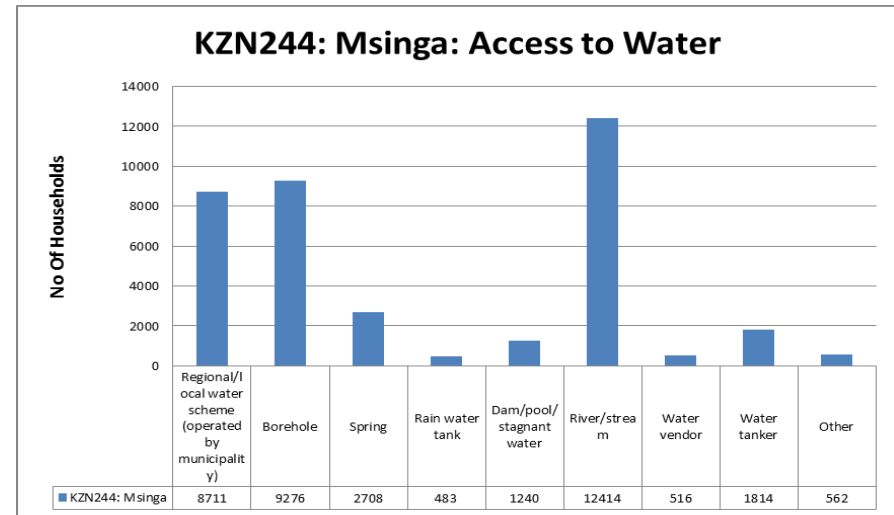


FIGURE 13: ACCESS TO WATER CENSUS 2011 (STATS SA)

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 28: MAIN SOURCE OF WATER (CS 2016 (Stats SA))

Source Water	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: UMsinga	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
Watercarrier/tanker	7322	1244	443	3057	2578

Source Water	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: UMsinga	KZN245: Umvoti
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 compared to only 12.8% of households had access to electricity in 2007 with remarkable increase to 25% in 2011.

TABLE 29: 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: Nqutu	25723	5428	1470	32622
KZN244: UMsinga	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 30: MAIN SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR COOKING CS 2016 (STATS SA)

KZN244: UMSINGA	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.

TABLE 31: 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

NO.	PROJECT NAME	PROJECT TYPE	PROPOSED CONNECTIONS
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 Msinga households has access to Pit toilets.

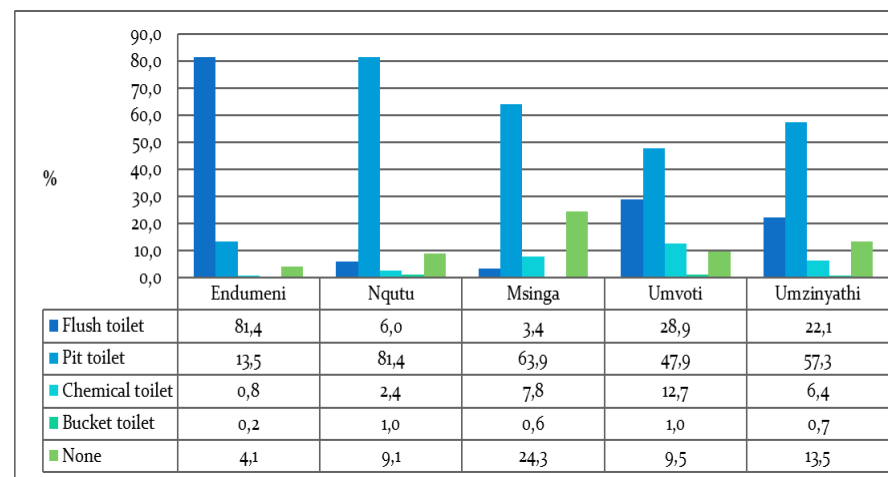


FIGURE 14: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF TOILET FACILITIES CENSUS 2011 (STATS SA)

The table below indicates in terms of the 2016 CSS, 25 800 households have access to flush toilets, while 2 938 households have no access to sanitation facilities and this number is being noted for improvement during the 2018/19 financial year. More households within the municipality are utilising the Pit Latrine VIP toilets with Ventilation Pipe, which is 55 191 households. The municipality disputes the number of 3 169 households which are categorised as using the bucket system, as the bucket system was eradicated by the municipality in 2008.

TABLE 32: CSS 2016 SANITATION PROVISION

Toilet Facilities	Umzinyathi	Endumeni	Nqutu	Msinga	Umvoti
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	25800	16468	1426	341	7566
Flush toilet connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	1178	234	308	309	327
Chemical toilet	15108	2804	4478	2261	5565
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	55191	154	12819	30121	12095
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	15508	375	6669	3438	5026
Ecological toilet (e.g. urine diversion; enviroloo; etc.)	3726	-	917	22	2787
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	57	-	57	-	-
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	3112	266	2219	92	535
Other	4173	321	3294	353	206
None	2938	512	435	1435	557
Total	126791	21134	32622	38372	34664

Source : Statistics SA, CSS 2016

C.1.6 KEY FINDINGS ON SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

These are key findings within the situational analysis:

C.1.6.1 Departmental Based Interventions

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
TECHNICAL SERVICES	Shortage of staffs	
	Lack of Operation and Maintenance Plants	Buy more set of plants (Lowbed, TLB, Grader and Tipper Truck) for maintenance purposes
	Backlog in Road Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a proper traffic count and develop a comprehensive Transport Management System. - To contact the Department of Transport through their Forums to gather more information on Msinga LM road maintenance plans and facilitate the implementation thereof.
	Limitation of Grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish Development Finance wing within Finance Department to work on sourcing funds
	Lack of Bylaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Relevant Units of Departments within Municipality must compile bylaws, submit or follow up with COGTA for Gazetting
	Developing the new small Contractors within uMsinga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing a small contractor development policy - Include a section on the Tender Document, prescribing that 30% of works be reserved for small Contractors (Sub Contractors work) especially on big projects. - Contractor Participation Goal be a priority (CPG)
	Building of New Municipal Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipality to consider relocating municipal offices to Cwaka as part of the resolution to adopt this area as the future town of Msinga
	Compilation of a comprehensive infrastructure plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality should compile a detailed Infrastructure Investment plan
FINANCE DEPARTMENT	Inability to collect 100% billed revenue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development & Implementation of indigent register (focusing on rateable Areas) - Ward Councillor and Mayor community meetings to encourage people on paying rates - Accurate refuse billing for households and businesses (registration of all businesses) - Lease agreement to all businesses to be accompanied by proof of account opening in the municipality - Top ten debtors' identification to be dealt with by Senior Leadership - Good standing debtors be engaged for motivation and acknowledgement
	Data Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Door to door visits in each ward to collect individual information. - Data cleansing. - Consider writing off of some debts.
	By-laws review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of existing by-laws
	Grants dependency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the revenue enhancement strategy
	Asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of all municipal houses, bill occupants for rent and draft contracts that includes payment of services.

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
	Poor budget management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review and implement virement policy - Monthly management of budget by each department - Each item to council or portfolio must have finance comment - Implementation of financial improvement plan - Pre-approval of overtime - Pre-approval of travelling
	SCM	- Development of the procurement plan for the entire municipality
	Institutionalization of MSCOA	- Workshop all departments on the implementation of MSCOA
	High vacancy rate	- Prioritisation of critical positions
	Customer Care	-
CORPORATE SERVICES	Shortage of office space	-
	Limited budget for staff and Councilors' training programmes.	- The budget for Staff and councilors be separated
	Our Records Management is not fully functional due to decentralized record keeping by various departments and shortage of storage space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Workshops on records management be arranged for all offices-based staff - Records Management Policy developed - Implementation of electronic filing system that will be integrated with mSCOA - Budget allocation for off-site storage.
	Delay in the cascading of PMS thus result in lack of accountability and commitment by employees;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refresher workshop to Deputy Senior Managers and Line Managers - Develop Incentive Policy to be effective 1st of July 2018
	Recommendations from OHS Committee not implemented promptly	- Enough budget be set aside to implement OHSA to avoid being fined by DoL
	HR Policies due for review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The appointment of Governance Expert to assist in the development of By-laws and review Policies; - Creation of Municipal Code.
	ICT Services overstretched whilst understaffed;	- Staffing of the ICT Unit.
COMMUNITY SERVICES	Shortage of staff /Personnel for sports and recreation	- Appoint a Sports and recreation officer
	A need for security personnel for the Municipal Halls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Install Burglar guards. - Deploy CWP for the supervision of the Municipal Halls.
	Shortage of Personnel and equipment in order to maintain the sport fields	- Train and deploy CWP and EPWP staff for sports fields maintenance

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
	Shortage of transport for waste collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a waste collection plan to include rural strategic points - Feasibility study for new dump site - Beautification of town on the strategic points.
	Shortage of equipment for disaster management	-
	Inadequate library services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce mobile library services in all wards. - Facilitate the provision of more libraries by relevant stakeholders
PLANNING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Lack of Tourism and Marketing signage in Msinga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocation of signage in key nodal areas - Msinga Tourism Mini Indaba - Tourism Exhibitions and Seminars - Strengthening of co-operative SMME's programmes - Support programmes for Informal economy - Incubator Programme for contractors
	Lack of Information Centres in key areas	- Establishment of Information Centres
	No updated Sector plans/policies e.g., SDF, Housing Sector Plans, LED Strategy, Local Area Plans, Disaster Management Plan, Informal Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for budget to review all sector plans e.g., SDF, Housing, - Review/Development of Spatial Development Framework, Housing Sector Plan, LED Strategy,
	Poor Traffic control in the CBD	- There needs to be traffic control measures put in place e.g., traffic lights in busy intersections and presence of traffic officers
	Lack of law enforcement which prohibits the implementation of the existing town planning scheme	- Gazetting of relevant By-laws
	Illegal structures and buildings without municipal planning approval	- Conduct a land audit
	Lack of Town Planning capacity / staff in compliance with SPLUMA structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The appointment of Town Planners, Environmentalist, Building Inspectors, GIS specialist etc. that is aligned to the population of Msinga and development needs. - Review of organogram to assist appointments/capacity in compliance with SPLUMA - Purchase of GIS software and Hardware

C.1.6.2 KPA Based Interventions

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
WATER	Water and sanitation	Water and sanitation backlogs	<p>The municipality should maintain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of water services to targeted households - Provision of sanitation services to targeted households - Provision of free basic services to its indigent communities - The municipality should however improve on the following: - Water and sanitation backlogs - Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water Intervention Development Plan - Water Harvesting programmes - Springs Protection - Water Meter installation on illegal connections - Water tanker for emergencies - Complement district on Sanitation service
		Electricity backlogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality should maintain the following: - The increase in the number of households with electricity connections - The municipality should improve on: - -Developing the energy plan - -Reduction of electricity provision backlogs - -Electricity infrastructure maintenance 	
	Roads	Road maintenance Provision of access roads Lack of maintenance and operation plant	<p>The municipality needs to improve on the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a transport plan - Development of the Roads master plan in partnership with DOT - Development of the Road maintenance plan - Provision of tarred and graveled roads - Provision of paving where needed 	Buy a set of plants (Lowbed, TLB, Grader and Tipper Truck)

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
	Housing	Provision of low-cost houses	The municipality should maintain the provision of the low-cost houses through the review and adoption of the housing sector plan.	None
	Waste management	Waste collection vehicles inadequate Illegal dumpsite	<p>The municipality must maintain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of waste from households and businesses - Existence and review of the integrated waste management plan - The municipality should however improve on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Waste collection vehicles - Licensing of a landfill site - The number of households receiving the waste collection service in the rural areas and informal settlements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop a waste collection plan to include rural strategic points - Feasibility study for new dump site - Beautification of town on the strategic points.
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Municipality services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to the municipality - Building of new municipal offices 	<p>The municipality should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Municipal services are accessible to all. - Critical posts must be filled, and equity targets be met. - The working environment should be safe and - All employees and non-employees should have access to skills development opportunities. - Professionalism is upheld - policies are reviewed, and adopted - performance management is improved 	
	Human resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High vacancy rate - IT infrastructure - Decentralized office space - Data integrity - Customer care - Poor records management - Limited budget for staff and councilor training - Improper cascading of the PMS 		

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Noncompliance with employment equity - HR Policies due for review - ICT services overstretched whilst understaffed - Continuity - Trust amongst staff - Unruly political deployees - Misaligned PMS leading to a negative audit opinion 		
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	Poor budget management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality must ensure, - The development of a financial plan - IDP aligned budgeting - Efficient financial management and reporting - Revenue enhancement - Properly acquire goods and services and manage contracts thereof. - Provision of free basic services to the indigent household - Improved audit opinion - Improved revenue collection - Improved data integrity - Proper implementation of internal control systems - Improved asset management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development & Implementation of indigent register (focusing on rateable Areas)
	Finance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Uncontrollable expenses -MSCOA understanding -Limited grants Inability to collect 100% billed revenue. Data Integrity Grant dependency 		
	Supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence of the procurement plan Asset management 		
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance	Council and its sub-committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality should maintain functional council and its subcommittees. - The municipality should also ensure the development and implementation of the communication plan and the public participation strategy. Ward 	
	Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication plan Public participation strategy Ward committees Special groups development 		

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
			committees should also be kept functional and clear programs on the development of the special groups.	
SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Economic development	Establishment of cooperatives Job creation Tourism infrastructure provision SMME Development Lack of Tourism and Marketing signage in Msinga Information centres in key municipal areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality should ensure the availability of sports, recreation and arts infrastructure and programs. - The municipality must create job opportunities through the implementation of the LED strategy. - The municipality must also assist in the development of SMME's to enable community participation in formal and informal economies of the area. 	
	Social Development	Poor security of the social amenities Poor sports field maintenance Poor maintenance of amenities including cemeteries Beautification of the town Motor licensing service Mobile library services Poor Traffic control in the CBD Absence of the official / approved taxi rank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality should have a clear poverty alleviation programme - The municipality must also attempt to develop youth skills to improve their employability. - The municipality must also facilitate the provision of social development infrastructure and services that fall outside the municipal mandate. - The municipality must have clear programmes aimed at ensuring social security. 	
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Absence of the land release strategy -Shortage of by-Laws -Site for parks and gardens (Recreational facilities) Illegal structures and buildings without municipal planning approval -New site for cemetery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality should ensure the implementation of SPLUMA with a view to cater for land use requirements and needs. - The municipality should also facilitate the environment protection programmes. - The municipality must also at all-time be ready to respond to disasters whilst 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lobby for budget to review all sector plans e.g., SDF, Housing, SE - Review/Development of Spatial Development Framework, Housing Sector Plan, LED Strategy, - There needs to be traffic control measures put in place

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Shortage of parking lots in town - Land for a vehicle pound -Disaster management equipment 	<p>reducing and mitigating them where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gazetting of relevant By-laws - Conduct a land audit - The appointment of Town Planners, Environmentalist, Building Inspectors, GIS specialist etc. that is aligned to the population of Msinga and development needs. - -Review of organogram to assist appointments/capacity in compliance with SPLUMA

C.2 KPA: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES (SPATIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT)

C.2.1 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 Msinga 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.2.2 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.2.2.1 Rural Areas

Rural areas are characterized by extensive commercial and subsistence farming, mainly crop production and cattle farming. It is notable from the household distribution that there are numerous low-density settlements scattered throughout the municipal area, typically of the settlement patterns throughout the traditional areas of the province.

The uMsinga settlement pattern is dominated by expansive rural and informal settlements. Approximately 90% of uMsinga is rural in nature and this is made evident by the housing typology. These settlements are scattered unevenly in areas under traditional authority with poor road infrastructure that interlinks them.

Their location in space is highly influenced by a variety of livelihood strategies such as access to water, land, public facilities, public transport routes and bulk services. The following are some key features of the rural settlements in uMsinga.

- Settlements in the municipal area have neither followed any predetermined spatial structure nor have they benefitted from 'formal' spatial planning.
- They are scattered in space in an unsystematic manner with limited (achieved by means of social facilities and access roads) if any linkages between the settlements;
- The majority of the rural dwelling units are constructed with traditional materials and often traditional practises such a home burial are prevalent.
- Most settlements are located along major transport routes (see the corridors map below).

- Land allocation is undertaken in terms of the traditional land allocation system, which is not based on any verifiable standards. As a result, site sizes even for similar land uses vary significantly;
- Land ownership pattern and the prevalent land rental systems whereby landowners rent land out to the tenants has also had a profound impact on the settlement pattern;
- Land use management is based on collective memory where members of the community collectively agree that a piece of land is earmarked for a particular use or belongs to someone. Therefore, development processes i.e., acquiring development approvals are not followed.
- The settlements differ in size and density depending on location in relation to the above-mentioned factors. Relatively high-density settlements are found on the northern edge of uMsinga.

C.2.2.2 Predominantly Scattered Low-Density Rural Settlements

Settlements are loosely scattered throughout the entire municipal area, and they surround communal grazing, crop production and grasslands. Settlement density appears to be directly correlated to accessibility (increased accessibility – increased density). Spatially, settlements density appears to be lower, the further the location from the main road axis and its feeder roads. This is also supported by demographic information which clearly indicates that population density declines the further one moves away from the main transport routes. Levels of services are generally low, with the majority of residential structures being self-built.

This is 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

Apart from a few trading stores and agricultural activities there is generally little sign of economic activities outside of the urbanized areas and main transportation corridors. The rural settlements mainly serve as residential areas with a limited economic base. Inhabitants are predominantly dependent on external sources of income and social and welfare grants. The continuous low-density sprawl of these rural settlement and poor planning of the past, which results in more productive agricultural land being taken up need to be addressed to ensure protection of the municipality's primary economic generating resource.

The key issues relating to tenure and settlement in the region are:

- Competition for land.
- Competing uses of land (productive agriculture vs. subsistence agriculture/residential).
- Access to affordable infrastructure.

This emphasizes the need for appropriate land reform planning and spatial planning intervention to resolve the rural problems.

C.2.2.3 Peri-Urban and Semi-Urban Settlements

Keate's Drift; Msinga Top and Nhlalakahle can be classified as Semi Urban Settlements. These centers currently perform functions such as service delivery and to a limited extent commercial activity. The influence of these service centers is quite critical for service delivery to the areas where they are located. 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 Keates Drift is secondary nodes serving as Municipal economic points.

The identified secondary centers are strategically located to serve these areas and the neighbouring rural settlement, and they can be seen as the opportunity for clustering future development that must benefit these areas. Expansion of these small-scattered rural settlements should be discouraged in the short to medium term with an intention to enable them to develop into sustainable human settlements with an identifiable character. Spatial planning

interventions in respect of these settlements should focus on the following:

- Agricultural development particularly protection of agricultural land from settlement.
- Conservation development in line with the Ezemvelo proposals, especially in the Tugela valley and Keate's Drift areas.
- Management of grazing land including introduction of strategies such as rotational grazing.
- Consolidation of settlements as a means to create service thresholds.

C.2.2.4 Urban Settlements

The only settlements in the municipal area which provides some higher order services and can be classified as urban are Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry. 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. Unfortunately, its structural deficiency is that it does not have strong and well-developed residential base. The SDF describes the nodes as follows:

C.2.2.4.1 Tugela Ferry Town

is identified as a primary node and it offers both administrative and business activities for the entire municipality. This town is held under Ingonyama Trust and is divided in to two traditional Authorities; Mabaso Area and Mthembu Area separated by the Tugela River. According to the Tugela Ferry Urban Design Framework (2010) the area is characterised by dramatic topography as a result of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers, which effectively isolates the area from neighbouring areas such as Umvoti and Endumeni.



This town is categorised by separation between different types of settlements with a clear rural urban separation. The urban settlements are of low density however does reflect a degree of urbanisation in the area. following map inset below 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.



hence, towns normally fulfil the role of service centre to the surrounding hinterland.

This pattern is significant when the recent policy of the Department of Human Settlements is taken into consideration where the principle of densification rather than sprawl is promoted. The National Development Plan 2030 specifically states: This requires:

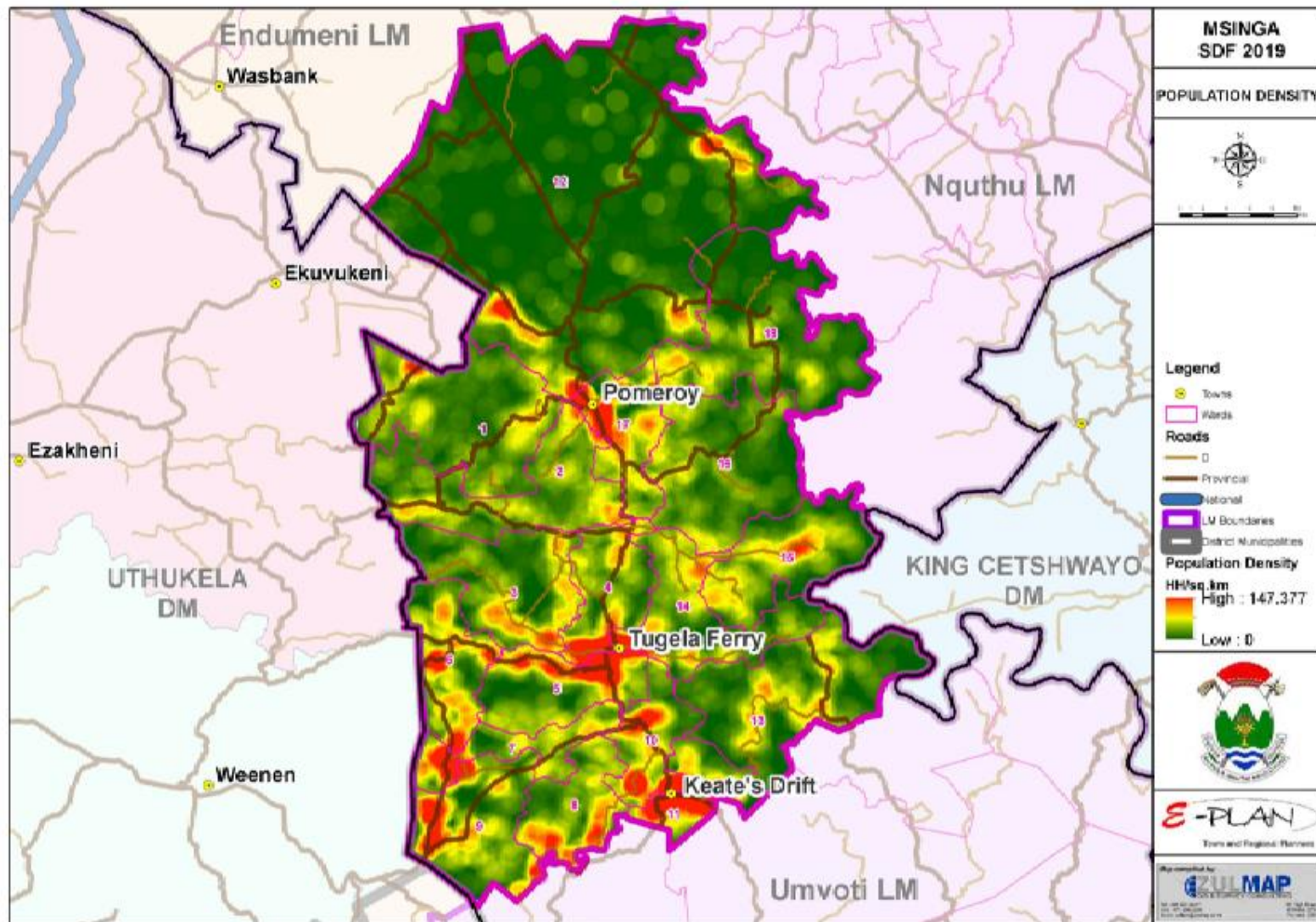
- Strong measures to prevent further development of housing in marginal places
- Increased urban densities to support public transport and reduce sprawl

The future spatial form of the municipality will need to give serious consideration to this declaration as it is mainly a turnabout from the practical reality currently taking place in the rural areas.

C.2.2.4.2 Pomeroy

Pomeroy is the only town which falls under a Scheme which effectively leaves the commercial farmland in the northern section of the municipality subject to the Act. This town has been identified as a Secondary node as it offers limited economic activities compared to Tugela Ferry. Similarly, to the rest of the municipality, this town lack infrastructure development and bears a challenge to optimise investment.

This urban centre serves as a link between the outlying areas as well as the dispersed rural settlements located at the peripheral areas of the municipality with marginal economic development potential. In comparison to the surrounding hinterland, towns generally have a higher level of social and infrastructure services, higher concentrations of administrative and business infrastructure and



MAP 4: UMSINGA HUMAN SETTLEMENT – POPULATION DENSITY

C.2.3 ROAD NETWORK & CORRIDORS

C.2.3.1 PRIMARY MOVEMENT

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

TABLE 33: 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)

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.

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.

Public interventions highlighted in the uMsinga Local Municipal IDP (2021/2022) relates to:

- **Movement Corridor:** Constant Inter Governmental communication and co-ordination relating to the linkages to nodes external to uMsinga in Adjacent Municipalities.

- **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.
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points, as distribution strategy between rural settlements and nodal areas.
- 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.

C.2.3.2 SECONDARY ECONOMIC LINKAGES

The Secondary Economic Linkages are the following:

- P280
- D1268
- P281
- P365

Public interventions highlighted in the Msinga Local Municipal IDP (2019/2020) in this area relate to:

- **Developing a localized Corridor Development Strategy** which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- Ensure **multimodal transport integration** occur along these roads at key points.
- **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.

The table below illustrates the municipal nodes in conjunction with existing corridors within Msinga Municipality.

TABLE 34: NODES & CORRIDORS

PRIMARY NODE	Tugela Ferry	R33
MUNICIPAL	▪ Keates Drift	R33
SECONDARY NODE	▪ Pomeroy	P281
RURAL SERVICE	▪ Mashunka,	P365
SATELLITE	▪ Hlalakahle,	P280
	▪ KwaDolo,	D1268
	▪ Cwaka,	P281
	▪ Mazabeko	
	▪ Rorkes Drift	
	▪ Msinga Top	

C.2.3.3 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

C.2.3.3.1 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS (R33)

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the Msinga 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 highlighted in the Msinga Local Municipal IDP (2019/2020) in this area relate to:

- Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities:
- 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.
- To involve communities in agro processing the following option can be considered:

- 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.
- Expansion of trade opportunities related to agricultural activities – formal and informal.
- Focus on the following opportunities that exist within the Municipality.
- Agricultural perishable products to local hospitals and general markets in nearby Municipalities.
- Chakalaka and other vegetable orientated agro-processing opportunities.

C.2.8.3.2 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 (Msinga Local Municipal IDP 2019/2020). 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. Focusing 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

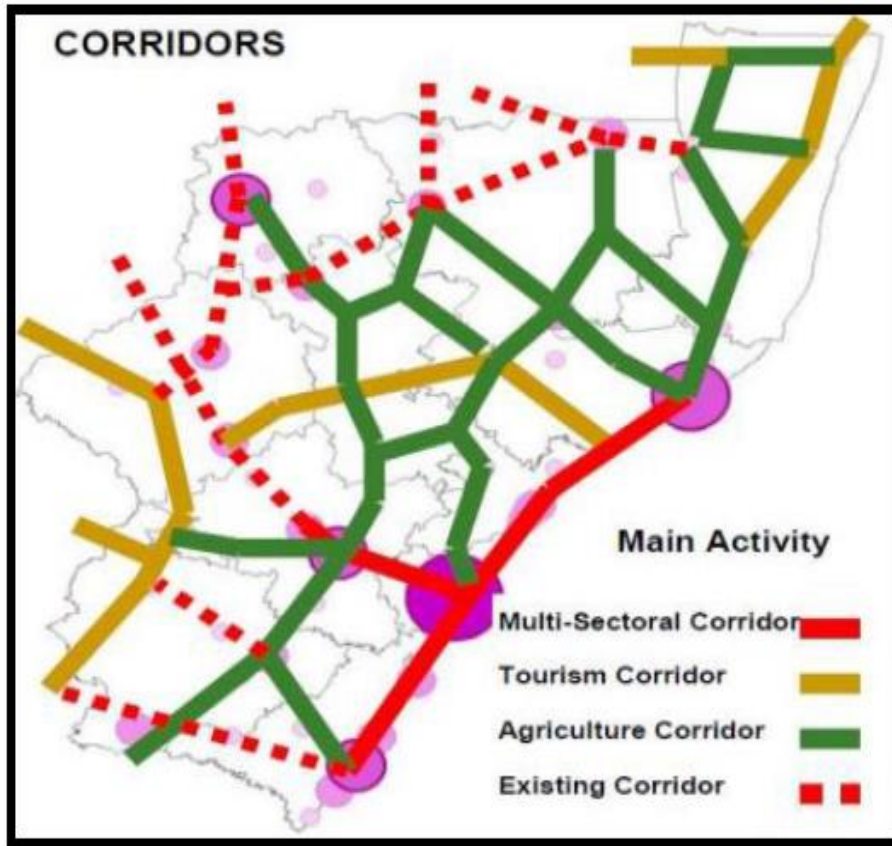
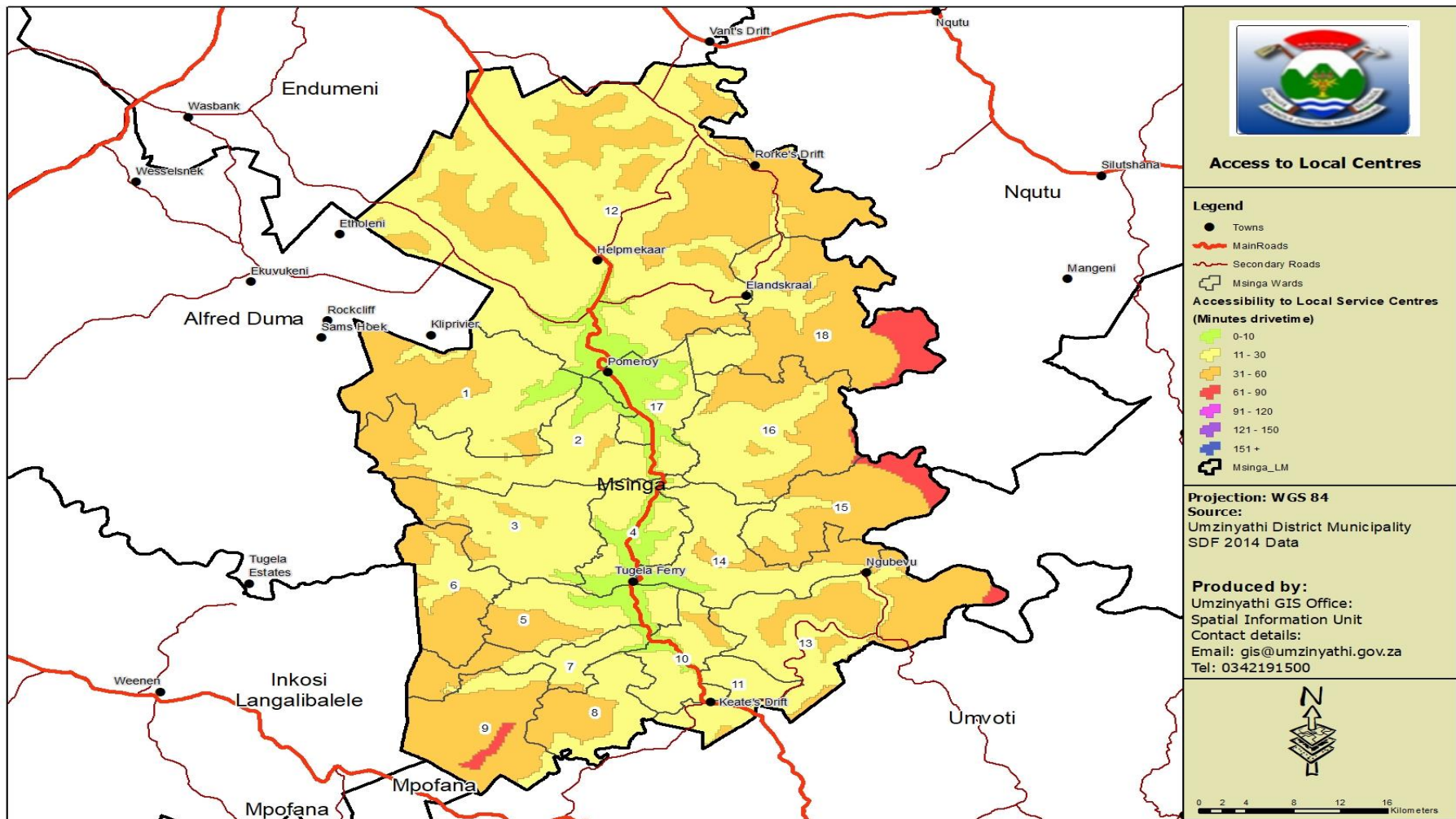


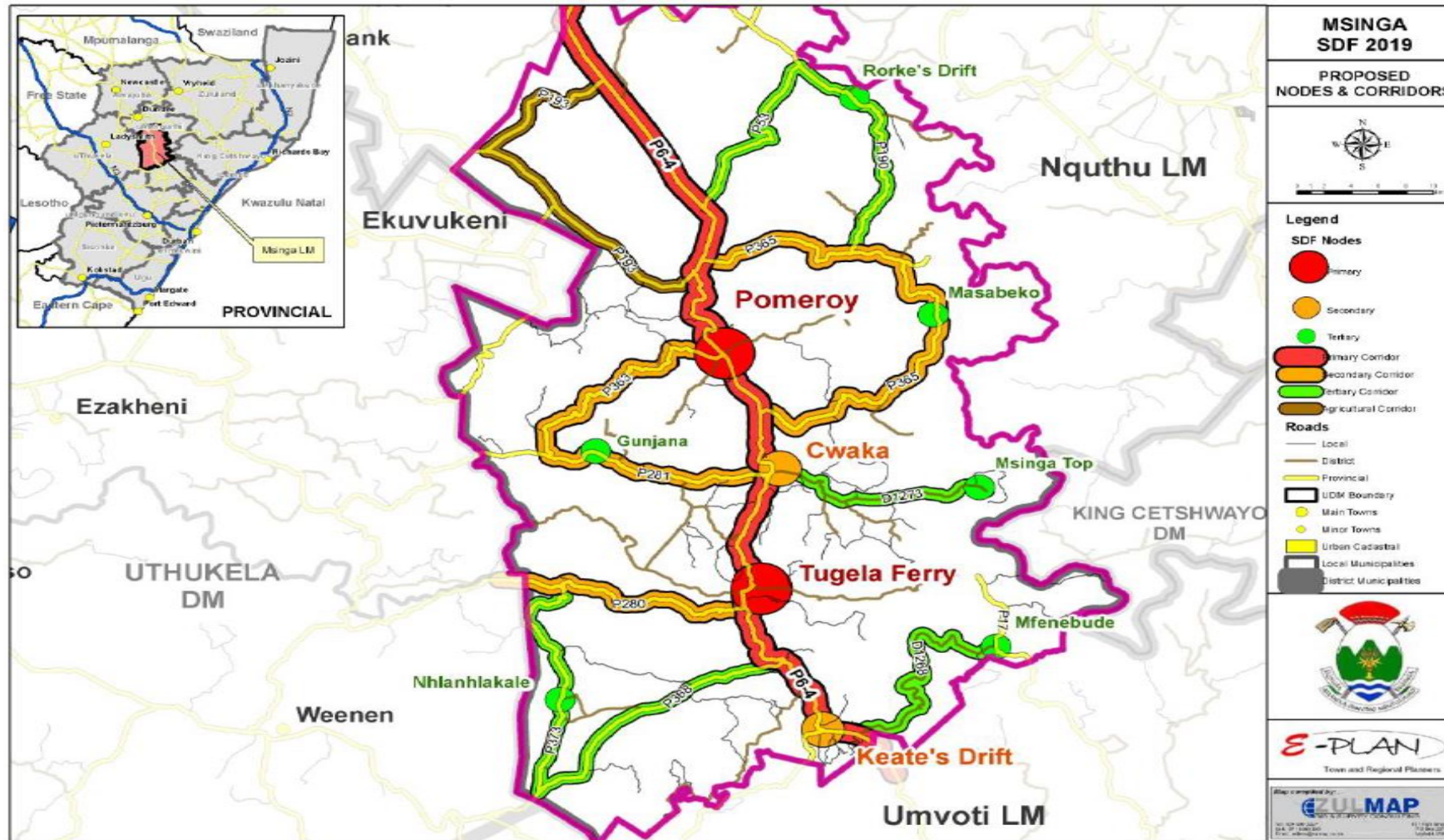
FIGURE 15: KZN PROVINCIAL CORRIDORS (SOURCE: PROVINCIAL SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS))

C.2.8.4 KEY CHALLENGES

- Lack of Road Maintenance within the Municipal Nodes (poor condition).
- Car damage due to bad potholes existing.
- Limits the number of traffic travelling within Msinga as the nearest route to Dundee, Newcastle & Vryheid if coming from Durban, PMB & Greytown vice versa. Therefore, these SMMEs / Msinga Community can explore on these opportunities.



MAP 5: ACCESS TO LOCAL TOWNS



MAP 6: uMSINGA ROAD NETWORK

C.2.4 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 Msinga Municipality is located. Major land uses in the area are as follows:

C.2.6.1 Residential Use

Residential use which occurs in the form of urban areas of Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy, and Keates 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.2.6.2 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.2.6.3 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.2.6.3.1 Tourism Centre Establishment

Msinga Municipality has conducted a feasibility study with an aim to fully unlock its tourism potential as a rural Municipality and intends to develop a Tourism Centre at the KwaKopi Area in Ward 10, along the R33 Road. The proposed building site **in KwaKopi Area**, which is along the R33 Road and \pm 4 kilometres from Tugela Ferry Town where the Municipal administrative offices as well as most prime private accommodation establishments are located.

The study concluded that the establishment of a Tourism Centre at this site would be feasible. In undertaking this study, the research team reviewed all the relevant Local, District, Provincial and National tourism planning literature, visited and engaged with Msinga Tourism and Hospitality sector stakeholders, visited the proposed building site for the envisaged Centre, defined a market catchment for the Centre; and conducted market research into the demand and supply conditions for tourism attractions, products, and services within Msinga Municipality as a whole.

Establishment of a Tourism Centre at the proposed site would not be without potential challenges, which will have to be overcome if such a development were to attract capital funding and ultimately operate sustainably to support local tourism as a sector. These challenges include the need to thoroughly develop local tourist attractions, directly and indirectly; ensure noticeability through

adequate signage of such attractions; establish a vibrant and effective sector coordination mechanism where local tourism and hospitality business are able to interact with each other better.

C.2.6.3.1.1 Description Of The Proposed Tourism Centre

The envisaged facility shall comprise of the following, among other primary amenities:

- 1) Visitor Information Centre (VIC) i.e., a fully operational resource centre with archives.
- 2) Bookings and Reservations Desk
- 3) Statue / Sculpture
- 4) A Viewing Deck; providing access to spectacular views of Tugela Ferry Town and mountains.
- 5) Curio / Craft Shop
- 6) Restaurant or Coffee Shop
- 7) Internet Access / Wi-Fi
- 8) Internet Café
- 9) Open Local Handicraft Market (with trading stalls)
- 10) Tourism Development Section (for conducting scheduled Capacity Building workshops supporting Local SMMEs and Co-Operatives in the Tourism Value Chain)
- 11) Sufficient Parking Space
- 12) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)

C.2.6.4 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.2.6.4.1 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.2.6.4.2 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.2.6.4.4 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.

C.2.6.4.5 Agricultural Use

Although the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy of KwaZulu-Natal identified only the southern part of the Msinga 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 farmland, 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

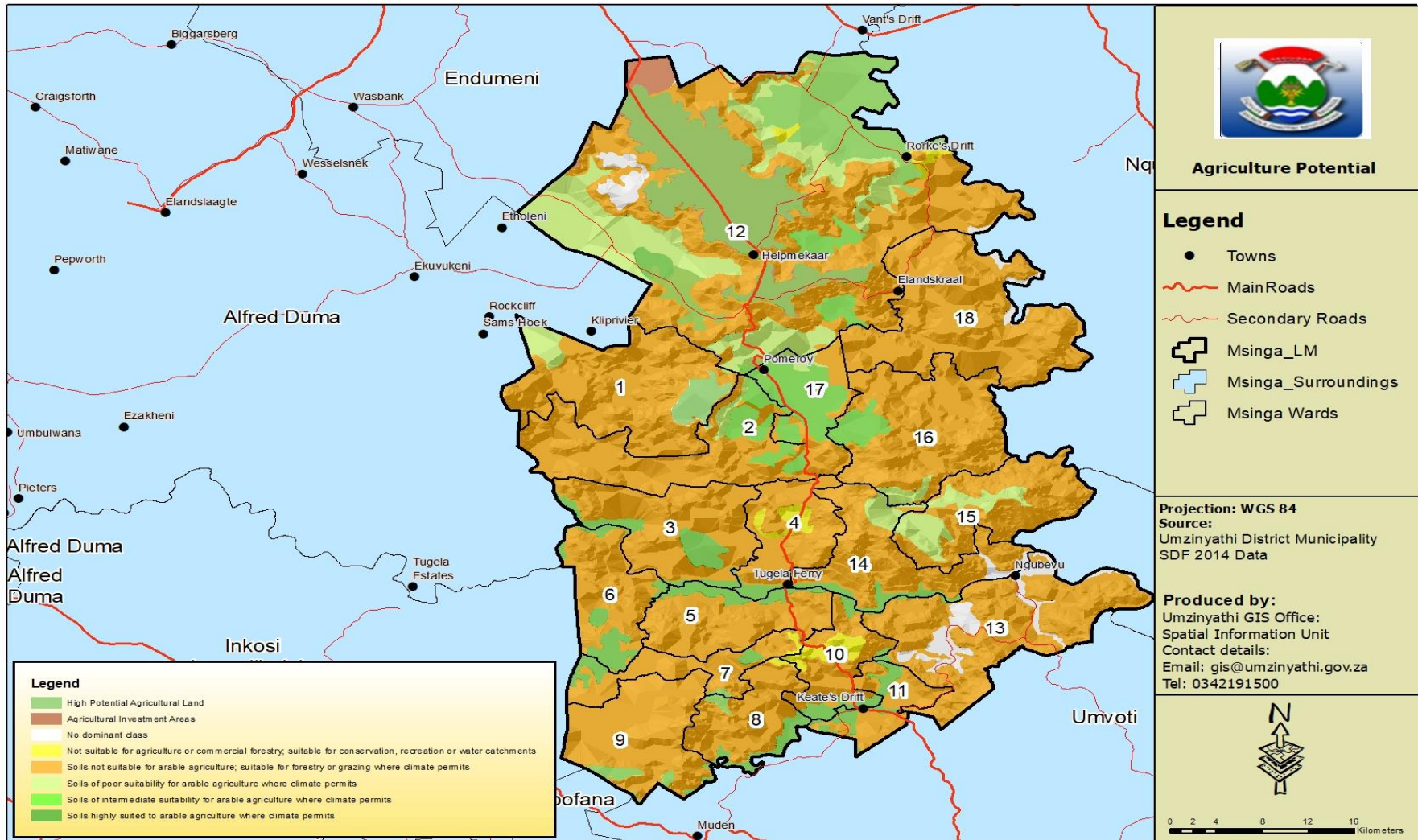
Man induced impacts	Natural
Sugarcane	Wetlands
Subsistence agriculture	Woodlands
Bare soil (erosion)	
Degraded land	
Forest Plantations	

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 Southwestern 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 Msinga 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.



MAP 7: AGRICULTURE POTENTIAL

C.2.6.4.6 State-Owned Properties

A state-owned enterprise (SOE) is a legal entity that is created by a government in order to partake in commercial activities on the government's behalf. There are number of state-owned properties within the jurisdiction of uMsinga Municipality located within the Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB) land. The existing state-owned properties within uMsinga Municipality are typically earmarked to participate in specific commercial activities as follows:

C.2.6.4.6.1 Correctional Services

The Department of Correctional Services aims to contribute towards maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful, and safe society, by enforcing court-imposed sentences, detaining inmates in safe custody, whilst maintaining their human dignity and developing their sense of social responsibility and promoting the general development of all inmates and persons subject to community corrections.

The Municipality have one facility for correctional service to contribute to a just, peaceful, and safer South Africa within the Pomeroy town in ward 18. The site is formally described as Reminder of Portion 13 Pomeroy, situated at Akerman St, Pomeroy (28°33'04.6"S 30°25'23.3"E).



Figure 16: Pomeroy Correctional Service - Google Map



Figure 17: Front View of the Site

Increasing informal developments within the town and around this facility may negatively affect the function and/or purpose of this facility. Therefore, the location of the facility may require a strictly management of traffic flow and enforcement of parking requirements as it is situated within the Central Business District (CBD) of Pomeroy town.

C.2.6.4.6.2 South African Police Services (SAPS)

The Municipality have three (3) South African Police Services within its' jurisdiction with an aim to undertake the following:

- a) Prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community;
- b) Investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community;
- c) Ensure offenders are brought to justice; and
- d) participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime.

The dominance of the rural nature within uMsinga Municipality allowed the community to create a deviation where there is less crimes in rural areas, and less need for this type of service but depend on traditional measures in place. While the development trends within urban area indicate the need to improve the quality of state-owned properties and not enough number of implementers.

This service is facing a number of challenges within the jurisdiction of uMsinga Municipality especially with enforcement (struggle of power) since not all citizens in the community are civic minded. Furthermore, all these sites have a common issue of limited space for future expansion; therefore, it is recommended that the Department of Public Works consider acquiring more land for transfer-sites or future expansion.

C.2.6.4.6.3 Msinga SAPS & Accommodation

Msinga SAPS is formally described as Farm No. 22/4665 located in Tugela Ferry within the ITB land in ward 04 (28°44'55.8"S 30°26'32.5"E), situated along the R33 Main Road, Tugela Ferry.



Figure 18: Msinga SAPS - Google Map

C.2.6.4.6.4 Pomeroy SAPS

The site is formally described as Remainder of Portion 13 Pomeroy, situated 13 Topham St, Pomeroy (28°33'04.1"S 30°25'21.1"E).



Figure 19: Pomeroy SAPS - Google Map

C.2.6.4.6.5 Helpmekaar SAPS & Accommodation

The site is formally described as Remainder of Portion 13 & Portion 06 of the farm Helpmekaar No. 4126, situated at Helpmekaar (28°26'48.0"S 30°25'09.8"E).



Figure 20: Helpmekaar SAPS - Google Map

C.2.6.4.6.6 Magistrate's Court & Social Development (DSD) Offices

Msinga Magistrate Court and offices for Department of Social Development are formally described as Farm No. 22/4665 located within the ITB land in ward 04 (28°44'55.2"S 30°26'34.8"E), both properties are adjacent to one another and situated along the R33 Main Road, in Tugela Ferry as per the figure below.

FARM IMPAFANA LOCATION LOT 4677-GT



Figure 21: Msinga Magistrate Court- Google Map

Limited office space; parking; People littering and urinating at the alleyway between Build-it and Magistrate court is one of key challenges facing these offices.

The Municipality also have state accommodation for the government departments formally located within the Farm No. 22/4665 within the ITB land in ward 04 (28°44'59.7"S 30°26'25.1"E), both properties are adjacent to one another and situated along the P363 Road, in Sampofu area as per the figure below.



C.2.6.4.7 Inkululeko Development Project – 2 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.

In February 2016, the Office of the Premier (OTP) has identified uMzinyathi District Municipality as second district to implement the Inkululeko Development Project - 2. The proposed project plans on

investing R1.4 billion into this proposed development due to following issues and demands:

- Land demand in Tugela Ferry has increased, however, **the supply of land is limited.**
- Developers (departments) have shown interest in **Cwaka.**
- Aim to strengthen the **mutually beneficial ties** between urban and rural areas.

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)
- Model School

Among community amenities earmarked under Inkululeko Development Project - 2 is the development of cemetery in Cwaka. The proposed development involves the construction of associated cemetery buildings (e.g., crematorium & fence), and access roads.

C.2.5 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The list of the needs derived at the Community based planning is reviewed annually. The broad-based community needs are as follows:-

- Social facilities
- Education
- Electricity
- Health
- LED
- Roads
- Housing
- ICT
- Water

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.

C.2.5.1 Education Levels

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 35: 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
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 number 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.

Table 36: Population by Educational Level

Population by highest Educational level		
	Msinga	
None	36.7%	29 750
Other	1.1%	912
Some primary	6.7%	5 418
Primary	2.7%	2 220
Some Secondary	28.1%	22 845
Grade 12 (Matric)	20.3%	16 462
Undergrad	1.1%	880
Post-grad	2.6%	2 085
N/A	0.8%	610
Total	100.0%	81 182

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2016

The education levels in the municipality indicate that the largest proportion of residents (more than 50%) have some primary schooling or no schooling. It is accepted that this is because of the demographic structure of the municipality, indicating that the majority of residents in the municipality are young people (under the age of 20 years). Notwithstanding, the general education levels in the municipality are very low, with only a handful of residents being in possession of tertiary education qualifications.

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.1.5.1.1 Education Facilities

The figures released by Statistics SA display a ratio of 40 learners per educator at schools in UMsinga 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. UMsinga is served only by primary and secondary education facilities, with a recent addition of an FET college at the Cwaka area.

The Municipality is relatively well serviced in terms of primary schools, as is depicted on the **Primary Schools Map**. 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.

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 number 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.

TABLE 37: EXISTING SCHOOLS WITHIN UMSINGA LM

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500101121	101121	ALVA I	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	Msinga (KZN244)	12	-28,50242	30,40335
500103082	103082	AMOIBE I	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	Msinga (KZN244)	12	-28,37548	30,56474
500105968	105968	BARNHILL P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,71330	30,51789
500106153	106153	BATHEMBU H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,72172	30,35801
500106264	106264	BATSHAZWAYO H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,68225	30,31099
500112998	112998	BUHLALU P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,85250	30,46568
500113701	113701	BUNYEBETHU H	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,60048	30,49959
500114108	114108	CABANGOKUHLE H	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,76270	30,43410
500115366	115366	CELIMFUNDO P (TUGELA FERRY)	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,63430	30,33260
500116624	116624	COSH P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,74350	30,47010
500117734	117734	COLLESSIE P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,66813	30,53056
500120472	120472	DAYISWAYO P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,73650	30,60310
500121249	121249	DILIZELA H	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,48630	30,35220
500121841	121841	DLABESUTHE H	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,81628	30,30820
500122063	122063	DLENYANE C	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,66410	30,40070
500123062	123062	DOUGLAS P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,52746	30,27943
500124061	124061	DUMAKUDE P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,89610	30,43477
500126281	126281	EBUHLEBEMFUNDO P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,56667	30,26997
500129574	129574	ELANDSBERG P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,48251	30,50832
500130129	130129	EMACHUNWINI P	UMZINYATHI	Umdlovana	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,90427	30,39026
500132645	132645	EMHLANGANA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,83056	30,31589
500132978	132978	EMKHAMO C	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,67972	30,32114

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500133163	133163	EMKHUPHULA P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,79381	30,56926
500134643	134643	EMSIZINI I	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,75310	30,54730
500134680	134680	EMTATENI P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,75558	30,37752
500136382	136382	ENGCUBA JP	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,74026	30,69053
500139749	139749	ESETHU H	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,53334	30,59304
500140748	140748	ESIMANYAMA P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,76330	30,66060
500142006	142006	ESWENI P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,34360	30,46220
500143153	143153	EZIBOMVINI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,71808	30,42317
500143930	143930	FABENI P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,82490	30,48930
500145891	145891	FUNDOKUHLE H	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,80990	30,46860
500147038	147038	GANGEYANA P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,53491	30,62279
500147334	147334	GAYISANI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,61073	30,54306
500147889	147889	GEDE P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,52995	30,33949
500148555	148555	GIBA P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,38694	30,38036
500151145	151145	GORDON MEMORIAL H	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,55030	30,45779
500152403	152403	GUBUZELA I	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,62060	30,24990
500158249	158249	HOLWANE P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,67210	30,57930
500159581	159581	IGUGU P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,68180	30,52026
500162541	162541	INDLOZANA H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,63180	30,30400
500165494	165494	EMZWENI P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,63961	30,26596
500167055	167055	IPHUPHUMA P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,58425	30,40867
500170940	170940	JAJILE H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,62523	30,34192

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500171051	171051	JANGENI P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,87145	30,53563
500172568	172568	KEATES DRIFT P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,86423	30,48628
500177785	177785	KUKHANYAKWEZWE I	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,64614	30,46806
500182114	182114	KWANDUNGE H	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,80313	30,57228
500184112	184112	KWAZENZELE H	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,86721	30,48532
500185666	185666	LATHA I	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,85571	30,55170
500186295	186295	LEWIS C	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,54826	30,26031
500187664	187664	LOTTO P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,53350	30,41200
500190217	190217	MABIZELA H	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,73827	30,31056
500191401	191401	MADUDULA H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,58306	30,41712
500193140	193140	MAHLABA P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,52968	30,59152
500193325	193325	MAHLAHLAMELA I	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	9	-28,88669	30,29110
500194250	194250	MAKHANDANA P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,74161	30,61924
500194287	194287	MAKHANKANA I	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,60600	30,46183
500195619	195619	MAMBENI P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,53274	30,38252
500196359	196359	MANDLENI I	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,72964	30,36587
500196433	196433	MANDLETHU P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,55104	30,46074
500200688	200688	MASHUNKA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,73497	30,30590
500201687	201687	MATHINTA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,79368	30,30326
500202834	202834	MAWELE H	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,69559	30,54716
500204499	204499	MBIZIMBELWE P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,48930	30,57089
500204684	204684	MBONDWENI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,72290	30,44813

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500208014	208014	MERTOUN I	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,79780	30,47620
500208532	208532	MFENEBUDE P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,79671	30,63100
500208865	208865	MFUNZI P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,78956	30,53486
500210086	210086	MHLABANGULE I	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,64368	30,36324
500210234	210234	MHLAKOTHI H	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,75403	30,37940
500210382	210382	MHLANGEZULU S	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,87047	30,44604
500210567	210567	MHLUMBA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	9	-28,87696	30,32130
500212343	212343	MKHUPULANGWENYA I	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,75080	30,41750
500216746	216746	MPIKAYIZEKANYE S	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,75850	30,52240
500217190	217190	MPOMPOLWANA P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,62263	30,34476
500217671	217671	MQAMATHI H	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	9	-28,87467	30,32210
500217708	217708	MQAMU P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,64901	30,31474
500218670	218670	MSINGA H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,75027	30,41613
500218707	218707	MSITHA P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,57036	30,41050
500220557	220557	MUMBE P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,56995	30,38446
500222481	222481	MZOMUSHA I (TUGELA FERRY)	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,76631	30,40923
500224146	224146	NDABANKULU I	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,68850	30,45170
500228364	228364	NGONGOLO P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,75612	30,29984
500228919	228919	NGUBEVU P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,69430	30,55837
500230917	230917	NINI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,58417	30,46500
500231472	231472	NKAMBA P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,63608	30,43850
500233655	233655	NOCOMBOSHE I	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,66787	30,62611

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500233877	233877	NOGAWU P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,76773	30,49056
500233914	233914	NOGIDA H	UMZINYATHI	Umdlovana	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,90115	30,39123
500234321	234321	NOMAFU H	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,74140	30,62630
500234469	234469	NOMAHAYE P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,82996	30,30137
500234987	234987	NOMFOMELA P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,85632	30,50802
500239464	239464	NTANYEZULU P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,60918	30,31008
500239797	239797	NTILI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,60965	30,51515
500240574	240574	NTSHISHILI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,74760	30,48270
500241610	241610	NYANDU I	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,65732	30,46364
500241943	241943	NYONIYEZWE H	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,79909	30,62345
500241980	241980	NYONYANA P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,48617	30,35133
500242350	242350	OBISINI I	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,58285	30,29925
500244718	244718	OSCARSBERG P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,35894	30,53707
500245495	245495	OVERTOUN P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,71372	30,56433
500247974	247974	PHATHIZWE H	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,50268	30,57018
500248270	248270	PHENDUKA P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,67475	30,50628
500250823	250823	POMEROY I (MSINGA)	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,57256	30,44005
500250860	250860	POMEROY P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,55210	30,42590
500253376	253376	QINELANE P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,54003	30,52554
500253524	253524	QINISO P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,53779	30,50012
500257557	257557	SAKHISENI H	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,68683	30,45191
500257816	257816	SAMPOFU I	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,68023	30,41658

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500262182	262182	SHIYANE S	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,36080	30,53560
500263588	263588	SIBUMBA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,76390	30,44080
500275206	275206	ST BERNARDS JOLWAYO P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,74678	30,33976
500279165	279165	SWEBANE P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,68351	30,30426
500281311	281311	THEMANE C	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,70160	30,41102
500282865	282865	ZIMISELENI S	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,74680	30,48080
500286787	286787	ULWAZI P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,82019	30,39788
500287120	287120	UMBONJE H	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,85770	30,54020
500290339	290339	USIZO H	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,68142	30,52324
500291412	291412	VELAPHI H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,63866	30,26511
500301106	301106	ZOMBANE H	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,67424	30,57175
500301217	301217	ZONYAMA S	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,66940	30,53030
500301920	301920	ZWELINJANI S (LADYSMITH)	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,66960	30,62415
500303585	303585	IMPOPHOMA P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,68470	30,50210
500303622	303622	SINQUMENI P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,77950	30,44690
500303659	303659	NKONZA S	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,56667	30,26997
500303696	303696	OKHULANA P	UMZINYATHI	Umdlovana	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	9	-28,89733	30,36133
500322233	322233	MTHALENI S	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,54550	30,51127
500322307	322307	NTOKOZWENI L P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,61020	30,40640
500325489	325489	SIBONGINHLANHLA S	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,48250	30,50641
500325672	325672	KUSAKUSA P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,68098	30,58029
500334110	334110	PANO C	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,67571	30,60316

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500337292	337292	MBUSWENI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,65583	30,62893
500337921	337921	MSIMBITHI S	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,63927	30,43483
500337958	337958	NSIMBINI P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,67411	30,27545
500338032	338032	PHOWANE P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,50520	30,37040
500338069	338069	MABEDLANA P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,58528	30,56625
500338106	338106	NGUBUKAZI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,63507	30,49954
500338143	338143	SIFULENI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,56807	30,51093
500338180	338180	MANQOBA S	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,56924	30,38343
500338217	338217	HOLLYWOOD P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,52091	30,25117
500341473	341473	KHANYISANI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,75710	30,51670
500341917	341917	BHAMBATHA S	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,86430	30,52795
500343952	343952	BETHULO P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,81338	30,35630
500343989	343989	KWAVULAMEHLO P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	9	-28,85407	30,34658
500344026	344026	MMANGALISO P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,76034	30,39855
500344063	344063	LANDULWAZI I	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,73600	30,39240
500344100	344100	MAHEDENI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,64248	30,52199
500414363	414363	DUMAPHANSI S	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,82700	30,39432
500415029	415029	MABASO S	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,72450	30,44335
500415103	415103	ZAMOKUHLE P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,71508	30,34548
500440152	440152	UKUKHANYA KOMSINGA LSEN	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,72440	30,44310
500440189	440189	ELANGENI P	UMZINYATHI	Umdlovana	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,90435	30,39181
500440226	440226	EZIHLABENI P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,84560	30,28847

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500440263	440263	FISOKUHLE P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,73961	30,63990
500440300	440300	LANDELANI P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,60555	30,44088
500440337	440337	MATHENDEKA P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,65202	30,55400
500440374	440374	MSAWENKOSI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,68275	30,60023
500440411	440411	NKAYISHANA P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,81792	30,56828
500440448	440448	NOMAQHULU P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	15	-28,66195	30,64272
500440485	440485	NTABAMHLOPHE P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,56532	30,58120
500440522	440522	NTANYANA P	UMZINYATHI	Umdlovana	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,89093	30,37885
500440559	440559	NTUNJENI P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,72555	30,40442
500440633	440633	PHUMELA P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	14	-28,72865	30,48855
500440670	440670	PHUMELELA S	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	17	-28,58494	30,46783
500446590	446590	KUBUYAKWEZWE P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,78340	30,58290
500446627	446627	NTABENDE P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	11	-28,88163	30,50278
500446664	446664	MACINGWANE S	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,85467	30,50714
500446701	446701	BHEKABANTU S	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,65520	30,48287
500446738	446738	THUTHUKANI C	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,53313	30,62299
500446775	446775	KHULANI P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,83138	30,43506
500446812	446812	ZIZI P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	5	-28,75225	30,46790
500446886	446886	JOJINGWENYA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,81240	30,44150
500446923	446923	HOLISIZWE P	UMZINYATHI	Bhambatha	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	13	-28,78462	30,60233
500446960	446960	SAKHISIZWE S	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,61258	30,54537
500446997	446997	NTOMBIYODUMO P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	7	-28,84667	30,30629

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500447034	447034	MNJANI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,69877	30,46671
500447071	447071	MPUNGANE P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	2	-28,65483	30,35432
500447108	447108	MZAMOYETHU P	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,57881	30,36241
500447145	447145	BAMBANANI P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	6	-28,73096	30,27968
500447182	447182	DUMABEMSOLA P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,86210	30,41343
500447219	447219	LBZ BUTHELEZI S	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	16	-28,56093	30,49780
500447256	447256	NTENESHANA P	UMZINYATHI	Umdlovana	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,91281	30,41496
500447293	447293	SIYABONGA S	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	10	-28,85174	30,47363
500447734	447734	LELELE P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	18	-28,53180	30,55892
500448033	448033	ZIMINGAYE P	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,84512	30,42914
500490324	490324	ITHUBALETHU P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,57480	30,24780
500490509	490509	VEZULWAZI P	UMZINYATHI	Endumeni South	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,54740	30,32410
500495393	495393	BUYAFUTHI P	UMZINYATHI	Ngubevu	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	12	-28,52150	30,45490
500499315	499315	SINOTHANDO S	UMZINYATHI	Keates Drift	Umzinyathi (DC24)	uMsinga (KZN244)	8	-28,83500	30,42889

C.2.5.2 Health Services & facilities

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.

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.

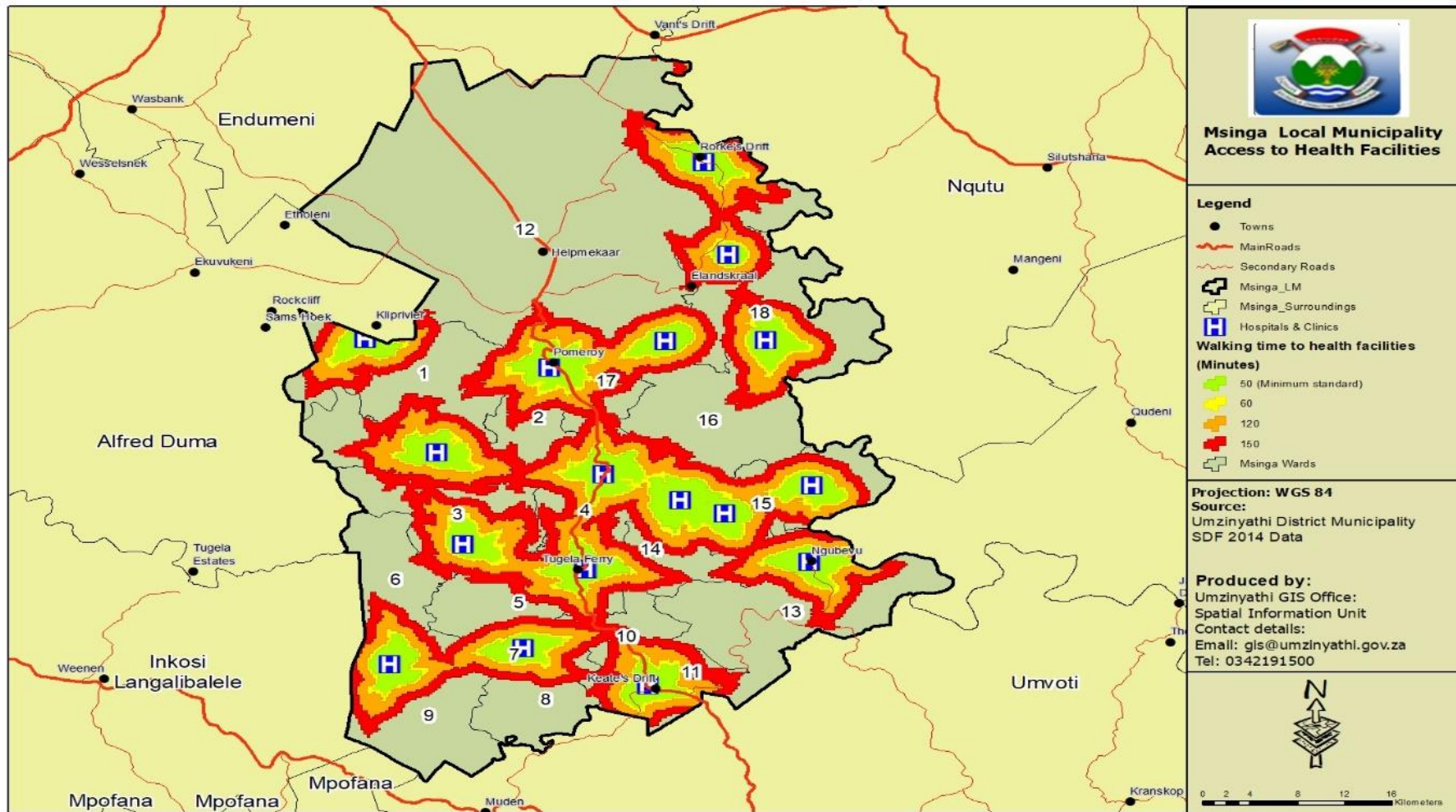
A Community health care centre (CHC) in Pomeroy has been completed and is operating as a secondary hospital to the Church of Scotland's in Tugela Ferry. This will help the people residing within Pomeroy area enormously. This helps in alleviating the workload of the Scotland hospital staff enabling to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

C.2.5.2.1 Clinics

uMsinga 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.



MAP 8: ACCESS TO HEALTH FACILITIES

C.2.5.3 Access to Community Facilities

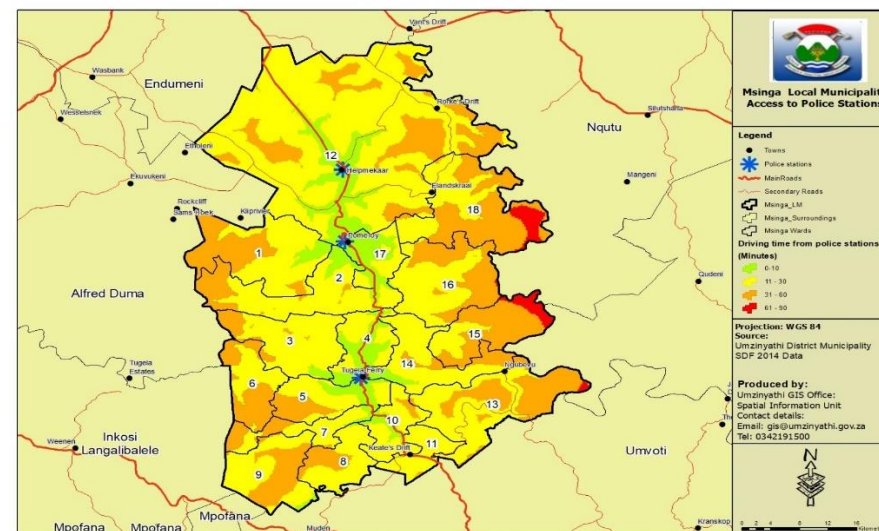
The IDP indicates the following. The municipality is in dire need to have at least one orphanage, pay points within a reasonable walking distance. According to social provision standards a cemetery is required, the people of UMsinga have not raised it as a need, however in terms of strategic planning provision should be made spatially for a cemetery. The distributions of social services throughout the municipality are listed hereunder.

Traditional Court	5x per Tribal Authority	in need for an upgrade ▪ Wheelchair accessible.
Community Halls	Per ward for the entire Municipality.	Proposed 22-23 to 23/24 ▪ Pomeroy town hall
Sports fields	Provide in all traditional Council	3X largest sports complex at Pomeroy; Mzisho & Gxobanyawo.
Municipal Offices	Tugela Ferry	Plans to have Municipal Offices in Pomeroy
Transport Facilities – Taxi Ranks	Provided in all nodes – 2 in T/F; 01 in KD & Pomeroy	proposed areas: • Cwaka • Douglas

C.2.5.4 Safety and Security

Access to Police stations indicates the access to police stations within the UMsinga Municipality according to these standards and the time from police stations in the area. According to these 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 southeast of the Municipality, around the KwaDolo area. It can be assumed that the area is relatively well serviced by police stations.



MAP 9: ACCESS TO POLICE STATIONS

C.2.5.4.1 Correctional Services

The Department of Correctional Services aims to contribute towards maintaining and protecting a just, peaceful, and safe society, by enforcing court-imposed sentences, detaining inmates in safe custody, whilst maintaining their human dignity and developing their sense of social responsibility and promoting the general development of all inmates and persons subject to community corrections.

The Municipality have one facility for correctional service to contribute to a just, peaceful, and safer South Africa within the Pomeroy town in ward 18. The site is formally described as Reminder

of Portion 13 Pomeroy, situated at Akerman St, Pomeroy (28°33'04.6"S 30°25'23.3"E).

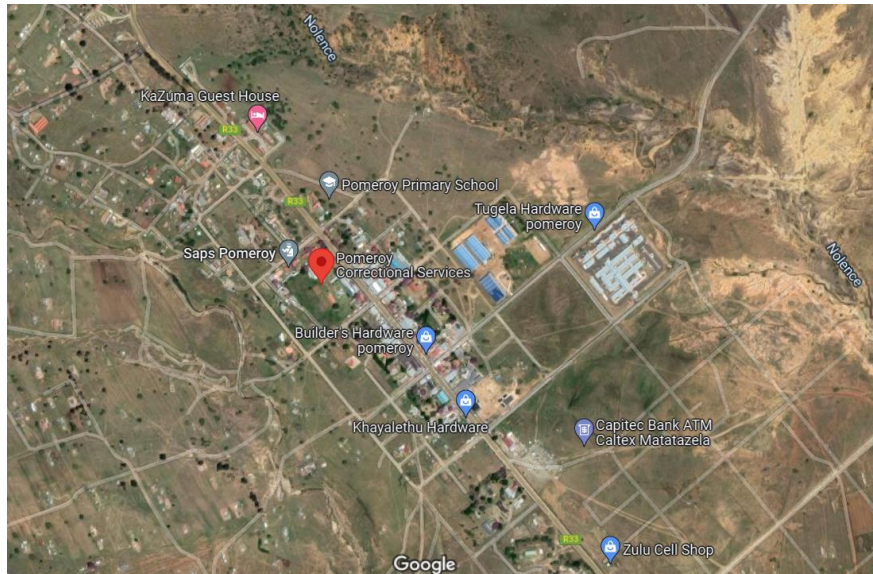


Figure 22: Pomeroy Correctional Service - Google Map

C.2.5.4.2 South African Police Services (SAPS)

The Municipality have three (3) South African Police Services within its' jurisdiction with an aim to undertake the following:

- e) Prevent and combat anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community;
- f) Investigate any crimes that threaten the safety and security of any community;
- g) Ensure offenders are brought to justice; and
- h) participate in efforts to address the root causes of crime.

The dominance of the rural nature within uMsinga Municipality allowed the community to create a deviation where there is less crimes in rural areas, and less need for this type of service but depend on traditional measures in place. While the development trends

within urban area indicate the need to improve the quality of state-owned properties and not enough number of implementers.

This service is facing a number of challenges within the jurisdiction of uMsinga Municipality especially with enforcement (struggle of power) since not all citizens in the community are civic minded. Furthermore, all these sites have a common issue of limited space for future expansion; therefore, it is recommended that the Department of Public Works consider acquiring more land for transfer-sites or future expansion.

C.2.5.4.2.1 Msinga SAPS & Accommodation

Msinga SAPS is formally described as Farm No. 22/4665 located in Tugela Ferry within the ITB land in ward 04 (28°44'55.8"S 30°26'32.5"E), situated along the R33 Main Road, Tugela Ferry.



Figure 23: Msinga SAPS - Google Map

The increasing uncontrolled informal traders along the entrance of this facility may have negatively impact in the operation of this station and led to compromising the objective to prevent and combat

anything that may threaten the safety and security of any community due to traffic congestion.

C.2.5.4.2.2 Pomeroy SAPS

The site is formally described as Remainder of Portion 13 Pomeroy, situated 13 Topham St, Pomeroy (28°33'04.1"S 30°25'21.1"E).



Figure 24: Pomeroy SAPS - Google Map

C.2.5.4.2.3 Helpmekaar SAPS & Accommodation

The site is formally described as Remainder of Portion 13 & Portion 06 of the farm Helpmekaar No. 4126, situated at Helpmekaar (28°26'48.0"S 30°25'09.8"E).

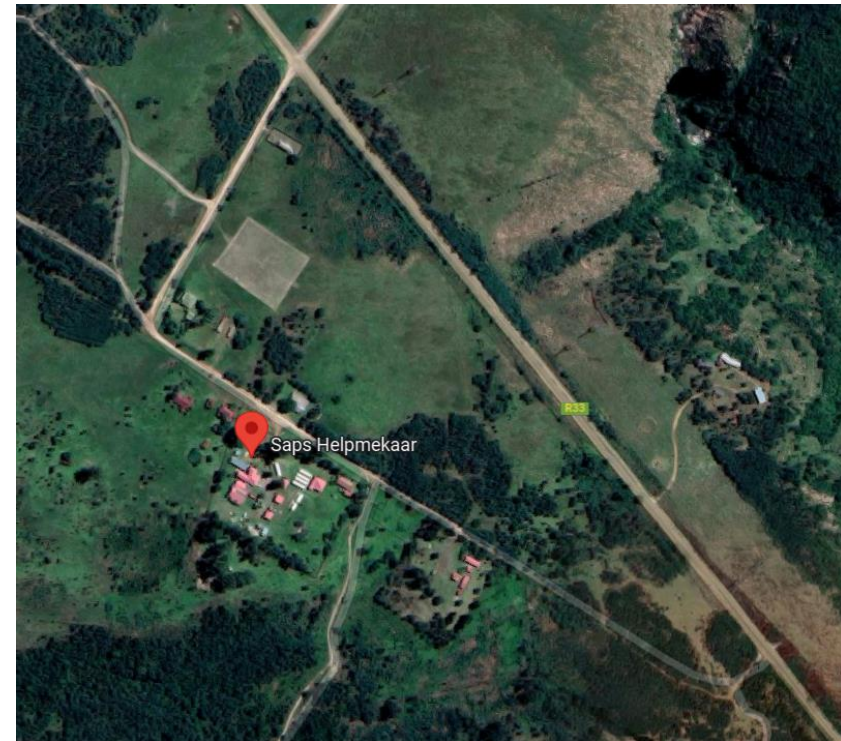


Figure 25: Helpmekaar SAPS - Google Map

C.2.5.5 Housing

The Housing Plan was adopted in May 2020. The majority of the people 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.

The following housing features are evident in uMsinga LM:

- There is a dire need for housing mostly in rural areas of the municipality.

- Overwhelmingly, formal housing is perceived by most as safer than traditional housing.
- Most people believe that formal housing is less prone to destruction by severe climatic occurrence such as flooding, lightning strikes etc.
- Most houses in rural areas of UMsinga are mud houses and they have a low resistance and easily collapse during storms.
- There are both urban and rural subsidized housing projects planned in UMsinga

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.

2.5.5.1 Active Projects At Detailed Planning/Consultation Stage (2021/22 Financial Year)

A. SAMPOFU RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Project Name : Sampofu Rural Housing Project
 Ward No. : 04
 Project Type : Rural
 Project No. : TBA
 Implementing Agent: TBA
 Project Yield : 1 000 units
 Project Value (Planning Stage): R3 086 740.00

A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies, stage 1 approval, and appointment of a professional team from the KZN DoHS Built Environment data base in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities only.

B. NGOME RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Project Name : Ngome Rural Housing Project
 Ward No. : 11
 Project Type : Rural

Project No. : TBA
 Implementing Agent: TBA
 Project Yield : 1 000 units
 Project Value (Planning Stage): R3 086 740.00

A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies, stage 1 approval, and appointment of a professional team from the KZN DoHS Built Environment data base in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.

C. MZWENI RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Project Name : Mzweni Rural Housing Project
 Ward No. : 02
 Project Type : Rural
 Project No. : TBA
 Implementing Agent: Mkhombe Developments
 Project Yield : 1 000 units
 Project Value (Planning Stage): R3 086 740.00

A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.

D. MAHLABA RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Project Name : Mahlaba Rural Housing Project
 Ward No. : 18
 Project Type : Rural
 Project No. : TBA
 Implementing Agent: Umpheme Developments
 Project Yield : 1 000 units
 Project Value (Planning Stage): R3 086 740.00

A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.

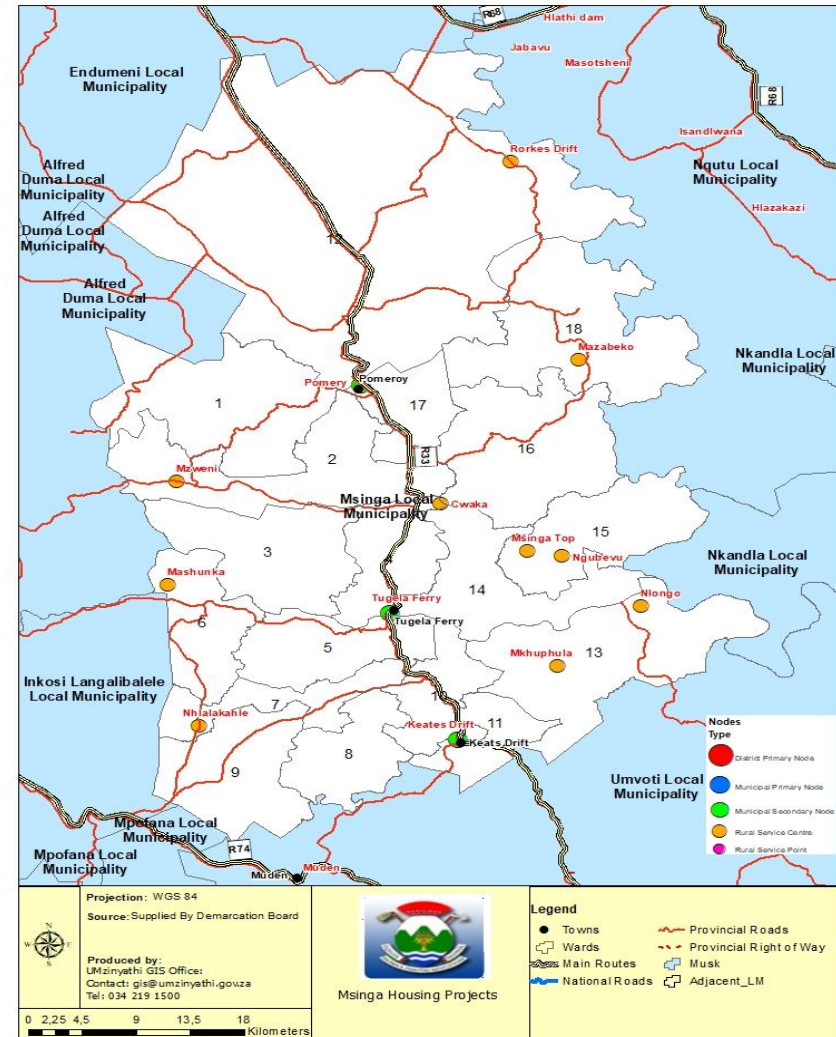
E. MBHONO RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Project Name : Mbhono Rural Housing Project
 Ward No. : 14

Project Type : Rural
 Project No. : TBA
 Implementing Agent: Mfumbathi Projects
 Project Yield : 1 000 units
 Project Value (Planning Stage): R3 086 740.00
 A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.

F. MTHEMBU PHASE 2 RURAL HOUSING PROJECT

Project Name : Mthembu Phase 2 Rural Housing Project
 Ward No. : 3&5
 Project Type : Rural
 Project No. : TBA
 Implementing Agent: G.K Rainbow Construction
 Project Yield : 1 000 units
 Project Value (Planning Stage): R3 086 740.00
 A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.



MAP 10: UMSINGA HOUSING PROJECTS

C.2.5.6 Welfare - DSD

C.2.5.6.1 Overview of the Department

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.

uMsinga Local Municipality has 21 wards and all wards have social workers allocated to them according to the Ward Based System with population demographics as per Census 2011.

NUMBER OF SOCIAL WORKERS / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS	NUMBER OF WARDS	POPULATION SIZE
20 DSD & 3 NGOs	21	177 577
1 Probation Officer	21	
1 Community Development Practitioner	21	

OFFICE LOCATION	AVAILABLE EMPLOYEES
uMSINGA MAIN SERVICE OFFICE (TF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Service Office Manager ▪ 2 Social Work Supervisors (One currently Acting Manager in Greytown Office) ▪ 15 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 3 NGO Social Workers (2 Wards) ▪ 1 Probation Officer (All Wards) ▪ 5 Social Auxiliary Workers (assisting in all wards) ▪ 15 Contract Social Workers and 2 Social Work Interns ▪ 1 Community Development Supervisor – 1 Community Development Practitioner, 1 CDP Intern (All Wards) ▪ 2 Admin Clerks ▪ 03 EPWP Cleaners
MACHUNWINI ONE STOP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 2 Contract Social Workers ▪ 1 Admin Clerk ▪ 02 EPWP Cleaners (process to hire 1 more is underway)

OFFICE LOCATION	AVAILABLE EMPLOYEES
MKHUPHULA ONE STOP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 1 Contract Social Workers ▪ 1 Admin Clerk ▪ 01 EPWP Cleaner (process to hire 2 more is underway)
MSINGA TOP ONE STOP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 2 Contract Social Workers ▪ 03 EPWP Cleaners ▪ Admin Clerks from Main Office provide assistance with admin work

There are five (5) programmes within the Department of Social Development.

- **Programme 1:** Administration i.e., composed of financial management and human resource administration.
- **Programme 2:** Developmental Social Welfare Services i.e., Special Needs catering for Older Persons and People with disabilities as well as Home Community Based Programme (HIV/AIDS Programme) and Social Relief of Distress.
- **Programme 3:** Children and Families i.e., childcare and protection, child and youth care centres, early Childhood Development (ECD) and Families Programmes.
- **Programme 4:** Restorative Services i.e., Social Crime Prevention, Substance Abuse, Victim Empowerment Programme.
- **Programme 5:** Development and Research i.e., sustainable livelihoods through community nutrition development centres (CNDCs), Poverty Alleviation Programme through empowerment and developmental projects as well as Women and Youth Development Programmes.

C.2.5.6.2 Departmental Key Challenges

C.2.5.6.2.1 Prevalent Social ills

- Poverty and Unemployment
- Child Abuse – some cases are unreported until anonymous people call in to report it
- Substance Abuse on the increase especially at Ward 9 and Ward 7 and Ward 4 which is around Tugela Ferry and COSH vicinity
- Crime – GBV and sexual offences (many cases unreported)

C.2.5.6.2.2 Lack of Office Space

- Officials sharing small offices
- DSD still sharing a building with SASSA – challenges with huge numbers of clients

C.2.5.6.2.3 Environmental

- Access to the Office that is nearly blocked by hawkers settled at the entrance
- People littering and urinating at the alleyway between Build-it and Magistrate court
- Huge rocks and boulders that fall from the houses behind the office that have flattened the fence behind the office.

C.2.5.6.2.3 Lack of Adequate Resources

- Office having 8 pool vehicles that are shared by 27 officials.

C.2.5.6.2.4 Unfilled Vacant Posts

- Posts that are vacated but not filled for many years despite requesting them to be filled.

C.2.5.6.2.5 Non-Functional One Stop Development Centres

- No staff structure for One stop Development Centres.

C.2.5.6.3 Proposed Projects/Programmes

- (I). **Employment of GBV social workers**
 - The process of employment of Gender Based Violence social workers is underway to respond to the scourge a child abuse and GBV
- (II). **Allocation of Budget for Social Relief of Distress**

- Increased budget for beneficiaries that are eligible for SRD due to unemployment and poverty

(III). **Creating more Office Space for Staff**

- Movement of SASSA to use the outside building and hall in order to create more space for officials that are crammed in small offices

(IV). **Lack of Adequate Resources**

- Department is in a process of hiring some vehicles for officials to use
- Officials are encouraged to apply for scheme B which is the use of their own vehicles for work purposes and be reimbursed for the official kilometres travelled

(V). **Filling of Vacant Posts**

- Proposal / submission of request for filling of posts compiled and submitted.

(VI). **Functionality of One Stop Development Centres**

- 5 Posts for social workers to be permanently placed at all 3 One stop Development Centres have been advertised with closing date of 18/03/2022
- Process of employing supervisors for One Stop Development Centres is underway.

(VII). **Women Development Programme**

- Funding for NPO rendering Women Development programmes and services focusing on empowerment, awareness campaigns

(VIII). **Sustainable Livelihoods**

- Funding of the Community Nutrition Development Centre to provide nutritious meals to 250 people on daily basis.

(IX). **Early Childhood Development Function Shift**

- Early Childhood Development Centres are moving to the Department of Basic Education as from 01 April 2022
- ECD Function Shift will Affect the DSD Resources i.e. human resources, financial resources and equipment.

C.2.5.6.4 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.2.5.6.5 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 38: 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 39: 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

TABLE 40: 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

C.2.5.6.6 Women

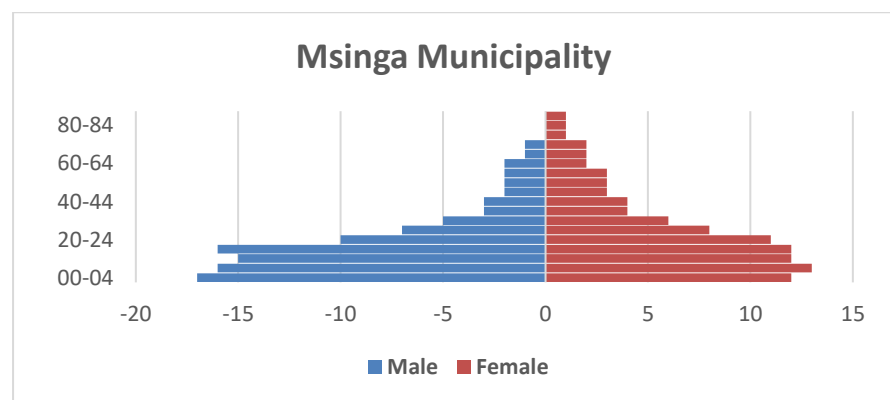


FIGURE 26: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (CS 2016)

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 UMsinga . 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.2.5.7 National Building & Social Cohesion

i. 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 uMsinga 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.2.5.7.1 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 Msinga 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 Msinga 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 Msinga 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.2.5.8 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 slope'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, Mkhuphula, Nhlalakahle, 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.

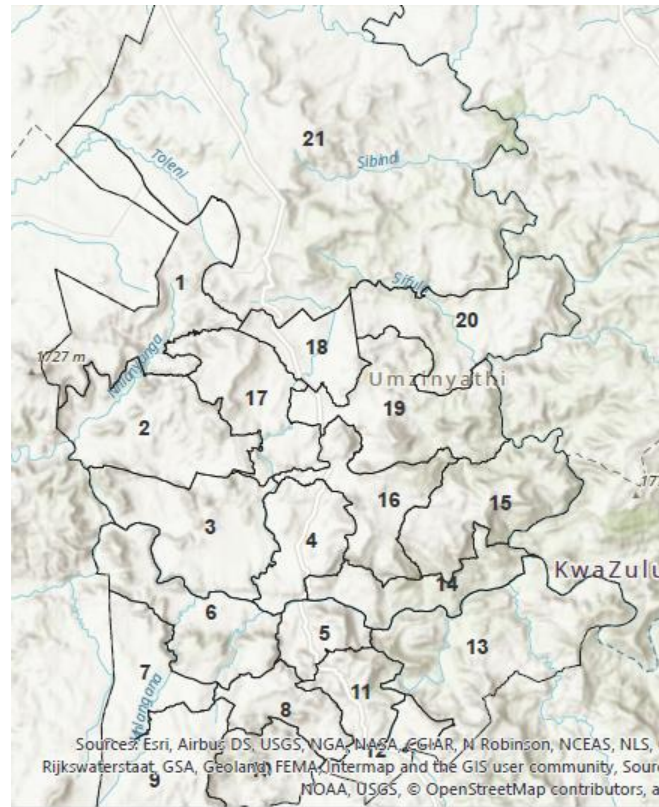
The presence of a large number of rivers and high volumes of water implies that safety of communities also needs to be considered by locating them outside possible flood line areas. The area located along the flood plain is a presenting a threat to the Municipality, following catastrophic disasters that 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.2.6 LAND OWNERSHIP

C.2.6.1 Overview of uMsinga Municipality

uMsinga Municipality has 21 wards and approximately nineteen (19) wards are held in trust under Ingonyama Trust Board, and approximately two (2) wards are state land while about half the land in ward 21 is privately owned. A pocket of state-owned land occurs in ward 21, 18 and ward 20. 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.

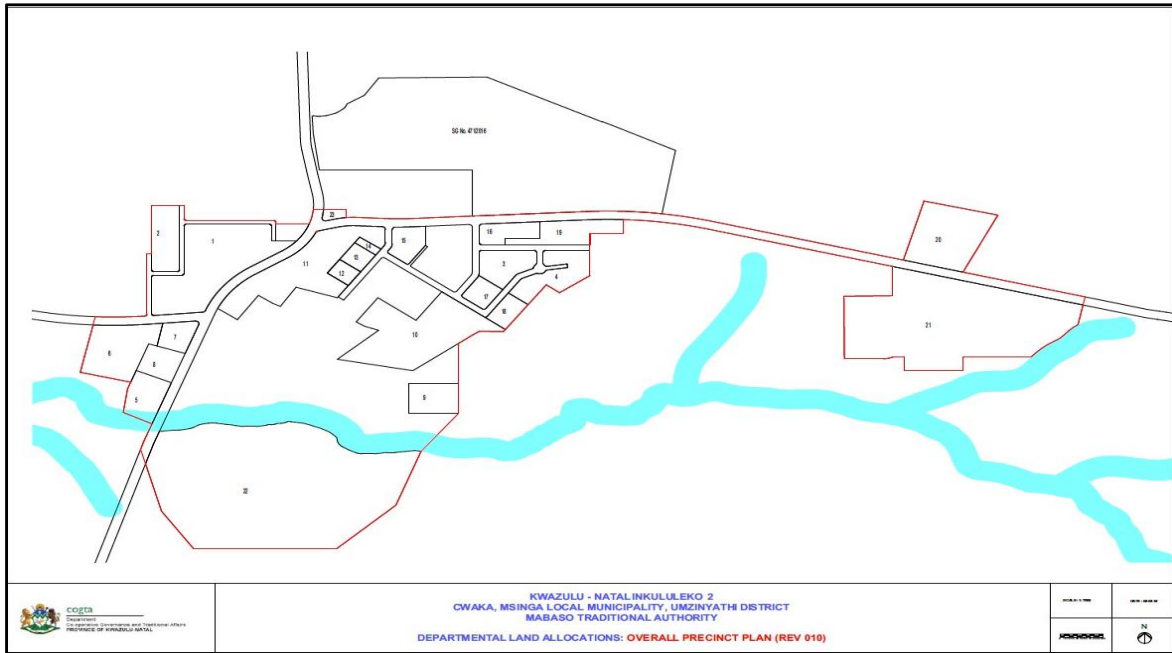


MAP 11: LAND OWNERSHIP

C.2.6.2 Cwaka Precinct Plan – New Town

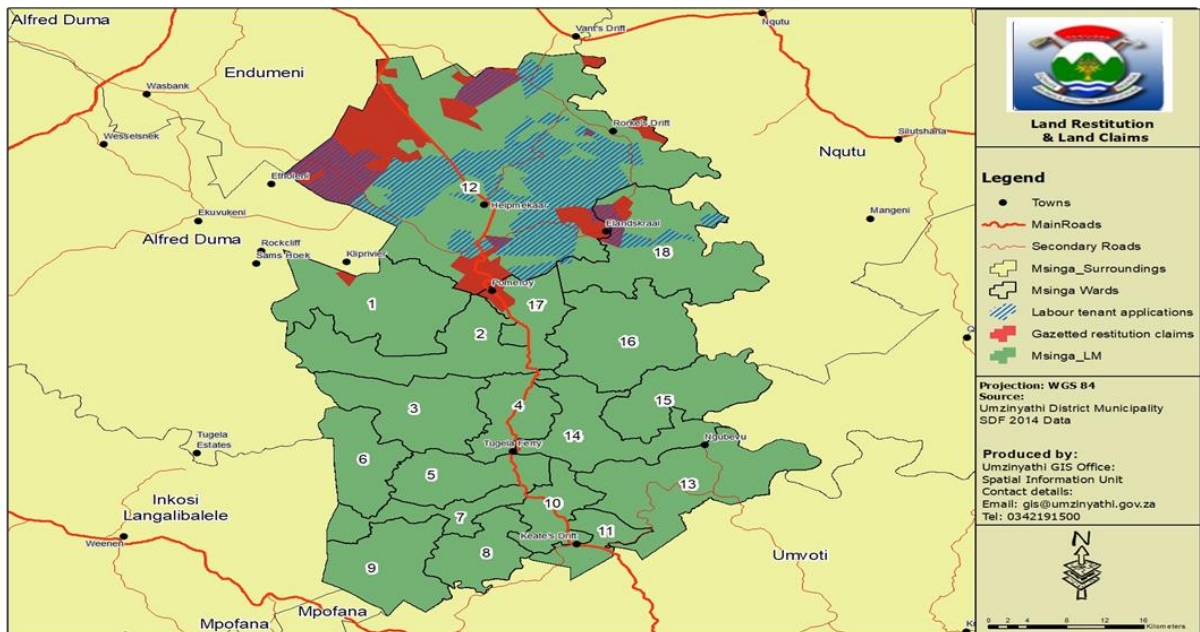
The land is in ownership of Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB) under the administration of the Mabaso Tribal Authority. In terms of Land Restitution and Land Claims; there are no Land Claims or Land Restitution claims within the study area. Hence, Department of CoGTA as a project coordinator in planning processes and Public Works responsible for construction have signed all necessary agreements (lease agreement) with Ingonyama Trust Board.

The Department of Public Works had a meeting with Ingonyama Trust in finalization of Lease Agreement – currently the approved lease agreement provided by Ingonyama Trust is two (2) years, thereafter if there are development made by the Departments a twenty (20) year lease agreement will be signed.



C.2.6.3 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 21 Kwa-Dolo area that has held the housing project from proceeding until this date.



MAP 12: LAND CLAIMS

C.2.7 INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

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.2.7.1 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.2.7.1.1 Climate Change

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 uMsinga. Flood line studies need to be conducted for uMsinga Municipality in particular due to the high flood disasters that have

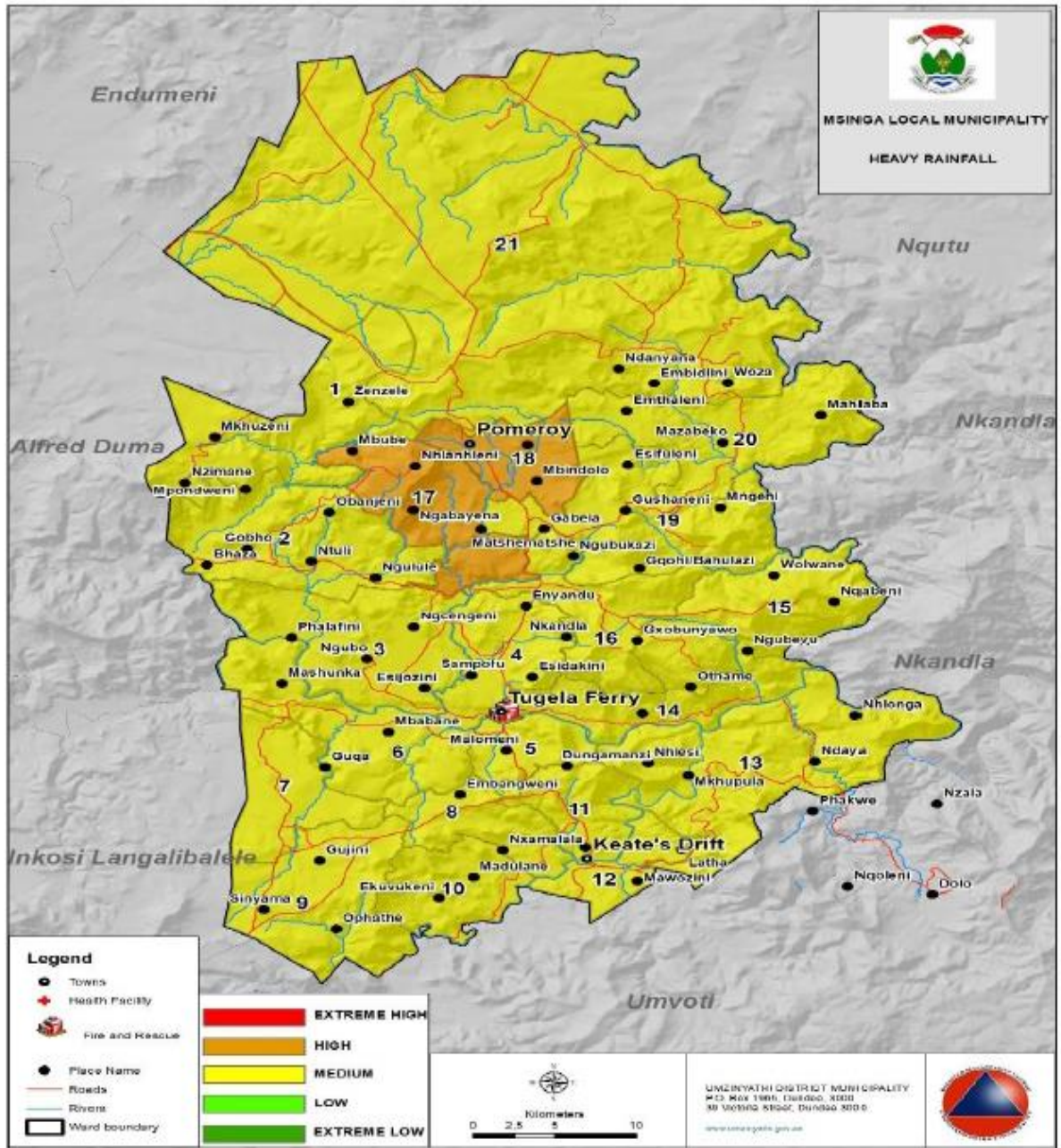
previously occurred and in order to avoid settling people on flood plains.

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.2.7.1.1.1 Rainfall

In terms of the South Africa weather system, uMsinga 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.

The map below indicates that Ward 17 and Ward 18 have been experiencing heavy rainfall in the past year.



MAP 13: AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL

C.2.7.1.2 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 **map below: 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.



MAP 14: CONSERVATION MAP

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.

C.2.7.1.3 Land Capability and Agricultural Potential

The land capability of the Msinga municipal area, as indicated on the agriculture potential map below and it is highly dispersed, ranging between Land capabilities classes II to VIII as per **figure** 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	Dark Red	Grey	ARABLE LAND
II	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange	Dark Red		
III	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple	Orange			
IV	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green	Blue	Purple				
V	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green						GRAZING
VI	Red	Yellow	Light Green	Green						
VII	Red	Yellow	Light Green							
VIII	Red	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	WILDLIFE

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

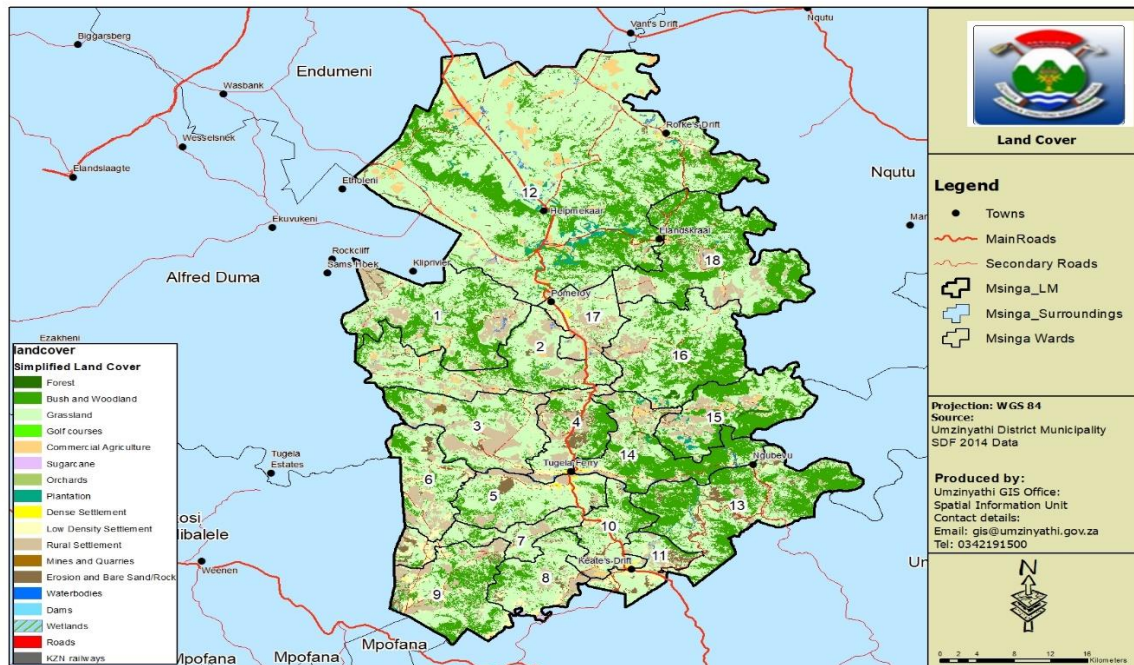
FIGURE 27: LAND USE OPTIONS (SOURCE: SMITH, 1998)

C.2.7.1.3.1 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.

The various agricultural land uses in the Municipality is indicated on the agriculture potential Map below, and corresponds greatly with **figure 21: 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.



MAP 15: LAND COVER

C.2.7.1.4 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, Msingana consists of conglomerate, dolerite, schist, shale, fillite, nsuze group, basalt, tonalite, ecca group arenite, natal granite.

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

C.2.7.1.4.1 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.2.7.1.5 AIR

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

C.2.7.1.6 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 28: 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.

In terms of dams within the Municipality there are no significant dams in the entire Municipal area.

C.2.7.2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

The department of Economic Development; Tourism and Economic Affairs (EDTEA) as the responsible administrator for environmental management and development applications have reported that under the jurisdiction of the Local Municipality there is only two (2) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) applications received 01 April 2021 to 08 March 2022.

- a) **DC24/0004/2021:** Pipeline across the Thukela River associated with the Mthembu West Bulk Water Supply Scheme upgrade.
 - a. **Applicant:** Umzinyathi District Municipality.
 - b. **Application received:** 22 April 2021.
 - c. **Environmental Authorization:** 30 June 2021.

- b) **DC24/0008/2021:** Nkobongwini Water Supply Scheme.
 - a. **Applicant:** Umzinyathi District Municipality.
 - b. **Application received:** 10 August 2021.
 - c. **Environmental Authorization:** 26 October 2021.

This indicates that in the period of thirteen (13) months there were only two EIA submitted to the department. Which is the concerning when seeing that the District Municipality as well as the Local Municipality has the number of projects within the construction phase but were not submitted for environmental assessment.

C.2.7.2.1 Administrative Enforcement Notices

The below table indicated the administrative enforcement notices issued to UMsinga Local Municipality or non-compliance with environmental legislation.

DC24/Pre-Comp.Noise001/2021-2022	Section 67 (1) (h) NEMA: Failure to comply with the conditions of the Waste Management Licence, by not covering waste and compacting on a daily basis.	23 August 2021	The Municipality indicated in the response that the compacted broken down as a result they could not cover and compact waste, however the machine has since been fixed and compacting is done on a daily bases on site.
DC24/Pre-Comp003/2021-2022	Section 67(1)(h) of NEMA: Failure to comply with the conditions of the Waste Management Licence, by failing to collect windblown litter on a daily basis.	06 September 2021	The Municipality is now collecting windblown litter on a daily basis.
DC24/Pre-Comp004/2021-2022	Section 67(1)(h) of NEMA: Failure to comply with the conditions of the Waste Management Licence , by failing to implement measures to prevent fire on site.	06 September 2021	The Municipality responded that the fire came from the surrounding community and entered the landfill, thus resulting in fire within the landfill site. The Municipality has now constructed fire breaks around the perimeter fence and ensuring that waste is covered and compacted on a daily bases, thus preventing fire within the landfill site.

C.2.7.3 Environmental Analysis Key Findings

TABLE 41: 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.
SOIL	

<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.

WGE

C.2.8 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

C.2.8.1 District Disaster Management Report 2022

The aim of this section is to provide a report on the incidents which occurred within the uMzinyathi District Municipality during the period of 08 April 2022 to 14 April 2022 and any other activity thereafter. The uMzinyathi District Municipality was affected by heavy rains and strong winds from the above-mentioned dates.

A total number of three (03) incidents were reported throughout the district mainly due structural fire, strong winds and heavy rainfall. Two hundred and seven (207) households with one thousand and eight (1208) people were affected. One hundred and fifty-four (154) structures were partially destroyed with one hundred and thirty (130) structures completely damaged. There are twenty-one (21) homeless people identified who are currently residing with relatives. There is one (01) injury and two (02) fatalities reported.

Within uMsinga LM there are forty-four (44) households that were affected by heavy rain in following wards 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,18,16,17,19 and 20 as follows:

- a) 23 structures were totally damaged.
- b) 35 partially damaged,
- c) A 16-year-old schoolgirl and 17-year-old schoolboy lost their lives when trying to cross a low-lying bridge at Sampofu area, ward 17.

C.2.8.1.1 Incident Pictures



FIGURE 29: HOUSES DAMAGED AT WARD 4 AT ESIDAKENI



FIGURE 30: HOUSES DAMAGED AT WARD 16 KWA-GXOBANYAWO AREA



FIGURE 31: LOW-LYING BRIDGE AT SAMPOFU AREA, WARD 17

C.2.8.1.2 Relief Material and Interventions

The uMzinyathi District Municipality and its family of municipalities responded to the incidents and provided fifty-two (52) blankets, six (06) mattresses, thirty-seven (37) plastic sheets, eleven (11) food parcels and eight (08) Box-B to the affected families. Further interventions were undertaken as follows:

- Municipalities provided relief material and food parcel.
- Department of Social Development provided counselling to the school where the two minors were schooling and provided eleven food vouchers to needy families.
- Department of transport have already started with clearing access roads which are gravel.
- Human settlement MEC and staff promised to speed up process of temporal shelters, list already submitted to them.
- Department of Education and Local Municipality assisted the families who lost their children with funeral arrangements.

- Political Leadership Delegation in uMzinyathi District Municipality, Msinga LM on the 14th of April 2022.



- Food parcel provided by municipalities and Social Development to affected families



TABLE 42: INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGES RELIEF (DoT)

Local Municipality	Road No	Count No	Sum of Length	Sum of Estimated Cost	
Msinga	D 1266	1	6.5	5 200 000.00	
	D1267	1	7	5 600 000.00	
	D1365	1	3.3	2 640 000.00	
	D2453	1	3.5	2 800 000.00	
	D2502	1	0	12 000 000.00	
	D2504	2	7.9	14 320 000.00	
	D276	1	7.5	6 000 000.00	
	D571	1	4.1	3 280 000.00	
	L1123	1	0	4 500 000.00	
	L1257	1	0	6 000 000.00	
	L1356	1	0	6 000 000.00	
	L1845	1	4.4	7 500 000.00	
	L1846	1	4.5	3 520 000.00	
	L1856	1	2.4	3 600 000.00	
L1973	1		1 920 000.00		
Msinga Total	L2030	1	6.9	5 200 000.00	
	L2383	1	2	3 500 000.00	
	L2403	1	5.7	4 560 000.00	
	L2461	1	0	4 500 000.00	
	L2514	1	3.7	2 960 000.00	
	L2526	1	4.3	3 440 000.00	
	L2788	1	0	7 600 000.00	
	L2858	1	0	6 000 000.00	
	L2953	1	0	5 000 000.00	
	L3382	1	3.8	3 040 000.00	
	P161	1	0	6 000 000.00	
	P17	1	7	5 600 000.00	
	P190	1	9	7 200 000.00	
	P281	1	0	7 500 000.00	
	P361	1	7.5	6 000 000.00	
	P363	1	5	4 000 000.00	
	P365	1	3	2 400 000.00	
	P53	1	7	5 600 000.00	
		34		116	174 980 000.00

TABLE 43: HUMAN SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT INFRASTRUCTURE DAMAGES RELIEF

Local Municipality	Number Of Households Affected	Partially Damaged	Totally Damages	Sum of Estimated Cost
Endumeni	42	47	26	R2 040 000.00
Nquthu	55	16	55	R3 648 000.00
Msinga	44	35	23	R 1 752 000.00
uMvoti	65	55	20	R1 720 000.00
Rate from Human Settlement 1 total house= R64000 1 Partially house=R8000				

C.2.8.2 uMsinga Disaster Management Sector Plan 2022-23

The municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) are reviewed and updated annually to ensure relevance. Each unit, sector or municipal entity is required to give its input to a broader IDP to be implemented during a particular financial year in terms of planned programs, targets and the budget thereof. Hence this document outlines the input from the uMsinga Disaster Management Section, mainly focusing on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programs and strategies planned for the financial year 2022/2023, as well as the response and recovery mechanisms.

C.2.8.2.1 Municipal Institutional Capacity

C.2.8.2.1.1 Status of Municipal Disaster Management Centre

The disaster management services are co-shared with the uMzinyathi District Municipality as their Disaster Management Center where offices of the uMsinga 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 however, in addressing such issues, for this 2022/2023 financial year, the Local Municipality has converted the existing Mkhuphulangwenya Community Hall at ward 04, Tugela Ferry into a Disaster Management Center; which will incorporate the Disaster & Firefighting offices.

The hall has already been partitioned, and we await furniture and minor finishes so that it can operate fully as the center. Once the center is finalized, both functions of Disaster Management and that of Fire Fighting offices will move there permanently. Its location in Tugela Ferry makes it central for all wards.

C.2.8.2.1.2 Status of Disaster Management and Fire & Rescue Services

C.2.8.3.2.1 Staff Capacity

In terms of rescue services and fire, the staff capacity is as follows; -

- a) **Fire Fighting Services:** the municipality has a total of 14 staff personnel under the Firefighting 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.
- b) **Disaster Management:** the municipality has 01 Senior Disaster Management Officer, 01 Data capture, 01 Risk Reductions Officer, 01 Operation's Officer and 03 additional volunteers to compliment the staff unit. For the 2022/2023 financial year, the municipality has budgeted to absorb the volunteers on a permanent basis to care for disaster related matters.

The office has opened vacancies for 04 position for staff compliment, and the plan is to fill all these vacancies before the financial year 2022/2023 ends. Please see the organogram below;

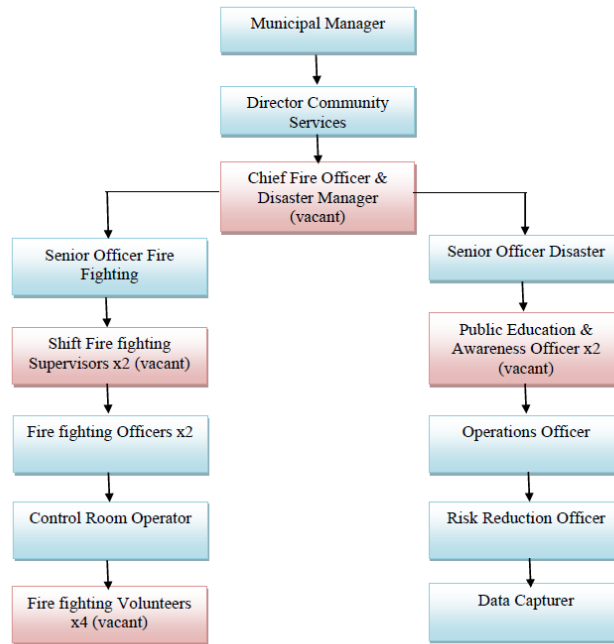


Figure 32: Organogram 2022-23

C.2.8.3.2.2 Vehicle

In term of firefighting services, the Municipality have two (2) municipal vehicles allocated for the services. One and one fire engine – Diaz Mageras. An additional bakkie is planned to be purchased on this 2022/2023 financial year.

In term of Disaster Management unit, currently no vehicle allocated for this unit since all fleet that was allocated had accidents. However, municipal remains available to respond in reported incidents. A total of R600 000, 00 has been reserved to purchase 01 bakkie for the disaster unit.

C.2.8.3.2.3 Emergency Numbers

- Fire Fighting Services: 082 8056 957
- Disaster Management: 071 3834 151

C.2.8.2.1.3 Status of Municipal Disaster Management Policy Framework

Section 42 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002) states that each metropolitan and each district municipality must establish and implement a framework for disaster management in the municipality aimed at ensuring an integrated and uniform approach to disaster management in its area.

The UMsinga Local Municipality Disaster Management policy has been finalised and adopted the UMsinga Municipal Council on the 25th May 2022 for implementation.

C.2.8.2.1.4 Status of Municipal Disaster Management Plan

In terms of the Disaster Risk Management Act 2002, (Act No.57 of 2002), Section 53, each municipality must prepare a disaster risk management plan for its area according the circumstances prevailing in the area.

The municipality adopted its Disaster Management Plan in December 2015 and the municipality has reserved funds in 2022/2023 financial year to review the final plan. Attached herewith is the Draft document that still has to be tabled to Council Committees.

C.2.8.2.1.5 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:

- a) The Municipal Manager
- b) HODs: Community Services, Development Planning, Corporate Services & Technical Services
- c) The CFO
- d) Deputy Directors
- e) IDP Manager

C.2.8.2.1.6 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 were done and presented during the 2019/2020 financial year. The meetings are now incorporated to LTT sittings and it sits quarterly to discuss all Disaster Management related matters. To date, 03 meetings have convened with success:

- Meeting 1: 14 December 2021
- Meeting 2: 05 April 2022
- Meeting 3: 20 April 2022

C.2.8.2.2 Swot Analysis

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Disaster Management Plan in place ▪ Qualified staffing in place ▪ Budget in place ▪ Active community structures ▪ IGR Structures ▪ 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 (placement of settlements in disaster prone areas & flood plains) ▪ Poor Infrastructure development (poor water supply, no marked access roads) ▪ 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"> ▪ Politics intervention ▪ Improper site allocation ▪ Environmental degradation ▪ Poverty ▪ Structural/non-structural measures ▪ Floods - heat waves

C.2.8.2.3 Key Challenges 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:** uMsinga 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 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.
- ✦ **Terrain:** The population densities are scattered between high and low densities in the southern part of the Municipality, with a clear correlation between the slope'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.
- ✦ **Resources:** two units are struggling in terms of resources due to the shortage of vehicles to attend the community.

C.2.8.3 Disaster Risk Assessment

C.2.8.3.1 List of Priority Risks (Hazards)

uMsinga 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.

The table below indicate Risk rating within the District Municipality:

Main Category (DISTRICT RISK RATING)	RISK (District)
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Lightning)	1.15
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall)	2.50
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Floods (River)	0.83
Fire Hazards - Veld/Forest Fires	0.77
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Severe Storms (Wind, Hail)	2.01
Fire Hazards - Formal & Informal Settlements / Urban Area	0.75
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	1.02
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	0.58
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	0.50
Civil Unrest – Terrorism	1.25
Civil Unrest - Xenophobic Violence	0.44
Hydro-meteorological Hazards - Extreme Temperatures	0.99
Civil Unrest - Refugees / Displaced People	0.37

Figure 33: District Risk Rating

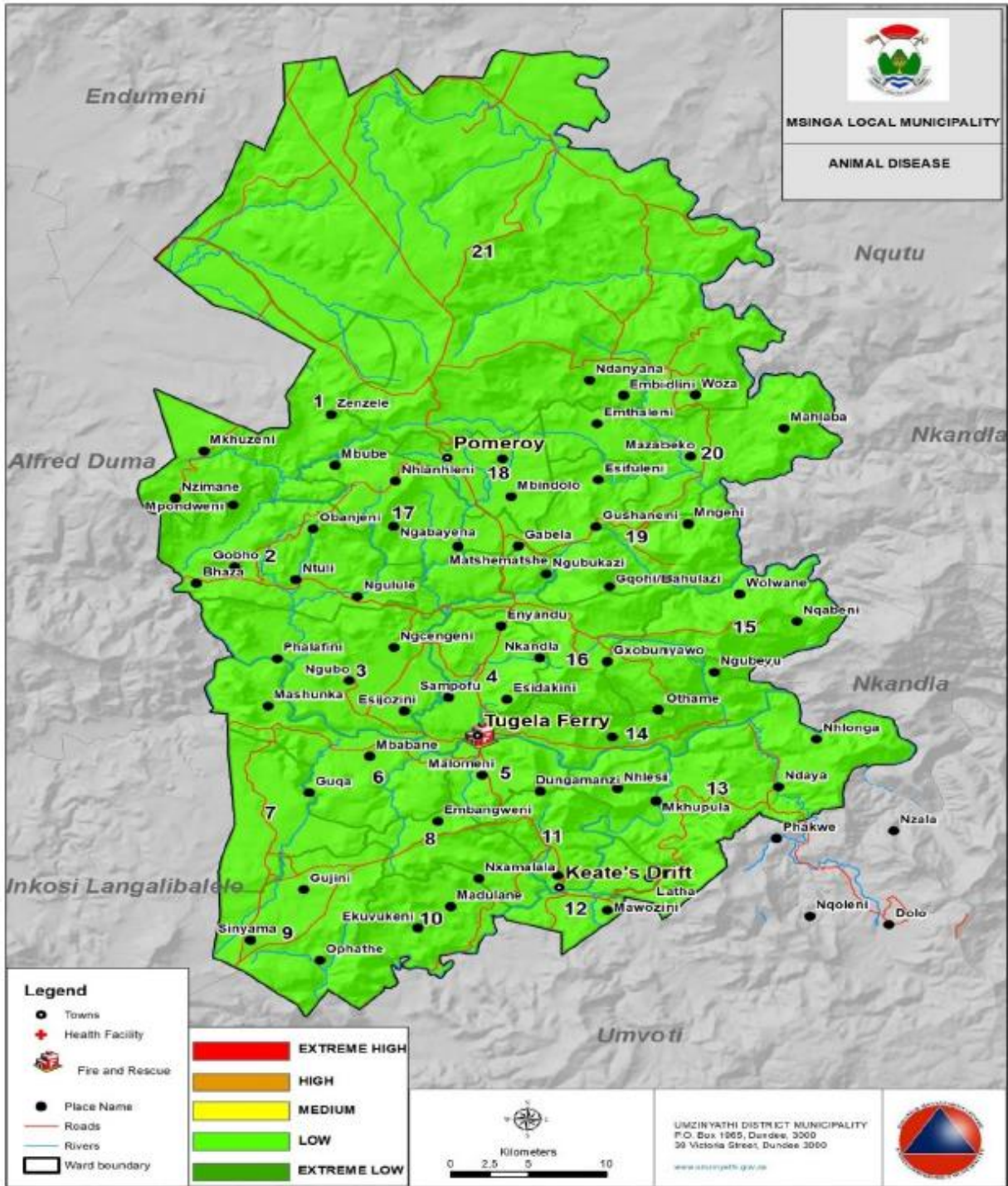
The table below indicate the types of hazards and threats identified during the ward disaster risk assessment sessions within uMsinga Municipality;

- 🚩 1 – Extreme Low
- 🚩 2 – Low
- 🚩 3 – Medium
- 🚩 4 – High
- 🚩 5 - Extreme High

No.	Prevalent Hazards and Threats	WARDS																				
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
01	Road Accidents	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
02	Rail Accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
03	Drought	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
04	Disease: Animal	1	1	1	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	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	1	1	1
08	Disease: Human (Covid-19)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
09	Veld/Forest Fires	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
10	House Fires	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	1
11	Severe Storms (Heavy Rainfall)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3
12	Severe Storms (Floods)	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
13	Severe Storms (Wind)	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	2	2	1
14	Severe Storms (Lightning)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
15	Severe Storms (Hail)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
16	Extremely High Temperatures	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4
17	Soil Erosion	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
18	Lack of Sanitation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
19	Lack of Water	3	3	3	1	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4
21	Lack of Proper Road Infrastructure	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	Water Pollution	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

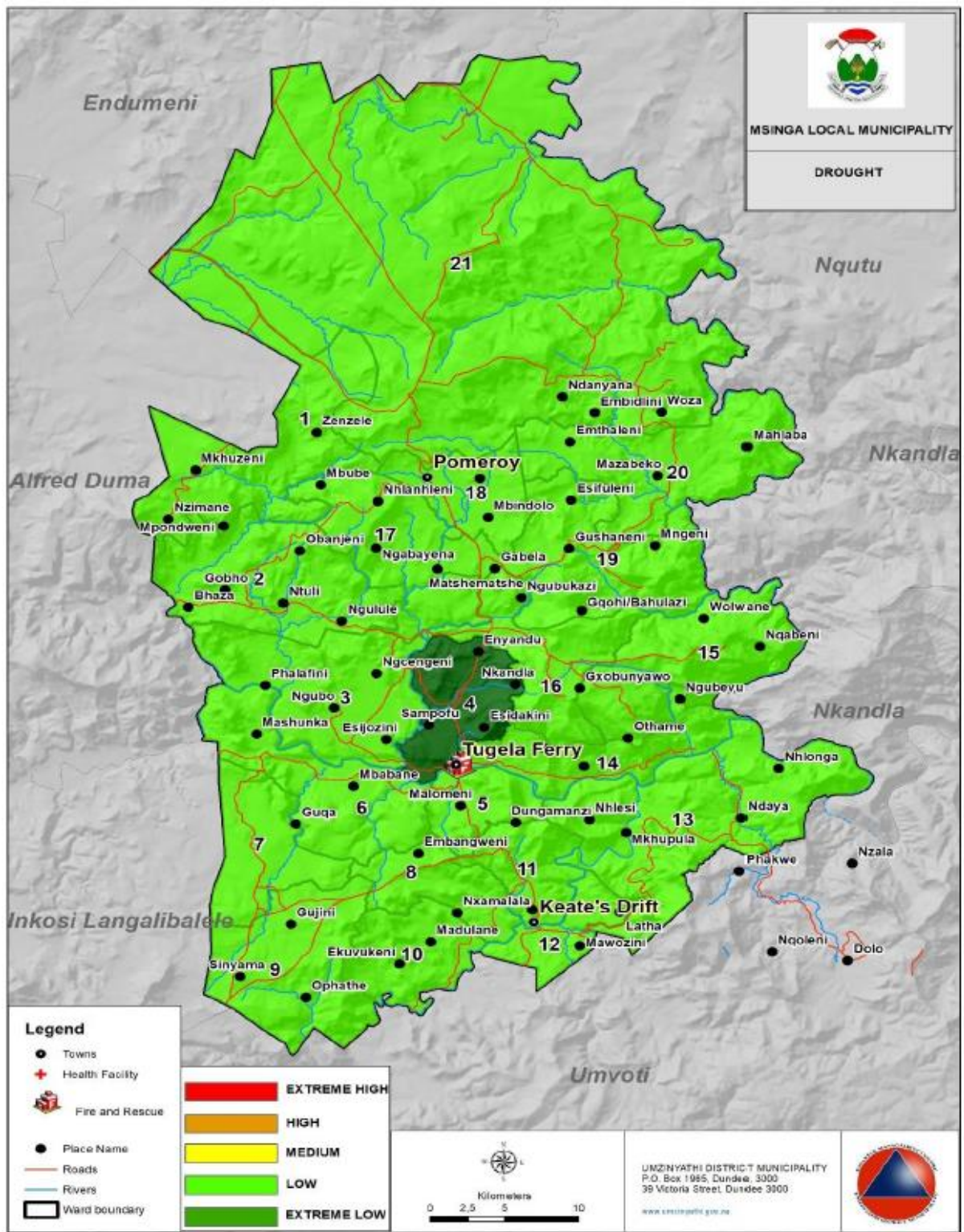
C.2.8.3.2 Hazard Maps

These maps show the areas of uMsinga Local Municipality according to wards and it is demonstrating the rating of that particular hazards. Accordingly, the map below indicates that the are low risk of animal disease.



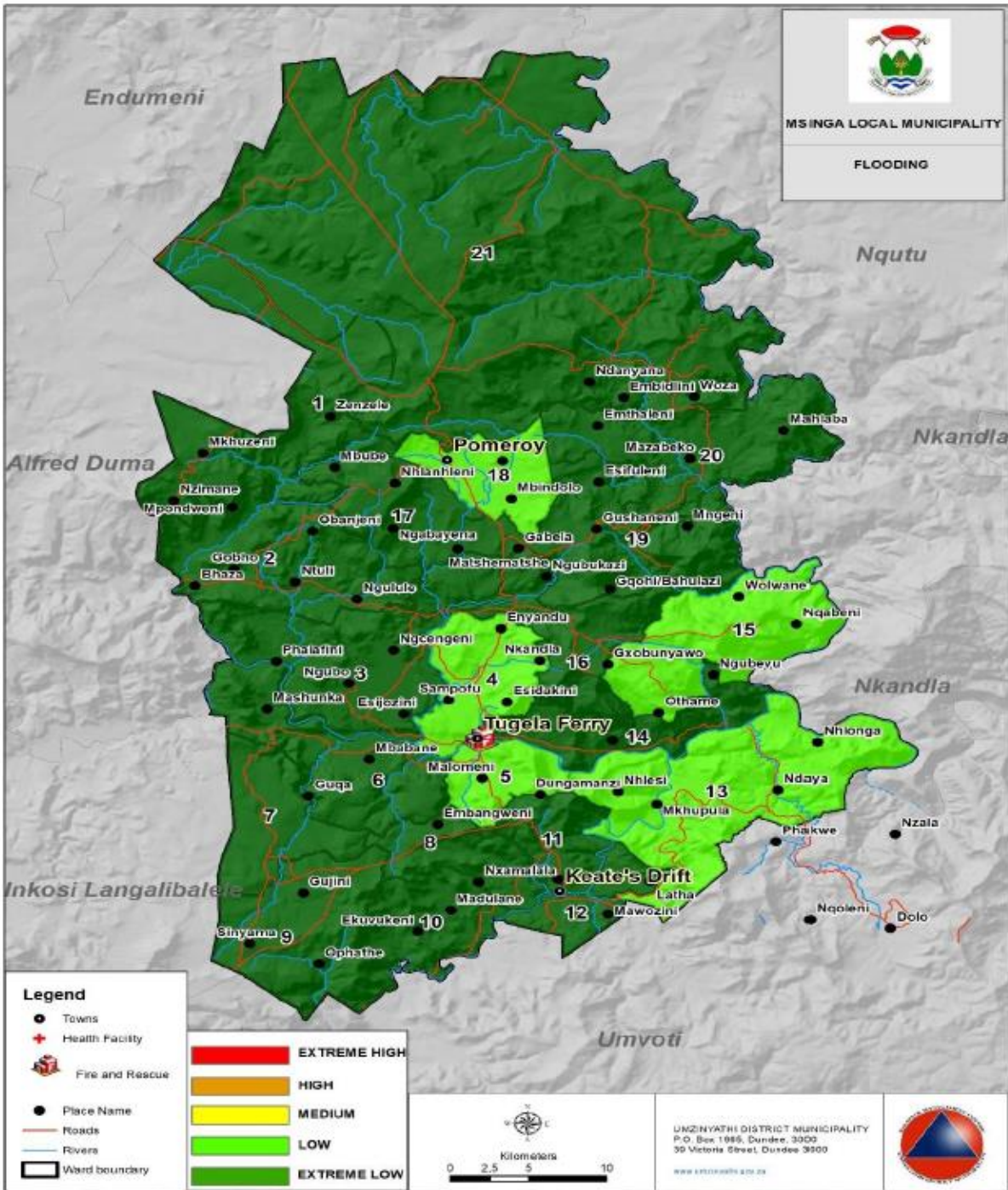
Map 16: Animal Disease Hazard

In terms of drought, the majority of uMsinga wards falls within the low access of source of water while ward 04 have extreme low risk since it is located within one of the administration towns for the Municipality.



Map 17: Drought

According to flooding map below, ward 04; 05; and ward 18 have been experience low risk due to heavy rainfall and unplanned sewer system or/and storm drainage system, while ward 15 & 13 it is mostly the topography and rural settlements in low lying areas.



MAP 18: Flooding

C.3 KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

C.3.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

C.3.1.1 Council Committees

Council Committee are comprised of the following.

- Finance and Administration Committee
- Housing forum

The committees conduct quarterly meetings.

- Planning Portfolio Committee
- Technical Committee

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

C.3.1.2 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 44: 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
Homeowner's allowance	Operational
Sexual harassment	Operational
HIV/Aids	Operational
Leave	Operational
Discipline	Operational
Salaries	Operational
Termination	Operational
Occupational health and Safety	Operational
Maternity	Operational
Communication Strategy	Operational

C.3.2 TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The list of employees who will receive training in 2021/2022 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 Workplace 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.

- Emanates from the Skills Development Act 97 of 1998. It encourages employers to use the workplace as an active learning environment,
 - to provide the employees the opportunity to acquire new skills and
 - to provide opportunities for new entrants to the labour market to gain work experience.
- Officials – **57** benefited (Higher certificate, degrees, and Honours)
- Councilors – **13** Benefited (Higher certificate and post-graduate program)

As per the 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

C.3.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

An Employment Equity Policy has been adopted by the Municipality. Msinga 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 1.10% 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 2020/2021 Mid - financial year.

EEP COMPLIANCE		STAFF COMPLEMENT	
number of vacant posts (critical posts)	0		
		Contract	18
		Councilors	36
		Volunteers	18
		Securities	92
		Peace Officers	31
		Finance Interns	05
total employees to date		In-Service Training	00
		Environmental Interns	07
		Ward Committees	270
		Food for Waste Programme	130
		Siyazenzela	685
		Alien Plant Removal	N/A
		Total	1292
Permanent staff	150		
Disabled	03		
Males	01		
Females	02		
Management (s56/57)	06		
Employees under 35 years of age	95		
Employees over 35 to 55 years of age	160		
Employees above 55 years of age	28		

TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMINISTRATIVE & POLITICAL EMPLOYEES: 1713

TABLE 45: 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

C.3.4 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 uMsinga Local Municipality: -

Post Designation	Status of Post Filled/ Vacant/ Suspended	Name of Employee	GENDER (MALE /FEMALE)	DISABILITY (YES/NO)
Municipal Manager	Filled	Mr SL Sokhela	M	N
Chief Financial Officers	Filled	Mr TM Nene	M	N
Technical Services	Filled	Mr S Mnguni	M	N
Development Planning	Filled	Mrs B Hlubi	F	Y
Corporate Services	Filled	Mr MV Ntanzi	M	N
Community Services	Filled	Miss M Xulu	F	N

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 uMsinga Local Municipality is at **33, 33%** and **16, 67%** for senior manager living with disability.

C.3.5 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

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

C.3.5.1 PERMANENT EMPLOYEES

- Male Manager - 10
- Female Managers – 11
- Total Permanent - 165

C.3.5.2. CONTRACT EMPLOYEES

- 162 workers (excluding senior managers)

C.3.5.3 EMPLOYEES LIVING WITH DISSABILITY

1.10% (3 Employees)

C.3.5.4 EPWP

- Peace Officer : 28 Employees
- Waste Management : 143 Employees
- Road Maintenance : 689 Employees
- Caretakers : 92
- Waste Interns : 06
- Youth Empowerment : 10

C.3.5.4 COUNCILORS

- WARD COUNCILORS 21
- PR COUNCILORS 20
- TOTAL COUNCILOR 41

C.3.5.4.1 POLITICAL OFFICE BEARIER

- MAYOR- HIS WORSHIP CLLR DM NDLOVU
- DEPUTY MAYOR CLLR T MBATHA
- SPEAKER CLLR SG MASIMULA

C.3.5.5 EXECUTIVE MEMBERS (8)

The committee is functional. The execute committee it is mandate and provide oversight report to council.

1. Chairperson
 - CLLR DM NDLOVU.

3.5.5.1 MPAC (SECTION 79)

The committee is functional.

- Chairperson: CLLR S MAGUBANE

3.5.5.2 CORPORATE SUB COMMITTEE

The committee is functional.

- Chairperson: CLLR P NKALA

3.5.5.3 FINANCE SUB COMMITTEE

The committee is functional.

- Chairperson: CLLR DM NDLOVU

3.5.5.4 TECHNICAL SUB COMMITTEE

The committee is functional.

- Chairperson: CLLR L NTULI

3.5.5.5 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUB COMMITTEE

The committee is functional.

- Chairperson: CLLR BP Ngcobo

3.5.5.6 COMMUNITY SERVICES SUB COMMITTEE

The committee is functional.

- Chairperson: CLLR Mbatha

C.3.5.6 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 uMsinga Municipality:

A. **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 and sits at least once a quarter and the capacity on roles and responsibility was provided to members by COGTA- Mr Mpsi.

B. **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.

C. **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.
- b) Number of agenda items deferred to the next council meetings.
- c) Number of council meetings held in the quarter.
- d) Number of EXCO meetings held in the quarter.
- e) Number of Portfolio Committee meetings held in the quarter.
- f) Number of MPAC meetings held in the quarter.

g) Number of recognised Traditional Leaders within the district municipal boundary.

h) Number of Traditional Leaders in attendance at all council meetings in the quarter.

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 attendance of Amakhosi has significantly improved over the last 2 years with 98% attendance to Council and EXCO meetings as well as the Strategic Planning Session. The 2022/2023 Strategic Session has a full attendance of all 3 Amakhosi.

C.3.5.7 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 uMsinga Municipality has an established Rapid Response Committee which is chaired by the Speaker, the following are the members of the Committee: -

1. Cllr SG Masimula - **Chairperson (Speaker of Council)**
2. Mrs NM Sithole - **Rapid Response Coordinator**
3. Mbusozayo Hadebe - **LTT**
4. Thobeka Mdladla - **Public Participation Officer**
5. Sinqobile Majozi - **Deputy Director Community Services**

6. Mbongeleni Ndlovu - **Deputy Director Development Planning**
7. Thembeka Nkala - **Deputy Director Corporates Service**
8. Nontokozi Ndlovu - **Back to Basics Champion**

C.3.5.8 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 uMsinga Municipality have been functional during the last quarter ending 31 March 2020.

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

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY	uMsinga Local Municipality
NUMBER OF WARDS	21
NO & % OF FUNCTIONAL WARDS	21/21= 100%
FUNCTIONAL WARDS	21
NO & % OF NON-FUNCTIONAL WARDS	0

C.3.5.9 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The Municipal Systems Act clarifies several issues relating to Municipal powers, functions, and duties. A Municipality has all the functions and

powers assigned to it in terms of the Constitution. It also has the right to do anything reasonably necessary for, or incidental to the effective performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers. National and provincial government assigns additional functions and powers to local government, which are best, exercised at a local level and this helps to ensure that the three spheres of government work in a co-ordinated way. In terms of the Municipal Structures Act as well as the Constitution (1996), specific powers and functions are assigned to District and Local Municipalities respectively. The uMsinga Municipality is performing the powers assigned to it in terms of that legislation as deemed necessary at this stage and these are highlighted in the table below.

FUNCTION	LEVEL OF AUTHORITY	PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING
Water and Sanitation	uMzinyathi District	Yes, through Thukela Water Partnership
Roads and Storm water	uMsinga	Yes – in towns. Upgrading of local access roads
Air Pollution	uMsinga	No
Building Regulations	uMsinga	In Pomeroy only
Child Care Facilities	uMsinga	Yes
Fire Fighting	uMsinga	Shared with district
Local Tourism	uMsinga	Yes
Municipal Planning	uMsinga	Yes
Public Transport	uMsinga	No
Trading regulations	uMsinga	Yes (process of formalising street traders is underway)
Billboards	uMsinga	Yes
Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Parlours	uMsinga	Partially – no crematoria. Private funeral parlours

FUNCTION	LEVEL OF AUTHORITY	PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING
Cleansing	uMsinga	Yes
Control of Nuisances	uMsinga	No
Control of Undertakings that sell Liquor to the public	uMsinga	Yes
FUNCTION	uMsinga	PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING
Facilities for the accommodation, Care and burial of Animals	uMsinga	No
Fencing and Fences	uMsinga	No
Licensing of Dogs	uMsinga	No
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	uMsinga	No
Local amenities	uMsinga	Yes
Local sports facilities	uMsinga	Presently performed by the District
Local markets	uMsinga	No
Municipal abattoirs	uMsinga	No
Municipal Parks and Recreation	uMsinga	No
Municipal roads	uMsinga	Yes
Noise pollution	uMsinga	No
Pounds	uMsinga	No
Public places	uMsinga	Yes
Refuse removal, Landfill sites and solid waste disposal	uMsinga	Yes
Street trading	uMsinga	No

FUNCTION	LEVEL OF AUTHORITY	PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING
Street lighting	uMsinga	No
Traffic and parking	uMsinga	No

C.3.5.9.1 Organisational Structure/Organogram

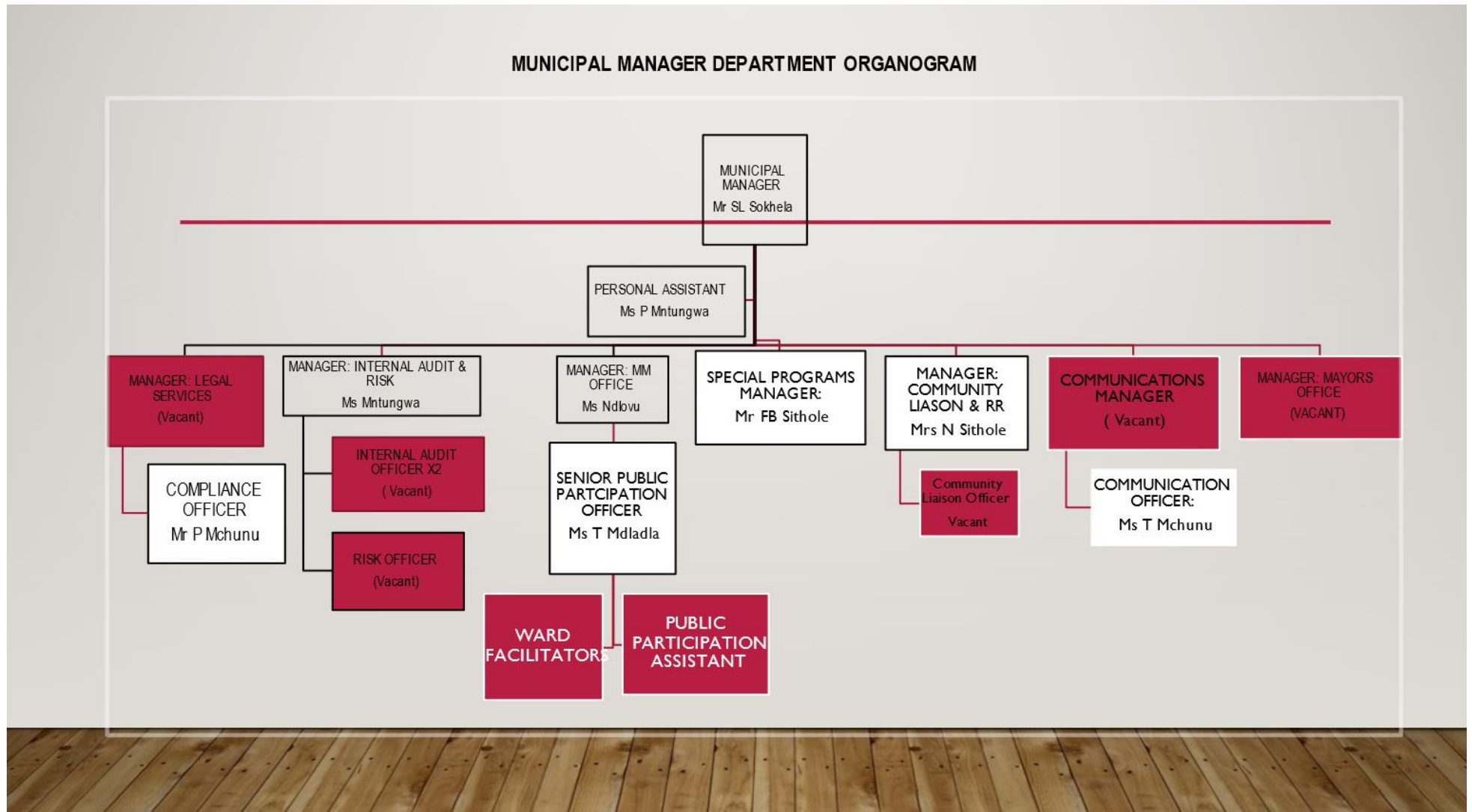


FIGURE 34: MUNICIPAL MANAGER DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

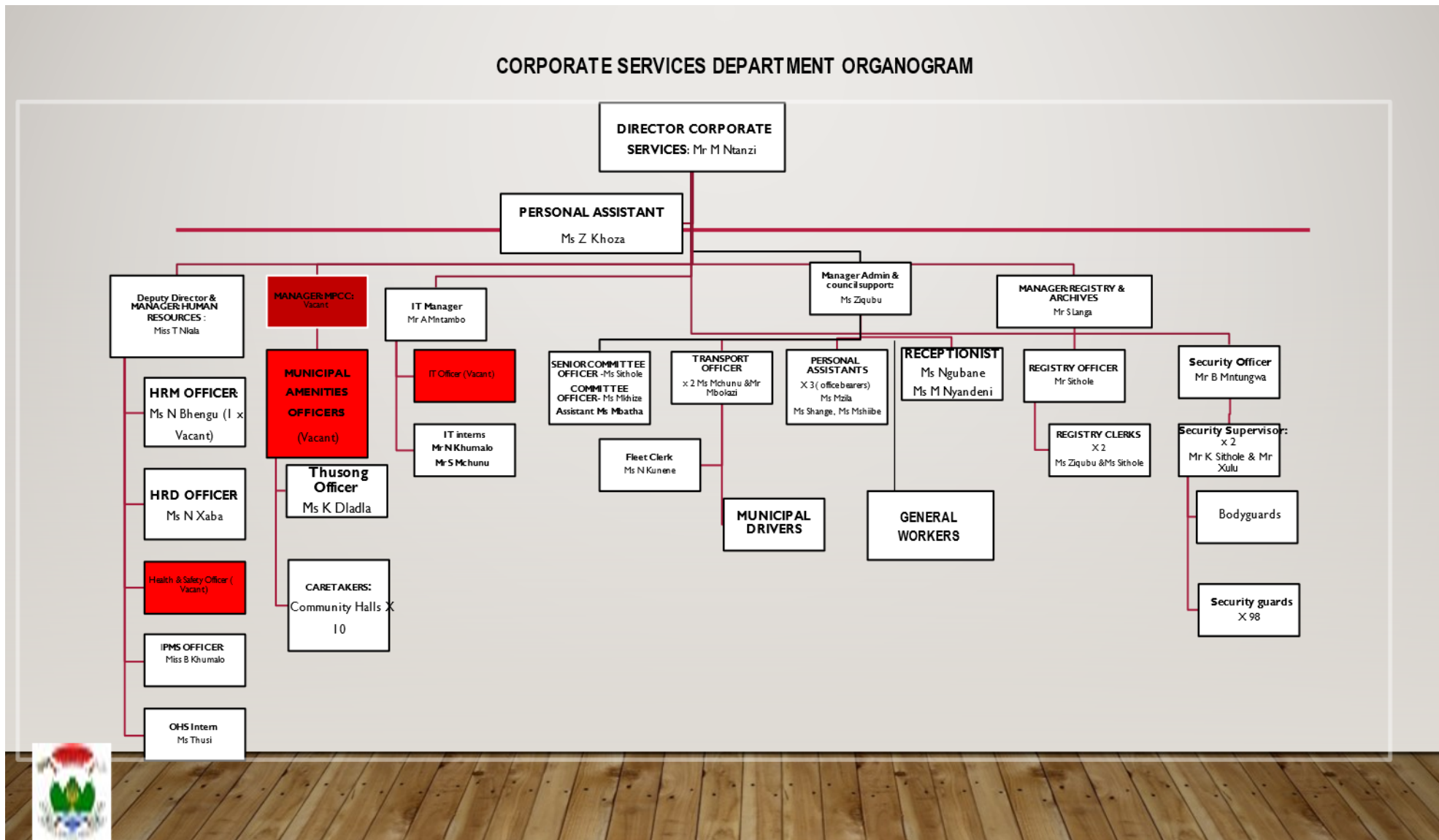


FIGURE 35: CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

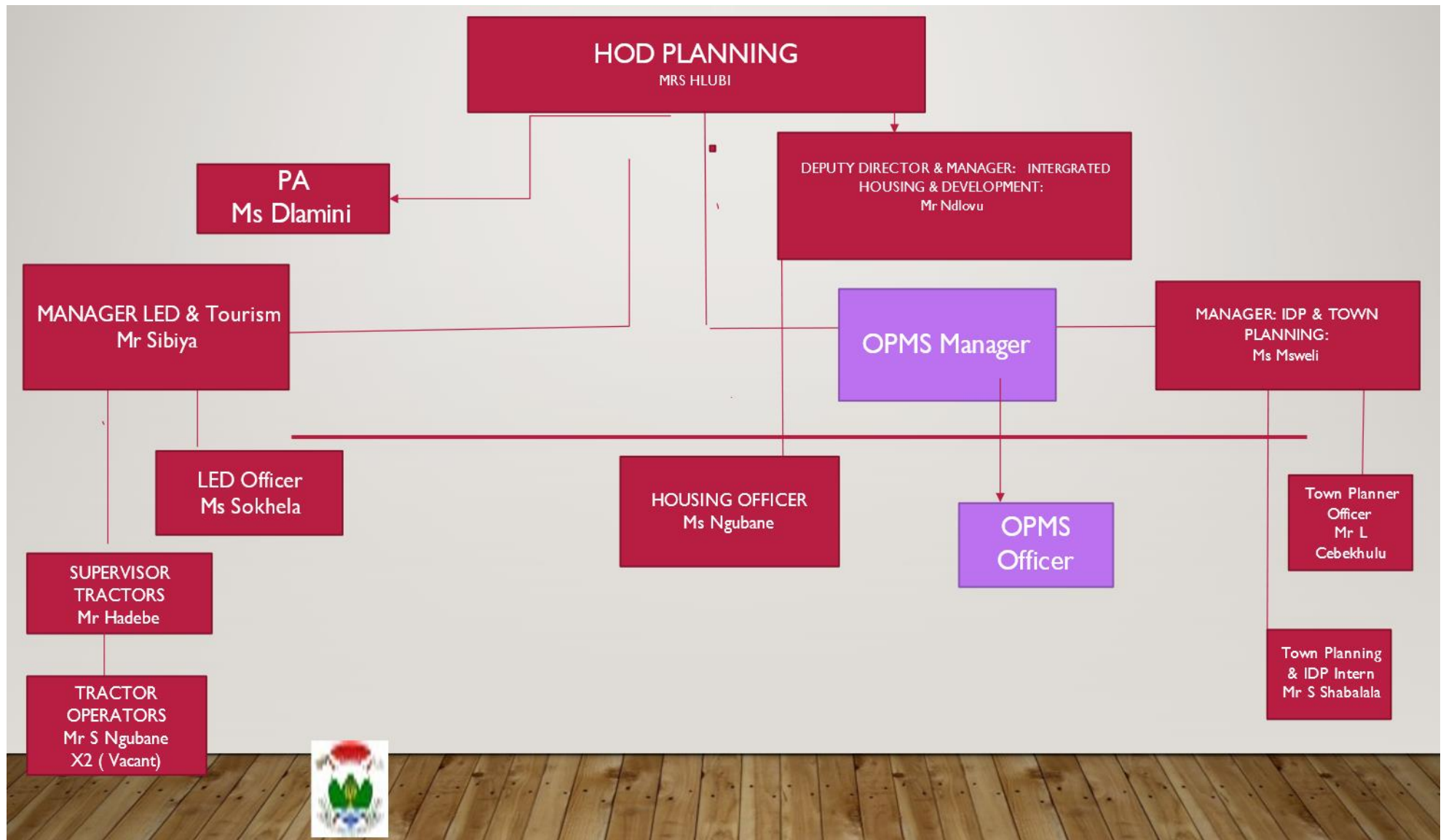


FIGURE 36: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

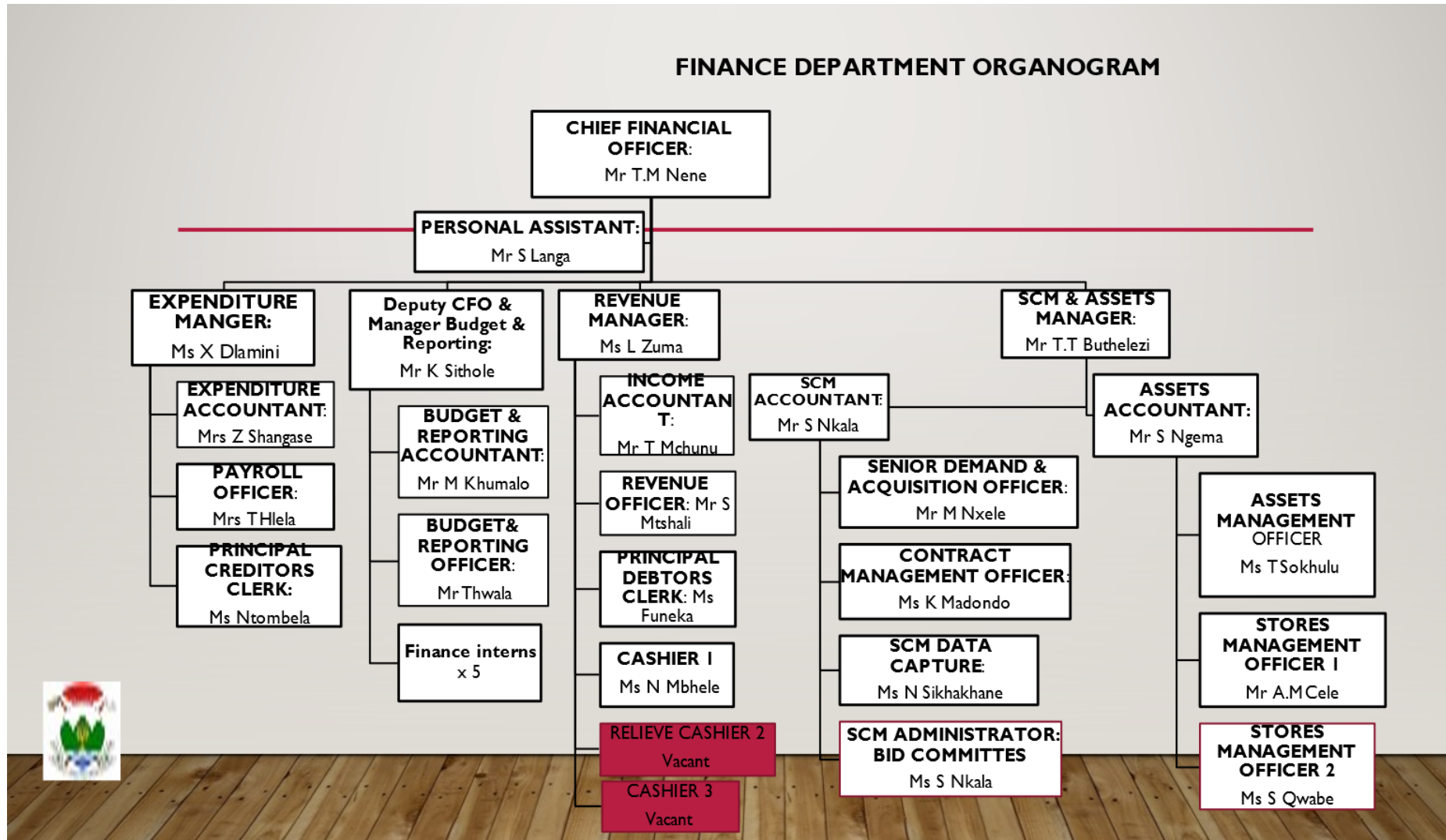


FIGURE 37: FINANCE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

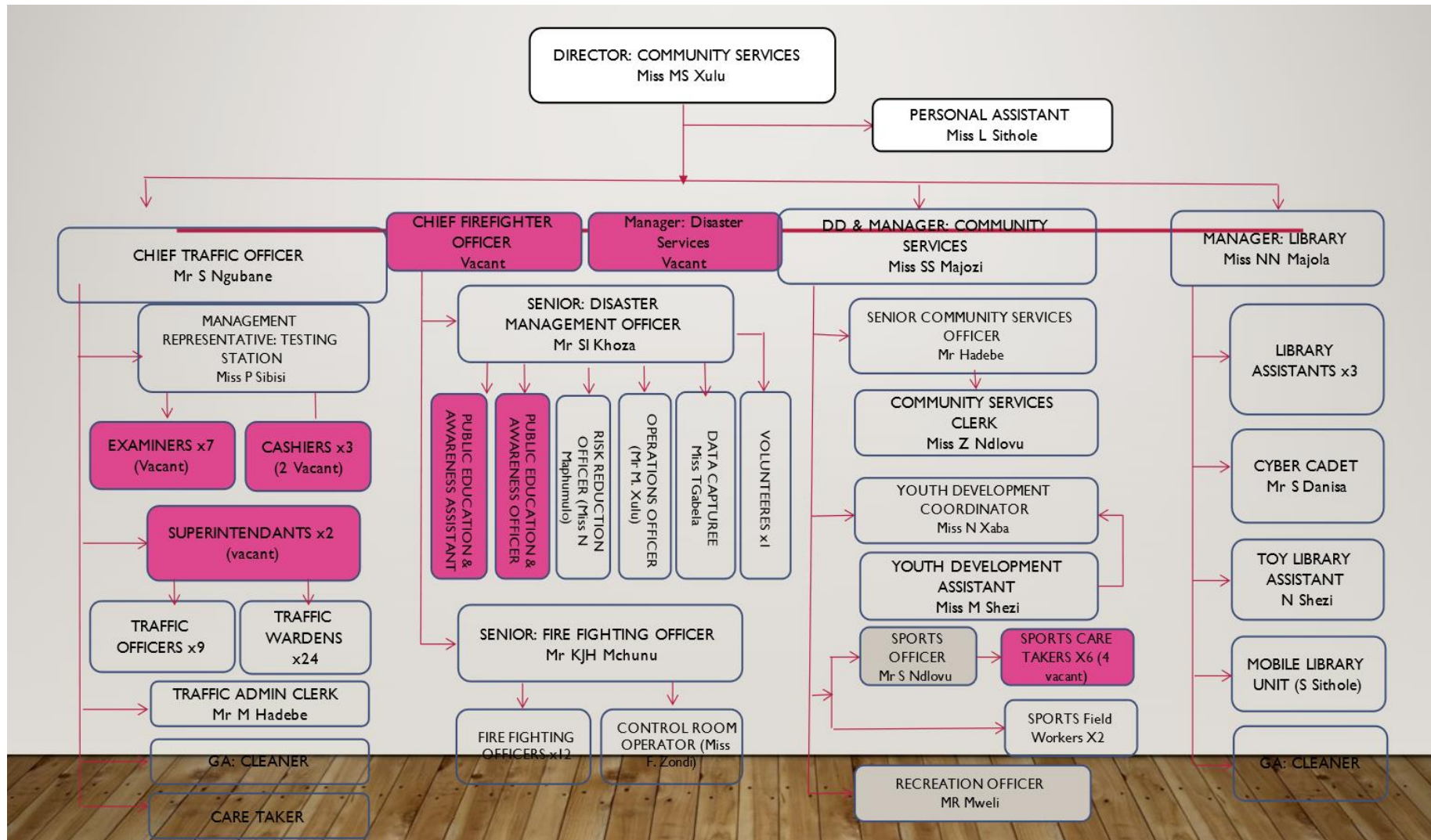


FIGURE 38: COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGAM

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

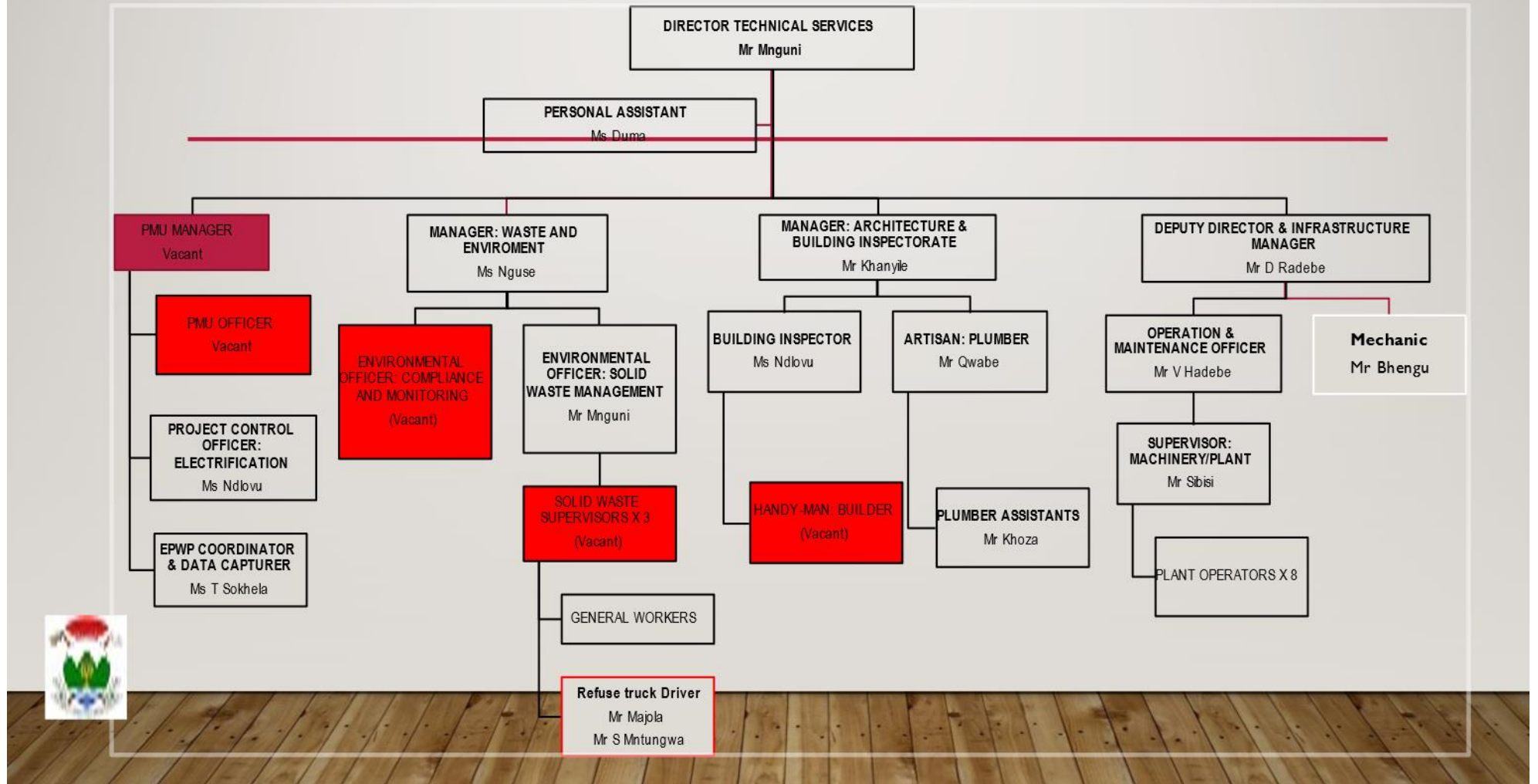


FIGURE 39: TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

C.3.7 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

C.3.7.1 CURRENT STATUS NETWORK CONNECTIVITY

- Active Directory responsible for managing computers and users **(Stable and Functional)**.
- Antivirus updated on a daily basis to ensure minimum virus attacks (Monthly Reports provided).
- Firewall Allows for a secure remote login to our financial systems (Stable and Functional)
- MTN – Internet breakout Through Business Connection **(Stable and Functional)**.
- Payday system used for Payment and Leave management **(Stable and Functional)/ Moving to SAGE**.
- Munsoft used for purchase orders, billing, budgeting, and payments **(Stable and Functional)**.

C.3.7.2 CHALLENGES WITHIN ICT

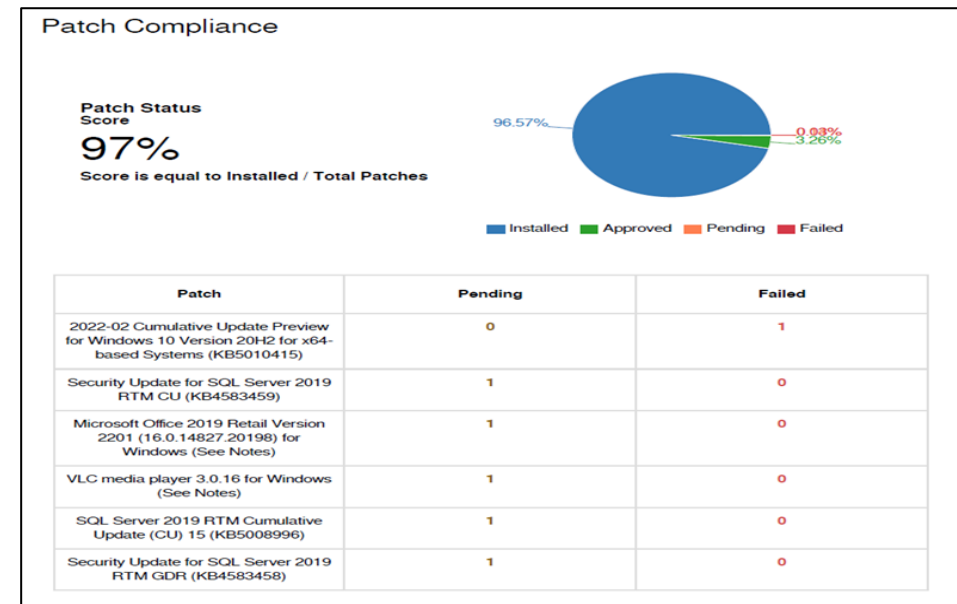
- Back-up power generator (On power failure).
- Digitally divided culture within the Council.
- Financial constraints with IT Projects.
- Resistance to change to electronic ways.
- Lack of knowledge of privacy policies.

C.3.7.3 FUTURE GOALS

- Installation of Public WIFI in various sites (Thusong, Taxi Rank, Community Halls).
- Installation and provisioning of Electronic Document Records Management.
- Empower and educate local teenagers about IT and its functions within the local government sphere.
- Installation and provisioning 2nd Internet Breakout for redundancy (URGENT matter).
- Digital communication/ system (COMPLAINS) announcements and reporting back to community).
- Up lifting of municipal website image. (URGENT matter).

- Back up the new financial system internal, externally and in the cloud, (To avoid future back up data loss).
- Power backup generator be procured for servers. (Urgent matter).
- Network connectivity in Mkhuphulangwenya as new Fire and Disaster offices (Urgent Matter).

C.3.7.4 SECURITY PATCH UPDATES



C.3.7.4.1 BACKUPS AND EXCEPTIONS

Backups and Exceptions

MUNSOFTDR\MSINGA for the month of January 2022

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Success Rate			
MSINGA	X	X	29/31	93.55 %

- X Red Cross means FAILED
- .

Exceptions / Failures

Date	Detail
12 Jan 2022	Data Transfer Overrun
19 Jan 2022	Data Transfer Overrun

Please note that backup reports indicating failures are processed the morning after the backup schedule run. For this reason, calls are logged and processed the next day. All failures that occur over weekends or on public holidays will be actioned the next working day.

Please send all queries with regards to failures to support@munsoft.co.za. Alternatively call Munsoft on 086 123 4862 and speak to your Service Delivery Manager or the Continuity Team.

C.3.7.4.2 FIREWALL STATUS UPDATE

Firewall

Firewall is a simple application that flags and blocks sessions based on rules.

Power

● Firewall is enabled.

Reports

Firewall Summary

Top Flagged Clients

Top Flagged Server Ports

Scanned Sessions

Top Blocked Clients

Top Blocked Server Ports

Top Scanned Hostnames

Top Scanned Usernames

All Events

Top Flagged Hostnames

Top Flagged Usernames

Flagged Events

Top Blocked Hostnames

Top Blocked Usernames

Blocked Events

Top Scanned Clients

Top Scanned Server Ports

Information

ECC-UNTANGLE
version: 16.4.1

uptime: 27d 23h 2m

Server: custom

CPU Count: 4

CPU Type: Intel(R) Core(TM) i5-7400 CPU @ 3.00GHz

Architecture: amd64

Memory: 8.05 GB

Disk: 959.02 GB

Resources

Memory

30.7% used free 69.3%

2.47 GB 5.58 GB

Swap

6.4% used free 93.6%

1.59 GB 23.21 GB

Disk

10.5% used free 89.5%

100.51 GB 858.51 GB

CPU Load

5

1.08

LOW

Web Monitor

Web Filter

Virus Blocker

Spam Blocker

Phish Blocker

Bandwidth Control

Application Control

Captive Portal

Firewall

Ad Blocker

Service Apps

Reports

Policy Manager

IPsec VPN

OpenVPN

Intrusion Prevention

Live Support

C.4 KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

The first and foremost challenge facing Msinga Local Municipality to deliver on developmental projects is lack of funding. The uMsinga Municipal Area has predominantly moderate slopes to rolling terrain. Due to the nature of the terrain the expectation of medium to hard underlying material including boulders is high. The terrain in the Msinga area is a contributing factor in elevated costs of development. Access roads specifically require heavier machinery, and sometimes explosive clearing operations in order to align the most optimal routes. These interventions are mostly necessary in the area in order to deliver the best quality standards.

In addition to this, contractors that participate in the tendering for projects do not take cognizance of the challenges of terrain and quote too low accordingly. This already jeopardizes the expected end-product and further indicates that, in most cases, that contractors are not experienced to deliver as per Msinga Municipal quality requirements.

These are key strategic focus for the next five-year plan.

- Encourage provision of municipal water services from uMzinyathi District Municipality;
- Improve municipal Infrastructure by using high quality standard specifications;
- Improved Expenditure and maximise the economies of scale and value for money;
- Revisiting EPWP guidelines will help in terms of achieving rotational system.
- Obtaining other Funding source for Infrastructural Development Projects, of which that will be the key to unlock our revenue collection deadlock.
- To provide a better Local Access Road network and paving where needed.
- Provision of low-cost houses through Improved Municipal Planning and Spatial Development;

- To increase the number of households with electricity connections to decrease the backlog;
- Leadership to have a clear Local labour recruitment process
- Create database for SMME's (To enhance local economic development to reduced unemployment).
- Improve Community and Environmental Health and Safety through provision of waste services without imposing negative environment impacts.
- Work closely with other Government departments.
- Training and Workshops within the Departmental staff will be the priority.

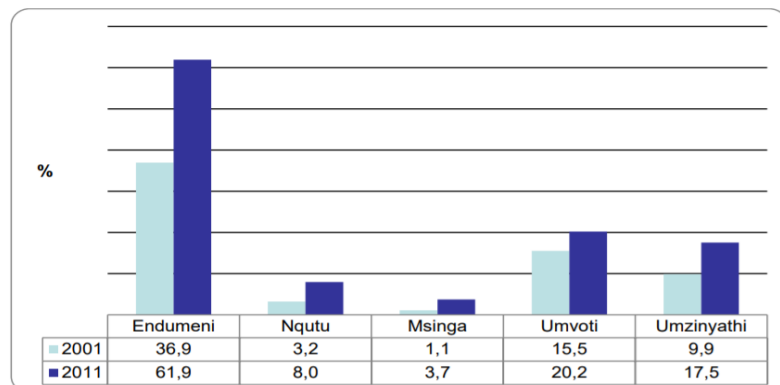
C.4.1 WATER AND SANITATION

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 humankind. The Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) was last reviewed in 2009 and is overdue for a review as it is more than five years old. It needs to be reviewed in order to make representations for funding for detailed feasibility studies, design and construction of regional bulk water supplies and standalone regional water supply schemes to address the water backlogs, and the review is anticipated to be undertaken during the 2020/21 financial year.

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. As from June 2019, the water backlog is at 25 688 households and to be reduced by 3950 households by the end of June 2020 (uMzinyathi IDP 2019-20). In terms of short-term measures for the provision of water, the municipality is implementing spring protection programme and also the refurbishment and drilling of new boreholes.

The following figure illustrates the provision of water to households in the district, as it can be seen, the number of households without

access to piped water inside the dwelling has improved, as it was 9.9% in 2001 and to 17.5% in 2011.



Source : Statistics SA, Census 2011

In 2011, Msinga 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 Msinga 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 41: access to water & water Facilities** indicate that Msinga 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 is no indication how many are in a working condition.

C.4.1.1 POTABLE WATER PROVISION

Umzinyathi District Municipality initiated a water infrastructure capture and verification project within the uMzinyathi District for new infrastructure to be consolidated into the existing GIS database of Umzinyathi DM. To date, water level of services has been updated for settlements, households, and infrastructure data (**Please Refer to Figure 34**).

In terms of potable water, the Municipality has the Sampofu Water Scheme that provides water to Tugela Ferry and surrounding areas (ward 4 & Ward 5). However, the scheme needs to be upgraded to improve the water provision to other areas and proper maintenance to avoid illegal connections and leaking of water. While the Keates Drift Scheme covers the surrounding areas of the Keates Drift Node (Ward 11 & Ward 13).

The district has also provided potable through provision of Seven (7) Water Tank Trucks to provide water to all 18 wards of Msinga Municipality. However, these temporally measures are not maintained, and the backlog is still high, meaning the demand requires more services.

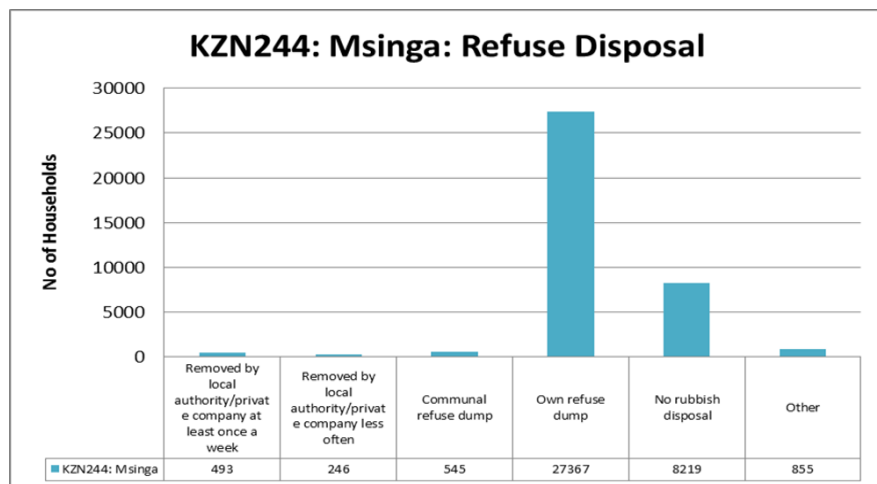
It also provides boreholes as the short-term water provision to areas without water schemes. However, the public has been complaining that these boreholes provide water seasonal (**refer to Figure 35**). Boreholes provided by Msinga Municipality are for small scale farming purpose.

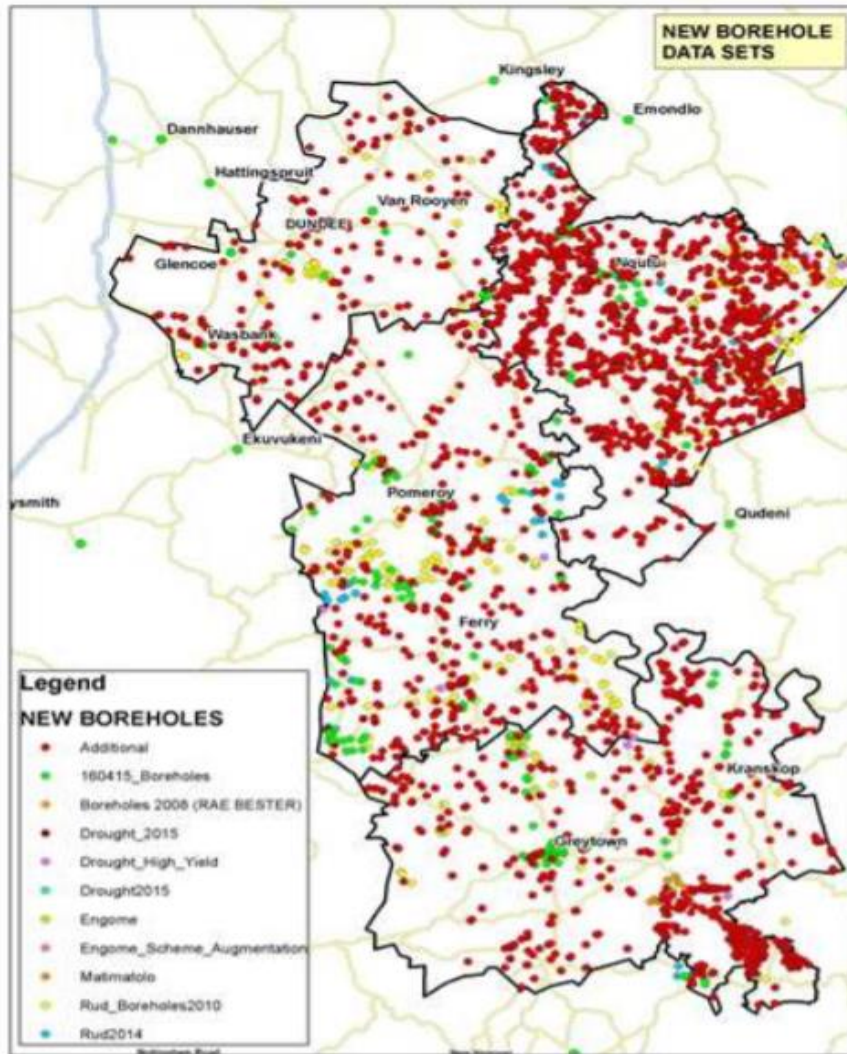
C.4.1.2 SANITATION

The provision of sanitation is scarce 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 Msinga households has access to Pit toilets.

FIGURE 40: ACCESS TO WATER SERVICES/ BULK COMPONENTS (SOURCE: UMZINYATHI GIS 2020)





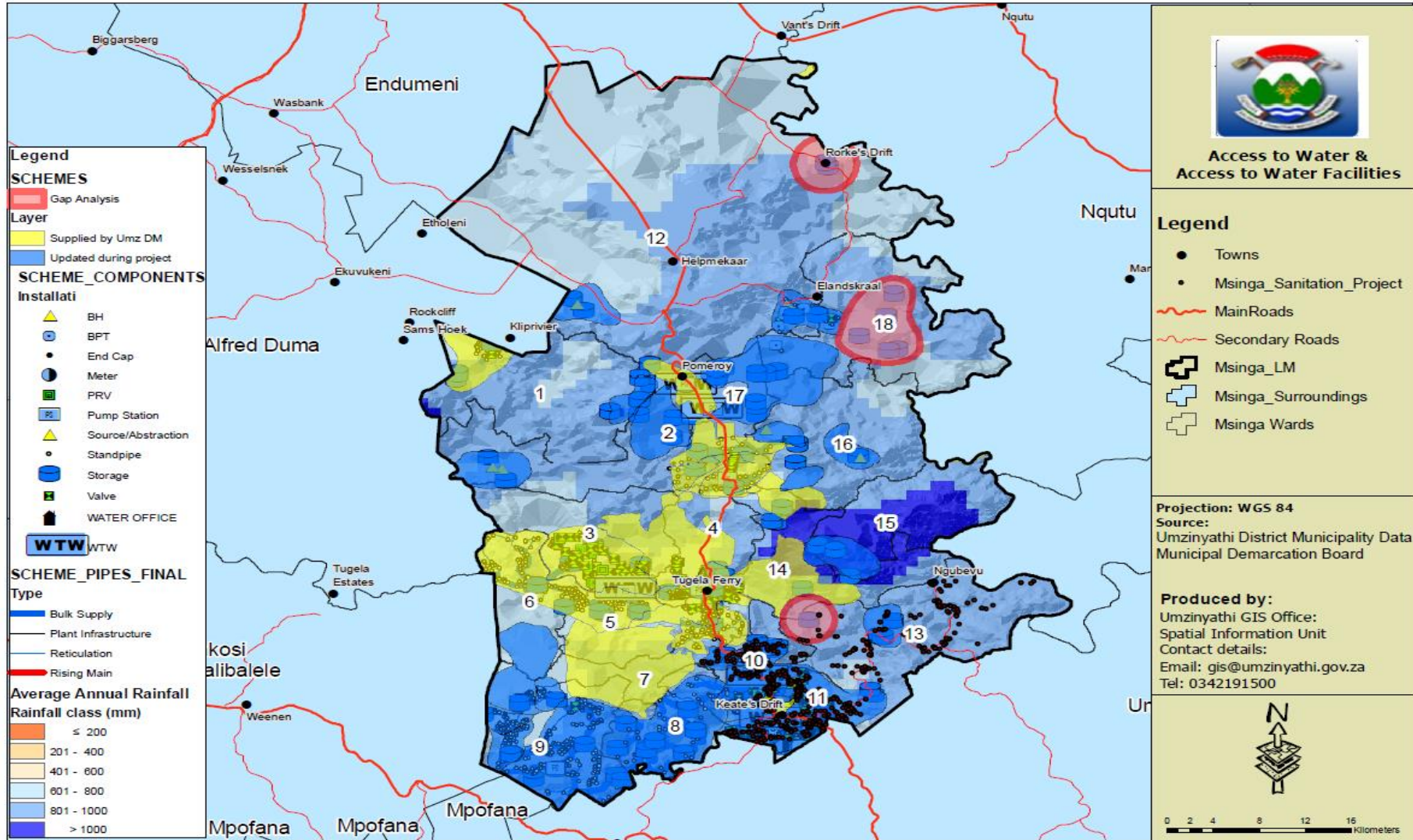
Source: Umzinyathi GIS 2020

FIGURE 41: NEW BOREHOLES DATA SET

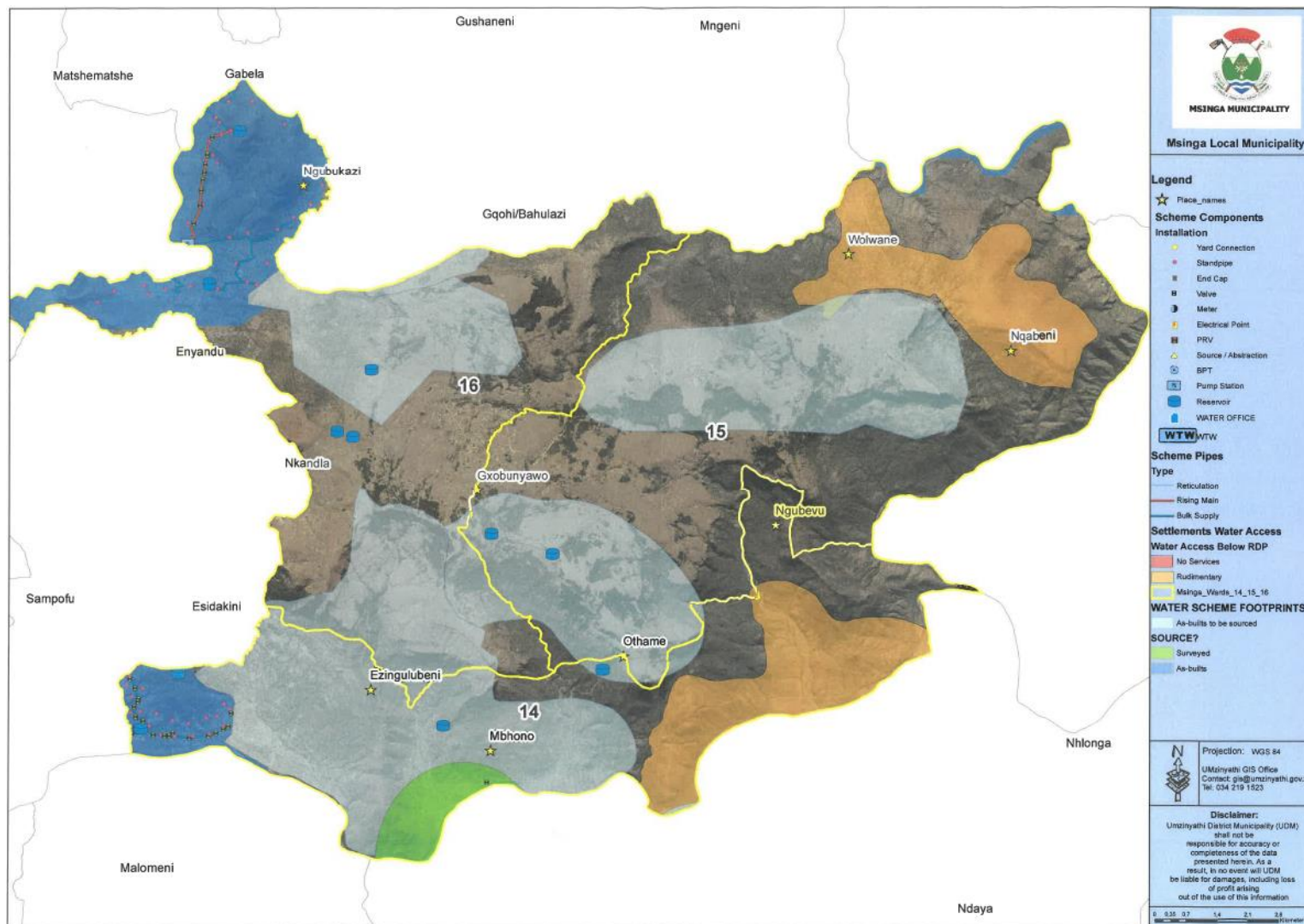
C.4.1.3 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

On the 01 July 2013, the uMzinyathi Municipality took over the Operation and Maintenance, Retail and Reticulation function from uThukela Water. All water schemes except Biggarsberg and Sanitation schemes have been taken over by the municipality. During the 2017/18 financial year, the municipality prepared the Operation and Maintenance Policy which was adopted on 18th of December 2018 and is being implemented. The district will also be developing the O & M Plan during 2018/19, the plan and policy will serve to ensure sustainability thereby providing water to the communities for a longer period.

On the main, Operations deals directly with the day to day running and handling of water supply and Maintenance deals with activities that are required to sustain the water supply in a proper working condition. The Operation and Maintenance focuses on the maintenance of water treatment works, wastewater treatment plants, fixing water leaks through pipe burst. The municipality has made an allocation of R176,876,155.00 for 2019/20 financial year for water services operational costs.



MAP 19: WATER FACILITIES



MAP 20: ACCESS TO WATER

C.4.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

Msinga Local Municipality has a growing population with a promising change in livelihoods and the local economy. With the above being mentioned, there is an increasing pressure on the environment, leading to environmental degradation and land pollution.

The Waste and environment unit aspire to protect the environment while looking at how can the municipality benefit in terms of green economy and revenue generation (NEMA supports this).

Quite a number of Waste management Master plans and strategies have been developed in the past 5 years which gave the municipality a picture as to how to go about delivering basic services to its community, these included but not limited to:

- Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)
- Greening Plan (GP).
- Environmental Management Framework (EMP).
- Waste Management By-Laws.

Outstanding Plans or Strategies that are still outstanding and very important to as Municipality are as follows.

- Environmental Management Strategy.
- Climate Change Response Strategy.

C.4.2.1 WASTE DEPARTMENT PROGRESS TO DATE

- Established Msinga recycling and buyback (Pomeroy landfill site)
- Placed skip bins and street bins in Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift (currently 8 skip bins are placed in Pomeroy town, between Pomeroy sports fields, Makhungbhede, Tugela Ferry (near fabion), circuit office, eDrayeni, Mshayazafe and Mahlabathini).
- Reviewed the IWMP and made the waste by-laws documents (council approved).
- Managed improve Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift town cleanliness.
- Made awareness's to businesses, which led to the signing of SLA (revenue generation).

- Made waste education programmes and awareness's to the community and schools.

C.4.2.2 GREENING PLAN (3-YEAR PLAN)

The main objective of the Plan is to ensure the following.

- a) Increasing tree canopy cover (also plant indigenous trees and reduce alien plants).
- b) Greening, enlarging, and enhancing public open spaces (Pos) (parks infrastructures and nature playgrounds).
- c) Greening of city/town centre (building of nursery/ garden beds, Orchard".
- d) Empower local economy through greening activities. Projects in the greening plan:
 - Encourage and increase street tree cover year-on-year.
 - Reduce 30% of alien species by 2021 .
 - Educating the community (Build community awareness and community involvement in greening, Arbor week events).

This is the progress to date regarding Greening Plan

- **Trees in schools (Ndabankulu, Mkhuphulangwenya, Sakhiseni High)**
 - **Tugela Ferry town entrance greening (Mthembu)**
 - **Ward 13 halls and schools greening**
 - **Msinga Traffic department**
 - **Pomeroy Landfill site**
 - **Ward 3 and 5 (400 trees)**
 - **Established eBhubesini orchard.**
 - **Cleared alien plants in ward 14 and 4.**
 - **Old Malomini nursery.**
 - **Secured different youth greening programmes from DEFF.**
 - **Participated in the Arbor city awards in 2019 and got a second prize in the rural category.**
 - **Developed a 3-year greening plan.**
 - **Currently working on a greener town entrances project (Tugela Ferry, Mthembu and Mabaso).**
-

C.4.2.2.1 GREENING (MALOMINI NURSERY)

The nursery is needed for ecological restoration. Ecological restoration is the practice of fixing, renewing, and restoring degraded or damaged ecosystems and habitats in the environment by human intervention and action.

Why Restore?

- **Clean Air Ecosystems** produce oxygen and also purify and detoxify the air.
- **Clean Water Ecosystems** provide us with clean water and store and cycle fresh water.
- **Climate Ecosystems** regulate the climate.
- **Healthy Soil Ecosystems** form topsoil and prevent erosion and flood damage.
- **Raw Materials Ecosystems** produce raw materials, foods, and medicines.

Why do we need a nursery?

- Sustainable Development
- Msinga LM currently constructing 5 roads and 5 sports fields (with sports fields contributing more to vegetation clearing).
- Vegetation clearing in these projects triggered activity 27 of the EIA (more than 1 hectare of vegetation cleared).

C.4.2.3 WASTE TYPES AND CATEGORIES

This section focuses on quantifying and qualifying the general waste stream currently generated within the Msinga 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.

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

- Garden Refuse,
- Medical Waste,

- Building waste (rubble),
- Putrescible waste,
- Domestic waste.

C.4.2.4 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 Msinga 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 number of recyclable materials. The challenge facing the Msinga Local Municipality are limited financial capacity of the Municipalities and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services.

MSINGA 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.

C.4.2.5 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.

C.4.2.6 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.

C.4.2.7 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.

C.4.2.8 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.

Msinga 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.

C.4.2.9 RECYCLING

Separation at source has become a requirement with the promulgation of the Waste Act and the 25% diversion targets set in the NWMS (2011). It provides a beneficial potential alternative to the current landfill only option. It should be considered strongly in the face of limited landfill airspace in Msinga Local Municipality for a fully integrated system.

This section will describe the various recycling initiatives exist within Msinga Local Municipality.

C.4.2.9.1 Separation at source: Business centres by Msinga Recycling business initiative.

Msinga recycling business Ltd is a recycling scheme that has a contract with Msinga local Municipality. They are the main recycling business within Msinga municipality based at the Pomeroy landfill site. They have about 12 workers reclaiming waste at the landfill site. They are currently recycling cardboards, paper, plastic and different types of plastic bottles. The owner of the recycling business assisted by waste truck loaders are responsible for separating waste at source. The main waste sources are businesses in towns, the majority of their waste goes to the landfill site. The recycler separates all the waste they will need for recycling, they separate waste directly from business waste storage facilities.

C.4.2.9.2 Buy back facilities (Msinga recycling Pty Ltd and Msinga Local Municipality)

Buy-back facilities operate on premises that are licenced for the sorting, processing, and storage of various recyclables. The current recycling schemes operates at the registered Pomeroy landfill site. There are two major buy-back centres that collect recyclables from businesses and retailers in Msinga Local Municipality. Buy-back centres also buy recyclables from informal landfill pickers at landfill sites and street pickers. The incoming recyclables are weighed and then paid for in by the municipality to the street pickers. Both these buy-centres operates at the landfill site, Msinga local municipality buy-back centre is responsible for recycling glass, tins, and cans. Whilst Msinga recycling Pty Ltd is responsible for recycling plastic, papers, and different types of plastic bottles. Both these buy-back centres use one facility but different equipment such as baling machine, storages, and glass crushers etc.

C.4.2.9.3 OTHER WASTE RECYCLING INITIATIVES

1. Recycling cooperation's

It was noted that there is one major family that collect recyclables and store these at their home or request assisted with transport to transport their recyclables to buyers at Pietermaritzburg. The KwaZulu-Natal department of economic development, tourism and environmental affairs recommended that these people be grouped and be registered as coops. They sell their recyclables to Msinga Municipality buy back centre or some other buyers in Pietermaritzburg to get cash in return. They collect bottles, tins, plastic, papers, and other steel material from liquor stores, communities, schools, businesses, and street around Msinga and transport it to Pomeroy landfill site and other places for sale. They face challenges of transport as they use their man made to collect recyclables. Sometimes there are stockpiles of glass recyclables, and the owners cannot transport them to sell because they face challenges of transport and mostly the market.

C.4.3 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

The proposed Msinga Road Master Plan assist Msinga 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.

The municipal objectives are:

- To maintain our existing infrastructure, especially Municipal roads.
- Digging the graves on cemetery allocated sites to reserve the land for future development.
- Digging the dams – far away from major routes.
- To do kickabouts and its maintenance.
- Pipe trenching for water services.

Main challenges.

- Breakdowns on Construction Plant.
- Limited Budget Maintenance.
- Shortage of Operators.
- Aging on machineries.
- Deviations on working programs.

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.

Msinga 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.4.3.1.1 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 Msinga 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:

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.4.3.2 ROADS MASTER PLAN OUTCOMES

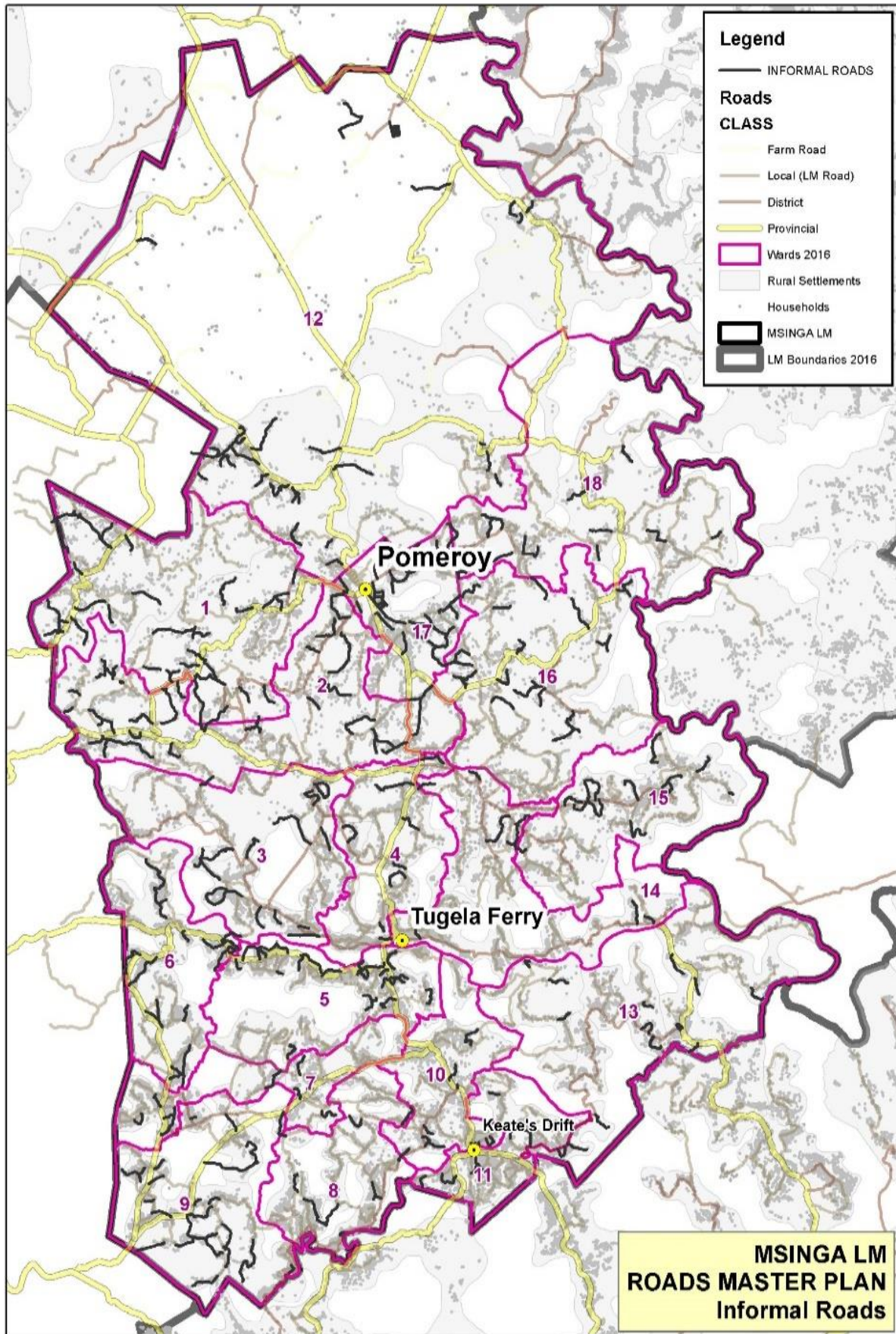
C.4.3.2.1 PRIORITISED ROAD SEGMENTS

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

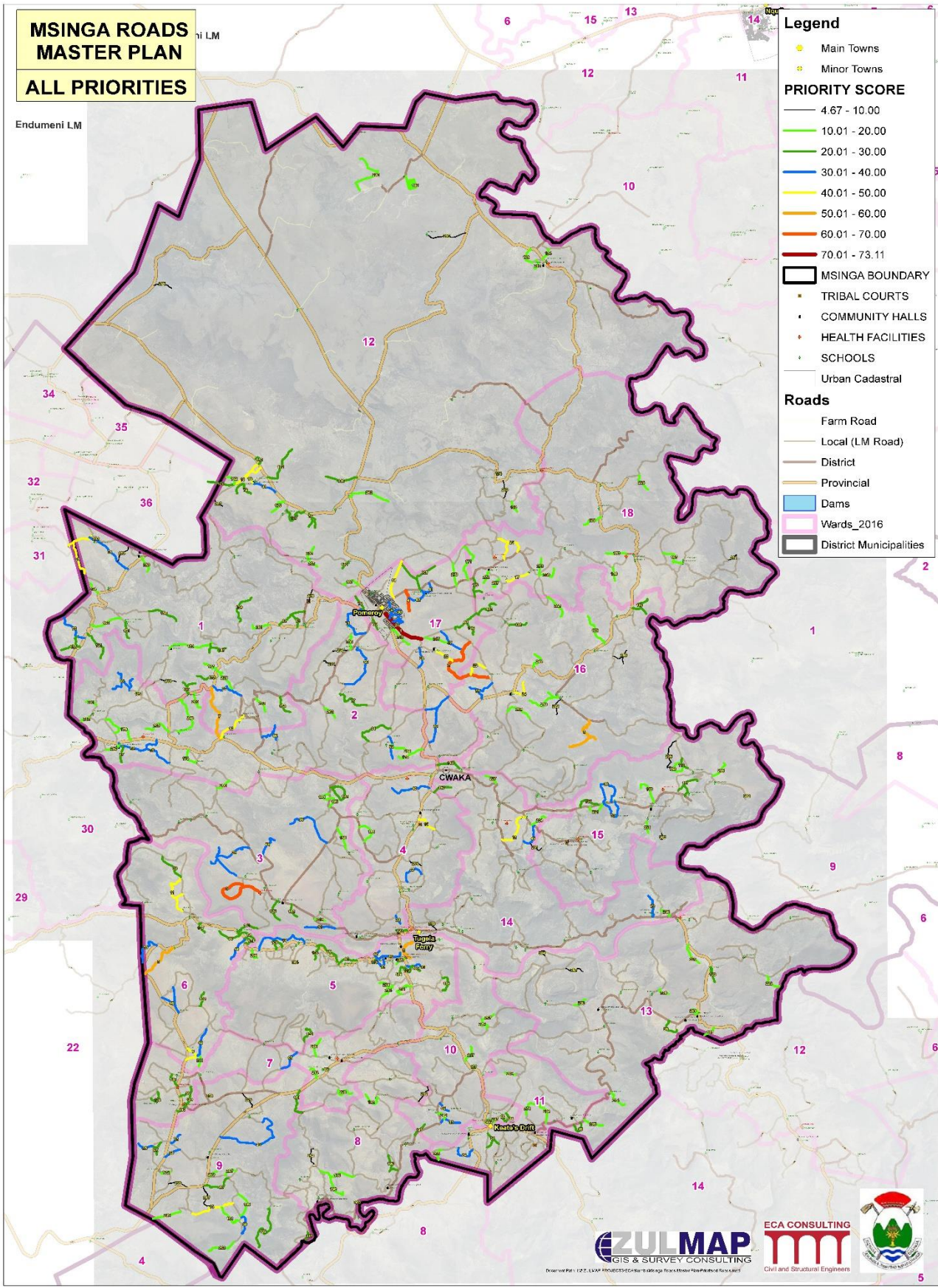
possible 100 points. The map below provides an overview of these road segments (**Prioritisation Model Outcomes**).

C.4.3.2.2 TOP PRIORITISED RURAL ROADS

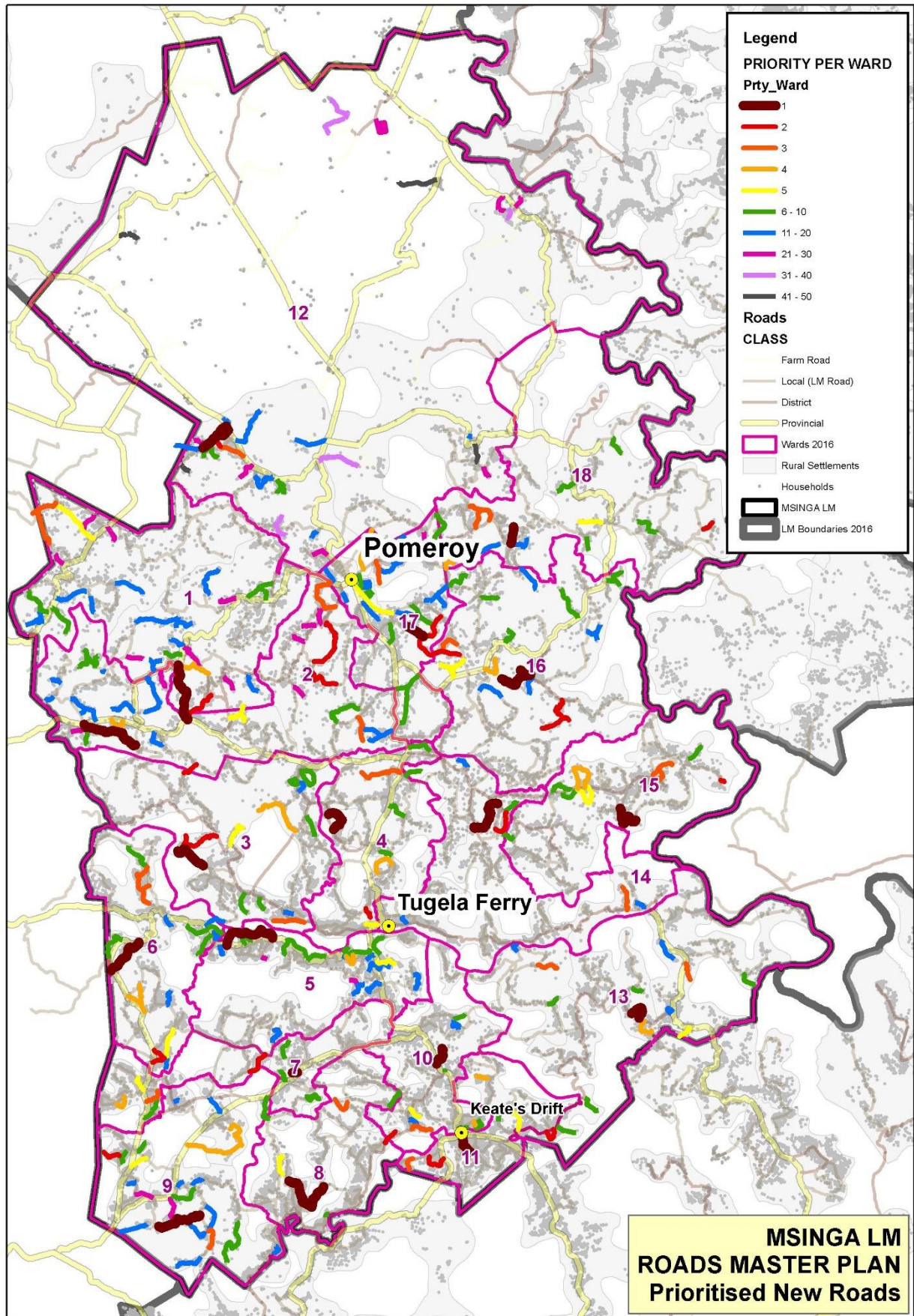
To enable the Municipality in addressing the prioritised roads for implementation purposes, the estimated implementation costs for the top prioritised road per ward were calculated. These top 18 roads (top road segment per ward) can be seen in the map below, **Prioritisation Model Outcomes**.



MAP 21: UPDATED ACCESS ROADS FOR UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY



MAP 22: RURAL ROADS PRIORITISATION MODEL OUTCOME



MAP 23: RURAL ROAD PRIORITISATION SCORING

C.4.4 ENERGY

The sole supplier of electricity in the Municipal area is Eskom. The main purpose of Eskom is to generate, transmit, and distribute electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agricultural, and residential customers, and redistributors. Additional power stations and major power lines are being built to meet rising electricity demand in uMzinyathi District Municipality.

For the past years Eskom and uMsinga Municipality has successfully completed the implementation of infrastructure establishment projects which included establishment of Pomeroy sub-station, upgrade of Tugela Ferry sub-station and upgrade of single lines to three phase lines from sub-stations to residential areas. The completed infrastructure projects will enable the Municipality and Eskom to provide adequate grid electrification to the community households. The map below indicates electrical Infrastructure within the District Municipality as per the existing power lines and sub stations. According to the department the greatest majority of households are located further than 1000m from electricity infrastructure. This can be assumed to be due to the undulating landscape and scattered nature of households in the Municipal area.

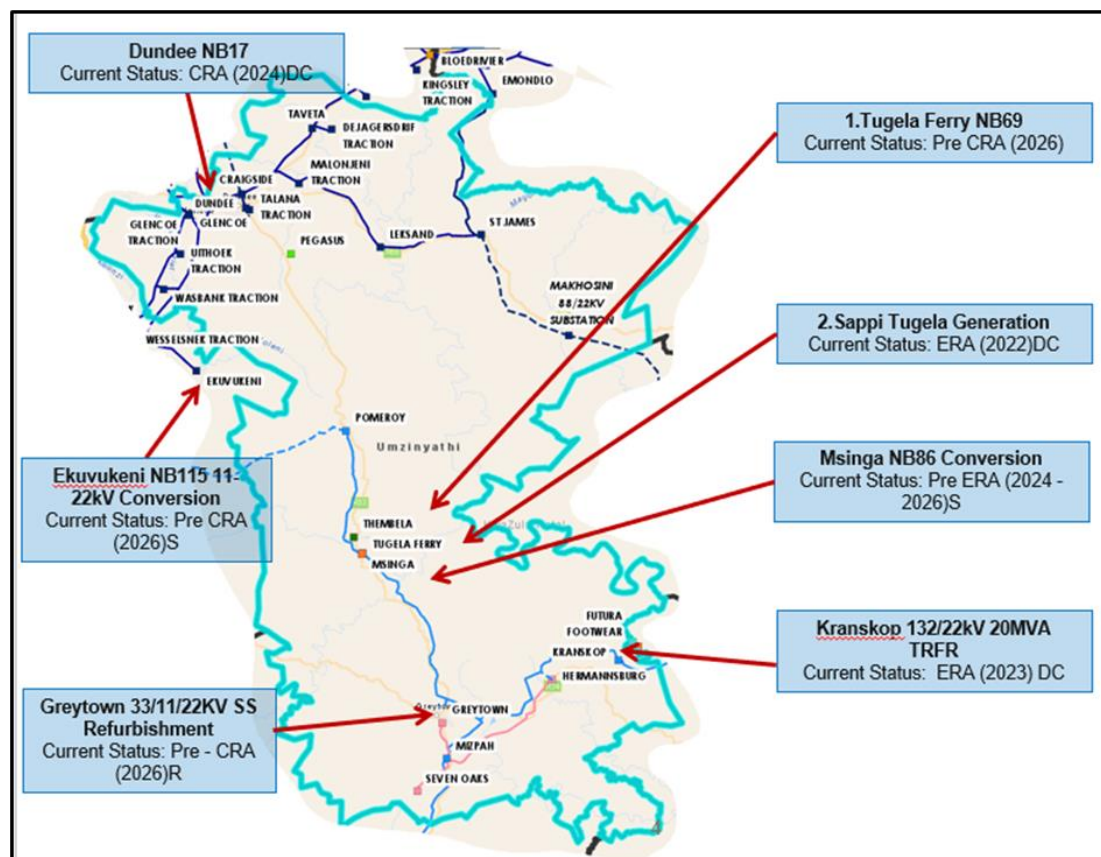


Figure 42: Grid and Non-Grid Electricity

C.4.4.1 Main Source of Energy

The map above indicates that the southern sections of the Municipality have better access to the electricity network, although the actual household connected are still very low. The figure above indicates the availability of the ESKOM HV and MV network in uMsinga. Although significant progress has been made in uMsinga LM, only 12.8% of households had access to electricity in 2007 with remarkable increase to 25% in 2011. As per the table below, about 51% of households have access to electricity in 2016 which is an improvement on the 25% in 2011. The number of households making use of wood has decreased from approximately 66% to 44% which is still high and which is probably indicative of the high levels of unemployment since approximately 80% of households are deemed indigent with their main income being the social grant.

Over the years less than 25% of uMsinga Municipality households have no access to electricity since Eskom and uMsinga Municipality has successfully completed the implementation of infrastructure for electrification projects. The establishment of Pomeroy sub-station, upgrade of Tugela Ferry sub-station and upgrade of single lines to three phase lines from sub-stations to residential areas the allowed the Municipality to record about 2846 households have been provided with electricity in the past 3-years (2019-2020 to 2021-22). As indicated above, the infrastructure is widely spread throughout the Municipality, and through the partnership with the department the implemented projects have improve the backlog to less than 25%.

Table 46: Household Access to Electricity

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

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

Eskom as a sole supplier of electricity in the municipal area, through provision of infrastructure has encourage electrification services to be provided all over the municipal area as a primary source of energy, and while other sources of energy like gas (2.8%); wood (2.2%) and paraffin (2%) are used as alternatives source for local businesses and households without access to electricity.

Table 47: Main Source of Energy for Cooking

Municipalities	Electricity from mains	Other source of electricity (e.g. generator; etc.)	Gas	Paraffin	Wood	Coal	Animal dung	Solar	Other	None	Total
DC24: Umzinyathi	71896	95	4468	5371	41725	1190	806	128	495	618	126791
KZN241: Endumeni	16392	19	982	1347	1511	187	16	57	283	341	21134
KZN242: Nqutu	23072	10	603	1421	6607	129	682	13	54	29	32622
KZN244: Msinga	14593	21	1059	842	20598	854	108	57	145	95	38372
KZN245: Umvoti	17839	44	1825	1761	13009	20	-	-	13	153	34664

CS 2016 (Stats SA)

C.4.4.2 key Challenges

- 30% demand of work by local SMMEs and they stop Eskom projects.
- Community unrests and destruction of projects.
- Illegal connections especially on informal settlements around uMzisho.
- Non-cooperation from communities who are illegally connected.
- Crime and hi-jacking of Eskom employees and contractors, especially on the North.
- Theft of Eskom materials on sites and vandalism of new infrastructure on the North.
- Poor terrain and bad access in some of the villages that hinders progress of projects.
- Environmental and wayleave approval on farms and privately owned land which are delaying projects.
- New developments taking place on invaded land and demands for electrification and other services.

C.4.5 TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

It worth noting that the installation of the telecommunication tower infrastructure is not a function of uMsinga Local Municipality. The infrastructure is provided by private sectors and usually built by a tower company or a wireless carrier when they expand their network coverage or capacity, providing a better reception signal in that area. The telecom industry is a complex industry that provides cell towers to eliminate locations where the cell phone company's services are lacking, known as the infamous "Dead Spot". Hence, the location of this infrastructure is selected based on the number customers available (users) and satisfaction that the company will make profit while taking care of the needs of its existing customers.

As required by law, to ensure sustainability in implementation of this infrastructure within the municipal area, the Municipal Council has adopted its' Telecommunication Infrastructure Policy in 2019 to establish a uniform and comprehensive set of standards and assessment criteria to assist in the control, development and installation of telecommunication infrastructure in the area of jurisdiction of the uMsinga Municipality. This policy is intended to protect the social and physical environment from potential negative impacts, while at the same time not restricting the development of essential telecommunication mast infrastructure. The adopted policy has been partially effective over the years, since the Municipality is largely rural area, 69% of which (1,725 km²) being Traditional Authority land held in trust by the Ingonyama Trust. Most of service providers are discourage by the procedure and timeframes thereof to obtain a lease agreement for land rights in ITB Land and the safety of the infrastructure provided since tribal areas lack enforcement. Therefore, uMsinga Municipality is struggling in terms of network coverage and telecommunications infrastructure since it is located within the deep gorges (valleys) of the Tugela & Buffalo Rivers, and dominance of ITB land. This effectively isolates the Municipal area from the immediate surrounding Municipal areas such as Umvoti and Endumeni.

As mentioned above, these are some of the challenges that have been raised by telecom service providers when conducting required studies to suitably locate and install the cell mast.

- a) **Topography** - slope of the municipality is not flat and it is mountainous. Therefore, the towers should be positioned strategically for services providers to make income.
- b) **Population & Household density** – the density of the Municipality does not allow other areas to have access to this service due to household being far apart from each other.
- c) **Land ownership** – ITB land prolongs processes.

Hence, in 2020 the Municipality conducted an investigation to identify areas that lack network connections and below is the list of wards or location where there is a significant need for telecommunication infrastructure;

TABLE 48: PROPOSED LOCATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER

WARD NO	NAME OF THE PLACE	COORDINATES	MUNICIPAL FACILITY	MUNICIPAL 1 ST PRIORITY
				MUNICIPAL 2 ND PRIORITY
				MUNICIPAL 3 RD PRIORITY
01	Mbhubeni	28°32'50.27"S 30°19'24.89"E	Mbhubeni Community Hall	Located nearby Vezulwazi P. School
02	Mpondweni	28°34'53.97"S 30°17'53.08"E	Mpondweni Community Hall	Located neaby Obisini P. School
02	Mzweni	28°38'24.4"S 30°15'52.8"E	Harm-free Ndlovu Community Hall	Located nearby Velaphi High School
04	Sampofu (Tugela Ferry)	28°44'57.69"S 30°25'57.62"E	Mkhuphulangwenya Community Hall	Located nearby a Tarven
08	Nxamalala	28°49'57.18"S 30°26'9.47"E	Nkobongweni Community Hall	Located neaby Khulani P. School

WARD NO	NAME OF THE PLACE	COORDINATES	MUNICIPAL FACILITY	MUNICIPAL 1 ST PRIORITY
				MUNICIPAL 2 ND PRIORITY
				MUNICIPAL 3 RD PRIORITY
08	eMbangweni	28°49'20.52"S 30°24'21.91"E	Privated Owned – eMbangweni Community Hall	Located neaby a Shop
09	Okhulani	28°54'27.68"S 30°21'31.91"E	Ekuvukeni Community Halll	Located within the school called Okhulani P. School
09	eSinyameni	28°53'31.54"S 30°17'13.98"E	eSomveli Community Halll	New constructed hall nearby an old community hall
10	Nkonyane	28°53'40.88"S 30°26'15.20"E	eSimumumu Community Hall	Neaby by Agricultural Land
14	eZingulubeni	28°45'28.02"S 30°30'21.82"E	Private owned Land	Located in the Mountain to provide access to network for both areas (Mbhono & Mabomvini)
13	Nhlesi	28°46'04.9"S 30°29'31.7"E	Nhlesi Community Hall	Nearby Primary School
13	Kwandaya	28°47'48.35"S 30°37'57.35"E	Creche	Located nearby Mfenebude P. School & The Rank
15	Othame emawele;	28°41'45.4"S 30°32'59.5"E	MaweleH. School I	Located nearby Othame creche
15	Wolwane thobothini	28°39'16.5"S 30°37'42.7"E	Mafusini Community Hall	Located opposite the Mbusweni Primary School
16	Gxobanyawo	28°40'45.5"S 30°31'07.9"E	Gxobanyawo Cummunity Hall	Nearby Mazula Store
17	Nhlanhleni	28°34'12.39"S 30°23'7.82"E	eMumbe Community Hall	Located nearby Mumbe Primary School
18	Pomeroy	28°33'28.67"S 30°25'44.59"E	Pomeroy Community Hall	Located within the Pomeroy Town
19	Mngeni	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	MngeniCommunity Hall	Located nearby a kaButhelezi Store

The limited access to communication services in the remote areas is a major concern, and is currently being noted as key challenge that needs to be improve to achieve efficiency in communication. This service will allow new ways to connect with clients or customers and benefits local business. Hence, the Municipality has reserved a certain budget towards assisting on initiatives that respond to the issues of network within the Municipality jurisdiction. Currently, the telephone installation and maintenance are undertaken by Telkom and other private service providers (MTN, Vodacom and Cell C) for mostly government institutions that have access to telephone services.

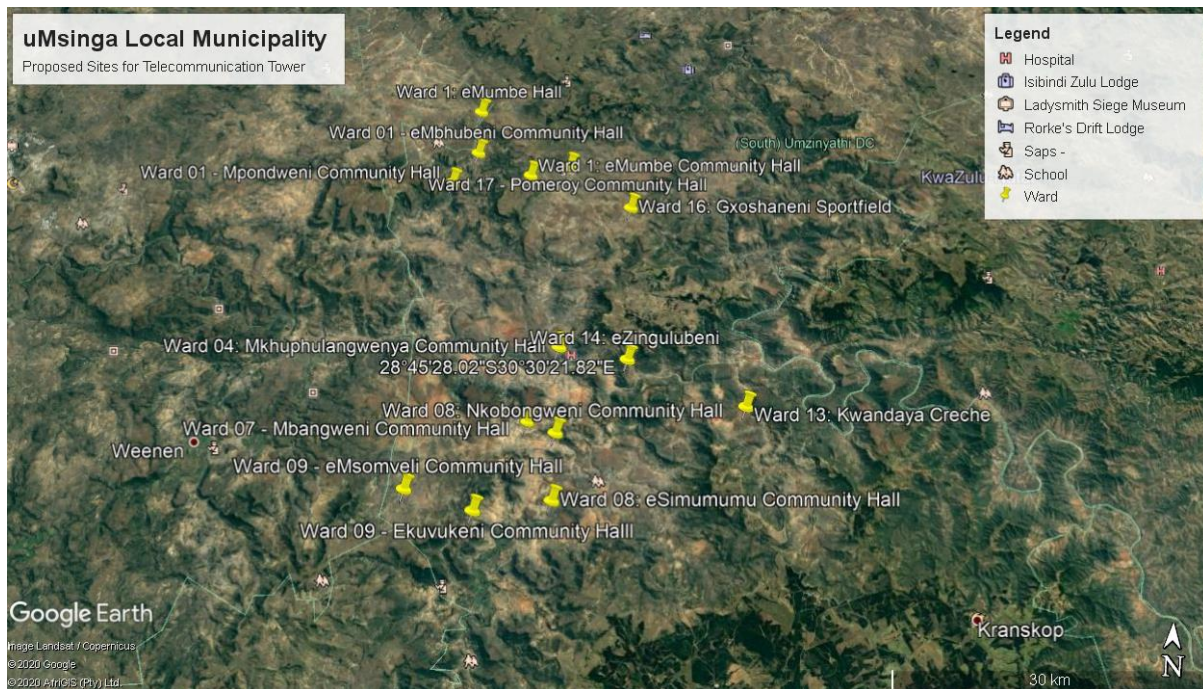


Figure 43: Areas that lacks Wireless Connection

C.4.6 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provincial road R33 ▪ Job Creation: EPWP, CWP, Food for Waste, EPIP ▪ Green energy on non-grid areas ▪ Integrated Waste Management Plan ▪ Landfill Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low level of Capital Investment ▪ Limited and Unreliable water sources ▪ Maintenance of existing infrastructure/ Plan ▪ Electrical: illegal connections and ageing infrastructure ▪ Limited Infrastructure funding ▪ Weak IGR ▪ Poor expenditure
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Industrial and Investment development ▪ Water Catchment (Rivers) ▪ Groundwater 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low level of physical infrastructure ▪ High-cost implications on projects due to poor terrain ▪ Community unrest due to failure to deliver on time ▪ Low level of Connectivity (transport and telecommunications) ▪ Scattered households.

C.5 KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

LED is an adaptive and responsive process by which public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for innovation-driven inclusive economic development that is characterised by skills development and knowledge transfer; employment generation; capacity building; investment attraction and retention; image enhancement and revenue generation in a local area in order to improve its economic futures and the quality of life for all (National Framework on LED, 2018).

C.5.1 LED FUNCTIONALITY AND CAPACITY

Municipal LED unit provides an administration of the research and review process conducted by uMsinga Municipality through consultations and engagements with relevant stakeholders of the uMsinga Local Economic Development (LED) value chain. Reading through this key performance areas (KPA) an overview of the current state of local economic development in uMsinga Municipality is clarified as well as the proposed strategies and programmes for an improved economic environment within its jurisdiction.

C.5.1.1 LED Technical Support

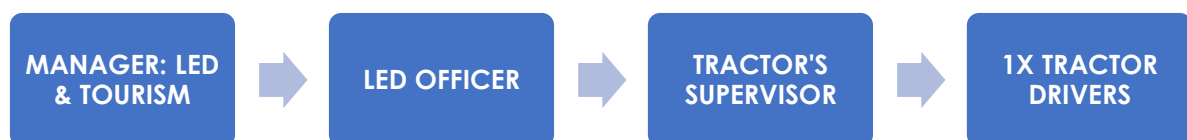
LED is intended to maximize the planning coordinates the spatial location and distribution of economic activity and facilitates value capture from investment. It further, enhance the resilience of the macro-economic growth through increased local economic growth, employment creation and development initiatives within the context of sustainable development. The "local" in economic development places the importance and encourage local leadership to support valued LED initiatives and protect sensitive areas.

The unit offer the following services: -

- a) Provides direct and hands-on support to the local business community;
- b) Management of the Local Economic Development funds aimed at financially stimulating local economies; e.g., Goat farming, chicken, etc.
- c) provides Technical Support
- d) Facilitates coordinates donor programmes, and
- e) Provide LED capacity building
- f) Issue Business licenses
- g) Tractor –ploughing – 3 tractors

As indicated above, the unit has number of activities to cover within the Municipality, however, it is limited in terms of capacity, and it also receive limited budget priorities to the municipal programmes and projects.

FIGURE 44: uMSINGA LED ORGANOGRAM



The LED & Tourism Manager as appointed, is the primary contact for businesses and the Municipality representative to the tourism and business community. The LED unit is responsible for the application of professional knowledge and skills to affect research, analysis, planning and implementation of economic development programs. Hence, the National LED Framework in South Africa, 2018 pinpoints the importance of LED as a strategy for the elimination of poverty, reduction of inequality, creation of jobs, and enhancement of competitiveness.

The Municipality has recently reviewed the Local Economic Development Strategy in 2020 and adopted by the Council on the 25th of November 2020 as per the comments received from the MEC in 2013. The main purpose of this study is to assist the municipality review the implementation of LED in uMsinga in an integrated manner, building upon the strengths and identifying areas requiring additional support, notably focusing on the key nodes of the Municipality.

It also serves to guide and direct the implementation of development initiatives, which are currently occurring in an ad-hoc manner. Hence, the Municipality yearly reserved budget/funding aimed at financially stimulating LED potential Initiatives as follows: -

- a) Piggery;
- b) Honey process;
- c) Chicken & laying;
- d) Television & film;
- e) Clothing and textile;
- f) Goat farming and others.

The strategy encourages partnership with other sector departments and allows the Municipality to participate in the District LED; Tourism, and Planning Development forums of the uMzinyathi District Municipality that sits once a quarter and the recently formulated District Chamber of Business. Therefore, with regards to participation the Local Municipality does integrate with other key sector department through existing district LED strategies and programmes that are already developed e.g., Signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with uMzinyathi Development Agency to ensure wide community participation and awareness of the available opportunities.

While locally, the Municipality has successfully formulated Keates Drift & Tugela Ferry informal traders' committee; uMsinga Business Chamber and also forms parts of uMsinga IDP Representative Forum as well. In 2022-23 financial year the LED unit would like to emphasis on the ensuring that the existing forums are functioning to allow new addition of other areas e.g., Pomeroy Informal Traders committee.

C.5.2 POLICY / REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The reviewed uMsinga LED Strategy, 2020 is aligned to the enabling and core pillars of National LED Framework 2018 and takes into consideration the new opportunities within the sphere provincial economic development policy as set out in the PGDS and took close cognisance of the uMsinga IDP and other municipal plans being developed.

The Municipality is currently in preparation for uMsinga Tourism Plan. Hence, in 2020-2021 financial year the Municipality adopted a Tourism feasibility study as the viability of developing a Tourism Centre in uMsinga Local Municipality. The study concluded that Tourism Information Centre is technically feasible, and the market demand and supply assessment conducted suggest that a Tourism Centre will impact significantly on the uMsinga tourism and hospitality sector as a whole; facilitate an increased tourist traffic into the area through devising and implementing correct tourism product, service, and experience marketing strategies

The Municipality in the 2019-20 financial year adopted Informal trading Bylaws and currently, the Municipality is planning to develop an informal trading policy aligned to the adopted bylaws. It is intended to strengthen LED locally, and assist the Municipality fulfil its mandate to improve the overall economic and social conditions prevailing in the uMsinga, and to bring sustainable economic change that benefits all.

C.5.3 STRATEGIC ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTIONS

C.5.3.1 Main Objectives

The uMsinga LED Strategy has been adopted to reflect the needs and development goals of the economically thriving and lagging areas of the Municipality. The main objectives for the strategy (guided by the IDP's LED objectives) are therefore to:

- 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.

C.5.3.2 Economic Sector Analysis

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

The Municipality has also formulated the Municipal LED Forum and Informal Traders Forum that sits once in a quarter in partnership with District Development Agency. These forums ensures that majority of the community is aware of the opportunities available to participate in the identification and exploitation of the opportunities.

C.5.3.2.1 South Africa Economy Overview

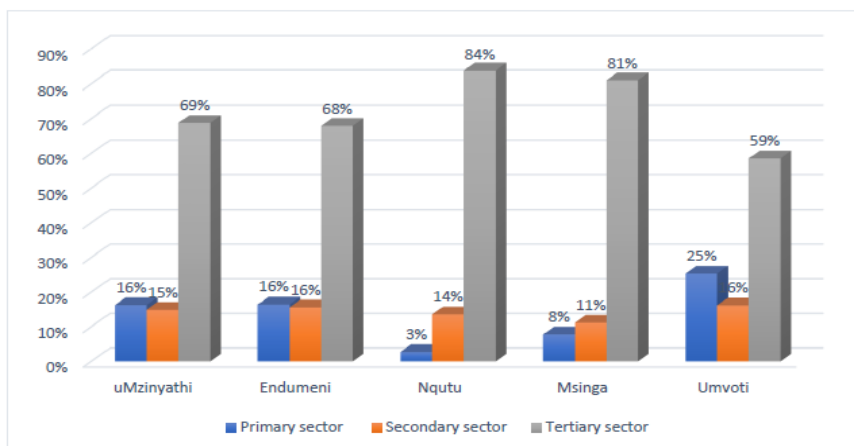
According to the South African Treasury Budget Review 2019, The GDP growth slowed from 1.3% in 2017 to an estimated 0.7% in 2018. The GDP growth forecast in South Africa has been revised to 1.5% from the previous estimation of 1.7% during the 2018 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement. The revisions take into account weaker investment outcomes in 2018, a more fragile recovery in household income, and slower export demand than expected due to moderating global growth. Consumer inflation has also been revised down due to lower oil prices and food inflation than previously assumed.

C.5.3.2.2 Provincial, Regional, And Local Economic Overview

The graph below shows the economic output for the primary, secondary, and tertiary sector in 2016 expressed as Gross Value Added at constant 2010 prices in Rands (Millions). As seen by the graph, the tertiary sector makes the highest contribution in each Local Municipality to the total GVA. The tertiary sector makes up as much as 84% of output in Nquthu and 81% in Msinga.

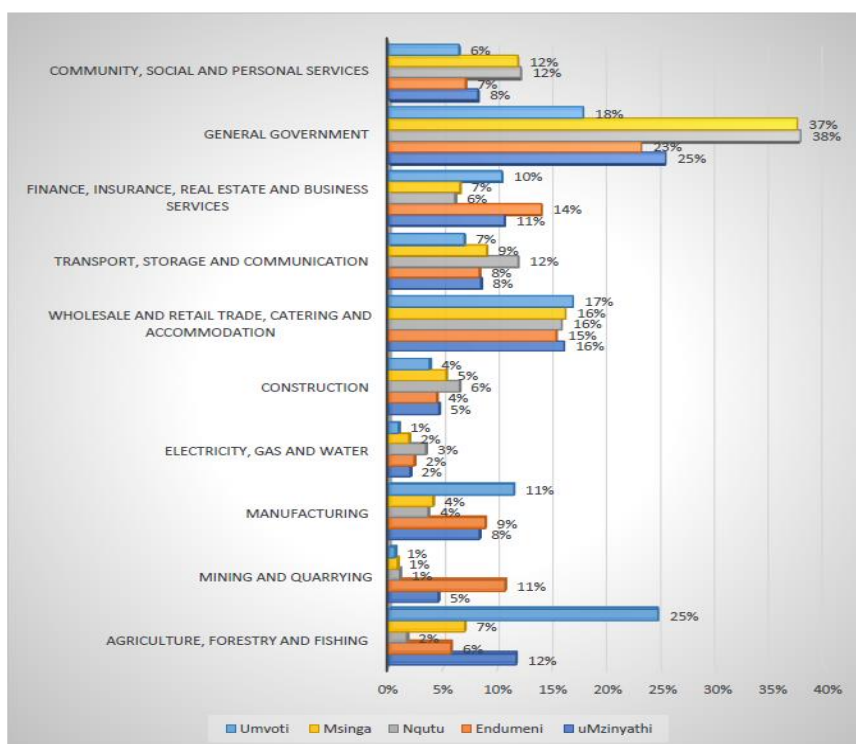
The analysis of sector composition clearly indicates the dominance of tertiary industries in each local economy.

The figure below displays each sector contribution towards total economic output in each Local Municipality for 2016. The secondary sector consists of the key economic sectors Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, and Construction.



Source: Quantec: Regional Standardised; Urban-Econ Calculation, 2019

FIGURE 45: ECONOMIC SECTOR OUTPUT, 2016



Source: Quantec: Regional Standardised; Urban-Econ Calculation, 2017

FIGURE 46: ECONOMIC SECTOR CONTRIBUTION, 2016

As can be seen, the highest contributors to GVA are:

- Agriculture, forestry, and fishing in Umvoti (25%),
- General government in Msinga (37%), Nquthu (38%), Endumeni (23%) and uMzinyathi (25%).

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.

C.5.3.3 Economy Opportunities

C.5.3.3.1 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.5.3.3.2 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.5.3.3.3. 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.5.3.3.1 Tourism Centre Establishment

Msinga Municipality has conducted a feasibility study with an aim to fully unlock its tourism potential as a rural Municipality and intends to develop a Tourism Centre at the KwaKopi Area in Ward 10, along the R33 Road. The proposed building site **in KwaKopi Area**, which is along the R33 Road and ± 4 kilometres from Tugela Ferry Town where the Municipal administrative offices as well as most prime private accommodation establishments are located.

The study concluded that the establishment of a Tourism Centre at this site would be feasible. In undertaking this study, the research team reviewed all the relevant Local, District, Provincial and National tourism planning literature, visited and engaged with Msinga Tourism and Hospitality sector stakeholders, visited the proposed building site for the envisaged Centre, defined a market catchment for the Centre; and conducted market research into the demand and supply conditions for tourism attractions, products, and services within Msinga Municipality as a whole.

Establishment of a Tourism Centre at the proposed site would not be without potential challenges, which will have to be overcome if such a development were to attract capital funding and ultimately operate sustainably to support local tourism as a sector. These challenges include the need to thoroughly develop local tourist attractions, directly and indirectly; ensure noticeability through adequate signage of such attractions; establish a vibrant and effective sector coordination mechanism where local tourism and hospitality business are able to interact with each other better.

In its entirety, the project is intended to be a central coordinating point that will actively reshape the image of Msinga as an emerging inland tourist destination with a competitive advantage in Agri-tourism, adventure, scenic and cultural tourism through:

- Marketing and promoting local tourism services and experiences through various mechanisms.
- Strengthening coordination amongst local tourism and hospitality businesses.
- Promoting a healthy local business competition through a strong and clearly defined value chain.
- Conducting ongoing capacity building for local businesses; directly and indirectly through workshops and engagements with external tourism development stakeholders.

C.5.3.3.2 Description of the Proposed Tourism Centre

The envisaged facility shall comprise of the following, among other primary amenities:

- 13) Visitor Information Centre (VIC) i.e., a fully operational resource centre with archives.
- 14) Bookings and Reservations Desk
- 15) Statue / Sculpture
- 16) A Viewing Deck; providing access to spectacular views of Tugela Ferry Town and mountains.
- 17) Curio / Craft Shop
- 18) Restaurant or Coffee Shop

- 19) Internet Access / Wi-Fi
- 20) Internet Café
- 21) Open Local Handicraft Market (with trading stalls)
- 22) Tourism Development Section (for conducting scheduled Capacity Building workshops supporting Local SMMEs and Co-Operatives in the Tourism Value Chain)
- 23) Sufficient Parking Space
- 24) Automated Teller Machines (ATMs)

C.5.3.3.3 Construction Options And Costing

OPTION 1: RECONFIGURE THE PREVIOUS CURIO SHOP ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

From a cost-cutting perspective, the previously proposed structural design of a Curio Shop that the Municipality had intended to establish in the same area can be reconfigured and expanded into a full-fledged Tourism and Information Centre design as described in Chapter 8.

OPTION 2: AN ENTIRELY NEW ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

The Municipality may consider procuring an entirely new architectural design that will feature a Centre with all intended amenities. However, this option might cost more.

ONCE-OFF CONSTRUCTION VERSUS PHASED CONSTRUCTION

Establishing a fully operational Tourism Centre, consisting of all amenities outlined in Chapter 8, would require a total capital cost in the region of ±R20 million (inclusive of a smaller satellite Centre situated in Pomeroy Town as the exit point from the main Centre and also the entry point for visitors coming into Msinga through Dundee or Uitval).

Once-off construction option means that the required capital budget must be readily available prior commencement of construction, which is an ideal and convenient situation. Whereas the phased construction option means that the Centre and its amenities would need to be built in stages, in order of priority of featured amenities, as and when funds become available; until it is completed.

In light of Municipal budgetary constraints and the amount of time required to raise capital project investments or grants externally, the phased construction option is a more realistic avenue. However, this would be ultimately dependant on the final architectural design of the proposed Centre – and whether or not it would allow for phased construction to be possible.

C.5.3.3.4 Operating and Maintenance Costs

The average annual operating and maintenance cost for similar facilities is in the region of 5% to 10% of initial capital outlay, i.e., R1 million to R2 million per annum. However, in the event that the Municipality considers and approves of a secondary and/or satellite Centre located in Pomeroy Town, the cost can then be safely capped at 10% to 15% of the initial capital outlay, i.e., R2 million to R3 million per annum.

C.5.3.3.5 Project funding options and Sustainability

Generally, Visitor Information Centres (VICs) are either public owned and budgeted for by the custodian institution i.e., the Municipality; or private owned and budgeted for by the initiator who has leeway to explore and house various activities that ensure the facility can generate income and self-sustain.

It must be noted, however, that the public owned VICs are often located inside already established structures such as airports, municipal buildings, heritage centres, etc; and therefore, would ordinarily operate at the most minimal cost that can be budgeted for annually by the custodian public institution.

In a unique situation such as Msinga Municipality intending to establish an entirely new and standalone facility; the Municipality may consider:

- a) **External Fund** Sourcing through appointed Consultants to raise grant and/or investment funds to develop and fully resource the Centre.

- b) Implement a **phased-out funding approach** to meet the operational and maintenance costs of the Centre i.e., gradually reduce Municipal funding as and when the Centre becomes self-reliant.

The Centre can become financial self-sustaining through grants as well as planned income generating activities such as e.g. ticket sales from guided tours with local and external schools; scheduled capacity building workshops for local businesses, operating the coffee shop / restaurant area, the curio shop as well as other activities as may be determined by its Business Plan.

It is recommended that:

- a) The Municipality considers a secondary facility to be located in Pomeroy Town to serve as a satellite Centre that will cater for tourists and traveller entering Msinga through the R33 Road from Dundee, Ladysmith via Uitval, Newcastle, Gauteng, and Mpumalanga via Dundee. For these travellers and tourists, Pomeroy Town becomes an entry point as much as KwaKopi Area is equally an entry point for those entering Msinga from Greytown or Weenen.
- b) Further community engagements in KwaKopi be conducted by the Municipality, in a sensitive manner, prior to commence to commencement of development; with a primary intention to fully conscientize the host community of the costs and benefits of the project and also concretize their support.
- c) A business plan be formulated for the Tourism Centre to afford potential investors, the local community, and other stakeholders a full understanding of the expected flow of benefits, funding options and forecast return on investment for construction and operation of an economically and socially sustainable Tourism Centre in KwaKopi Area, complemented by a satellite Centre in Pomeroy Town.

C.5.3.3.4 Manufacturing

Development of commercial activity in Msinga 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.5.3.3.5 Mining Use

There are no mining activities in the area.

C.5.3.3.6 Cwaka Inkululeko Development Project -2

C.5.3.3.6.1 Study Area Introduction

In February 2016, the Office of the Premier (OTP) has identifies uMzinyathi District Municipality as second district to implement the Inkululeko Development Project - 2. The proposed project plans on investing R1.4 Billion into this proposed development due to following issues and demands identified by the IDP;

- Land demand in Tugela Ferry has increased, however, the supply of land is limited.
- Developers (departments) have shown interest in Cwaka.
- Aim to strengthen the mutually beneficial ties between urban and rural areas.
- Improve access to government facilities and enhance the living standards.

As a result, this puts more pressure on the existing limited infrastructure available in local towns. Hence, the uMzinyathi District Municipality IDP also identifies Cwaka as an emerging settlement while the Municipal IDP identifies Cwaka as a development to assist in relieving the issues currently experienced in Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy.

C.5.3.3.6.2 Locality of the Project

The proposed site is located on the R33 Main Road, between Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry, within the uMsinga Local Municipality and uMzinyathi District Municipalities of KwaZulu-Natal. The is

site is located at approximately **28°39'19.28" S and 30°27'58.00" E**. The proposed project boundary for the New Cwaka Town Centre is approximately **416Ha** as per a precinct plan map boundary below.



Map 24: Cwaka Precinct Plan Boundary

Cwaka is located within the uMsinga Local Municipality, within close proximity to neighbouring towns:

- ✚ **Pomeroy** –approximately 15 Km to the North
- ✚ **Tugela Ferry** –approximately 15 Km to the South
- ✚ **Mzweni** –approximately 22 Km to the West
- ✚ **Wolwane** –approximately 15 Km in the East.

Cwaka is accessible via the R33, which is the major transport corridor connecting Tugela Ferry in the south and Pomeroy in the North. Cwaka is accessible via the R33, which is the major transport corridor connecting Tugela Ferry in the south and Pomeroy in the North. The D1273 runs through the Cwaka, splitting the study area into two parts. The Cwaka Town Centre development is bounded by the Nyandu River in the South.

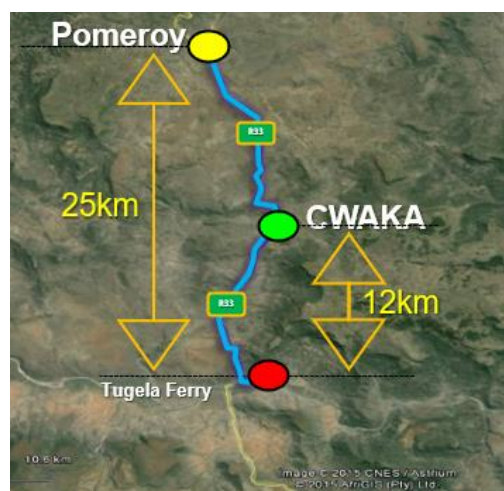


Figure 47: Cwaka Town Locality

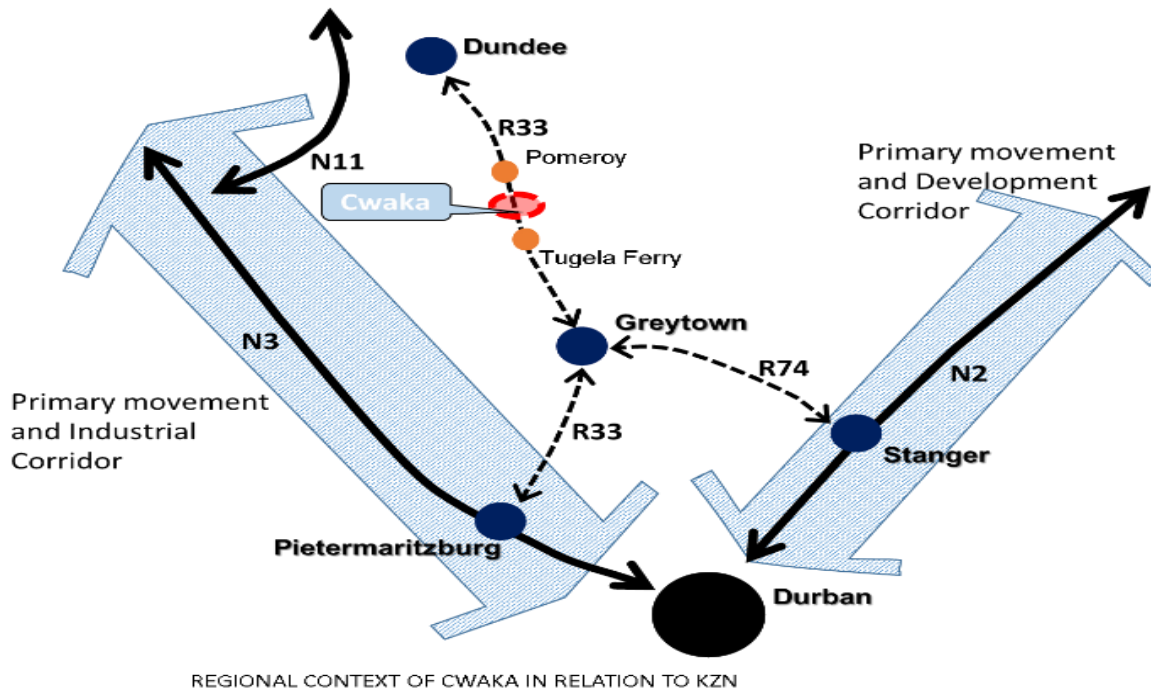


Figure 48: Cwaka Town Regional Context

C.5.3.3.6.3 Development Proposal

The proposed project boundary for the New Cwaka Town Centre is approximately 416 Ha. This takes into consideration all the necessary land uses and road network linkages that contribute to a successful town centre. The proposal aims at retaining the existing social facilities and improving on them to holistically include them into the conceptual layout for the town. As previously mentioned, the town centre is supported by the R33 and the D1273, these routes provide vehicular access throughout the study area.

This also includes grave sites that were observed during the environmental process. These graves are being relocated to a proposed cemetery outside of the project boundary, made available by the Mabaso Traditional Authority.

C.5.3.3.6.4 Current Land Uses & Design

The area is predominated by dispersed rural settlement. Complementing the above, is evidence of subsistence farming for many of the households.

Social facilities within the area are restricted to the following:

- Primary School – Nyandu Primary & Kukhanyakwezwe Primary School.
- Secondary School - Bhekabantu Secondary School.
- Cwaka Clinic
- Spaza / Tuckshops - there is little to no economic activity within the area.

The Design Intends to take into consideration all the necessary land uses and road network linkages that contribute to a successful town centre. The proposal aims at retaining the existing social facilities and improving on them to holistically include them into the conceptual layout for the town.



Map 25: Current Land-Use Map

C.5.3.3.6.5 Proposed land uses

The crucial proposed land uses to ensure that the New Cwaka Town is functional consist of the following site sizes and relevant departments:-

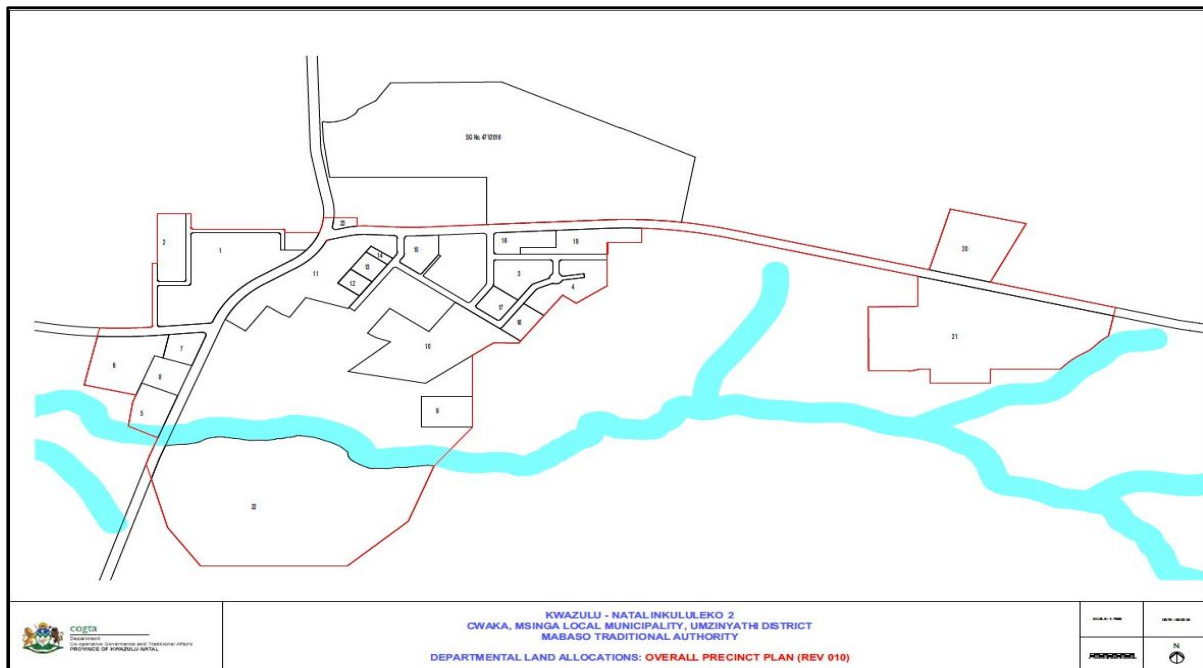
- 1) **Department of Human Settlements** requires 100 low-cost dwellings with an estimated site size of 260 m², and 300 rental accommodations for rural professionals with a space allocation of 5 Ha.
- 2) **Department of Arts & Culture** requires a building footprint of 400 m². A site of 6000 m² has been reserved to accommodate this building footprint, taking into consideration parking areas etc.
- 3) **Department of Education** requires a minimum site extent of 4.8 Ha for the new model school. A space allocation of 6 Ha has been reserved for this.
- 4) **Department of Higher education** advised on a site to accommodate a total building footprint of 12.3 Ha. A site of 18.7 Ha has been reserved for a TVET.
- 5) **The Department of Transport** was allocated a site of 2.8 Ha to accommodate the various buildings and facilities required for their operations. The study area currently falls outside of a schemed area.

The Inkululeko Development Projects is an integrated multi-purpose and multi-sectoral project led by the Premier of the KZN Provincial Government, which will address the critical social malaise of rural communities. It aims to integrate development interdepartmentally. In this instance it aims to revitalise the rural Cwaka area, thereby creating a rural development strategy which will contribute towards the improvement in the quality of education, health, sustainable livelihoods, job creation and the quality of life, thereby creating a dignified community.

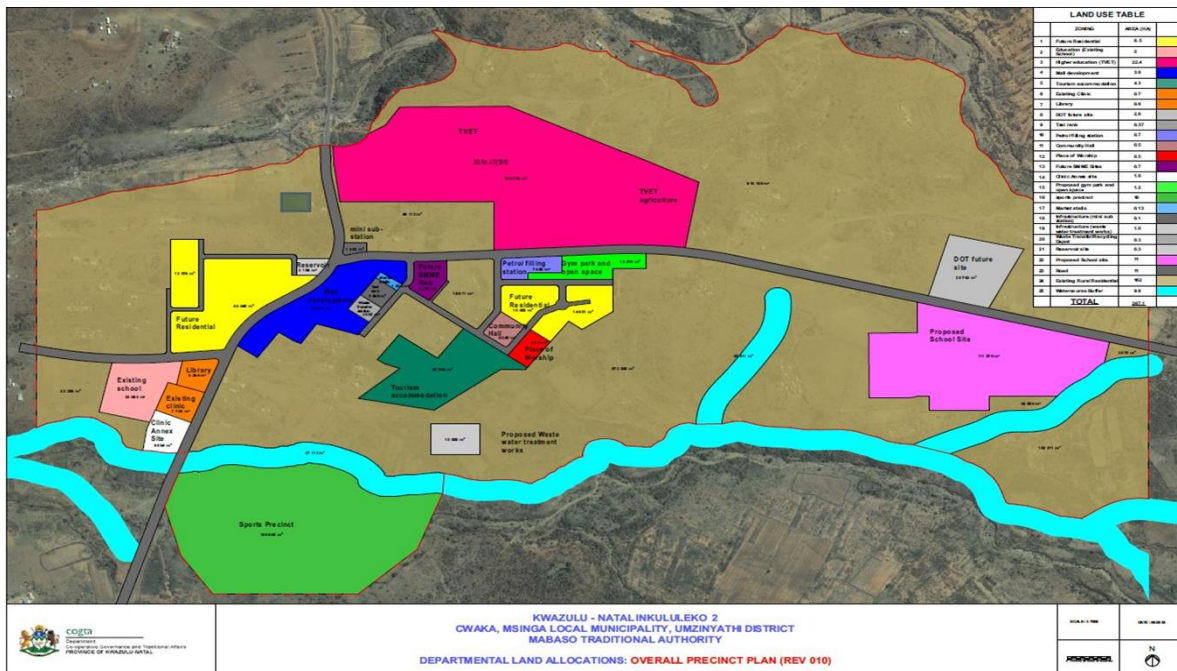
It further aims to deliver safe, secure, high quality service delivery. The focus will be on holistic multi-sectoral, multi-level, education to cover the full spectrum of scholastic, health, agriculture, mechanical curriculum.

Other land use includes the following:

Land Use Table		
No.	Land Use	Area (Ha)
1	Education (model School)	6.00
2	Education (existing School)	2.00
3	Clinic Annex Site	1.00
4	Existing Clinic	0.70
5	Library	0.60
6	Future Residential	8.50
7	Rural Residential	-
8	Mall Development	3.30
9	Market Stalls with ablution blocks	0.30
10	Taxi Rank	0.37
11	Tourism Accommodation	4.40
12	Higher Education (TVET)	18.70
13	TVET Agricultural Fields	3.50
14	Petrol Filling Station	0.70
15	Proposed Gym Park Open Space	1.20
16	Place of Worship	0.50
17	Community Hall	0.50
18	Future SMME site	0.70
19	DoT Future Site	2.80
20	Sports Precinct	18.00
21	Infrastructure (mini substation)	0.10
22	Infrastructure (waste water treatment works)	1.00
23	Waste Water / Recycling Depot	0.30
24	Hotel	0.30
25	youth Day Care Centre	0.40
26	Early Childhood Development Centre	0.45
27	Community Service Centre	0.59
28	Proposed YEP	1.00
	Total	59.11



Map 26: Provisional Town Layout Plan Proposal



Map 27: Proposed Cwaka Precinct Plan

C.5.3.3.6.6 Department of Health - Cwaka Clinic

This is one of the projects that has been active within the Municipality for almost seven (7) years based on the appointments made by AOCC on the 1st of September 2016 for a service provider/consultant to undertake the scope of this clinic upgrade. Thereafter, the project report addressing issues of scope of work in relation to Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) policies was submitted to KZN Department of Health (DoH) during October 2017 and the department issued an updated schedule of accommodation September 2018.

Department of Public Works (DPW) presented concept designs to DoH facility user on 13th of September 2019. DoH issued a draft Clinical brief on the 03rd of March 2020. Presentation to the DoH facility user and infrastructure approval committees was done on 29th July 2020. Project documentation submitted to Health Industry Advisory Committee (HIAC) for approval on the 25th of September 2020 for approval and Stage 2 (HIAC) was approved in October 2020.

The professional team submitted stage 3 & stage 4 documentation for HIAC presentation on the 22nd of February 2021 & responded to DOH QS / Engineering / Architectural queries on the 4th of March 2021, 6th April 2021, and 13th April 2021. Once all queries have been addressed, DoH HIAC committee will issue certificate of approval for project to proceed to construction stage.

- a) The stakeholder made a special request for Covid-19 Isolation Ward and Psychiatric Patients Isolation Ward.
- b) DRC Tender Approval/Advertising Projected for May/June 2021.

In conclusion, the planning of the clinic continued as per DoH instruction to DPW. Public works has submitted project documentation to HIAC for approval to proceed to DRC approval for tender procurement.

C.5.3.3.6.7 Department of Education - Bhekabantu Model School

The service provider was appointment on the 1st of September 2016 to undertake planning processes and project documentation. Currently, the project planning documentation is 80% complete, however, the Department of Education (DoE) has placed the project on hold.

This is due to the undergoing relocation of other households/stakeholders within the Cwaka New Town boundary and land related planning process are done by COGTA & KZN Amafa,

and Human Settlements is responsible for providing housing, and while agriculture is responsible to prepare newly identified land for replacing community farms.

Therefore, the implementation of Bhekabantu Model School to construction stage awaits finalization of relocations by human settlements and COGTA. No further progress as procurement of contractor can only start when relocations are fully complete and the site available for the contractor to start working.

C.5.3.3.6.8 Social Development Department: Youth Development Centre

The Department of Social Development (DSD) had confirmed the funding availability for the following Projects: Youth Development Centre, Elderly Day Care and Early Childhood Development Centre.

These projects are proposed on unoccupied sites. Awaiting confirmation of land processes by COGTA. A design build / turnkey approach will be used in order to shorten the implementation processes.

C.5.3.3.6.9 Art and Culture: Cwaka Library

Art & Culture had confirmed the funding availability for the Construction of the New Library. The project is also proposed on unoccupied site. Awaiting confirmation of land processes by Ingonyama Trust Board. A design build / turnkey approach will be used in order to shorten the implementation processes.

C.5.3.3.6.10 Department of Transport (DoT) – Area Office

The department currently plans were to finalise the project P6 Tugela River Bridge to allow traffic to flow within the neighbouring town of Cwaka and continue to upgrade R33 from KwaKopi (P6-3) to Tugela Bridge. The Implementation of DoT Area Office is held up by construction of the model school on the new site as it will be constructed on the old site of the school.

C.5.3.3.6.11 Msinga TVET

This education facility is currently being developed at Cwaka – Msinga Top has been approved by Council during 2014/2015 financial year. It is now operational since it was open for enrolment in January 2022.

C.5.3.4 Key LED Challenges

In accordance with the situational analysis findings supports the idea that the Municipality have more potential in rural tourism; agriculture; and art & culture. While the Policy and Strategy Frameworks discussed in the LED Strategy share principles of economy growth, job creation, poverty alleviation, inequality reduction, inclusivity, competitiveness and many more. Thus, it is important to recognise these frameworks and their respective department/organisations to encourage synchronisation among the key departments in order to implement programmes touching the local economic development. Moreover, this will give Msinga LED Unit assurance that all key aspects of LED, discussed in the policy and strategy frameworks, are addressed.

SMME's in uMsinga lack support from the Municipality mostly due to financial constraints and the lack of skills. A list of some of the SMME challenges are compiled below:

CHALLENGES	
Degraded Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not consider Slope and topography of the Municipality.
Lack of Budget for SMME Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low skills of technical/business skills
Lack of Organised Structures for SMMEs To Engage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited education opportunities. Firms in Tugela Ferry have closed (shoe industry, manufacturing of textiles, etc.) and the Municipality has not revisited the reasons behind their closure. Businesses and firms are closing – textile industry and shoe industries for example.
Lack of Entrepreneurship Skills to Start Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No/limited formal planning.

CHALLENGES	
Weak Institutional Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Councillors do not understand the objectives of LED and therefore do not want to inject funds into some projects. ▪ No business linkages have been created. ▪ Little Collaboration among stakeholders ▪ Access to Funds
Underdevelopment of Economic Sectors (Agriculture, Tourism, Manufacturing and Construction)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is no forum for SMME's to interact / Limited management and coordination. ▪ Lack of Accessibility to markets ▪ Tertiary Sector produces most GDP
Poor Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited basic service delivery e.g. Not enough budget for informal trader market stalls. ▪ Development of local trading markets. ▪ Dispersed spatial pattern. ▪ Dispersed Settlement Pattern ▪ Poor Linkages and Movement Routes
Lack of Enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mobile laws for trading (only 18 people should be trading there but there is now over 200)
High Unemployment Rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poverty – low to no incomes earned. ▪ Increase in HIV/Aids infections
Limited Collection of Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fast track to provision of business permits. ▪ There is no database of informal traders. ▪ People mainly involved in Subsistence practices. ▪ Reliance on Social Grants

C.5.3.5 SWOT Analysis

A SWOT analysis was used to analysis the economic sectors of uMsinga Local Municipality. The findings of the SWOT analysis in relation to the policy and strategy framework included the following:

STRENGTHS:	WEAKNESSES:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of national, provincial, district and local policies and strategies which are in support of LED in municipality. • Promoting inclusive growth and job creation through various partnerships with private sector. • Promoting economic inclusiveness. • Promotion of low carbon developments. • 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"> • Limited access to information and various government support programmes and schemes • Limited skills escalate unemployment rate which is already high - Lack of transformation • Limited economic sectors • Inequality & Poverty • General lack of coordination in sector departments and unreliability • lack of basic services e.g., Water & Sanitation • Inadequate network coverage • Corruption and unreliable governance/leadership • Land tenure – land ownership • 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"> • Fourth Industrial Revolution/technology and innovation • Adoption of blue and green economy • Coherence and effectiveness of government service delivery and development • Revenue collection • 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"> • Fourth Industrial Revolution – limited to technology • Population growth yet high unemployment rate • Climate change – floods • No Enforcement Unit within the Municipality to enforce bylaws. • Droughts and water shortage • Globalisation and digitisation of the retail shopping experience

C.5.4 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

The development of the strategic framework stems from the understanding of the status quo, an analysis of LED needs and the opportunities that lie in the municipality. The strategic framework is guided by the municipal IDP and its development trajectory for uMsinga.

The main components and objectives of the strategic framework are therefore to:

- Define a vision for LED in uMsinga Local Municipality.
- Formulate strategies to achieve the vision; and
- Unpack the strategies into implementable projects and programmes.

A vision is a point of reference to keep the stakeholders and the Municipality focused on the important issues and inspire collective responsibility and action. As per the Municipal vision stated in executive summary section A.2.4, aims to work with the **Traditional leadership** towards the following:

- a) **Corruption free governance,**
- b) **Infrastructural development,**
- c) **Poverty eradication** and
- d) Supporting **local economic development initiatives** towards the financial and social emancipation of the uMsinga community.

While the Municipal mission aims to provide guidance as to how the municipality will be able to achieve its vision. In this case, it will be through local integrated developmental support that will eradicate poverty by applying Batho Pele Principles.

C.5.4.1 Strategies

The transformation of current challenges into potential opportunities is crucial for the development of a meaningful strategic framework for uMsinga's LED. Whilst working towards this, the existing opportunities must be strengthened which will ensure that there is optimal use of available resources towards the development of the local community. This will require the identification of a strategic framework that promotes the existing strengths, converts the weaknesses into potential opportunities, and diversifies the current activities to ensure expanded and productive growth in the local economy.

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

STRATEGY	PROJECTS
STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Feasibility studies should be completed to establish the probability using agricultural products for renewable energy and biofuels in Msinga. ▪ Develop strategies to fast-track the operations of existing FPSUs so as to ensure that there is efficient use of availed agricultural resources. ▪ 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
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a tourism plan with a marketing strategy for Msinga. ▪ Identify possible township 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.

STRATEGY	PROJECTS
STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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.
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Train and capacitate the LED unit of the Municipality. ▪ Partnership enhancement programme ▪ Training for Ward Councillors and committee members ▪ Complete a feasibility study for the establishment of a skills development trade school in Msinga (e.g., artisan's trade school)
STRATEGY 5: DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADE OF THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 artisans operating in and around Msinga CBD.
STRATEGY 6: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ENTERPRISES AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop an Informal Sector Plan. ▪ Complete a SMME Development Plan. ▪ Provide lockable storage facilities for traders at Msinga taxi ranks. ▪ Upgrade of toilets and provision of infrastructure at Msinga taxi rank. ▪ Provide shelters for informal activities in Msinga Local Municipality. ▪ Develop by-laws to regulate informal trading activities in Msinga. ▪ Re-develop and formalise the informal business nodes in and around Msinga CBD. ▪ 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.
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Partner with uMzinyathi DM's Water Services Board to establish and promote rainwater harvesting systems. ▪ Reconsider if there are any such opportunities. ▪ 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.

These strategies are further discussed in detail in the LED Strategy document (page 83). As well as the base economic resources and economic infrastructure (Bulk services, Transportation, serviced industrial, commercial sites, productive agricultural land, etc) are analysed on page 70, 90 & 98 under the Evaluation of the Status Quo and under Strategy 5.

C.5.5 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS/RED TAPE REDUCTION

This section aims to discuss in detail the SWOT analysis identified above in relation to the adopted LED Strategy & IDP 2022-23. This analysis aims to make it easier for the businesses community to start and operate business within the uMsinga Local Municipality. Especially, discussions around the introduction of KZN automated Business Licensing & Information Management System, as a new system that the Municipality registered with in February 2022 for ease of doing business.

This registration was undertaken in terms of KwaZulu-Natal Business Bill adopted in 2020 for the KZN Province. The bill aims to achieve the following:

- To provide for an integrated provincial business regulatory framework for businesses both within the formal and informal sector;
- to provide a conducive environment for economic development in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal;
- to provide for the designation and appointment of Licencing, Permitting and Registration Authorities, Committees and Officers in the Province;
- to provide for the objects, powers, duties, and functions of Licencing, Permitting and Registration Authorities, Committees and Officers;
- to provide for a standardized framework for the regulation of informal business in the province;
- to provide a conducive environment to ensure the graduation of small businesses in the informal economy into the mainstream economy;
- to provide for the establishment of the Provincial Inspectorate; to provide for the powers of the responsible Member of the Executive Council to designate and determine twenty-four-hour trading zones and mall tenancy arrangements in the province;
- to provide for an Appeal and Review process;
- to provide for the establishment of Municipal, District and Provincial Traders Associations; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

C.5.5.1 Ease of Doing Business

The most important measure that the ease of doing business law introduces is the automation of the business registration process as per KZN Bill, 2020. However, the Municipality understands that the community business of uMsinga is not advanced in technology and network coverage. This may cause difficulties for local rural areas or informal sectors to participate due to limited income/revenue to acquire required services or/and professional fees for this registration but the Municipality through training programmes and awareness's for co-ops or community members will emphasise the importance of business registration.

Since the Municipality is tasked with creating economic development & planning environment conducive for attraction of investment and employment opportunities. The responsible Planning Department have made ongoing programmes and yearly projects to improve the legal and policy environment for both local and foreign investment as follows:

NO.	POLICY/ ADOPTED SPATIAL PLANS	DATE ADOPTED	STATUS
a)	uMsinga LED Strategy	November 2020	Adopted
b)	Tourism Plan Feasibility Study	2021	Adopted
c)	uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme	March 2022	Adopted
d)	Draft Tourism Plan 2022	Not Yet	In preparation
e)	Amended SPLUMA Bylaws, 2022	Not Yet	In preparation

NO.	POLICY/ ADOPTED SPATIAL PLANS	DATE ADOPTED	STATUS
f)	Draft Spatial Development Plan (SDF)	November 2020	Finalisation of comments & Closeout Report.

The spatial plans promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place. Hence, the Municipality is required to adopt the above plans to promote sustainable development and integrated human settlements while achieve compliance.

The Municipality have formulated uMsinga Business Chamber as the committee to advised and guide on economic opportunities within the jurisdiction of uMsinga Municipality. Currently, the committee is not active due unnoticed issues, but the responsible LED unit is working towards rehabilitating the committee.

C.5.5.2 Key Threats Under Ease of Doing Business

The main key threats on operating or/and running a business within the Municipality are as follows: -

C.5.5.2.1 Fourth Industrial Revolution

- Limited to technology or digital platforms – No
 - Online registration processes.
 - Absent of Arc GIS for spatial referencing.
- Inadequate network coverage;
- Limited access to information and various government support programmes and schemes;
- Population growth escalate high unemployment rate.
 - Limited skills and lack of transformation.

C.5.5.2.2 Limited economic sectors

- Lack of coordination in Sector Departments and unreliability
- Inequality & Poverty
- Lack of basic services e.g., Water & Sanitation
- Corruption and unreliable governance/leadership

C.5.5.2.3 Enforcing municipal bylaws

- Land security
- Climate change
- Unplanned developments within the Municipal towns e.g., Illegal structures; encroachment and illegal buildings.
- Unlawful use of road reserves.
- No revenue collection.

C.5.5.3 Interventions Identified Under Ease of Doing Business

The proposed interventions are formulated based on the identified challenges within uMsinga Municipality in regard to local economic development. These interventions are based on the opportunities identified in the SWOT analysis and grounded in the concepts of "local community" and "local control". The combination may potentially provide the required social and political combination to address some of the health inequalities related to physical activity. These are some of the interventions from the Municipality; -

C.5.5.3.1 Land Use Management

Land protection is defined as a voluntary commitment by a landowner to permanently preserve land in its natural or semi-natural condition as open space or/and keep it available for use that may suit its potential locally; spatially and economically. Hence, the Municipality is given a responsibility to prepare in accordance with Chapter 5 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act No.16 of 2013 and read in conjunction with the prevailing Municipal Spatial Planning and Land Use (SPLUMA) Bylaws to adopt a Single Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) for the entire municipal area of jurisdiction including the urban and rural land.

This was recently achieved through the adoption of the Municipal Scheme (LUMS) on the Council meeting held on the **30th of March 2022**, as a tool to be used by the Municipality to regulate and manage land development according to the vision, strategies, and policies of the Municipality.

The Scheme shall consist of:

- a) Scheme Regulations setting out the procedures and conditions relating to the use and development of land in any zone;
- b) Scheme Map/s indicating the zoning of the municipal area into land use zones; and
- c) a register of all amendments to such land use scheme.
- d) It is crucial to understand that the Scheme, replaces all previous Schemes prepared for the uMsinga Municipal area and applies to all Erven or/and farms within the jurisdiction of the uMsinga Municipality (KZN 244).

As much as the tool is implemented as a Municipal 5-year Plan, the main challenge still remains in the implementation of the tool due to the rurality of the Municipality, especially, the enforcement component and compliance with the land use scheme clauses and requirements from the public community of uMsinga Municipality. Furthermore, this challenge calls for collaboration in all key stakeholders of the Municipality mostly the Tribal Authorities as administrators to almost 69% of land within uMsinga jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the municipality is planning to amend its SPLUMA bylaws, 2016 to ensure that the bylaws allow the agreements with traditional authority to do the following:

- To conclude a service level agreement with a Traditional Authority with regards to processing of land development applications.
- To conclude a service level agreement with the Traditional Authority as contemplated above, that Authority must carry out its functions in its area in accordance with the provisions of the service level agreement. These functions may include the following:
 - Zoning and land use proposals - protect the prime land
 - Monitoring building encroachment and building lines.
 - Areas expose to floods during heavy rains.
 - Cleaning of towns and public areas.
 - Land acquiring/ownership info.

C.5.5.3.2 uMsinga Municipal's Spatial Planning By-Law, 2016

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 uMsinga Municipality adopted its Final By-laws V (10) on the 18 December 2016.

the Municipality have foreseen a need to amend its bylaws to address the following and since there were adopted 5-years ago.

- a) To align the SPLUMA Bylaws with uMsinga Single Land use Scheme 2021-22.
- b) Especially processes and procedures for land development applications
- c) To improve applications forms and the structure of the SPLUMA Bylaws for easy reference.
- d) Inclusion of enforcement procedures and bylaws thereof, and
- e) Additions of other offenses that a Municipality can implement to increase collection of revenue.

Currently, the draft Amended Municipal SPLUMA Bylaws have been prepared internally and discussed with Development Planning Department officials and Managers. There is no funding to implement this project in the financial year 2021-22, hence, the Municipality has requested CoGTA to fund this project using the remaining balance from the grant of R75000.00 for Single Land Use Scheme.

C.5.5.3.3 uMsinga Tourism and Hospitality Market

uMzinyathi District Municipality 2020/2021 IDP recognizes the growth potential of the district's key tourism experiences located across Local Municipalities; these specifically include the Battlefields Routes, Msinga Driftkhana, Cultural and Heritage sites. In response to this, the IDP specifically outlines the need to financially support Community Tourism Organisations (CTOs) with the intention to enable these role-players to better market their respective local tourism projects.

Furthermore, the District Municipality calls for identification and packaging of new tourism offerings to expand the current market as well as attract new tourists to specific tourism experiences across all its Local Municipalities. This shall include but not limited to undertaking Feasibility Studies, devising Tourism Plans and related Operational and/or Business Plans for implementation.

C.5.5.3.3.1 Identification of uMsinga Tourism Sites

In line with the local tourism sites visited, interviews conducted; and consulted literature; uMsinga is uniquely rich in natural and cultural heritage. These include scenic mountain views, rocks as well as historical sites such as; Mabhuquza and iLenge (Job's Kop) Mountain in Pomeroy Area that was once a noted haunt of cannibals; where the Msinga Peace Monument and a Heritage Centre project is intended to be established.

TABLE 49: LOCAL KEY TOURISM ATTRACTION SITES

STAKEHOLDER / TOURISM SITES	CATEGORY / ROLE	AREA / WARD
Msinga Peace Monument/ iLenge Mountain Tourist	Heritage tourist attraction	Nzimane (Ward 01)

STAKEHOLDER / TOURISM SITES	CATEGORY / ROLE	AREA / WARD
Rorke's Drift Battlefields	War tourist attraction	Rorke's Drift, Shiyane (Ward 21)
Zulu Village	Heritage tourist attraction	Rorke's Drift, Shiyane (Ward 21)
Msinga Driftkhana	Motor Sports; and Hospitality Event and Adventure Tourist	Tugela ferry, Esdakeni (Ward 04)
Madlula Ferry B&B	Hospitality	Tugela CBD (Ward 04)
Tugela Valley Lodge	Hospitality	Tugela ferry, Mbono area (Ward 14)
Tugela Ferry (old) Bridge	Landmark and Potential Tourist Attraction	Tugela Ferry (CBD) (Ward 04 & 05)
Tugela Ferry Leisure Lifestyle	Adventure Tourist Attraction: Water sports; and Hospitality	Tugela Ferry (CBD) (Ward 05)
Msinga Community Tourism Organisation (CTO)	Sector Coordination	Tugela Ferry (CBD)

As part of the information gathered from community members that participated in the study, it is evident that a great deal of important information and rich history surrounding areas such as iLenge Mountain need to be thoroughly researched and preserved through archiving as part of uMsinga tourism products, services, and experiences that different types of local and international tourists can take interest in. Further to this, it should be noted that negligence of such rich history could potentially lead to it eventually diminishing, which would weaken the sense of community identity and consciousness of current and future generations of the host communities.

Combined, all these unearthed natural and cultural heritage elements constitute the image of uMsinga that has not yet been properly packaged and sold to local residents and potential tourists; which necessitates the existence of a Tourism Information Centre that can host traditional and digitized archives of such experiences and further promote them.

C.5.5.3.3.2 Description of the proposed tourism centre

The adopted tourism feasibility study aims to significantly identify gaps for the modernising of tourism and hospitality products and services in uMsinga. This will be through well-coordinated and effective methods that should be considered to create a conducive environment for local businesses to reach their potential. The emergence of tourism establishments in the Municipal area and organising of authentic cultural experiences including visits to local homesteads, shebeens and traditional healers, are some of the many possible spin-offs that can be inspired by the development of a Tourism Centre in the community.

The approach of uMsinga Tourism Plan is "Working with and growing what we have" as follows:

-  Heritage - Battlefields (War & Heritage Tourism)
-  History – Culture & Nature.
-  Entertainment – Adventure & Accommodation

As recommended by the feasibility study undertaken that it is clear, realistic, and impactful that the Municipality should have a Tourism Plan developed. This also influence by the district Municipality calls for identification and packaging of new tourism offerings to expand the current market as well as attract new tourists to specific tourism experiences across all its Local Municipalities. Hence, the Local Municipality may not act alone in achieving the goal of turning around the sector.

The following support is required: -

- a) Guidance
- b) Structured Partnerships
- c) Increased access to support programmes and schemes
- d) Investment

Furthermore, the Municipality is also keened to new product development and benchmarking. This includes designing the Tugela Ferry (old) Bridge as it is identified as one of the landmarks that has potential tourist attraction for uMsinga Municipality.

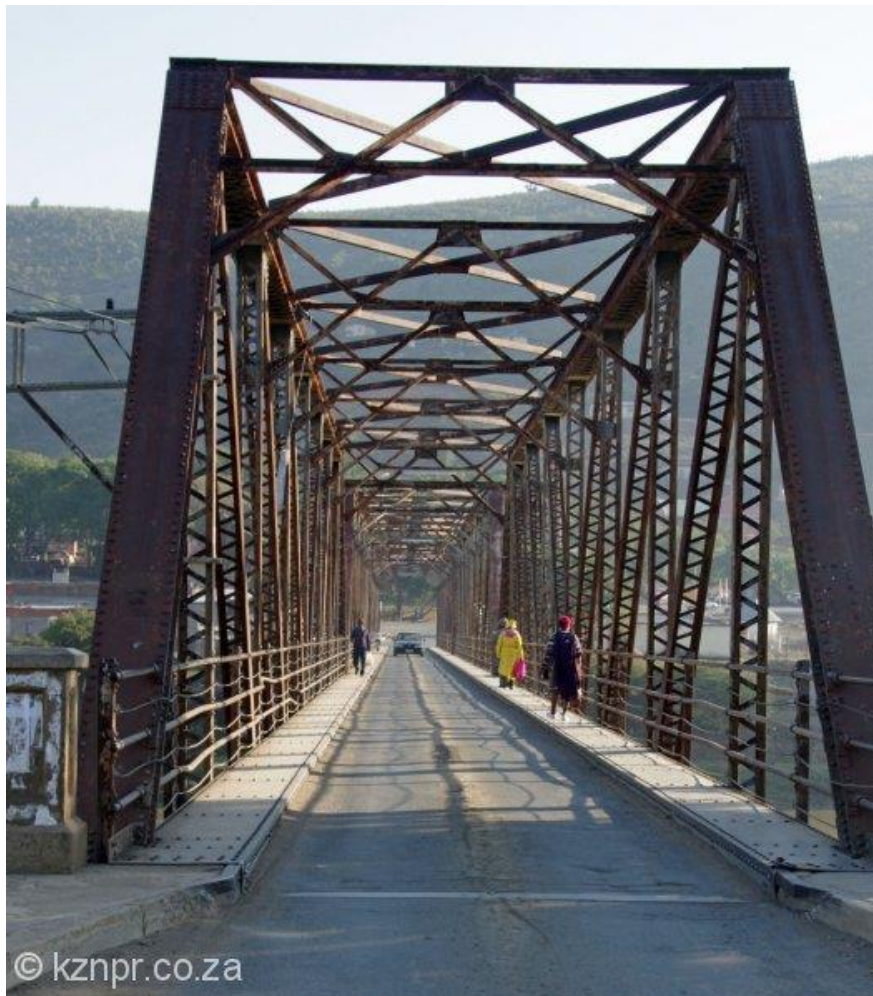


FIGURE 49: TUGELA FERRY (OLD) BRIDGE

There is a need for exploiting our opportunity to formulate new product development. For example, *Kruger Shalati (The Train on the Bridge)- Kruger National Park, Mpumalanga* below.



Figure 50: Kruger Shalati (The Train On The Bridge)

C.5.5.3.4 LED Trainings & Capacity Building

This intervention is provided to allow capacity building and support workshops provided to local Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises in 2021/2022.

NO.	TRAINING/WORKSHO/SUPPORT PROGRAMME	LEAD ORGANISATION	NUMBER BENEFICIARIES OF / BENEFICIARY PROJECT	EXIT STRATEGY/STATUS UPDATE
1.	Youth Business Management Programme	National Youth Development Agency	40 Youth SMMEs	Access to NYDA Mentorship & Funding
2.	Internet Service Provider (ISP), Domain Name Reselling & Cybersecurity	National Dept. of Communications	42 Youth SMMEs	
3.	Regulatory Compliance	Msinga LED; Dept of Labour, EDTEA (Umzinyathi District)	Msinga Clothing Factory (+ 200 staff capacity)	
4.	Business Development Finance	National Dept. of Tourism	Tugela Ferry Leisure Lifestyle Project Umuziwezinyathi Resort	
5.	Goat farming trainings Held in Pomeroy & Tugela Ferry	uMsinga LM	40	
6.	Rock arts centre – 15 graduates	uMsinga LM	15	Need funding to establish an exhibition area
7.	SMMEs Assistance (Banners/business cards)	SEDA	12	

C.5.5.3.5 uMsinga Peace Monument - Ward 1

Ilenge Development Foundation is the foundation from ward 01 of uMsinga Municipality, in the area called Nzimane with a registration No. 2019/245954/08. The founder of the organisation Executive Chairman; Mr. Bongumusa Mkhize was born and bred in uMsinga Municipal area, ward 01 Mumba and has been involved in community development outreach projects such as a successful yearly tournament called Ilenge Football Tournament that has earned them recognition and investments.

The foundation approached the Municipality with a proposal of erecting a peace monument, an engraved stone that will serve as a reminder for the civil wars that have taken place throughout uMsinga, but as a start mainly ward 01 wars' under Qamu Traditional Council. The long-term goal of the project is to involve all five (5) traditional authorities (Amakhosi) with the intention of having monuments across all traditional areas.



Figure 51: uMsinga Peace Monument Site (28°33'46.2"S 30°14'34.5"E)

The first site meeting was held on the 29th of August 2019 at the Ilenge where government departments voiced their support of the project. This project is not only supported by sector departments but as well as the Ward Councillor Mr. Buthelezi, Traditional Council; and the ward general public. The current status regarding funding of the project indicates that the foundation has formed three partnerships with uMsinga Municipality; KZN Amafa Department and Amajuba TVET.

It is the municipality's view that the project is good for the socio-economic standpoint of the Municipality as it encourages spiritual, emotional, and psychological rehabilitation and healing. It could be an investment magnet that will attract further investment into the area.

C.5.5.3.5.1 The purpose of the Project

- a) To bring about psychological healing to the areas ravaged by generational civil conflicts /wars.
- b) Collect and properly record all historical occurrences of uMsinga.
- c) Involve sector departments in ensuring social cohesion.
- d) Enlist the assistance of traditional healers and religious leaders in ensuring that peace is achieved and maintained.
- e) Creating a beautiful memorial place that serves as a sustainable landmark for Msinga.

- f) The ward 1 monument would serve as a benchmark while engagements with the traditional authorities continues and while funding is being secured from various sources.
- g) The intention is to create a structure that represents peace, educate young people about their rich history while they are inspired to gravitate towards peace initiatives.
- h) Building Monuments and Peace-Celebrations Initiatives. The intention is to continually have celebrations in order to encourage social cohesion.
- i) To create a heritage centre -indawo yamagugu aseMsinga.
- j) To include all professional stakeholders such as archeologists, Pschologists, etc.

C.5.5.3.5.2 Peace Monument Implementation Plan

The foundation was informed that the request for the establishment of Peace Monument has been approved by uMsinga Council (Resolution No. 39/2020) and a sum of One hundred thousand Rands (R100-000.00) is awarded to the project.

- The progress to date indicates that the beneficiaries have been profiled at Ward 01 and Eighty-two (82) families' names will be engraved on the stone in remembrance of the loved lost to the battles. Survivors will record their stories and a documentary which will be broadcasted on TV as part of the initiatives to ensure peace, to draw investors to the beauty and heritage rich area of uMsinga.
- The widows of the civil war /tribal war victims will be trained by Amajuba TVET College for handwork and craft. This has been agreed upon with the stakeholders (Amajuba TVET) and is seen as a chariot for economy and independence while ensuring social cohesion. There are archeologists that have also cited interest in coming on board to study the unique nature of uMsinga stones.

The draft design of the project is as follows:



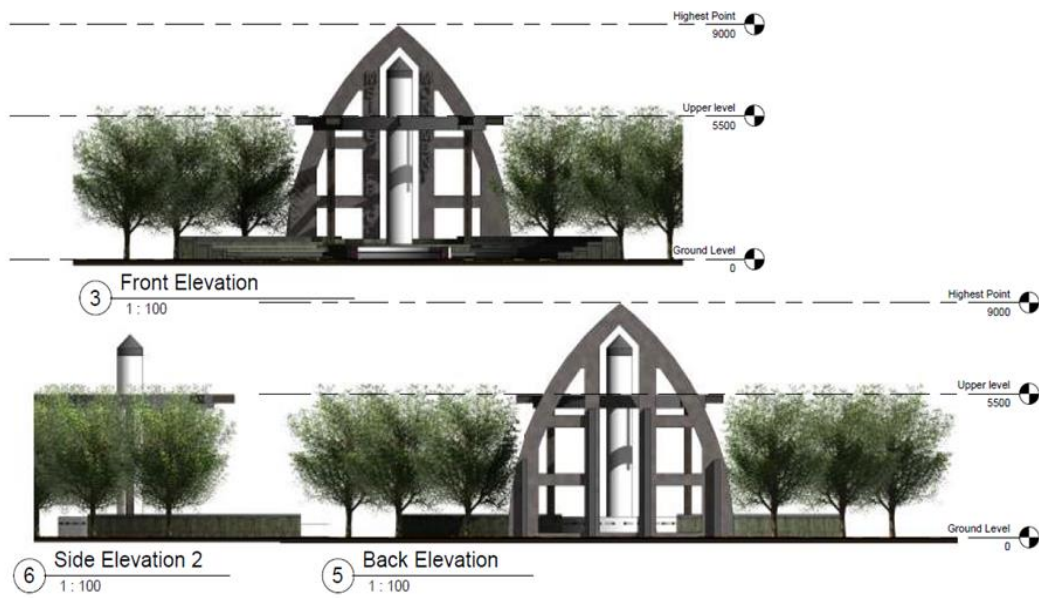


Figure 52: Proposed Side Plan

C.5.5.3.6 uMsinga Municipality Cemeteries

uMsinga LM as a node was first inhabited, people have been burying their dead following traditional customs and practices. Over the past two centuries funerals and burial sites and their management have evolved. As city centres emerged, management, maintenance, record-keeping and environmental issues related to cemetery management became key issues of concern. People are increasingly migrating into urban areas and this development puts strain on the management of limited municipal resources. Municipalities need to both emulate and create good practices in cemetery management.

C.5.5.3.6.1 Cwaka Cemeteries

Among community amenities earmarked under Inkululeko Development Project - 2 is the development of cemetery in Cwaka. As a part of the Inkululeko Development Projects-2, the uMsinga Municipality is responsible for establishment of cemeteries within the Cwaka area. The following has been undertaken;

- An engagement took place in an attempt to find the most suitable cemetery site. Meetings were held with Mabaso T.A - 22 Sept. 20 and Council 25 Nov. 2020.
- **Site allocation of cemeteries** within Cwaka area– the site is available (GPS co-ordinates 28°40'12" S 30°28'36" E 3140 ft Elevation in ward 4 of uMsinga Local Municipality).

C.5.5.3.6.1.1 Cwaka Town Cemeteries - Project Plan

It worth noting that uMsinga is facing a challenge of insufficient municipal land for designation as cemetery and lack of funding to conduct the relevant studies and obtain required approvals for new cemetery sites. Hence, the proposed project plan is as follows:-

PHASES	DELIVERABLES	TIME-FRAME	BUDGET	FINANCIAL YEAR	STATUS
Phase 01	1) SCM Processes (appoint the service provider)	March 2021 – May 2021 (3 Months)	R200 000,00	2020-21	Achieved
	2) Undertaking of basic Assessment and relevant Studies	June 2021 – March 2022 (10 Months)		2020/21	Achieved
Phase 02	3) Planning Process in terms of SPLUMA	April 2022 – September 2022 (6 Months)		2021-2022	Project on hold due to land dispute.
Phase 03	4) SCM Process for Appointment of the constructor.	October 2022 - May 2023 (8 Months)	To be budgeted for in the next financial year.	2022-2023	TBC
	5) Project Construction (Fence; and Security House).				
	6) Cemetery Design.				

C.5.5.9.6.1.2 Cemetery Progress Report

To establish the formal cemeteries within IDP-2 Study area for the new proposed Cwaka Town. uMsinga Municipality has appointed the service provider (VICO GROUP (PTY) LTD) to undertake Cwaka Cemetery Development (Ward 04).

Phase 1 of the feasibility study that entails undertaking of basic Assessment and relevant Studies has been completed. The EDTEA department supports the idea, and it is willing to issue the pre-approval of some activities like fencing and others minor activities. The completed relevant specialist studies overall:

- Heritage Assessment (100%).
- Palaeontological Assessment (100%).

- Ecological and Wetland Assessment complete (100%).
- Availability of Surveys: Data and diagrams as well as reports: 100% complete

The project is experiencing a minor challenge of land disagreement. Therefore, as the response mechanism the Municipality as initiated following:

a) Alternative site

- the implication is that some activities will need to be redone.

b) Meeting with Inkosi, Induna; affected parties and Municipality to resolve the disagreement: -

- the meetings have not been successful due to lack of attendance from affected members.
- The delay on the appointment of the next Inkosi is also not making this situation much easier.

Currently, the project is on hold due to the land dispute complaint received from one of the stakeholders during the IDP-2 Cwaka Stakeholder meeting. The SPLUMA processes were then delayed until this land issue is resolved to avoid spending more funds doing studies on unsecured land.

C.5.5.3.6.2 Machunwini Cemetery Development

The ELCSA Ethembeni Parish Church has offered the local Municipality legal right to establish cemeteries over their existing unformalized burial site entitled to the church. This is also supported by Inkosi Mchunu together with the traditional leadership since the community members are already using this area to bury illegally and there is also an individual who is owning part of the area, but no structure is present on site.

Currently, the existing graves has no reference numbers.

C.5.5.3.6.2.1 Objectives of the Project

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

C.5.5.3.6.2.2 Proposed Area Specifications

The overall space that is proposed for Machunwini Cemetery Development is approximately 10.1 hectares. The grave for the church is occupying about 0.77 hectare. Community graves are occupying approximately 1.1 hectare and the privately owned space is also occupying approximately 1.1 hectare. The unused space is approximately 7.1 hectares excluding the private owned space which is not developed.

Overall space	10.1 hectares
Church Graves	0.77 hectare
Community Graves	1.1 hectare
Privately owned space	1.1 hectare
Unused space	7.1 hectare



C.5.5.3.6.2.3 Progress to date

- a) Site Inspection and hand over meeting concluded between uMsinga LM and Service Provider).
- b) Feasibility study conducted and report produced.
- c) Enquiry submitted to Environmental Affairs for Approval to work on the existing component of the cemetery whilst the study is being conducted.
 - o Does not constitute an activity which is identified in terms of section 24(2) and 24(D) of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) (NEMA).
 - o To contact KZN Amafa and Research Institute prior to any development commencing on site due to old existing graveyard.
 - o Prior to any proposed expansion of the cemetery site area, where it will be more than 2500 sqm in size should be submitted to the department since it may trigger either activity 44 or 67 of listing notice of a EIA regulations, 2014.
- d) Stakeholder Engagement with all parties being facilitated: Community, Local Traditional Leadership, Municipal Officials & Council.

C.5.5.3.7 Pomeroy Surveyed Site – General Plan Amendments

KwaZulu Natal Department of Human Settlements in partnership with uMsinga Municipality have appointed Emendo Project Managers and Planners (Pty) Ltd to undertake pre-planning and planning related activities for the Pomeroy SSP to yield 577 units within Ward 18 - uMsinga Local Municipality. In short, the scope of work too be undertaken involves the following activities:

- **Pre-Planning and Planning Activities:** Undertake pre-planning and planning activities to obtain development rights for an integrated human settlement;
- **Conveyancing/Legal:** Identify land ownership, encumberments (bonds, endorsements, interdicts, servitudes, etc.), extent and title deed conditions to be retained/disposed of;
- **Land (Contour) Survey:** Define site boundaries, conduct contour survey and identify all existing structures and servitudes affecting the property;

- **Environmental:** Assess the site to determine current and/or potential environmental constraints affecting the site, address the implications for future development and provide mitigating steps to be undertaken to enable conformity with the applicable Local-, Provincial- and National regulations;
- **Civil & Traffic Engineering:** Assess existing services affecting the site (roads access, stormwater drainage, wastewater drainage, water reticulation, electrical utility) and determine the adequacy of existing services for future development;
- **Town Planning:** Draft a layout plan based on pre-planning inputs (legal, land survey, environmental and engineering), prepare and submit land development application/s (in terms of SPLUMA) to the uMsinga Local Municipality for approval, undertake all stakeholder engagements and provide technical project management support;
- **Social Facilitation:** Undertake a community participation program to inform and educate affected communities on the project.

An Inception Meeting was held on the 8th of July 2021 at the Msinga Local Municipality in Tugela Ferry to formally introduce the service provider (Emendo (Pty) Ltd) to the relevant Council Officials through the KZN Department of Human Settlements. The main objective of the meeting was to outline the project scope and requirements from the Province and the Local Municipality. It was concluded that the Municipality's vision is to transform the Pomeroy Township by providing mixed housing typologies together with other supportive land uses especially commercial stands while accommodating the existing activities on the Township.

Deriving from the above, a virtual meeting was held between the KZN Department of Human Settlements and Emendo Pty Ltd to agree on an approach and expansion of scope of work for the project to accommodate the Municipality's vision. Although the Municipality's vision was acknowledged by the DHS, it was agreed upon that the service provider will stick to the original appointment. Thus, the focus of the project is to achieve township establishment development for 577 housing units.

C.5.5.3.7.1 Land Use Survey

A land use survey was undertaken in December 2021 for the Pomeroy SSP in order to ascertain the current land use pattern; and the extent and number of erven that are to be included in the study area. This was undertaken prior to an engagement held with the local Traditional Authority in Pomeroy to introduce them to the project and the Emendo Project team. A number of issues were discussed with the Traditional Authority, including the demarcation of the study area and the land use needs of the community.

Furthermore, a meeting was also held with various stakeholders of uMsinga Local Municipality in Tugela Ferry, including the Ward Councillor, Ratepayer's Association, Taxi Association, Local Business Association, Traditional Authority and Community Development Workers. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a Project Steering Community through which social facilitation can be undertaken with the larger community in Pomeroy.

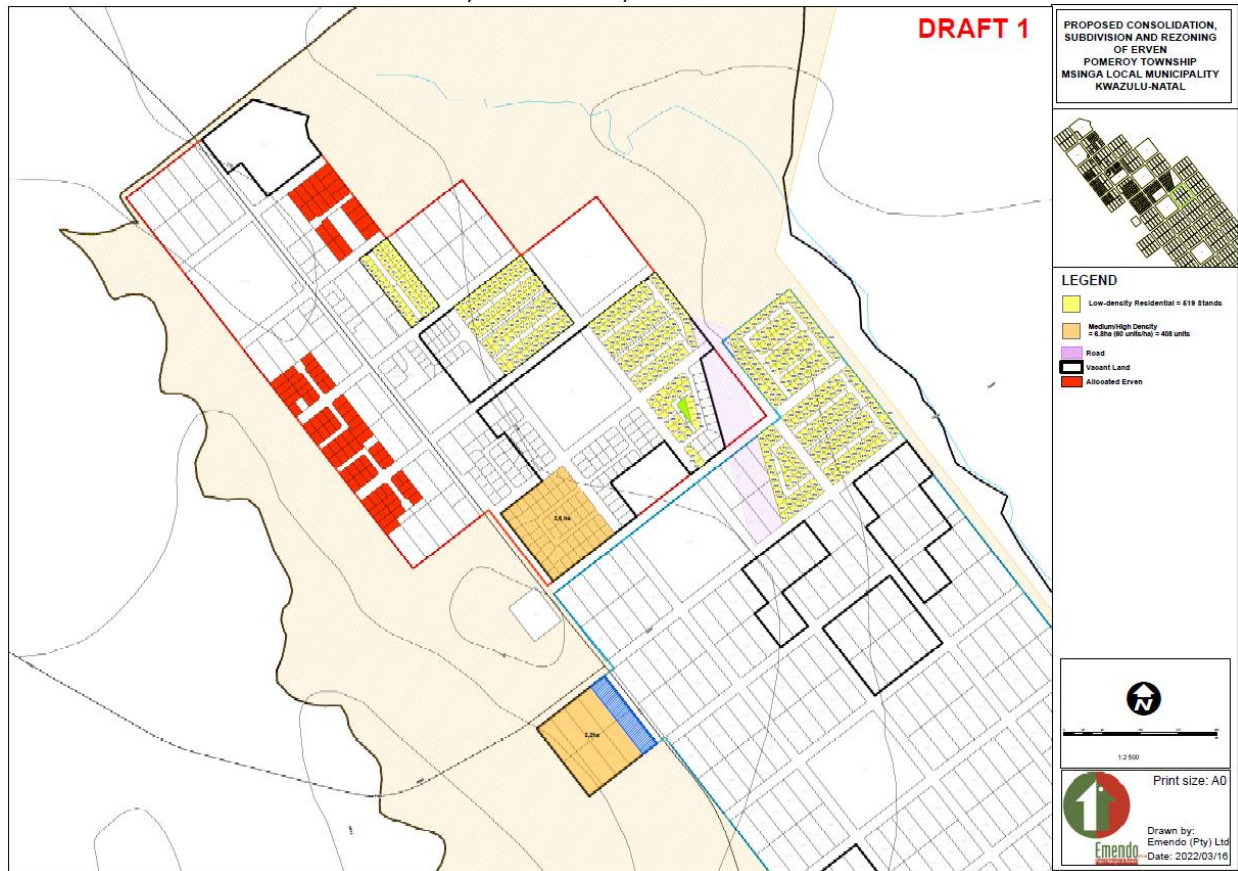
The findings of the land use survey were presented to the Project PSC & DHS as follows:

- a) Pomeroy CBD features a mixture of complimentary land used consisting of business, institutional, commercial, and residential activities;
- b) The township is affected by some encroachments, most of which are as a result of a single or similar activities occurring on multi erven;
- c) There are a number of activities which are occurring outside of the boundaries of the township that form part of the general characteristics of the area; and
- d) The settlement patterns of the respective activities are mostly in line with the approved General Plan.

The following resolution were taken:

- a) The study area should be focused on the northern-most portion of the Pomeroy township where the CBD is situated;
- b) All allocated erven must be identified to assist in the delineation of the study area;
- c) All vacant erven must be identified for inclusion in the study area;

- d) The proposed study area must be circulated to the uMsinga Local Municipality and the KZN Department of Human Settlements for approval prior to the drafting of a layout plan/design; and
- e) A follow-up meeting must be held to discuss the draft layout plan prior to engagement with the PSC and Community of Pomeroy.



MAP 28: Pomeroy Draft Layout Plan

C.5.5.3.7.2 Recommendation

After the study area have been confirmed with Department and the Municipality the draft amendment of Pomeroy layout was submitted to the above-mentioned organisations by Emendo (Pty) Ltd on February 2022 for comments. In April 2022, the first draft layout plan was accepted by the Municipality subject to the following amendments and/or inclusions;

- The draft layout plan must include the development proposals included in the final IDP 2022-23;
- The layout plan must include a **taxi rank & multi-purpose community hall and tarred alternative route** land allocation;
- A separate plan must be provided indicating the encroachments affecting the previously identified allocated erven;
- More business sited must be provided, which must also be sufficient for the development proposed mall;
 - The Municipality have been receiving number of requests from the private sector and community to utilise the municipal land for activities or land uses like mall; KFC; rental housing; informal traders and model school.
- The township layout design will be subject to environmental and land surveys inputs.

However, the Municipality foresee that the bulk services will remain a main challenge to the project and to the processes of registering & selling those serviced sites without water and sanitation sewer system **due to no funding to implement the Pomeroy Greenfields Project.**

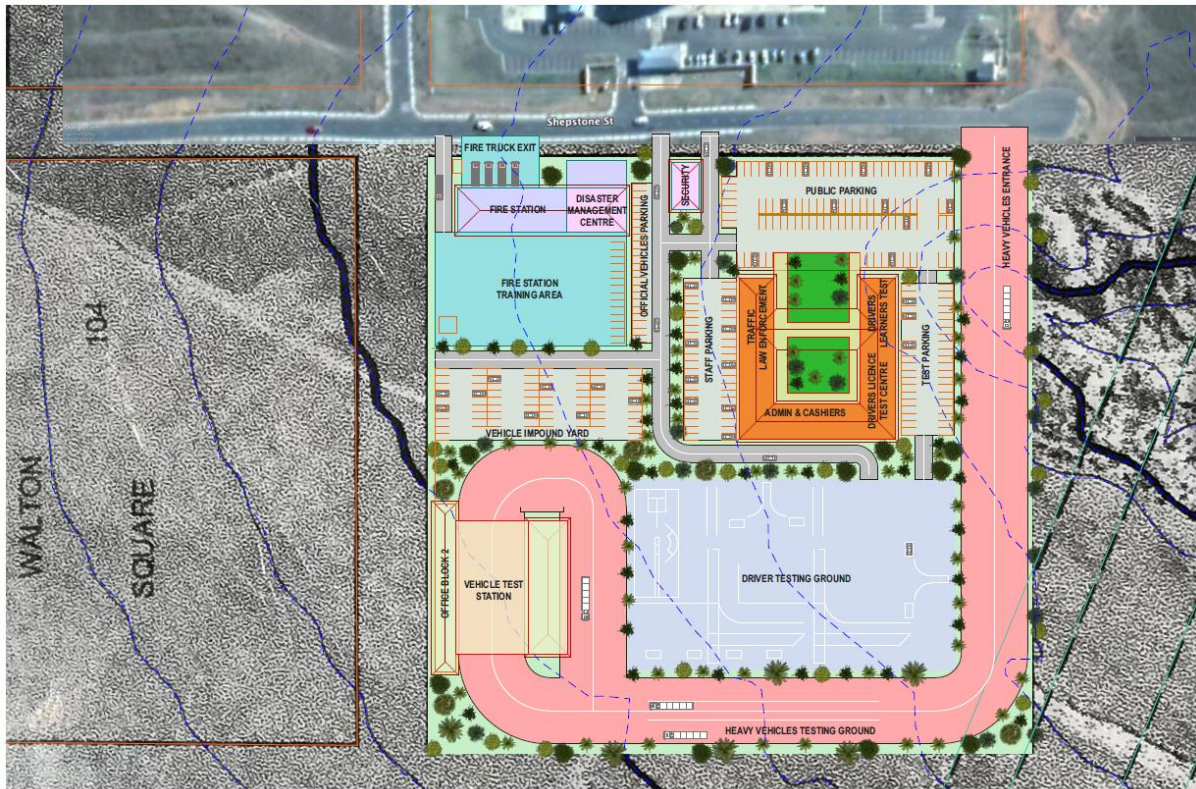


Figure 53: Proposed Pomeroy Taxi Rank and Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Hall.

C.5.5.4 Programmes/ Projects Undertaken By Traditional Councils

the Municipal vision emphasis on working with the Traditional Councils towards infrastructure development; poverty eradication and supporting local economic development initiatives. This vision aims to improve relationship with tribal authorities to ensure that Amakhosi are well represented in Municipal Council decisions as the key stakeholders that are responsible for approximately 69% of the land within Municipal jurisdiction.

Furthermore, the relationship between the Municipality and Traditional Leaders is very positive/active in terms of potential, since both organisations agreed that the responsible unit should conduct meetings with all traditional leader before any Msinga Council meeting sitting to discuss relevant items with Traditional Leaders for additions before tabled to Council.

The Municipality also ensure that every project undertaken within the traditional authority is formally introduced to the responsible tribal authority and involved in project steering committees. This is ensured that the stakeholder engagement with all parties is being facilitated: Community, Local Traditional Leadership, Municipal Officials & Council.

C.5.5.5 SPLUMA Requirements on LED intervention

The act reserve as a guide or/and framework relating to the establishment of policies and systems relating to planning and land use management for uMsinga Municipality. The act has five (5) principles, and the concepts of "spatial justice", "spatial sustainability" and "spatial resilience" are related to social justice, sustainability, and resilience, but are deeply rooted within spatiality. The established policies or/and spatial plans should provide geographic information system datasets in line with update census statistic dataset to indicate areas of critical agricultural importance; bulk services; commercial, and residential areas etc. Furthermore, the establishment of GIS unit will allow spatial representation of key challenges & potential areas.

These policies/plans provide the local community with the current status of uMsinga Municipality spatially and provide economic development proposals/initiatives to respond to

the key challenges identified on the Status Quo, and guidance on how to adhere to the requirements set by SPLUMA. The Municipal LED unit should work closely with Town Planning Unit to ensure that all planning and land use management policies protect the prime land (protected areas) and incorporate municipal attraction sites as per the LED strategy and tourism plan guidelines. This will allow planning process to occur at the faster rate and less costly, while the proposals are compliant to the zoning information and aligned with these plans.

TABLE 50: LED RELATED MUNICIPAL PLANS

NO.	POLICY/ ADOPTED SPATIAL PLANS	DATE ADOPTED	PROGRESS TO DATE
a)	uMsinga LED Strategy	November 2020	Adopted
b)	Tourism Plan Feasibility Study	March 2021	Adopted
c)	SPLUMA Bylaws, 2016	December 2016	Adopted
d)	Pound; and Informal Trading Bylaws	2019-20	Adopted
e)	uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme	March 2022	Adopted
f)	Draft Tourism Plan 2022	Not Yet	In preparation stage
g)	Amended SPLUMA Bylaws, 2022	Not Yet	In preparation – 2022-23
h)	Cemetery Bylaws 2022	Not Yet	In preparation 2022-23
i)	Draft Integrated Transport Plan	June 2020	Draft adopted and advertised.
j)	Draft Spatial Development Plan (SDF)	November 2020	Finalisation of comments & Closeout Report.

C.5.5.5.1 Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT)

The act also requires the Municipality to establish a Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) in terms of section 35(1) of the SPLUMA ACT No.16 2013. The tribunal is appointed in order to determine land use and development applications within its Municipal area. The term of the office of the members is three years (3) from the date of appointment as per council resolution dated 28th of February 2020. The term of office of members will be three (3) years calculated from the date of appointment of such members.

The term of office expires in 30 March 2023, and members were gazetted on the provincial gazette (Notice 68 of 2020) and isolezwe (25/08/2020). However, contracts shall be reviewed on an annual basis based on the overall performance of the appointed candidate.

TABLE 51: uMSINGA MPT MEMBERS

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
DIRECTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES	MR S MNGUNI
BUILDING INSPECTOR	MR. N. KHANYILE PAT 24714563
TOWN PLANNER (MPT: REGISTRAR)	MR L. CEBEKHULU

	C/8960/2019
DIRECTOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	MS. B.T HLUBI
	C/5884/2010
IDP MANAGER (MPT: ASSISTANT 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

C.5.5.5.2 Land Use Management Analysis

The trends in SPLUMA application indicates that the Municipality have been received a number of consent application for development of land outside the area of a land use scheme before the current uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme was approved by the Council. The Municipality through the preparation of the land use scheme consulted various department and key stakeholders for comments to ensure that the prime land is secured and the potential of uMsinga Municipal land is not declined by proposed zoning proposals. Hence, Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) as a department tasked with developing agricultural value chains, providing agricultural inputs, and monitoring production and consumption in the agriculture sector, as well as facilitating comprehensive rural development recommended the following for uMsinga Municipality: -

- a) For the proposed activities on agricultural land that is subjected to the provisions of the subdivision of agricultural land Act, Act 70 of 1970, an application should be lodged with the department for the Minister's consent/comment.
 - a. Any activity to occur on such land without the consent/comments from the minister will be regarded as illegal activities.
 - b. The agriculture zones should be preserved to be used for agricultural activities.
- b) The land use scheme must ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of the protected agricultural areas. The prime and unique agriculture land.
- c) the subdivision of the relevant parcels should be **done as it will limit any future conflicts and miss representations**. This is specifically in line with the fact that a land use scheme and associated zoning is supposed to be done per cadastre land parcel – which will not be the case until the necessary sub-divisions have been done.
- d) The PAAs is to be included in the land use scheme with a zoning of “Agriculture 01” and the PAAs should not be included in the land use scheme as an overlay layer as it will have no legal standing.

The dominating number of proposed land uses is mostly for the rural households; communication towers; petrol filling station; agriculture & tourism use, and commercial purposed as per the table below. The number of applications compare to submitted application indicate that community members settle/build where the Traditional Authority allows them to without using the land use management plan as adopted by the Municipality.

TABLE 52: SPLUMA APPLICATION

TYPE OF APPLICATION	NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED LAND USE	STATUS	DECISION DATES
Development of Land- Outside the Scheme - Consent application	1.	Qamu No. 17486 GT (23°35'57,3" S; 30°34'19,83")	Communication Tower	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO) .	04 November 2020
	2.	Qamu No. 17486 GT (28°30' 11,12" S; 30°30'52,14")	Communication Tower		
	3.	Portion 1 of Erf 13703 (28°23'35,87" S; 30°36'31,43")	Communication Tower		

TYPE OF APPLICATION	NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED LAND USE	STATUS	DECISION DATES
	4.	Qamu No. 17486	Communication Tower		
	5.	Mkhuphula Rural Housing Project	1000 units in existing rural household in Mkhuphula area.	Approved by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) with conditions.	29 January 2021
	6.	Nhlalakahle Rural Housing Project - Lot F.G. Muden No. 13014.	1000 subsidised units in existing rural household in Nhlalakahle.	Approved by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) with conditions.	
	7.	Nteneshane Rural Housing - Portion 09 of Farm Impafana Location No. 4677	1000 units in existing rural household in Nteneshane area.	Pending additional information.	
	8.	Farm Chunu No. 17483 – Keates Drift Node	Development of Keates Drift Petrol Station	Pending additional information.	
	9.	The Farm Impafana Location Lot 4677	Malomini Petrol Station & Accommodation	Application deflected and Pending additional information.	10 February 2022
Subdivision of land outside a land use scheme	10.	Portion 5 of the Farm Goede Keus No. 1066	Agricultural purposes	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO) .	06 August 2021
Subdivision & Consolidation Application	11.	Portion 1 of the farm Valkop 2253-GT, Portion 4 of the farm Earnscliff 3308-GT and Re/Portion 1 of the farm Beauvale 2249-GT	Agricultural purposes	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO).	04 November 2020
	12.	Proposed establishment of the Cwaka New Town Centre	Adoption of Cwaka Precinct Plan & Township Establishment	Application deflected to Municipal Council (Adoption of Cwaka Precinct)	25 May 2021
Municipal Land use Scheme	13.	uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme & Traditional Master Plans	Single Land use Scheme for entire Municipality jurisdiction	Recommended to Council for Draft & Final Approval of the scheme.	7 December 2021 – Draft 10 February 2022 – Final

C.5.5.5.2.1 Challenges on SPLUMA Processes

The main challenges with implementation of SPLUMA process within uMsinga Municipality is the fact that the old “Pomeroy town planning” schemes (due to the much narrower earlier demarcation) focused primarily on urban land uses and neglected rural areas from a spatial perspective. Therefore, all the community members located within rural areas have less knowledge of SPLUMA processes and implications thereof in line with the Act. Meaning the community members have already built and settled on unsuitable plots given to them.

These are key challenges with regards to SPLUMA processes:

a) Lack of knowledge

The act requires the Municipality to allow provisions that permit the incremental introduction of land use management and regulation in areas under Traditional leadership, rural areas, and informal settlements and areas not previously subject to a land use scheme. Therefore, expect community resistance and no compliance with the adopted proposal since the land does not belong to the Municipality to enforce the adopted land use scheme.

b) Ingonyama Trust Board land

The land is not subdivided therefore subdivision of the relevant parcels should be done as it will limit any future conflicts and miss representations of the land use scheme especially in the primary; secondary and tertiary potential towns of the Municipality. This will allow property owners within the urban area to be responsible for activities undertaken in their properties and to be comply with the necessary development parameters. The dominance of ITB land have the following implications:

- Tenure insecurity – permission to occupy is not sufficient as land security and unconstitutional.
- Lack of **funding to** businesses within the Municipality – due to the tenure insecurity (situation whereby land users (or owners) lack security of land rights despite being in actual control of the physical land on the ground).
- Delay in the procedure for lease agreement application and development consent letters.
- Unresolved land claims, which are largely rural claims disputes with landowners on the validity of claims, land prices, settlement models and conditions.
- Conflict among traditional leaders, community, trust, and beneficiaries.

c) Sector Department not responding as per the legislated number of days to provide comments on any development applications.

The sector departments delay the SPLUMA processes by not provide comments on time regarding general public proposal to unable the Municipality to proceed with making informed decision in these applications.

d) Absent of GIS Unit within the Municipality

This is one of the tools that allows the Municipality to collation and visualization of spatial information relating to urban development and to support decisions in planning processes. It does not only assist in decision making but it raises awareness on how to utilise land based on its geographic location. It also gives indication of areas that provides for land and buildings where the primary activity is both intensive and extensive agricultural production of crops, livestock, or products.

C.5.6 STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES

C.5.6.1 Implementation Framework

This Implementation Framework section provides a guideline for the implementation of Local Economic Development initiatives for enabling economic and social improvement within the uMsinga Local Municipality. It provides practical steps necessary to implement the projects/programmes that have been identified in the previous section, The Strategic Framework section. This includes a timeframe and estimates budget for each of the projects, a monitoring and evaluation framework. The sub-sections of this implementation framework section are structured as follows:

- Implementation plan and project time frames
- Institutional and organizational arrangements
- Financial plan
- Monitoring and evaluation framework

The Local Municipality needs to work closely with the District Municipality and other key stakeholders in ensuring that the planning and implementation of the proposed projects is followed through. This would require the prioritisation of cooperation within the municipality as well as continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders. There would also be a need for building new and strengthening existing networks of association as this is important for institution building across all government spheres.

C.5.6.1.1 Institutional Partnership Structures

The Municipal Systems Act (Section 3(1)) indicates that there should be a symbiotic relationship between District and Local Municipality. The key implications of this Act are that in undertaking both planning and implementation of LED programmes and projects, uMsinga Local Municipality can request financial, technical, and administrative support and assistance from uMzinyathi District Municipality and similarly uMzinyathi District Municipality may also request financial, technical, and administrative support and assistance from uMsinga Local Municipality. Given that the Local Municipality requires specific services such as bulk services provision from the district, the success of this LED strategy will be reliant on close cooperation and coordination between the Local and the District Municipality.

The projects outlined in the strategic framework require collaboration and alignment with various uMzinyathi development agencies which might have the wherewithal provide support to the development of the uMsinga Local Municipality. The collaborative strategy requires the creation of energy between the development ideals of various agencies and institutions to realize the success of the LED strategy.

Some projects are not to be facilitated by the Municipality itself as they may be beyond its jurisdiction and capacity. These might be specialised projects which would fall on the hands of agencies that are specifically mandated to carry out these projects. The municipality's strategy only needs to play a facilitation role in some projects. It is however paramount that stakeholders at the district level and the local level are brought together in this process to ensure that as much collaboration is realized and that all available resources are utilized. In the 2021-22 financial year the Municipality was able to establish the following partnership or/and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

TABLE 53: LED & TOURISM PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED: 2021/2022

NO.	PARTNER	APPROACH	PROGRAMMES
1.	National Department of Tourism (NDT)	MoU (Pending)	Tourism Sector Plan, Msinga Tourism Centre, SMME Support
2.	Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	Partnership Agreement (in process)	Msinga Industrial Hub
3.	Department: Communications & Digital Technologies (DCDT)	Agreed to partnership with conditions not MoU	SMME Training, Support & Funding
4.	Post Bank	Through DCDT	SMME Support
5.	ZA Domain Name Authority (ZADNA)	Through DCDT	SMME Support
6.	British Council in South Africa (British High Commission in Pretoria)	Through DCDT	SMME Support

C.5.6.1.2 Institutional Framework

Institutional arrangements play a key role in the facilitation of economic and socio-economic development in municipalities. This Institutional Plan sub-section examines the institutional arrangement that are in place or are most relevant for uMsinga Local Municipality. The below suggested institutional framework is crucial for an optimal Local Economic Development Strategy within the uMsinga Local Municipality so as to ensure proper and efficient use of resources.

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	SUPPORTING PARTNERS
STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEASIBILITY STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY USING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS IN MSINGA. 	KZN Sustainable Energy Forum, EDTEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP STRATEGIES TO FASTTRACK THE OPERATIONS OF EXISTING FPSUS SO AS TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILED AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. 	DAFF, DRDLR, DTI, COGTA, Msinga LM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESTABLISH TUNNEL FARMING OPPORTUNITIES 	DRDLR, DAFF, Msinga LM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESTABLISH GARDENS COMMUNITY 	DRDLR, DAFF, Msinga LM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPONIC URBAN FARMING 	uMzinyathi DM, COGTA, DTI, DSBD, DAFF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDERTAKE A FEASIBILITY STUDY AND PREPARE A BUSINESS PLAN FOR A TRADITIONAL MEDICINES PROJECT 	Msinga LM, DAFF, EDTEA, DMR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP AWARDS CEREMONIES FOR FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS 	DAFF, DSBD, NYDA
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP A TOURISM PLAN WITH A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR MSINGA 	EDTEA, COGTA, Msinga LM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY POSSIBLE TOWNSHIP TOURISM ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED OR AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED 	uMzinyathi DM, EDTEA, Msinga LM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM ASSETS 	EDTEA, DRDLR, (District Municipality Tourism)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP A TOURISM EVENTS CALENDAR INCLUDING SPORTING EVENTS, FESTIVALS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND ECO-TOURISM EVENTS. 	EDTEA, DRDLR, uMzinyathi DM
STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDERTAKE SKILLS AUDIT TO UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING SECTOR NEEDS/GAPS. 	EDTEA, SETA, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLAN AND FACILITATE THE ORGANISATION OF SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURERS AND ARTISANS IN RURAL AREAS 	DSBD, SEDA, Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT SMMES OR START-UPS IN AGRO-PROCESSING OF CANNED PRODUCTS AND NICHE PRODUCTS. 	DTI, EDTEA, SEDA, DAFF, uMzinyathi DM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP A MANUFACTURING SECTOR POLICY. 	uMzinyathi DM, Msinga LM, COGTA, DTI
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TIN PROCESSING SMMES 	SEDA, Msinga Business Forum, Msinga LM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEASIBILITY FOR STUDY FOR THE SUITABILITY OF WIND ENERGY FOR MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES. 	EDTEA, KZN Sustainable Energy Forum.

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	SUPPORTING PARTNERS
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	▪ TRAIN AND CAPACITATE THE LED UNIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY	COGTA, EDTEA, SETA, Msinga LM
	▪ PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	COGTA, EDTEA, DTI, Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ TRAINING FOR WARD COUNCILLORS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS	Msinga LM, COGTA
	▪ COMPLETE A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRADE SCHOOL IN MSINGA (E.G. ARTISAN'S TRADE SCHOOL)	DHET, Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
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.	COGTA, EDTEA, SETA, Msinga LM
	▪ DEVELOP AN INVESTMENT PROMOTION PLAN FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	COGTA, EDTEA, DTI, Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE SPEEDY TARRING OF GRAVEL ROADS GOING TO MSINGA CBD	Msinga LM, COGTA
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	DHET, Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ PROVISION OF WORKING EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS FOR INFORMAL ARTISANS OPERATING IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD.	COGTA, EDTEA, SETA, Msinga LM
STRATEGY 6: DEVELOP AND SUPPORT SMME'S AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	▪ DEVELOP AN INFORMAL SECTOR PLAN.	DSBD, EDTEA, Msinga LM
	▪ COMPLETE A SMME DEVELOPMENT PLAN.	DSBD, EDTEA, Msinga LM
	▪ PROVIDE LOCKABLE STORAGE FACILITIES FOR TRADERS AT MSINGA TAXI RANKS.	Msinga LM, DSBD
	▪ UPGRADE OF TOILETS AND PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT MSINGA TAXI RANK.	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD
	▪ PROVIDE SHELTERS FOR INFORMAL ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.	DSBD, EDTEA, Msinga LM
	▪ DEVELOP BY-LAWS TO REGULATE INFORMAL TRADING ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA.	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM,
	▪ RE-DEVELOP AND FORMALISE THE INFORMAL BUSINESS NODES IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD, DRDLR
	▪ CREATE A DATABASE OF YOUTH-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MSINGA	Msinga LM, DSBD

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	SUPPORTING PARTNERS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ INCORPORATE YOUTH BUSINESS OWNERS IN LOCAL BUSINESS FORUM ENGAGEMENTS 	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEVELOP INCENTIVES FOR SKILLS TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE SECTOR TO YOUTH OWNED BUSINESSES 	Msinga LM, EDTEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESTABLISH A MARKET FOR RURAL BUSINESS OWNERS 	Msinga LM, EDTEA, uMzinyathi DM
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ PARTNER WITH UMZINYATHI DM'S WATER SERVICES BOARD TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE RAIN-WATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS. 	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DAFF
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HOST AN INCUBATOR PROGRAMME FOR START-UPS IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY 	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD, EDTEA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ENGAGE AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND YOUTH ON AVAILABLE/POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREEN ECONOMY 	Msinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, EDTEA

C.5.6.2 Implementation Plan

The Project Implementation Plan illustrates a detailed time-based perspective of the proposed projects for implementation. The below table shows the project number, the project name, and the proposed timeframe for project competition. The Gantt chart starts from 2020 and ends in year 2030 depending on whether the projects are short-, medium-, or long-term.

Important to note that the projects listed below, especially the short-term projects, will be greatly influenced by factors such as human capital and resource availability. A lack of some of these resources could see that project's implementation timeframe exceeding the initially estimated timeframe. An estimated timeframe has been allocated to each project based on the duration that it would take to complete the project. These timeframes are based on the following:

- Short term: 1-2 years
- Medium term: 3-5 years
- Long term: 6-10 years
- Continuous

TABLE 54: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM						
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FEASIBILITY STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY USING ▪ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS IN MSINGA. 	SHORT-TERM												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEVELOP STRATEGIES TO FASTTRACK THE OPERATIONS OF EXISTING FPSUS SO AS TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILED AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. 	MEDIUM-TERM												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESTABLISH TUNNEL FARMING OPPORTUNITIES 	SHORT-TERM												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESTABLISH GARDENS COMMUNITY 	CONTINUOUS												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPONIC URBAN FARMING 	CONTINUOUS												

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP AWARDS CEREMONIES FOR FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS 	SHORT-TERM											
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP A TOURISM PLAN WITH A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR MSINGA 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY POSSIBLE TOWNSHIP TOURISM ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED OR AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM ASSETS 	CONTINUOUS											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP A TOURISM EVENTS CALENDAR INCLUDING SPORTING EVENTS, FESTIVALS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND ECO-TOURISM EVENTS. 	CONTINUOUS											
STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDERTAKE SKILLS AUDIT TO UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING SECTOR NEEDS/GAPS. 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PLAN AND FACILITATE THE ORGANISATION OF SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURERS AND ARTISANS IN RURAL AREAS 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT SMMEs OR START-UPS IN AGRO-PROCESSING OF CANNED PRODUCTS AND NICHE PRODUCTS. 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP A MANUFACTURING SECTOR POLICY. 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TIN PROCESSING SMMEs 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEASIBILITY FOR STUDY FOR THE SUITABILITY OF WIND ENERGY FOR MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES. 	SHORT-TERM											
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRAIN AND CAPACITATE THE LED UNIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME 	MEDIUM-TERM											

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TRAINING FOR WARD COUNCILLORS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPLETE A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRADE SCHOOL IN MSINGA (E.G. ARTISAN'S TRADE SCHOOL) 	MEDIUM-TERM											
STRATEGY 5: DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADE OF THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER ICT ROLE PLAYERS THAT SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ICT INFRASTRUCTURE. 	CONTINUOUS											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP AN INVESTMENT PROMOTION PLAN FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LOBBY FOR THE SPEEDY TARRING OF GRAVEL ROADS GOING TO MSINGA CBD 	CONTINUOUS											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROVISION OF WORKING EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS FOR INFORMAL ARTISANS OPERATING IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD. 	SHORT-TERM											
STRATEGY 6: DEVELOP AND SUPPPORT SMME'S AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP AN INFORMAL SECTOR PLAN. 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COMPLETE A SMME DEVELOPMENT PLAN. 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROVIDE LOCKABLE STORAGE FACILITIES FOR TRADERS AT MSINGA TAXI RANKS. 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UPGRADE OF TOILETS AND PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT MSINGA TAXI RANK. 	MEDIUM-TERM											

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PROVIDE SHELTERS FOR INFORMAL ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY. 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP BY-LAWS TO REGULATE INFORMAL TRADING ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA. 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RE-DEVELOP AND FORMALISE THE INFORMAL BUSINESS NODES IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CREATE A DATABASE OF YOUTH-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MSINGA 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INCORPORATE YOUTH BUSINESS OWNERS IN LOCAL BUSINESS FORUM ENGAGEMENTS 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP INCENTIVES FOR SKILLS TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE SECTOR TO YOUTH OWNED BUSINESSES 	SHORT-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESTABLISH A MARKET FOR RURAL BUSINESS OWNERS 	SHORT-TERM											
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARTNER WITH UMZINYATHI DM'S WATER SERVICES BOARD TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE RAIN-WATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS. 	CONTINUOUS											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOST AN INCUBATOR PROGRAMME FOR START-UPS IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY 	MEDIUM-TERM											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGAGE AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND YOUTH ON AVAILABLE/POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREEN ECONOMY 	CONTINUOUS											

C.5.6.2.1 LED & Tourism Programmes Implemented In 2021-22 And 2022-23

The LED unit objective in the 2021-22 financial year & 2022-23 is working towards developing information resources, tools, methodologies to support enterprises improving productivity. This will be through providing technical assistance to start ups, micro & small & medium enterprises.

NO.	PROGRAMME	PURPOSE	PROGRESS TO DATE
1.	Tourism Plan	Sector Coordination	<p>Conducted Tourism site visitation & stakeholder consultation session with an intention to implement a comprehensive tourism system.</p> <p>Showcased uMsinga Tourism sites to Sector Departments (National Tourism Dept; Msunduzi LM; Umzinyathi LED & NYDA, etc.)</p>
2.	Feasibility Study: Msinga Tourism Centre (KwaKopi)	Sector Support & Promotion	Adopted. Currently busy with the implementation.
3.	Partnership Building with Government Departments and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)	Resource/Funding Mobilisation for Municipal Capital Projects	MoU have been signed and partnership has been established with other sector departments.
4.	SMME Support and Capacity Building	Economic Development / Empowerment / Job Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Business Management Programme • Internet Service Provider (ISP), Domain Name Reselling & Cybersecurity • Regulatory Compliance • Business Development Finance • Goat farming trainings • Held in Pomeroy & Tugela Ferry • Rock arts centre – 15 graduates

C.5.7 FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

C.5.7.1 Financial Plan

The Financial Plan reflected in the table below provides an overview of budget requirements per project/programme. The budgets indicated in the table are indicative only. Detailed cost estimates can only be made once feasibility studies for the actions have been undertaken that includes the conceptualisation of the designs of the facilities and actions.

C.5.7.2 Monitoring And Evaluation Framework

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process is always seen as an essential component used in the process of developing and implementing projects/programmes. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are:

- Ensure that the correct milestones, as planned, are being achieved.
- Act as an early warning system in cases where targets are unlikely to be achieved.
- Provide regular information to all stakeholders on progress of the projects and an informed basis for any reviews.
- Ensure the continuous sharpening and focusing of strategies and assist in the mobilisation of appropriate interventions.

It should be noted that monitoring and evaluation of the projects would be a continuous implementation review function to provide the main stakeholders with early indications of progress or lack thereof in the achievement of objectives and outputs. The monitoring team should make use of the following project specific tools and indicators.

The table below provides a time-based perspective of the projects proposed for implementation.

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	BUDGETS
STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FEASIBILITY STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY USING ▪ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS IN MSINGA. 	R230 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEVELOP STRATEGIES TO FASTTRACK THE OPERATIONS OF EXISTING FPSUS SO AS TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILABLE AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES. 	R240 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESTABLISH TUNNEL FARMING OPPORTUNITIES 	R270 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESTABLISH GARDENS COMMUNITY 	R110 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPONIC URBAN FARMING 	R270 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDERTAKE A FEASIBILITY STUDY AND PREPARE A BUSINESS PLAN FOR A TRADITIONAL MEDICINES PROJECT 	R320 000
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEVELOP AWARDS CEREMONIES FOR FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS 	R160 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM PLAN WITH A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR MSINGA 	R210 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDENTIFY POSSIBLE TOWNSHIP TOURISM ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED OR AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED 	R40 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM ASSETS 	R20 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM EVENTS CALENDAR INCLUDING SPORTING EVENTS, FESTIVALS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND ECO-TOURISM EVENTS. 	R170 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDERTAKE SKILLS AUDIT TO UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING SECTOR NEEDS/GAPS. 	No budget required

STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	▪ PLAN AND FACILITATE THE ORGANISATION OF SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURERS AND ARTISANS IN RURAL AREAS	R320 000
	▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT SMMEs OR START-UPS IN AGRO-PROCESSING OF CANNED PRODUCTS AND NICHE PRODUCTS.	R320 000
	▪ DEVELOP A MANUFACTURING SECTOR POLICY.	R180 000
	▪ SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TIN PROCESSING SMMEs	R37 000
	▪ FEASIBILITY FOR STUDY FOR THE SUITABILITY OF WIND ENERGY FOR MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES.	More research would be need for this estimation (Green economy Strategies)
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	▪ TRAIN AND CAPACITATE THE LED UNIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY	R80 000
	▪ PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	R50 000
	▪ TRAINING FOR WARD COUNCILLORS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS	R40 000
	▪ COMPLETE A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRADE SCHOOL IN MSINGA (E.G. ARTISAN'S TRADE SCHOOL)	R230 000
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.	No budget required
	▪ DEVELOP AN INVESTMENT PROMOTION PLAN FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	R240 000
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE SPEEDY TARRING OF GRAVEL ROADS GOING TO MSINGA CBD	No budget required
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	No budget required
	▪ PROVISION OF WORKING EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS FOR INFORMAL ARTISANS OPERATING IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD.	R700 000
	▪ DEVELOP AN INFORMAL SECTOR PLAN.	R180 000
STRATEGY 6: DEVELOP AND SUPPORT SMME'S AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	▪ COMPLETE A SMME DEVELOPMENT PLAN.	R200 000
	▪ PROVIDE LOCKABLE STORAGE FACILITIES FOR TRADERS AT MSINGA TAXI RANKS.	R450 000
	▪ UPGRADE OF TOILETS AND PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT MSINGA TAXI RANK.	R700 000
	▪ PROVIDE SHELTERS FOR INFORMAL ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.	R380 000
	▪ DEVELOP BY-LAWS TO REGULATE INFORMAL TRADING ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA.	No budget required
	▪ RE-DEVELOP AND FORMALISE THE INFORMAL BUSINESS NODES IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD	R700 000
	▪ CREATE A DATABASE OF YOUTH-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MSINGA	No budget required

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INCORPORATE YOUTH BUSINESS OWNERS IN LOCAL BUSINESS FORUM ENGAGEMENTS 	No budget required
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DEVELOP INCENTIVES FOR SKILLS TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE SECTOR TO YOUTH OWNED BUSINESSES 	No budget required
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESTABLISH A MARKET FOR RURAL BUSINESS OWNERS 	R55 000
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PARTNER WITH UMZINYATHI DM'S WATER SERVICES BOARD TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE RAIN-WATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS. 	No budget required
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HOST AN INCUBATOR PROGRAMME FOR START-UPS IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY 	R170 000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENGAGE AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND YOUTH ON AVAILABLE/POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREEN ECONOMY 	R50 000

C.5.7.2.1 LED / Tourism Interventions in collaboration with other Government

TABLE 55: LED / TOURISM INTERVENTIONS IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENRS: 2022/2023

NO.	PROGRAMME	TARGETED BENEFICIARIES / AUDIENCE	FREQUENCY	TIMEFRAME	PROJECTED BUDGET
1.	Msinga Film & Media Indaba	Local Youth in Creative Industries	Annual	2022 Youth Month	R100 000
2.	Msinga Tourism Website	Tourists	Once-Off; with cyclical updates	2022 Tourism Month	R100 000
3.	Digitization of Local Business Database (Bulk SMS & Online Platforms)	Local SMMEs	Once-off; with cyclical updates	April 2022	R80 000
4.	Msinga Investor Toolkit	Potential Investors and Partners; Municipal Capital Projects	Once-off; with cyclical updates	May 2022	R100 000
5.	Msinga Entrepreneurs' Day ("Market Day")	Local SMMEs	Annual event	2022 Oct.	R150 000
				2023 Feb	R150 000

NO.	PROGRAMME	TARGETED AUDIENCE	BENEFICIARIES /	FREQUENCY	TIMEFRAME	PROJECTED BUDGET
6.	Graduates Employment Programme in Partnership with SETAs & SOEs	Unemployed Graduates & Training Workshops Participants		Ongoing	From April 2022	R100 000
7.	Stock farming workshops (goats/pigs)	Small farmers		Ongoing	2021-	R 300 000
8.	TOWN Removal of illegal Structures (Shacks) SP – to enforce	TF/P/KD		ONGOING	2021-23	R 300 000

C.5.7.2.2 Municipal LED Projects

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	FINANCIAL YEAR	BUDGET
SMME ASSISTANCE FOR TARGETTED SECTORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chicken Farming - Piggery - Manufacturing /Textile - Film/Television - Honey Processing - Sweden Exhibition Trip 	<p>Identifying sustainable co-ops</p> <p>Monitoring the impact in terms of M&E</p> <p>Reporting and ensuring accountability & value for money.</p> <p>Tap into sector depts similar programs such as DARD/EDTEA/ Invest in the youths' future.</p>	2021-2026	R1 400 000.00 EQ
TRACTOR & IMPLEMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchasing a new tractor & replacing tractor implements - Providing local emerging farmers with reliable affordable ploughing services 	Not enough Tractors to cater for the demand.	2021-22 to 2025/26	R350 000.00 EQ

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	FINANCIAL YEAR	BUDGET
INDUSTRIAL HUB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business plan approval - Site identification - SPLUMA application - Securing Funding - Construction - Operationalization 	<p>Lack of Municipal land reserved for industries Land vested in ITB Lack of funding Funding to be sourced from sector Depts</p>	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	R10 000 000.00 (NAC) etc.
MARKET STALLS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - TUGELA FERRY - POMEROY - KEATES DRIFT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wards 4, - ward 17 - Ward 10 	<p>Lack of enough space to cover all informal traders Stalls to generate income.</p>	2021-2024 (within 5-year Plan)	R3 000 000.00
TOURSIM PLAN TOURISM CENTER & MUSEUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of the Tourism activities as per LED strategy - Activities as identified in the Tourism plan /feasibility plan - The project will be phased into four phases - Collection of Msinga historical artefacts etc. and packaging such in a consumable manner to tourist - Developing a video album - Developing a tourism route and information leaflets to place at strategic locations 	<p>Getting investment into the cultural tourism sector in a marginalized area. Funding to be sourced outside with the assistance of the expects NAC. Identifying unique gems and selling them to the international & domestic market.</p>	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	15000000.00 EDTEA/NAC/SECTOR DEPTS
MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES – ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per S156 of the Constitution, Circular 07 of 2019 and KZN Cemeteries and Crematoria Act No. 12 of 1996, the Municipality has been given the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No formal cemeteries or burial process for Municipal Towns. - This affects the property rates of the Municipality as per Municipal Valuation Roll. 	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	TBC

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	FINANCIAL YEAR	BUDGET
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> responsibility to establish cemeteries and burial process. - Each Traditional Authority. - Cemetery Bylaw or Operation Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It's not environmentally friendly/healthy to bury at homesteads. - Insufficient Municipal land for designation as Cemetery. - lack of funding to conduct the relevant studies and obtain required approvals for new cemetery sites. - Cultural Shock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mabaso T.A in progress. o Machunwini T.A. - In progress 		
Network Towers Installation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various wards - Municipal Properties to install the towers. - Consultation with Service Provider of the Telecommunication Towers. 	<p>Inaccessible of communities with regards to network coverage. Responding to Covid-19 challenges e.g., online learning. Insufficient municipal land -ITB land delaying processes. Issues of Network e.g., staff working from Home</p>	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	TBC
Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Act on Municipal's behalf to review development planning application. - Approving structure or committee for town planning applications. - Reviewed bylaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure informed decision & lawful processes regarding the proposed development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o MPT in place 	2021-22 to 2022-23	TBC

C.6 KPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

C.6.1 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.

C.6.2 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 2020/21 financial year an MIG allocation of R37 441 400.00 was utilised as per approved SDBIP 2020-21. All projects are registered with MIS system. Claims and proofs of payments are submitted timeously, the system is also updated accordingly as required. Most of the capital projects for 2020/2021 were completed on time but others were rolled over.

In 2020/21 MIG was, R37 441 400.00 and in 2021/2022 the Municipality received R40 293 300.00 MIG Allocation for Capital Projects.

As per the table 33 below, the fiscal constraints faced by national government have had had drastic spill over effects to local government nationwide. The financial burden amplified by slow economic growth and low levels of employment has led to

unprecedented outcomes to the allocation of scarce resources to Local government. The fourth column on the above table shows the extent of decrease in municipal transfers and subsidies.

The table above presents national government allocations allocated to Msinga Municipality for the period of past two years as well as the drafts allocations for the next three years.

Table 56: Budget Allocations 2022/2023

Draft allocations 2023					
Description	Ref	2021/22	Draft Budget 2023		
		Budget Year	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
R thousands					
EXPENDITURE					
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants	1				
National Government:		192,789,000.00	231,810,700.00	243,443,785.00	253,436,320.00
Local Government Equitable Share		182,530,000.00	206,533,000.00	219,494,000.00	233,769,000.00
Integrated National Electrification Programme		4,420,000.00	16,440,000.00	20,000,000.00	14,629,000.00
Finance Management		1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00
EPWP Incentive		3,989,000.00	4,867,000.00	-	998,000.00
PMU 5% Top Slice Grant (MIG)		1,872,070.00	2,120,700.00	2,099,785.00	2,190,320.00
Total National Allocations		192,789,000.00	231,810,700.00	241,344,000.00	251,246,000.00
Operating expenditure of Transfers and Grants					
Provincial Government	2	Budget Year 2020/21	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Provincial Government		-	-	-	-
Library Grant		-	-	-	-
Other Grants		-	-	-	-
Spluma		-	-	-	-
Total Operational Transfers		-	-	-	-
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants					
National Government:	3	Budget Year 2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Local Government Equitable Share		37,441,400.00	40,293,300.00	41,995,700.00	43,806,400.00
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		37,441,400.00	40,293,300.00	41,995,700.00	43,806,400.00
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants		37,441,400.00	40,293,300.00	41,995,700.00	43,806,400.00
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS RECEIVED					
		230,230,400.00	272,104,000.00	285,439,485.00	297,242,720.00

It must be noted that the year 2022/2023 has increases allocations in comparison to the previous years and allocations will also increase in the two future projected years. This imposes the toughest fiscal challenge to the municipalities service delivery objectives. Grant

allocations have increased with more than R40m from R230m to R270m.

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

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
1.	ACTING IN THE HIGHER/SAME LEVEL POSITION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
2.	ADVERTISING POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Adopted on the 26 May 2021
3.	ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
4.	BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
5.	BLACKLISTING POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
6.	BUDGET ADJUSTMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
7.	BUDGET POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
8.	BUDJET ADJUSTMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
9.	BUSARIES	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
10.	CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
11.	CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
12.	COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
13.	CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
14.	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
15.	COST CONTAINMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
16.	CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
17.	CREDITORS MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
18.	DISCIPLINE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
19.	DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY 2018	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Adopted on the year 2018

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
20.	EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
21.	EMPLOYEE WELLNESS POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
22.	EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
23.	EXPERIENTIAL TRANING	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
24.	FLEET MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
25.	FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
26.	GENERAL STIPULATIONS	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
27.	GRANT MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
28.	HIV/ AIDS POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
29.	ICT POLICIES	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
30.	INDIGENT SUPPORT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
31.	INSURANCE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
32.	INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
33.	INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
34.	LAND AND ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
35.	LEAVE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
36.	LOST CONTROL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
37.	MSINGA HUMAN MANAGEMENT POLICIES	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
38.	MSINGA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
39.	MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
40.	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
41.	PAUPER BURIAL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
42.	PAY DAY POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
43.	PAYMENT OF OVERTIME	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
44.	PAYROLL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
45.	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
46.	PRETTY CASH POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
47.	PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
48.	PROBATIONARY PERIOD TRAINING	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
49.	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
50.	PROPERTY RATE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
51.	RISK COMPLIANCE AND FRAUD PREVENTION COMMITTEE CHARTER	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
52.	RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
53.	RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
54.	SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
55.	SEXUAL HARRASMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
56.	DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
57.	DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
58.	SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
59.	SMOKING IN THE WORKPLACE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
60.	STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
61.	STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
62.	SUPPLIERS PERFORMANCE MONITORING POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
63.	TARIFFS POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
64.	TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
65.	TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
66.	VIREMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
67.	ADVERTISING POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
68.	WASTE MANAGEMENT BY LAW	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021
69.	WRITE OFF POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 26 May 2021

C.6.3 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.

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.

The Municipality last reviewed its Risk Management Policy on the 26 May 2021, and it was adopted by the Council. MANCO Risk Committee has been established by Msinga 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.

C.6.4 MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT

C.6.4.1 Investment Register

Table 57: Investment Register

LIST OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS AS AT 28 February 2022										
Financial Institution	Type of Investment	Account Number	Start Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance as at 01 February 2022	Investment Made during January	Interest	Withdrawals	Balance as at 28 February 2022
First National Bank	Fixed Deposit	74860884467	28/07/2020	28/11/2021	3.86%	5,472,159.47		-		5,472,159.47
FNB	Fixed	74820036652	30/07/2019	08/12/2021	4.15%	17,116,506.93				17,116,506.93
FNB	Fixed	62499591777	30/07/2019	08/12/2021	4.90%	1,381,317.23		2,592.33		1,383,909.56
Standard Bank	Fixed	248875914-001	23/07/2021	22/12/2021	4.46%	15,169,191.78		174,819.74	15,344,011.52	
FNB	Fixed	74879243662	10/12/2020	08/03/2022	4.15%	10,556,378.68		102,474.42		10,658,862.10
Standard Bank	Call Account	348466013-037	10/12/2020	Call Account	3.50%	3,492,864.99		10,717.83	3,503,582.82	
Nedbank	Fixed Deposit	37881164492/05	31/03/2021	Call Account	4.20%	10,354,260.93		31,445.96		10,385,706.89
Nedbank	Fixed Deposit	37881164492/010	21/12/2021	22/03/2022	4.50%	10,054,246.58		34,520.55		10,088,767.13
FNB	Fixed Deposit	74928822747	20/12/2021	22/03/2022	4.36%	10,065,698.62		19,112.33		10,084,810.95
Standard Bank	Call Account	248875914-003	21/12/2021	Call Account	3.50%	10,077,326.14		30,922.21		10,108,248.35
						R 93,739,951.35	R -	R 406,605.37	-R 18,847,594.34	R 75,298,971.38

The table above list the municipal investments, the institutions where these investments are account are held and the cash movement as at the end of February 2022.

C.6.4.2 Debtors Age

Table 58: Debtors Age

Service	(Current)	(30 Days)	(60 Days)	(90 Days)	(120 Days)	(150 Days)	(180 Days)	(Over 1 Year)	Total	>90 Days	Written Off
RATES	1 570 255,26	1 568 823,94	1 558 576,07	1 549 855,30	1 540 985,21	1 819 571,76	17 938 601,96	35 563 180,00	63 109 849,50	58 412 194,23	0
REFUSE	113 828,56	38 418,37	38 392,48	38 392,48	38 229,56	35 749,56	138 558,50	100 092,10	541 661,61	351 022,20	0
MARKET STALL	1 750,00	1 750,00	1 750,00	1 750,00	1 750,00	1 750,00	17 310,00	88 860,00	116 670,00	111 420,00	0
ADJ DEPOSITS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,00	125,00	125,00	0
PAYMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-	400 504,92	1 634 766,05	2 035 270,97	2 035 270,97	0
VAT	17 074,35	5 783,37	5 758,93	5 758,93	5 734,49	5 362,49	20 830,79	45 937,33	112 240,68	83 624,03	0
TOTAL	1 702 908,17	1 614 775,68	1 604 477,48	1 595 756,71	1 586 699,26	1 862 433,81	17 714 796,33	34 163 428,38	61 845 275,82	56 923 114,49	0

The municipal outstanding debts continue to rise. Billing for property rates is the main contributor to rising consumer debt. This trend is expected to continue up until the issue of land ownership between the local government and Ingonyama Trust Land is resolved. This has a serious impact on the municipalities' objective to become a self-sustainable organisation. The rising debt also puts pressure on fiscal budget and services delivery.

C.6.4.3 MIG Capital Projects

Table 59: Capital Budget For 2022-23

MIG CAPITAL PROJECTS				
Project Name	Department Sub-Unit	Ward Number	MIG	Draft Budget
Xholobane Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	5	MIG	R160,482.93
Ngongolo Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	6	MIG	R166,431.84
Mvundlweni Sport Field	Roads and Stormwater	11	MIG	R175,096.69
Ezibomvini Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	13	MIG	R151,299.61
Thibeni Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	15	MIG	R174,494.38
Mhlaba Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	18	MIG	R200,145.90
Gonondo Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	19	MIG	R500,000.00
Mfulamuni Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	20	MIG	R4,750,000.00
Phowane Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	1	MIG	R4,000,000.00
Gobamagagu Sport Field	Roads and Stormwater	9	MIG	R2,500,000.00
Msizini Sport Field	Roads and Stormwater	14	MIG	R8,000,000.00
Sethembe Sport Field	Roads and Stormwater	10	MIG	R7,750,000.00
Mthunqwane-Sthubini access road	Roads and Stormwater	03&17	MIG	R2,300,000.00
Bethulo-Mpende access road	Roads and Stormwater	07&12	MIG	R2,200,000.00
Debedebeni sport field	Roads and Stormwater	1	MIG	R1,500,000.00
Mabaso Sport field	Roads and Stormwater	4	MIG	R1,500,000.00
Pomeroy Taxi Rank	Roads and Stormwater	18	MIG	R1,300,000.00
Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Roads #2	Roads and Stormwater	18	MIG	R2,965,328.65
				R40,293,280.00

The Municipality has set aside funds to drive the infrastructure development plan through developments of access roads and sports fields. The table above indicates MIG funded project draft for the year 2022/2023. The table also indicates the physical location of the project as well as level status of each project and lastly but not the least, the appropriations for each project. The Municipality has set aside funds to drive the infrastructure development plan through developments of access roads and sports fields.

Table 60: Draft Electrical Projects 2022/2023

ELECTRICAL SECTION 2022/2023				
Ezibomvini Electrification	Electrical	4	INEP	R5,000,000.00
Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification	Electrical	10	INEP	R2,440,000.00
Ngiyane Electrification	Electrical	9	INEP	R9,000,000.00
Electricity Master Plan Review	Electrical	All	Equitable Share	R500,000.00
Repairs & Maintenance	Electrical	01 to 21	Equitable Share	R1,000,000.00
Temper Fee	Electrical	01 to 21	Equitable Share	R1,500,000.00
Total Electricity Projects				R19,440,000.00

The table above list the appropriations for electricity projects and the wards at which such projects will be implemented.

C.6.4.4 Budgeted Cashflow Flow

The cashflow table below illustrates actual cash movement of the municipality from the start to the end of the year. It also draws conclusions of the fundability of the municipal budget and indicate that the municipalities budget is funded.

Table 61: Budgeted Cashflow Flow

KZN244 Msinga - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows											
Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
R thousand											
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Property rates		7,206	6,799	7,028	7,261	7,261	7,261	5,061	7,580	7,914	8,262
Service charges		412	0	-	518	518	518	386	540	564	589
Other revenue		-	-	-	-	25,450	25,450	11,421	36,252	37,847	39,512
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	-	-	-	-	195,988	195,988	149,007	231,811	243,444	253,436
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	-	-	-	-	37,441	37,441	45,453	40,293	41,996	43,806
Interest		-	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-	5,011	5,232	5,462
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Suppliers and employees		(229,607)	(137,348)	(201,549)	(230,267)	(237,995)	(237,995)	(138,378)	(297,752)	(309,160)	(321,317)
Finance charges		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and Grants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(221,989)	(130,549)	(194,521)	(222,489)	32,662	32,662	72,949	23,736	27,836	29,751
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES											
Receipts											
Proceeds on disposal of PPE		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments											
Capital assets		-	-	-	-	(62,989)	(62,989)	(34,480)	(68,246)	(70,976)	(73,815)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-	-	-	-	(62,989)	(62,989)	(34,480)	(68,246)	(70,976)	(73,815)
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		(221,989)	(130,549)	(194,521)	(222,489)	(30,326)	(30,326)	38,469	(44,510)	(43,140)	(44,065)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	-	-	-	-	131,792	131,792	89,096	85,779	41,269	(1,871)
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	(221,989)	(130,549)	(194,521)	(222,489)	101,466	101,466	127,566	41,269	(1,871)	(45,935)

TABLE 62: STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

KZN244 Msinga - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)											
Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Revenue By Source											
Property rates	2	18,476	17,433	18,021	18,617	18,617	18,617	12,978	19,436	20,292	21,185
Service charges - electricity revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - water revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - sanitation revenue	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	429	0	-	539	539	539	402	563	588	614
Rental of facilities and equipment		916	655	753	600	600	600	332	626	654	683
Interest earned - external investments		5,609	5,833	4,779	4,000	4,800	4,800	89,339	5,011	5,232	5,462
Interest earned - outstanding debtors		-	387	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits		-	-	1	-	400	400	1	418	436	455
Licences and permits		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency services		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		203,283	221,187	254,204	233,429	195,988	195,988	138,155	231,811	243,444	253,436
Other revenue	2	4,871	314	7,317	24,450	24,450	24,450	11,553	35,208	36,757	38,374
Gains		(116)	818	(677)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		233,469	246,626	284,821	281,636	245,394	245,394	252,760	293,073	307,402	320,209
Expenditure By Type											
Employee related costs	2	57,865	58,293	76,828	81,077	82,346	82,346	55,877	86,516	89,544	92,678
Remuneration of councillors		-	-	-	6,105	13,397	13,397	9,170	13,799	14,282	15,059
Debt impairment	3	62,732	(9,505)	(9,669)	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,040	1,102
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	26,659	-	29,123	22,999	23,648	23,648	-	28,141	29,267	30,438
Finance charges		-	-	-	739	739	739	-	600	624	661
Bulk purchases - electricity	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory consumed	8	-	-	-	-	3,963	3,963	-	34,928	36,325	37,778
Contracted services		34,825	38,734	52,819	65,083	64,153	64,153	42,956	76,302	79,354	82,528
Transfers and subsidies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other expenditure	4, 5	47,525	49,245	52,447	53,264	48,748	48,748	30,375	56,465	58,724	61,073
Losses		-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure		229,607	137,348	201,549	230,267	237,995	237,995	138,378	297,752	309,160	321,317
Surplus/(Deficit)		3,862	109,279	83,272	51,368	7,399	7,399	114,382	(4,678)	(1,758)	(1,109)
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial and District)		1,061	-	-	-	37,441	37,441	18,141	40,293	41,996	43,806
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (in-kind - all)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		4,923	109,279	83,272	51,368	44,841	44,841	132,523	35,615	40,238	42,698
Taxation		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) after taxation		4,923	109,279	83,272	51,368	44,841	44,841	132,523	35,615	40,238	42,698
Attributable to minorities		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) attributable to municipality		4,923	109,279	83,272	51,368	44,841	44,841	132,523	35,615	40,238	42,698
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		4,923	109,279	83,272	51,368	44,841	44,841	132,523	35,615	40,238	42,698

C.6.4.5 Expenditure By Source 2022/2023

- **Depreciation** – Depreciation of assets has been increased from R23.6m to R28.1m. The municipalities depreciation has been long bellow audited annual financial statements benchmark.
- **Other materials** – Other materials have increased from R26.7m to R34.9m. This increase is not inflationary based, therefore project prioritization and project assessment benefit become a critical issue in this regard.
- **Contracted Services and Other Expenditure** - General expenditure has been increased by an inflation rate of 4.4% with the exception of operating project expenditure. However, to support cost containment measures as well as considering financial constraints faced by the municipality, no budget increases has been granted for most of travel and substance and some expenditure votes have not been increased while other have been reduced.

TABLE 63: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY VOTE

Vote Description	Ref	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Current Year 2021/22				2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Total Capital Expenditure - Vote		(270 646)	(249 309)	(214 374)	68 452	64 451	64 451	31 035	68 246	70 976	73 815
Capital Expenditure - Functional											
<i>Governance and administration</i>		-	-	-	-	14 161	14 161	3 381	5 080	5 283	5 495
Executive and council		-	-	-	-	30	30	30	510	530	552
Finance and administration		-	-	-	-	14 131	14 131	3 352	4 570	4 753	4 943
Internal audit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Community and public safety</i>		-	-	-	-	9 098	9 098	2 376	26 848	27 922	29 039
Community and social services		-	-	-	-	2 303	2 303	814	1 600	1 664	1 731
Sport and recreation		-	-	-	-	3 035	3 035	1 562	18 250	18 980	19 739
Public safety		-	-	-	-	3 760	3 760	-	6 998	7 278	7 569
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Economic and environmental services</i>		-	-	-	-	38 222	38 222	23 785	32 318	33 611	34 955
Planning and development		-	-	-	-	3 523	3 523	-	5 115	5 320	5 533
Road transport		-	-	-	-	34 699	34 699	23 785	27 203	28 291	29 423
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trading services</i>		-	-	-	-	2 970	2 970	1 492	4 000	4 160	4 326
Energy sources		-	-	-	-	1 400	1 400	1 259	-	-	-
Water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste water management		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste management		-	-	-	-	1 570	1 570	233	4 000	4 160	4 326
<i>Other</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Capital Expenditure - Functional	3	-	-	-	-	64 451	64 451	31 035	68 246	70 976	73 815
Funded by:											
National Government		-	-	-	-	37 902	37 902	26 100	40 293	41 956	43 806
Provincial Government		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (National / Provincial Departmental Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporations, Higher Educational Institutions)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers recognised - capital	4	-	-	-	-	37 902	37 902	26 100	40 293	41 956	43 806
Borrowing	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Internally generated funds		-	-	-	-	25 087	25 087	4 058	27 953	29 020	30 009
Total Capital Funding	7	-	-	-	-	62 989	62 989	30 159	68 246	70 976	73 815

C.6.5 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 has set aside budget to review it indigent on 2022/23 financial year.

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.

The municipality has also set aside the budget for Indigent and Pauper Burial Support. The following table show the budget spent for 2019/20 to 2021/22.

Table 64: Indigent Register Status

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Number of indigents	11 316	15 579	14 4035
Budget for Pauper Burial Support	R 518 400	R 518 400	R705 600

C.6.6 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY 2022/2023

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 Msinga 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.

The collection of the consumer charges is of vital importance in determining the going concern status of the municipality. For the municipality to ensure sustainability of service delivery and infrastructure development, it needs a healthy cash-flow. It is key that the municipality must have a credible, fair and transparent mechanism in its endeavours to increase/improve revenue collection from debtors.

Debt collection is at the end in the Value Chain. The debt collection programme must be focused on rehabilitating the debtor, not as means to punish the community but for maintenance. Upon rehabilitating the debtors, consumers will have to be educated on municipal systems, processes, payment of services, maintaining infrastructure and more.

C.6.6.1 STRATEGIES FOR REVENUE ENHANCEMENT AND COLLECTION

C.6.6.1.1 UPDATING THE INDIGENT REGISTER

As a priority, the indigent registration process must be re-opened with the clear framework and evaluation criteria to ensure that only qualifying debtors are subsidised. This process must be properly communicated and administratively the municipality must be able to handle and process the new applications effectively and efficiently.

It is also imperative that all applications will only be valid for the current financial year and those consumers renew their registration on an annual basis.

The indigent registration process and its verification will be championed by relevant department, and in this regard Community Services Department is the champion.

Upon updating the indigent register, all the relevant stakeholders will be expected to participate for example the Portfolio Head of the relevant Department, Ward Councillors, and the community at large.

C.6.6.1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF INACTIVE ACCOUNTS

The performance of reconciliation for the "inactive accounts" will have to be done. First identify all the accounts that are inactive. Where possible, the outstanding debtors should be investigated and collected in terms of the credit control and debt collection policy.

C.6.6.1.3 CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

A procedure manual for the issuing of the clearance certificates should be documented and implemented. This will ensure that all possible debt is identified before the clearance is issued.

C.6.6.1.4 WRITING OFF BAD DEBT

Bad debt write offs must be considered in terms of cost benefit; when it becomes too costly to recover and the chances of collecting the debt are slim, a write off should be considered.

It is proposed that a committee be established comprising of management, ward and portfolio Councillors and the debt collection supervisor. Time value of money is very important because the older (90 days plus) the debt becomes, the more difficult and costly it becomes to collect. Irrecoverable debt must be well defined to ensure that recommendations for write off are consistent, accurate, properly motivated and authorised.

C.6.6.1.5 INTERNAL CONTROLS

Collections are about strategy and negotiations. Convenience of payments (debit orders, stop orders, internet banking, and direct deposits) can improve collection rates, but internal controls need to be in place to prevent credit card and cheque fraud.

C.6.6.1.6 MANAGEMENT OF CUSTOMER DATA BASE

Updating consumer information like telephone numbers, ID numbers, etc. Profiling/Classification of Debtors; Identifying prescribed debts and irrecoverable debts for write off.

Identifying material debt for immediate collection; Revisit consumer application forms. We need to ensure that all tariffs and also the correct tariffs are charged. There are several debtors who are not being charged/fully /correctly charged and council loses income, which it cannot afford.

C.6.6.1.7 TRAINING AND MENTORING OF STAFF

Setting up and Training on Systematic Debt Collection and Credit Control Procedures, Processes, Legislation, Customer Care and Guidelines in line with approved policies. Training and capacity building is an area that has been neglected and has accounted for low morale.

C.6.6.2 EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

As important as Revenue Management, is Expenditure Management which is also prescribed per Section 65 of the Municipal Finance Management Act.

In respect of Cash Outflow (Expenditure side) the following is also critical because how you spend is just as important as collecting revenue. Responsible spending is important and the following, *inter alia*, are some of the questions to be considered:

- Is the expense budgeted?
- Does the expense provide value for money?
- Is the expense necessary?
- Is the expense to the benefit of the wider community?
- Would the expense, if not incurred create a health hazard or threaten lives?
- Is the expense a statutory requirement?
- Is it a funded mandate?
- Is there a contractual commitment?
- Is the expense income-generating?
- Is the expense the best option?

The following areas must be well managed and in certain areas, improved:

- Ensure accurate payments, e.g., no over-payments, deduction of discounts.
- Reconciling of Creditors' Accounts.
- Avoid payments before due date.
- Ensure value-for-money in spending.
- Strict Budgetary Control / Fiscal Discipline.
- Better returns on Investments without compromising safety of investments.
- More competitive prices / bidding.
- Supply Chain Management Policy adherence.

C.6.6.3 OTHER INITIATIVES

- Letters of appreciation for good payers and possible incentives.
- Economic/Skills Profiling of Indigent Debtors to offer work to redeem debts instead of future write off.
- Ensure that unskilled debtors are identified for registration in Skills Development.

Programmes in relevant SETAS.

- Write-off Incentive for non-indigent debtors
- Mayors' letter to consumers / rate payers informing them about Income and

Expenditure of Municipalities and their responsibility to pay.

- Motivating consumers to pay and thanking those who are paying promptly.
- Newsletters will also be initiated in order to communicate with our clients and thereby improving the image of the municipality. Projects and other achievements will also be communicated to the public. Businesses could advertise in the newsletter to cover (at least partly) our newsletter and account rendering costs.
- Investigation/Audit of all Assessment Rates Accounts based on Land Value only as some property owners are not being charged for improvements. Valuator to expedite process.
- VAT and Creditor's Audit to recover unclaimed/under-claimed VAT and overpaid Creditors.

C.6.6.4 COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

The success of the revenue enhancement programme is based on three pillars, namely political and administrative buy in, accurate data and effective communication.

The development of a communication strategy is to ensure that roles, responsibilities, and tasks are properly coordinated and managed. The communication strategy is focused on the revenue enhancement programme and the services that flow from it. The strategy must be incorporated into the municipalities existing communication programme with its stakeholders. This strategy does not replace existing communication methods and practices, but rather complements it.

The communication strategy will involve the number of stakeholders for information sharing. The main stakeholders of the municipality have been classified into five main groups, namely residential

consumers, management, council, government departments and the business community.

The various stakeholders have different information needs. The challenge in addressing their needs is to ensure that the right information is available at the right time for each stakeholder.

The objective of information sharing is also to gain specific action or decisions from each stakeholder. When information is given to management it is mainly two reasons; to inform and to obtain decisions. The same principle applies to most of the other stakeholders except for residents and for businesses. In this instance the Municipality want to communicate plans, programmes, decision of council and matters that can or will affect the community. The approach here is to select the right platform, media, and intervals.

The communication channels to be used will therefore differ between the stakeholders. Communication channels will range from public meetings, ward committee meetings, management and council meetings, newsletters, flyers, articles in the local newspapers, publications in journals, national magazines, radio talk shows and even television coverage can be done.

C.6.6.4.1 KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND THE WAYS OF COMMUNICATION

a) CONSUMERS

- Information collection and dissemination
- Information on the revenue enhancement programme
- Informing them about the credit control, debt collection and indigent support programmes
- Information regarding the importance of paying services.
- Information regarding actions to be instituted against non-payment and defaulting clients.
- Information of consumer complaints and feedback from public on how to improve services and client relation.

Communication Channels

- Local media, where on a bi-annual basis an article is published in the local newspapers.
- Monthly a notice can be printed on the municipal account with different messages.
- Attendance at ward committee meetings where consumer complaints and suggestions are heard and attended to. This platform must also be used to communicate the importance of paying municipal accounts and actions to be taken against defaulters.
- Message on the municipality notice board.

Programme

- Articles must be drafted for publication in the above-mentioned newspapers.
- Dates for ward committee meetings to be obtained to present the objective and roll out of the revenue enhancement programme. Once dates obtained the consortium and municipal management should be present at these meetings.
- Flyers to be issued with the monthly accounts – flyers to inform consumers to come to municipality if they do not receive accounts, incorrect accounts and to make arrangements to pay account.

b) MANAGEMENT

- Information collection and dissemination
- Information on the revenue enhancement programme.
- Information about other programmes and support mechanisms. This will assist with coordination and integration of initiatives. Revenue Management is not a Finance Directorate function, but a function of management and politicians.
- Information of consumer complaints and feedback from the public on how to improve services and client relations.
- Information for management decisions to fast track the implementation and to unblock bottle necks.

Communication Channels

- Project Steering Committee that meets/ sits fortnightly.
- Management Meetings on a monthly basis.
- Attendance of ward committee meetings, local businesses, meetings with government departments, other stakeholders where issues affecting the revenue enhancement programme is discussed.
- Radio interviews.

Programme

- Project Steering Committee meetings should be held every second week, dates to be determined.
- Dates for ward committee meetings to be obtained to present the objective and roll out of the revenue enhancement programme. Once dates obtained the consortium and Municipal Management should be present at these meetings.
- Radio Interview accompanied by Senior Politicians.

c) COUNCIL

- Information collection and dissemination
- Information on the revenue enhancement programme.
- Informing Council about credit control, debt collection, and indigent support programmes and policies. Council resolutions needed.
- Information regarding the importance of paying for municipal services. Councillors advocating payment for services and support for the revenue enhancement.
- Information of consumer complaints and feedback from the public on how to improve services and client relations.

Communication Channels

- Attendance at ward committee meetings where consumer complaints and suggestions are heard and attended to. This platform must also be used to communicate the importance

of paying municipal accounts and actions to be taken against defaulters.

Programme

- Dates for Ward Councillor public meetings to be obtained to present the objective and roll out of the revenue enhancement programme.
- Committees, EXCO and Council meetings scheduled for 2022/2023.

d) GOVERNMENT

- Information collection and dissemination.
- Information on the revenue enhancement programme.
- Informing on outstanding government debt.
- Information on disputes on ownership of land / buildings and amounts.
- Information on staff employed in departments.

Communication Channels

- Meetings with responsible officials and management to develop open communication channels.
- Sending accurate accounts to the right department and responsible official for payment.
- Presenting information and accounts in the required formats.
- Sending confirmations of payments received, and correct allocation / receipting. (Unallocated deposits, incorrect receipts, etc)
- Placing an article in newspaper about how government debt was resolved, and support received from the relevant department.

Programme

- Weekly visits to the affected departments to address queries and complaints.
- Daily follow ups until all queries addressed and payments affected.
- Monthly hand delivery of accounts to identified official and manager for prompt payment.

e) BUSINESS

- Information collection and dissemination
- Information on the revenue enhancement programme.
- Informing business about credit control, debt collection, and indigent support programmes and policies.
- Information regarding the importance of paying for municipal services.
- Information regarding actions to be instituted against non-payers and defaulters.
- Information of complaints and feed-back from the business on how to improve services and client relations.
- Information on staff employed in business, branches, etc.

Communication Channels

- Meeting with Business fraternity to brief them and obtain buy in
- Newsletters, flyers, for possible advertisement
- Monthly accounts to be reviewed to make provision for adverts and marketing by local and national business.
- Attendance of monthly business chamber meetings.

Programme

- Meeting with business chamber initially and thereafter monthly.
- Newsletters and flyers.
- Monthly accounts to be redesigned.

C.6.6.5 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. Msinga 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 Msinga 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.

C.6.6.6 BUDGET REVENUE 2022/2023

Property rates revenue billed has been increased from R18.6m to R19.4m. Property rates billed has never been equal to revenue collected. The challenge to collect property rates remains as one of the drawbacks for the municipality to increase its own generated revenue.

- **Service Charges** – The revenue generated from the collection of waste has been increase from R539 000.00 to R563 000.00. It must be noted that the cost of collecting waste in the municipal area is still much higher than the revenue generated from this activity. It will be in the interest of the municipality to look at the mitigating factors to increase revenue billed and revenue collection from this activity.
- **Rental of Properties** – this is revenue billed from renting out municipal properties. The Rental revenue has been increased from R600 000 to R626 000.00. This revenue may still be increased by buying more land and developing properties for rentals.
- **Fines, Penalties** – This is the revenue that is generated by the municipalities Traffic Department. This revenue has been increased by 4.4% from R400 000.00 to R418 000.00.

The biggest area of change in this draft is the significant change in operational transfers and subsidies. Operational transfers have increase by R35.8m, from R195.9m to R231.8m.

Capital transfers also were slightly increased by national government from R37.4m to 40.2m. The net effect of increasing revenues is however challenged by also the rising operating expenditure and the increase in commodity prices.

C.6.6.7 EXPENDITURE 2022/2023

It must be noted that the declining revenues illustrated above next and two outer years have a negative effect on Surplus for the next fiscal years. Employee related cost will continue to rise in relation to inflation. Employee related has been increased by not less than 6%.

The draft budget has drastically fallen to deficit due to falling revenues and rising expenditure. As discussed, the Municipal revenues took a down dive of more than R30m.

C.6.6.7.1 ELECTRICITY EXPENDITURE 2022/2023

Allocation for INEP has been increased from R4,4m to R19.4m.

Table 65: Draft Electrical Projects 2022/2023

ELECTRICAL SECTION 2022/2023				
Ezibomvini Electrification	Electrical	4	INEP	R5,000,000.00
Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification	Electrical	10	INEP	R2,440,000.00
Ngiyane Electrification	Electrical	9	INEP	R9,000,000.00
Electricity Master Plan Review	Electrical	All	Equitable Share	R500,000.00
Repairs & Maintenance	Electrical	01 to 21	Equitable Share	R1,000,000.00
Temper Fee	Electrical	01 to 21	Equitable Share	R1,500,000.00
Total Electricity Projects				R19,440,000.00

The table above list the appropriations for electricity projects and the wards at which such projects will be implemented.

C.6.6.7.2 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

The Municipality has set aside funds to drive the infrastructure development plan through developments of access roads and sports fields. 99% percent of these projects are funded by MIG.

C.6.6.8 BORROWING COSTS

As it stands in 2022-2023 financial year Msinga Municipality has no borrowings.

C.6.7 MUNICIPAL BUDGET SPREAD IN DEPARTMENTS 2022/2023

The final budget has been approval and included within the IDP.

C.6.8 EMPLOYEE RELATED COST (INCLUDING COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES)

An allocation has been made to cover employee and councillor salaries and allowances. Collective wage agreement covering the years 2021, 2022 and 2023 was agreed to at the South African Local Government Bargaining Council.

The agreement implied that the remuneration of municipal employees will be adjusted every year with a once-off non-pensionable cash allowance for:

- Employees earning a basic salary of R12 500 or less as of 1 July who will receive an amount of R4 000 and
- Employees earning a basic salary of R12 501 or more as of 1 July who will get R3 000
- The municipal employee cost has been increased therefore, from R82.3m to R86.5m.

Councilor's salaries and allowances are based on the actual costs approved in accordance with the Government Gazette on the Remuneration of Public Office Bearers Act: Determination of Upper Limits of Salaries, Allowances and Benefits of different members of municipal councils published annually by the Department of Cooperative Governance. Any overpayment to councilor's contrary to the upper limits as published by the Minister of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs will be irregular expenditure in terms of section 167 of the MFMA and must be recovered from the councilor(s) concerned. The budget is now compiled on a Grade 3. Provision is made for all Members of Council.

C.6.9 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.

C.6.9.1 FINANCIAL POSITION

C.6.9.1.1 ASSET MANAGEMENT

- a) **Capital expenditure to total expenditure:** Norm: 10% - 20% Capital expenditure is 18 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 2021/2022 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.

E.2.9.1.2 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.

C.6.9.1.3 LIQUIDITY MANAGEMENT

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

C.6.9.1.4 LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

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

C.6.9.1.5 SUSTAINABILITY

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

C.6.9.1.6 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE EFFICIENCY

- a) **Net Operating Surplus Margin: The norm is equal to or greater than 0%.**
The municipality has a positive percentage of 15%.
- b) **Net Surplus /Deficit Electricity: The Norm range between 0% and 15%.**
The Municipality does not offer this kind of service it is offered by Eskom.
- c) **Net Surplus / Deficit Water: The norm is equal to or greater than 0%.** Not applicable.

C.6.9.1.7 DISTRIBUTION LOSSES

Not applicable.

C.6.9.1.8 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 (30%) - Excluding Capital Grants.**

C.6.9.1.9 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.

Narrative: 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 33.6%.

C.6.9.2 GRANT DEPENDENCY

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

C.6.9.3 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.

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.

C.6.9.4 BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION

The grants have been received according to Dora payment schedule. The table depicts grants received and expenditure 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, 2022/2023.

The Municipality in financially stable with no borrowings at present.

6.10 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Grants and reserves are cash backed. Functional Portfolio Committees and MPAC GRAP compliant Staff meet minimum competence. MSCOA Compliant	High-rate staff turnover Funding of non-sustainable projects
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Generation of revenue base Plenty of revenue sources	High indigent register consequences of non-compliance with legislation Non-payment of debts Ingonyama Trust Land Issues

C.7 KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

C.7.1 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.

C.7.2 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.
 - 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.

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

C.7.3 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.
- ✚ **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)).

C.7.4 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

- 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.

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

C.7.4.1 Functionality of War Rooms

All our war rooms are currently not functional due to the recently changes in the Municipal Council since Councillors are the champions of war-rooms. The meeting for orientation and training for ward councillors was held on the 05th of April 2022.

The local task team is functioning, their last meeting was held on the 2nd of December 2021 and the following meeting is schedule for the 5th of April 2022.

uMsinga Municipality allocated a budget of R107 000.00 for the current financial year. On this budget the amount of 60 000.00 is allocated for meeting refreshments then the balance of R47 000.00 is for OSS programs or innervations. The budget is limited in a way that the unit fails to assist the war-rooms.

C.7.4.2 Community Liaison Report

In term of keeping the community informed on the progress of the project the unit has liaise with the District & Local Municipality, communities and the contractor involved.

#	WARD NO.	AREA OF PROTEST	DATE	PURPOSE	MUNICIPAL INTERVENTION
a)	Ward 06	KwaJolwayo	31/01/2022	Inadequate provision of water from the scheme in the area	The Local & District Municipality had a meeting with the community to understand the concerns. The O&M unit brought the constructor on site to observe the issues raised and site inspection. It was resolved that the District Municipality will report back via a formal meeting on the findings and solutions.
b)	Ward 20	Ndanyana	08/02/2022	District Municipality not fulfilling it's promised to resolve issues regarding provision of water.	There is still no water supply for the community.
c)	Ward 16 & Ward 04	Nyandu		Cwaka Clinic. Issue of unemployment at the Clinic and in the new FET College within the areas.	The Department of health responded on the issue of unemployment.
d)	Ward 15	Msinga Top		Management of the current housing project and the election of ward committees	The process for Ward committees was restarted to resolve the matter. The housing concerns in progress
e)	Ward 02 & 13		07/04/2022	Taxi association price increase	Informal taxi Association in ward 13 resolved the issue. In ward 02 it was difficult to reach a verdict since taxi owners or/and members did not attend. The ward Cllr said the matter is now resoled.
f)	Ward 14			Road issues to Department of transport	TBC

C.7.5 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 Municipalise 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 Msinga 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.

C.7.5.1 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.

C.7.5.2 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.

C.7.5.3 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.

C.7.6 THE STATUS OF THE FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES

Msinga 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:

C.7.6.1 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.

C.7.6.2 FUNCTIONS OF WARD COMMITTEE

Following are the Functions and powers of Msinga 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

- o it to council and provide feedback to the community on council's response; and
- o 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:
 - o The integrated development planning process.
 - o The Municipality's budgetary process.
 - o Decisions about the provision of municipal services; and

the Municipality has fully functional ward committees in all 21 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.

C.7.6.3 AMAKHOSI

Msinga has six (5) Traditional Authorities (T.A) namely:

1. Mntungwa T.A
2. Ngubane T.A
3. Majozi T.A
4. Mchunu T.A
5. Mthembu T.A

Out of 05 only (3) of the Amakhosi have taken an Oath and they sit in at the Council meeting. The attendance at Council meeting is consistent.

C.7.7 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

C.7.7.1 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.

Senior Management Team (HODs) and Extended Senior Management Team (SMT) 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.

C.7.8 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, NGOs, 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.

C.7.9 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES

C.7.9.1 BID COMMITTEES

C.7.9.1.1 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.

C.7.9.1.2 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.

C.7.9.1.3 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.

C.7.9.1.4 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.

C.7.9.1.5 MANDATE OF THE BID EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- To evaluate bids based on present evaluation criteria.
- To make recommendations to the Bid Adjudication Committee

C.7.9.2 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.

C.7.9.3 AUDIT COMMITTEE

Msinga 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 J. Mchunu, (CA) who is also Chairman Mr Makhunga, Mrs Khanyile, Ms Mthembu and Ms. Shabalala. The Audit Committee sits once a quarter or unless a special meeting is needed.

C.7.9.4 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 Mr J. Mchunu, (Chairperson); Mr Makhunga, Mrs Khanyile, Ms Mthembu and Ms. Shabalala. Performance Audit Committee sits once a quarter.

C.7.9.5 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 ratepayer's 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.

C.7.9.6 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.

C.7.9.7 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 Msinga 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.

The committee also 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.

C.7.9.8 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.

Likelihood	Rating
Low	1 - 3
Moderate	4 - 5
High	6 - 8
Very High	9 - 10
Impact	Rating
Low	1 - 3

Moderate	4 - 5
Major	6 - 8
Critical	9 - 10

Control Effectiveness Factor (CEF)

Control Effectiveness	Rating (%)
Ineffective	0 - 10
Partially Effective	11 - 40
Effective	41 - 80
Highly Effective	81 - 100

Residual Risk and Residual Gap

Residual Risk and Residual Gap	Rating (%)
Low	0 - 30
Moderate	31 - 60
High	61 - 80
Very High	81 - 100

Table 66: Risk Resister for Finance Department

FINANCE DEPARTMENT																
NR	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIH OOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHO OD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATIN G FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVEN ESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVE NESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
1	System Failure	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Backup Schedule Poor monitoring of backup system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of financial data Failure to produce evidence based AFS 	4	10	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the system is backed up daily the evidence is signed off by IT daily 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the system is backed up daily the evidence is signed off by IT daily 		On going	80	100	20	Mr. Nene	Every on in the organisation is aware that our current financial system crashed. This has imposed disastrous implications in carrying out the constitutional mandate.
2	Failure to comply with section 65 (e) Of The MFMA	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processed orders with insufficient documents Invoice prepared but not submitted on time System shutdown, System budget error. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit query on non-compliance. Creditors can protest 	8	7	56%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invoices are date stamped when received. <p>Finance checklist</p> <p>Service providers are paid every Wednesday</p> <p>The budget is checked before making each payment.</p> <p>Payments are subject to review by the Office of the CFO, for completeness of documents.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orders are processed after satisfaction that all supporting documents are there. system is backed-up on a daily basis. <p>Office of the CFO reviews the payments before they are captured on the system.</p>	-the process of payments every Wednesday and reviews by the Office of the CFO will continue to be implemented .	-Ongoing (during the FY)	85%	100%	-44%	Mr K Sithole	<p>We have restructured and redistributed the duties within the Expenditure unit with an aim of improving the service turnaround time.</p> <p>To guard against unauthorised expenditure, no payments are made without verifying the state of funds budgeted for that particular expenditure/project. Only when funds are available a payment is made.</p>
3	Insufficient support from Munsoft vendor	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Big demand on Munsoft side and shortage of staff Located far from their head department 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget error system Failure to submit budget on time 	6	9	54%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We submit requests for assistance timeously and make follow-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arranged meetings with the Munsoft people Sent a complain email and engaged the CEO 	process to acquire new Financial System	ongoing (during the FY)	55%	100%	-46%	Mr TM Nene	What is contained in the comments made in the last quarter is that we are determined to go out on tender for the new financial system. That process did begin, and we have thus issued an intention to award CCG systems as the suitable replacement of Munsoft.
4	Asset register is not MSCOA compliant	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Errors on FAR resulting from the changing financial systems. <p>The system is programmed without taking accounting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAR is not GRAP compliant. AFS do not comply with GRAP. Misstatement of assets in the AFS. 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Munsoft was issued with an order to convert the municipal FAR and be MSCOA compliant. Service Level Agreement with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Management Staff is scheduled to undergo Munsoft Asset managem 	Munsoft is busy uploading the correct asset register and staff trainings will follow shortly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) 	39%	100%	33%	Mr K Sithole	This has been a multi fiscal challenge for the asset module. The new system comes with the fully flashed assets module.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NR	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
			principles into consideration.					Munsoft. • Training of Asset Management staff by Munsoft.	ent training.	Review status with Munsoft based on the SLA.						
5	Poor monitoring of departmental budgets	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No segregation of duties • End-users deviate from the procurement plan and budget. • Funds are committed inappropriately. • Section Heads do not understand the budget monitoring process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overspending and underspending • Audit queries from AG on non-compliance • Virements • Poor departmental performance. 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Policy • Virement Policy • Manager responsible for Budget and Reporting ensures that no orders are processed where there's insufficient funds. • Munsoft system has a control in place which prevents over expenditure. • Monthly Section 71 reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limiting authorisation levels on the system. • Confirmation of the available budget before the start of the procurement process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen implementation of internal controls with regards to the budget process. 	- Ongoing (during the FY)	70%	100%	-28%	Mr K Sithole	The assistant CFO is ensuring that no orders are processed without prior approval and confirmation of the availability of funds.
6	Inability to collect enough revenue	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate valuation roll • High concentration of ITB Land within Msinga Municipality boundaries. • High rate of indigency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly billing is not 100 percent collectable • Under/over budgeting • Hinders service delivery • High dependency on grants 	9	9	81%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valuation roll • Tariff Policy • Property Rates Policy • Credit Control Policy • By-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiate with Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB) regarding an acceptable land model that will be mutually beneficial for both parties. • Income monthly reconciliations and follow-up on long outstanding account balances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continuous data verification. 	Ongoing	42%	80%	39%	Ms L Zuma	<p>The steering committee has been formed to monitor the valuation roll review process in order to have an accurate billing.</p> <p>Data cleansing and reconciliations are being performed continuously.</p>
7	Inability to safeguard and account for assets.	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective asset control measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate figures on Fixed Asset Register, Statement of Financial Position, etc. • Non-compliance with GRAP 17 and other GRAP standards. • Auditor General's 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Asset Management Policy; • Fixed Asset Register which is updated monthly and reconciled to the GL; • Physical controls e.g security guards, etc.; • Insurance policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More staff training on safeguarding of assets has been planned • Each unit/ individual is made to account for the assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper implementation of the Asset Management Policy to minimise the risk of inability to safeguard and account for assets. 	Ongoing	55%	100%	17%	Mr S Ngema	We are doing quarterly asset verification both in the office and on site to avoid mismanagement and theft of assets.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

NR	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
				queries. • Theft of assets.				• GRAP updates by finance section.	allocated to them.							
8	Non-compliance with laws and regulations (S71, S72 of MFMA).	Finance	Non-adherence to the compliance checklist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AG queries leading to qualified audit on compliance matters. Non-compliance letters from National /Provincial Treasury and withdrawal of grants. 	5	9	45%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the MFMA calendar with scheduled reporting deadlines. Finance Checklist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CFO performs monthly reviews on compliance with the MFMA PA to the Office of the CFO (Checklist co-ordinator) checks that each unit within finance has complied with items on the checklist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link between the Legal and Finance Checklists to ensure that all regulations have been complied with. 	Ongoing (during the FY)	70%	100%	-55%	Mr K Sithole	There is an MFMA Calendar which is in use and clearly indicates deadline for each report. We are implementing that tool in order to remain compliant. The Finance department has also developed its own checklist.
9	Overriding of Supply Chain Management Policy and Procedures	MM Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate implementation of Procurement Plan. Inadequate planning. Collusion Conflicts of interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial loss. Fraud and corruption. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Auditor General queries. Cover quoting, bid rigging and political interference. Fake certificates e.g., BBBEE, Tax, CIBD, etc. Unfairness of the SCM process Lack of transparency Compromises service delivery 	7	9	63%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Supply Chain Management Policy and Procedures. Review of SCM Deviation reports by the MM and Council. Irregular expenditure is investigated, and disciplinary action taken, where needed. Audit Committee exercises oversight. Procurement Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute disciplinary actions against officials in breach of the code of conduct. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a disciplinary Committee 	ongoing (during the FY)	70%	100%	-7%	Mr SL Sokhela	The organisation has policies which clearly indicates that, those who are found on the wrong side of the law and breached the code of conduct must be dealt with accordingly.

Table 67: Risk Register for Corporate Services Department

CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT																
NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
1	Excessive and unauthorised overtime.	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-co-operation from officials in complying with human resource prescripts. Poor supervision. Unforeseen circumstances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial loss. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Unauthorised expenditure. 	4	5	20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overtime Policy. Main Collective Agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overtime policy Identify trends of overtime claims and inform the relevant supervisor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify trends of overtime claims and inform the relevant supervisor. 	Ongoing (during the FY)	60%	100%	-40%	Mr M.V Ntanzi Ms TFN Nkala	HR Policies were reviewed on 26 May 2021.
2	Personal Financial Management issues (salary)	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of management of personal budget. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demoralization of staff Low staff Morale 	6	9	54%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travelling Allowance Policy. Retention Strategy. Retention Policy. Local Labour Forum Upper limits (used to determine the salary scale for Senior Management) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job evaluation Organize more awareness on how to manage personal budget (brokers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job evaluation Organize more awareness on how to manage personal budget (brokers) 	Ongoing	70%	100%	-16%	Mr M.V Ntanzi	Job evaluation is continuously in progress.
3	Health and wellness of employees	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID 19 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Death Continued sickness 	5	7	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand sanitizers Masks Fumigation of offices Disaster management policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously remind employees on the importance of observing health protocols. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuously remind employees on the importance of observing health protocols. 	Ongoing	80%	100%	-45%	Mr M.V Ntanzi Miss X. Thusi	All necessary precautions are in place to ensure minimised COVID 19 related infections.
4	Ineffective records management system	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of workshopping the registry procedure manual. Lack of back up procedures. Insufficient document storage space. Use of manual filing system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of documents. Non-compliance with registry procedure manual and the KZN Archives and Records Services Act. Audit queries. 	8	10	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filing System (Classified according to the different components within the Municipality, each reference number represents records from each unit) Register of outgoing files Records Procedure Manual. Approved Disposal Authority from the KZN Archives. Records Control Schedule Records Management Policy Register of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train staff on how registry works Procedure manual to be distributed to all HOD'S. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of an electronic filing system Training of staff on Registry processes 	30 June 2022 30 June 2022	65%	100%	15%	Mr M.V Ntanzi Mr. S. Langa	Electronic filing system has been advertised, it is now in the evaluation stage.

CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
								incoming and outgoing posts								
5	Insufficient Ventilation	Corporate services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature of the building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID Contamination Respiratory diseases 	6	9	54%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management Policy Occupational Health and Safety Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of artificial ventilation Continuously workshop staff on the importance of opening office doors and windows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of artificial ventilation Continuously workshop staff on the importance of opening office doors and windows 	31 December 2022 31 December 2022	40%	100%	14%	Mr M.V Ntanzi Ms TFN Nkala	Meeting was held with Inspector for Occupational Health and safety on the 07th of December 2021.
6	Vehicle accidents	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neglegence by drivers Lack of internal workshop and inhouse training to new and old drivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Damage to municipal vehicles Financial losses Loss of lives Litigation costs 	6	10	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Induction of drivers and testing. Use of Municipal vehicles is permitted to drivers with valid licences. Fleet Management Policy Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inhouse training to municipal vehicle drivers to every three months to ensure that they are aware of their responsibility Fleet Manager should ensure that the pre-inspection have been performed before authorizing the vehicle to undertake the trip. Enforcing disciplinary action against negligent drivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of tracking devices Reduce speed on vehicles for increased safety 	30 June 2022	50%	100%	10%	Mr MV Ntanzi	Fleet Management Policy was reviewed on 26 May 2021.
7	Misuse of petrol cards for Municipal fleet	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drivers do not submit fuel slip to Fleet Officer Petrol cards are not utilized for their intended purposes. Dishonesty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fleet vote is depleted quickly, resulting in financial losses Poor service delivery due to misdirected resources 	6	8	48%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly fleet statements are received from ABSA bank. Monthly fleet reports are prepared Fleet Management Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous wokshops to municipal driverson the fleet management policy and the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation between kilometres travelled and litres of petrol utilized. Fleet statement of 	Ongoing Ongoing	40%	100%	8%	Miss CK Ziqubu	Drivers are now co-operating with regards to the submission of the fuel slips. Policy was reviewed on 26 May 2021.

CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undermining Fleet Policies 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Code of Conduct 	importance of submission of fuel slips	the previous month will be prepared on or after the 15th of the following month						
8	Theft and burglary of the municipal property.	Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of effective security controls Poor security management. Lack of Security Management Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss and damage of assets Loss of life/property. Financial loss. Tarnished image of the municipality. Vandalism. 	4	9	36%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service Level Agreement with contracted security companies. Insurance Armed security personnel at entrances and exits. Alarm system. Male & female security guards in entrance/exits to search any persons entering/leaving the building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of surveillance system. Increased number of armed security personnel in Municipal buildings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security personnel should match laptop serial numbers to the list provided. Upgrade alarm system by setting up cameras around the buildings. Make budget provision to improve electronic access controls. Review the Service Level Agreement of the service provider. 	30 September 2021 31 December 2020 28 February 2021 31 December 2020	40%	100%	-4%	Mr M.V Ntanzi	Cameras has been installed on 27 June 2021.

Table 68: Risk Register for Development Planning Department

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT																
NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
1.	Inability to empower Local Economic Development.	Local Economic Development	Market stalls • Land ownership not vested in the Municipality; land belongs to ITHALA or Traditional leaders(Amakhosi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community unrest e.g strikes: vandalising of the Municipal assets. injuries and loss of lives. 	8	8	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management plan. Meeting with the PS (ITHALA) Safety plan (SAPS) Informal Economic policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> public consultation Izimbizo to keep the community abreast of the developments source funds through Development agency ,etc source funds to capacitate enough Market stalls in the 2021/2022 financial 	Be more transparent to the informal traders about the land ownership		50%	80%	30%	Mr K Sibiya	None
2.	Failure to complete projects on time	Development Planning	CEMETRIES • lack of information about cemeteries • Land ownership-resistance towards change. • Limited funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture barriers Land ownership for cemeteries not vested in the Municipality -No funding for Cemeteries operationalization Nor grants - -exorbitant expenses 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> educational awareness to educate community about the importance of Cemeteries Izimbizo where Amakhosi and Izinduna explain to the public the importance of Cemeteries. support of traditional leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct public awareness campaigns Schedule a meeting with the New Traditional leader of Mabaso to find a way forward regarding this dispute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review the progress every quarter. 	30.06.2022	50%	100%	22%	Mr MM Ndlovu Mr Cebekhulu	Feasibility study has been undertaken for Cwaka Cemeteries, but the project is on hold due to land disagreements.
3.	Failure to complete housing projects on time	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Projects take longer to manifest due to lengthy processes of approval . No transparency on the selection process - :Misinformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing PROTEST Delays on service delivery No transparency on the selection process - people lacking information 	6	7	42%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns invite Housing Department to explain the protocol to the public. Be more transparent to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve relations with Amakhosi by making sure that they are part of municipal structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness campaigns invite Housing Department to explain the protocol to the public. Be more transparent to the public. 		50%	100%	-8%	Mr. MM Ndlovu	
4.	Failure to make a noticeable impact & creation of jobs within the local economy	Local Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> unsustainable small business ventures are funded with no tangible impact No adequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SMMES failing to deliver on what they promised to deliver. Difficult to monitor businesses. 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business summit. Business forum and Community Trust Organisations (CTO). Business retention policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant monitoring of business by visiting them. 	Chamber of business will meet on a quarterly basis.	30 December 2021	50%	100%	22%	Mr SIBIYA	

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
			structure or screening of the applicants. • People lacking information. - funded initiatives are short term based and due to lack of capacity not enough monitoring and evaluation is undertaken	• People will operate in unhealthy structures. - unsustainable businesses that depend on the Municipality				• Chamber of business.								
5	Failure to deliver ploughing service on time	Development Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited number of tractors. Ploughing implements breaking down. High number of request/ payments at the same time during ploughing season. Low tractor drivers morale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of revenue for farmers and the Municipality Farmers staging a protest. Poverty Demotivated farmers Poor service delivery 	7	8	56%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular maintenance of tractors. Maintenance service plan. Quarterly reports. Departmental SDBIP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Servicing the tractors on time. Accepting limited number of farmers at a time. Refrain from exposing tractor drivers to other jobs perceived to be better. Purchasing new tractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SCM process underway to purchase new tractors 	31 December 2021	80%	100%	-24%	Ms BT Hlubi Mr K Sibiya	5
6	Inconsistencies between the IDP and organisational scorecard	Development Planning	Changing of the ward plans by Councillors within a financial year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audit finding by auditor general Misleading information to the public. Inability to measure performance due 	9	8	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Systems Act. Schedule of Council meetings. 	- constant communication with Councillors	None	30.6.2022	80%	100%	-8%	Ms BT Hlubi Ms. A Msweli.	6

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
				to misalignment between IDP and the organisational scorecard. Underbudgeting.												
7.	Failure to produce a spatial representation of the Municipal area.	Development Planning	Lack of access to a GIS system – The municipality does not have a geographic information system (GIS).	Audit finding by auditor general. There are no spatial records and maps for Municipal properties, projects, and buildings (Community halls) .							30.6.2022				Mrs Hlubi	7.
8	Congested Town centres	Development Planning	Lack of enforcement	Unstructured urbanization (People building in areas zoned for other land uses and zones.				uMsinga LM Spatial Planning and land Use Management By-Laws 2016 (Currently being reviewed)	the Draft Amended bylaws have been presented to Planning unit for inputs.		30.6.2022				Mr Cebekhulu	the unit has sent requested to CoGTA to use the remaining balance of the Single Land use Scheme Grant to publicize the draft Amended SPLUMA by-laws for public comments.
9	Inability to synchronise development procedures	Development Planning	Uncentralised procedures within Departments. Lack of Integration	Producing duplicate of work and sometimes misalignment.				Conduct interdepartmental meetings with relevant departments to address the issues			30.6.2022				Mrs Hlubi	9
10	Inability to report on time	Development Planning	Lack of understanding of the PMS or reporting processes.	Report do not get enough time to be reviewed by a supervisor, therefore employees/official keep repeating the same error. Failure to submit relevant				Performance Management Framework 2021/2022	#NAME?		30.12.2021				Ms Msweli	10

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
				POE's. Unrealistic information gets reported.												
11	Dysfunctional Pound	Development Planning		Livestock occupying roads and towns. Damage vehicles for commuters and other road users.				POUND ACT - Pomeroy pound			30.12.2021				Mr Ndlovu	11

Table 69: Risk Register For Technical Services Department

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT																
NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
1	Inability to provide sufficient electricity within the area	Electrical Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 regulations • Insufficient funding. • Cable and material theft. • Unavailability of material from suppliers. • Lack of capacity. • Topography mountainous 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery. • Delayed project completion. • Price escalations. • Non-compliance with Eskom standards. • Community unrest. • Illegal connections. • Displace settlement 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity Master Plan. • New engineering contracts. • NERSA Regulations. • Department of Energy funding strategy. • Supply Chain Management Policy. • Integrated Development Plan. • Eskom Standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Department of Energy for funding. • Budget for more funding of electricity connections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with Department of Energy for funding. • Budget for more funding of electricity connections. 	30 June 2022 Ongoing	50%	100%	22%	Mr. S Mnguni	The funding we have received from Department of Energy is very little to cover a huge percentage electricity backlog within the area of Msinga. However, the Municipality decided to top up the funding as there are many projects were left unfinished in the last financial year and we were hoping that the funding will increase but unfortunately went down.
2	Inability to provide sufficient local access roads network.	Road & Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 regulations • Plant and equipment breakdown/damage. • Insufficient plant and equipment. • Rocky and steep terrain. • Non-adherence to the roads and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery. • Community unrest. • Litigations. • Road accidents. 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Development Plan. • Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan. • Roads and stormwater Master Plan. • Project Planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Road and storm water master plan • Source budget from COGTA • Budget inhouse for roads maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Road and storm water master plan • Source budget from COGTA • Budget inhouse for roads maintenance 	Ongoing 30 June 2022 Ongoing	50%	100%	22%	Mr. S Mnguni	The Municipality has received the funding from Cogta to implement New Road projects for the financial year 2021/22 to reduce the backlog within the area. Many projects are started, and some are in the procurement stage, and we are expecting that in January all projects are in the implementation stage. We are also busy with the preparation of Technical Reports and Business Plans to request the funding for 2022/23 financial year

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stormwater master plan. Budget constraints. Unconducive weather. 													<p>projects. The high-Level Roads Maintenance that we are doing through Municipal Construction Plants is progressing but not well due many challenges that are hampering the progress such as; construction breakdowns and bad weather condition.</p>
3	Lack of quality in building infrastructure	Building Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Covid-19 regulations Lack of Monitoring Incompetent contractor Poor quality of material Poor workmanship Failing to conduct required tests (compaction tests, compression tests etc.) Inadequate personnel capacity Budget constraints 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure failure Impose danger to occupants Loss of lives 	9	9	81%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply Chain Management Policy. Integrated Development Plan. Expanded Public Works Programme. Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan. National Building Regulations South African National Standards (SANS) Joint Building Contracts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent inspection Adhere to engineering contracts and building regulations The constructors must be registered with professional bodies. SCM processes must be followed accordingly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequent inspection Adhere to engineering contracts and building regulations The constructors must be registered with professional bodies. SCM processes must be followed accordingly 	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing	50%	100%	31%	Mr. S Mnguni	<p>In-house Programme that where we are rolling out the construction of Community Halls, Houses, Creches, Classrooms and Guard houses is not progressing well due to many challenges that hinder the development such as budget constraints, contractors poor workmanship and soil condition. some stages in the project life cycle are not considered as the geotechnical and Compaction tests are not conducted because of the shortage of funds and the monitoring is not intensified because transport is not always available to do site visits that lead to poor quality of work.</p>

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
								Committee (JBCC)								
4	Ineffective waste management	Waste Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 regulations • Uncontrolled littering and illegal dumping. • Lack of public awareness. • Budget constraints. • inability to enforce waste by-laws • shortage of resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased disease outbreaks and pollution. • Loss of investors. • Uncleanliness and health hazards. • Tarnished image of the municipality. • Community unrest. 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective enforcement of waste by-laws working with the municipal safety department • Investing more budget in waste management and intensive recycling initiatives. • Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) • Waste Management Policy • Increased number of waste pickers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify projects • Liase with Department of Environmental Affairs • Budget for waste compactor truck • Planning to employ waste supervisors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify projects • Liase with Department of Environmental Affairs • Budget for waste compactor truck • Planning to employ waste supervisors 	Ongoing Ongoing 30 June 2022 30 June 2022	60%	100%	12%	Mr. S Mnguni	The Waste Management Programme is not doing well due to various challenges, but the team is working hard to unblock the obstacles. The Resources are the main challenge as the funding for waste management is limited, Transport for waste most of the time get breakdowns and human resource is not enough to handle waste. The local business owners are refusing to sign SLAs with the Municipality for waste collection. therefore, the money collected from waste removal is very little.
5	Inability to provide sufficient sport facilities.	Building Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 regulations • Budget constraints • Shortage of suitable land • Absence of Sport programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High rate of crime • Alcohol abuse • Obesity • Community unrest • Depression 	7	9	63%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Development Plan. • Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan. • Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get funding from Department of Sports and Recreation and COGTA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get funding from Department of Sports and Recreation and COGTA • Identify suitable land for future development 	30 June 2022 30 June 2022	60%	100%	3%	Mr. S Mnguni	The Municipality is utilising appropriate the 5% that is ring fenced In the MIG grant for the implementation of sport facilities. There are many sport facilities in the IDP but due to limited funding we only do one or two sportfield per financial year.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning. • Infrastructure Development Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify suitable land for future development 							
6	Ineffective project management .	Project Management Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 regulations • Lack of training • Lack of resources • Financial constraints • Political interference • Lack of motivation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to meet deadlines • Poor service delivery • Community unrest. • Overspending of budgeted funds, resulting in financial losses. • Underspending of budgeted funds, resulting in the reduction of funding during the financial year. 	7	9	63%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plan. • Procurement plan • Project planning • Contract Management Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and trainings • Source funding from sector departments • Source funding from sector departments • Use engineering contracts • Use engineering contracts • Segregation of duties • Development of a Project Management Policy and procedure manual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops and trainings • Source funding from sector departments • Use engineering contracts • Segregation of duties • Development of a Project Management Policy and procedure manual 	Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing Ongoing 30 June 2022	41%	100%	22%	Mr. S Mnguni	The Project Management Policy has formulated and also the Standard Operating Procedure is prepared just for a purpose of running the Project Management Unit professionally, effective and efficient.

Table 70: Risk Register for Community Services Department

COMMUNITY SERVICES																			
NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKE LIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2	
1	Insufficient Office space for Emergency Services Sub-station at Tugela Ferry	Disaster/Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient Funds Failure to develop a disaster Management Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-compliance with legislated regulations. Employees get sick due to the nature of environment they work under. They will fail to perform routine checks. Damages and loss of equipment Delays in responding to incidents Failure to maintain Emergency Personnel's fitness 	7	7	49%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster Management Sector Plan Basic Conditions of Employment Act (BCEA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension of a sub-station in Tugela Ferry while working on a planned Pomeroy one. Rent a building that may have enough space to accommodate everything Adoption and implementation of Disaster Management Policy. Adoption of Fire by-laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality has identified a new site at Mkhuphulangwenya, and staff will be moved from the current office space. However, the identified site, currently serving as vaccination site 	31 June 2022	60%	100%	-11%	Ms SS Majazi: Deputy Director Community Services	No progress at present	Site still used by department of health as vaccination site	Site still not handed back by the department of health since it was a vaccination site	
2	Failure to respond to disaster & fire incidents timeously	Fire & Disaster Rescue services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of resources Poor telecommunications Inaccessibility of Msinga area because of its geological setting. Failure of victims to identify proper disaster location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life and property Exposure to litigation Poor service delivery Low staff morale Increased accident rate Excessive use of the limited vehicles in the servicing of 18 wards, resulting in a shortened life span and increased maintenance costs. 	7	9	63%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disaster management plan Use of the district emergency call centre Disaster awareness programmes conducted in communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an emergency centre to respond to disaster areas timeously. Conduct awareness campaigns in schools in promoting the number to be dialled in case of a disaster. Liaise with the Department of transport and technical services unit regarding poor road infrastructure and insufficient water supply. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct an emergency centre to respond to disaster areas Conduct awareness campaigns in schools in promoting the number to be dialled in case of a disaster. Liaise with the Department of transport and technical services unit regarding poor road infrastructure and insufficient water supply. 	Ongoing (During the FY)	Ongoing (During the FY)	20%	50%	43%	Ms SS Majazi: Deputy Director Community Services		Awareness programmes are regularly done in schools, community meetings to raise awareness. Call centre on hold until disaster centre is constructed.	Awareness programmes are regularly done in schools, community meetings to raise awareness. Call centre on hold until disaster centre is constructed.
3	Inadequate water source (scarcity)	Disaster/Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of fire hydrants & 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of life, property and nature 	5	10	50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing of water pump to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with the District for Installation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaise with internal technical 	30 June 20212	50%	100%	0%	Ms SS Majazi: Deputy Director	Internal engagement with	Budget allocation made	Budget allocation made for	

COMMUNITY SERVICES

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKELIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2
			standpipes in the municipal area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor service delivery Spread of fire due to inadequate water supply 				draw water from the river - Existing of water furrow as water source - Existing water standpipe	water fire hydrants in all Msinga towns. - Installation of standpipes in all municipal boreholes.	services department to attend to the matter.					Community Services	internal technical services department to attend to the matter.	for the current financial year	the current financial year. Fire department has started the process of checking all proposed areas that are going to be used.
4	Library has one entrance	Library services	- Design of the building	- People will never be able to escape in any kind of emergency incidents. - Loss of life	8	10	80%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire extinguishers have been provided and are in working order. Health and Safety Policy Disaster Management Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building inspection and actions be taken. OHS Committee to report back to Management on the actions taken on emergency exits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to add emergency exit. 	30 June 2022	50%	100%	30%	Ms MS Xulu : Director Community Services	Disaster Management Department assessed the library, waiting for OHS Committee and MM approval.	Technical Services to do final inspection	Technical Services to do final inspection and process not started as yet.
5	Inability to respond to reported OSS related cases	Operation Sukuma Sakhe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor functionality of war rooms. Limited funds Poor coordination of information Lack of support from other stakeholders Political conflicts on ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor service delivery High rate of social ills that are left unattended Community unrests Loss of hope from the community on OSS functionality 	9	9	81%	Existing OSS Year Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encouragement of all stakeholders to attend war rooms Distribution of war rooms year plan in time Re-activate existing mechanism of consulting applicants on the progress of applications timeously Encourage all war rooms to be open at least 5 days a week 	-Implementation of the OSS plan	Ongoing (during the FY)	40%	60%	41%	Ms MS Xulu : Director Community Services	Timeously Reports to higher structures to encourage cooperation.	Monthly LTT meetings are arranged in order to encourage participation of all stakeholders. Departments are attending however, not all of them attend to the reported cases as expected, COVID 19 has hindered	Monthly LTT meetings are arranged in order to encourage participation of all stakeholders. Departments are attending however, not all of them attend to the reported cases as expected, COVID 19 has hindered functionality

COMMUNITY SERVICES

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKE LIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2
6	Inappropriate use of pauper burial funds	Special projects Indigent/Pauper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incredible indigent register Non-adherence to the Indigent and Pauper Burial Policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable Audit findings Community unrest Poor service delivery Services rendered to undeserving beneficiaries as per the policy. 	5	7	35%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council adopted Indigent Register Indigent Policy Pauper Burial Support Policy Sufficient funds Staff Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper implementation of policies Workshop Council on Indigent/pauper support programme 	Continuous enforcement of Indigent & Pauper Burial Policy	Ongoing (during the FY)	60%	100%	-25%	Ms SS Majazi: Deputy Director Community Services	Verification of beneficiaries to the indigent register.	Verification is always made however, not all beneficiaries appear on municipal indigent register.	Verification is always made however, not all beneficiaries appear on municipal indigent register.
7	Inappropriate Screening of applicants	Indigent Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of understanding of the policy by the profilers Political Interference The use of unsuitable profilers for screenings submission of spoilt forms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavourable audit findings Misuse of funds Incredible Indigent Register 	8	9	72%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigent Policy in place Sufficient budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigent Policy in place Sufficient budget Identify service provider to assist with Screening of collected data. Call for comments through public notification on the existing register Raise Indigent awareness 	Verification of Indigent data	Ongoing (during the FY)	80%	10%		Ms MS Xulu : Director Community Services		Controls are now in place, challenge not all beneficiaries under municipality indigent register qualify. Service provider is assisting with data screening	Controls are now in place, challenge not all beneficiaries under municipality indigent register qualify. Service provider is assisting with data screening
8	Lack of controls in funds allocated for youth projects	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor monitoring budget Limited control on the budget expenditure Limited transparency of expenditure reports Non adherence to existing Ward Plans Lack of Youth Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Misuse of funds Unfavourable audit findings Grievances from the youth Poor service delivery 	5	8	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional Youth Forum structure Sufficient budget Existing Ward Plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewal of Internal controls (internal memorandum's) Development of Youth Policy/strategy Submission of quarterly expenditure reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copies of End-user expenditure reports will be sent to the Community Services department. 	Ongoing (during the FY)	41%	100%	-1%	Ms SS Majazi: Deputy Director Community Services		Councillors still have challenge of following word-based plans	Councillors still have challenge of following word-based plans

COMMUNITY SERVICES

NO.	RISK DESCRIPTION	DEPT/ UNIT	ROOT CAUSE/S	CONSEQUENCES	LIKE LIHOOD SCALE 1 - 10	IMPACT SCALE 1 - 10	INHERENT RISK (LIKELIHOOD X IMPACT)	CONTROLS DETAILS	MITIGATING FACTOR/S	RISK ACTION PLAN	DUE DATE FOR ACTION PLANS	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (CURRENT)	CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS FACTOR (CEF) (DESIRED)	RESIDUAL RISK (CURRENT)	RISK OWNER	PROGRESS / COMMENTS	QUARTER 1	QUARTER 2
			and strategies - Inability to produce evidence for funds spent															
9	Insufficient Electric power	Traffic/DLTC	-Electrical fault - Unattendance of complaints and feedback from relevant internal departments - Unsatisfactory services by appointed service providers - Financial constraints	-Interruption of operations of Traffic Department. - Poor service delivery. - Exposure to theft and any other criminal activities - Increased work backlogs. - Increased health and safety hazards to staff. - Unnecessary exercise costs due to personal use of property by staff.	9	9	81%	- Appointment letter outlining terms and conditions between the Municipality and the service provider.	- Technical Services to attend and give feedback to the matter of electric faults urgently.	- Installation of back-up generator - Upgrading of the transformer to accommodate a higher capacity of power	30-Jun-22	50%	100%	31%	Ms Xulu : Director Community Services		No action as yet	No action as yet

C.7.10 COUNCIL ADOPTED POLICIES

The Municipal Council adopted policies are stated below.

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
1.	STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
2.	DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY 2018	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Adopted on the year 2018
3.	FUNERAL AND BURIAL POLICY 2019-2020	adopted by the Msinga Council	Adopted on the 31 March 2021
4.	ICT POLICIES	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
5.	INDIGENT BURIAL POLICY 2020	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
6.	INDIGENT POLICY 2020-2021	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
7.	MSINGA MUNICIPALITY TARIFFS POLICY 2020-2021	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
8.	MSINGA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
9.	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
10.	EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
11.	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
12.	SEXUAL HARRASMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 May 2020
13.	SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 May 2020
14.	TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 May 2020
15.	DISCIPLINE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
16.	PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 May 2020
17.	MSINGA HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
18.	LED STRATEGY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	25 November 2020
19.	DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last reviewed in 2015

20.	DISASTER SECTOR PLAN	Adopted as an attachment to the IDP	Last reviewed on the 27 May 2020
21.	HOUSING SECTOR PLAN	Adopted by the Msinga Council	on the 25 November 2020
22.	WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	Adopted by the Msinga Council	on the 27 March 2019
23.	INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN	Draft ITP adopted by the Full Council	on the 25 November 2020
24.	WORK SKILL PLAN & ANNUAL TRAINING	WSP has been tabled for Cooperate Service SubComm	Proposed date 26 March 2021
25.	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	Draft SDF adopted by the Municipal Council	on the 25 November 2020
26.	BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
27.	PAY DAY POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
28.	PAYROLL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
29.	PAYMENT OF OVERTIME	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
30.	BUDGET POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
31.	BUDJET ADJUSTMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
32.	SUPPLIERS PERFORMANCE MONITORING POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
33.	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
34.	PROPERTY RATE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
35.	COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
36.	STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
37.	PRETTY CASH POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020

38. BLACKLISTING POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
39. LAND AND ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
40. LOST CONTROL POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
41. INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
42. CREDITORS MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
43. CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
44. INSURANCE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
45. LEAVE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
46. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
47. RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
48. RISK COMPLIANCE AND FRAUD PREVENTION COMMITTEE CHARTER	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
49. TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
50. CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
51. CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
52. VIREMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
53. MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
54. GRANT MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
55. COST CONTAINMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
56. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
57. CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
58. FRAUD PRVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020

59. INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 29 May 2019
60. SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
61. INCAPACITY ILL HEALTH	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
62. INCAPACITY POOR WORK PERFORMANCE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
63. ATTENDANCE & PANCTUALITY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
64. WRITE OFF POLICY	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020
65. INTOXICATING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 May 2020

C.7.11 2022/2023 MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION MSINGA MUNICIPALITY: APRIL 2022 -JUNE 2023

UMSINGA MAYORAL IZIMBIZO				
DATE	TRIBE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY/ FUNCTION TO BE CONDUCTED
27/04/2022	Majozi	18	Pomeroy Sport field	Inauguration of various ward forums
09/08/2022			TBC	Ibhayi event
18/08/2022	Mchunu	10	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
20/08/2022			TBC	Indigenous Games
25/08/2022	Majozi	19	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
03/09/2022			TBC	Golden Games
08/09/2022	Mchunu	11	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
13/09/2022			TBC	Widow & Widower's event
22/09/2022	Majozi	20	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
24/09/2022			TBC	Isicathamiya

29/09/2022	Mchunu	12	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
13/10/2022	Mbomvu	16	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
20/10/2022			TBC	Onompilo event
27/10/2022	Mchunu	09	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
10/11/2022	Mbomvu	13	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
24/11/2022	Mthembu	06	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
26/11/2022			TBC	Disability Sport Day
02/12/2022			TBC	HIV/AIDS Commemoration
06/12/2022			TBC	Annual Prayer 2022
10/12/2022			TBC	Children's Party
12/01/2023	Majozi	01	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
20/01/2023			TBC	Matric Excellence Awards 2022
26/01/2023	Mabaso	04	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
09/02/2023	Majozi	02	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program

23/02/2023	Mchunu	07	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
09/03/2023	Mthembu	03	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
23/03/2023	Majozi	17	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
13/04/2023	Mthembu	05	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
11/04/2023	Majozi	18	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
25/04/2023	Mchunu	08	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
27/04/2023			TBC	Interfaith programme
01/05/2023			TBC	Marathon
11/05/2023	Mbomvu	14	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
18/05/2023	Majozi	21	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
25/05/2023	Mbomvu	15	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
27/05/2023			TBC	Mayoral Cup
16/06/2023				Youth Day Celebration

C.7.12 LAND USE MANAGEMENT

C.7.12.1 uMSINGA 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 uMsinga 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. uMsinga Municipality advertised for professional expertise.

Currently, the Municipality is amending its bylaws to ensure that the adopted bylaws in 2017 are aligned to the land use scheme and draft SDF.

C.7.12.2 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MSINGA MUNICIPAL PLANNING TRIBUNAL (MPT)

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 MPT meetings as envisaged, and costs for the meetings as indicated below will be paid by the Municipality

The establishment of the MPT Structure has been completed, and the members are thereof appointed however

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
NAME(S) & SURNAME	
	REGISTRATION NUMBER
DIRECTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES	MR S MNGUNI
BUILDING INSPECTOR	MR. N. KHANYILE
	PAT 24714563
TOWN 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.

C.7.12.3.1 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.

The trends in SPLUMA application indicates that the Municipality have been received a number of consent application for development of land outside the area of a land use scheme before the current uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme was approved by the Council. The Municipality through the preparation of the land use scheme consulted various department and key stakeholders for comments to ensure that the prime land is secured and the potential of uMsinga Municipal land is not declined by proposed zoning proposals. Hence, Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) as a department tasked with developing agricultural value chains, providing agricultural inputs, and monitoring production and consumption in the agriculture sector, as well as facilitating

comprehensive rural development recommended the following for uMsinga Municipality: -

- a) For the proposed activities on agricultural land that is subjected to the provisions of the subdivision of agricultural land Act, Act 70 of 1970, an application should be lodged with the department for the Minister's consent/comment.
 - a. Any activity to occur on such land without the consent/comments from the minister will be regarded as illegal activities.
 - b. The agriculture zones should be preserved to be used for agricultural activities.
- b) The land use scheme must ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of the protected agricultural areas. The prime and unique agriculture land.
- c) the subdivision of the relevant parcels should be done as it will limit any future conflicts and miss representations. This is specifically in line with the fact that a land use scheme and associated zoning is supposed to be done per cadastre land parcel – which will not be the case until the necessary subdivisions have been done.
- d) The PAAs is to be included in the land use scheme with a zoning of "Agriculture 01" and the PAAs should not be included in the land use scheme as an overlay layer as it will have no legal standing.

The dominating number of proposed land uses is mostly for the rural households; communication towers; petrol filling station; agriculture & tourism use, and commercial purposed as per the table below. The number of applications compare to submitted application indicate that community members settle/build where the Traditional Authority allows them to without using the land use management plan as adopted by the Municipality.

Schedule 5 of SPLUMA provides for the categorisation of applications as indicated hereunder: -

TYPE OF APPLICATION	NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED LAND USE	STATUS	DECISION DATES
Development of Land-Outside the Scheme - Consent application	14.	Qamu No. 17486 GT (23°35'57,3" S; 30°34'19,83")	Communication Tower	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO) .	04 November 2020
	15.	Qamu No. 17486 GT (28°30' 11,12" S; 30°30'52,14")	Communication Tower		
	16.	Portion 1 of Erf 13703 (28°23'35,87" S; 30°36'31,43")	Communication Tower		
	17.	Qamu No. 17486	Communication Tower		
	18.	Mkhuphula Rural Housing Project	1000 units in existing rural household in Mkhuphula area.	Approved by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) with conditions.	29 January 2021
	19.	Nhlalakahle Rural Housing Project - Lot F.G. Muden No. 13014.	1000 subsidised units in existing rural household in Nhlalakahle.	Approved by the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) with conditions.	
	20.	Nteneshane Rural Housing - Portion 09 of Farm Impafana Location No. 4677	1000 units in existing rural household in Nteneshane area.	Pending additional information.	
	21.	Farm Chunu No. 17483 – Keates Drift Node	Development of Keates Drift Petrol Station	Pending additional information.	
	22.	The Farm Impafana Location Lot 4677	Malomini Petrol Station & Accommodation	Application deflected and pending additional information.	10 February 2022
Subdivision of land outside a land use scheme	23.	Portion 5 of the Farm Goede Keus No. 1066	Agricultural purposes	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO) .	06 August 2021
Subdivision & Consolidation Application	24.	Portion 1 of the farm Valkop 2253-GT, Portion 4 of the farm Earnscliff 3308-GT and Re/Portion 1 of the farm Beauvale 2249-GT	Agricultural purposes	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO).	04 November 2020
	25.	Proposed establishment of the Cwaka New Town Centre	Adoption of Cwaka Precinct Plan & Township Establishment	Application deflected to Municipal Council (Adoption of Cwaka Precinct)	25 May 2021
Municipal Land use Scheme	26.	uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme & Traditional Master Plans	Single Land use Scheme for entire Municipality jurisdiction	Recommended to Council for Draft & Final Approval of the scheme.	7 December 2021 – Draft 10 February 2022 – Final

C.7.13 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

C.7.14 KEY CHALLENGES

C.7.14.1 INTERNAL CHALLENGES

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Water and sanitation	<p>The municipality should however improve on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and sanitation backlogs. Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure. Improved and expeditious implementation of water schemes
	Electricity	<p>The municipality should maintain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increase in the number of households with electricity connections. <p>The municipality should improve on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the energy plan. Reduction of electricity provision backlogs. Electricity infrastructure maintenance.
	Roads	<p>The municipality must maintain a good service on the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of tarred and graveled roads. Provision of paving where needed.
	Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality should maintain the provision of the low-cost houses through the review and adoption of the housing sector plan.

	Waste management	<p>The municipality must maintain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence and review of the integrated waste management plan <p>The municipality should however improve on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection vehicles Collection of waste from households and businesses The number of households receiving the waste collection service.
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Municipality services	<p>The municipality should ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal services are accessible to all. Effectiveness, continuity and consistency is prioritized. The working environment should be safe and All employees and non-employees should have access to skills development opportunities. Professionalism is upheld. Policies are reviewed and adopted. Performance management is improved made normal on lower levels of the municipality.
	Human resource management	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	<p>The municipality must ensure,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a financial plan IDP aligned budgeting. Efficient financial management and reporting Revenue enhancement Properly acquire goods and services and manage contracts thereof. Provision of free basic services to the indigent household
	Finance management	
	Supply chain management	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved audit opinion ▪ Improved revenue collection ▪ Improved data integrity ▪ Proper implementation of internal control systems ▪ Improved asset management
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The municipality should maintain functional council and its subcommittees. ▪ The municipality should also ensure the development and implementation of the communication plan and the public participation strategy. Ward committees should also be kept functional and clear programs on the development of the special groups.
SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The municipality should ensure the availability of sports, recreation and arts infrastructure and programs. ▪ The municipality must create job opportunities through the implementation of the LED strategy.
	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The municipality must also assist in the development of SMME's to enable community participation in formal and informal economies of the area. ▪ The municipality should have a clear poverty alleviation programme. ▪ The municipality must also attempt to develop youth skills to improve their employability. ▪ The municipality must also facilitate the provision of social development infrastructure and services that fall outside the municipal mandate. ▪ The municipality must have clear programmes aimed at ensuring social security.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The municipality should ensure the implementation of SPLUMA with a view to cater for land use requirements and needs. ▪ The municipality should also facilitate the environment protection programmes. ▪ The municipality must also at all-time be ready to respond to disasters whilst reducing and mitigating them where possible.
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Issues for strategic consideration when planning for the next five years can be summarized as follows:

- Inequality, unemployment, and poverty remain a triple challenge faced by Msinga as is for the whole country.
- Seek to continuously improve the credibility of the IDP by attending to the MEC comments and improving the KPA's that were poorly assessed.
- Covid 19 economic recovery plans for the municipal area to provide health response to the current pandemic, restoring the economy and building a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive economy during and beyond the pandemic.
- Input and participation in the district development model implementation.
- Communication, consultation and reporting between the municipality, traditional leadership, and the citizens.
- Improve the municipality economy, its growth and contribution to the district GDP through identified opportunities.
- Budgeting process focusing on infrastructure development, service delivery and Covid 19.
- Address infrastructure backlogs.
- Improved contract management to improve service delivery.

- Improve municipal asset management.
- Review the Housing sector plan to facilitate fair and balanced provision of housing projects.
- Inclusion of the pipeline housing projects into the municipal IDP.
- Economic development, planning and housing.
- Water and sanitation backlogs and its provision to be balanced to attend to all wards at a faster pace.
- Strategic human resource management to identify and fill strategic and critical posts without over staffing.
- Improving access to the municipality offices and services through satellite offices.
- Municipal disaster response interventions.
- Investigate the possibility of having offices for councillors in their respective wards.

C.7.14.2 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 D: VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

D.1.0 LONG TERM VISION

D.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:

D.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
- Land use management

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 Garden Court, Marine Parade (Durban) on the 10 – 12th of March 2021. The vision presents a desirable future that the Municipality aspires to achieve.

VISION

Commitment to work with the Traditional leadership towards **corruption free governance, infrastructural development, poverty eradication** and supporting **local economic development initiatives** towards the financial and social emancipation of the Msinga community and environment.

D.1.1.2 Mission

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

MISSION

uMsinga will through **local integrated developmental support** will **eradicate poverty** by applying Batho Pele Principles.

The Batho Pele Principles form the basis of the uMsinga Mission. These principles are explained below:

TABLE 71: BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES

Consultation	This means that citizens should always be consulted on matters to do with their needs.
Service standards	It is a directive which stipulates that all citizens need to know the service they should expect.
Access	This one points out to the fact that all citizens need equal service access.
Courtesy	It is necessary for all citizens, without discriminating, to receive fair treatment and always be served courteously.
Information	It shows that all citizens are entitled to complete, accurate information.
Openness and transparency	This one show that all citizens need to know about how decisions are reached and also about how departments are run.
Redress	It is a pointer that directs civil servants to offer all citizens an apology as well as a solution in instances where standards fail to be met.
Value for Money	Public services offered should always give money value.

D.1.2 MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

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	<p>Satisfaction of basic needs through provision of services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads • Housing • Electricity • Solid Waste • Water & Sanitation - Not Local Municipal Functions
JOB CREATION	Local Economic & Social Development	<p>Local economic development through:</p> <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
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	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

PGDS GOALS	KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	PRIORITY ISSUE
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

D.1.2.1 Municipal Goals and Objectives Alignment with KZN PGDS

uMsinga strategic goals and objectives are aligned to the PGDS Goals as indicated in the table below and as per section G: Annual Operational Plan (SDBIP). The Municipality formulated its' goals and objectives based on the key challenges; vision and mission of the Municipality as indicated.

PGDS GOALS	MUNICIPAL GOALS	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES
STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE	To build new and maintain the existing infrastructure to ensure sustainable services.	To provide high quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth.
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	To build competent human capital for the development of uMsinga.	To provide effective and efficient human resource management aimed at achieving a skilled workforce that is responsive to service delivery and change.
		To ensure effective and efficient administrative services
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	To promote municipal financial viability and management	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management.
		To ensure a fully capacitated Budget and Treasury office.
GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	To promote good governance and public participation	To ensure an effective advisory role to management and council.
		To ensure excellence in governance and leadership.
JOB CREATION	Access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment.	Promoting SMME, Entrepreneurial and youth development
SPATIAL EQUITY	To promote integrated and sustainable environment.	Ensure integrated land management use across the Municipality, ensuring equitable.
	To create a conducive and enabling environment for economic growth and development.	Enhance spatial Economic Development.

D.1.2.2 uMsinga Strategic Framework PER KPA

NATIONAL KPA	GOAL	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	KPI AS PER SDBIP 22-23
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Water and sanitation provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased provision of municipal water services. Improved state of Municipal Infrastructure. Reduced unemployment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare a local Water Master Plan to guide the provision of water within the Municipality. Ensure that the provided water schemes provide water services to targeted households. Ensure provision of sanitation services to targeted households. Provision of free basic services to its indigent communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> uMzinyathi District Plans /SDBIP 2022-23 Borehole KPI
	Access roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a better Local Access Road network and paving where needed. To improve road maintenance schedule / plan for adopted and implementation. Enhance spatial economic development. Improved Expenditure and maximise the economies of scale and value for money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of access roads to unaccusable communities - Alternative / Tugela ferry bypass route To develop a Transport Integrated Plan (ITP) To Improve the implementation of a Road Master Plan. Tarred Internal roads within Pomeroy to allow robot installation. Traffic management through municipal traffic department. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 178.1 178.2 178.3 178.4 178.5 178.6
	Access to electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase the number of households with electricity connections. Reduction of electricity provision backlogs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the energy plan. Electricity infrastructure maintenance. Infills for illegal connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 182 182.1 250.2 250.1
	Access to housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of low-cost houses through Improved Municipal Planning and Spatial Development To reduce poverty Coordinate provision of Integrated Human Settlements within the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality should maintain the provision of the low-cost houses through the review and adoption of the housing sector plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 156
	Improve waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve Community and Environmental Health and Safety through provision of waste services without imposing negative environment impacts. To provide services without imposing employees to risk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve collection of waste from households and businesses including the number of households receiving the waste collection service in the rural areas and informal settlements. Review of the Integrated Waste Management Plan. Enforcement of waste collection fee. Improve the number of vehicles. Licensing of transfer sites and a compliant landfill site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 202

NATIONAL KPA	GOAL	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	KPI AS PER SDBIP 22-23
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide temporal waste collection storage Waste collection vehicles inadequate Illegal dumpsite. 		
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase performance and efficiency levels Improved provision of Social Development Services Optimised use and Management of Municipal Assets Decentralized office space and customer care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve access to the municipal services and infrastructure. Provision of additional municipal offices / renovations. Explore the plans to have Municipal offices in Cwaka proposed town. Ensure that municipal services are accessible to all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 222 222.1 222.2 48 49 50 132 135 136 137 138 139 217 46
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the vacancy rate at the Municipality Improve IT infrastructure Limited budget for staff and councilor training Improve records management and data integrity to improve cascading of the PMS Review Human Resource Policies ICT services overstretched whilst understaffed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical posts must be filled, and equity targets be met. Professionalism is upheld. Advance municipal assets and working environment should be safe. All employees and non-employees should have access to skills development opportunities. HR policies to be reviewed and adopted. Performance management to improved. 	
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve collection of Revenue Improved Expenditure and maximize the economies of scale and value for money Increase institutional capacity and promote transformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDP aligned budgeting Revenue enhancement Provision of free basic services to the indigent household Improved revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 92 93 94 95 99
	Finance management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance Improve budget management Increase performance and efficiency level. Strengthened governance and reduce risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of a financial plan Efficient financial management and reporting Properly acquire goods and services and manage contracts thereof. Improved audit opinion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 118 120 106 121 122 128

NATIONAL KPA	GOAL	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	KPI AS PER SDBIP 22-23
	Supply chain management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimise systems , administration, and operating procedures Strengthened governance and advance communication channels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved asset management Improved data integrity Proper implementation of internal control systems 	
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure Excellence in Governance and Leadership The municipality should maintain functional council and its subcommittees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participative, facilitative, and accountable governance Customer Care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 143 151 42 43 44 63
	Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote participative, facilitative, and accountable Municipality through a refined ward committee system To promote good governance and strengthening intergovernmental relationships while ensuring service delivery Promote Public Knowledge and awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Public knowledge, awareness, and corporate image Special groups development The municipality should continue and intensify implementation of the communication plan and the public participation strategy. Ward committees should also be kept functional and clear programs on the development of the special groups. 	
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES - SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expand local economic output and increase quantity and quality of employment opportunities To Increase business skills levels & economic activity within the Municipal area To promote Informal Economy to promote Agri-parks. To ensure food security and production To improve state of Municipal Tourism infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased performance and efficiency levels Effective Administration Management The municipality must create job opportunities through the implementation of the LED strategy. The municipality must also assist in the development of SMME's to enable community participation in formal and informal economies of the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 59 70 71 72 78 82 83 84 157 158 270.1 171.3 173.6 173.7 173.8 80
	Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure easy access to sports facilities To improve planning and engagements in sports with federations To promote youth development and support youth initiatives and empowerment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality must also attempt to develop youth skills to improve their employability. The municipality must also facilitate the provision of social development infrastructure and services that fall outside the municipal mandate. The municipality must have clear programmes aimed at ensuring social security. 	

NATIONAL KPA	GOAL	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	KPI AS PER SDBIP 22-23
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote preservation of culture and assist in promoting good behaviour in youth • To reduce poverty in the Municipal area • To promote athletics development and road running • To improve education for Early Childhood • To improve literacy and encourage culture of reading special • To promote sports development in physically disabled people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality should have a clear poverty alleviation programme. • The municipality should ensure the availability of land to extend the town and accommodate new investments. • Adoption of land acquisition strategy. • The municipality should ensure the implementation of SPLUMA with a view to cater for land use requirements and needs. • The municipality should also facilitate the environment protection programmes. • The municipality must also at all-time be ready to respond to disasters whilst reducing and mitigating them where possible. 	
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Improve Municipal Planning and Spatial Development • To allow land acquisition or access to Municipal land • To improve and adopt SPLUMA related bylaws/policies 			

SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

E.1.0 MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, No. 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) requires the Municipality to develop, adopt and implement a wall-to-wall scheme for its area of jurisdiction. The introduction of the SPLUMA chapter 5 (Section 24 (1)), requires all municipalities after public consultation to adopt and approve a single land use scheme for its entire area within 5 years from the commencement of SPLUMA (Which was brought into operation in July 2015). This implies that by June 2020, all municipalities are required to have adopted single land use schemes for their area of jurisdiction.

According to the Municipal Systems Act, a Spatial Development framework is a key component of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). As such the Msinga single Scheme and Traditional Settlement Master Plan should be undertaken within the context of the IDP and the associated Spatial Development Framework (SDF), and with due cognizance of the development and transformation agenda that underpins these strategic documents. It must contribute towards sustainable development and improve governance (as it relates to land use management). As such alignment and integration with the other tools (land audit, valuation roll, etc.) should be maintained.

The Kwazulu-Natal Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs transferred grant funding to the Msinga Local Municipality to develop a Single Land use Scheme for the municipality.

E.1.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The following Spatial Objectives have been identified for Msinga Municipality:

- Demarcate areas where development should not be allowed.
- Establish the Urban/Settlement Edge and identify land for infill development.
- Ensure that Public Capital investment promote development of the Primary node and attract private investment to the area.
- Establish a hierarchy of nodes.
- Formalise emerging urban settlements.
- Develop rural service centres in municipal nodes (emerging urban settlements).
- Provision and upgrading of infrastructure to address backlogs.
- Develop a uniform Land Use Management System that is SPLUMA compliant.
- Support Land Reform Projects and Security of tenure
- Promote a variety of housing typologies and densities in and around identified nodes.

E.1.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

It is critical to identify environmentally sensitive areas in order to direct and manage intensive development away from such areas and to considers both formally registered conservation areas as well as additional potential/future conservation worthy areas.

Areas of environmental concern include the following:

- Wetlands and watercourses, Areas prone to soil erosion,
- steep slopes,
- archaeological sites and
- tourism assets.

E.1.3 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

The major structuring element for determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in the Msinga Municipality consists of an access and movement hierarchy that has

been established through the major internal and external provincial linkages.

In rural, provincial, and national contexts, corridors range in scale depending on function and categorisation of the transportation route that forms the basis of the corridor. Corridors carry the flows of people and trade into and around the nodes connected through the corridor. These flows of people and trade make a corridor function and should form an integral part of the corridor planning and development processes.

The key advantage of a corridor as a spatial structuring element, and tool for economic growth, is that it has the potential to link areas of higher thresholds (levels of support) and economic potential, with those that have insufficient thresholds. This allows areas that are poorly serviced to be linked to areas of opportunity and benefit with higher thresholds.

E.1.3.1 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

The Primary Transport Corridor for Msinga is the provincial road 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. This corridor is the main transport and economic activity corridor in the municipality regarding agricultural and tourism opportunities as part of the Battlefield Routes and can link to the R68 in Nqutu. This corridor also connects the nodes of Tugela Ferry, Cwaka and Pomeroy in the municipality.

E.1.3.2 SECONDARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDOR

The primary focus of these corridors is to link places of economic opportunity with places of residence. Development can be encouraged at appropriate locations along these corridors.

Secondary Corridors in the Municipal area are as follows:

- P280

- This route links Tugela Ferry to Weenen and provides access through the central part of the municipal area. This corridor forms part of the PSEDS that 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.

Interventions envisaged along this route include the following:

- Movement Corridor: Constant Inter Governmental communication and coordination relating to the linkages to nodes external to Msinga in Adjacent Municipalities.
- 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.
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points, as distribution strategy between rural settlements and nodal areas.
- This route provides development opportunities that must be explored. Development should be encouraged along this primary route.
 - P365 – P194 – R33
 - This corridor provides access to the east central part of the municipality, linking the rural settlements with the node of Pomeroy for social and economic services.

Interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategy which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occur along these roads at key points.
- 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.

This is an area where shortened processes as indicated in Section 21 (I)(ii) of SPLUMA must seriously be considered by the municipality.

- P363

Interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

- Tarring of roads which will provide transport services access to the remote regions and open up additional economic opportunity in opening the areas. Accessibility is of key importance.
- Developing a localised Corridor Development Strategies which will focus on spatial structure, infrastructure provision and attracting both public and private sector investment.
- Ensure multimodal transport integration occurs along these roads at key points.

E.1.3.3 TERTIARY DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

Tertiary corridors link areas and lower order settlements within the municipality to the secondary and tertiary nodes. These are generally slower moving corridors in terms of social interaction and economic activities. The following routes in Msinga fulfil the role of Tertiary Corridors.

- ✚ P190 – P53
- ✚ D1273
- ✚ D1268
- ✚ P368-P373

E.1.3.4 LOWER ORDER CORRIDORS

These corridors ensure linkages between settlements and serve as strategic areas for the location of public facilities and webs of settlement. They are not demarcated on the maps as there are a large number of such access routes, which do not provide vital strategic information, or require to be strategically evaluated within this spatial development framework.

E.1.3.4.1 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS

The purpose of these corridors is to provide the agricultural sector with access to higher order roads and eventually to markets for the agricultural products. Public interventions envisaged in this area relate to:

✚ **Establishing / Expanding Agro-Processing facilities:**

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 thus, beneficiation of primary agricultural commodities.

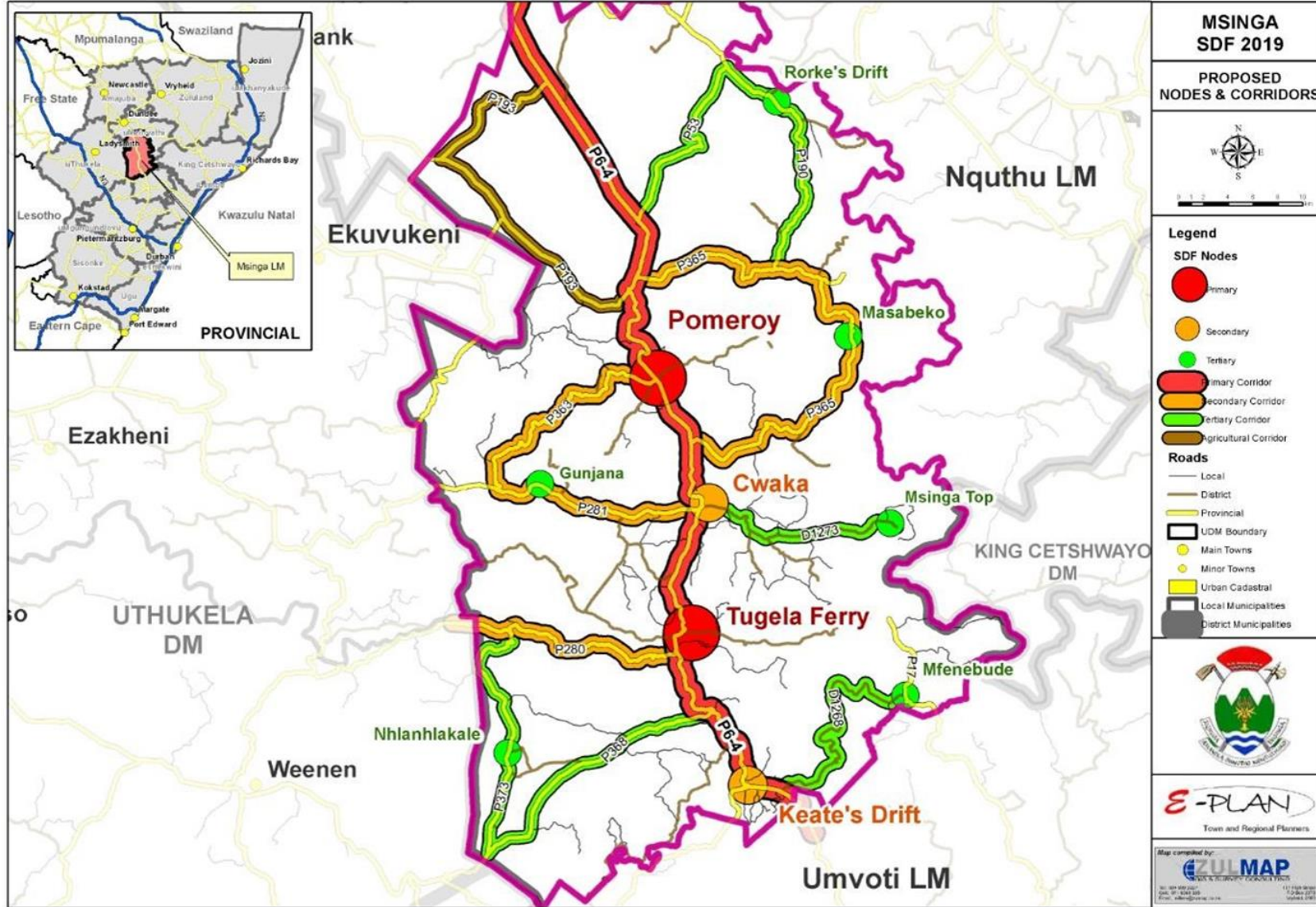
✚ **To involve communities in agro processing the following option can be considered:**

Establishing small-scale, appropriate, and sustainable processing/value adding businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.

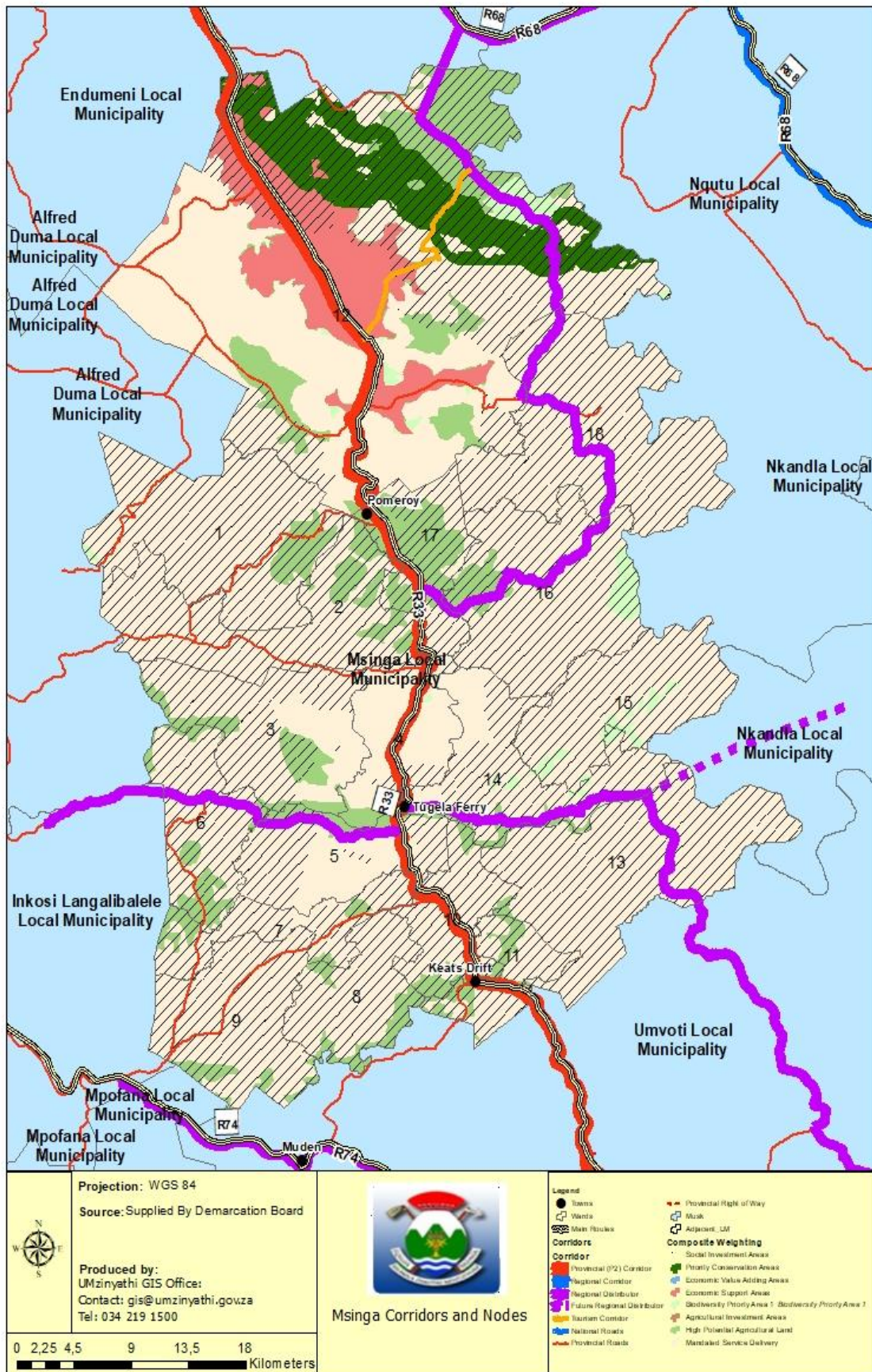
✚ **Expansion of trade opportunities – formal and informal**

The following routes in Msinga can be described as agricultural corridors:

- A. P193 Providing access to markets and higher order roads from the commercial farming area in the northern part of the municipality.



MAP 29: MSINGA CORRIDORS



MAP 30: MSINGA NODES & CORRIDORS

E.1.4 BROAD LAND USES

Land use surveys were undertaken within areas falling outside the Existing Pomeroy Scheme, within all 6 Traditional Council areas specifically in the nodal areas identified in the Msinga SDF. These areas are namely: Msinga top, Tugela Ferry, Cwaka, Mazabeko, Rorke's Drift, Keate's Drift, and Mfenebude. In addition, a land use verification was also done within the existing scheme boundary area (Pomeroy).

It is noteworthy that the broad land use categories used to present the outcomes of the survey were aligned and made consistent with SPLUMA's and the Municipality's SPLUMA By-Laws land use terminology.

E.1.4.1 CURRENT LAND USE PATTERN

The current land use pattern within Msinga Local Municipality clearly indicates a predominance of Agricultural, grazing land and residential uses. Built up civic, mixed uses developments are found within the eight nodal areas mentioned above. They vary from Social, health, commercial, educational, and institutional facilities. Of the eight nodal areas, major land use categories can be found in the primary node (Tugela Fairy) and secondary node (Pomeroy Town).

E.1.4.2 PROPOSED LAND USE PATTERN

E.1.4.2.1 RESIDENTIAL USE

The scheme intends to classify residential use through rural and urban scheme zones. The Rural Scheme consists of Imizi (Zone) where residential uses will be allocated as per allocation made in the traditional authorities. It makes provision for the development of Tuckshops, kraals, and grain storage facilities. Furthermore, it emphasizes controls which promote residential developments outside the 100-year flood line, 30-meter buffers from riparian vegetation and 50-meter buffer from the bank of any watercourse systems.

The Urban scheme accommodates a wider range of zones which allow for the development of residential uses. They range from single residential which has a minimum erf size of less than or equal to 1000 square meters, to high density residential which has a minimum erf size of 3600 square meters.

Residential developments which make provision for future developments were also incorporated, such as hotels, frail care facilities for the elderly and recreational facilities such as camping and fishing. It further incorporates a special zone which accommodates low-cost housing development proposed by the Inkululeko Development Project in Cwaka Town.

The scheme aims to mitigate sprawled development in the traditional areas, through delineating areas for residential development along major corridors, and closer to local amenities. It further aims to redirect residential development away from areas which could harm human and natural life, such as flood prone areas, steep slopes, and critical areas of biodiversity.

E.1.4.2.2 GRAZING LAND

The scheme defines grazing land as an area of land that is used for grazing purposes and consists of Amakhaphelo (winter grazing area), Amadlelo (summer grazing area) and Izinkambu (annual grazing area). To prevent overgrazing of land, especially on high potential agricultural land, which is located within Ward 12, the scheme proposes a zone which demarcates land for grazing, and further allows for the provision of limited grazing within Imizi and areas with low intensity and small agricultural practices outside of the proposed urban edges.

E.1.4.2.3 CONSERVATION AND TOURISM USE

Conservation and Tourism are crucial aspects of the scheme. Tourism is very limited within the municipality; however, the northern part of the municipality consists of heritage sites such as Helpmekaar Battle

site, Fugitives Drift and Isandlwana battlefield which have tourism interest within the Municipality. The scheme proposes a Heritage Overlay Map, which will be an annexure to the scheme, for the purpose of protecting and managing the heritage sites. Lower-level tourism such as Arts and Crafts Workshop and Agri-tourism facility has been accommodated within traditional authority land and active open spaces.

Conservation is emphasized throughout the urban scheme through an Environmental Management Conservation Zone, to protect natural features. Land uses within this area does not allow for residential developments unless it is for a caretaker dwelling. The aim is to prohibit the development of residential units within conservation areas, and preserve the scene beauty, indigenous flora and fauna and the cleanliness of the water bodies which traverse the urban edges.

An Environmental Management Overlay is proposed by the scheme to expand the conservation of natural features in the traditional authority areas. Natural features have a crucial role in the social, economic, and cultural development in rural communities. Apart from providing habitat, they also provide organic matter to fertilise and nurture soil, protect the soil from erosion, clean the air as well as medicinal uses. The overlay is informed by slope, soil type, vegetational cover, surrounding land uses, wetland, and habitat. Minimum buffers are proposed around natural vegetation and riparian vegetation, to reduce the number of residential developments on ecologically sensitive areas.

E.1.4.2.4 COMMERCIAL USE

The scheme makes provisions for commercial uses on both the rural and urban scheme areas. The urban scheme prioritises the formal sector while also making provisions for the informal sector. While the Rural scheme allows for the opportunity to have formal commercial uses within rural nodes.

The scheme aims to redress the current issues of over congestion along commercial corridors within Tugela Fairy and Pomeroy Town, through proposing commercial land uses in the rural scheme which can attract investment opportunities. The Rural Mixed-Use Zone allows for a wide range of land uses with a maximum height of two stories to diversify the risk for investors and increase densities to avoid sprawled development.

The Urban Scheme allows for a wider range of zones to regulate the development of uncomplimentary commercial uses. Low impact mixed use preserves land for commercial activity within residential areas, medium impact mixed use provides commercial activities for secondary nodes, while the core mixed use: general commercial 1 makes provision for development of land around the Central business district.

E.1.4.2.5 AGRICULTURAL USE

The Msinga Agricultural sector is largely dominated by subsistence agricultural practices, due to limited capacity of land and poor soil quality. Commercial agricultural practices occur within privately owned farms of ward 12, contributing to the greater agricultural sector of the district. The scheme proposes an agriculture 1 zone, which we promote minimal hard surface developments on these farms, to protect the current arable land within the municipality.

The agriculture 2 zone covers most of the land within traditional authority land. These areas consist mostly of Agriculture Category C to E, which have low agricultural potential, however the development of infrastructure has been encouraged on the lowest potential agricultural land available. The scheme aims to mitigate sprawled development and allow for opportunities to grow small agricultural farmers within the rural communities.

E.1.4.3 TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT MASTER PLAN

The Msinga municipality along with COGTA Spatial Planning, initiated a process to develop a single land use scheme for the Msinga

municipal jurisdiction as per section 24 of SPLUMA. As part of this project, the Traditional settlement master plan was developed as a rural policy & land use overlay to address land use management issues in tribal areas. Furthermore, the TSMP acts as a Spatial planning tool for T.A area and provides desired Spatial form for all six traditional councils in Msinga.

The Msinga Traditional Settlement Master Plan guides the settlement planning in traditional areas in particular. The new transformative approach calls for a schematised method to guide development in order to cater for the competing development pressures and the need to preserve cultural practices and the natural resources.

The intention of the Master Plan is to determine the local land allocation systems, means and official arrangements in respect of land allocation; whilst determining a realistic interface between the land allocation and the land use management system of the municipality. Consequently, the study promotes a collaborative planning system between the municipality and the Traditional Councils. The vision is to develop a set of goals, strategies, rules, and procedures that would assist all six of the Traditional Councils in Land allocations. It is fundamental for both systems of governance at local level to find common ground and collaborate in decisions of land use and development management.

The Spatial development concepts are generally developed around urban models that are then applied to rural areas. Notions such as corridors, nodes and zones often dominate the spatial methodology in planning for both urban and rural areas, however, these concepts are unfitting within the rural context, especially without area specific planning interventions. Consequently, in order to improve the community's capacity to generate their own income or means of living, the locally specific planning needs to be the spatial focus in areas. Furthermore, settlements need to be assessed by factors such as locality, social and economic access as well as access to other basic amenities to determine the long-term sustainability and viability. This report utilises a combination of both quantitative and qualitative research methods. The studies were conducted through

a field survey by means of capturing of proposed development sites, engagements with the traditional council and community members and analysis of statistical data acquired from stats SA.

The planning process verifies community goals and aspirations in terms of community development. The outcome of the comprehensive planning process is the Traditional Settlement Master Plan which dictates the aspirations of the Traditional councils in terms of uses, land use, recreation, and housing.

The document identifies challenges such as high levels of poverty, dispersed settlement pattern, lack of access to decent housing, poor public transportation system, lack of proper sanitation, for instance many households use unimproved pit toilets; lack of proper waste disposal as households dispose of their garbage within their yards (burning of waste), lack of access to a reliable water supply, especially with the prominent drought and there is limited access to further education and training facility for scholars. In some TCs there is clinic, in some cases, the nearest clinic is more than an hour's walk away from the settlement in some areas, and there is limited agricultural land with good potential.

Following the Public Consultation, the Master plan also looks at the strategies which aims to guide future development towards a better, more efficient, and more cost-effective settlement structure. This includes:

- a) Encourage Mixed Land Uses: a number of economic and social uses are integrated together to form a rural investment node. This will attract private investment and municipal service delivery.
- b) Improve Transportation Connectivity: Development corridors bring about the ideal land use structure for the cost-effective utilisation of public transport systems, within rural landscapes. Also, residential settlements infold the corridor road placing commuters within short walking distances to the available public transportation.

- c) Preservation Of Agricultural Land: Agriculture may be the most crucial value chain in the TCs and so it is vital that such land is conserved and delineated to avoid encroachment of rural settlement on it.
- d) Protection Of Environmentally Sensitive Areas: The environmental significant land such as, rivers, wetlands and regions with ecological species that might attract tourists and usually drives rural tourism. The preservation of such land is fundamental for both sustainable development and future tourism opportunity.

E.1.5 PUBLIC/CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Msinga Municipality is largely Grant dependent due to the lack of a sustainable income base. This means that the municipality does not have internal generated funds to do allocate towards its primary mandate of service delivery.

Infrastructure development is not the sole responsibility of the Municipality, but it is an integrated partnership between the spheres of government and parastatals. The different Government Departments such as Education, Health, Human Settlements and Public Works and the parastatals such as ESKOM all have a responsibility towards infrastructure investment in the local government sphere.

Public Capital investment needs to strengthen the spatial development component of the local municipality and therefore need to take place in an orderly planned environment to ensure the maximum benefits and concomitant spin-off development for the municipality.

The key elements of capital infrastructure include:

- Movement Systems and Associated Infrastructure e.g., different order roads and public transport facilities.
- Public Institutions and Facilities e.g., schools, Thusong centre, pension pay-out points, informal markets.

- Services Infrastructure e.g., Water, Sanitation and Electricity (Bulk and reticulation)

In a resource deprived municipality such as Msinga the spatial structuring influence of capital investment need to be harnessed and managed to strengthen the investment landscape and social fabric of the municipality. Projects that are capital investment in nature should be filtered through a model that ensures alignment with the municipal spatial development framework. Public Capital Investment is a necessary mechanism to lever Private investment such as the existing mix of investment in Msinga.

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 to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, Government should, beyond the provision of essential services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing social transfers such as grants, education and training and poverty relief programmes and reducing migration costs by providing labour market intelligence so as to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities to enable people to gravitate, if they chose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities. In addition, sound rural development planning, aggressive land & agrarian reform & expansion of agricultural extension services are crucial.

E.1.5.1 AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The objective is to identify and to distinguish between cultivated land (commercial and subsistence) as well as high Potential Agricultural Land, which gives input into the identification of future expansion of agricultural activities.

Agriculture is the primary sector in the municipal area with relation to job creation and as the economic base of the area. This means that the municipality needs to support the sector and in collaboration with

the department of Agricultural and Environmental Affairs create circumstances to protect the land and promote value adding to the products of the area.

E.1.6 LED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

E.1.6.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this LED Implementation Plan is to direct and align as many stakeholders as possible towards accelerated economic development, increased job creation and improved standards of living within Msinga Local Municipality.

The implementation plan specifies the project planning and management requirements, institutional and financial implications of the proposals, proposes how the actions should be sequenced and suggests a process for monitoring and evaluation to ensure that the chosen approach works in favour of all involved.

E.1.6.2 PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

Given the fact that in our other counterparts, both LED and Tourism are managed as separate units by two different managers due to the wide scope of each component, the LED and Tourism Manager therefore has more work than can be done by a single person at any given time.

For appropriate project planning and management to take place and ensure that all LED and Tourism targets are met, support will have to be mobilized from institutions such as a Business Chamber, which still needs to be established and approved by Council, and other related economic structures. Further to this, other support services may need to be outsourced from suitably qualified consultants to ensure that the Municipality enjoys more structured partnerships with all three spheres of government as a means of achieving its service delivery targets.

The LED and Tourism Unit should further see to it that additional capacity for the regulation of informal trading activities and trading places is a priority. This could start small but should be up scaled once the **informal economy support strategy** has been designed and completed, and forms part of this Implementation Plan.

E.1.6.3 FINANCIAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Whilst the Municipality may not have the capacity to shoulder the financial responsibility of supporting every key LED and Tourism initiative identified within our area, what should remain a priority for the Municipality is to continuously create a conducive environment for LED to thrive; and establish sector partnerships to aid this process. Therefore, any immediate financial resource requirements in line with this Implementation Plan will be mostly related to the following activities, among others:

- Project Planning.
- Stakeholder Mapping and Mobilization.
- Research for benchmarking on best practices.
- Formulation of key guidelines and strategic documents to help the Municipality in keeping the checks and balances within the LED and Tourism space, including the Informal Economy Support Strategy.
- LED and Tourism Community Awareness Campaigns

E.1.6.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Adherence to municipal procedures and the application of financial regulations are important, but the main focus of the monitoring and evaluation process is project performance and the tracking of results against the intended objectives. The second main focus is to use the results of the monitoring and evaluation process to fine tune or change the strategy.

The ideal monitoring and evaluation system will contain a brief (one-page) reporting format that is designed by the Municipal Manager to cover the most pertinent aspects of project progress and

performance. Managers should complete this per program on a regular (quarterly) basis.

The Municipal Manager and his management team, in conjunction with portfolio committees, will interpret this information and take corrective action where necessary, with feedback being given to parent Department, i.e., Development Planning. If feedback is not given, operational staff might lose their motivation to collect the information that is required to complete the monitoring reports referred to above. Corrective action could either be done within the context of the original programme design if that was sufficiently robust, or it could require changes to the design where it is found wanting. Thirdly, internal policies, procedures or practices might need to be reviewed, as and when necessary, to enhance development project performance.

The evaluation of monitoring reports should be supplemented with project visits by Portfolio Committee members and Ward Councilors to make their own observations about project performance. In the final instance, the monitoring and evaluation process is also a major source of new project identification.

New project opportunities and strategies are likely to originate from this process. The Manager LED and Tourism to create a format for LED project monitoring reports and present it to the HOD: Development Planning and Municipal Manager as a basis for the institutionalization of a monitoring and evaluation process throughout the municipality. The monitoring format should include essential indicators such as the achievement of scheduled target dates, actual expenditure versus budget and the value of economic benefits.

1.1.6.5 INSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATIONS

Successful implementation of this proposed Plan will require overall cooperation, both at the political and at the operating or administrative level. A thorough grasp of developmental local government concepts among all concerned members of portfolio committees will, in the main, enhance the understanding of how all

local government activities generally impact on Local Economic Development. This will be a motivation to negotiate with political counterparts at the district level and in provincial and national departments when bottlenecks occur that staff members are unable to resolve.

At the operating level, an understanding of developmental local government concepts is just as important for the Development Planning Directorate as a whole. Further to this, enhanced levels of cooperation between the LED and Tourism Unit as well as other affected internal stakeholders such as Community Services and Technical Services Directorates will be critical in ensuring the success of this plan.

Visible leadership, both from the Mayor and the Municipal Manager, is essential for LED, especially at a project handover and oversight level. Therefore, from time to time, the leadership will need to be kept abreast on the developments of implementing this plan, and its alignment to overall institutional priorities both at administrative and political.

NO.	ACTIVITY	TIMEFRAME	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	OVERSIGHT
1.	Research and Planning	Ongoing	LED & Tourism	Directorate: Development Planning Portfolio Committee: Development Planning
2.	Formulation of Implementation Schedules according to various local business sectors.	2 weeks		
3.	Stakeholder Engagement	2 – 3 weeks		
4.	Formulation of Key Guidelines and Strategic Documents	2 weeks		
5.	Capacity Building Workshop for the Portfolio Committee	1 week		
6.	Community Awareness Campaigns	4 weeks		
7.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Ongoing		



MAP 31: MSINGA TOURISM SITE

E.1.6.6 PROPOSED uMSINGA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Table 72: Implementation Plan - uMsinga Local Municipality

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY _ 2022/23																	
NO	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	KPI NO.	BASELINE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR -1 TARGET- 2022/23	YEAR 2- TARGET- 2023/24	YEAR -3 TARGET- 2024/25	YEAR 4- TARGET 2025/26	YEAR 5- TARGET 2026/27	ANNUAL BUDGET	MSCOA REF.	SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MUNICIPALITY	
KPA2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY																	
1	To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	To construct and complete (20% of the project scope of the new sportfield) Debedebeni sportfield	Debedebeni Sportfield (ward 1)	Percentage constructed and completed (20% of the Scope of work) Debedebeni sportfield by 30/06/2027	171.3	new	Percentage	20%	50%	100%	100%	100%	1 500 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni	
2		To construct and complete Gobamagagu sportfield	Gobamagagu Sportfield(ward 9)	Percentage constructed and completed at Gobamagagu sportfield by 30/06/2023	173.6	multiyear	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2 500 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni	
3		To construct and complete Msizini sportfield	Msizini Sportfield-(ward 14)	Percentage constructed and completed Msizini sportfield by 30/06/2023	173.7	multiyear	Percentage	100%	0	0%	0%	0%	8 000 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni	
4		To construct Msinga offices	Municipal offices PROTECTION SERVICE CENTRE	Percentage constructed and completed Municipal offices by 30/06/2027	173.10	multiyear	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R 70 000 000.00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni	
5		To construct and complete (10% of the project scope of the new community Centre) Pomeroy Multi Purpose Community Centre	Pomeroy Multi Purpose Community Centre (WARD 18)	Percentage constructed and completed (10%of the scope of work) Pomeroy Multi Purpose Community Centre by 30/06/2026	173.9	multiyear	Percentage	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	18 000 000.00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni	
6		To construct and complete Sethembe sportfield	Sethembe Sportfield-(ward 10)	Percentage constructed and completed Sethembe sportfield by 30/06/2023	173.8	multiyear	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7 750 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni	
7		To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access gravel road (Mfulamuni Road - 6.0km)	Mfulamuni Road (6.0km)-(ward 20)	Percentage of Mfulamuni Access Gravel Road (6.0km) constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	178.1	multiyear	Percentage	30%	100%	0%	0%	0%	5 000 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
8		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access gravel road (Phowane Road - 5.7km)	Phowane Road (5.7km)-(ward1)	Percentage of Phowane Access Gravel Road (5.7km) constructed and completed (100% of	178.2	multiyear	Percentage	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%	4 000 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY _ 2022/23

NO	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	PERFORMAN CE INDICATOR	KPI NO.	BASELINE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR -1 TARGET- 2022/23	YEAR 2- TARGET- 2023/24	YEAR -3 TARGET- 2024/25	YEAR 4- TARGET 2025/26	YEAR 5- TARGET 2026/27	ANNUAL BUDGET	MSCOA REF.	SOURCE	RESPONSIB ITY IN THE MUNICIPALI TY
				the project scope) by 30/06/2024												
9		To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access road (Gonondo Road - 5.0km)	Gonondo Road (5.0km)-(ward 19)	Percentage of Gonondo Access Gravel Road (5.0km) constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	178.3	multiyear	Percentage	60%	100%	0%	0%	0%	500 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
10	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access road (Gonondo Road - 5.0km)	Sihunqwane Road (5.0km)-(ward 17)	Percentage of Sthunqwane-Sthubini Access Gravel Road (5.0km) constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	178.4	new	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2 300 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
11	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access road (Gonondo Road - 5.0km)	Bethulo - Mpende Road (3.5km) (ward 12)	Percentage of Bethulo-Mpende Access Gravel Road (5.0km) constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	178.5	new	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2 300 000,00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
12	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete (10% of the project scope of the new upgrade of Internal Road) Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Road #2	Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Road #2 (ward 18)	Percentage constructed and completed (10%of the scope of work) Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Road #2 by 30/06/2023	178.6	new	Percentage	10%	50%	100%	0%	0%	1 465 328,65		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
13	Accelerate electrification	To construct and energised Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification with 195 connections	Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification {195 connections} (ward 1)	Percentage of Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification with 195 connections constructed and energised [the remaining 70% of project scope] by 30/06/2023	182	30% of the project scope	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12 000 000,00		INEP	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
14		To construct and energised Ekuvukeni-Ngiyane Electrification with 272 connections	Ekuvukeni-Ngiyane Electrification with 272 connections (ward 10)	Percentageof Ekuvukeni-Ngiyane Electrification with 272 connections to be constructed and energised by 30/06/2023	182.1	New	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5 500 000,00		INEP	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
15		To construct 20% of the project scope of Ezibomvini Electrification with 150 connections	Ezibomvini Electrification with 150 connections (ward 4)	Percentage of Ezibomvini Electrification with 150 connections to be constructed (20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	250.2	New	Percentage	20%	50%	100%	0%	0%	5 000 000,00		INEP	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
16		To construct 20% of the project scope of Thengela Electrification with 50 connections	Thengela Electrification with 50 connections (ward 13)	Percentage of Thengela Electrification with 50 connections to be constructed (20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	250.1	new	Percentage	20%	50%	100%	0%	0%	2 500 000,00		INEP	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY _ 2022/23

NO	STRATEGY	OBJECTIVE	PROJECTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	KPI NO.	BASELINE	UNIT OF MEASURE	YEAR -1 TARGET- 2022/23	YEAR 2- TARGET- 2023/24	YEAR -3 TARGET- 2024/25	YEAR 4- TARGET 2025/26	YEAR 5- TARGET 2026/27	ANNUAL BUDGET	MSCOA REF.	SOURCE	RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MUNICIPALITY
17	Waste management	To upgrade the landfill site to comply with legislation	landfill site upgrade (ward 18)	Percentage of Landfill upgrade completed by 30/06/2027	202.1	new	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	R 5 500 000.00		MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
18		To remove refuse of new One Hundred and Sixty (160) households at least once per week.	Refuse Removal (for 160 h/h/37042=0.4%)	Percentage of new households (160/37042 = 0.4) with access to refuse removal at least once per week by 30/06/2023	202	4,60%	Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	Inhouse		Equitable share	HOD (Technical Services) Mr Mnguni
19	Cemetery establishment	To ensure compliance with legislation	Cemetery Feasibility study in all 5 Traditional areas	Number of cemetery studies completed by 30.6.2027	145	new	number	1,00	2,00	3,00	4,00	5,00	2 000 000.00		Equitable share	HOD planning services (Mrs Hlubji)

SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN

F.1.0 SECTOR DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT

F.1.1 KZN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT (DOT)

The department of transport vision is to “enabling the province of KwaZulu-Natal to be the Gateway to Africa and the World in Transportation”. This means that the Department will strive to ensure that KZN becomes a gateway connecting Africa and the world through a safe, affordable, reliable, and integrated provincial transport system. The departments’ mission intent to “provide mobility through an affordable transportation system that is safe, integrated, regulated, and efficient to support the movement of goods and people and that enables the socio-economic development needs of our province and its citizens”.

The actual implementation of programmes takes place through the departmental Head office and Regional offices where all line function activities are undertaken in the field, throughout the province. The province is broken down into 4 regions as follows: -

- a) Empangeni (Region 1);
- b) Ladysmith (Region 2);
- c) Pietermaritzburg (Region 3), and
- d) Durban (Region 4).

The managers responsible for the co-ordination of functions in these regions are listed below:

REGION	NAME
Empangeni	Ms Tholakele Dingiswayo
Ladysmith	Ms Bathandwa Nogwanya
Pietermaritzburg	Ms Adrianna Lazarova
Durban	Mr Thami Khumalo
Construction	Mr Denzyl Anthony
Rehabilitation & Reseal	Mr Shumi Ngubane

F.1.1.1 Core Functions of Construction Directorate

The main core function of the department is to upgrade provincial gravel road surface (concrete or Blacktop); capacity improvement (road or bridge widening) and construction of vehicular and pedestrian bridges in the province.



F.1.1.2 Key Challenges

- a) Backlog in road upgrade projects
- b) Department has finalised the prioritisation model that will assist with a long plan of roads that requires upgrade.
- c) Work stoppages by Business Forums and CPG contractors.
- d) Department is continuing to engage with Stakeholders to ensure progress of projects to avoid unnecessary standing time claims.
- e) Reduction of Departmental Budgets
- f) Department is prioritising active contracts to be implemented first before new contracts can be accommodated.
- g) Slow Progress / Termination of Contracts
- h) Department has added a functionality requirement in the Draft Tender Document to identify risks before Contracts are awarded.

F.1.2.3 Budget Allocations per District Municipality

This is the summary of the budget allocation per district to Projects within the planning and construction stage.

Local Municipality	Total Project Cost Estimate (R'000)	Number of Projects	2022/23 Budget Allocation	2023/24 Budget Allocation	2024/25 Budget Allocation
Uthukela	1 892 086	22	R 336 458 188	R 247 350 000	R 173 737 600
Umzinyathi	2 988 612	18	R 283 423 744	R 244 662 000	R 318 400 000
Amajuba	444 208	5	R 43 266 500	R 57 500 000	R 84 850 000
TOTALS	4 924 906	45	R 663 148 432	R 549 512 000	R 576 987 000

The table below indicate a summary of the uMzinyathi District budget for proposed projects / programmes for 2022-23 financial year;

PROGRAMME 2 (INFRASTRUCTURE)	2022 -2023 BUDGET ALLOCATION
CAPITAL PROJECTS	R 112 012 000.00
REHAB & RESEAL	R 127 659 562.72
MAINTENANCE	R 106 190 000.00
TOTAL	R 345 861 562.72

F.1.2.4 uMzinyathi District Capital Projects

These are projects under the construction and planning phases.

PROJECT & LOCATION	WARD NO	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS
P17 between Greytown and Ngubevu	5, 9,12 (Umvoti) / 13 & 14 (Msinga)	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	19.1km out of 57.25 km 2 Bridges	R916.5 million	The Department is in the process of finalizing the Draft Tender Document utilizing the EPC approach to upgrade the Road from km 17.9 to km 47.57. An allocation of R 18 million is made available for the commencement of the project. Expenditure to date is R290,694,123.72 with 493 job opportunities being created out of the planned 1321 opportunities.
P6-3 (Kwa Kopi)	7 & 10	Capacity Improvement	0km out of 3.3 km	R128.2 million	The Contract ZNT 3761/15T is awarded to X-Moor Transport Pty Ltd at a contract Value of R127, 208, 139.16. Construction commenced in February 2020 and was anticipated to be completed in January 2021. Due to extension of time claims, the revised practical completion date is to be in June 2021. Expenditure to date is R 57 116 372.75 with 189 job opportunities being created out of the planned 203 opportunities.
P368 between Mpofana and Bellevue	7, 9 & 10	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	19.38 km out of 23.5 km	R364.92 million	Phase 4: ZNT 4005/16T Km 19.38 to Km 23.5 will follow the Open Tender process with an estimated contract Value of R 75 million which is budgeted for construction with an anticipated commencement date being November 2021 and is anticipated to be completed in November 2022. Expenditure to date is R 194 929 731.69 with 241 job opportunities being created out of the planned 281 opportunities.
P280 between Jolwayo and Tugela Ferry (km 33 to 49.5)	5 & 6	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop ruction	4.5 km out of 16.5 km	R 250 million	Due to the limited budget allocations, and compliance with the Division of Revenue Act (DORA), the project is temporarily on hold. Expenditure to date is R 102,839,842.58 with 207 job opportunities being created.
D1271 from P17 to Tugela Ferry (km 0 to 18.9)	Ward 14 under Msinga LM	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	18.9km	R 204 million	Phase 1 was the Construction of Ngubevu River Bridge which was completed in 2018. Phase 2 is at Documentation Stage for the construction of the Road Approaches to the Bridge with R9 million being allocated in the 2022-23 FY for implementation. Phase 3 entails the upgrade of 18.9km which will commence upon the completion of the Upgrade of Main Road P17 is completed.

PROJECT & LOCATION	WARD NO	ACTIVITY	OUTPUTS	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS
P752 from Qudeni to Msinga	5 & 6	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	2.7 km out of 12.13 km 1 Bridge of 2 6 Major Culverts	R275,69 million	Bridge No 2: ZNT 3309/113T Buffalo (uMzinyathi) River Bridge 3378) at km 22.4 with an estimate of R112 million is to commence in the 2022-2023 financial year where R 50 million has been allocated. The Tender Closing is set for 11 th March 2022. Expenditure to date is R 195,362,154.20 with 145 job opportunities being created of the planned 194 opportunities
P281 from Cwaka to Tugela Estates	Ward 4, 3, 2 (Msinga: Km 0 – 23) Ward 30 & 29 (Alfred Duma km23- 51) Ward 22 (Inkosi Langalibalele: km 51 – 53.31)	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	45.31km 2 Major Structures	R655 million	The upgrade from km38.4 to km 46.4 is complete in the Alfred Duma Local Municipality at a cost of R 85.1 million with 82 job opportunities being created. The upgrade of km 46.4 to 53.31 is planned for implementation in the 2022-23 FY within Inkosi Langalibalele Local Municipality with an estimated project cost of R94 millions of which R6.462 million has been allocated. The planned job opportunities to be created is 65.
Upgrade of D1269	15	Upgrade from Gravel to Blacktop	0 km out of 7 km	R 122.5 million	The Department is in the process of finalising the Draft Tender Document utilizing the EPWP approach for Labour Intensive Construction where R 7 million is made available for commencement of the project.

F.1.2.4.1 Rehab & Reseal Projects

NO	PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	PLANNED OUTPUTS	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET		PROJECT DURATION	STATUS
					2022-23 FY	2023-24 FY		
1.	Capacity improvement of P6-3 (km41.40 to km45.800)	uMsinga	eMzisho – T/Ferry	4.4km	R 127 146 707.80	R 84 764 471.88	18 Months	Contract is currently at design stage and is negatively affected by the Con Court ruling.

No.	Project	Local Municipality	Location	Ward No.	Planned Outputs	Estimated Total Budget 2022-23FY	Project Duration
1.	Blacktop Patching Msinga on P6/4 & P752	uMsinga	Along P6-4 & P752		4000m ²	R 4 000 000.00	4
2.	Blacktop Patching Msinga on P6/5 and P32	uMsinga	Along P6-5 & P32		4000m ²	R 4 000 000.00	4
					8000m ²	R 8 000 000.00	

F.1.2.4.2 Betterment & Gravelling Projects

NO.	PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WARD NO.	PLANNED OUTPUTS	ESTIMATED BUDGET 2022-23FY	TOTAL	PROJECT DURATION	COMMENT
1.	Regravelling on L1123	uMsinga	Embangweni		6km	R4 800 000.00		4	Pre-tender
2.	Regravelling on L2857	uMsinga	Osuthu		6km	R4 800 000.00		4	Pre-tender
3.	Regravelling on L1973	uMsinga	Msinga Top		3.6km	R2 880 000.00		4	Pre-tender
4.	Regravelling on D1266	uMsinga	Emachunwini		6km	R4 800 000.00		4	Pre-tender
5.	Regravelling on D2504	uMsinga	Nhlesi		3km	R3 000 000.00		3	Pre-tender
6.	Regravelling on L2383	uMsinga	Cebisa		1.4km	R2 500 000.00		2	
7.	Regravelling on L2565	uMsinga	Collesie		3.2km	R2 560 000.00		2	
8.	Regravelling on D1272	uMsinga	Esjozini		3.5km	R3 000 000.00		3	
9.	Regravelling on P17	uMsinga	Mfenebude		4.3km	R4 000 000.00		3	
10.	Regravelling on P363	uMsinga	Ntanyezulu		5Km	R 3 500 000.00		4	
11.	Regravelling on L1856	uMsinga	Sfuleni		4.5km	R3 600 000.00		4	Pre-tender
12.	Regravelling on P53	uMsinga	Helpmekaar		6km	R4 800 000.00		4	Pre-tender
13.	Regravelling on P161	uMsinga	Keates Drift		4.4km	R3 600 000.00		4	Pre-tender
14.	Regravelling on P281	uMsinga	Gunjana		5km	R3 500 000.00		4	Evaluation
15.	Regravelling on L1845	uMsinga	Obisini		5km	R4 000 000.00		4	Evaluation
16.	Regravelling on D425	uMsinga	Elandskraal		4km	R3 000 000.00		4	Evaluation
17.	Regravelling on L1906	uMsinga	Nyonyana		4km	R3 000 000.00		3	Evaluation
18.	Regravelling on L3381	uMsinga	Mthaleri		2.4km	R2 900 000.00		3	Evaluation
19.	Regravelling on L1336	uMsinga	Emawozeni		1.5km	R1 050 000.00		3	Evaluation

NO	PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WARD NO.	PLANNED OUTPUTS	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET 2022-23FY	PROJECT DURATION
1.	Blading Contract Msinga ZONE 1A	uMsinga	Pomeroy-Giba		300km	R 1 000 000.00	3
2.	Blading Contract Msinga ZONE 1B	uMsinga	Pomeroy - Giba		300km	R 1 000 000.00	3
3.	Blading Contract Msinga ZONE 2A	uMsinga	Pomeroy - T/ Ferry		300km	R 1 000 000.00	3
4.	Blading Contract Msinga ZONE 2B	uMsinga	Pomeroy - T/ Ferry		300km	R 1 000 000.00	3
5.	Blading Contract Msinga ZONE 3A	uMsinga	T/Ferry – Keat's Drift		300km	R 1 000 000.00	3
6.	Blading Contract Msinga ZONE 3B	uMsinga	T/Ferry – Keat's Drift		300km	R 1 000 000.00	3

F.1.2.4.3 New Gravel Roads and Causeways/ Bridges

No.	Project	Local Municipality	Location	Ward No.	Planned Outputs	Estimated Total Budget 2022-23 FY	Project Duration
1.	Construction of D2453 Extension Road	uMsinga	Ngabayena		2.7km	R 3 780 000.00	4
2.	Construction of L3382	uMsinga	Wolwane/Nomaqhulu		3.8km	R 5 320 000.00	4
					6.5km	R 9 100 000.00	
1.	D2502 Bridge Construction	uMsinga	Nhlonga		1	R 10 800 000.00	8
2.	L2788 Bridge Construction	uMsinga	Buyafuthi		1	R 7 000 000.00	5
					1	R 17 800 000.00	

F.1.2.4.4 Future Capital Projects

NO.	PROJECT	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NO.	PLANNED OUTPUTS	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET
2.	Upgrade of District Road D1271	Msinga	14	18.9km	R54 million
4.	Upgrade of Provincial Road P281	Msinga	2,3,4	45.31km	R655 million
7.	Construction of Sampofu River Bridge	Msinga		1	R102 million

F.1.2 KZN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DALRRD)

The mission of the DALRRD is to initiate, facilitate, coordinate, catalyse and implement an integrated rural development programme. The ongoing objective is to increase its capacity to respond to biosecurity threats and ensure food safety in South Africa, strengthen animal, and plant health, and improve inspection and laboratory services. The Ladysmith RSSC Branche is a regional administration office that service uMzinyathi District Municipality and its local municipalities for inquiries regarding implementation and support to improving agriculture production and food safety. The core function of the branch includes the following:

- Land tenure – farms
- Co-operative & enterprise development
- Land reform
- Infrastructure development

F.1.2.1 KZN Implementation Projects 2022/23

F.1.2.1.1 Co-Operative & Enterprise Development

INTERVENTION	UMZINYATHI PROJECT DESCRIPTION	BUDGET ALLOCATION
Vegetable production	Mpofana Irrigation Scheme Secondary Cooperative in uMsinga Local Municipality. The project is supported with production inputs, training and access to market	R1 000 000
Vegetable production	Tugela Ferry FPSU Scheme Secondary Cooperative in uMsinga Local Municipality. The project is supported with production inputs, training, provision of personnel and access to market	R900 000
Grains Production	Support provided to 6 enterprises (Mayandiswe, Grimston Trust, Halifax, Sushara Trust, Battersea Park, Nhlonga Feedlot)	R2 993 750
Skills development to cooperative members	uMzinyathi Skills Training for cooperative members from various enterprises.	R200 000

F.1.2.1.2 INFRASTRUCTURE

PROJECT NAME AND DESCRIPTION	L MUNICIPALITY / DM	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET COST
Mooi River Irrigation	Msinga & Umvoti	Complete re-habilitation of irrigation infrastructure. Provision of Sheds	R 2 000 000

F.1.2.2 Msinga DARD Local Office

The local office is located within the Malomeni area in Msinga Municipality and it has the following

JOB TITLE	TOTAL EMPLOYEES	COMMENT
Local Manager	1	
Admin clerk	1	Contract Admin intern has been employed
Senior Agricultural Advisors	2	2 vacant post
Agricultural Advisors	09	12 vacant post
Animal Health Technicians	4	High vacancy rate. They report at the district office
Extension Assistants	8	Four are allocated in wards due shortage of Agric advisors
General workers	5	One based in Muden sub office
Cleaner	1	Two vacant posts, mitigation factor 2 appointed under EPWP for short term contract
Drivers	2	
Total	33	

F.1.2.2.1 Local DARD Programmes

- Food security program
- One home one garden (vegetable seeds, fencing and small irrigation etc.
- Infrastructural projects: Boreholes, Poultry houses, Pig structures, dip tanks, rehabilitation of dams
- Fencing of grazing and cropping areas
- Multi-planting program (mechanization and provision of inputs
- Veterinary services

F.1.2.2.2 Criteria of selecting Beneficiaries

The acceptable applications should be: -

- a) Through ward OSS
- b) Walk Ins
- c) Through Agricultural Advisors
- d) Referrals from other stakeholders

The categories of farmers are differentiated as follows:

- a) Commercial producers with turnover of +R1 million
- b) Smallholder producers +R50 000 annual turnover
- c) Subsistence farmers R1 to R49 000 (dry land farmers and small irrigation farmers)
- d) Vulnerable households (special interventions) R0 annual turnover

The following pictures indicate projects that were funded and established by the department and location within uMsinga;





Nkonyane, KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Nkonyane, South Africa

Lat -28.891625°

Long 30.420092°

19/03/22 11:11 AM

Figure 54: Nkonyane



Figure 55: Mandulane

The department also allow access to Market by selling goods e.g., 1728 bags of potatoes were sold at R40 per bag and farmers were able to get an income of R69 120,00.



F.1.2.2.3 Key Challenges

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfavorable weather conditions have damaged infrastructure at the irrigation schemes such as roads, pump houses and also equipment (engine pumps) 	DALRRD, DARD, Local Municipality, COGTA etc. to assist farmers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of staff in Msinga local office 	DARD to appoint Agric advisors

F.1.2.2.4 Planned Infrastructural Projects 22/23

Project Name	Ward
1. Duma Mchunu layer project	10
2. Chunu Youth broiler project	9
3. Nogeqe windmill rehabilitation	20
4. Siphwayinkosi irrigation scheme	14
5. Ubumbanolothe nesizwe	11
6. Fencing of cropping lands	per request
7. Fencing of home gardens	All wards
OTHER INTERVENTIONS	
8. Mechanization	Per request and soil analysis report
9. Provision of inputs (fertilizer, seeds etc.)	Per request and availability of funds
10. Provision of veterinary services	Per request and availability of funds
11. Construction and rehabilitation of dams, boreholes etc.	Per request and availability of funds

F.1.3 ESKOM DEPARTMENT

The sole supplier of electricity in the Municipal area is Eskom. The main purpose of Eskom is to generate, transmit, and distribute electricity to industrial, mining, commercial, agricultural, and residential customers, and redistributors. Additional power stations and major power lines are being built to meet rising electricity demand in uMzinyathi District Municipality.

F.1.3.1 Infrastructure Plan Progress

It is worth noting that the expected start and completion dates of this infrastructure may vary depending on the availability of resources. Process duration may affect implementation date.

F.1.3.1.1 Projects For 2019/2020

MUNICIPALITY NAME	PROJECT NAME	WARD NUMBER	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CONNS	ACTUAL CONNS	PROJECT STATUS
KZN244_Msinga	Bulk Extensions	Various Wards	Extensions	300	647	Construction is 100% complete
KZN244_Msinga	Leksand NB3-Mazabeko/Mahlaba	12	Households	156	111	Construction is 100% complete,
KZN244_Msinga	Mumbe	8	Households	138	238	Construction is 100% complete,
KZN244_Msinga	Ngubakazi /Nkamba	5	Households	266	549	Construction is 100% complete,
KZN244_Msinga	Msinga Top #4(Othame/Ngubevu)	14/16	Households	298	286	Construction is 100% complete,
Total				1158	1831	Overachieved

F.1.3.1.2 Projects For 2020/2021

MUNICIPALITY NAME	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CONNS	ACTUAL CONNS	PROJECT STATUS
KZN244_Msinga	Msinga top (Mbhono)MV	14	Infra Line	0	0	Construction is 99%, complete, only one transformer to be installed during an outage
KZN244_Msinga	Msinga top (Hholwane)	14	Household	229	230	Construction for MV/LV is complete, commissioning of SB
KZN244_Msinga	Msinga top (Nqabeni)	14	Infra Line	0	0	Construction is 99%, complete, only one transformer to be installed during an outage.
KZN244_Msinga	Mazabeko/Mahlaba	16/18	Household	243	212	Construction is 100% complete. Busy with materials returns.
KZN244_Msinga	Ndanyana Eshiyane #2	12	Household	182	0	Outage booked for the 22/03/2022, contractor busy clearing the defects.

MUNICIPALITY NAME	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CONNS	ACTUAL CONNS	PROJECT STATUS
KZN244_Msinga	Ntokozweni	3	Household	234	180	The outage is scheduled for 18 March with an Alt date: 24 March 2022.
KZN244_Msinga	extensions	Various wards	Extensions	184	184	Construction is 100% complete
TOTAL				1072	806	75% ACHIEVED

F.1.3.1.3 Projects For 2021/2022

MUNICIPALITY NAME	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CONNS	ACTUAL CONNS	PROJECT STATUS
KZN244_Msinga	Gordon mission # 3	7	Household	14	17	Busy with construction
KZN244_Msinga	Msinga top (Mbhono)	14	Households	214	0	Construction is 32% complete, busy with outages
KZN244_Msinga	Msinga top (Nqabeni)	14	Households	373	70	Construction is 42% complete, busy with outages
KZN244_Msinga	Mumbe #3	1	Household	232	122	Busy with construction
TOTAL				833	209	25% ACHIEVED

F.1.3.1.4 2022/23 Planned Projects

MUNICIPALITY NAME	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	PLANNED CONNS	PROJECT STATUS
KZN244_Msinga	Mazabeko/Mahlaba # 2	16/18	Household	308	Project is at design stage
Total				308	

F.1.3.1.5 Future Projects

#	PROJECT NAME	STATUS	PROJECT CATEGORY	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE
1	Tugela Ferry NB69	Pre CRA	Strengthening	2026
3	Msinga NB86 Conversion	Pre CRA	Strengthening	2024/26

F.1.4 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (DOE)

The Umzinyathi Education District has a total number 493 public ordinary school in January 2022, and the recorded learner enrolment in 2021 were 183 721. This is one of the largest districts in KwaZulu-Natal province with 04 Public ELSEN Schools. The department receive the source of funding from Infrastructure Grant (DBE) and Equity Share (DBE) for the following type of projects; -

- 1) Capital Projects (Infrastructure Plan)
 - a. New Schools (Small, Medium & Large) – full-service school and fencing.
 - b. Upgrades and Additions (Electricity; Water and Sanitation)
 - c. Repairs and Renovations – Asbestos; Inappropriate Structures and Storm Damage.
- 2) Planned Maintenance Projects (Maintenance Plan)
 - a. School Maintenance (Planned)
- 3) Reactive Maintenance Projects (Disaster Management)
 - a. School Maintenance (Reactive)
 - b. Mobile Classrooms

F.1.4.1 Capital Projects (Infrastructure Plan)

These are project stages

- 1) Identification
- 2) Feasibility
- 3) Design
- 4) Procurement
- 5) Construction
- 6) Completion

These are the priorities factors influencing the above project stages;

- Geographical location of the site
- Population around the area
- Birth rate
- Feasibility study
- Viability of the school (SA-SAMS)
- Political and Social effects

F.1.4.2 Key challenges

- (a) Limited resources vs existing needs
 - a. 100% budget-cut on planned and reactive maintenance

- b. Vacant posts not filled-in timeously by the Department (Under staffing)
 - c. Ageing infrastructure especially in schools with boarding facilities.
 - d. 0 Equity share funding for KZN in 2022/2023 financial year
 - e. Limited mobile classrooms allocated to Umzinyathi District (100)
 - f. Shortage of staff in different IA's and PSP's offices
 - g. Different size of water tanks delivered to schools by different IA's
- (b) Planning process takes very long due to transparency
- (c) MPL's tend to focus on Infrastructure issues and learner transport only versus Curriculum Delivery and Management
- (d) Impact of covid-19 by Interruption of teaching and learning
- a. Poor quality Hand Washing Basins delivered to schools
 - b. Shortage of classrooms due to social distancing
- (e) Delay of water delivery by Umzinyathi District Municipality to schools

F.1.4.3 Department Infrastructural Programs

F.1.4.3.1 Upgrades & Additions 2022-23

MUNICIPALITY	NO OF SCHOOLS
uMsinga	11

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
70	AMOIBE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 2 URINALS, 4 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED AND STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1F TOILET BLOCK	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 939	219	0	0
102	BAMBANANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 644	1 037	102	1 396
123	BARNHILL PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINAL	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 982	326	552	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				2 F, GRADE R 4 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS						
126	BATHEMBU HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	STORM DAMAGE TO THE TOILET BLOCK	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	3 232	306	0	0
127	BATHEMBU HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 1 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 250	0	549	190
129	BATSHAZWAYO HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
130	BATSHAZWAYO HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 124	133	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS						
151	BETHULO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 222	206	2 201	0
152	BETHULO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	SANITATION PROGRAAME PHASE 2 TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 TWO ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 250	609	302	380

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
154	BHAMBATHA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2URINA,L 2 F, GRADE R 4 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 387	1 000	102	0
168	BHEKABANTU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	2 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 2 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER	NEW SCHOOL	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	45 000	2 109	2 660	3 774

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				ROOM(S), 4 OFFICE(S), 4 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING, ELECTRIFICATION PROVISIONING,						
169	BHEKABANTU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 ONE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCK IS TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 318	155	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				<p>TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400.</p> <p>1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS</p> <p>1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS</p> <p>1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS</p> <p>1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS</p> <p>A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS.</p> <p>RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.</p>						
285	BUNYEBETHU HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	<p>CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINAL 2 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS</p>	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 254	1 000	102	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
299	CABANGOKUHLE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINAL 2 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 908	1 000	102	0
321	CELIMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	Msinga (KZN244)	2	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	3 206	615	0	0
355	COLLESSIE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1 M, 1 URINA, L 2 F, GRADE R 1 TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 314	326	347	0
363	COSH PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 737	952	0	1 212
364	COSH PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS' TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 164	0	221	114
401	DAYISWAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	ECD CLASSROOMS AND ABLUTION BLOCKS	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 934	283	0	0
418	DILIZELA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS, 2 F, TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 727	1 000	0	0
433	DLABESUTHE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 5 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 3 TO BE RENOVATED, 2 TO BE DEMOLISHED AND 2 NEW	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	0	0	157

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				ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED						
455	DOUGLAS PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 600	0	137	209
476	DUMABEMSOLA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS AND 1F TOILET BLOCK + GRADE R: 5 SEATS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 392	243	0	0
482	DUMAPHANSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
483	DUMAPHANSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 19	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	4 025	805	1 020	429
521	EBUHLEBEMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 FOUR EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCK IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS &	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	451

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
587	ELANDSBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 8 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS AND 1F TOILET BLOCK + GRADE R: 5 SEATS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 478	243	0	0
606	EMACHUNWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 FOUR EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. ONE EXISTING TOILET BLOCK REQUIRES CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	394

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER						
677	EMKHAMO COMBINED SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	5 999	147	0	0
678	EMKHAMO COMBINED SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	0	0	188
683	EMKHUPHULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING BLOCKS ARE TO BE RENOVATED. ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCK IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 353	180	0	0

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				TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
714	EMTATENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL HALL.	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	6 510	0	1 786	624
733	EMZWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 FIVE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	328

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				A BOREHOLE NEEDS TO BE INSPECTED RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER						
750	ENGCUBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF 1 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1 M, 1 URINA, L 2 F, GRADE R 1 TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 400	0	827	1 857
826	ESETHU HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	470

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER						
854	ESIMANYAMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 736	763	102	1 050
855	ESIMANYAMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ABLUTIONS FACILITIES AND REPAIRS TO EXISTING VIP TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 581	0	348	176
877	ESWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 ONE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCK IS TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	372

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER						
934	FABENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	10	TEN EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS &	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 759	133	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER						
949	FISOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 596	213	0	0
950	FISOKUHLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 8 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2URINAL, 2 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 976	1 000	0	0
974	FUNDOKUHLE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	10	25 CLASSROOMS, 1 MULTIPURPOSE, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 LAB, 3 COMPUTER	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	67 115	4 881	520	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				ROOM, 1 TEAM TEACHING, 1 KITCHEN, 1 ADMIN AND SUPPORT SPACES, 1 GUARD HOUSE, ABLUTIONS AND PARKING BAYS						
997	GANGEYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	6 518	0	1 797	622
998	GANGEYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
999	GANGEYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	4 033	819	102	2 887

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				CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS.						
1004	GAYISANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 186	180	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1019	GEDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2URINA,L 2 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 585	0	102	0
1034	GIBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 539	609	0	412
1035	GIBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 BOYS, 8 URINALS, 18 GIRLS, 2 DISABLED, STAFF 2M, 3 URINALS, 4 F, TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 400	0	827	1 857
1071	GORDON MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 FOUR EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	327

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				NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1190	HOLISIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 021	863	102	920
1191	HOLISIZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINAL 2 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHERTOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 820	0	402	195
1192	HOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 413	171	0	0
1193	HOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 657	180	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1257	IMPOPHOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	STORM DAMAGE	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	4 250	324	0	0
1258	IMPOPHOMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 2 URINALS, 4 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINAL 1 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	769	0	102	0
1286	INDLOZANA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	703	302	644

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1394	IPHUPHUMA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	703	302	825

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1466	ITHUBALETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	1 ECD, 5 TOILETS, 01 CLASSROOM, 01 JUNGLE JIM, SAND PIT AND ISOLATING FENCE	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 904	2 653	0	0
1467	ITHUBALETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 900	0	590	244

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
1509	JANGENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 093	0	478	290
1544	KEATES DRIFT PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 200	1 202	102	0
1565	KHANYISANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 602	0	342	174
1608	KHULANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	REPLACING ROOF STRUCTURES , BROKEN WINDOWS AND DOORS , PLASTERING AND PAINT WORKS , STORMWATER DRAINIGE IMPROVEMENT	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 405	165	0	0
1652	KUBUYAKWEZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 330	1 000	0	0
1792	KWAVULAMEHLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	9	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	703	302	771

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1798	KWAZENZELE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS &	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 330	133	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1820	LANDELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 838	883	102	944
1821	LANDELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 4 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 4 TO BE RENOVATED AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	0	0	279
1823	LANDULWAZI INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 441	883	102	912
1824	LANDULWAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	STORM DAMAGE	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	4 250	0	250	571
1858	LEWIS COMBINED SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 811	1 000	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
1936	MABASO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	15 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 4 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER ROOM(S), 6 OFFICE(S), 6 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 6 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 6 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING,	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	11 468	0	635	679
1937	MABASO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1URIAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 3 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 095	245	0	0
1939	MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
1940	MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 113	180	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. EDUCATORS BLOCK IS TO BE RENOVATED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1950	MABIZELA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 862	180	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS MUNICIPAL WATER CONNECTON IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
1965	MACINGWANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	10	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	22 351	0	5 465	2 200
1977	MADUDULA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 187	839	102	3 907

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				NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400						
2015	MAHEDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 600	0	137	209
2017	MAHLABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	0.5 COMPUTER ROOM(S), 3 STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 1 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS,	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	10 000	0	166	1 405
2028	MAHLOKOHLOKO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	8 CLASSROOMS, 2 MULTIPURPOSE, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER, ADMIN AND SUPPORT SPACES, 1 GARDEN STORES, 1 SCIENCE LAB, 1 GROUNDSMEN'S STORE, 1 GATE HOUSE, 1 KITCHEN, ABLUTION TOILETS, SEWER DRAINAGE, STORMWATER DRAINAGE, ELECTRICAL WORKS AND EXTERNAL WORDKS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	17 570	1 986	0	0
2042	MAKHANKANA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 273	180	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. EDUCATORS BLOCK IS TO BE RENOVATED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2105	MANDLENI INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 4 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 4 TO BE DEMOLISHED AND 4 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	0	0	281
2107	MANDLETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 TWELVE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	5 202	0	2 815	364

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER						
2228	MASHUNKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 607	181	0	0

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				TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2260	MATHINTA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 FOUR EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	703	302	100

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2290	MAWELE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 3 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 2 TO BE RENOVATED AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	7 150	1 912	3 245	115
2340	MBONDWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 728	196	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2426	MERTOUN INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	10	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 051	1 000	0	0
2441	MFENEBUDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 143	196	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2448	MFUNZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 530	196	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
2491	MHLABANGULE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	CHEMICAL TOILETS: CONSTRUCTION OF PERMANENT STRUCTURES	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 400	0	0	343
2495	MHLAKOTHI HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	STORM DAMAGE TO THE ADMINSTRATION BLOCK	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 137	136	0	0
2499	MHLANGEZULU SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 569	133	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2504	MHLUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	9	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 SEVEN EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. ONE EXISTING TOILET BLOCK REQUIRES CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	937	302	652

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS						
2557	MKHUPULANGWENYA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
2594	MNJANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 067	0	193	121
2655	MPIKAYIZEKANYE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 737	154	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2666	MPOMPOLWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	3 445	0	8	162
2667	MPOMPOLWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	SANITATION PROGRAMME THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	853	302	692

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				SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2676	MQAMATHI HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	9	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 10 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS AND 1F TOILET BLOCK + GRADE R: 5 SEATS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 879	219	0	0
2677	MQAMU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 1 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 1 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 1 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 117	1 000	0	0
2691	MSAWENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 307	216	0	0

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2692	MSAWENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 865	0	102	0
2709	MSINGA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	6 960	2 016	0	100
2710	MSINGA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS TO TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	9 254	0	2 567	934
2711	MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 743	435	0	0
2712	MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	ATTEND TO FENCING.	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 000	0	897	300
2720	MTHALENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +2URINAL+ 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 150	0	19	162
2773	MUMBE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 1 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 1 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 387	0	102	0

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				DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 1 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.						
2813	MZAMOYETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 4 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES AND 4 TO BE RENOVATED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 150	0	0	164
2834	MZOMUSHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	Msinga (KZN244)	5	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 16	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 600	0	0	221
2835	MZOMUSHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	Msinga (KZN244)	5	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 473	883	102	885
2836	MZOMUSHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	Msinga (KZN244)	5	STORM DAMAGE TO 2 CLASSROOMS, TOILET BLOCK AND CARPORT	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	6 342	339	0	0
2837	MZOMUSHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	Msinga (KZN244)	5	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. TWO ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK -	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 535	132	0	0

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				TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
2885	NDABANKULU INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 622	783	102	1 030
2886	NDABANKULU INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ABLUTIONS FACILITIES AND REPAIRS TO EXISTING VIP TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 625	0	647	283
2992	NGONGOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. GRADE R BLOCK IS TO BE RENOVATED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK -	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 811	142	0	

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				TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVERSTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3011	NGUBEVU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	7 260	2 100	1 566	709
3012	NGUBEVU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 2 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL + 1F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 3 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 285	0	102	0
3013	NGUBUKAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 345	0	270	148
3085	NKAMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 TEN EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 523	167	0	0

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				<p>ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400.</p> <p>1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS</p> <p>1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS</p> <p>1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS</p> <p>1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS</p> <p>A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS.</p> <p>RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER</p>						

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3096	NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	18 014	0	4 843	1 691
3097	NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	4 156	261	0	0
3112	NKONZA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	THE SCHOOL BENEFITED UNDER ASIDI PROGRAMME	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 150	1 202	102	0
3151	NOGAWU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	10	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 570	0	333	171
3152	NOGIDA HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 050	0	0	400
3167	NOMAHAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 SEVEN EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	867	302	310

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS						
3172	NOMAQHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	STORM DAMAGE TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 600	0	137	209
3173	NOMAQHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 SEVEN EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 261	167	0	0

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				TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS						
3262	NSIMBINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 103	0	201	124
3283	NTABAMHLOPHE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
3292	NTABENDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 19	STORM DAMAGE	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	4 025	805	1 020	429
3293	NTABENDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	FIVE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. TWO EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 803	186	102	0

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				DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 ONE NEW TOILET BLOCK IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS.						
3302	NTANYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 293	1 073	102	1 229
3306	NTANYEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 192	1 073	102	1 322
3307	NTANYEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 3 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 3 TO BE RENOVATED AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	491	0	0	450

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3314	NTENESHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400 TWO CHEMICAL TOILETS TO BE REMOVED AS PER THE LEASE CONTRACT ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCK IS TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	544	302	106
3319	NTILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319

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3320	NTILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 2 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL + 1F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 1 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	188	0	0	164
3334	NTSHISHILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 570	167	0	0

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				RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3371	NYANDU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 2 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL + 1F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 3 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 072	0	469	219
3380	NYONIYEZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. BOYS AND EDUCATORS BLOCK IS TO BE RENOVATED. ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS &	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 005	167	0	0

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				PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3381	NYONYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1 URINAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 080	0	194	121
3415	OKHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	9	STORM DAMAGES TO SCHOOL	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	1 712	158	0	0
3416	OKHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	9	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE NEW TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	870	302	555

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				SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS AN ELECTRICAL PUMP FOR THE EXISTING BOREHOLE AND ADDITIONAL WATER TANKS HAVE BEEN ALLOWED FOR, UNDER THE COST ELEMENT WATER RETICULATION						
3440	OSCARSBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 12 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 6 URINAL SPACES, 1M +2URINAL + 3F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 6 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 712	0	923	381
3445	OSUTHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GRADE R FACILITIES AND ABLUTIONS	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	4 270	3 033	300	0
3454	OVERTOUN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1URIAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 097	0	102	0

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				DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.						
3466	PANO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 724	167	0	0
3508	PHATHIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 433	133	0	0

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				NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3517	PHENDUKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 1 URINALS, 2 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 079	536	754	320

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
3540	PHOWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 ONE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCK IS TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK TO REMAIN FUNCTIONAL AND TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	544	302	210
3543	PHUMELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	STORM DAMAGE REPAIRS	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	10 406	1 732	3 641	1 458
3544	PHUMELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF NEW GRADE R FACILITIES AND ABLUTIONS	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	4 322	2 724	102	0
3545	PHUMELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 772	167	134	125
3546	PHUMELELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	8 X CLASSROOMS, 1 X MULTIPURPOSE ROOM, 1 X GRADE R, 1 X MEDIA CENTRE AND STORE ROOM, COMPUTER ROM AND STORE ROOM, ADMIN	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	31 033	617	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				BLOCK, CAUNCELLING SUIT, GENERAL STORE ROO, GARDEN STORES AND CHANGE ROOMS, GATE HOUSE, KITCHEN, TOILET BLOCK WITH OPEN PARKING AND EXTERNAL WORKS						
3573	POMEROY I SCHOOL (MSINGA)	Msinga (KZN244)	17	ACCESSIBILITY TO EXISTING CLASSROOMS & REPAIRS AND RENOVATION TO EXISTING BUILDING	LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	5 000	0	0	714
3574	POMEROY PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	17	CONSTRUCTION OF BOYS AND GIRLS TOILET BLOCK,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	8 307	574	0	0
3575	POMEROY PRIMARY SCHOOL (MSINGA)	Msinga (KZN244)	17	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 SIXTEEN EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK -	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 563	0	574	264

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3637	QINELANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	4 389	1 000	102	0
3640	QINISO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 1 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 1 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 516	0	102	0
3706	SAKHISENI HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS, 2 FEMALE TOILET BLOCK	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 628	240	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
3709	SAKHISIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1URIAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 608	1 000	102	0
3723	SAMPOFU INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 2 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES AND 1 TO BE RENOVATED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 150	0	0	104
3802	SHIYANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 710	146	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3823	SIBONGINHLANHLA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	TWO EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 671	703	302	861

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3836	SIBUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 245	159	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
3935	SINOTHANDO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	Construction of 6 Classrooms, 1 admin block, ablution facilities, fencing, 1 SNP kitchen, 2 multi purpose classrooms, 2 combi courts, external works	NEW SCHOOL	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	37 906	1 839	0	0
3938	SINQUMENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	WATER AND SANITATION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 276	183	0	0
3990	SIYABONGA SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	10	9 STANDARD CLASSROOM, 3 MULTIPURPOSE CLASSROOMS INCLUDING LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS, 1 MEDIA CENTRE, 1 COMPUTER ROOM(S), 6 OFFICE(S), 5	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	22 658	204	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				STOREROOM(S), 1 STRONGROOM, 1 SNP KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, ELECTRIFICATION PROVISIONING,						
4124	ST BERNARDS JOLWAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	6	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION GRADE R BLOCK IS TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE BLOCKS ARE TO BE RENOVATED. ONE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 249	172	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
4184	SWEBANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	4 411	1 073	102	1 365
4185	SWEBANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	THREE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 482	172	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
4227	THEMANE COMBINED SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
4228	THEMANE COMBINED SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	3	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. FOUR ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 734	156	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
4355	UKUKHANYA KOMSINGA LSEN SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	REPLACING ROOF STRUCTURES , BROKEN WINDOWS AND DOORS , PLASTERING AND PAINT WORKS , STORMWATER DRAINIGE IMPROVEMENT	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	4 000	0	1 092	414
4356	UKUKHANYA KOMSINGA LSEN SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	STANDARD CLASSROOMS , 1 MULTIPURPOSE, LABORATORIES AND SPECIALIST ROOMS,HOSTELS, 1 MEDIA CENTRES, 1 COMPUTER ROOMS, OFFICES, STOREROOMS, 1 STRONGROOMS, 1 SNP KITCHEN, 14 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS , 10 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND URINAL SPACES , 6 TEACHER TOILET SEATS	LEARNERS WITH SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	125 048	2 074	0	0
4370	ULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	7	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS , 2 URINALS, 4 GIRLS, STAFF 1M, 1 URINALS, 1F, 1 DISABLED, GRADE R 3 & 1 GRADE R T	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 400	162	0	0
4379	UMBONJE HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	11	SIX EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 860	133	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR LEARNERS AND TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.						
4462	USIZO HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	CONSTRUCTION OF 10 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 6 URINAL SPACES, 1M	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 463	0	0	0

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
				+2URINAL + 2F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 2 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.						
4487	VELAPHI HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	2	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M +1URIAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 5 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 362	430	277	151
4499	VEZULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	REPLACE ROOF SHEET, CEILING, PAINTWORK, FLOOR & ELECTRICAL REPAIRS	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	6 578	0	1 841	677
4500	VEZULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES, PROVISION FOR NEW WATER HARVESTING JOJO TANKS, CONSTRUCTION OF V-DRAINS, CONSTRUCTION OF COVERED & OPEN WALKWAYS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 400	0	0	343
4674	ZIMINGAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 697	1 073	102	1 391

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
4678	ZIMISELENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	14	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL TOILET BLOCKS ARE TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 025	155	0	0
4687	ZIZ PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	CONSTRUCTION OF EARLYCHILDHOOD FACILITIES	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 677	1 073	102	1 292

NO	PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER	SCOPE OF WORKS	SUB PROGRAMME	INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMMES	TOTAL PROJECT COST R'000	ALLOCATION 2022-23 R'000	ALLOCATION 2023-24 R'000	ALLOCATION 2024-25 R'001
4688	ZIZ PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	5	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 2 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL + 1F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 3 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 627	136	0	0
4708	ZWELINJANI SECONDARY SCHOOL (LADYSMITH)	Msinga (KZN244)	15	SANITATION PHASE 3 PROGRAMME - 2 EXISTING ABLUTION FACILITIES, 2 TO BE RENOVATED AND 1 NEW ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	5 194	167	102	0

F.1.4.3.2 Refurbishment & Rehabilitation

MUNICIPALITY	NO OF SCHOOLS
uMsinga	1

F.1.4.3.3 New Schools

Name		Allocation year	Estimated Total project cost
uMsinga	Bhekabantu SS	From 2022/23	R 45 000,000
uMsinga	Sinothando SS	From 2022/23	R 37 905,709

F.1.5 DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT

uMzinga Municipality developed a comprehensive Housing Sector Plan and adopted by Council in September 2014. This housing chapter is a brief description of what is contained in the Housing Plan. The Department of Human Settlements has opened a fully fledged human settlements office at the district level to service two districts, Amajuba and uMzinyathi. This arrangement has assisted in projects implementation since the responsible officials are based in the district.

The department is responsible for developing strategic sector plans as well as the following;

- (a) Updated Housing Sector Plan (HSP)
- (b) Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- (c) Provincial Growth & Development Strategy (PGDS)
- (d) KZN Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan (MSP)

F.1.5.1 Projects at Detailed Planning Stage 2022/23

#	HOUSING PROJECT DETAILS	PROGRESS TO DATE
1.	PROJECT NAME	MKHUPHULA RURAL HOUSING PROJECT
	WARD NO.	13
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural
	PROJECT NO.	K16030006
	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	Isundu Trading & Project Company
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R2 287 090.00
	TOTAL BALANCE REMAINING	R799 650.00
	FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R799 650.00 (2022/23)
2.	PROJECT NAME	NTENESHANE RURAL HOUSING PROJECT
	WARD NO.	08
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural
	PROJECT NO.	K15100007
	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	Luyeza Consortium
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R2 794 195.00
	TOTAL BALANCE REMAINING	R292 545.00
	FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R292 545.00 (2022/23)
3.	PROJECT NAME	NHLALAKAHLE PHASE 2 RURAL HOUSING PROJECT
	WARD NO.	07
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural
	PROJECT NO.	K15100008

Project Approval has been granted and the appointment of the I.A has been concluded. Stage 1/ detailed planning milestones have commenced and are at advanced stages. Project anticipated to be closed out for stage during the upcoming financial year. Extension of Time request granted.

Project Approval has been recently granted (2020/21 financial year) and the appointment of the I.A has been concluded. Stage contractual arrangements have been finalized 1/ detailed planning milestones now ongoing. SPLUMA approval anticipated.

Project Approval has been granted and the appointment of the I.A has been concluded. Stage 1/ detailed planning milestones have commenced and are at advanced stages. Project anticipated to be closed out for stage 1 during the upcoming financial year.

#	HOUSING PROJECT DETAILS	PROGRESS TO DATE
	IMPLEMENTING AGENT Fezeka Business Services PROJECT YIELD 1 000 units PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE) R3 086 740.00 PROJECT EXPENDITURE R 2 619 512.50 TOTAL BALANCE REMAINING R467 227.50 FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET R467 227.50 (2022/23)	
4.	PROJECT NAME DOUGLAS RURAL HOUSING PROJECT WARD NO. 01 PROJECT TYPE Rural PROJECT NO. K16030005 IMPLEMENTING AGENT Dezzo Development Holdings PROJECT YIELD 1 000 units PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE) R3 086 740.00 PROJECT EXPENDITURE R2 590 046.50 TOTAL BALANCE REMAINING R638 543.50 FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET R339 638.50 (2022/23)	Project Approval has been granted and the appointment of the I.A has commenced and are at advanced stages. Project anticipated to be closed out for stage 1 during the upcoming financial year.
5.	PROJECT NAME POMEROY IRDP/SERVICED SITE PROJECT WARD NO. 18 PROJECT TYPE IRDP PROJECT NO. K20090004 IMPLEMENTING AGENT Emendo PROJECT YIELD 577 units PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE) R2 023 094.71 PROJECT EXPENDITURE R0 TOTAL BALANCE REMAINING R300 000.00 (2022/23) FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET R200 000.00 (2022/23)	Project Approval has been recently granted. Pre-feasibility/detailed planning milestones have commenced and the appointment of professional service providers has been concluded.
6.	PROJECT NAME INKULULEKO DEVELOPMENT PROJECT NO.2 (CWAKA) WARD NO. 04 PROJECT TYPE Rural/IRDP/Rental/Serviced Sites PROJECT NO. K16060006 IMPLEMENTING AGENT Isibuko Development Consultants PROJECT YIELD 251 units PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE) R880 063.73 PROJECT EXPENDITURE 00.00	Project Approval has been recently granted. Pre-feasibility/detailed planning milestones have commenced and the appointment of professional service providers has been concluded

F.1.5.2 New / Pipeline Projects 2022/23

#	HOUSING PROJECT DETAILS		PROGRESS TO DATE
1.	PROJECT NAME	SAMPOFU RURAL HOUSING PROJECT	A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies, stage 1 approval and appointment of a professional team from the KZN DoHS Built Environment data base in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities only.
	WARD NO.	04	
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural	
	PROJECT NO.	TBA	
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units	
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00	
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R0	
FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R550 000.00 (2022/23)		
2.	PROJECT NAME	NGOME RURAL HOUSING PROJECT	A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies, stage 1 approval and appointment of a professional team from the KZN DoHS Built Environment data base in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.
	WARD NO.	11	
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural	
	PROJECT NO.	TBA	
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units	
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00	
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R0	
TOTAL BALANCE REMAINING FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R550 000.00 (2022/23)		
3.	PROJECT NAME	MZWENI RURAL HOUSING PROJECT	A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.
	WARD NO.	02	
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural	
	PROJECT NO.	TBA	
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units	
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00	
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R0	
FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R550 000.00 (2022/23)		
4.	PROJECT NAME	MAHLABA RURAL HOUSING PROJECT	A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities
	WARD NO.	18	
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural	
	PROJECT NO.	TBA	
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units	
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00	
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R0	
FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R550 000.00 (2022/23)		
5.	PROJECT NAME	MBHONO RURAL HOUSING PROJECT	A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities
	WARD NO.	14	
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural	
	PROJECT NO.	TBA	
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00	

#	HOUSING PROJECT DETAILS	PROGRESS TO DATE
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R0
	FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R550 000.00 (2022/23)
6.	PROJECT NAME	MTHEMBU PHASE 2 RURAL HOUSING PROJECT
	WARD NO.	3&5
	PROJECT TYPE	Rural
	PROJECT NO.	TBA
	PROJECT YIELD	1 000 units
	PROJECT VALUE (PLANNING STAGE)	R3 086 740.00
	PROJECT EXPENDITURE	R0
	FINANCIAL YEAR BUDGET	R550 000.00 (2022/23)
		A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities

F.1.6 ASSUPOL COMMUNITY TRUST (ACT)

ECD NAME	WARD
1. Bongekile ECD center	1
2. Thubalethu ECD center	1
3. Vuyani ECD center	2
4. Dlangandoda ECD center	2
5. Impumelelo ECD center	3
6. Mcitsheni ECD center	4
7. Siyaphambili ECD center	5 (Mbabane area)
8. Philanjalo ECD center	9
9. Khonzokuhle ECD center	14
10. Phendukani ECD center	14
11. Minenhle ECD center	15
12. Othulini ECD center	15
13. Ziphathekahle ECD center	18
14. Ntanyezulu ECD center	Ward 1
15. Thuthukani ECD centre	4

F.1.7 UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

uMzinyathi Municipality as water service authority is responsible for the following activities:

- Internal and external bulk water provision
- Internal and external of water system maintenance.
- Internal wastewater
- Internal Wastewater system maintenance

Hence, the district municipality participated to the Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment (MuSSA) survey 2021 conducted by Department of Water and Sanitation. Seeing that the annual use of the MuSSA to survey and assess the overall “business health” of a Municipality when fulfilling its water services function. The MuSSA asks senior municipal financial and technical managers 5 clear and relatively simple “essence” questions that cover 18 key business health attributes, and thereby generates key strategic flags (as opposed to deep technical detail, which is captured elsewhere).

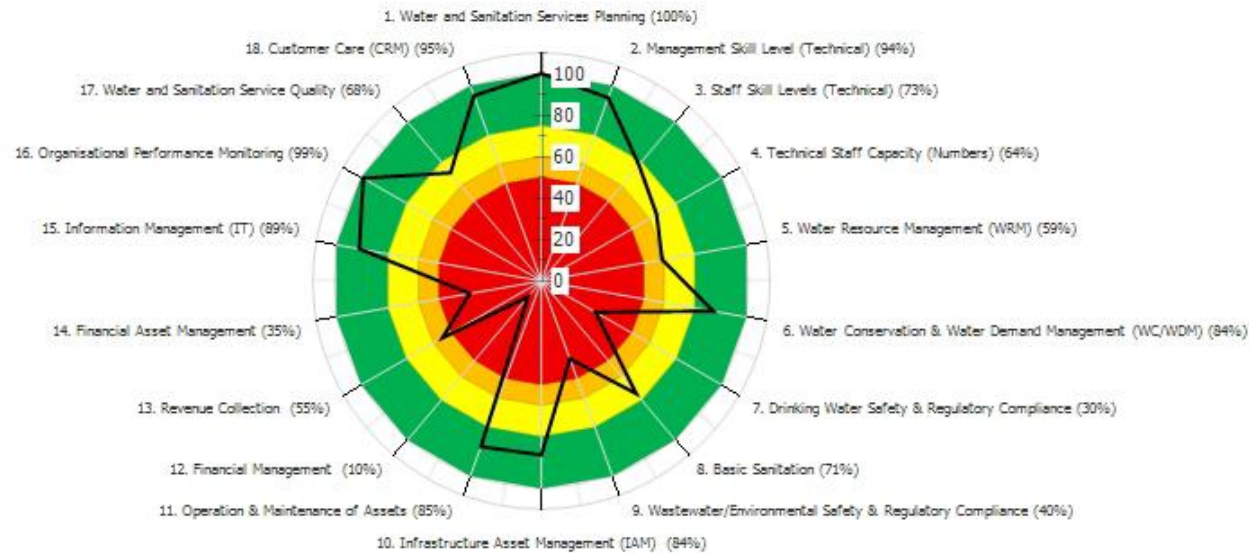
The undertaken survey indicates that the occasionally loss of key official or/and employees in uMzinyathi District under Water Service is 10% to 25%. Furthermore, the District Municipality has not yet developed a scarce skills policy that is recommended by the water and sanitation department. The District Municipality does monitor and manage drinking water quality (including boreholes) for all communities/towns/private providers in the WSA.

- time taken to respond to reported matters e.g., illegal connections or repairs.
- Prioritisation of same areas and no improvements.
- Lack of bulk infrastructure and wastewater system.

Diagram below which illustrates the vulnerability levels across key service areas/business attributes.

Municipal Strategic Self-Assessment of Water Services (MuSSA)

▲ 75 - 100% (Low Vulnerability) ▲ 60 - 75% (Moderate Vulnerability) ▲ 50 - 60% (High Vulnerability) ▲ 0 - 50% (Extreme Vulnerability)



The district's top area/s of vulnerability of concern to the Department are:

- Financial Management (10.0%)
- Revenue Collection (55.0%)
- Financial Asset Management (35.0%)
- Water Resource Management (WRM) (59.0%)
- Drinking Water Safety & Regulatory Compliance (30.0%)
- Wastewater/Environmental Safety & Regulatory Compliance (40.0%)

The Department of Water and Sanitation trusts that the findings will be utilised to identify and priorities the key remedial actions that the uMzinyathi District is undertaking to ensure effective water services delivery in uMsinga Municipality. Since uMsinga Municipality is limited in terms of water treatment works (WTWs). The existing WTWs is within Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy town, and there are both limited in terms of capacity and the design will not sustained the required operational capacity of the current demand within these towns. Furthermore, the District Municipality does

not recover, and reuse treated wastewater either directly (e.g., for potable purposes) or indirectly (e.g., for irrigation, feed to industry, aquifer recharge). This does not aim to measure inflow to dams at catchment level, but rather aims to define the extent of stormwater capture/reuse in the urban context. However, the district water services does actively promotes improved hygiene practices through campaigns in communities (e.g., hand washing education, safe and improved sanitation).

F.1.7.1 MIG Grants and Current Status of the Projects

UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	PROPOSED BUDGET 2022/2023	PROPOSED BUDGET 2023/2024	PROPOSED BUDGET 2024/2025	BULK 2022/2023	DISTRIBUTION 2022/2023	PUMPSTATION 2022/2023	BOREHOLES 2022/2023	RESERVOIR 2022/2023	STRUCTURAL 2022/2023	SANITATION 2022/2023	WATER TREATMENT WORKS 2022/2023	TOTAL ALLOCATION 2022/2023
WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT												
PROJECT NAME												
KwaKopi Water Supply Scheme Phase 2&3	10 000 000	1 000 000	-	-	5 000 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	-	-	-	-	10 000 000
Uthame Water Supply Scheme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mihembu West Water Supply Scheme	6 000 000	7 000 000	10 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 000 000	6 000 000
Thulini Water Supply Scheme	2 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	2 000 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000 000
Nkobongweni Water Supply Scheme	8 000 000	10 000 000	20 000	2 000 000	-	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	-	-	-	8 000 000
Gunjana Water Supply Scheme Phase 2	20 000 000	20 000 000	20 000 000	7 000 000	7 000 000	2 500 000	1 000 000	2 500 000	-	-	-	20 000 000
TOTAL WSIG	46 000 000	43 000 000	60 000 000	11 000 000	12 000 000	7 000 000	5 500 000	4 500 000			6 000 000	46 000 000

F.1.7.2 COGTA Emergency Bore Holes Programme

Local Municipality Name	Allocation	Budget
uMsinga Local Municipality	11	
Nquthu Local Municipality	9	
Endumeni Local Municipality	4	
Mvoti Local Municipality	8	
		R7 500 000.00

F.1.8 PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

F.1.8.1 Post-Disaster Grant Funding Allocations to Organs of State

4 VOTES	DESCRIPTION	PROGRAMME	DETAILS OF TRANSFERS	2022/23 (000)	2023/24 (000)	2024/25	TOTAL (000)
33	Human Settlements - Houses	Integrated Human Settlements Planning and Development	Provincial Revenue Funds - Human Settlements development grant	R397 705	R474 974	-	R872 679
16	Basic Education - Schools	Planning, Information and Assessment	Provincial Revenue Funds - Education Infrastructure Grant	R144 783	R325 762	-	R470 545
40	Roads (Provincial roads)	Road Transport	Provincial roads maintenance grant: road maintenance component	R490 025	R293 531	-	R783 556
03	Municipal infrastructure (roads, bridges including storm water infrastructure)	National Disaster Management Centre	Municipal Disaster Recovery Grant	R26 023	R320 915	-	R346 938
	Total			R 1 058 536	R 1 415 182	-	R 2 473 718

F.1.9 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT; TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS (EDTEA)

These are some of the department's main focus:

- Project Funding
 - Internal/external funding
 - High Impact Projects
- Partnership based
 - Sector/Value chain Based
 - Job creation
- Radical Economic Development/Transformation
- Operation Vula/Mall/Local Procurement/bulk buying/township development
- Institutionalization/Capacity Building
 - Capacity Building (Internal/External/MoU)
 - RLED Institutions/strategies/policies
- Business Regulations Initiative
- Project Packaging
 - Technical Support
- Project Finance Support- Business Manual

F.1.9.1 EDTEA Operational Structure

- a) Administration
- b) Integrated Economic Development Services (IEDS)
 - a. Enterprise Development (SMME & Cooperative Support / Training)
 - b. Regional & Local Economic Development (RLED)
 - c. Economic Empowerment (BBBEE, Youth, Women, Disabled)
- c) Trade & Industry Development
 - a. Sector Development
 - b. Strategic Industrial Promotion (IEH's, Richards Bay IDZ, DTP)
 - c. Trade & Investment Promotion (TIKZN)
- d) Business Regulation & Governance
 - a. Regulation Services (Formal & Informal Trade & Licencing)
 - b. Policy & Legislation
 - c. Consumer Protection Services
- e) Economic Planning
 - a. Policy & Planning
 - b. Research & Development

- c. Knowledge Management
- d. Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)
- f) Tourism Development
 - a. Tourism Planning
 - b. Tourism Growth & Development (Product Development)
 - c. Tourism Sector Transformation & Training
- g) Environmental Management
 - a. Policy Coordination & Environmental Planning,
 - b. Quality & Management
 - c. Compliance & Enforcement,
 - d. Biodiversity Management &
 - e. Environmental Empowerment Services

F.1.9.2 Programmes or/and Projects

- 1) EDTEA -uMsinga Municipality - recruited 32 participants for the duration of 22 days. They started on the 09/02/2022.
- 2) EDTEA – uMsinga Alien Plants Clearing Projects R1,8 million 2022-2023
- 3) DFFE -KZN Thuma Mina Good Green Deeds came to an end on the 28th of February 2022. We hope the project had a good impact in supporting the waste management operations within the municipality
- 4) DFFE-Municipal Support Youth Community Outreach Programme (YCOP) uMsinga's contract ended at the end of December 2021.

F.1.10 DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS (DHA)

F.1.10.1 Vision

A safe secure South Africa where all of its people are proud of, and value their identity and citizenship.

F.1.10.2 Mission

The efficient determination and safeguarding of the identity and status of citizens and the regulation of migration to ensure security, promote development and fulfil our international obligation. The Department of Home Affairs is committed to being:

- People centred and caring.
- Patriotic
- Professional and having integrity
- Corruption free and ethical
- Efficient and innovative
- Discipline and security conscious.

F.1.10.3 Core function of uMsinga Home Affairs

F.1.10.3.1 Registration of Birth

Registration of birth is compulsory in terms of births and deaths registration Act No. 51 of 1992. The law states that birth must be registered within 30 days. Registration of birth registered after 30 days is considered as late registration of birth and late registration of birth has three (3) different categories. The three different types of late registration of births are as follows;

- a) 31 days to 1 year, grace period. Birth certificate is issued on the spot.
- b) 1 year to 7 years. Registration is done at the office of origin; the informant should attend interviews in Dundee prior the issuance of birth certificate.
- c) 7 – 14 years. Registration is done at the office of origin; the informant should attend interviews in Dundee prior the issuance of birth certificate.

The main objective with registration is to determine and grant citizenship in all South Africans. Hence, 15 years and above, registration is done at the office of origin. Only Provincial Committee decides on the dates of interviews and can never delegate any powers to the local or medium office.

F.1.10.3.2 Applying for an Identity Book

The department also assist with allowing application for Identity document for the first time or in case where you have lost one. Currently, the Tugela ferry office does not yet provide smartcard identity document as yet.

F.1.10.3.3 Registration of death certificates and marriages

The department is also responsible for managing the marriage and death records.

F.1.10.4 Progress Report Annual Performance Report 2021 - 2022

No	Activity	Target	Performance	Comment
01.	Registration of birth	4 109	4 259	Target overachieved by 150.
02.	Registration of identity document	3 300	6 439	Target overachieved by +2 985
03.	Registration of death certificates	1 010	1 223	Target overachieved by +213
04.	Registration of marriages	35	70	Target overachieved by +35

F.1.10.5 Key Consideration and Challenges

These recommendations are only applicable to DHA; -

- On the vision & Mission, RSA IDs are for South African citizens only and are only obtained through legitimate means. Informants mostly contravene section 49 (4) of the Immigration Act No. 13 of 2002.
- 15 years and above applications are delayed due to Provincial Screening Committee, local office has no control over this category.
- The office has a water crisis, a request was made to the Municipality to replace a stand-alone tank as the one in place is leaking. Municipality promised replacement in the new financial year.
- Arrangements for additional office or new space - authority for such arrangements is vested with DHA Principals.

In the event where one of the parents is a South African, both parents should register the birth within 30 days. Their enabling documents must be valid. In the event where registration of birth is reported after 30 days, the parents are referred to National Health Laboratory for paternity test prior the issuance of birth certificate.

F.1.11 DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (DSD)

F.1.11.1 Overview of the Department

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. uMsinga Local Municipality has 21 wards and all wards have social workers allocated to them according to the Ward Based System with population demographics as per Census 2011.

NUMBER OF SOCIAL WORKERS / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS	NUMBER OF WARDS	POPULATION SIZE
20 DSD & 3 NGOs	21	
1 Probation Officer	21	177 577
1 Community Development Practitioner	21	

OFFICE LOCATION	AVAILABLE EMPLOYEES
uMSINGA MAIN SERVICE OFFICE (TF)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 Service Office Manager ▪ 2 Social Work Supervisors (One currently Acting Manager in Greytown Office) ▪ 15 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 3 NGO Social Workers (2 Wards) ▪ 1 Probation Officer (All Wards) ▪ 5 Social Auxiliary Workers (assisting in all wards) ▪ 15 Contract Social Workers and 2 Social Work Interns ▪ 1 Community Development Supervisor – 1 Community Development Practitioner, 1 CDP Intern (All Wards) ▪ 2 Admin Clerks ▪ 03 EPWP Cleaners
MACHUNWINI ONE STOP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 2 Contract Social Workers ▪ 1 Admin Clerk ▪ 02 EPWP Cleaners (process to hire 1 more is underway)
MKHUPHULA ONE STOP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 1 Contract Social Workers ▪ 1 Admin Clerk ▪ 01 EPWP Cleaner (process to hire 2 more is underway)
MSINGA TOP ONE STOP DEVELOPMENT CENTRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 DSD Social Workers (Ward Based) ▪ 2 Contract Social Workers ▪ 03 EPWP Cleaners ▪ Admin Clerks from Main Office provide assistance with admin work

There are five (5) programmes within the Department of Social Development.

- **Programme 1:** Administration i.e., composed of financial management and human resource administration.
- **Programme 2:** Developmental Social Welfare Services i.e., Special Needs catering for Older Persons and People with disabilities as well as Home Community Based Programme (HIV/AIDS Programme) and Social Relief of Distress.
- **Programme 3:** Children and Families i.e., childcare and protection, child and youth care centres, early Childhood Development (ECD) and Families Programmes.
- **Programme 4:** Restorative Services i.e., Social Crime Prevention, Substance Abuse, Victim Empowerment Programme.
- **Programme 5:** Development and Research i.e., sustainable livelihoods through community nutrition development centres (CNDCs), Poverty Alleviation Programme through empowerment and developmental projects as well as Women and Youth Development Programmes.

F.1.11.2 Departmental Key Challenges

F.1.11.2.1 Prevalent Social ills

- Poverty and Unemployment
- Child Abuse – some cases are unreported until anonymous people call in to report it
- Substance Abuse on the increase especially at Ward 9 and Ward 7 and Ward 4 which is around Tugela Ferry and COSH vicinity
- Crime – GBV and sexual offences (many cases unreported)

F.1.11.2.2 Lack of Office Space

- Officials sharing small offices
- DSD still sharing a building with SASSA – challenges with huge numbers of clients

F.1.11.2.3 Environmental

- Access to the Office that is nearly blocked by hawkers settled at the entrance
- People littering and urinating at the alleyway between Build-it and Magistrate court
- Huge rocks and boulders that fall from the houses behind the office that have flattened the fence behind the office.

F.1.11.2.4 Lack of Adequate Resources

- Office having 8 pool vehicles that are shared by 27 officials.

F.1.11.2.5 Unfilled Vacant Posts

- Posts that are vacated but not filled for many years despite requesting them to be filled.

F.1.11.2.6 Non-Functional One Stop Development Centres

- No staff structure for One stop Development Centres.

F.1.11.3 Proposed Projects/Programmes

- a) Employment of GBV social workers
 - a. The process of employment of Gender Based Violence social workers is underway to respond to the scourge a child abuse and GBV
- b) Allocation of Budget for Social Relief of Distress
 - a. Increased budget for beneficiaries that are eligible for SRD due to unemployment and poverty.
- c) Creating more Office Space for Staff
 - a. Movement of SASSA to use the outside building and hall in order to create more space for officials that are crammed in small offices
- d) Lack of Adequate Resources
 - a. Department is in a process of hiring some vehicles for officials to use
 - b. Officials are encouraged to apply for scheme B which is the use of their own vehicles for work purposes and be reimbursed for the official kilometres travelled
- e) Filling of Vacant Posts
 - a. Proposal / submission of request for filling of posts compiled and submitted.
- f) Functionality of One Stop Development Centres
 - a. 5 Posts for social workers to be permanently placed at all 3 One stop Development Centres have been advertised with closing date of 18/03/2022.
 - b. Process of employing supervisors for One Stop Development Centres is underway.
- g) Women Development Programme
 - a. Funding for NPO rendering Women Development programmes and services focusing on empowerment, awareness campaigns
- h) Sustainable Livelihoods
 - a. Funding of the Community Nutrition Development Centre to provide nutritious meals to 250 people on daily basis.
- i) Early Childhood Development Function Shift
 - a. Early Childhood Development Centres are moving to the Department of Basic Education as from 01 April 2022
 - b. ECD Function Shift will Affect the DSD Resources i.e., human resources, financial resources and equipment.

SUB PROGRAMME	NO. FUNDED 2021/2022	BUDGET ALLOCATION
Services to Older Persons	04 Service Centres	R344 000.00
Services to Persons with Disabilities	01 DPSA	R220 000.00
HIV/AIDS	02 (Sinozwelo HCBC and Resiha site)	R760 000.00
Child Care and Protection	02 (CMD and SAVF)	R1 101 013.00
ECD and Partial Care Equitable Share	80 ECD Centres	R12 508 000.00
Victim Empowerment Programme	01 Lifeline (White Door)	R2 426 000.00
Substance Abuse	01 SANCA	R212 000.00
Sustainable Livelihoods	01 CNDC (Mashunka)	R377 000.00
TOTAL		R17 948 013.00

F.2.0 MUNICIPAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section of the IDP deals with projects and focuses primarily on the projects planned for implementation during the 2021-2022 financial year. Below are the capital projects lists planned for the five years.

F.2.1 Technical Department

TECHNICAL SERVICES BUDGET 2022-23 INPUT				
ROADS SECTION				
Project Name	Department Sub-Unit	Ward Number where Applicable	Specify Funding (e.g., Equitable Share)	Final Budget Amount
Xholobane Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	5	Retention	R366 712,97
Ngongolo Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	7	Retention	R166 431,84
Msinga High Masts Lights	Roads and Stormwater	4,5,11,12&18	Retention	R176 663,60
Ezibomvini Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	13	Retention	R151 299,61
Thibeni Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	15	Retention	R174 494,38
Mhlaba Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	18	Retention	R853 718,28
Gonondo Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	19	MIG	R3 355 752.19
Mfulamuni Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	20	MIG	R5 016 091.39
Phowane Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	1	MIG	R3 704 700.78
Gobamagagu Sport field	Roads and Stormwater	9	MIG	R4 794 792.77
Msizini Sport field	Roads and Stormwater	14	MIG	R5 111 791.00
Sethembe Sport field	Roads and Stormwater	10	MIG	R5 374 158.69
Mvundlweni Sport Field	Roads and Stormwater	11	MIG	R1 951 900.45
Mthunqwane-Sthubini Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	03&17	MIG	R745 023,01
Bethulo-Mpende Access Road	Roads and Stormwater	07&12	MIG	R515 356,73
Debedebeni Sport field	Roads and Stormwater	1	MIG	R526 148.33
Mabaso Sport field	Roads and Stormwater	4	MIG	R899 210,00

Pomeroy Taxi Rank	Roads and Stormwater	18	MIG	R2 397 753,01
Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Centre	Roads and Stormwater	18	MIG	R1 330 235,00
Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2	Roads and Stormwater	18	MIG	R3 349 955,40
Siyazenzela Road Maintenance	Roads and Stormwater	All	Equitable Share	R7 387 000,00
Plant Hire	Roads and Stormwater	All	Equitable Share	R4 000 000,00
General Road Maintenance	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R6 500 000,00
Plant and Equipment Maintenance	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R3 000 000,00
Tools and Machineries	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	200 000,00
Professional Fees	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Trainings	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Purchase of Construction Plants	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R4 000 000,00
Purchase of Bakkies (Technical Services)	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R1 400 000,00
Street Name Kerbs	Roads and Stormwater	All wards	Equitable Share	R400 000,00
R M Plant Equipment Roads	Roads and Stormwater	n/a	Equitable Share	R4 000 000,00

PMU SECTION

Project Name	Department Sub-Unit	Ward Number where Applicable	Specify Funding (e.g., Equitable Share)	Final Budget Amount
MIG 5% Top Slice	PMU	n/a	MIG	R2 120 700,00
Siyazenzela Uniform	PMU	n/a	Equitable Share	R500 000,00
EPWP Awareness event	PMU	n/a	Equitable Share	R500 000,00

ELECTRICAL SECTION

Project Name	Department Sub-Unit	Ward Number where Applicable	Specify Funding (e.g., Equitable Share)	Final Budget Amount
Ezibomvini Electrification	Electrical	4	INEP	R5 000 000,00
Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification	Electrical	10	INEP	R2 440 000,00
Ngiyane Electrification	Electrical	9	INEP	R9 000 000,00

Repairs & Maintenance	Electrical	1 to 21	Equitable Share	R700 000,00
Temper Fee	Electrical	1 to 21	Equitable Share	R500 000,00
Douglas #2 Retention	Electrical	1	Equitable Share	R500 000,00

BUILDING INSPECTORATE SECTION

Project Name	Department Sub-Unit	Ward Number where Applicable	Specify Funding (e.g. Equitable Share)	Final Budget Amount
Buildings Maintenance	Building Section	n/a	Equitable Share	R250 000,00
Sewer and Water reticulation	Building Section	n/a	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Main Office Fencing	Building Section	n/a	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Bethel Workshop	Building Section	n/a	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Two room for Siphwe Enock Sibiya	Building Section	Ward 1	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Zinhle Sithole	Building Section	Ward 1	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Shezi family	Building Section	Ward 2	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Ntulani Mbhense	Building Section	Ward 4	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Elina Buthelezi	Building Section	Ward 5	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Bhekamachunu Chonco	Building Section	Ward 8	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Mfungela Mchunu	Building Section	Ward 9	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Noxolo Mchunu	Building Section	Ward 9	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Vamisile Ngubane.	Building Section	Ward 10	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Mtshengiseni Mchunu	Building Section	Ward 10	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Mabani Xaba	Building Section	Ward 11	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Thuleleni Majola	Building Section	Ward 11	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Madondo family	Building Section	Ward 16	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Shabalala family	Building Section	Ward 16	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Buyelaphi Mkhize	Building Section	Ward 17	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Two room for Hlisiwe Myeza	Building Section	Ward 17	Equitable Share	R100 000,00

Construction Thuthukisa creche	Building Section	Ward 3	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Construction Siphuthando creche	Building Section	Ward 18	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Renovation of Thubalethu creche	Building Section	Ward 20	Equitable Share	R40 000,00
Construction of Khethukuthula creche (roll-over)	Building Section	Ward 19	Rolled-over	R200 000,00
Construction of Ngubevu Community Hall phase 2	Building Section	Ward 13	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Chithokwakhe Mbatha community hall Phase 1(roll-over)	Building Section	Ward 19	Rolled-over	R300 000,00
Chithokwakhe Mbatha community hall Phase 2	Building Section	Ward 19	Rolled-over	R200 000,00
Construct Ward 21 offices at Shiyane and kwaWoza	Building Section	Ward 21	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Fencing Material and Building of toilets for Mpompolwane hall and Mpondweni hall	Building Section	Ward 2	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Drill/equip borholes at Ward 7	Building Section	Ward 7	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Philisizwe Gardern Borehole at Zimbidlini	Building Section	Ward 20	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Refurbish communal gardens boreholes at Giba	Building Section	Ward 21	Equitable Share	R70 000,00
Renovation of Guqa hall and Nxamalala hall.	Building Section	Ward 8	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Renovation of Thubalethu Creche at Mazabeko.	Building Section	Ward 20	Equitable Share	R40 000,00
Fencing at Ngidi hall.	Building Section	Ward 4	Equitable Share	R50 000,00
Fencing of community hall – Nkolovu	Building Section	Ward 15	Equitable Share	R60 000,00
Installation of electricity for 3 halls	Building Section	Ward 12	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Installation of Burglar guard for 4 halls.	Building Section	Ward 12	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Solar street lights	Building Section	Ward 14	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Installation of Burglar guards for 6 halls	Building Section	Ward 15	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Chairs and tables for Ngidi hall, eZibomvini hall and Sidakeni hall.	Building Section	Ward 4	Equitable Share	R50 000,00
Chairs for Mahlabathini, Nogawu and Machobeni halls	Building Section	Ward 5	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Chairs for Nkolovu Hall.	Building Section	Ward 15	Equitable Share	R40 000,00
Community halls chairs.	Building Section	Ward 20	Equitable Share	R60 000,00
Chairs for Amoibe hall.	Building Section	Ward 21	Equitable Share	R30 000,00

WASTE & ENVIRONMENT SECTION

Project Name	Department Sub-Unit	Ward Number where Applicable	Specify Funding (e.g. Equitable Share)	Final Budget Amount
EPWP Solid Waste Interns Salaries	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R300 000,00
EPWP Contract Staff Street Cleaning Salaries	Waste and Environment	4,5,11,12,14&18	Equitable Share	R750 000,00
Waste truck	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R1 500 000,00
Recycling	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Waste Workers Immunisation	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R150 000,00
Waste Transportation Loads	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R300 000,00
Refuse Removal Services (Refuse Bags)	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Schools Environmental Competition	Waste and Environment	all wards	Equitable Share	R300 000,00
Mass Clean-up Campaigns and Awareness's	Waste and Environment	all wards	Equitable Share	R150 000,00
Greening	Waste and Environment	all wards	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Alien Plant Removal	Waste and Environment	4,5&14	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Supply Installation of Solid Waste Skip Bins	Waste and Environment	4,5,12&18	Equitable Share	R200 000,00
Pomeroy Landfill Site	Waste and Environment	18	Equitable Share	R2 500 000,00
Protective Clothing	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R150 000,00
Pomeroy Street Cleaning	Waste and Environment	18	Equitable Share	R750 000,00

Tugela Ferry Street Cleaning	Waste and Environment	4,5&14	Equitable Share	R1 500 000,00
Diapers Cleaning Programme	Waste and Environment	all wards	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R500 000,00
Green Town Entrances	Waste and Environment	4&5	Equitable Share	R500 000,00
Furniture and Equipment	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R100 000,00
Trainings	Waste and Environment	n/a	Equitable Share	R100 000,00

F.2.2 Community Service Department Projects

PROJECTS	BUDGET
Youth Day Group Performances	50 000,00
Sports Recreation Golden Games 100000450	52 104,00
Youth Day Transport	50 000,00
Msinga Marathon Refreshments	36 470,00
Furniture Mkhuphulangwenya Offices	250 000,00
Forum Cooperative Support	1 000 000,00
Community Policing Forum	50 000,00
Disaster Double Cap	700 000,00
Msinga Marathon Refreshments	36 470,00
Matric Awards	400 000,00
Youth Development Outsourced Services	521 000,00
Msinga Youth Development Policy & Strategy	50 000,00
Long Service Award Community Services	91 408,00
Youth Day Celebration Refreshments	52 100,00
Youth Awareness Campaigns Refreshments	30 000,00
Youth Forum Meetings Refreshments	20 844,00
Iscahamiya Festival	949 954,00
Ibhayi Msinga Festival	350 000,00
Ingoma / Zulu Dances Around uMsinga	104 196,00
Tournament Sponsorship	51 300,00
Camp Chairs and Gazebo Tents	39 950,00
In-school projects Support	52 100,00
Miss & Mr Msinga (Cultural)	156 300,00
Msinga Career Expo	156 300,00

PROJECTS	BUDGET
Sports Confederation Projects	280 000,00
Widowers Event	260 500,00
Men's month Awareness	50 000,00
Widows Transport	10 420,00
Gender Transport	28 134,00
Disability Transport to events	10 420,00
Pauper Burial Ingoma Support	208 400,00
Pauper Burial Mayoral Burial Support	800 000,00
Fieldworker Marshalls Compensation Fieldworker Marshalls	875 280,00
Cancer Awareness Campaign (Onompilo)	258 416,00
Golden Games Technical Compensation	26 050,00
Indigenous Games Technical Assistance Phase 1	15 630,00
Disability Training Skills Development	41 680,00
Fieldwork Marshall training Refreshments	208 400,00
Widows Meetings Refreshments	20 840,00
Gender Meetings Refreshments	41 680,00
Msinga Mayoral Cup Refreshments #1	521 000,00
Children Refreshments	62 520,00
Disability Refreshments Forum Meetings Refreshments	20 840,00
Disability Purchase of Wheelchairs	100 000,00
Children forum Tents catering and food parcels	18 756,00
Compensation of Forum members	150 000,00
Youth Development NPO`s Support	31 260,00
Children's' Attire	31 260,00
Children Protection Week	20 840,00
Children Children's Day Celebration	64 296,00

PROJECTS	BUDGET
Widows Cooperative Support	
Disability Attire Parliament	31 260,00
Disability Parliament Sports Day	250 000,00
Disability Albinism Campaign	52 100,00
Indigenous Games Toilet Hire	10 000,00
Children MRS	7 815,00
Children's Toilet Hire	10 000,00
Indigenous Games Local Festival EMRS Hire Phase 1	15 630,00
Indigent Support System Purchase (must be Indigent Credibility Monitoring)	400 000,00
Msinga Marathon Water Sachets	20 840,00
Indigenous Games Local Festival Refreshments	21 432,00
Indigenous Games District Festival Refreshments	31 260,00
Children School Uniforms	150 000,00
Maintenance of Municipal Sport fields	500 000,00
Indigenous Games Local Festival Transport	52 100,00
Msinga Marathon Technical Officials Compensation	52 100,00
Disability Projects Disability Sports Day Technical Officer	10 420,00
Msinga Marathon Race Director/Timing Company	100 000,00
Msinga Marathon Water Sachets	7 000,00
Indigenous Games Local Festival Refreshments	41 680,00
Golden Games Local Festival Refreshments	80 000,00
Golden Games Provincial Festival Refreshments	52 100,00
Golden Games Local Festival EMRS Hire	15 630,00
Msinga marathon Timing Company	30 000,00
Msinga Marathon Prizes	72 940,00
Msinga Drift Khana Advertising	156 300,00

PROJECTS	BUDGET
Maskandi Festival	1 200 000,00
Msinga Marathon Promotional Items	30 000,00
Msinga Marathon License Purchase	10 420,00
Indigenous Games Local Festival Tent Hire	20 840,00
Indigenous Games Local Festival EMRS Hire	15 630,00
Golden Games Local Festival Tent Hire	18 993,00
Sport Domestic Food and Beverage Served	18 993,00
Msinga Marathon Marshall T-shirts	57 310,00
Indigenous Games District Festival Attire	100 000,00
Golden Games District Festival Attire	94 993,00
Purchase of Computer 7	143 600,00
Purchase of Testing Equipment	70 000,00
Purchase of Air-condition	42 396,00
Traffic Department Installation of Electric fence and Gate	208 400,00
traffic department seminar; workshops and training fees	208 400,00
Seminars Conferences Workshops and Events: National	52 100,00
Traffic Department Protective Clothing	300 000,00
Disaster Relief Stock Food Vouchers	127 466,00
Advisory Forum meetings	20 844,00
Disaster Relief Stock Blankets	30 147,00
Disaster Relief Stock Cement	156 300,00
Disaster Relief Stock Poles	156 300,00
Disaster Relief Stock Corrugated Iron and nails	208 404,00
Disaster Management Centre 24-hour Switch board	156 300,00
Lightning Conductors per household	400 000,00
Disaster Management Awareness Programme	20 840,00

PROJECTS	BUDGET
Disaster Uniform Protective Clothing	156 300,00
Fire Stand Pipes	100 000,00
Fire Single cap	650 000,00
Maintenance 060000605	50 000,00
R M Plant Equipment Fire Services	104 196,00
Gazetting of Bylaws	150 000,00
Fire and emergency Rescue Services Vehicle Repairs	100 000,00
Fire and emergency Rescue Services Public Safety and Aware	52 100,00
Library Maintenance	350 000,00
Furniture and Book shelves	200 000,00
Library Promotions	300 000,00
Performers	416 800,00
Performers (Se-Prof)	312 600,00
Relief fund	312 600,00
Indigent Relief Stipend Payments	521 000,00
Toilet Hire Mayoral Event	109 410,00
bibs wash	31 260,00
Marshalls Stipend	562 680,00
Mayoral Imbizo Promotion Indigenous 001000405	1 042 000,00
Grocery	833 600,00
Food parcels	3 282 300,00
Tent	263 784,00
Inyama	229 240,00
Truck Hire	218 820,00
Construction of Law Enforcement Offices	836 000,00
Tarring of Traffic Road from R33	1 331 996,00

PROJECTS	BUDGET
Purchase of DLTC Vehicle	423 996,00
Traffic Management System	208 400,00
Rural Horse Riding	100 000,00
Fire Engine Purchase	1 000 000,00
Fire Extinguishers	100 000,00
TVET Learner Support	200 000,00
Traffic Services Backup generator	700 000,00
Furniture for Law Enforcement Offices	250 000,00
Law Enforcement Equipment	200 000,00
Mkhuphulangwenya Renovations	200 000,00
Child Protection Forum Meetings	20 000,00
Recreational Office Equipment	40 000,00
Inter-Faith Programmes	500 000,00
refreshments Interfaith	20 480,00
Youth day Tents and toilets	50 000,00
Youth day EMRS	15 000,00
Youth Day Promotional Items	50 000,00
Municipal Sports Awards	200 000.00

F.2.3 Development Planning Department Projects

PROJECT NAME	DEPARTMENT SUB UNIT	WARD NUMBER WHERE APPLICABLE	SPECIFY FUNDING (E.G. EQUITABLE SHARE)	FINAL BUDGET AMOUNT
Tugela Ferry Market Stalls Construction PHASE 2	LED	WARD 4	EQ	800 000.00
Communal irrigation support - engines	LED	ALL	EQ	1 000 000,00
Tugela Ferry enforcement	LED	WARD 4	EQ	300 000,00
Pound management	HOUSING	WARD 18	EQ	300 000,00
Tractor and implements	LED	ADMIN	EQ	2 100 000,00
Strategic Professional	IDP	ADMIN	EQ	600 000,00
Kopi tourism centre fencing	LED	WARD 11	EQ	200 000,00
Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT)	TOWN PLANNING	ADMIN	EQ	200 000,00
Chicken and Laying Projects	LED	ALL	EQ	150 000,00
Goat Farming Support	LED	ALL	EQ	100 000,00
Film and Television Support	LED	ALL	EQ	200 000,00
Piggery Support	LED	ALL	EQ	150 000,00
Honey Processing	LED	ALL	EQ	100 000,00
SMME's Assistance	LED	ALL	EQ	500 000,00
Community Tourism Organisation	LED	ALL	EQ	200 000,00
Co-Operatives Assistance	LED	ALL	EQ	200 000,00
LED Summit -market day	LED	WARD 5	EQ	200 000,00
LED projects	LED	ALL	EQ	200 000,00
Agricultural Projects for 21 wards	LED	ALL	EQ	1 050 000,00
Agri processing plant operation	LED	WARD 5	EQ	80 000,00
Advertising Municipal activities	LED	ADMIN	EQ	60 000,00

PROJECT NAME	DEPARTMENT SUB UNIT	WARD NUMBER WHERE APPLICABLE	SPECIFY FUNDING (E.G. EQUITABLE SHARE)	FINAL BUDGET AMOUNT
Branded yellow frame uMsinga Top	LED	WARD 15	EQ	R100 000,00
Ward Cemeteries construction	HOUSING	MCHUNU T. A	EQ	500 000,00
Sweden Exhibition Trip	LED	ADMIN	EQ	300 000,00
Protective Clothing LED unit	LED	ADMIN	EQ	50 000,00
Branded yellow frame Kopi	LED	WARD 11	EQ	100 000,00
GIS Laptops x2	TOWN PLANNING	ADMIN	EQ	100 000,00
GIS Printer	TOWN PLANNING	ADMIN	EQ	50 000,00
Traditional leadership support	HOUSING	ADMIN	EQ	500 000,00
PMS Training	PMS	ADMIN	EQ	50 000,00
Keates Drift Urban Design Framework	TOWN PLANNING	ADMIN	EQ	500 000,00
Research Studies - aloe	LED	ADMIN	EQ	200 000,00
Minerals Feasibility study	LED	ADMIN	EQ	200 000,00
Led Professional support	LED	ADMIN	EQ	400 000,00
uMsinga Peace monument	Amafa supported by LED	Ward 01	AMAFA	450 000.00
Tourism Support	LED	ADMIN	EQ	200 000.00
Zulu village	LED	Ward 21	EQ	200 000.00
Fabeni Library	Art and Culture	Ward 12		Funded by Arts & Culture

F.2.4 Corporate Services Department

Project Name	Department Sub Unit	Final Budget Amount
HR MANAGEMENT		

OHS Management fee	200 000,00
HR Management Fees	500 000,00
Employee Assistance Programme	200 000,00
Laptop Purchase	50 000,00
Staff Uniform (PPE)	900 000,00
Work Skills Plan	1 600 000,00
RECORDS MANAGEMENT	
Registry / Records	
Electronic Records System (phase 2) support	600 000,00
Electronic Record Storage Capacity (Servers & Licences)	700 000,00
Registry maintenance	100 000,00
Off-site storage Maintenance	100 000,00
Registry Stationery	50 000,00
Disposal (Documents and Files)	50 000,00
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	
IT Management Services	3 000 000,00
IT Computer System	3 250 000,00
Server Generator (Power backup and Systems)	300 000,00
External Offices Connectivity (Pomeroy)	400 000,00
THUSONG CENTRE	
Thusong Week Awareness	150 000,00
Thusong Building Maintenance	250 000,00
Disability Toilets	150 000,00
Mandleni Cluster renovation	100 000,00
Nteneshane Renovation	150 000,00
Thusong Furniture	100 000,00
Renovation of Skills Centre	300 000,00
Caretakers Cleaning Materials And PPE	400 000,00

FLEET MANAGEMENT	
General Small Vehicle maintenance	3 000 000,00
Wet Fuel	500 000,00
Municipal Vehicle Branding	100 000,00
Tracking system	300 000,00
Single Cab with Canopy	600 000,00
Fleet office Furniture	50 000,00
Transport Vehicle Costs Fleet cost	4 689 000,00
SECURITY SERVICES	
Fire arm safety facility (Strong Room)	700 000,00
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT	
Camera	20 000,00
ADMIN AND FLEET	
Renovations at Skills	300 000,00
Camp Chairs	40 000,00
Furniture	100 000,00
Municipal Closing Function	200 000,00

F.2.5 Finance Department

Project Name	Final Budget Amount
1. Consulting Services	R1 250 400.00
2. Financial System Purchase	R3 180 000.00
3. Financial System Annual Licence	R1 200 000.00
4. Preparation of AFS	R500 000.00
5. Financial Professional Fees	R3 500 004.00
6. Review of Standard Operating Procedures	R260 496.00
7. Consultants Valuation Roll	R200 004.00
8. Review of Municipal Policies	R156 300.00
9. Policy Training Professional Fees	R52 104.00
10. Laptops Purchase	R212 004.00
11. Office Furniture and Equipment Purchase	R99 996.00
12. Management Services IT Service	R3 600 000.00
13. AG Audit Fees	R2 400 000.00

F.2.6 Municipal Manager's Office

MM's OFFICE PROJECTS	2022/23 BUDGET
Office Furniture	100 000,00
computer and equipment	56 148,00
Audit Committee FMG	700 000,00
Outsourced Services- Performance Management	105 996,00
Performance Audit Committee	212 000,00
Performers (Se-Prof)	318 000,00
Mayoral Imbizo Performers	1 060 000,00
Catering	21 200,00
Internal Audit Catering	26 495,76
Relief fund 001000405	1 000 000,00
Community engagements Refreshments	120 000,00
Operation and Maintenance of Loud Haler	120 000,00
Operation and Maintenance	52 100,00
frontline complaints	21 200,00
Complaints Management Reduction Programme	265 000,00
Audit Fees Internal Auditors	2 000 000,00
Internal Audit Risk Assessments Workshop	100 000,00
Mayoral Imbizo Toilets	150 000,00
Ward Facilitators payments	1 200 000,00
Journalist compensation	300 000,00
Workshops	60 000,00
mayoral events protective clothing	600 000,00
Advertising of Municipal Activities	3 000 000,00
Consumables: Standard Rated	500 000,00
Communication Public Part Standard Rated	153 336,00
Mayoral Imbizo Promotion Indigenous 001000405	1 060 000,00
Grocery	1 500 000,00
Stationary	30 000,00
Food parcels	4 000 000,00
Tent	400 000,00
Internal Audit Computer Office Furniture	60 000,00

MM's OFFICE PROJECTS	2022/23 BUDGET
cooler trolleys	30 000,00
Banners	60 000,00
Billboards	600 000,00
Inyama	350 000,00
Budget Speech event	3 000 000,00
Rapid Response	100 000,00
Camp chairs	100 000,00
TV Shows Slots	650 000,00
Calendars and diaries	1 100 000,00
Radio Slot	700 000,00
Hotline	21 200,00
Truck Hire	400 000,00
Professional Fees Internal Audit 300000428	12 720,00
ST Internal Audit Training Cost 300000451	40 000,00
ST MM Training Cost 010000451	21 200,00
Risk workshop Cllr's	31 800,00
Seminars Conferences Workshops and Events: National	50 000,00
Communication Participation Ward Committee Training	200 000,00
Seminars Conferences Workshops and Events National	31 800,00
Legal Services Training	63 600,00
Sports Recreation SALGA Games 100000450	48 324,00
Legal Services Prof Reg Bodies	1 500 000,00
Ward Committee burial Support	140 000,00
Purchase of new sound system	500 000,00
lavalier wireless microphone (Mayor)	150 000,00

SECTION G: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (SDBIP)

G. ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (SDBIP)

TABLE 73: MUNICIPAL FINAL SDBIP 2022.2023

SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN - UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY _ FINAL SDBIP 2022/23																				
Back to Basics pillar no 3: Good Governance and sound administration																				
Promote Public Knowledge and awareness																				
NO	PROGRAM DRIVER	OUTCOME	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO.	Technical Indicator Description	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET by 30.6.2023	ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE 5	UNIT OF MEASURE	Q1 -Target 30.9.2022	Q2 - Target 31.12.2022	Q3-Target 30.3.2023	Q4 - Target 3.6.2023	ANNUAL BUDGET	Reasons For Variance	Measures to improve Performance	PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE
KPA 1 : INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION =14 indicators																				
1	HOD(MM)		To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments	S54/56 assessments	Number of Section 54/56 Performance Assessments conducted by 30/06/2023	222	Performance assessments of section 54/56 Managers in line with the managers performance agreements	2	2	Accumulative	Number	1 (Annual Perfo.)	0	2 (Mid-year)	0	Inhouse			Agenda & Attendance Register
2	HOD COP	outcome 1. improved Municipal capability	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To implement the adopted Employment Equity Plan	EEP implementation	Number of People from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest level management in compliance with approved equity plan(EEP)by 30 June 2023	222.1	Reporting on the Municipality's compliance with the Employment Equity Act. Achieve equity in the workplace by promoting equal opportunity and fair treatment in employment through elimination of unfair discrimination and implementing affirmative action	1	2	Non-Accumulative	Number	0	0	0	2	Inhouse			Appointment letters/ Contracts of employment

								measures to redress the disadvantages in employment.												
3	HOD COP			Implementation of WSP	Implementation of the WSP	% budget spent on implementing WSP by 30.6.2023	222.2	Prepare a Workplace skills plan that identifies priority skills development areas for the upcoming year which enables the Dept. to deliver on its core deliverables and; to be submitted to LGSETA by 30th of April. To ensure that training and development of staff is in fact carried out to planned outcomes of the WSP and that the same is in line with the personal development plans of individuals	100%	100%	Non-Accumulative	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	100%	R1 599 996,00			HR quarterly Reports
4	all HODS			To Achieve an unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified opinion 2021/22 FY	Number of unqualified audit opinions for 2021/22 Financial year by 30 March 2023.	48	To clarify the outcomes that the municipality wants to achieve. For each outcome, list the activities necessary to achieve	1	Unqualified audit opinion (2020/21 FY)	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	1	0	Inhouse			AG reports

								it. Then put the activities in order. Next, assign responsibilities for completing each activity.0												
5	all HODS	outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	To develop an Audit action plan	Action plan	Number of Msinga Action plans Developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per(2021/22 FY) Audit Report) by 30 June 2023	49	A plan which ensures accountability & responsibility prepared in response to AG findings and measures progress towards addressing all AG findings.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	1	0	inhouse				Action Plan Progress Report
6	all HODS		To implement & report on Risk Register	Risk register	Number of reports on Risk register implementation submitted to AC by 30 June 2023	50	Facilitation of risk assessments and subsequent issuing of Risk Reports to Audit Committee. Monitor implementation of risk management plan to mitigate critical risks identified.	4	4	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	inhouse				Agenda, Progress Report & Minutes of AC
7	HOD (P)		To prepare 2022/23 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption	Mid-year report	Number of Msinga Mid-Year performance report (S72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 25/01/2023)	132	Section 72 determines that by 25 January of each year the accounting officer must 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	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	1	0	Inhouse				Council Resolution & Minutes

							performance indicators set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan.												
8	HOD (P)			To Adopt 2021/22 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR)	Annual report (AR)	Number of 2021/22 Msinga Final Annual Report presented to Council for adoption by 30/3/2023	135	Preparation of an Annual Report for the year under review in accordance with section 121 of the MFMA read with Section 46 MSA.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	1	0	inhouse		Council Resolution & Minutes
9	HOD (P)		Annual Performance report		Number of 2021/22 Msinga Draft Annual performance report submitted to IA and AC for input and comments by 25/08/2022	136	Preparation of the Draft Annual Report for the year under review in accordance with section 121 of the MFMA read with Section 46 MSA.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	1	0	0	0	Inhouse		Proof of submission	
10	HOD (P)		APR submission		Number of Msinga final APR Submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT by 31/08/2022	137	Preparation of the Final Annual Report for the year under review in accordance with section 121 of the MFMA read with Section 46 MSA.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	1	0	0	0	inhouse		Proof of submission	
11	HOD (P)		To Adopt Municipal SDBIP by 30/6/2022		SDBIP	Number of Msinga SDBIP 2022/2023 presented to Council for Mayor's endorsement by 30/6/2023	138	Ensure that Msinga SDBIP 2022/2023 is prepared and adopted by the council by 30/6/2022 as per adopted Process Plan.	2	2	Non-Accumulative	Number	0	0	1-DRAFT	1-FINAL	Inhouse		Council Resolution & Minutes

12	HOD (P)				Quarterly reports (Q1,Q2,Q3,Q4)	Number of Msinga SDBIP Quarterly reports submitted to EXCO/Council by 30/06/2023	139	The submission of Quartely performance reports to Council structures in compliance with legislation & the municipal PMS Framework adopted 25.5.2022.	4	4	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	inhouse			Exco / Council Resolution
13	Municipal Manager			To adopt a Revised internal audit charter	IA charter	Number of Revised Msinga Internal Audit Charter submitted to Audit Committee for adoption by 30/6/2023	217	The purpose of this plan is to set out the nature, role, responsibility, status and authority of the Internal Audit function within the Municipality and to outline the scope of the Internal Audit Unit. Therefore must be approved by the Audit Committee	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	inhouse			Council Resolution /AC agenda & Minutes
14	HOD (Co)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	MPAC Meetings	Number of Msinga MPAC meetings conducted by 30/06/2023	46	Successful arrangement of Municipal Public Account Committee as an oversight structure of the Council.	4	3	accumulative	Number	1	0	2	3	inhouse			Agenda, Attendance Register, and Minutes

KPA2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY=21 indicators

NO	PROGRAM DRIVER	OUTCOME	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO	Technical Indicator Description	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET by 30.6.2023	ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE5	UNIT OF MEASURE	Q1 - Target 30.9.2022	Q2 - Target 31.12.2022	Q3- Target 30.3.2023	Q4 - Target 3.6.2023	ANNUAL BUDGET	Reasons For Variance	Measures to improve Performance	PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE
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15	HOD (Technical Services - Mr Mnguni)	outcome 4.9 Improved facilities	Improve provision of social development services.	To implement ward based plan infrastructural projects	<p>Two room houses - 1. Siphwe Enoch Sibiya (Ward 1), 2. Zinhle Sithole (Ward 1), 3. Shezi Family (ward 2) 4. Ntulani Mbhense (Ward 4), 5. Elina Buthelezi (Ward 5), 6. Bhekamachunu Chonco (Ward 8), 7. Mfungela Mchunu (Ward 9), 8. Noxolo Mchunu (Ward 9), 9. Vamisile Ngubane. (Ward 10), 10. Mshengiseni Mchunu (Ward 10), 11. Mabani Xaba (Ward 11), 12. Thuleleni Majola (Ward 11), 13. Madondo family (Ward 16), 14. Shabalala family (Ward 16), 15. Buyelaphi Mkhize (Ward 17), 16. Hlisiwe Myeza (Ward 17),</p> <p>Number of Two room houses constructed and completed by 30/06/2023. 1. Siphwe Enoch Sibiya (Ward 1), 2. Zinhle Sithole (Ward 1), 3. Shezi Family (ward 2) 4. Ntulani Mbhense (Ward 4), 5. Elina Buthelezi (Ward 5), 6. Bhekamachunu Chonco (Ward 8), 7. Mfungela Mchunu (Ward 9), 8. Noxolo Mchunu (Ward 9), 9. Vamisile Ngubane. (Ward 10), 10. Mshengiseni Mchunu (Ward 10), 11. Mabani Xaba (Ward 11), 12. Thuleleni Majola (Ward 11), 13. Madondo family (Ward 16), 14. Shabalala family (Ward 16), 15. Buyelaphi Mkhize (Ward 17), 16. Hlisiwe Myeza (Ward 17),</p>	156	Report on the completed building structure project as per status provided to ensure that project is completed in line with set timeframes and other project phases attached to the project can unfold to ensure that developmental priorities as envisaged in the IDP are achieved.	new	16	non accumulative	number	0	0	0	16	4 200 000,00	completion certificates
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16	HOD (Technical Services - Mr Mnguni)		To implement ward based plan infrastructural projects	03 creches at ward 3, ward 7, ward 18	Number of constructed and completed creches at ward 3,18 by 30.6.2023. Thuthukisa creche (Ward 3), Khethukuthula (ward 7) and Siphuthando creche (Ward 18)	168	The provision of social and educational facilities, through Creche buildings at	new	3	non accumulative	number	0	0	0	3			completion certificates
17	HOD (Technical Services - Mr Mnguni)		To implement ward based plan infrastructural projects	Chithokwakh e Mbatha Community Hall - Phase 1 (ward 19)	Number of Community Halls (Phase 1) constructed and completed by 30/06/2023	169	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Community Halls	SCM processes completed	1	non accumulative	number	0	0	0	1			completion certificates
18	HOD (Technical Services - Mr Mnguni)		To implement ward based plan infrastructural projects	Chithokwakh e Mbatha Community Hall - Phase 2 (ward 19)	Number of Community Halls (Phase 2) constructed and completed by 30/06/2023	169, 1	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Community Halls	Phase 1	1	non accumulative	number	0	0	0	1			completion certificates
19	HOD (TS)		To construct and complete (20% of the project scope of the new sportfield) Debedebeni sportfield	Debedebeni Sportfield (ward 1)	Percentage constructed and completed (10% of the Scope of work) Debedebeni sportfield by 30/06/2023	171. 3	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Sports field - Debedebeni sportfield	new	10%	Accumulative	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	10%	R526 152,00		Progress Report & Minutes
20	HOD (TS)		To construct and complete (10% of the project scope) Mabaso sportfield	Mabaso Sportfield	Percentage constructed and completed (10% of the project scope) Mabaso sportfield by 30/06/2023	171. 4	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Sports field - Mabaso sportfield	new	10%	non accumulative	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	10%	R899 210,00		Progress Report & Minutes

21	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Mvundlweni sportfield	Mvundlweni Sportfield	Percentage constructed and completed at Mvundlweni sportfield (the remaining 10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	171.5	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Sports field - Mvundlweni sportfield	90%	100%	non-accumulative	Percentage	100%	0%	0%	0%	R1 951 900,45			Completion certificate
22	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Gobamagagu sportfield	Gobamagagu Sportfield(ward 9)	Percentage constructed and completed at Gobamagagu sportfield by 30/06/2023	173.6	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Sports field - Gobamagagu sportfield	90%	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	R4 794 792,00			Completion certificate
23	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Msizini sportfield	Msizini Sportfield-(ward 14)	Percentage constructed and completed Msizini sportfield by 30/06/2023	173.7	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Sports field - Msizini sportfield	multiyear	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	30	60	90%	100%	R5 111 796,00			completion certificate
24	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Sethembe sportfield	Sethembe Sportfield-(ward 10)	Percentage constructed and completed Sethembe sportfield (the remaining 80% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	173.8	The provision of social and community facilities, through the construction of Sports field - Sethembe sportfield	20%	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	45%	80%	100%	100%	R5 374 164,00			completion certificate
25	HOD (TS)	outcome 4.4 Roads. Outcome 4.4.1 Improved Quality of Municipal road network	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete the new access gravel road (Mfulamuni Road - 6.0km)	Mfulamuni Road (6.0km)	Percentage of Mfulamuni Access Gravel Road (6.0km) constructed and completed (the remaining 70% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	173.9	To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road (Phowane Road - 5.7km) at ward 20	30%	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	50%	80%	100%	100%	R5 016 096,00			completion certificate

26	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access gravel road (Phowane Road - 5.7km)	Phowane Road (5.7km)	Percentage of Phowane Access Gravel Road (5.7km) constructed and completed (the remaining 50% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	173.10	To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road (Phowane Road - 5.7km) at ward 1	50%	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	70%	100%	100%	100%	R3 704 700,00			completion certificate
27	HOD (TS)		To construct and complete 100% of the project scope of new access road (Gonondo Road - 5.0km)	Gonondo Road (5.0km)	Percentage of Gonondo Access Gravel Road (5.0km) constructed and completed (the remaining 40% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	173.11	To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road (Gonondo Road - 5.0km) at ward 19	60,0%	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	80%	100%	100%	100%	R3 355 752,00			completion certificate
28	HOD (TS)		To construct and complete 10% of the project scope of new access road (Mthunqwane-Sthubini Road - 7.0km)	Mthunqwane - Sthubini Road (7.0km)	Percentage of Sthunqwane-Sthubini Access Gravel Road (7.0km) constructed and completed (10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	173.12	To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road (Mthunqwane Road - 5.7km) at ward 17	new	10%	accumulative	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	10%	R745 023,01			Completion Certificate
29	HOD (TS)		To construct and complete 10% of the project scope of new access road (Bethulo-Mpende Road - 3.5km)	Bethulo - Mpende Road (3.5km)	Percentage of Bethulo-Mpende Access Gravel Road (3.5km) constructed and completed (10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2023	173.13	To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road (Bethulo Mpende Road - 3,5km) at ward 12	new	110%	accumulative	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	10%	R515 352,00			Completion Certificate

30	HOD (TS)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete (10% of the project scope of the new upgrade of Internal Road) Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Road #2	Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Road #2 (ward 18)	Percentage constructed and completed (10% of the scope of work) Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Road #2 by 30/06/2023	173.14	To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road (Pomeroy upgrade internal Road - 5.7km) at ward 18	new	10%	Accumulative	Percentage	0%	0%	0%	10%	R3 349 956,00			Progress Report & Minutes	
31	HOD (TS)	outcome 4.2 Electricity : 4.2.1 Improved access to electricity		To construct and energised Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification with 195 connections	Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification {195 connections} (ward 1)	Percentage of Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification with 195 connections constructed and energised [the remaining 70% of project scope] by 30/06/2023	173.15	Accelerate electrification through construction of Douglas # 3 (Gede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) Electrification with 195 connections	30% of the project scope	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	50%	80%	100%	100%	R500 004,00			Completion Certificate	
32			Accelerate electrification	To construct the infrastructure to yield 272 household connections of Ekvukeni-Ngiyane #2 Electrification	Ekuvukeni-Ngiyane #2 Electrification {272 household connections}	Percentage of Ekvukeni-Ngiyane #2 Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 272 household connections by 30/6/2023		Accelerate electrification through construction of Ekvukeni-Ngiyane electrification with 272 connections (ward 10)	New	100%	accumulative	Percentage	20%	30%	65%	100%	R2 439 996,00			Progress Report & Minutes	
33				To energise 272 household connections of Ekvukeni-Ngiyane #2 Electrification.	Ekuvukeni-Ngiyane #2 Electrification {272 household connections}	Number of household connections of Ekvukeni-Ngiyane #2 Electrification energised by 30/6/2023	182.1	Accelerate electrification through energising of Ekvukeni-Ngiyane #3 electrification with 272 connections (ward 10)	New	272	accumulative	Percentage	20%	0%	0%	100%				Completion Certificate	
34	HOD (TS)				To construct 20% of the project scope of Ezibomvini Electrification with 150 connections	Ezibomvini Electrification with 150 connections (ward 4)	Percentage of Ezibomvini Electrification with 150 connections to be constructed (20% of the project	173.17	Accelerate electrification through construction of Ezibomvini electrification with 150 connections (ward 04)	New	20%	Accumulative	Percentage	0	0	0%	20%	R5 000 004,00			Progress Report & Minutes

						scope) by 30/06/2023															
35	HOD (TS)	outcome 4.5 Solid Waste Removal and environmental Management .4.5.1 Minimized Solid waste	Waste management	To remove refuse of new households added to the list of beneficiaries (160) households receiving refuse removal at least once per week.	Refuse Removal (for 160 h/h/37042=0.4%)	Percentage of new households added to the list of beneficiaries (160/37042 households = 0.4%) provided with access to refuse removal at least once per week by 30/06/2023	173.19	To measure provision of refuse removal to households within the uMsinga municipal area atleast once a week as part of the core function of the Municipality . Each year the number of served households increases by a certain percentage	4,60%	4%	Non-accumulative	Percent age	0	0	0.4%	0.4%	Inhouse				Progress Reports & Access Control Register

KPA3:LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT=11 indicators

36	HOD (CS)	outcome 4.7 Local economic development . 4.7.1 Growing local economies	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	To Host Umcimbi weBhayi by 30 June 2023	ibhayi event	Number of Ibhayi events hosted at Nyiniyezwe by 30/06/2023	59	The percentage of a Municipality 's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the Municipality 's integrated development plan.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	R350 004				Group Performance Register / Pictures
37	HOD (CS)			To host a Msinga Marathon by 30 June 2023	Msinga Marathon	Number of Msinga Marathon hosted in Pomeroy by 30/06/2023	70	The percentage of a Municipality 's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in	0	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	R259 764				Quartely & Technical Report / Pictures

							terms of the Municipality's integrated development plan.													
38	HOD (CS)			To Host Iscathamiya Event by 30 June 2023	Iscathamiya	Number of Iscathamiya Event hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2023	71	The percentage of a Municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the Municipality's integrated development plan.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	R949 956			Group Performance Register / Pictures
39	HOD (CS)			To host Msinga Maskandi Festival by 30 June 2023	Maskandi festival	Number of Maskandi Festival Hosted by per ward 30/06/2023	72	The percentage of a Municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the Municipality's integrated development plan.	18	21	Non-accumulative	Number	0	21	0	0	R1 200 000			Group Performance Register / Pictures
40	HOD (CS)		To promote sport development and improve sports participation	To host a Mayoral Cup by 30/6/2023	Msinga Mayoral cup	Number of Msinga Mayoral Cup hosted at Pomeroy by 30/6/2023	78	The percentage of a Municipality's capital budget actually spent on capital projects identified for a particular financial year in terms of the Municipality's integrated development plan.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	Inhouse			Quarterly & Technical Report / Pictures

								's integrated developme nt plan.												
41	HOD (CS)		To empower the disadvant age communit ies	To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2022/23	Youth projects	Number of youth projects impleme nted as per the youth based plan by 30 June 2023	82	number of successful initiatives in the implemen tation of the WBP youth budget towards projects geared towards youth developme nt	100	60	Accumulative	Number	0	0	20	60	R630 000,00			Financial Report (Vote Transaction History)
42	HOD (CS)			To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration	Tertiary registration	Number of Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration by 30/6/2023	83	number of successful youth assiated towards tertiary registrations in compliance with the implemen tation of the WBP youth budget towards projects geared towards youth developme nt	278	139	Accumulative	Number	0	0	80	139	R630 000,00			Financial Report (Vote Transaction History)
43	HOD (CS)			To host a Youth Day Celebration	Youth day celebration	Number of Youth Day celebrations hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2023	84	Annual event that is held for one day to comemorat e youth by engaging in a number of recreational activities	0	1	Non- accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	R267 120,00			Pictures & Program

44	HOD (P)		To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area	SMMEs training	Number SMME's within Msinga area capacitated by 30/06/2023	157	To support and promote existing small enterprises (SMMEs) as part of the facilitation of business support programme with the facilitation of business support programs e.g. skills development, capacity building, mentorship to existing SMMEs to ensure that their life span is extended and their operations are sustainable .	0	38	Accumulative	Number	0	0	0	38	R200 000			Attendance Register/ Dated Pictures/ Reports
45	HOD (P)			To host Business Market day/LED summit	BUSINESS MARKET DAY / LED SUMMIT	Number of Business market day / LED Summit hosted at Tugela Ferry by 30/06/2023	158	Annual event that is held for one day where there is an Exhibition by creatives . The Municipality and other relevant stakeholders Support upcoming businessmen with training, material, inputs and application for funding. Its a day where relationships are formed, where locals showcase, network and learn from each other .	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	1	0	R200 004,00			Report, dated pictures & Program

46	HOD (TS) (P)			To create jobs through EPWP Programme	EPWP programme	Number of jobs created through construction of capital projects by 30/06/2023	270.1	Number of community members that benefited from capital projects. Establishment and implementation of key capital and social initiatives projects to enhance economic development and job creation	0	60	Accumulative	Number	15	30	45	60	Inhouse			Quarterly Reports
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KPA4 -GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION =6 INDICATORS

47	HOD (P)	outcome 5.1 Functional DDM structures: A credible IDP aligned to the one plan (with sector departmental inputs and projects)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2022/23	IDP 2023/24	Number of IDP 2023/24 submitted to Msinga Council for adoption by 30 June 2023	143	Ensure that the (five year plan) Integrated Development Plan is developed, adopted by Council and reviewed annually. The IDP is submitted to all relevant authorities in line with the provisions of the MSA	(02) IDP 2021-2025 submitted for adoption to Msinga council by 26.5.2021	2	Accumulative	Number	0	0	(1)Draft IDP	(2) Final IDP	Inhouse			Draft IDP Council Resolution, and final IDP Council Resolution
48	HOD (P) (F)	Outcome 2. Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement		To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan 2023/24	IDP/budget/PMS Process Plan	Number of IDP/Budget/ PMS Process Plans for the revision of the 2023/2024 IDP submitted to Council adoption by 30/6/2023	151	The Process Plan sets out the approach and activities to be undertaken in preparing for the 2022/23 IDP,budget & PMS and adopted council.	01 - IDP/Budget/ PMS Process Plan dopted by August 2021	1	Non-accumulative	Number	1	0	0	0	Inhouse		DCOGTA submission proof letter / email & Council resolution	
49	HOD COP			To conduct council meetings	Council Meeting	Number of Full Council meetings conducted by 30 June 2023	42	Provide Council with secretariat support. To Convene meetings as required by Municipal Structures Act	4	4	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	Inhouse		Agenda, Attendance Register and Minutes	

50	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 30/06/2023	43	Provide Council subcommittees with secretariat support. To Convene meetings as required by Municipal Structures Act	20	17	Accumulative	Number	4	8	12	17	Inhouse			Agenda, Attendance Register, and Minutes
51	HOD (Co)		To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees		EXCO Meetings	Number of Msinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2023	44	Provide Council's Executive committee with secretariat support. To Convene meetings as required by Municipal Structures Act	12	10	accumulative	Number	2	4	8	10	Inhouse			Agenda, Attendance Register, and Minutes
52	HOD (CS)		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 (youth; fire & Disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2023	63	Conduct youth, fire & disaster awareness campaigns in the communities to communicate potential threats and opportunities as a preventative and educating measure	25	24	Accumulative	Number	5	12	17	24	R60 000,00			Attendance forms/ Pictures

52

Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance

KPA5: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT=11 Indicators

NO	PROGRAM DRIVER	OUTCOME	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	INDICATOR	KPI NO.	Technical Indicator Description	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET by 30.6.2023	ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE 5	UNIT OF MEASURE	Q1 -Target 30.9.2022	Q2 - Target 31.12.2022	Q3-Target 30.3.2023	Q4 - Target 3.6.2023	ANNUAL BUDGET	Reasons For Variance	Measures to improve Performance	PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE
53	HOD (F)	Outcome 3.2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE. Outcome 3.2.3 Budget	To ensure Proper Financial administration	To ensure Budget management	Budget management	Number of monthly reconciliation reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense)	92	A monthly exercise where reconciliation reports are prepared.	96	96	Accumulative	Number	24	48	72	96	inhouse			Reconciliation reports

						prepare by 30/06/2023													
54	HOD (F)			To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register	FAR	Number of updates on the FAR by 30/06/2023	93	A register of all Municipal fixed assets updated regularly.	4	4	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	inhouse		updated FAR
55	HOD (F)	outcome 3.1.2 debtors management ratios		Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	Procurement plan	Number of Procurement Plan submitted and adopted by Council by 30/06/2023	94	A plan which presents all items or projects that need to go out on tender during the year of implementation.	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	1	0	0	0	R0,00		Council resolution
56	HOD (F)			Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	SCM reports	Number of SCM reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2023	95	Reporting on monthly spending. To report all orders issued during the month to National Treasury	4	4	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	R0,00		SCM reports
57	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2 Good financial performance . 3.2.1 Expenditure Management		To ensure Creditors payments	Creditor payments	Turnaround time (in 30 days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2023	99	The number of valid invoices paid within 30 days of receipt by the municipality against the total number of invoices received by the municipality	30 days	30 days	Non-accumulative	Days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	R0,00		Creditor payment report
58	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2.3 Budget	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation	Adjustment Budget	Number of Adjustment budget submitted and approved by Council by 28 February 2023	118	Compile Adjustment 2021/22 budget for the current financial year. The Chief Financial Officer to compile a budget as required by Section 28 of the MFMA,	1	1	Non-accumulative	Number	0	0	1	1	R0,00		Council resolution

							Municipal budget and Reporting regulations, Municipal Systems Act and Policies.												
59	HOD (F)			Budget Management (reporting)	S71	Number of Section 71 reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2023	120	Monthly financial report tabled to EXCO every month	12	12	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	R0,00		s 71 reports
60	HOD (F)			Payroll	Payroll	Number of salary payments reports produced by 30/06/2023	106	An exercise that involves monthly salary payments to municipal employees.	12	12	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	R0,00		Salary payment proof
61	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2 Good financial performance . 3.2.1 Expenditure Management	Improved Budgeting , Reporting and Compliance	Budget Management (reporting)	S72	Number of Sec 72 reports submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 25 /01/2023	121	Section 72 determines that by 25 January of each year the accounting officer must 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 set in the service delivery and budget implementation plan. the S72 report is tabled to Council by the 25th of January	1	1	accumulative	Number	0	0	1	0	R0,00		s 72 submission / Council resolution

62	HOD (F)	outcome3 .2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE. Outcome 3.2.3 Budget		Budget Management (reporting)	Budget management †	current ratio of 1:1.50 at the end of the year (as per Section 10 of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation 2001) by 30.6.2023	122	current ratio of 1:1.50 at the end of the year (as per Section 10 of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation 2001) by 30.6.2023	1:1.50	1:1.50	Non- accumulative	1:1.50	1:1.50	1:1.50	1:1.50	1:1.50	1:1.50	finance report
63	HOD (F)			Monthly reviewed General Ledger	GL reviews	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2023	128	monthly general ledger reports are prepared.	12	12	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	R0,00	GL reviews report

KPA6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS= 1 indicator

64	HOD (CS)		To promote sports developm ent in physically disabled peoples	To host a Disability Sports Day by 30/6/2022	Disability Sport day	Number of Disability Sports Day Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2023	80	Annual event that is held for one day where people living with disabilities gather play various sports activities and engage in discussions about the disability sector and projects aimed at uplifting PWDs.	1	1	Non- accumulative	Number	0	0	0	1	Inhouse	Pictures / Programme
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		Status		Total Key Performance Indicators-per KPA	Municipal Departments
ACHIEVEMENT	100% KPI met	Target Achieved	KPA 1-MTID=17Indicators	Co-CORPORATE	
	KPI not measured	Not due this quarter	KPA2-BSD2=19 indicators	TS - TECHNICAL SERVICES	
	KPI Almost met 75-100%	Target Not achieved (in progress)	KPA3-LED=11 indicators	F- FINANCE	
	KPI not met 75% and less	Not achieved	KPA4-GG=6 indicators	P - PLANNING	

MR SL SOKHELA		
Municipal Manager	DATE	May-22

		at all (Not started)		
		unreported	KPA6-FVM=11 indicators	CS-COMMUNITY
	KPI extremely well met	Target over achieved	KPA6-CC=1 indicators	MM-MUNICIPAL MANAGER
	Total indicators	64		

SECTION H: ORGANISATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

H.1.0 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

H.1.1 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 is 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.1.2 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.1.3 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.1.4 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.1.5 THE PROCESS OF MANAGING ORGANIZATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

H.1.5.1 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (OPMS)

Performance information indicates how well a Municipality is meeting its aims and objectives, and which policies and processes are working. Making the best use of available data and knowledge is crucial for improving the execution of its mandate. Performance information is key to effective management: including planning, budgeting, and implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Performance information also facilitates effective accountability, enabling councillors, members of the public, and other interested parties to track progress, identify the scope for improvement and better understand the issues involved.

The Municipality delivers services essential to the well-being and development of communities. In order to ensure that service delivery is as efficient and economical as possible, municipalities are required to formulate strategic plans, allocate resources to the implementation of those plans, and monitor and report the results. Performance information is essential to focus the attention of the public and oversight bodies on whether municipalities are delivering value for money, by comparing their performance against their budgets and service delivery plans, and to alert managers where corrective action is required. Performance information also plays a growing role in budget allocations and will increasingly be used to monitor service delivery. This means the information must be accurate, appropriate, and timely.

The most valuable reason for measuring performance is that what gets measured gets done. If a municipality knows that its performance is being monitored, it is more likely to perform the required tasks- and to perform them well. In addition, the availability of performance information allows managers to pursue results-based management approaches, such as performance contracts, risk management, benchmarking, and market testing.

This Msinga Local Municipality's Performance Management Framework includes the following components:

- Policy; Systems, Procedures and Templates.

In preparing this review various performance system related documents have been utilised, the existing Policy document and related documents. The Performance Management Made Simple: Local Government handbook has been central to this review and the PMS framework espoused including the policy, systems, procedures, and templates.

- The IDP is the five-year strategic plan for the Municipality and the plan includes a 5-year strategic level Municipal scorecard and an organizational 1-year strategic scorecard as an Annexures to it. The IDP is the Planning of the OPMS.
- Flowing from the IDP the Annual Budget and annual operational plan which is the SDBIP and comprises the Departmental Operational Scorecards: which comprise of annual and quarterly performance targets and projected budget per source.
- From the SDBIP/Departmental scorecards the Performance Agreements of Departmental Heads are compiled and the performance management system if escalated downwards continues to cascade from the Head of Departments Performance Agreement and Departmental scorecard.
 - An Annual OPMS Calendar.
 - Structures and Role-definition as per the OPMS Process Plan; and
 - Templates for reporting.

H.1.5.2 INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM)

In terms of the Regulations for Municipal Managers and Managers reporting directly to the Municipal Manager, all Performance Agreements were signed for the 2020/21 financial year. In respect of the 2021/22 financial year, this will be informed by the approved SDBIP by beginning of June 2021. In support of the PMS, a list of Annexures regarding the SDBIP and Organizational Scorecard are attached in this document.

Msinga Local Municipality has successfully cascaded PMS to all middle management as from the 2020/2021 financial year and will cascade to the lower levels the near future.

H.1.5.3 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 and noted in the minutes of the meeting and actioned accordingly.

H.1.5.4 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.1.6 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

F.2.5.1 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

STAKEHOLDERS	PERFORMANCE PLANNING	MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS	PERFORMANCE REPORTING & REVIEWS
<i>Citizens and Communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be consulted on needs. ✓ Develop the long-term vision for the area. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Be given the opportunity to review Municipal performance and suggest

	✓ Influence the identification of priorities; and		new indicators and targets.
	✓ Influence the choice of indicators and setting of targets.		
Council	✓ Facilitate the development of a long-term vision.	✓	Review Municipal performance annually
	✓ Develop strategies to achieve vision.		
	✓ Identify priorities.		
	✓ Adopt indicators and set targets		
Executive Committee and the IDP Steering Committee	✓ Play the leading role in giving strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organisation.	✓	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
	✓ Manage the development of an IDP.		
	✓ Approve and adopt indicators and set targets.		
	✓ Communicate the plan to other stakeholders.		
Municipal Manager + HODs	✓ Assist the Executive Committee in providing strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organisation.	✓ Regularly monitor the implementation of the IDP, identifying risks early	✓ Conduct regular reviews of performance.
	✓ Manage the development of the IDP.	✓ Ensure that regular monitoring (measurement, analysis, and reporting) is happening in	✓ Ensure that performance reviews at the political level are organised.
	✓ Ensure that the plan is integrated.		✓ Ensure the availability of information.
			✓ Propose response strategies to the

✓ Identify and propose indicators and Targets	the organisation.	Executive Committee.
Communicate the plan to other stakeholders	✓ Intervene in performance problems on a daily operational basis	

H.1.7 THE AUDITING OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

H.1.7.1 PURPOSE OF INTERNAL AUDIT

The role of internal audit is to provide independent assurance that an organisation's risk management, governance and internal control processes are operating effectively.

H.1.7.2 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.

H.1.7.2.1 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.

H.1.7.2.2 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.

H.1.7.2.3 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.

H.1.7.2.4 INTEGRATING PMS WITH THE COUNCIL'S EXISTING 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.

H.1.7.2.5 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.1.7.3 THE ROLE OF MSINGA 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.
- d. A professional duty to provide an unbiased and objective view through being independent from the operations and evaluate and report to the highest level in an organisation: Senior Managers and Governors.

H.1.7.3.1 FUNCTIONS OF INTERNAL AUDIT

The department executes an approved audit plan and will perform the following tasks in accordance with its overall strategy:

- Verify the existence of assets and recommend proper safeguards for their protection.
- Evaluate the adequacy of the system of internal controls.
- Recommend improvements in controls.
- Assess compliance with policies and procedures and sound business practices.
- Assess compliance with state and federal laws and contractual obligations.
- Review operations/programs to ascertain whether results are consistent with established objectives and whether the operations/programs are being carried out as planned.
- Investigate reported occurrences of fraud, embezzlement, theft, waste, etc.

H.1.7.3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The Risk Committee (the "Committee") is an independent committee that has, as its sole and exclusive function, responsibility for the oversight of the risk management policies and practices of the municipal operations and oversight of the operation of the enterprise risk management framework.

Functions of risk management committee amongst others are.

- Writing a mission statement for risk management in the organization
- Communicating with every section of the business to promote safe behaviour.
- Identifying risk management policy and processes.
- Pinpointing all risk exposures (what "keeps employees awake at night")

- Assessing risk management and financing alternatives as well as external conditions in the insurance markets.

Committee sits quarterly, consists of Deputy directors for all departments within the municipality and is chaired by an external chairperson, Mr Madonsela.

A municipal risk assessment is conducted annually. The Risk register is a live document that is updated as and when new risks emerge.

Fraud risk register is in place and is updated on an annual base. Anti-fraud and corruption strategy is in place, and we are trying by all means to implement it, but budget constraints give us challenges.

AUDIT FINDING	NEW OR RECURRING FINDING	ROOT CAUSE	MUNICIPAL ACTION TO RESOLVE THE FINDING, ENSURING NON-RECURRENCE	% 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 (FMPPPI)	100%

H.1.8 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.

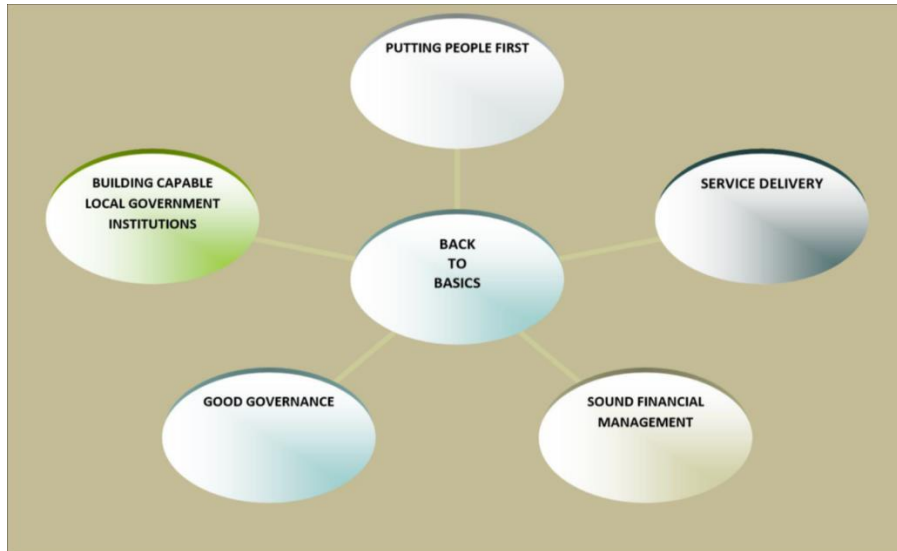


FIGURE 56: B2B SUPPORT PLAN

ANNEXURE 1: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (APR) 2020-2021

-S46 - ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT – UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY – 2020-2021 (PERIOD OF 01 JULY 2020-30 JUNE 2021)																
BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO 3: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND SOUND ADMINISTRATION																
PROMOTE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS																
NO.	PROGRAM DRIVER	OBJECTIVE/ STRATEGY AS PER IDP	INDICATOR	NKPA	OUTCOME	KPI NO.	PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR: 2019/2020		REGION	BASELINE	YEAR OF REPORTING 2020-2021			STATUS	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE
							TARGET 2019/2020	ACTUAL 2019/2020			ORIGINAL ANNUAL TARGET 2020/2021	ADJUSTED ANNUAL TARGET 2020/2021	ACTUAL AS AT 30/6/2021			
NKPA: CROSS CUTTING (TOTAL OF 3 INDICATORS) = 02 ACHIEVED - 01 NOT ACHIEVED																
1.	HOD (P)	To review the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) to be SPLUMA compliant as per chapter 21.	Number of UMsinga Spatial Development Framework 2020/21 (SDF) adopted by Council 30/06/2021	CROSS CUTTING (CC)	Outcome :5.2 Functional Land Management System Spatial Planning	141	01 UMsinga draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF) reviewed by 30/06/2020	01 UMsinga draft Spatial Development Framework (SDF) reviewed by EXCO 24/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	{0} Formulated SPLUMA compliant UMsinga Draft SDF was adopted by Exco June 2020	One (01) reviewed SPLUMA Compliant UMsinga FINAL SDF 2020/21 adopted by 30 June 2021	1	0	Not Achieved	Draft SDF was adopted by Council 25.11.2020. The SDF has been advertised for 90 days (07/06-07/09 2021). Hence, final SDF has not been adopted by Council. It is undergoing intensive Public Participation Process as per the legal prescripts. Anticipated date of completion is 31/12/2021. Going forward the Municipality in the project cycle will factor in a public participation process time frames on all projects.	Council Resolution & Council minutes
2.	HOD (CS)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	Number of UMsinga World AIDS Commemoration events (World Aids Commemoration ward 7 & Children's party Ward 17) hosted by 30/06/2021	CROSS CUTTING (CC)	Outcome 2. Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement	66	01 UMsinga World AIDS commemoration events (World aids day ward 7 hosted by 30/06/2020	01 UMsinga World AIDS commemoration events (World aids day ward 7 hosted by 05/012/20	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 17 & ward 7	2	2 UMsinga World AIDS Commemoration events (World Aids Commemoration ward 7 & Children's party Ward 17) hosted by 30/06/2021	2	2	Achieved		Attendance Register/Dated Pictures
3.	HOD (CS)	To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples	Number of UMsinga Disability Sports Day Hosted at Pomeroy (ward 17) by 30/06/2021	CROSS CUTTING (CC)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	80	01 Disability Sports Day hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2020	01 Disability Sports Day hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 17	1	30/6/2021 UMsinga Disability Sports Day Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved		Dated Pictures/Programme
NKPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE (TOTAL OF 9 INDICATORS) = 8 INDICATORS ACHIEVED -01 NOT ACHIEVED																
4.	HOD (MM)	To ensure implementation of the Provincial policy framework on the establishment of Ward Committees	Number of Ward Committee meetings conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	Outcome 2: Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement.	33	216 Ward Committee meeting conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2020.	162 Ward Committee meeting conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2020.	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, All wards	216	216 Ward Committee meetings conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2021	216.	216	Achieved		Agenda/ attendance register
5.	HOD (MM)	To conduct Mayoral Izbizos (Public consultation)	Number of Mayoral imbizo's conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	Outcome 2: Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement	34	18 Mayoral imbizo's conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2020	13 Mayoral imbizo's conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2020.	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, All wards	18	36 Mayoral imbizo's conducted in all 18 wards by 30/06/2021	18	18	Achieved	18 Prayers (Izibizo) were held where the Mayor addressed the community. The Municipality utilised the Prayer platform to update the community on Covid 19.	Program /attendance register/ dated pictures
6.	HOD (Co)	To ensure effective secretariat services to Council and standing committees	Number of UMsinga Municipal Council meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	Outcome 2.2: Improve Council functionality	42	04 UMsinga Municipal Council meetings conducted by 30/06/2020	06 UMsinga Municipal Council meetings conducted by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	4	4 UMsinga Municipal council meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	4	11	Over-Achieved	Due to adjusted Covid 19 Lockdown Regulations, there were many unprecedented items that needed Council resolutions.	Agenda, Minutes, and attendance register
7.	HOD (Co)	To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	Number of UMsinga Municipal sub-committee meetings (Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance) conducted by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	Outcome 2.2 Improved Council functionality	43	20 council subcommittee meetings by 30/6/20 (Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance)	20 council subcommittee meetings by 30/6/20(Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance)	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	20	20 UMsinga Municipal sub-committee meetings (Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance) conducted by 30/06/2021	20	27	Over-Achieved	Due to adjusted Covid 19 Lockdown Regulations, there were many unprecedented items that needed Council subcommittees advises	Agenda, Minutes, and attendance register

8.	HOD (P)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	Number of UMSinga IDP 2021/2026 submitted to Council for adoption by 30 JUNE 2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	outcome 5.1 Functional DDM structures: A credible IDP aligned to the one plan (with sector departmental inputs and projects)	143	01 Draft IDP submitted to UMSinga Council for adoption by 30/03/2020	01 Draft IDP submitted to UMSinga Council for adoption by 25.03. 2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	2	02 IDP 2021/22 submitted for adoption to UMSinga council by 30 JUNE 2021	2	2	Achieved	Minutes and Draft IDP Council resolution/ final IDP council resolution
9.	HOD (P) (F)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	Number of UMSinga IDP/Budget/PMS Process Plans for the revision of the 2021/2022 IDP submitted to Council for adoption by 30/6/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	outcome 5.1 Functional DDM structures: A credible IDP aligned to the one plan (with sector departmental inputs and projects)	151B	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	01 IDP/Budget/PMS Process Plan for the revision of the 2021/22 IDP submitted to Council adoption by 30/6/2021	1	1	Achieved	DCOGTA submission proof letter / email & Council resolution, minutes
10.	HOD (CS)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	Number of UMSinga Public Awareness campaigns (Youth (4), Fire (10) & Disaster awareness campaigns (10)) conducted by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	outcome 4.6 Fires, disasters, and emergency services. 4.6.1 Mitigated effects of the emergencies and disasters	63	40 UMSinga Public Awareness campaigns (traffic, fire, youth, disaster, awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2020	55 UMSinga Public Awareness campaigns (traffic, fire, youth, disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	24	40 UMSinga Public Awareness campaigns (traffic, fire, youth, disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2021	24	20	Not Achieved	The event was scheduled for 25, 29 & 30 June 2021 however, the passed Alert Level 3 COVID-19 Regulations on the 15th of June 2021 forced the municipality to cancel the event. The target is dependent on the covid climate, it may resume however no clear date.
11.	HOD (Co)	To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	Number of UMSinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	Outcome 2.2 Improved Council functionality	44	12 UMSinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2020.	12 UMSinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2020.	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	12	12 UMSinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	12	13	Over-Achieved	Due to adjusted Covid 19 Lockdown Regulations, there were many unprecedented items that needed Council's Executive committee's recommendations
12.	HOD (Co)	To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	Number of UMSinga MPAC meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (GG)	Outcome 2.2: Improved Council functionality	46	04 MPAC Meetings conducted by 30/06/ 2020	04 MPAC Meetings conducted by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	4	4 UMSinga MPAC meetings conducted by 30/06/2021	4	7	Over-Achieved	Due to adjusted Covid 19 Lockdown Regulations, there were many unprecedented items that needed Council oversight committee's' advises
NKPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (TOTAL OF 13 INDICATORS)= 11 ACHIEVED -02 NOT ACHIEVED															
13.	HOD (CS)	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	Number of umcimbi weBhayi hosted at Efabeni (ward 10) by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	59	01 Umcimbi weBhayi hosted at Efabeni by 30/06/2020	01 Umcimbi weBhayi hosted at Efabeni by 16/08/19	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 10	1	1 Umcimbi weBhayi hosted at Efabeni by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved	Dated Pictures/ Programme
14.	HOD (CS)	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	Number of UMSinga Athletics Day hosted in Pomeroy (ward 17) by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	70	01 UMSinga Marathon hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2020	0 UMSinga Marathon hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 17	1	1 UMSinga Athletics Day hosted in Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	1	0	Not Achieved	The event was scheduled for the 05/06/2021 and the passed Alert Level 2 COVID-19 Regulations on the 30/05/2021 forced the municipality to cancel the event. Marathon will be hosted in 2021/22
15.	HOD (CS)	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	Number of Iscathamiya Event hosted at Ntombikayise Hall by 30 /06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	71	01 Iscathamiya event hosted at Nthili by 30/06/2020	01 Iscathamiya event hosted at Nthili by 21/12/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 12	1	1 Iscathamiya Event hosted at Nthili Hall by 30 /06/2021	1	1	Achieved	The venue changed as at midyear from Nthili Hall to Ntombikayise hall
16.	HOD (CS)	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	Number of Maskandi Festival hosted at 18 wards by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	72	01 Maskandi Festival Hosted at Emphelankani by 30/06/2020	01 Maskandi Festival Hosted at Emphelankani by 16/12/19	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 18	1	1 Maskandi Festival hosted at 18 wards by 30/06/2021	18	18	Achieved	Dated Pictures / programme
17.	HOD (CS)	To promote sport development and improve sports participation	Number of UMSinga Mayoral Cup hosted at Pomeroy (ward 17) by 30/6/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	78	01 UMSinga Mayoral Cup hosted at Pomeroy by 30 June 2020	01 UMSinga Mayoral Cup hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 17	1	1 UMSinga Mayoral Cup hosted at Pomeroy by	1	1	Achieved	Dated Pictures/Programme
18.	HOD (CS)	To empower the disadvantage communities	Number of Youth Projects implemented in all wards as per Ward Based Plans by 30/6/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	82	36 Youth Projects implemented in all wards by 30/6/2020	65 Youth Projects implemented in all wards by 30/6/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, all wards	18	65 in 18 wards by 30/6/2021	65	100	Over-Achieved	All wards were given equal allocations as per ward plan. The funds are utilised as per the ward councillor &

															ward committee. Therefore, some wards assisted more people. (POE attached)	
19.	HOD (CS)	To empower the disadvantage communities	Number of Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration in 18 wards by 30/6/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)84	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	83	60 Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration in 18 wards by 30/6/2020	107 Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration in 18 wards by 30/6/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, all wards	70	75 Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration in 18 wards by 30/6/2021	107	284	Over-Achieved	The Municipality benchmarked using the actual number achieved in the previous year however, based on demand, the number of learners assisted with tertiary registration in 2020.21 increased.	Finance reports
20.	HOD (CS)	To empower the disadvantage communities	Number of UMSinga Youth Day celebrations hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	84	04 Youth Forum meetings conducted by 30 June 2020	03 Youth Forum Meetings held on the 18/11/2019;29/11/2019; 24/01/2020) were conducted by 30 June 2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 17	1	1 UMSinga Youth Day celebrations hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2021	1	0	Not Achieved	The event was scheduled for 25 June 2021 however, the passed Alert Level 3 COVID-19 Regulations on the 15th of June 2021 forced the municipality to cancel the event. The event will resume next financial year.	Dated pictures/Programmes
21.	HOD (P)	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	Number of UMSinga LED strategy adopted by Council by 30/6/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	154	01 Draft LED Strategy review by 30/6/2020	01 Draft LED Strategy reviewed by Development Subcommittee June 17.06.2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward s	0	1 UMSinga LED strategy adopted by Council by 25/11/2020	1	1	Achieved		Council resolution and Minutes
22.	HOD (P)	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	Number of Feasibility study of Kopi Tourism centre completed by 30 /06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	155	01 Feasibility study of Kopi Tourism conducted by 30/06/2020	01 Feasibility study of Kopi Tourism conducted by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	0	1 Feasibility study of Kopi Tourism centre completed by 30 /06/2021	1	1	Achieved		Feasibility study report
23. 23	HOD (P)	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	Number SMME's within UMSinga area capacitated (all wards) by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	157	30 SMME's within UMSinga area capacitated by 30/06/2020	60 SMME's within UMSinga area capacitated by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, All wards	30	30 SMME's within UMSinga area capacitated by 30/06/2021	30	38	Over-Achieved	The demand for trainings was higher than anticipated & achievable within the budget set.	Attendance register/ dated pictures/ reports
24.	HOD (TS)(P)	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	Number of jobs created through construction of capital projects (wards 15 ,17,13,6, & 5) by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	270.1	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, All wards	0	50 jobs created through construction of capital projects by 30/06/2021	50	63	Over-Achieved	More job opportunities resulted from MIG Capital Projects. Ward 15 (14 jobs), ward 17 (18 jobs), ward 13 (16 jobs) , ward 6 (12 jobs) and ward 5 (3 jobs)created through capital projects	Quarterly report
25.	HOD (P)	To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	Number of UMSinga LED MARKET DAY hosted at Tugela Ferry Mall (ward 5) by 30/06/2021	Local Economic Development (LED)	Outcome 4.7.1: Growing local economies.	158	01 Business Indaba/ LED summit hosted at Mphelankani by 30/06/2020	01 Business Indaba/ LED summit hosted at Mphelankani by the 20th to 21 st /11/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 5	1	1 UMSinga LED MARKET DAY hosted at Tugela Ferry Mall by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved		Reports/program/dated pictures
NKPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (TOTAL OF 14 INDICATORS= ALL 14 ACHIEVED)																
26.	HOD (CS, TS, F, MM, P, CO)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of unqualified audit opinion (2019/20 FY) achieved by UMSinga Municipality by 30/06/2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 3.1 Good Financial Performance	48	01 unqualified audit opinion (2018-19 FY) achieved by UMSinga Municipality by	01 unqualified audit opinion (2018-19 FY) achieved by UMSinga Municipality by	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 unqualified audit opinion (2019/20 FY) achieved by UMSinga Municipality by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved		AG reports
27.	HOD COP	Implementation of WSP	Percentage of the Budget spent on implementing WSP by 30.6.2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)		222.2	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	0	100% budget spent on implementing WSP by 30.6.2021	100%	100%	Achieved		Financial Report/ HR report
28.	HOD COP	Employment Equity Plan adopted	Number of people from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with approved equity plan (EEP) by 30.6.2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1: More effective Municipal administration	222.1	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	4	4 employment equity target groups employed in the three highest levels of management in compliance with approved equity plan (EEP) by 30.6.2021	2	2	Achieved		HR quarterly Reports

29.	HOD(MM)	To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments	Number of Section 54/56 Performance Assessments conducted by 30/06/2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 5.2: Functional Land Management System Spatial Planning	222	19/20 Mid-Year performance assessments for s54/56 Managers conducted by 31 March 2020.	(01) 19/20 Mid-Year performance assessments for s54/56 Managers conducted 14.02.2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	1	(2) Section 54/56 Performance Assessments conducted by 30/06/2021	2	2	Achieved	Assessment Minutes and attendance register	
30.	HOD (CS, TS, F, MM, P, CO)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of UMsinga Action plans developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2019-20 Audit Report) by 30 June 2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 3.2 Good Financial Performance	49	01 UMsinga Action plans developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2018-19 Audit	01 UMsinga Action plans developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2018-19 Audit	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, administration	1	1 UMsinga Action plans developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2019-20 Audit Report) by 30 June 2021	1	1	Achieved	Action plan	
31.	HOD (F)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of UMsinga Action plan implementation reports to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2019/20 Audit Report) submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 3.2 Good Financial Performance	49.1	100% of resolved issues raised by AG as per the developed action plan by 30/06/2020	80 % of resolved issues raised by AG as per the developed action plan by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	1	2 UMsinga Action plan implementation reports to address Auditor Generals findings (as per 2019/20 Audit Report) submitted to EXCO by 30 June 2021	1	1	Achieved	Agenda/progress report/Minutes and Resolution	
32.	ALL	HOD (CS, TS, F, MM, P, CO)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of reports on Risk register implementation submitted to AC by 30 June 2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	50	4 Reports on Risk register implementation submitted to AC by 30/06/2020	4 Reports on Risk register implementation submitted to AC by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	4	4 reports on Risk register implementation submitted to AC by 30 June 2021	4	4	Achieved	Agenda/Risk register/Minutes

BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO 5: BUILDING INSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITIES

NO	PROGRAM DRIVER	OBJECTIVE/STRATEGY AS PER IDP	INDICATOR	NKPA	OUTCOME	KPI NO	PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR: 2019/2020		YEAR OF REPORTING: 2020-2021					STATUS	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE
							TARGET 2019/2020	ACTUAL 2019/2020	REGION	BASELINE	ORIGINAL ANNUAL TARGET 2020/2021	ADJUSTED ANNUAL TARGET 2020/2021	ACTUAL AS AT 30/6/2021			
33.	HOD (P)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of UMsinga Mid-Year performance report (S72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 25/01.2021)	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	132	01 UMsinga Mid-Year performance report (S72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 30/06/2020	01 UMsinga Mid-Year performance report (S72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 23.01./2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	1	1 UMsinga Mid-Year performance report (S72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 25/01.2021)	1	1	Achieved	Council resolution and Minutes	
34.	HOD (P)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of 2019/20 UMsinga Final Annual Report presented to Council for adoption by 30/6/2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	135	01 2018/2019 final Annual Performance Report presented to Council for adoption by 30/6/2020	01 2018/2019 Final Annual Performance Report presented to Council for adoption by 25.3.2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	1	1 2019/20 UMsinga Final Annual Report presented to Council for adoption by 30/6/2021	1	1	Achieved	Council resolution and Minutes	
35.	HOD (P)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of 2019-20 UMsinga Draft Annual performance report submitted to IA and AC for inputs and comments by 30/08/2020	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	136	01 2018/2019 draft (AR) annual report to IA and AC for input and comments by 30.08.2019	01 2018/2019 draft (AR) annual report to IA and AC for input and comments by 21.08.2019	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	1	1 2019-20 UMsinga Draft Annual performance report submitted to IA and AC for inputs and comments by 30/08/2020	1	1	Achieved	Agenda and Minutes	
36.	HOD (P)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of UMsinga Draft Annual performance report Submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT by 31/10/2020	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	137	01 final AR submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT by 30.6.2020	01 Final AR submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT 25.3.2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	1	1 UMsinga Draft APR Submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT by 31/8/2020	1	1	Achieved	1 set of APR & DRAFT AR was submitted to Cogta,NT,PT& AG on the 31 October 2020 . Due to COVID19 regulations the submission date was moved forward by two months from the legislated 31 August to 31 October 2020.	Proof of submission
37.	HOD (P)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of UMsinga SDBIP 2021/2022 presented to Council for Mayor's endorsement by 30/6/2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	138	02 UMsinga SDBIP adopted by Council by 30/6/2020	02 UMsinga SDBIP adopted by Council by 25.3.2020 and 27.5.2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	2	2 UMsinga SDBIP 2021/2022 presented to Council for Mayor's endorsement by 30/6/2021	2	2	Achieved	Council resolutions and Minutes	
38.	HOD (P)	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	Number of UMsinga SDBIP Quarterly reports submitted to Exco/ Council by 30/06/2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	139	04 UMsinga SDBIP Quarterly reports adopted by Council by 30/06/2020	04 UMsinga SDBIP Quarterly reports adopted by Council by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, Administration	4	4 UMsinga SDBIP Quarterly reports submitted to Exco/ Council by 30/06/2021	4	4	Achieved	Agenda/ Quarterly reports, Minutes and Council Resolution	

39.	Municipal Manager	To adopt a Revised internal audit charter	Number of Revised UMSinga Internal Audit Charter submitted to Audit Committee for adoption by 30/6/2021	MUNICIPAL INSTUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (MTID)	Outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	217	01 Revised UMSinga internal audit charter submitted to audit committee for adoption by 30/6/2020	01 Revised UMSinga internal audit charter submitted to audit for adoption by 27.5.2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 Revised UMSinga Internal Audit Charter submitted to Audit Committee for adoption by 30/6/2021	1	1	Achieved		Agenda and minutes
BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO 2: SERVICE DELIVERY (IMPROVE COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND SAFETY)																
							PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR: 2019/2020		YEAR OF REPORTING: 2020-2021							
	PROGRAM DRIVER	OBJECTIVE/STRATEGY AS PER IDP	INDICATOR	NKPA	OUTCOME	KPI NO.	TARGET 2019/2020	ACTUAL 2019/2020	REGION	BASELINE	ORIGINAL ANNUAL TARGET 2020/2021	ADJUSTED ANNUAL TARGET 2020/2021	ACTUAL AS AT 30/6/2021	STATUS	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE
NKPA: BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY INDICATORS (TOTAL OF 22 INDICATORS) =17 ACHIEVED -05 NOT ACHIEVED.																
40.	HOD (TS)	To ensure improved state of Municipal Infrastructure	Number of Two room houses constructed and completed 1.Dladla family (ward 2) 2.Khethonjani Memela (ward 4) 3. Zwelakhe Mabaso (ward 4) 4.Mbatha Family (ward 5) 5.Mpungose Family (ward 5) 6.Bongani Sikhakhane (ward 10) 7.Bongani Shelembe, (ward 10) 8.Khonangani Madlala (ward 10) 9.Zondi Family (ward 11) 10.Ngubane Family (ward 11) 11.Mthaheni Area (ward 18) 12.Buthelezi family (ward 16) by 30/06/2021 "	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY. Outcome 4.9 Improved Municipal facilities	166	16 two roomed houses constructed by 30/06/2020	15 Two roomed houses constructed by 30/06/2020 Zondo family- ward 2, Zwane Bongiwu ward 3, Mnguni Vimba- ward 3, Mkhize Qiniseni-ward 3, Nsele Gweva-ward3 Ntombenhle Zuma- ward 10, Mabhiya Majola-ward 10, Mkhize family - ward 2, Ximba family-ward2, Zondi Family ward 17, Mthabela family-ward 18, Mukelisiwe Zondo-ward 4, Philani Zakwe- ward 4, Thathezakhe Mntungwa ward 4, Buthelezi family-ward16 Buthelezi Family house in Ward 16 was not completed & rolled over to 2020/21	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 4,2,5,10,11,18 & 16	10	10 Two room houses constructed and complete by 30/06/2021	12	12	Achieved	Completion certificates	
41.	HOD (TS)	To ensure improved state of Municipal Infrastructure	Number of one Classroom constructed and completed at Phaphamani School (ward 3) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	167	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 3	0	3 Classrooms constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved	Completion certificate	
42.	HOD (TS)	To ensure improved state of Municipal Infrastructure	Number of two Classrooms constructed and completed 1. KoSibiya (ward 6), 2. Bambanani (ward 6) 3.Somveli (ward 9), 4.Ntombiyodumo (ward 7) & 5.Pomeroy Christian School (ward 17). by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	167.1	3 x two classrooms constructed by 30/06/2020	0 x two classrooms constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 6,9,7,17	Multiyear project	4 two Classrooms constructed and complete by 30/06/2021	5	5	Achieved	Completion Certificate	
43.	HOD (TS)	To improve education for Early Childhood	Number of Creches constructed and completed 1)Ezisulwini (ward 7) 2)Mphambanyoni (ward 9) 3) Othame (ward 15) 4)Obanjeni (ward 1) 5)Bangani (ward 10) 6)KwaMphahleni (ward 7) 7)Mthaheni - (ward 18) 8)Shabase (ward 12) 9)Ekunengeleni (ward 9) 10)Makhankane (ward 17) by 30/06/2021 "	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	168	8 crèches constructed by 30/06/2020 Obanjeni, Bangani, KwaMphahleni, Phohlozane, Ekunengeleni, Shabase, Makhankane, Swelihle) at Ward 10, Ward 10, Ward 7, Ward 16, Ward 9, Ward 12 and Ward 17	02 crèches constructed by 30/06/2020 (Banganiward10 & Ekunengeleni ward9 completed) crèches in progress KwaMphahleniward 7, Phohlozane ward16, Shabase -ward 12, Makhankane ward17, Swelihle-16, Obanjeni-ward 10 Phohlozane crèche was re prioritised. Obanjeni crèche	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward ,9,7,17,10,18,12,15	2	7 Creches constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	10	9	Not Achieved	Due to budget constraints, Mthaheni creche was advertised late in the year and rolled over to new financial year 2021/22. The expected completion date is 31 December 2021. Going forward the Municipality will ensure better budget management and adjust at midyear any unfunded projects	Completion certificate

								was reprioritised									
44.	HOD (TS)	To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	Number of Community Halls constructed and completed 1. Ngidi (ward 4) 2.Sphethwini (ward 17) Kwa-3. Gudlintaba (ward 17) 4.Thulinilwezulu (ward 11) 5.Mamedi (ward 13) 6.Ntshishili (ward 14) 7.Makhungubhede Steel Hall (ward 14) 8.Hholwane (ward 15) 9.Abna Phakathi (ward 16) 10.Simo Myeza (ward 17) 30/06/2021"	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	169	6 Community Halls constructed by 30/06/2020. Simo Myeza, KwaGudlintaba, Makhungubhede, Hholwane, Keats drift, Ntombikayise Ngcobo) at Ward 2, Ward 7, Ward 9, Ward 10, Ward 12, Ward 14, Ward 17	01 Community Hall Ntombikayise Ngcobo Hall (Ward 12) constructed by 30/06/2020. (Halls not completed Simo Myeza -ward 17, KwaGudlintaba- ward 7 Makhungubhede -ward14 Hholwane- ward 1, Keats Drift -ward 11	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, 1. (ward 4) 2 (ward 17) (Ward 17) 4 (ward 11) 5. (ward 13) 6 (ward 14) 7 (ward 14) 8. (ward 15) 9. (ward 16) 10. (ward 17)	2019/20 & 2020/21	10 Community Halls constructed and complete by 30/06/2021	10	6	Not Achieved	Budget constraints delayed the start of construction. The 4 projects (Ngidi, Thulinilwezulu, Ntshishili, and Abna Phakathi community halls) have been rolled over to 2021/22 . The expected completion date is 31 December 2021 Going forward the Municipality will ensure better budget management and adjust at midyear any unfunded projects.	Completion certificate	
45.	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Number of Gravel Roads maintained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30/06/2021 1. Ward 3 (6 roads), 2. Ward 4 (8 roads), 3.Ward 5 (7 roads), 4.Ward 7 (3 roads), 5.Ward 13 (4 roads), 6.Ward 14 (4 roads), 7.Ward 15 (4 roads), 8.Ward 17 (4 roads)	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	171	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMsinga: 1. Ward 3 2. Ward 4 3.Ward 4.Ward 7 5.Ward 13 6.Ward 14 7.Ward 15 8.Ward 17	0	40 Gravel Roads maintained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30/06/202	40	45	Over-Achieved	Due to emergencies more gravel roads had to be maintained using the Municipal plant & equipment.	Quarterly reports & Maintenance schedule plan	
46.	HOD (TS)	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	Percentage constructed and completed at Mzisho (ward 5) # 2 sports field (the remaining 5% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	173	100% of Mzisho sport field upgraded by 30/06/2020	95% of Mzisho sport field upgraded by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 5	95% of the project scope	100% of the project scope	100%	98%	Not Achieved	Challenges: Budget constraints due to the Covid 19 material price escalation. Lack of service provider dedication. Poor contract Management, lack of communication & poor workmanship. Corrective action Municipality managed to grant an escalation to service provider. Several Meetings held with the service provider to address the above-mentioned issues. Project expected completion date is 30/10/2021	Completion certificates	
47.	HOD (TS)	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	Percentage constructed and completed (5% of the project scope) at Mvundlweni sport field (ward 10) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	173.1	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 10	New	5% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	5%	0%	Not Achieved	Delays in the Supply Chain Management processes. Ensure that all the Bid Committees are fast tracking the selection process.	Completion certificate	
48.	HOD (TS)	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	Percentage constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) at Mbabane sport field (ward 5) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	173.2	15% of Mbabane sport field constructed by 30/06/2020	0% of Mbabane sport field constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 5	MULTIYEAR PROJECT	100% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	100%	112%	Over-achieved	VO1 - Additions in the scope of works # Guard House, Relocation of Power Line, Access Road and Parking Bays. Savings were utilised.	Completion Certificate	
49.	HOD (TS)	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	Percentage constructed and completed at KwaNgubo sport field (ward 3) (the remaining 55% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	173.3	45% of KwaNgubo sport field constructed by 30/06/2020	45% of KwaNgubo sport field constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 3	45% of the project scope	100% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	100%	100%	Achieved		Completion certificate	
50.	HOD (TS)	To ensure easy access to sports facilities	Percentage constructed and completed at Gxushaneni sport field (ward 16) (the remaining 20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	PILLAR 2: SERVICE DELIVERY	173.5	100% of Gxushaneni sport field constructed by 30/06/2020	80% of Gxushaneni sport field constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 16	80% of the project scope	100% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	100%	100%	Achieved		Completion certificate	
51.	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Nsongeni access Gravel Road (4.2km in ward 1) constructed and completed (the remaining	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	178	40% of Nsongeni access gravel road (4 km) constructed by 30/06/2020	47% of Nsongeni access gravel road (1.89 kms of 4kms) constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMsinga, ward 1	45% of the project scope	100% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	100%	100%	Achieved		quarterly reports & Maintenance schedule plan	

			55% of work) by 30/06/2021													
52.	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Magobela Access Gravel Road (5.8km in ward 2) constructed and completed (the remaining 15% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	179	100% of Magobela access gravel road (5.8 km) constructed by 30/06/2020	92% of Magobela access gravel road (5.3 kms of 5.8 kms) constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 2	85% of the project scope	100% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	100%	109%	Over-chieved		Completion certificate
53.	HOD(TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Xholobane Access Gravel Road (4.5km in ward 5) constructed and completed (20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	179.1	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 5	New	20% of the project scope	20%	20%	Achieved		Completion certificates
54.	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Ngongolo Access Gravel Road (4.9km in ward 6) constructed and completed (20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	179.2	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 6	New	20% of the project scope	20%	25%	Over-achieved	The Municipality added additional resources both plant and labour, working overtime and further intensifying site monitoring	progress reports/Quarterly report
55.	HOD(TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Ezibomvini Access Gravel Road (5.5km in ward 13) constructed and completed (50% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	179.3	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 13	New	50% of the project scope	50%	36%	Not achieved	VO1 - Additions in the scope of works # Additional Access Road of 0.5km and re-routing the road length of 0.3km	completion certificate
56.	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Thibeni Access Gravel Road (5.0km in ward 15) constructed and completed (60% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	179.4	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 15	New	60% of the project scope	60%	56%	Not achieved	The Municipality added additional resources both plant and labour, working overtime and further intensifying site monitoring	progress reports and minutes
57.	HOD (TS)	To provide a better Local access Road network	Percentage of Mhlaba Access Gravel Road 5.2km in ward 17)(constructed and completed (80% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.4.1 Improved quality of Municipal Road network	179.5	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 17	New	80% of the project scope	80%	80%	Achieved		Progress report & Minutes
58.	HOD (TS)	Accelerate electrification	Percentage of Douglas # 3 (Gede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) (ward 1) with 268 connections to be constructed (30% of the project scope) by 30/6/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.1.1 Improved access to electricity	182	100% of Douglas electrification project (385 connections) constructed by 30/06/2020	101% of Douglas electrification project (387 connections) constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 1	New	30% of the project scope	30%	35%	Over achieved	The Municipality added additional resources both plant and labour, working overtime and further intensifying site monitoring	Quarterly reports
59.	HOD (TS)	Accelerate electrification	Percentage of Phalafin # 2 (Ward 3) with 276 connections to be constructed and energised (the remaining 30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.1.1 Improved access to electricity	191	70% of Phalafin electrification project (353 connections) constructed by 30/06/2020	0% of Phalafin electrification project (353 connections) constructed by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 3	MULTIYEAR PROJECT	100% of the project scope	100%	109%	Over achieved	Additional backbone for 12 connections to the scope of works.	Completion certificate
60.	HOD (TS)	Accelerate electrification	Number of UMSinga High Mast Lights installed, refurbished, and energised (Ward 4- 3 installation & 4 refurbishment, Ward 5-2 installation & 1 refurbishment, Ward 10-1 installation & 1 refurbishment, Ward 11-2 installation, Ward 17- 4 installation) by 30/6/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.1.1 Improved access to electricity & 4.2.3 Improved reliability of electricity services	250.3	5% of UMSinga High Mast lights installed and refurbished by 30/06/2020	0% of UMSINGA High Mast lights installed and refurbished by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, ward 4,5,10,11,17	MULTIYEAR PROJECT	100% constructed and completed by 30/06/2021	18	18	Not Achieved	(12 new installed & 6 refurbishments) =18 installed & refurbished only awaiting Eskom to energised. The project is complete. Expected project completion date is 30/10/2021.	Completion certificate
61.	HOD (TS)	Waste management	Percentage of new households with access to refuse removal once per week by 30/06/2021	BASIC SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	Outcome 4.5 Solid Waste Removal and Environmental Management	202	0	0	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, All wards	3.9%	New	0.4%	0.4%	Achieved		Progress reports & access control register
BACK TO BASICS PILLAR NO. 4: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (IMPROVED BUDGETING, REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE)																
NO	PROGRAM DRIVER	OBJECTIVE/STRATEGY AS PER IDP	INDICATOR	NKPA	OUTCOME	KPI NO.	TARGET 2019/20	ACTUAL 2019/20	REGION	BASELINE	ORIGINAL ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21	ADJUSTED ANNUAL TARGET 2020/21	ACTUAL AS AT 30/6/2021	STATUS	MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFORMANCE	POE
NKPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT: (TOTAL OF 13 INDICATORS = ALL 13 ACHIEVED)																
62.	HOD (F)	To ensure Proper Financial administration	Number of monthly reconciliation reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense) prepared by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome3.1 Financial Position	92	96 monthly reconciliations reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense)	96 monthly reconciliations reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense)	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	New	96 monthly reconciliation reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense) prepare by 30/06/2021	96	96	Achieved		Reconciliation reports

							suspense) prepare by 30/06/2020	prepare by 30/06/2020							
63.	HOD (F)	To effectively manage and account to all Council assets	Number of assets verification conducted by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome3.1 Financial Position	93	12 updates on the FAR by 30/06/2020	12 updates on the FAR by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	New	4 assets verification conducted by 30/06/2021	4	4	Achieved	Asset verification report
64.	HOD (F)	To ensure Proper Financial administration	Number of Procurement plan submitted and adopted by Council by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome3.1 Financial Position	94	01 procurement plan submitted and adopted by Council by 30/06/2020	01 procurement plan submitted and adopted by Council by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 procurement plan adopted by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved	Council resolution and Minutes
65.	HOD (F)	To ensure Proper Financial administration	Number of SCM reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome3.1 Financial Position	95	4 reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2020	4 reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	New	4 SCM reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2021	4	4	Achieved	Quarterly SCM reports
66.	HOD (F)	To ensure Proper Financial administration	Turnaround time (in 30 days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome 3.2 Good Financial Performance	99	30 days payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2020	30 days payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	30 days	Turnaround time (in 30 days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2021	30 days	30 days	Achieved	Creditor payment report
67.	HOD (F)	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Number of Adjustment budget submitted and approved by Council by 28 February 2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome 3.2.3 Budget	118	01 Adjustment Budget submitted and approved by Council by 28 February 2020	01 Adjustment Budget submitted and approved by Council by 28/03/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 Adjustment budget submitted and approved by Council by 28/02/2021	1	1	Achieved	Council resolution and Minutes
68.	HOD (F)	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Number of Section 71 reports submitted to EXCO by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome 3.2.3 Budget	120	12 Section 71 reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2020	12 Section 71 reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	12	12 Section 71 reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2021	12	12	Achieved	s 71 reports
69.	HOD (F)	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Number of salary payments reports produced by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome3.1 Financial Position	106	12 reports on salaries and allowances payments made by 30 June 2020	12 reports on salaries and allowances payments made by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	12	12 Monthly Salaries payments reports produced by 30/06/2021	12	12	Achieved	Proof of payment of salaries
70.	HOD (F)	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Number of Section 72 reports submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 30 /01/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome3.1 Financial Position	121	01 Sec 72 reports submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 30/01/2020	01 Sec 72 reports submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 30/03/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 Section 72 report submitted to Council by 25/01/2021	1	1	Achieved	Proof of submission/Council resolution and Minutes
71.	HOD (F)	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	current ratio of 1:1.50 by 30 June 2021 (as per Section 10 of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation 2001)	FINANCIAL VIABILITY		122			uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	Yes	0	1:1.50	1:4.07	Achieved	Municipal Financial Ratios Report
72.	HOD (F)	Proper Financial administration	Number of UMSinga adopted 2021-2022 budget submitted to PT and NT by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Outcome 3.2.3 Budget	123	01 Adopted 2020/21 Budget submitted to Provincial and National Treasury by 30/06/2020	01 Adopted 2020/21 Budget submitted to Provincial and National Treasury by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 Adopted 2021/22 budget submitted to Provincial and National Treasury by 30/06/2021	1	1	Achieved	proof of submission
73.	HOD (F)	Proper Financial administration	Number of Annual Financial Statements submitted to Auditor General, CoGTA, PT & NT by 30/08/2020	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Improved Municipal financial and administration capability	127	01 Annual Financial Statements produced and submitted to Auditor General, CoGTA, PT & NT by 30/08/19	01 Annual Financial Statements produced and submitted to Auditor General, CoGTA, PT & NT by 30/08/19	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	1	1 Annual Financial Statements produced and submitted to Auditor General, CoGTA, PT & NT by 30/08/2020	1	1	Achieved	1 set of AFS submitted to Cogta, NT, PT& AG on the 31 October 2020 . Due to COVID19 regulations the submission date was moved forward by two months.
74.	HOD (F)	Proper Financial administration	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2021	SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Improved Municipal financial and administration capability	128	12 Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2020	12 Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2020	uMzinyathi, UMSinga, Administration	No	12 General Ledger prepared and reviewed by 30/06/2021	12	12	Achieved	GL reviews report

ANNEXURE 2: AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL TO THE KWAZULU-NATALI PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AND THE COUNCIL ON MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

1. REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

1. I have audited the financial statements of the Msinga Local Municipality set out on pages xx to xx, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, statement of cash flow and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts for the year then ended, as well as notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.
2. In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Msinga Local Municipality as at 30 June 2021, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standards of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa, 2020 (Act No. 4 of 2020) (Dora).

Basis for opinion

3. I conducted my audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my report.
4. I am independent of the municipality in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International code of ethics for professional accountants (including International Independence Standards) (IESBA code) as well as other ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit in South Africa. I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA code.
5. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Emphasis of matter

6. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Material allowance for impairment

7. As disclosed in note 9 to the financial statements, the municipality increased its allowance for the impairment of consumer debtors' to R49,09 million (2019-20: R38, 16 million) for the year under review, as the recoverability of these amounts were considered to be doubtful.

Other matter

8. I draw attention to the matter below. My opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Unaudited disclosure notes

9. In terms of section 125(2)(e) of the MFMA, the municipality is required to disclose particulars of non-compliance with the MFMA in the financial statements. This disclosure requirement did not form part of the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, I do not express an opinion on it.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

10. The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with SA Standards of GRAP and the requirements of the MFMA and Dora, and for such internal control as the accounting officer determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
11. In preparing the financial statements, the accounting officer is responsible for assessing the municipality's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the appropriate governance structure either intends to liquidate the municipality or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor-general's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

12. My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
13. A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

2. REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Introduction and scope

14. In accordance with the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No. 25 of 2004) (PAA) and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information against predetermined objectives for the selected key performance area (KPA) presented in the annual performance report. I performed procedures to identify material findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
15. My procedures address the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information, which must be based on the municipality's approved performance planning documents. I have not evaluated the completeness and appropriateness of the performance indicators included in the planning documents. My procedures do not examine whether the actions taken by the municipality enabled service delivery. My procedures do not extend to any disclosures or assertions relating to the extent of achievements in the current year or planned performance strategies and information in respect of future periods that may be included as part of the reported performance information. Accordingly, my findings do not extend to these matters.
16. I evaluated the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information in accordance with the criteria developed from the performance management and

reporting framework, as defined in the general notice, for the basic services delivery KPA presented in the municipality's annual performance report for the year ended 30 June 2021.

17. I performed procedures to determine whether the reported performance information was properly presented and whether performance was consistent with the approved performance planning documents. I performed further procedures to determine whether the indicators and related targets were measurable and relevant, and assessed the reliability of the reported performance information to determine whether it was valid, accurate and complete.
18. The material finding on the usefulness of the performance information of the selected KPA is as follows:

3. BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY

Various indicators

19. The following three planned indicators were not specific in clearly identifying the required level of performance. This was due to the source information or evidence and/or method of calculation for achieving the planned indicators not being clearly defined.

Performance indicator
1. Percentage of Douglas # 3 (Gede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha with 268 connections to be constructed (30% of the project scope) by 30/6/2021 (ward 01)
2. Percentage of new households with access to refuse removal once per week by 30/06/2021
3. Percentage of Phalafin # 2 with 276 connections to be constructed and energised (the remaining 30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2021 (ward 03)

Other matters

20. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

21. The annual performance report on pages xx to xx sets out information on the achievement of planned targets for the year. This information should be considered in the context of the material finding on the usefulness of the reported performance information in paragraph 19 of this report.

Adjustment of material misstatements

22. I identified material misstatements in the annual performance report submitted for auditing. These material misstatements were in the reported performance information of the basic services delivery KPA. As management subsequently corrected only some of the misstatements, I raised a material finding on the usefulness of the reported performance information. Those that were not corrected are reported above.

4. REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Introduction and scope

23. In accordance with the PAA and the general notice issued in terms thereof, I have a responsibility to report material findings on the municipality's compliance with specific matters in key legislation. I performed procedures to identify findings but not to gather evidence to express assurance.
24. The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Financial statements

25. The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA. Material misstatements of various current assets and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were subsequently corrected and/or the supporting records were provided, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.

Expenditure management

26. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to R24,71 million, as disclosed in note 37 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The majority of the unauthorised expenditure was caused mainly by incorrect budgeting on non-cash items.

Procurement and contract management

27. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that goods and services with a transaction value of below R200 000 were procured using price quotations, as required by regulation 17(1) and (c) of Municipal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Regulations published in Government Gazette GNR. 868 of 30 May 2005.
28. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that quotations were only accepted from bidders whose tax matters had been declared by the South African Revenue Service to be in order, as required by SCM regulation 43.
29. Sufficient appropriate audit evidence could not be obtained that contracts were awarded to bidders in an economical manner and/or prices for the goods or services were reasonable, as required by sections 62(1)(a) of the MFMA.
30. The contract performance and monitoring measures and methods were not sufficient to ensure effective contract management, as required by section 116(2)(c) of the MFMA.
31. Awards were made to providers who were in the service of other state institutions or whose directors / principal shareholders were in the service of other state institutions, in contravention of section 112(1)(j) of the MFMA and SCM regulation 44. Similar awards were identified in the previous year.

Other information

32. The accounting officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report. The other information does not include the financial statements, the auditor's report and the selected KPA presented in the annual performance report that has been specifically reported in this auditor's report.

33. My opinion on the financial statements and findings on the reported performance information and compliance with legislation do not cover the other information and I do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion on it.
34. In connection with my audit, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the selected KPA presented in the annual performance report, or my knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
35. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this report. When I do receive and read this information, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and request that the other information be corrected. If the other information is not corrected, I may have to retract this auditor's report and re-issue an amended report as appropriate. However, if it is corrected this will not be necessary.

Internal control deficiencies

36. I considered internal control relevant to my audit of the financial statements, reported performance information and compliance with applicable legislation; however, my objective was not to express any form of assurance on it. The matters reported below are limited to the significant internal control deficiencies that resulted in the findings on the performance report and the findings on compliance with legislation included in this report.
37. The financial statements and performance report contained material misstatements. These were mainly due to the inadequate application of the financial reporting and performance management frameworks to ensure that they were supported by accurate, complete, and reliable information.
38. Record and safe keeping of documents as well as portfolio of evidence for financial and compliance reporting was not at the desired standards
39. Management did not adequately monitor and review compliance with laws and regulations.

5. Other reports

Investigations

40. I draw attention to the following engagements conducted which had, or could have, an impact on the matters reported in the municipality's financial statements, reported performance information, compliance with applicable legislation and other related matters. This report did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
41. An independent forensic investigator was appointed by the municipality to conduct a probe into payments, covering the 2016-17 and 2017-18 financial years, that were allegedly made to suppliers without supporting documentation. The investigator's forensic report, which was presented to council and thereafter a case was opened with the South African Police Service (SAPS) for a criminal investigation. The SAPS has since referred the matter to the Hawks for further investigation.

Auditor
Cd-Loa-I
Pietermaritzburg

17 December 2021



AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA

ANNEXURE 3: CIRCULAR 88 INDICATORS

TO: THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

CC: IDP/PMS MANAGER

Dear Sir/ Madam

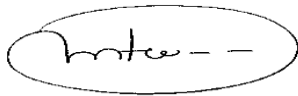
ATTACHMENT OF THE CIRCULAR 88 DOCUMENT AS AN ANNEXURE TO THE IDP/SDBIP: 2022/23

The purpose of this correspondence is to advise/remind the Municipal Managers, IDP/PMS Managers about the requirement to attach the Municipality's circular 88 document as an annexure to IDP / SDBIP, and that the resolutions should read as such:

"Due to the continuing pilot process in the 2022/23 financial year, intermediate cities, district and local municipalities, will not be required to incorporate the indicators in their existing performance indicator tables in the IDP and SDBIP. Instead, these indicators should again find expression in a dedicated Annexure to the IDP and SDBIP which clearly indicates the MFMA Circular No. 88 indicators applicable to the municipality at the Tier 1 and 2 levels of readiness" (MFMA C88 Addendum 3).

Please do not hesitate to contact Mr. Nathi Mncwabe at nathi.mncwabe@kzncogta.gov.za should you have any questions or require clarity in this regard.

We thank you for your co-operation in this regard.



Mrs. N.H. Mthembu

Director: MPMRE - KZNCOGTA

Date: 23 May 2022