uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY: YEAR 2 OF 5-YEAR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP) CYCLE ADOPTED IN 2023-2024

ADOPTION DATE: 31 MAY 2023 (RESOLUTION 44/2023FC)

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT: IDP UNIT
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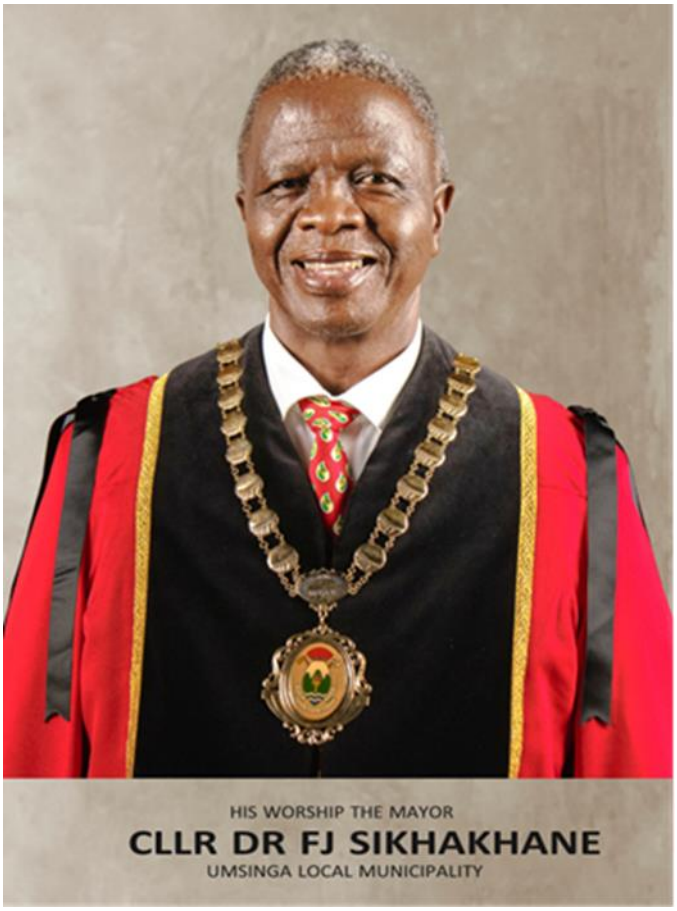
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HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR: CLLR DR FJ SIKHAKHANE



HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

CLLR DR FJ SIKHAKHANE

uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

SECTION A: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 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 as a key component in entrenching developmental local government principles. In conforming to the Act's requirements, the uMsinga Municipal Council has delegated the authority to the Municipal Manager to prepare the IDP.

This Integrated Development Plan 2023-24 is a 2nd round of the five-year Integrated Development Plan cycle 2021-2022 -2025-2026 adopted in 2021/2022. 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 No. 32 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 which may be reviewed annually, hence this review for 2023-24 fiscal year. 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 2023/2024.
- Five-year projects for the next years
- Addressing MEC comments on the adopted 2022-2023 IDP
- Addressing AG Findings on the 2021-2022 on AFS and Annual Report

1.2 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 with a population of 184848 as per census adapted from Quantec (2019). 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 Ward Councillors

NAME OF COUNCILOR	WARD
Cllr M Buthelezi	01
Deputy Mayor - Cllr TB Mbatha	**02**
Cllr EM Mdluli	03
Whip of the Council - 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 MJ Ndebele	11
Cllr LB Ntuli	12
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: uMsinga 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)

uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	NO. HOUSEHOLD	CURRENT 2022-23 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 Inkululeko 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.
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.

uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	NO. HOUSEHOLD	CURRENT 2022-23 TRENDS
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	

1.2.1 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: uMsinga	**427**	**36640**	**1305**	**38372**
KZN245: uMvoti	8629	14538	11497	34664

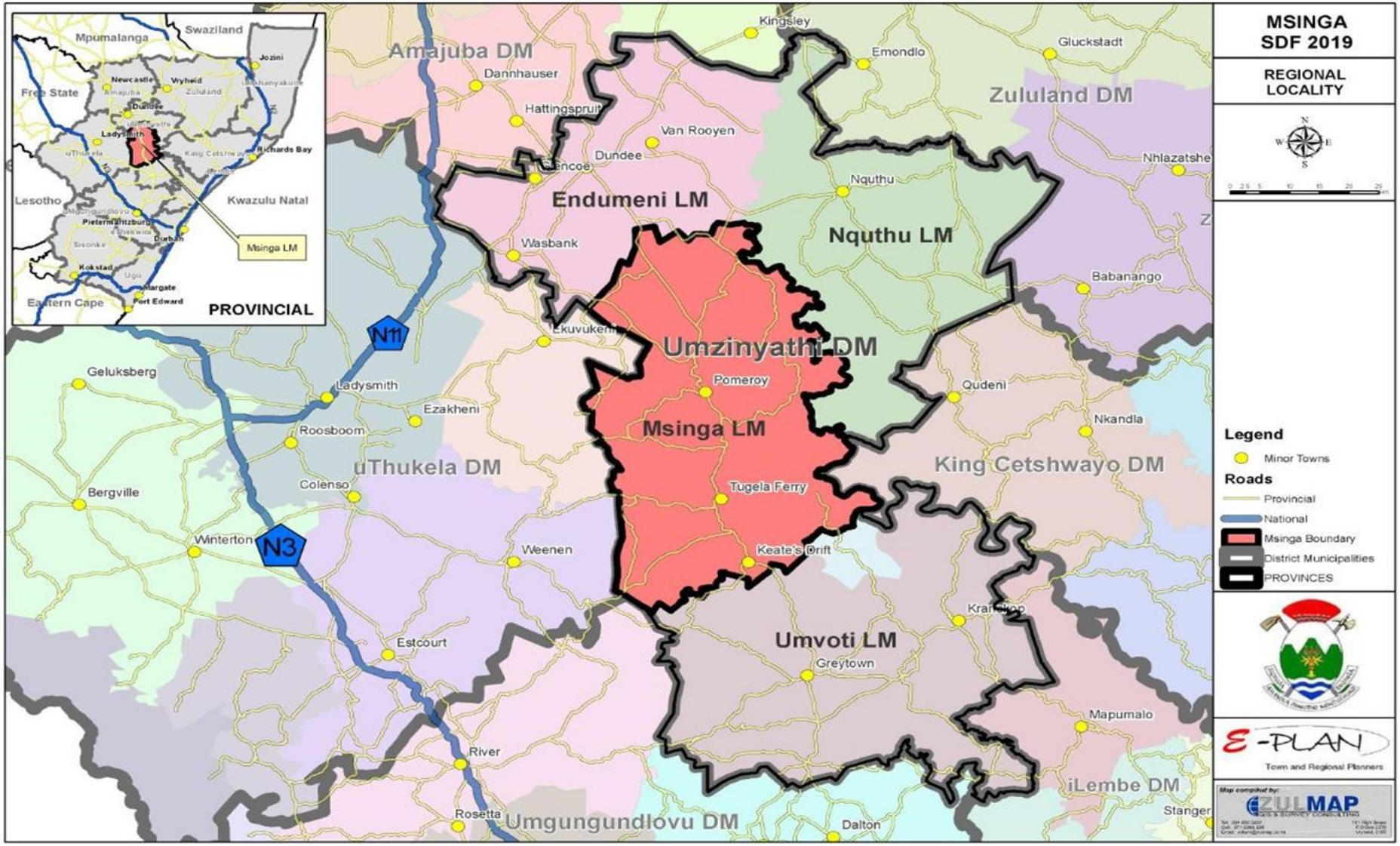
CS 2016 (Stats SA)

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.

Map 1: uMsinga Locality



Map 2: District Regional Locality (SDF 2021)



1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 Key Challenges facing the Municipality

The Municipality undertook a Strategic Planning Session from the 21 - 24 March 2023. 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• Limited offices due to lack space. • Old infrastructure and unreliable. • Poor maintenance of amenities
	Human resource management	• Lack of IT infrastructure • Poor records management • Limited budget for staff and councillor training • ICT services overstretched whilst understaffed. • HR Policies due for review • Improper cascading of the PMS
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	• Uncontrollable expenses • Limited grants • IDP alignment to budget • Lack of MSCOA understanding • Lack of skill transfer
	Finance management	• Poor budget management • Grant dependency • Inability to collect 100% billed revenue. • AG opinion
	Supply chain management	• Improper implementation of internal control systems • Poor management of municipal Asset
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance	• Not functioning committees • Ensure alignment to implemented communication plan and the public participation strategy. • Lack of roles and responsibilities.
	Public participation	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

1.2.4 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.

The Municipal Vision which reads *"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"*

Is aligned and translated spatially into the Municipal **spatial Vision** as reflected in the SDF which reads;

"A Developmental integrated Municipality where resources are optimally allocated to ensure access to basic services, social amenities and economic opportunities are available to all"

1.2.4.1 Municipal Long-Term Vision

A clear depiction of alignment throughout the National, Provincial, District and Local spheres can be noted in the table below reflecting the visions.

NATIONAL NDP VISION	KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE VISION	UMZINYATHI DISTRICT'S VISION	UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S VISION
The NDP aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan, South Africa can realise these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society.	"By 2035 KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous Province with a healthy, secure and skilled population, living in dignity and harmony, acting as a gateway to Africa and the World"	"Championing an economically viable district which strives to promote sustainable development by 2035"	2035: 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

NATIONAL NDP VISION	KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE VISION	UMZINYATHI DISTRICT'S VISION	UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S VISION
		MISSION	
	The people shall have options on where and how they opt to live, work and play, where the principle of putting people first, living together in dignity and harmony, and where leadership partnership and prosperity in action has become a normal way of life.	Championing service delivery through: cooperative governance & public participation. Enhancing rural development and agrarian land reform. Creating a conductive environment for job creation and economic growth. Supporting skills development to economic growth. Provision and management of water and sanitation and promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	uMsinga will through local integrated developmental support will eradicate poverty by applying Batho Pele Principles.

uMsinga Vision 2035:	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.

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.

1.2.4.2 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.

1.2.4.3 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.	

1.2.5 Key Performance Areas

uMsinga Municipality has grown from a staff component of 08 employees in 2001, to the current situation where 1330 staff members are now employed: which includes 365 on permanent and contracts basis, 105 on the waste management, 26 peace officers, 643 women in road maintenance, 89 caretakers, 6 Finance 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.
    b. A backlog in access roads still remain a challenge as most access roads are gravel in nature and tend to get damaged during rainy season.

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.

1.2.5.1 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 2023. 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 2023/2024 will be compiled thirty days after the final Budget 2023/2024 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 2023
- SECOND QUARTER : October – December 2023
- THIRD QUARTER : January – March 2024
- FOURTH QUARTER : April – June 2024

1.2.5.2 Action Plan 2022-2023

The uMsinga Local Municipality acknowledges the CoGTA - MEC's comments and recommendations made in respect of the 2022-2023 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 2022/2023 hereto for ease of reference. uMsinga Senior Management Team (SMT) was held and went over the comments as forwarded by the COGTA MEC dated 22 November 2022 and devised an action plan which aims to respond to the comments emanating from the MEC letter. The aforementioned action plan was closely monitored in every SMT meeting. The Municipal Manager, Mr SL Sokhela ensured that all Heads of Departments were held accountable for progress, and submitted the required documentation towards the development of a credible uMsinga IDP review for 2023-2024.

Table 8: 2022/2023 IDP Action Plan

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	NATURE OF QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MTID)	The Municipality employed people living with disabilities (1.10%) efforts to be made to reach the 2% and above.	▪ Implementation of strategies for inclusion and equity of disabled workers. ▪ List actions done to ensure that an inclusive environment is afforded with the same career opportunities to the disabled candidates and non-disabled candidates. ▪ Implementation of the clear set EEP targets. ▪ HR processes to ensure PWDs are encouraged to apply on all vacancy adverts. ▪ Ringfenced posts for PWDs Director asked to provide a list by end of the month Feb 2023.	HOD: CORPORATE SERVICES	31 May 2023	▪ Achieved ▪ HR Policies reviewed by Council 31.3.2023 & includes the PWDs prioritization ▪ Vacancy rate received ▪ Organogram received ▪ HR plan implementation update report included under MTID
Local Economic Development (LED)	The LED Strategy needs to be reviewed. Close monitoring of the implementation of Catalytic Projects by the Development Agency to be prioritized. The Municipality to incorporate the Red Tape Reduction (RTR) Programme in the revised LED Strategy.	▪ Review LED Strategy. ▪ Request assistance from EDTEA with RTR strategies. ▪ Meeting EDTEA 09.2.2023 ▪ Add poverty alleviation strategies	HOD: PLANNING	31 May 2023	▪ LED strategy review has been completed. ▪ Meeting with Community unit on poverty alleviation strategy occurred in March 2023 and resulted in the Poverty strategy chapter (10) of the LED strategy. ▪ Draft LED strategy document was reviewed internally

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	NATURE OF QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
					and has been tabled to council structures; ▪ Development Planning *Sub-committee-17 May 2023 & Executive committee- 24 May 2023 & COUNCIL -31 May 2023.* ▪ LED Strategy adopted by Council on 31 May 2023 • Informal trading Policy, review was considered by Council. ▪ There is no M&E tool currently developed, council structures of reporting are used for monitoring progress on projects and programs. ▪ uMsinga Municipality new LED Strategy also has strategies responding to the Red Tape.
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	The Municipality is to reflect on water and sanitation priorities as obtained from the District through coordination between the District and Local Municipality.	▪ To liaise with the Technical/Planning Departments from the District to get water and sanitation projects. ▪ Consult the District strategic documents & reflect such projects in the Municipal IDP.	HOD: TECHNICAL	30 April 2023	▪ In Progress ▪ Final Project list received and included in Final DP ▪ Finalisation of WBP completed
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	The Municipality to ensure that the procurement plan	▪ Attachment of Procurement Plan to the IDP.	HOD: CFO	31 May 2023	▪ Draft Procurement Plan received

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	NATURE OF QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
	is attached and to reflect the alignment of the procurement plan timeframes and SDBIP.	▪ To ensure that Procurement Plan is ready prior to IDP submission. ▪ Procurement plan be aligned to the SDBIP.			
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	To reflect which three services are to be improved, in line with the Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP) and Batho Pele principles	▪ Identify services to improve service delivery. ▪ SDIP be reviewed.	MM's Office	31 May 2023	▪ Draft SDIP in place ▪ -Review in progress
CROSS CUTTING	Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) with a 10 to 20-year life span needs to be developed for the SDF. Include the forecast of economic activity and employment trends over the next five years and impact on the development of the municipal spatial form. Focus on the current and future housing supply and demand to cater/affect the needs of the different socio-economic categories.	▪ List all long-term projects ▪ Formulate a Capital Expenditure Framework in line with the Spatial Development Framework. ▪ Update spatial reference of projects.	HOD: PLANNING, TECHNICAL & CFO	31 May 2023	▪ Included ▪ Aligned to SDF Spatial vision

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	NATURE OF QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP)	The Municipality to ensure that the Goals and Objectives in the IDP align with the SDBIP. The number and nature of indicators between the SDBIP and the IDP is not consistent. The Municipality to review and adopt a PMS Framework/Policy annually as part of its IDP process. The Municipality must in line with Appendix F prepare an implementation Progress Report for Year 1 Review (2022/23), as per Appendix G of the reviewed IDP Framework Guideline.	▪ Alignment of the IDP and SDBIP and reviewing the PMS Framework. ▪ A meeting between Finance, IDP & PMs to adjust the IDP/SDBIP & Budget and ensure alignment. ▪ Prepare an implementation Progress Report of One Year Detailed Operational Plan.	PMS MANAGER	31 May 2023	▪ In Progress (an ongoing process) ▪ Draft SDBIP 2023/24 is in place ▪ Final SDBIP in place, included as annexure G
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL (DDM)	To align the District Development Model with the Operation Sukuma Sakhe Programme	▪ Alignment of the IDP to the DDM. ▪ Ensure that DDM clusters reports to feed into the IDP.	HOD: PLANNING	31 May 2023	▪ DDM Catalytic projects included in the final IDP 2023/24 ▪ Alignment at programme and process level achieved. ▪
AMAKHOSI INVOLVEMENT IN IDP PROCESS	To have meaningful engagement with Traditional Authorities within the Jurisdiction of the Municipality.	▪ Engage with Amakhosi and Provide evidence of specific meetings such as invitation, agenda, minutes and attendance register. ▪ Schedule a meeting with Mayor & Izinduna to be arranged by	HOD: PLANNING	31 May 2023	▪ Achieved ▪ A meeting with all TAs & Izinduna achieved, attendance register in place. ▪ 75% attendance of Amakhosi in Strat Plan

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	NATURE OF QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
		Mr Ndlovu meeting to be held on the 14/04/2023.			21-24 March 2023 achieved . ▪ Attendance registers & agenda attached as annexure
REVIEW IDP INPUTS FOR QUALITY PURPOSES		▪ CFO to submit finance projections by Friday 14.4.2023 ▪ Capital Expenditure Framework by 25.4.2023 ▪ LED 30.4.2023 ▪ Disaster Management sector plan to align with the district. Dir Community to submit by 30.4.2023 ▪ Meet with HODs to give inputs by 26.4.2023		30 .4.2023	▪ CEF included ▪ Final Projections outstanding ▪ DMP attached as annexure, Disaster Sector plan included ▪ Meeting with HODs achieved

9	0	In progress
1	100%	Achieved
0	0	Not achieved
10		**Total**

1.3 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.

1.3.1 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 2023/2024 at the beginning of 2022/2023 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, Budget and PMS for 2023/2024 financial year was adopted by Council on the 31 August 2022. 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 2023/2024 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 2023/2024 has been presented to full Council on the 31st of March 2023 whereas stipulated by MFMA both Draft IDP & Budget was endorsed and adopted, respectively. The Final document shall be presented to full Council for adoption by on the 31st May 2023.

TABLE 9: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE ARRANGEMENT AS PER PROCESS PLAN (ANNEXURE A)

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION	ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES
COUNCIL	Members of Council (**Chair:** Speaker Cllr SG Masimula)	The Council is the ultimate political decision-making body of the Municipality, and the Council has the responsibility to: ▪ Consider and adopt the IDP Process Plan & time schedule for the preparation, tabling & approval of the annual Budget. ▪ Consider and adopt the IDP and annual Budget. ▪ Ensure the Municipal Budget is coordinated with and based on the IDP. ▪ Adopt a Performance Management System (PMS) ▪ Monitor progress and IDP implementation.
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING SUBCOMMITTEE	Cllr. BP Ngcobo (Chairperson) Cllr. B. Mvelase Cllr. D. Myeza Cllr. F Ndlovu Cllr. K Mkhize Cllr. N Xaba Cllr TL Kunene Cllr. Z. Mchunu	• The subcommittee is made of Councillors chosen to interrogate and deliberate on all matters pertaining to planning. The officials in the Planning unit sit on the committee with the intention to play a major role in the IDP process. It should, however, be noted that all these Sub-committees work towards achieving one vision shared by council. • The Subcommittee is the portfolio committee that presents the Draft and Final IDP to the Executive for approval. They are the first committee to give inputs and endorse the strategic plan as well as its amendments.
MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC)	Members of Council (Cllr. S. Magubane)	The purpose of the Committee is to perform an oversight function on behalf of the Council over the executive functionaries of the Council to the extent set out herein. In doing so, its terms of reference are to: ▪ Consider and evaluate the Municipality's Annual Report in terms of Sections 127 & 129 of the MFMA and make recommendations to the Council; ▪ As an oversight committee to make recommendations to the Council when it adopts the oversight report on the annual report in terms of Section 129 of the Municipal Finance Management Act; ▪ Advise Council in respect of unauthorized, irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure in terms of Section 32 of the MFMA as and when so requested by the Council, the Executive Mayor or Municipal Manager; ▪ To perform any other oversight function as may be requested by Council from time to time; o Draft & Final IDP review
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EXCO)	Chairpersons of Executive committee (**Chair:** The Honourable Mayor Cllr. DM Ndlovu).	The committee reviews administration compliance, as the administration is responsible for tasks and functions set out in legislation, as well as functions delegated by the Executive Mayor and Council. The Municipal Manager heads up the administrative function within the Municipality. ▪ Manage the drafting of the IDP review. ▪ Manage the drafting of the Performance report ▪ Submit the process plan to Council for adoption. ▪ Submit the Performance Management System (PMS) reports ▪ Submit the draft and final reviewed IDP & SDBIP to the Council for adoption and approval.

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION	ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES
TECHNICAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS FORUM	Strategic planning sessions includes the following: ▪ All Council members ▪ Municipal Manager & Senior Managers ▪ Sector Departments; NGOs & Others ▪ IDP Manager	Contribute technical expertise in the consideration and finalization of the strategies and identification of projects. ▪ Provide departmental operation and capital, budgetary information e.g., policies. ▪ Responsible for the project proposals. ▪ Responsible for the preparation and integration of projects and sector programs. ▪ Ensure communication between all the stakeholder representatives inclusive of municipal government. ▪ Responsible for preparing amendments for the IDP/Budget/PMS review.
IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM	▪ The Honourable Mayor **(Chairperson)** ▪ Chairperson of the Development Planning sub-committee. ▪ Traditional Leaders. ▪ Ward Committee members. ▪ Heads of Departments/ Senior officials. ▪ Stakeholder representatives of organized groups. ▪ Advocates for unorganized groups. ▪ Resource persons. ▪ Government Sector Departments; and religious leaders	The IDP Representative Forum, formed as part of the IDP process in the previous years will continue to function throughout the IDP Review. To ensure wide representation community members are encouraged to participate in the process or send their representatives. To ensure meaningful contribution terms of reference may be reviewed and extended during the IDP process. ▪ Represent the interest of the municipality`s constituency in the IDP Process. ▪ Ensure communication between all the stakeholder representatives inclusive of municipal government. ▪ Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process. ▪ Analyse and integrate issues affecting the various sectors, determine priorities, strategies, projects and programs and identify budget requirements. ▪ Discuss and comment on the draft IDP/Budget.
PUBLIC CONSULTATION - IZIMBIZO	▪ Office of the Mayor ▪ Izimbizo Preparation Committee	▪ Through road shows / outreach programs to get community needs and provide feedback accordingly. ▪ Community engagements to ensure participate in the drafting of the IDP and also to ensure that their needs are documented in the IDP.

STRUCTURE	COMPOSITION	ROLE & RESPONSIBILITIES
IDP STEERING COMMITTEE & **BUDGET STEERING COMMITEE**	▪ Municipal Manager **(Chairperson**) ▪ CFO ▪ IDP Manager ▪ Senior Managers	The IDP Steering Committee, formed as part of the IDP process during the previous year will continue to function throughout the IDP review. The Municipal Manager has the following responsibilities that are assigned to the IDP Manager. ▪ Preparation of the Process Plan. ▪ Day to day management and coordination of the IDP Process in terms of the timeframes, resources, and people. ▪ Ensuring involvement of all relevant role-players, especially management officials, to ensure that timeframes are being adhered to. ▪ That the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with national and provincial requirements. ▪ That community is provided with the opportunity to participate in the drafting of the IDP and also to ensure that their needs are documented in the IDP. ▪ Directorates and Departments are responsible for sector planning and for the implementation of the IDP. The participation of all Departments is thus critical and they; o Provide technical / sector expertise and information, throughout the IDP Budget process. o Ensure that the review process is participatory, integrated, strategic, and implementation-oriented, Budget linked and aligned with and satisfies sector planning requirements.
WARD COMMITTEES	▪ Ward Councillors ▪ Ward Committee members	Ward Councillors are the major link between the municipal government and the residents. As such, their role is to: ▪ link the planning process to their constituencies and/or wards. ▪ ensure communities understand the purpose and the key mechanisms of the IDP, Budget process, Performance Management and are motivated to actively participate. ▪ Facilitate public consultation and participation within their wards. ▪ Provide feedback to their communities on the adopted IDP and Budget through ward-based plans.

TABLE 10: COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS PLAN

FINAL MUNICIPAL PROCESS PLAN 2023/2024	Original date	Achieved dates	Submitted to DCOGTA (2022): 100%
IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUMS	21 February 2023	21 February 2023	100% Compliance
	09 May 2023	15 May 2023	100% Compliance
STRATEGIC PLANNING	07 – 10 March 2023 (rescheduled)	21 – 24 March 2023 (Alpine at Drakensberg)	100% Compliance
IDP & BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS	15 November 2022	15 November 2022	100% Compliance
	24 January 2023 (rescheduled)	31 January 2023	100% Compliance
	14 March 2023	14 March 2023	100% Compliance
	18 May 2023	18 May 2023	100% Compliance
IDP PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (IZIMBIZO)	20 April 2023	04; 09; 12 May 2023 (Public Consultations)	100% Compliance
	05 May 2023	05 May 2023 (road Show)	100% Compliance
Draft IDP 2023/24 presented to EXCO	March 2023	March 2023	100% Compliance
Draft IDP 2023/24 presented to Full Council	29 March 2023	31 March 2023	100% Compliance
Final IDP 2023/24 to be presented by	31 May 2023	31 May 2023	100% Compliance
Upload MSCOA IDP & Budget on provincial treasury portal	March 2023	March 2023	100% Compliance

The Sector Department's participation at uMsinga Local Municipality has been extremely improving in the previous years. However, this year approximately five (5) sector departments attended the first 2023/24 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.

In the 2023/2024 IDP forums attendance by traditional Authorities (Amakhosi) and Izinduna was at 50%. **Amakhosi participated** in the IDP 2023/24 process hence they attended the;

- IDP forum on the 21st of February 2023.
- Strategic Planning 21 - 24 March 2023
- Amakhosi meeting – 14 March 2023
- Sit in the Council meeting: Inkosi Mchunu and Inkosi Majozi

1.3.2 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 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.

1.3.2.1 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:

a) **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. Invites to the IDP

forum are forwarded by email to sector departments and hand delivered to Amakhosi and Izinduna. (Attendance register attached as **Annexure O)**

b) **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. In April 2023, the Draft IDP was advertised on Isolezwe and in June 2023 a final IDP was published again on the Isolezwe calling for public comments as well as informing the public of the IDP 2023/24 status in compliance with the Municipal Systems Act section 21(attached **as Annexure V)**

c) **Radio** Slots: The community radio station is used to make public announcements where necessary. **Ikhwezi radio** is the preferred radio station that covers the uMsinga Jurisdiction therefore the most preferred medium of communication utilised by the mayor to convey important developmental matters.

d) **Facebook** www.facebook.com/MsingaLocalMunicipality is the Municipal Facebook page that keeps the Umsinga community abreast of all developments, challenges, etc. The community has been very vocal on social media platforms and has made their views heard through the Facebook page. The Communication manager, Ms Mchunu runs the page and responds to questions or queries that may arise on the page. It is a fact that social media has made people unafraid to troll or be unkind in their comments, these have the downside of running a page of this sort however one is proud to see the youth engaging favourably on matters of interest.

e) **uMsinga Municipality Website**: uMsinga website www.umsinga.gov.za is 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. Other public documents such as the Annual Reports, tender adverts, award notices, etc are uploaded on the website for public consumption.

f) **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. Each ward has 10 members forming its ward committee structure which sit monthly to discuss ward related matters and discussions and resolutions get implemented through the Ward Based Plan (WBP). Ward committee minutes are forwarded to the Municipality's public participation office. Through this structure, important information is passed from the Municipality to the ward and vice versa. Each ward has a **Ward Facilitator** who performs all ward administrative duties for each ward who is placed at the Municipal office.

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

h) **Loud Hailing:** Loud hailing is mostly used to inform the community of engagements and it is done within the area where the imbizo is to be held. This is done mainly to accommodate those members of the illiterate members of the community.

1.3.2.1.1 IDP and Budget Public Participation Meetings

These meetings took place in the 2022-2023 financial year in preparation for the IDP review 2023-2024 financial year.

Table 11: IDP and Budget Public Participation Meetings

Ward	Structure	Purpose	Venue	1st Round dates	2nd Round dates
14	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Msizini community hall 10: am		01 June 2022
15	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Nkolovu hall		18 May 2023
21	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021- 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Emseni	15 July 2022	25 May 2023
12	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Ntabende hall		11 May 2023
05	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Mzisho hall		09 May 2023
18	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Pomeroy Sportfield		04 May 2023
07	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24 • Indigenous Games selection	Inkosi Simakade hall Mhlangana sportfield	17 July 2022	25 April 2023
17	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Madudula hall		20 April 2023
02	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Mpompolwane hall		18 April 2023
03	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Batshazwayo high school		13 April 2023
01	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Thubalethu Primary school		04 April 2023
06	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Mabizela Hall		16 March 2023
16	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Gxobanyawo hall		02 March 2023
08	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Nkobongweni hall		23 February 2023

Ward	Structure	Purpose	Venue	1st Round dates	2nd Round dates
19	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget	Gxushaneni sportfield	08 September 2022 at 9:00	
20	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2021-2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023 -24	Mahlaba hall		21 February 2023
10	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP & Budget 2023-24	Nteneshaneshane Hall	01 September 2022	
4		• Woman Summit • Gender issues	Mphelankani conference	25 August 2022	
11	Mayoral imbizo	• IDP & Budget Consultation	Dungamanzi Hall	17 November 2022	
admin	Amakhosi	Meeting with the Municipality	uMsinga Municipal boardroom Zoom meeting	15 August 2022 27 August 2022	14 April 2023
admin	IDP FORUM	• Multidisciplinary engagement	uMsinga Municipality Council Chamber		21 February 2023
radio	Mayoral Radio show	• Mayoral public participation & IDP awareness	Ikhwezi FM Gagasi FM	04 July 2022 17: 30 27 August 2022	12 May 2023 5pm 07 February 2023 at 6pm-6:30
18	Mayoral imbizo	• Handover 2022-23 projects • Draft IDP &Budget 2023-24	Pomeroy sportfield		04 May 2023
19	Games	• Golden Games • Disability Games	Pomeroy Sportfield Pomeroy Sportfield	21 July 2022 04 August 2022	
tv	1KZN TV	Developmental matters	TV station	0	14 February at 19:30-20:00 07 June 2023 19:30-20:00
	IGAGASI FM	Developmental matters	Radio station	0	07/02/2023 18:00-18:30
Radio	IKHWEZI FM	• IDP & Budget • Projects	Radio station	06/06/2022 17h00-17h30 04/07/2022 17h00-17h30 01/08/2022 17h00-17h30 05/09/2022 17h00-17h30 17/10/2022 17h00-17h30	07/11/2022 17h00-17h30 02/12/2022 17h00-17h30 06/04/2023 17h30-16h00 12/05/2023 17h30-16h00
Wards 11,19,04	IDP Roadshows	• Draft & Budget IDP tabling • Discussions	Pomeroy rank-at 10am Tugela Ferry rank at 12:00 Keates drift rank at 14:00		05 May 2023
Wards 11,19,04	Green uMsinga Clean-up Campaigns	• Clean up awareness campaigns • Encouraging waste management	Keates Drift town Tugela Ferry town Pomeroy Town		30 May 2023 8:00 am 05 June 2023 23 May 2023

1.3.2.2 Alignment with Sector Department

Convening of the IDP Representative Forum was done in compliance with legislative requirements; Section 15 (1) of the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations (No. 796, 24 August 2001) states that a Municipality must, in the absence of an appropriate municipal wide structure for community participation, establish a forum that will enhance community participation in (i) the drafting and implementation of the Municipality's integrated development plan; and (ii) the monitoring, measurement and review of the municipality's performance in relation to the key performance indicators and performance targets set by the Municipality.

Section 15 (2) of the Regulations requires that a Municipality convene regular meetings of the forum, established in terms of the sub section 1 of the Regulations.

It is against this background that the Municipalities are requested to convene their IDP Representative Forum, preferable quarterly, as set out in the uMsinga Process Plan (**Annexure A)** which sets out timeframes for drafting and implementation of the IDP as per these Regulations. 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.

Dates of alignment: The 1st IDP Representative Forum held on the *21 February 2023* and the second IDP Forum on the *15 May 2023,* The Sector Departments were in attendance and the number of present Departments was commended. On the second IDP RF the number of attending Sector Departments was very low with only 5 Departments in attendance.

Only the following Sector Departments were present at the second IDP RF, The Department of Agriculture, uMzinyathi District (IDP Office), COGTA (Spatial Planning and IDP Unit), and Assupol,

Table 12: IDP ALIGNMENT STRUCTURES

HOST	TYPE OF MEETINGS	DATE OF A MEETING	ITEMS DISCUSSED
uMSINGA LM	IDP Representative Forum	21 February 2023 15 May 2023	• Development of IDP 2023/24 • Projects
UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	District Planners Forum	01 MARCH 2022 (zoom)	▪ Cogta LED – Informal Economy Support ▪ Cogta LED – Inkululeko Programme Latest Update **REPORTS FROM LMS** ▪ Integrated Development Planning ▪ Development Planning Shared Services ▪ Performance Management System ▪ Geographic Information System ▪ Environmental Management ▪ Disaster Management
	District Planners Forum Special	16 May 2023	• Implementation Plan of a One Plan • Catalytic projects
KZN COGTA	IDP Feedback and Alignment Session for Umzinyathi District Municipalities	05 May 2023 11 Nov. 2022	▪ Sector Department Projects ▪ Alignment and Cross border planning ▪ Share challenges & solution through feedback

As indicated on the table above alignment through the first (1st) IDP Representative Forum was held on the 21st of February 2023 and the second(2nd) IDP Forum on the 15 May 2023, The Sector Departments were in attendance and the number of present Departments was commended. During the forum Sector department are given an opportunity to make presentation and presentations are opened for discussion, the Community Development Works, Planning Portfolio committee they form part of the forum, and they share their sentiment with the whole forum as representatives of the community and of ward war rooms.

On the second IDP RF the number of attending Sector Departments was very low with only 5 Departments in attendance. Only the following Sector Departments were present at the second IDP RF, The Department of Agriculture, uMzinyathi District (IDP Office), COGTA (Spatial Planning and IDP Unit), Assupol. However, the municipality made an effort to find presentations of critical sector departments who did attend.

IDP Feedback and Alignment Session for Umzinyathi District Municipalities was held on the 05th of May 2023 as per the activities of the Provincial IDP Management and Support Plan, 2023. uMsinga LM attended and took notes on this session. Sector Departments shared project and budget information for inclusion in the 2023/2024 IDPs, the projects receive from the sector departments have been incorporated on this municipal IDP on table, A.3.2.2.1 uMsinga Local Municipality Catalytic Projects

1.3.2.2.1 District Planners Forum

A Planners' Forum offers local municipalities within the district an opportunity to engage on local issues, to share ideas and to receive updates from the Government and sector departments whose work may impact planning as well as land use. One of the issues discussed include coordinating IDPs to:

a) Ensure horizontal alignment between the district and local municipalities IDP's,
b) Ensure vertical alignment between the district and local municipalities, National and Provincial spheres.

In this regard, the Forum fully aligns to the development principles. The planners' forum meetings are held on a quarterly basis and the meetings are chaired by the Umzinyathi district IDP Manager.

ISSUES RAISED BY THE IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM	RESPONSE/INTERVENTION
• Maintenance of ECD structures.	• Not resolved.
• Waste Management (especially nappies polluting the groundwater)	• uMsinga has provided skip bins on sites nearby R33 road furthermore the Municipality Planning a Mass Clean-up Campaign to educate people about waste management. And how to manage waste by yourselves.
• Agriculture has shortage of Dipping Chemical for livestock famers	• Partially resolved.
• Shortage of portable Water	• During the District Planners Forum Special on the 16 May 2023, it was recommended that this issue will be forwarded to the Acid Cluster Chairperson
• Electricity illegal connections and electricity infills	• The municipality through ward Councillor and committees collect information of households that have issues pertaining to electricity connections. • In May 2023 the Municipality had a meeting with ESKOM to discuss the illegal connections and repercussions thereof.

1.3.2.2.2 uMsinga Local Municipality Catalytic Projects 2022-2024

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY										
Construction of Sportfields	Debedebeni sportfield	01	Nzimane	R12 348 402.14	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		Tender stage	R00.00
	Mabaso Sportfield	04	Sampofu / Mabuzela	R9 177 517.65	-	Multi-Year Funded	uMsinga LM		In progress	
	Gobamagagu Sportsfield	09	eSinyameni / Ophathe	-	R198 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Sethembe Sportsfield	10	Ekuvukeni	-	R199 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Mvundlweni Sportsfield	11	Othulini	-	R205 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Msizini Sport field	14	Othame	-	R4 063 089,93	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Mashunka Sportsfield	06	Mbabane	R15 865 251.20	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		Planning Stage	R00.00
	Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield	13	Msinga Top	R13 999 082.02	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		Planning Stage	R00.00
Construction of Pomeroy Taxi Rank	Pomeroy Taxi Rank	18	Pomeroy	R16 009 875.70	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM	UDM – Bulk Services	In progress	
Construction of Market Stores within uMsinga	uMsinga Market Stores	18; 04 & 11	Pomeroy; Tugela Ferry & Keates Drift		R2 000 000.00	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM & EDTEA	EDTEA		
Construction of multi-purpose Community Centre	Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre	18	Pomeroy	-	R600 543,01	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM	UDM – Bulk Services	Planning Stage	R00.00
Formalisation of Pomeroy internal roads– from Green and Topham Street.	Upgrade Of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2	18	Pomeroy	R9 099 345,00	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		In progress	
LED	uMsinga Market Stalls	18 04 11	Pomeroy Tugela Ferry Keates Drift	R5 000 000.00	-	Multi-year Funded by EDTEA	uMsinga LM	EDTEA	In progress	
Sourcing funding for a proposed design of traffic testing station in Pomeroy	Pomeroy Traffic Testing Station and Satellite Office for Disaster Management & Fire Station.	18	Pomeroy	-	R00.00	Not funded	uMsinga LM	DOT PUBLIC WORKS UDM	Sourcing funding for the Project	R00.00
Feasibility study for establishment of cemeteries and site securing.	Machunwini Cemetery	12	Othulini	-	R00.00	Not funded	uMsinga LM	MIG	In progress	R400 000.00
	Cwaka Cemetery	16	Cwaka	-	R00.00	Not funded	uMsinga LM		Project on hold unresolved issues.	R200 000.00
Construction of new access roads	Bethulo-Mpende Access Road	7 & 12	TBC	-	R4 099 070,00	Funded	uMsinga LM	MIG	Intention to award	R00.00
	Mude Access Road	11	TBC	-	R320 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM		Planning Stage	R00.00
	Mthunqwane-Sthubini Access Road	3 & 17	TBC	-	R5 399 990,00	Funded	uMsinga LM		Tender Stage	R00.00
	Cannan Access Road	16	TBC	-	R300 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM	MIG	Planning Stage	R00.00
UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY										
Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk water	Sampofu bulk water supply (District wide impact)	4; 16; 18; 01; 14; 13	Sampofu Cwaka Pomeroy Mpondweni; Mbono Othame Ngubevu Nhlesi	-	R27 451 450.40	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	45% complete. Bulk infrastructure available. Eskom has installed two Mini Substation at Reservoir A (Tugela Ferry Town) and Reservoir 2 (Ezibomvini Area)	R00.00

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
									for Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk. This Mini Substation has been changed about 3 Times due to strike by lighting which caused major delay.	
Sitting, Drilling and Testing of Borehole. Identifying of the Abstraction Point.	Muden Water Alternative Source	10/9	-	R15 235 125.50 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Business Plan Submitted	R00.00
Construction of 2ML Concrete Reservoir, 14KM Reticulation Pipelines and 29 Standpipes.	KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	06	KwaPharafini	R18 193 000.00 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	On Procurement	R00.00
Construction of 350KL Steel Reservoir, 11KM of 160mm Upvc Bulk Pipelines.	KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2A	06		R27 451 450.40 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised – Tender closed on 13 March 2023	R00.00
Construction of 50KM of HDPE Reticulation Pipelines,8 Break Pressure Tanks & 130 Stand Pipes.	KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2B	06		R19 554 765.35 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised – Tender closed on 13 March 2023	R00.00
Construction of 700 units	Msinga Sanitation Phase 3	All wards	uMsinga	R10 554 765,35 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	On Procurement	R00.00
Construction of 2 New Boreholes, 50KL Reservoir, 1 Pump station, 800mm of 75mm diameter HDPE Bulk rising main and 5KM OF 110MM HDPE	Gunjana Water Supply Scheme Phase 3A	02	Gunjana	R21 783 857,72	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised	R00.00
Construction of 350KL Reservoir,100KL Reservoir, 2.4km of 110mm diameter HDPE, 1KM of Steel Bulk rising main, 5.3 KM Reticulation Pipeline & 10 Standpipes	Gunjana Water Supply Scheme Phase 3B	02	Gunjana	R26 233 314,96	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised	R00.00
Construction of River Abstraction Works of 1.29ML/day. Water Treatment Package	Nkobongweni Water Supply Scheme Phase 3A	11	Nkobongweni	R19 554 765.35	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	To be Advertised	R00.00

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
Plant, Pump Station, 5km of 200mm Bulk Rising Main										
Construction of 305KL Steel Reservoir, 20KM of Reticulation Pipelines and 70 Stand Pipes.	Nkobongweni Water Supply Scheme Phase 3B	08	Nkobongweni	R32 832 736,63	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised	R00.00
Sitting of boreholes and Installation of Hand Pumps	Accelerated Water Intervention Programme	16 09 20	KwaGxobanyawo Ophathe Mthaleni	R750 000.00	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	0% Complete. Contractor has been appointed.	R00.00
Sitting of boreholes and Installation of Production Boreholes		08 01	Jojingwenya KwaHlathi	R1 000 000.00	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	0% Complete. Contractor has been appointed.	R00.00
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Construction of low-cost housing	Pomeroy Greenfields Housing Project (K11090009)	18	Pomeroy	R3 772 772,20	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	DHS funding available. UDM to source funding for upgrade of Sewage Treatment plant	
	Douglas Rural low-cost dwellings	01	Douglas	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	DRA was received awaiting closeout report.	
	Mkhuphula Rural low-cost dwellings	13	Mkhuphula	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Project ready for presentation, awaiting invite by the board	
	Nhlalakahle Rural low-cost dwellings	07	Nhlalakahle	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Presentation done to the board in August 2021 awaiting DRA	
	Nteneshane Rural low-cost dwellings	10	Nteneshane	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Approved in terms of SPLUMA – awaiting to present at ITB	
Construction of low-cost & rental housing, and serviced sites	Cwaka – IDP-2 Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) – *Rural & Rental*	16	Cwaka	R 1 327 298.20	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Planning Stage	
Amendment of General Plan for the purpose of servicing the sites and issuing title deeds	Pomeroy Serviced Site Project	18	Pomeroy	-	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Planning Stage	R 1 300 000.00
ART & CULTURE										

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
Construction of Fabeni Library	Fabeni Library	11	Keates Drift	-	-	Funded	Art & Culture	uMsinga LM	Construction phase	
PUBLIC WORKS										
Upgrade and Additions to Existing Clinic	Cwaka Clinic	16	Cwaka	R54 000 000	-		Public Works	uMsinga LM	Planning Stage – preparing designs	
Renovate Existing Space for Mental Health& Upgrade to Ablution Facilities	Church of Scotland Hospital	14	Tugela Ferry	R12 000 000	-		Public Works	uMsinga LM	Construction phase	
AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
Provision of training in marketing management to agricultural co-operatives	Umzinyathi Skills	All locals	UDM		R 182 600.00	Funded	DALRRD	UDM	Planning Phase	R00.00
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT										
Regravelling	P190				-	Funded	Dept. of Transport (DoT)	uMsinga LM	0% Complete	
	D571			TBC	-			uMsinga LM		
	D1269				-			uMsinga LM		
	L2514				-			uMsinga LM		

Table 13: Catalytic Projects that forms part of Umzinyathi DDM

NO.	CATALYTIC PROJECT NAME	AFFECTED PROJECTS	AREAS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	PROJECT AMOUNT	STATUS
1.	Sampofu bulk water supply (District wide impact).	▪ Pomeroy IRDP Serviced Site ▪ Pomeroy Greenfields Housing Project ▪ uMsinga TVET College ▪ Cwaka Precinct Plan	Sampofu Cwaka Pomeroy Mpondweni; Mbono Othame Ngubevu Nhlesi	Construction of uMsinga Regional Bulk services. Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk water	uMzinyathi District Municipality (UDM)	R27 451 450.40	45% complete. Eskom issue of Mini Substation Breakdowns and there is shortage Mini Substation suppliers in KZN which delays for the Commissions of Sampofu Water Project
2.	Upgrade of Pomeroy Sewer System	▪ Pomeroy Housing Project (Serviced sites) ▪ Multi-Purpose Community Hall ▪ Pomeroy Traffic Centre and Satellite Office for Disaster Management & Fire Station ▪ Pomeroy Taxi Rank	Pomeroy Town	There is an existing sewer but only service the Pomeroy CHC only.	UDM	TBC	Not yet prioritised or budgeted by the District Municipality
3.	Tugela Ferry Bulk Sewer System	▪ Upgrade of Ithala Shopping Centre & Taxi Rank	Tugela Ferry Sampofu	The existing sewer was designed for government departments in ages ago. There is a need for a new bulk sewer system.	UDM	TBC	Not yet prioritised or budgeted by the District Municipality

NO.	CATALYTIC PROJECT NAME	AFFECTED PROJECTS	AREAS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	PROJECT AMOUNT	STATUS
		▪ Existing government departments					
4.	Proposed Cwaka Bulk Sewer System	▪ uMsinga TVET College ▪ Cwaka Precinct Plan	Cwaka	The proposed sewer for the precinct.	UDM	TBC	Not yet prioritised or budgeted by the District Municipality
5.	Cwaka Goat Meat Processing Factory: abattoir by Agriculture	▪ Cwaka Precinct Plan	All local towns – since Cwaka is central.	Agriculture	Department of Agriculture	TBC	As part of the Inkululeko Development Project – 2 at Cwaka area.
6.	Keates Drift Bridge widening	▪ R33 upgrade	Keates Drift	Extension of Keates Drift	Department of Transport	TBC	Not yet prioritised or budgeted by the Department.
7.	Tugela Ferry Old Bridge Attraction Site – Hotel & other Amenities	▪ Kopi Tourism Centre Establishment	Tugela Ferry	To conduct a feasibility study and propose final design.	uMsinga LM	TBC	Sourcing funding from various government departments and private sector.
8.	Pomeroy Landfill site upgrade	▪ uMsinga Waste collection	Pomeroy	To extend the landfill site since it has a lifespan of 25 years.			

Table 14: Catalytic Long-Term Projects (2024-2030)

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION	PROGRAMME / PROJECT NAME	WARD NO	AREA	FINANCIAL YEAR	PROJECT SCOPE	BUDGET	STATUS
Eskom	Mngeni electrification	20	Mngeni	2024-2025	137 households' connections	-	Proposed project
uMsinga Local Municipality	Mbubu Access Road	05		2024-2025	Construction of access road	R7 975 000.00	MIG PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS
	Nzimane Access Road	02		2024-2025	Construction of access road	R9 425 000.00	
	Simo Myeza Access Road	18		2024-2025	Construction of access road	R8 700 000.00	
	Gxushaneni # 2 Sport Field	19	Gxushaneni	2024-2025	Construction of sportfield	R11 000 000.00	
	Sibindi Access Road	21		2024-2025	Construction of access road	R7 250 000.00	
	Nsukangihlale-Sport Field	10		2024-2025	Construction of sportfield	R13 999 082.00	
	Ngubevu-Swelazonke Access Road	15		2024-2025	Construction of access road	R8 700 000.00	
	Nkunzini Access Road	20		2025-2026	Construction of access road	R7 250 000.00	MIG PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS
	Etholeni Access Road	09		2025-2026	Construction of access road	R5 800 000.00	
	Mbangweni Sport Field	08		2025-2026	Construction of sportfield	R13 999 082.00	
	Sithombe Access Road	12		2025-2026	Construction of access road	R5 800 000.00	
	Msinga High Sport Field	04	Sampofu	2025-2026	Construction of sportfield	R13 999 082.00	
	Mnkangala Access Road	11		2025-2026	Construction of access road	R6 525 000.00	
	JV Langa Access Road	03		2025-2026	Construction of access road	R6 525 000.00	
	MPS Mshibe Access Road	02		2026-2027	Construction of access road	R8 700 000.00	MIG PROPOSED CAPITAL PROJECTS
	Khanyile Access Road	14		2026-2027	Construction of access road	R7 250 000.00	
	Mfenuka Access Road	16		2026-2027	Construction of access road	R5 800 000.00	
	Nkankwini Access Road	17		2026-2027	Construction of access road	R7 975 000.00	
	Mhlangana Access Road	06		2026-2027	Construction of access road	R7 250 000.00	
	Thulini Access Road	13		2026-2027	Construction of access road	R7 975 000.00	
	Mtateni Access Road	05		2026-2027		R11 600 000.00	
Revenue Enhancement Strategy Projects – Vision 2030							
uMsinga Local Municipality	Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal #3	18	Pomeroy	TBC	Upgrade tarred road to improve the value of Pomeroy	R20 000 000.00	Proposed Projects priorities accordingly.
	Pomeroy Taxi Rank #2	18	Pomeroy		Rank construction finalisation	R10 000 000.00	
	Upgrade of Landfill Site	18	Pomeroy		Upgrade of Pomeroy landfill to be compliant in terms of legislation	R6 500 000.00	
	Protection Service Centre	18	Pomeroy		Signals, Testing station, etc.	R70 000 000.00	
	Upgrade of Mzisho Sportsfield #3	05	Mzisho		Compliance issues, etc.	R13 000 000.00	
	Extension of uMsinga Municipality Offices	05	Malomini		To accommodate Increasing municipal organogram	R16 000 000.00	
	Recreational Park and Swimming Pool (Public)	TBC	tbc		Youth Development Programme	R18 000 000.00	
	Tugela Ferry Road Link	04 & 05	Tugela Ferry		Construction of an alternative route to reduce congestion in our Tugela Ferry Town	R 19 000 000.00	
	Tugela Ferry Bridge Modification	04 & 05	Tugela Ferry		Tourism attraction site.	R 10 000 000.00	

1.3.3 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 be led to uMsinga Local Municipality SDF seeks to address the following:

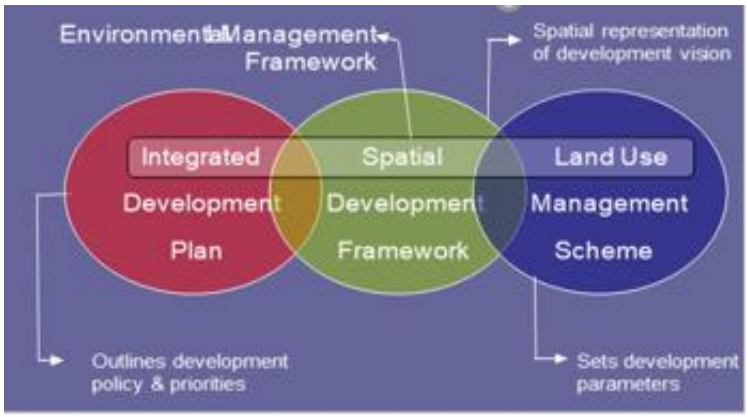
a) The Basic Land Use Management Guidelines
   a. This involves the preparation of a suite of land use management tools which goes to implement the spatial future of the uMsinga SDF. Included in this section are key elements to be managed and the key mechanisms for land use management;

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 Single LUMS Relationship



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

1.1 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.

1.1.1 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.

Observance of the Acts at uMsinga Municipality

- **Municipal Structures Act, 1998**: uMsinga Municipal Council structures were established and are functional
- **Municipal Systems Act, 2000**: uMsinga IDP, PMS, SDBIP, etc
- **Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003**: Annual Financial Statements, Annual Reports, S52, s71, s72 reports, etc
- **Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004**: uMsinga imposes rates, tariffs, fees, 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.

1.1.2 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.

1.1.3 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, Chapter5 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.

Observance of the act: It is in line with the legislation that the ***uMsinga 2023-2024 IDP review*** was prepared and adopted by council on the 31 May 2023 along with the Budget as stipulated in the MFMA. And again, on the 21 June 2023, the IDP was amended.

1.1.4 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.

Municipalities progressively developed long-term integrated development plans (IDPs) following the reforms of the Municipal Systems Act in 2000. The MFMA strengthens this strategic approach by requiring budgets and reporting to be aligned with revised IDPs through the integration of processes, to this effect the IDP/Budget/PMS process 2023-24 was adopted and followed throughout the review process. The MFMA reinforces and builds upon the need to engage and consult local communities, the district municipality, and provincial and national governments when setting strategic goals and budgets.

Observance of the act: A requirement for all municipalities to adopt three-year budgets will also ensure that the ongoing costs of strategies and services are sustainable in future years. In compliance with MFMA stipulations the Budget 2023-2024, which consist of the two outer years 2024-25,2025-26 was adopted by Council in the same meeting as the IDP 2023-24 which ensures that the IDP is fully funded.

The MFMA recognises that effective service delivery is only possible with good quality management information and through continuous and relevant performance measurement. This allows a council to set targets and goals for service delivery and management to be proactive. Linking the employment contracts of senior officials to a council's performance targets will ensure targets are met and services delivered.

In compliance with MFMA, the SDBIP 2023-24 with performance indicators is included in the IDP.

1.1.5 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).

1.2 GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

1.2.1 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** states; 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 15: NSDP PRINCIPLE

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

1.2.2 National Plan Priorities

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

TABLE 16: NATIONAL PLAN PRIORITIES

	NATIONAL PRIORITIES		uMSINGA 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 17: 14 NDP OUTCOMES

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

1.2.3 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.

1.2.4 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.

1.2.5 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.

Observance of the Act: uMsinga in consultation with uMzinyathi district prepared the DMP. uMsinga Municipality reviewed its Disaster Management plan & Sector plan on the 31st May 2023. An allocation on the budget is reserved for disaster projects. Attached as **annexure J & X** respectively.

1.2.6 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 prioritize social intervention needs. Therefore, the municipal challenges provide a spatial reference to the types of interventions, which must be pursued in addressing the concentrated social needs within the Municipality.

Relevance of PGDS at uMsinga: 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 18: 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

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES (Key – Bold Italic font indicates changes from PGDS 2011)		
STRATEGIC GOAL	**No**	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016**
	4.4	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	4.5	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
	4.6	Enhance KZN waste management capacity
5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	**5.1**	Enhance resilience of ecosystem services
	5.2	Expand the application of green technologies
	5.3	Adapt and respond climate change
6 GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	**6.1**	Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR
	6.2	Build government capacity
	6.3	Eradicate fraud and corruption
	6.4	Promote participative, facilitative, and accountable governance
7 SPATIAL EQUITY	**7.1**	*Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns, and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities*
	7.2	*Ensure integrated land management use across the province, ensuring equitable access to goods and services, attracting social and financial investment*

1.2.7 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.

The Municipality has clustered SDG's and nominated champions for each cluster who would be responsible for driving and monitoring the activities across the municipality as they relate to that cluster specifically. The structure reports to the Senior Management Meetings quarterly to ensure that there is progress in the process of localising SDG's in uMsinga Below is figure showing uMsinga SDG's cluster approach aligned to the DDM clusters:

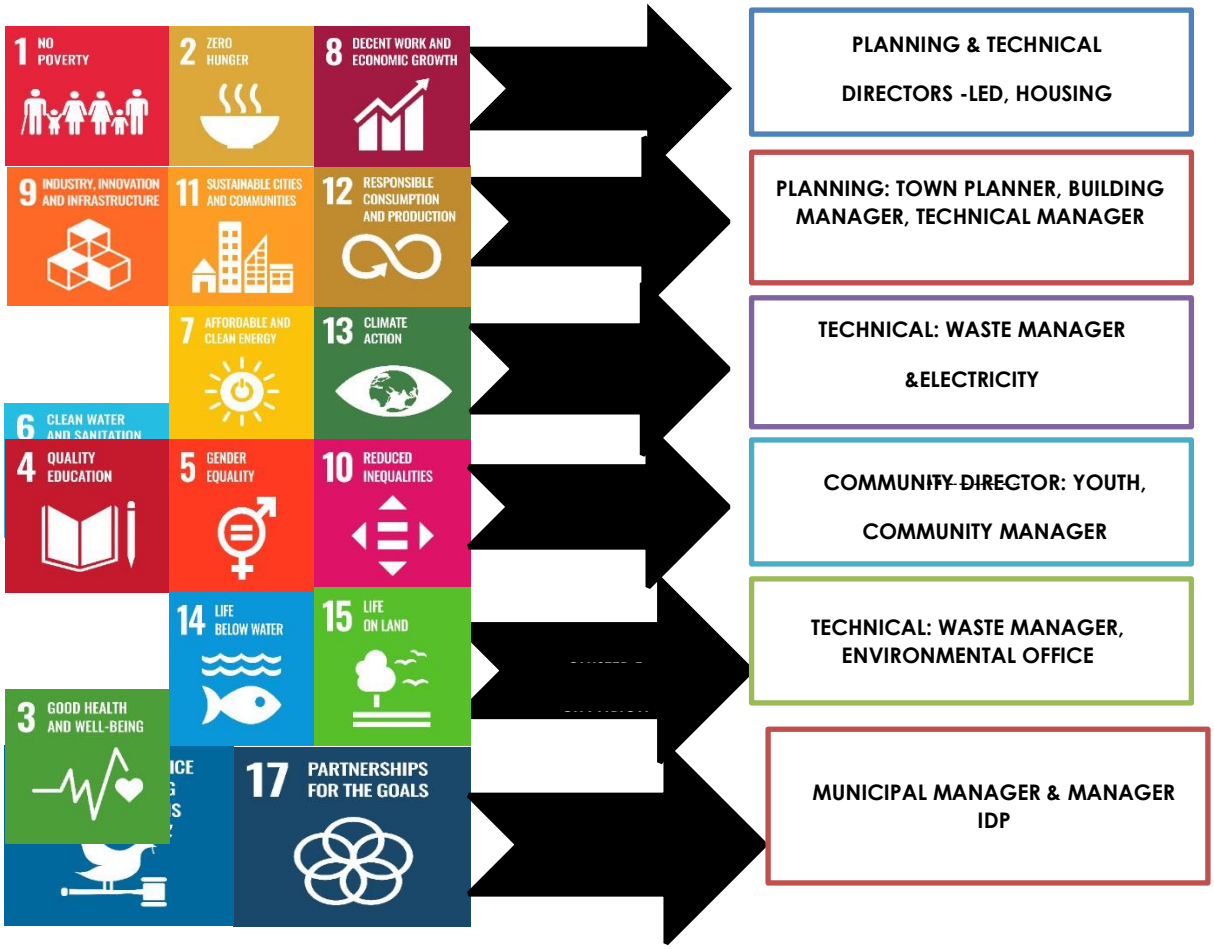


FIGURE 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT AT UMSINGA LM.

TABLE 19: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT

SDG GOAL NO	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	KZ244 GOAL NO	UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY OBJECTIVE
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

1.2.8 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 an 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.

1.2.9 District Development Model (DDM)

In 2019, Cabinet approved the DDM as a government approach to improve integrated planning and delivery across the three spheres of government with district and metropolitan spaces as focal points of government and private sector investment. The envisaged integrated planning and delivery in the district and metropolitan spaces will be enabled by joint planning, budgeting and implementation process to fast track the service delivery and do away with the fragmented approach to development and Service delivery. The 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. The Umzinyathi District Municipality in collaboration with its local municipality followed suit by developing its own DDM.

During 2020, All DDM structures were formed the district municipality, inaugurated and are functional. uMsinga forms part of these structures which are: Social cluster, ESID Cluster:

economy, Justice, Crime prevention and Security (JCPS), G & A Cluster, Communication Cluster are all sitting on a regular basis to give their respective updates. The first generation One Plan has been developed and adopted as a long-term plan which subsequently be implemented through the Integrated Development Plans.

The District Municipality has consulted uMsinga LM for the second review of the Plan which was then adopted at the meeting of the District Political Hub on the **25th February 2023.**

The District Development Model is the model that is seeks to remedy 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, MTSF;
- Growth and Development Strategies and SDF do not have buy-in from all spheres.
- Integration needs a performance management structure and Intergovernmental Plan.

1.2.9.1 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.

1.2.9.2 uMzinyathi District Municipality District Development Model (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 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.2.9.3 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.

B.2.9.4 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 20: 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	Support	Lead	Support	Support

ROLES OF THE CORE TEAM MEMBERS	DISTRICT PLANNER	LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPECIALIST	COGTA PLANNER	DCOG
facilitate the preparation of the 1st Generation 1 Plan				
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 12. Identify attendees 13. Identify facilitators 14. Identify scribe	Lead	Support	Support	Support
15. Host facilitators preparation session	Lead	Support	Support	Support
16. conduct 1st Generation 1 Plan Workshop	Lead	Support	Support	Support
17. finalize the draft 1st Generation 1 Plan	Lead	Support	Support	Support
18. Obtain input on the 1st Generation 1 Plan from Clusters	Support	Lead	Support	Support
19. Present the 1st Generation 1 Plan to the Technical Hub for recommendation	Support	Lead	Support	Support
20. Present the 1st 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.2.9.5 Umzinyathi DDM Transformational Areas

This one plan has five transformational areas namely:

- People Development
- Economic Positioning
- Integrated services provision
- Infrastructure provision
- Spatial restructuring and environmental sustainability
- Governance and Management

1.2.10 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:

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Delivering Basic Services - Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance wrt Roads	Develop road and rail networks	Infrastructure Engineering - Improved Roads Networks	• To construct and complete the new access gravel road. • To construct new access road. • To upgrade Pomeroy Internal Road (Provide tarred Internal roads within the town) • To maintain gravel roads as per road maintenance schedule plan • Provision of access roads to unaccusable communities - Alternative bypass route • To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road. to allow robot installation.
	Delivering Basic Services • Strive to improve reliability and service life of Municipal infrastructure, facilities and assets.	Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities. Advance social cohesion and social capital.	Infrastructure Engineering - Strategic and bulk infrastructur e	• To construct and complete sport- fields • To compile a detailed design report of Multi-Purpose Community Centre (Pre-engineering) To construct Taxi Rank
	Delivering Basic Services • Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance and reduced losses wrt Electricity	4.5. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Infrastructure Engineering • Reliable Electricity provision	• To construct the infrastructure to yield household connections. • To energise household connections To construct Electrification
	Delivering Basic Services • Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance wrt Human Settlements •	Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities	Integrated Services • Housing, municipal, community and social services are delivered according to the transformed spatial form and	• To implement ward-based plan infrastructural projects

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
			planned integrated sustainable human settlements	
	Delivering Basic Services • Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance wrt Waste Management	Enhance KZN waste management capacity	Integrated Services • Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste. Thus generating income for the Municipality and also bringing about a reduction in poverty.	Provide access to solid waste disposal services.
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Building Capacity • Filling of Senior Management Posts • Adequate Experience and Institutional Memory • Establish, Resilient systems, ie. Billing • HR Development and Management	Build government capacity. Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance. Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women	Sound Governance • Prioritize critical posts. • Develop, adopt and implement Employment Plans • Development and implement an action plan.	• To sign and submit 2022/23 Performance agreements for S54/56 • To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments • To submit Employment Equity Plan to Department of Labour as per the legislation • To implement the adopted Employment Equity Plan • Implementation of WSP • To Develop an Audit Action Plan • To address AG Findings • Implement & report on Risk Register • To submit 2022/23 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption • Adopt 2021/22 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR) • Adopt Municipal SDBIP • Adopt a Revised internal audit charter. Ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	Sound Financial Management - Functional Financial Management System and Rigorous Controls	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance. Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	-	• To ensure Budget management • To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register • Approved Procurement Plan and implemented. • To ensure Creditors payments

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
	- Extent to which Debt is Serviced - Functional Financial Management System and Rigorous Controls			• Submit budget related policies to Council To submit Draft budget 2023/24 ubmit final budget 2023/24
	Sound Financial Management – Functional Financial Management System and Rigorous Controls	Promote participative, facilitative, and accountable governance	Sound Governance - Budget for outer financial years	• Adjustment Budget preparation • Payroll Management • To prepare and submit AFS. • Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance. • Budget Management (reporting) • Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services. • To implement WSP • Apply sound financial management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratio. Monthly reviewed General Ledger
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Putting people first - Public Participation programmes Pillar 3: Good Governance - Council meetings - Compliance with legislation and by-laws	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance	Alignment of plans and alignment thereof - Stakeholder engagements to ensure engagements. - Proper consultation with all stakeholders - Spatial reference projects - Cohesive and integrated planning across the three spheres of government and SOE's	• To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2023/24 • To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan 2023/24 • To conduct council meetings • To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees • To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees • To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns (Participative, facilitative, and accountable governance)

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Delivering Basic Services – Community Works Program (& EPWP)	Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	Economic Positioning and Investment Attraction Strategic Goals • Agriculture and Agro-processing • SMME developme nt • Transformati on and inclusivity.	• To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2022/23 • To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration. • To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area • To host Business Market Day/LED summit To create jobs through EPWP Programme.
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES - SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Delivering Basic Services – Community Works Program (& EPWP)	Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women	Economic Positioning and Investment Attraction Strategic Goals 9. Transformation and inclusivity.	To host a Disability Sports Day

1.2.11 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA),

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.

The Municipal SDF is a primary spatial response to the development context, needs and development vision of the municipality (long term development vision). It is a key land use management tool at a strategic level with an important role to play in guiding and managing Municipal decisions relating to the use, development and planning of land. The Municipal SDF also guides the form and location of future spatial development in a manner that addresses the imbalances of the past i.e., spatial injustice. It enables the municipality to manage its land resources in a developmental and sustainable manner. It provides an analysis of the spatial problems and provides strategies and programs to address the challenges Defying.

1.2.11.1 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.

Table 21: Implementation of SPLUMA Act at uMsinga Municipality:

SPLUMA ACT	REQUIREMENTS	OBSERVANCE OF THE SPLUMA ACT BY uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY	STATUS
Section 12 (1) (a) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act requires that the national and provincial sphere of government and each municipality must prepare spatial development framework that;	"Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsive sphere of government and competent authority" "Address historical spatial imbalances in development"	To this end, uMsinga SDF was reviewed in compliance with S12 (1) and adopted by Council in May 2022 in accordance with SPLUMA stipulations.	Compliant

SPLUMA ACT	REQUIREMENTS	OBSERVANCE OF THE SPLUMA ACT BY uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY	STATUS
Section 12 (1) (h) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act requires that the national and provincial sphere of government and each municipality must prepare spatial development framework that:	"Include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of relevant sphere".	To this end, uMsinga Single Land Use Management Scheme was reviewed and adopted by Council in March 2022 in accordance with SPLUMA stipulations	Compliant
Section 35(1) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act no. 16 2013	Appointment of persons as members of the Municipal Planning Tribunal	In a process of appointing new MPT members for the period of 5-years.	Compliant

1.2.12 State of the Nation Address 2023

In his State of the Nation Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa **Reflected on the past years and said:** Just three years ago, our country was devastated by the worst global pandemic in living memory. Thousands of lives were lost, companies closed, jobs were lost. COVID-19 did not browbeat us into submission or disillusionment.

Working together, we overcame that crisis, and we have started to recover. Today our economy is larger than it was before the pandemic. Between the third quarters of 2021 and 2022, around one and a half million new jobs were created in our economy.

The Presidential Employment Stimulus has provided work and livelihood opportunities to more than one million people. Last year, our matriculants defied the effects of the pandemic to achieve a pass rate of 80% and we congratulate them for that great achievement.

- **Paying tribute to top performers**

We see this spirit of determination in our artists, musicians, actors, authors and sportsmen and women, who are making waves at home, on the continent and beyond our shores. Banyana-Banyana made us proud when they won the Women's Africa Cup of Nations to become the champions of Africa. Zakes-Bantwini, Nomcebo Zikode and Wouter Kellerman have made us proud at the Grammy Awards for their collaboration, Bayethe.

- **Achievements and challenges**

What we have achieved as a nation over the past year, despite our challenges, remind us that the promise of South Africa is alive. The progress we have seen should give us courage as we look to a better future. In homes across the country, many people are suffering, many are worried, many are uncertain and many are without hope. But of this I am certain. Whatever the difficulties of the moment, whatever crises we face, we will rise to meet them together and, together, we will overcome them.

Our country has, for many months, endured a debilitating electricity shortage that has caused immense damage to our economy. In July 2020, the South African society was devastated by the **COVID-19** pandemic that caused great loss of life and much hardship. The pandemic worsened a situation of deep unemployment, as the country lost two million jobs. The pandemic negatively affected livelihoods and increased poverty.

In July 2021, we experienced the worst **public violence** and destruction in the history of our democracy, causing over 300 deaths. Last year, parts of the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal

and North West were struck by catastrophic **flooding** that caused extensive loss of life, the destruction of homes and damage to infrastructure.

And now in 2023, persistent **load-shedding** is impeding the countries recovery from the effects of the past events. We know that without a reliable supply of electricity, businesses cannot grow, assembly lines cannot run, crops cannot be irrigated and basic services are interrupted. Load-shedding means that households and supermarkets are unable to keep food fresh, water supply is often disrupted, traffic lights do not work and streets are not lit at night.

"Without a reliable supply of electricity, our efforts to grow an inclusive economy that creates jobs and reduces poverty will not succeed. Therefore, as we outline our agenda for the year ahead, our most immediate task is to dramatically reduce the severity of load-shedding in the coming months and ultimately end load-shedding altogether.

Under these conditions, we cannot proceed as we usually would. The people of South Africa want action, they want solutions and they want government to work for them. They simply want to know when a problem like load-shedding will be brought to an end."

We are, therefore, focused on those actions that will make a meaningful difference now, that will enable real progress within the next year and that will lay a foundation for a sustained recovery into the future.

We are not presenting new plans, nor are we outlining here the full programme of government. Rather we are concentrating on those **issues that concern South Africans** the most:

- Load-shedding.
- Unemployment.
- Poverty and the rising cost of living.
- Crime and corruption.

The president said that there are no easy solutions to any of these challenges. Yet we have the strength, the means and the wherewithal to overcome them. If we work together and act boldly and decisively, leaving no one behind, we will be able to resolve our challenges.

This State of the Nation Address (SoNA) is about seeing hope where there is despair. It is about showing a way out of these crises. This evening, we will give an account of our progress in implementing the commitments we made in last year's SoNA.

Over the course of the last year, we have laid a firm foundation based on the commitments we made for faster growth through our investment drive, economic reforms, public employment programmes and an expanding infrastructure programme.

What is clear from our experience of the last few years – indeed from our history as a democracy – is that we are not a people easily resigned to our fate. When we faced the greatest challenge of apartheid, we did not submit to the oppression that the apartheid regime imposed on our people.

We stood firm and engaged in a struggle, hopeful that our cause would triumph. And it did. Against all odds we were able to defeat the apartheid system. We can, and we will change the circumstances in which we find ourselves today. We are both able and determined to overcome these difficulties and place our economy on a firm path to recovery.

The President outlined several **KEY PRIORITIES FOR THE 2023/2024** financial year that will be focused on by the government. These priorities are also aligned with the uMsinga Local Municipality's goals.

- **Load shedding**

One of the main priorities is addressing load shedding, which has been a major challenge for the country. Government therefore, declared a national state of disaster to respond to the electricity crisis and its effects. The national state of disaster will enable the government to implement practical measures to support businesses in the food production, storage, and retail supply chain. This will include the rollout of generators, solar panels, and uninterrupted power supply. Through the Just Energy Transition (JET) Investment Plan, the government plans to invest R1.5 trillion in the economy over the next five years in new frontiers such as renewable energy, green hydrogen, and electric vehicles.

- **Economic growth and creating jobs**

Another priority is growing the economy and creating jobs. The Presidential Employment Stimulus has already created over 1 million work and livelihood opportunities, and the government plans to continue creating work opportunities using the capability of organizations beyond government. The Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA) will also provide R1.4 billion in financing to over 90,000 entrepreneurs.

- **Building better**

Building better lives is also a priority, and the Department of Basic Education is streamlining the requirements for early childhood learning and development centers as part of a long-term solution to reducing inequality. The government is also taking measures to address poverty and counter the rising cost of living.

- **Making communities safer**

To Make communities safer the government is implementing new legislation to strengthen the criminal justice system and put more effective deterrents in place to promote accountability. The government is also working to empower the Witness Protection Unit through the introduction of stronger legislation to protect whistle-blowers and witnesses.

- **Fighting corruption**

In Fighting corruption, the government is taking steps to further empower the Witness Protection Unit. The government is also making efforts to make government work more efficiently, by amending legislation and introducing mandatory requirements to ensure the appointment of qualified public servants. The government is also implementing interventions to address failures at local government level and improve basic service delivery.

- **Infrastructure Development**

South Africa's infrastructure build programme is gaining pace through the work of the Infrastructure Fund and Infrastructure South Africa, which has been established to support strategic infrastructure projects.

- Road construction
- Construction of rural bridges
- Telecommunications

- **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.

1.2.13 KwaZulu-Natal State of The Province Address 2022 (SOPA)

The KwaZulu-Natal SOPA 2023 was delivered to the province on 24 February 2023 in the Province's Capital city of Pietermaritzburg at the Royal Showgrounds, by the Honourable Premier of the Province, Ms Nomusa Dube Ncube.

In summary, the key focus areas for improvement for the year 2023 in the province will be the following:

- Creation of more jobs, decent work and sustainable livelihoods for inclusive growth: The province acknowledges the creation of jobs through investments in strategic infrastructure to unlock economic opportunities in which most will be driven in the implementation of the Strategic Integrated Projects
- Economic Recovery: The province is working to recovery the economy from the effect of 2021 social unrest and 2022 floods
- Rural development, land reform and food security: Through the Rural Development Programme the Province is aiming at improving the livelihoods of the Draft 2023/24 IDP Prepared by uMsinga Local Municipality March 2023 38 rural communities through expansion of rural development programmes to ensure sustainability. This includes empowering rural communities to move from limited subsistence and food security activities to gain access to the formal economy.
- Education: The province aims at delivering professional management and relevant teacher support programme which will include the expansion and improvement of tertiary education and training system.
- Health: The province aims at expanding facilities and training of health professionals. The province was generally characterised by a need for the overhaul of infrastructure, upgrades of existing facilities as well as construction of new facilities

Fighting crime and corruption: Over the next five years, the province has aimed at seeing better policing which is the engine room of safety and crime-prevention in the province.

- **Alignment of uMsinga IDP to the SOPA:** Rural development, land reform and food security: uMsinga Local Municipality has prioritized agriculture in all 21 wards with an intention to ensure food security. This includes empowering rural communities to move from limited subsistence and food security activities to gain access to the formal economy. To this effect agriculture implements and four tractors were purchased by the municipality to accelerate and enhance agricultural produce. Prioritizing education is at the foremost of uMsinga Municipal objectives, each ward is

encouraged to upgrade the skill set of the youth through the bursary allocation. In the past ten consecutive years uMsinga has allocated funds toward this objective.

1.2.14 MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019 – 2024)

The 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is the second 5-year implementation plan for the NDP. The MTSF sets out the package of interventions and programmes that will advance the seven priorities adopted by government as illustrated hereunder.

Figure 3: MTSF Priorities (2019-2024)

1. Capable, Ethical, Developmental State	2. Economic Transformation & Job Creation	3. Education, Skills & Health
4. Consolidating the Social Wage Reliance & Quality Basic Services	5. Spatial Integration, Human Settlement & Local Government	6. Social Cohesion & Safer Communities
7. A Better Africa & World		

The MTSF focusses on the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment and is based on the following pillars:

- Strong Inclusive Economy
- Capable Developmental State
- Capable South Africans

Women, People with Disabilities and the Youth are cross cutting focus areas. This is clearly reflected in the programs aimed at bettering the lives of the vulnerable groups; the aged, women, children, youth and people living with disabilities. The following table details the alignment of some initiatives of the Municipality in relation to the MTSF priorities:

Table 22; Alignment of uMsinga Initiatives with MTSF Priorities

MTSF	MTSF APPLICATION AT UMSINGA THROUGH STRUCTURES AND PROGRAMS
1. Capable, Ethical, Developmental State	• ECD Centres • Youth strategy • Gender forum • Children forum • disable forum • widows & widowers forum • interfaith forum • support for Indigents as per the Indigent register
2. Economic Transformation & Job Creation	• Tourism Feasibility plan • LED strategy • Informal trader by-laws • Business Chamber
3. Education, Skills & Health	• HIV Aids council • Youth tertiary Bursaries • Youth projects • LED capacity building
4. Consolidating the Social Wage Reliance & Quality Basic Services	• Electricity Master plan • Roads master plan • Road maintenance plan • EPWP policy
5. Spatial Integration, Human Settlement & Local Government	• Settlement patterns, Nodes & Corridors • SPLUMA bylaws • Single Land use Scheme

MTSF	MTSF APPLICATION AT UMSINGA THROUGH STRUCTURES AND PROGRAMS
	• Housing Master plan • SDF • Cemetery study • Pomeroy layout plan • Integrated Transport Plan
6. Social Cohesion & Safer Communities	• Disaster Management Plan • Disaster Management sector plan • Functionality of OSS & War Rooms • Special programs
7. A Better Africa & World	• A memorandum of understanding with Sweden

1.2.15 Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF)

The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) is a policy framework guiding the reorganization of the urban system of South Africa so that cities and towns can become inclusive, resource efficient and adequate places to live, as per the vision outlined in Chapter 8 of the National Development Plan (NDP). The overall outcome of the IUDF is spatial transformation. This new focus for South Africa steers urban growth towards a sustainable growth model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns. The IUDF implementation plan identifies a number of short-term proposals to achieve spatial transformation.

The overall objective of the IUDF is to transform urban spaces by:

- Reducing travel costs and distances
- Aligning land use, transport planning and housing
- Preventing development of housing in marginal areas
- Increasing urban densities and reducing sprawl
- Shifting jobs and investment toward dense peripheral townships
- Improving public transport and the coordination between transport modes

The IUDF objective conforms to the New Urban Agenda (NUA) vision of "cities for all". The NUA is a global commitment to sustainable urban development at all levels (global, regional, national, subnational and local), and encourages agencies and role-players to provide practical guidance for the implementation of the New Urban Agenda and the urban dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals. In South Africa, more than 60% of the population lives in urban areas. The IUDF, which is South Africa's urban policy, articulates how South Africa will transform urban areas to overcome both historical and prevailing challenges, while working together to ensure more integrated, sustainable and equitable human settlements.

Figure 4: Nine Levers IUDF



These listed levers relate very specifically to the pillar of spatial transformation and both are embraced by the Municipality. The Municipality is planning and implementing for improved public transport, investment is aimed at aiding the Township Economy and a number of processes are underway to establish integrated human settlements in the area. Specific projects are identified in the **SDF Implementation Plan (Section 12**) in support of spatial transformation and in line with the listed levers.

1.2.16 Back to Basics aligned with Area Based Management

Following the national government elections of 2014, the national Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA) embarked on a programme called "Back to basics – serving our communities better." The programme acknowledges local government as the primary site for service delivery and the programme seeks to assist local government to enforce its mandate for service delivery.

The programme identified the following as challenges that need to be addressed:

- Collapse of municipal infrastructure services
- Inadequate and/or slow response to service delivery challenges
- "Social distance" between the public representative and the communities reflects poor public participation in the processes of local government
- Financial viability of some municipalities in particular low revenue collection
- Mismatch and/or lack of skills of the personnel in local government
- Breakdown in values and good governance which is manifested by rent seeking and corruption

To address the challenges above, the back-to-basics programme has identified a set of indicators on which municipalities report against on a continuous basis. These are discussed below and the uMsinga's response to these is provided.

1.2.16.1 Key Performance Areas for the Back-to-Basics (c88) Approach

a) Back to Basics (C88) Implementation Programmes

The Municipality is implementing targeted programmes as part of enhancing Back to Basics initiatives. These initiatives are continuously being implemented and add value to service delivery, driven by management and political office bearers. The B2B rest in the Municipal Manager's office and cascaded to an official; Deputy Director Corporate Services who is entrusted with coordinating in the Municipality, as well as reporting to DCOGTA on B2B. The following are some of the interventions:

NUMBER	INTERVENTION	TARGET
1.	EPWP	Day to day basic services such as; Waste Management, site grass cutting
2.	Road rehabilitation: Area based	Road maintenance for all 21 wards as per adopted Schedule
3.	Clean up campaigns and special operations	Illegal Dumping, removal of illegal connections, tree planting
4.	Civic Education	Fire awareness & Disaster Campaigns

SECTION C : SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The principal node and the traditional authority areas are likely to have higher population densities than the municipality's average population density. The higher the density, the more cost-effectively service delivery can be carried out, hence this pattern is beneficial.

1.1 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.

1.1 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

1.1.1 Population Size and Distribution

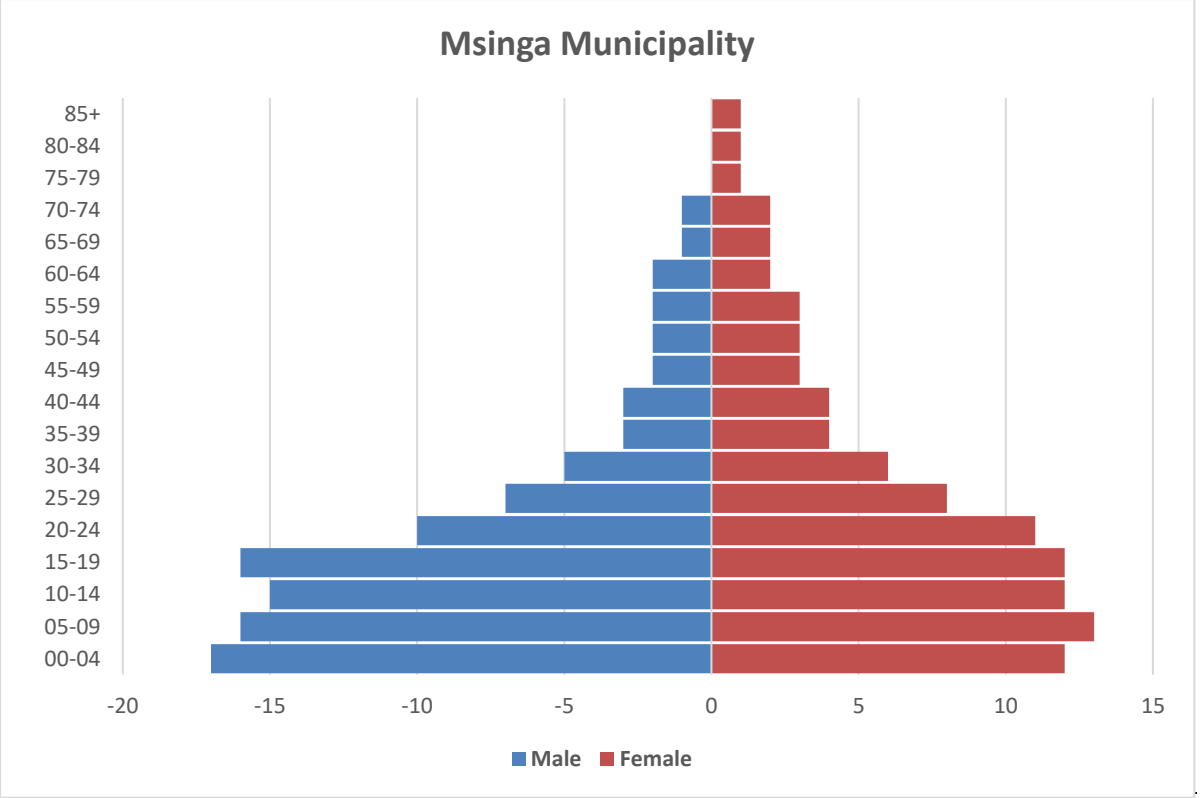
uMsinga Municipality has a total population of approximately 184 494 in 2016 (Community Survey) a significant increase of 3.7% from 177 577 in 2011 Census. While the population of the uMzinyathi District Municipality was recorded at 554 882 in 2016 CS. This suggests a significant increase in the population 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 23: Population Distribution by District (Cs 2016 (Stats SA)

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

1.1.1.1 Population by Sex and Age

Figure 5: 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, Achaar, 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.

Table 24: 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 uMsinga is at 55.3%. Therefore, this is evidence enough that the district needs to provide opportunities to empower women within the municipal demarcation and especially between the age of 15 to 34 (40% of Total population).

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 25: Demographic Dividends StatsSA 2011

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

In reference to the table below, 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 are 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 26: 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**

Table 27: 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

1.1.2 Population Density

1.1.2.1 Municipal Overview

The population density refers to the average number of people per square kilometre that reside in a particular area. 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.

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 enforcing the adopted Single land use scheme while ensuring efficient processing of development applications.

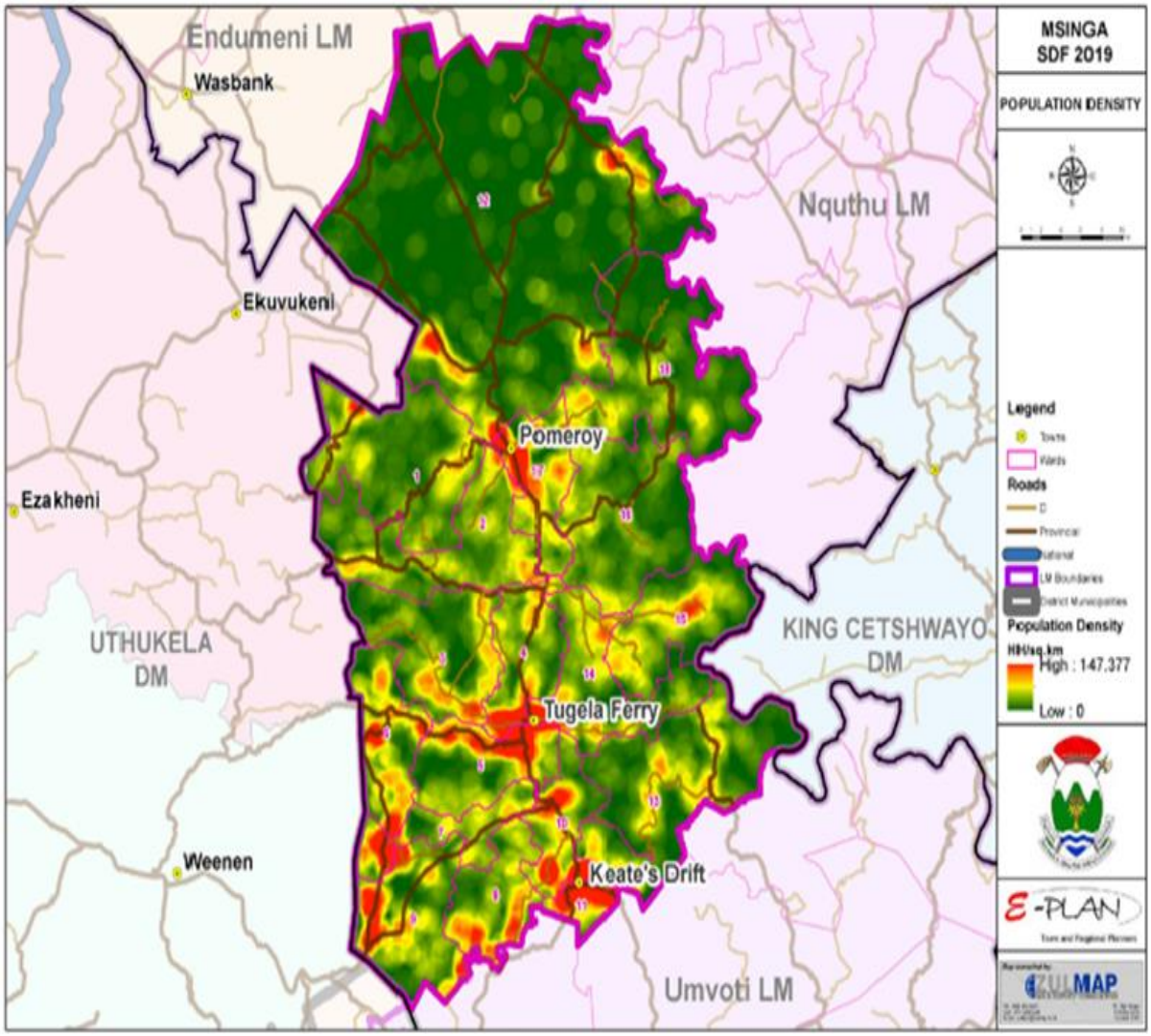
As the population size increased, the population density of uMsinga grew from 14.9 in 2014 up to 15.5 in 2018. Which means that on average, uMsinga has around 16 people per square metre of land in the municipality.

Figure 6: Population Density

	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).

Map 3: Population Density



The map above indicates the population density of uMsinga Municipality, and clearly shows that the population are concentrated at the nodes of Pomeroy, Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift. 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.

1.1.3 Population Growth Estimates

1.1.3.1 District Population Status

uMzinyathi is the 8th most populated district in the Kwa-Zulu Natal Province which may be due to varying reasons such as the vast rurality of the district, poor access to basic service (Water & Electricity), lack of employment opportunities etc. the District has recently adopted the District Growth and Development Plan (DGDP). The aim of the DGDP is to translate the Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDS) into a detailed implementation plan at a district level, inclusive of clearly defined targets and responsibilities thus enabling the province to measure its progress in achieving the accepted growth and development goals.

The KwaZulu Natal comparative population figures by Districts for Census 2011 and CSS 2016 are depicted in the table below. This information indicates that the population of Umzinyathi District Municipality has increased from 510 838 in 2011 to 554 882 in 2016, contributing 5.0% in the entire province which is the same percentage as in 2011 due to population growth of other districts, namely, uMgungundlovu, King Cetshwayo etc.

Table 28: KZN Comparative population figures by Districts for Census 2011 and CSS 2016

District	Census 2011		CSS 2016	
	N	%	N	%
DC21: Ugu	722484	7	753336	7
DC22: Umgungundlovu	1017763	10	1095865	10
DC23: Uthukela	668848	7	706588	6
DC24: Umzinyathi	**510838**	**5**	**554882**	**5**
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DC29: iLembe	606809	6	657612	6
DC43: Sisonke	461419	4	510865	5
ETH: eThekwini	3442361	34	3702231	33
KwaZulu-Natal	**10267300**	**100**	**11065240**	**100**

Source : 1. Statistics SA, Census 2011
2. Statistics SA, CSS 2016

The comparative population figures by local municipalities for Census 2011 and CSS 2016 are depicted in the table below. This information indicates that all four local municipalities experienced an increase in population growth. The strongest population growth was evident in Umvoti Municipality as one of the major economic centres of the district.

Table 29: uMzinyathi District Municipality Comparative population and households' figures by Local Municipalities for Census 2011 and CSS 2016

Municipality	Census 2011			CSS 2016		
	Population	%	Households	N	%	Households
Endumeni	64 862	12.7	16,852	76639	13.8	21134
Nqutu	165 307	32.4	31,613	171325	30.9	32622
Msinga	177 577	34.8	37,723	184494	33.3	38372
Umvoti	103 093	20.2	27,282	122423	22.1	34664
Umzinyathi	**510 838**	**100**	**113,470**	**554 882**	**100**	**126791**

Source : 1. Statistics SA, Census 2011
2. Statistics SA, CSS 2016

The population within the uMzinyathi District is unevenly spread with Msinga having the highest population numbers of 184 494, Nqutu with a population of 171 325, Umvoti with population of 122 423 and last Endumeni at population of 76 639.

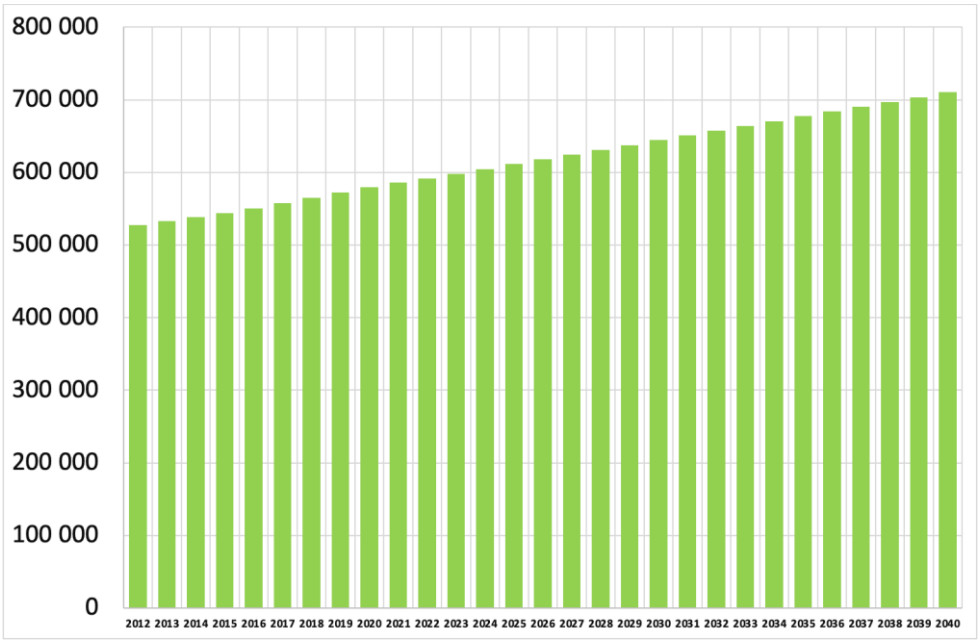
1.1.3.1.1 District Growth Rate Status

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.

By 2022, the uMzinyathi district has an approximated population of 591 622, spread across the four constituent municipalities. As illustrated below, the district's population growth has been steady for the past decade, with about 1.2% annual growth. The population growth rate is

generally similar to the national growth rate and the provincial growth rate. By 2030, the uMzinyathi population is expected to reach 644,321, which will be 41% growth since 2001 (456 452). By 2050, the district population is expected to increase to about 776 058, which will be a 70% growth since 2001. This projected population will need economic infrastructure, for sustaining livelihoods.

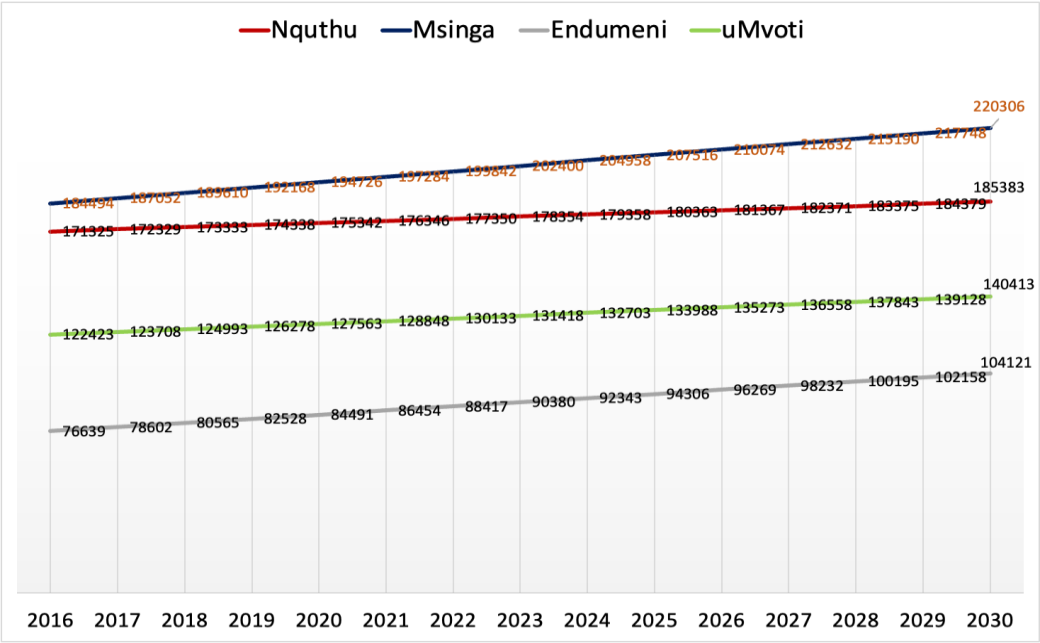
Figure 7: Population growth rate in uMzinyathi District



Source: Global Insight (2022) with further projections and calculations by The Frontline Group

Although rural, uMsinga Municipality is the most populated municipality, followed by Nquthu, Umvoti and the Endumeni. The dynamics of the district require a demand-based urbanisation, rather than supply-based urbanization. Which is to mean, development of urban centres should occur where citizens are undertaking their economic activities.

Figure 8: Population in uMzinyathi constituent municipalities and projections



Source: Global Insight (2022) with further projections and calculations by The Frontline Group

1.1.3.2 uMsinga Municipal Population Growth Estimates

The movement of people internally and externally within a municipal space is determined by many influencing socio-economic factors such as, employment opportunities, housing opportunities, availability of basic services, safety and security, governance, etc.

In relation to uMsinga Municipality, the population distribution can be considered to be scattered as it is characterised as being mainly a rural municipality offering very little or no services within certain settlements identified within the municipality. The main concentration of people can be found within the towns of Pomeroy and Tugela Ferry as it considered to be the main centres offering certain level of services.

An observation of the population growth in uMsinga Municipality indicates that it is not growing at an alarming rate as compared to other municipalities within the district or region due to the lack of socioeconomic services, facilities and opportunities within the municipal space.

The information from STATSSA Census 2001 (167 274) to 2011 (177 577) indicate a growth rate of 0,6%, meaning Six percent (6%) increase in population over the last ten (10) years from 2001. The population growth from 2011 to 2016 indicate four percent (4%) increase of population over the last five (5) years from 2011.

The Community Survey 2016 indicates an annual population growth rate of **1,226% per annum** for the period 2011 to 2016. The figures in the table below indicate the population growth from 2011 to 2016 as provided by Stats SA, and an estimated figure by 2021 based on the same percentage of growth over a further 5-year period.

Table 30: Population Estimate (uMsinga SDF, 2022)

Gender	Population 2011	Population 2016	Population 2021	Population 2030
Male	77 068	82 399	88 150	99 442
Female	100 509	102 095	109 220	123 211
Total	177 577	184 494	197 370	222 653

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2016

1.1.4 Municipal 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.

Figure 9: Household Size

	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).

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.

Figure 10: Average Household Size

	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).

1.1.5 Municipal 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).

Table 31: 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

Level of Education	DC24: Umzinyathi	KZN241: Endumeni	KZN242: Nqutu	KZN244: UMsinga	KZN245: Umvoti
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**

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.

1.2 ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

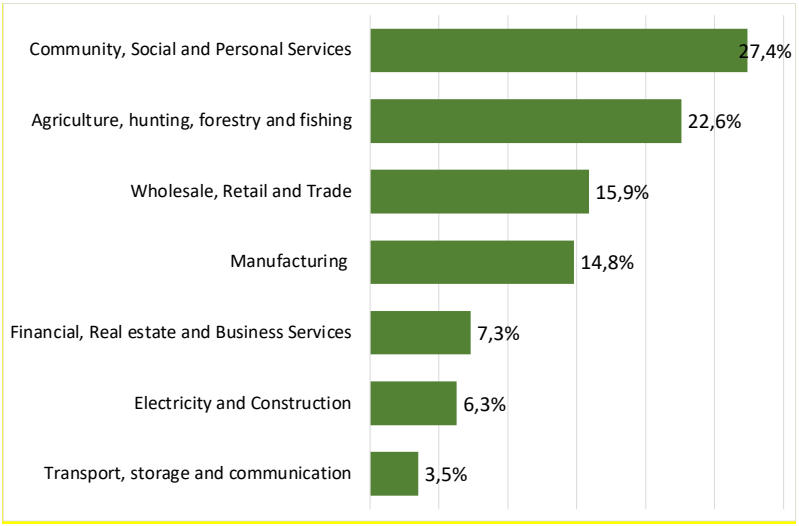
1.2.1 District Economic Drivers

In 2021, KZN-DEDTEA (2021) undertook studies of the economic profiles of each district Municipality in the KZN Province. The study concluded that:

- uMzinyathi District shows strength predominantly in the tertiary sector with which contributes approximately 60% to the district's GVA.
- Employment within the district is also service sector driven, contributing over 70% to total employment.
- The district also has a thriving agriculture (12.1%) and manufacturing (8.58%) industries which have a meaningful contribution to not only the district GVA but also the provincial GVA.
- In terms of the district's overall contribution to the provincial GVA, the region contributes a modest 1.93%.

Regional economic assessments suggest that the main economic drivers in the district are community services (27.4%.0%), Agriculture (22,6%), trade (15.9%) and Manufacturing (14,8%).

Figure 11: Economic Sectors in uMzinyathi district



Source: Global Insight (2022)

1.2.2 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 32: 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 33: 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.

1.2.3 Municipal Income Levels

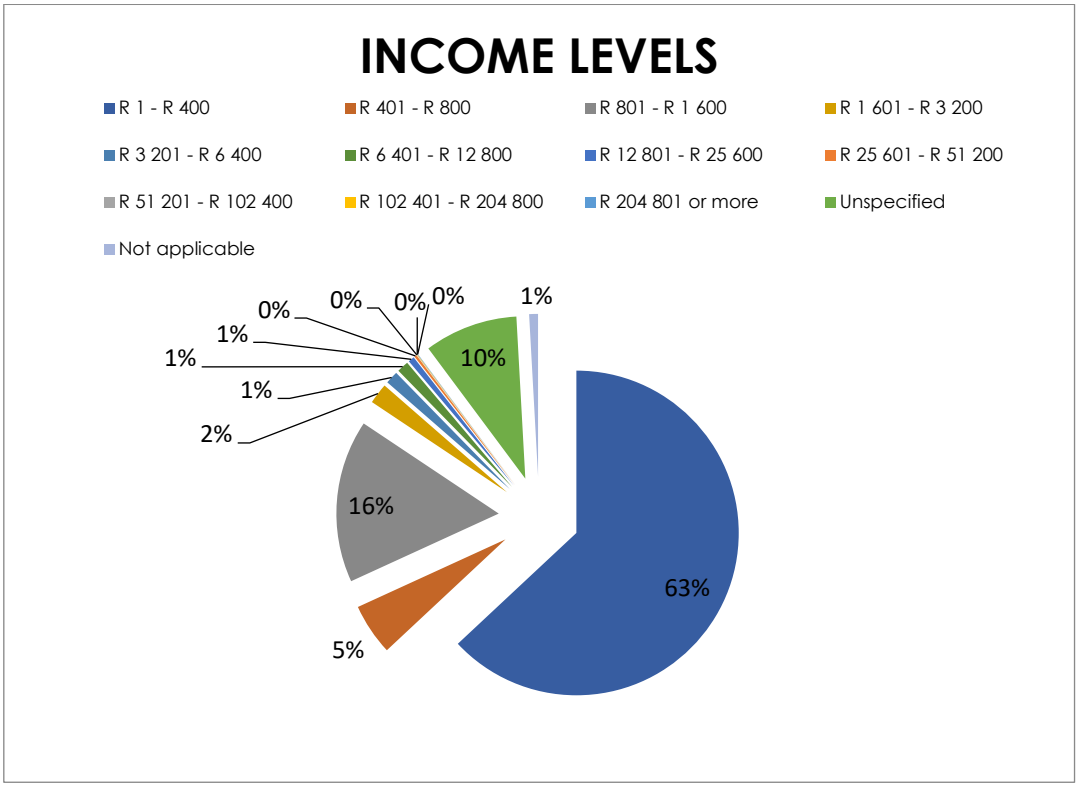
The income levels, linked to economic opportunities, are very low. The greatest majority of residents enjoy little to no income, with a relatively large proportion of the economically active people in the municipality which earn between R4,801 and R19,600 per annum. This amount correlates with the average 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 Municipality 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 12: Income Levels (CS 2016 (STATS SA))



1.2.3.1 Municipal Disabled People

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 1.10% physically challenged staff members.

The Municipality has over the years established a Disabled forum which sits on a quarterly basis to go over developmental matters especially concentrating on issues that pertain to people living with disabilities. The Municipality sets a certain percentage of the community unit budget towards projects for people living with disabilities. For the year 2023-2024 these are the projects aimed at developing members of the community with disabilities.

PROJECTS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	BUDGET 2023-2024
Disability District Attire	12,600.00
Disability Parliament	30,000.00
Disability games (total budget)	226 300, 00
Local Refreshments	60 000, 00
ablution Facilities Hire	12 000, 00
EMRS Hire	8 500, 00
Tent & Chairs Hire	15000, 00
Local Attire	45 000, 00
Local Transportation	42 000, 00

PROJECTS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	BUDGET 2023-2024
Fruits	5 000, 00
Local Compensation of Technical Officials	2 500, 00
District Transport	16 000, 00
District Refreshments	15 300, 00
District Refreshments Officials	460120

TABLE 34: 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 35: 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 36: DIFFICULTY IN SELF-CARE (CS 2016 (STATS SA))

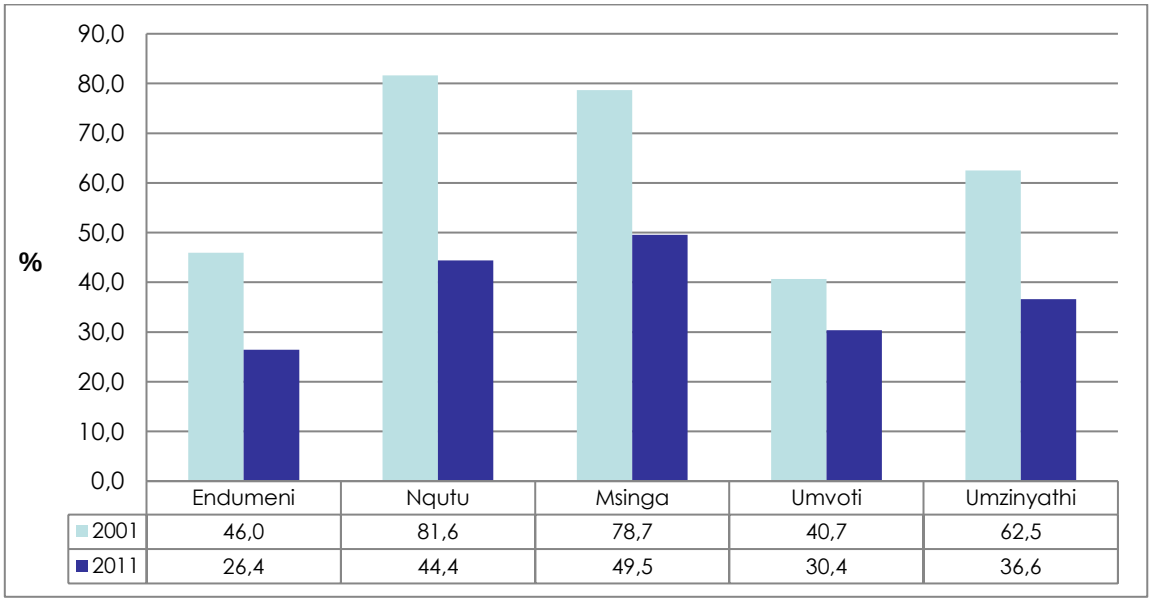
DIFFICULTY IN SELF CARE	DC24: UMZINYATHI	KZN244: MSINGA
No difficulty	466080	152726
Some difficulty	12976	4461
A lot of difficulty	3601	1005
Cannot do at all	944	412
Do not know	34	34
Unspecified	274	101
Not applicable	70973	25756
Total	**554882**	**184494**

1.2.4 Municipal 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 13: Unemployment Rate by Local Municipalities Census 2011 (Stats Sa)



However, the table 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.

Table 37: Employment by Sex & Age (Cs 2016 (Stats Sa)

	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

1.2.5 Municipal Access to Basic Services

The subject area is a largely rural area, 69% of which (1,725 km^2) 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.

1.2.5.1 Access to Water Services

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. uMzinyathi District Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) and responsible for provision & maintenance of water and sanitation services within uMsinga Municipality since water is an essential resource to the survival of humankind.

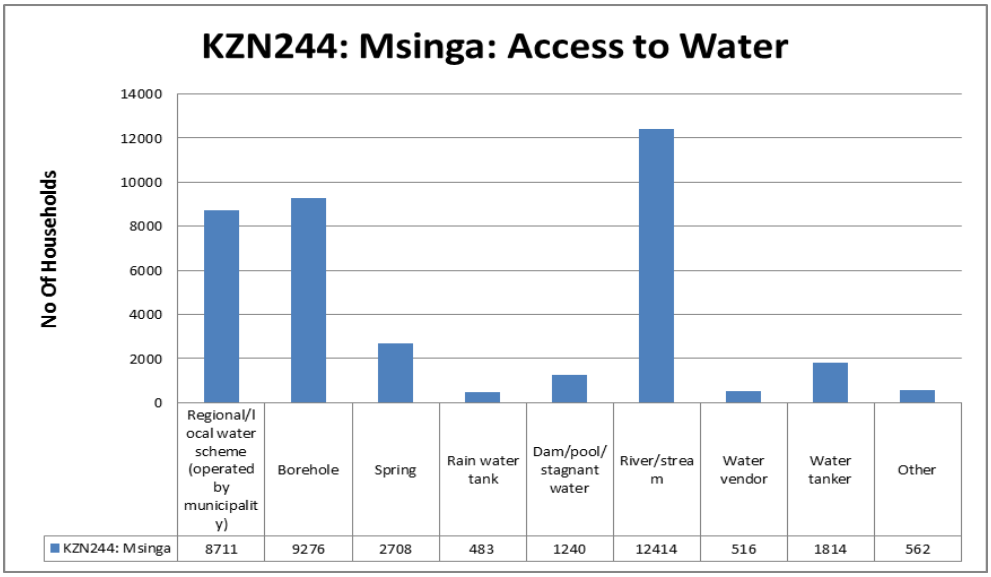
The table below in line with StatsSA 2011 indicates a water backlog of 66.04% in uMsinga's households. Therefore, in 2011 approximately 30% of uMsinga Households has access to water served households.

Table 38: Census 2011 Water Services Backlog

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. Hence, the graph below indicates that about 23% of uMsinga households had access to Regional /Local Scheme; 32.9% Rivers/Streams and 24.6% of Boreholes.

Figure 14: Access to Water Census 2011 (STATS SA)



The overall of clean drinkable water in 2011 StatsSA information (Schemes; Borehole & Watercarriers) add ups to 52.4% for the entire Municipality.

The total number of household increase to 38,370 in 2016 from 37 724 in 2011. Therefore, the table below indicates about 1.7% of uMsinga Municipality has access to piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house; 10.5% of piped (tap) water inside yard and 24.1% of piped water on community stand.

StatsSA 2016, also indicated that there is about 16.9% of boreholes outside the yard; 7.9% of watercarrier/tanker and 0.7% of borehole in the yard spread through the Municipality, although there's no indication how many are in a working condition. There's also infrastructure in the form of pipelines, storage, standpipes and pump stations at Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy.

TABLE 39: 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(1.7%)	4415
Piped (tap) water inside yard	30496	6440	13322	4024(10.5%)	6709
Piped water on community stand	24618	1617	8293	9252(24.1%)	5457
Borehole in the yard	2360	138	397	298(0.7%)	1527
Rain-water tank in yard	2843	257	117	1574	895
Neighbours tap	1094	61	442	131(0.3)	459
Public/communal tap	6605	102	2180	1103 (2.9%)	3220
Watercarrier/tanker	7322	1244	443	3057 (7.9%)	2578
Borehole outside the yard	11364	506	2899	6496(16.9%)	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

The overall of clean drinkable water in 2016 StatsSA information (schemes; borehole & watercarriers) add ups to 65% for the entire Municipality. This means a slight increase of 12.6% of households access to water within the Municipality from 52.4% in 2011. Approximately 34% of households rely on untreated water in 2016.

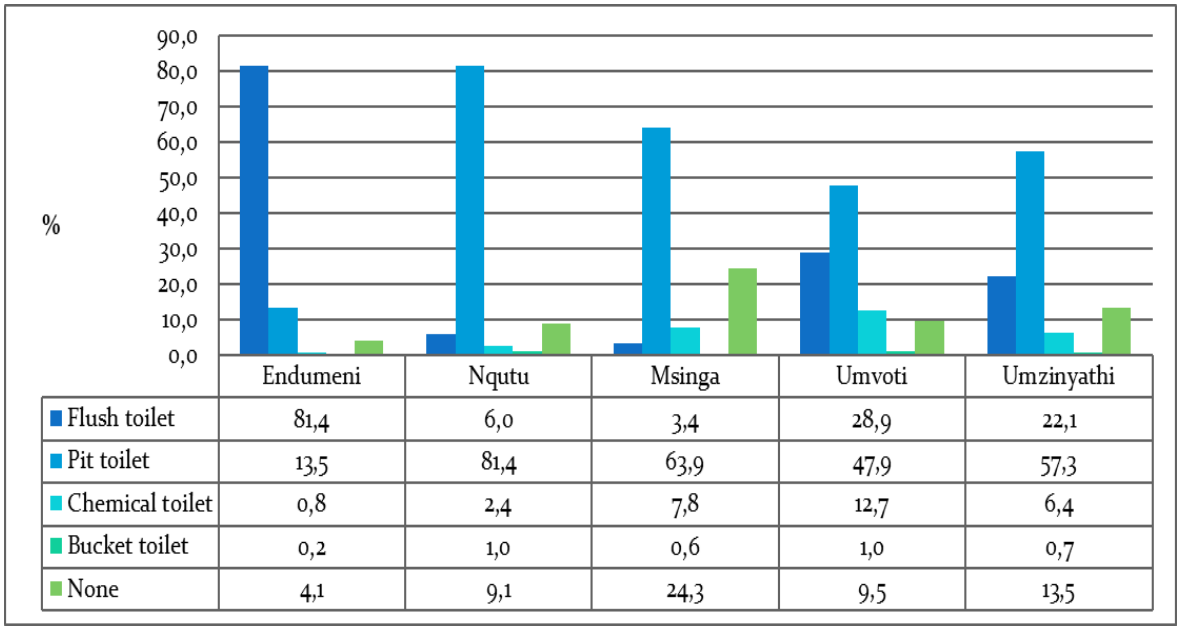
The water backlog is still high, however the district has invested a considerable amount towards the eradication of this backlog, to this end water schemes are still being implemented. When calculating water backlogs, it is however important to count the number of households with access to water below the RDP level because of the nature of the settlement, all water schemes do not provide access to an inside the dwelling level.

The lack of water provision by the District has led to many communities' unrests over the past, but are now occurring more frequently.

1.2.5.2 Access to 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 15: Percentage of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities Census 2011 (STATS SA)



	Endumeni	Nqutu	Msinga	Umvoti	Umzinyathi
Flush toilet	81,4	6,0	3,4	28,9	22,1
Pit toilet	13,5	81,4	63,9	47,9	57,3
Chemical toilet	0,8	2,4	7,8	12,7	6,4
Bucket toilet	0,2	1,0	0,6	1,0	0,7
None	4,1	9,1	24,3	9,5	13,5

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 40: Sanitation Provision Cs 2016

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**

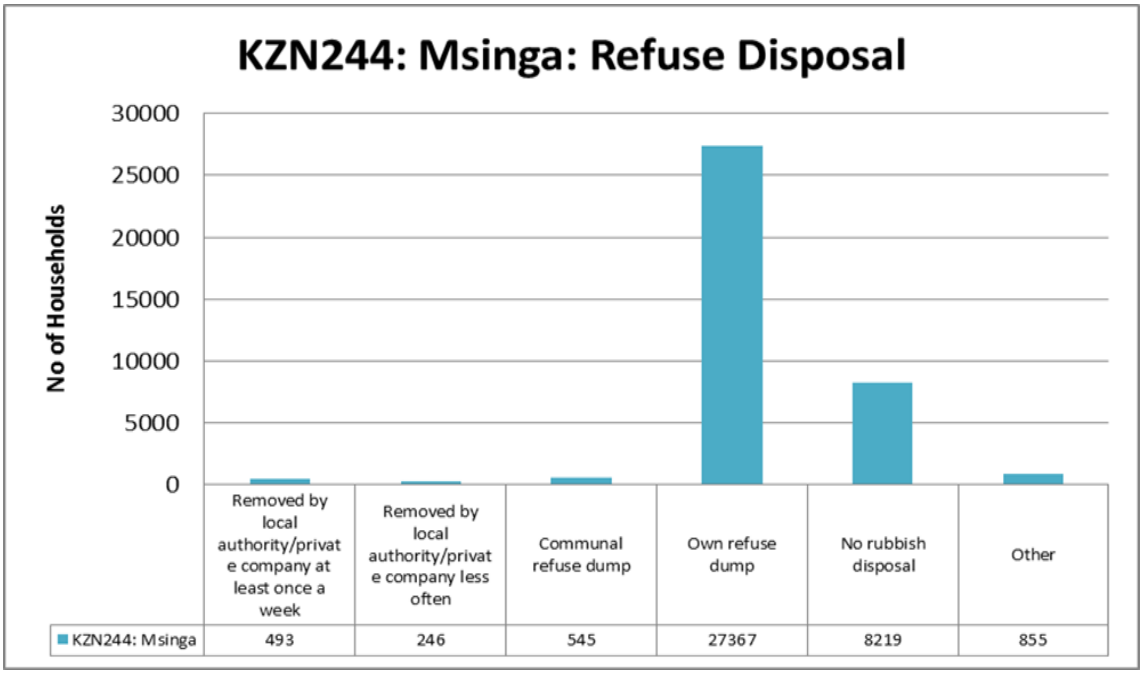
Source : Statistics SA, CSS 2016

1.2.5.3 Access to Waste Removal Services

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.

There is a significant improvement in the availability of refuse removal services with the addition of refuse collection skip bins and contract waste collection workers over the period of 2011 to 2023. The appointment of the environmental officer can help with improving the refuse removal services through introduction of new projects as per provincial requirements & compliance with uMzinyathi District Municipality Waste Management Plan.

Figure 16: Waste Removal Services uMsinga LM Census 2011 (StatsSA)



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. Most of these workers are women working through the EPWP programme. 143 women are employed as part of the EPWP programme.

Table 41: Refuse Removal Cs 2016 (Stats SA)

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

As per 2016 StatsSA, the Municipality is still in the development stage, however, about 85.6% of the households are using their own refuse dumps which is not environmentally friendly. Hence,

the Municipality is currently using the registered Pomeroy landfill site; this site is rehabilitated, fenced, and it meet environmental requirements and regulations.

There are number of projects that involve the waste collection, alien and invasive plants and recycling facilities in the landfill. Hence, uMsinga Local Municipality has established Recycling facility and buy back centre at Pomeroy landfill site, the recycling facility has many recyclers that are doing recycling in the landfill. It must also be noted that the Municipality is working according to IWMP, since there are number of skip bins that are placed on different ward to improve waste collection and disposal.

1.2.5.4 Access to Electricity

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 56% of households have access to electricity in 2016 which is an improvement on the 25% in 2011. uMsinga Municipality is not licensed to provide electricity; thus, **ESKOM is the sole service provider**. Therefore, a 31% increase from 2011 to 2016 confirms that the Municipality working towards ensuring electrical capacity and infrastructure to households.

Table 42: 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.

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%.

1.2.5.4.1 Main Source of Energy

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 43: 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%

KZN244: UMSINGA	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE %
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.

1.3 KEY FINDINGS ON SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

These are key findings within the situational analysis:

- The Municipality had an engagement on the *21 -24 March 2023* at Alpine heath in Bergville where various sector departments, Amakhosi, Councillors and uMsinga Municipality's Senior Management engaged, the situational analysis was tabled, interrogated and certain strategies were crafted towards finding the remedial actions. As part of the programme attendees were divided into three commissions namely; Infrastructure, Planning, Finance and administration which were tasked to deliberate on priority issues per sector. The Commissions were led by office bearers namely; uMsinga Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Speaker. The commissions deliberated on the items below and reported back to the conference.

1.3.1 Departmental Based Interventions (areas for critical intervention)

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
	Lack of Operation and Maintenance Plants	▪ Procure more set of Municipal plants (Lowbed, TLB, Grader and Tipper Truck) for maintenance purposes
	Backlog in Road Rehabilitation	▪ 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 uMsinga LM road maintenance plans and facilitate the implementation thereof.
	Limitation of Grants	▪ To establish Development Finance wing within Finance Department to work on sourcing funds
	Lack of Bylaws	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ The municipality should compile a detailed Infrastructure Investment plan
FINANCE DEPARTMENT	Inability to collect 100% billed revenue.	▪ 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)

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
		▪ 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	▪ Door to door visits in each ward to collect individual information. ▪ Data cleansing. ▪ Consider writing off of some debts.
	By-laws review	▪ Review of existing by-laws
	Grants dependency	▪ Implementation of the revenue enhancement strategy
	Asset management	▪ Identification of all municipal houses, bill occupants for rent and draft contracts that includes payment of services.
	Poor budget management	▪ 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.	▪ 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	▪ Refresher workshop to Deputy Senior Managers and Line Managers ▪ Develop Incentive Policy to be effective 1st of July 2018

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
	accountability and commitment by employees;	
	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	▪ 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	▪ 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
	Shortage of transport for waste collection	▪ Develop a waste collection plan to include rural strategic points ▪ Feasibility study for new damp site ▪ Beautification of town on the strategic points.
	Shortage of equipment for disaster management	▪
	Inadequate library services	▪ 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	▪ 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

DEPARTMENT	KEY CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
	No updated Sector plans/policies e.g., SDF, Housing Sector Plans, LED Strategy, Local Area Plans, Disaster Management Plan, Informal Economy	▪ 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	▪ 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

1.3.2 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	The municipality should maintain the following: - 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	- 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	- The municipality should maintain the following: - The increase in the number of households with electricity connections - The municipality should improve on: -Developing the electricity master plan -Reduction of electricity provision backlogs -Electricity infrastructure maintenance -Free basic electricity policy	- in terms of the powers and functions , water is a function of the UMzinyathi District Municipality - uMsinga continues to engage uMzinyathi on water backlog issues.
	Roads	Road maintenance Provision of access roads Lack of maintenance and operation plant	The municipality needs to improve on the: - Development of a transport plan - Development of the Roads master plan in partnership with DOT - Development of the Road maintenance plan	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
			- Upgrade of gravel roads to black top road - Provision of paving where needed	
	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	The municipality must maintain the following: - Collection of waste from households and businesses - Existence and review of the integrated waste management plan - The municipality should however improve on: - Waste collection vehicles - Licensing of a landfill site - -The number of households receiving the waste collection service in the rural areas and informal settlements.	- 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	- Access to the municipality - Building of new municipal offices	The municipality should ensure that: - 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	- ringfence posts for vulnerable groups (PWDs)
	Human resource management	- High vacancy rate - IT infrastructure - Decentralized office space - Data integrity - Customer care - Poor records management - Limited budget for staff and councilor training		

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
		- Improper cascading of the PMS - 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	- 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	- Development & Implementation of indigent register (focusing on rateable Areas
	Finance management	-Uncontrollable expenses -MSCOA understanding -Limited grants Inability to collect 100% billed revenue. Data Integrity Grant dependency		
	Supply chain management	Absence of the procurement plan Asset management		
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD	Governance	Council and its sub-committees	- 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	Communication plan Public participation strategy Ward committees Special groups development		

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
COMMITTEE SYSTEM			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	Establishment of cooperatives Job creation Tourism infrastructure provision SMME Development Lack of Tourism and Marketing signage in Msinga Information centres in key municipal areas	- 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. - 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.	- Initiate revenue generating initiatives - Amend the tariff structure - LED strategy review - Red Tape Reduction strategy - Develop a Tractor plan
	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		
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	Land Use	-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	- 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.	- Lobby for budget to review all sector plans e.g., SDF, Housing, SE - Review/Development of Spatial Development Framework, Housing Sector Plan, LED Strategy,

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	DESCRIPTION	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION	PROPOSED INTERVENTION FROM THE COMMISSION CONCERNED
		-New site for cemetery -Shortage of parking lots in town - Land for a vehicle pound -Disaster management equipment	- The municipality must also at all-time be ready to respond to disasters whilst reducing and mitigating them where possible.	- There needs to be traffic control measures put in place - 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

The information provided in this section is based mostly on mapping narratives as the secondary sources of data. The environmental screening exercise is a best practice approach to determine the environmental legal requirements for any proposed development within the Municipality's jurisdiction. This involves understanding the environmental opportunities and constraints of that current site and the manner in which the proposed development impacts on the site opportunities and constraints.

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

There are a number of natural phenomena that have shaped and continue to shape the uMsinga Municipality. The Municipality 's population is relatively dispersed and located where resources exist, they are concentrated along the main road (R33), and water sources such as the Tugela and Mooi river. Significant development threats and constraints within the Municipality, as well as critical resource management issues, are summarised in this section.

The rural nature of the Municipal settlements leads to 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, together 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.

uMsinga Local Municipality has been conducting public participation through inception process of each and every project to take place within the Municipality and through environmental awareness campaigns that waste and Environment Team has been conducting. Communities are being invited to public meeting to be address about environmental issues regarding the project. Team from Environmental and Waste Component together with consultants facilitate the public facilitation.

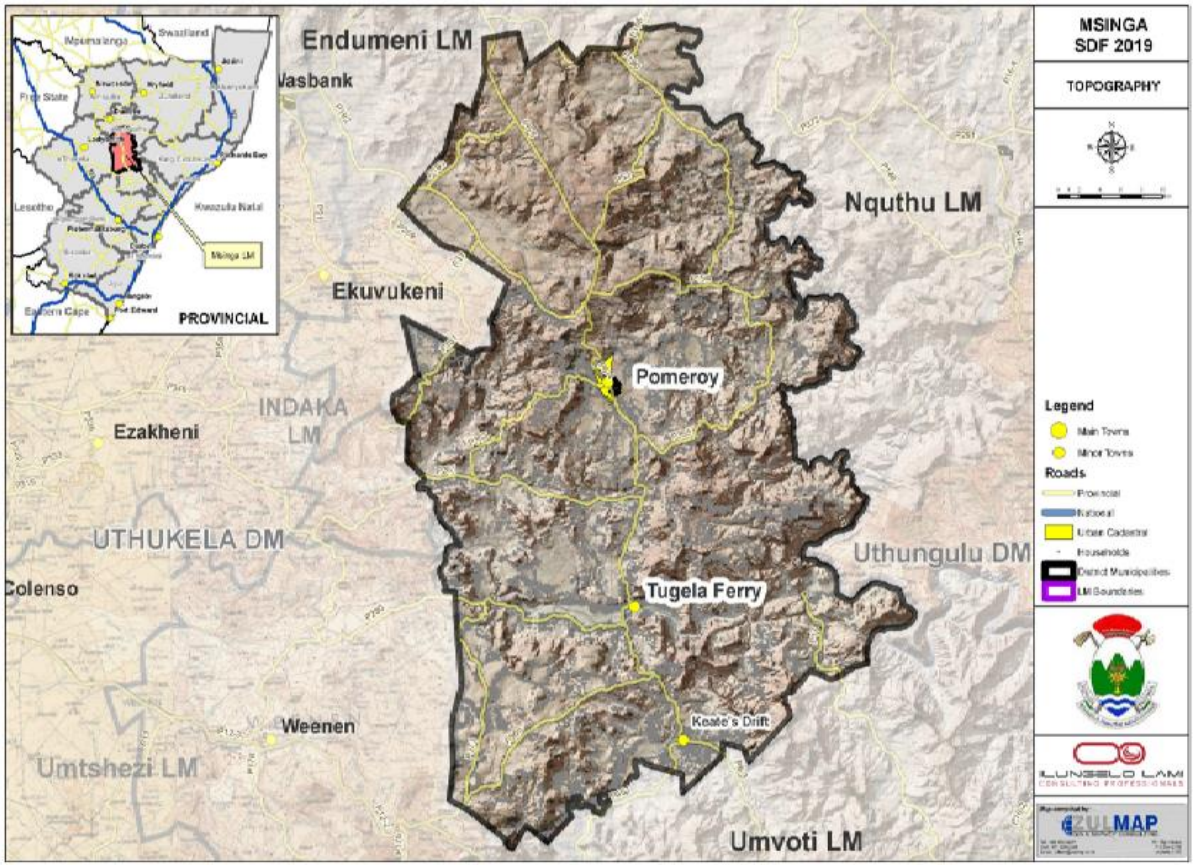
2.1.1 Topography and Slope Analysis

Topography factors affect land use planning and the important factors associated with topography include aspect, elevation and steep slopes. Topography is a major determinant of a site plan because topography influences the type and cost of development, controls the direction and rate of water runoff, adds variety to the landscape, influences the weather and climate, and affects the type of vegetation and wildlife.

The nature of the topography is such that uMsinga is largely located in deep gorges of the Tugela and Buffalo Rivers. This effectively isolates the area from the immediate surrounding municipal areas, and the area ranging from 405m (minimum) to 1726m (maximum) above sea level. Meaning, the highly variable topography characteristic of the district creates biophysical habitat and micro climatic conditions which support a range of biodiversity.

As per the map below; the North facing slopes are generally warmer and drier, supporting habitat types such as grasslands. South facing slopes, escarpments and sheltered kloofs on the other hand tends to be cooler and wetter, commonly providing conditions favourable for supporting indigenous forest. This mosaic of habitat provides opportunity for a diversity of biota with different habitat requirements to exist within relatively smaller areas, in comparison to regions with flat topography. The cool, damp scarps and sheltered kloofs also provide ref-*ugia, for example protection of important flora and fauna against fire and utilisation/damage from anthropogenic factors.

Map 4: uMsinga Topography



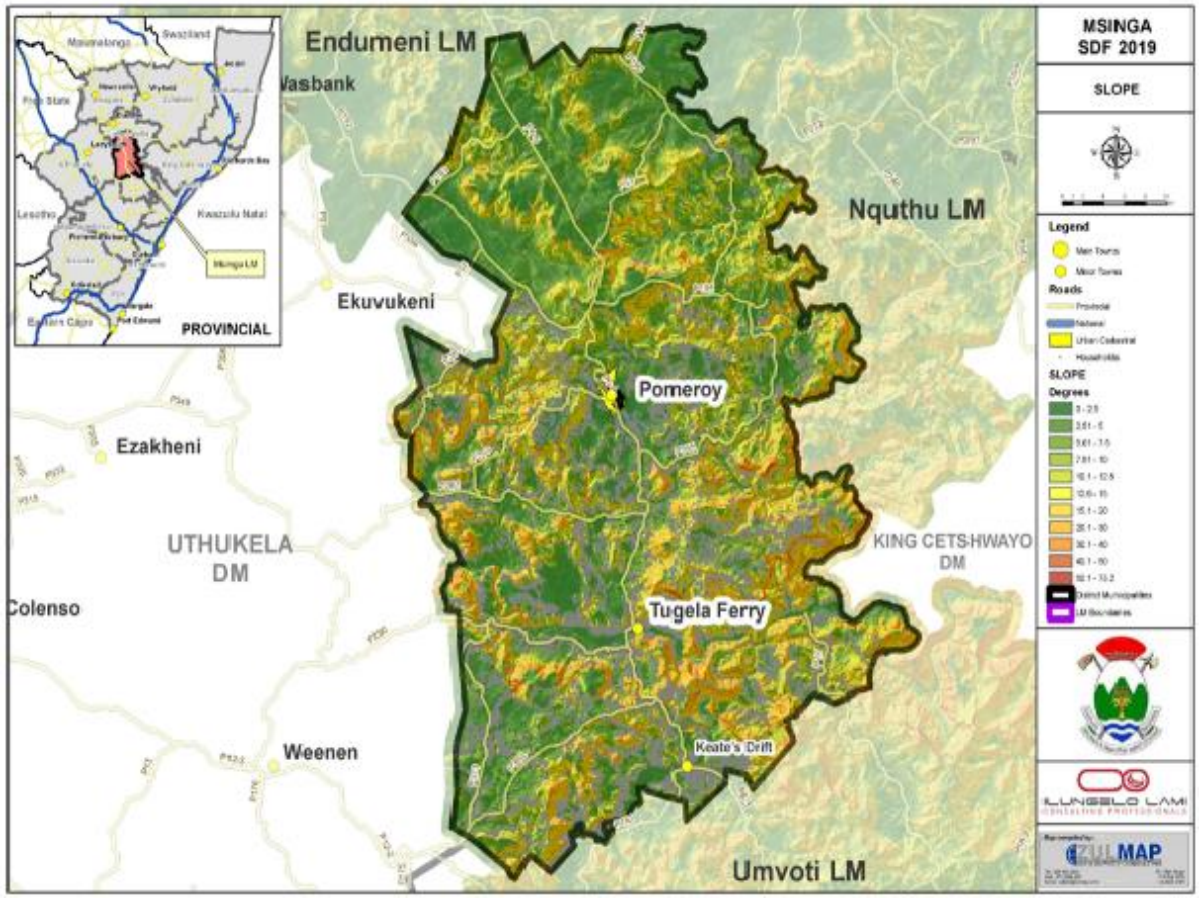
The Municipality area is mainly dominated by open high-hills or ridges; open low-hills or ridges; level-plains with some-relief and rolling hills and mountains. Hence, uMsinga Disaster Management Centre have noticed that there are areas developing in low-lying area (vulnerable to flooding) nearby Thukela River, Sibumba River and Sampofu River. In partnership with Traditional Leadership the Municipality needs to advise the members to relocate in such spaces.

2.1.1.1 Slope Analysis

The municipality is situated in an area with relatively steep slopes that makes a large area of the municipality not suitable for development and settlement. This situation also makes the municipal area highly susceptible to erosion of topsoil and silting in dams. The protection of these areas should be high on the municipality's list and the identification of sensitive areas where development should not take place need to be considered as part of the Wilderness area. The eastern third part of the municipal area is the most suitable for both settlement and agricultural development.

The slope analysis depicts the gradients of the land as it declines in height above sea level towards the east. The slope categories range from smaller than 1:10 (10% incline), 1:6 (17% incline) 1:3 (33% incline) and steeper. The greater the gradient (1:6 – 1:3), the more difficult and more expensive construction and provision of services become.

Slope is also affecting modes of transport, as a maximum gradient of 1:20 (5%) is recommended for bicycle tracks, and a maximum gradient of 1:12 (8%) is recommended for foot paths. The terrain therefore plays an integral part in determining settlement patterns or the line of roads which needs to be built cost effectively.



Map 5: uMsinga Slope Analysis

The slope analysis map above clearly depicts more mountainous areas to the eastern and western part of the municipal area. It is clear that the Municipality is characterised by steep slopes (12.6-15 degrees), meaning the greater the gradient, the more difficult and more expensive construction and provision of services become. Slopes indicate vulnerability to erosion and land-degradation processes, and that is caused by runoff water from heavy rainfall or/and flooding.

uMsinga 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. This cause by deep river gorges topography, and a number of rivers that crosses uMsinga Local municipality. There are rolling grasslands and shrubs tress that form part of uMsinga Local Municipality landscape. There are extensive wetlands, hills and valley bush-veld. These characteristics make the development of infrastructure difficult and costly particularly in the steep terrain. The general slope of the land is between 1:5 and 1:6 and it is susceptible to soil erosion where it is not carefully managed.

In the Municipality gully erosion occurs when water is channelled across unprotected land and washes away the soil along the drainage lines; Road and existing rivers. Therefore, this erosion causes severe damage to agricultural lands, including soil loss, increase in surface runoff, lower soil water-holding capacity, lower quality and quantity of water, lower groundwater table, and lower agricultural production.

Therefore, Municipality to consider mitigation measures to prevent and control gully formation should be considered, in particular by providing vegetation cover and avoiding or reducing tillage considered. Furthermore;

- Gully rehabilitation efforts should be implemented as a matter of urgency.

- Appropriate design precautions will be necessary, particularly with regards to storm water management.
- From an environmental perspective, as the slope increases, erf sizes should also increase to prevent excessive run-off. Very flat sites present problems of sewer and storm drainage that can raise costs of improvement. Flat sites must be sculptured into contours and elevations that create variety in the siting of the houses as well as a functioning infrastructure system.



Figure 17: Gullies affecting the Pomeroy Town

The figure above, indicate how Urban growth in reality poses a threat to the natural environment around Pomeroy town, and in effect also to urban sustainability. This is cause by limited resources for South Africa's housing needs, while housing development pressures emerge in diverse locations. Therefore, uMsinga Settlement authorities together with the Municipality need to make well-informed and justifiable investment choices that will promote the sustainable development of and also redress historical spatial imbalances.

2.1.1.2 Rock Fall

Rock fall is a risk along the R33 entering uMsinga at Kopi Area (Ward 05); and in R33 going to Dundee after Pomeroy (Ward 21). This is the result of the rocky terrain, which limits vegetation growth and is more evident during heavy rains.

The erection of steel cable fencing along the R33 will trap all fallen rocks. These rocks will need to be removed at set intervals. The anchoring of steel wire fencing on the face of the mountain to hold the rocks in position will reduce the risk factor. These interventions are costly. By correcting the above this will reduce the risk factor of road transport.

2.1.1.3 Soil Erosion

uMsinga is venerable to soil erosion due to its topography form of mountainous area although in some areas are open high-hills or ridges; or/and open low-hills or ridges. The Topography slope and soil are the most contributing factors of causing erosion while others are; flooding, lack of drainage facilities in place, poor soil conditions which prevents vegetation growth. The proposed mitigations include the following:

- Line drains along roads needs to be constructed to allow for proper drainage of rain water. To be incorporated into the construction of future roads that has been planned

for uMsinga Municipality. The water harvested from these drains can be collected in small holding dams which can be used by the subsistence farmers for agricultural irrigation.

- Areas that have been eroded needs to be rehabilitated. These can be done by community participation and proposed future projects. At present we have areas that are severely eroded which requires engineering details and erosion that can be rehabilitated by community participation.

    - Area with erosion less than 1meter in height can be rehabilitated by creation of rock bolsters, bed mattresses at specified locations along path of erosion. In this way the land rehabilitates itself.
    - Areas with erosion greater than a meter deep will require baboons, as per engineer's details. These will become projects which will allow for the creation of employment in the community. These areas need to be fenced off and grass needs to be planted to rehabilitate the land.

2.1.1.4 Land degradation

The community of uMsinga needs to understand the importance of land sustainability of natural resources and must be willing to participate in this goal. Hence, the education and training for the community will form the base in any form of mitigation plan to be implemented.

Currently, the developed Municipal Single Land Use Scheme, and planning policies should reduce overgrazing of lands. Furthermore, creating holding facilities for livestock will allow vegetation to grow which will prevent land degradation as threat to uMsinga topography.

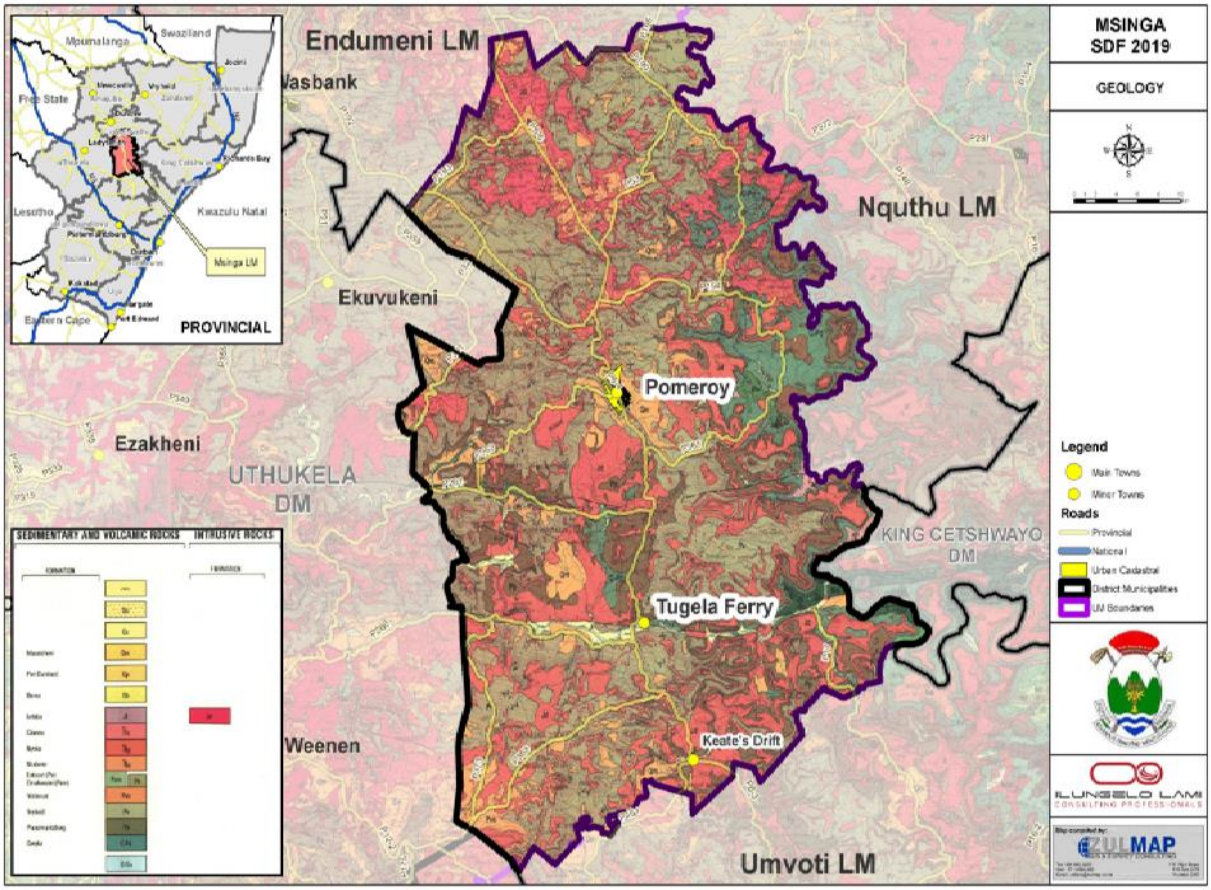
These facilities can only be created if we have the estimate number of livestock in a given area identified for a livestock holding facility. At least 3 holding facilities need to be created in an area to allow for rotation of the livestock so the vegetation can be given time to grow. These facilities cannot be overcrowded. This will also eliminate the loss of biodiversity.

2.1.2 Geology

The geology of uMzinyathi District mostly consists of the Ecca group, about 250 million years old, overlain with patches of the Drakensberg from about 65 million years ago. The Ecca group largely consist of shale and sandstone, which are sedimentary rocks while the Drakensberg group consists of basalts and dolerite (Igneous rock). Metamorphic rocks are also present especially amphibolite and gneiss in the south-eastern part of the municipal area (uMzinyathi District Municipality, 2012).

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. These sedimentary formations are topped by dolerite that is still exposed in the higher parts of the mountains (uMzinyathi District Municipality, 2012). The varied topography and geology have created a variety of soils within the district, and according to Ezemvelo KZN Wildlife, uMsinga consists of conglomerate, dolerite, schist, shale, tillite, nsuze group, basalt, tonalite, ecca group arenite, natal granite.

Map 6: uMsinga Geology



No constraints associated with geology e.g., earth is applicable to the uMsinga area. However, the ground condition of the Municipality can sometimes necessitate the use of specialised construction methods or materials, or it can mean that certain areas of the site might not be suitable for construction. The ground conditions could also have implications for the population density or housing density that can be accommodated in other areas.

The geology of Pomeroy/Solomon-Linda area is characterised by the formations associated with the Karoo Supergroup. Dominant rock types of these formations include sandy shales and mudstone, as well as areas of granite and diamctite (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006) (figure below). Pomeroy (Solomon-Linda) town is dominated by alluvium, colluvium, eluvium, gravel, scree, sand, soil and debris.

Alluvium is a feature of a rugged downward eroding landscape. Alluvium tends to flood during major rainfall events. Geotechnical Investigations must be undertaken to identify any potential hazards. The presence of alluvial deposits may mean that the ground conditions are poor and so can require the construction of a raft foundation, or deep pile foundations. In these conditions, strip or pad foundations would require significant excavation. The investigations must provide the geotechnical basis for safe and appropriate land use planning, infrastructure design and the formulation of precautionary measures and risk management procedures.

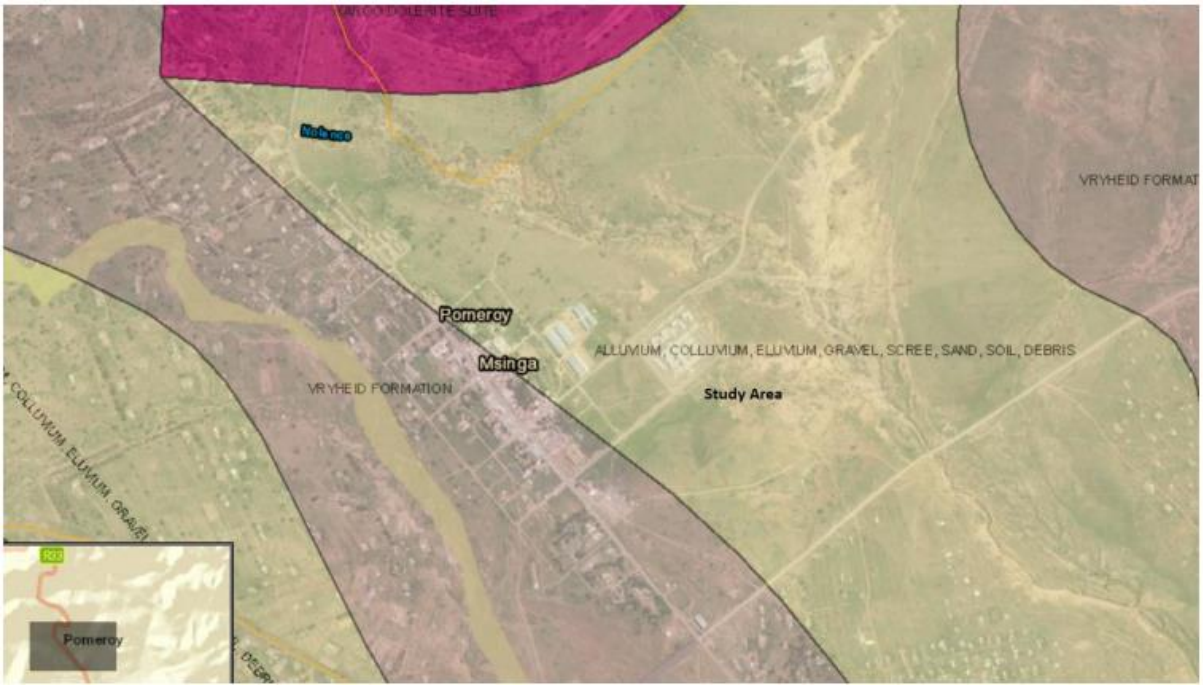


Figure 18: Pomeroy Geology

The ground condition of a site can sometimes necessitate the use of specialised construction methods or materials, or it can mean that certain areas of the site might not be suitable for construction. The ground conditions could also have implications for the population density or housing density that can be accommodated on the particular site. The geological characteristic of an area influences the topography, vegetation community's and faunal assemblages present.

2.1.3 Soil

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. The uMsinga Municipality is characterised by the following 3 broad soils:

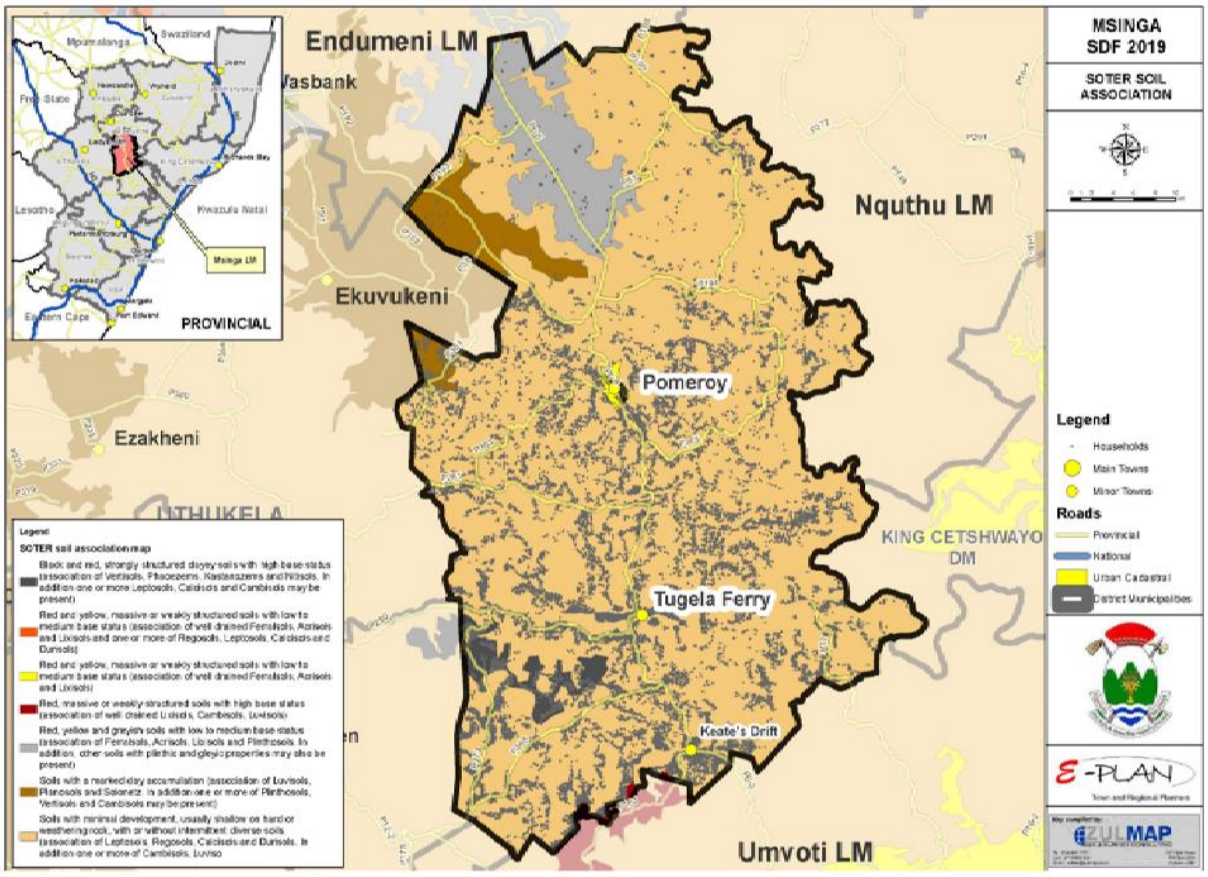
- Soils with minimal development, usually on hard weathering rock and with or without intermittent diverse soils. The presence of lime is rare in these soils.
- Soils range from red and yellow apedal through plinthic to duplex soil patterns; and
- Soils with marked clay accumulation.

In the higher rainfall areas above 800 mm per annum soils tend to be deep, well-drained, fine-textured and leached with somewhat sandier textures where derived from sandstone or granite but more clay was formed from dolerite. In terms of the South African Soil Classification system the most common soils are those of the Clovelly and Hutton forms in gently-sloping upland areas with Glenrosa soils on steeper slopes and Katspruit or Cartref soils in vleis and depressions. The soils in the eastern part of the municipal area are most suitable for agriculture and grazing.

The western and central Lowveld BRU has a moderate to steep terrain and a climate with severe restrictions on the choice of crops mainly because of the low rainfall below 650 mm per annum and heat and moisture stress. Irrigation would be necessary to grow crops. Arability is assessed to be 22% of the area of the BRU and there are moderate limitations due to the soils.

Areas would have to be carefully selected for cropping but irrigation is essential. The grazing capacity is 6 ha per animal unit on very good veld and this BRU has a reasonable to restricted potential.

Map 7: Terrain & Soil Association



2.1.3.1 Soil Capability

The land capability of the uMsinga 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.

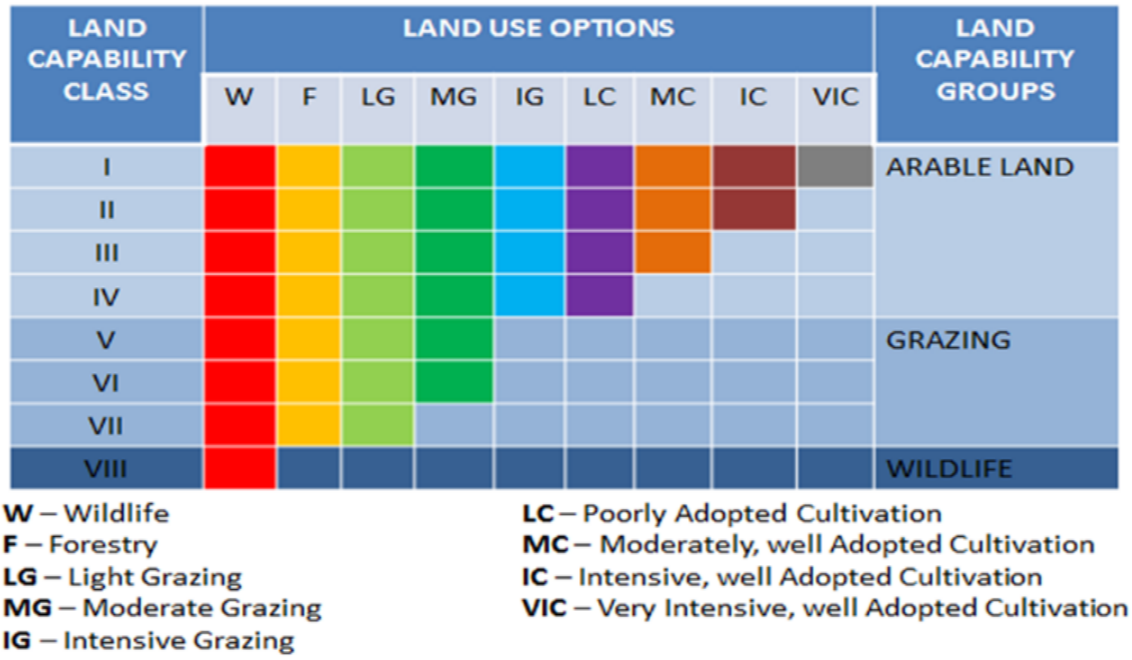


FIGURE 19: LAND USE OPTIONS (SOURCE: SMITH, 1998)

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.

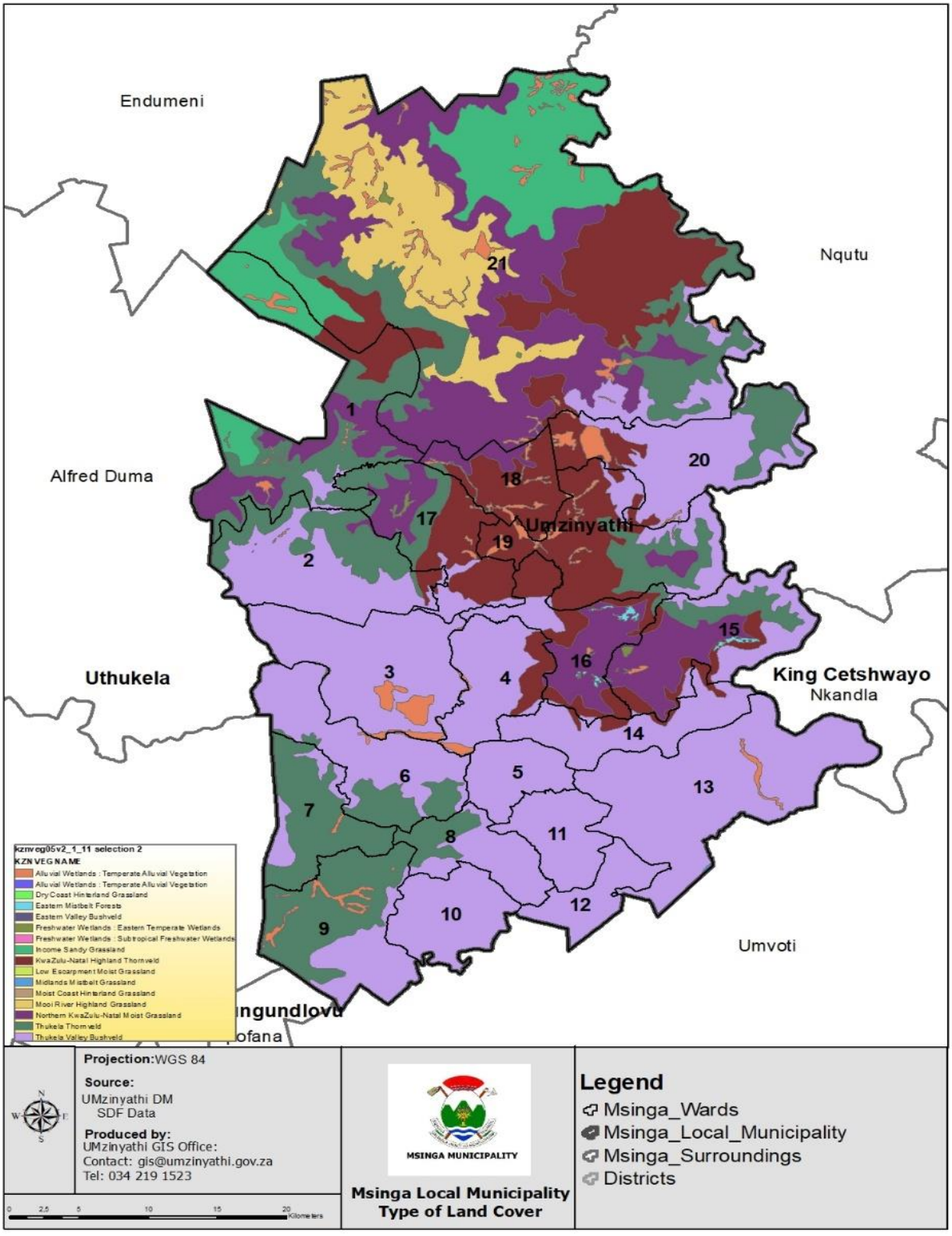
The general land capability in this Municipality indicates that this Municipality is dry with a low amount of vegetation, which is why the Municipal areas are dominated by subsistence type agricultural activities.

2.1.3.2 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 type of land cover, and referred to the attached figure below, 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 8: uMsinga Type of Land Cover

2.1.4 Climate Change

The Provincial Spatial Planning Guideline 8 "Integration of Agro hydrological issues into Municipal Spatial Planning for KwaZulu-Natal" describes climate as follows: "Climate" is a

significant factor that limits agricultural systems, and thus is an important driver of agricultural production. Climate variations are affected primarily by the physical landscape. Hence climate in KwaZulu-Natal is spatially variable. It is therefore useful to define the climatological limitations that otherwise influence the productivity of agricultural systems, as well as how they are spatially varied.

Opportunities	Constraints
▪ Tree planting initiatives should be initiated in all settlement areas for shading purposes to reduce heat stress during summer months. ▪ Community forestry initiatives should be implemented to enable carbon sequestration and to benefit from carbon trading programs.	▪ The effect of global warming on aspects such as rainfall and temperatures. ▪ Proper planning for more intense and more frequent droughts and floods should be made.

The climate change resilience and adaptation Strategy is not yet developed within uMsinga Municipality due to financial constraints and the UDM strategy is outdated. The issue of climate change has cause tremendous change in the weather, making it difficult to know and understand the seasons. The climate change has affected most of the country in a serious way because we have experienced different types of disaster incidents. Unfortunately, these events tend to result in fatalities, loss of property and livelihoods. However, the Disaster Management Centre of uMsinga Municipality did not experience those kinds of incidents that has hardly hit some of KwaZulu Natal (KZN) parts or other Municipalities although we are seeing the impact of climate change.

Climate Change within the Municipality is expected to significantly affect the frequency and intensity of hazard occurrence. uMsinga is mostly affected by extreme weather events such as lightning, drought, and runaway fires that are often exacerbated by drought conditions. Hence, the Disaster Management Plan 2022 seeks to promote an integrated and coordinated system of disaster management with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation by all role players involved in disaster management and communities.

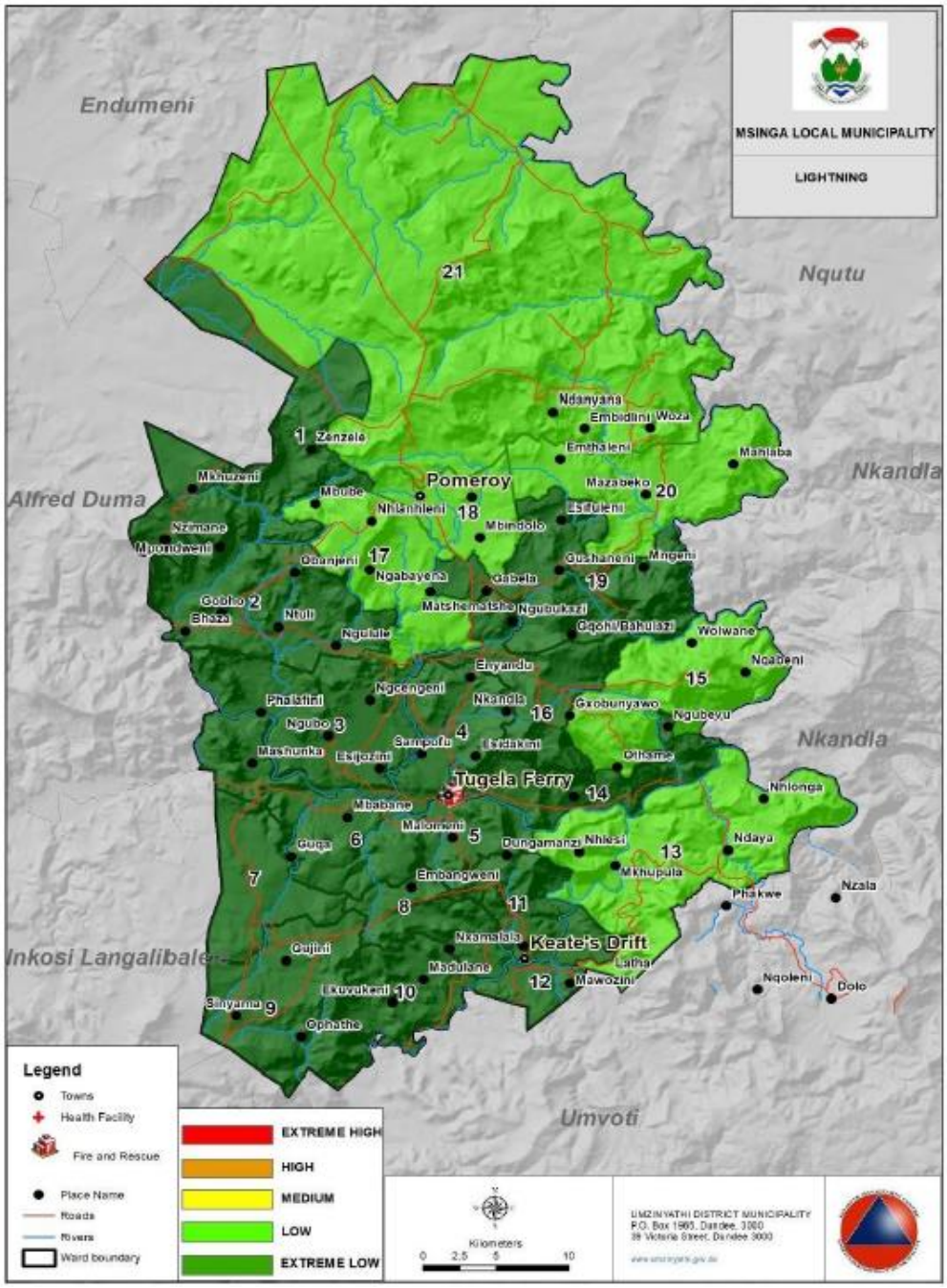
Furthermore, the Disaster Management Centre have assessed incidents such as flooding, Tombs along rivers and dongas, burning of waste, and identified some of the critical incidents that might cause serious danger to our vulnerable community.

2.1.4.1 Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation Strategies

1. Support PGDS Strategic Goal 5: Response to Climate Change.
2. Climate change impact mitigation strategies proposed in the White Paper on the National Climate Change Response (2011) and which have relevance to activities at a municipal level, as contained in the UDM Biodiversity Sector Plan.
3. Create climate change awareness.
4. Develop strategy to combat climate change and promote sustainable energy solutions.
5. Areas important for climate change resilience (e.g., riparian corridors and buffers, areas of high plant endemism, refuge sites including south facing slopes and kloofs and priority large unfragmented landscapes) need to be managed and conserved.
6. Consider the potential impacts of Climate Change on long term spatial structure.
7. Air quality monitoring to include greenhouse gasses.
8. Develop strategies to protect farmers without access to irrigation systems.
9. Increase productive use of land.
10. Manage impacts of climate change on water resources.
11. Implement Water Conservation and Demand Management.
12. Stormwater harvesting to be promoted.

2.1.4.2 Lightning

The Disaster Management Sector Plan (2023-2024) highlights fatal lightning strikes as a common occurrence in the district during the summer season. The lightning hazard probability for uMsinga Municipality is relatively low-risk as shown in the map below;



Map 9: uMsinga Lightning Hazard Probability (uMsinga DM, 2023)

The installation of lightning conductors was conducted in uMsinga but more conductors are needed to be installed. Furthermore, the Municipality to implement awareness programmes on lightning to communities.

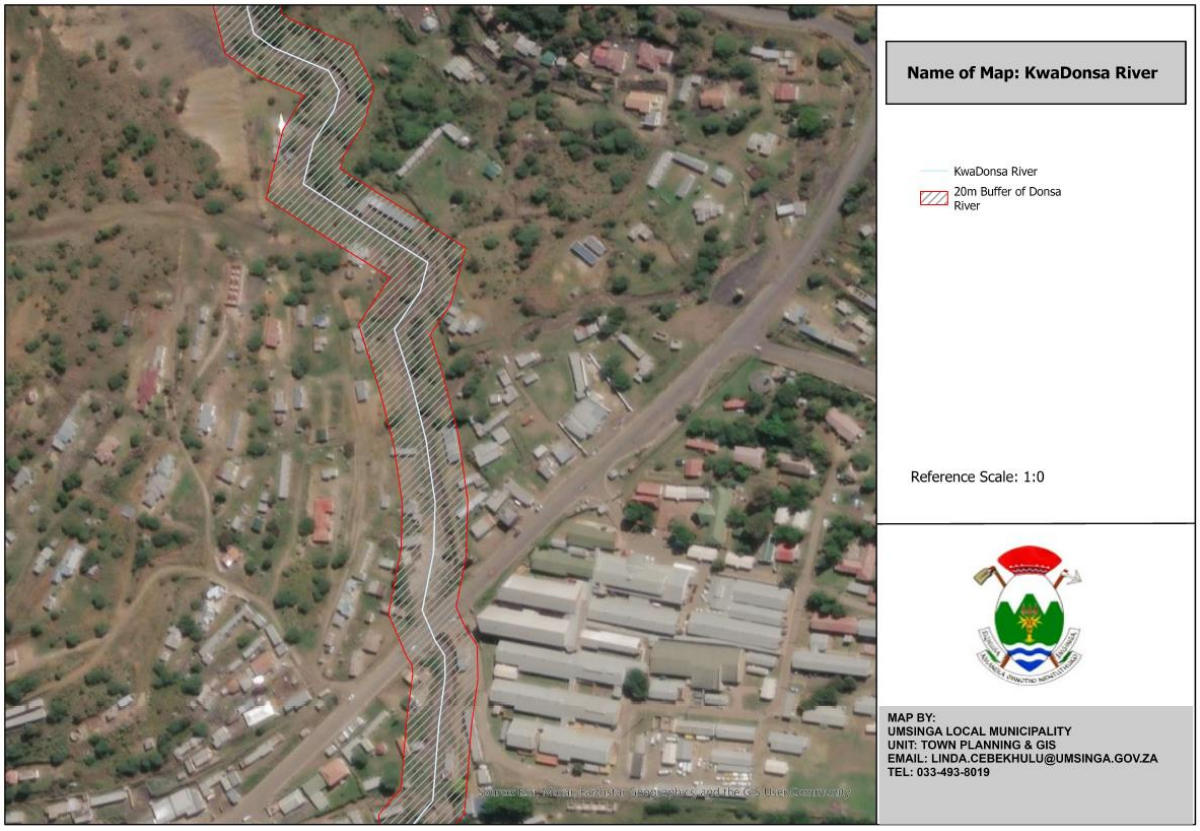
2.1.4.3 Flooding

uMsinga Municipality is the most vulnerable Local Municipality within uMzinyathi District when it comes to rivers and streams due to the topography of the municipal area compare to surrounding local municipalities. The Map below indicate a minimum 20m buffer from the local river within Tugela Ferry to indicate buildings located within low-lying or/and flooding areas.

Communities in some wards face the regular threat of destructive climatic events. The devastation caused by severe flooding leaves families destitute. It destroys homes, cultivated land, stored food, livestock and even human life. With excessive flooding, soil erosion is increased and silting into the river. Hence the following recommended:

- Construction of dykes to channel water away from vulnerable communities is necessary.
- Protective structures called Spurs are made of local stones, tightly packed together in 'gabion' wire boxes, extend out into the river, altering the pace and direction of its flow. Spurs can be locally and easily maintained, and on average can act as a form of flood defence for around 7-8 years.
- All low-lying bridges needs to be built in line with the road class. During heavy rains, these bridges become in accessible. In the interim markers needs to be put in place indicating the width of the bridge and safe level of crossing during heavy rains.
- Municipality to implement awareness programmes on flooding to communities.

Map 10: KwaDonsa Local River Buffer



2.1.4.4 Adaptation Programmes

It worth noting that the Municipality receives support from the uMzinyathi District Municipality in addressing Climate Change. Some of the adaption programme recommended are as followings;

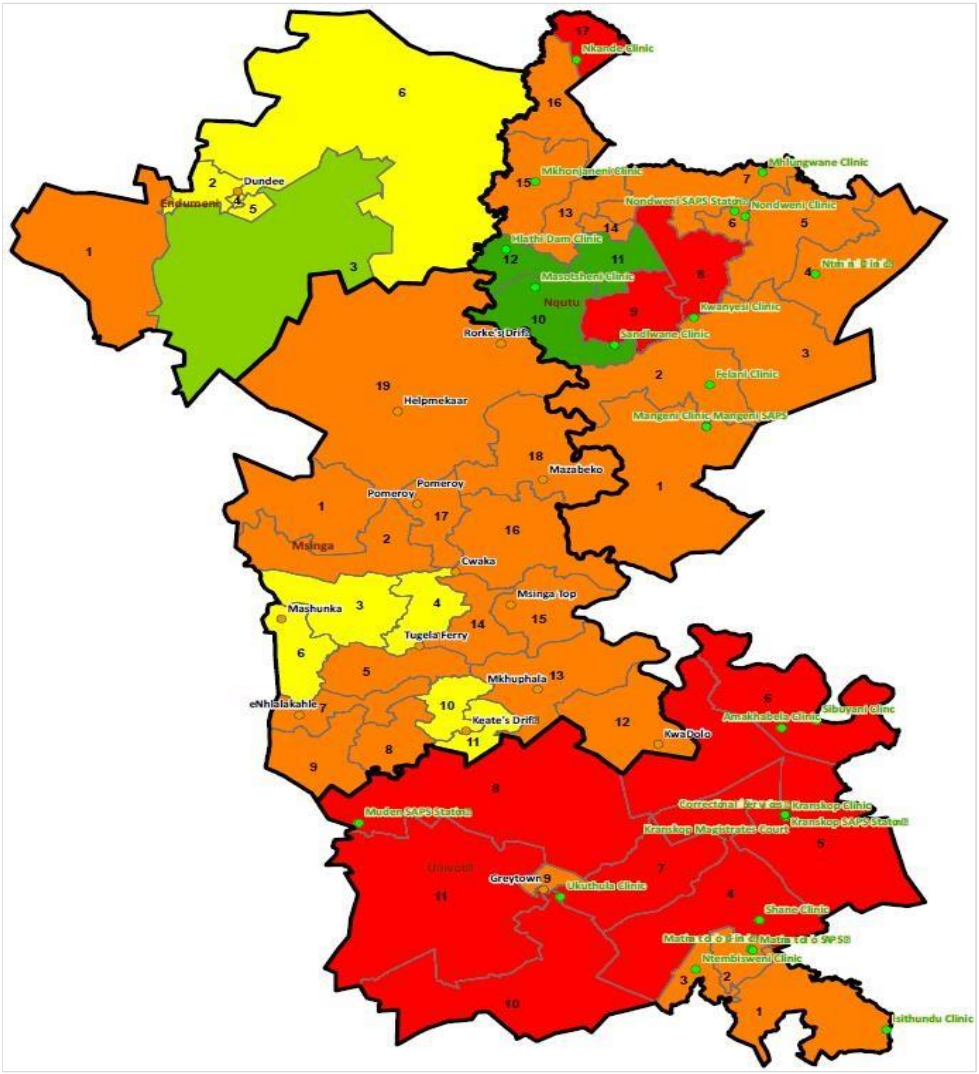
a) **Flooding on Lying Areas** – the Municipal Disaster Management Centre have noticed that there are areas along Tugela River, Sibumba river; KwaDonsa and Sampofu river. They are settlement on those areas that are vulnerable to flooding so as a Municipal we are advising the traditional council and those identified properties to relocate.
b) **Tombs along rivers and dongas –** the Municipality have also identified tombs along these rivers including rivers of other parts of uMsinga Municipality that has affected due to the soil erosion. The biggest challenge regarding relocation these tombs is that some of community members do not allow municipality to move their tombs.
c) **Burning of waste** - As we all understand that burning of waste material cause air pollution thus resulting into climate change. We do have challenges on barning of waste material in our communities as we all know that in rural areas there is no system of waste management. In terms of mitigation, we do encourage waste unit to conduct as much awareness to promote knowledge to the community.

There is a need for more detailed and updated assessment of climate changes within the District Municipality to develop a foundation of responses to climate change. The strategy should also cover potential avenues of climate financing and how this financing can be used for various response option.

2.1.5 Drought

According to the Disaster Management Sector Plan (UDM, 2015c), most of the district has constantly been receiving less than average rainfall in the past five years. The drought hazard probability for UDM is shown I figure below. The impacts of drought include the following (UDM, 2015c):

- Economic Impact relates to costs and losses to agricultural, livestock and timber producers, recreation and tourism, decline in food production and to water providers, revenue shortfalls, and increased cost of water transport and of supplemental water resource development;
- Social Impact relates to deterioration in health, increased conflicts over water, reduced quality of life, changes in lifestyle and re-evaluation of social values; and
- Environmental Impact relates to harm to animal species and hydrological effects such as lower water levels in dams, reduced flow from boreholes, reduced stream flow, loss of wetlands, estuarine impacts (e.g., changes in salinity levels), land subsidence, reduced recharge, water quality effects (e.g., salt concentration, increased water temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity).



Map 11: UDM Drought Hazard Probability (UDM, 2015)

In terms of drought, the majority of uMsinga wards falls within the low access of source of water while Ward 04 has extreme low-risk since it is located within one of the administration town Tugela Ferry for the Municipality and closer to Sampofu Scheme and Tugela River. Hence, communities living away from rivers or water supply become extremely vulnerable. With little water for drinking, washing, cooking, growing crops and rearing livestock, families face hunger and desperation.

Women are generally responsible for domestic chores and walk long distances to and from scarce water sources. Even then, they cannot carry large loads, so must make regular trips. Furthermore, communities rely on donkeys for carrying stuff can be trained to make larger panniers from canvas and plastic bags. They can hold heavy loads and so are used to carry other necessities such as water, firewood or personal items.

Therefore, there is a need for creating small holding dams, communities will still have water for irrigation during drought. The drip irrigation system will prevent wastage of water. Furthermore, the District Municipality to implement awareness programmes on water usage to the communities.

2.1.6 Hydrology / Natural Water Resources

The Municipality has the fourth level (quaternary) catchment areas that drain into the Thukela and Umvoti Rivers. 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



FIGURE 20: TUGELA RIVER IN 2021

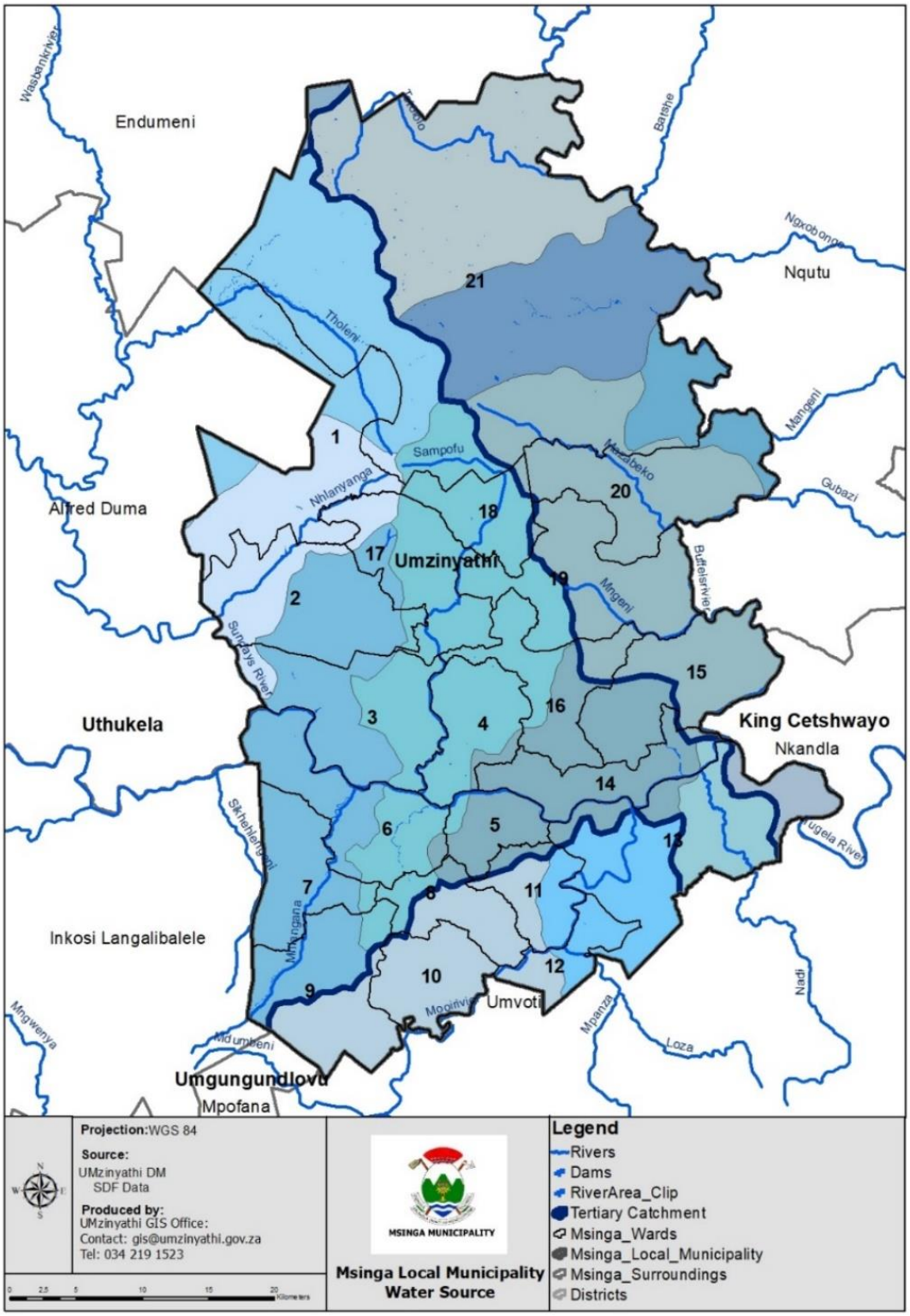
The majority of the streams and smaller rivers in this municipality form part of the Thukela, Mooi, Umvoti, Buffalo and Blood River catchments. All of the afore-mentioned rivers eventually flow into the Thukela River, as this Municipality forms a part of the Thukela catchment. It should be noted that although these smaller streams and rivers may not contribute as much as the larger systems in terms of water resources, they are still important [and are protected by law. Development permission will be required when development proposals have potential to alter drainage networks and/or compromise the integrity of the water systems (including wetlands). Section 21 of the National Water Act 1998) will apply and an application for a water use license will be required if these resources are to be used.]

In terms of development, all systems are of interest as they may pose a risk to the development, or vice versa, in which case an assessment process would have to be initiated which would then extend the timelines of the proposed developments. The predominant activity in this region is agriculture with a small amount of industry, largely revolving around mining or agriculture. There are no major storage dams in this District Municipality. All urban areas rely on run of river abstraction from the rivers mentioned above, or others have small storage dams.

Additionally, there are a number of small farm dams, which are impractical to highlight at the spatial resolution of district municipality. These storage systems allow farmers to undertake agricultural activities such as irrigation, however, owing to the size of the storage dams these are not meant for long-term water storage. Unfortunately, in many instances these small dams do not release water to downstream systems, which can detrimentally impact on the overall hydrological regime of this area, especially with regards to the larger primary and secondary river systems.

If further development or agriculture or a combination of the two is to be initiated, a thorough investigation of the available water resources must be undertaken. This will allow future

planning for the water requirements of the district and manner in which these demands can be met to accommodate further development of both agriculture and other activities. Although the catchment analysis indicates minor consumption in this area, the Dept. of Rural Development Plans, (2017), indicate that many of the rivers do not have excess water to accommodate future requirements, indicating that this a drier area.



Map 12: uMsinga Water Sources

The main rivers within uMsinga are:

- Buffalo River
- Mooi River
- Nadi River
- Sundays River
- Thukela River

The Buffalo flows through the centre of the uMzinyathi District feeding into the Thukela River east of Ngubevu and then traverses the boundary between uMsinga and Nkandla. The Mooi River flows into the Thukela River at Keate's Drift. The Thukela 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.

2.3.6.1 River Condition Status

The approach to identifying conservation status of ecosystems is based on the loss of integrity and the subsequent loss of habitat in each ecosystem, relative to two thresholds: one for maintaining healthy ecosystem functioning, and one for conserving the majority of species associated with the ecosystem. As river integrity is eroded and habitat is lost in an ecosystem, its functioning is increasingly compromised, leading eventually to the collapse of the ecosystem and to loss of species associated with that ecosystem.

River condition status is based on the percentage of the river over its total length that is still intact. The intact length was compared to the total length of each river to derive conservation status categories. These categories are:

- Least threatened rivers have an intact length for **≥ 60%** of their total length;
- Vulnerable rivers have an intact length for **≥ 40%** of their total length;
- Endangered rivers have an intact length **for ≥10% of** their total length;
- Critically endangered rivers have an intact length below their conservation target for **<10%** of their total length;

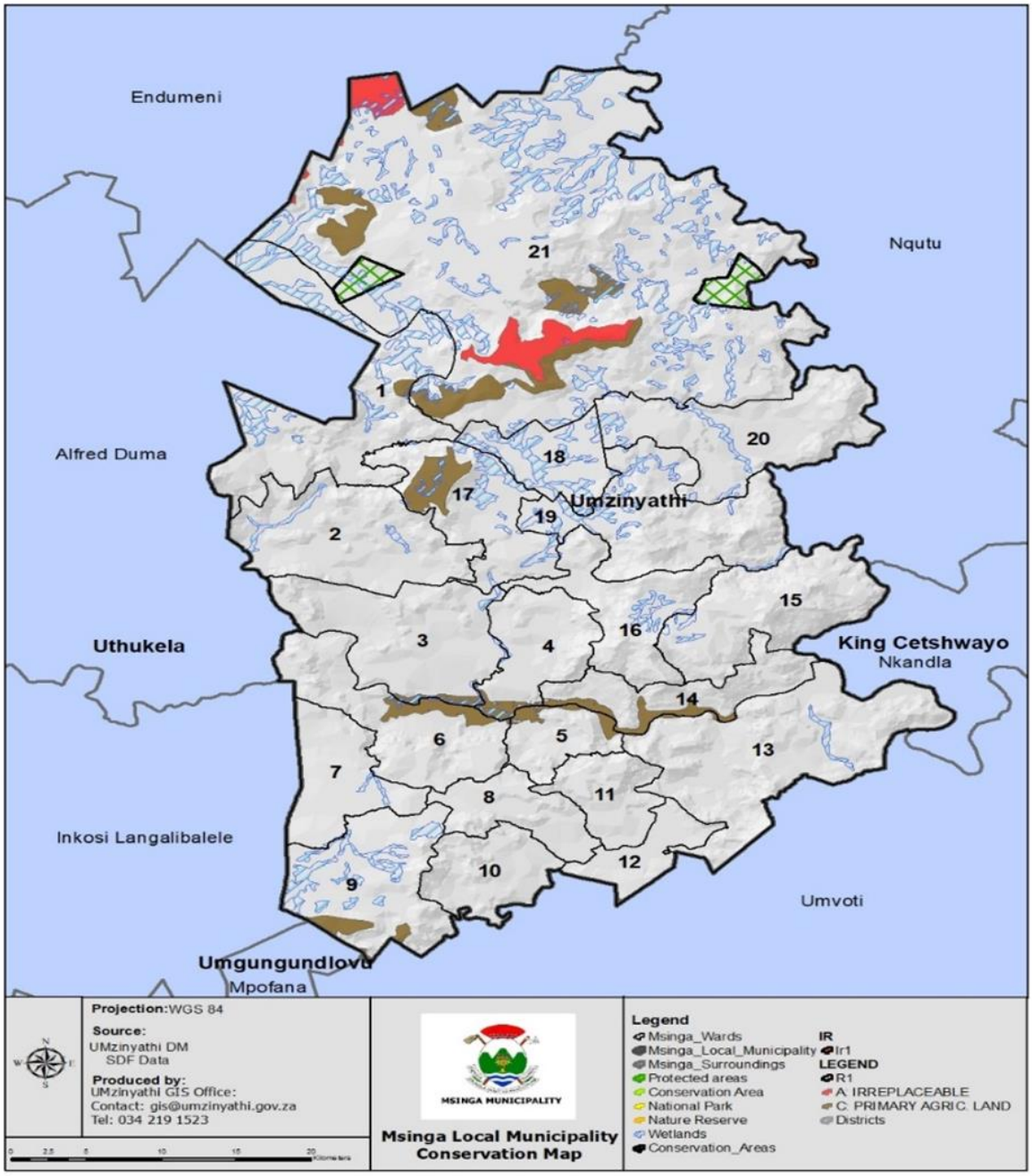
The entire river system in the uMzinyathi Municipal area is vulnerable. It implies that special attention will have to be paid to all development affecting the river system. For river ecosystems, the size of buffer zones depends on the size and characteristics of the river, but a general minimum requirement is up to the 1:20-year flood line and as high as the 1:100-year flood line. Therefore; engineering 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.

2.3.6.2 Wetland

They are number of areas affected by wetland within uMsinga Municipality and most of them are found within these Wards; 03; 04; 05; 06; 08; 09; 10; 14; 17 and 21. Therefore, installation of boreholes may be seen as a possible short-term solution to the issue of low water provision within the jurisdiction of the Municipality.

Hence, development permission will be required as the development proposal has potential to alter drainage networks and/or compromise the integrity of the water systems (including wetlands). Section 21 of the National Water Act (1998) will apply and an application for a water use license will be required if these resources are to be used.

Map 13: Wetland Areas within uMsinga



Groundwater recharge zones (wetlands and aquifers) should preferably not be developed. The wetland area and associated buffer must be kept free from all development and underground services.

2.3.6.2.1 Pomeroy Town

The Wetland Habitat Functionality and Impact Assessment Report of Pomeroy identified a number of wetland areas which affect the proposed development site. This study also defines the location of wetland area(s). No development should be allowed in the 1:50- year flood line determined by an engineer, mainly for safety reasons and the protection of property. Furthermore, this assessment determines the sensitivity level if all the affected stands should be classified as open spaces or remain agricultural. The impact of the wetland is illustrated in the map below:

Map 14: Impact of the Identified Wetland Areas in Pomeroy



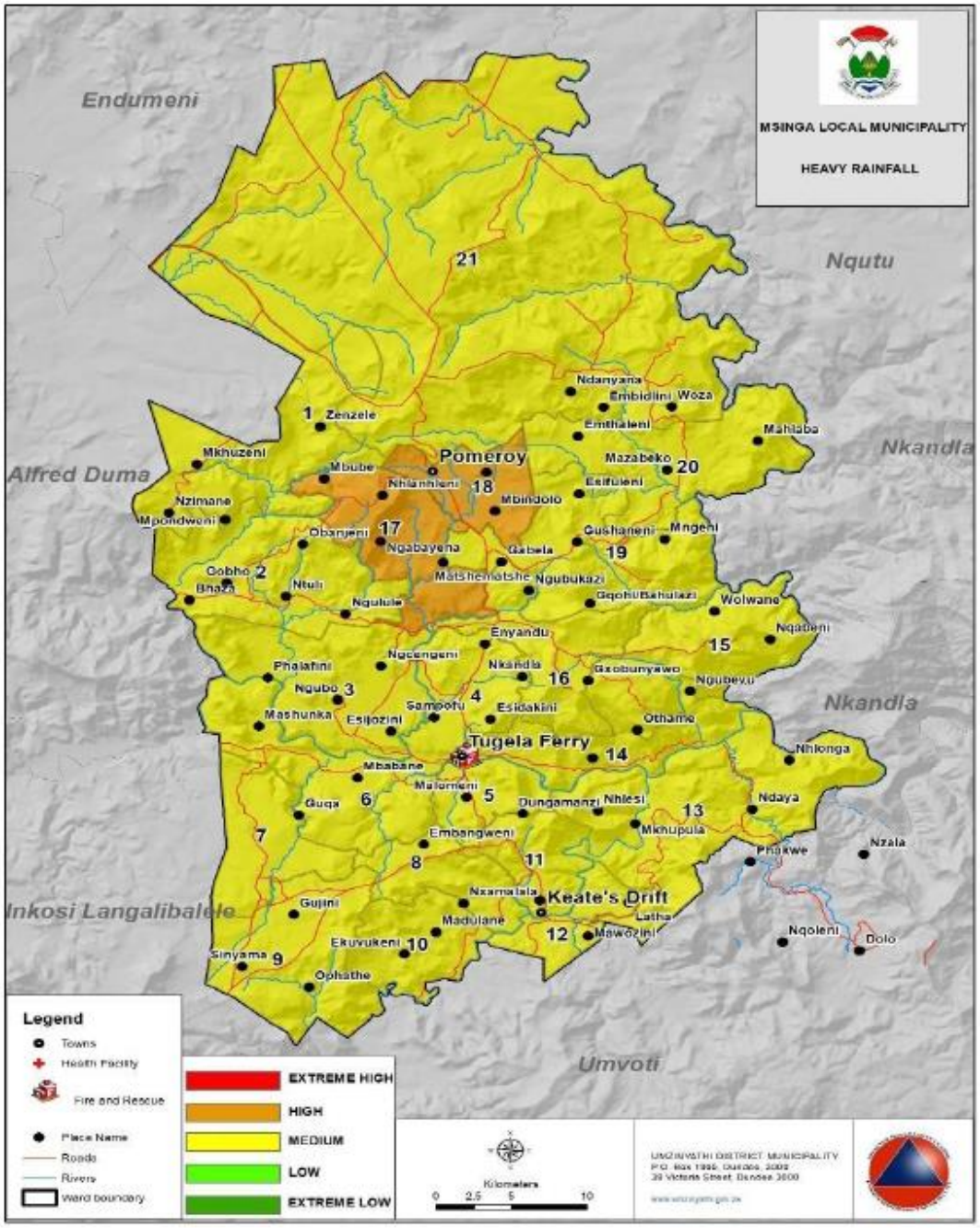
It is important that the stormwater, which likely flows down the drainage lines during high rainfall events, is adequately controlled to prevent further erosion of the drainage lines during the construction and operation phases of the proposed development. The river and wetland assessment study will determine the sensitivity of all watercourses on site. Erosion control measures must be implemented in areas sensitive to erosion such as near water supply points, edges of steep slopes and drainage lines.

2.3.6.2 Rainfall

Climate change may have important implications on all climatic variables, especially temperature and rainfall. The municipal area falls within the summer rainfall areas, with medium to low rainfall of 600 mm/annum. Irregular droughts occur in the area. Hails occur occasionally. Winters are characterized by frosts. Summers are generally hot with temperatures in excess of 30 °C.

Ward 17 & 18 experienced heavy rainfall in 2022 (Heavy rainfall map below). As such, flood line studies need to be conducted for the Municipal area in particular due to the high flood disasters that have previously occurred and in order to avoid settling people on flood plains.

Map 15: uMsinga Heavy Rainfall



Heavy rainfall increases the volume of water which increases the rate of erosion. If management priorities point 1;2 and 4 are implemented this will reduce the impact heavy rains has on uMsinga through;

- Improving the standards of housing being built and its location to avoid homes collapsing during heavy rainfall. Currently, there is insufficient roof overhang which results in the mud blocks absorbing water which reduces the strength of the block. When these walls become saturated with water they collapse.
- Improve stormwater to prevent gullies erosion in low-lying urban and settlement areas.
- To use rain water harvested from the roofs for irrigation. Stakeholders can work with communities to introduce simple yet effective irrigation systems to combat the issue of water.

2.1.7 Protected & Conservation Worthy Areas

One of the development issues in the municipality is the promotion of Local Economic Development through agriculture and tourism. There are also various projects associated with settlement growth through the implementation of Land Reform and Housing programmes. Therefore, it is essential that while accommodating these challenges, environmental assets associated with the municipality are not undermined.

The primary areas of conservation are indicated on the map below and can be described as follows:

(a) The ESA Species areas along the Nhlangyanga river
(b) The CBA Irreplaceable areas distributed through the municipality
(c) The Landscape corridor on the northern boundary of the municipality
(d) The wetland complex distributed through the municipality.

The list hereunder is of the terms used to compile the Map below indicating areas of environmental importance that need to be protected by the Municipality.

Table 44: Environmental Important Terms and Description

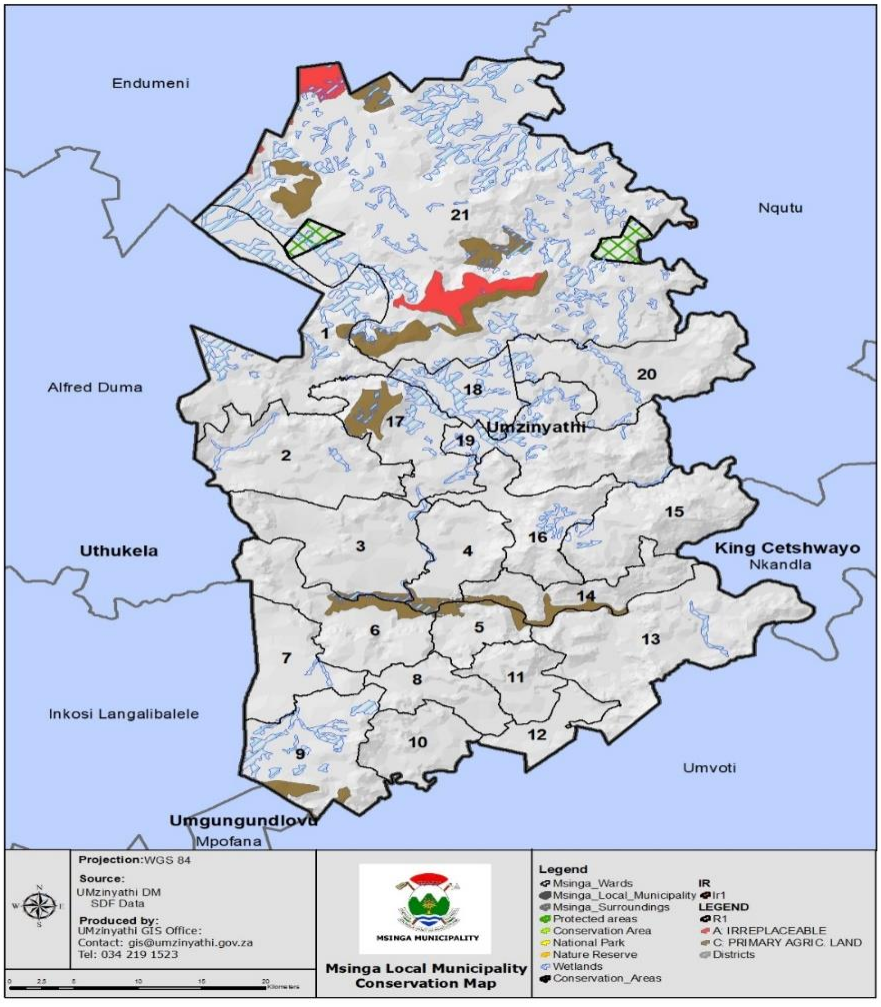
TERM	DESCRIPTION
Ecological Support Area (ESA): Species Specific	Areas required for the persistence of specific species. Although these areas are frequently modified, a change in current land use, to anything other than rehabilitated land, would most likely result in a loss of that feature from the area.
CBA Irreplaceable	Areas considered critical for meeting biodiversity targets and thresholds, and which are required to ensure the persistence of viable populations of species and the functionality of ecosystems. This category is a combination of three subcategories, namely CBA: Irreplaceable (SCA), CBA: Irreplaceable linkage and CBA: Expert Input
Landscape Corridors	A series of bio-geographic corridors created in KZN to facilitate ecological and climate change processes to create a linked landscape for the conservation of species in a fragmented landscape.
Protected Area	Formally Protected Areas declared under NEMPAA. Such areas form the backbone of the conservation network and are critical in their contribution.

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Critical Linkage	Areas within Terrestrial Landscape Corridors that, due to the modification of the natural landscape within and surrounding the corridor, represent the only remaining and highly constrained link (i.e., pinch point on corridor) which, if lost, would result in the breakage of the corridor and corridor network. These areas are vital in maintaining the linkage of the corridor and its associated biodiversity related process.

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 high to medium environmentally sensitive areas. In the map below the irreplaceable areas are indicated as red; and protected areas in green both located within ward 21. While conservation areas in dark-grey within ward 03; 04; 05; 06; 08; 09; 10; 14; 17 and 21. Therefore, the adopted land use management scheme should protect and conserve these areas.

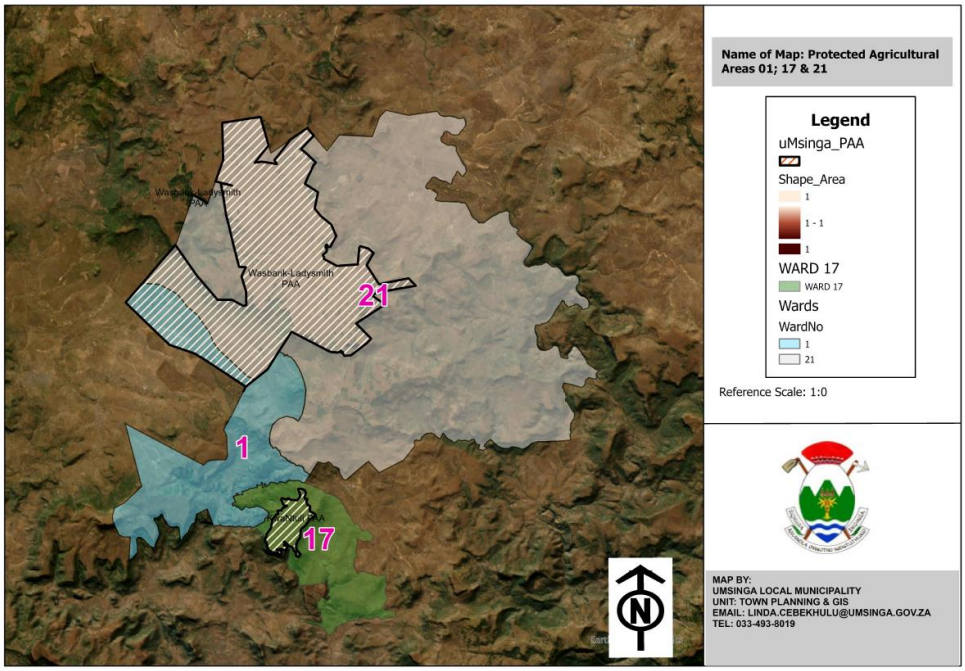
Map 16: Conservation Map



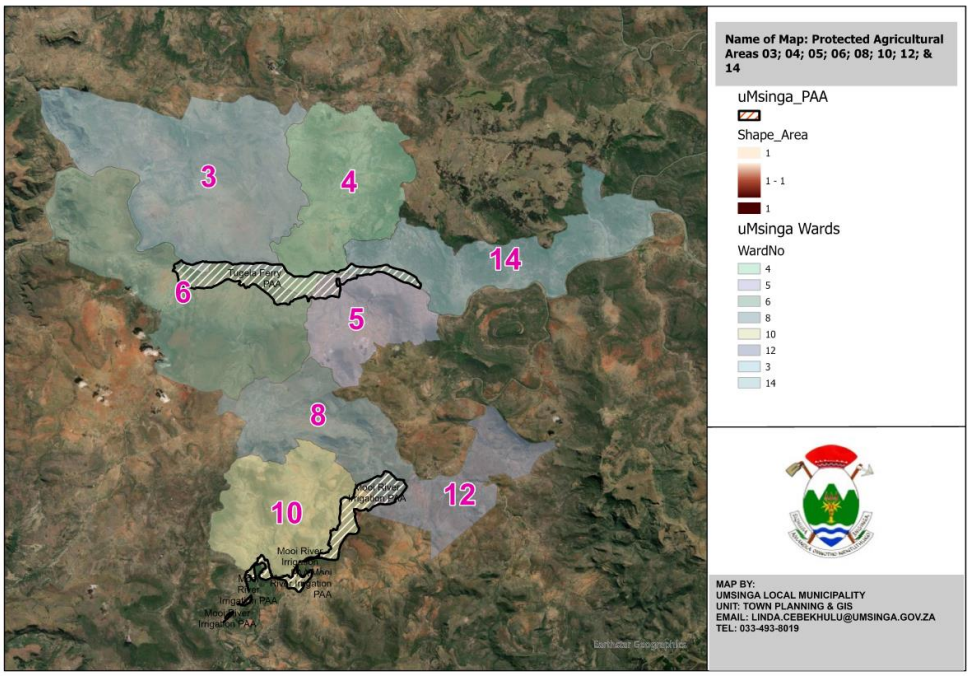
In line with the proposed Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2018 uMsinga Municipality has portion of farm land identified as Protected Agricultural Areas (PAA). Most of these areas within uMsinga Municipality are found along the Tugela & Mooi River within the Municipality as per the Map above. The location of protected areas within the Municipality are found within:

(a) Ward 08; 09 and 10 - portion of Mooi River Irrigation PAA areas.
(b) Ward 03; 04; 05; 06 & Ward 14 - Tugela Ferry PAA
(c) Ward 17 - KwaNtuli PAA
(d) Ward 21 – Wasbank-Ladysmith PAA

Map 17: uMsinga PAA (North)



Map 18: uMsinga PAA (South)



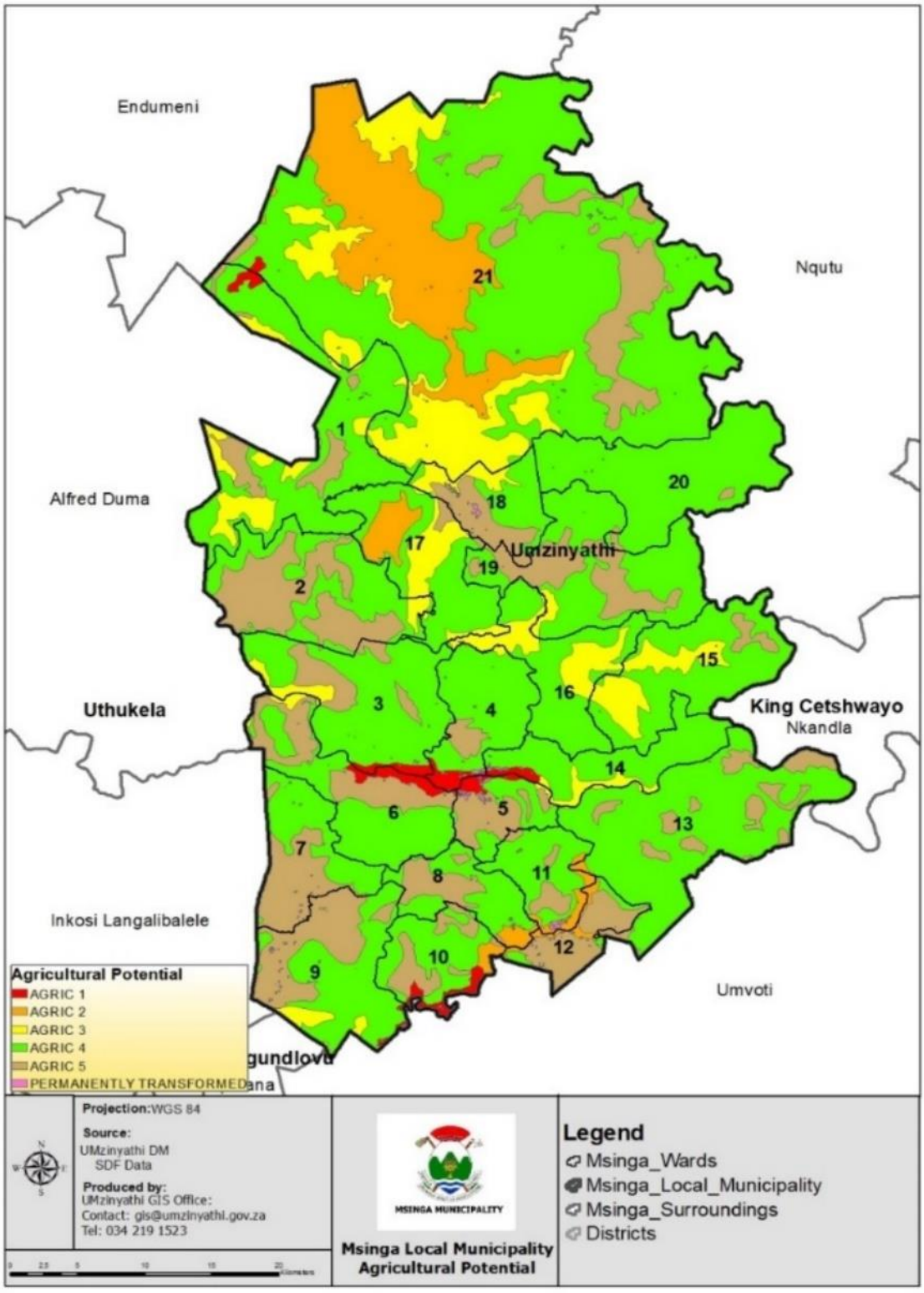
2.1.8 Agricultural Potential

Agriculture is well-established in uMzinyathi but beneficiation in the sector is under-developed. The development in the agricultural sector, as it is for most of the sectors, occurs mainly in the Umvoti and Endumeni municipal areas. The agricultural activity in Msinga and Nquthu is described as "largely communal and subsistence" agriculture, with limited commercial agricultural production. Importantly, dry-land cropping in the district is limited by climatic conditions to the northern areas of the district. This situation has not changed since early 2000s.

Hence, Agriculture in uMsinga 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; Potatoes; Sweet-Potatoes;
- Tomatoes; Cabbage; Chilli-Pepper; Green-Pepper;
- Spinach; Beetroot and
- 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 especially in ward 04;05;06;10;14 and ward 21 due to the existence of primary protected agricultural land.



Map 19: uMsinga Agricultural potential

2.1.9 Air Quality

The district currently does not have an Air Quality Management Plan, however with the establishment of the EMF it is envisaged that the general air quality will improve. There is a need for a study to be undertaken for air quality management for the district family of municipalities.

The biggest polluters currently, are the mining sector as there still a number mines still active within Umzinyathi. There are also timber companies in uMvoti who also emit through burning of wood, as well as farmers in Endumeni, through their seasonal firebreaks. The district does however have a person designated as Air Quality Officer responsible for coordinating matters related to air quality management.

The most important types of air pollution in the Municipality are:

- Particulate matter, especially dust;
- SOx, especially SO2.
- Most significant sources of air pollution include:
- Human settlement air pollution, especially during winter (smoke).
- Roads (heavy metals, hydrocarbon breakdown products, Volatile Organic Compounds/VOC's).
- Dirt roads (dust).
- Agricultural activities (dust resulting from seasonally exposed or bare soil surfaces, and from degraded areas).
- Construction activities (dust).

The impact of poor air quality as experienced in the Umzinyathi area includes the following:

- Health impacts
- Ecological impact, including reduced bioproduction
- Structural damage
- Impaired visibility

Opportunities:

- The air quality across most of the uMsinga area is relatively good, and this may serve as a positive aspect in place marketing efforts, and increase tourism competitiveness of the area.

Constraints:

- Indoor air pollution is likely to stay problematic because of the proportion of households without electricity. Ecological.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS FINDINGS

The topography of uMsinga Local Municipality is characterised by extensive variation with deep river gorges. There is quite a number of level 2 rivers that crosses the Municipality e.g., Tugela River; Buffalo River and Mooi River; meaning straightforward rapid with wide-open channels that are evident without inspection. There are extensive wetlands, hills and valley bush-veld. These characteristics make the development of infrastructure difficult and costly particularly in the steep terrain. The general slope of the land is between 1:5 and 1:6 and it is susceptible to soil erosion where it is not carefully managed.

Urban growth is a definite reality and poses a threat to the natural environment around urban areas of uMsinga Municipality, and in effect also to urban sustainability. Limited resources are available for the Municipality's housing needs, while housing development pressures emerge in diverse locations. The Municipal Housing Unit together with Human Settlement Department planning authorities need to make well-informed and justifiable investment choices that will promote the sustainable development of and also redress historical spatial imbalances.

Urbanisation is a continuous process, and it is therefore critical to identify suitable housing development areas for future development in the Municipality e.g., Cwaka Town. Hence, selecting the location for mixed use development sites is a complex process involving not only the technical requirements, but also physical, economic, social, environmental and political requirements that may result in conflicting objectives. Therefore, the environmental screening exercise is a best practice approach to determine the environmental legal requirements for the proposed development.

This involves understanding the environmental opportunities and constraints of the site and the manner in which the proposed development impacts on the site opportunities and constraints. The outcome of the screening exercise details the type and nature of the environmental impact assessment that is required together with any potential 'red flags or fatal flaws within the development proposals that should be considered by town planners and bulk infrastructure designers.

Table 45: Bio-Physical Opportunities and Constraints

OPPORTUNITIES	CONSTRAINTS
TOPOGRAPHY AND SLOPE ANALYSIS	
▪ A complex topography (rolling hills and mountains) across large sections of uMsinga 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.	▪ Steep topography causes accelerated erosion, especially in the central and southern parts of uMsinga 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.
▪ 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.	▪ Geochemical health risks may affect sensitive individuals in some areas.
SOIL	

▪ 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.	▪ 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	
▪ 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	▪ 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	
▪ 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.	▪ 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	
▪ 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.	▪ 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	
▪ 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.	▪ 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.

2.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

2.3.1 Purpose of the adopted Disaster Management Plan

The Municipality reviewed its Disaster Management Plan on 31 May 2023.

The purpose of this plan is to ensure the implementation of an integrated and coordinated disaster management that focuses on prevention, reduction of disaster risk, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to incidents/disasters and post-disaster recovery within the area of the uMsinga Local Municipality.

2.3.2. Requirements in terms of Disaster Management Legislation and Policy

Section 53 (1) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 stipulates that 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.

Section 53 (2) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 states that 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, communities and households;
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) Facilitate maximum emergency preparedness; and
k) Contain contingency plans and emergency procedures in the event of a disaster, providing for-
    a. The allocation of responsibilities to the various role-players and co-ordination in the carrying out of these responsibilities;
    b. Prompt disaster response and relief;
    c. The procurement of essential goods and services;
    d. The establishment of strategic communication links;
    e. The dissemination of information; and
    f. Other matters that may be prescribed.

Section 53 (3) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 states that a Local municipality and the local municipalities within the area of the Local municipality must prepare their disaster management plans after consulting each other.

Section 53 (4) of the Disaster Management, Act No. 57 of 2002 states that a municipality must submit a copy of its disaster management plan, and of any amendment to the plan, to the National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC), the Provincial Disaster Management Centre

(PDMC), and, if it is a Local municipality or a local municipality, to every municipal disaster management centre within the area of the Local municipality concerned.

2.3.3 uMsinga Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management

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 2023/2024, as well as the response and recovery mechanisms.

The status of the integrated capacity for disaster risk management of the uMsinga Local Municipality will be discussed based on the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Key Performance Area (KPA) number 1 of the National Disaster Management Policy Framework (NDMPF) of 2005. Number 0, 1 and 2 have been used to rate the level of compliance with the requirements of the NDMPF of 2005 whereas 0 is no compliance, 1 is moderate compliance and 2 is full compliance.

	IMPERATIVES	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	STATUS
3.1	Establish arrangements for the development and adoption of an integrated disaster risk management policy.	▪ The municipal Inter-departmental Committee on Disaster Management has been established and is operating effectively.	0
		▪ Mechanisms for developing and adopting disaster risk management policy have been established and put into operation.	1
3.2	Establish arrangements for integrated direction and implementation of disaster risk management policy.	▪ The job description and key performance indicators for the position of the municipal disaster management officer have been developed.	0
		▪ The municipal disaster management officer has been appointed	1
		▪ The municipal disaster management, fire and rescue unit has been established and is fully operational.	1
		▪ Disaster risk management focal/nodal points have been identified by municipal departments/entity and responsibilities for disaster risk management have been assigned.	0
		▪ Roles and responsibilities of municipal departments and entities involved in disaster risk management have been identified, assigned and included in the job descriptions of key personnel and are being applied effectively.	0
3.3	Establish arrangements for stakeholder participation and the engagement of technical advice in disaster risk management	▪ The Municipal Disaster Management Advisory Forum or similar representative consultative forums have been established and are operating effectively.	0
		▪ Entities playing a supportive role in facilitating and co-ordinating disaster risk management planning and implementation have been identified and assigned secondary responsibilities.	0

	planning and operations.	▪ Disaster management officials have full participation in integrated development planning processes and structures.	1
		▪ Ward structures have been identified and tasked with responsibility for disaster risk management.	0
		▪ A current register of disaster risk management stakeholders and volunteers has been established and is maintained	1
3.4	Establish arrangements for cooperation for disaster risk management.	▪ Guidelines have been developed and disseminated for entering into partnerships and concluding mutual assistance agreements and memoranda of understanding.	0
TOTAL OUTCOME			**7/26*100 = 27%**

In terms of the above assessment criteria (in a tabula form above), the uMsinga Local Municipality is 27% compliant with the requirements of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of the Key Performance Area (KPA) number 1 of the National Disaster Management Policy Framework of 2005 which deals with the issues of integrated institutional capacity for disaster risk management. The lack of compliance has negative implications in the ability of the municipality to comprehensively implement integrated disaster risk management.

2.3.3.1 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.

uMsinga Local Municipality Disaster Management policy has been finalised and tabled to Council 31st of May 2023 for final adoption.

2.3.3.2 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's Disaster Management Plan was reviewed **on 31st of May 2023.**

2.3.3.3 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. The disaster management is housed under Director Community Services. This SMT structure is the highest level of decision-makers and it consists of all the following:

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

2.3.3.4 Municipal Disaster Management Centre (MDMC)

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

The disaster management services are co-shared with the uMzinyathi District Municipality as their Disaster Management Center where offices of the Msinga municipality have been operating at the Tugela Ferry MPCC since 2014. Even though office space is not sufficient to accommodate all the resources required for disaster management functioning, in addressing such issues, the municipality has converted and partitioned the Mkhuphulangwenya Community Hall in Ward 04 in to a Disaster Management Center. The center will incorporate both the Disaster & Fire Fighting offices and all necessary equipment and resources have been budgeted for within this 2023/2024 budget. This center falls under the directorate of Community Services and is fully functional running on a 24/7 response.

2.3.3.5 Emergency Service Centre

The municipality has embarked on opening a service centre station in Pomeroy, Ward 18. Budget has been reserved for renovations and purchasing of furniture to this site in the upcoming financial year 2023/2024.

The municipal emergency numbers for these services are as follows;

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

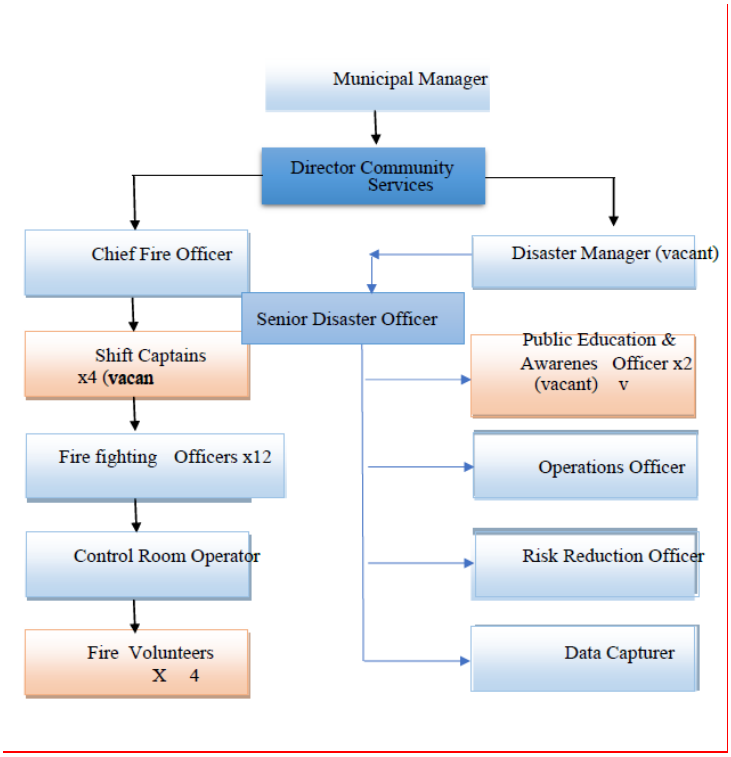
2.3.3.6 Disaster Management; Fire & Rescue Services

In terms of staff capacity;

- **Fire Fighting Services:** the municipality has a total of 14 staff personnel under the Firefighting services that is headed by a qualifying Chief Fire Officer; 12 Fire fighters & 01 Control Room Operator and, they all report to the Director Community Services.

- **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 2023/2024 financial year, the municipality has budgeted to absorb the volunteers on a permanent basis to care for disaster related matters. There is vacancy created for the Disaster Manager. The disaster management unit reports to the Community Services Director.

Figure 21: Disaster & Fire Organogram



In terms of vehicles for each unit:

- **Fire Fighting Services:** there are 03 municipal vehicles allocated for Fire Fighting Services: 02 bakkies and 01 Fire engine – Diaz Mageras. In addition to this, the municipality was lent by the uMzinyathi District the Fire Engine to enhance the response capacity.
- **Disaster Management:** Currently no vehicle allocated for this unit since all fleet that was allocated had accidents. However, any other municipal vehicle is used to respond in reported incidents.

2.3.3.7 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 2022
- Meeting 2: 24 February 2023
- Meeting 3: 03 March 2023

2.5.4 Disaster Risk Assessment

There is ample evidence of the need to better incorporate disaster risk management and Environment in policy standards around low-cost housing and rural settlement in uMsinga Local Municipality. Disaster Risk Management and Environmental Policies must link to the national, provincial and local planning, so that settlements are designed for reducing risk. In additional to technical engineering specifications being revised to accommodate changes in climate related parameters such as temperature or flood incidence, ecosystem-based responses need to be prioritised in uMsinga Local Municipalities; which there are many examples,

including the rehabilitation of ecological buffers (wetlands) for floods and the clearing of alien plants to reduce veldt fire risks.

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.

UMsinga Local Municipality Risk rating are shown below:

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

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

Table 46: Types of Hazards and Threats

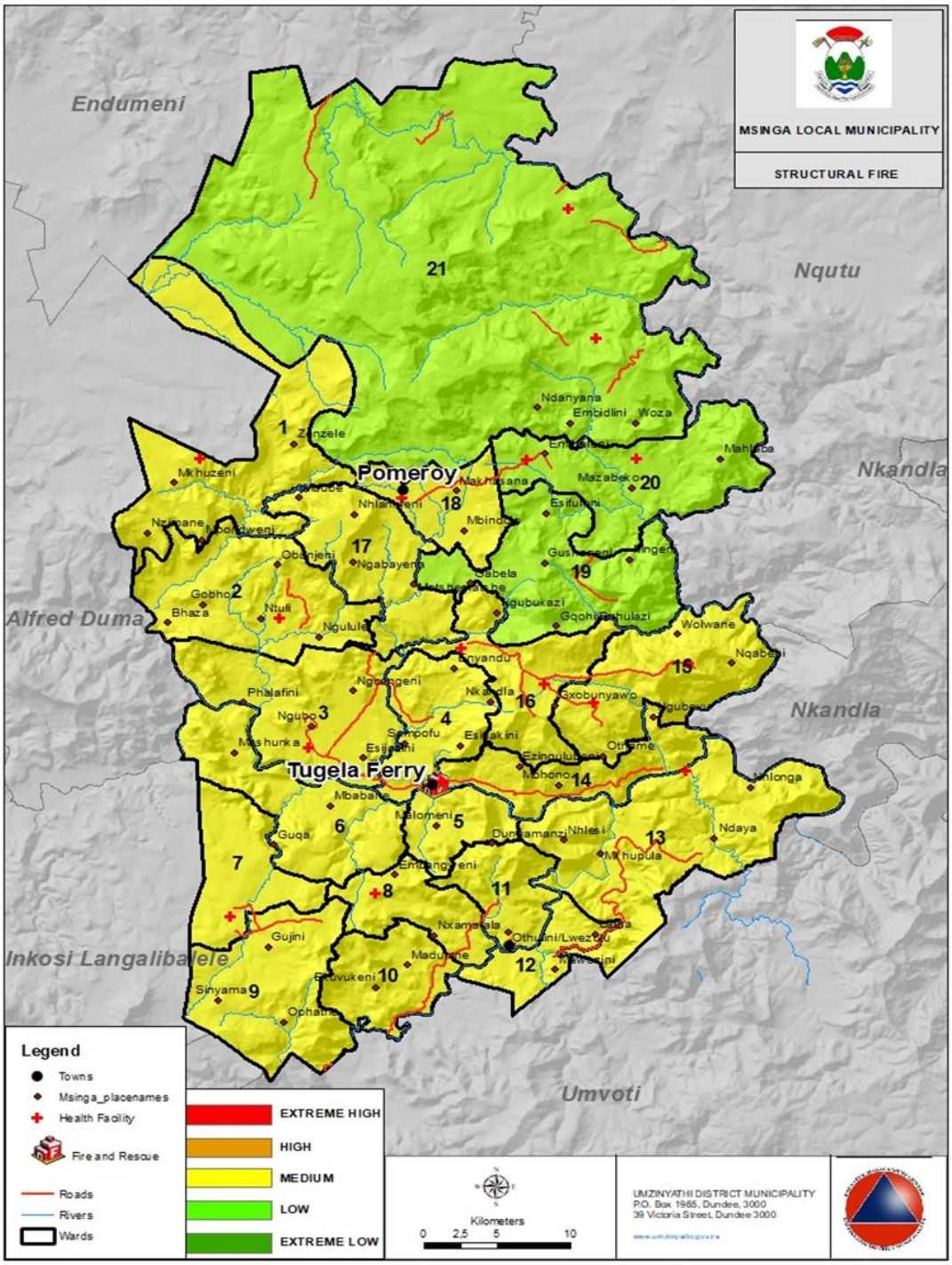
NO.	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS	WARDS																				
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
01	Road Accidents	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
02	Rail Accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
03	Drought	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
04	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	3	3	3	4	4	3
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

The mapping below shows areas of uMsinga Local Municipality according to wards and it demonstrate ratings of that particular hazards as the table above indicated. This demonstrate where hazards identified frequently occur; the scale; intensity; and impact of hazards.

2.5.4.1 Structural & Veld/Forest Fires Hazard

It is imperative to understand that a structure fire is a fire involving the structural components of various residential buildings ranging from single-family detached homes and townhouses to apartments and tower blocks, or various commercial buildings ranging from offices to shopping malls.

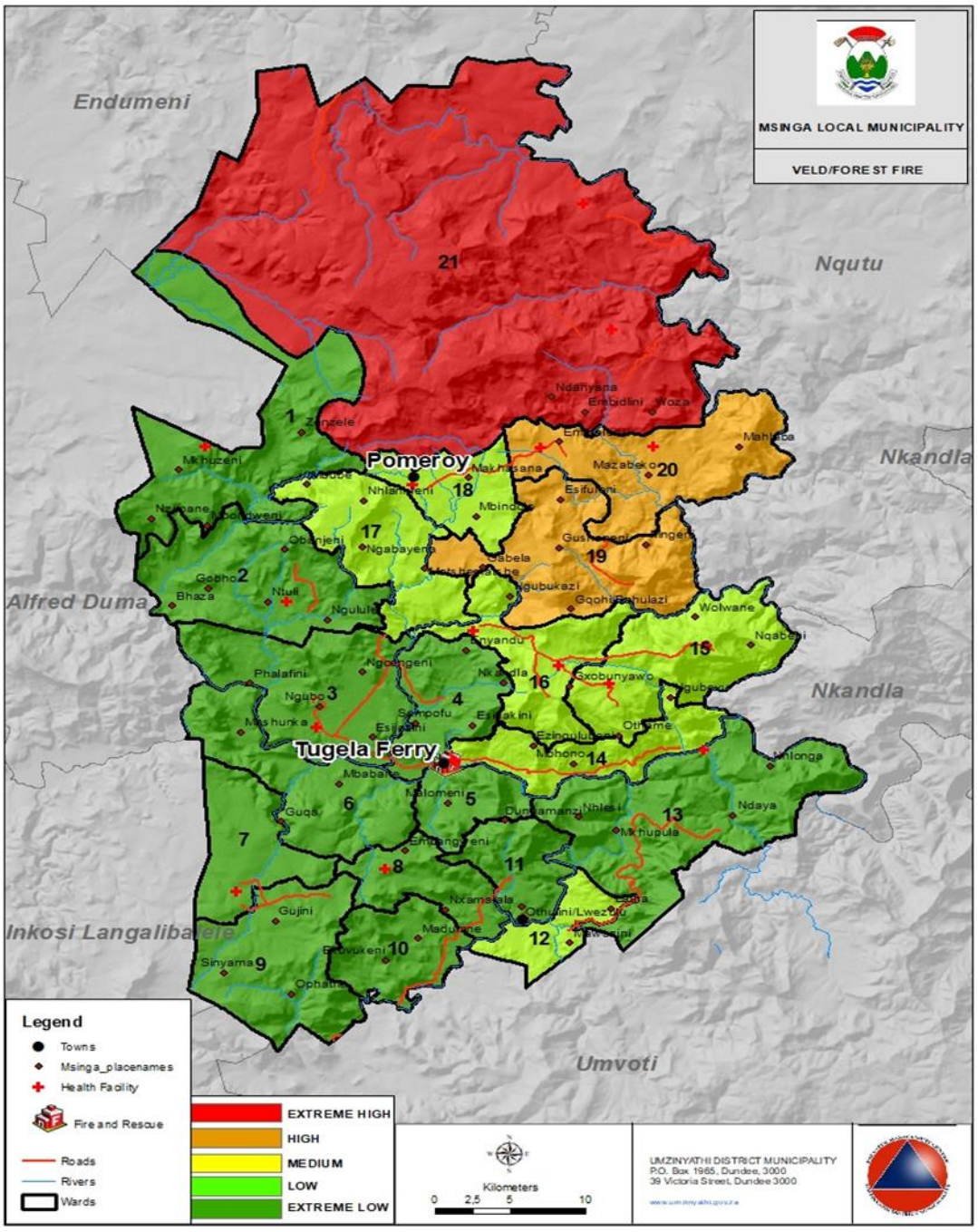
The overall rating of structural fires indicated that uMsinga Municipality is mainly dominated by medium risks as per the map below.



Map 20: Structures Fires Hazard

Veld/Forest fires refers to bush fires both within and outside urban areas that have the potential to spread out of control. In accordance with the map below, the North side of the Municipality is at risk of experiencing veld fires especially Ward 21 at the extreme high-risk while Ward 19 & and 20 are at high-risk.

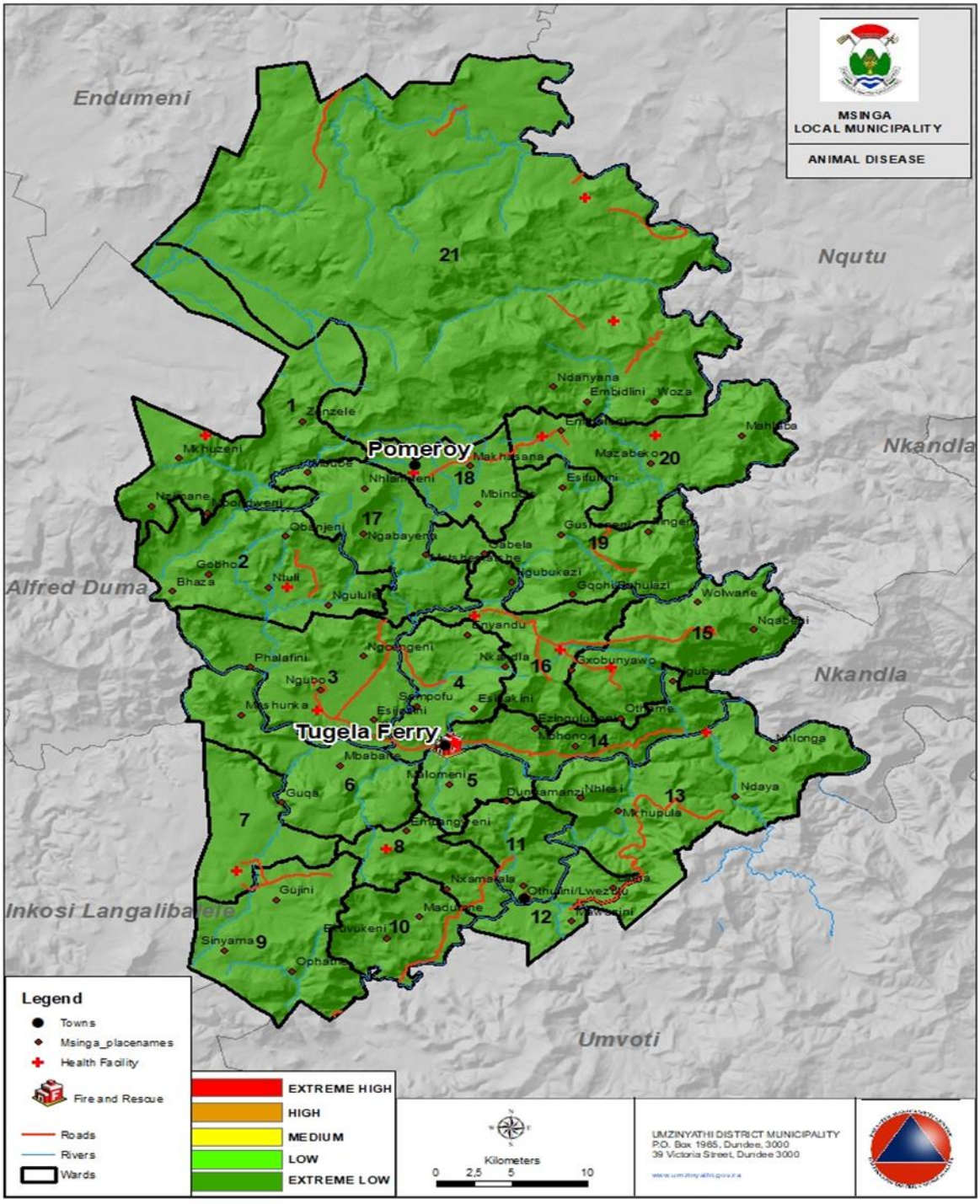
There is need for implementation of fire breaks during fire seasons to limit the risk factors especially along the farms that exist at the North side of the Municipality. Furthermore, the Municipality implementing awareness programmes on fire wise communities, firefighting and safety at homes will go a long way in mitigating fire dangers.



Map 21: Veld/Forest Fires Hazard

2.5.4.2 Animal Diseases Hazard

In terms of the map below indicates that they are extreme low-risk of animal disease throughout the Municipality.

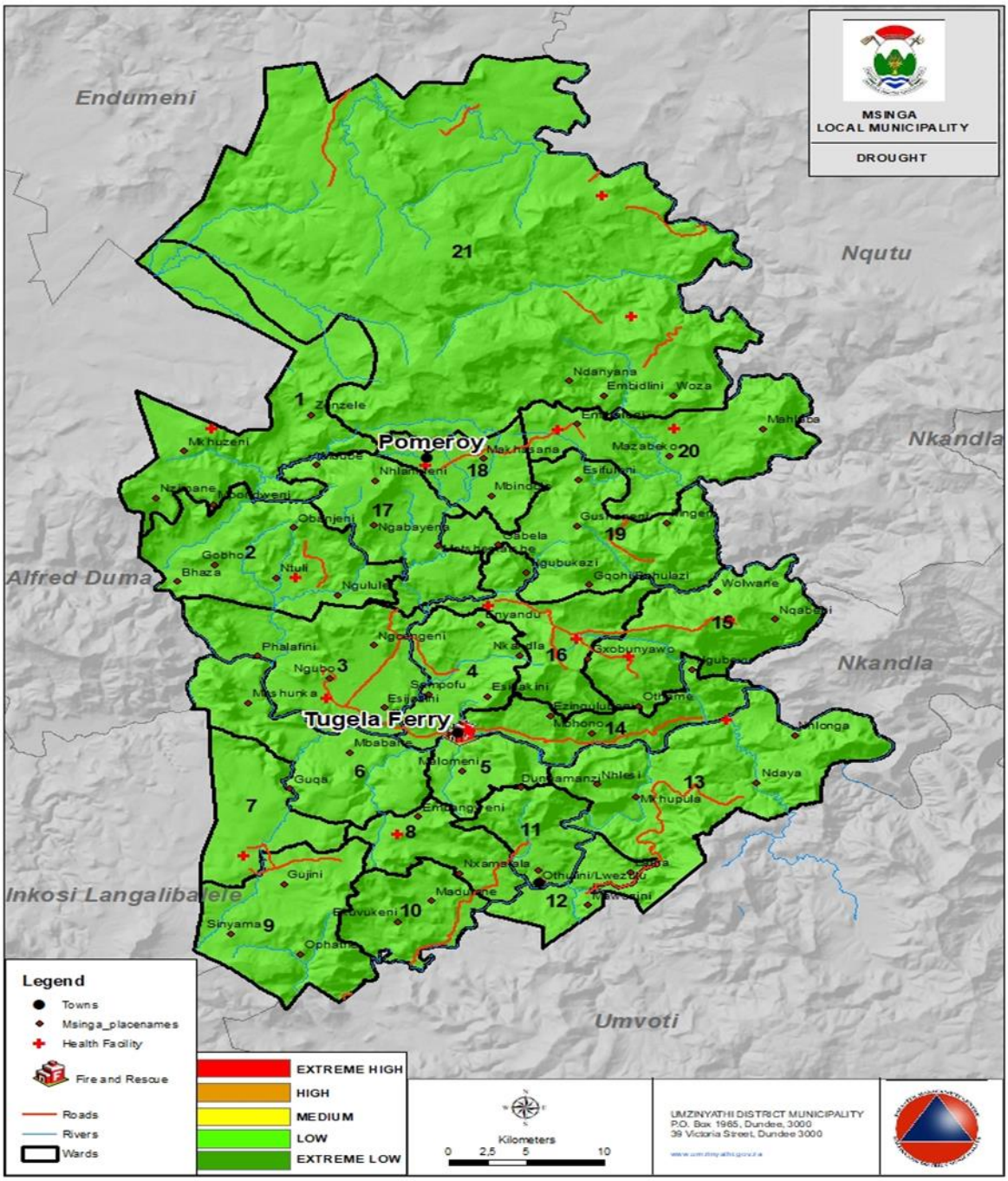


Map 22: Animal Diseases Hazard

2.5.4.3 Drought & Heat Hazard

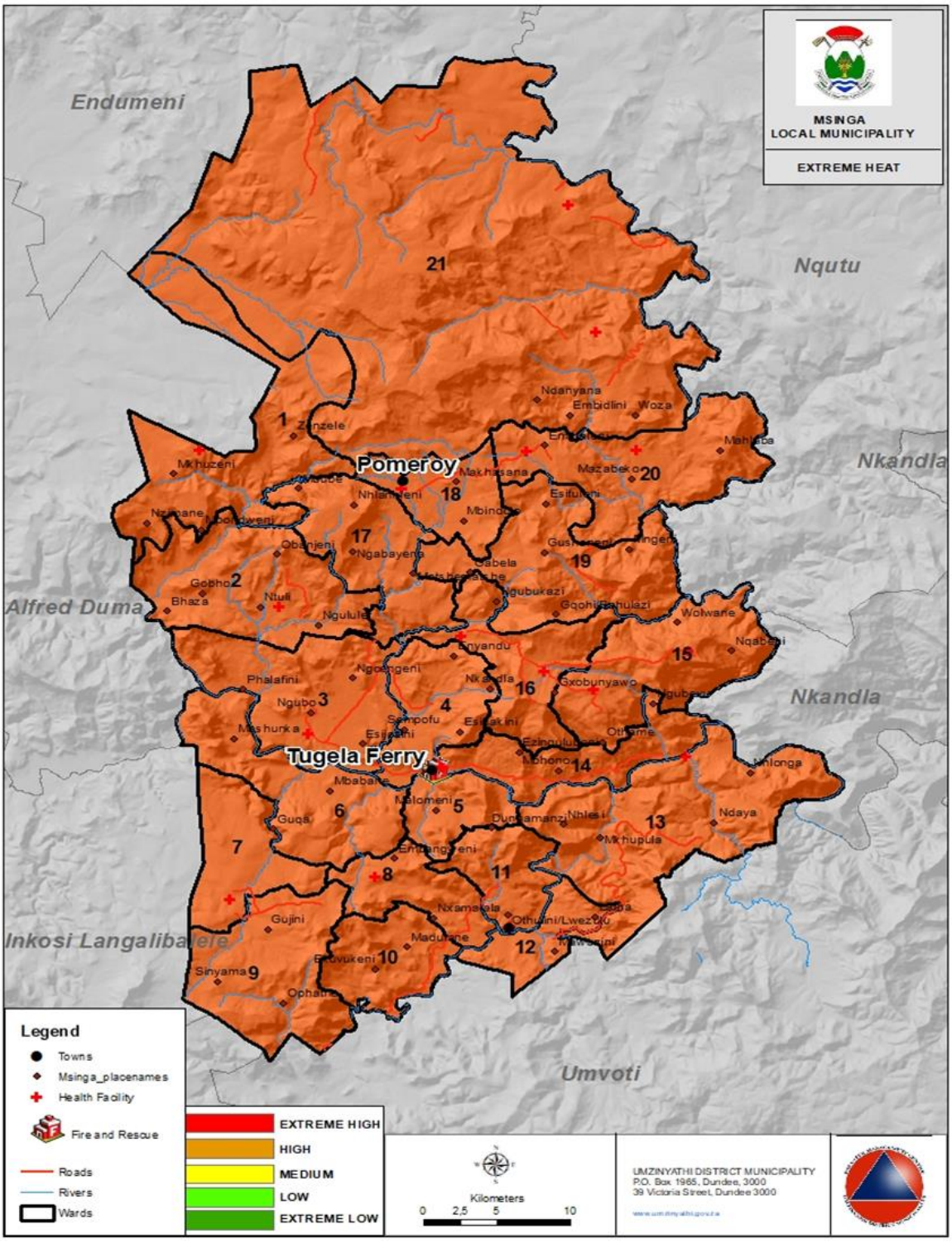
In terms of drought, the majority of uMsinga wards falls within the extremely low risk.

Map 23: uMsinga Drought Hazard



This mostly affect the environmental and economical aspect of the Municipality mostly in farming production. Farmers lose money as drought destroys their crops; and stock farmers spending more money on raising animals for milk or meat as farming. If a farmer's water supply is too low, the farmer may have to spend more money on irrigation or to drill boreholes.

Map 24: uMsinga Heat Hazard

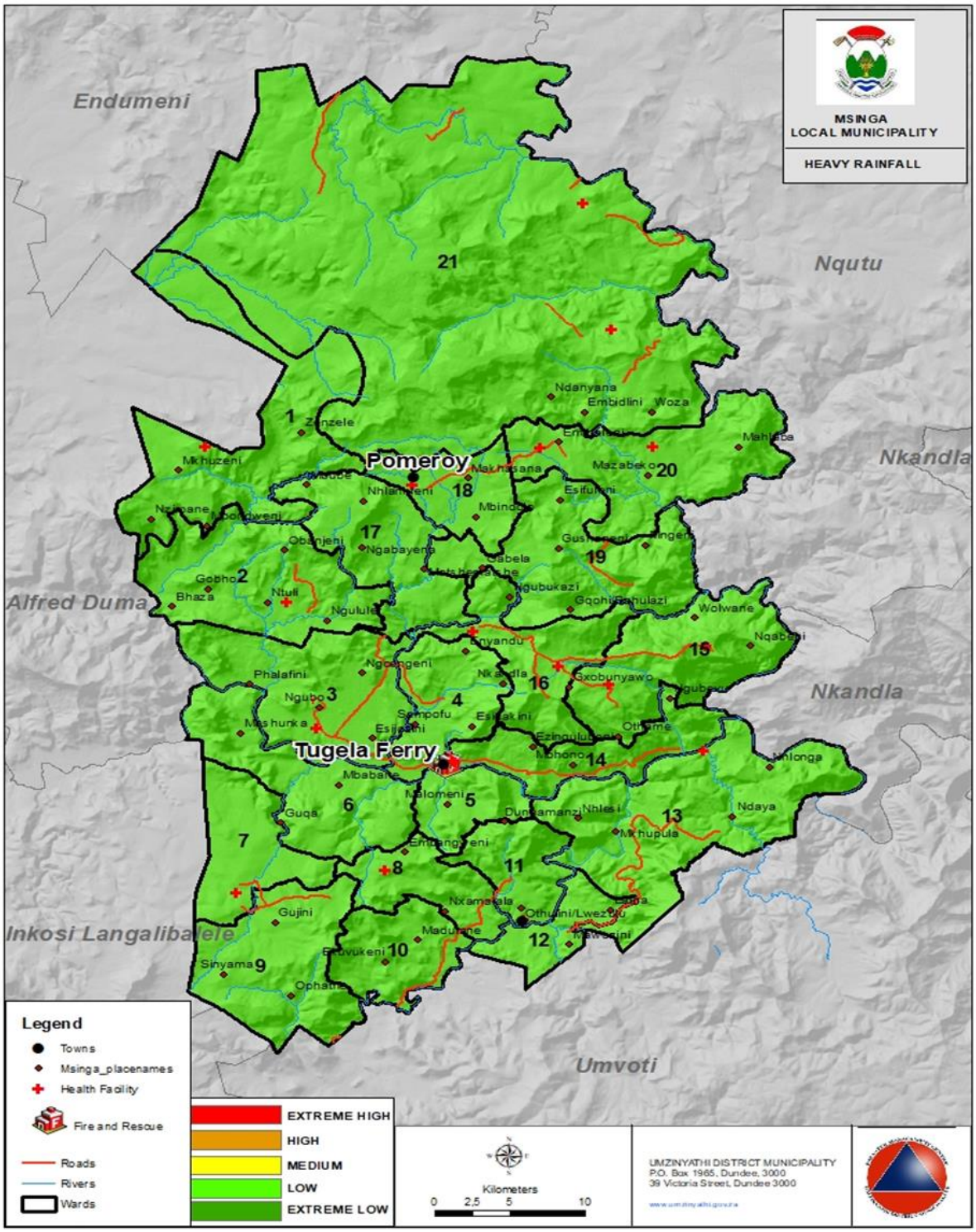


In term of heat the municipality experience high temperatures throughout the year.

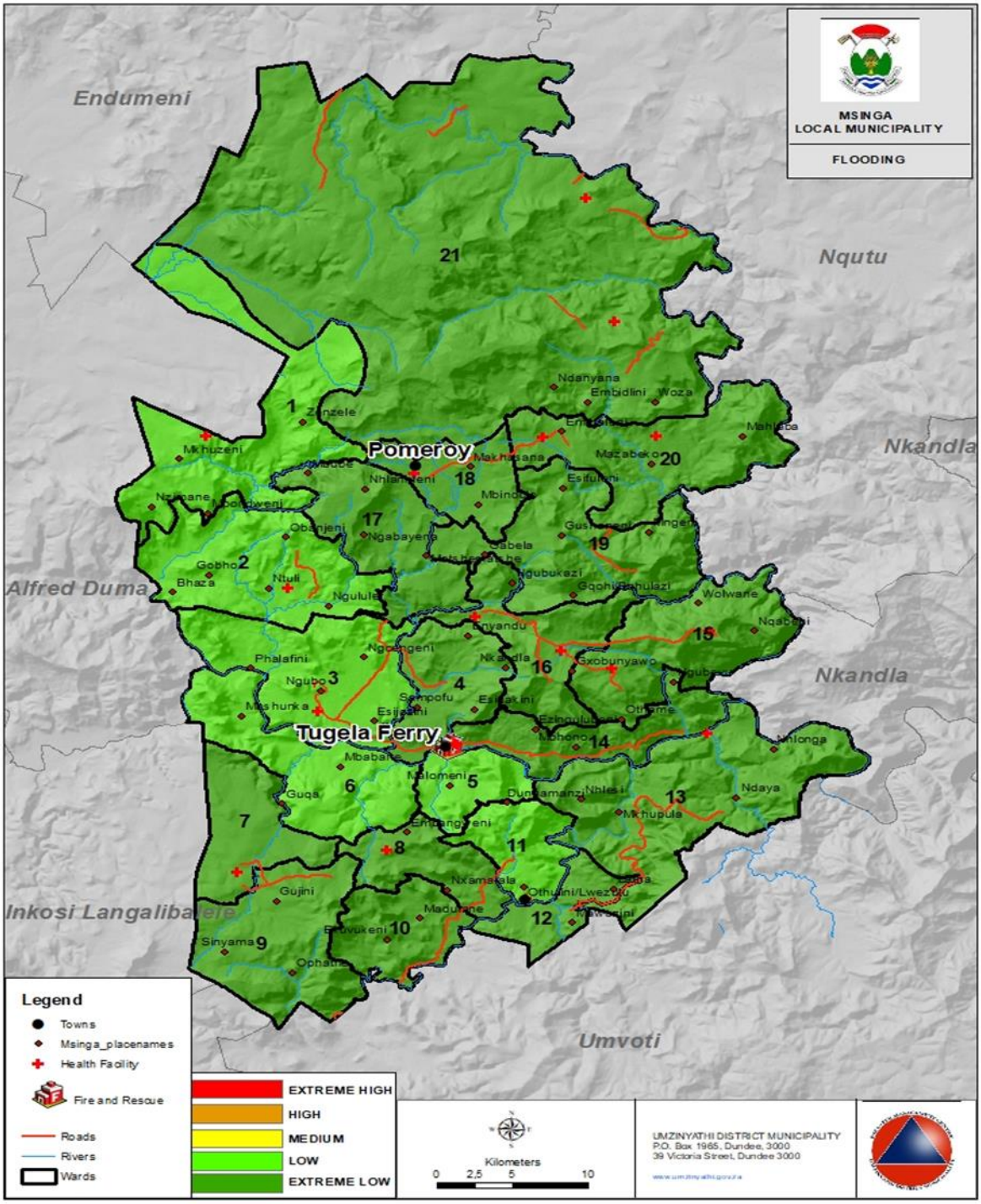
2.5.4.4 Heavy Rains & Flooding Areas Hazard

The heavy rainfall hazards within uMsinga Municipality are relatively low risk.

Map 25: Heavy Rainfall Hazard



Map 26: Flooding Hazard

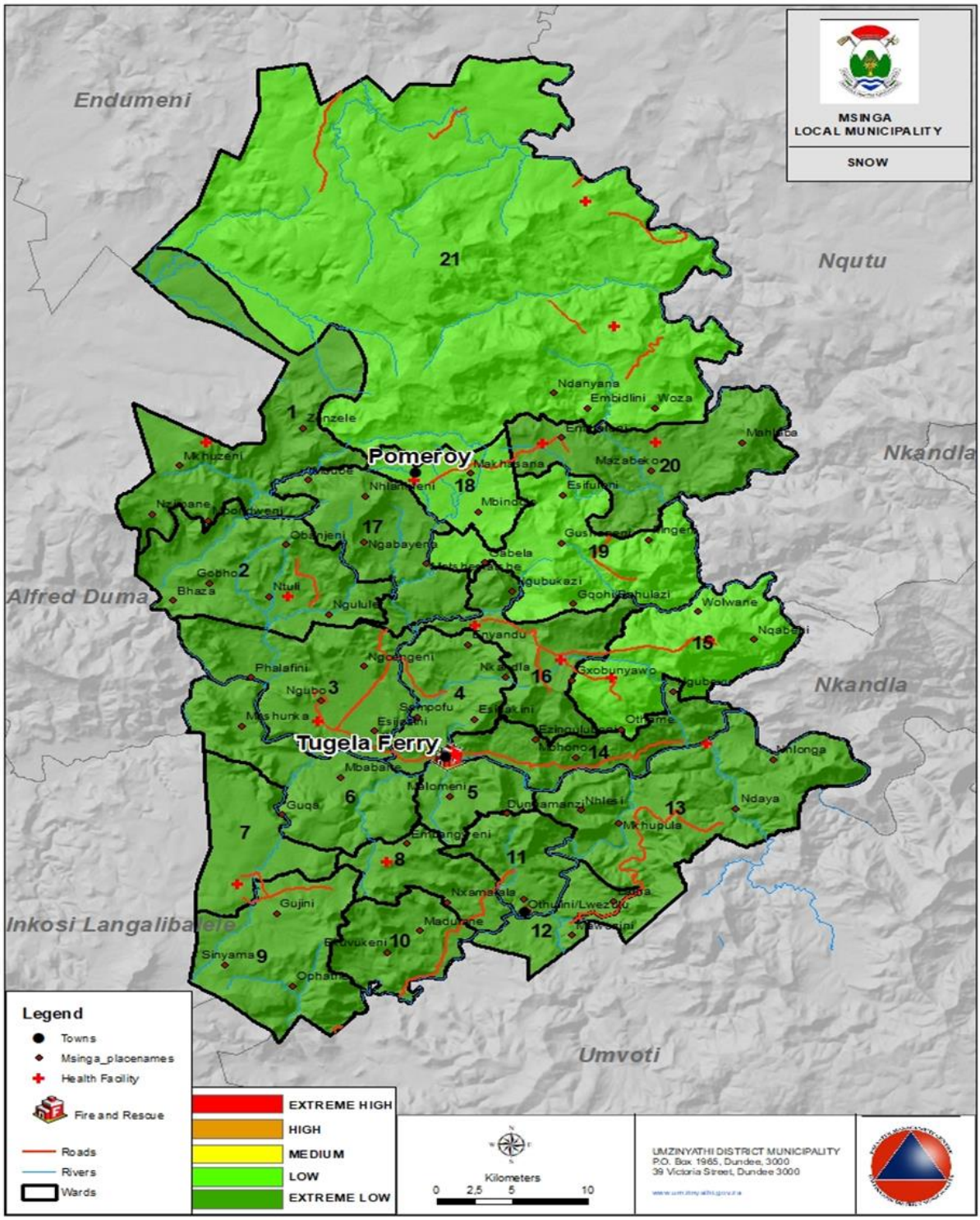


In accordance with the flooding map above, Ward 01; 03; 05; 06 and 11 have been experience low-risk due to heavy rainfall and unplanned sewer system or/and storm drainage system. it is mostly the topography and rural settlements in low lying areas. The Disaster Management Centre have noticed that there are areas along Tugela River, Sibumba river and Sampofu river. They are settlement on those areas that are vulnerable to flooding so as a Municipal we are planning to relocate them.

2.5.4.6 Snowing Hazard

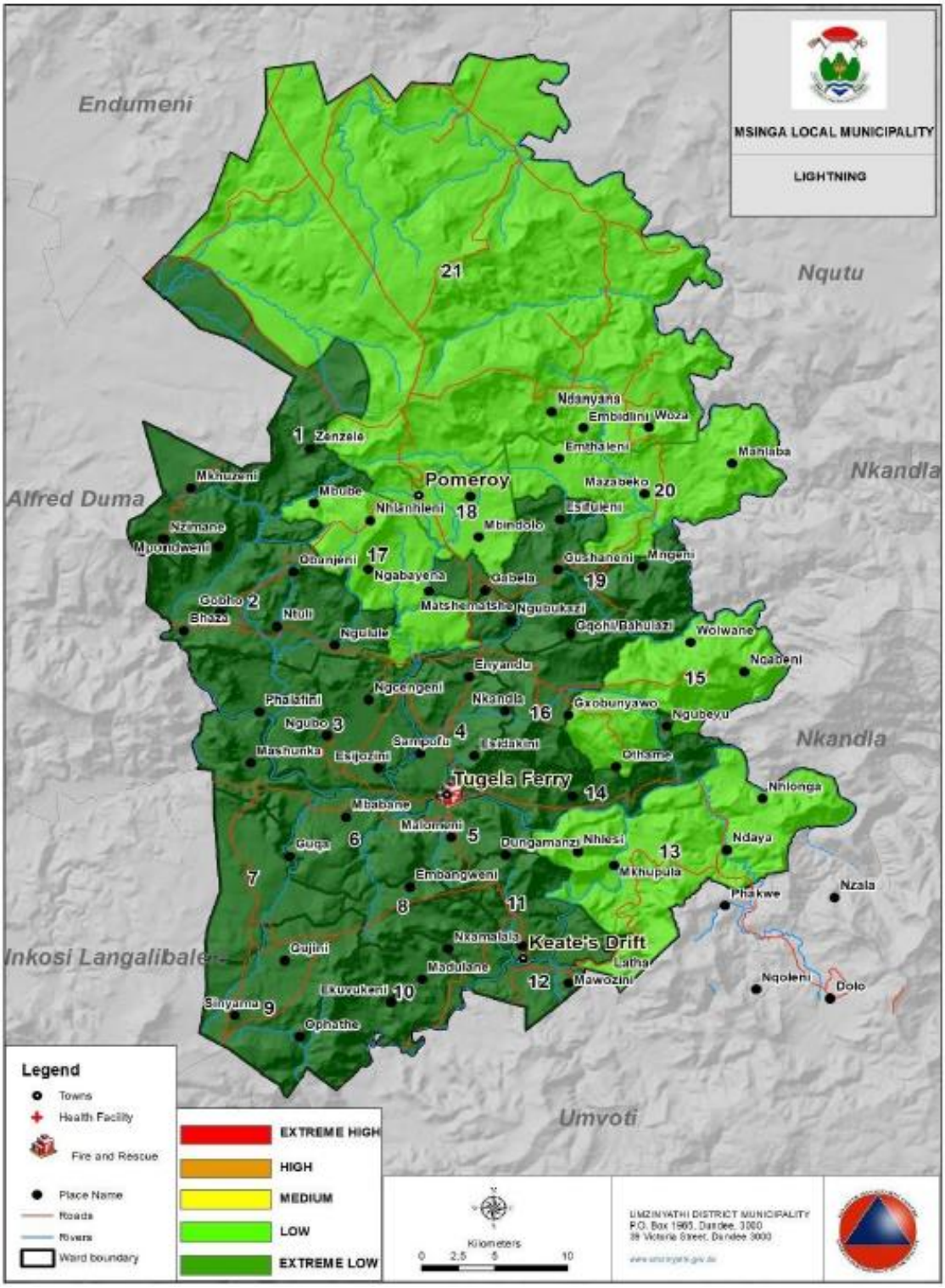
As per the map below, Ward 15; 19; 18 & 20 are located with low-risk factors of snowing area within uMsinga Municipality.

Map 27: Msinga Snowing Hazard



2.5.4.5 Lightning Hazard

uMsinga Municipality is a low-risk in terms of lighting hazard especially in areas with high-ground in Ward 13; 15; 17; 18; 20 and 21. Therefore, installation of lightning conductors was conducted in uMsinga but more conductors are needed to be installed. Furthermore, the Municipality to implement awareness programmes on lightning to communities.

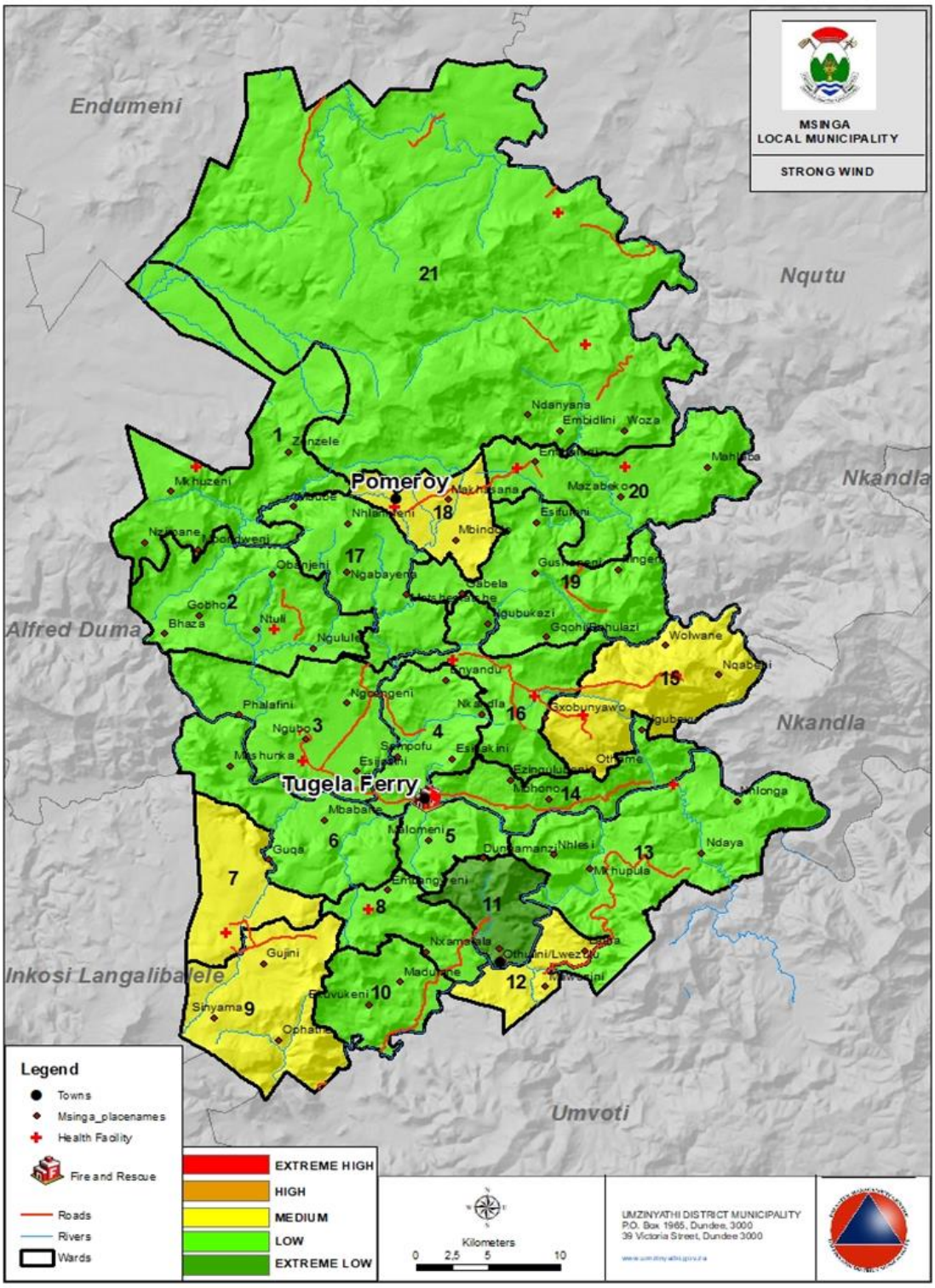


Map 28: uMsinga Lighting Hazard

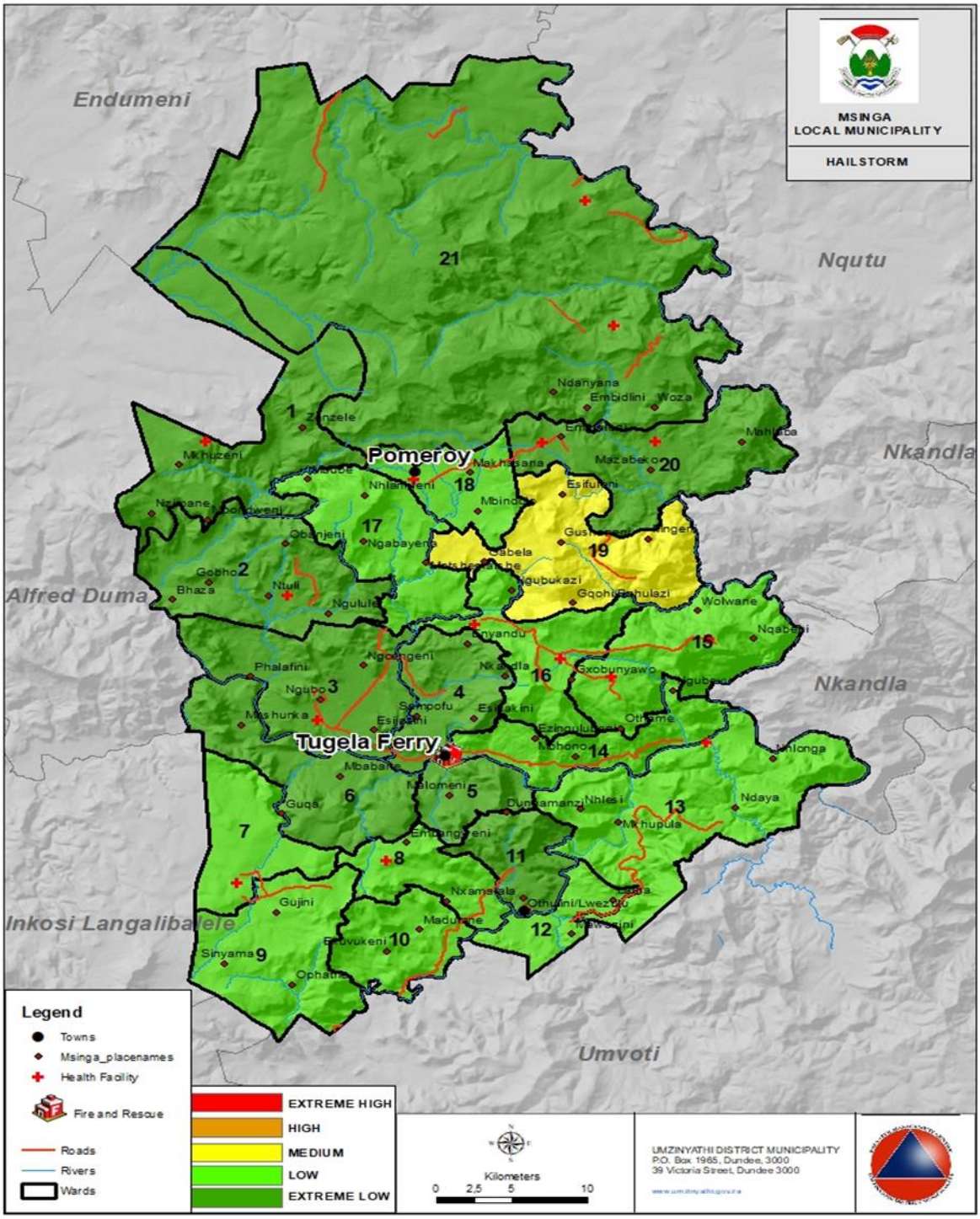
2.5.4.7 uMsinga Strong-Wind Hazard

In terms of strong-wind hazard the Municipality is relatively at low-risk as per the map below. The wards within medium risk are Ward 7; 9; 12; 15 & 18; and this medium impact can cause downed trees; power lines and building collapses, which may lead to power outages, transportation disruptions, damage to buildings and vehicles, and injury or death.

Map 29: uMsinga Strong-Wind Hazard



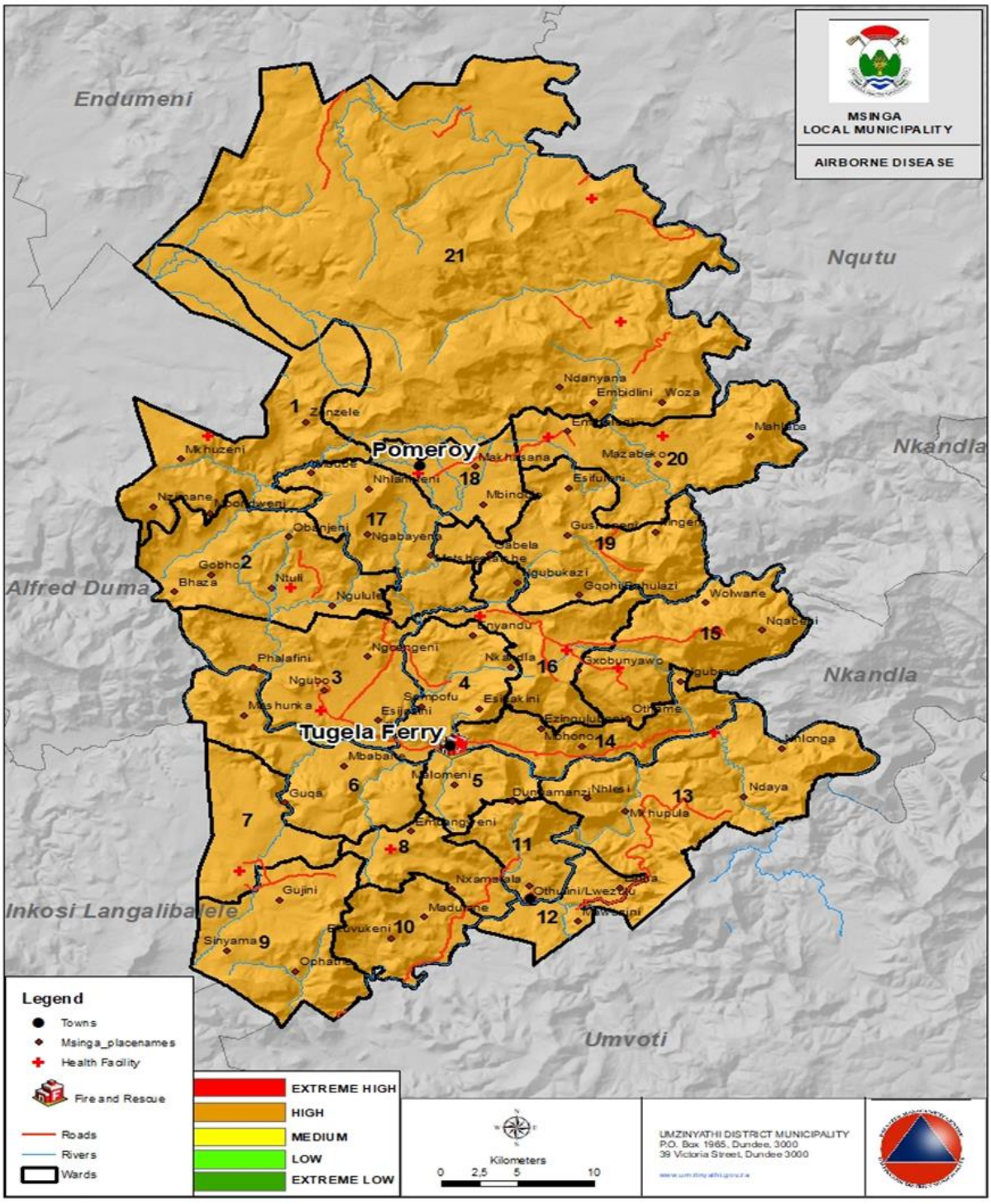
Map 30: Hailstorm Hazard



In term of hailstorm, Ward 19 is at medium-risk and about 11 wards are relatively low-risk

2.5.4.8 Airborne Disease Hazard

Airborne disease risk is high within the uMsinga Municipality.

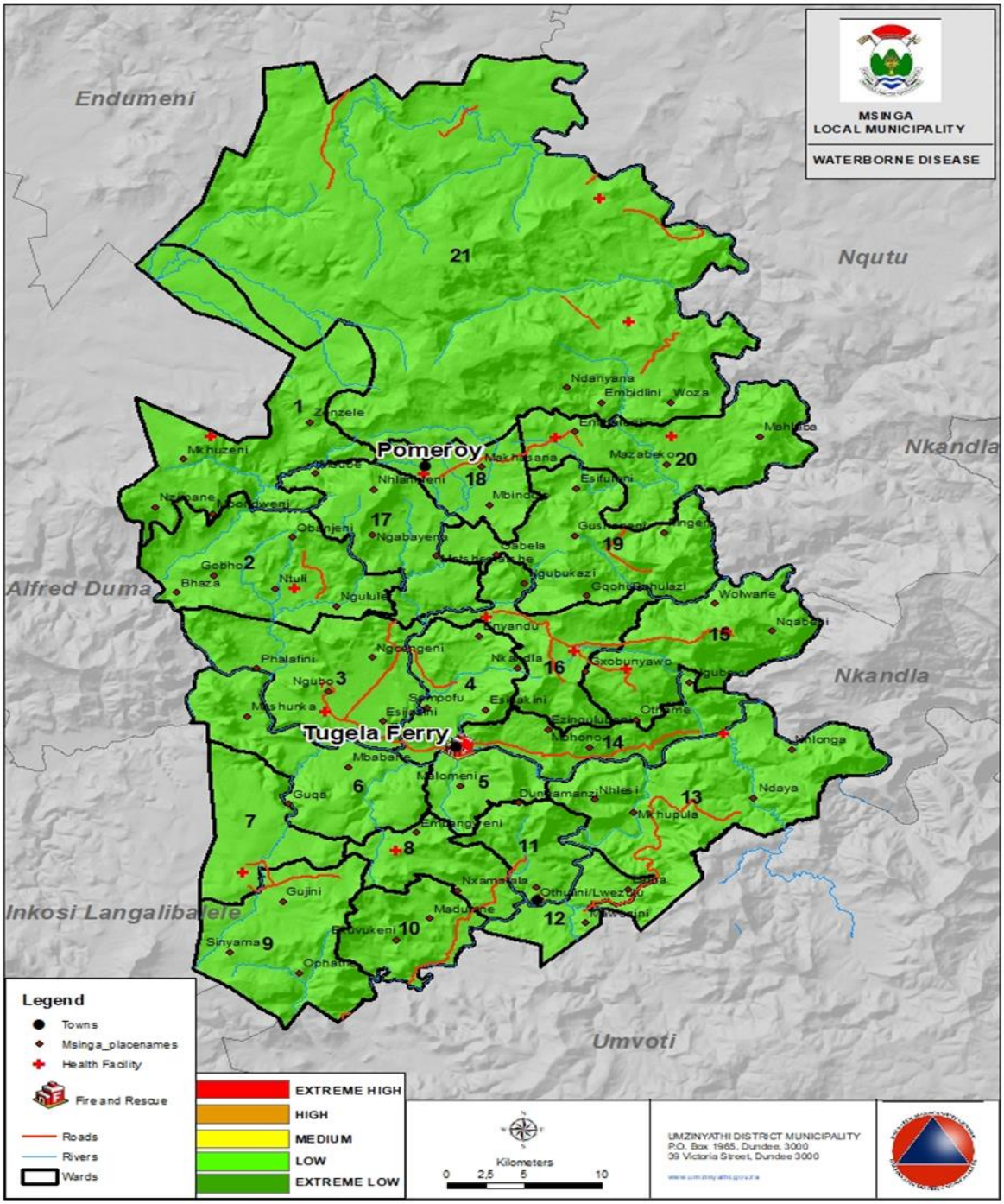


Map 31: Airborne Disease Hazard

2.5.4.9 Waterborne Diseases

The Municipality is currently at the low risk for waterborne diseases. Even though Tugela River is a source of drinking, washing and animal drinking facility. Non-bio gradable waste is also thrown into stream and end up into the rivers.

Therefore, designated animal drinking water areas needs to be developed to reduce the pollution of water. Easily accessible sections need to be fenced off to animals. Channels can be created from the rivers for animals drinking trough. Furthermore, Solid waste collection needs to be extended to all wards.

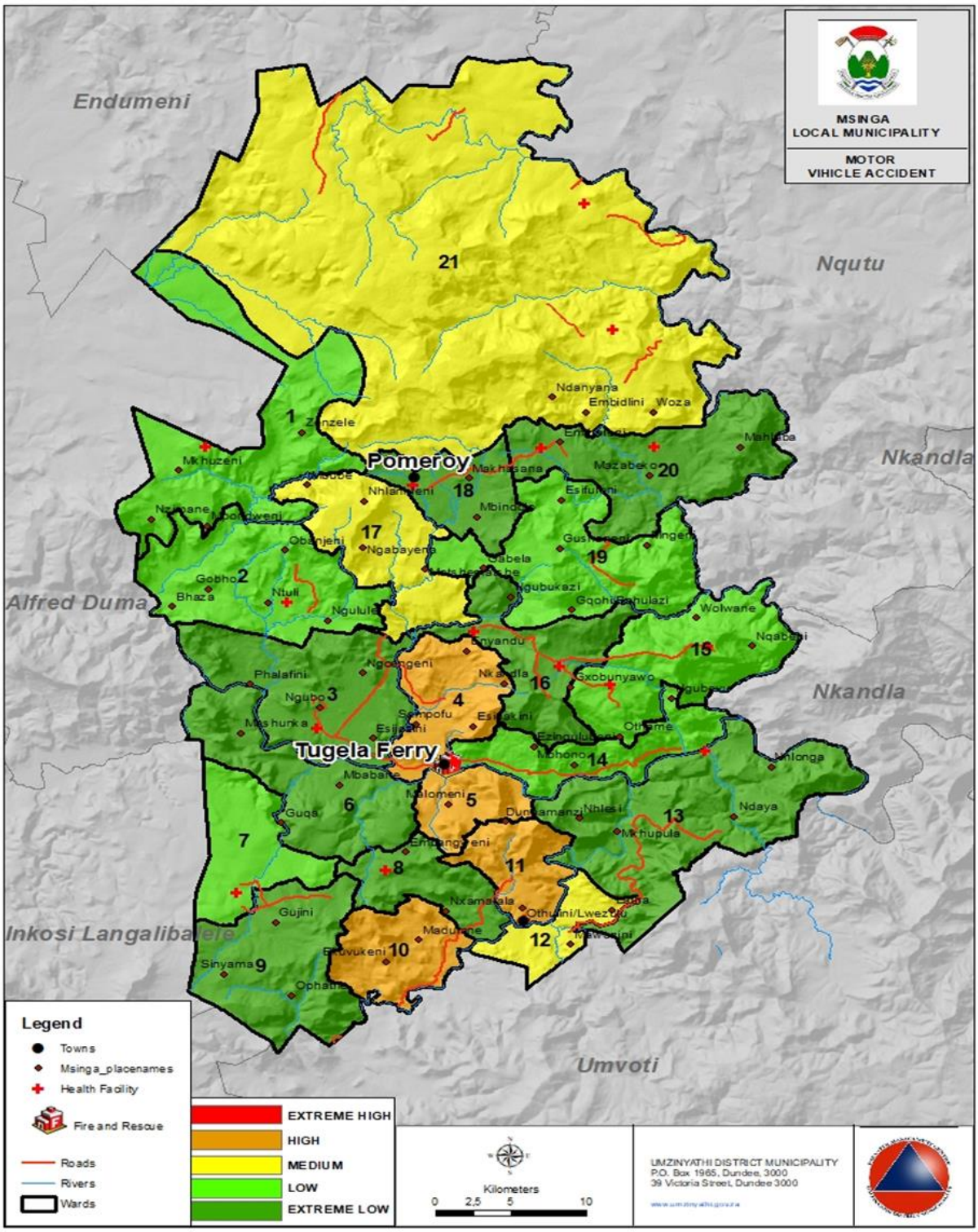


Map 32: Waterborne Diseases Hazard

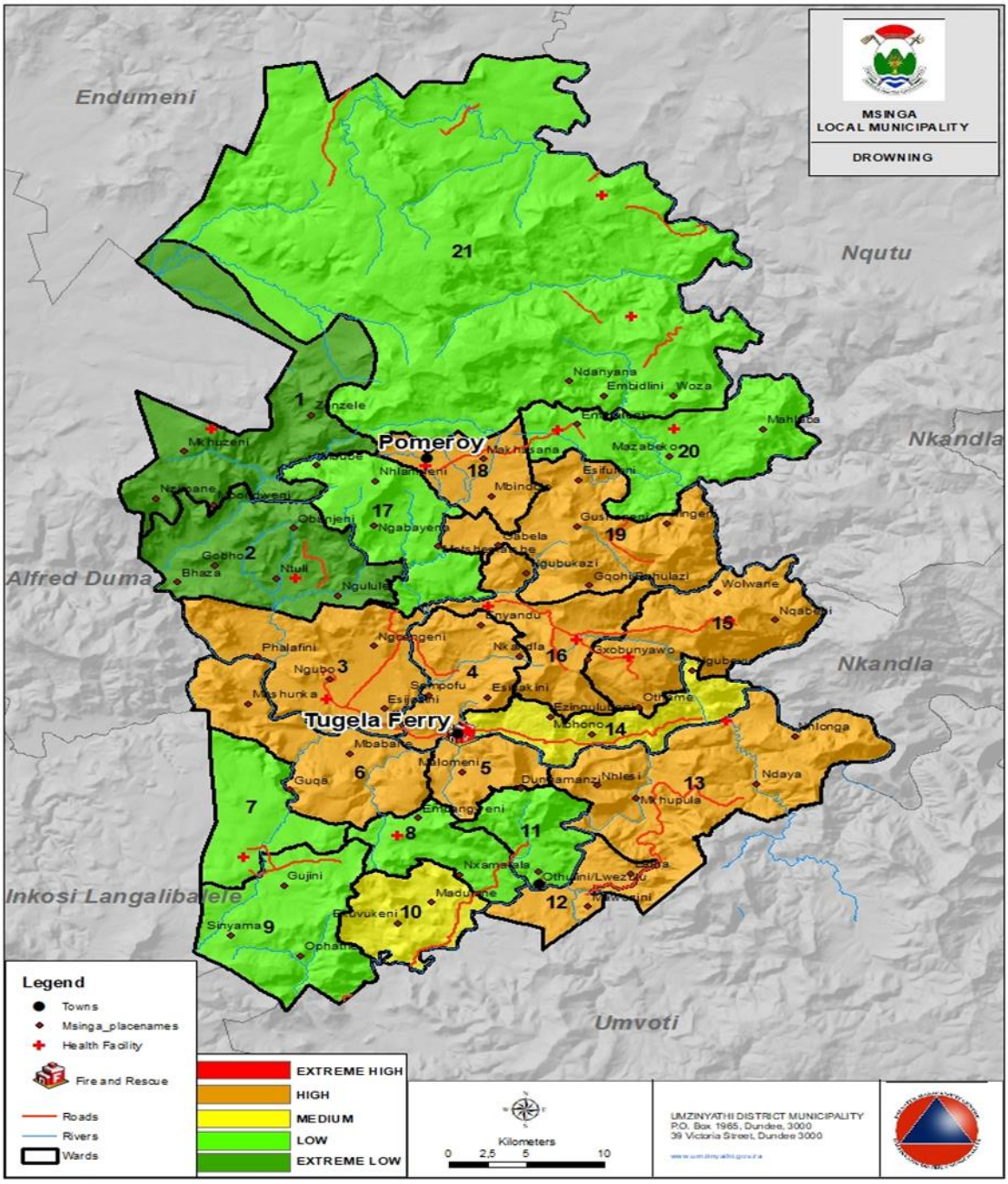
2.5.4.10 Motor Vehicle Accident &

Road accidents occurrence within uMsinga is at high in ward 4; 5; 10 & 11, and while medium-risk is at Ward 12; 17 & 21 due to the topography of the area and its road network.

Map 33: Motor Vehicle Accident Risk Assessment



Map 34: Drowning Risk Assessment



The risk assessment indicates that about 10 wards' are located within a high risky area to drowning because the wards are located along Tugela river and Sampofu river etc.

2.4 DISASTER MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
▪ Disaster Management Plan in place ▪ Qualified staffing 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 ▪ Sector Plan in place ▪ Public Awareness campaigns ▪ Contingency Plan in place ▪ Disaster Risk profile in place ▪ Disaster Coordinating Forums in place	▪ 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 ▪ Lack of Fire Satellite stations
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Infrastructure development ▪ initiatives ▪ Development of Emergency Management Centre at Tugela Ferry ▪ Provincial Disaster Management Centre ▪ Sustainable Environmental programmes (CWP, EPWP, etc) ▪ NGOs & NPOs support ▪ SA Weather Services	▪ politics intervention ▪ improper site allocation ▪ environmental degradation ▪ poverty ▪ poor terrain ▪ climate change (floods, heat waves)

2.4.1 Key Challenges for Disaster Management and Fire Services

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 substandard 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.

2.4.2 Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes

Table 47: Municipal Programmes on Disaster Management and Fire Services

Name of Project	Budget	Target Areas	year
Disaster Relief Stock Food Vouchers & Coffins	**100 000,00**	All wards	2023/2024
Disaster Relief Building Material Vouchers	**100 000,00**	All wards	2023/2024
Disaster Relief Lightning Conductors	**50 000,00**	All wards	2023/2024
Disaster Relief: Relocations	**100 000,00**	All wards	2023/2024
Disaster Management Center 24hour Switchboard	**100 000,00**	All wards	2023/2024
Disaster Management Centre at Mkhuphulangwenya Renovations	**100 000,00**	All wards	2023/2024
Fire & Disaster Awareness Programme	**50 000, 00**	All wards	2023/2024
Construction of Guard House	**R100 000, 00**	Administration	2023/2024
Car Ports at Mkhuphulangwenya	**100 000, 00**	Administration	2023/2024
Purchase of Furniture at Pomeroy Satellite Centre	**100 000, 00**	Administration	2023/2024
Installation of Borehole, pumps and tanks	**150 000, 00**	Administration	2023/2024
Gazetting of Bylaws	**40 000, 00**	Administration	2023/20242
Fire Equipment	**50 000, 00**	Administration	2023/2024

Table 48: Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders

NAME OF THE PROJECT	BUDGET	TARGET AREAS	YEAR
Trauma Counselling	Undefined	All Wards by DSD	Immediate
Food Security	Undefined	All Wards by SASSA	Immediate
Emergency Housing	Undefined	All Wards by DHS	Annual

C.3 KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The uMsinga Local Municipality has the Human Resource Development tools in place. Human Resource Development is the process that ensures that an organisation has the right number of competent employees who are placed in a right position best fit for their jobs while avoiding workforce shortages or surpluses. Hence uMsinga Municipality is striving to achieve that by analysing the current gap of demand and supply of skills. The municipality believe that the adopted Human Resource Policies and Plans will contribute in accelerating the implementation of the municipal IDP. This will be accomplished through addressing the gaps identified in the Human Resource in terms of the current number of employees, their skills, knowledge of the government's intentions and the future needs.

3.1.1 uMsinga Human Resource Strategy (see Annexure N)

uMsinga Municipality has an adopted its reviewed Human Resource Strategy on the 31st March 2023. It is the foundation of the Human Resources function and supports the Integrated Development Plan of the municipality. The plan addresses the following:

- Training and development
- Labour Relations
- Personnel Administration
- Organisational Development and Change Management
- Employee Assistance and the Risk Management

3.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Municipality has adopted a revised organogram for 2023/2024 FY which has been included in this IDP Review (see section **3.2.9.1**). The Human Resource information informed the municipality on the type of organisational structure needed to put in place. Currently, the Municipality employs variety of skills to be able to fulfil its mandate and those skills reside in the following departments that make the administration of the municipality:

1. Office of the Municipal Manager
2. Finance Department
3. Development Planning Department
4. Department of Community Services
5. Department of Corporate Services
6. Department of Technical Services

The number of municipal employees is presented below.

3.2.1 Permanent Employees/Staff

- Male Managers - 11
- Female Managers - 13
- **Total Permanent Employees - 172**

3.2.2. Contract Employees/Staff

- 162 workers (excluding senior managers)

3.2.3 Employees Living with Disability

- 1.10% (3 Employees)

3.2.4 EPWP Workers

- Peace Officer : 26 Employees
- Ward Facilitators : 21
- Waste Management : 105 Employees
- Road Maintenance : 643 Employees
- Caretakers : 89
- Waste Interns : 07
- Youth Empowerment : 10

3.2.5 Councillors

1) Ward councillors 21
2) PR councillors 20
   Total councillors **41**

3.2.5.1 Political Office Bearer (03)

1) **Mayor- His Worship** : CLLR DR FJ SIKHAKHANE
2) **Deputy Mayor** : CLLR T MBATHA
3) **Speaker** : CLLR SG MASIMULA

3.2.5.2 Executive Members (8)

The committee is functional. The execute committee is mandated and provides oversight report to council.

Chairperson

- His Worship the Mayor: DR FJ SIKHAKHANE.

3.2.6 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 2023 for the uMsinga Municipality:

a) **MPAC (Section 79)** - 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 Mpisi.
   - The chairperson is **Councillor P Dladla** who took over from the late Councillor S. Magubane who passed on in September 2022.

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 sit once on a quarterly basis.

Portfolio Committees	Chairperson Name	GENDER (F/M)
Finance	CLLR DR FJ SIKHAKHANE	M

Technical Services	CLLR L NTULI	M
Development Planning	CLLR BP NGCOBO	F
Corporate Services	CLLR P NKALA	F
Community Services	CLLR T MBATHA	F

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

- 19 January 2023
  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 2023/2024 Strategic Session had a full attendance of all 3 Traditional Leadership/Amakhosi.

3.2.7 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

uMsinga Local Municipality	**Total**			**Grand**	**%**
	Number Open Calls	**Number Resolved Calls**	**Avg. Resolve Time (Gov. bus. hours)**	**Total Calls**	**Resolved**
	0	**150**	**3704**	**150**	**100%**

DATE	WARD/AREA	COMMUNITY CONCERNS	INTERVENTION/ACTIONS TAKEN/STATUS
24 MAY 2022	Ward - 21	▪ Access Roads And Classrooms	The municipality engaged relevant stakeholders; temporal classrooms/park homes were built in the school. DOT sent a contractor to assist with the road in question.
24 MAY 2022	Ward - 18	▪ Electricity – Transformer Burst	Eskom was engaged
25 JULY 2022	Ward 14 - Church of Scotland hospital	▪ Complaint Over Hospital Management. ▪ Water Crisis at The Hospital.	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & Water service Authority engaged
17 JANUARY 2023	Ward 3 - Mandleni	▪ Water. ▪ Electricity. ▪ Road (D1287) – Need Maintenance. ▪ Ward Committees – Not Functional.	
31 January 2023	Ward 6 - KwaJolwayo	▪ Water. ▪ Not Functionality of the pump ▪ Not Functionality of the supplier engine. ▪ Low pressure water. ▪ The scheme doesn't last each after fixing it.	Pending

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-Community Manager**
4. Thobeka Mdladla - **Public Participation Officer**
5. Sinqobile Majozi - **Deputy Director Community Services**
6. Mbongeleni Ndlovu - **Deputy Director Development Planning**
7. Thembeka Nkala - **Director Corporates Service**
8. Nontokozo Ndlovu - **Back to Basics Champion (Deputy Director Corporate)**

3.2.8 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? **2016**
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
    a. 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

3.2.8.1 Policy Implementation Monitoring Tool – June 2023 Rapid Response Strategy

The Provincial Rapid Response Strategy has therefore been developed as a framework for the management of public protests through effective Municipal Rapid Response Teams, and inclusive participation of communities and other key role players. The Policy and Research Directorate monitors all policies implemented by the Department with the aim of confirming that each policy is implemented as per its specified execution of roles and responsibilities, outlined processes and required institutions.

Community protests are a complex phenomenon attributed mainly to a lack of service delivery. It has also been linked to inadequate complaints-handling mechanisms and customer-care strategies. Community members are more likely to respond to a municipality which is accountable to them and which takes the time to explain why their needs and service delivery expectations are not being satisfied.

Key Policy Implementation Areas	Achieved		Comments to Support the Response	Plans to address Non-Achievement	Evidence to Support Achieved Key Policy Directive
	Yes	No			
3. Various stakeholders and departments are involved in the Development of Municipal IDP's - Sub - Clause 3.1.2 par 2	x		Through IDP alignment structures the sector departments engage on developmental matters towards the development of the Municipal IDP or review thereof. Meetings are scheduled as per adopted IDP Process Plan		Meetings sat: 21 February 2023 15 May 2023 Attached below
4. Communities are provided with feedback on Municipal's IDP performance indicators and targets - Sub - Clause 3.1.2 par 3	x		Communities are provided with feedback on Municipal's IDP performance indicators and targets through Mayoral izimbizos held in each ward, IDP road shows, 1KZN tv, Radio slots, facebook page and the Municipal website serve as platforms for reporting back.		Attached below
5. Open Community Dialogues are arranged on issues of interest to the communities. - Sub - Clause 3.1.3		X	Meetings are convened only to address complaints raised on service required.	None	None
6. Government officials and public servants are trained on channels to follow in reporting any threats to service delivery, should they identify these within the communities - Sub - Clause 3.2 par 1		X	There is no training conducted. The municipalities perception is that it is the responsibility of COGTA to ensure that such trainings are conducted.	None	None
7. Protest Prevention includes the following: (a) alerting the municipality of a detected protest through the use of an early detection systems (b) the relevant Municipal unit processes the matter for intervention if it relates to the competency of the municipality. (c) in the event that the issue relates to an external stakeholder, the Municipal Rapid Response Team Coordinator through the Accounting Officer facilitates the referral (d) the Municipal Risk Response Team coordinates a stake holder engagement to consolidate and	X (Partially)		According to rapid response strategy. (a) Ward communities are used as early alert systems through. Communication is done telephonically or via what's app (b) The matter is then investigated further to verify whether the alert is real and needs to be attended to. The community is then engaged for further action(c) The matter is then referred to the relevant stakeholder. (d) The municipal Risk Response Team then convenes a briefing with all affected stakeholders so that they are speaking one service delivery word by the time they engage the community to provide feedback they are speaking one service delivery word. (e) The intervention is not monitored by MANCO. Feedback on the progress of the intervention is provided telephonically to the speaker who chairs all RR meetings.		Attendance registers and minutes (November & December 2023)

Key Policy Implementation Areas	Achieved		Comments to Support the Response	Plans to address Non-Achievement	Evidence to Support Achieved Key Policy Directive
	Yes	No			
finalize an intervention report prior to community feedback (e) intervention is implemented and monitored by the MANCO as the key oversight structure - Sub – Clause 3.4.1					

3.2.9 Powers and Functions

A municipality has the functions and powers assigned to it in terms of Sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution. Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998 clearly defines those functions and powers vested in a local municipality, notably:

a) to provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
b) to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
c) to promote social and economic development;
d) to promote a safe and healthy environment, and
e) to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.

In setting out the functions of a Local Municipality, the Municipal Systems Act indicates that the Minister responsible for Local Government may authorize a Local Municipality to perform the following functions of a Local Municipality. The uMsinga Municipality performs the following:

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

FUNCTION	LEVEL OF AUTHORITY	PERFORMING/NOT PERFORMING
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
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

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

3.2.9.1 Organisational Structure/Organogram

Below is the Municipal organizational structure that aligns to the Municipal long-term vision as well as the powers and functions.

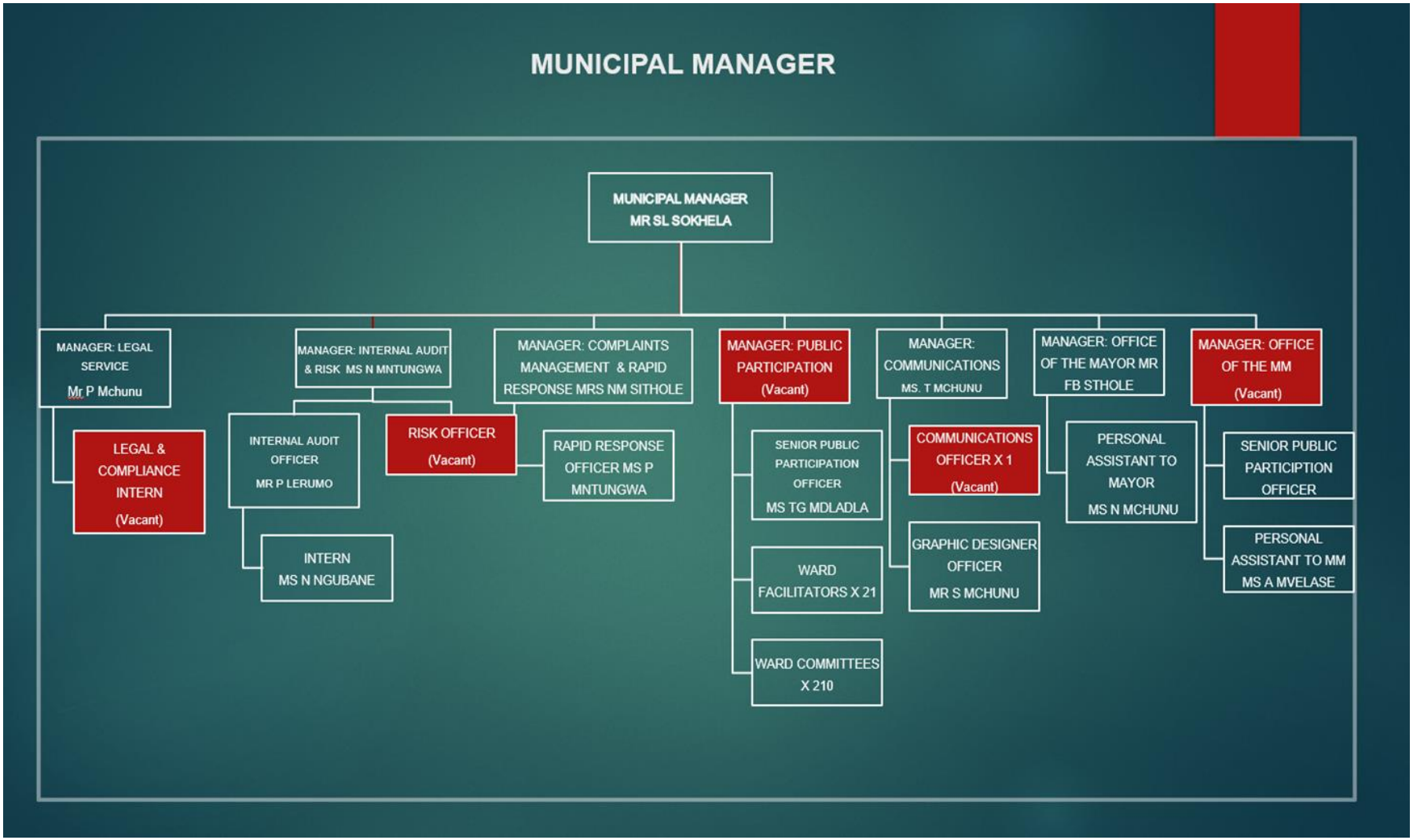


FIGURE 22: MUNICIPAL MANAGER DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

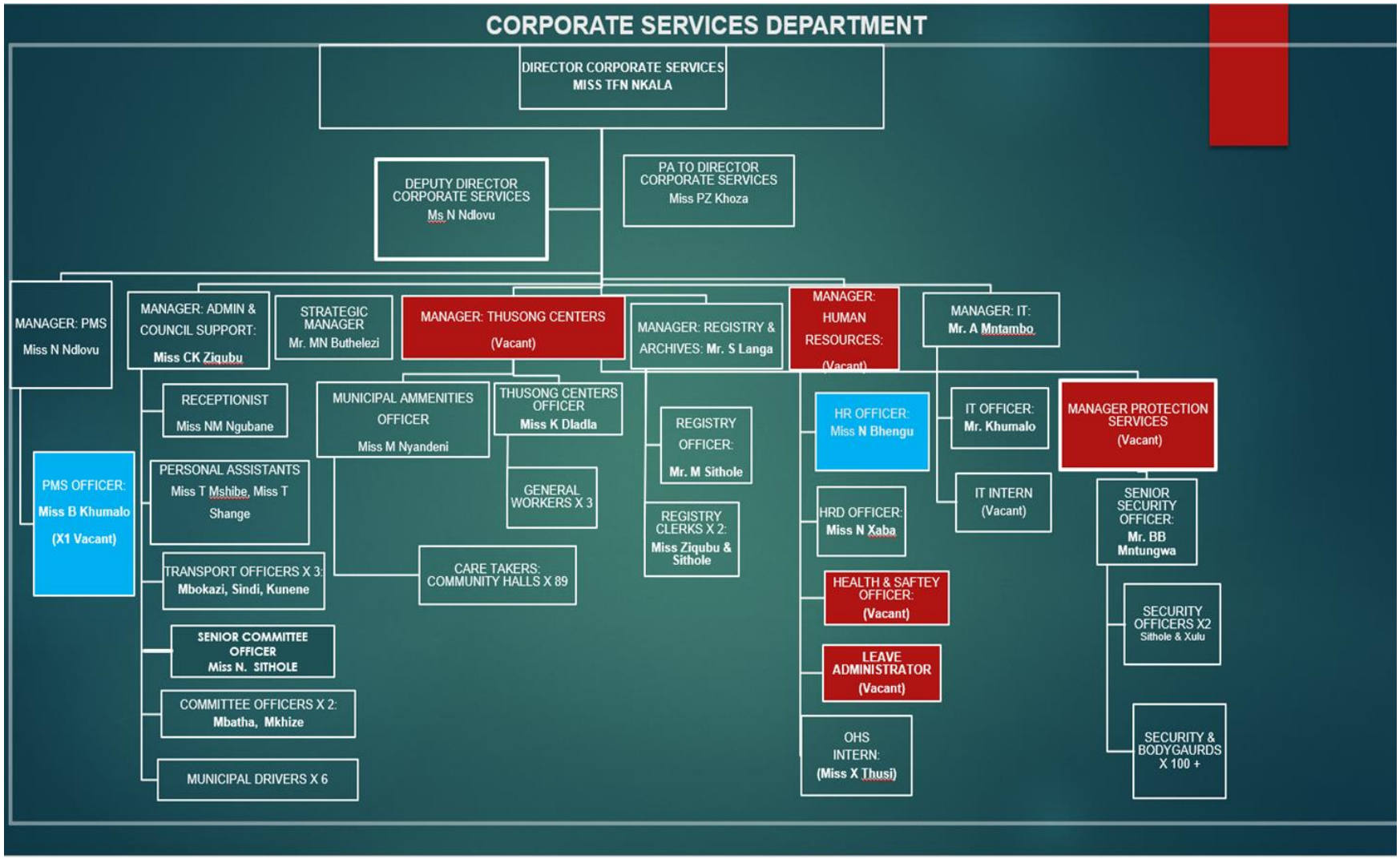


FIGURE 23: CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

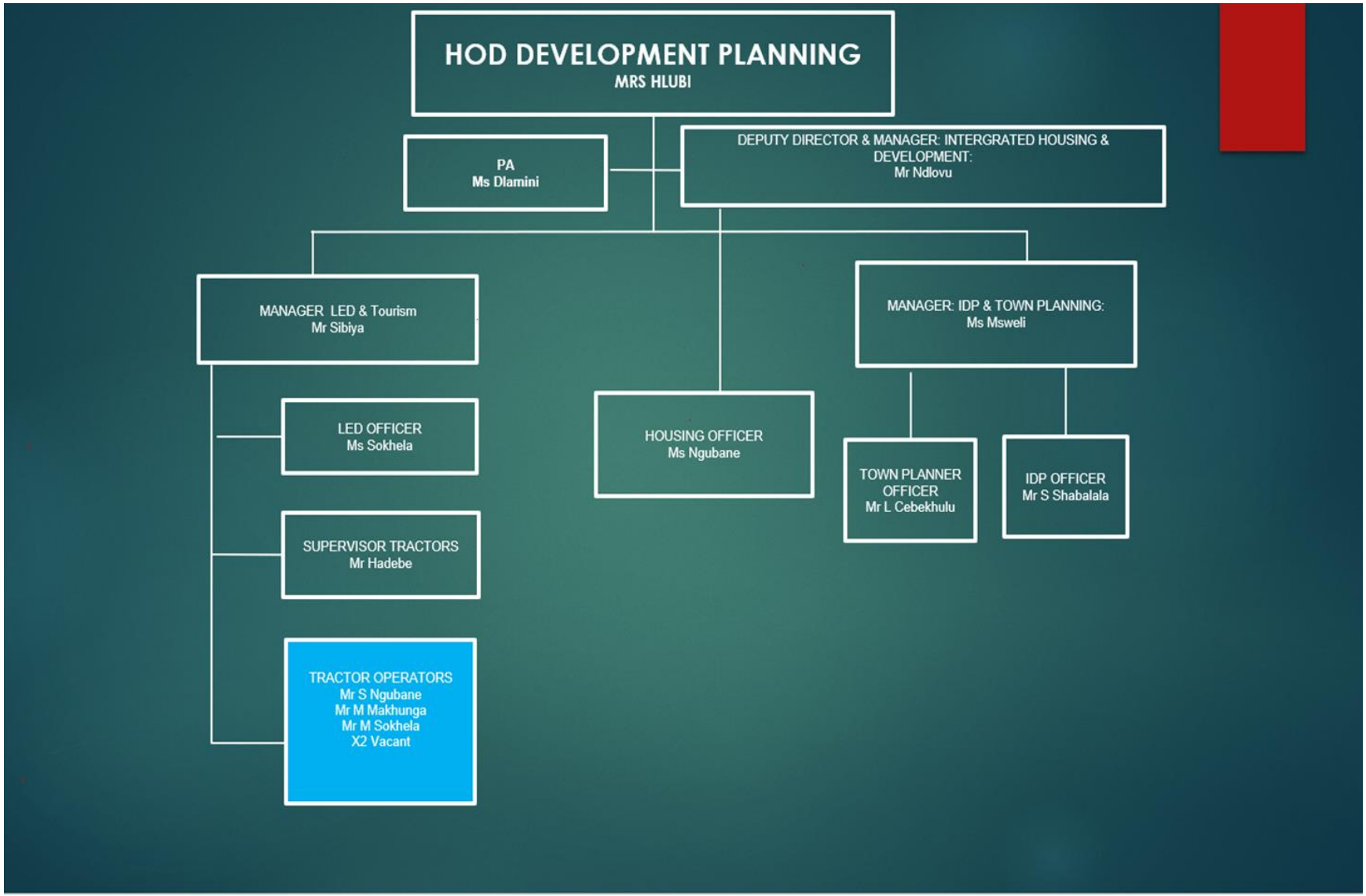


FIGURE 24: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

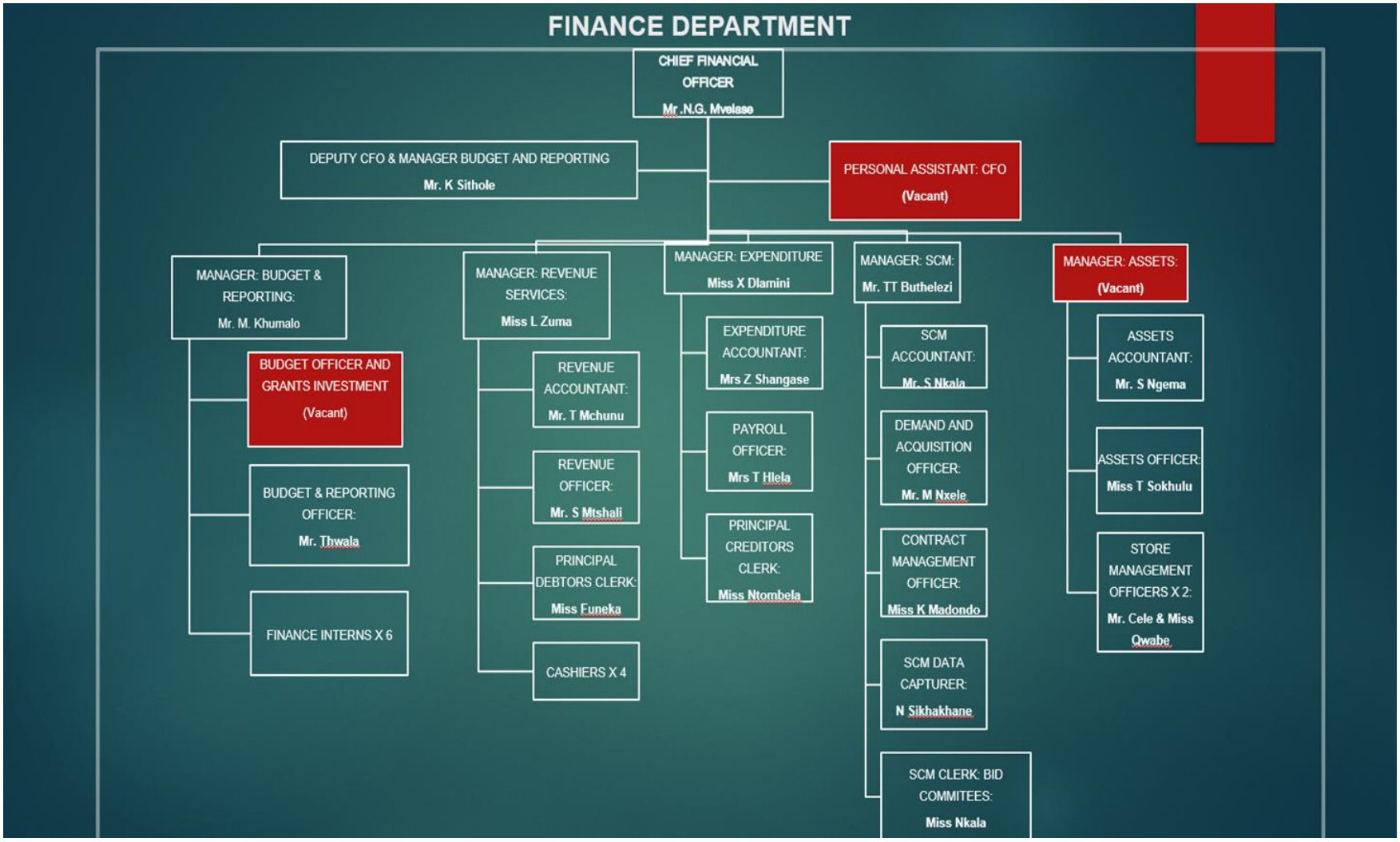


FIGURE 25: FINANCE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

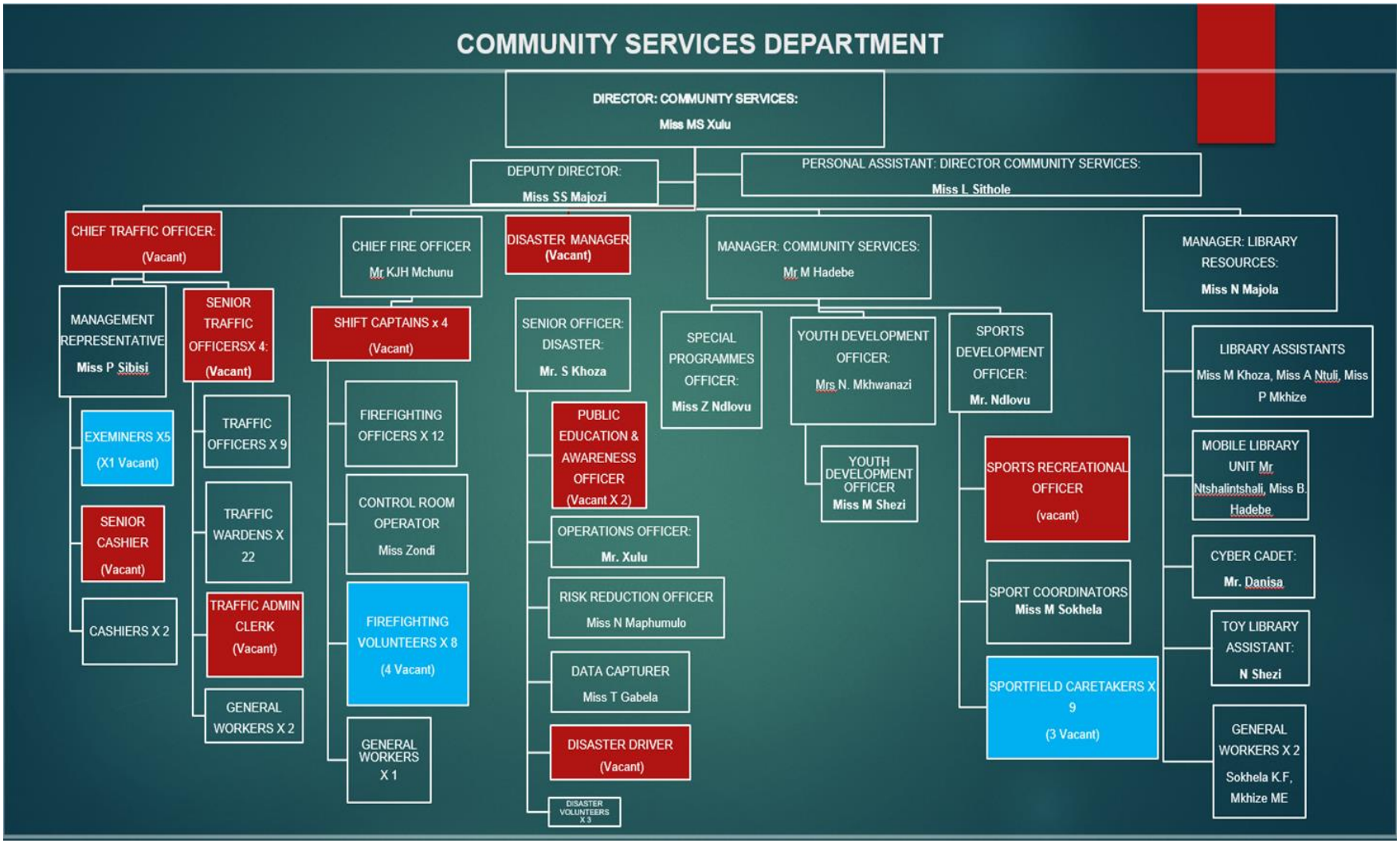


FIGURE 26: COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

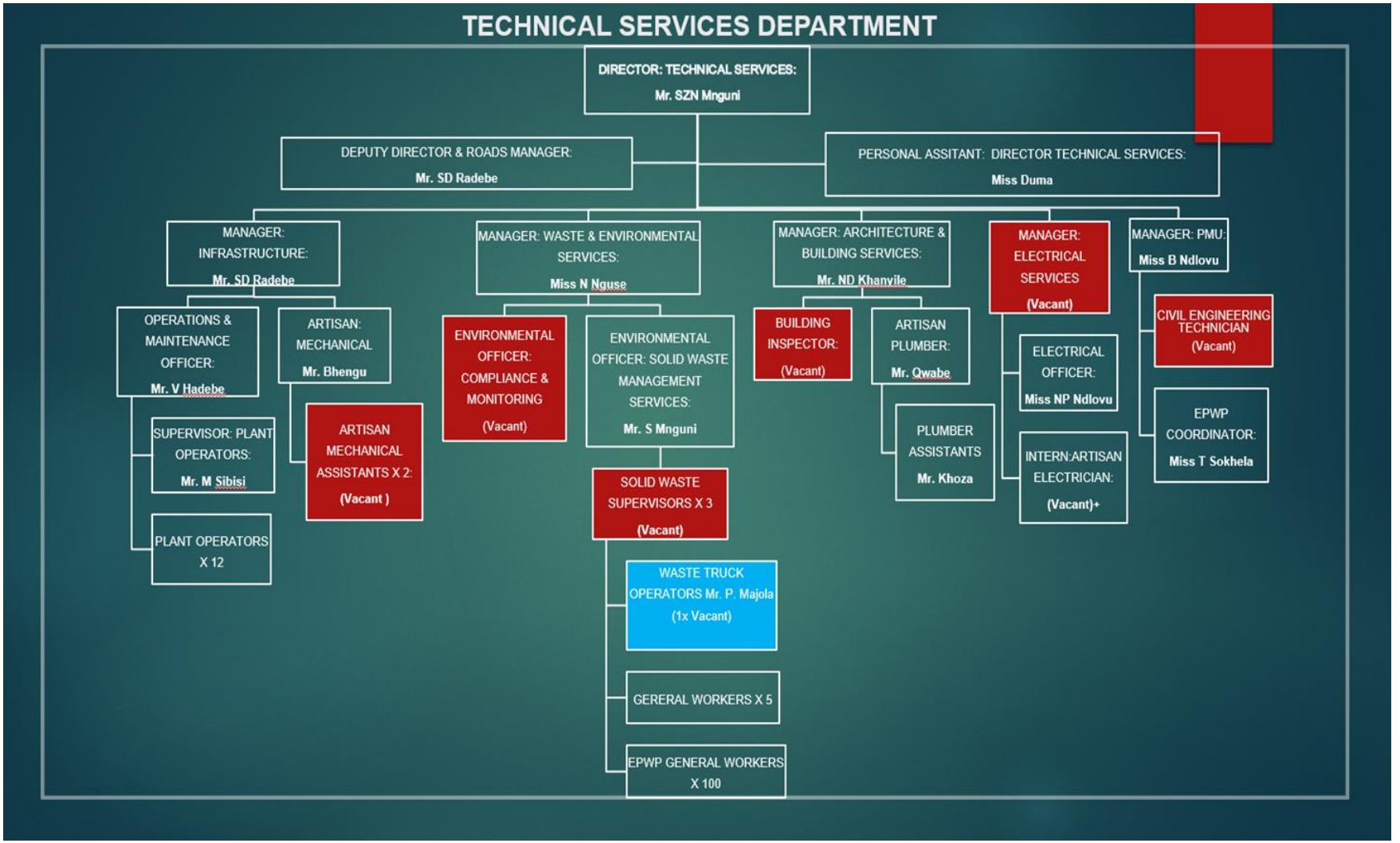


FIGURE 27: TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

3.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

An Employment Equity Policy has been adopted by the Municipality. uMsinga Municipality is an equal employer with targeted groups represented in various layers of the Municipal structure. There are areas that have improved as three (3) out of six (6) 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 employee complement total of 1 330 employees 365 (municipal officials) + 965 (EPWP program workers) as at the end of 2022/2023 Mid - financial year.

EEP COMPLIANCE	STAFF COMPLEMENT	
Number of vacant posts (critical posts)	**0**	
Total employees to date	Councilors	**41**
	Volunteers	**21**
	Securities	**119**
	Peace Officers	**26**
	Finance Interns	**06**
	In-Service Training	**00**
	Environmental Interns	**07**
	Ward Committees	**210**
	Street Cleaning	**105**
	Siyazenzela	**643**
	Alien Plant Removal	**N/A**
Permanent staff	**172**	
TOTAL	**1330**	

3.3.1 Employee Summary

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS/EMPLOYEES PER OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, POPULATION GROUP, DISABILITY STATUS, AND AGE GROUP								
OCCUPATION CATEGORY	FEMALE AFRICAN	MALE AFRICAN	TOTAL	DISABLE AFRICAN	AGE < 35	AGE 35-55	AGE 55 >	TOTAL
1. Legislators	9	33	**42**	**0**	**6**	**28**	**8**	**42**
2. Managers	11	13	**24**	**1**	**4**	**19**	**1**	**24**
3. Professionals	13	8	**21**	**0**	**10**	**11**	**0**	**21**
4. Technicians And Associate Professionals	17	10	**27**	**0**	**13**	**13**	**1**	**27**
5. Clerical Support Workers	21	9	**30**	**0**	**13**	**17**	**0**	**30**
6. Service And Sales Workers	47	114	**161**	**1**	**45**	**103**	**13**	**161**

TOTAL NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS/EMPLOYEES PER OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, POPULATION GROUP, DISABILITY STATUS, AND AGE GROUP								
OCCUPATION CATEGORY	**FEMALE AFRICAN**	**MALE AFRICAN**	**TOTAL**	**DISABLE AFRICAN**	**AGE < 35**	**AGE 35-55**	**AGE 55 >**	**TOTAL**
7. Skilled Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, Craft and Related Trades Workers	0	2	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**
8. Plant And Machine Operators and Assemblers	1	24	**25**	**1**	**3**	**17**	**5**	**25**
9. Elementary Occupations	14	10	**24**	**0**	**2**	**13**	**9**	**24**
TOTALS	**133**	**223**	**356**	**3**	**97**	**221**	**38**	**356**

Out of the total of 365 employees that fall on the occupation categories listed on the table it is evident that the municipality has employed:

- Three (01 Male and 02 Females) employees living with disability.
- 97 Employees under 35 years of age.
- 221 Employees over 35 to 55 years of age.
- 38 Employees above 55 years of age.

The municipality has through HR assessments Identified the following available vacant posts that have been deemed eligible to be filled by persons with disabilities per department:

- Community Services
  1. Youth Data Capturer
  2. Traffic Examiners
  3. Traffic Senior Cashier
  4. Traffic Admin Clerk
  5. Youth Development Officer
- **Corporate Services**
  1. PMS Officer
- **Planning**
  1. 2x Tractor drivers
- **Technical Services**
  1. Environmental Officer: Compliance and Monitoring
- **Office of the MM**
  1. Risk Officer
- **Finance**
  1. None

3.3.2 Filling of Section 54/56 Employees Within Legislated Timeframes

The Municipality places a high priority on developing robust municipal administration systems and procedures, which includes making sure that administrative posts are filled with capable and dedicated individuals whose performance is closely evaluated. It is crucial that competent and skilled individuals fill the top six positions (Municipal Manager, Finance, Technical Services, Corporate Services, Community Development Planning). Positions that become vacant must be filled within six months and in accordance with the regulations' outlined procedures.

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)	YOUTH (YES/NO)
Municipal Manager	Filled	Mr SL Sokhela	M	N	N
Chief Financial Officers	Filled	Mr N Mvelase	M	N	Y
Technical Services	Filled	Mr S Mnguni	M	N	N
Development Planning	Filled	Mrs B Hlubi	F	Y	N
Corporate Services	Filled Permanent	Ms TFN Nkala	F	N	N
Community Services	Filled	Miss M Xulu	F	N	N

Currently, all critical senior managers' posts are filled and there is nothing that causes instability. However, it must be noted that only Corporate Service Director has been placed on a permanent post since she was employed after the new regulations were released. The contracts for the other 5 HODs has not yet expired, the municipality will also advertise permanent HOD posts as when they lapse. The contract for Director Community is due to expire on the 31 June 2023, the post was advertised as a permanent post the closing date for applications was the 30th May 2023 the municipality is now awaiting further processes.

Percentage % Gender representation at Senior Management level (Section 54/56 Employees)

- The gender representation for uMsinga Local Municipality is at **50%** - 3 black Female and 3 black Male.
- **16, 67%** for senior manager living with disability 16, 67% for senior manager from youth group.

3.4 VACANCY RATE FOR THE ORGANISATION

Vacancy rate in the organisation stands at 14,75% due to budget constraints. The following table shows the total staff complement categorized according to Departments within the municipality.

DEPARTMENT	TOTAL POSTS	FILLED	VACANCIES	VACANCY RATE ON APPROVED POSTS
Municipal Manager	17	12	5	29.4%
Finance	35	32	3	8.6%
Development Planning	15	13	2	13.3%
Community Services	82	58	24	29.3%
Corporate Services	177	169	8	4.5%
Technical Services	47	34	13	27.7%

TOTAL POSTS	**373**	**318**	**55**	
VACANCY RATE	**14,75%**			

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS AND POLICIES

3.5.1 Status and implementation of Human Resource Development

3.5.1.1 HR Strategy (see Annexure N)

The municipality has a HR Strategy in place and it is being implemented and through its Implementation Plan. Its main purpose is to ensure that the municipality has human capital capacity so that it can perform all its functions effectively. The main implementation indication for the implementation of the HR Strategy assessing whether vacant positions are filled, especially critical positions.

3.5.1.2 Employment Equity Plan

The Municipality Employment Equity Plan was adopted by Council on the 31st March 2023 and the reviewed plan was submitted Department of Employment and Labour. uMsinga Local Municipality is an equitable employer with targeted groups represented in various layers of the municipal structure. However, there is still a lot to be achieved so that the municipality can fulfil the provisions of its Employment Equity Plan and also meet transformational requirements especially with regard to Employment of people with disabilities.

As at the end of 2022/23 there are three employees in the staff complement with disability as at 30 June 2023 and the municipality is committed to improving its equity status.

3.5.1.3 Workplace Skill Plan

The municipality seeks to empower its staff by enhancing their skills in order that the services they render are effective, efficient and sustainable. To achieve this, the Municipality's annual Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) is developed as per the LGSETA guidelines. The Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) and Annual Training Report (ATR) adopted by full council on the 31st of March 2023 and have been submitted to LGSETA by the 29th of April 2023 and it will be strongly implemented and the report on its implementation are submitted to the Municipal Council on a quarterly basis.

The implementation of WSP is prescribed by Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations as one of general KPIs that has been prescribed and it is accordingly included in the municipality's SDBIP for purposes of monitoring and evaluations. The municipality is committed in providing in-service training to students who have completed their degrees/diplomas in order for them to gain work experience. All qualifying employees are required to fill a skill development form and submit to Human Resource offices before the end of each year. The senior management assess or evaluate and recommend skills that are needed. The municipality prioritise where the is shortage of skills hence the is limited funding. A detailed WSP report is attached.

3.5.1.4 Recruitment and Selection Policy

The selection and recruitment policy are in place and was approved by council on the 31st of March 2023. And recruitment processes are conducted as per the provisions of this policy. The municipality fully adheres to and implements this policy. The vacancies outlined in the organizational structure will be filled according to the Recruitment and Selection Policy.

The municipality's recruitment policy has been recently reviewed to promote recruitment of people with disability. The review entails a change in the municipality employment application form, a new job application form will show a picture of equipment for persons with disability to invite them to apply for municipality post.

To this end, the Municipality has ringfenced 10 vacancies for People Living with disabilities, see C.3.3.1 for details.

3.5.1.5 Retention Policy

As part of its skills retention strategy, the municipality employs different strategies contained in other policies to ensure that people with skills are retained in the municipality. The retention policy is in place and approved by council on the 31st March 2023. The municipality offer its employees incentives benefits such as pension or provident fund, medical aid, car allowance, Cellphone allowance and staff development leave. The municipality has the retention policy in place which guide the municipality in the development and implementation all retention strategies in place.

3.5.1.6 Occupational Health and Safety Quarterly report

Safety of employees is the most important thing which is why safety measures and precautions are in place in our workplace. The municipality is continually mitigating all health risk to ensure a safe environment for municipal employees. Whilst the Covid-19 has eased up, the municipality still encourage that its employees should continue using sanitizers as they promote good hygiene. Sanitizers are still available at their stand and if not, they are available on request. Furthermore, the first aid kit is available at the municipality to help an employee to get proper help If any is not feeling well.

3.5.2 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 HR related policies assist decision making in all matters pertaining to HR. They are the basement of the procedures to be followed in all aspects of HR related issues. They have been reviewed and were adopted by the council at its meeting held on the 31st of March 2023. The municipal human resource policies are stated below:

Table 49: 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

3.6 TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The Municipality is implementing the abovementioned plans through training and skills development. The list of employees who will receive training in 2023/2024 is still in progress. However, the forms for tuition funding were distributed to all 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** have benefited (Higher certificate, degrees, and Honors)
- Councilors – **13** have benefited (Higher certificate and post-graduate program)

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

3.6.1 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.

3.6.2 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

3.7 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

3.7.1 ICT Framework and related ICT policies

The municipality has an ICT Framework in place and the municipality has also developed a number of policies and procedures to ensure that the municipality's IT infrastructure and systems are constantly developed and adapted to new developments while also ensuring the

effectiveness and security of the systems. At the moment, the ICT policies that are in place are as follows:

- Governance of information and Communication Technology Framework adopted in May 2022.
- Information and Communication Technology Policy.
- Firewall policy.
- Information Technology Back Up Policy;
- ICT Disaster recovery
- Mobile Device Policy;
- Information Technology User Access Policy;
- Patch Management Plan;
- Security Policy.
- SLA Policies (internal and external)
- Change Management Policies

3.7.2 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).**
- Sage 300 used for Payment and Leave management **(Stable and Functional**
- Sage 200, BPM and Serve used for purchase orders, billing, budgeting, and payments **(Stable and Functional).**
- The municipality has recently moved to Electronic Document Records Management though it is simultaneously run with the manual records management by Records Unit.

3.7.3 Challenges Within ICT

- Rising fuel cost for Back-up power generator due to loadshedding.
- Digitally divided culture within the Council.
- Financial constraints with IT Projects.
- Resistance to change to electronic ways.
- Lack of knowledge of privacy policies.

3.7.4 Future Goals

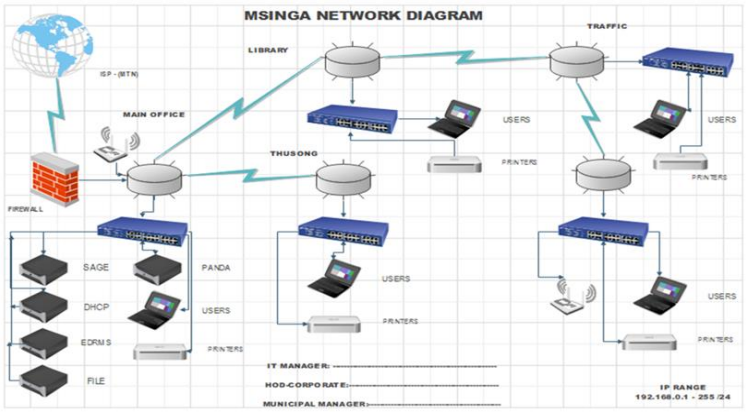
- Installation of Public WIFI in various sites (Thusong, Taxi Rank, Community Halls).
- Installation and provisioning of Electronic Document Records Management.
- Empower and educate local teenagers about IT and its functions within the local government sphere.
- Installation and provisioning 2nd Internet 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).

3.7.5 Security Patch Updates

Patch Updates are functional and monitored by a server for patch compliance. The report is produced if there are any failures, and the updates are re-runed. As per the latest report on March 2023 97% of patch update were installed successfully to the PCs.

3.7.5.1 Backups and Exceptions



The internet connection provided by MTN is connected to the municipal firewall located at the main office and is distributed to all municipal site library, traffic, disaster and Thusong centres to users and printers.

3.7.5.2 VPN Users

Local Users

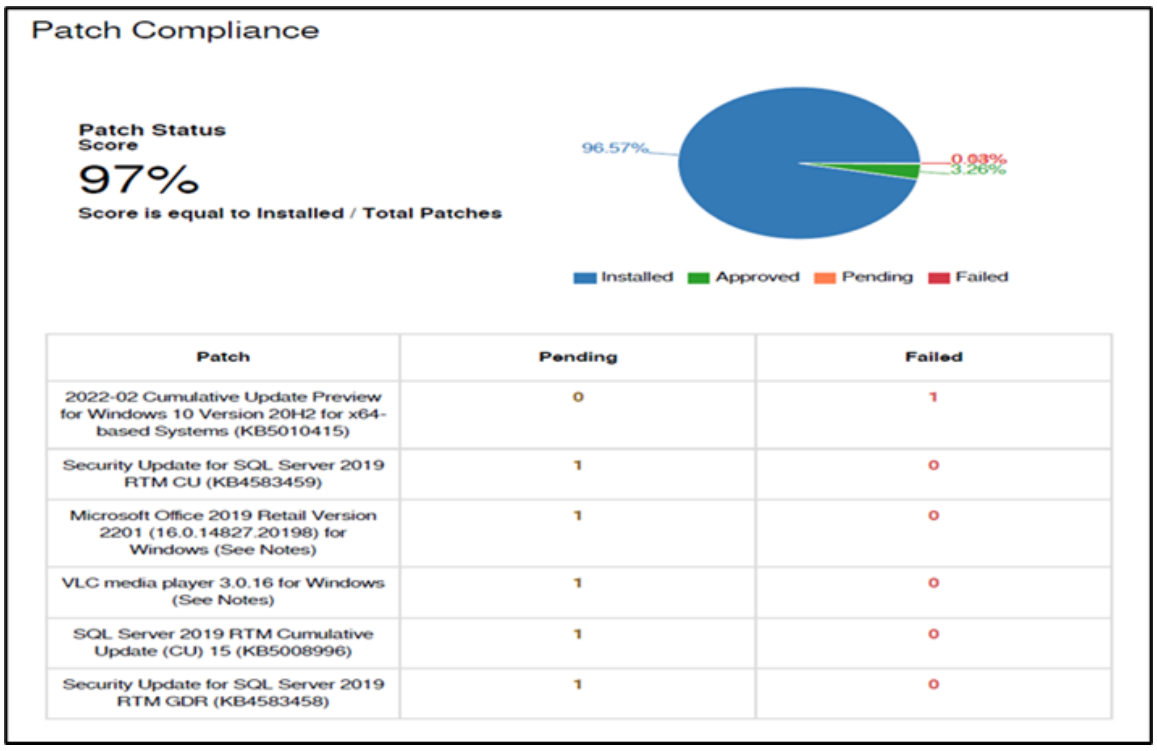
Add

User/Login ID	First Name	Last Name	Email Address
dlaminix	Xolile	Dlamini	xolile.dlamini@umsinga.gov.za
buthelezit	Thobani	Buthelezi	thobani.buthelezi@umsinga.gov.za
mntamboa	Andile	Mntambo	andile.mntambo@umsinga.gov.za
ntanzim	Mlungisi	Ntanzi	mlungisi.ntanzi@umsinga.gov.za
sokhelas	Senzo	Sokhela	senzo.sokhela@umsinga.gov.za
xulum	Matelly	Xulu	matelly.xulu@umsinga.gov.za
mngunis	Siyabonga	Mnguni	mngunis@umsinga.gov.za
nenem	Mthandeni	Nene	mthandeni.nene@umsinga.gov.za
hlubit	Thembelihle	Hlubi	thembelihle.hlubi@umsinga.gov.za
nkalat	Thembeka	Nkala	thembeka.nkala@umsinga.gov.za
sitholek	Kwanda	Sithole	kwanda.sithole@umsinga.gov.za
zumal	Lungi	Zuma	lungie.zuma@umsinga.gov.za
funekat	Thandile	Funeka	thandile.funeka@umsinga.gov.za
khumalom	Mno	Khumalo	mno.khumalo@umsinga.gov.za
bhengun	Nontobeko	Bhengu	
xaban	Nonkululeko	Xaba	
shangasez	Zonke	Shangase	zonke.shangase@umsinga.gov.za
hadebem	Mthembeni	Hadebe	mthembeni.hadebe@umsinga.gov.za
ntombelat	Thanduxolo	Ntombela	thanduxolo.ntombela@umsinga.gov.za
mtshalis	Senzo	Mtshali	senzo.mtshali@umsinga.gov.za
thwalam	Manqoba	Thwala	manqoba.thwala@umsinga.gov.za
ngemas	Senzo	Ngema	senzo.ngema@umsinga.gov.za
nkalas	Sandile	Nkala	sandile.nkala@umsinga.gov.za
mornese	Morne	Seaman	morne.seaman@ecctec.co.za
mchunut	Thubelihle	Mchunu	thubelihle.mchunu@umsinga.gov.za
madondot	Thobekile	Madondo	thobekile.madondo@umsinga.gov.za
celea	Armstrong	Cele	armstrong.cele@umsinga.gov.za
itintern	Nkanyiso	Khumalo	nkanyiso.khumalo@umsinga.gov.za
ecc	Ethemba Support		sales@ecctec.co.za
rorisangp	Rorisang		rorisangp@osholdings.co.za
dunisanim	Dunisani		dunisanim@osholdings.co.za
mvandermerwe	mvandermerwe		mvandermerwe@ipingroup.com
rishavk	Rishav	Kisson	rishav.kisson@1africaca.co.za
eccvpn	Ethemba VPN	SUPPORT SERVICES	support@ecctec.co.za

VPN has been installed to some of the PC so that they can use the system remotely to ensure the respond faster to the needs. PCs that have VPN are used by Senior Management, Personal Assistants, SCM officials, Budget officials.

3.7.5.3 New PMS Server Installation

Device	OS Name
LAPTOP-52Q28R7Q	
MSG-SAGEFMS	Windows Server 2019 Standard Edition
MSG-ADS01	Windows Server 2008 R2 Standard Edition
MSG-FILESERVER	Windows Server 2016 Standard Edition
MSG-ADSERVER	Windows Server 2016 Standard Edition



Patch	Pending	Failed
2022-02 Cumulative Update Preview for Windows 10 Version 20H2 for x64-based Systems (KB5010415)	0	1
Security Update for SQL Server 2019 RTM CU (KB4583459)	1	0
Microsoft Office 2019 Retail Version 2201 (16.0.14827.20198) for Windows (See Notes)	1	0
VLC media player 3.0.16 for Windows (See Notes)	1	0
SQL Server 2019 RTM Cumulative Update (CU) 15 (KB5008996)	1	0
Security Update for SQL Server 2019 RTM GDR (KB4583458)	1	0

3.8 KEY CHALLENGES & SWOT ANALYSIS

3.8.1 SWOT Analysis

STRENGHTS	WEAKNESSES
• More female managers • Functional labour collective (Forums & union) • High Skilled employees • HR Strategy is in place • WSP in place • Section 79, 80 and other Council Committees established and are operational • A reliable ICT system for effective functioning and efficient service delivery • Employee Assistance Programme • Cascading of PMS • Functional Local Labour Forum • Progressive Employment Equity Plan • All Critical Senior Management vacancies filled • Stable labour relations	• Low staff morale • Limited Employees accountability • Limited team co-operation • poor implementation of Employment Equity Plan pertaining to People with Disabilities.
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
• Conducive environment P. enhancement • Skills development of Councillors & Staff • Improve monitoring mechanisms • Institutionalisation of Batho-Pele Principles • Implementation of the E- • Government system, • Bursary Policy for employees • Graduate Development Programmes and on the –job training is offered to graduates	• Staff low moral • Lack of proper implementation of the Succession Policy • Failure/slow process of addressing Identified risks within the organisation • Staff turn-over in critical and scarce skills positions • Limited investment in ICT infrastructure upgrades • Limited office space • Building is not meeting safety standards (reasonable accommodation) • Absenteeism • Excessive overtime

3.8.2 Key Challenges

NATIONAL KPA	KEY CHALLENGES	KEY CHALLENGES DESCRIPTION
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Insufficient Municipal services	• Limited offices due to lack space. • Old infrastructure and unreliable. • Poor maintenance of amenities
	Human resource management	• Lack of IT infrastructure • Poor records management • Limited budget for staff and councillor training • ICT services overstretched whilst understaffed. • HR Policies due for review • Improper cascading of the PMS • Loadshedding

C.4 KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

4.1 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.

The Municipality developed its Batho Pele Policy, Procedure Manual, Service Delivery Charter as well as the Service Delivery Improvement Plan 2023-2024 were adopted by council on the 31st March 2023

4.1.1 Summary of Batho Pele Principles

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

- **Consultation**: All stakeholders should be consulted on the nature, quantity, and quality of services to be provided in order to determine the needs and expectations of the end users.
- Consultation according to the Municipal Systems Act of 2000:
    - Preparation & implementation of the IDP
    - The establishment, implementation, and review of Performance Management Systems.
    - Preparation of the budget.
    - Municipal Systems Act
    - Ward Committees
    - Consult irrespective of political affiliations of communities.
- **Service Standards**: Citizens should be informed about the level and quality of public service they will receive so that they are aware of what to expect; Municipal Finance Management Act (2003) SDBIP which is a work plan for IDP implementation:
    - Projections for each month in terms of revenue and expenditure.
    - Sets out delivery targets and performance indicators per quarter; and
    - Be made public no more than 14 days after its approval.
- **Access:** All citizens have equal access to the services to which they are entitled.
    - What about inspection pre and post projects built by the Municipalities?
- **Courtesy**: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
- I**nformation**: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services to which they are entitled.
    - Newsletters from Communications – these are released quarterly
    - The role of ward committees – through ward committees' information is shared.
- **Openness and transparency:** Citizens should be told how national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge.
    - Citizens should be told how departments are run, how much they cost and who is in charge. This sis done through departmental websites and newspapers.
- **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.
    - The community is given curtesy treatment and adequate information where service delivery has not been honoured.
- **Value for money**: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

- **Encouraging Innovation and Rewarding Excellence**: Rewarding the staff who go an extra mile to make things happen and encourage partnership to with different sectors to improve service delivery. Embrace new innovative ways of doing things.
- **Service Delivery Impact**: The Municipality shall measure and report regularly, using the sum total of all Batho Pele initiatives, the impact of the Batho Pele service delivery on the lives of the inhabitants of uMsinga Municipality.
- **Leadership and Strategic Direction**: It is envisaged that Municipal leaders shall create an atmosphere that conducive for creativity by staff within the Municipality.

4.1.2 Objectives of The Service Delivery Charter

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

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

Steps in selecting key services.

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

4.1.3 Service Delivery Improvement Plan

Services to be improved as per Municipal SDIP attached as Annexure L.

4.2 OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE (OSS)

Operation Sukuma Sakhe has a "whole of Government approach" as its philosophical basis. It spells out every initiative and how it links to initiatives being implemented by the different sector departments and the spheres of government. Therefore, delivery of services is required through partnership with the community, stakeholders and government.

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

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

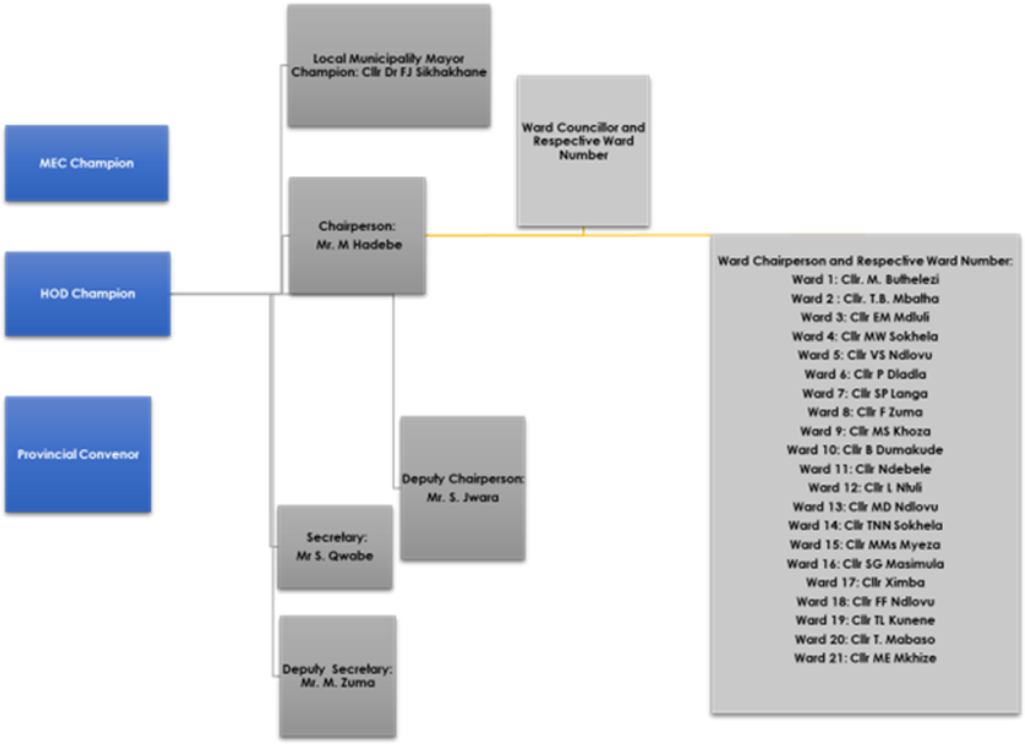
The focus areas of the said programme are:

- HIV/Aids, TB,
- Disadvantaged groups: women, children, disable, aged.
- Poverty alleviation
- Drugs and other substance abuse and other social ills.

4.2.1 Staff Capacity

The OSS functionality within the uMsinga municipality is placed under the directorship of Community Services and the duties have been cascaded to the Manager Community Service, Mr. Hadebe.

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



4.2.2 Functionality of War Rooms

The uMsinga Municipality consist of a total number of 21 war rooms as per total number of wards. The status of functionality of war rooms is as follows: thirteen (13) war rooms are fully functional, six (06) are fairly functional and two (02) war rooms are poorly functioning. The poorly functioning war rooms are ward 03 and ward 14 war rooms.

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.

Local Task Team Meetings: The LTT meetings seats once a month as per the OSS green book guidelines but due to other commitments the LTT ends up seating quarterly. For the 2022/2023, the municipality managed to convene 05 LTT Meetings by March 2023. These meetings are attended by Ward Champions (Councilors), NGOs and government departments.

- 30 August 2022
- 26 October 2022
- 24 February 2023
- 03 March 2023
- 29 March 2023

4.2.3 uMsinga's Implemented Programmes

An Annual Action Plan is in place which comprises of school's functionality program, Mayoral programs, and social ills Campaigns, Awareness Campaigns, Schedule of meetings etc. The table hereunder details all the Campaigns conducted within uMsinga municipality during the 2022/2023 financial year.

NAME OF CAMPAIGN/ EVENT	PURPOSE	SERVICE PROVIDERS/GOV. DEPARTMENTS IN ATTENDANCE
Gender base violence awareness	To raise awareness on Gender base violence to the people of Ward 9	Traditional Leadership Municipality Community Safety DOE DARD COGTA DOH LTT
Distribution of food vouchers	To provide food vouchers to the families that are in need of food support	DSD and SASSA
Crime Imbizo	Crime prevention	Traditional Leadership Municipality Community Safety DOE DARD COGTA DOH DTT

4.2.4 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
1)	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.
2)	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.
3)	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.
4)	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
5)	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.
6)	Ward 14			Road issues to Department of transport	TBC

4.3 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 uMsinga Municipality is part of these Forums.

4.3.1 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.

4.3.1.1 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.

4.3.1.2 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.

4.3.1.3 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.

4.3.1.4 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.

4.3.1.5 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.

4.3.1.6 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.

4.3.1.7 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.

4.3.1.8 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.

4.3.1.9 Disaster Cross border Alignment Forum

This forum ensures alignment and integration of functional areas on the Disaster Management.

4.3.1.10 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.

4.3.1.11 Infrastructure Forum

The purpose of the forum is to ensure integration and alignment of Infrastructure projects being implemented within the district.

4.3.1.12 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.

4.3.1.13 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.

4.3.1.14 DDM Structures

After the introduction of the DDM – 1 Generation plan, the uMzinyathi District Municipality established all the necessary structures, such as the:

- **Political hub**, the purpose of the hub is to provide political intervention and penetration on those projects which require such.
- **Technical hub**, the purpose is to create a platform for inter-governmental consultation on matters such as budgeting for developmental projects.
- **Local Clusters** were established with the aim of allowing "foot soldiers" to align planned projects. The overall intention is to create a platform where district sector departments and the municipality conduct aligned Yes Draft 2023/24 IDP Prepared by Umzinyathi District Municipality March 2023 174 planning of projects and programmes. These structures are active and are focusing on governance, social ills, infrastructure and justice issues. uMsinga LM submit necessary items to the clusters through HODs that forms part of these clusters.
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS), the structure that accommodates the sitting of War Rooms to facilitate service delivery and address social ills

4.3.2 Provincial Intergovernmental Structures

uMsinga 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.

4.3.2.1 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.

4.3.2.2 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.

4.3.3 National Intergovernmental Structures

uMsinga 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.

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.

4.4 THE STATUS OF THE FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES

uMsinga Municipality has embraced and enrolled the government initiative of ward committees to ensure that service delivery is effective in all wards. The ward committees are established and functional as they hold meetings on monthly basis. There is an effective structure of the ward committee and its functions below:

4.4.1 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 is 10 per ward.

- Election of Ward Committee members was completed in March 2022 and it was ensured that representation of women to be equitably represented in the committee and for a diversity of interests in the ward was adequate.
- Gender equity, and an array of portfolios members was ensured to ensure representation of all fields.

4.4.2 Functions of Ward Committee

Following are the Functions and powers of uMsinga Municipal Ward Committees through the Municipal policy in line with the provisions of Section 59 of the Municipal Systems Act. Powers delegated in terms of the adopted policy are as follows:

- To serve as an official specialized participatory structure in the Municipality;
- To create formal unbiased communication channels as well as cooperative partnerships between the community and the council. This may be achieved as follows:
    - Advise and make recommendations to the ward councillor on matters and policy affecting the ward.
    - Assist the ward Councillor in identifying challenges and needs of residents.
    - Disseminate information in the ward concerning municipal affairs such as the budget, integrated development planning, performance management system (PMS), service delivery options and municipal properties.
    - Receive queries and complaints from residents concerning municipal service delivery, communicate it to council and provide feedback to the community on council's response; and
    - Ensure constructive and harmonious interaction between the Municipality and community through the use and co-ordination of ward community meetings and other community development forums; and interact with other forums and organizations on matters affecting the ward.

To serve as a mobilizing agent for community action within the ward. This may be achieved as follows:

- Attending to all matters that affect and benefit the community.
- Acting in the best interest of the community.
- Ensure the active participation of the community in:
    - The integrated development planning process.
    - The Municipality's budgetary process.
    - Decisions about the provision of municipal services; and

Administratively the ward committee function is located within the Public Participation unit within the Municipal Managers department. The Municipality has 21 fully functional ward committees in all 21 ward which translates to **210 ward committee members** in total. In the beginning of the ward committee term of office, August 2022 ward committee members received orientation trainings. Ward committees meet once a month and forward their minutes and attendance register to the public participation office for filling. 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. Ward committee members are paid a stipend of R1500 per sitting. A provision for ward committee payments has been made within the Municipal budget.

uMsinga Budget	2023-2024
Ward Committees	3,780,000.00

4.5 WARD BASED PLANNING

The ward-based planning was undertaken for the year 2023-204 as per the attached Ward Based Plans 2023-2024 attached as **Annexure Q**. all ward plans are prepared and signed by the respective Ward Councillor and communicated within the units. The ward-based planning function resides with the Municipal Manager- Public participation unit. The main drivers of the WBP administratively is placed with each ward facilitators. Each ward has a ward Facilitator who ensures that all ward committee minutes, ward plans and other ward documents are filled accordingly. Below is a table that depicts ward budget allocations.

Ward Based Projects 2023/2024 financial Year

Projects		Budget Year 2022/2023	Adj Budget 2022/2023	Original Budget 2023/2024	21 Wards Allocations 2023/2024 FY
Infrastructure Projects	Ward Allocation	200,000.00	200,000.00	500,000.00	10,500,000.00
Agricultural Projects	Ward Allocation	80,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	1,050,000.00
Youth Projects	Ward Allocation	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	630,000.00
Tertiary Financial Aid	Ward Allocation	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	630,000.00
Labour Internsive	Ward Allocation	50,000.00	50,000.00	-	-
Total		**390,000.00**	**360,000.00**	**610,000.00**	**12,810,000.00**

4.6 STATUS OF AMAKHOSI PARTICIPATING IN COUNCIL MEETINGS

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act no 108 of 1996) places an obligation on Local Government to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of Local Government. And Section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act states that; Traditional authorities that traditionally observe a system of customary law in the area of a municipality, may participate through their leaders, identified in terms of subsection2, in the proceedings of the council of that municipality, and those traditional leaders must be allowed to attend and participate in any meeting of the council.

In ensuring unity and cohesion between the two houses, Council after their appointment conduct visits to Traditional Leadership to introduce themselves as a signal of willingness to work together with Traditional Leaders. The Mayor accompanied by office bearers visited all Traditional Leaders at the commencement of council term to introduce themselves.

uMsinga has six (5) Traditional Authorities (T.A) as depicted in the maps attached in (61-65) namely:

1. Mntungwa T.A
2. Ngubane T.A
3. Majozi T.A
4. Mchunu T.A
5. Mthembu T.A

While the municipality has five traditional authorities (**see Maps 61-65**) it must be noted that out of 05 only 04 of the Amakhosi have taken an Oath and they sit in at the Council meeting hence, we currently don't have a CoGTA recognized king or representative of the king from Ngubane T.A.

The Municipal Structures Act, Section 81 stipulates that Traditional Authorities may participate in the proceedings of the Council. This is carried out to enable the traditional leaders to partake in development issues or any facing their jurisdiction. uMsinga Local Municipality has adhered

to this section of the Act. There are two Traditional Authoritative in Council who represent the all-traditional leaders within the municipality. Inkosi Mchunu and Inkosi Majozi also sits it in the Council meeting.

Amakhosi also participated in the IDP 2023/24 process hence they attended the

1. IDP forum on the 21st of February 2023.
2. Strategic Planning 21 - 24 March 2023
3. Amakhosi meeting – 14 March 2023
4. Sit in the Council meeting.

uMsinga has appointed an official Mr M Ndlovu who is the Deputy Director Development Planning to facilitate all matters related to amakhosi and Izinduna. uMsinga has five traditional authorities namely Mchunu, Mabaso, Majozi, Mthembu who are operational and one recently passed away. A meeting platform between traditional leaders - amakhosi and the planning officials has been created by the Municipality to discuss planning and development issues. Inkosi Mchunu who is also a member of a municipal council chairs the platform. Izinduna (Headmen) also forms part of the consultative engagements as per attendance register attached in **annexure V.** The above-mentioned meetings were planned to sit Quarterly. However, only 3 meetings were held in 2022/23 financial year as per the following report and the attached **annexure V:**

NO.	DATE	VENUE	AMAKHOSI ATTENDANCE %	MATTERS DISCUSED
1)	15 August 2022	Umsinga Municipal Boardroom	▪ Mchunu T.A ▪ Majozi T.A ▪ Mabaso T.A ▪ Mthembu T.A ▪ **100%**	▪ Attendance and Participation of Traditional Leaders Amakhosi in the Mayoral Events. ▪ Role played by Amakhosi to restore the spirit of Ubuntu. ▪ Initiatives towards restoring the dignity of Amakhosi. ▪ Removal of illegal structures in municipal towns. ▪ Spending of Traditional Leadership Support Budget. ▪ The issue of Mbomvu Tribal Authority.
2)	27 October 2022	Zoom Meeting	▪ Mchunu T.A ▪ Majozi T.A ▪ Mthembu T.A ▪ **75%**	▪ Traditional Leadership support. ▪ Updates on Removal of illegal structures in municipal towns. ▪ Amalungiselelo ohambo lokubekwa kweSilo.
3)	14 April 2023	uMsinga Municipality Council Chamber	▪ Mchunu T.A ▪ Majozi T.A ▪ Mabaso T.A ▪ Mthembu T.A ▪ **100%**	▪ Amendment of SPLUMA Bylaws. ▪ Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2023/24. ▪ Proposed demarcation of uMsinga. ▪ Collaboration between Government Departments and Traditional Leaders.
4)	24 May 2023	Pomeroy CJ Hall	▪ 23 Izinduna	▪ Integrated Development Plan (IDP) 2023/24.

4.7 IDP STEERING COMMITTEEE AND PARTICIPATION OF HODS

The IDP Steering Committee, formed as part of the IDP process during the previous year's continues to function throughout the IDP review. The IDP Steering Committee comprise of **(refer to Annexure O):**

- Municipal Manager
- IDP Manager and
- Departmental Directors

4.7.1 Role of the IDP Steering Committee (ANNEXURE O)

- Play the leading role in giving strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organization.
- Manages 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.

4.8 COMMUNICATION PLAN/STRATEGY

The Municipality has a draft Public Participation strategy and a Communication Strategy 2018/19 in place and has managed to establish fully functional public participation structures.

- **Newslette**r – is used to communicate the projects, programmes, and development.
- **Local and National Newspaper** - This medium is used to communicate various messages that concern the Municipality, with the COVID-19 epidemic the use of this platform 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 increased drastically and 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.
- **Websit**e - 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. The Communication Plan for IDP 2023/24 processes was Implemented as follows:

- The public notice for Draft IDP 2023/24 (adopted on the 31st of March 2023) was published on the Isolezwe Newspaper on the 05th of April 2023.
- The Draft IDP 2023/24 was tabled on the **Mayoral Izimbizos** public engagements on the 04 May 2023 at Pomeroy Sports field, 09 May 2023 at Mzisho Hall – Tugela Ferry and 11 May 2023 at Ntabende hall - Keats Drift.
- The **Municipal IDP Roadshows** were held on all municipal towns taxi ranks on the 05th of May 2023.
- The municipality engaged with **Amakhosi & Izinduna on the IDP processes**:
  - Meeting between the Municipality and Amakhosi was held on the 14th of April 2023 at the municipal council chamber.
  - Meeting between the Municipality and traditional leaders/izinduna was held on the 24th of May 2023 at the Pomeroy CJ Hall.
- **Radio Slots**: The community radio station is used to make public announcements where necessary. Ikhwezi radio is the preferred radio station that covers the uMsinga Jurisdiction, therefore as the most preferred medium of communication was utilised by the Mayor to convey important developmental matters. The date in which the mayor tabled the draft IDP on radio was 12 May 2023 at 17h00.

The municipality has all the supporting documentation for IDP public participation, and they are attached (**see annexure O**}

4.9 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES

The Municipality has functional Bid Committees as required by the uMsinga Supply Chain Management Policy. The committees are appointed by the uMsinga Accounting Officer, Mr SL Sokhela on an annual basis. The Municipal supply chain structures are made of three tiers namely, BSC- Bid Specification Committee, BEC- Bid Evaluation Committee, and BAC- Bid Adjudication Committee.

4.9.1 BID Committees

- 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.

4.9.1.1 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.

A. Bid specification Members;

- Ms. N Majola: Library Manager
- Mr. SD Nxele: Demand& acquisition officer
- Mr. K Sibiya: LED Manager
- Mr. MH Khumalo: Budget Manager
- Mr. S Langa Manager: Registry & Archives
- Mr. KHJ Mchunu: Disaster Manager Chief Fire Officer
- Ms. S Nkala Scriber: SCM Clerk: Bid Committees

4.9.1.2 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.

4.9.1.3 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.

4.9.1.4 Mandate of The Bid Evaluation Committee

- To evaluate bids based on present evaluation criteria.
- To make recommendations to the Bid Adjudication Committee

B. Bid Evaluation Members:

- Mr. S Nkala- SCM Accountant
- Mr. MM Ndlovu Deputy Director Development Planning
- Mr. ND Khanyile Building Manager
- Ms. S Majozi Deputy Director Community services
- Ms. NH Ndlovu Deputy Director Corporate services
- Ms. BP Ndlovu PMU Manager
- Mr. SD Radebe Deputy Director Technical services
- Ms. S Nkala Scriber: SCM Clerk: Bid Committees
-

C. Bid Adjudication members:

- Mr NG Mvelase CFO
- Mr. S Mnguni Director Technical services
- Ms. M Xulu Director Community services
- Ms. TFN Nkala Director Corporate services
- Mrs T Hlubi Director Development Planning
- Mr. P Mchunu Legal Manager
- Mr TT Buthelezi SCM Manager
- Ms. S Nkala Scriber: SCM Clerk: Bid Committees

4.9.2 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.

4.9.3 Audit Committee

uMsinga Municipality has a functional Audit Committee as required in terms of section 166 (6) (a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 and Section 14 (2) (a) of Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations 2001, and the broad objectives of the committee are as follows: -

- Maintaining oversight responsibilities of all financial and performance reporting; o Seeking reasonable assurance that the operations of the Municipality are conducted efficiently and effectively.
- Seeking reasonable assurance that the Council has developed and complies with its policies, plans, procedures, and internal controls; and
- Seeking assurance that the Council complies with relevant legislation, regulations, and professional pronouncements.

In terms of MFMA section 166 (1) and the Regulations 14 (2) of MPPMR (2001) Audit Committee adopted an audit and performance charter in August 2022 (**Annexure T)** which is reviewed on annual basis which governs their functionality.

The charter is reviewed annually and updated to ensure relevance and consistency with the MFMA, Municipal Systems Act (No 32 of 2000) and other related regulations, guides and best practice.

The charter is used as a basis for:

- Preparing the annual work plan for both Committees;
- Setting the agenda for meetings;
- Requesting skills and expertise;
- Making recommendations to the Accounting Officer and municipal council;
- Assessing the Audit and Performance Committee performance by its members, Municipal council, management, Auditor-General and internal auditors;
- Contributions and participation at meetings.

The Code of Corporate Practices and Conduct published in the King IV Report on Corporate Governance 2017 requires management to publicly confirm that they have reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control of their organisation. The implementation of control and information systems is essential to the effective discharge of the management's responsibilities.

The committee members consist of:

a. Mr J. Mchunu, (CA) Audit Committee Chairperson
b. Mr Makhunga,
c. Mrs Khanyile- Performance Specialist
d. Ms Mthembu
e. Ms. Shabalala
f. **All HODs**:
   - Mrs Hlubi - Director Development Planning
   - Mr Mnguni – Director Technical Services
   - Ms Xulu – Director Community Services
   - Ms Nkala – Director Corporate services
   - Mr Mvelase - CFO
g. **Deputy Directors**:
   - Doda Radebe – Deputy Director Technical
   - Mbongeleni Ndlovu - Deputy Director Development Planning
   - Nontokozo Ndlovu - Deputy Director Corporate services
   - Sinqobile Majozi - Deputy Director Community Services

The Audit Committee sits once a quarter and anytime when a special meeting is needed.

4.9.4 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 the same members as the Audit committee above; Mr J. Mchunu, (Chairperson); Mr Makhunga, Mrs Khanyile, Ms Mthembu and Ms. Shabalala. Performance Audit Committee sits once a quarter.

4.9.5 Municipal Public Accounts

uMsinga 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.

4.9.6 Portfolio Committees

Council Committee are comprised of the following:

- MPAC
- 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.

4.9.7 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.

uMsinga Municipality operates under its Risk Management Framework which specifically addresses the structures, processes and standards implemented to manage risks on an enterprise-wide basis in a consistent manner. MANCO Risk Committee was been established by uMsinga Municipality to assist the Municipal Manager in discharging his accountability for risk management by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality's risk management systems, practices and procedures, and providing recommendations for improvement. The objectives of this committee are:

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

Risk committee members are :

- Mr. Makhunga – Chairperson (Audit Committee Member)
- Miss Nokuzotha Mntungwa – Internal Auditor Manager
- Mr. Pitso Lerumo – IA officer
- Mr. Philani Mchunu - Legal Manager
- Mr. Doda Radebe – Deputy Director Technical
- Mr. Mbongeleni Ndlovu - Deputy Director Development Planning
- Miss Nontokozo Ndlovu - Deputy Director Corporate services
- Miss Sinqobile Majozi - Deputy Director Community Services

4.9.7.1 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.

The organizational top risks have been identified and packaged into an organizational Risk register (**attached as Table 49** below) that is closely monitored and reported on an a quarterly basis and reported to the Risk Committee. The top risks are :

1. Financial system Failure
2. Inability to provide and maintain adequate municipal infrastructure
3. Ineffective control over municipal assets
4. Inability to attract and retain experienced and competent employees
5. Inability to address findings raised by AG.
6. Dysfunctional Municipal Oversight Structures (Council, Exco, MPAC, AC, Portfolio Committees, etc.)
7. Possibility of non-compliance with legislations applicable to local government.
8. Uncontrolled urbanization (People building in areas zoned for something else)
9. Inability to respond to disaster related incidents
10. Inability to effectively implement mSCOA
11. Inability to monitor performance system
12. Inability to avoid unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure
13. Underspending on municipal grants.

Table 50: Organisational Risk Register

Risk Name	Risk Category	IDP Objective	Root cause/s	Consequences	Potential Financial Loss in rand terms	Likelihood Scale 1 - 10	Impact Scale 1 - 10	Inherent Risk (Likelihood x Impact)	Controls details	Mitigating Factor/s	Risk Action Plan	Due date for Actions	Control Effectiveness Factor (CEF) (Current)	Control Effectiveness Factor (CEF) (Desired)	Residual Risk (Current)	Risk Owner
Financial system Failure	Finance	**To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management**	No Backup Schedule Poor monitoring of backup system	Loss of financial data Failure to produce evidence based AFS	Not quantified	4	10	40%	The system is backed up daily The evidence is signed off by IT daily	The system is backed up daily, and there emails that are received for this. The process to procure a back-up generator for Savor has begun.	Ensure backups are done daily. Request proof of backups from IT monthly.	Ongoing	80	100	20	**CFO/ CS**
Inability to provide and maintain adequate municipal infrastructure	Finance/Technical Services/Planning & Development	To provide high quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth	Limited resources Appointment of incompetent SP Machinery breakdown. Failure to budget 8% of equitable share for maintenance as per MFMA	Aging municipal infrastructure. Service delivery expectations not met. Community Revolt	Not quantified	**8**	**9**	**72%**	Assets Management Policy and SCM policy Integrated Development Plan Service Delivery Implementation Plan Routine maintenance plan Roads and Stormwater master plan	Budget for new plant equipment or lease them whichever is cheaper. Effectively utilising municipal workshop to maintain the current machinery and fleet.	-Implementing SCM policy to obtain competent service providers -Implementing roads and stormwater master plan -Effectively utilising municipal workshop to maintain the current machinery and fleet by ensuring that they have all resources to do maintance to machinery and plant.	Ongoing (During the FY) Ongoing (during the current FY) Ongoing (during the current FY)	**50%**	**60%**	**22%**	**DTS**
Ineffective control over municipal assets	All departments	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management	Poor implementation/compliance with asset management policy. Insufficient support from Munsoft system. Procurement of assets without informing asset unit.	Inaccurate figures on Fixed Asset Register & Statement of Financial Position. Non-compliance with GRAP 17 and other GRAP standards. Auditor General queries Theft of Assets Loss of asset		**6**	**9**	**54%**	Asset Management Policy Fixed Asset Register. Physical Controls e.g., security guards Insurance Policy GRAP updates by finance section Driver competency test	Allocation of municipal fleet as per departments Submitting procurement plan to SCM and Asset units before financial year start and procure as per plan.	-Utilising asset passout form to movable asset (where applicable) -Allocating municipal fleet as per departments -Submitting procurement plan to SCM and Asset management units. -Utilising procurement plan	Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY)	**50%**	**60%**	**4%**	**ALL HODs**

				values Failure to update FAR timeously					Asset pass out forms are in use for the transfer of assets from one location to another.		accordingly and as per plan date, so that asset unit will know if there is an asset under procurement process. -Asset unit will update FAR timeously	Ongoing (during the FY)				
Inability to attract and retain experienced and competent employees	Corporate Services	To provide effective and effiecient human resource management aimed at achieving a skilled workforce that is responsive to service delivery and change	Low salary levels Low development of Msinga area	Compromised service delivery High reliance on use of consultants.		**6**	**9**	**54%**	Retention Policy. Retention strategy. Local Government Sector Education & Training Authority (LGSETA) rebates and incentives. The LGSETA guidelines. Work skills plan. Employees are entitled to rural allowances.	Workshop the Workplace skills development Plan Advertise all post as per job evaluation task grades Giving employees bursaries to study formal qualifications	-Implementing the workplace skills development plan -Advertise all post as per job evaluation task grades -Giving employees bursaries to study formal qualifications	Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY)	**60%**	**80%**	**-6%**	**DCS**
Inability to address findings raised by AG.	All departments	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management	Lack of co-operation from the relevant departments. Insufficient knowledge of how to correctly correct the raised finding. Limited budget to implement some recommendations	AG follow up queries leading to a qualified audit opinion. Non-compliance with the submission of AG audit response plan to COGTA and National Treasury.		**10**	**9**	**90%**	MFMA and its regulations Public Audit Act as amended Oversight structures	Implementing AG recommendation as it is; using Auditor general turnaround strategy (AG action plan.) AG action plan be a standing item on senior management team meeting.	- Developing AG action plan - Implementing AG recommendation as it is, by developing AG action plan. - updating AG action plan status quarterly as per circular 7 of 2018 - AG action plan be a standing Item in oversight structures.	31 January 2023 Ongoing (after the signed AG management report) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY)	**40%**	**100%**	**50%**	**All HODs**

Dysfunctional Municipal Oversight Structures (Council, Exco, MPAC, AC, Portfolio Committees, etc.)	Corporate Services	To ensure an effective advisory role tomanagement and council	Failure of committees to hold meetings on set dates. Poor record keeping(minutes & resolutions) Uncapacitated comiittee members	AG findings on non-compliance. Failure to deliberate on agenda items. Negatively impacts service delivery. Community dissatisfaction. Political unrest. Dysfunctional Administration.		**7**	**9**	**63%**	Set committee dates have been approved by council. Corporate HOD performance includes oversight meetings. Municipal Systems Act. Councillors sign the Code of Conduct.	Sticking to scheduled date of meetings.	Issuing the agenda 7 days prior to the day of the meeting (with the exception of Special Committee meetings) Notice of the meeting will be issued 14 days prior to the day of the meeting (with the exception of Special Committee meetings).	Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY)	**70%**	**100%**	**-7%**	**DCS**
Possibility of non-compliance with legislations applicable to local government.	All Departments	To ensure effective and efficient administrative services	Lack of compliance control checklist Capacity constraints due to lack of resources Non-compliance with safety regulations in terms of having emergency exits in the upper floor of the Municipal building. Blocked emergency exits Shortage of office space	AG queries leading to a qualified audit opinion on compliance matters. Non-compliance letters from national/provincial treasuries Failure to get letter of good standing from Department of Labour Withdrawal of grants. Litigation and financial loss.		**9**	**7**	**63%**	MFMA Calendar is managed by Finance. Legal officer has been appointed and has commenced work. Compliance with laws & regulations is a standing item on the AC agenda. Implementing compliance tool by the Legal Officer to ensure compliance with all pieces of legislation	Developing and make use of compliance tool by HODs to ensure compliance with all piece of legislations.	- Compliance with legislation - HODs will ensure compliance with applicable legislation in their respective departments. - Quarterly reporting by the Legal department.	Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY)	**80%**	**100%**	**-17%**	**ALL HODs**
Uncontrolled urbanization (People building in areas zoned for something else)	Development Planning	Ensure integrated land management use across the municipality.	Illegal sale of land which belongs to council. Lack of residential developments. Influx of people in search of job opportunities	Difficulty in effective planning. Delays in service delivery Mushrooming of shacks/ illegal dwellings. Non-compliance with the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) may lead to the displacement of residents		**9**	**9**	**81%**	Implementation of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF). Implementation of Municipal bylaws. Municipal Planning Tribunal. Implementing land use management services(SPLUMA)	Implementing land use management. Reviewing spatial development(SDF) Implementing municipal bylaws wit the involvement of Tribal Authority.	- Improve relations withTribal Authority. - Review implementation of the Land Use Management Act.	Ongoing (During the FY) 28 February 2023	**40%**	**100%**	**41%**	**DPS**

				and deaths should natural disasters and pandemics occur and spread. Community unrest											
Inability to respond to disaster related incidents	Community Services	To provide high quality infrastructure network to support improved quality of life and economic growth	Shortage of resources Poor telecommunications Inaccessibility of Msinga area because of it geological setting. Failure of victims to identify proper disaster location.	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%**	Disaster management plan Use of the district emergency call centre Disaster awareness programmes conducted in communities.	Construct an emergency centre to respond to disaster areas timeously. Conduct awareness campaigns in schools in promoting the number to be dialed in case of a disaster. Liase with the Department of Transport and Technical Services unit regarding poor road infrastructure and insufficient water supply.	- Construct an emergency centre to respond to disaster areas - Conduct awareness campaigns in schools in promoting the number to be dialed in case of a disaster. - Liase 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) Ongoing (During the FY)	**20%**	**50%**	**43%**	**DCom S**
Inability to effectively implement mSCOA	All departments	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial managemen t	Insufficient support from Munsoft system vendor Unsatisfactory turnaround time to resolve issues raised by the end-users. Budget constraints to cater for high cost of training offered by service provider. Errors within the Munsoft system. Non-compliance with the SLA between municipality and service provider.	Late delivery of financial reports and misalignment with MSCOA regulations. Delays in processes which have an impact on the output. Lack of training of end users results in a centralized system. And HODs are unable to control their budgets. Misallocation of funds and the unreliability of reported information. Audit queries		**8**	**9**	**72%**	Service level agreement	Budget and reporting management will conduct workshop on New financial system to HODs Organising inhouse training for end-users	- Budget and reporting management will conduct workshop on new financial system on MSCOA to HODs - Organising inhouse training for end-users	15 June 2022 Ongoing (during the FY)	**10%**	**40%**	**62%**	

				from AG on system errors and non-compliance with MFMA and Treasury regulations.												
Inability to monitor performanc e system	All departments	To ensure excellence in gorvernance and leadership	Unrelistic target sets. Targets and KPIs not meeting SMART criteria set Shortage of resources	AG queries Poor service delivery		**7**	**10**	**70%**	Performance management policy Performance Agreements Quarterly performance assessments of HODs. Quarterly reports from HODs with supporting POEs. IA unit reviews the SDBIP, for aligment to IDP, consistant of quartely target, objective and strategies to IDP,and for SMART principle.	HODs and Accounting officer willl ensure that targets are SMART and realistic. HODs and Accounting Officer will ensure that all resources to meet targets are available.	- HODs to set SMART and realistic targets - PMS Manager review the targets.	30 June 2023 31 January 2023	**70%**	**100%**	**0%**	**ALL HODs**
Inability to avoid unauthorise d, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure	All departments	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial managemen t	Non adherence to the supply chain management policy & procedures. Management approves the acquiring of items/services that are not budgeted for, Or they approve expenditure whilst the budget is insufficient. Poor planning	Fraudulent transactions which may lead to financial losses. Adverse AG opinion. Financial losses due to the procurement of items which are not in line with the procurement plan. Financial constraints.		**8**	**9**	**72%**	Supply chain management policy Supply chain procedure manual Approved budget	Procurement of all goods and services as per procurement plan and the approved budget.	- HODs and senior officials should be trained on SCM and HR policies (eg. overtime) to prevent activities which may lead to unauthorised and irregular expenditure. -Implementing procurement plan accordingly.	30 June 2023 Ongoing (during the FY)	**60%**	**100%**	**12%**	**ALL HODs**
Underspendi ng on municipal grants.	All departments	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial managemen t	Due to internal challenges, it sometimes takes months to appoint service provider/s. Other challenges faced is that some appointed service providers do not have the necessary capacity to render the agreed upon service/s.	Delays in service delivery, resulting in service delivery protests. The municipality may lose grant funding from National		**6**	**7**	**42%**	Grant register is in place which is updated with every expenditure iccurred. Procurement plan Technical performance	Grant reconciliation to be performed on a monthly basis to keep track of the grant utilisation, and is submitted to Treasury every month, which goes hand in hand with	- performing monthly grant reconcilliation s - proper implementatio n of procurement plan - Tracking	Monthly (during the FY) Quartely Ongoing (During the FY)	**80%**	**100%**	**-38%**	**CFO**

			Disputes also take months to be resolved resulting in the allocated funding not being spent. Non-reporting of projects by departments.	Government. Municipality may become destabilised Reduction in incentive grant allocations. Service providers may be paid for work not done. Incorrect performance reporting. Inability for HODs to achieve quarterly targets.					report is prepared quarterly, reflecting progress on projects, and grant utilisation. Work skills plan (WSP) .	Section 71 reports. Procurement plan	status of procurement as per procurement plan in the SMT meetings					
			Likelihood	1 - 3	Low				Inherent, Residual Risk and Residual Gap	0 - 30	Low		Low			
				4 - 5	Moderate					31 - 60	Moderate		Moderate			
				6 - 8	High					61 - 80	High		High			
				9 - 10	Very High					81 - 100	Very High		Very High			
			Impact	1 - 3	Low				CEF	0 - 10	Low		Ineffective			
				4 - 5	Moderate					11 - 40	Moderate		Partially Effective			
				6 - 8	Major					41 - 80	High		Effective			
				9 - 10	Critical					81 - 100	Very High		Highly Effective			
									Control Effectiveness Factor (CEF) (Current)							

4.10 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 uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
2.	BATHO PELE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
3.	FUNERAL AND BURIAL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
4.	ICT POLICIES	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
5.	INDIGENT BURIAL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
6.	INDIGENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
7.	MSINGA MUNICIPALITY TARIFFS POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
8.	MSINGA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
9.	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
10.	EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
11.	PERFOMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
12.	SEXUAL HARRASMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
13.	SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
14.	TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
15.	DISCIPLINE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
16.	PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
17.	MSINGA HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
18.	LED STRATEGY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	31 May 2023
19.	DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	reviewed 31 May 2023
20.	DISASTER SECTOR PLAN	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 May 2023
21.	HOUSING SECTOR PLAN	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	on the 25 November 2020
22.	WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN	Adopted by the uMsinga 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 Sub-Comm	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
25.	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	on the 29 June 2022
26.	BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
27.	PAY DAY POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
28.	PAYROLL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
29.	PAYMENT OF OVERTIME	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
30.	BUDGET POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
31.	BUDJET ADJUSTMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
32.	SUPPLIERS PERFOMANCE MONITORING POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
33.	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
34.	PROPERTY RATE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
35.	COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
36.	STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
37.	PRETTY CASH POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
38.	BLACKLISTING POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
39.	LAND AND ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
40.	LOST CONTROL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
41.	INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
42.	CREDITORS MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
43.	CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
44.	INSURANCE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
45.	LEAVE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
46.	RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
47.	RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
48.	RISK COMPLIANCE AND FRAUD PREVENTION COMMITTEE CHARTER	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
49.	TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
50.	CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
51.	CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
52.	VIREMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
53.	MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
54.	GRANT MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
55.	COST CONTAINMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
56.	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
57.	CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
58.	FRAUD PRVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
59.	INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
60.	SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
61.	INCAPACITY ILL HEALTH	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
62.	INCAPACITY POOR WORK PERFOMANCE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
63.	ATTENDANCE & PANCTUALITY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
64.	WRITE OFF POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023
65.	INTOXICATING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 31 March 2023

4.11 2023/2024 MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION MSINGA MUNICIPALITY: JULY 2023 -JUNE 2024

The mayoral programme of action for uMsinga Municipality has been prepared for the 2023/24 financial year. The programme ensures planning for successful public consultation and awareness programs which are conducted by the municipality.

DATE	TRIBE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY
TBC			TBC	Disability Sport Day
07/09/23	Mthembu	11	Mfihlane Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
24/09/2023			TBC	Iscathamiya
05/10/23	Mqamu	02	Gubuzela P School	Public consultation and awareness program
19/10/23	Mbomvu	16	Gabela Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
TBC/10/23			TBC	SALGA Local Selection
02/11/23	Mchunu	07	Nhlalakahle Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
16/11/23	Mchunu	10	Sethembe Sport field	Public consultation and awareness program
23/11/23	Mqamu	19	Chithokwakhe Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
01/12/23			TBC	World AIDS Day
07/12/23			TBC	Childrens Day
12/12/23	Mchunu	09	KwaNgiyane Creche	Public consultation and awareness program
15/12/23			TBC	Annual Prayer
24-30/15/23	All T/A		TBC	Izingoma Zezizwe

DATE	TRIBE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY
01/02/23	Mbomvu	13	Ezibomvini Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
08/02/24	Mqamu	01	Douglas Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
TBC/02/24			TBC	uMsinga Matric Awards
22/02/24	Mthembu	05	Nogawu Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
29/02/24	Mchunu	12	Latha Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
07/03/2023	Mqamu	20	TBC	Public consultation and awareness program
14/03/24	Mqamu	17	Nkamba Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
21/03/24	Mthembu	03	Sjozini Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
28/03/24	Mchunu	08	Jojingwenya Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
28/03/24	Mabaso	04	Sampofu Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
04/04/24	Mqamu	18	Msitha Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
11/04/24			TBC	uMsinga Market Day
18/04/24	Mbomvu	14	Ezingulubeni Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
TBC			TBC	uMsinga Race
02/05/24	Mthembu	06	Mbabane Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
09/05/23	Mchunu	21	Ngcongwane area	Public consultation and awareness program
16/05/23	Mbomvu	15	Pano Community Hall	Public consultation and awareness program
TBC			TBC	uMsinga Youth Walk

4.12 LAND USE MANAGEMENT

4.12.1 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 SPLUMA processes, and to provide for compensation and matters incidental thereto uMsinga Municipality adopted its Final SPLUMA 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.

Currently, the Municipality is amending its bylaws to ensure that the adopted bylaws in 2017 are aligned to uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme and SDF 2022. The draft amendments of this bylaw were adopted by Council on the 31st of August 2022.

4.12.2 uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme

In analysing the spatial context of the uMsinga Local Municipality and proving the basic guidelines for developing a LUMS, the following primary base zones are identified as the main informants that will guide current and future development patterns:

4.12.2.1 Rural Scheme Zones

Rural scheme zones will focus on regulating land use for activities such as but not limited to:

- Agricultural practices (subsistence and commercial farming, forestry, etc)
- Rural Settlements (Homesteads, kraals, graves, etc)
- Traditional Practices (Communal burial sites, traditional courts, manufacturing traditional
- medicines, etc)
- Community facilities (Community halls, Crèches, Place of Worship, Clinics, Police Stations, Pension pay-out points, etc)
- Mixed Use in Traditional Areas (Taverns, Bus and Taxi Ranks, Shops, Informal Trading Areas, etc)

4.12.2.2 Urban Scheme Zones: Civil and Social

The Urban Scheme Zones with the focus on Civil and Social land uses will focus on activities such as but not limited to:

- Education (All types of educational facilities for all ages and associated uses such as accommodation, canteens, sports fields, etc).
- Institutions (Care Facilities that focus on provision of caring for the aged, sick and any other welfare service offered and associated uses such as offices, launderette, canteens, etc).
- Place of Worship (All places of worship recognised within our constitution such as Churches, Temples, Mosques, Open area for Worship, etc and all associated uses such as caretakers dwelling, offices, recreation, etc)
- Municipal and Government Administration (Local, Provincial and National Government services offered to citizens with focus on uses such as municipal offices, community service centres, government departmental offices, War Rooms, ECD Centres, Skills centres, etc.
- Cemeteries (exclusively for burial and cremations purposes only and associated uses such as staff offices, prayer places, etc).

4.21.2.3 Urban Scheme Zones: Residential

The Urban Scheme Zone: Residential is self-explanatory and will focus on the following uses:

- Residential (Single, Medium, High Density, Tourism Accommodation and Small Holdings and associated uses such as outbuildings/granny flats, guesthouses, caravan parks, complex developments, farm stalls, etc).

4.12.2.4 Urban Scheme Zones: Mixed Use Commercial

The Urban Scheme Zone: Mixed Use/Commercial will focus on the following uses:

- Low Impact Mixed Use (commercial activities that are generally found in close proximity to residential areas which offers services that do not impact on the residential nature of an area such as offices, shops, restaurants and fast foods, launderettes, etc).
- Medium to High Impact Mixed Use (commercial activities located outside residential areas, keeping a reasonable distance away so that it does not impact the residential areas in close proximity, such as commercial workshops, service workshops, large scale wholesalers, warehouse, business service centres, etc).
- General Commercial (Commercial activities to be promoted in and around a central business district) Petrol Services Station (exclusively for retail of fuel and associated uses such as shop, parking garage, etc).

4.12.2.5 Industrial Zones

Industrial Zones will focus on the following uses:

- Light Industry (Industrial activities or uses that do not cause a detrimental effect to the surroundings in which they exist such as builders supply yard, commercial workshop, storage facilities, warehouse, etc).
- General Industry (Industrial activities or uses that are usually associated with more intensive activities such as service workshops, factories, warehouse, agricultural industry, etc.
- Extractive Industry (industrial and agricultural activities that primarily is primarily associated with the extraction of resources such as mining, borehole drilling,

4.12.2.6 Agricultural Zones

- The Agriculture Zone in close proximity to an urban area will focus on uses such as horticulture practices, small scale commercial farming, nurseries, cropping, etc.

4.12.2.7 Environmental Zones

The environment zones will focus on the following uses:

- Active Open Space (This is a space that offers leisure facilities, recreational building and facilities, public open spaces, etc and considered to be more frequented by locals or visitors.
- Passive Open Space (This is a space that offers less leisure and recreational facilities and serves the area it occupies more as a space for beautification, buffers, etc.
- Conservation (This is a space that strictly prohibits development and must be protected to preserve the resources found within it)

4.12.2.8 Transportation Zones

The Transportation Zones are self-explanatory and focuses on the following uses:

- Roads, Taxi and Bus Ranks, Airports, Terminals and associated uses such as Ablution
- facilities, shops, informal trading sites, etc.

4.12.2.9 Utilities and Services

The Utilities and Services Zones will focus primarily on the following uses:

- Refuse / Landfill Sites (activities associated with dumping, recycling, offices, etc).

- Water and Sanitation Treatment Plants (activities associated with purification of water and sanitation, offices, etc).
- Energy Utilities (activities associated with substations, solar plants, etc).

In identifying these primary base zones, the uMsinga Local Municipality will be in a favourable position to develop/review the Land Use Management System (LUMS) within the Municipality.

4.12.3 The Establishment of the uMsinga 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 uMsinga Municipality appointed 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 are three years (3) from the date of appointment as per council resolution dated 28 February 2020.

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 PRACTICTIONER:	Ms. Senamile SN Mnguni
	IAIAsa 5771
SURVEYOR:	Mr. Peter H.R Hofmann
	198/007778/21
MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES	**NAME(S) & SURNAME**
	REGISTRATION NUMBER
DIRECTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES	MR S MNGUNI
BUILDING INSPECTOR	MR. N. KHANYILE
	PAT 24714563
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 was three (3) years which ends on the 31st of March 2023 as calculated from the date of appointment of such members.

However, at the council meeting held on the 31st of March 2023 the Municipal Council took a resolution to extend the contracts for MPT members with three (3) months to open time for the preparation of new contracts. Currently, the appointment of new members has been publicised on the Isolezwe Newspaper dated the 24th of May 2023, where the municipality invite interested, suitably qualified and experienced professionals to submit applications for consideration. The closing date for applications is the 27 June 2023.

4.12.3.1 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 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.

Schedule 5 of SPLUMA provides for the categorisation of applications as indicated hereunder:

Table 51: SPLUMA Applications Received

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		
	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.	Approved by the Authorised Officer (AO).	03-10-2022 (Approved)
	8.	Farm Chunu No. 17483 – Keates Drift Node	Development of Keates Drift Petrol Station	Pending additional information.	Application lapse
	9.	The Farm Impafana Location Lot 4677	Malomini Petrol Station & Accommodation	**Application deflected** and pending additional information.	10 February 2022 - Application lapse
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

4.13 GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGHTS	WEAKNESSES
• 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)	• Limited funding • Lack of cooperation between sector departments • Lack of proper electronic records management system • Limited office space
OPPORTUNITIES	**THREATS**
▪ Enhance IGR structures ▪ Enhancement of community participation ▪ Formalising structures ▪ Technological advancement	▪ Budget limitations hinders public participation programme ▪ Illiteracy ▪ Unemployment ▪ Crime ▪ Staff morale

4.14 KEY CHALLENGES

4.14.1 Internal Challenges

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Water and sanitation	The municipality should however **improve** on the following: ▪ Water and sanitation backlogs. ▪ Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure. ▪ Improved and expeditious implementation of water schemes
	Electricity	The municipality should maintain the following: ▪ The increase in the number of households with electricity connections. The municipality should improve on: ▪ Implementation of the energy plan. ▪ Reduction of electricity provision backlogs. ▪ Electricity infrastructure maintenance.
	Roads	The municipality must maintain a good service on the: ▪ Provision of tarred and graveled roads. ▪ Provision of paving where needed.
	Housing	▪ The municipality should maintain the provision of the low-cost houses through the review and adoption of the housing sector plan.
	Waste management	The municipality must maintain the following: ▪ Existence and review of the integrated waste management plan

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION
		The municipality should however improve on: ▪ 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	The municipality should ensure that: ▪ 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	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
	Finance management	
	Supply chain management	
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance	▪ 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.
	Public participation	
SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Economic development	▪ 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. ▪ 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.
	Social Development	
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	Land Use	▪ 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.

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.

4.14.2 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 uMsinga. Strategic programmes aimed at unlocking economic potential of uMsinga 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): uMsinga 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.

C.5 KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

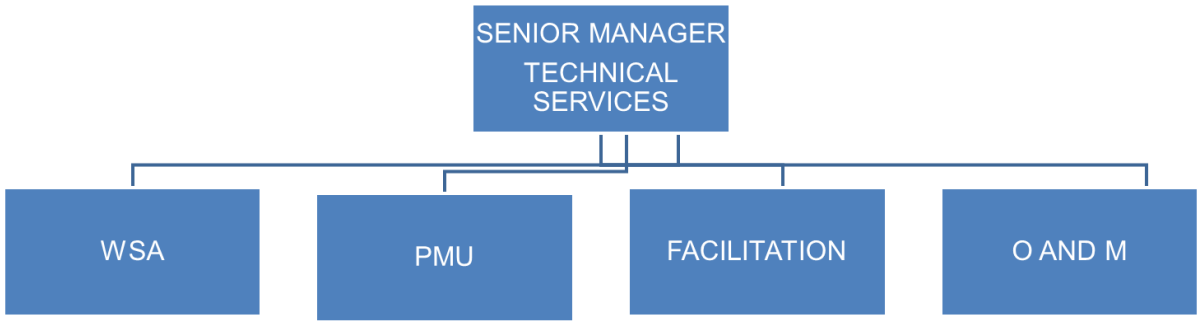
The first and foremost challenge facing uMsinga Local Municipality to deliver on developmental projects is lack of funding. The uMsinga Municipal Area has predominantly moderate slopes to rolling terrain. Due to the nature of the terrain the expectation of medium to hard underlying material including 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 uMsinga Municipal quality requirements.

5.1 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE

uMzinyathi District Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) and responsible for provision & maintenance of water and sanitation services within uMsinga Municipality since water is an essential resource to the survival of humankind. There is a significant need in water supply and sanitation provision within uMsinga Municipality.

Figure 28: UDM Technical Services Organogram 2023-2024



The District Municipality initiated a water infrastructure capture and verification project within the uMzinyathi 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. In terms of potable water, uMsinga Municipality have Sampofu Water Supply Scheme that currently supplies the town of Tugela Ferry and the surrounding communities in the uMsinga Local Municipality from the Tugela River and run-of-river abstraction to Sampofu WTW.

As it stands, some of the municipal nodes are served with boreholes or/and reservoirs with smaller tanks supplying them with water. Hence, it is proposed that large scale water reservoirs should be established, along with horizontal infrastructure, for supply of domestic water in all nodal areas with priority on regions with scarce water sources. More boreholes should also be drilled to complement other water usages, to enhance agricultural water needs.

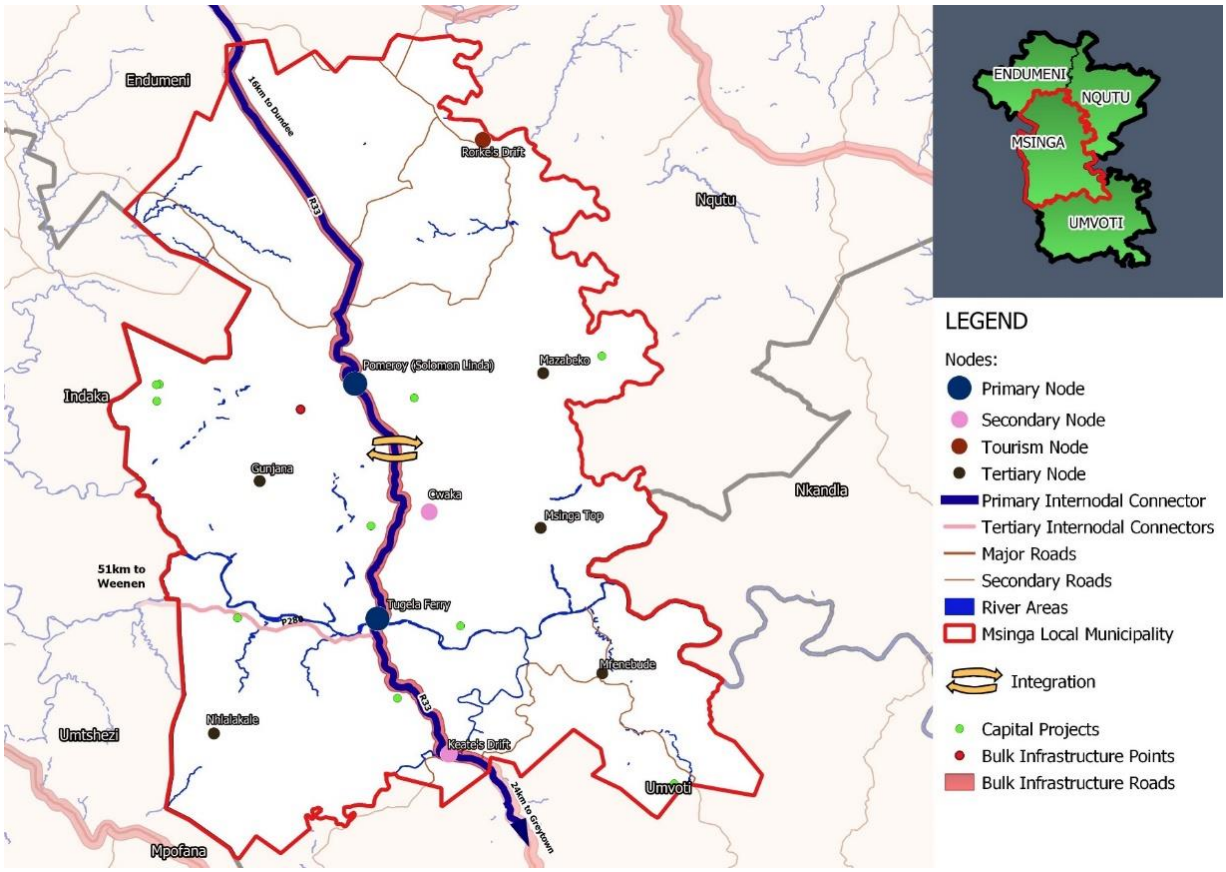
The map below indicates the Bulk Infrastructure Roads within uMsinga Municipality situated along/parallel to main road R33 from Keates drift to Pomeroy with a Bulk Infrastructure Point in Pomeroy. It also shows current capital projects within uMsinga situated at Mazebo; Pomeroy;

Cwaka; Tugela ferry; Mbabane and Ward 01. The integration sign indicates where the bulk infrastructure services from the south connects with the bulk infrastructure services from the north of uMsinga Municipality as means to pump water from Sampofu Scheme.

The mountainous topography in uMsinga have negative impact in infrastructure development and Implementation since it is more expensive and difficult than gradient/flat slopes. Therefore, if the implementation is expensive, it will take longer since the projects will be implemented in phases due to financials constrains and the maintenance plan will not be budgeted for. Hence, uMsinga water schemes needs to be upgraded to improve the water provision to surrounding areas and proper maintenance to avoid illegal connections and leaking of water.

Furthermore, the UDM also provide potable water through provision of Water Tank Trucks to provide water to all 21 wards of uMsinga Municipality. However, these temporally measures are not maintained, and the backlog is still high, meaning the demand requires more services.

Map 35: uMsinga Capital Projects & Bulk Road



In term of snatiation, 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. As per Community Survey StatsSA 2016 in a tabular below, about 2.5% of households in the Municipality have access to flush toilets, 6% Chemical toilets and 88.6% of household have pit toilets. There is a need to improve the level of access to sanitation services within the municipality as they fall below the basic level of service that municipalities should target.

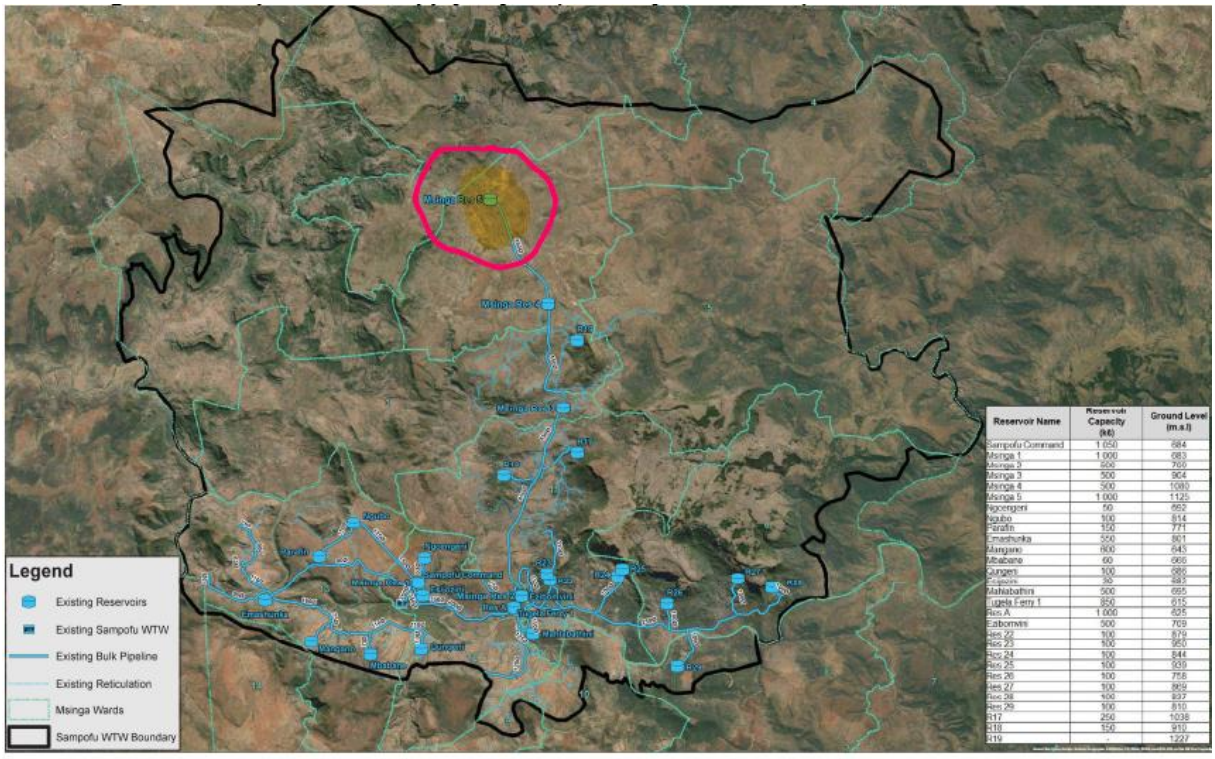
Table 52: Sanitation Provision (CS StatsSA 2016)

POPULATION BY TOILET FACILITIES		
TYPE	**uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY**	
Pit toilet	88.6%	163 418
Chemical toilet	6.0%	11 142
None	2.9%	5 281
Flush	2.5%	4 655
Total	88.6%	163 418

5.1.1 Potable Water Provision

Water is conveyed from the Sampofu WTW to the Msinga Command Reservoir via a 350mm diameter steel pipeline from where water is then pumped northwards to supply the uMsinga Bulk Water Scheme. This system is not yet operational as Eskom still needs to provide electricity infrastructure to the package plant located at the Sampofu Water Treatment Works. A separate supply pipeline conveys water via a 250mm diameter uPVC pipe from the Sampofu WTW to the existing 1Mℓ Sampofu Command Reservoir (consisting of 2 x 500kℓ reservoirs). The Sampofu Command Reservoir is located approximately 1.4km north of the Sampofu WTW, on the same reservoir site as the Msinga Command Reservoir.

Map 36: Sampofu Water Supply Layout



The highlighted reservoirs on the map above, indicates the location of the existing Pomeroy Reservoir, which is supplied with bulk water from the uMsinga Water Supply Scheme. The uMsinga Water Supply Scheme consists of the following bulk water pipelines:

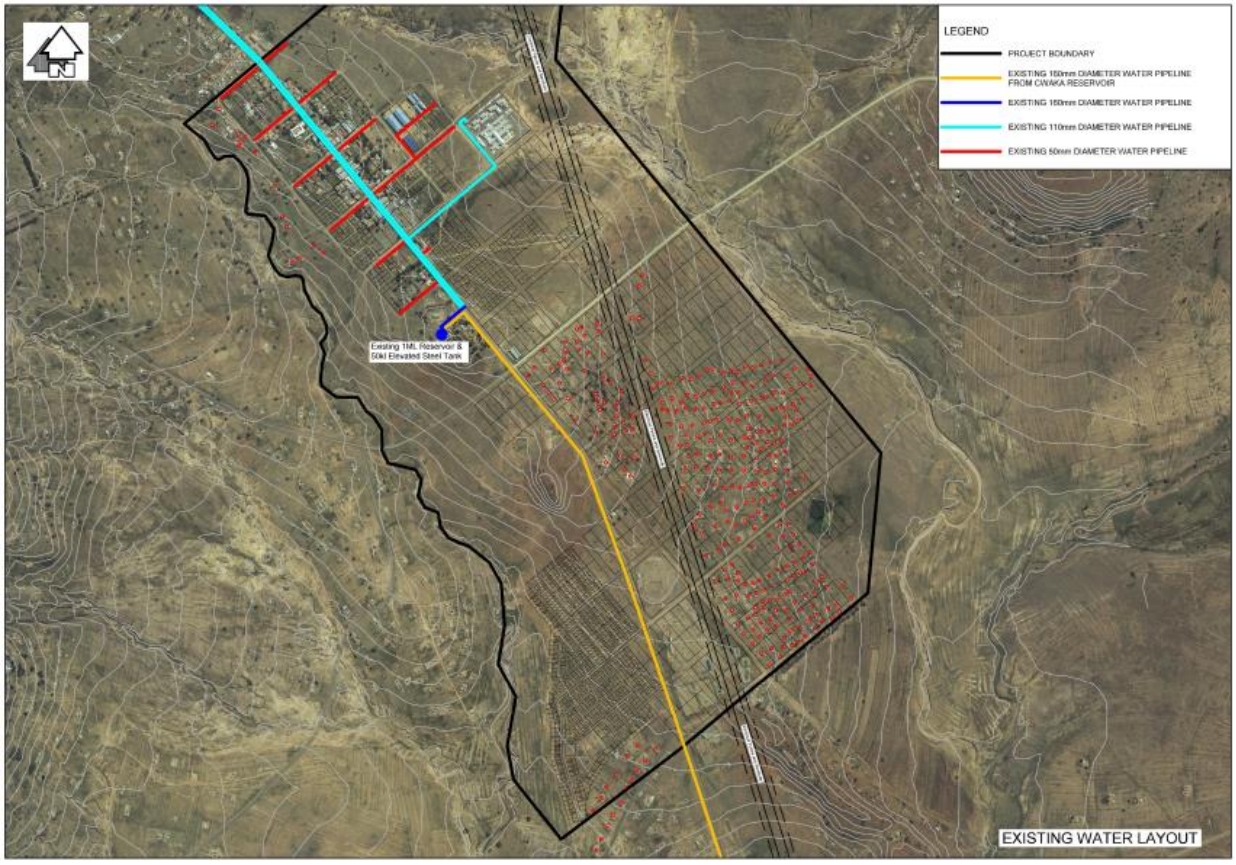
- A 250mm Ø steel pumping main, 7.4km long, pumps water from the Msinga 1, 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir at the Sampofu Command Reservoir Site to the Msinga 2, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir located at **Ezibomvini**.
- A 10.7km long, 250mm Ø steel pumping main then pumps water from the Msinga 2, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir at Ezibomvini to the Msinga 3, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir located at **Cwaka.**

- A 150mm Ø pumping main pumps water from the Msinga 3, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir in Cwaka to the Msinga 4, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir (6.3km long).
- A 150mm Ø pumping main, 6.4km in length, then pumps water from the Msinga 4, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir to the Msinga 5, 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir located in Pomeroy. There is an existing 50kℓ elevated steel tank next to the 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir. The tank is supplied by a borehole for emergency water supply to the clinic.

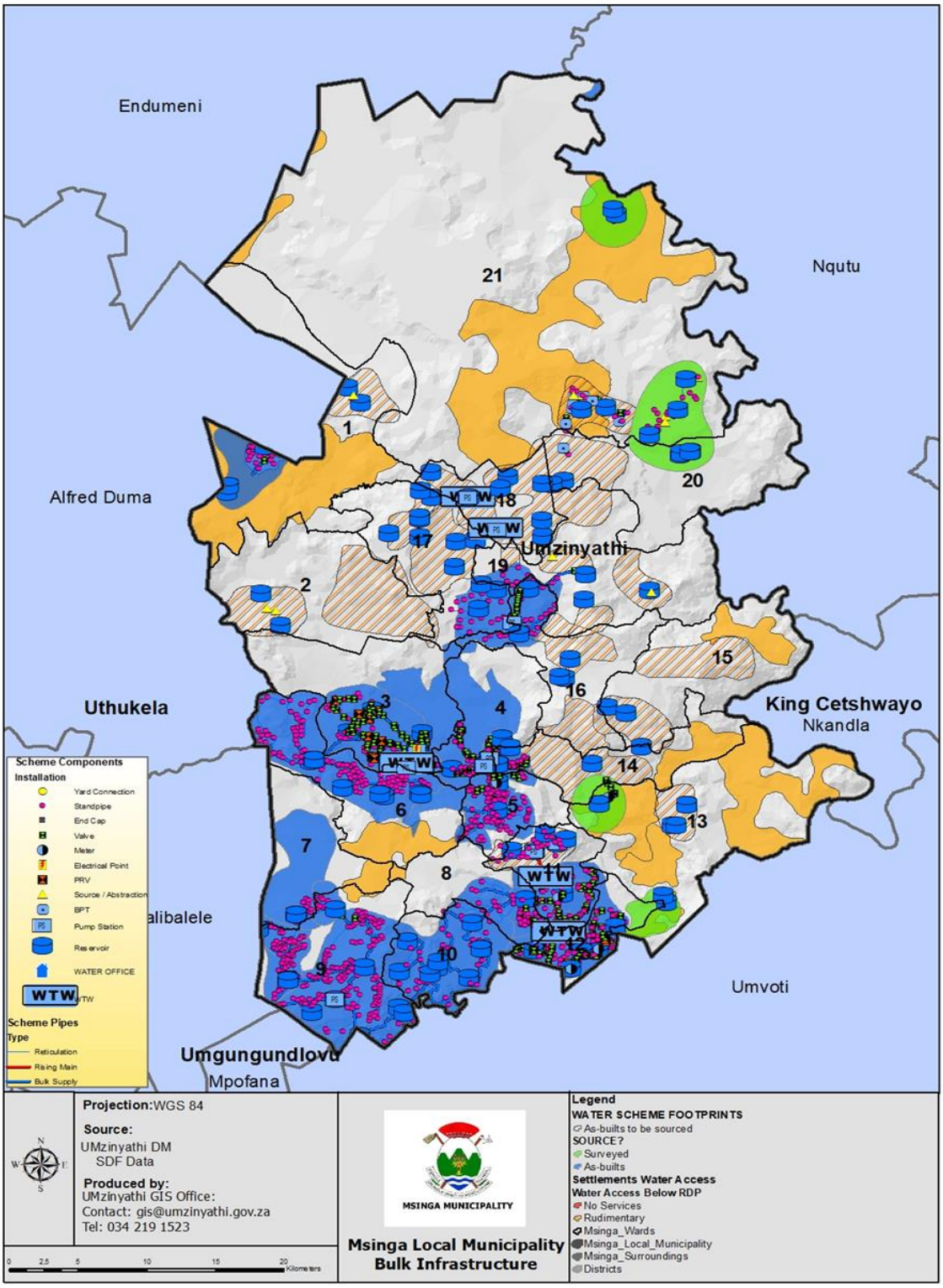
Noting that the system is not yet operational, the existing 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir located in Pomeroy supply the CBD and the hospital due to their priority and the lack of alternative water sources. Many major businesses are using borehole extraction and on-site water storage in an attempt to ensure a constant water supply.

The water from the municipality is not a reliable supply at this stage. The existing Pomeroy 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir is sufficient for the supply of the potable water to the existing Pomeroy CBD. It is estimated that an additional 2.5Mℓ storage capacity reservoir is required for the entire water supply to the project area. Any future developments in Pomeroy will require that the major bulk infrastructure be upgraded and to take the long-term planning option into account. Planning and upgrading of the bulk water infrastructure including storage capacity and pipelines is a necessity.

Map 37: Existing Water Supply Layout



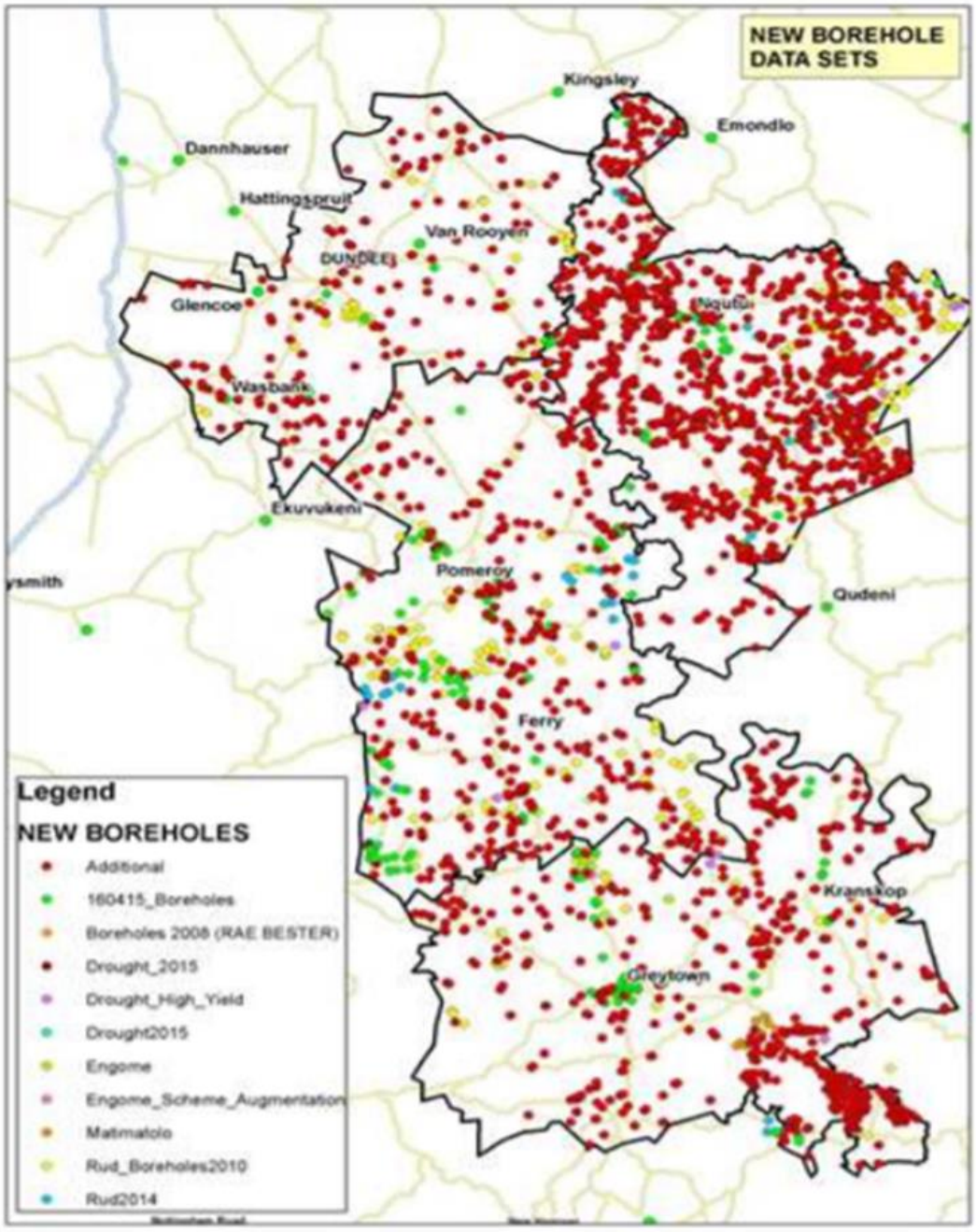
Map 38: uMsinga Bulk Infrastructure



5.1.1.1 Ground Water Supply

The rural communities located far-away from the bulk infrastructure services and reservoirs in the Municipality rely on groundwater supply for potable use. All the boreholes are either equipped with handpumps or diesel generators. The map below indicates where UDM provided boreholes as the short-term water provision to areas without water schemes.

However, the public has been complaining that these boreholes provide water seasonal. Boreholes provided by uMsinga Municipality are for small scale farming purpose.

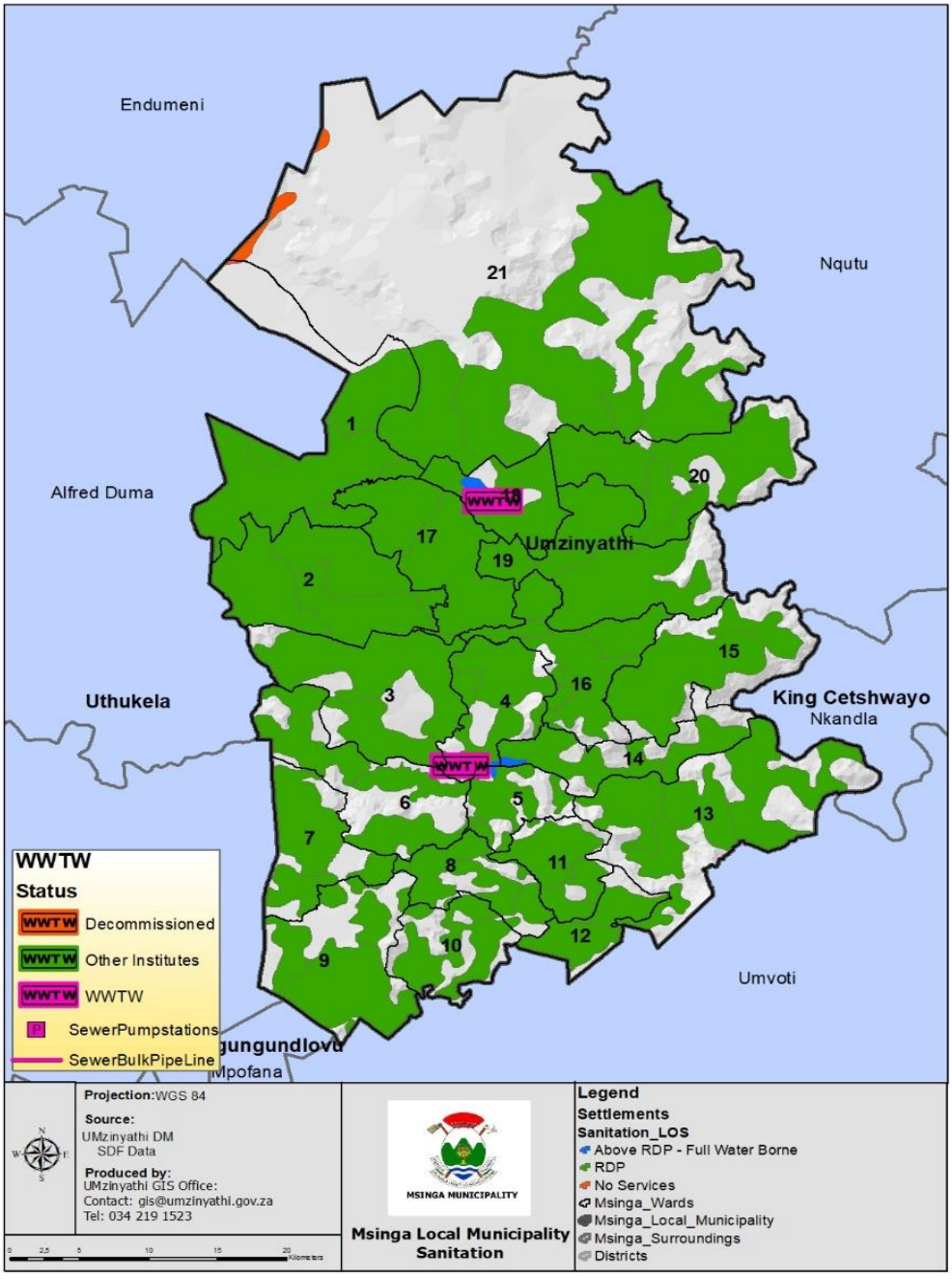


Source: Umzinyathi GIS 2020

5.1.2 Sanitation

uMzinyathi District Municipality is the Sanitation Authority for uMsinga Local Municipality. In the Municipality only Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy towns have Waste-Water Treatment Works (WWTW) that was designed a while back for government departments and small group of business within these developing towns. This region still heavily relies on pit latrine for sanitation, with fragmented sewer reticulation networks.

Map 39: uMsinga Existing Sanitation Infrastructure

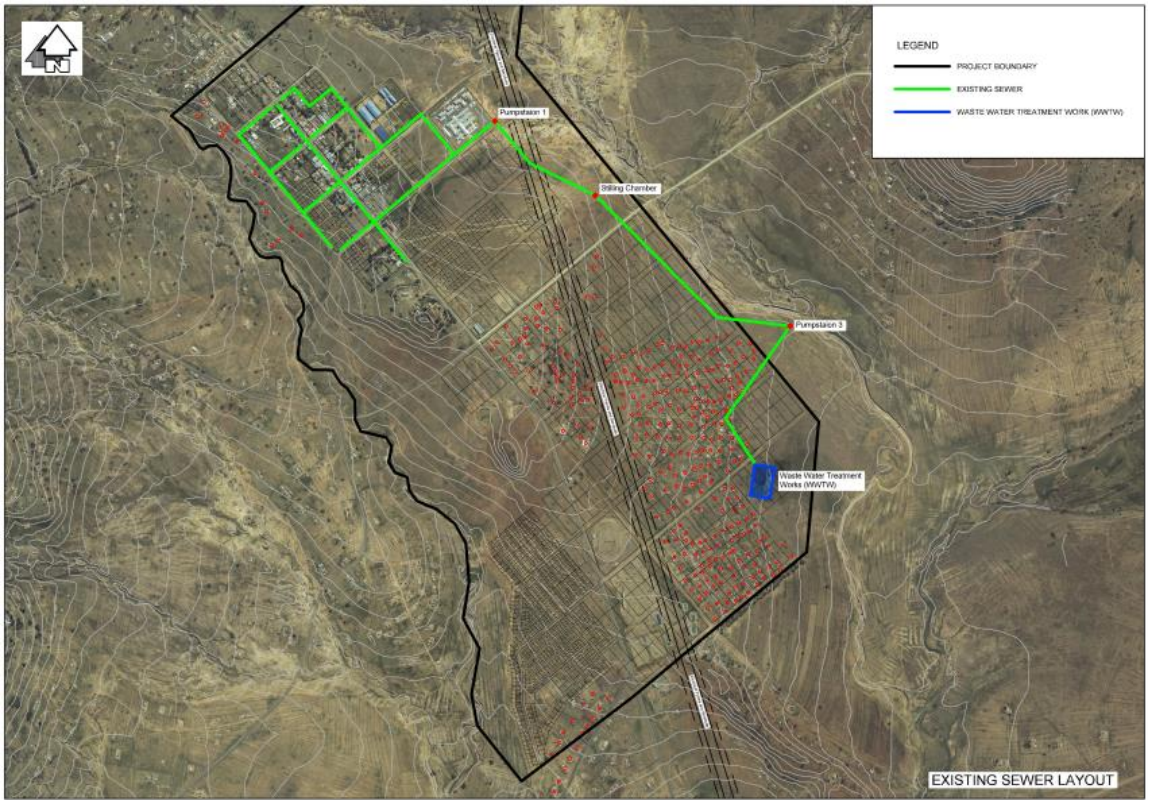


Opportunity for raw water and sewer services to be expanded/ established in this region exists. This is required to accommodate the development of the nearby nodes. Population and developmental growth should be considered when establishing new water treatment and sewer systems.

5.1.2.1 Pomeroy

As per the map below, the site investigation was done to determine the existing sewer infrastructure within the project area. There is an existing sewer drainage network which service the existing Pomeroy CBD. From the corner of the Pomeroy Hospital sewer is pumped to a stilling chamber from where it is conveyed via gravity sewer to a pump station, from where it is then pumped into the existing Pomeroy Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) situated on the eastern side of the Pomeroy Township.

Map 40: Existing Pomeroy Sewer System



Pomeroy supply area has an Oxidation Pond system that is servicing the town of Pomeroy. The ponds have a capacity of 1 Ml/d which is currently operating at approximately 75% capacity. No records were available on the quality of the treated effluent. These ponds are rated as being in very poor condition (Green Drop Report). From the above sewer outflows and summary, it can be concluded that the Pomeroy Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) is not sufficient to accommodate the effluent of the new Pomeroy Township development.

The Pomeroy WWTW will need to be upgraded to a capacity of 3 Ml/d to meet the effluent demand that will be generated by the Pomeroy Township development. Any future developments in the proposed Pomeroy SSP Township project area will require that the major sewer infrastructure be upgraded taking into account the long-term planning option. Planning and upgrade of the sewer networks and existing Pomeroy Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) to accommodate the demand for the proposed development.

Figure 29: Pomeroy Sewer System Photos



5.1.2.2 Tugela Ferry

The map below shows the location of Tugela Ferry Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) that is operational within Sampofu area by uMsinga High School via D1277. It worth knowing that this small wastewater system was designed long-time ago, with a purpose to treat wastewater for government departments within Tugela Ferry and other government institutions. It is crucial noting that the site is not easily accessible during rainfall or/and after heavy rainfall.

Map 41: Tugela Ferry WWTW

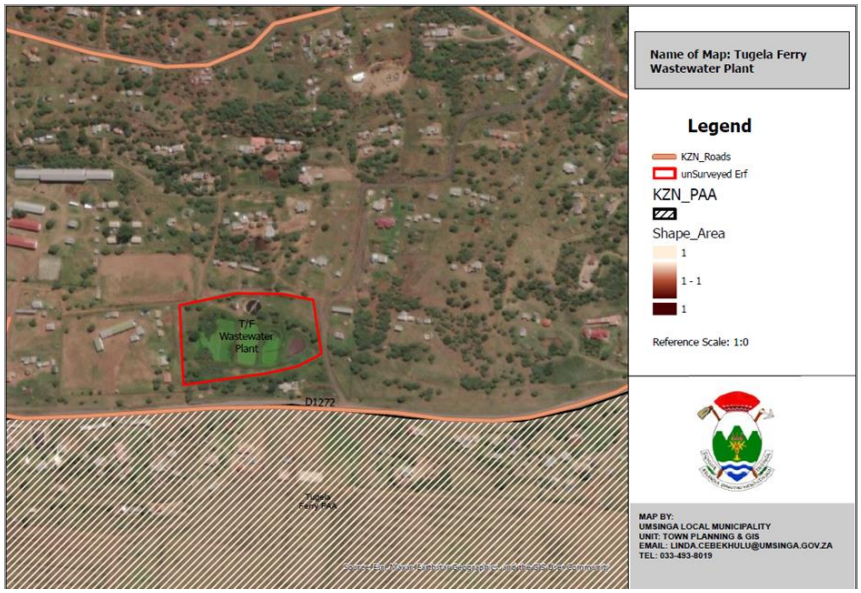


Figure 30: Tugela Ferry Sewer System Photos









5.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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). There is number of Waste Management Master Plans and strategies have been developed and adopted by uMsinga Council in March 2019 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), 2019;
- Greening Plan (GP);
- Environmental Management Framework (EMP) 2019; and
- Waste Management By-Laws, 2019.

These are outstanding strategies due to financial constraints but crucial to Environmental Management of the Municipality;

- Environmental Management Strategy; and
- Climate Change Response Strategy.

5.2.1 Waste Disposal Site

The existing landfill has been formalised and registered. The Pomeroy Landfill Site is registered and categorized as B+ landfill site. The internal audits have been done by uMsinga Municipality officials and also the external audits being done by Vico Holdings Environmental Consultants. The Pomeroy Landfill Licence was reviewed on 13 November 2019 and is valid for the period of 10(ten) years. It will be reviewed every (5) five years from the date of issue.

Figure 31: Review Waste Management License 2019



edtea

Department :
Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE

Reviewed in terms of section 53 (1) and issued in terms of section 49 (1) of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)

REVIEWED WASTE MANAGEMENT LICENCE
FOR THE OPERATION OF THE
POMEROY LANDFILL SITE
UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Licence Ref. N0:	DC24/WML/0001/2019/REV2019/01
DWA PERMIT N0:	16/2/7/V602/D1/Z1/P488
Date issued:	/3 / /1 /2019
Duration of Licence:	Ten (10) years
Licence Holder:	uMsinga Local Municipality
Location of Activity:	Erf No 10 000, Pomeroy

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Figure 32: SAWIC Registration Certificate

Registration certificate	Pomeroy Landfill Site
	

Figure 33:Pomeroy Landfill Site









The limitations facing the Municipality are limited to the financial capacity and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services. The Municipality does not have an EMF and relies on the one from the uMzinyathi District Municipality and its outdated.

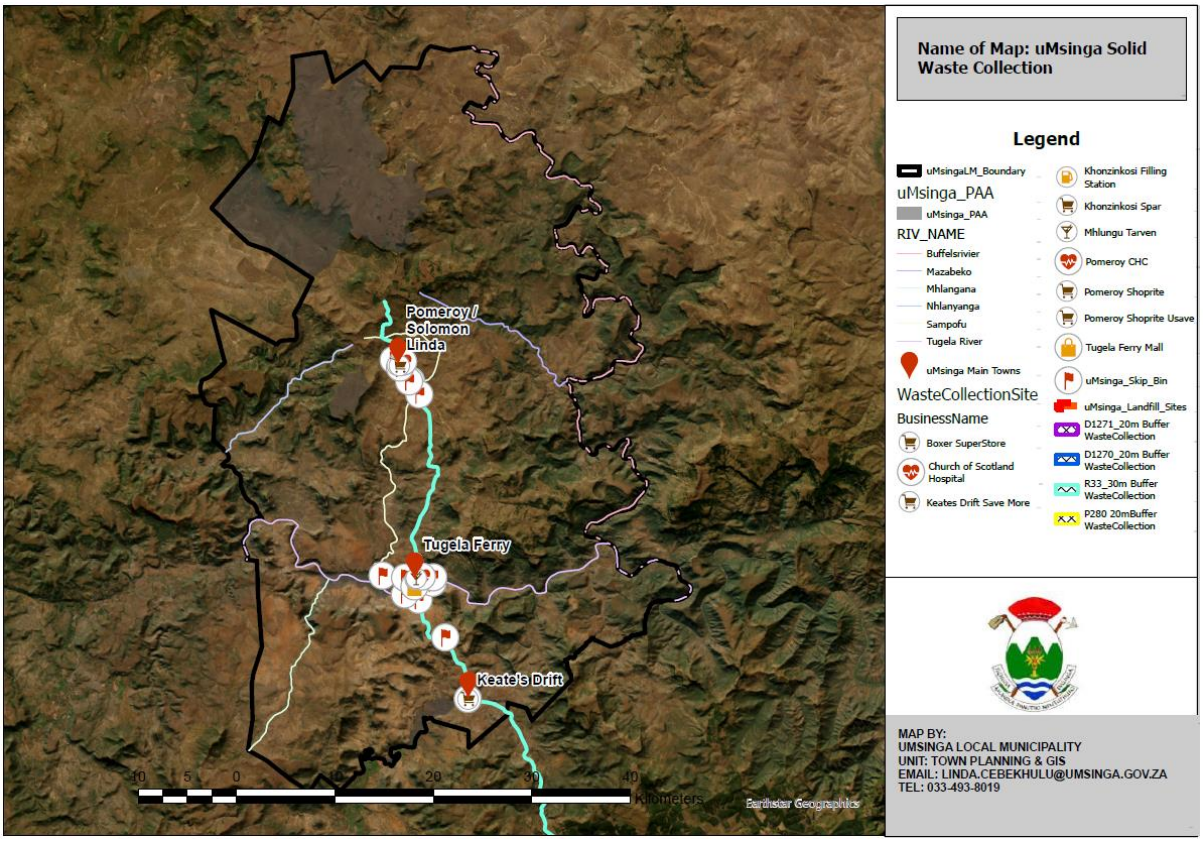
5.2.2 Waste Department Progress

There are number of projects that involve the waste collection, alien and invasive plants and recycling facilities in the landfill. Hence, uMsinga Local Municipality has established Recycling facility and buy back centre at Pomeroy landfill site, the recycling facility has many recyclers that are doing recycling in the landfill. The external and internal auditing are conducted by Vico holding consultant and uMsinga Municipality Officials. It must also be noted that the Municipality is working according to IWMP, since there are number of skip bins that are placed on different ward to improve waste collection and disposal. Some of the activities include:

- 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).
- Improved collection of waste for cleanliness in Pomeroy; Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift town.
- 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.

Most of this waste infrastructure e.g., street skip bins have been destroyed during water and electricity provision strikes experience in uMsinga Municipality.

Map 42: uMsinga Solid Waste Collection



5.2.3 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
▪ uMsinga 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).

5.2.3.1 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
- uMsinga 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).

5.2.3.2 Waste Types and Categories

This section focuses on quantifying and qualifying the general waste stream currently generated within the uMsinga Local Municipality. The objectives of quantifying and qualifying the waste stream are to assign management costs to the different general waste types and categories generated and identify the amount of waste for which a service is not yet established.

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

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

5.2.3.4 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 uMsinga Municipality. Consumable goods packaging was not observed at farming / rural homesteads. However relatively affluent homes produced a large amount of packaging in the form of wrapping and paper. Burning at waste pits in farming areas is assumed to be a common occurrence.

A number of homesteads in rural areas were observed to have their own waste pits. Domestic waste in the more urban areas was observed to contain a large number of recyclable materials. The challenge facing the uMsinga Local Municipality are limited financial capacity of the Municipalities and ability to further extend existing refuse removal services.

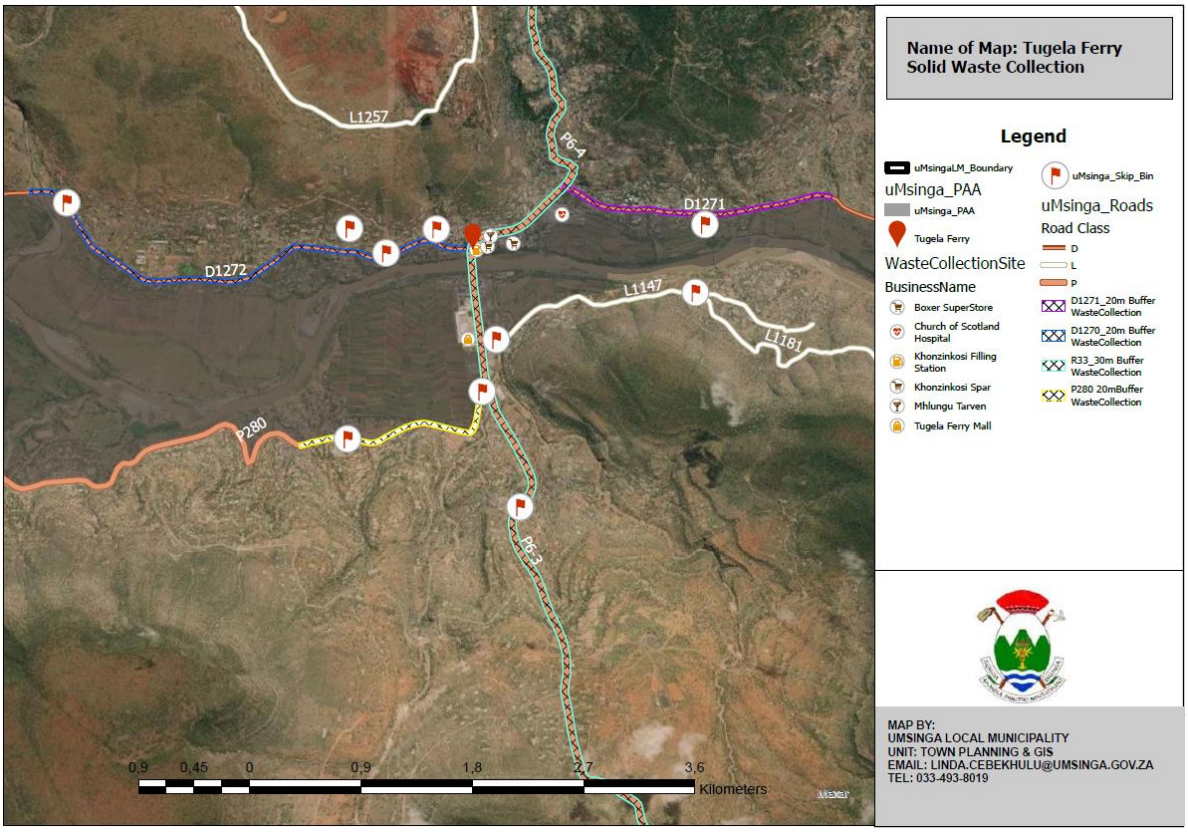
5.2.3.5 Business Waste in Town Centres

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.

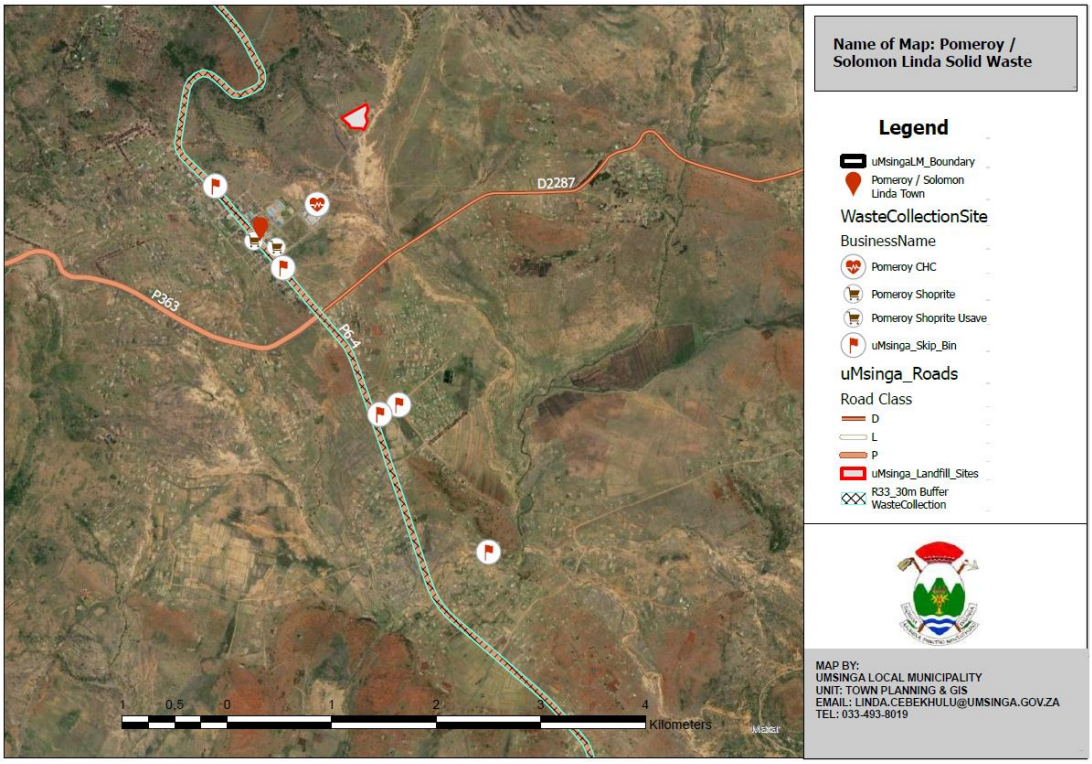
There appears to be a small recycling industry gathering these waste materials at the landfill sites. This therefore points to the obvious question of how to remove these materials from the general waste stream. It would be more efficient to remove those useful components before

they reach the landfill site. The volumes recovered will tend to be higher and the quality of the recovered material is usually better.

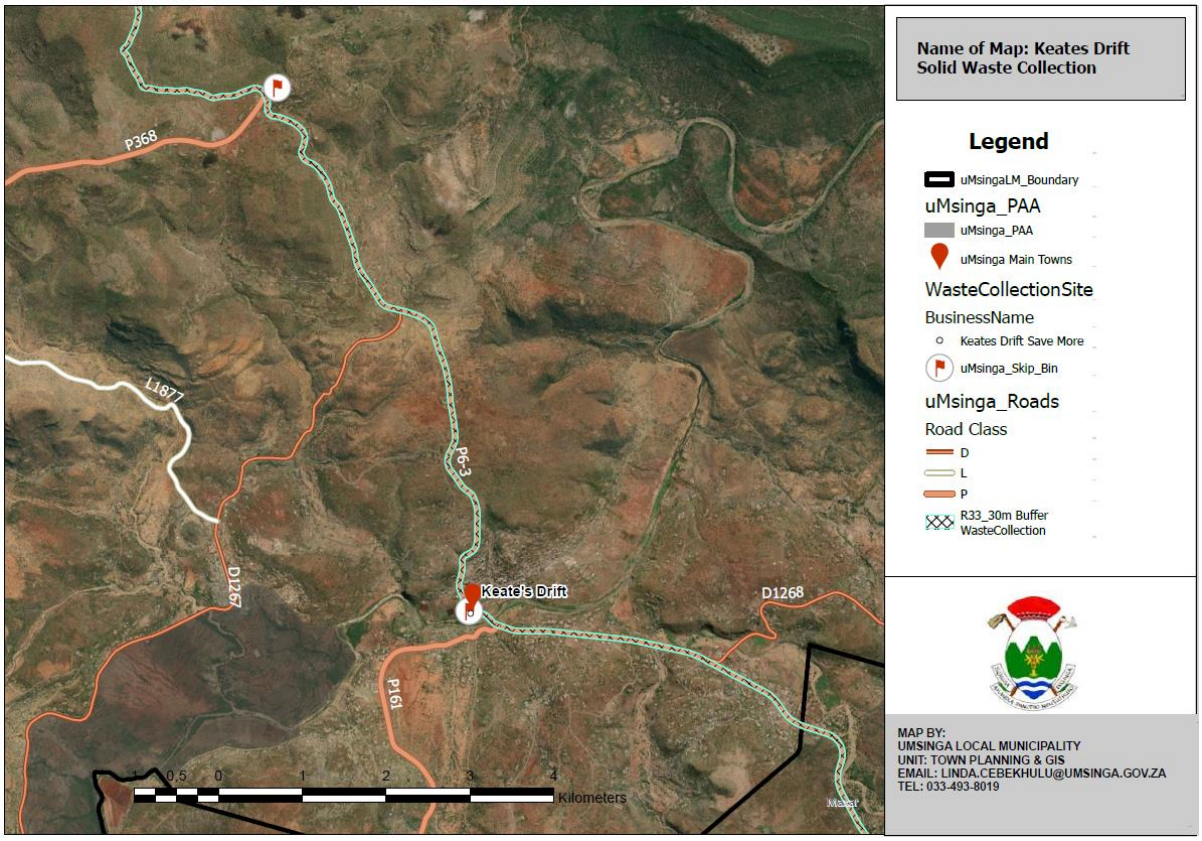
Map 43: Tugela Ferry Waste Collection



Map 44: Pomeroy Waste Collection



Map 45: Keates Drift Waste Collection



5.2.3.6 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.

5.2.3.7 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.

5.2.3.8 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.

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

5.2.4 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 uMsinga Local Municipality for a fully integrated system. This section will describe the various recycling initiatives exist within uMsinga Local Municipality.

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

uMsinga recycling business Ltd is a recycling scheme that has a contract with uMsinga local Municipality. They are the main recycling business within uMsinga 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.

5.2.4.2 Buy back facilities (Msinga recycling Pty Ltd and uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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, uMsinga 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.

5.2.4.3 Other Waste Recycling Initiatives

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 uMsinga 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.

5.3 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

uMsinga Rural Road Master Plan 2020 assist uMsinga Municipality in addressing the most critical needs in terms of road infrastructure development. Most of its settlements are located in very remote areas where poor access to roads and essential services such as Educational and Health facilities exist. Proper road access is vital for economic growth in rural areas. According to the National Rural Strategy 2007, land use and transport plans are key issues to support rural development. The strategy is aimed at developing balanced and sustainable rural transport systems by supporting local infrastructure and services.

5.3.1 Rural Roads Master Plan Status

uMsinga Rural Road Master Plan was adopted in July 2020. 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 uMsinga Rural 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.

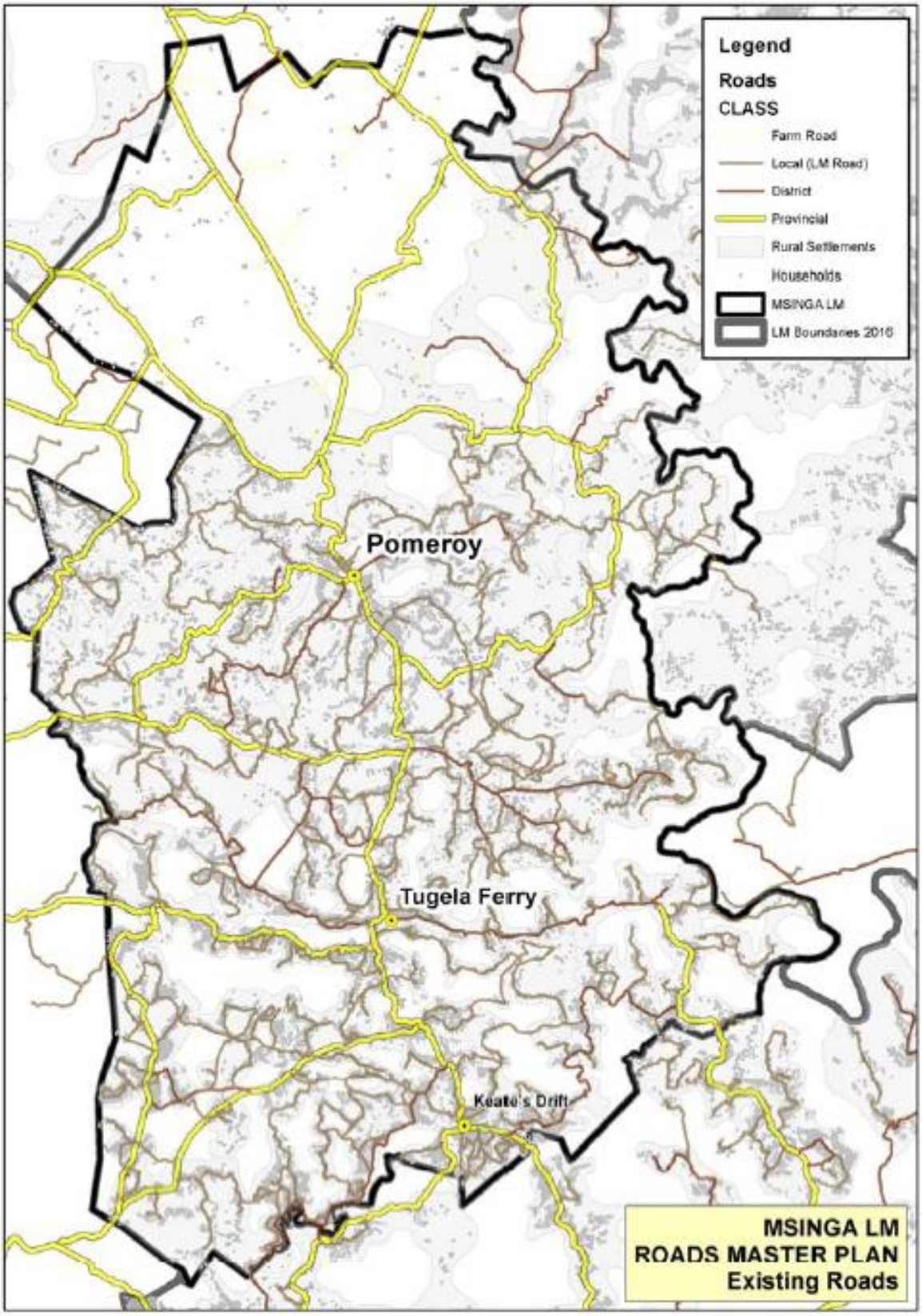
The main challenges are;

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

5.3.1.1 Existing Roads Infrastructure

The following maps provides details with regards to existing formal roads infrastructure within uMsinga Municipality. A more detailed map can also be **reviewed below**. However, most of the provincial and district roads are in need of an upgrade due to bad conditions with potholes; and increasing traffic within the Municipal space. There is a significant need for road signage for directions; pavements for walking and street furniture within emerging towns. Furthermore, there is a crucial need for road stormwater to avoid erosion given that the Municipality is vulnerable to soil erosion.

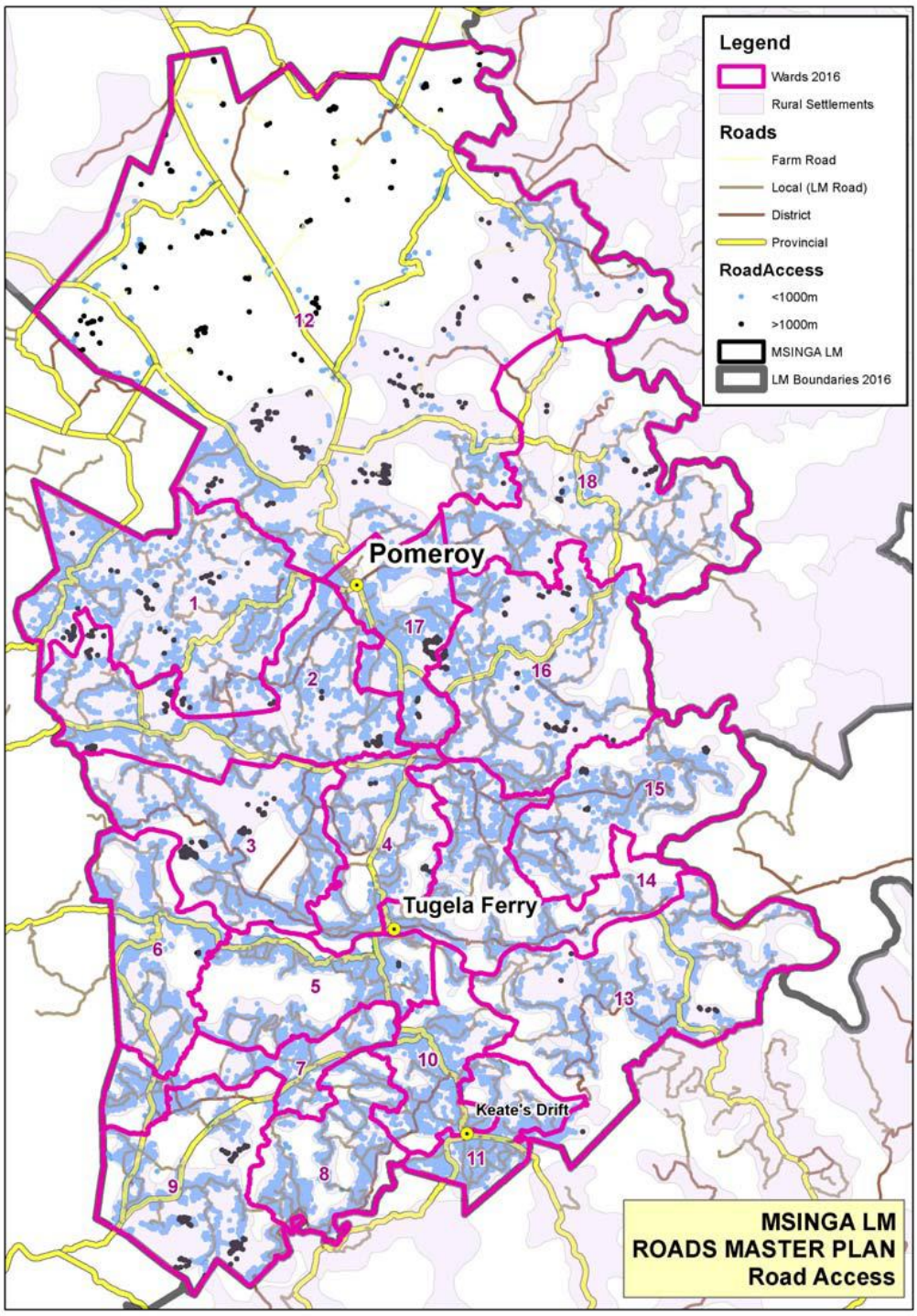
Map 46: Existing Roads Infrastructure



5.3.1.2 Households Accessibility to Road Services

The following map provide details on existing Department of Transport infrastructure access for individual households. The map denotes households within 1000m distance from the closest formal road which are regarded as being served (blue-dots), whilst households further away than 1000m distance to the closest formal road are shown as dark grey dots, denoting households regarded as backlogs in terms of road infrastructure.

Map 47: Household Road Access (ZDM CPTR, 2009)



The following table details households per ward within 1000m from formal roads, as well as backlogs where households are further away than 1000m from the nearest formal road before the new Municipal Wards Demarcation 2019-2020.

Figure 34: Demographic Details per Ward

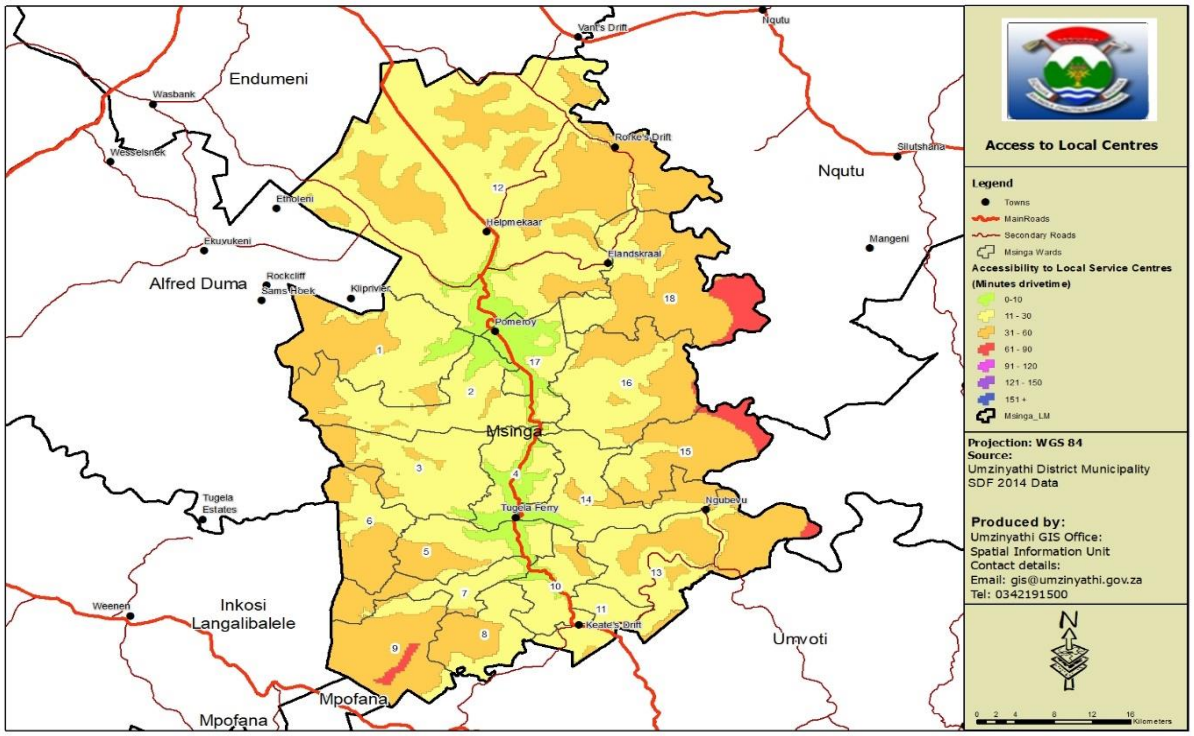
		Distance to Nearest Road	
WARD	Households	<1000m	>1000m
1	2 330	2 261	69
2	2 372	2 301	71
3	2 058	1 971	87
4	1 840	1 830	10
5	2 355	2 353	2
6	1 985	1 982	3
7	1 438	1 438	-
8	1 623	1 623	-
9	2 136	2 051	85
10	1 836	1 836	-
11	1 860	1 860	
12	2 168	1 852	316
13	1 994	1 985	9
14	2 269	2 269	-
15	1 856	1 835	21
16	1 753	1 691	62
17	2 122	2 071	51
18	1 441	1 412	29
TOTALS	**35 436**	**34 621**	**815**

As per the table above, about 98% of uMsinga Municipality Households are located 1000m away from the formal roads. The Roads Master Plan aims towards eradicating the backlogs in a consistent and objective approach.

5.3.1.3 Towns Accessibility Per Minutes

Map 48: uMsinga Local Town Access

M



In accordance with the map above, it is clear that in 2014, it took a maximum of 10 minutes to access local towns within uMsinga Municipality. However, due to increasing illegal structures and informal traders within local towns the accessibility to local towns has increase over the past 9-years.

5.3.2 Rural Roads Master Plan Outcomes

Due to the complexity of demographic and topological characteristics of the uMsinga Municipal area, a Prioritisation Model was initiated to update and prioritise road infrastructure needs within the municipal area. The approach was as follows:

5.3.2.1 Rural Area

Due to the advantages of spatial data for planning purposes, the uMsinga Local Municipality has identified its Geographical Information System (GIS) as the most appropriate planning and management tool to address the expected outcomes for the Prioritisation Model. The Prioritisation Model aims to address the same rural infrastructure sectors as is depicted in the National Rural Transport Strategy, which are also reflected in the uMsinga Integrated Transport Plan, 2020:

- Rural transport infrastructure
- Village-level or intra-farm transportation
- Rural passenger and (small-volume) freight transport services to and from "deep", rural areas
- Passenger transport services along the main connector routes (to towns, clinics and other facilities), served mainly by combi-taxis, converted LDVs and – in some areas - subsidised bus services;
- Special needs transportation services e.g., emergency services and school pupils.

5.3.2.1.1 Prioritisation Methodology Outcome

a) Capturing & updating of informal Access Roads and Tracks (GIS-related data sets)

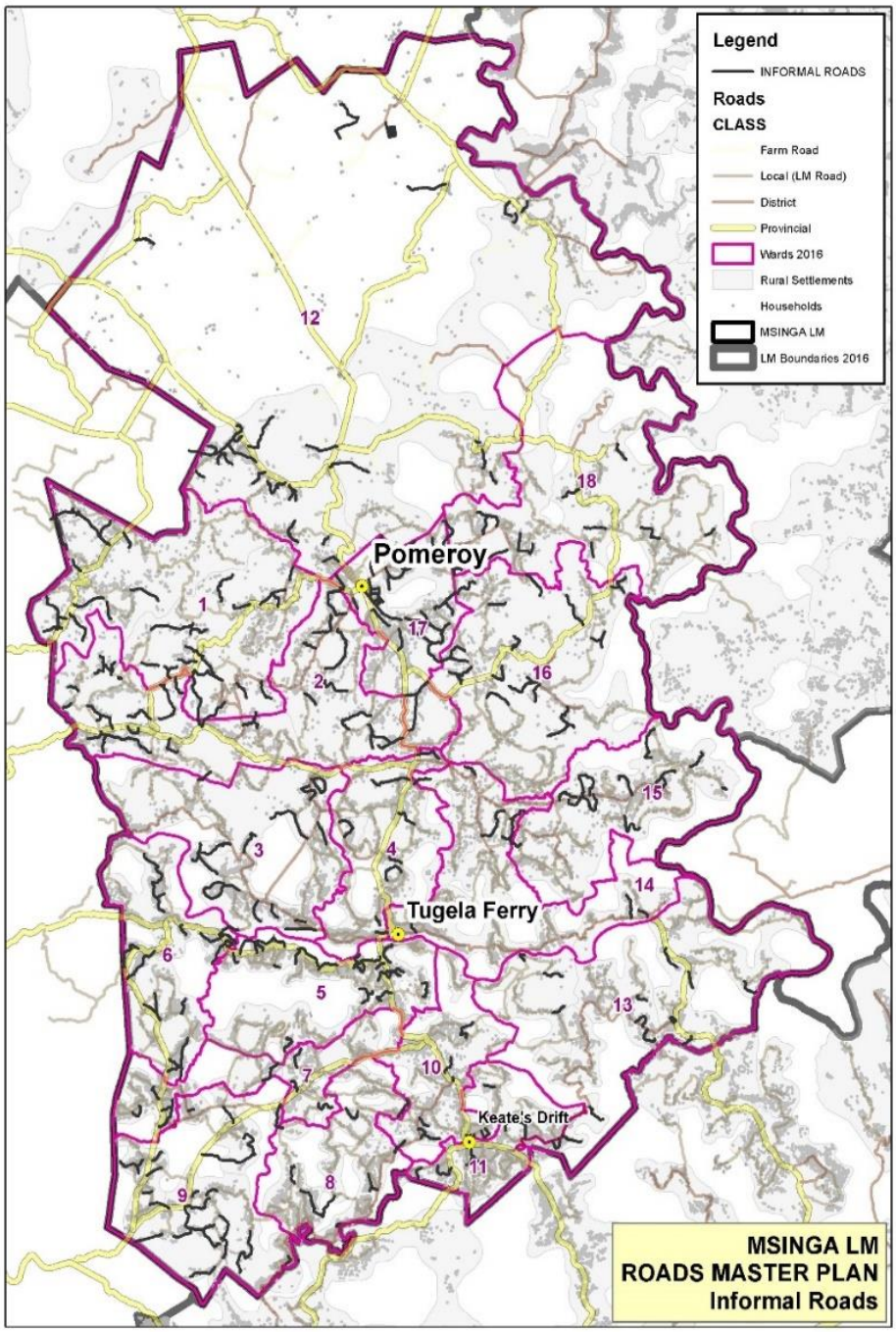
Although the KwaZulu Natal Department of Transport (DOT) has a data set of their own infrastructure assets, this data set does not contain specific details on informal access roads, tracks and footpaths that are currently being used by local residents for access to formal roads. The GIS was therefore used to capture these informal access routes and spatial attributes from the latest aerial photography. This allowed the identification of existing routes that the communities are already using in terms of the following criteria:

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

The uMsinga Local Municipality was also consulted to ensure that the details provided from the GIS is comprehensive enough to allow for proper road access to the above criteria. Road segments earmarked for implementation in the latest SDF were also included. 363.2km provincial roads, 220.3km District roads and 958.1km formal roads.

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:

Map 49: Updated Access Roads for uMsinga Municipality



b) 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:

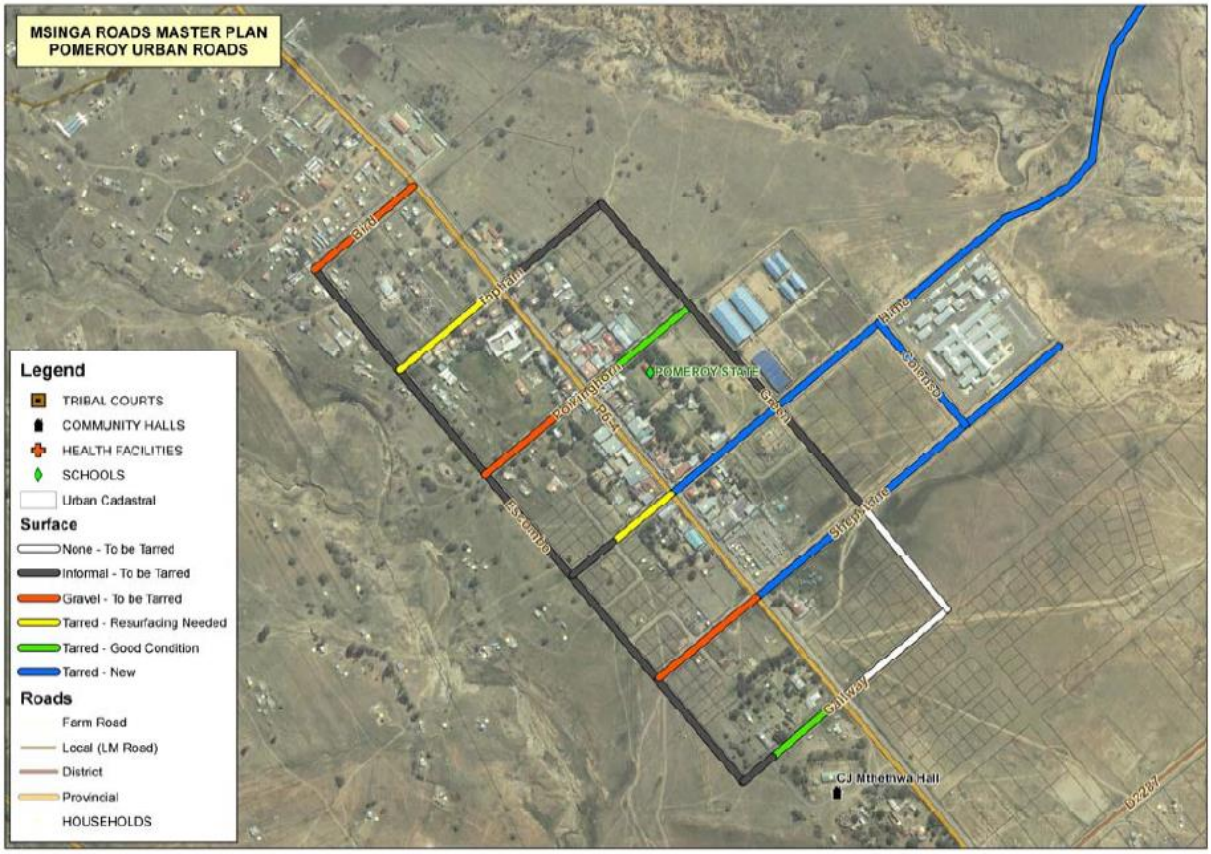
- What type of access route it is, e.g., informal track, footpath etc.
- What type of access will it provide to the surrounding communities, e.g., local pick-up route, connecting road, dead-end road to a remote community etc.
- Who will benefit from this new road, e.g., local community, nearby community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

5.3.2.2 Urban Areas

uMsinga Municipality has one formal town area, namely Pomeroy, with Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift as two (2) Rural Services Centres. There is also an additional rural node identified for development named Cwaka. Therefore, with urban roads infrastructure, the approach follows more a visual and practical basis whereby the aim is to alleviate congestion within the town or rural service centres, promote safety where congestion occurs, and promote the growth of the business area away from congested areas.

Under urban roads only Pomeroy has formal urban streets. An on-site inspection and verification were done to review the status and condition of all the internal streets and to get an understanding of traffic volumes and congestion within the business centre.

Figure 35: Pomeroy Streets Status Quo



5.3.2.2.1 Prioritisation Methodology Outcome

Urban roads prioritisation focuses on other aspects as oppose to rural roads. In Tugela Ferry and Keate's Drift some informal roads have been prioritised under rural roads since they are not formal streets. The main purpose of these roads will be to alleviate congestion in the central business areas.

Figure 36: Tugela Ferry Rural Roads Priorities

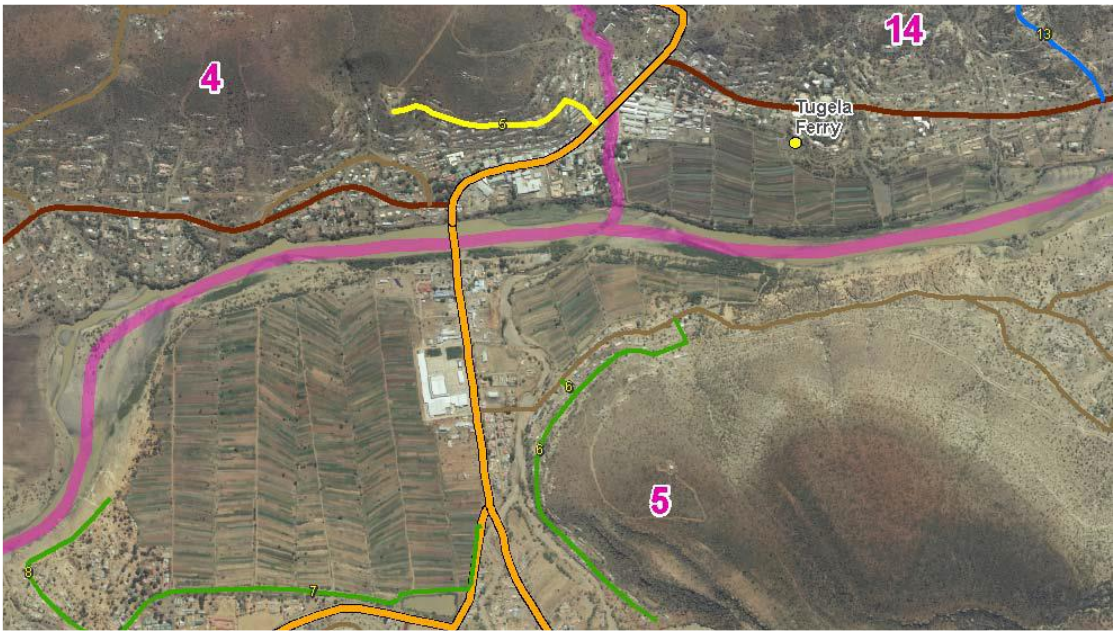
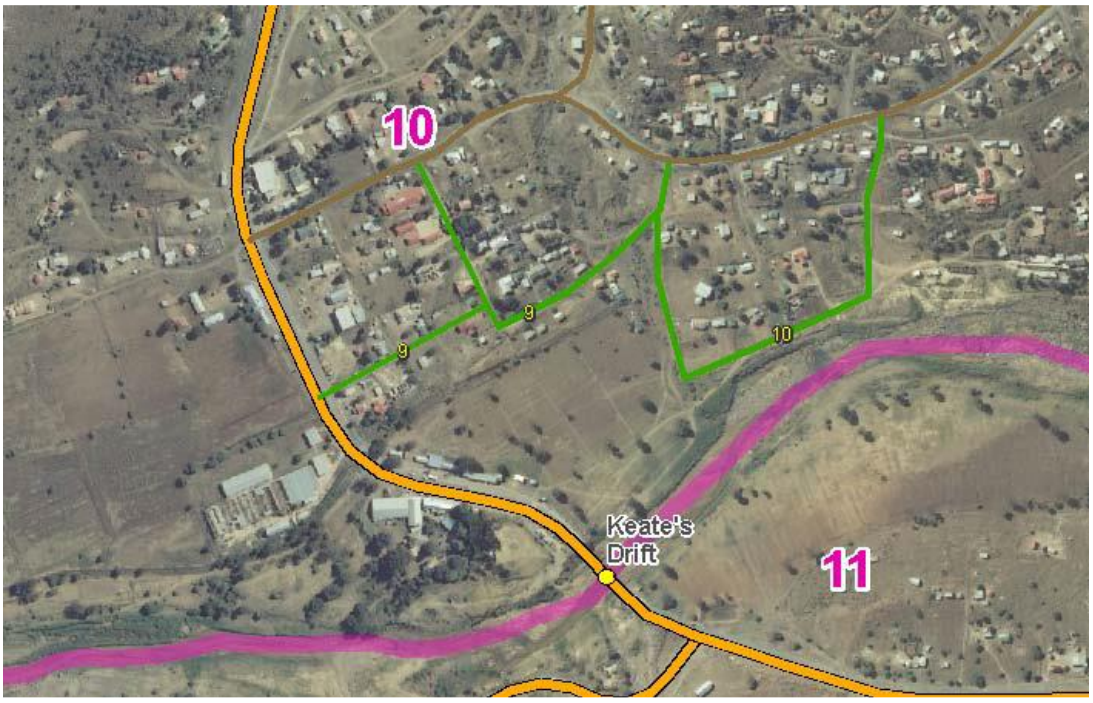


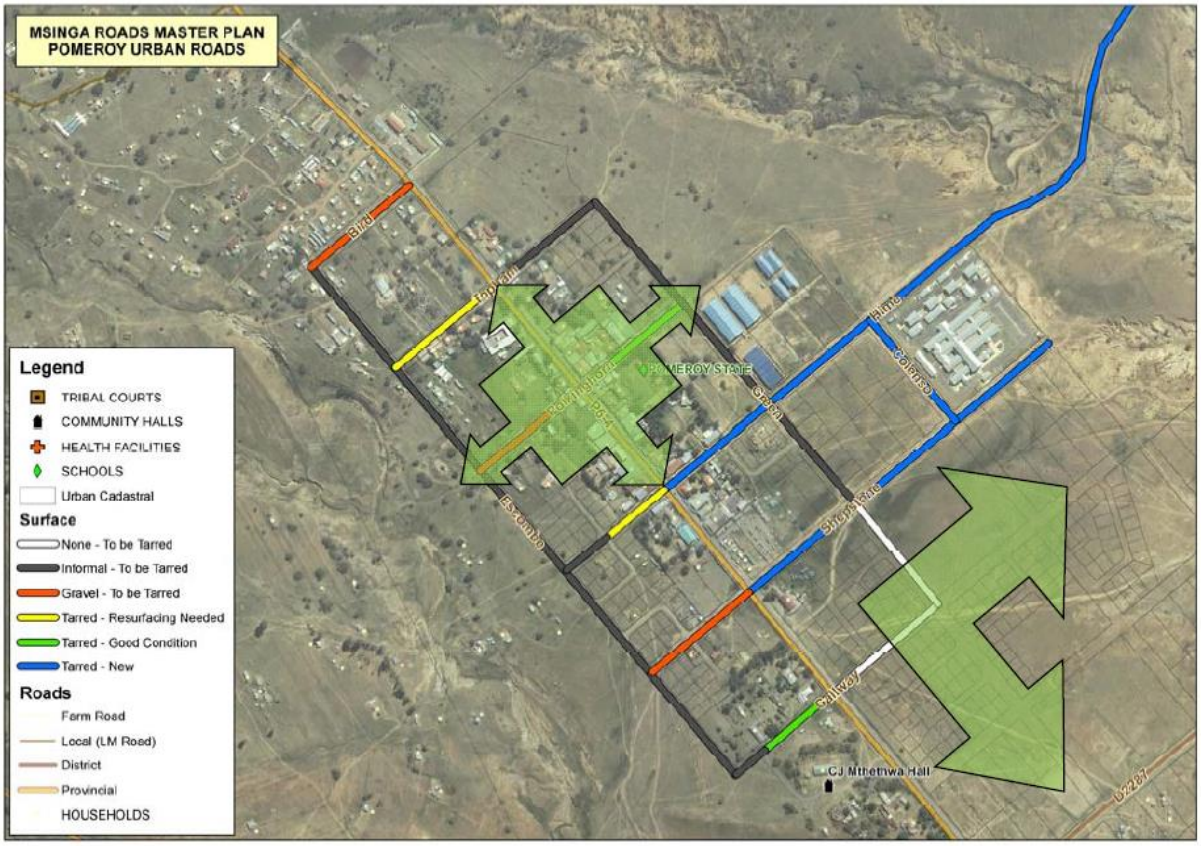
Figure 37: Keates Drift Rural Roads Priorities



In Pomeroy streets have been evaluated on making the CBD area more accessible and less congested, as well as promote future expansion of the town layout according to the approved cadastral layout. It also aligns with the outcomes of the current SDF and the existing plans to upgrade the town's streets. The order of priority is as follows:

- **Priority 1:** Alleviate congestion in CBD and promote safety
- **Priority 2:** Upgrade streets crossing the main street to expand current CBD along these streets and alleviate congestion
- **Priority 3:** Promote future growth to the bigger town area.

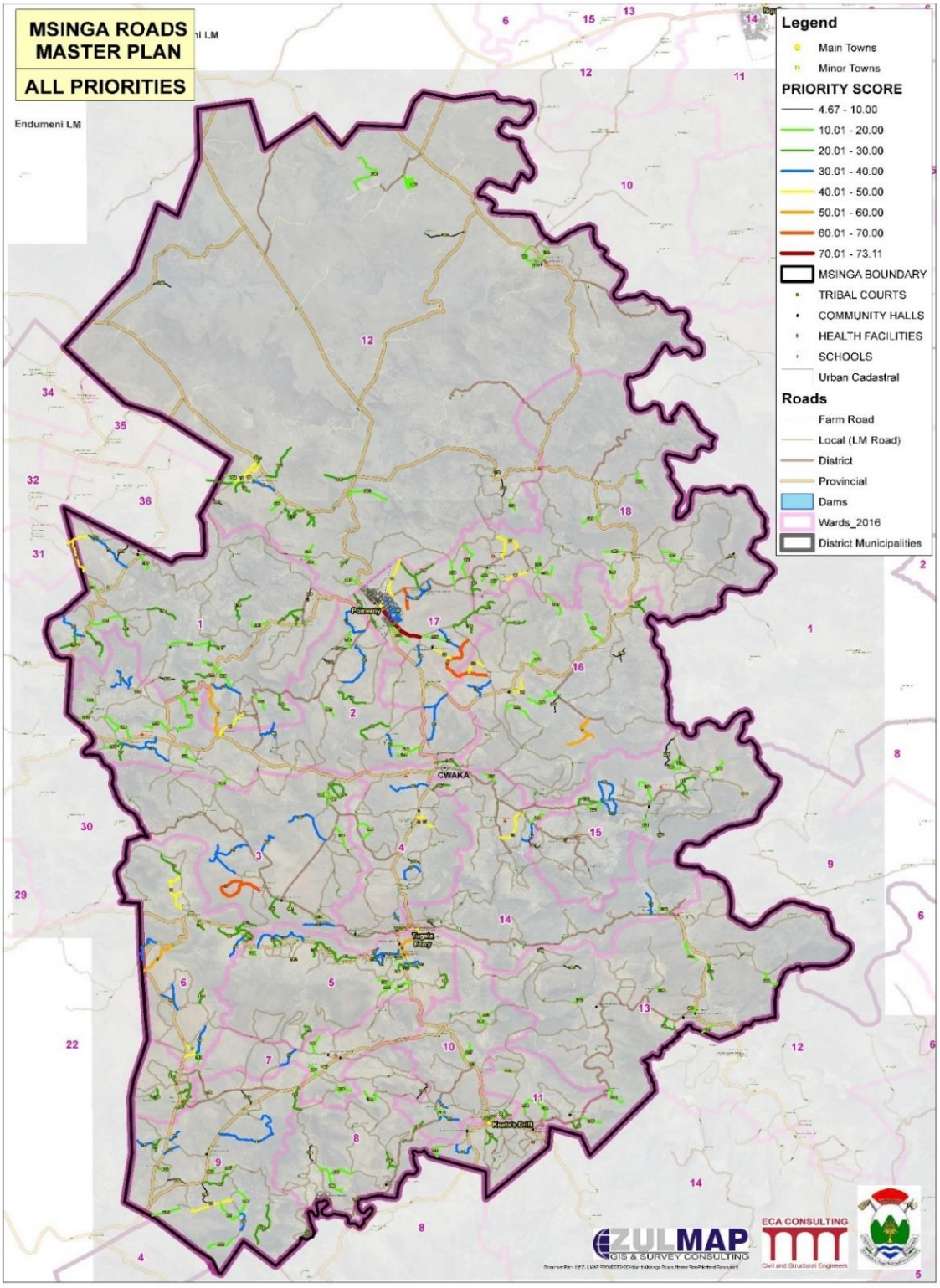
Figure 38: Pomeroy Prioritisation Methodology



5.3.2.3 Prioritised Rural Road Segments

A total of 305 road segments (480.982km) 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. Given that most of the roads are gravel, it is necessary to upgrade these roads for facilitating access to markets.

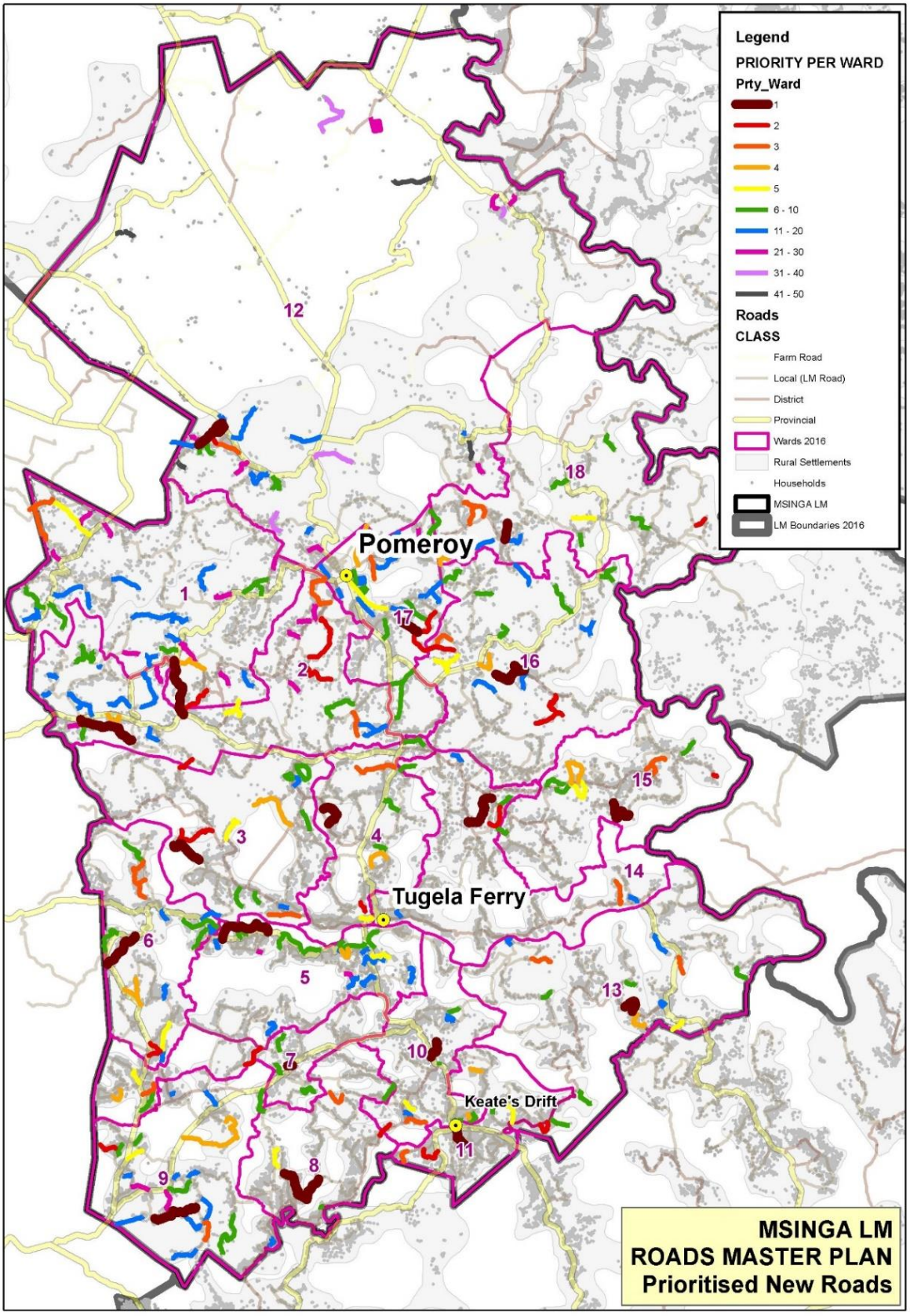
Map 50: All Priorities Road Per Scoring



5.3.2.3.1 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;

Map 51: Top Prioritised Rural Road Per Ward



The following table provides a summary of details for the Top prioritised rural roads;

Table 53: Estimated Implementation Costs for Top Rural Roads

Ward Nr	GIS Road Number	Distance (km)	Bridges	Causeways	Culverts	Steep Slopes	Rocky Outcrops	Wetlands	FINAL EST. COST	Expected HH Served	Ave Cost / HH	Primary Fucntion
1	LM125	3.844		3	1	1			36 452 200	37	985 195	Agriculture, Public Access
2	LM112	3.772		2	3				15 118 600	64	236 228	Household Access
3	LM266	2.186							2 841 800	58	48 997	Agriculture
4	LM145	1.844		2	2				11 407 200	18	633 733	Household Access
5	LM279	3.857		1	1				12 269 100	10	1 226 910	Agriculture
6	LM21	2.696		1					7 354 800	105	70 046	Agriculture
7	LM304	0.306			2				2 807 800	1	2 807 800	School Access, Public Access
8	LM255	3.952		3	7		2		28 213 850	36	783 718	Public Access
9	LM170	3.060		3	2				19 588 000	67	292 358	Public Access
10	LM202	1.230		1	2				9 509 000	14	679 214	Household Access
11	LM239	1.238		1					5 459 400	50	109 188	Household Access
12	LM28	2.792			3			1	14 094 600	65	216 840	Public Access
13	LM307	1.410			1				3 038 000	23	132 087	Household Access
14	LM212	2.758		3	1				30 090 400	37	813 254	Agriculture
15	LM214	2.309		1	1	1			27 746 700	54	513 828	Household Access
16	LM265	2.816	1		3				16 375 800	15	1 091 720	Household Access
17	LM100	1.172							1 523 600	17	89 624	Agriculture, School Access, Public Access
18	LM95	1.017							1 322 100	10	132 210	Household Access

5.3.2.4 Prioritised Urban Road Segments

Based on the urban road criteria for Pomeroy, the prioritisation outcomes can be reviewed on the map below.

Figure 39: Pomeroy Town Urban Road Segment Priorities

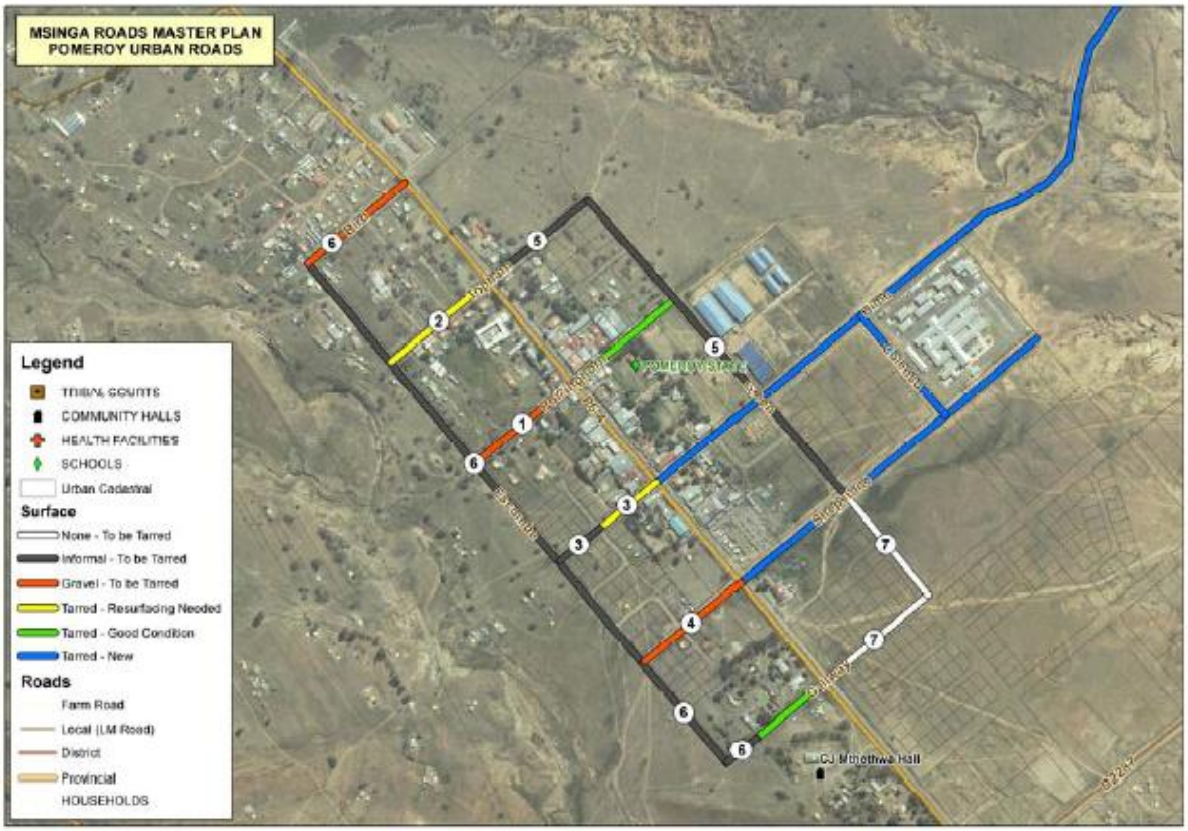
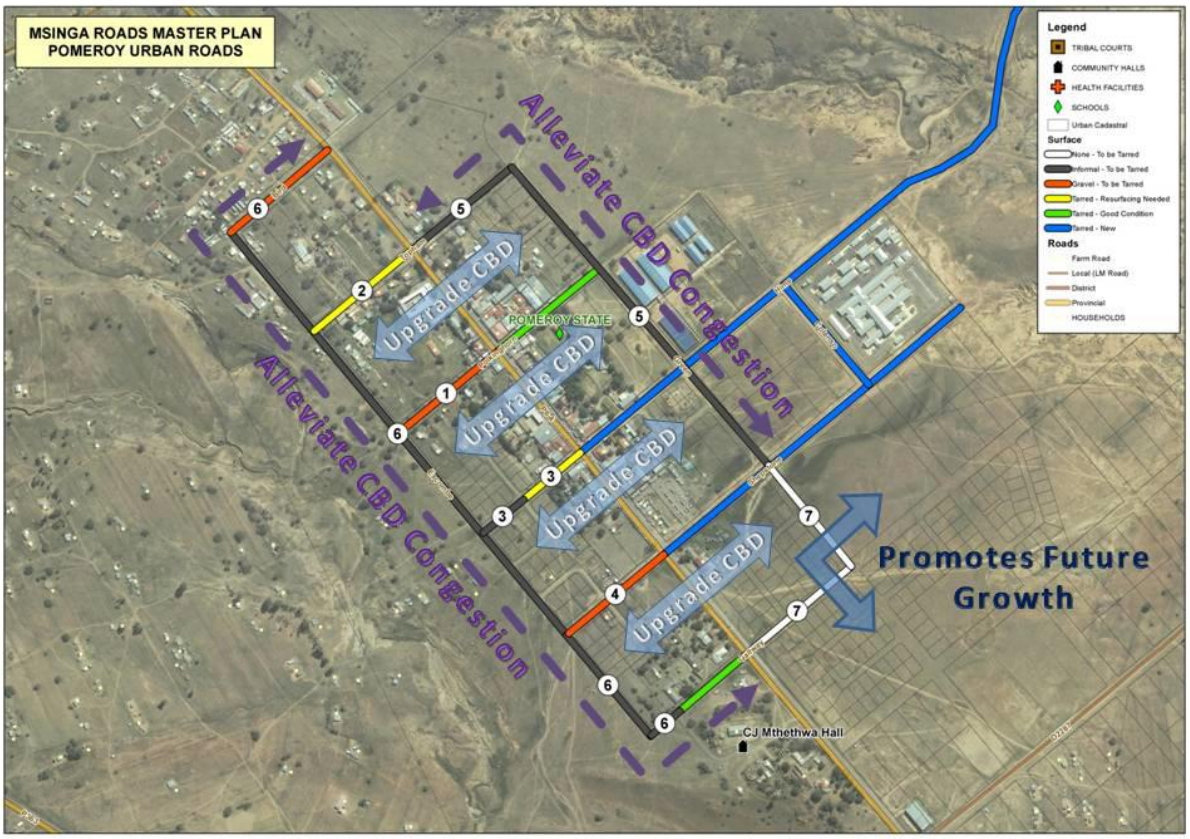


Figure 40: Pomeroy Town Urban Road Prioritisation Model Vision



The following table provides a summary of details for the top prioritised urban roads in Pomeroy.

Table 54: Estimated Implementation Costs for Pomeroy Urban streets

Street	Distance (km)	Priority Score	Status	Cost/km (Average)	TOTAL COST
Bird	0.218746	6	Gravel - To be Tarred	5 000 000	1 093 730
Colenso	0.224814	N/A	Tarred - New	-	-
Escombe	0.903806	6	Informal - To be Tarred	6 000 000	5 422 836
Escombe	0.228086	6	Informal - To be Tarred	6 000 000	1 368 516
Gallway	0.147818	N/A	Tarred - Good Condition	-	-
Gallway	0.239316	7	None - To be Tarred	6 000 000	1 435 896
Gallway	0.064114	6	Informal - To be Tarred	6 000 000	384 684
Green	0.678568	5	Informal - To be Tarred	6 000 000	4 071 408
Green	0.224953	7	None - To be Tarred	6 000 000	1 349 718
Hime	1.557583	N/A	Tarred - New	-	-
Hime	0.126933	3	Tarred - Resurface	4 500 000	571 199
Hime	0.089972	3	Informal - To be Tarred	6 000 000	539 832
Polkinghorn	0.224688	N/A	Tarred - Good Condition	-	-
Polkinghorn	0.220649	1	Gravel - To be Tarred	4 500 000	992 921
Shepstone	0.664970	N/A	Tarred - New	-	-
Shepstone	0.213352	4	Gravel - To be Tarred	5 000 000	1 066 760
Topham	0.223900	5	Informal - To be Tarred	6 000 000	1 343 400
Topham	0.218645	2	Tarred - Resurface	4 500 000	983 903
					20 624 802

5.3.2.5 Key Findings and Recommendations

Due to the complexity of the topographic and demographic details of uMsinga Municipality, it poses a difficult task to implement road infrastructure in an objective manner. The Prioritisation Model provides an effective approach to address the road infrastructure needs within uMsinga by means of spatial analysis. The methodology followed aligns with the National and Provincial aims and objectives for rural development.

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

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

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

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

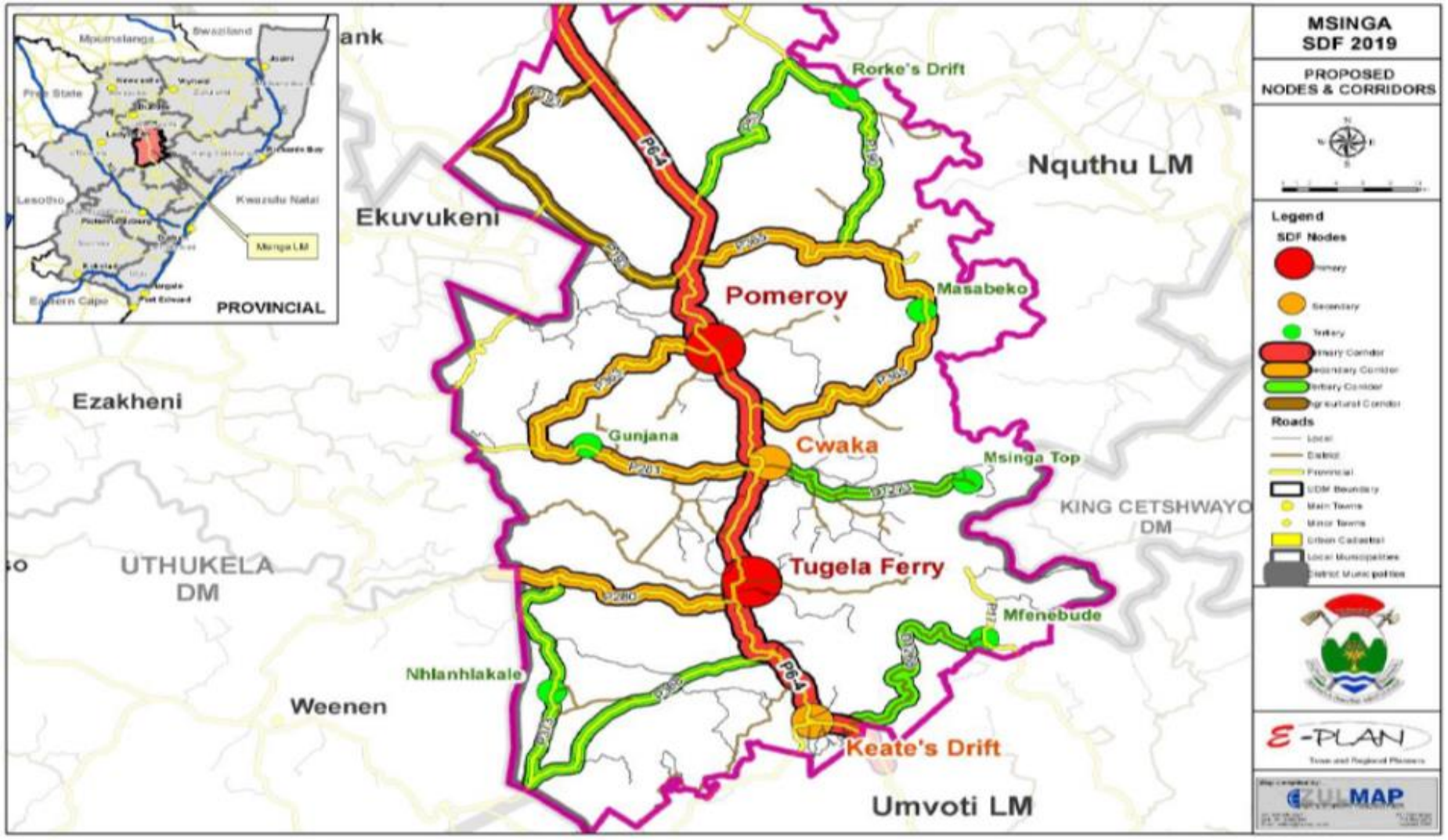
5.3.3 Road Network & Corridors

The R33 is the main provincial corridor linking Keates Drift; Tugela Ferry; Cwaka with Pomeroy and other municipalities. The R33 is largely damaged by recent floods and needs re-carpeting as well as establishment of road barriers especially the North of uMsinga Municipality. The table below illustrates the municipal nodes in conjunction with existing corridors within uMsinga Municipality.

Table 55: Nodes & Corridors

TYPES OF NODES	TOWN NAME	ROAD NUMBERS
PRIMARY NODE	▪ Pomeroy	R33 (P6-4); P363; D2287 & L2033
	▪ Tugela Ferry	R33 (P6-4/6-3); P280; D1272 &L1147
MUNICIPAL SECONDARY NODE	▪ Cwaka ▪ Keates Drift	R33 (P6-4); P281; D1273; L1357 & L1358 R33 (P6-3); P161 & P1170
TERTIARY NODES	▪ Rorkes Drift ▪ Msinga Top ▪ Mazabeko ▪ Nhlalakahle ▪ Mfenebude ▪ Gunjani	P190 & D30 D1273 & L1969 P365 P373 & D1365 P17 & D1268 P281 & D2288

Map 52: uMsinga Road Network & Corridors



The municipal primary movements and proposed Economic Development Corridor for uMsinga Municipality is as follows;

Table 56: Municipal Movement Corridors

CORRIDOR	LINKAGES
Provincial Corridor	▪ R33 Greytown, Keates Drift, Tugela Ferry, Cwaka, Pomeroy & Dundee.
Regional Distributor	▪ 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	▪ P53 Route between Pomeroy and Rorkes Drift (Battlefields)

The provincial corridor traverses the Municipality in a north to south direction and internally connects the main economic areas of Keats Drift, Tugela Ferry, Cwaka 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 KwaKopi 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 (2022/2023) 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.**

5.3.3.1 Secondary Economic Linkages

The Secondary Economic Linkages are the following:

- P280 – to Ladysmith via Weenen Area
- D1268
- P281 – to Ladysmith via Ndaka Area
- P365

Public interventions highlighted in the uMsinga Local Municipal IDP 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.

4.3.3.2 Development Corridor

5.3.3.2.1 AGRICULTURAL CORRIDORS (R33)

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

Public interventions highlighted in the uMsinga Local Municipal IDP 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.

5.3.3.2.2 TOURISM CORRIDOR (P280)

The PSEDS identified a tourism corridor traversing the Municipal area in an east wet direction connecting Tugela Ferry with Weenen in the west and Nkandla in the east (uMsinga Local Municipal IDP. 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.

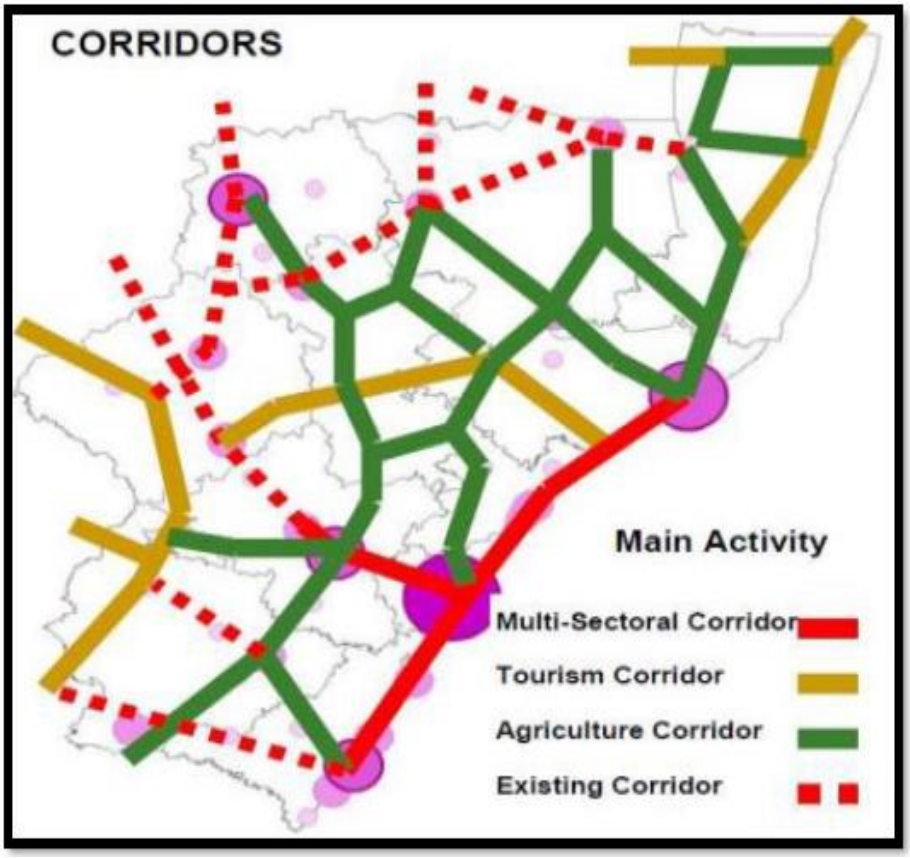
The following Interventions are proposed along the tourism routes. Focusing on marketing and developing of the 6 seminal National and International battlefield sites.

- 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 41: KZN PROVINCIAL CORRIDORS (SOURCE: PROVINCIAL SPATIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PSEDS))



5.3.4 Key Challenges

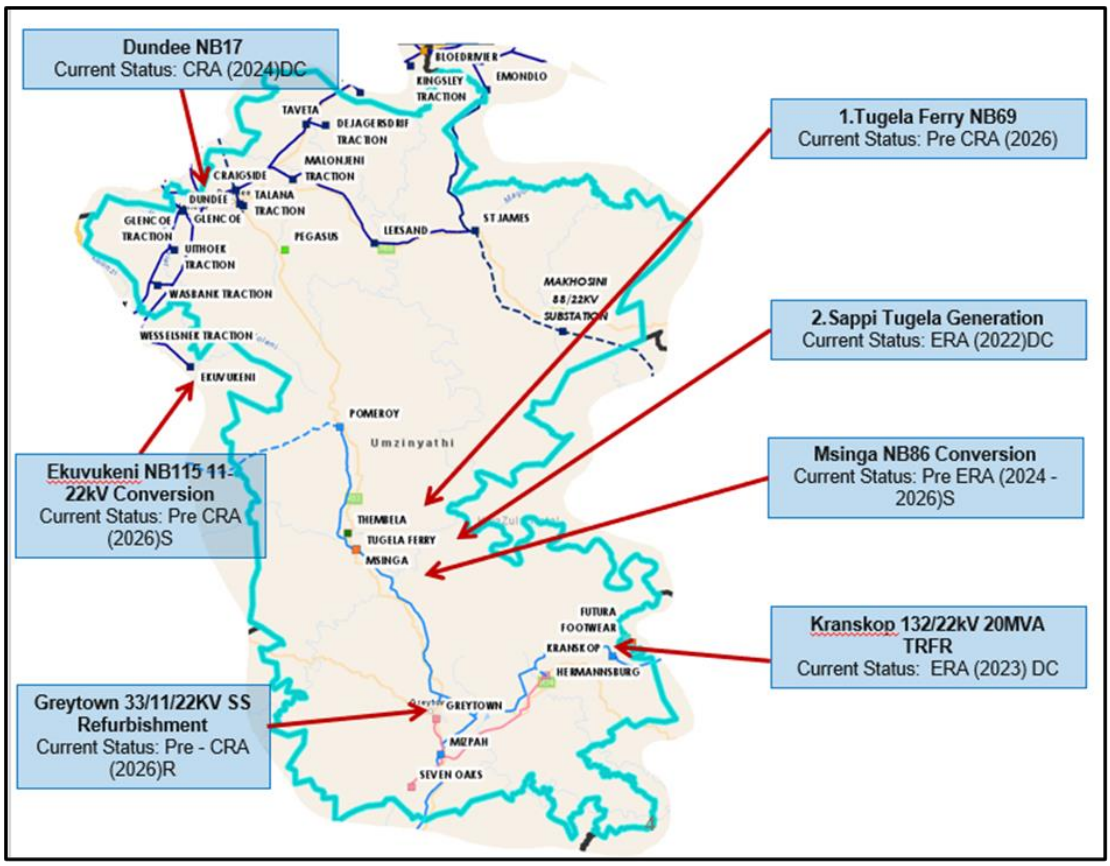
- Lack of Road Maintenance within the Municipal Nodes (poor condition).
- Car damage due to bad potholes existing.
- Unplanned street trading areas cause lack enforcement, and access to nodes therefore, SMMEs of uMsinga Community fail to explore the opportunity of increasing traffic volume within uMsinga Corridors.
    - Increasing Traffic congestion due to Increasing traffic volume of trucks travelling within uMsinga as the nearest route to Dundee, Newcastle & Vryheid if coming from Durban, PMB & Greytown vice versa.
- Limited accessibility to government departments e.g., Msinga SAPS & DSD due to increasing illegal buildings and informal traders along the main road R33.

5.4 ENERGY

The sole supplier of electricity in the Municipal area is Eskom. The main purpose of Eskom is to generates, transmits, and distributes 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

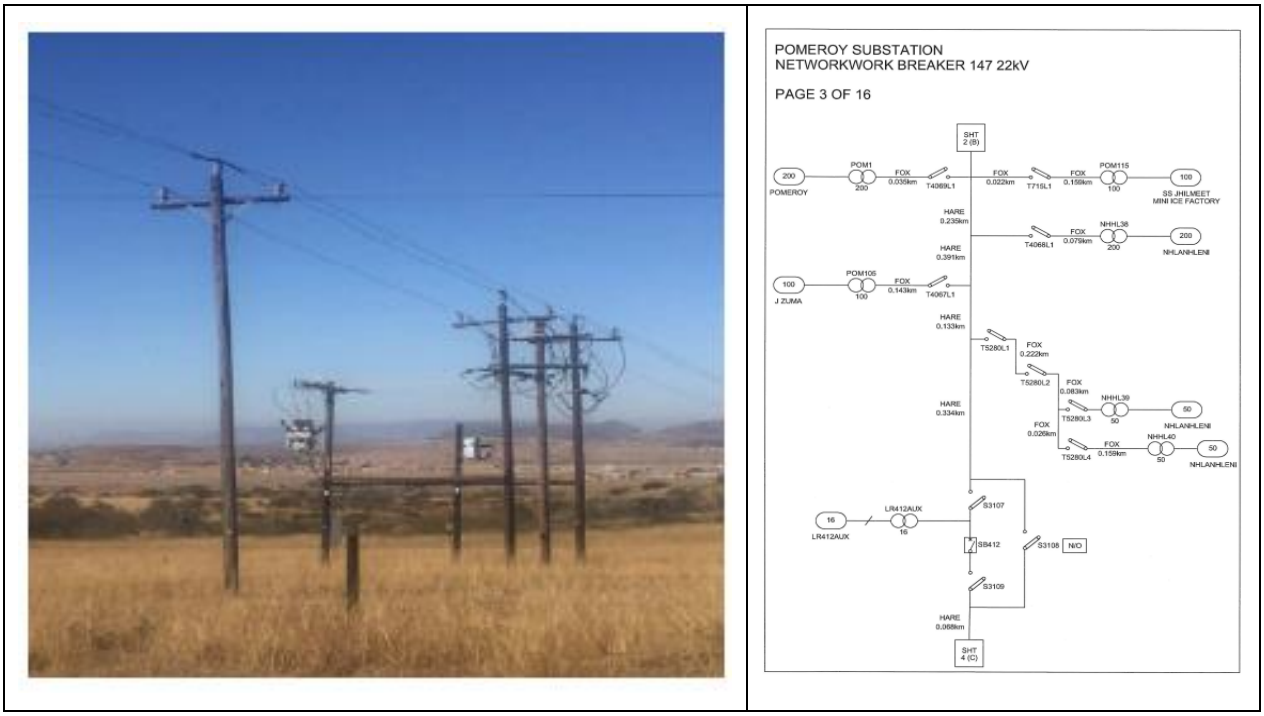


The map above indicates that the southern sections of the Municipality have better access to the electricity network, hence, the actual household connected are increasing yearly. The figure above indicates the availability of the ESKOM HV and MV network in uMsinga.

5.4.1 Pomeroy Electrification

The Pomeroy Town and out laying rural area is fed by Eskom on Network Break 147 at 22 KV / 400 volts, The Section Breaker SB412 (See the Figure "below") is situated on the outskirts of the town towards Dundee. This Section Breaker is use as overload / fault protection on the Network. It is also used to isolate the power to the area via a Telemetry system.

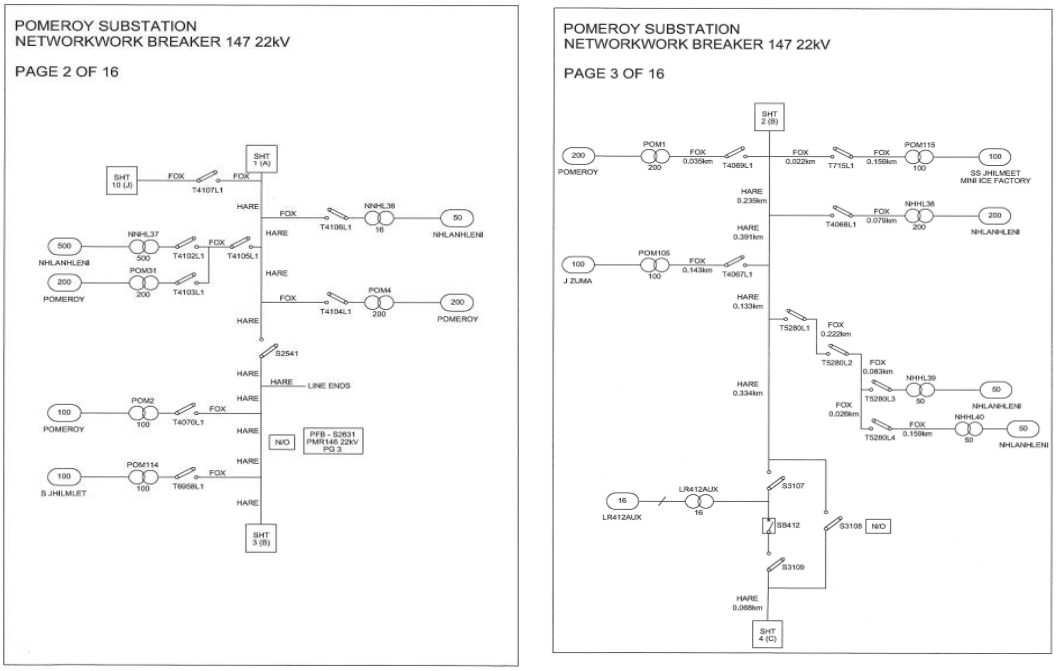
Figure 43: Network Breaker 147 - SB412



5.4.1.1 Network Capacity

The Eskom schematic diagrams below (Annexure "2 & 3") indicate transformer size and the switching positions for isolating the network. It should be noted that not all the transformers indicated on the Network Breaker diagram NB 147 / 22 kV are within the CBD area.

Figure 44: Pomeroy Network Breaker Diagram

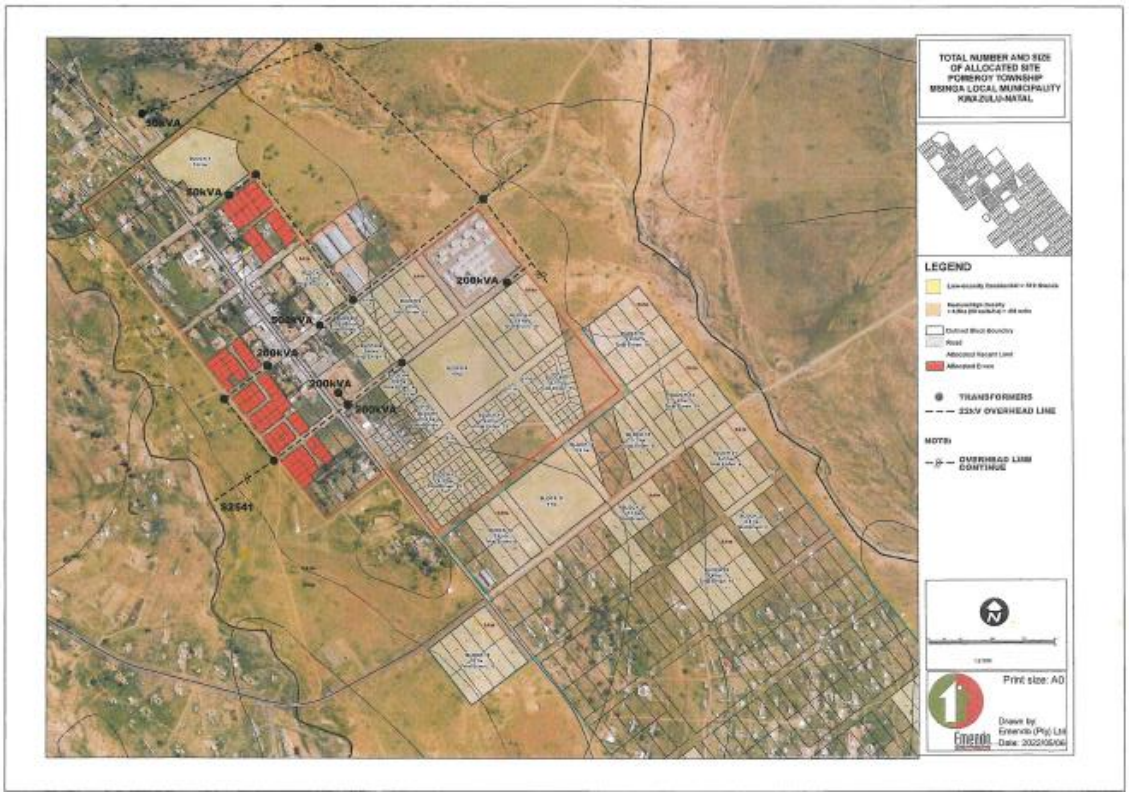


As per the map below, indicates the position of the existing Transformers and the 22 kV overhead Power Lines on the map for information purposes. The power lines indicated on this map only indicate the lines that are relevant to Pomeroy Town. All the customers within the town CBD are connected to the Eskom Network via the Low Voltage overhead bundle

conductor reticulation. The street lighting within the CBD area is connected to the Low Voltage reticulation. The existing electric infrastructure within Pomeroy Town was discussed with Eskom Depot in Dundee and their Network planning office in Pietermaritzburg regarding the capacity on the current Network.

In terms of new developments, Eskom Network Planning Unit informed the Municipality that the network has spare capacity for future development but an official application should be submitted notifying the power requirements for the development. Furthermore, should the proposed housing development project precede the Project Manager / Consulting Agent can use one of the following routes for the power application. They can either do a direct application to Eskom for the installation of infrastructure to supply power to the houses. The developer would then have to fund the project and pay Eskom to carry out the design and installation of the infrastructure.

Map 53: Pomeroy Electrification Infrastructure



5.4.2 Electrification Key Challenges

- 30% demand of work by local SMMEs and cause delay on the implementation of the project due to community unrests or/and destruction of projects.
- Increasing illegal connections especially on informal settlements around uMzisho and Tugela Ferry town.
- 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.

5.5 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES

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 Municipality only have land within Pomeroy Town to develop and the remaining land is owned by Ingonyama Trust Board and private owners. 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.

5.5.1 Access to 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 57: Existing Schools Within uMsinga Municipality

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

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500132978	132978	EMKHAMO C	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	3	-28,67972	30,32114
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

NAT EMIS NO.	EMIS/TEMP NO.	SCHOOL NAME	EDUCATION DISTRICT	CIRCUIT	DM (CODE)	LM (CODE)	WARD	LATITUDE (S)	LONGITUDE (E)
500170940	170940	JAJILE H	UMZINYATHI	Pomeroy	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	1	-28,62523	30,34192
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

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500204684	204684	MBONDWENI P	UMZINYATHI	Tugela Ferry	Umzinyathi (DC24)	UMsinga (KZN244)	4	-28,72290	30,44813
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
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

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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
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

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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
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

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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
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

5.5.2 Access to 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.

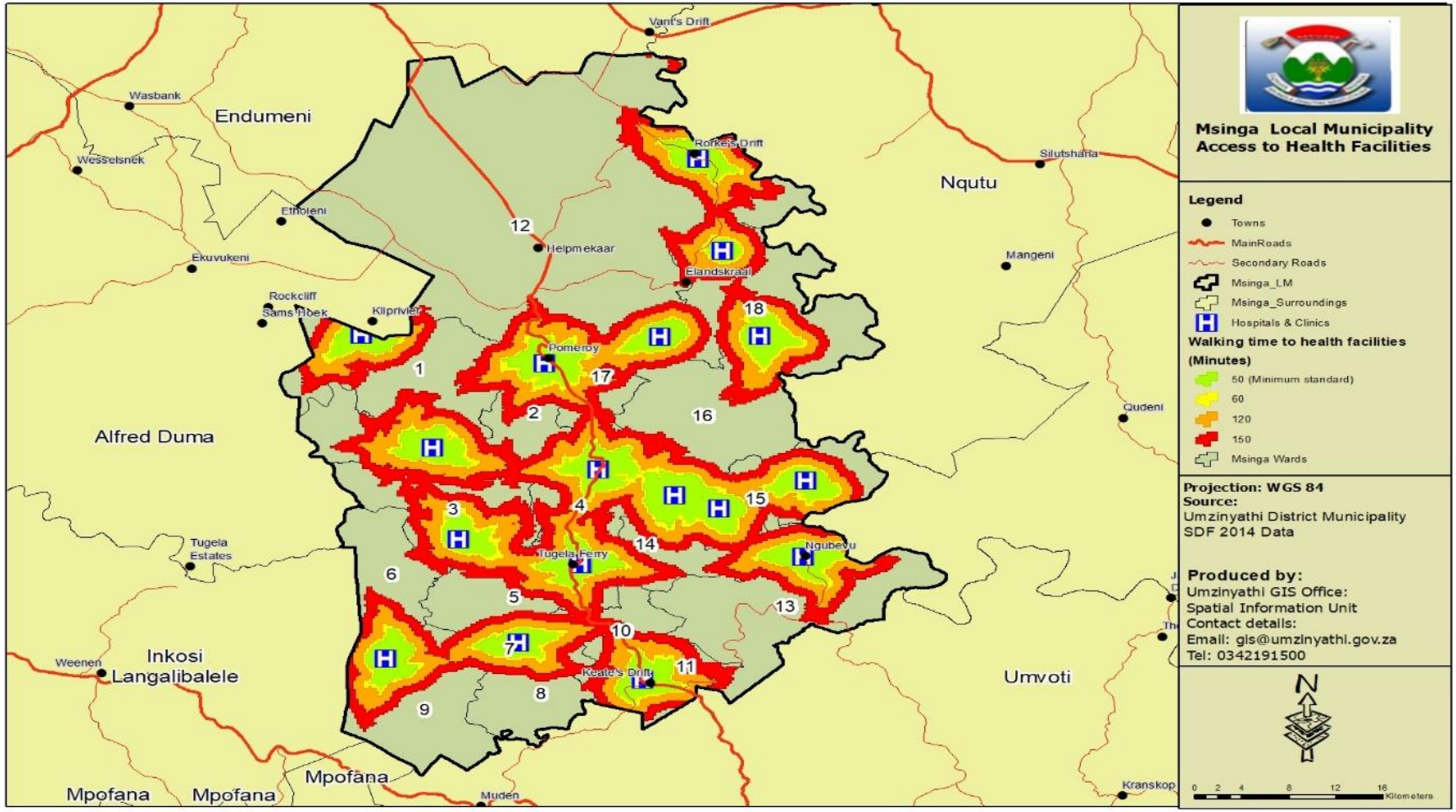
A Community health care centre (CHC) in Pomeroy has been completed and is operating as a secondary hospital to the Church of Scotland's in Tugela Ferry. This will help the people residing within Pomeroy area enormously. This helps in alleviating the workload of the Scotland hospital staff enabling to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

5.5.2.1 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 54: Access to Health Facilities



5.5.3 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.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES	NUMBER	STATUS
TRADITIONAL COURT	Total of five (5) - One per Tribal Authority	Needs to be renovated to accommodate access to wheelchair users.
COMMUNITY HALLS	Per ward for the entire Municipality	Proposed 2022-23 to 2023/24 New proposed Pomeroy Town Hall in 2022-23
SPORTS FIELDS	Provide in all Traditional Council	3X largest sports complex at Pomeroy; Mzisho & Gxobanyawo have been completed.
MUNICIPAL OFFICES	Tugela Ferry – opposite home-affairs	Plans to have Municipal Offices in Pomeroy
TRANSPORT FACILITIES – TAXI RANKS	▪ Two in Pomeroy (Shopping Centre and Temporal Rank) ▪ Two in Tugela Ferry (Mall & Temporal Rank) ▪ One in Keates Drift	Proposed Areas: ▪ Cwaka ▪ Douglas

5.5.4 Access to Safety and Security

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

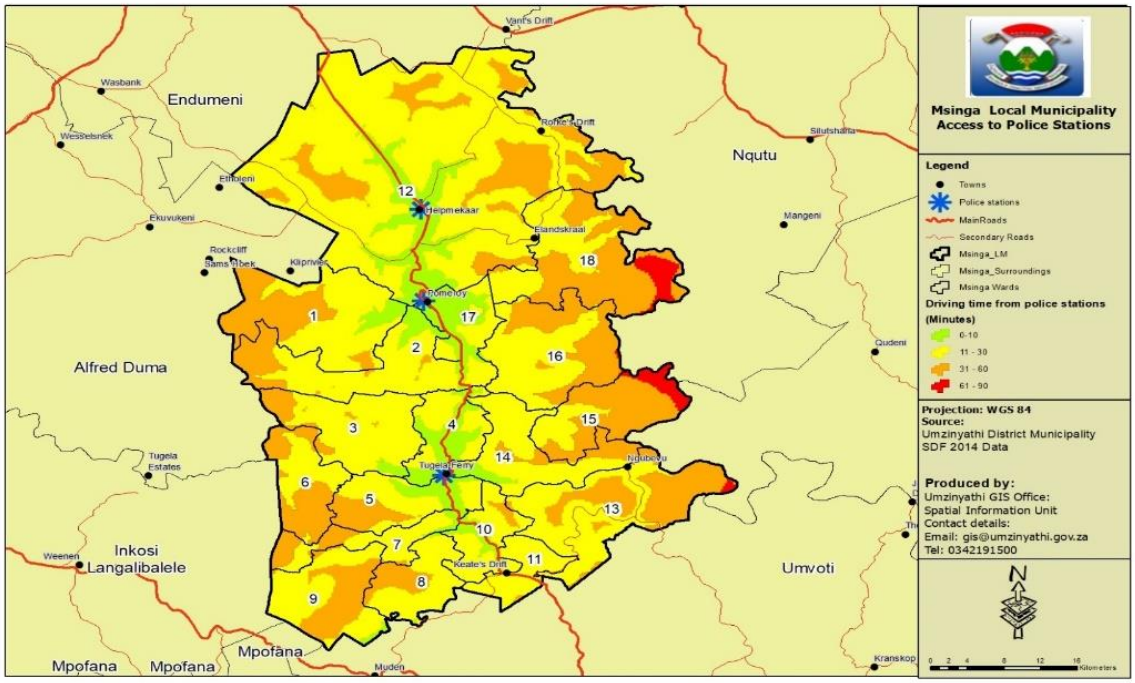


Figure 45: Pomeroy Correctional Service - Google Map

5.5.4.2 South African Police Services (SAPS)

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 55: Access to Police Stations



The Municipality have four (4) 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 crime 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.

5.5.4.2.1 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 46: 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.

4.5.4.2.2 Pomeroy SAPS

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

Figure 47: Pomeroy SAPS - Google Map



5.5.4.2.3 Helpmekaar SAPS & Accommodation

The site is formally descripted 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 48: Helpmekaar SAPS - Google Map



5.5.5 Access to Housing Projects

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.

5.5.5.1 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

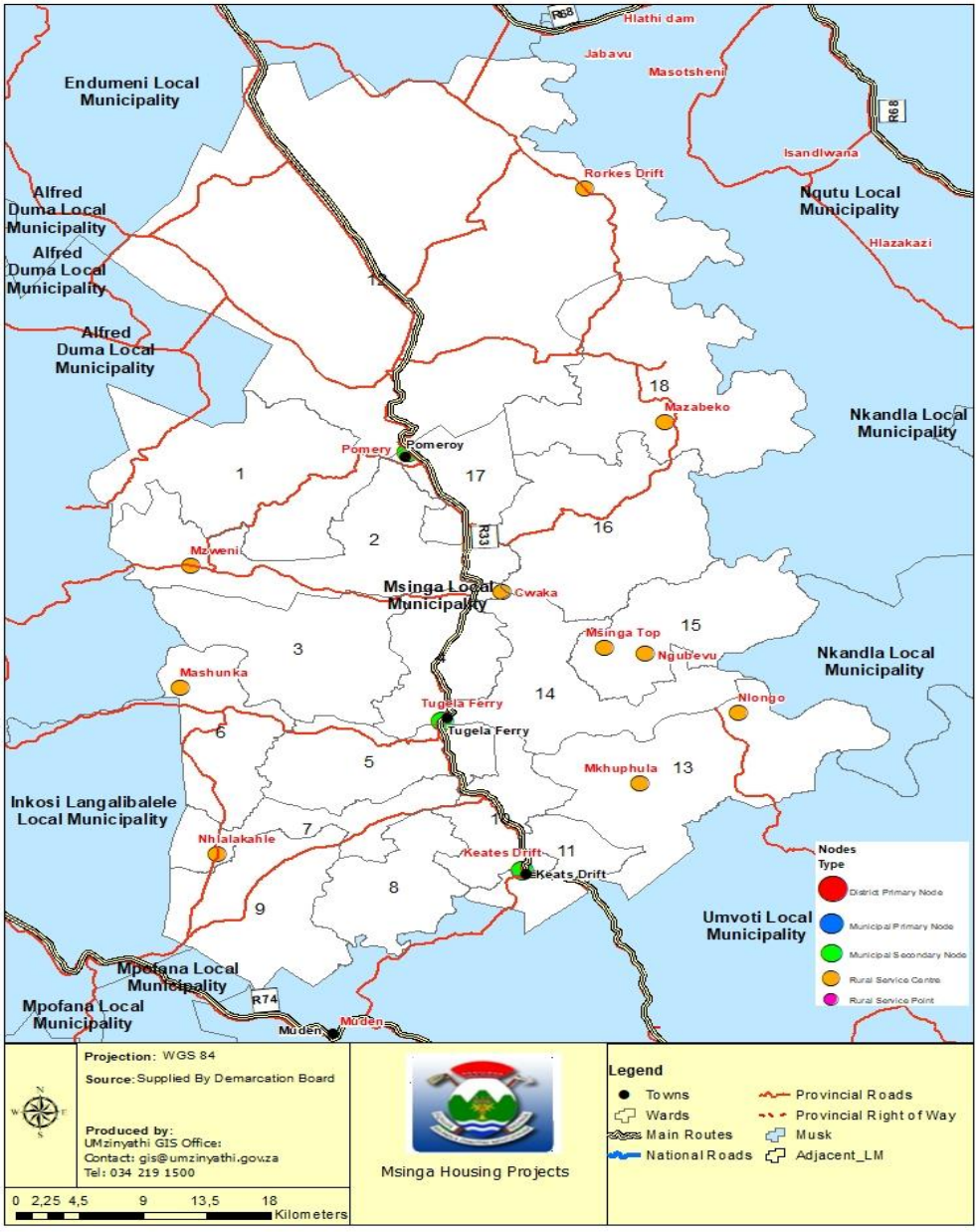
A submission is currently in preparation for reservation of subsidies and stage 1 approval in order to conduct pre-feasibility assessment as well as stage 1 detailed planning activities.

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 56: uMsinga Housing Projects



5.5.6 Welfare – Social Development

5.5.6.1 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 2016.

NUMBER OF SOCIAL WORKERS / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS	NUMBER OF WARDS	POPULATION SIZE
20 DSD & 3 NGOs	**21**	**184 494**
1 Probation Officer	**21**	
1 Community Development Practitioner	**21**	

OFFICE LOCATION	AVAILABLE EMPLOYEES
uMSINGA MAIN SERVICE OFFICE (TF)	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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.

5.5.6.2 Departmental Key Challenges

5.5.6.2.1 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)

5.5.6.2.2 Lack of Office Space

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

5.5.6.2.3 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.

5.5.6.2.4 Lack of Adequate Resources

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

5.5.6.2.5 Unfilled Vacant Posts

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

5.5.6.2.6 Non-Functional One Stop Development Centres

- No staff structure for One stop Development Centres.

5.5.6.3 Proposed Projects/Programmes

a. **Employment of Gender Based Violence social workers**
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**
Increased budget for beneficiaries that are eligible for SRD due to unemployment and poverty.

c. **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.

d. **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.

e. **Filling of Vacant Posts**
Proposal / submission of request for filling of posts compiled and submitted.

f. **Functionality of One Stop Development Centres**
Five (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.

g. **Women Development Programme**
Funding for NPO rendering Women Development programmes and services focusing on empowerment, awareness campaigns.

h. **Sustainable Livelihoods**
Funding of the Community Nutrition Development Centre to provide nutritious meals to 250 people on daily basis.

i. **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.

5.5.6.4 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.

The aged are considered an important asset in the community and thus are kept at breast with developmental matters and encouraged to get physical so as to prolong their lives. The Municipality celebrates their agility through games , the golden games held locally and at the district. In 2023-24 such games have been budgeted for within the Community Services budget.

Elderly project	2023-2024 Budget
Golden Games Refreshments Officials	2,000.00
Golden Games Fruits	2,000.00
Golden Games District Attire	4,500.00
Golden Games District Transport	8,000.00
Golden Games District Refreshments	7,610.00

5.5.6.5 National Building & Social Cohesion

5.5.6.5.1 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. An allocation of R30 000 per ward has been made. The budget is aimed at developing youth skills as identified through the Municipal Youth strategy (draft) . The youth allocation also speaks to the initiatives as identified in the Municipal LED strategy as reviewed by Council on the 31 May 2023. The LED strategy identifies the main root cause of poverty in the area ,therefore the youth allocation seeks to remedy such dire socio-economical circumstances.

Youth projects	Per ward	2023-24 budget
Youth Projects	30,000.00	R630 000.00
Tertiary Financial Aid	30,000.00	R630 000.00

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 as per 5.5.6.4. above are 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 for woman, the number of women employed has been 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 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. Young girls are encouraged to participate in the Reed dance scheduled for the month of August and September). This is catered for in the youth budget.

The Municipality in partnership with the Department of health facilitates HIV Council meetings on a quarterly basis. During Mayoral Izimbizo the Department uses this platform to both educate and conduct awareness's for communicable and chronic illnesses. Such events proved useful during Covid times.

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. Young girls are encouraged to participate in the Reed dance scheduled for the month of August and September.

The Municipality through partnership with Assupol has embarked in a project to construct Early Child Development centers in all wards. Some of the ECDs constructed earlier have been handed over to the Department of Social development for operationalization purposes.

5.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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.

5.6.1 Demarcation Process

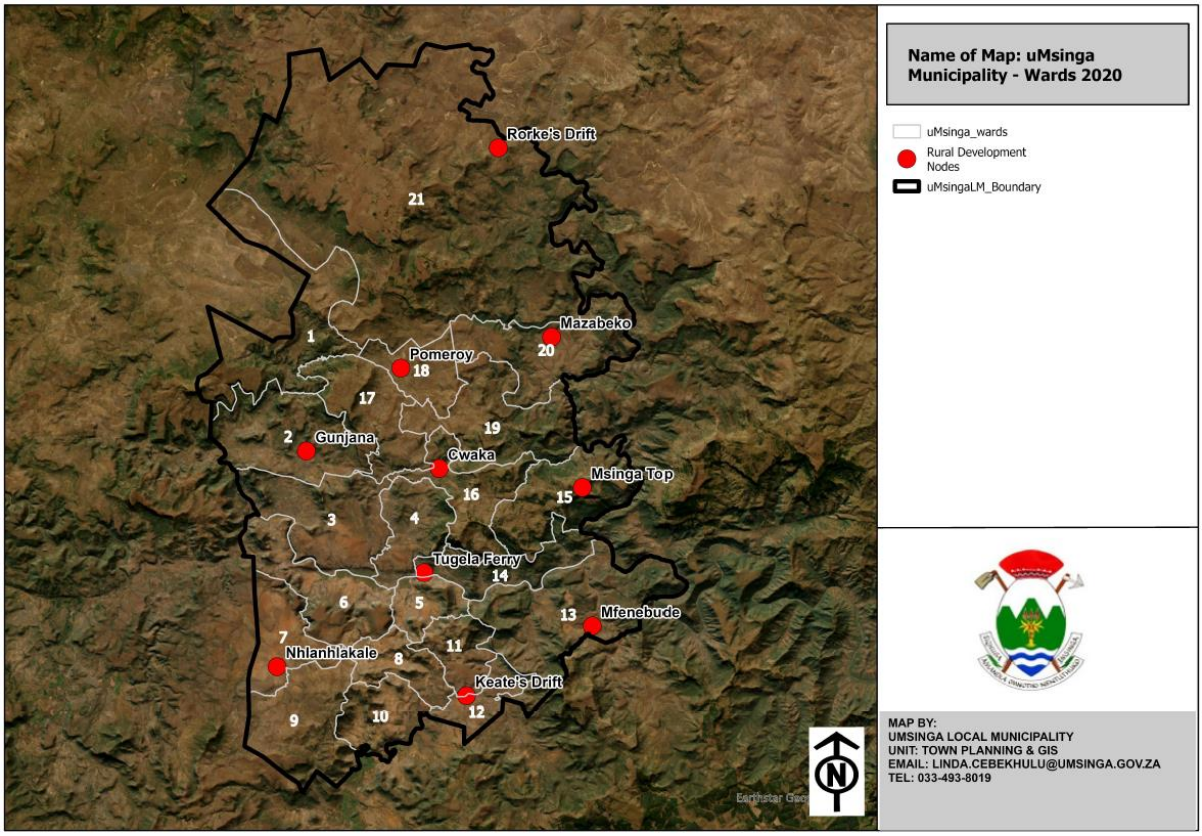
In October 2019, the Municipal Demarcation Board hosted a technical consultation with all **Category-A** Metropolitan and **Category-B** Local Municipalities regarding ward delimitation for preparation of 2021 elections. The ward delimitation process was based on the few terms and conditions introduced 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.

The applied criteria in line with Minister's formulae allowed uMsinga Municipality as Category-B to have twenty-one (21) wards. Meaning, the ward delimitation proposal for uMsinga Municipality had an additional of three (3) wards in the financial year 2021 – 2022. This means the Municipality was slightly affected as follows:

a. The Municipal Demarcation boundary was slight changed and the Wards Numbers.
b. Less ward demarcation and easy to manage.
c. Productive ward meetings, and manageable ward-based plans.

uMsinga Municipality Wards Map as per above is attached below for ease reference and see how wards have changed from 2016 Municipal Demarcation.

Map 57: Demarcation 2019-2020



5.6.2 Land Ownership

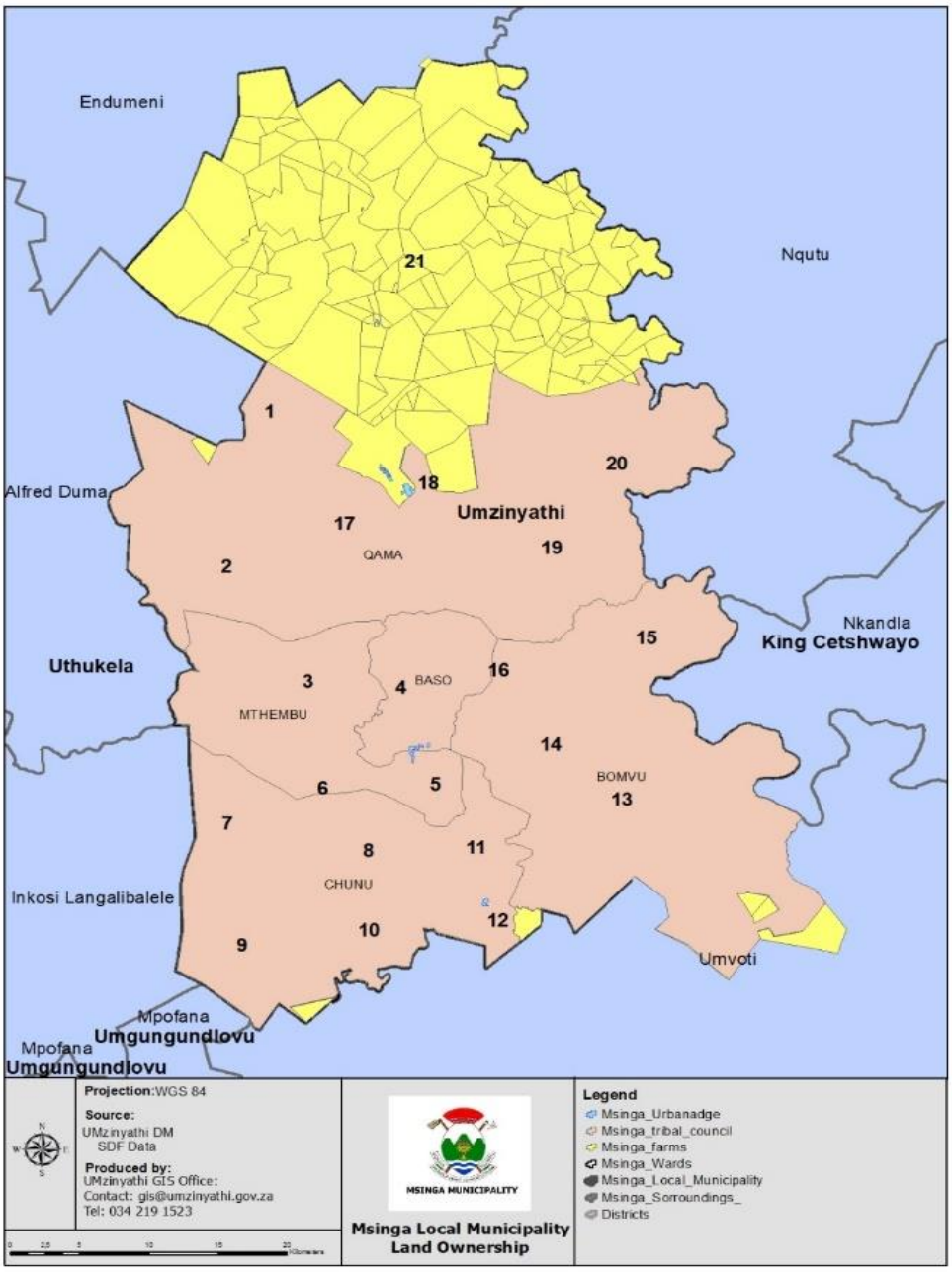
5.6.2.1 Overview of Land-Ownership

Land Tenure in the municipal area can be classified in four (4) major groups, namely:

a) Land reform areas
b) Government owned land
c) Traditional Authority areas
d) Private Land

Approximately 70% of the land within the uMsinga Municipality falls under the control of the Ingonyama Trust, the remaining 30% falls either under state ownership or private owners. This status has crucial implications in the development and conservation within municipal jurisdiction area, and participatory practices with the land owners is highly recommended.

Map 58: Municipal Land-Ownership

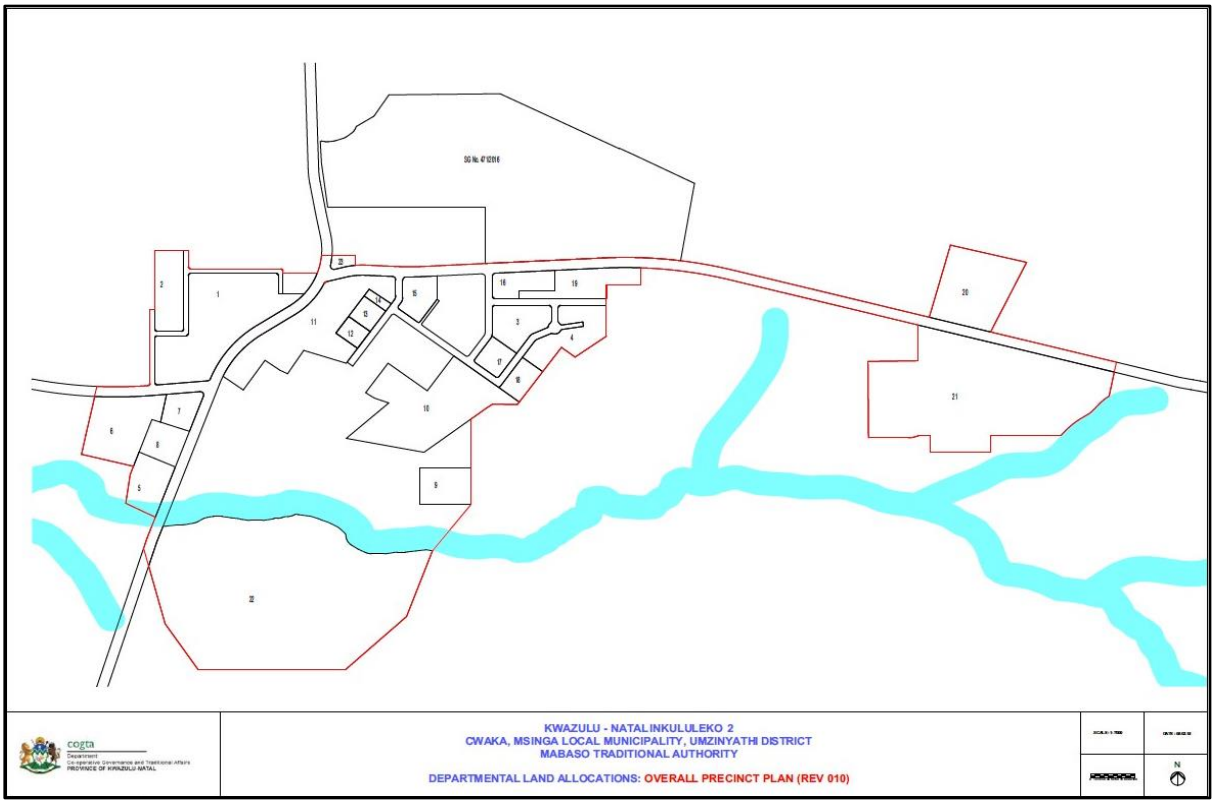


uMsinga Municipality has twenty-one (21) wards and approximately nineteen wards are held in the trust under Ingonyama Trust Board. A pocket of privately-owned land or/and state-owned land occurs in ward 01; 09; 12; 18; 20 and 21. This clear indicate that Municipality is divided into two larger separate land ownership, where the north of the Municipality is privately owned or/state-owned and the southern part being Ingonyama Trust Board land.

5.6.2.2 Cwaka Precinct Plan 2015

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.

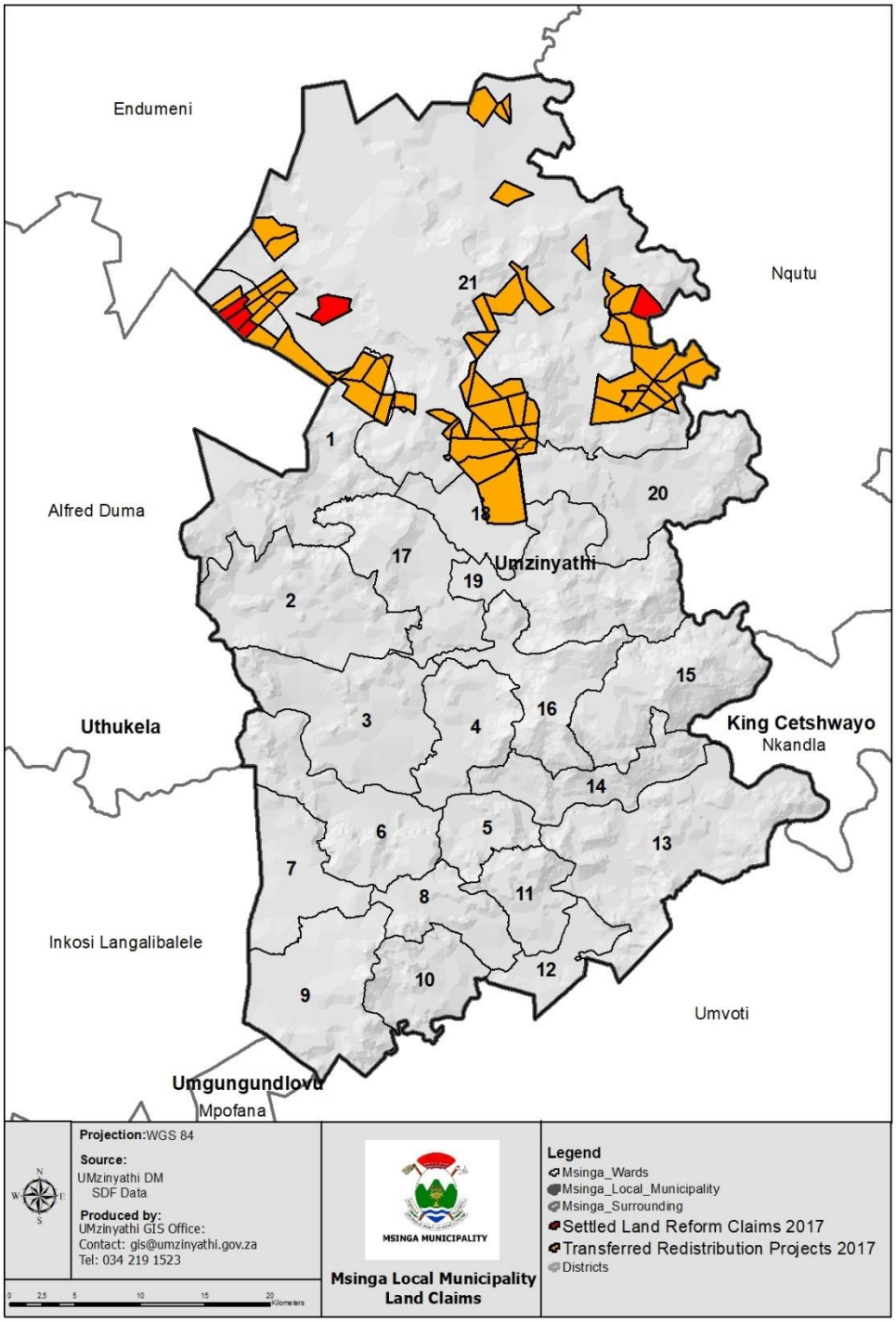
The Department of Public Works had a meeting with Ingonyama Trust to finalise the Lease Agreement. As it stands, the lease agreement provided by Ingonyama Trust is two (2) years, thereafter if there are development made by the Departments a twenty (20) year lease agreement will be signed.



5.6.2.4 Land Reform

According to the recent information from UDM IDP 2022-23, uMsinga Municipality was subject to 99 claims in accordance with the Restitution of Land Rights Act 22 of 1994. From these claims some are settled land reform claims and others are transferred redistribution projects in 2017 within Ward 01;18 & 21 as per the map below.

Map 59: uMsinga Land Claims



It is recommended, in order to comply with SPLUMA and its Regulations, that the Municipality should be in a position to sign Service Level Agreement (SLA) with each Traditional Leader that clearly explain the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in relation to SPLUMA regulations. This will ensure involvement of Traditional Leaders in the SPLUMA decision-making process as Traditional Local Authorities responsible for land allocations within traditional settlements. This agreement will be legally binding and need to be compiled by an attorney with the necessary knowledge of Traditional land allocation practices and also of SPLUMA's requirements in this regard.

5.6.3 Municipal Human Settlement

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 is 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.

Map 60: Traditional Authorities Areas

The South African colonial and apartheid planning laws influenced the landscape of rural areas through fostering segregation, under-development, restrictions to land ownership and the establishment of the permission to occupy land. In post-apartheid South Africa, the government has made strides to repeal and reverse the imprint which colonial and apartheid legislations left on the country however this has not been a smooth ride. uMsinga has not been any different from its rural counterparts .

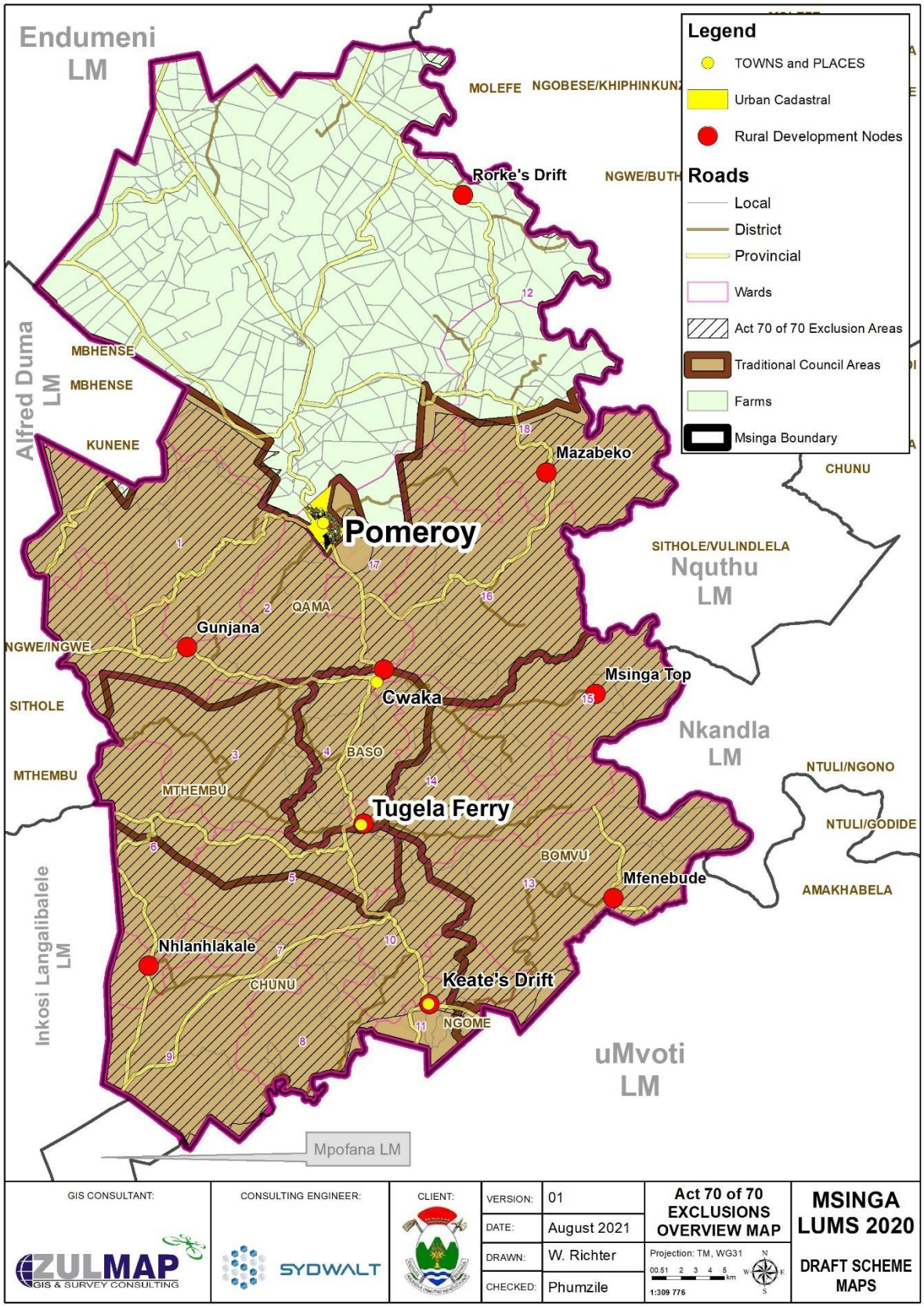
uMsinga in compliance with stipulations of SPLUMA adopted a Single Land Use Management Scheme in June 2022. The scheme in theory is in place however application has proven problematic. The responsibility of ensuring spatial justice which is one of the SPLUMA principles within rural areas cannot be solely achieved through land use management, but also needs to be accompanied by other land administration matters such as land tenure. The concept on incremental land use management is considered to be broad and vaguely discussed in the SPLUMA act. Thus; indepth research should be undertaken by provincial and national government to unpack the concept of incrementalism and its" practical implementation in areas previously excluded from planning processes. Furthermore, uMsinga municipality is the process to garner political support starting with the Planning Portfolio committee, izinduna and Amakhosi and is also considering establishing land use committees that operate within

the traditional authority offices which will aid by educating the communities on spatial planning and land use management.

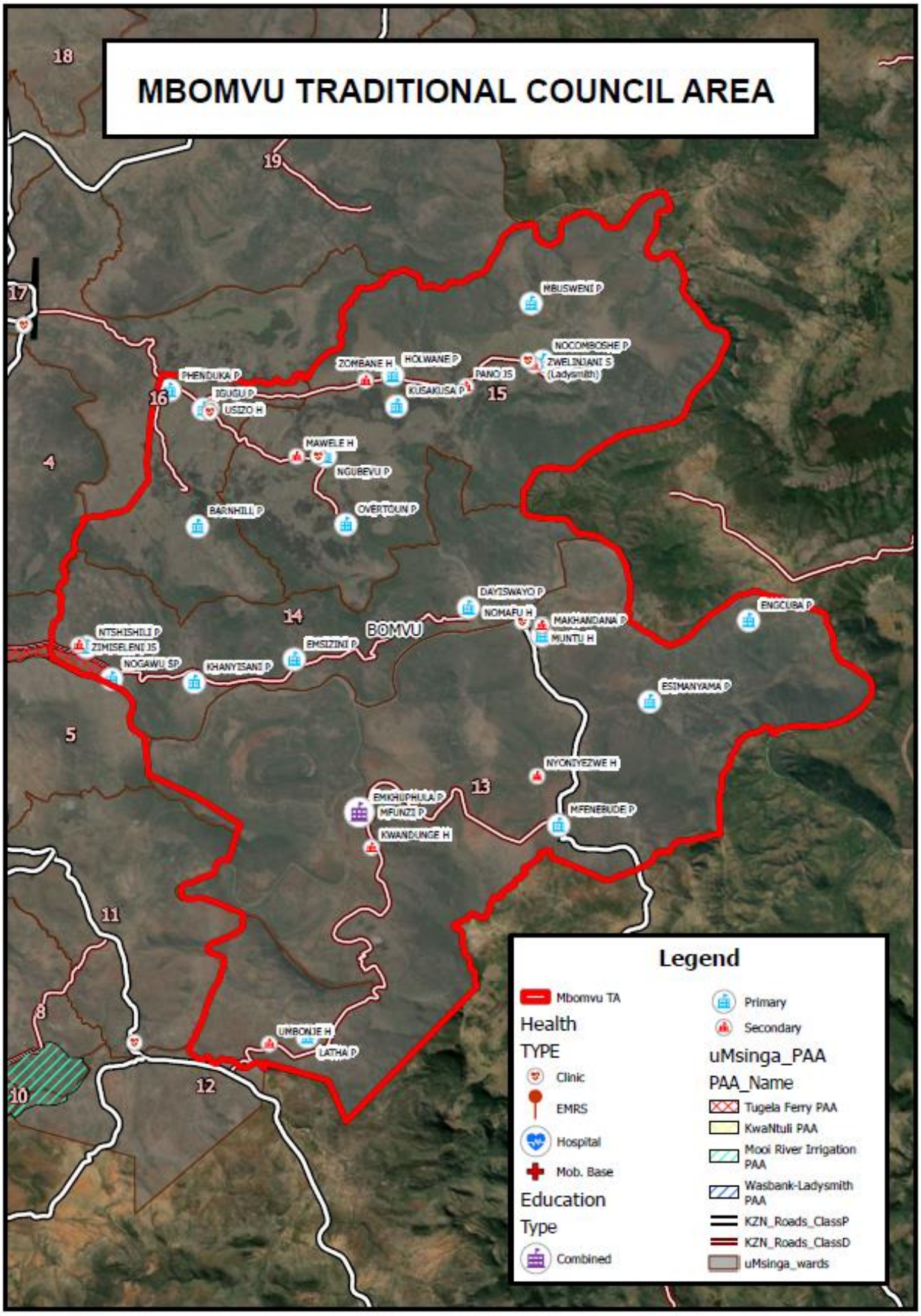
Maps 61-65 below presents spatially the five traditional areas namely:

Map 61- Mbovu TA
Map 62 –Mabaso TA
Map 63-Mqamu TA
Map 64-Mthembu TA
Map 65- Mchunu TA

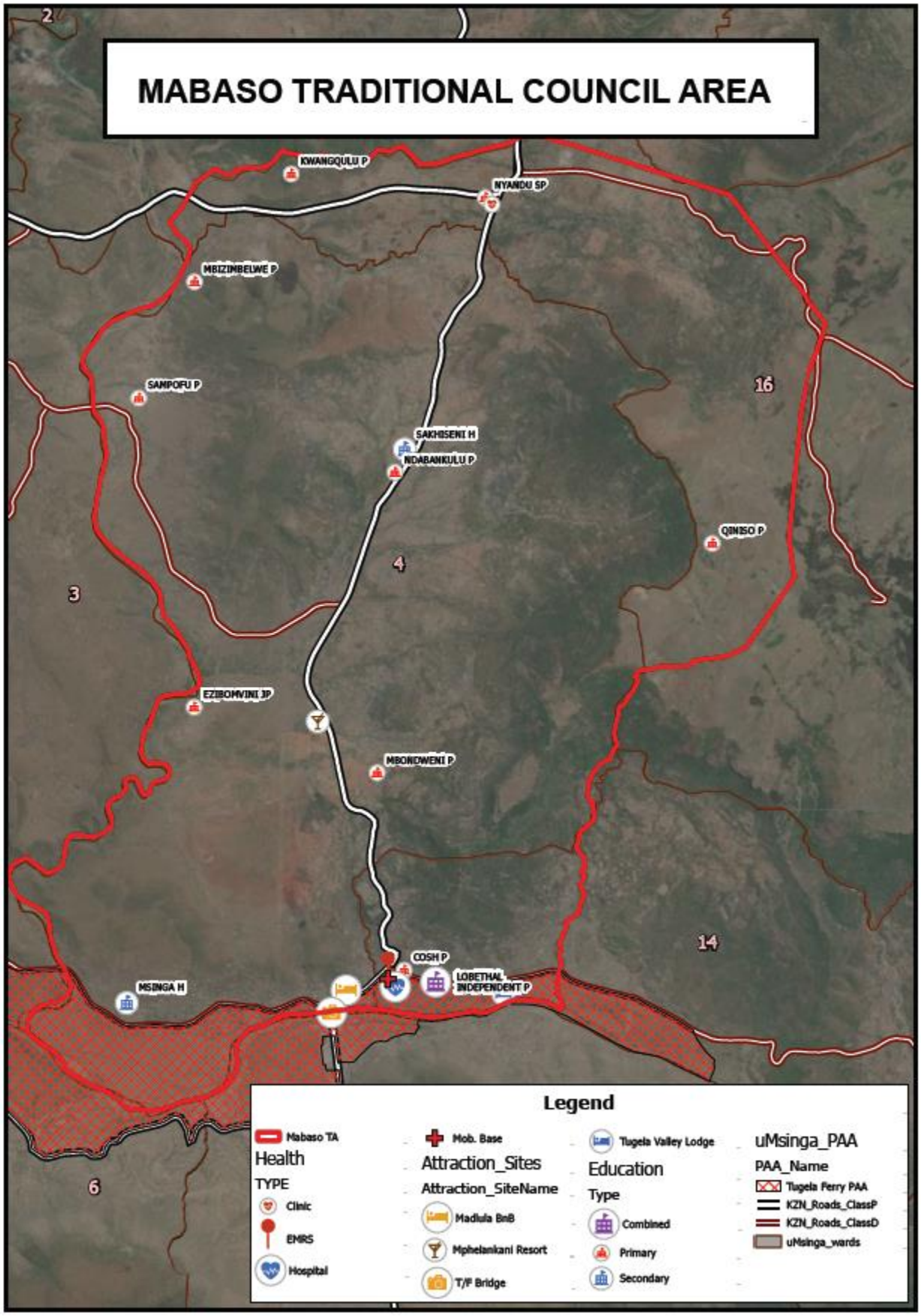
Regardless of the spatial dynamics facing the traditional areas, the maps below reflect the facilities found in the traditional areas.


Endumeni LM
MOLEFE
NGOBESE/KHIPHINKUNZ
Rorke's Drift
NGWE/BUTH
Alfred Duma LM
MBHENSE
MBHENSE
KUNENE
Mazabeko
CHUNU
Pomeroy
SITHOLE/VULINDLELA
Nquthu LM
QAMA
Gunjana
NGWE/INGWE
Cwaka
Msinga Top
SITHOLE
Nkandla LM
BASO
MTHEMBU
MTHEMBU
NTULI/NGONO
Tugela Ferry
NTULI/GODIDE
BOMVU
Mfenebude
AMAKHABELA
Inkosi Langalibalele LM
Nhlanhlakale
CHUNU
Keate's Drift
NGOME
uMvoti LM
Mpofana LM
Legend
TOWNS and PLACES
Urban Cadastral
Rural Development Nodes
Roads
Local
District
Provincial
Wards
Act 70 of 70 Exclusion Areas
Traditional Council Areas
Farms
Msinga Boundary
GIS CONSULTANT:
ZULMAP GIS & SURVEY CONSULTING
CONSULTING ENGINEER:
SYDWALT
CLIENT:
VERSION: 01
DATE: August 2021
DRAWN: W. Richter
CHECKED: Phumzile
Act 70 of 70 EXCLUSIONS OVERVIEW MAP
Projection: TM, WG31
0 0.5 1 2 3 4 5 km
1:309 776
MSINGA LUMS 2020
DRAFT SCHEME MAPS

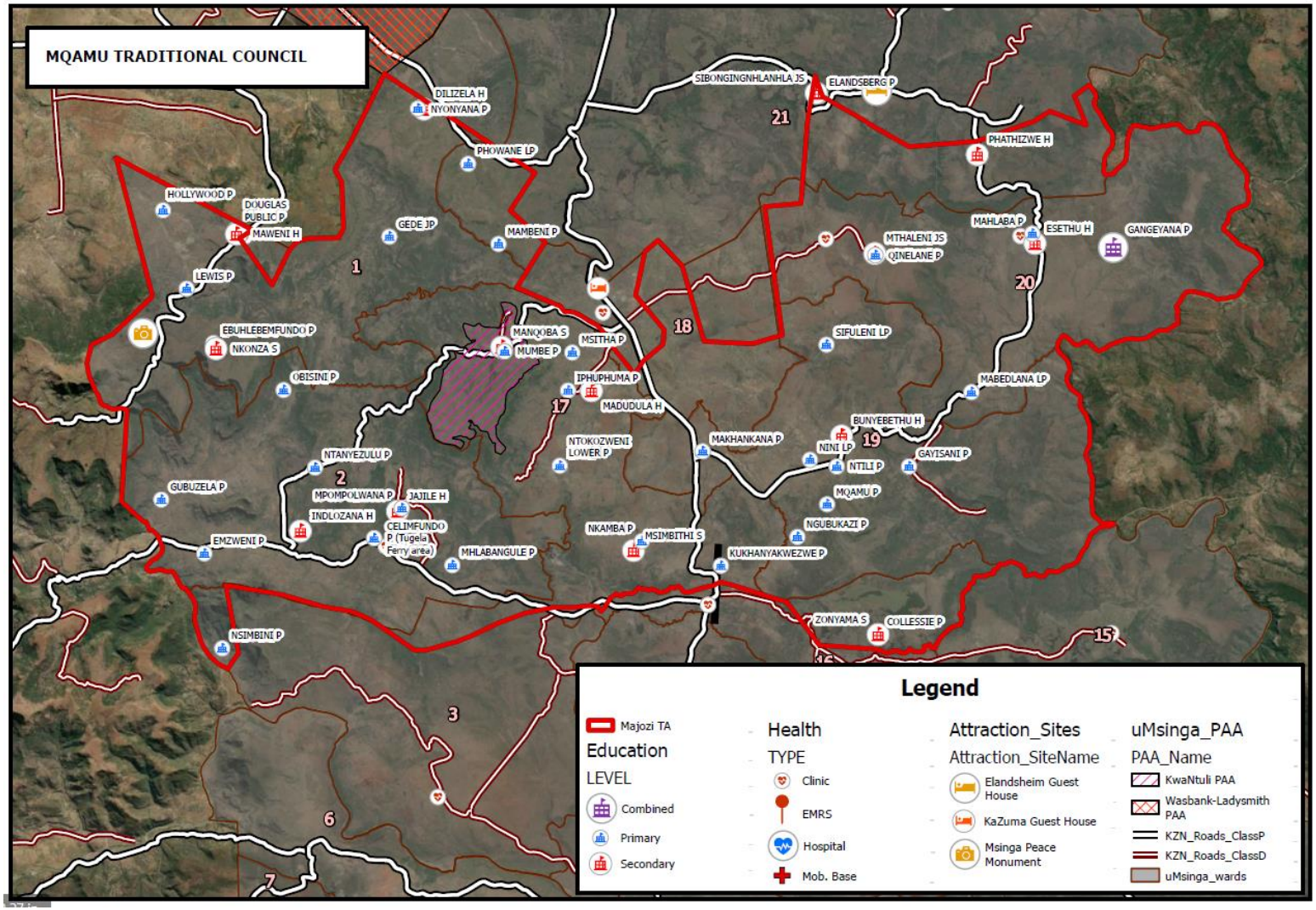
Map 61: AmaBomvu Traditional Council



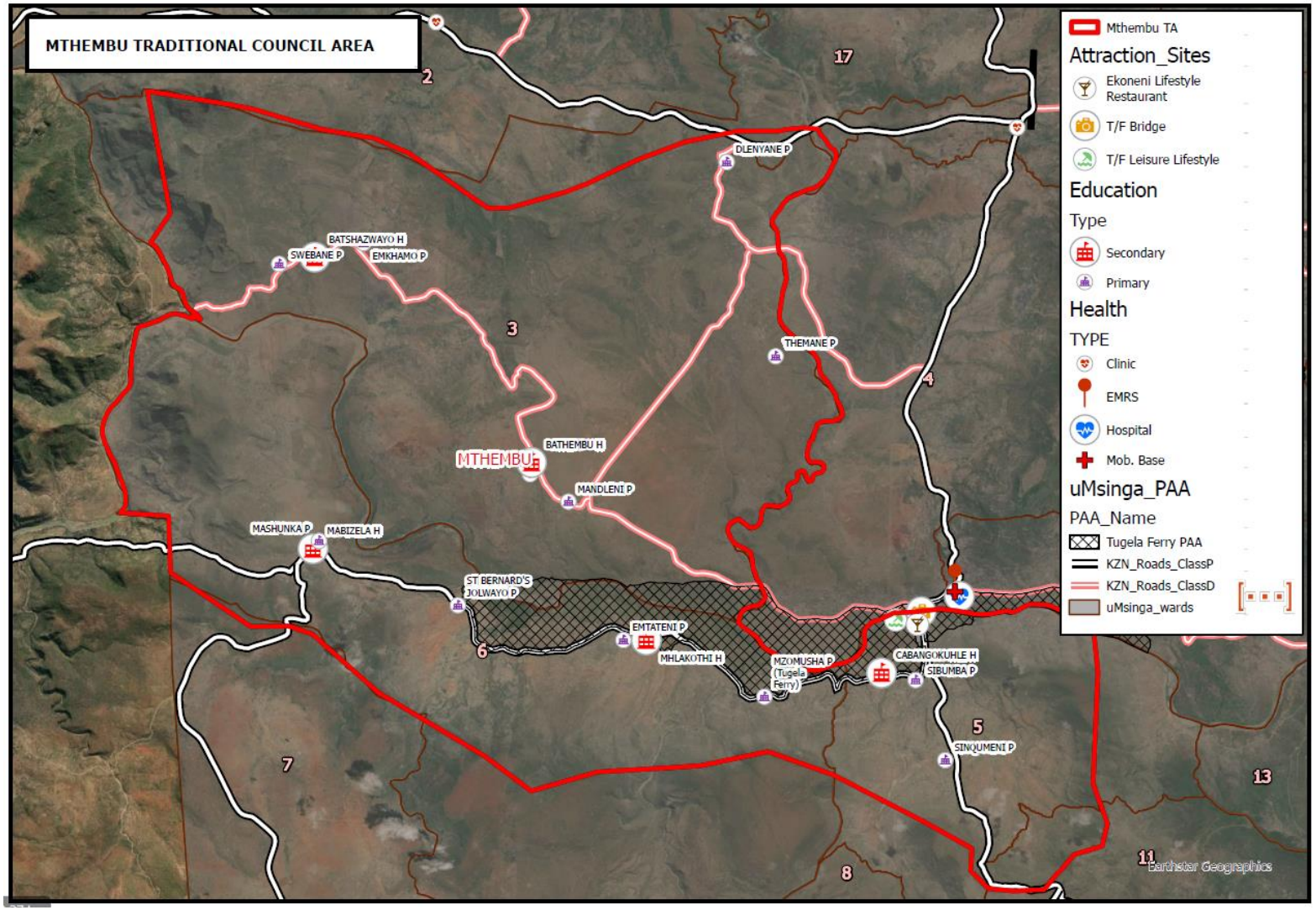
Map 62: Mabaso Traditional Council



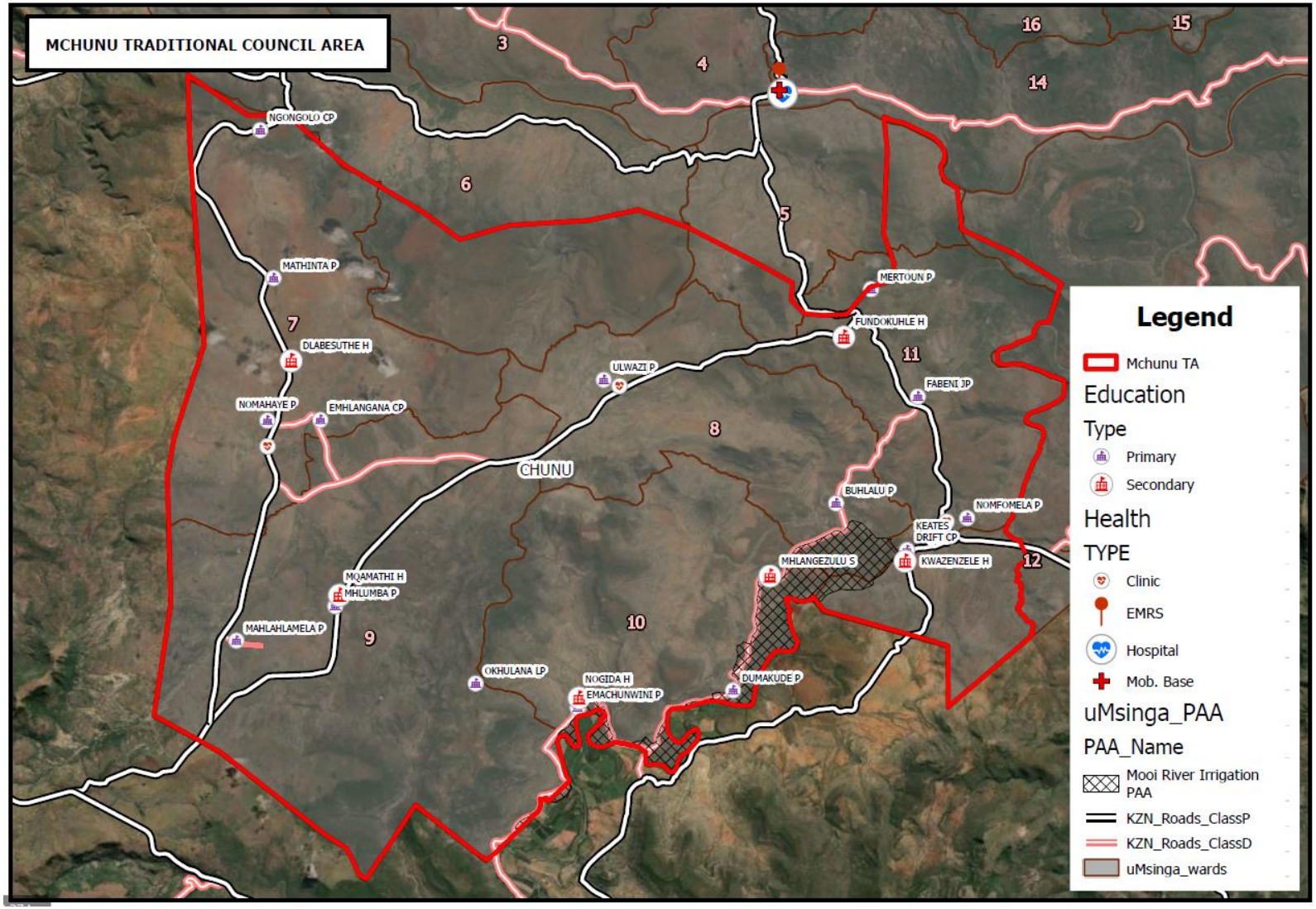
Map 63: Mqamu Traditional Council



Map 64: Mthembu Traditional Council



Map 65: Mchunu Traditional Council



5.6.3.1 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:

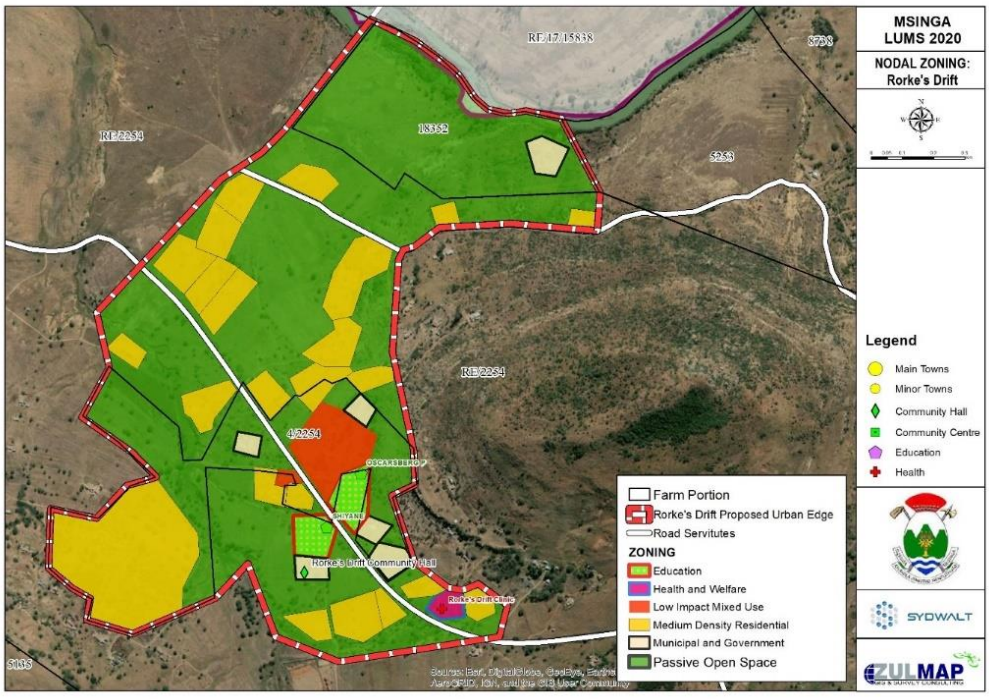
- Competition for land.
- Competing uses of land (productive agriculture vs. subsistence agriculture/residential).
- Access to affordable infrastructure.

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

5.6.3.1.1 Rorkes drift Tertiary Node

Rorke's Drift is situated on the P190 and is the Municipality's primary tourism node as part of the Battlefields Route. The node attracts local and international tourists and is a service centre for the population in its hinterland. The node consists of 402 households and 1 930 individuals.

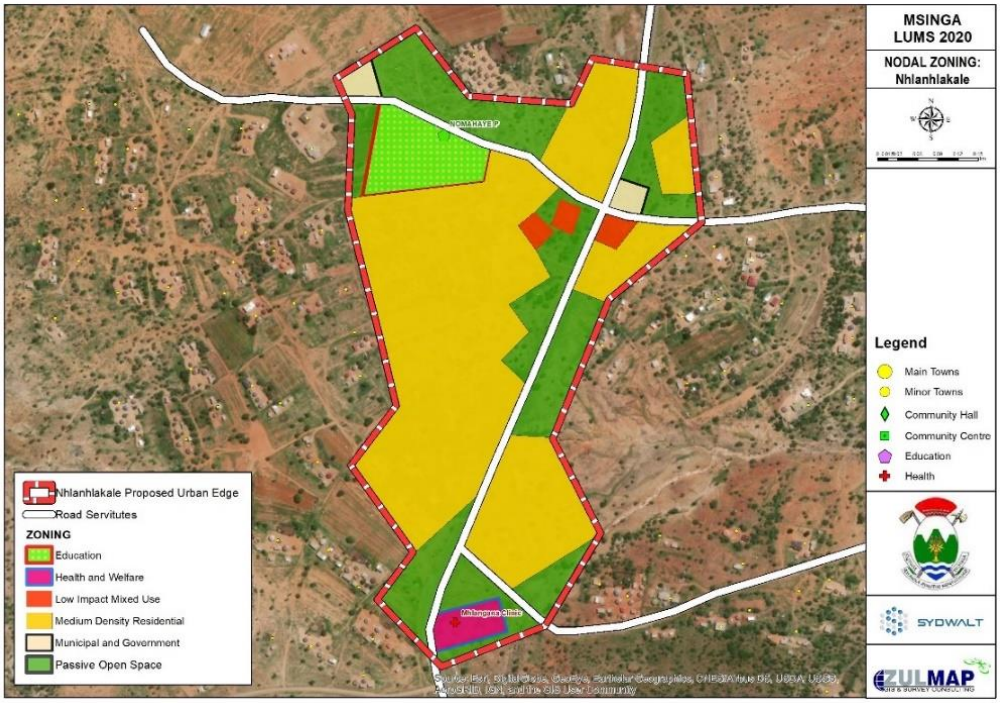
Map 66: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Rorkes Drift



5.6.3.1.2 Nhlalakahle Tertiary Node

Nhlalakahle is situated in the south western part of the municipality on the P373 secondary corridor. The node provides low level services to the area. The node consists of 485 households and 2 328 people.

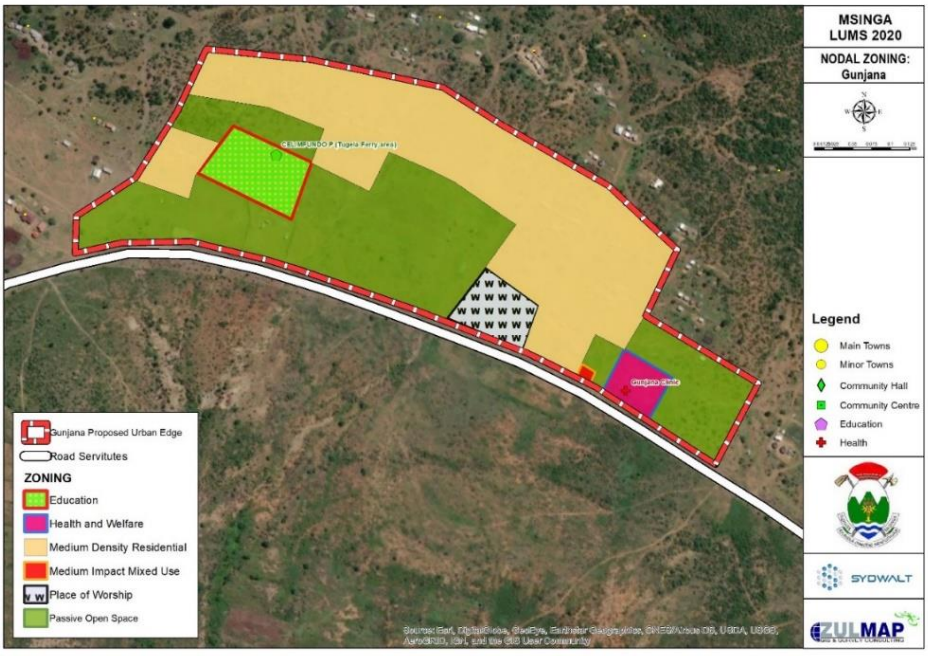
Map 67: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Nhlalakahle



5.6.3.1.3 Gunjana Tertiary Node

Gunjana is situated in the east central part of the municipality on the D1363. The node has 111 households and 533 people although it serves quite a larger population in its hinterland.

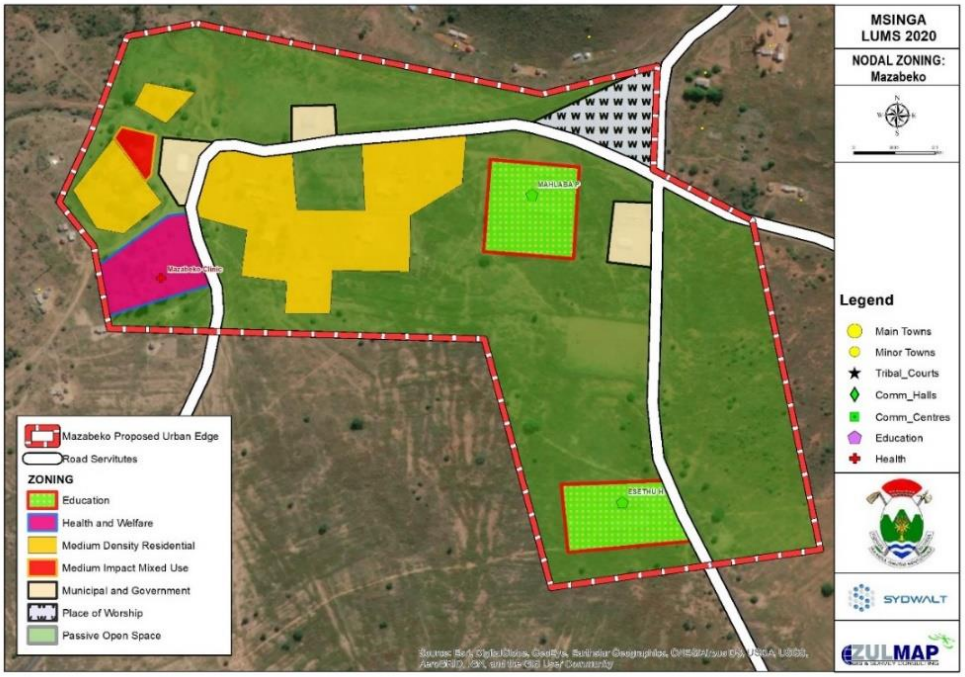
Map 68: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Gunjana



5.6.3.1.4 Mazabeko Tertiary Node

Mazabeko is located on the P365 corridor in the north eastern part of the Municipality. The node has 98 households and 470 people. The node fulfils a services function to the rural residents of the area as it fulfils the function of a tertiary node with limited services available.

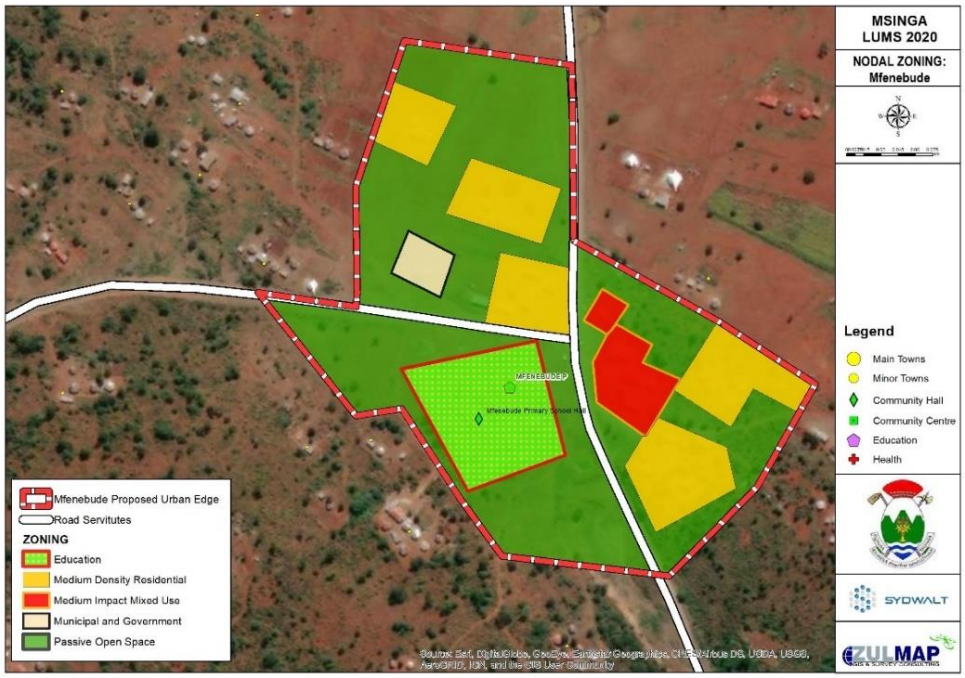
Map 69: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Mazabeko



5.6.3.1.5 Mfenebude

Mfenebude is situated in the south eastern part of the municipality at the end of the D1268 tertiary corridor. The node consists of 207 households and 993 people.

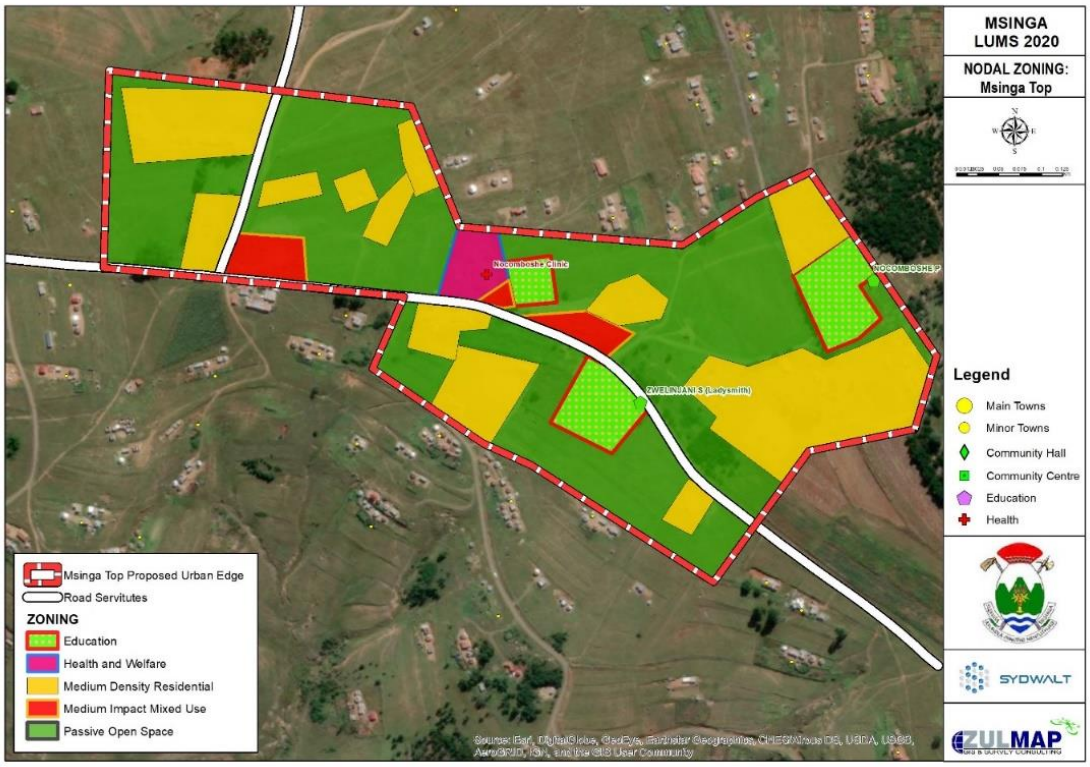
Map 70: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Mfenebude



5.6.3.1.6 Msinga top Tertiary node

Msinga Top is situated in the central eastern part of the municipality and is well situated to provide lower order services to the residents within its catchment area. Msinga Top is situated at the end of the D1273 tertiary corridor. The node has 395 households which relays to a population of 1 895 people.

Map 71: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Msinga Top



5.6.3.2 Peri-Urban and Semi-Urban Settlements

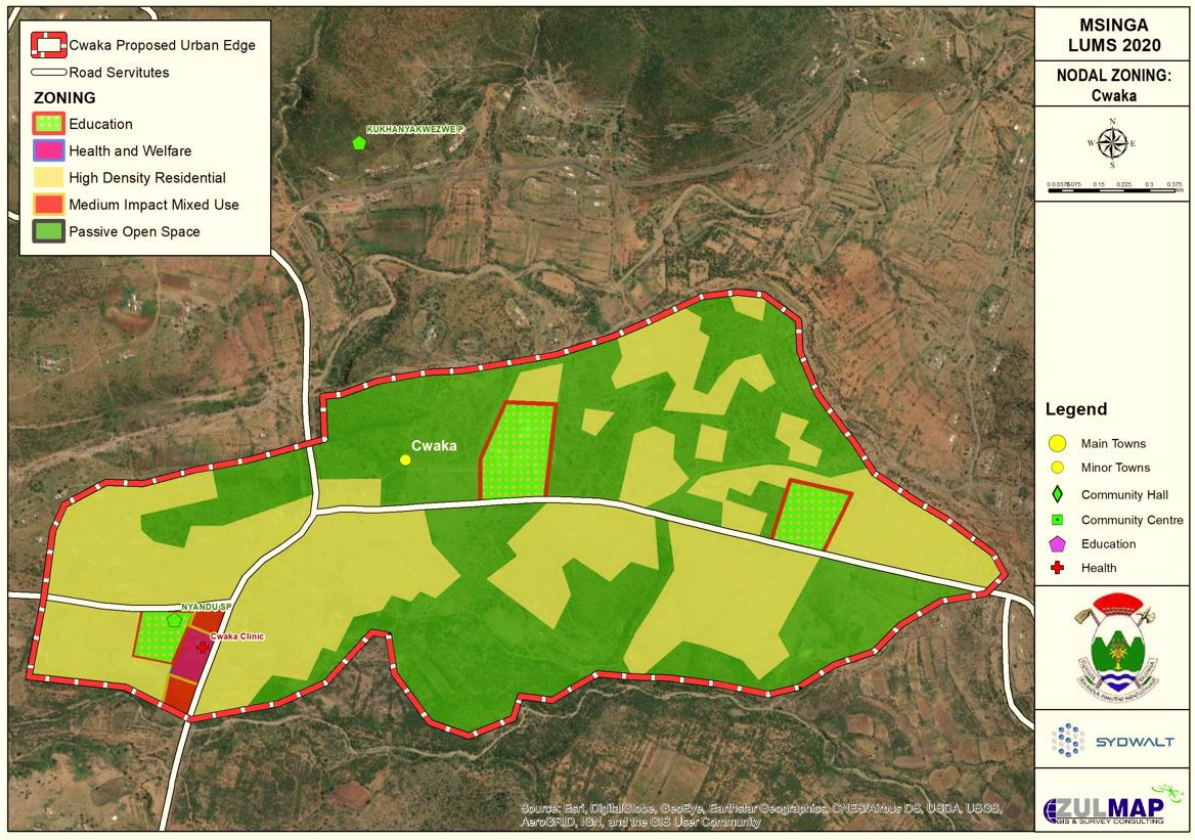
Cwaka and Keates Drift can be classified as Semi Urban Settlements. These centers currently perform functions such as service delivery and to a limited extent commercial activity. The influence of these service centers is quite critical for service delivery to the areas where they are located. Where 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.

5.6.3.2.1 Cwaka Secondary Node

The proposed tertiary town 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 town is located at approximately 28°39'19.28" S and 30°27'58.00" E and it is not formally approved as town in terms of SPLUMA, 2013. Hence, the proposed land-use and zoning information for Inkululeko Development Project–2 (IDP-2) was aligned with the adopted scheme.

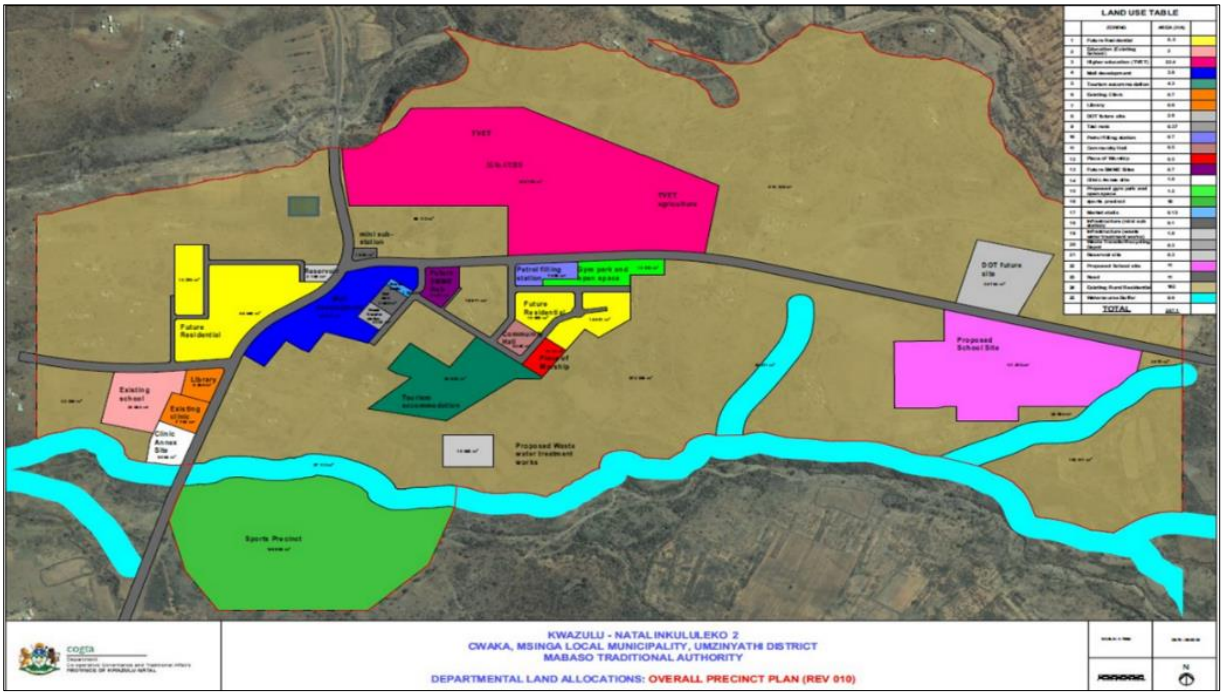


MAP 1: Proposed Urban Edge and Zoning for Cwaka

The proposed 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.

Map 72: Proposed Cwaka Precinct Plan

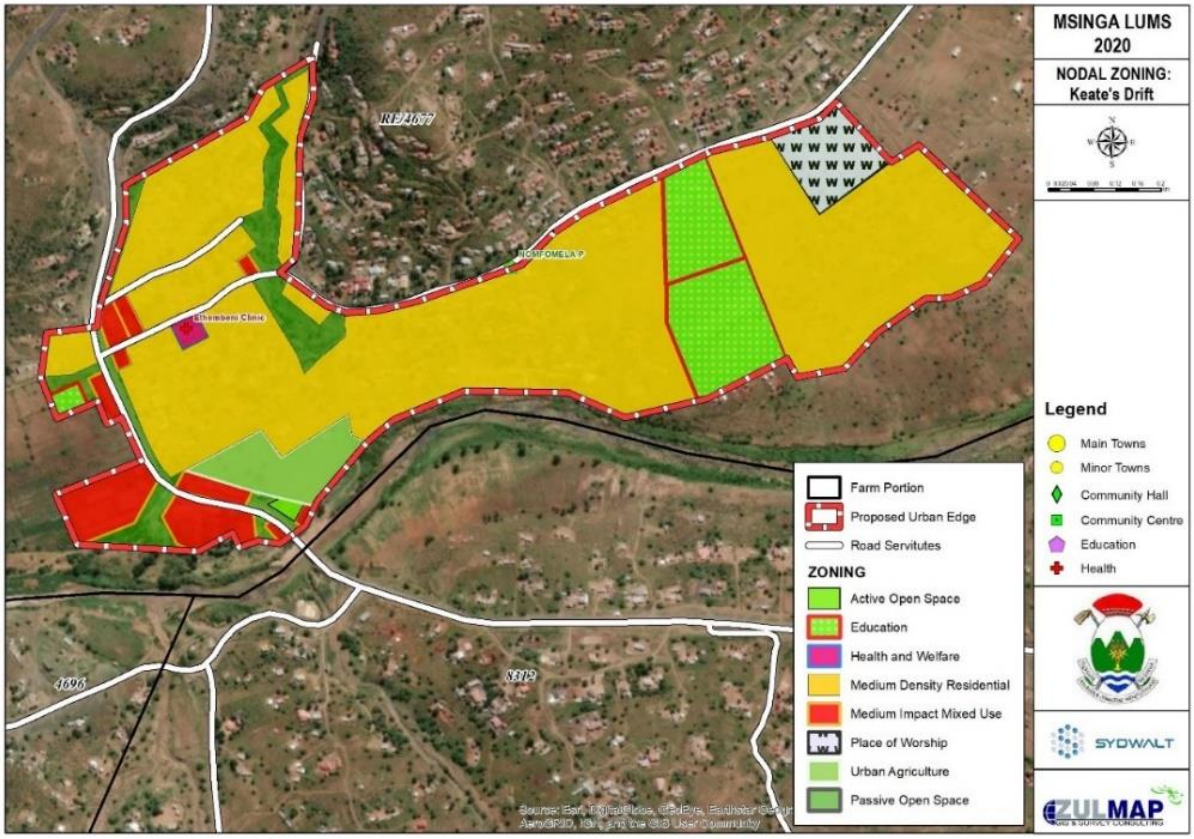


5.6.3.2.2 Keates Drift Secondary Node

Keate's Drift is a rural centre with just the R33 running through the formal business area. It is not as congested since the business area are relatively small, but for future development additional streets will need to be formalised to prevent it from becoming congested like Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy.

The town is located within a former homelands area, and it is recommended that the Municipality should formally apply for declaring the proposed urban edge as a town. The Town needs additional facilities to cater for the residents, which live within close proximity and economic activities.

Map 73: Proposed Urban Edge & Zoning for Keates' Drift



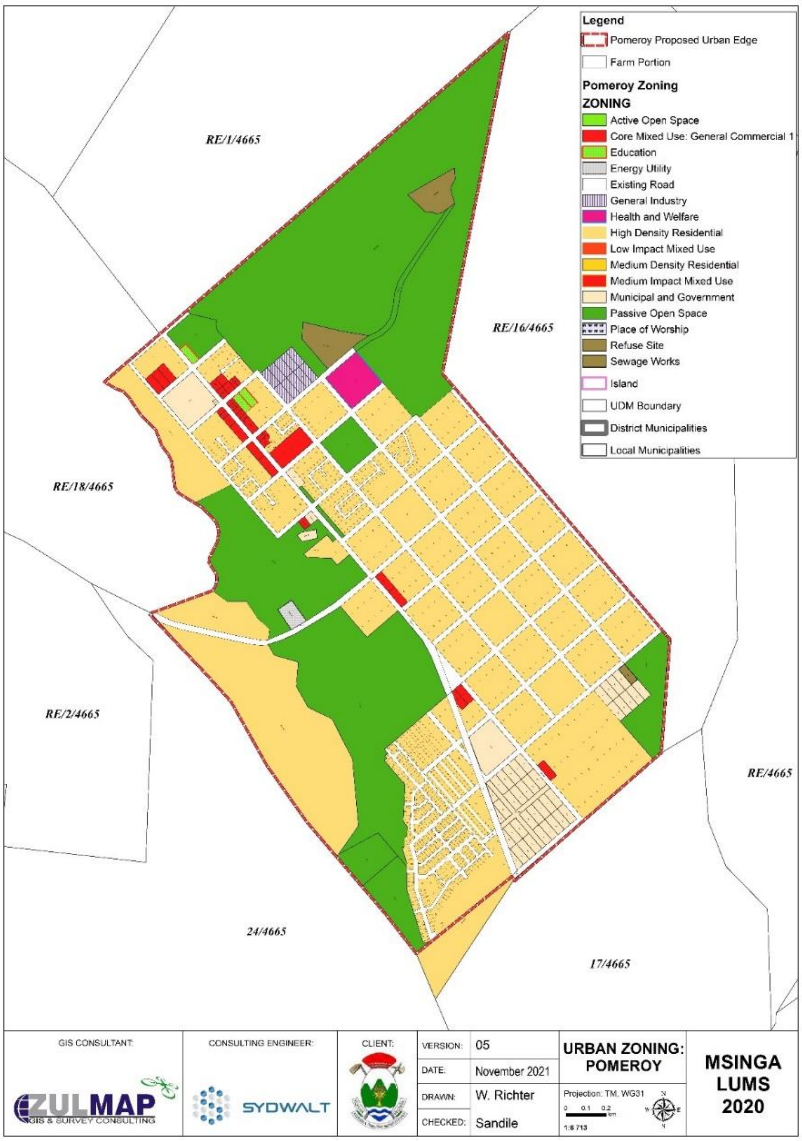
5.6.3.3 Urban Settlements

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:

5.6.3.3.1 Pomeroy Town

Pomeroy town used to be 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 Primary node as it offers municipal land for economic activities. However, the main challenges for the town to thrive, is the lack of 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 hence, towns normally fulfil the role of service centre to the surrounding hinterland.

Map 74: Pomeroy Urban Edge and Zoning for Pomeroy

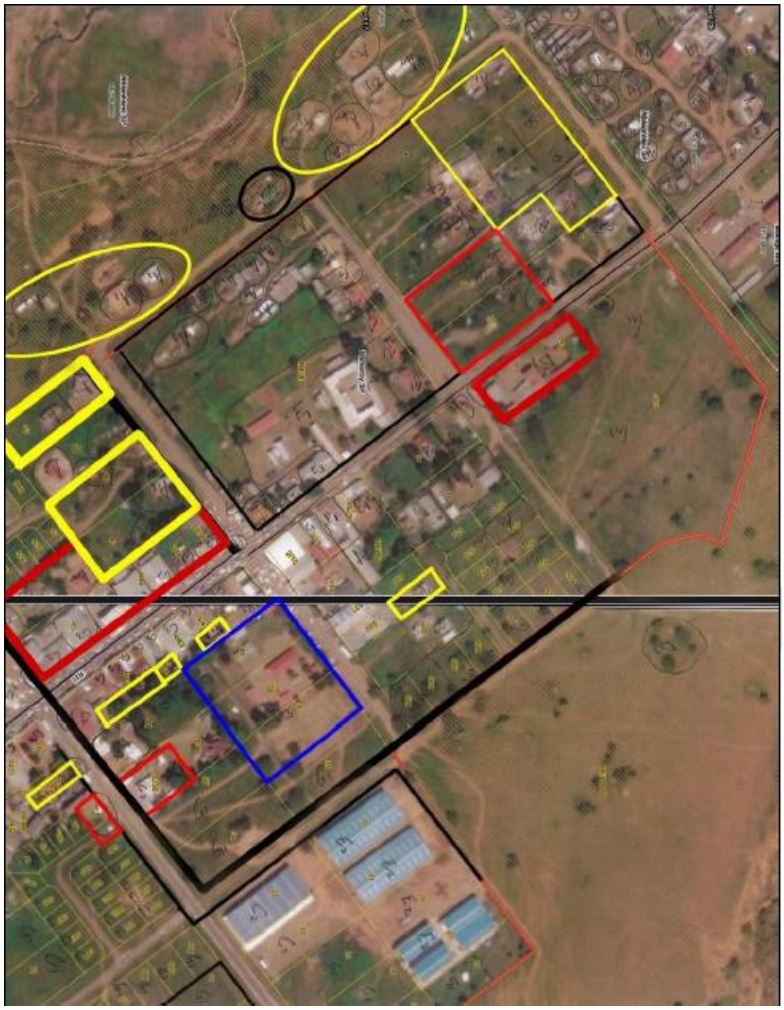


Currently, the Municipality in partnership with the department of Human Settlement is amending one of the general plans of the town to allow housing and improved economic activities. The undertaken land use survey within Pomeroy identified a number of land use activities which have been categorised as follows:

- Residential;
- Residential and Other Uses;
- Business;
- Community & Educational;
- Industrial;
- Municipal/Government Use;
- Open Space;
- Utilities; and
- Other.

The centre of the town is characterised by a mixture of land uses including Commercial, Business, Institutional and Low-to-Medium Density Residential Uses. Additionally, a small number of single-dwelling residential land use activities were identified which were largely in conflict with the surrounding land uses identified in this area. The eastern portion is mostly vacant, with a medical clinic situated on Erf 1327.

Figure 49: Encroachment and Vacant Spaces



The conducted land use survey determined that a number of similar activities were encroaching onto over existing cadastral boundaries as per the General Plan. Hence, it is recommended that the erven affected in such cases are consolidated with other another and note that the Municipality has adopted its Single Land Use Scheme 2022, and any amendment thereto will need to be made by way of Subdivision, Consolidation and Rezoning. In other cases, activities were encroaching onto erven carrying a different and/or conflicting land use activity. Affected erven in such instances would be suitable for subdivision, consolidation and rezoning.

The southern-most portion of Pomeroy Township is framed in General Plan No. 1826/2013. This portion of the township has undergone subdivision for the purposes of the provision of social housing. Bulk water and sanitation are the main challenge to the project since the approval was granted in February 2015 for tranche 1 & 2. The Municipality has liase with the uMzinyathi District Municipality as the Water and Sanitation Authority, to resolve the backlog to allow the implementation of this project. The project site is currently at risk of land invasion and also damage to internal bulk service infrastructure installed.

Figure 50: Pomeroy encroachment



Once the general plan layout is amended, the sites will be provided with bulk external services by uMzinyathi District and once all these processes have been concluded the Council will be in a position to sell the land to the general public in compliance with Department of Human settlement conditions. However, the Municipality have also reserve some of the vacant land for the proposed Pomeroy Traffic Testing Station and Fire Station opposite Clinic as per the layout plan below. As well as the Pomeroy Taxi Rank and Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Hall.

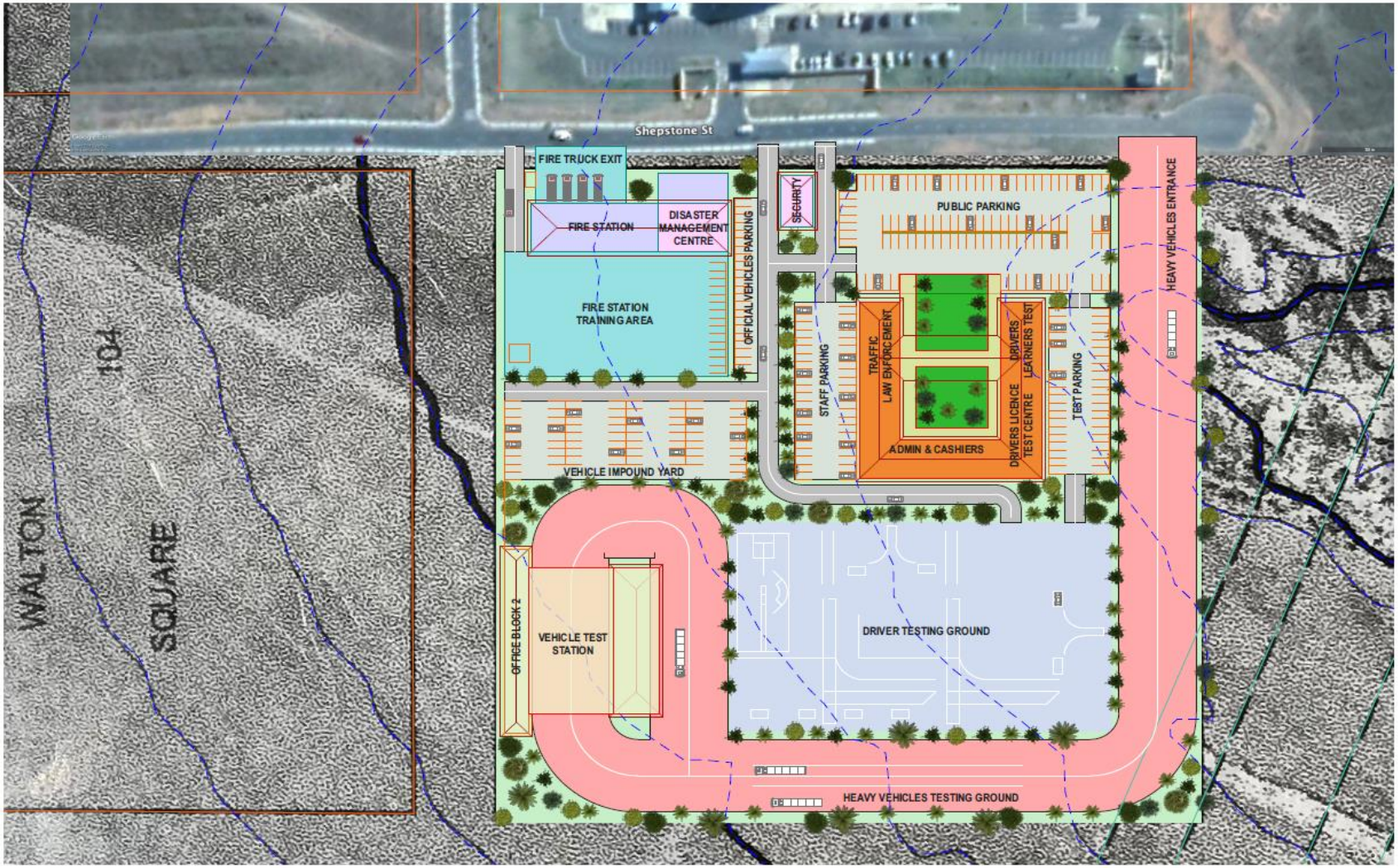


Figure 51: Propose Testing Station Layout Plan – Opposite the Clinic

5.6.3.3.2 Tugela Ferry Town

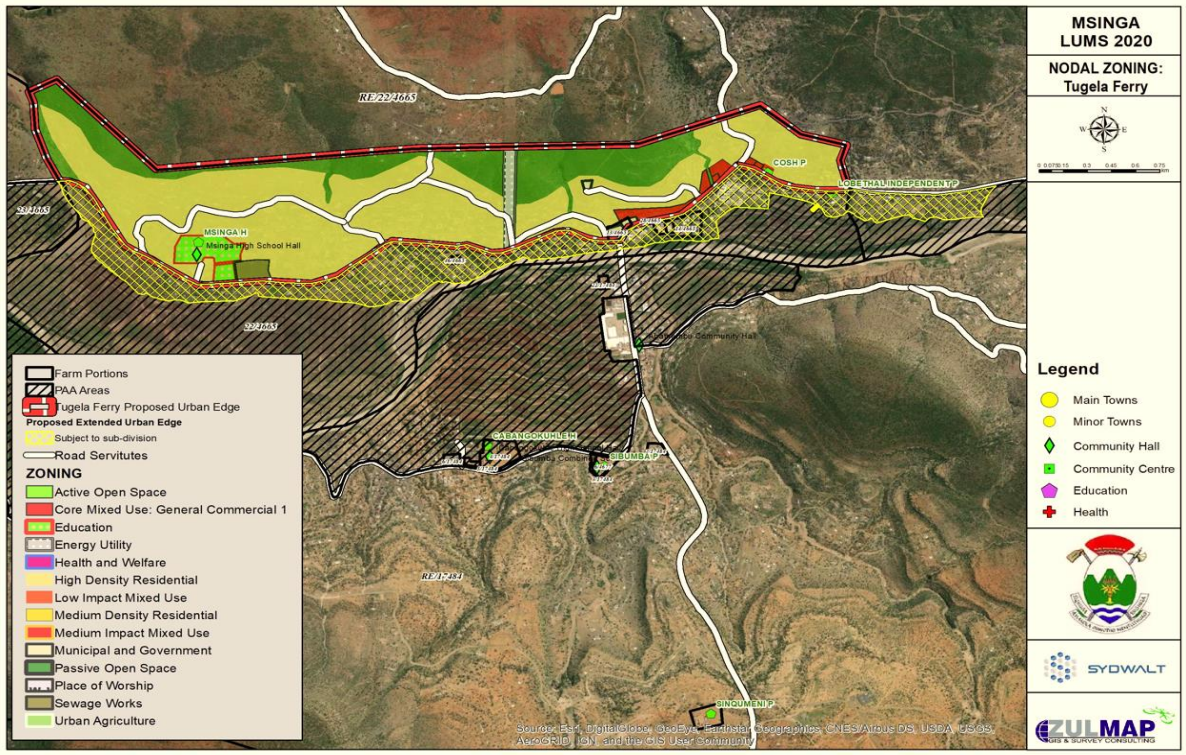
Tugela ferry is identified as a primary node and it offers both administrative and business activities for the entire municipality. This town is held under Ingonyama Trust and is divided in to two traditional Authorities; Mabaso Area and Mthembu Area separated by the Tugela River. According to the Tugela 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. The following map inset below provides more details in respect of the node and R33 corridor in the town.

Figure 52: Status of the Tugela Ferry Town



The town identified is based on the functions of the centres within the town e.g., Ithala Shopping Centre and Tugela Ferry Mall etc. In-accordance with the Municipal SDF & Land-use Scheme map below indicates the proposed urban edge for Tugela Ferry. However, the adopted urban edge is not yet formally registered as a town in accordance with SPLUMA, 2013 and Municipal Bylaws. The Department also suggested that the Municipality should formally register Tugela Ferry as a town to allow subdivision and security of urban properties where development and business are conducted. Furthermore, the adopted Municipal Land-use Scheme and the proposed extended urban edge as per the map below is subject to subdivision to allow exclusion of existing development that falls within the protected areas to be separate from the areas protected by the **Agricultural Land Bill, 2018** for preservation and development.

Map 75: Proposed Urban Edge and Zoning for Tugela Ferry



The larger part of the proposed urban edge delineation for the Tugela Ferry area, encompassed intensive irrigation areas that forms part of the Tugela Ferry Irrigation Scheme. This area also forms part of the PAA (irrigation) with a priority rating of B as per Scheme map above. Therefore, the land use scheme must ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of the protected agricultural areas.

It is crucial noting that any proposed activities on Agricultural Land (PAA) that is subjected to the provisions of the Subdivision of Agriculture Land, Act, Act 70 of 1970, an application should be lodged with the Department for the Minister's consent/comments. Any activity to occur on such land without the consent/comments from the minister will be regarded as illegal activities.

5.6.4 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 uMsinga Municipality is located. Major land uses in the area are as follows:

5.6.4.1 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.

5.6.4.2 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.

5.6.4.2.1 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.

5.6.4.2.2 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.

5.6.4.2.3 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.

5.6.4.2.3.1 Tourism Centre Establishment

uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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.

5.6.4.2.3.2 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)

5.6.4.3 Government Use

5.6.4.3.1 Msinga FET

This education facility is currently being developed at Cwaka – Msinga Top has been approved by Council during 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.

5.6.4.3.2 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.

5.6.4.3.3 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:

5.6.4.3.3.1 Correctional Services

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



Figure 53: 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.

5.6.4.3.3.2 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 54: Msinga SAPS - Google Map

5.6.4.3.3.3 Pomeroy SAPS

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



Figure 55: Pomeroy SAPS - Google Map

5.6.4.3.3.4 Helpmekaar SAPS & Accommodation

The site is formally descripted 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 56: Helpmekaar SAPS - Google Map

5.6.4.3.3.5 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.

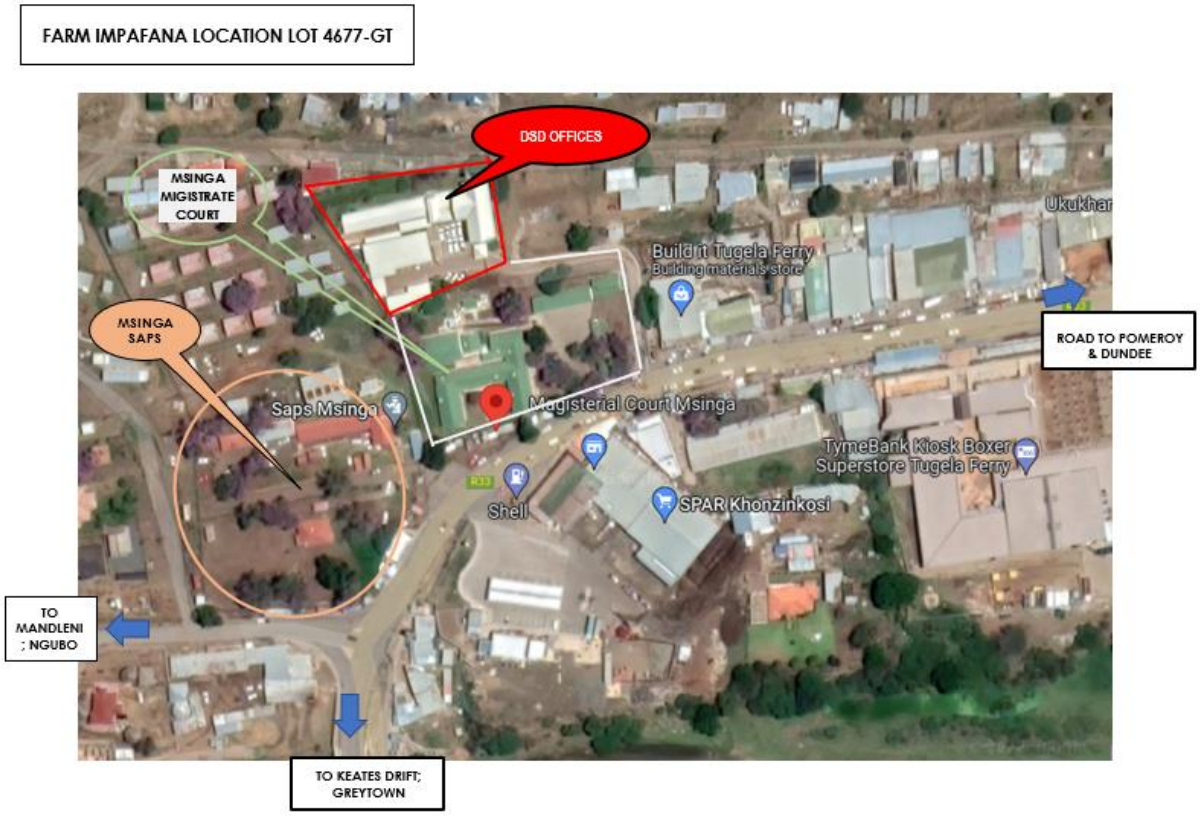


Figure 57: Msinga Magistrate Court- Google Map

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.



5.6.4.4 Agricultural Use

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

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

- Maize; Beans; Sweet Potatoes; Tomatoes; Cabbage; Spinach; Beetroot and 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.

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

From the Land Cover map above, 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 uMsinga 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.

5.6.4.4.1 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.

5.7 TELECOMMUNICATION

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 58: PROPOSED LOCATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER

WARD NO	NAME OF THE PLACE	COORDINATES	MUNICIPAL FACILITY	MUNICIPAL 1ST PRIORITY MUNICIPAL 2ND PRIORITY MUNICIPAL 3RD 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-tree 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

WARD NO	NAME OF THE PLACE	COORDINATES	MUNICIPAL FACILITY	MUNICIPAL 1ST PRIORITY MUNICIPAL 2ND PRIORITY MUNICIPAL 3RD PRIORITY
08	Nxamalala	28°49'57.18"S 30°26'9.47"E	Nkobongweni Community Hall	Located neaby Khulani P. School
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 Pomerory Town
19	Mngeni	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	MngeniCommunity Hall	Located nearby a kaButhelezi Store
20	Ngcongcwe	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	Giba Community Hall	Located nearby KaButhelezi Store
21	Shiyane	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	Amoibe Community Hall	Located at Shiyane area

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.

Fibre optic connectivity has not been set up in the area, including the main nodes. This requires significant upgrade considering that network reception is poor especially on the outskirts of the towns Fibre optics should be established across the main nodes, -Tugela ferry, Pomeroy, Keats drift as well as Cwaka center.

5.8 SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
▪ Provincial road R33 ▪ Job Creation: EPWP, CWP, EPIP ▪ Green energy on non-grid areas ▪ Integrated Waste Management Plan ▪ Functional Landfill Site	▪ 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**
▪ Industrial and Investment development ▪ Water Catchment (Rivers) ▪ Groundwater	▪ 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. ▪ Illegal connections

C.6 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 characterized 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).

6.1 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.

6.1.1 LED Technical Support

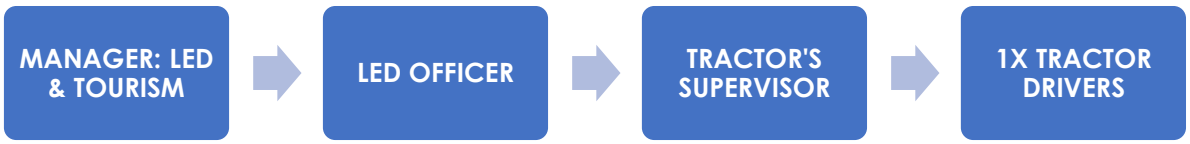
LED is intended to maximize the planning coordinates the spatial location and distribution of economic activity and facilitates value capture from investment. It further, enhance the resilience of the macro-economic growth through increased local economic growth, employment creation and development initiatives 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 58: 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 reviewed its Local Economic Development Strategy in 2020 and was 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. The municipality LED Strategy has been reviewed in this financial year and was adopted by Full Council on the **31 May 2023.** The LED Strategy review has led to the inclusion of the Poverty alleviation strategy which appears on the strategy's chapter 10 as well the red tape reduction strategies to be implemented in the 2023/24 financial year.

The Strategy 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 successful formulated Keates Drift & Tugela Ferry informal traders' committee; uMsinga Business Chamber and also forms parts of uMsinga IDP Representative Forum as well. In 2023/24 financial year the LED unit would like to ensure that the existing forums are functioning to allow new addition of other areas e.g., Pomeroy Informal Traders committee.

6.2 POLICY / REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The reviewed uMsinga LED Strategy 2023/24 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 cognizance of the uMsinga IDP and other municipal plans being developed.

The Municipality is currently in preparation for uMsinga Tourism Plan which is at a draft stage. 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 2022-2023 financial year reviewed its 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.

6.3 STRATEGIC ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTIONS

6.3.1 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 uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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.

6.3.2 Economic Sector Analysis

The SMME sector in uMsinga Municipality is represented through a range of business membership organizations. 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.

6.3.2.1 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.

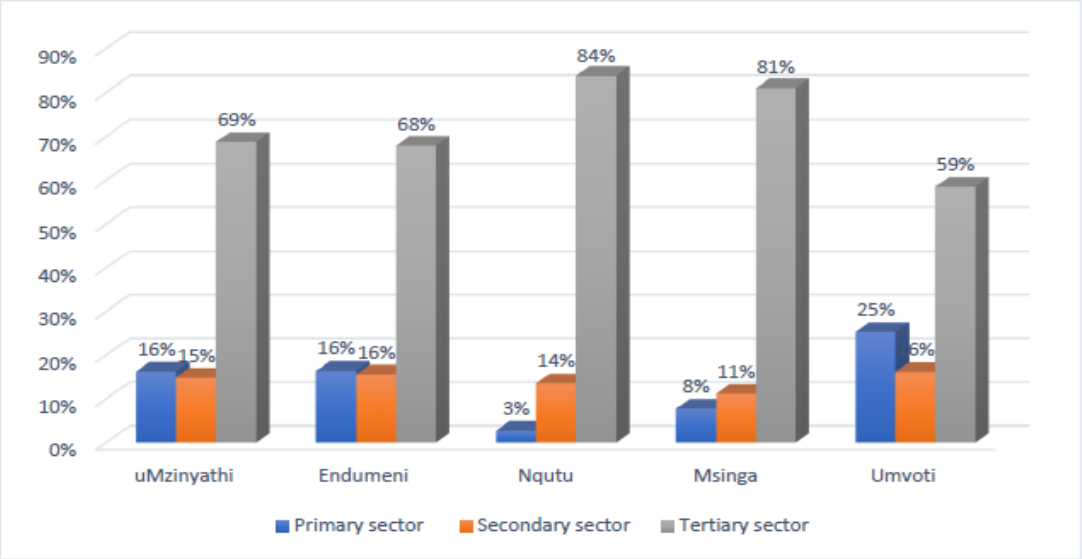
6.3.2.2 Provincial, Regional, And Local Economic Overview

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 uMsinga.

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

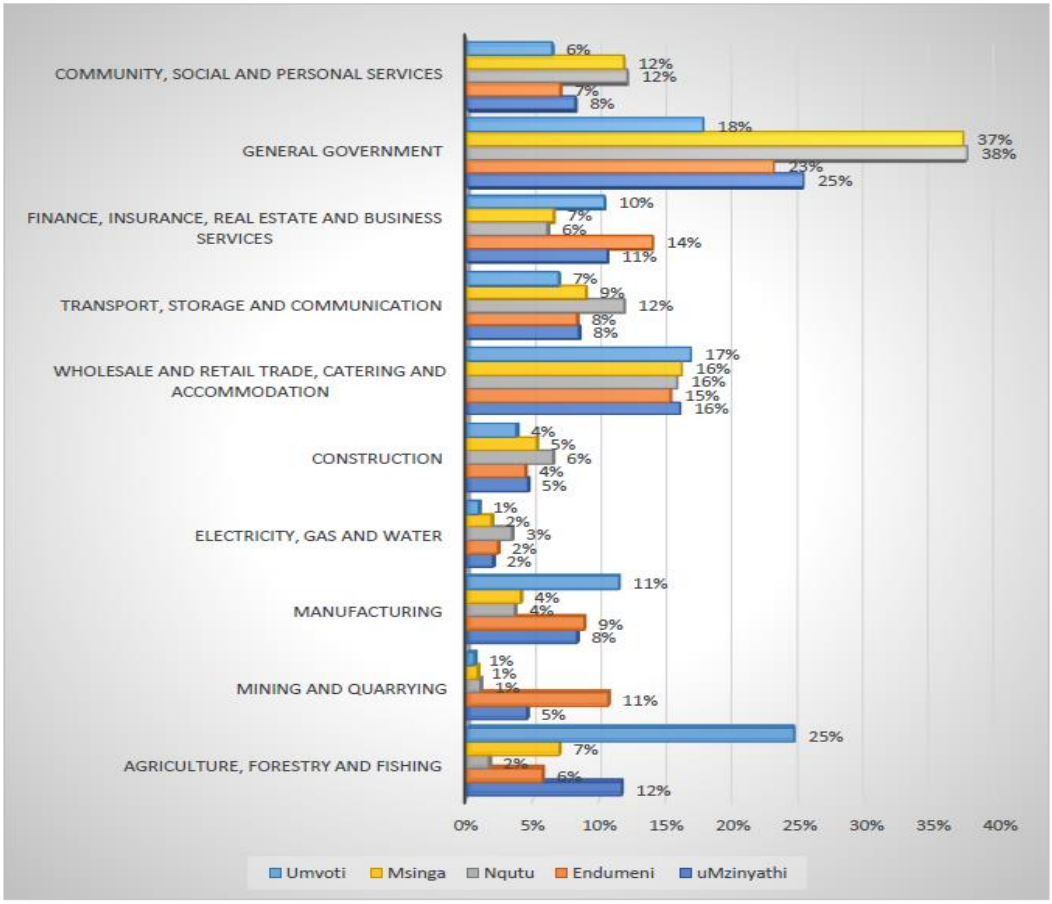
The figure below displays each sector contribution towards total economic output in each Local Municipality for 2016. The secondary sector consists of the key economic sectors Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, and Construction.

Figure 59: Economic Sector Output, 2016



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

Figure 60: Economic Sector Contribution, 2016



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

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

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

Agriculture in uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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.

uMsinga 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 uMsinga Municipality, the battlefield route follows the R33 which transcends the uMsinga Municipality. Tourism is therefore a field that needs to be explored more in this municipal area.

The highest contributors to GVA of uMsinga are General government in uMsinga (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 uMsinga. 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.

6.3.3 Economy Opportunities

6.3.3.1 Agriculture

Agriculture in uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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.

6.3.3.2 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.

6.3.3.3. Tourism

Tourism is also a field that needs to be explored. uMsinga 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 uMsinga Municipality, the battlefield route follows the R33 which transcends the uMsinga Municipality. The Municipality in cooperation

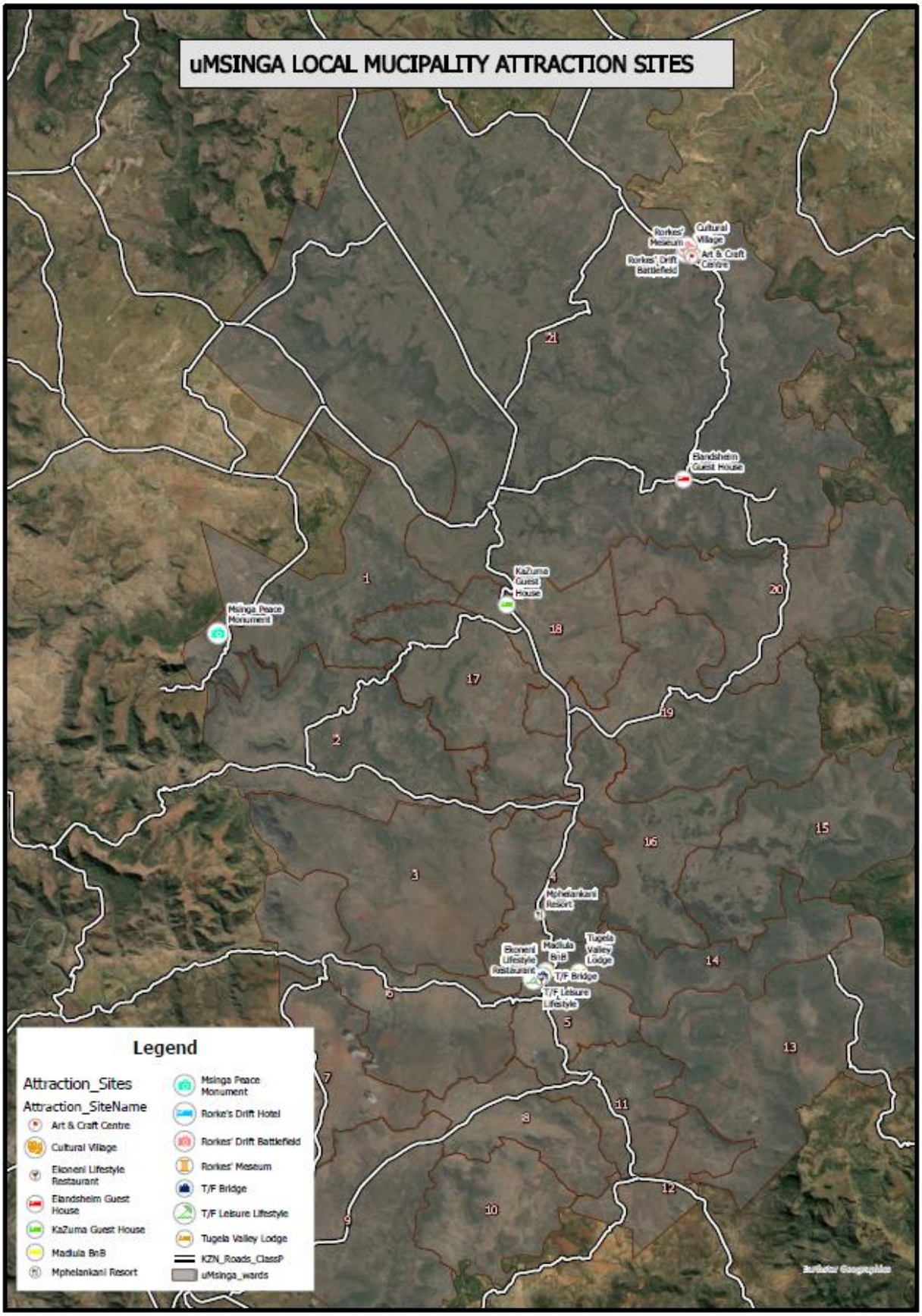
with the District Municipality can gain a potential competitive advantage in linking the Battlefields Heritage and Zulu Cultural tourism.

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 uMsinga 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, uMsinga is also in the process of formalising Tugela Ferry into a formal town allowing potential investors the security they desire to settle at uMsinga. 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.

Map 76: uMsinga Tourism Sites



As marked in map 76 above the Municipal area has several existing tourism attraction areas namely; accommodation establishments such as Mphelankani, Isiqalo, Tugela Valley, Madlula Bnb, Zulu Village and many more scattered across the Municipal area but mostly clustered around Tugela Ferry.

6.3.3.3.1 Tourism Centre Establishment

uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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.

6.3.3.3.2 Description of the Proposed Tourism Centre

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

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

6.3.3.3.3 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.

6.3.3.3.4 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.

6.3.3.3.5 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 uMsinga 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.

6.3.3.4 Manufacturing

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

In 2022-2023 there has been some promising news, a resident of Mchunu tribal area who manufactures wheelbarrows has been selected by the department of EDTEA and will support him to pilot his manufacturing business. This is good news for the uMsinga residents as it will open up job opportunities .

6.3.3.5 Mining Use

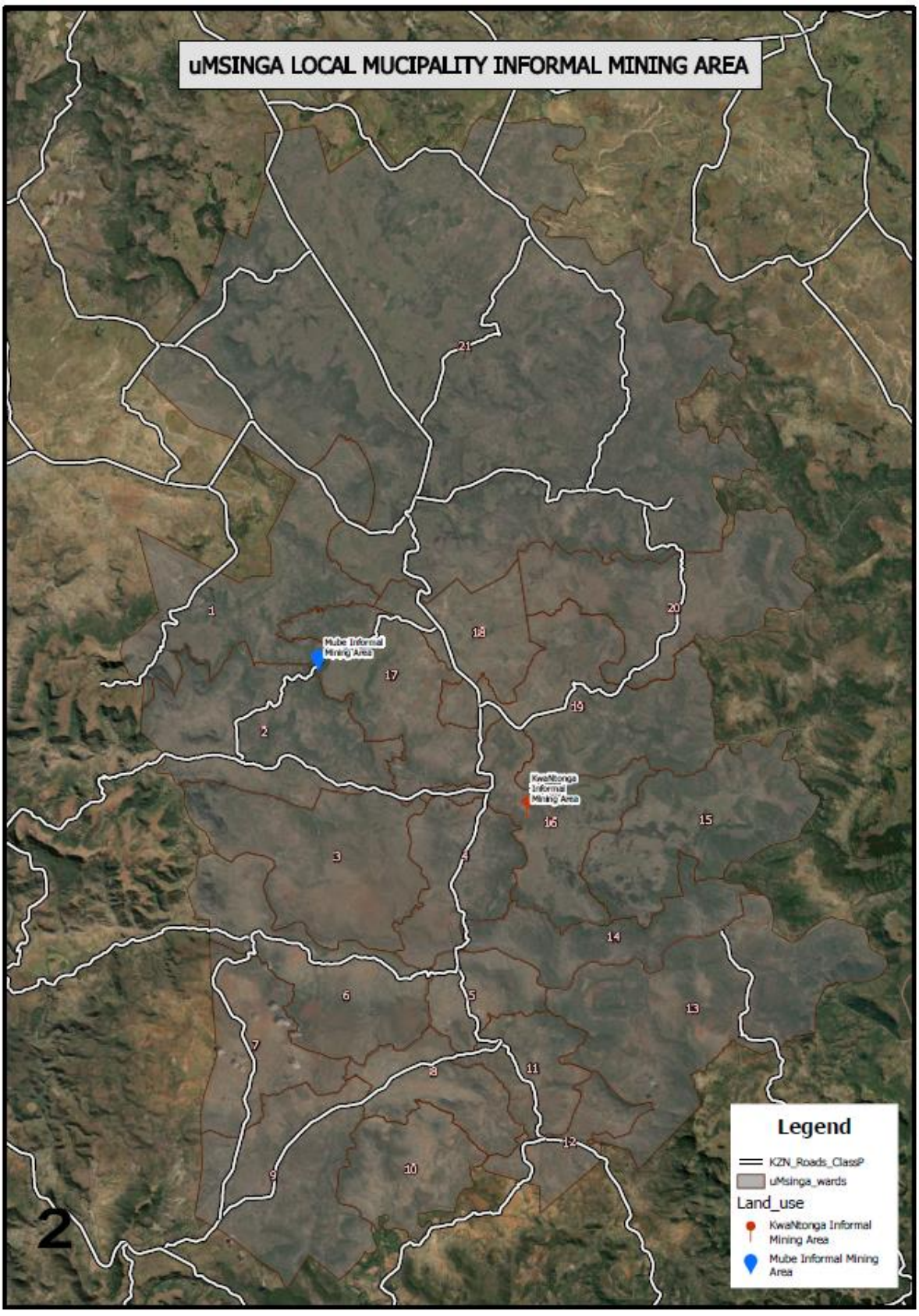
There are no known mining activities in the area. However, In the beginning of the Month of February 2023 the Municipality was alerted of the illegal mining activities occurring in the Majozi Traditional area as reflected in *Map 77*. The Municipality heard through an advert that went on social media about vacancies in the newly opened mine.

The Municipality has no records of the said mining within its jurisdiction. From what is reported the said mine is within the Majozi traditional area. Importantly the traditional leadership does not seem to have a clear indication of the ownership of the mine. By definition what determines an illegal from a legal mining is:

REQUIREMENTS	STATUS
1. Prospecting rights /Mining rights from Department of Minerals & Energy	x
2. Land use approval rights (from local authority in this case uMsinga Municipality)	x
3. Zoning certificate	X
4. Submission of SPLUMA application	X

The South African constitution conferred executive and legislative authority over mining activities to the Department of Minerals and Resources while land use authority is vested with the Local authority. Mining rights are issued by the Department of Mineral Resources (DMR), as representative of the national government, whereas land use and zoning are regulated by municipalities, the local sphere of government. At the time of going to print, May 2023, the local authority, uMsinga Municipality can confirm that no mining land use application has been lodged with them.

Map 77: Informal Mining Areas



6.3.3.6 Cwaka Inkululeko Development Project -2

6.3.3.6.1 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.

6.3.3.6.2 Locality of the Project***(see map 78)***

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 78: 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.

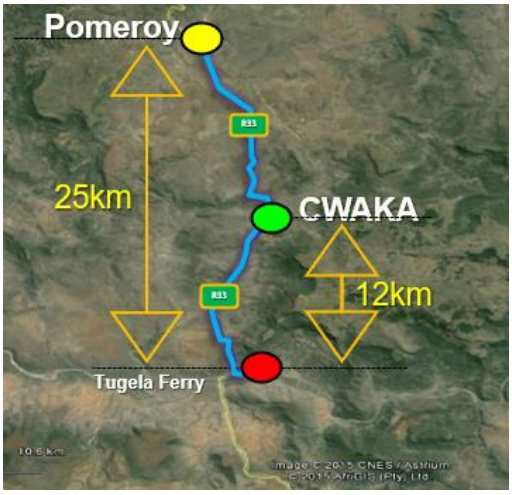


Figure 61: Cwaka Town Locality

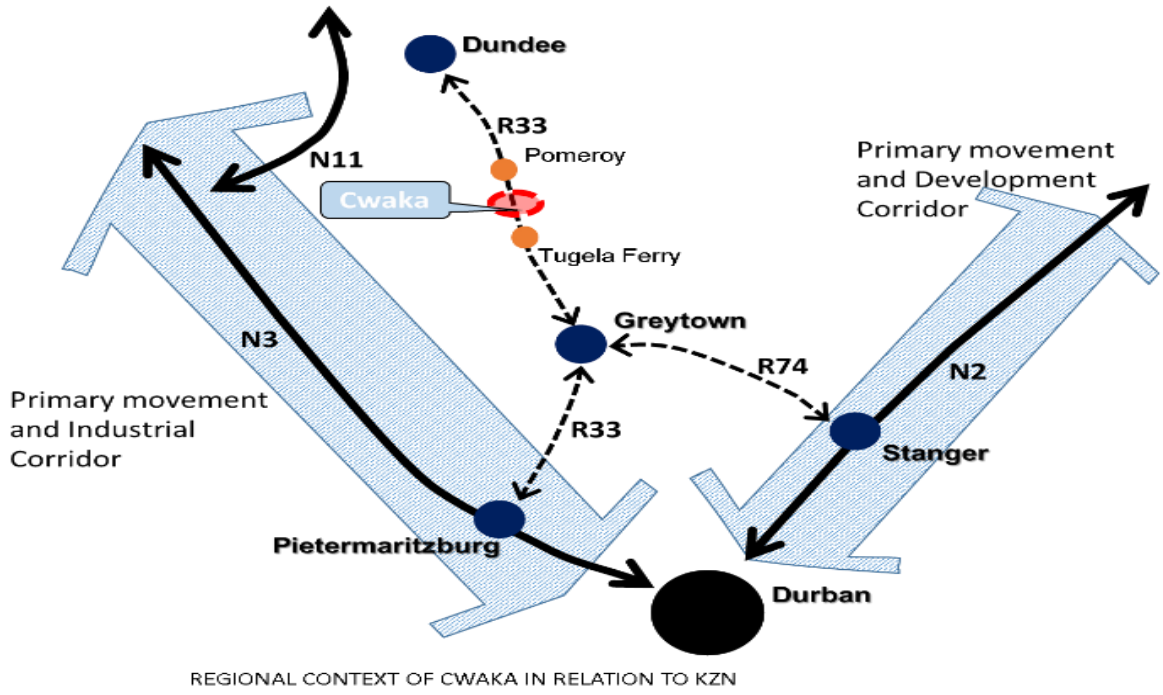


Figure 62: Cwaka Town Regional Context

6.3.3.6.3 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.

6.3.3.6.4 Current Land Uses & Design *(see map 79 below)*

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 79: Current Land-Use Map



6.3.3.6.5 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.

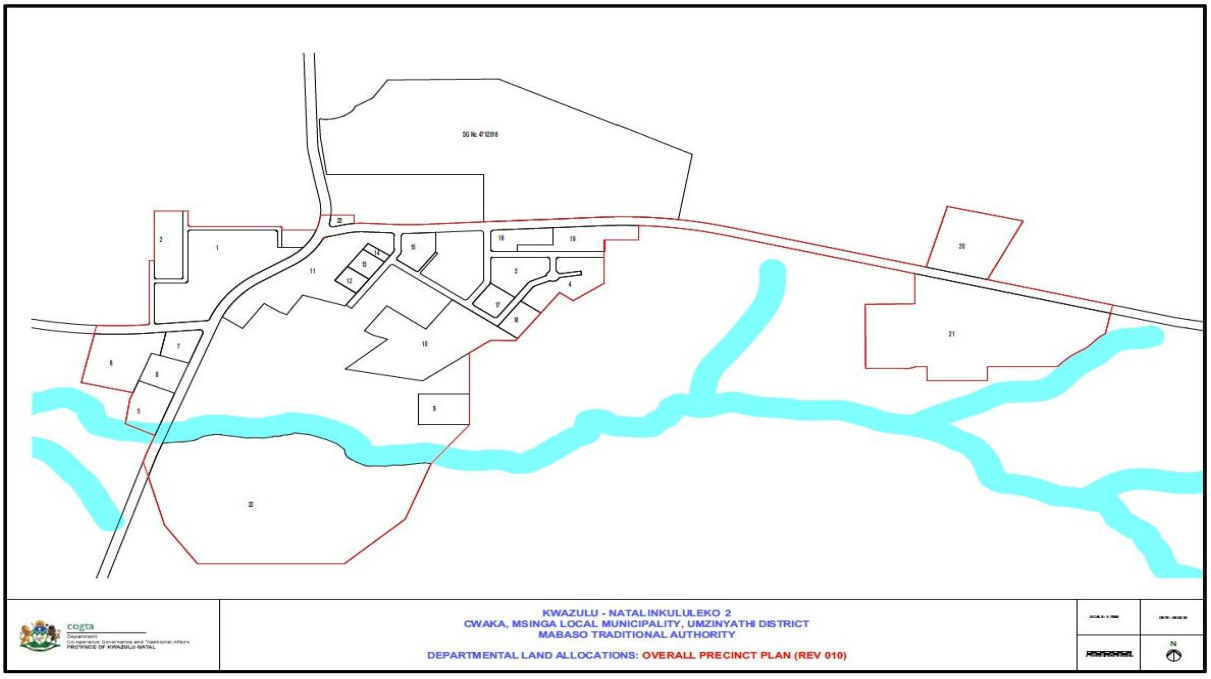
The Inkululeko Development Projects is an integrated multi-purpose and multi-sectoral project led by the Premier of the KZN Provincial Government, which will address the critical social malaise of rural communities. It aims to integrate development interdepartmentally. In this instance it aims to revitalise 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.

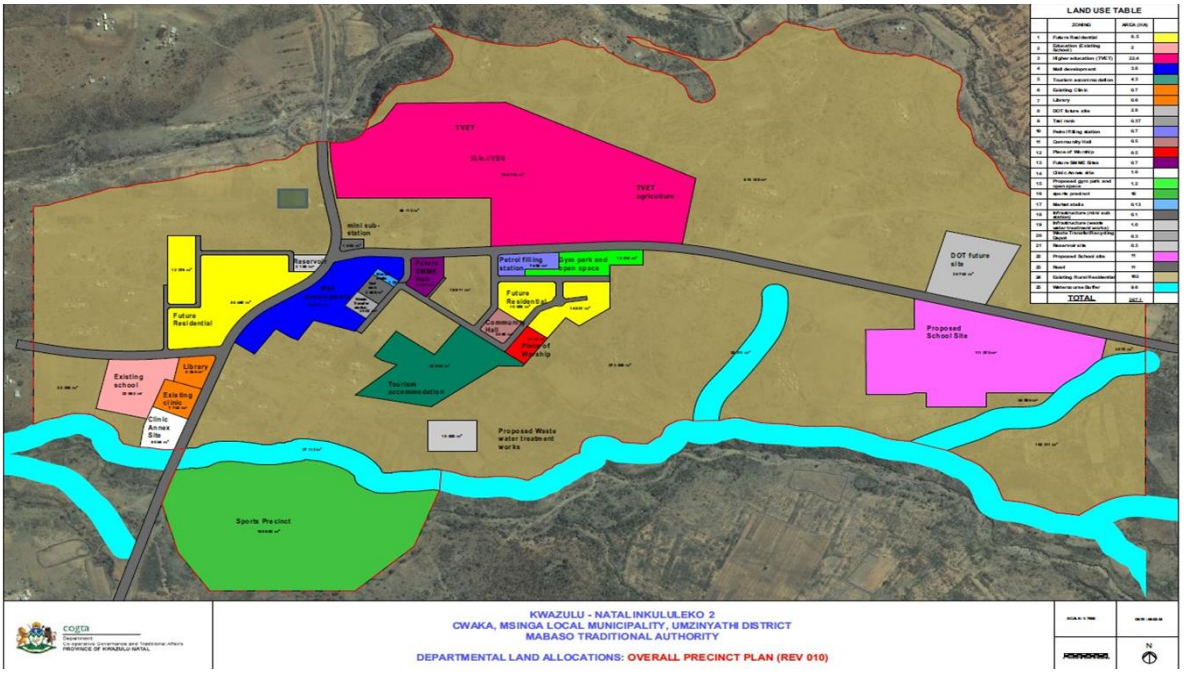
It further aims to deliver safe, secure, high quality service delivery. The focus will be on holistic multi-sectoral, multi-level, education to cover the full spectrum of scholastic, health, agriculture, mechanical curriculum. Other land use includes the following:

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 80: Provisional Town Layout Plan Proposal



Map 81: Proposed Cwaka Precinct Plan



6.3.3.6.6 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.

6.3.3.6.7 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.

6.3.3.6.8 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.

6.3.3.6.9 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.

6.3.3.6.10 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.

6.3.3.6.11 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.

6.3.4 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 uMsinga 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	
ENVIRONMENT SECTORAL	▪ Slope and topography ▪ Slow erosion and dongas due to overgrazing ▪ Illegal dumping
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR CHALLENGES	▪ The land fertile but has large amounts of rocks. ▪ Lack of access to markets ▪ No veterinary services to sustain livestock farming ▪ Capacity for farmers to start their businesses is a challenge ▪ Youth lack interest in agriculture because they don't have access to finance ▪ Limited fertile land for irrigated farming ▪ Marketing is an issue and farmers don't have access to markets ▪ Cooperatives require more funding for small gardens
TOURISM SECTOR	▪ Among the activities for tourists to KZN are shopping, heritage and cultural sites, visiting natural attractions and business. ▪ uMsinga has not been a big player in the tourism industry and since the sector has been experiencing some difficulties nationally. Tourism in the rural area is struggling to garner and entice both international and local tourists.
MINING SECTOR	▪ In the past there has been no Mining sector in uMsinga 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. ▪ The challenge is there is no formal mining right known however rumors of prospecting have been prevalent in the recent years.
TOURISM SECTOR	▪ 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. ▪ Although the district has a comparative advantage in the battlefield's tourism sites, these are mostly located outside of the uMsinga Municipality. ▪ Monopoly high prices due to the lack of B&B's in the area ▪ Poor roads so people avoid going to Msinga ▪ No tourism information office in Msinga ▪ Traffic in Tugela Ferry
INFRASTRUCTURAL SECTOR	▪ Huge backlogs exist in: o water, o sanitation, and o gravel roads ▪ inadequate public transport ▪ some wards do not have access to electricity ▪ Poor communication network coverage in some areas ▪ Roads require upgrading ▪ Most government funds have been injected into roads and electricity ▪ Some areas have network challenges ▪ Illegal electricity connections

CHALLENGES	
SOCIO -ECONOMIC SECTOR	▪ Grant dependency ▪ Lack of Budget for SMME Projects ▪ Lack of Organised Structures for SMMEs To Engage ▪ No business linkages have been created. ▪ Little Collaboration among stakeholders ▪ Limited access to Funds ▪ Lack of Accessibility to markets ▪ Poor Infrastructure 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 ▪ No **enforcement unit** to ensure adherence to Bylaws ▪ Failure to enforce Municipal By-laws for trading ▪ High Unemployment Rate ▪ Grant dependency ▪ Poverty – low to no incomes earned. ▪ High illiteracy rates ▪ Limited formal employment sectors ▪ Reliance on Social Grants

ENFORCEMENT (as mentioned in the table above)

- Failure to enforce municipal by-laws is one of the main challenges facing the Municipal LED and as part of the revenue enhancement strategy ,the Municipality has resolved to do the following :
- The Municipality has finetuned its informal trader bylaw and has been endorsed by Council**.**
- Bylaw lists prohibited activities such as displaying goods on pavements and roads
- Highlights the importance of compliance checkup and issuing of fines - done bi-annually by law enforcement
- The Municipality plans to Implement bylaws in towns to regain control and generate income
- A list of billable shops database has been created & cross referenced to the valid business permits list.
- Quarterly reports on shops billed versus income collected will be tabled to council quarterly.
- The Municipality has quantified its losses as most shops do not comply with the Business act of 1991.(table below)

TOWNS	POMEROY	KEATES DRIFT	TUGELA FERRY	TOTAL
Number of shops	71 Shops	19	86	**176**
Compliant shops	05	05	16	**26**
Not compliant	44	07	21	**72**
Not applicable	22	06	49	**77**
Current collection	R1500,00	R1500,00	R4800.00	**R7 800,00**
Current debt	R13 200,00	R2100	R 6300 .00	**R21 600,00**
Potential income p.a	**R14 700,00**	**R3 600 .00**	**R11 100.00**	**R29 400,00**

Business Permit compliance table

6.3.5 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:**
• High agricultural land • 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 • A Reviewed LED strategy is in place • Informal trading bylaws are in place • Motor Drifting as an economic and tourism activity • Bakkie & bike convoys	• Limited access to information and various government support programmer 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 • No agricultural packhouse to store produce
OPPORTUNITIES:	**THREATS:**
• 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 • Sport and recreation opportunities • Mining opportunities	• Fourth Industrial Revolution – limited technology • Population growth • high unemployment rate • Climate change effects - floods • No Enforcement Unit within the Municipality to enforce bylaws. • Illegal electricity connection • Droughts • water shortage • Globalisation and digitisation of the retail shopping experience • Illegal mining activity

6.4 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 through the LED strategy, particularly the chapter on poverty alleviation which details the municipal response to the uMsinga poverty root causes.

6.4.1 Poverty Alleviation

Poverty is considered largely as involuntary and caused by unemployment however poverty is a multi-sectoral phenomenon therefore it is important to delve more into both social and economic factors in order to understand the precursors of poverty and its persistence over time.

Policy recommendations include the need to focus on provision of forms of capital (including education); anti-discriminatory laws; community development; and policies to offset the adverse incentives and market failures that underlie poverty.

Poverty presents in many different forms, however for the sake of this document, uMsinga Municipality recognizes poverty based on one or more these characteristics:

- Unreliable shelter
- SASA grant beneficiary
- Limited access to clean water resources.
- Food insecurity.
- Lack of access to adequate health care.
- Poor infrastructure.
- Child headed household
- Indigent registered household
- Poverty gives rise and exacerbates these effects :
    - Substance abuse
    - Teenage pregnancy
    - Crime
    - School drop out
    - High mortality rates
    - Default on chronic medication
    - Reduction in Life expectancy

6.4.2 Poverty Alleviation Strategies

The Municipality can make a difference in the fight against poverty with the right approach. There are answers on how to solve poverty, and time is showing us just how effective they are. Studies have shown the need for applying an integrated and multi-dimensional approach incorporating elements of various approaches for eradicating poverty, which happens to be a multi-dimensional phenomenon.

6.4.3 The Poverty Strategy Action Plan

Poverty is a multidisciplinary challenge that requires a holistically remedy, thus uMsinga Municipality will utilise this scoresheet to mark progress and identify blockages and required interventions. Poverty cuts across many sectors thus eradication of poverty also demands a multisectoral model.

POVERTY CAUSE	CHALLENGE	STRATEGIES	REQUIRED SECTOR INTERVENTIONS ALIGNED TO POLICIES	RESPONSIBLE LM UNITS	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE= **PROJECTS**
1: Lack of good jobs/economic growth	Upcoming businesses are not formalised therefore fail to unlock funding & creating formal employment. No employment opportunities Lack of guidance in the business community	▪ Formalise businesses so as to unlock an array of financial aids available at sector departments. ▪ Arrange trainings with an aim to educate Businessmen on compliance matters. ▪ make agriculture a way of life. ▪ encourage one home one garden. ▪ educate & encourage subsistence Farmers during izimbizo ▪ youth skills development: ▪ train the youth on basic skills: cv preparation & letters. ▪ tender documents filling & requirements (partner with SCM unit) ▪ To organize PDI suppliers gearing them up to access ▪ ensure compliance and viability of agricultural areas.	▪ EDTEA, ▪ DARD, ▪ UDM, ▪ Business Forums, ▪ SEDA ▪ Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET)	▪ Youth Unit ▪ LED Unit	▪ Business skills training (outsourced) - SMMEs assistance ▪ Partnership with ▪ SEDA ▪ ADA ▪ WARROOMS ▪ Youth trainings ▪ Youth vote (WBP) ▪ Agriculture Projects - vote per ward (WBP)
2: Lack of good education	Rural schools lack resources, Lack good, committed teachers. To better the school system in a rural area, not only do the resources and school building need to be improved, but the teachers need to be trained properly and paid. Low school morale – pupils are not interested in education: they arrive late. Schools are scattered & not scholar transport is provided. No incentives for staying at school	▪ Lifting a community out of poverty means educating its citizens on proper hygiene, gender equality, educating females equally, economic factors and investing in resources for schools. ▪ Encouraging school attendance and time consciousness will create a more conscious society, more jobs and better-equipped citizens in the fight against poverty. ▪ Make education a priority ▪ improve the training of farmers ▪ Teaching methods to sustain agriculture, investing in proper equipment and instructing farmers on more efficient practices will also improve the quality of life for the farmers themselves. ▪ Create municipal exhibition programmes : present alternatives.	▪ DOE, ▪ ECDs, ▪ DARD	▪ Youth ▪ LED ▪ Community Development ▪ Library ▪ MM Unit	▪ Career guidance ▪ Library ECD visitation ▪ Library construction ▪ Izimbizo ▪ bursaries (tertiary vote in WBP) ▪ War-rooms

3: Warfare /conflict/ looting	Conflict ensues as a result of many socio-economic challenges which forces the community to divide and conquer. Limited resources encourage a division amongst the community members. Conflicts escalate to vandalism, theft and hooligans	▪ Advocate for the spirit of community ▪ Belonging. ▪ Establishment of community policing forums ▪ Enforcement of bylaws and schedule raids ▪ Mayor to encourage the spirit of ubuntu.	▪ Dept. of Home Affairs ▪ SAPS	▪ MM unit ▪ Mayor unit ▪ Peace officers	▪ Community forums ▪ Business forums
4.Weather/climate change	Climate change causes drought, floods, and severe storms, such effects exacerbated in pulling poor even further down the social strata. Weather effects affect agricultural communities whose irrigation engines got washed out by April 2022 flooding. Mud-houses affected by heavy rainfall get debilitated. Fatalities resulting from disaster effects.	▪ educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns. ▪ release media alerts on radio/website improve the training of farmers. ▪ advocate for formal housing provision ▪ demarcation of flood zones & flood lines	▪ DOHS ▪ Amakhosi ▪ Izinduna	▪ Waste ▪ Disaster & Fire Units ▪ Housing	▪ Emergency houses ▪ Clean-up campaigns ▪ Disaster flyers ▪ Disaster awareness campaigns ▪ Single land use management system
5. Social injustice	Many poverty-stricken communities lack gender equality. Culture entrenched practices and behaviours further exacerbate patriarchal ideologies where women are merely seen as substandard beings. When women are not directly encouraged to participate in the economy and are not capacitated to fully be equal active economic drivers.	▪ Advocate for gender equality ▪ Ensure involvement of women in developmental matters through izimbizos, forums, etc ▪ Include 50% women in all Project steering committees. ▪ Reinforce habits that promote gender equality. ▪ Representation plays a major role in promoting behavioural change. By displaying female role models' young girls internalize that "it's possible" ▪ Pushing the "it's Possible" notion on the Municipal Website and other forms of media & publications	▪ DOH, ▪ DOE ▪ AMAKHOSI ▪ DSD	▪ YOUTH ▪ COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ▪ COMMUNICATIONS	▪ IDP forums ▪ Izimbizo ▪ Project steering committees for all projects ▪ Gender forums ▪ Religious forums ▪ Newsletters ▪ Website update ▪ EEP Policies ▪ HR strategy ▪ Staff bursaries ▪ War-rooms

6: Lack of food and water	Many poor families spend hours just trying to find water, and it is not always entirely clean. Not enough portable drinking water within walking distances Most boreholes are not functional. Water function lies with uMzinyathi District Municipality which disadvantages the locals who complain to the LM and associate service delivery with their local authority.	▪ Ensure safe drinking water ▪ Investing in clean wells and water systems can not only ensure the safety of uMsinga citizens but can free up their time, allowing them to better participate in the economy. ▪ Educate the residents on the channels for lodging complaints & following up thereafter. ▪ Encourage investment in water resources such as JOJO tanks, Pipes, etc	▪ UMZINYATHI DM ▪ DARD	▪ TECHNICAL	▪ Infrastructure funds (WBP) ▪ Community gardens boreholes ▪ One house one garden initiative (DARD project)
7: Lack of infrastructure	Most areas are not accessible, i.e there are no access roads that lead into such areas. Lack of adequate social facilities therefore the youth are not exposed to extramural opportunities that their urban counterparts enjoy. Inaccessible areas are prevalent in uMsinga without cell service in most wards, the community exist in a vacuum where opportunities are far and in-between.	▪ Advocate for infrastructure that unlocks investment into the area such as roads, electricity etc ▪ Map out the list of infrastructure required, develop business plans and lobby for funding. ▪ Advocate for cell tower installations	▪ UDM, DOHS, INEP	▪ TECHNICAL – ROADS & BUILDING, ▪ PLANNING - HOUSING	▪ Electricity installation ▪ Access roads construction ▪ Social facilities (sportsfield, Community halls)construction
8: Lack of good healthcare	Research reflects that poor people default on chronic medication and tend to become teenage pregnancy victims due to lack of knowledge and access to medical health facilities.	▪ introduce an agriculture period in schools ▪ career advise events ▪ Partnership with Department of Education ▪ Partnership with Department of Health ▪ Provide condoms /family planning ▪ Schedule schools visit with the Mayor Instant porridge & pads suppliers (Assupol) ▪ Distribute prospectors ▪ Promote indigenous knowledge	▪ DOH, ▪ DARD. ▪ DOE, ▪ IZINYANGA	▪ YOUTH ▪ COMMUNITY	▪ Awareness at izimbizo ▪ Presentation to community groups /forums /religious & cultural groups.

9: High costs	Farming is becoming too pricy with electricity bills, engines replacement, and other overheads making it harder to generate profit.	▪ It is so important that agriculture is not only thriving but is sustainable. ▪ Teaching sustainable techniques to farmers is one of the ways that demonstrates how to solve poverty, because when a country's natural resources are at their top potential, so is its economy. Teaching methods to sustain agriculture, investing in proper equipment and instructing farmers on more efficient practices will also improve the quality of life for the farmers themselves. ▪ improve the training of farmers ▪ Line up experienced farmers to implement incubator programs.	▪ DARD, ▪ DOE	▪ LED ▪ Youth	▪

6.4.4 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:

STRATEGIES AS PER THE LED STRATEGY DOCUMENT		IDENTIFIED PROJECTS
STRATEGY 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	▪ Feasibility studies should be completed to establish the probability using agricultural products for renewable energy and biofuels in uMsinga. ▪ 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	Ward Communal gardens Aloe study (unfunded) Tunnel farming
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	▪ 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.	Tourism feasibility study Kopi curio shop Tourism events calendar
STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	▪ Undertake skills audit to understand manufacturing sector needs/gaps. ▪ Plan and facilitate the organisation of small-scale manufacturers and artisans in rural areas. ▪ Identify and support SMMEs or start-ups in agro processing of canned products and niche products. ▪ Develop a manufacturing sector policy. ▪ Support the establishment of tin processing SMMEs (more especially in Tomatoes). ▪ Feasibility study for the suitability of wind energy for manufacturing activities.	Qinisela Agri-processing plant Data base manufactures
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	▪ Train and capacitate the LED unit of the Municipality. ▪ Partnership enhancement programme ▪ Training for Ward Councillors and committee members ▪ Complete a feasibility study for the establishment of a skills development trade school in Msinga (e.g., artisan's trade school)	Staff capacity training Partnership with sector departments (EDTEA, DARD,SEDA,NYDA

STRATEGIES AS PER THE LED STRATEGY DOCUMENT		IDENTIFIED PROJECTS
STRATEGY 5: DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADE OF THE STRATEGIC ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE	▪ Develop strategic partnerships with other ICT role players that support economic development and lobby for the development and maintenance of ICT infrastructure. ▪ Develop an investment promotion plan for uMsinga Local Municipality ▪ Lobby for the speedy tarring of gravel roads going to Msinga CBD. ▪ Lobby for the development of bulk infrastructure for uMsinga Local Municipality ▪ Provision of working equipment and tools for informal artisans operating in and around Msinga CBD.	Lobbying for tarring of CBD roads Bulk infrastructure projects (Pomeroy internal roads, Investment promotion plan Assistive tools for local artisans
STRATEGY 6: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ENTERPRISES AND THE INFORMAL ECONOMY	▪ 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 uMsinga 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.	Informal sector plan SMME development plan Market stalls -Pomeroy Market stalls – Keates drift Market stalls – Tugela Ferry Informal trading by-law Formalisation of Tugela Ferry Formalisation of Keates Drift Data base of youth owned business
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	▪ 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.	Green economy workshops Incubator workshops Rain water harvesting

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.

6.5 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS/RED TAPE REDUCTION

uMsinga Local Municipality is undertaking red tape reduction initiative resulting in implementation of municipal/provincial controlled red tape reduction areas. The municipality has prioritised indicator on a table below to be Implemented in 2023-2023. These indicators will be implemented through Internal and external resources;

Table 59: First Indicator for LED Red-Tape

INDICATOR NO. 6: APPROVAL OF MUNICIPAL BUSINESS LICENSES AND PERMITS	
MUNICIPALITY	uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DEPARTMENT & UNIT	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) UNIT
INDICATOR	MUNICIPAL BUSINESS REGISTRATIONS AND PERMITS
OBJECTIVE	To improve the control of both formal and informal businesses spatially within uMsinga urban spaces.
EXPECTED OUTCOME	▪ New application form for Business Registration ▪ New Business Certificate ▪ Amendments of informal bylaws, 2018 ▪ Allow formal and informal to be eligible for government funding and other investors. ▪ Designated areas for informal businesses.
MUNICIPAL RED TAPE CHALLENGE(S)	▪ Limited space for trading (formal and Informal) ▪ Influx of foreign nationals ▪ Resistance from affected parties in new proposals for improvements or/and intervention. ▪ Lack of enforcement officer's
ROOT CAUSES	▪ Increasing Illegal developments and structures – No. of People without permits ▪ Increasing number of informal traders per year. ▪ Limited resource and technology – card printing; and staff personnel

Table 60: Action/Activity for Indicator 6

NO	ACTION/ACTIVITY	PERIOD (SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM)	TARGET DATES		RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED
			START	END		
1.	▪ LED to engage with Building; Waste; Town Planning officials to align business registration process with submission of building plans; waste collection and SPLUMA processes. ▪ Application form ▪ Final Business License Certificate ▪ Process-flow and timelines	Medium	01 June 2023	30 June 2023	LED Town Planning Waste Building	Venue for working session and office laptops
2.	▪ The LED Office to file a request with EDTEA for equipment and printing machine of cards for registered Informal Business License.	Short	03 July 2023	07 July 2023	LED	Office Laptop
3.	▪ Revival of informal trading committees per town; Pomeroy; Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift. The process will include; ▪ New appointments to replace vacant posts. ▪ Obtain committees' support in the proposed business registration process-flow and	Medium	03 July 2023	31 July 2023	LED Ward Councillor	Venue & refreshments

NO	ACTION/ACTIVITY	PERIOD (SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM)	TARGET DATES		RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED
			START	END		
	policy formulation with designated areas.					
4.	▪ Write to UDM; CoGTA & other Sector departments for assistance with appointing two (2) new data captures to assist with uMsinga LED initiatives.	Long term	03 July 2023	31 July 2023	LED UDM Sector Departments	Office Space 2x Laptop Stipend
5.	▪ Create awareness campaigns per town (Pomeroy; Tugela Ferry and Keates Drift) to discuss the following: ▪ Business Registration Process and implication thereof ▪ Business Management and available Markets ▪ Bank loan & funding applications requirements e.g., Vula-fund ▪ Insurance Registration	Medium	August	October	Municipal LED Ward Councillors	Venue
6.	▪ Request Director: Community Services to include local business enforcement within peace officer scope of work. ▪ Adopt informal trader bylaw ▪ Gazette the bylaw & implement ▪ Implement the informal trader bylaw through regular raids	Medium	July	August 2023	LED Director Community Services Peace Officer	Name tag for enforcers
7.	▪ Reduce turnaround time for licenses & permits ▪ Turnaround time for Issuing permits be 24 hours ▪ Business renewal one day	Medium	July	August 2023	LED Town Planning	Laptops
8.	▪ Clear requirements for business licenses posted at Reception ▪ Print A0 poster guides in Isizulu ▪ Include the guide information on the Municipal website ▪ Add business License forms on the municipal website to ease the application process	Medium	July	August 2023	LED Town Planning	Laptops

Table 61: 2nd Indicator for LED Red-Tape

MUNICIPALITY	uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
DEPARTMENT & UNIT	DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) UNIT
INDICATOR	Communication of relevant business information
OBJECTIVE	To improve both formal and informal businesses economically within uMsinga urban spaces
EXPECTED OUTCOME	Eligible for government funding and other investments
MUNICIPAL RED TAPE CHALLENGE(S)	Not improving SMMEs in LED Database
ROOT CAUSES	▪ Lack of funding ▪ Increasing informal developments within urban spaces and not proper registered. ▪ Lack of tender document filling

Table 62: Action/Activity for Indicator 4

NO	ACTION/ACTIVITY	PERIOD (SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM)	TARGET DATES		RESPONSIBILITY	RESOURCES REQUIRED
			START	END		
1)	Conducting capacity building workshops on tender documents handling - Workshop on tender returnable	Long	August	June 2024	Technical SCM LED	Venue Projector screens Refreshments

This section aims to discuss in detail the SWOT analysis identified above in relation to the adopted LED Strategy & IDP 2023-24. 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.

6.5.1 uMsinga LED Red-Tape

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	Reviewed 31 May 2023
b)	Tourism Plan Feasibility Study	2021	Adopted
c)	uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme	March 2022	Adopted
d)	Draft Tourism Plan 2022	Not Yet	Draft in place
e)	Amended SPLUMA Bylaws, 2022	Not Yet	Adopted 2022
f)	Spatial Development Plan (SDF) 2021/22-2025/26	29 June 2022	Adopted 29 June 2022 Gazetted 21 August 2022

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.

6.5.2 Key Threats Under Ease of Doing Business

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

6.5.2.1 Fourth Industrial Revolution

- Limited to technology or digital platforms – No
    - Online registration processes.
    - Absent of Arc GIS for spatial refencing.
- 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.

6.5.2.2 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

6.5.2.3 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.

6.5.3 Interventions Identified Under Ease of Doing Business

The proposed interventions are formulate 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; -

6.5.3.1 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 suite its potential locally; spatially and economically. Hence, the Municipality is given a responsibility to prepared 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 **31st 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 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.

6.5.3.2 uMsinga Municipal's Spatial Planning By-Law amended

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.

6.5.3.3 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.

6.5.3.3.1 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 63: LOCAL KEY TOURISM ATTRACTION SITES

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

STAKEHOLDER / TOURISM SITES	CATEGORY / ROLE	AREA / WARD
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.

6.5.3.3.2 Description of the proposed tourism centre

The adopted tourism feasibility study aims to significant 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.

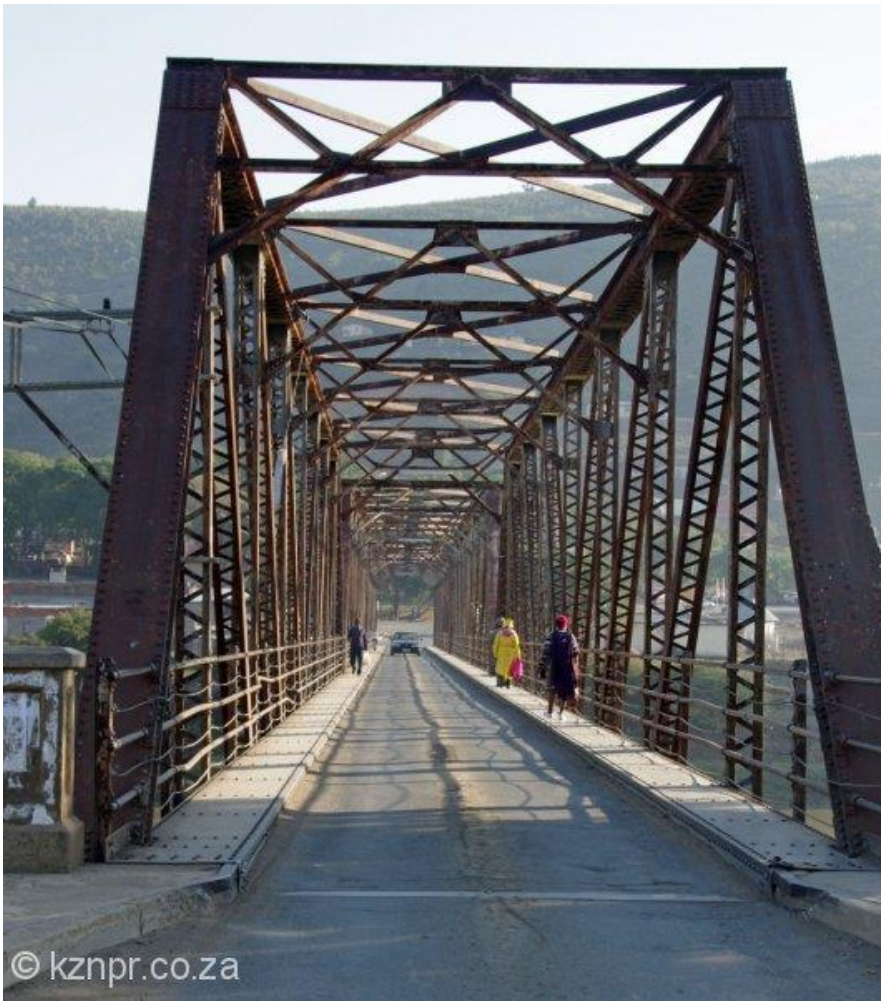


FIGURE 63: TUGELA FERRY (OLD) BRIDGE

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 64: Kruger Shalati (The Train on The Bridge)

6.5.3.4 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 OF BENEFICIARIES / BENEFICIARY PROJECT	EXIT STRATETY/STATUS UPDATE	Status
1.	Youth Business Management Programme	National Youth Development Agency	40 Youth SMMEs	Access to NYDA Mentorship & Funding	Achieved
2.	Internet Service Provider (ISP), Domain Name Reselling & Cybersecurity	National Dept. of Communications	42 Youth SMMEs		Achieved
3.	Regulatory Compliance	Msinga LED; Dept of Labour, EDTEA (Umzinyathi District)	Msinga Clothing Factory (+ 200 staff capacity)		Achieved
4.	Business Development Finance	National Dept. of Tourism	Tugela Ferry Leisure Lifestyle Project Umuziwezinyathi Resort		In progress
5.	Goat farming trainings Held in Pomeroy & Tugela Ferry	uMsinga LM	40		38 people trained
6.	Rock arts centre – 15 graduates	uMsinga LM	15	Need funding to establish an exhibition area	15 graduated
7.	SMMEs Assistance (Banners/business cards)	SEDA	12		12 achieved

6.5.3.5 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 Mumbe 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.

Delay on the construction of the Peace Monument project has been observed. The project designs were approved in 2022 however The SCM process to appoint the contractor has had a delay. The project is in progress.

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 65: 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.

6.5.3.5.1 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.

6.5.3.5.2 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:





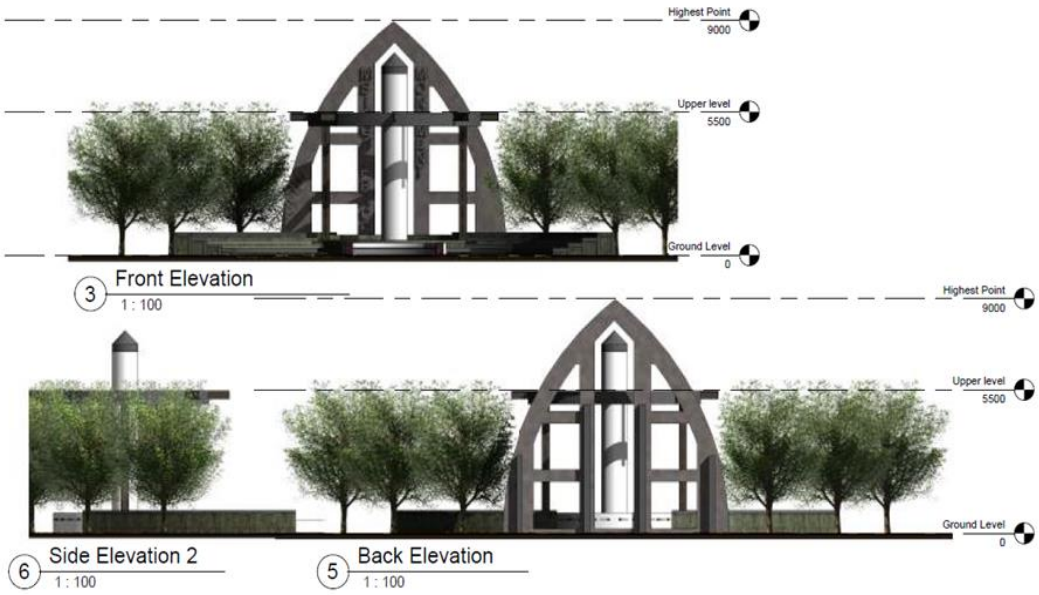


Figure 66: Proposed Side Plan

6.5.3.6 uMsinga Municipality Cemeteries

uMsinga Local Municipality 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.

6.5.3.6.1 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).

6.5.3.6.1.1 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. 5) Project Construction (Fence; and Security House). 6) Cemetery Design.	October 2022 - May 2023 (8 Months)	To be budgeted for in the next financial year.	2022-2023	**TBC**

6.5.9.6.1.2 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.

6.5.3.6.2 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.

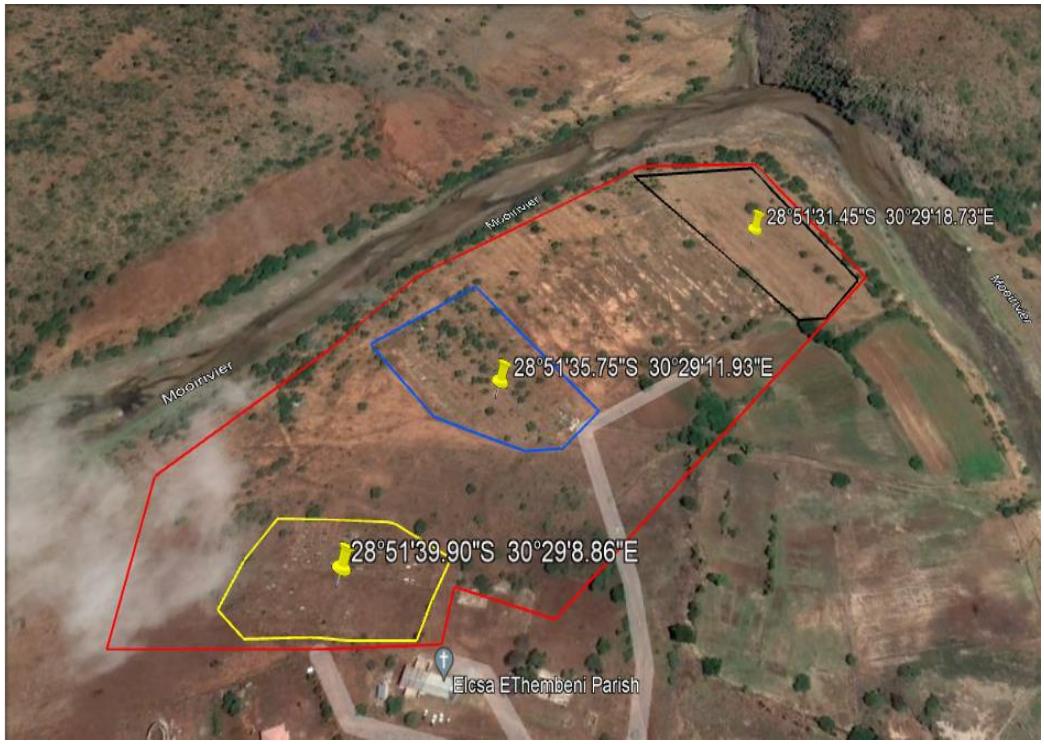
6.5.3.6.2.1 Objectives of the Project

- 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.

6.5.3.6.2.2 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



6.5.3.6.2.3 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.
    - 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).
    - To contact KZN Amafa and Research Institute prior to any development commencing on site due to old existing graveyard.
    - 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.

6.5.3.7 Pomeroy Surveyed Site – General Plan Amendments

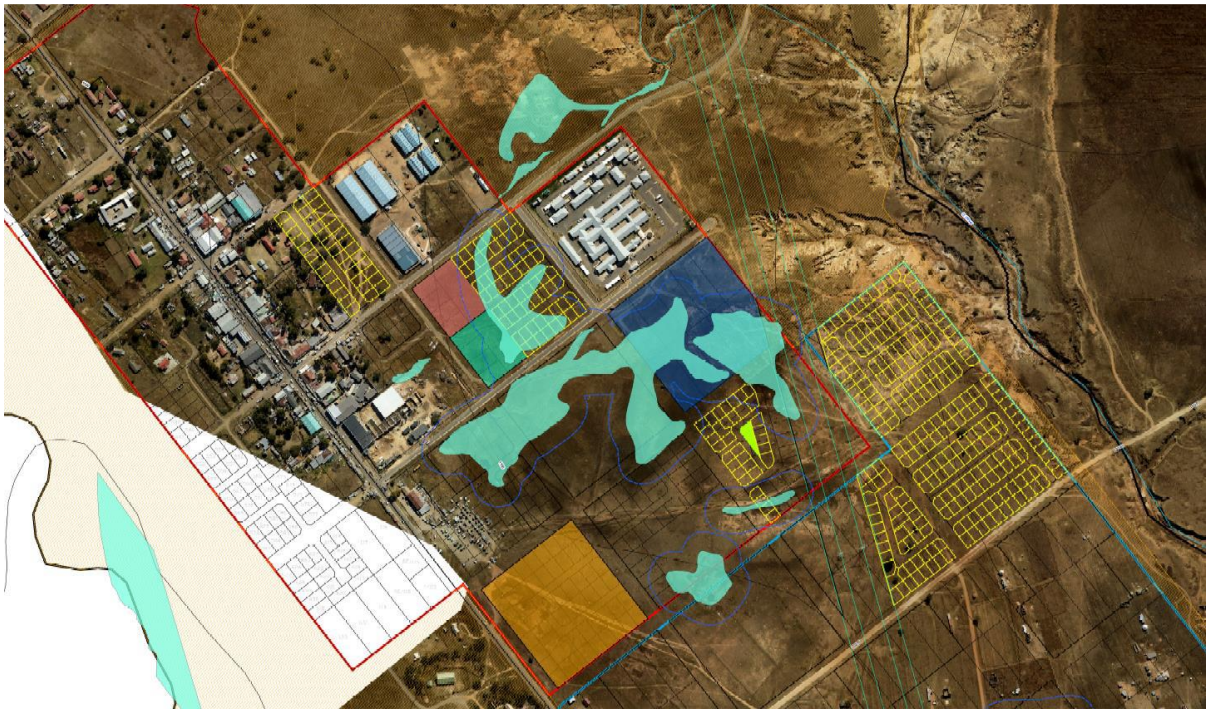
KwaZulu Natal Department of Human Settlements in partnership with uMsinga Municipality have appointed Emendo Project Managers and Planners (Pty) Ltd to undertake pre-planning and planning related activities for the Pomeroy SSP to yield 577 units within Ward 18 - uMsinga Local Municipality. The new Service Level Agreement between the KZN Department of Human Settlements, uMsinga Local Municipality and Emendo is now in place, which enables Emendo to proceed with the project.

The appointed Environmentalist has undertaken the following studies for the purposes of obtaining Environmental Authorisation:

- Environmental Screening Report
- Terrestrial Biodiversity Impact Assessment Report
- Draft Wetland Habitat Functionality and Impact Assessment Report

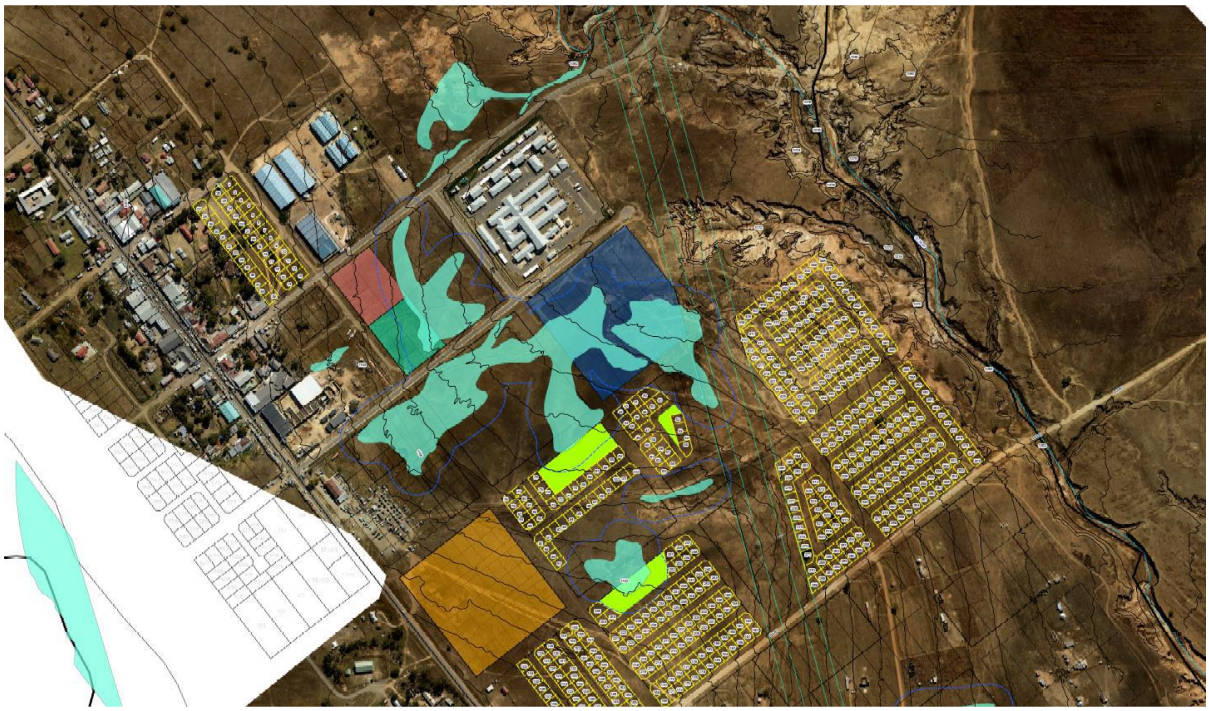
The Draft Wetland Habitat Functionality and Impact Assessment Report has identified a number of wetland areas which affect the proposed development site. The impact of the wetland is illustrated in the figure below:

Map 82: Impact of the Identified Wetland Areas on the Proposed Layout Plan



Amendments have been made to the proposed layout plan as a result of the impact of the identified wetland areas. The required number of erven has been maintained on the site. The amendments to the proposed layout plan are illustrated in the figure below;

Map 83: Amended Layout Plan



6.5.3.7.2 Recommendation

Once the Municipality has accepted the amended proposed layout plan, Emendo will proceed with a PSC Meeting to discuss the changes as discussed above and obtain final approval from the Committee Members. External circulation will commence once the final

plan is in place. 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**.

6.5.4 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.

6.5.5 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 Qou, 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 64: LED RELATED MUNICIPAL PLANS

NO.	POLICY/ ADOPTED SPATIAL PLANS	DATE ADOPTED	PROGRESS TO DATE
a)	uMsinga LED Strategy	November 2020, 31 May 2023	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	2022	adopted
h)	Cemetery Bylaws 2022	Not Yet	In preparation 2023/24
i)	Draft Integrated Transport Plan	June 2020	Draft adopted and advertised.
j)	Spatial Development Plan (SDF)	May 2022	Adopted

6.5.5.1 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.

As per the council resolution dated 31 March 2023, the current MPT contract was extended to further 03 months allowing the Municipality time to advertise for a new tribunal.

The advert has gone out in May 2023 calling for new members to serve on the municipal MPT. By the beginning of 2023/24 financial year, the Municipality will have appointed new members to serve on the MPT.

TABLE 65: 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 PRACTICTIONER:	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

6.5.5.2 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 66: 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		
	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.	Lapse
	8.	Farm Chunu No. 17483 – Keates Drift Node	Development of Keates Drift Petrol Station	Pending additional information.	Lapse

TYPE OF APPLICATION	NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED LAND USE	STATUS	DECISION DATES
	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

6.5.5.2.1 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.

In 2022/23 financial year, uMsinga Municipality set aside R100 000,00 towards the establishment of an internal GIS unit. The allocation went towards the procurement of GIS compliant laptops, software and printer. In 2023/24, the Municipality will have a fully-fledged GIS unit that develops its own spatial data and prints its own maps.

6.6 STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES

6.6.1 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.

6.6.1.1 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 maybe 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 67: LED & TOURISM PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED: 2021/2022

NO.	PARTNER	APPROACH	PROGRAMMES	STATUS AS IN 30 MAY 2023
1.	National Department of Tourism (NDT)	MoU (Pending)	▪ Tourism Sector Plan, Msinga Tourism Centre, SMME Support	In progress
2.	Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	Partnership Agreement (In progress)	▪ Msinga Industrial Hub	In progress
3.	Department: Communications & Digital Technologies (DCDT)	Agreed to partnership with conditions not MoU	▪ SMME Training, Support & Funding	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022
4.	Post Bank	Through DCDT	▪ SMME Support	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022
5.	ZA Domain Name Authority (ZADNA)	Through DCDT	▪ SMME Support	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022
6.	British Council in South Africa (British High Commission in Pretoria)	Through DCDT	▪ SMME Support Hosted a film and media event	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022

6.6.1.2 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	▪ FEASIBILITY STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY USING ▪ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS IN MSINGA.	KZN Sustainable Energy Forum, EDTEA
	▪ 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, uMsinga LM
	▪ ESTABLISH TUNNEL FARMING OPPORTUNITIES	DRDLR, DAFF, uMsinga LM
	▪ ESTABLISH GARDENS COMMUNITY	DRDLR, DAFF, uMsinga LM
	▪ COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPONIC URBAN FARMING	uMzinyathi DM, COGTA, DTI, DSBD, DAFF
	▪ UNDERTAKE A FEASIBILITY STUDY AND PREPARE A BUSINESS PLAN FOR A TRADITIONAL MEDICINES PROJECT	uMsinga LM, DAFF, EDTEA, DMR

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	SUPPORTING PARTNERS
	▪ DEVELOP AWARDS CEREMONIES FOR FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS	DAFF, DSBD, NYDA
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM PLAN WITH A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR MSINGA	EDTEA, COGTA, uMsinga LM
	▪ IDENTIFY POSSIBLE TOWNSHIP TOURISM ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED OR AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED	uMzinyathi DM, EDTEA, uMsinga LM
	▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM ASSETS	EDTEA, DRDLR, **(District Municipality Tourism)**
	▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM EVENTS CALENDAR INCLUDING SPORTING EVENTS, FESTIVALS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND ECO-TOURISM EVENTS.	EDTEA, DRDLR, uMzinyathi DM
STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSIONO F THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	▪ UNDERTAKE SKILLS AUDIT TO UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING SECTOR NEEDS/GAPS.	EDTEA, SETA, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD
	▪ PLAN AND FACILITATE THE ORGANISATION OF SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURERS AND ARTISANS IN RURAL AREAS	DSBD, SEDA, uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT SMMES OR START-UPS IN AGRO-PROCESSING OF CANNED PRODUCTS AND NICHE PRODUCTS.	DTI, EDTEA, SEDA, DAFF, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ DEVELOP A MANUFACTURING SECTOR POLICY.	uMzinyathi DM, uMsinga LM, COGTA, DTI
	▪ SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TIN PROCESSING SMMES	SEDA, Msinga Business Forum, uMsinga LM
	▪ FEASIBILITY FOR STUDY FOR THE SUITABILITY OF WIND ENERGY FOR MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES.	EDTEA, KZN Sustainable Energy Forum.
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	▪ TRAIN AND CAPACITATE THE LED UNIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY	COGTA, EDTEA, SETA, uMsinga LM
	▪ PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	COGTA, EDTEA, DTI, uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ TRAINING FOR WARD COUNCILLORS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS	uMsinga LM, COGTA
	▪ COMPLETE A FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRADE SCHOOL IN MSINGA (E.G. ARTISAN'S TRADE SCHOOL)	DHET, uMsinga 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, uMsinga LM
	▪ DEVELOP AN INVESTMENT PROMOTION PLAN FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	COGTA, EDTEA, DTI, uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE SPEEDY TARRING OF GRAVEL ROADS GOING TO MSINGA CBD	uMsinga LM, COGTA
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	DHET, uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ PROVISION OF WORKING EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS FOR INFORMAL ARTISANS OPERATING IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD.	COGTA, EDTEA, SETA, uMsinga LM
STRATEGY 6: DEVELOP AND SUPPPORT SMME'S AND THE INFORMAL	▪ DEVELOP AN INFORMAL SECTOR PLAN.	DSBD, EDTEA, uMsinga LM
	▪ COMPLETE A SMME DEVELOPMENT PLAN.	DSBD, EDTEA, uMsinga LM
	▪ PROVIDE LOCKABLE STORAGE FACILITIES FOR TRADERS AT MSINGA TAXI RANKS.	uMsinga LM, DSBD

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	SUPPORTING PARTNERS
SECTOR WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	▪ UPGRADE OF TOILETS AND PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT MSINGA TAXI RANK.	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD
	▪ PROVIDE SHELTERS FOR INFORMAL ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.	DSBD, EDTEA, uMsinga LM
	▪ DEVELOP BY-LAWS TO REGULATE INFORMAL TRADING ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA.	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM,
	▪ RE-DEVELOP AND FORMALISE THE INFORMAL BUSINESS NODES IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD, DRDLR
	▪ CREATE A DATABASE OF YOUTH-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MSINGA	uMsinga LM, DSBD
	▪ INCORPORATE YOUTH BUSINESS OWNERS IN LOCAL BUSINESS FORUM ENGAGEMENTS	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM
	▪ DEVELOP INCENTIVES FOR SKILLS TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE SECTOR TO YOUTH OWNED BUSINESSES	uMsinga LM, EDTEA
	▪ ESTABLISH A MARKET FOR RURAL BUSINESS OWNERS	uMsinga LM, EDTEA, uMzinyathi DM
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	▪ PARTNER WITH UMZINYATHI DM'S WATER SERVICES BOARD TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE RAIN-WATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS.	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DAFF
	▪ HOST AN INCUBATOR PROGRAMME FOR START-UPS IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, DSBD, EDTEA
	▪ ENGAGE AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND YOUTH ON AVAILABLE/POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREEN ECONOMY	uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM, EDTEA

6.6.2 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 68: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR LED

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	▪ FEASIBILITY STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY USING ▪ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS IN MSINGA.	***SHORT-TERM***											
	▪ DEVELOP STRATEGIES TO FASTTRACK THE OPERATIONS OF EXISTING FPSUS SO AS TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILED AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ ESTABLISH TUNNEL FARMING OPPORTUNITIES	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ ESTABLISH GARDENS COMMUNITY	**CONTINUOUS**											
	▪ COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPONIC URBAN FARMING	**CONTINUOUS**											
	▪ DEVELOP AWARDS CEREMONIES FOR FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS	**SHORT-TERM**											

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM PLAN WITH A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR MSINGA	MEDIUM-TERM											
	▪ IDENTIFY POSSIBLE TOWNSHIP TOURISM ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED OR AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED	SHORT-TERM											
	▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM ASSETS	CONTINUOUS											
	▪ 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	▪ UNDERTAKE SKILLS AUDIT TO UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING SECTOR NEEDS/GAPS.	MEDIUM-TERM											
	▪ PLAN AND FACILITATE THE ORGANISATION OF SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURERS AND ARTISANS IN RURAL AREAS	SHORT-TERM											
	▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT SMMES OR START-UPS IN AGRO-PROCESSING OF CANNED PRODUCTS AND NICHE PRODUCTS.	MEDIUM-TERM											
	▪ DEVELOP A MANUFACTURING SECTOR POLICY.	SHORT-TERM											
	▪ SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TIN PROCESSING SMMES	MEDIUM-TERM											
	▪ FEASIBILITY FOR STUDY FOR THE SUITABILITY OF WIND ENERGY FOR MANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES.	SHORT-TERM											
	▪ TRAIN AND CAPACITATE THE LED UNIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY	SHORT-TERM											

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
STRATEGY 4: IMPROVEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	▪ PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ TRAINING FOR WARD COUNCILLORS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ 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	▪ DEVELOP STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER ICT ROLE PLAYERS THAT SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF ICT INFRASTRUCTURE.	**CONTINUOUS**											
	▪ DEVELOP AN INVESTMENT PROMOTION PLAN FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE SPEEDY TARRING OF GRAVEL ROADS GOING TO MSINGA CBD	**CONTINUOUS**											
	▪ LOBBY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF BULK INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ 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	▪ DEVELOP AN INFORMAL SECTOR PLAN.	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ COMPLETE A SMME DEVELOPMENT PLAN.	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ PROVIDE LOCKABLE STORAGE FACILITIES	**MEDIUM-TERM**											

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	TIME FRAME	SHORT-TERM		MEDIUM-TERM			LONG-TERM					
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
MUNICIPALITY	FOR TRADERS AT MSINGA TAXI RANKS.												
	▪ UPGRADE OF TOILETS AND PROVISION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AT MSINGA TAXI RANK.	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ PROVIDE SHELTERS FOR INFORMAL ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY.	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ DEVELOP BY-LAWS TO REGULATE INFORMAL TRADING ACTIVITIES IN MSINGA.	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ RE-DEVELOP AND FORMALISE THE INFORMAL BUSINESS NODES IN AND AROUND MSINGA CBD	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ CREATE A DATABASE OF YOUTH-OWNED BUSINESSES IN MSINGA	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ INCORPORATE YOUTH BUSINESS OWNERS IN LOCAL BUSINESS FORUM ENGAGEMENTS	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ DEVELOP INCENTIVES FOR SKILLS TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE SECTOR TO YOUTH OWNED BUSINESSES	**SHORT-TERM**											
	▪ ESTABLISH A MARKET FOR RURAL BUSINESS OWNERS	**SHORT-TERM**											
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	▪ PARTNER WITH UMZINYATHI DM'S WATER SERVICES BOARD TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE RAIN-WATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS.	**CONTINUOUS**											
	▪ HOST AN INCUBATOR PROGRAMME FOR START-UPS IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	**MEDIUM-TERM**											
	▪ ENGAGE AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND YOUTH ON AVAILABLE/POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREEN ECONOMY	**CONTINUOUS**											

6.6.2.1 Status Quo of uMsinga LED Projects

The table below (Table 20) provides the current status quo of all proposed projects in the 2012 and 2020 LED Strategy.

Table 69: uMsinga LED Projects Status Quo

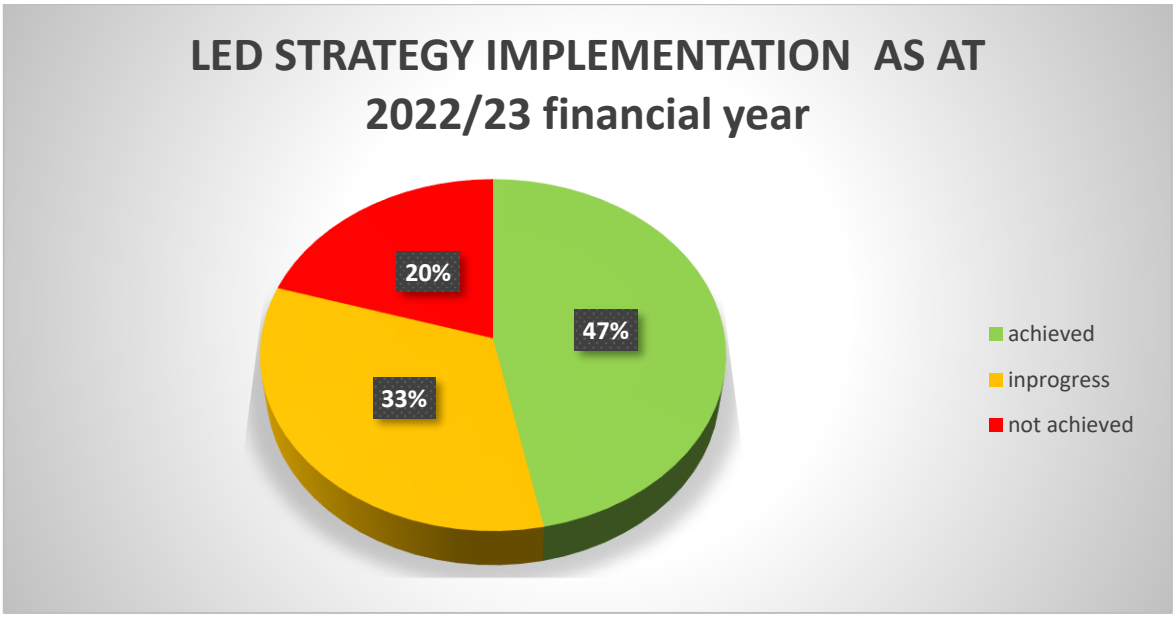
SECTOR	PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTED	IN PROGRESS	NOT IMPLEMENTED
AGRICULTURE	Project 1.1.1.1. Ensure full compliance and efficiency of Dept of Agricultureextension officers	√		
	Project 1.1.1.2. Rehabilitation and Expansion of Irrigation Schemes	√		
	Project 1.1.1.3. Capacitate the Block Committees at the Irrigation schemesto be more effective in Irrigation Development and Management	√		
	Project 1.1.1.4. Tunnels for harvesting water		√	
	Project 1.1.2.1. Commercialization of rural emerging farmers through the"One-home-one-garden' concept and the 'One-village-one-product concept'			√
	Project 1.1.2.2. Prepare an Agricultural Development Strategy and Planfocusing on enterprise development	√		
	Project 1.1.2.3. Facilitate livestock commercial farming and goatproduction		√	
	Project 1.1.2.4. Establish an Agri-Incubator satellite office for uMsinga			√
	Project 1.1.2.5. Facilitate access to finance for emerging farmers throughthe LRAD fund and financial development institutions such as Ithala	√		
	Project 1.1.2.6. Audit of farmer needs per ward		√	
	Project 1.1.2.7. Facilitate land release processes with the TraditionalAuthorities for community and semi-commercial farming activities			√
	Project 1.1.2.8. Protection and Rehabilitation of agricultural resources andpractices	√		
	Project 1.1.2.9. Facilitate relations between the Dept of Agriculture anduMsinga LM	√		
	Project 1.1.2.10. Collective production and marketing		√	
	Project 1.1.3.1. Determine the feasibility of Soya Bean production for Biofuelproduction	√		
	Project 1.1.3.2. Investigate meat production through the processing andpackaging of meat, treatment and processing of hides and manufacturing of animal skins for sale			√
	Project 1.1.3.3. Facilitate the establishment of poultry outgrowing andabattoir in Keates Drift			√
	Project 1.1.3.4. Determine the feasibility of a tannery project			√
	Project 1.1.3.5. Facilitate the establishment of an Agri processing Plant(Aloes/Fruit and vegetable)			√
	Project 1.1.3.6. Investigate the possibility of Chaka laka/ pickle productionin uMsinga	√		
	Project 1.1.3.7. Facilitate the establishment of an Agri processing plant(aloes)			√
	Project 1.1.4.1. Create youth organizations involved in LED initiatives tocreate a structure to empower the youth	√		
	Project 1.1.4.2. Facilitate capacitation of educators with Dept. OfAgriculture, and Department of Education to mainstream agriculture in the school curriculum		√	
	Project 1.1.4.3. Educational programme on commercial farming inpartnership with the Dept of Agriculture, and Dept of Education	√		
	Project 1.1.4.4. Audit of NGO Agricultural Projects involving youth			√

SECTOR	PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTED	IN PROGRESS	NOT IMPLEMENTED
TOURISM	Project 1.1.4.5. Establish Agriculture projects at schools such as cropgardens			√
	Project 1.1.4.6. Train Youth to manage community based agriculturalprojects	√		
	Project 1.1.5.1. Packhouse Revitalization to also serve as an information andagricultural support centre	√		
	Project 1.1.5.2. Align local production to the National School NutritionProgramme	√		
	Project 1.1.5.3. Facilitate and provide support to communities involved inland reform projects through the Agribusiness Development Agency, Dept of Agric and Depart of Rural Development		√	
	Project 1.1.4.6. Train Youth to manage community based agriculturalprojects	√		
	Project 1.1.5.4. Develop support networking between local businesses andlocal agricultural producers	√		
	Project 1.2.1.1. Formulation of a Tourism Development Strategy and SectorPlan		√	
	Project 1.2.2.1. Establish an Information Centre at Tugela Ferry		√	
	Project 1.2.2.2. Relocate the KwaKopi Curio Shop		√	
	Project 1.2.2.3. Revitalise and Operationalise the KwaKoppie Craft Centreand surrounding vicinity and upgrade access to site		√	
	Project 1.2.2.4. Conduct a road and signage audit to improve infrastructureto tourism assets		√	
	Project 1.2.3.1. Establish an Arts and Craft Hub and training facility in TugelaFerry			√
	Project 1.2.3.2. Revisit Gijima Funded Tourism Projects focussing onadventure tourism potential			√
	Project 1.2.3.3. Investigate Heritage and cultural products along tourismroutes			√
	Project 1.2.3.4. Establish a Zulu Heritage and Cultural Interpretive Centre inKeates Drift			√
	Project 1.2.4.1. Coordinate access to skills and training through a youthtourism mentorship and development project aligned with the NationalYouth Development Agency and National Youth Services Coops		√	
	Project 1.2.4.2. Expose individuals skilled in tourist activites to undertaketourism initiatives in uMsinga and to mentor other interested individuals		√	
	Project 1.2.4.3. Assist Tourism Businesses to register with the CTO	√		
	Project 1.2.4.4. Establish Community Tourism organisation in terms of thenew national and Provincial Strategies	√		
	Project 1.2.4.5. Training and Development of Tourism Guides and 'TourismBuddies'			√
	Project 1.2.5.1. Design, publish and distribute brochures/booklets promoting the cultural heritage of uMsinga	√		
	Project 1.2.5.2. Advertise and Market uMsinga attractions on District, LocalMunicipality and other websites.	√		

SECTOR	PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTED	IN PROGRESS	NOT IMPLEMENTED
	Project 1.2.5.3. Expose individuals skilled in tourist activites to undertaketourism initiatives in uMsinga and to mentor other interested individuals	√		
	Project 1.2.5.4. Create Awareness about tourism through informationDissemination in libraries and information centres	√		
	Project 1.2.5.5. Facilitate awareness of tourism among school children inpartnership with DEDT and Dept of Education		√	
	Project 1.2.5.6. Determine the feasibility of Rural Horse Racing as a form ofentertainment and tourism attraction in uMsinga		√	
MANUFACTURING	Project 1.3.1.1. Establish a construction incubator in Pomeroy (This would include support for block makers through training and quality control, equipment, and materials production for construction activities)			√
	Project 1.3.1.2. Facilitate outsourcing between larger established andsmaller emerging companies			√
	Project 1.3.1.3. Prepare a manufacturing strategy for SMME's in uMsinga andmarket opportunities identified	√		
	Project 1.3.1.4. Ensure u Msinga's tender and procurement policies favoursmall contractors and emerging businesses in uMsinga	√		
	Project 1.3.1.5. Investigate the approval of rocks/stoneware as a innovativeand unique building material and style via the housing process		√	
	Project 1.3.1.6. Investigate revamp of derelict shoe factory in Keates Driftand new opportunities	√		
	Project 1.3.2.1. Audit of existing industry in uMsinga	√		
	Project 1.3.2.2. Investigate establishment of handmade shoe manufacturing	√		
	Project 1.3.2.3. Undertake a feasibility assessment for a mini factory/facilitiesin Pomeroy and market opportunities	√		
CONSTRUCTION	Project 1.4.1.1. Motivate shopping complexes/trade centres to bedeveloped in Tugela Ferry with the private sector	√		
	Project 1.4.1.2. Identify and make land available for additional retailfacilities and market opportunities	√		
SMME DEVELOPMENT	Project 2.1.1.1. Establish a SMME Support and Development Centre inTugela Ferry (SEDA)	√		
	Project 2.1.1.2. Establish an outreach programme for periodic support topension pay points from SMME Support and Development Centre	√		
	Project 2.1.1.3. Formalise and regulate existing local Business association	√		
	Project 2.1.2.1. Implement a BR&E project in uMsinga (register business withMunicipality)	√		
INFORMAL SECTOR	Project 2.2.1.1. Establish serviced market areas adjacent to taxi ranks	√		
	Project 2.2.1.2. Trader market revamp and upgrade	√		
	Project 2.2.1.3. Facilitate and prioritise business skills development ofvulnerable groups such as women and the disabled		√	
	Project 2.2.1.4. Assist informal sector representative committee to operateeffectively		√	

SECTOR	PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTED	IN PROGRESS	NOT IMPLEMENTED
	Project 2.2.1.5. Formulate Municipal informal economy bylaws to regulateand develop the informal sector and undertake a trader audit		√	
	Project 2.2.1.6. Undertake Trader Audit and Management Plan		√	
SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	Project 3.1.1.1. Establish a Youth Enterprise Development Centre (Centre ofExcellence) aligned to the proposed SMME Support and Development Centre		√	
	Project 3.1.1.2. Facilitate access to business training and skills developmentfor the youth through the National Youth Development Agency		√	
	Project 3.1.1.3. Establish a uMsinga Community Learning Centre (FET Centre)		√	
	Project 3.1.1.4. Facilitate an Adult Basic Education and Training programmewith the department of education and for unskilled adults involved in local economic development initiatives		√	
	Project 3.1.1.5. Improve functionality of existing technical colleges andeducational centres by facilitating a partnership with the Dept of Higher Education		√	
	Project 3.1.1.6. Undertake a skills audit to determine skill shortages in uMsinga		√	
	Project 4.1.1.1. Capacitate LED Unit through skills training and mentoring workshops/seminars/courses and expansion of staff	√		
	Project 4.1.1.2. Improve effectiveness and implementation of the existingcommunications strategy		√	
	Project 4.1.1.3. Increase the level of shared service to assist uMsinga LocalMunicipality LED Unit and Interventions		√	
	Project 4.1.1.4. Facilitate land release processes with the TraditionalAuthorities to make land available for further expansion and development			√
	Project 4.1.1.5. Create a marketing and advertising strategy forcommunication and information distribution among the public		√	
	Project 4.1.2.1. Establish Local LED Sector Representative		√	
	Project 4.1.2.2. Create an integrated economic development support unitand forum		√	
INFRASTRUCTURE	Project 5.1.1.1. Upgrading of the R33	√		
	Project 5.1.1.2. Widening of the Tugela Ferry Bridge	√		
	Project 5.1.1.3. Widening of the Keates Drift bridge			√
	Project 5.2.1.1. Establish an ICT Hub and Training and InformationDissemination project	√		
	Project 5.2.1.2. Facilitate access to communication/computer infrastructure in schools in partnership with Dept of Education and Dept ofScience and Technology	√		
	Project 5.2.2.1. Increase and fast track basic service provision as per IDPinterventions in economic nodes where business is rife	√		
	Project 5.2.2.2. Facilitate the construction of public transport nodes andmarkets within economic nodes	√		
	Project 5.2.2.3. Build a Rural Service Centre/Thusong Centre in Pomeroy	√		
	Project 5.3.1. Prepare a Nodal and Development Corridor(R33) InvestmentPlan to be aligned to the IDP and SDF of uMsinga LM and Umzinyathi DM	√		
	Project 5.3.2. Formulate a sustainable service innovation strategy alignedto housing and construction projects to roll out eco-friendly services such as building materials, Eco toilets and solar energy systems			√

Figure 67: Summary of Project Status



The above figure gives a graphic illustration of the status of the projects listed in the previous LED Strategy. From the 94 listed projects, 44 (47%) have since been implemented, 31(33%) projects are still in progress and 19 (20%) projects listed in the previous strategy have not been implemented.

6.6.2.2 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	Conducted Tourism site visitation & stakeholder consultation session with an intention to implement a comprehensive tourism system. Showcased uMsinga Tourism sites to Sector Departments (National Tourism Dept; Msunduzi LM; Umzinyathi LED & NYDA, etc.)
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	• 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

6.7 FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.7.1 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 conceptualization of the designs of the facilities and actions.

6.7.2 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	▪ FEASIBILITY STUDIES SHOULD BE COMPLETED TO ESTABLISH THE PROBABILITY USING ▪ AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND BIOFUELS IN MSINGA.	R230 000
	▪ DEVELOP STRATEGIES TO FASTTRACK THE OPERATIONS OF EXISTING FPSUS SO AS TO ENSURE THAT THERE IS EFFICIENT USE OF AVAILED AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.	R240 000
	▪ ESTABLISH TUNNEL FARMING OPPORTUNITIES	R270 000
	▪ ESTABLISH GARDENS COMMUNITY	R110 000
	▪ COMPLETE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPONIC URBAN FARMING	R270 000
	▪ UNDERTAKE A FEASIBILITY STUDY AND PREPARE A BUSINESS PLAN FOR A TRADITIONAL MEDICINES PROJECT	R320 000
	▪ DEVELOP AWARDS CEREMONIES FOR FEMALE AND YOUTH FARMERS	R160 000
STRATEGY 2: EXPANSION AND SUPPORT FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM PLAN WITH A MARKETING STRATEGY FOR MSINGA	R210 000
	▪ IDENTIFY POSSIBLE TOWNSHIP TOURISM ACTIVITIES THAT CAN BE SUPPORTED OR AREAS TO BE DEVELOPED	R40 000
	▪ IDENTIFY AND SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ECO-TOURISM ASSETS	R20 000
	▪ DEVELOP A TOURISM EVENTS CALENDAR INCLUDING SPORTING EVENTS, FESTIVALS, CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND ECO-TOURISM EVENTS.	R170 000
STRATEGY 3: DIVERSIFICATION AND EXPANSION OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR	▪ UNDERTAKE SKILLS AUDIT TO UNDERSTAND MANUFACTURING SECTOR NEEDS/GAPS.	No budget required
	▪ 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
STRATEGY 6: DEVELOP AND SUPPPORT SMME'S AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	▪ DEVELOP AN INFORMAL SECTOR PLAN.	R180 000
	▪ 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
	▪ INCORPORATE YOUTH BUSINESS OWNERS IN LOCAL BUSINESS FORUM ENGAGEMENTS	No budget required
	▪ DEVELOP INCENTIVES FOR SKILLS TRANSFER FROM PRIVATE SECTOR TO YOUTH OWNED BUSINESSES	No budget required
	▪ ESTABLISH A MARKET FOR RURAL BUSINESS OWNERS	R55 000
STRATEGY 7: ENCOURAGE ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY PRACTICES FOR A GREEN ECONOMY AND SUPPORT INNOVATION INITIATIVES	▪ PARTNER WITH UMZINYATHI DM'S WATER SERVICES BOARD TO ESTABLISH AND PROMOTE RAIN-WATER HARVESTING SYSTEMS.	No budget required
	▪ HOST AN INCUBATOR PROGRAMME FOR START-UPS IN INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY	R170 000
	▪ ENGAGE AND EDUCATE COMMUNITY MEMBERS AND YOUTH ON AVAILABLE/POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES IN THE GREEN ECONOMY	R50 000

6.7.2.1 LED / Tourism Interventions in collaboration with other Government

TABLE 70: LED / TOURISM INTERVENTIONS IN COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS: 2022/2023

NO.	PROGRAMME	TARGETED BENEFICIARIES / AUDIENCE	FREQUENCY	TIMEFRAME	STATUS AS AT 30.5.2023	PROJECTED BUDGET
1.	uMsinga Film & Media Indaba	Local Youth in Creative Industries	Annual	2022 Youth Month	22-23 June 2022	R100 000
2.	uMsinga 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.	uMsinga Investor Toolkit	Potential Investors and Partners; Municipal Capital Projects	Once-off; with cyclical updates	May 2022		R100 000
5.	uMsinga Entrepreneurs' Day ("Market Day")	Local SMMEs	Annual event	2022 Oct.	25.2.2022 16.5.2023	R150 000 R200 000
			2023 Feb			R200 000
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-	38 trained	R 300 000
8.	Town Removal of illegal Structures (Shacks) SP – to enforce	Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy, Keates Drift	Ongoing	2023-2025	Informal settlement & trading by-law as established. enforcement will commence once leadership has reached a consensus.	R 0

6.7.2.2 Municipal LED Projects

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	FINANCIAL YEAR	BUDGET	STATUS
SMME ASSISTANCE FOR TARGETTED SECTORS	Chicken Farming Piggery Manufacturing /Textile Film/Television Honey Processing Sweden Exhibition Trip	Identifying sustainable co-ops Monitoring the impact in terms of M&E Reporting and ensuring accountability & value for money. Tap into sector depts similar programs such as DARD/EDTEA/ Invest in the youths' future.	2021-2026	R1 400 000.00 EQ	In progress
TRACTOR & IMPLEMENTS	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	R2 150 000,00 EQ	3 new tractors procured in 2022/23 and 3 implements
INDUSTRIAL HUB	Business plan approval Site identification SPLUMA application Securing Funding Construction Operationalization	Lack of Municipal land reserved for industries Land vested in ITB Lack of funding Funding to be sourced from sector Depts	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	R10 000 000.00 (NAC)	Commissioned a service provider to lobby for external funding. site allocated by council and has been set aside awaiting funding approval.
MARKET STALLS: **TUGELA FERRY** **POMEROY** **KEATES DRIFT**	wards 4, ward 17 Ward 10	Lack of enough space to cover all informal traders Stalls to generate income.	2021-2024 (within 5-year Plan)	R5 000 000.00	Construction is in progress The projects will be undertaken over 3 financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25 1.**Keates Drift** market stalls 2022/23, 2.**Pomeroy** 2023/24 and 3.**Tugela Ferry** 2024/25.
TOURSIM PLAN **TOURISM CENTER & MUSEUM**	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	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.	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	15000000.00 EDTEA/NAC/SECTOR DEPTS	-awaiting a funding approval

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	FINANCIAL YEAR	BUDGET	STATUS
MUNICIPAL CEMETERIES – ENTIRE MUNICIPALITY	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 responsibility to establish cemeteries and burial process. Each Traditional Authority. Cemetery Bylaw or **Operation Plan**	No formal cemeteries or burial process for Municipal Towns. This affects the property rates of the Municipality as per Municipal Valuation Roll. 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 Mabaso T.A in progress. Machunwini T.A. - In progress	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	TBC	Studies on the feasibility of the cemetery project have been completed 2023/24 the cemetery Construction project will be registered on the MIsytem so It may be funded through MIG in 2024/25
Network Towers Installation	Various wards Municipal Properties to install the towers. Consultation with Service Provider of the Telecommunication Towers.	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	2021-2026 **(within 5-year Plan)**	**TBC**	04 projects currently in progress Awaiting network providers to respond to the Municipal applications
Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT	Act on Municipal's behalf to review development planning application. Approving structure or committee for town planning applications. Reviewed bylaws	Ensure informed decision & lawful processes regarding the proposed development. MPT in place	2021-22 to 2022-23	TBC	On -going

C.7 KPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

7.1 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.

7.2 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 2021/2022 financial year an MIG allocation of R40 293 300.00 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 capital projects for 2021/2022 were completed on time and only a few were rolled over to 2022/23.

In 2022/23 MIG was, R40 293 300.00 and in 2023/2024 the Municipality received R41 990 000.00 MIG Allocation for Capital Projects.

As per the table 57 below, the fiscal constraints faced by national government have had drastic spillover effects to local government nationwide. The financial burden amplified by slow economic growth and low levels of employment has led to unpreceded 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 below presents national government allocations allocated to uMsinga Municipality for the period of from a previous financial year , current financial year and two years outer years.

Table 71: Budget Allocations 2023/2024

Description	Ref	ORGB	Budget Year	Outer year 2	Outer year 3
		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Operational Transfers from National Government:	1	**231,810,700.00**	**251,935,000.00**	**262,556,050.00**	**258,536,100.00**
Local Government Equitable Share		206,533,000.00	220,590,000.00	235,401,000.00	229,116,000.00
Integrated National Electrification Programme		16,440,000.00	23,000,000.00	23,000,000.00	24,030,000.00
Finance Management		1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00	1,850,000.00	1,988,000.00
EPWP Incentive		4,867,000.00	4,285,000.00	2,305,050.00	998,000.00
PMU 5% Top Slice Grant (MIG)		2,120,700.00	2,210,000.00		2,404,100.00
Operational Transfers from Provincial Government	2	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Provincial Government		**1,789,000.00**	**3,289,000.00**		**2,096,000.00**
Library Grant		1,289,000.00	1,289,000.00	2,000,000.00	2,096,000.00
Informal Trader Stalls Grant		500,000.00	2,000,000.00		-
Total Operational Transfers Provincial		**233,599,700.00**	**255,224,000.00**		**260,632,100.00**
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants	3	2022/23	2023/24		2024/25
National Government:					
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)		40,293,300.00	41,990,000.00	43,795,950.00	45,677,900.00
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants		**40,293,300.00**	**41,990,000.00**	**43,795,950.00**	**45,677,900.00**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS RECEIVED		**273,893,000.00**	**297,214,000.00**	**43,795,950.00**	**306,310,000.00**

The table above indicates budget allocations for 2023/2024 financial year. It must be noted that the budget allocations for the year 2023/2024 have increased allocations in comparison to years 2022/2023 and allocations will also increase in the two future projected years. Grant allocations have increased from R273m to R297m. We again note the increase in grant allocation for Informal Trader Stalls by EDTEA to support informal economy within the municipality.

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

Figure 68: Municipal 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 31 March 2023
2.	**ADVERTISING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Adopted on the 31 March 2023
3.	**ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
4.	**BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
5.	**BLACKLISTING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
6.	**BUDGET ADJUSTMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
7.	**BUDGET POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
8.	**BUDJET ADJUSTMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
9.	**BUSARIES**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
10.	**CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
11.	**CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
12.	**COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
13.	**CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
14.	**CONTRACT MANAGEMENT**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
15.	**COST CONTAINMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
16.	**CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
17.	**CREDITORS MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
18.	**DISCIPLINE**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
19.	**DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY 2018**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Adopted on the 31 March 2023
20.	**EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
21.	**EMPLOYEE WELLNESS POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
22.	**EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
23.	**EXPERIENTIAL TRANING**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
24.	**FLEET MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
25.	**FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
26.	**GENERAL STIPULATIONS**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
27.	**GRANT MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
28.	**HIV/ AIDS POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
29.	**ICT POLICIES**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
30.	**INDIGENT SUPPORT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
31.	**INSURANCE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
32.	**INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
33.	**INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
34.	**LAND AND ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
35.	**LEAVE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
36.	**LOST CONTROL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
37.	**MSINGA HUMAN MANAGEMENT POLICIES**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
38.	**MSINGA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
39.	**MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
40.	**OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
41.	**PAUPER BURIAL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
42.	**PAY DAY POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
43.	**PAYMENT OF OVERTIME**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
44.	**PAYROLL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
45.	**PERFOMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FRAMEWORK**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
46.	**PRETTY CASH POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
47.	**PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
48.	**PROBATIONARY PERIOD TRANING**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
49.	**PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
50.	**PROPERTY RATE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
51.	**RISK COMPLIANCE AND FRAUD PREVENTION COMMITTEE CHARTER**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
52.	**RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
53.	**RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
54.	**SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
55.	**SEXUAL HARRASMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
56.	**DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
57.	**DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
58.	**SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
59.	**SMOKING IN THE WORKPLACE**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
60.	**STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
61.	**STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
62.	**SUPPLIERS PERFOMANCE MONITORING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
63.	**TARIFFS POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
64.	**TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
65.	**TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
66.	**VIREMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
67.	**ADVERTISING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
68.	**WASTE MANAGEMENT BY LAW**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023
69.	**WRITE OFF POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 31 March 2023

7.3 RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

The Municipality last reviewed its Risk Management Policy on the 31 March 2023, and it was adopted by the Council. The Risk Committee has been established by uMsinga Municipality to assist the Municipal Manager in discharging his accountability for risk management by reviewing the effectiveness of the Municipality's risk management systems, practices, and procedures, and providing recommendations for improvement. The objectives of this committee are:

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

7.4 MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT

7.4.1 Investment Register

uMsinga Local Municipality												
LIST OF INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS AS AT 31 MAY 2023												
Financial Institution	Type of Investment	Account Number	Start Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance as at 01 May 2023	Investment Made during May	Interest	Cash Deposit fees/ Bank Charges/ Maintenance fees	Tranfer	Withdrawals	Balance as at 31 May 2023
FNB	Fixed	62499591777	30/07/2019	2022/07/30	4.90%	1,451,208.42		7,335.56				1,458,543.98
FNB	Fixed Deposit	74928822747	20/12/2021	2022/10/25	6.00%	-						-
FNB	Call Account	63011161104	2022/07/15	Call Account	4.00%	10,052,642.10		60,591.26				10,113,233.36
Absa Bank	Fixed Deposit	9372793217	2022/07/20	2022/10/21	5.80%	5,061,264.83		36,524.33				5,097,789.16
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	248875914-006	2022/07/18	2022/10/17	6.00%	10,554,525.20		-		-10,554,525.20		-
Nedbank	Call Account	7881164492/005	2023/12/13		6.95%	20,351,697.06		114,959.02			-10,000,000.00	10,466,656.08
Absa Bank	Fixed deposit	2080807139	2022/12/13	2023/06/14	8.68%	20,675,375.34		142,684.93				20,818,060.27
FNB	Call Account	630376470 55	2023/01/27		6.50%	10,796,454.02		45,552.16			-10,796,454.02	45,552.16
FNB	Fixed Deposit	76202687699	2023/03/28	2023/04/28	7.68%	10,065,227.39		69,756.16				10,134,983.55
Standard Bank		248875914-009	2023/03/28			15,110,916.90		94,080.98				15,204,997.88
Standard Bank		248875914-010	2023/05/09				10,554,525.20					10,554,525.20
TOTAL						*R 104,119,311.26*	*R 10,554,525.20*	*R 571,484.40*	*R -*	*-R 10,554,525.20*	*-R 20,796,454.02*	*R 83,894,341.64*

The table above list the municipal investments, the institutions where these investments accounts are held and the cash movement as at the end of May 2023. The municipalities closing balance as at the **end of May 2023** amount to R83.8m.

7.4.2 Debtors Age

Table 72: 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 service delivery.

7.4.3 Capital Projects

Table 73: Capital Budget For 2023-24

Capital projects funded by Municipal Infrastructure Grant				
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**DEPARTMENT SUB-UNIT**	**QUARTER OF EXECUTION**	**BUDGET**
ROADS SECTION				
Gononondo Access Road	Retention projects	Roads and Stormwater	Q2	R250 000,00
Mfulamuni Access Road		Roads and Stormwater	Q2	R240 000,00
Phowane Access Road		Roads and Stormwater	Q1	R190 000,00
Gobamagagu Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R198 000,00
Sethembe Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R199 000,00
Mvundlweni Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q1	R205 000,00

Capital projects funded by Municipal Infrastructure Grant				
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**DEPARTMENT SUB-UNIT**	**QUARTER OF EXECUTION**	**BUDGET**
Msizini Sport field	Multi-year	Roads and Stormwater	Q2	R4 063 089,93
Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R9 099 345,00
Mabaso Sport field		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R5 160 470,86
Pomeroy Taxi Rank		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R7 990 899,00
Mthunqwane-Sthubini access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R5 399 990,00
Bethulo-Mpende access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R4 099 070,00
Debedebeni sport field		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R4 245 602,20
Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre # 1	Start with construction phase	Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R600 543,01
Mashunka Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R400 990,00
Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R310 000,00
Mude access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R420 000,00
Cannan access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R300 000,00
Total (Retentions + MIG)				**R43,272,000.00**

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 for the year 2023/2024 as per adopted budget. 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. The budget allocation for Municipal projects adjustments had to balance with the grant allocation for capital projects of R43.2m.

Table 74: Electrical Projects 2023/2024

ELECTRICAL SECTION				
Ezibomvini #2 Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q3	R1 900 000,00
Mngeni Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q4	R11 230 000,00
Giba Electrification	Construction	Electrical INEP	Q4	R1 330 000,00
Mngelekazi Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q4	R4 900 000,00

ELECTRICAL SECTION				
Ngcogwane Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q4	R3 640 000,00
Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical EQS	Q4	R4 000 000,00
Mbeje Electrification	Pre-Engineering	Electrical EQS	Q2	R50 000,00
Ezingulubeni Phase #3 (VR)	Retentions	Electrical EQS	Q1	R250 000,00

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

7.4.4 Budgeted Cashflow Flow

The cashflow table blow 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 75: Monthly targets for Flow

Cashflow Monthly Projections														
	2022/2023	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	2023/2024
Property Rates	15,000,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00	15,000,000.00
Service Charges	400,000.00	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	400,000.00
Rent of Facilities	400,000.00	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	33,333.33	400,000.00
Interest on Investment	4,500,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	375,000.00	4,500,000.00
Operational Transfers	253,224,000.00	21,102,000.00	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	21,268,666.67	253,224,000.00
Capital Transfers	41,990,000.00	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	3,499,166.67	41,990,000.00
Market Stalls	2,000,000.00	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	166,666.67	2,000,000.00
Other Tax	16,000,000.00	1,333,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	833,333.33	16,000,000.00
Total Collectable Estimate	**333,514,000.00**	**27,792,833.33**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**27,459,500.00**	**333,514,000.00**
Less Actual Payments														
Suppliers	- 168,691,116.26	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 13,951,433.50	- 167,417,202.00
Employee Cost	- 94,000,000.00	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 7,833,333.33	- 94,000,000.00
Remuniration of Council	- 16,000,000.00	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 1,333,333.33	- 16,000,000.00
Market Stalls	- 2,000,000.00	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 166,666.67	- 2,000,000.00
Capital Payments MIG	- 41,990,000.00	- 3,499,166.67	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 3,683,333.33	- 41,990,000.00
Capital Payments EQS	- 11,986,796.00	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 998,899.67	- 11,986,796.00
Total Payments	**- 334,667,912.26**	**- 27,782,833.17**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 27,966,999.83**	**- 333,393,998.00**
Negative Cashflow Deficit	**- 1,153,912.26**													**120,002.00**
														45,000,000.00
Estimated Closing balance 30 June 2024	**45,000,000.00**													**45,120,002.00**

The municipal budget is funded at the cashflow level and the projected cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year is estimated to be R45.1m.

Table 76: Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

KZN244 Msinga - Supporting Table SA25 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2023/24												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
Revenue		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
Exchange Revenue																
Service charges - Waste Management		50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	600	606	612
Sale of Goods and Rendering of Services		45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	539	578	601
Interest earned from Receivables		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Interest earned from Current and Non Current Assets		375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	4,500	4,546	4,623
Rental from Fixed Assets		55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	664	667	679
Licence and permits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Operational Revenue		(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	293	153	155	158
Non-Exchange Revenue																
Property rates		1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	1,833	22,000	21,848	22,653
Surcharges and Taxes		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fines, penalties and forfeits		33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	400	418	434
Licences or permits		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transfer and subsidies - Operational		21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	21,102	253,224	265,695	259,825
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,481**	**23,787**	**282,081**	**294,514**	**289,586**

The Municipality's operational revenue is projected to rise in the budget year from R258.8m in 2022/23 financial year to R282m in 2023/24 financial year. However, this increase in revenue is thoughtful to fully compensate the rising cost of living. This increase is therefore sabotaged by an even a greater increase in inflation, which means that the cost of delivering services have relatively increased with a higher equal percentage point. This means that even though revenues at face value seem to be increasing but the service delivery output matrix may decrease significantly. The below table indicates how the above revenues are allocated to service delivery operational expenditure, and the aim goal of the table matrix below is to indicate whether the municipality's allocation of revenue and expenditure has resulted to surplus or deficit.

7.4.5 Expenditure by Source

Table 77: Capital Expenditure 2022/23

KZN244 Msinga - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2022/23		
R thousand	1	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	
Expenditure By Type				
Employee related costs	2	88,883	92,083	
Remuneration of councillors		13,439	14,639	
Debt impairment	3	1,042	5,000	
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	24,798	35,798	
Finance charges		625	625	
Inventory consumed	8	33,511	21,234	depatments
Contracted services		79,304	76,935	Commitments
Other expenditure	4, 5	66,341	59,479	Commitments
Total Expenditure		**307,943**	**305,793**	
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(18,463)**	**(46,990)**	
Transfers and subsidies - capital		40,293	41,293	
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		**21,830**	**(5,697)**	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**21,830**	**(5,697)**	–

Table 78: Capital Expenditure 2023/24 -2025/26

KZN244 Msinga - Supporting Table SA25 Budgeted monthly revenue and expenditure

Description	Ref	Budget Year 2023/24												Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		July	August	Sept.	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Budget Year 2023/24	Budget Year +1 2024/25	Budget Year +2 2025/26
Expenditure																
Employee related costs		7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	7,833	94,000	102,986	111,023
Remuneration of councillors		1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	1,333	16,000	14,947	15,440
Bulk purchases - electricity		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inventory consumed		1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	14,586	15,061	15,621
Debt impairment		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation		3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	3,333	40,000	41,432	42,921
Interest		52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	625	650	676
Contracted services		7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	7,255	87,057	74,759	80,319
Transfers and subsidies		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Irrecoverable debts written off		417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	417	5,000	5,200	5,408
Operational costs		5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	5,481	65,774	65,873	65,734
Losses on disposal of Assets		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Losses		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Expenditure		26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	26,920	323,042	320,908	337,141
		53,840														
Total Expenditure		**98,514**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**44,674**	**536,085**	**523,883**	**547,820**

- **Employee related cost -** Employee Related Cost there have increase by R1.9m, from R92m to R94.m.
- **Remuneration of Council -** Remuneration of Council has been increased by R1.4m, from R14.6m to R16m.
- **Depreciation** - Depreciation has been also adjusted upwards from R35.7m to R40m.
- **Inventory Consumed –** Inventory consumed budget has been decreased from R21.2m to R14.5m
- **Contracted Services and Other Expenditure –** Contracted Services budget was decreased from R76.9m to R87m.

The municipality's operational expenditure grew with R6.8m, from R305.7m in the dying year to R323m in the budget year. The increase in the appropriation employee related cost, remuneration to council and depreciation has been qualified by both the audited AFS and the year-to-date budget actuals. It must be noted that there is an improvement in the surplus/deficit figure for the budget year. The projected surplus/deficit for the budget year is estimated to be -R33.7m an improvement of about R13.2m when compared with the current year operational budget deficit figure of RR46.9m. It is important that the municipality continue to improve its operational deficits to remain sustainable in the long-term. It must be noted that the municipality's Surplus/Deficit for the year has improved from a negative R5.6m to a positive R10.2m in the 2024 annual budget.

Table 79: Funding Cash and Cash Equivalent

FINAL BUDGET FUNDING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT 2023/2024		
Final Budget Cashflow Statement 2023-2024 FY	2022/2023	2023/2024
Negative Cashflow Deficit	- 12,677,130.70	17,109,229.20
Investments Balance 1 July 2022/Reserves	42,156,760.00	29,479,629.30
Estimated Closing balance at the year end 30 June 2024	29,479,629.30	46,588,858.50

It must be noted that even though the municipality has projected a deficit in the income statement, the net cash flow after all budgeted services are rendered is estimated to be R45.1m at the end of the budget year. This positive change has improved the municipal cash reserves, cash reserves have improved by a positive R17.1m which is 63% of growth.

It must be also noted that even though the 2024 final budget show improved financial sustainability, it must be noted that the municipality's current ratio is still below the acceptable norm of 3:1, it is 1.8:1. This means that the municipality still have a duty to increase its cash on hand to at least R80m to have a qualifying current ration norm.

In order to build this current ratio, the Municipal Accounting Office – Municipal Manager is exercising cost cutting measures. It is considered as good financial practice to meet the current ration norm. This is done to prevent the municipality to be exposed to sustainability risks which will reflect poor governance and non-functional administration. The 2024 annual budget reflects many positives in the side of improved operational, financial sustainability and service delivery.

7.5 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 reviewed 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.

For 2023/24 the municipality has also set aside the budget amount of R800 000,00 for Indigent and Pauper Burial Support. The following table show the budget spent for 2019/20 to 2021/22 Audited financial years.

Table 80: Indigent Register Status

	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Number of indigents	11 316	15 579	14 4035	13086
Budget for Pauper Burial Support	R 518 400	R 518 400	R705 600	R800 000

7.6 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY

Revenue is a vital element in maintaining a sustainable organization. The Municipality is predominantly rural with high levels of unemployment and poverty. This makes it very difficult for the Municipality to be able to generate its own revenue from rendering Municipal services. Most of the land within uMsinga is held in trust by Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB).

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 out 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.

(strategy attached as **annexure C**)

7.6.1 Strategies for Revenue Enhancement and Collection

7.6.1.1 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.

7.6.1.2 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.

7.6.1.3 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.

7.6.1.4 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.

7.6.1.5 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.

7.6.1.6 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.

In terms of the Municipality Systems Act section 97-98, the Tariffs policy is reviewed annually, to this effect the uMsinga Council reviewed its Tariffs policy in May 2022 for 2022-2023 financial year and gazetted. The tariff policy was adopted 21 June 2023 and will be gazetted afterwards.

7.6.1.7 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.

7.6.2 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.

7.6.3 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.

7.6.4 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.

7.6.4.1 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.
- Informationofconsumercomplaintsandfeedbackfromthepubliconhowtoimprove 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.

7.6.5 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. uMsinga has however made provision for bad debt in all financial years and the provision is sufficient to write off all debt older than 120 days.

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

7.6.6 Budget Revenue 2023/2024

Property rates revenue billed has been increased from R18.6m to R22m. 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 R600 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 R664 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 R22m, from R233.5m to R255.2m.

Capital transfers also were slightly increased by national government from R40.2m. to R41m. The net effect of increasing revenues is however challenged by also the rising operating expenditure and the increase in commodity prices.

7.6.7 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.

7.6.7.1 Electricity Expenditure 2023/2024

The budget allocation for INEP for 2023/2024 fiscal year R23m. We may note that in the last 2022/23 FY the amount was R19.4m and have increased for 2023/24 FY.

The list the of electricity projects and budget allocations for projects that will be implemented is provided in Table: Electrical Projects 2023/2024 (see section 7.4.3: Capital Projects)

7.6.7.2 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.

7.6.8 Borrowing Costs

As it stands in 2022-2023 financial year uMsinga Municipality has no borrowings.

7.7 MUNICIPAL BUDGET SPREAD IN DEPARTMENTS 2023/2024

The final budget has been approved and included within the IDP.

7.8 EMPLOYEE RELATED COST (INCLUDING COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES)

Expenditure		
Employee related costs	-	94 000 000,00
Remuneration of councillors	-	16 000 000,00
Debt impairment	-	3 000 000,00
Depreciation & asset impairment	-	31 000 000,00
Finance charges	-	700 000,00
Other materials		-
	-	**144 700 000,00**

An allocation has been made to cover employee and councillor salaries and allowances. A 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 R86.5m to R94 m whilst,
- The total remunerations of councilors are sitting at R16 000 000,00 this year.

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 regarded as 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.

7.9 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.

7.9.1 Financial Position

7.9.1.1 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.

7.9.1.2 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 off grid indigent communities.

b) Is the Eskom Payment up to date? Eskom balance is under current and up to date.

7.9.1.3 Liquidity Management

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

7.9.1.4 Liability Management

Debt (Total Borrowings)/ Total Operating Revenue - N**orm is 45%.** The Municipality has zero borrowings.

7.9.1.5 Sustainability

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

7.9.1.6 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.

7.9.1.7 Distribution Losses

Not applicable.

7.9.1.8 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.

7.9.1.9 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%.

7.9.2 Grant Dependency

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

7.9.3 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.

7.9.4 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.

7.10 AG ACTION PLAN IN RESPONSE TO AG FINDINGS FOR 2021-2022

The Auditor-General Audit Reported for the past financial year 2021/22 presented that the municipality received an unqualified opinion, the municipality is working tirelessly to further improve its audit findings. The municipality developed an AG Action Plan to closely monitor all findings with the assistance of Internal Auditors and KZN COGTA financial specialist. All those with a role to play are expected to fully implement the AG Action Plan so that all the findings can be addressed, and the root cause can also be identified to prevent recurring findings. The AG Action Plan is a standard item on the Municipal SMT meetings held every month. Where the senior management is expected to account on respective progress and delays thereof. The updated AG action plan was presented to Council along with the Oversight report on the 31 March 2023 and 31 May 2023.

Table 81: AG Action Plan in response to AG Findings For 2021-2022

NO.	NATURE OF AUDIT QUERY	AUDIT QUERY	ACTION STEPS	DEADLINE	STATUS
1.	Unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.	Unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure not prevented	• Develop check list • Correct budgeting • Council to authorize MPAC to investigate. • Investigation committee to table investigation report to MPAC • MPAC to report to Council. • Council to condone/ recommend to recover.	Ongoing	Partially resolved
2.	Provision for unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure.	Provision for unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure was not made in the approved budget	• To be covered during adjustment budget	28 February 2023	Resolved
3.	KPI`s not set in respect of the provision of basic solid waste removal services	No KPI`s were set in respect of the provision of basic solid waste removal services, as required by Section 43(2) of the MSA and municipal planning and performance management regulation 10(a)	• The indicator will be included during the adjustment • Amend SDBIP • Submit revised SDBIP to Council	28 February 2023	Resolved

7.11 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

SECTION D: VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

1.1 LONG TERM VISION

1.1.1 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:

1.1.1.1 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
- Financially viable 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.

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 82: 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.

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	Satisfaction of basic needs through provision of services: • Roads • Housing • Electricity • Solid Waste • Water & Sanitation - ***Not Local Municipal Functions***
JOB CREATION	Local Economic & Social Development	Local economic development through: • Commercially orientated agriculture • Informal economy • Tourism projects • Agri-processing • Poverty alleviation • Education and training • LED Strategy implementation • Youth development
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	Municipal transformation	• Improve staff skills through WSP. • Improve Municipal PMS • Effective management of facilities • Improve Municipal performance reporting
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	Municipal financial viability	• Generate income for the Municipality. • Promote sound financial practices. • Improved financial reporting
GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	Governance	• 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	• Safe and sustainable environment • Attract investment to Nodal areas. • Ensure proper spatial planning. • Adopt a reviewed SPLUMA compliant SDF. • Formalisation of Tugela Ferry

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.

1.2.2 uMsinga Strategic Framework PER KPA

NATIONAL KPA	GOAL	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	KPI AS PER SDBIP 23-24	Key Challenge	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM One Plan
BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	Access roads	• To provide a better Local Access Road network	• To construct and complete the new access gravel road. • To construct new access road. • To upgrade Pomeroy Internal Road (Provide tarred Internal roads within the town) • To maintain gravel roads as per road maintenance schedule plan • Provision of access roads to unaccusable communities - Alternative bypass route • To expand municipal road network and provide improved access through construction of an access gravel road. • to allow robot installation.	173.9 173.10 173.11 173.12 173.13 173.14 171	• Lack of maintenance and operation plant. • Residential access roads in poor condition (unpaved / gravel road)	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services - Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance wrt Roads -	4.2. Develop road and rail networks	Infrastructure Engineering - Improved Roads Networks
	Social Development and Public Transport	• Improve provision of social development services. • To provide a better community centre • To provide a better shelter for Taxis	- To construct and complete sport-fields • To compile a detailed design report of Multi-Purpose Community Centre (Pre-engineering) • To construct Taxi Rank	• 171.3 • 171.4 • 171,5 • 173.6 • 173,7 • 173.8 • 172 • 172,1	• Poor sports field maintenance • Poor provision of social development infrastructure and services	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services • Strive to improve reliability and service life of Municipal infrastructure, facilities and assets •	7.1. Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities 3.6. Advance social cohesion and social capital	Infrastructure Engineering - Strategic and bulk infrastructure
	Access to electricity	• Accelerate electrification.	• To construct the infrastructure to yield household connections. • To energise household connections • To construct Electrification	• 173.15 • 173,16 • 182 • 182,1 • 173.17	Electricity backlogs	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services • - Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance and reduced losses wrt Electricity	4.5. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all •	Infrastructure Engineering • Reliable Electricity provision
	Access to housing	• Improve provision of social development services.	• To implement ward-based plan infrastructural projects	• 175	- Delays in pre-feasibility/detailed planning milestone. - Delays in obtaining the ITB consent/approval and sector departments.	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services • Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance wrt Human Settlements •	7.1. Enhance the resilience of new and existing cities, towns and rural nodes, ensuring equitable access to resources, social and economic opportunities	Integrated Services • Housing, municipal, community and social services are delivered according to the transformed spatial form and planned integrated sustainable human settlements
	Improve waste management.	- Waste management	- Provide access to solid waste disposal services.	- 177 - 178	- Waste collection vehicles inadequate - Illegal dumpsites	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services • Infrastructure Delivery and maintenance wrt Waste Management •	4.6. Enhance KZN waste management capacity	Integrated Services • Promote waste minimisation, re-use, recycling and recovery of waste. Thus generating income for the Municipality and also bringing about a reduction in poverty.
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Human resource management	• To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	• To sign and submit 2022/23 Performance agreements for S54/56 • To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments • To submit Employment Equity Plan to Department of Labour as per the legislation • To implement the adopted Employment Equity Plan • Implementation of WSP • To Develop an Audit Action Plan • To address AG Findings • Implement & report on Risk Register • To submit 2022/23 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption • Adopt 2021/22 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR)	• 223 • 222 • 222.3 • 222.1 • 222.2 • 48 • 49.1 • 49 • 50 • 132 • 135 • 136 • 137 • 138 • 139 • 217	- Limited offices due to lack space	Pillar 5: Building Capacity • Filling of Senior Management Posts • Adequate Experience and Institutional Memory • Establish, Resilient systems, ie. Billing • HR Development and Management	6.2. Build government capacity. Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance 3.7. Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women	Sound Governance • Prioritize critical posts • Develop, adopt and implement Employment Plans • Development and implement an action plan

NATIONAL KPA	GOAL	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGIES	KPI AS PER SDBIP 23-24	Key Challenge	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM One Plan
			• Adopt Municipal SDBIP • Adopt a Revised internal audit charter. • Ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	• 46				
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	• To ensure Proper Financial administration	• To ensure Budget management • To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register • Approved Procurement Plan and implemented. • To ensure Creditors payments • Submit budget related policies to Council To submit Draft budget 2023/24 • To submit final budget 2023/24	• 92 • 93 • 94 • 95 • 99 • 89 • 90 • 91 •	- Improper implementation of internal control systems - Poor management of municipal Asset	Pillar 4: Sound Financial Management - Functional Financial Management System and Rigorous Controls - Extent to which Debt is Serviced - Functional Financial Management System and Rigorous Controls	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance. Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	•
	Finance management	• Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance • Proper Financial administration	• Adjustment Budget preparation • Payroll Management • To prepare and submit AFS • Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance • Budget Management (reporting) • Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services. • To implement WSP • Apply sound financial management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratio. • Monthly reviewed General Ledger	• 118 • 120 • 106 • 25 • 127 • 128 • 122 • 123 • 222.2 • 127 • 128	- Grant dependency - Inability to collect 100% billed revenue.	Pillar 4: Sound Financial Management – Functional Financial Management System and Rigorous Controls –	Promote participative, facilitative, and accountable governance	- Sound Governance - Budget for outer financial years
GOOD GOVERNANCE, COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND WARD COMMITTEE SYSTEM	Governance & Public participation	• To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs.	• To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2023/24 • To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan 2023/24 • To conduct council meetings • To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees • To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees • To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns (Participative, facilitative, and accountable governance)	• 143 • 151 • 42 • 43 • 44 • 63	- Not functioning committees - Ensure alignment to implemented communication plan and the public participation strategy. - Lack of roles and responsibilities.	Pillar 1: Putting people first - Public Participation programmes Pillar 3: Good Governance - Council meetings - Compliance with legislation and by-laws	Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance	Alignment of plans and alignment thereof - Stakeholder engagements to ensure engagements - Proper consultation with all stakeholders - Spatial reference projects - Cohesive and integrated planning across the three spheres of government and SOE's •
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		• To empower the disadvantage communities • To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	• To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2022/23 • To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration. • To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area • To host Business Market Day/LED summit • To create jobs through EPWP Programme.	• 82 • 83 • 157 • 158 • 270.1	•	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services – Community Works Program (& EPWP)	Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	Economic Positioning and Investment Attraction Strategic Goals 2. Agriculture and Agro-processing 5. SMME development 9. Transformation and inclusivity.
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES - SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Economic development	• To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples	• To host a Disability Sports Day	• 80	•	Pillar 2: Delivering Basic Services – Community Works Program (& EPWP)	3.7. Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women	Economic Positioning and Investment Attraction Strategic Goals 9. Transformation and inclusivity.

SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

1.1 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 uMsinga 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 uMsinga Local Municipality to develop a Single Land use Scheme for the municipality.

1.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The following Spatial Objectives have been identified for uMsinga 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.

1.3 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.

1.4 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS

The major structuring element for determining the existing and future concentration of development, activity and investment in the uMsinga 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 is 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.

1.4.1 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.

1.4.2 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.

1.4.3 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

1.4.4 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.

1.4.4.1 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:**

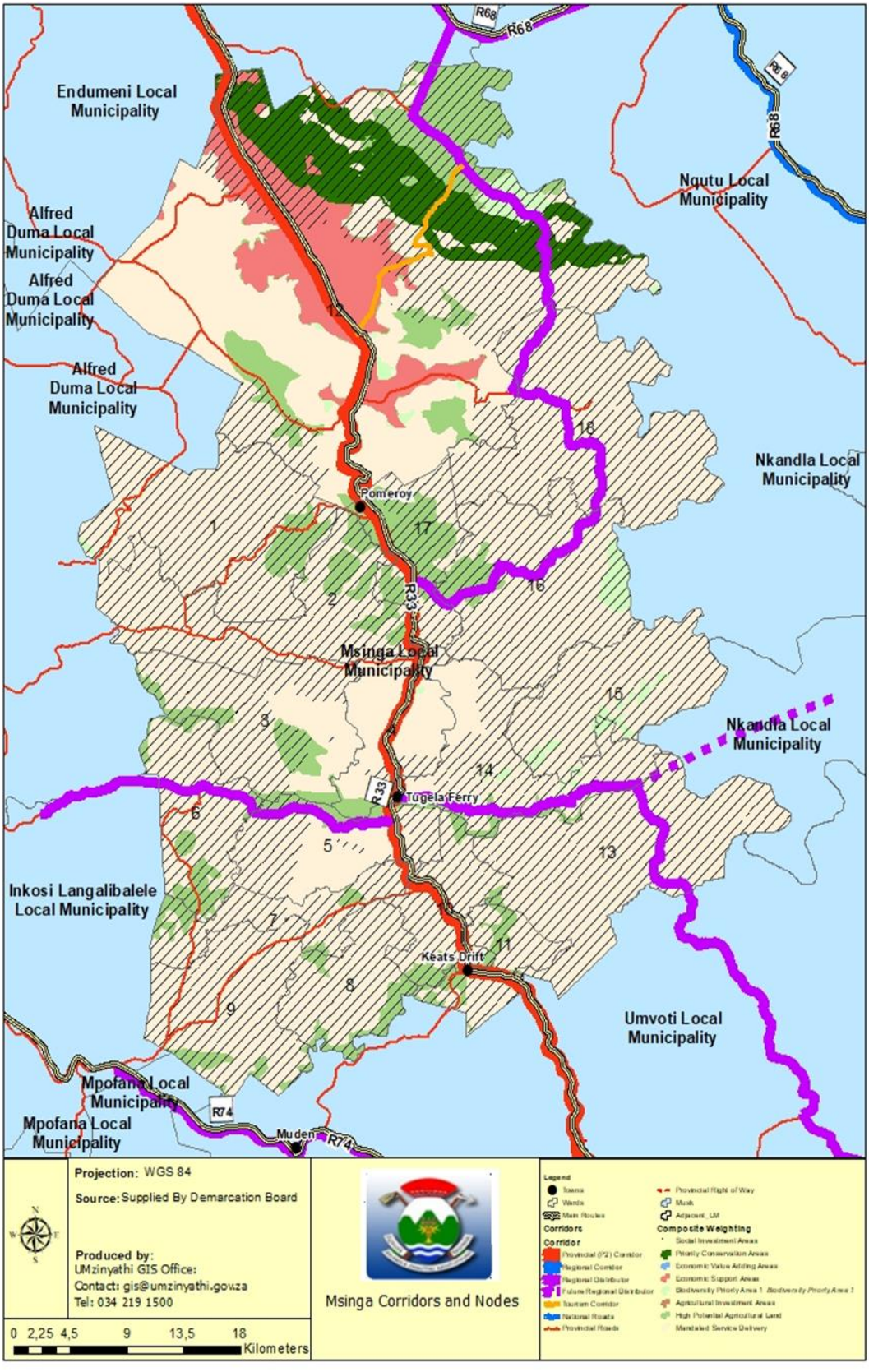
Establishing small-scale, appropriate, and sustainable processing/value adding businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.

- **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 84: uMsinga Corridors and Nodes



1.4.5 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.

1.4.5.1 Current Land Use Pattern

The current land use pattern within uMsinga 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).

1.4.5.2 Proposed Land Use Pattern

1.4.5.2.1 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 100year 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.

1.4.5.2.2 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.

1.4.5.2.3 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.

1.4.5.2.4 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.

1.4.5.2.5 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.

1.4.5.3 Traditional Settlement Master Plan

The uMsinga municipality along with COGTA Spatial Planning, initiated a process to develop a single land use scheme for the uMsinga 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 uMsinga.

The uMsinga 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.

1.4.6 Public/Capital Infrastructure Investment

uMsinga 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 uMsinga 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 uMsinga.

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 is crucial.

1.4.6.1 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.

1.4.7 LED Implementation Plan

1.4.7.1 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 uMsinga 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.

1.4.7.2 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.

1.4.7.3 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

1.4.7.4 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 resultsof 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 Councillors 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.

1.4.7.5 Institutional Implications

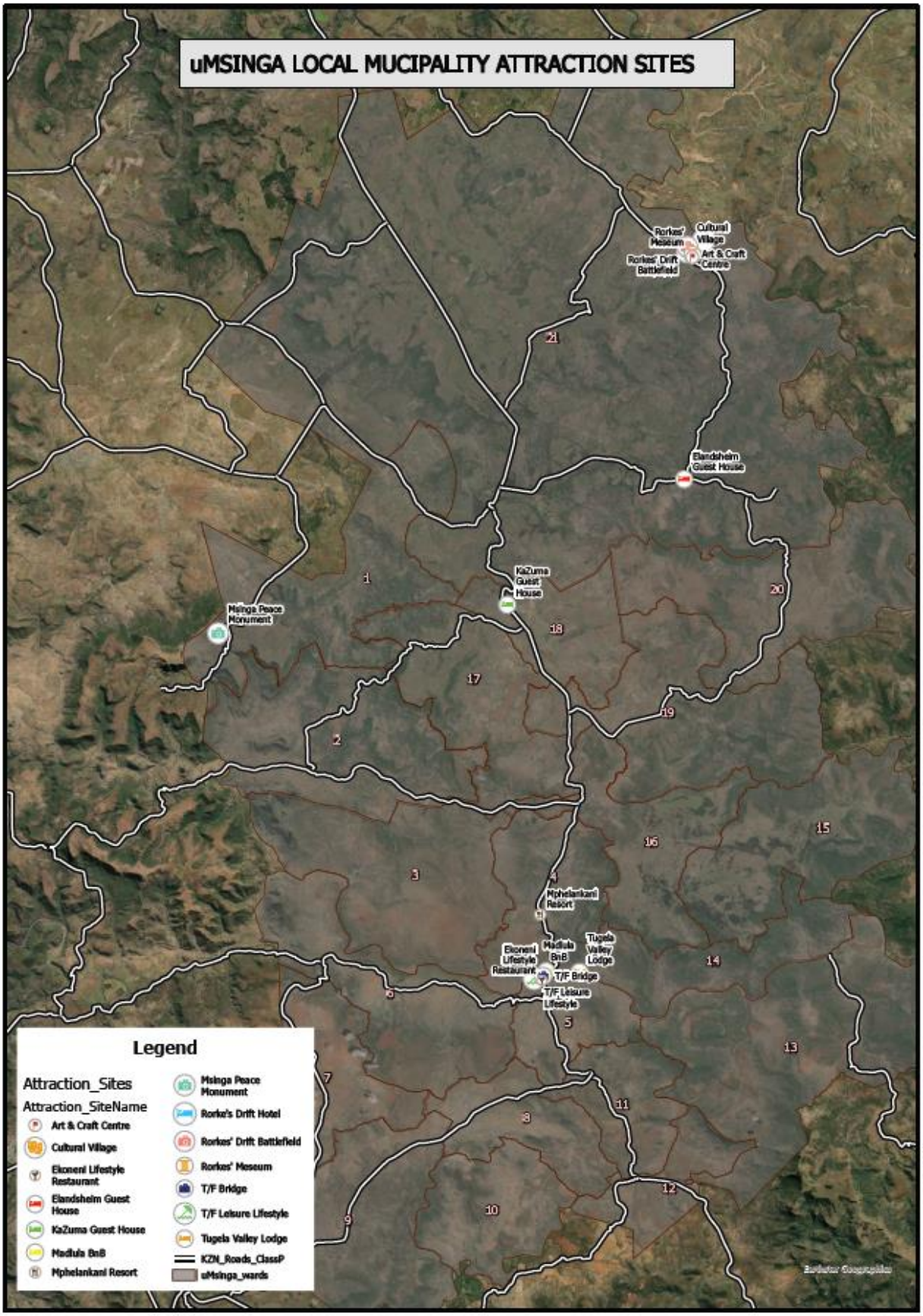
Successful implementation of this proposed Plan will require overall cooperation, both at the political and at the operating or administrative level. A thorough grasp of developmental local government concepts among all concerned members of portfolio committees will, in the main, enhance the understanding 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 2: MSINGA TOURISM SITE



1.4.7.6 PROPOSED UMSINGA IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Table 83: Implementation Plan - uMsinga Local Municipality

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY										
Construction of Sportfields	Debedebeni sportfield	01	Nzimane	R12 348 402.14	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		Tender stage	R00.00
	Mabaso Sportfield	04	Sampofu / Mabuzela	R9 177 517.65	-	Multi-Year Funded	uMsinga LM		In progress	
	Gobamagagu Sportsfield	09	eSinyameni / Ophathe	-	R198 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Sethembe Sportsfield	10	Ekuvukeni	-	R199 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Mvundlweni Sportsfield	11	Othulini	-	R205 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Msizini Sport field	14	Othame	-	R4 063 089,93	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM			
	Mashunka Sportsfield	06	Mbabane	R15 865 251.20	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		Planning Stage	R00.00
	Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield	13	Msinga Top	R13 999 082.02	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		Planning Stage	R00.00
Construction of Pomeroy Taxi Rank	Pomeroy Taxi Rank	18	Pomeroy	R16 009 875.70	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM	UDM – Bulk Services	In progress	
Construction of Market Stores within uMsinga	uMsinga Market Stores	18; 04 & 11	Pomeroy; Tugela Ferry & Keates Drift		R2 000 000.00	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM & EDTEA	EDTEA		
Construction of multi-purpose Community Centre	Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre	18	Pomeroy	-	R600 543,01	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM	UDM – Bulk Services	Planning Stage	R00.00
Formalisation of Pomeroy internal roads– from Green and Topham Street.	Upgrade Of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2	18	Pomeroy	R9 099 345,00	-	Multi-year Funded	uMsinga LM		In progress	
LED	uMsinga Market Stalls	18 04 11	Pomeroy Tugela Ferry Keates Drift	R5 000 000.00	-	Multi-year Funded by EDTEA	uMsinga LM	EDTEA	In progress	
Sourcing funding for a proposed design of traffic testing station in Pomeroy	Pomeroy Traffic Testing Station and Satellite Office for Disaster Management & Fire Station.	18	Pomeroy	-	R00.00	Not funded	uMsinga LM	DOT PUBLIC WORKS UDM	Sourcing funding for the Project	R00.00
Feasibility study for establishment of cemeteries and site securing.	Machunwini Cemetery	12	Othulini	-	R00.00	Not funded	uMsinga LM	MIG	In progress	R400 000.00
	Cwaka Cemetery	16	Cwaka	-	R00.00	Not funded	uMsinga LM		Project on hold unresolved issues.	R200 000.00
Construction of new access roads	Bethulo-Mpende Access Road	7 & 12	TBC	-	R4 099 070,00	Funded	uMsinga LM	MIG	Intention to award	R00.00
	Mude Access Road	11	TBC	-	R320 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM		Planning Stage	R00.00
	Mthunqwane-Sthubini Access Road	3 & 17	TBC	-	R5 399 990,00	Funded	uMsinga LM		Tender Stage	R00.00
	Cannan Access Road	16	TBC	-	R300 000,00	Funded	uMsinga LM	MIG	Planning Stage	R00.00
UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY										
Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk water	Sampofu bulk water supply (District wide impact)	4; 16; 18; 01; 14; 13	Sampofu Cwaka Pomeroy Mpondweni; Mbono Othame Ngubevu Nhlesi	-	R27 451 450.40	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	45% complete. Bulk infrastructure available. Eskom has installed two Mini Substation at Reservoir A (Tugela Ferry Town)	R00.00

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
									and Reservoir 2 (Ezibomvini Area) for Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk. This Mini Substation has been changed about 3 Times due to strike by lighting which caused major delay.	
Sitting, Drilling and Testing of Borehole. Identifying of the Abstraction Point.	Muden Water Alternative Source	10/9	-	R15 235 125.50 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Business Plan Submitted	R00.00
Construction of 2ML Concrete Reservoir, 14KM Reticulation Pipelines and 29 Standpipes.	KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	06	KwaPharafini	R18 193 000.00 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	On Procurement	R00.00
Construction of 350KL Steel Reservoir, 11KM of 160mm Upvc Bulk Pipelines.	KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2A	06		R27 451 450.40 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised – Tender closed on 13 March 2023	R00.00
Construction of 50KM of HDPE Reticulation Pipelines,8 Break Pressure Tanks & 130 Stand Pipes.	KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2B	06		R19 554 765.35 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised – Tender closed on 13 March 2023	R00.00
Construction of 700 units	Msinga Sanitation Phase 3	All wards	uMsinga	R10 554 765,35 Projected	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	On Procurement	R00.00
Construction of 2 New Boreholes, 50KL Reservoir, 1 Pump station, 800mm of 75mm diameter HDPE Bulk rising main and 5KM OF 110MM HDPE	Gunjana Water Supply Scheme Phase 3A	02	Gunjana	R21 783 857,72	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised	R00.00
Construction of 350KL Reservoir,100KL Reservoir, 2.4km of 110mm diameter HDPE, 1KM of Steel Bulk rising main, 5.3 KM Reticulation Pipeline & 10 Standpipes	Gunjana Water Supply Scheme Phase 3B	02	Gunjana	R26 233 314,96	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised	R00.00
Construction of River Abstraction Works of	Nkobongweni Water Supply Scheme Phase 3A	11	Nkobongweni	R19 554 765.35	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	To be Advertised	R00.00

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
1.29ML/day. Water Treatment Package Plant, Pump Station, 5km of 200mm Bulk Rising Main										
Construction of 305KL Steel Reservoir, 20KM of Reticulation Pipelines and 70 Stand Pipes.	Nkobongweni Water Supply Scheme Phase 3B	08	Nkobongweni	R32 832 736,63	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	Advertised	R00.00
Sitting of boreholes and Installation of Hand Pumps	Accelerated Water Intervention Programme	16 09 20	KwaGxobanyawo Ophathe Mthaleni	R750 000.00	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	0% Complete. Contractor has been appointed.	R00.00
Sitting of boreholes and Installation of Production Boreholes		08 01	Jojingwenya KwaHlathi	R1 000 000.00	-	Funded	uMzinyathi District	WSA	0% Complete. Contractor has been appointed.	R00.00
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENT										
Construction of low-cost housing	Pomeroy Greenfields Housing Project (K11090009)	18	Pomeroy	R3 772 772,20	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	DHS funding available. UDM to source funding for upgrade of Sewage Treatment plant	
	Douglas Rural low-cost dwellings	01	Douglas	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	DRA was received awaiting closeout report.	
	Mkhuphula Rural low-cost dwellings	13	Mkhuphula	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Project ready for presentation, awaiting invite by the board	
	Nhlalakahle Rural low-cost dwellings	07	Nhlalakahle	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Presentation done to the board in August 2021 awaiting DRA	
	Nteneshane Rural low-cost dwellings	10	Nteneshane	R3 086 740,00	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Approved in terms of SPLUMA – awaiting to present at ITB	
Construction of low-cost & rental housing, and serviced sites	Cwaka – IDP-2 Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) – *Rural & Rental*	16	Cwaka	R 1 327 298.20	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Planning Stage	
Amendment of General Plan for the purpose of servicing the sites and issuing title deeds	Pomeroy Serviced Site Project	18	Pomeroy	-	-	Funded	Dept. Human Settlement	uMsinga LM	Planning Stage	R 1 300 000.00

INTERVENTION	PROGRAMME/PROJECT	WARD NO	LOCATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET	BUDGET AVAILABILITY	FUNDED / NOT FUNDED	LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENT	SUPPORTING PARTNERS	STATUS OF PROJECT	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
ART & CULTURE										
Construction of Fabeni Library	Fabeni Library	11	Keates Drift	-	-	Funded	Art & Culture	uMsinga LM	Construction phase	
PUBLIC WORKS										
Upgrade and Additions to Existing Clinic	Cwaka Clinic	16	Cwaka	R54 000 000	-		Public Works	uMsinga LM	Planning Stage – preparing designs	
Renovate Existing Space for Mental Health& Upgrade to Ablution Facilities	Church of Scotland Hospital	14	Tugela Ferry	R12 000 000	-		Public Works	uMsinga LM	Construction phase	
AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT										
Provision of training in marketing management to agricultural co-operatives	Umzinyathi Skills	All locals	UDM		R 182 600.00	Funded	DALRRD	UDM	Planning Phase	R00.00
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT										
Regravelling	P190				-	Funded	Dept. of Transport (DoT)	uMsinga LM	0% Complete	
	D571			TBC	-			uMsinga LM		
	D1269				-			uMsinga LM		
	L2514				-			uMsinga LM		

SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN

1.1 SECTOR DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT

1.1.1 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

1.1.1.1 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.



1.1.1.2 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.

1.1.1.3 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**

1.1.1.4 uMzinyathi District Capital Projects

These are projects under the construction and planning phases.

PROJECT NAME	Description	WARD NO	ESTIMATED PROJECT BUDGET	STATUS
P190	Re-gravelling			New projects
D571	Re-gravelling			
D1269	Re-gravelling			
L2514	Re-gravelling			

1.1.1.5 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

1.1.2 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

1.1.2.1 KZN Implementation Projects 2023/24 Progress

PROJECT NAME AND DESCRIPTION	L MUNICIPALITY / DM	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ESTIMATED TOTAL BUDGET COST
Mooi River Irrigation	uMsinga & Umvoti	Complete re-habilitation of irrigation infrastructure. Provision of Sheds	R 2 000 000

1.1.2.2 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 posts
Agricultural Advisors	09	12 vacant posts
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**	

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

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;

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.



1.2.2.3 Key Challenges

▪ Unfavorable weather conditions have damage infrastructure at the irrigation schemes such as roads, pump houses and also equipment (engine pumps)	DALRRD, DARD, Local Municipality, COGTA etc. to assist farmers
▪ Shortage of staff in Msinga local office	DARD to appoint Agric advisors

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. Siphiwayinkosi irrigation scheme	14
5. Ubumbanolothabethe 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

1.1.3 Eskom Department

The sole supplier of electricity in the Municipal area is Eskom. The main purpose of Eskom is to generates, transmits, and distributes 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.

It 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.

Figure 69: Infrastructure Plan Progress

#	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

1.1.4 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

1.1.4.1 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

1.1.4.2 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

1.1.4.3 Department Infrastructural Programs

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 2 F, GRADE R 4 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 982	326	552	0
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	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 250	0	549	190

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
				SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING,						
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 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	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
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 DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE	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
				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 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	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
				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 TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO CONFORM WITH DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 318	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
				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.						
285	BUNYEBETHU HIGH SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	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	2 254	1 000	102	0
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

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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 ABLUTION FACILITIES REQUIRED	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	0	0	157
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

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
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 & 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	2 000	703	302	451
587	ELANDSBERG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 8 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED, STAFF 1M, 2 URINALS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 478	243	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
				AND 1F TOILET BLOCK + GRADE R: 5 SEATS						
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 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	2 000	703	302	394

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				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 TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 353	180	0	0
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	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
				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 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

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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 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	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 000	703	302	470

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				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 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	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
				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 & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 759	133	0	0

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				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 ROOM, 1 TEAM TEACHING, 1 KITCHEN, 1 ADMIN AND SUPPORT SPACES, 1 GUARD HOUSE, ABLUTIONS AND PARKING BAYS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	67 115	4 881	520	0
997	GANGEYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	18	STORM DAMAGED SCHOOLS PHASE 14	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	6 518	0	1 797	622

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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 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	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	4 033	819	102	2 887

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				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 TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 186	180	0	0
1019	GEDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	1	CONSTRUCTION OF 2 BOYS, 4 URINALS, 6 GIRLS, 1 DISABLED,	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 585	0	102	0

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				STAFF 1M, 2URINA, L 2 F, GRADE R 3 AND 1 GRADE R TEACHER TOILET BLOCKS						
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 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	327

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				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. FOUR 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	2 657	180	0	0

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				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 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	2 300	703	302	644

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				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 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	2 300	703	302	825

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				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
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

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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 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	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
				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 & 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	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
				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
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	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	11 468	0	635	679

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
				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,						
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 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	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
				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 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	2 862	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
				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 NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 187	839	102	3 907
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	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	10 000	0	166	1 405

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
				KITCHEN/TUCKSHOP, 1 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS,						
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 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	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 273	180	0	0

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				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 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	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
				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 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	2 607	181	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 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 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.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	703	302	100

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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 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	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 728	196	0	0

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				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 MUNICIPAL CONNECTION IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 143	196	0	0
2448	MFUNZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 EXISTING SANITATION BLOCKS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 530	196	0	0

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				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.						
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

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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 TEACHERS. RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 569	133	0	0

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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 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 300	937	302	652

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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 TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS MUNICIPAL	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 737	154	0	0

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				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 SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	853	302	692

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.						
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
2692	MSAWENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	15	CONSTRUCTION OF 8 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 4 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 2URINAL + 2F	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 865	0	102	0

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				TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, WATER PROVISIONING.						
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 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 1 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 387	0	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
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 - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 535	132	0	0

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				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 - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 811	142	0	

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				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 ARE TO BE DEMOLISHED AND THE EXISTING PITS NEED TO BE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 523	167	0	0

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				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 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						
3096	NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	13	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	18 014	0	4 843	1 691

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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 DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	867	302	310

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				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 TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 261	167	0	0

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				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 DBE MINIMUM NORMS & STANDARDS AND SANS 10400	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 803	186	102	0

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				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
3314	NTENESHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	8	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 THREE EXISTING TOILET BLOCKS REQUIRE CORRECTIVE	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	544	302	106

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				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.						
3319	NTILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	STORM DAMAGED PHASE 18	STORM DAMAGE	REFURBISHMENT AND REHABILITATION	2 900	501	668	319
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	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	188	0	0	164

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				SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.						
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 RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS A SOURCE OF UTILITY WATER.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 570	167	0	0
3371	NYANDU PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	4	CONSTRUCTION OF 4 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS'	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 072	0	469	219

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				TOILET SEATS AND 2 URINAL SPACES, 1M + 1URINAL + 1F TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS,GRADE R: 3 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.						
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 & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS RAINWATER HARVESTING IS TO BE CONSIDERED AS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 005	167	0	0

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				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 +1URIAL 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 SANS 10400. 1 BLOCK - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	870	302	555

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				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 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 097	0	102	0

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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 NEED TO BE DECONSTRUCTED AND BACKFILLED. THREE ADDITIONAL	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 433	133	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 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
3540	PHOWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	12	SANITATION PROGRAMME PHASE 2 ONE EXISTING SANITATION BLOCK	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	1 900	544	302	210

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				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						
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 BLOCK, CAUNCELLING SUIT, GENERAL STORE ROO, GARDEN STORES AND	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	31 033	617	0	0

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				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 - TEACHERS TOILETS & PARAPLEGIC TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GIRLS TOILETS	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	2 563	0	574	264

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				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
3709	SAKHISIZWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Msinga (KZN244)	16	CONSTRUCTION OF 6 GIRLS' TOILET SEATS, 2 BOYS' TOILET SEATS AND 4 URINAL SPACES, 1M	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	3 608	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
				+1URIAL TEACHER TOILET SEATS, 1 DISABLED TOILETS, GRADE R: 4 SEATS AND WATER PROVISIONING.						
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 TOILETS 1 BLOCK - BOYS TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO	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
				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 TOILETS A BOREHOLE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH TWO STORAGE TANKS AND A PUMP IS TO	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
				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 TOILETS 1 BLOCK - GRADE R TOILETS AND GRADE R TEACHERS TOILETS MUNICIPAL	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
				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 R TEACHERS TOILETS	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
				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 BE CONSIDERED AS	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
				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 DECONSTRUCTED	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
				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 +2URINAL + 2F	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
				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

1.1.4.3.2 Refurbishment & Rehabilitation

MUNICIPALITY	NO OF SCHOOLS
uMsinga	1

1.1.4.3.3 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

1.1.5 Department of Human Settlement

uMsinga 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 fledge 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)

1.1.5.1 Projects at Detailed Planning Stage 2

RURAL HOUSING PROJECT – PHASE 2

Project Name	: Msinga Top Rural Housing Project
Project Type	: Rural
Project No.	: K16030007
Ward	: 15
Implementing Agent	: Mabune Consulting cc
Project Yield	: 1000
Project Value	: R 50 313 567,38 (Phase 2)
Project Expenditure	: R 49 420 267,22
No. of Units Completed	: 285

- The top structure construction commenced in September 2019.
- The project was divided in phases of 300 units.
- The first phase of 300 units have been completed.
- The second phase of 300 units commenced in July 2021.
- The work in progress stands at 298 foundations, 297 Wall plates, 297 Roof and 285 units completed to date.
- The request for third phase off 400 units has been recommended by TEC and it is anticipated to commence in the second quarter of the financial year.
- Project is active.

Project Name : Ezibomvini Housing Project
Project Type : Rural
Project No. : K11100007
Ward : 4
Implementing Agent : To be appointed
Project Yield : 500
Project Value : R 51 175 427.34
No. of Units Completed : 423
Project Expenditure : R 37 588 486.52

- The top structure construction commenced in year 2015.
- The status stand at 434 Foundations, 431 Wall plates and 423 Completions.
- The project is stalled due to poor performance of the IA.
- Msinga municipality terminated the contract with the IA and requested the department to appoint the new IA from departmental built environment database.
- Awaiting finalization of the Appointment of a new service Provider following the site briefing which took place in March 2023

1.1.6 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

1.1.7 Umzinyathi District Municipality

uMzinyathi Municipality as water service authority is responsible for the following activities:

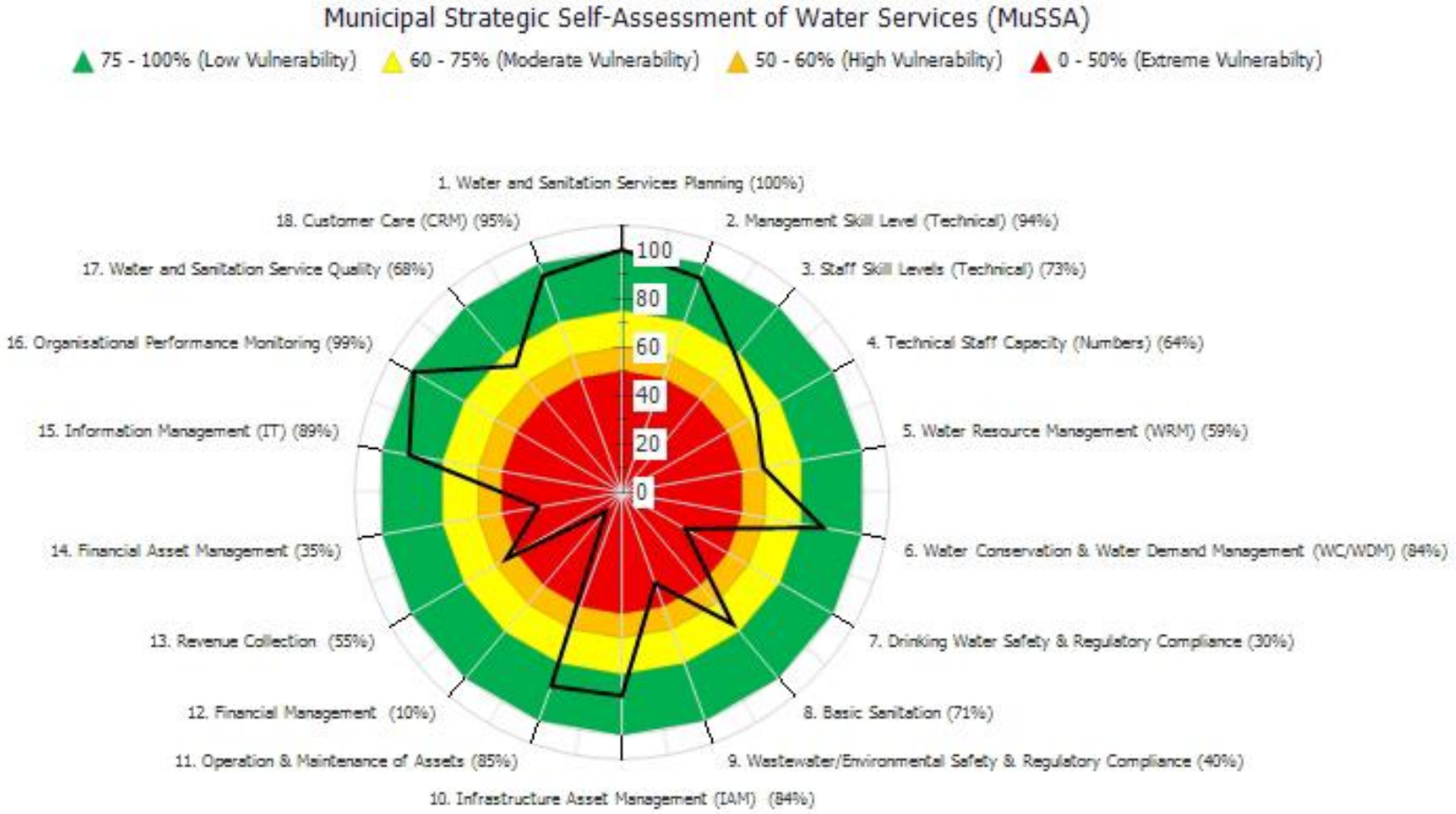
- Internal and external bulk water provision
- Internal and external of water system maintenance.
- Internal wastewater
- Internal Wastewater system maintenance

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.



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 sustain 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 do actively promote improved hygiene practices through campaigns in communities (e.g., hand washing education, safe and improved sanitation).

1.1.7.1 MIG Grants and Current Status of the Projects

NAME OF THE PROJECT	DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	AREA	TYPE OF PROJECT	STATUS OF PROJECT	2022-2023 BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
Msinga Sanitation Phase 1	Construction of 1000 VIP toilets	All wards	Sanitation	233 VIP Constructed. Material on site delivered.	R21 427 202.50	
Msinga Sanitation Phase 2	Construction of 1000 VIP toilets			475 VIP Constructed. Material on site delivered.	R12 788 000.00	
Upgrade of Mthembu West Bulk Water Supply Scheme	Construction of 1.2 ML, 315mm of 1.2km Upvc pipeline to Esijozini 200 mm and10,9 km Upvc pipeline to Mashunka command reservoir	Malomini	Water	16% Complete	R64 511 209,68	
Muden Phase 2A	Construction of 250mm diameter steel klambon pipe of 6.5km length with all associated chambers and the construction of booster pump station.	TBC	Water	78% Complete	R12 742 583.35	
Muden Phase 3A	Construction of 13 km length 315 Dia gravity pipeline		Water	Complete	R35 995 122.25	R35 995 122.25

NAME OF THE PROJECT	DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	AREA	TYPE OF PROJECT	STATUS OF PROJECT	2022-2023 BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
Muden Phase 3B	Construction of 2 x 1mega litres (ML) concrete reservoirs with Inlet & Outlet Chambers and all associated fittings in both reservoirs and chambers.		Water	68% Complete	R19 124 345.65	
Muden Phase 3C	Construction Of a Booster Pump Station and approximately 7.1KM Of 250mm Diameter Rising Main		Water	94% Complete	R38 567 511.06	
Muden Phase 4c	Construction of 8.8 km bulk pipelines and 21km of reticulation pipelines ranging from 50mm, 40mm, 32mm and 22mm and 80 Communal Standpipes.		Water	93% Complete	R17 865 000.00	
Douglas Phase 3 Water Supply Scheme	The construction of 12.5km gravity pipeline, 53.6km reticulation network, 8 break pressure tank and 124 standpipes in Douglas Area	Douglas	Water	98% Complete	R19 554 765.35	
Msinga-Dumbe Water Supply Scheme	The construction of 4.2km gravity pipeline, 16.2km reticulation network, 3 break pressure tank and 30 standpipes in Msinga-Dumbe Area.	TBC	Water	99% Complete	R38 654 324.45	
Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk	Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk	Sampofu, Cwaka, Pomeroy) and Mbono Project (Mbondweni, Mbono, Othame, Ngubevu, Nhlesi)	Water	45% Complete	R27 451 450.40	Eskom has installed two Mini Substation at Reservoir A (Tugela Ferry Town) and Reservoir 2 (Ezibomvini Area) for Commissioning of Msinga Regional Bulk. This Mini Substation has been changed about 3 Times

NAME OF THE PROJECT	DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	AREA	TYPE OF PROJECT	STATUS OF PROJECT	2022-2023 BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
						due to strike by lighting which caused major delay.
KWAKOPI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PHASE 2	Construction of 4.3km of Ductile Iron Rising mains, 8 km of HDPE Reticulation pipelines, 2 No. Reservoirs, Equipping of the existing Borehole, Construction of 35 No. Standpipes.	Kopi – Dungamanzi	Water	R17 859 501.03	99% Complete	Recognition of WSIG business plan and recognition matter has been resolved, expenditure to date 30%.
KWAKOPI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PHASE 3	Construction of 3.1km of Ductile Iron Rising mains, 49 km of HDPE Reticulation pipelines, 1 No. 350kL Concrete Reservoir, Construction of 1 No. pump station, Construction of 168 No. Standpipes.	Kopi – Dungamanzi	Water	R36 610 044.70	91.71% Complete	
NKOBONGWENI WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PHASE 1&2	Construction / Equipping of three production boreholes, 10.8km rising line, 39km reticulation line, 129 standpipe	Nkobongweni	Water	R27 056 121.84	95% Complete	
GUNJANA WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PHASE	17k of HDPE and uPVC reticulation network ranging from 50mm to 160mm in diameter.30 Standpipes Pipeline ancillaries i.e., pipeline route markers. Break-pressure tanks.	Ward 02 (Gunjana)	Water	R22 911 224.56	99% Complete	
ACCELERATED WATER INTERVENTION PROGRAMME	Sitting of boreholes and Installation of Hand Pumps.	Ward 13 (Nhlonga)	Borehole Water	100% Complete	R2 750 000.00	Recognition of business plan expenditure to date 95%
		Ward 14 (Othame)				
		Ward 18		Dry		
	Sitting of boreholes and Installation of Production Boreholes	Ward 21 (Help Mekaar)	Borehole Water	100% Complete	R2 750 000.00	
		Ward 16 KwaGxobanyawo				

NAME OF THE PROJECT	DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	AREA	TYPE OF PROJECT	STATUS OF PROJECT	2022-2023 BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE
		Ward 03 (Kwamaconso)				
		Ward 03 (KwaBhaza)				
		Ward 04 (Sampofu)				
		Ward 08 (Jojingwenya)		45% Complete, Recommendation for Production Boreholes		
		Ward 11 (Keates Drift)		100% Complete		
		Ward 12 (Esphongweni)		100% Complete		

1.1.8 Provincial Disaster Management Centre

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**

1.1.9 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,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

1.1.9.1 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

1.1.9.2 Administrative Enforcement Notices

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

DC24/Pre-Comp.Notice001/2021-2022	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.

1.1.10 Department Of Home Affairs (DHA)

1.1.10.1 Vision

A safe secure South Africa where all of its people are proud of, and value their identity and citizenship.

1.1.10.2 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.

1.1.10.3 Core function of uMsinga Home Affairs

1.1.10.3.1 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.

1.1.10.3.2 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.

1.1.10.3.3 Registration of death certificates and marriages

The department is also responsible for managing the marriage and death records. .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.

1.1.11 Department of Social Development (DSD)

1.1.11.1 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)	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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	▪ 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.

1.1.11.2 Departmental Key Challenges

1.1.11.2.1 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)

1.1.11.2.2 Lack of Office Space

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

1.1.11.2.3 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.

1.1.11.2.4 Lack of Adequate Resources

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

1.1.11.2.5 Unfilled Vacant Posts

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

1.1.11.2.6 Non-Functional One Stop Development Centres

- No staff structure for One stop Development Centres.

1.1.11.3 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. supervisors for One Stop Development Centres are 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
    b. ECD Function Shift will Affect the DSD Resources i.e., human resources, financial resources and equipment.

1.2 MUNICIPAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

This section of the IDP deals with projects and focuses primarily on the projects planned for implementation during the 2023-2024 financial year. Below are the capital projects lists planned for 2023-2024 financial-years.

To ensure good management of budget the municipality have consider and prioritised all operational cost or commitment for the entire municipalities departments. The remaining amount has been allocated to all departments to allocate it on their projects and programmes as per the tables below.

Table 84: Municipal Commitments

PROJECT/PROGRAM	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS	BUDGET
Business Connexion (Pty) Ltd		207 220,80
Employee Bursaries		1 500 000,00
SALGA Annual Fee		1 200 000,00
Assets Insurance		2 000 000,00
Workman Compensation		1 000 000,00
External Audit Fees	MMs Office	2 200 000,00
Ward Capital Projects	Technical	4 200 000.00
Community Garden Irrigation	Technical	6 300 000.00
Ward Operational Projects		2 310 000,00
Purchase Of TLBs	Technical	1 300 000,00
Indigent Burial Support Per Ward		800 000,00
OS Holdings (Pty) Ltd		6 000 000,00
Evaluation Roll		1 000 000,00
Eskom		2 300 000,00
Fleet Fuel Charges		6 500 000,00
Small Vehicle Maintenance		3 000 000,00
Mayoral Programme of Action		5 000 000,00
Plant Maintenance	Technical	3 000 000,00
General Road Maintenance	Technical	9 000 000,00
ITEC/Printers		1 800 000,00
KALMIA TRADING 1086cc		31 740,00
Vat Consultant		3 000 000,00
Kukhanya Energy Services (Pty) Ltd		281 520,00
Relief Workers		535 200,00
Waste Interns	Technical	1 500 000,00
Disaster Workers	Community	144 000,00
Ward Facilitators	MMs Office	1 200 000,00
Siyazenzela Road Maintenance	Technical	2 000 000,00
Caretakers	Community	1 314 000,00
Peace Officers	Community	1 296 000,00
Street Cleaning		2 200 000,00
Ward Committees		3 780 000,00
uMzinyathi District Municipality		100 000,00
It Services	Corporate	3 000 000,00
Internal Audit		1 500 000,00
Telephone	Corporate	2 000 000,00
Legal Fees	MMs Office	1 500 000,00

PROJECT/PROGRAM	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENTS	BUDGET
Private Security Services		3 500 000,00
Financial Management Professional Fees	Finance	2 000 000,00
Pound	Planning	400 000,00
Accommodation Office Bearers		2 000 000,00
Registry System		600 000,00
Staff Uniform/PPE		1 000 000,00
Backup Generators (LIB&HO)		1 000 000,00
Cleaning Material	Corporate	1 000 000,00
Stationary		1 200 000,00
Audit, Performance and Risk Committee	MMs Office	600 000,00
TOTAL Commitments		R102 849 680,80

1.2.1 TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT SUB-UNIT	QUARTER OF EXECUTION	BUDGET
ROADS SECTION				
Gononondo Access Road	Retention projects	Roads and Stormwater	Q2	R250 000,00
Mfulamuni Access Road		Roads and Stormwater	Q2	R240 000,00
Phowane Access Road		Roads and Stormwater	Q1	R190 000,00
Gobamagagu Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R198 000,00
Sethembe Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R199 000,00
Mvundlweni Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q1	R205 000,00
Msizini Sport field	Multi-year	Roads and Stormwater	Q2	R4 063 089,93
Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R9 099 345,00
Mabaso Sport field		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R5 160 470,86
Pomeroy Taxi Rank		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R7 990 899,00
Mthunqwane-Sthubini access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R5 399 990,00
Bethulo-Mpende access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R4 099 070,00
Debedebeni sport field		Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R4 245 602,20
Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre # 1	Start with construction phase	Roads and Stormwater	Q3	R600 543,01
Mashunka Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R400 990,00
Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R310 000,00
Mude access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R420 000,00
Cannan access road		Roads and Stormwater	Q4	R300 000,00

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT SUB-UNIT	QUARTER OF EXECUTION	BUDGET
Tools and Machineries	Technical tools of trade	Roads and Stormwater	Q1	R100 000,00
PMU SECTION				
MIG 5% Top Slice	As per the Business Plan	PMU	Ongoing	R2 210 000,00
Siyazenzela Uniform	EPWP	PMU	Q2	R100 000,00
Protective Clothing (all units)	To be distributed among the units of technical			R1 100 000.00
EPWP Awareness event	Awareness event	PMU	Q3	R50 000,00
ELECTRICAL SECTION				
Ezibomvini #2 Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q3	R1 900 000,00
Mngeni Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q4	R11 230 000,00
Giba Electrification	Construction	Electrical INEP	Q4	R1 330 000,00
Mngelekazi Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q4	R4 900 000,00
Ngcogwane Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical INEP	Q4	R3 640 000,00
Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification	Construction and energise	Electrical EQS	Q4	R4 000 000,00
Mbeje Electrification	Pre-Engineering	Electrical EQS	Q2	R50 000,00
Ezingulubeni Phase #3 (VR)	Retentions	Electrical EQS	Q1	R250 000,00
Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification	Multi-year	Electrical EQS	Q2	R40 000,00
Ngiyane Electrification		Electrical EQS	Q2	R40 000,00
Ezibomvini Electrification		Electrical EQS	Q2	R45 000,00
Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification		Electrical EQS	Q2	R35 000,00
BUILDING SECTION				
Buildings maintenance	Maintenance	Building	Q2	R200 000,00

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DEPARTMENT SUB-UNIT	QUARTER OF EXECUTION	BUDGET
Sewer and Water reticulation	Maintenance	Building	Ongoing	R100 000,00
Bethel Workshop	Maintenance	Building	Q2	R350 000,00
WASTE & ENVIRONMENT SECTION				
Waste Workers Immunisation	Immunisation of waste-workers	Waste and Environment	Q1	R200 000,00
Waste Transportation Loads	Operations	Waste and Environment	Ongoing	R700 000,00
Refuse Removal Services	Purchase Refuse Bags	Waste and Environment	Q1	R100 000,00
Schools Environmental Competition	Awareness	Waste and Environment	Q1	R300 000,00
Mass Clean-up Campaigns and Awareness's	Awareness	Waste and Environment	Ongoing	R50 000,00
Tools and Equipment	Tools of trade	Waste and Environment	Q1	R200 000,00
Waste Truck	Asset	Waste and Environment	Q1	R1 500 000.00

1.2.2 COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES	STATUS	BUDGET
COMMUNITY SERVICES		
Maintenance of Municipal Sport fields	On going	200000,00
Sports Recreation Laundry 100000450	On going	5000,00
Municipal Forum Meetings Refreshments	On going	110000,00
Disability Parliament	On going	30000,00
Sports Confederation Projects	On going	100000,00
CSI - Community Support Initiatives (Donations)	New	300000,00
Tournament Sponsorship	On going	50000,00
Youth Development NPO`s Support	On going	30000,00
Compensation of Forum members	On going	115000,00
In-school projects Support	On going	50000,00
Forums Transport	On going	30000,00
TVET Learner Support	On going	100000,00
Youth Awareness	On going	25000,00
Forum Awareness	On going	25000,00
DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICES		
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Blankets	On going	50000,00
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Food Voucher	On going	100000,00
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Building Material	On going	100000,00
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Lightning Conductors	On going	50000,00
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Relocations	On going	100000,00
Disaster Management Centre 24-hour Switch board	On going	100000,00
Mkhuphulangwenya Renovations	On going	100000,00
Disaster Awareness	On going	25000,00
Car ports for Mkhuphulangwenya	New	100000,00
Construction of Mkhuphulangwenya Guard House	New	100000,00
Fire Awareness	On going	25000,00
Purchase of Furniture Pomeroy Centre	On going	100 000,00
Installation of Borehole, pumps and tanks	On going	150 000,00
Gazetting of Bylaws	On going	40 000,00
Fire Equipment	On going	50 000,00
TRAFFIC AWARENESS		
Traffic Awareness	New	25000,00

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES	STATUS	BUDGET
Purchase of Furniture for Law Enforcement Offices	On going	200000,00
Traffic Maintenance	On going	200000,00
Tele-Communication Feasibility Study	On going	100000,00
LIBRARY SERVICES		
Toll Gate Library Grant	On going	500,00
Promotional Materials	On going	390000,00
Library Refreshments	On going	10000,00
Library Electricity	On going	138000,00
Library Telephone	On going	50000,00
Professional Body Membership Fee	On going	1000,00
Computers and Software	On going	50000,00
Pest Control	On going	60000,00
Library Maintenance	On going	200000,00
MUNICIPAL EVENTS		
Matric Awards	On going	201 000, 00
Back to School Campaign	On going	130 700, 00
Drift Khana	On going	200 000, 00
Zulu Dance	On going	50 000, 00
Interfaith Events	On going	111 550, 00
Indigenous Games	On going	31 300, 00
uMsinga Marathon	On going	159 450, 00
Reed Dance	On going	170 000, 00
Youth Day Celebration	On going	138 500, 00
HIV/AIDS Commemoration	On going	110 880, 00
SALGA Games	On going	92 800, 00
Golden Games	On going	24 110, 00
Disability Games	On going	226 300, 00
Iscathamiya	On going	303 000, 00

1.2.3 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT PROJECT

PROJECTS	BUDGET 2023/24	FUNDER	
Pomeroy Market Stalls Construction Phase 2	-	R2000 000.00	Funded by EDTEA
By-Law Enforcement	300 000.00		
Pound Management	-	400 000,00	Commitments
Business license equipment	70 000.00		
Development Planning Services Admin Professionals	10 000.00		
Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT)	200 000.00		
SMME's Assistance	200 000.00		
Community Tourism Organisation	50 000.00		
Laptops x3	100 000.00		
LED Summit -market day	100 000.00		
Agricultural Projects for 21 wards	-	50 000 per ward = 1 050 000	Commitments
Advertising Municipal activities 020000340	70 000.00		
Protective Clothing LED unit	50 000.00		
Traditional leadership support	250 000.00		
Led Professional support	200 000,00		
TOTAL	**R2 000 000.00**		

1.2.4 CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES	BUDGET
HUMAN RESOURCE HR INIT	
Disciplinary committee S&T	30 000.00
HR Park homes	190 000.00
HR Furniture	50 000.00
Laptop	40 000.00
Employee professional assistance	100 000.00
HR Management fees	100 000.00
Consultants phase out strategy	40 000.00
RECORDS	
Mandleni storage renovations	150 000.00
THUSONG CENTRE	
Thusong electric gate	50 000.00

1.2.5 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

PROJECT NAME	QUARTER OF EXECUTION	BUDGET
SCM Workshops and Trainings -operational budget	On going	195 500,00
Expenditure Operational Budget	On going	200 000,00
3 new chairs and 1 office desk	Once off	30 000,00
New laptop and bag	Once off	20 000,00
Budget Office Operational Budget	On going	R295 000,00
Assets Workshops and Trainings Budget	On going	R55 000,00
REVENUE Management Operational Budget	On going	R275 000,00
FINANCE HOD-UNIT Operational budget	On going	R321 000,00
Finance Laptops	new	78 500,00

1.2.6 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES	BUDGET
MM'S OFFICE	
MM Refreshments	12 000.00
Operation and Maintenance sound system	50 000.00
Workshops and Trainings (all Units)	150 000
Professional Fees	40 000
COMMUNICATION	
Washing of Banners	20 000.00
Journalist compensation	50 000.00
RAPID RESPONSE	
Community engagements	50 000.00
Complaints Reduction, Customer Care & Batho Pele Programmes	50 000.00
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	
Communication Participation Ward Committee Training	100 000.00
Mayoral events protective clothing	50 000.00

1.2.7 FINAL WARD BASED PLANS FOR THE YEAR 2023/2024

WARD NO	INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS 2023/24	BUDGET
WARD 01	▪ To construct & complete two (2) **two room** houses for. 1. Shodangani Sithole. 2. Nhlanhla Buthelezi. ▪ **Water equipment** for Nzimane, Ubhukwini and Nyonyane community gardens. 1. Eight (8) water tanks 2. Four (4) 32mm Pipes and Four (4) 50mm Pipes 3. Three (3) water pumps	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 02	▪ **Water installation** for Ngulule & Ntuli area. ▪ Building **two room house** for Mkhize family at Ngulule ▪ **Two room house** for Sithole family at Mpondweni area. ▪ Borehole installation at Obisini community garden.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 03	▪ To construct & complete **two room houses** for: 1. One for Mvelase family at Pharafini area. 2. One for Ngubane family at Sijozini area ▪ Installation of **water boreholes** at kwaNgubo (2) and Sijozini (1) community gardens.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 04	▪ To construct & complete **two room house** for families at: 1. Muntukaphathwa Mfuphi at Sampofu 2. Thenjiwe Ngubane at Zibomvini area. ▪ Installation of **water borehole** at community gardens at 1. Mcitsheni area, 2. Sdakeni area, 3. Ngidi area, 4. Nkandla area and 5. Bhubesini area.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 05	▪ To construct & complete **Mbubu community hall**. ▪ To build and equip **borehole for community gardens** at: 1. Mbubu area. 2. Machobeni area.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 06	▪ To construct & complete **two (2) room houses** for. 1. Mvelase family and 2. Mntungwa family ▪ Installation of water - **drill and equip borehole** for community gardens at Mashunka & Mbabane area	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 07	▪ To construct & complete **1 borehole for eMbhomeni** community garden. ▪ To install **water electric pump for borehole** kwa-Makhuphula garden ▪ To construct & complete **a community hall** for Mduna-Sibiya community.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 08	▪ To construct & complete **Gudlintaba hall.** ▪ To construct & complete **two room houses** for Duma family at Mabhekana area. ▪ To drill and equip **borehole for Ndlunkulu gardens**	**R 500 000.00**

WARD 09	▪ **Renovation of Mapheka Hall**, ▪ Fencing and Toilets. ▪ Community gardens at **Esinyameni and Gujini.**	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 10	▪ To construct & complete **two room houses** for: 1. One for Sikhakhane family. 2. One for Ximba family. ▪ To install water and buy pipes at Ntanyana garden ▪ Purchase Jojo tanks and ▪ Fix water pipe at Nsuka community garden.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 11	▪ To construct & complete **two-room houses** for: 1. Jabulisile Nkala at Mqubukazi area. 2. Phathezakhe Dlamini at kwaMude area ▪ Water installation - **drill and equip borehole** for community gardens at: 1. Dungamanzi area. 2. Othulini Iwezulu area.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 12	▪ Drill and equip two (2) boreholes: 1. One 1 borehole Mbonje Community gardens 2. One 1 borehole Thontwane community gardens. ▪ Keats Drift household electricity reconnections & repair transformers no.7 &11	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 13	▪ To rehabilitate 2 existing boreholes in each area. 1. Nhlonga area 2. Ndaya area 3. Mkhuphula area 4. Nhlesi area	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 14	▪ Water installation for **three boreholes** at Community gardens. ▪ Rehabilitation of two (2) boreholes Esdakeni area (Cosh) and Othame Area (Msizini) Ezingulubeni ▪ 500 chairs for COSH community hall.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 15	▪ Install Water electricity system at Nocomboshe, Nkolovu, and Hholwane gardens. ▪ Renovation Nkuluka community hall. ▪ Fencing Nkuluka Hall. ▪ Fencing Thobothini Hall.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 16	▪ To construct & complete a min **Bahulazi hall** ▪ Water installation - drill and equip borehole for community gardens at: 1. Barnhill area. 2. Dumile area.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 17	▪ To construct & complete **Fasile community hall.** ▪ To drill and equip borehole. ▪ Purchase; 03 taps, 04 jojo tanks size 5000 litres and 12 x 100m pipes size 32 inch for Ezimbubeni and Mbeje community garden	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 18	▪ To construct & complete Hlanganani hall. ▪ Clean and repair the system and install (2) Jojo tanks at Msitha & Mbindolo community garden.	**R 500 000.00**

	▪ Borehole at Hlanganani community garden	
WARD 19	▪ To construct & complete **two classrooms** for Ngoza High school. ▪ To drill and equip borehole. ▪ Purchase; 2 taps, 04 jojo tanks size 5000 litres and 12 x 100m pipes size 32 inch for Qamu and Nini garden.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 20	▪ To construct & complete **two room house** for **Mbatha family.** ▪ **Boreholes** at Nomkhubulwane garden, with pipes and water tanks, ▪ **Borehole** at Vezokuhle garden, ▪ **Borehole** at ubumbano garden.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 21	▪ To construct **Buyafuthi Community Hall.** ▪ To install water – **3 boreholes at community gardens**: 1. Buyafuthi. 2. Shabase. 3. Bhovini.	**R 500 000.00**

SECTION G: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (SDBIP)

1.1 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (SDBIP)

TABLE 85: MUNICIPAL SDBIP 2023.2024

FINAL SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) - UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2023/2024																		
NO	**PROGRAM DRIVER**	**OUTCOME**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**PROJECTS**	**REGION**	**INDICATOR**	**KPI NO.**	**BASELINE**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**Q1 -Target 30.9.2023**	**Q2 - Target 31.12.2023**	**Q3-Target 30.3.2024**	**Q4 - Target 30.6.2024**	**ANNUAL BUDGET**	**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**
B2B PILLAR 05: BUILDING CAPABLE LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS																		
KPA 1 : MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT =14 indicators																		
1	HOD (CORP)	**outcome 1. improved Municipal capability**	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To sign and submit 2023/24 Performance agreements for S54/56	**S54/56 Perfomance agreements**	Administration	Date 2023/24 Performance Agreements for S54/56 Managers signed and submitted to COGTA by 31/07/2023	223	31/07/2022	31/07/2023	Non-Accumulative	Date	31/07/2023	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Proof of receipt from Cogta**
2	HOD(CORP)			To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments	**S54/56 Perfomance assessments**	Administration	Number of Section 54/56 Manager's Perfomance assessments conducted by 31/03/2024	222	2	2	Non-accumulative	Number	1	N/A	1	N/A	**N/A**	**Agenda & attendance register**
3	HOD CORP			To submit Employment Equity Plan (EEP) to Department of Labour as per the legislation	**Employment Equity Plan(EEP) implementation**	Administration	Date EEP submitted to department of Labour by 15/01/2024	222,3	15/01/2023	15/01/2024	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	15/01/2024	N/A	**N/A**	**Proof of Submission**
4	HOD COP		To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To implement the adopted Employment Equity Plan		Administration	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 2024	222.1	1	1	Non-Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	**N/A**	**HR Report**
5	MM			To develop AG Action Plan	**2022/23 AG Action Plan**	Administration	Number of AG Action developed to address 2022/23 AG Findings by 30/06/2024	49,1	1	1	Non-Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	**N/A**	**AG Action Plan**

6	MM			To address AG Findings		Administration	Percentage of Auditor General findings addressed as per 2022/23 FY Audit Report by 30/06/2024	49	100%	100%	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	50%	100%	**N/A**	**AG Action Plan progress report**
7	MM	outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration		To implement & report on Risk Register	**Risk register**	Administration	Number of reports on Risk register implementation tabled to Audit Committee by 30/06/2024	50	4	4	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Agenda, Progress Report & Minutes of AC**
8	HOD (CORP)			To submit 2023/24 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption	**Mid-year budget & performance report (S72)**	Administration	Date 2023/24 Mid-Year budget & performance report (S72 Report) tabled to Council for adoption by 25/01/2024	132	25-Jan-23	25-Jan-24	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	25-Jan-24	N/A	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
9	HOD (CORP)			To Adopt 2022/23 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR)	**Annual report (AR)**	Administration	Date 2022/23 uMsinga Final Annual Report adopted by Council by 31/01/2024	135	31-Jan-23	**31-Jan-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Jan-24	N/A	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
10	HOD (CORP)				**Annual Performance Report (APR)**	Administration	Date uMsinga final 2022.23 APR submitted to AG & CoGTA by 31/08/2023	137	31-Aug-22	**31-Aug-23**	Non-accumulative	Date	31-Aug-23	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Proof of submission**
11	HOD (CORP)			To Adopt Municipal SDBIP	**SDBIP**	Administration	Number of 2024/2025 UMsinga SDBIP presented to Mayor for approval by 30/6/2024	138	2	**2**	Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	1	2	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
12	HOD (CORP)				**Quarterly reports (Q1-Q4)**	Administration	Number of UMsinga SDBIP Quarterly reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2024	139	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
13	MM			To adopt a Revised internal audit charter	**Internal Audit (IA) charter**	Administration	Number of Revised Msinga Internal Audit Charter submitted to Audit Committee for adoption by 30/6/2024	217	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	**N/A**	**Copy of IA Charter, AC agenda & minutes**
14	HOD (CORP)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	**MPAC Meetings**	Administration	Number of Msinga MPAC meetings facilitated by 30/06/2024	46	4	**4**	accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Agenda and Attendance Register**

B2B PILLAR 02: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY																		
KPA2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY=34 indicators																		
15	HOD (TS)	outcome 4.9 Improved facilities	Improve provision of social development services.	To implement ward based plan infrastructural projects	**Two room houses**	**Ward 1(2), Ward 2(2) , Ward 3(2), Ward 4(2), Ward 6(2), Ward 8(1), Ward 10(2), Ward 11(2), & Ward 20(1)**	Number of Two room houses constructed and completed by 30/06/2024, 1. Shodangani Sithole (ward 1), 2. Nhlahla Buthelezi (ward 1), 3. Mkhize Family (ward 2), 4. Sithole Family (ward 2), 5. Mvelase Family (ward 3), 6. Ngubane Family (ward 3), 7. Muntukaphathwa Mfuphi (ward 4), 8. Thenjiwe Ngubane (ward 4), 9. Mvelase Family (ward 6), 10. Mntungwa Family (ward 6) 11. Duma Family (ward 8), 12. Sikhakhane Family (ward 10), 13. Ximba Family (ward 10), 14. Jabulisile Nkala (Ward 11), 15. Phathezeke Dlamini (ward 11), 16. Mbatha Family (ward 20)	175	20	16	Non accumulative	**Number**	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	**1 6000 000**	**completion certificates**
16	HOD (TS)				**Community halls**	Ward 5, Ward 7(2), Ward 8, Ward 16, Ward 17, Ward 18, & Ward 21	Number of Community Halls constructed and completed by 30/06/2024, 1. Mbubu (Ward 5), 2. Mduna-Sibiya (Ward 7), 3.Gudlintaba (Ward 8), 4. Bahulazi (Ward 16), 5. Fasile (Ward 17), 6. Hlanganani (Ward 18) 7. Buyafuthi (Ward 21)	176	3	7	non accumulative	**number**	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	**R2 100 000,00**	**completion certificates**
17	HOD (TS)				**Classrooms**	Ward 19	Number of Classrooms (Ngoza High School) constructed and completed by 30/06/2024	169	new	2	Non-accumulative	**Number**	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	**R300 000,00**	**Completion certificate**

18	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Debedebeni sportfield	**Debedebeni Sportfield**	**Ward 1**	Percentage constructed and completed at Debedebeni sportsfield (the remaining 90% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	173,8	10%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	40%	70%	100%	N/A	**R4 245 602,20**	**Completion Certificate**
19	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete 10% of the project scope of Mashunka sportfield	**Mashunka Sportfield**	**Ward 6**	Percentage constructed and completed at Mashunka sportfield (10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	173,9	New	**10%**	Non accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	**R400 990,00**	**Progress Report**
20	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete 10% of the project scope of Nyoniyezwe sportfield	**Nyoniyezwe Sportfield**	**Ward 13**	Percentage constructed and completed at Nyoniyezwe sportsfield (10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	173,1	New	**10%**	Non-accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	**R310 000,00**	**Progress Report**
21	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Msizini sportfield	**Msizini Sportfield**	**Ward 14**	Percentage constructed and completed at Msizini sportsfield (the remaining 20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	173,7	80%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	95%	100%	N/A	N/A	**R4 063 089,93**	**Completion Certificte**
22	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Mabaso sportfield	**Mabaso Sportfield**	**Ward 4**	Percentage constructed and completed at Mabaso sportsfield (the remaining 80% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	171,4	20%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	45%	75%	100%	N/A	**R5 160 470,86**	**completion certificate**
23	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 10% of the project scope of new access road (Cannan Access Road - 6.8km)	**Cannan Access Road (6.8km)**	**Ward 16**	Percentage of Cannan Access Gravel Road (6.8km) constructed and completed (10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	172,4	New	**10%**	Non-Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	**R300 000,00**	**Progress report**
24	HOD (TS)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete 10% of the project scope of new access road (Mude Acces Road - 4.0km)	**Mude Access Road (4.0km)**	**Ward 11**	Percentage of Mude Access Gravel Road (7.0km) constructed and completed (10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	172,3	New	**10%**	Non-Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	10%	**R320 000,00**	**Progress report**

25	HOD (TS)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete the new access gravel road (Mthunqwane-Sthubini Road - 7.0km)	**Mthunqwane - Sthubini Road (7.0km)**	**Ward 3&17**	Percentage of Mthunqwane-Sthubini Access Gravel Road (7.0km) constructed and completed (the remaining 90% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	173.12	10%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	40%	75%	100%	N/A	**R5 399 990,00**	**Completion Certificate**
26	HOD (TS)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete the new access gravel road (Bethulo-Mpende Road - 3.5km)	**Bethulo - Mpende Road (3.5km)**	**Ward 12**	Percentage of Bethulo-Mpende Access Gravel Road (3.5km) constructed and completed (the remaining 80% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	173,14	20%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	50%	80%	100%	N/A	**R4 099 070,00**	**Completion Certificate**
27	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete the new surface road (Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2 - 1.2km)	**Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal Road #2**	**ward 18**	Percentage of Upgrade of Pomeroy Internal Roads #2 (1.2km) constructed and completed (the remaining 60% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	172,2	40%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	60%	85%	100%	N/A	**R9 099 435,00**	**Completion certificate**
28	HOD(TS)			To maintain gravel roads as per road mantainance schedule plan (36 gravel access roads)	**Roads Maintenance**	Wards 3, 4, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, & 21	Number of Gravel Roads mantained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30/06/2024 {Ward 3 (5 roads), Ward 4 (5 roads), Ward 15 (5 roads), Ward 16 (4 roads), Ward 18 (4 roads), Ward 19 (4 roads), Ward 20 (5 roads) and Ward 21 (4 roads)	171	32	**36**	Accumulative	Number	9	18	27	36	**R9 000 000,00**	**Quartely reports & schedule maintenance plan**
29	HOD (TS)		To provide a better community centre	To construct and complete 50% of the project scope of Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre #1	**Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre- #1**	**ward 18**	Percentage constructed and completed at Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre(50% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	172	Design Report	**50%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	20%	50%	**R600 543,01**	**Progress report**
30	HOD (TS)		To provide a better shelter for Taxis	To construct and complete the new Taxi Rank (Pomeroy Taxi Rank)	**Pomeroy Taxi Rank**	**ward 18**	Percentage of Pomeroy Taxi Rank constructed and completed (the remaining 75% of the project scope) by 30/06/2024	172,1	25%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	45%	65%	90%	100%	**R7 990 899,00**	**Completion certificate**

31	HOD (TS)	outcome 4.2 Electricity : 4.2.1 Improved access to electricity	Accelerate electrification	To energise 195 household connections of Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification	**Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification {195 connections}**	**ward 1**	Number of household connections of Gede-Obisini #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	173,14	new	**195**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	195	N/A	N/A	**R40 000,00**	**Completion certificate & PSC File**
32	HOD (TS)			To energise 90 household connections of Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification.	**Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification {90 household connections}**	**Ward 10**	Number of household connections of Ekuvukeni #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	173,15	new	**90**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	90	N/A	N/A	**R40 000,00**	**Completion certificate & PSC File**
33	HOD (TS)			To energise 190 household connections of Ngiyane Electrification.	**Ngiyane Electrification {190 household connections}**	**ward 9**	Number of household connections of Ngiyane Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	176	new	**190**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	190	N/A	N/A	**R40 000,00**	**Completion certificate & PCS File**
34	HOD (TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 160 household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification	**Ezibomvini #2 Electrification with 160 connections**	**ward 04**	Percentage of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification insfrastructure constructed [the remaining 70% of the project scope] to yield 160 household connections by 30/06/2024	184	30%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	55%	90%	100%	N/A	**R1 900 000,00**	**Progress Report**
35	HOD (TS)			To energise 160 household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification.			Number of household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	185	new	**160**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	160		**Completion certificate & PCS File**
36	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 250 household connections of Mngeni Electrification	**Mngeni Electrification {250 household connections}**	**ward 19**	Percentage of Mngeni Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 250 household connections by 30/6/2024	178	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	10%	40%	70%	100%	**R11 230 000,00**	**Progress Report**
37	HOD(TS)	outcome 4.2 Electricity : 4.2.1 Improved access to electricity		To energise 250 household connections of Mngeni Electrification.			Number of household connections of Mngeni Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	179	new	**250**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	250		**Completion certificate & PCS File**

38	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 100 household connections of Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification	**Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification (100 household connections)**	**ward 01**	Percentage of Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 100 household connections by 30/6/2024	186	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	50%	100%	N/A	N/A	**4 000 000**	**Progress reports**
39	HOD(TS)			To energise 100 household connections of Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification.			Number of household connections of Ezimbubeni #1 Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	187	new	**100**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	100	N/A		**Completion certificate & PCS File**
40	HOD(TS)		Accelerate electrification	To construct the infrastructure to yield 100 household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification	**Mngelekazi Electrification {100 household connections}**	**Ward 1**	Percentage of Mngelekazi Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 100 household connections by 30/6/2024	180	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	30%	65%	100%	**R4 900 000,00**	**Progress report**
41	HOD(TS)			To energise 100 household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification.			Number of household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	181	new	**100**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	100		**Completion certificate & PCS File**
42	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 60 household connections of Ngcongwane Electrification	**Ngcongwane Electrification {60 household connections}**	**Ward 21**	Percentage of Ngcongwane Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 60 household connections by 30/6/2024	182	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	30%	65%	100%	**R3 640 000,00**	**Progress report**
43	HOD(TS)			To energise 60 household connections of Ngcongwane Electrification.			Number of household connections of Ngcongwane Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	183	new	**60**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	60		**Completion certificate & PCS File**
44	HOD(TS)		Accelerate electrification	To energise 74 household connections of Ezibomvini Electrification.	**Ezibomvini Electrification {74 household connections}**	**ward 4**	Number of household connections of Ezibomvini Electrification energised by 30/06/2024	177	new	**74**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	74	**R45 000,00**	**Completion certificate & PCS File**

45	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 70 household connections of Giba Electrification	**Giba Electrification {70 household connections}**	**ward 21**	Percentage of Giba Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 70 household connections by 30/6/2024	185	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	50%	100%	**R1 330 000,00**	**Progress report**
46	HOD(TS)	outcome 4.5 Solid Waste Removal and environmental Management .4.5.1 Minimized Solid waste	Waste management	Provide access to solid waste disposal services	**Refuse removal**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Administration**	Number of households with access to refuse removal by 30/06/2024	177	46	**46**	Non-accumulative	Number	46	46	46	46	**R2 250 000,00**	**Billing Report & Collection Roster**
47	HOD(TS)						Number of households with access to refuse removal through provision of Skip bins by 30/06/2024	178	420	**420**	Non-accumulative	Number	420	420	420	420		**List of beneficiaries per skip bin & collection schedule**
48	HOD(TS)	outcome 4.2 Electricity : 4.2.1 Improved access to electricity	Improve access to free basic service delivery	To provide free basic services to the community	**Provision of Free Basic electricity**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Administration**	Number of indigent households with access to free basic electricity by 30/06/2024	179	243	**243**	Non-accumulative	Number	243	243	243	243	**R281 520**	**List of Beneficiaries**
B2B PILLAR 02: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY																		
KPA3:LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT=07 indicators																		
49	HOD (CS)	**outcome 4.7 Local economic development . 4.7.1 Groiwing local economies**	To empower the disadvantage communities	To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2023/24	**Youth projects**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Ward Youth Projects implemented as per the ward based plan by 30/06/2024	82	60	**60**	Accumulative	Number	N/A	20	40	60	**R630 000,00**	**Financial Report (Vote Transaction History)**
50	HOD (CS)			To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.	**Tertiary registration**	**all wards**	Number of Learners within uMsinga Municipality Assisted with Tertiary registration by 30/06/2024	83	120	**120**	Accumulative	Number	0	0	100	120	**R630 000,00**	**Financial Report (Vote Transaction History)**
51	HOD (P)		To reduce poverty throu Local Economic development initiatives	To host a business market day /LED summit	**LED Summit /Market day**	**Umzinyathi DC , Msinga KZ 244 , ALL WARDS**	Number of uMsinga Business market day/ LED summit hosted at Tugela Ferry Mall by 30/06/2024	158	1	**1**	Non-Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	**R100 000.00**	**Report, pictures& Program**
52	HOD (P)			To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area	**SMME's capacity building**	**all wards**	Number SMME's within Msinga area trained by 30/06/2024	157	20	**42**	Non-Accumulative	Number	N/A	21	N/A	21	**R417 606,60**	**Attendance Register/ Dated Pictures/ Reports**

53	HOD(COMM)			To host uMsinga Matric Awards event	**Matric Awards**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 04**	Number of uMsinga Matric Awards Hosted at Ukukhanya koMsinga Special School by 31/03/2024	81	1	**1**	Non-Accumulated	Number	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	**R201 000,00**	**Pictures and Programme**
54	HOD(COMM)			To host uMsinga Marathon	**Marathon**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Whole of Msinga**	Number of uMsinga Marathons hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2024	70	0	**1**	Non-Accumulated	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	**R149 450,00**	**Pictures & Programme**
55	HOD(COMM)			To host uMsinga Isicathamiya Event	**Iscathamiya Event**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 18**	Number of uMsinga Iscathamiya Event Hosted at Pomeroy by 31/12/2023	71	0	**1**	Non-Accumulated	Number	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	**R303 000,00**	**Group Performance Register & Pictures**
56	HOD (TS) (P)			To create jobs through EPWP Programme.	**EPWP programme**	**all wards**	Number of jobs created through construction of capital projects by 30/06/2024	270.1	60	**64**	Accumulative	Number	16	32	48	64	**N/A**	**Quartely Reports**
B2B PILLAR 3 : GOOD GOVERNANCE & B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE'S FIRST																		
KPA 4 : GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPARTION =07 indicators																		
57	HOD (P)	outcome 5.1 Functional DDM structures: A credible IDP aligned to the one plan (with sector		To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2024/25	**IDP 2024/25**	**Administration**	Date 2024/2025 IDP submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2024	143	**31-May-23**	**31-May-24**	Accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Mar-24	31-May-24	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
58	HOD (P) (F)	**Outcome 2.** Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan 2024/25	**IDP,budget & PMS Process Plan**	**Administration**	Number of IDP,Budget & PMS Process Plans for the revision of the 2024/25 IDP tabled to Council for adoption by 30/09/2024	151	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
59	HOD COP			To conduct council meetings	**Council Meeting**	**Administration**	Number of Full Council meetings facilitated by 30/06/2024	42	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Agenda & Attendance Register**
60	HOD (CORP)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	**Sub-Committee Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Municipal sub-committee meetings (Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance) facilitated by 30/06/2024	43	20	**20**	Accumulative	Number	5	10	15	20	**N/A**	**Agenda, Attendance Register**

61	HOD (CORP)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	**EXCO Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Exco meetings facilitated by 30/06/2024	44	12	**12**	accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**Agenda & Attendance Register**
62	HOD (COMM)			To host uMsinga youth day celebration	**uMsinga Youth Day celebration**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 18**	Number of uMsinga Youth Day celebration Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/204	84	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	**R128 500**	**Pictures & Programme**
63	HOD (CS)			To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns	**Campaigns**	**all wards**	Number of Msinga Public Awareness campaigns (youth; fire; traffic & Disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2024	63	25	**24**	Accumulative	Number	5	12	17	24	**R60 000,00**	**Attendance forms/ Pictures**
B2B PILLAR 04: SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT																	
KPA5: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT=17 Indicators																	
64	HOD (F)	outcome3.2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE . Outcome 3.2.3 Budget	To ensure Proper Financial administration	To ensure Budget management	**Monthly Reconciliation reports**	**administration**	Number of monthly reconciliation reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors, bank, suspense) performed by 30/06/2024	92	96	**72**	Accumulative	Number	18	36	54	72	**N/A**	**Reconciliation reports**
65	HOD (F)	outcome 3.1.2 debtors management ratios		To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register	**Fixed Asset Register (FAR)**	**administration**	Number of updates performed on the FAR by 30/06/2024	93	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**updated FAR**
66	HOD (F)			Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	**Procurement plan**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 Procurement Plan submitted to Council for adoption by 30/06/2024	94	30-Jun-23	**30-Jun-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	30-Jun-24	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
67	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2 Good financial perfomance . 3.2.1 Expenditure Management		Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	**SCM reports**	**administration**	Number of SCM reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2024	95	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
68	HOD (F)			To ensure Creditors payments	**Creditor payments**	**administration**	Turnaround time (in 30 days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2024	99	30 days	**30 days**	Non-accumulative	Days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	**N/A**	**Creditor payment report**

69	HOD (F)			to submit budget related policies to Council	**Budget related policies**	**Administration**	Date reviewed 2023/2024 Budget related policies submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2024	89	31-May-23	**31-May-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	31-May-24	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
70	HOD (F)			To submit Draft budget 2023/24	**Draft Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 draft budget submitted to Council for adoption by 31/03/2024	90	31-Mar-23	**31-Mar-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Mar-24	N/A	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
71	HOD (F)			To submit final budget 2023/24	**Final Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 final budget submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2024	91	31-May-23	**31-May-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	31-May-24	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
72	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2.3 Budget	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation	**Adjustment Budget**	**administration**	Date 2023/24 Adjustment budget submitted to Council by 28/02/2024	118	22-Feb-23	**28-Feb-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	28-Feb-24	N/A	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
73	HOD (F)			Budget Management (reporting)	**S71**	**administration**	Number of Section 71 reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2024	120	12	**12**	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
74	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2 Good financial performance . 3.2.1 Expenditure Management	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Payroll Management	**Payroll**	**administration**	Number of salary payments reports produced by 30/06/2024	106	12	**12**	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**Salary payment proof**
75	HOD(F)			To prepare and submit AFS	**2022/23 Annual Financial Statements (AFS)**	**administration**	Date 2022/23 AFS submitted to Auditor General by 31/08/2023	25	**31-Aug-22**	**31-Aug-23**	Non-accumulative	Date	31-Aug-23	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Proof of submission**
76	HOD(F)	outcome3.2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE . Outcome 3.2.3 Budget		Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance	**S-52 Report**	**administration**	Number of Section 52 reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2024	127	2	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**

77	HOD (F)			Apply sound financial management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratio	**Budget management**	**administration**	current ratio of 1.5:1 at the end of the year (as per Section 10 of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation 2001) by 30/6/2024	122	1.5:1	1.5:1	Non-accumulative	Ratio	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	1.5:1	**N/A**	**Current ratio report**
78	HOD(F)			Refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services	**Tender finalisation**	**administration**	Percentage of tenders finalised within 3 months after date of advertisement by 30/06/2024	123	100%	100%	Non-accumulative	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	**N/A**	**Adverts and appointment letters**
79	HOD CORP			To implement WSP	**WSP Implementation**	**Administration**	Percentage of budget spent on the implemention of WSP by 30/6/2024	222.2	100%	100%	Non-accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	**R1 599 996,00**	**Expenditure report**
80	HOD (F)			Monthly reviewed General Ledger	**GL reviews**	**administration**	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2024	128	12	12	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**GL reviews report**
KPA6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS= 01 indicator																		
81	HOD (CS)	Outcome 2. Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement		To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples	To host a Disability Sports Day	**Disability Sport day**	**ward 18**	Number of Disability Sports Day hosted at Pomeroy Sports field by 31/12/2023	80	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	**R260 420**	**Pictures / Programme**

SECTION H: ORGANISATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

1.1 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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 uMsinga local Municipality 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.

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.

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:

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 Municipally 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).

1.5 THE PROCESS OF MANAGING ORGANIZATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE

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.

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 2022/2023 financial year. In respect of the 2023/24 financial year, this will be informed by the approved SDBIP by beginning of July 2023. In support of the PMS, a list of Annexures regarding the SDBIP and Organizational Scorecard are attached in this document.

uMsinga Local Municipality has successfully cascaded PMS to all middle management as from the 2021/2022 financial year and will cascade to the lower levels the near future.

1.5.3 IN-YEAR PERFORMANCE REPORTING AND REVIEW

The submission of the scorecards to the Municipality Council 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 Municipal Council 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.

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 uMsinga 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 Member of the Audit Committee, MM of the Municipality, MM of another Municipality and Member of Ward Committee & the Executive Committee (EXCO) member (Portfolio chairperson) to evaluate their performance against pre-determined objectives.

1.5.4.1 PERFOMANCE ASSESSMENT :Performance Evaluation Panels

The Municipality in terms of Section 27 of the Local Government: Municipal Performance Regulations for the Municipal Manager and Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager, 2006, is mandated to establish the Performance evaluation Committee to review the performance of the municipality.

Performance Evaluation Panels was established on the 25th January 2023 Resolution number 14/2023FC for the assessment of performance of the Municipal Manager as well as Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager. Performance Assessment Panels for the assessment of Section 56 employees were established as follows:

For purposes of evaluating the annual performance of the municipal manager (section 54A), an evaluation panel constituting of the following persons was established –

Structure as per legislation	**uMsinga Assessment committee**
(i) Executive Mayor or Mayor;	His worship DR FJ Sikhakhane (Mayor)
(ii) Chairperson of the Performance Audit Committee;	Audit committee Performance specialist :Mrs Samkelisiwe Khanyile
(iii) Member of the Mayoral or Executive Committee or in respect of a plenary type Municipality, another member of Council;	EXCO Member
(iv) Mayor and/or Municipal Manager from another Municipality; and	Municipal Managers of uMzinyathi/ Endumeni/ uMvoti municipalities Miss NP Ndaba- uMvoti Municipality Mr Ntombela -Endumeni Municipality
(vi) Member of a Ward Committee as nominated by the Executive Mayor or Mayor."	Ward Committee member (Ward 14)

For purposes of evaluating the annual performance of managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager, an Evaluation Panel constituted of the following persons was established:

Structure as per legislation	**uMsinga Assessment committee**
(i) Municipal Manager;	uMsinga Municipal manager :MR SL Sokhela

(ii) Chairperson of the Performance Audit Committee or the Audit Committee in the absence of a Performance Audit Committee;	Audit committee Performance expert :Mrs Samkelisiwe Khanyile
(iii) Member of the Mayoral or Executive Committee or in respect of a plenary type Municipality, another member of Council; and	EXCO Member Portfolio Chairpersons 1. Planning- Cllr BP Ngcobo 2. Technical – Cllr BL Ntuli 3. Corporate – Cllr Nkala 4. Finance – Dr FJ Sikhakhane 5. Community -Cllr T Mbatha
(iv) Municipal Manager from another Municipality."	Municipal Managers of uMzinyathi/ Endumeni/ uMvoti municipalities Miss NP Ndaba- uMvoti Municipality Mr Ntombela -Endumeni Municipality

Performance Evaluation sessions are conducted at the end of each quarter. The first and the third quarter assessment are informal assessments. Formal assessments are conducted on the Second and Fourth quarter. The final(Fourth) and formal performance evaluation sessions of the Municipal Manager and Managers Directly accountable to the Municipal Manager covering the financial year are performed in August- September to allow sufficient time for validation and auditing of information reported on the completed financial year. The minutes of all meetings are available at the Municipal Managers office. Upon completion of assessments, the final performance evaluation results and scores are reported through the Performance Audit Committee Chairperson to the Council.

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

1.6.1 Roles and Responsibilities

STAKEHOLDERS	PERFORMANCE PLANNING	MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS	PERFORMANCE REPORTING & REVIEWS
Citizens and Communities	✓ Be consulted on needs. ✓ Develop the long-term vision for the area. ✓ Influence the identification of priorities; and ✓ Influence the choice of indicators and setting of targets.		✓ Be given the opportunity to review Municipal performance and suggest new indicators and targets.
Council	✓ Facilitate the development of a long-term vision. ✓ Develop strategies to achieve vision. ✓ Identify priorities. ✓ Adopt indicators and set targets		✓ Review Municipal performance annually
Executive Committee and the IDP Steering Committee	✓ Play the leading role in giving strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organisation. ✓ Manage the development of an IDP. ✓ Approve and adopt indicators and set targets. ✓ Communicate the plan to other stakeholders.		✓ 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

Municipal Manager + HODs	✓ Assist the Executive Committee in ✓ providing strategic direction and developing strategies and policies for the organisation. ✓ Manage the development of the IDP. ✓ Ensure that the plan is integrated. ✓ Identify and propose indicators and Targets Communicate the plan to other stakeholders	✓ Regularly monitor the implementation of the IDP, identifying risks early ✓ Ensure that regular monitoring (measurement, analysis, and reporting) is happening in the organisation. ✓ Intervene in performance problems on a daily operational basis	✓ Conduct regular reviews of performance. ✓ Ensure that performance reviews at the political level are organised. ✓ Ensure the availability of information. ✓ Propose response strategies to the Executive Committee.

1.7 THE AUDITING OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

1.7.2.4 Integrating PMS with the Council's existing M\Management Cycle

International best practice indicates that PMS stand the best chance to succeed if it is integrated with the current management cycle of the Municipality. The purpose of such a cycle would be to guide the integration of important processes such as the strategic planning or development process in terms of the IDP methodology, the annual budget process and the formal process of evaluating and assessing Council's performance in terms of the approved PMS and this framework.

It is recommended that the Municipality develop and adopt a similar cycle that suitable to its own circumstances and requirements.

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.

1.7.3 Role of uMsinga 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.

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.

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 (FMPPI)	100%

1.8 BACK TO BASICS (MFMA Circular 88)

This circular provides guidance and assistance to metropolitan municipalities on the preparation of statutory planning and reporting documents required for the 2018/19 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF). It is for the attention of all municipalities, but only applies to metropolitan municipalities. It should be read in conjunction with the MFMA Circular No. 13 issued on 31 January 2005 and MFMA Circular No. 63 issued on 26 September 2012. The circular aims to support the alignment of planning and reporting instruments for a prescribed set of municipal performance indicators. The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) and the MFMA require alignment between planning and reporting instruments such as the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and the Annual Report. However, there has been some confusion as to the results level that indicators in the SDBIP occupy, particularly in component 3. Quarterly projections of service delivery targets and performance indicators for each vote. This is particularly in relation to the goals and objectives set out over the medium term in the IDP, and how they are measured. This circular aims to clarify this matter by prescribing municipal performance indicators for metropolitan municipalities. In providing guidance and conceptual clarity and alignment between the IDP, SDBIP and the performance part of the Annual Report, this MFMA Circular has conceptual benefit for all municipalities. However, the prescribed performance indicators will be applicable to only metropolitan municipalities from the 2018/19 financial year onwards. statutory requirements of the IDP, SDBIP and the performance part of the Annual Report. Functional Performance Indicators (Outcomes and Outputs level)

Central to the work of the reporting reforms project has been the focus upon the following municipal functions which have informed the development of a set of indicators:

- Water and sanitation;
- Electricity and energy;
- Housing and community facilities;
- Roads and transport;
- Environment and waste management;
- Fire and emergency services and
- Governance.

The C88 template is submitted in terms of the requirement by both DCOG for monthly reporting and KZN COGTA for quarterly reporting . uMsinga Municipality has complied with these requirements.

SECTION I: STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS & ANNEXURES

Table 86: Status on Municipal Sector Plans

No	Sector Plan	Completed (Y/N)	Adopted (Y/N)	Adoption Date	Date of Next Review
1.	Disaster Management Plan Disaster Sector plan	Yes	Yes	31 May 2023	Annual Reviews
2.	Road & Stormwater maintenance Plan	Yes	Yes	01 July 2022	Under review
3.	SPLUMA bylaws	Yes	Yes	2022	Not due for a review
4.	LED Strategy	Yes	Yes	31 May 2023	Annual Reviews
5.	Tourism feasibility	Draft	Yes		Annually
6.	Housing sector Plan	Yes	Yes	2020	Not due for a review
7.	Tractor plan	Draft	No	Not yet	
8.	Spatial Development Framework	Yes	Yes	31 May 2023	Annually
9.	Land Use Management Scheme	Yes	Yes	June 2022	Not due for a review
10.	Electricity Master Plan	Yes	Yes	2007	Due for a review
11.	Integrated Waste Management Plan	Yes	Yes	31 May 2023	Annually
12.	AG action plan	Yes	Yes	31 March 2023	Annually
13.	Service Delivery Improvement Plan (SDIP)	Yes	Yes	31 May 2023	Annually

Table 87: List of Annexures

ANNEXURE	DOCUMENT	HARD COPY	ELECTRONIC COPY
ANNEXURE 1	ANNUAL PERFOMANCE REPORT (APR 2021-22)	01	01
ANNEXURE 2	AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT FOR 2021-22	01	01
ANNEXURE 3	ANNUAL REPORT OVERSIGHT REPORT 2022-2023	01	01
ANNEXURE A	IDP BUDGET PMS PROCESS PLAN 2023-2024		01
ANNEXURE B	INDIGENT POLICY		01
ANNEXURE C	MUNICIPAL POLICY DISASTER POLICY FINANCIAL PLANS SCM POLICY REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY		01
ANNEXURE D	MUNICIPAL SPATIAL PLANS SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK INTEGRATED TRANSPORT PLAN LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	SDF-01	01
ANNEXURE E	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY REVIEW 2023-2024		01
ANNEXURE F	ICT PATCH MANAGEMENT		01
ANNEXURE G	IDP IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS		01
ANNEXURE H	COUNCIL RESOLUTION	01	01
ANNEXURE I	UMSINGA MUNICIPAL PROCUMENT PLAN 2023-2024		01
ANNEXURE J	DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN 2023-2024		01

ANNEXURE K	DISASTER SECTOR PLAN		01
ANNEXURE L	SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN		01
ANNEXURE M	GOVERNANCE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FRAMEWORK		01
ANNEXURE N	HR PLAN HUMAN RESOURCES STRATEGY EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN WSP		01
ANNEXURE O	STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM ATTENDANCE REGISTER STEERING COMMITTEE ATTENDANCE REGISTER		01
ANNEXURE P	TRADITIONAL MASTER PLANS		01
ANNEXURE Q	WARD BASED PLANS (FOR ALL 21 WARDS)		01
ANNEXURE S	FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR TOURISM CENTRE		01
ANNEXURE T	uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER		01
ANNEXURE U	ENVIROMENTAL TOOLS: ENVIROMENTAL BYLAWS ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY		01
ANNEXURE V	EVIDENCE OF PARTICIPATION OF TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP AMAKHOSI ATTENDANCE IZINDUNA ATTENDANCE		01
ANNEXURE W	INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN		01
ANNEXURE X	EPWP POLICY PHASE 4		01
ANNEXURE Y	PROJECT MANAGEMENT POLICY		01
ANNEXURE Z	PAUPER BURIAL POLICY 2023-2024		01

ANNEXURE 1: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (APR) 2021-2022

S46 - ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT- UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2021-2022 (01 JULY 2021 - 30 JUNE 2022)																			
Back to Basics pillar no 3: Good Governance and sound administration																			
Back to Basics pillar no 5: Building institution & administrative capabilities																			
Promote Public Knowledge and awareness																			
										COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEAR 2020/2021		YEAR OF REPORTING 2021/2022							
NO	PROGRAM DRIVER	OUTCOME	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	REGION	INDICATOR	KPI NO.	TARGET 2020/2021	ACTUAL 2020/2021	UNIT OF MEASURE	ORIGINAL ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ADJUSTED ANNUAL TARGET 2021/2022	ACTUAL AS AT 30/06/2022	STATUS	Measures to improve Perfomance	PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE
KPA1-MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT -13 INDICATORS																			
1	HOD (Municipal Manager - Mr Sokhela)	outcome 1. improved Municipal capability	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments	**S54/56 assessments**	**Administration**	Number of Section 54/56 Performance Assessments conducted by 30/06/2022	222	2	2	Number	2	2	2	Achieved	N/A	**Agenda & Attendance Register**
2	HOD (Corporate Services -Mr Ntanzi)		To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To implement the adopted Employment Equity plan	**EEP implementation**	**Administration**	Number of reports on People from employment equity target groups employed in the three highest level management in compliance with approved equity plan (EEP)by 30 June 2022	222,1	2	2	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Employment equity report**
3	HOD (Corporate Services -Mr Ntanzi)			Implementation of WSP	**Implementation of WSP**	**Administration**	Percentage Budget spent on implementation of WSP by 30 June 2022	222,2	100%	100%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**HR quarterly Reports**
4	all HODS	Outcome 2.4 Improved Municipal responsiveness	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To Achieve an unqualified audit opinion	**Unqualified opinion 2020.21 FY**	**Administration**	Number of unqualified audit opinion (2020/21FY) achieved by Msinga Municipality by 31 March 2022	48	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**AG reports**
5	all HODS			To develop an Audit action plan	**Action plan**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Action plans developed to address Auditor Generals findings (as per (2020/21 FY) Audit Report) by 30 June 2022	49	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Action Plan Progress Report**
6	all HODS			To implement & report on Risk Register	**Risk register**	**Administration**	Number of Risk management reports submitted to Audit committee by 30/06/2022	50	4	4	Number	4	4	4	Achieved	N/A	**Agenda, Progress Report & Minutes of AC**
7	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)	outcome 2.1 More effective Municipal administration	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To submit 2021/2022 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption	**Mid-year report**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Mid-Year performance report (S72 Report) submitted to Council for adoption by 25/01/2022)	132	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Council Resolution**

8	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)			To Adopt 2020/2021 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR)	**Annual report (AR)**	**Administration**	Number of 2020/21 Msinga Final Annual Report presented to Council for adoption by 30/3/2022	135	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Council resolution**
9	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)				**Annual Performance report**	**Administration**	Number of submitted 2020/21 draft annual performance report &Annual Report to IA and AC for input and comments by 31.8.2021	136	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**AC agenda**
10	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)				**APR submission**	**Administration**	Number of 2020/21 APR & draft AR Submitted to CoGTA, AG, NT & PT by 31.8.2021	137	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Proof of submission**
11	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)			To Adopt Municipal SDBIP by 30/6/2022	**SDBIP**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga SDBIP 2022/2023 presented to Council for Mayor's endorsement by 30/6/2022	138	1	1	Number	2	2	2	Achieved	N/A	**Council resolution**
12	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)				**Quarterly reports (Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4)**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga SDBIP Quarterly reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2022	139	4	4	Number	4	4	4	Achieved	N/A	**Council Resolution**
13	HOD (Municipal Manager - Mr Sokhela)		To ensure compliance with legislation	To adopt a Revised internal audit charter	**IA charter**	**Administration**	Number of Revised Msinga Internal Audit Charter submitted to Council for adoption by 30/6/2022	217	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Council Resolution**
Improve Community and Environmental Health and Safety																	
KPA 2 BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY =25 INDICATORS																	
14	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)	outcome 4.9 Improved facilities	Improve provision of social development services.	To construct & complete Two room houses	**Two room houses**	**ward 1 (2), ward 2, ward 4 (2), ward 5, ward 6 (2), ward 7 (3), ward 8 (3), ward 11, ward 12 (2), ward 17 (2), ward 18**	Number of Two room houses constructed and completed by 30/06/2022, 1.Khululiwe Mtshali (ward 1), 2.Zazile Mchunu (ward 1), 3.Ngema (ward 2), 4. R. Mabaso (ward 4), 5.H. Mntungwa (ward 4), 6.Sazi Ndlovu (Ward 5), 7.Phuthumile Mvelase (ward 6), 8.Ngenzeni Dladla (Ward 6), 9.M. Buthelezi (Ward 7), 10. Sbhakela Mkhize (Ward 7), 11.Tshitshana Ndlovu (Ward 7), 12.Nkala (Ward 8), 13. Nomusa Mthalane (ward 8), 14.Felokwakhe Mkhize (Ward 8), 15.Thembokwakhe Zulu (ward 11), 16.Lingubani Zulu (Ward 12), 17. Bongisiwe Mchunu (ward 12), 18.Ngenisile Thabede (Ward 17), 19.Mntungwa (Ward 17) & 20.Mbindolo Two-room (ward 18).	156	12	12	Number	20	20	20	Achieved	N/A	**completion certificates**
15	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)	outcome 4.9 Improved facilities	Improve provision of social development services.	To construct and complete Creches	**Creches**	**wards: 3,5,9,11 & 20**	Number of Creches constructed and completed by 30/06/2022, Phaphamani (ward 3), Mbabane (ward 5), ESiphethwini (ward 9), Fabeni (ward	168	10	9	Number	5	5	5	Achieved	N/A	**completion certificates**

							11) and Mthaleni (ward 20)										
16	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)			To Construct and complete Community Halls	**Community Halls**	**wards: 4,14,16(2),5 &19**	Number of Community Halls constructed and completed by 30/06/2022, Ngidi (ward 4), Ntshishili (ward 14); Lokoloko (ward 16), Abna Phakathi (ward 16) & Phase 1 of Chithokwakhe Mbatha (Ward 19)	169	10	6	Number	5	5	4	Not achieved	Due to Preferential Procurement Regulations 2017 were suspended by ConCourt judgement, due to certain pre-qualification criteria that were considered as inconsistent with PPPFA. This was effective as from the 16th of February 2022, and affected project is Chithokwakhe Mbatha Hall. The target is rolled over to 2022/2023 financial year	**completion certificates**
17	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)			To construct and complete Mvundlweni sportfield	**Mvundlweni Sportfield**	**ward 11**	Percentage constructed and completed (90% of the project scope) at Mvundlweni sportfield by 30/06/2022	171,3	5%	0	Percentage	100%	90%	93%	Over Achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime as well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	**progress reports & minutes**
18	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Ensure easy access to sports facilities	To construct and complete Mzisho sportfield	**Mzisho # 2 Sportfield**	**Ward 5**	Percentage constructed and completed at Mzisho # 2 sportfield (the remaining 2% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	173	100%	98%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
19	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)			To construct and complete Gobamagagu sportfield	**Gobamagagu Sportfield**	**ward 9**	Percentage constructed and completed (90% of the project scope) at Gobamagagu sportfield by 30/06/2022	173,6	N/A	N/A	Percentage	100%	90%	90%	Achieved	N/A	**Progress Report & Minutes**
20	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)			To compile a detailed design report of Msizini sportfield (pre-engineering)	**Msizini Sportfield**	**ward 14**	Number of detailed design reports compiled for Msizini sportfield (pre-engineering) by 30/06/2022	173,7	N/A	N/A	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Design Report**
21	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)	outcome 4.9 Improved facilities		To construct and complete Sethembe sportfield	**Sethembe Sportfield**	**ward 10**	Percentage constructed and completed (20% of the project scope) at Sethembe sportfield by 30/06/2022	173,8	N/A	N/A	Percentage	20%	20%	25%	Over achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime as	**Progress Report & Minutes**

																well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	
22	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)	outcome 4.4 Roads. Outcome 4.4.1 Improved Quality of Municipal Road network	To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct & complete new access road	**Mfulamuni Road (6.1km)**	**ward 20**	Percentage of Mfulamuni access Gravel Road (6.1km) constructed and completed (30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	178,1	N/A	N/A	Percentage	30%	30%	45%	Over achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime as well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	**Progress Report & Minutes**
23	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete new access road	**Phowane Road (5.7km)**	**ward 01**	Percentage of Phowane access Gravel Road (5.7km) constructed and completed (50% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	178,2	N/A	N/A	Percentage	100%	50%	60%	Over achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime as well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	**Progress Report & Minutes**
24	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)			To construct and complete new access road	**Gonondo Road (5.1km)**	**ward 19**	Percentage of Gonondo Access Gravel Road (5.1km) constructed and completed (60% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	178,3	N/A	N/A	Percentage	60%	60%	65%	Over achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime as well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	**Progress Report & Minutes**
25	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete new access road	**Ezibomvini Road (3.93km)**	**ward 13**	Percentage of Ezibomvini Access Gravel Road (3.93km) constructed and completed (the remaining 64% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	178,4	50%	36%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
26	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete new access road	**Ngongolo Road (4.9km)**	**ward 7**	Percentage of Ngongolo Access Gravel Road (4.9km) constructed and completed (the remaining 75% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	178,5	20%	20%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
27	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete new access road	**Xholobane Road (4.6km)**	**ward 5**	Percentage of Xholobane Access Gravel Road (4.6km) constructed and	178,6	20%	20%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**

							completed (the remaining 80% of work) by 30/06/2022										
28	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete new access road	**Mhlaba Road (5.56km)**	**Ward 18**	Percentage of Mhlaba Access Gravel Road (5.56km) constructed and completed (the remaining 20% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	179,5	80%	80%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
29	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		To provide a better Local access Road network	To construct and complete new access road	**Thibeni Road (4.65km)**	**Ward 15**	Percentage of Thibeni Access Gravel Road (4.65km) constructed and completed (the remaining 44% of the project scope) by 30/06/2022	179,4	60%	56%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
30			To Improve the state of Municipal Infrastructure	To maintain gravel roads as per road maintenance schedule plan	**Roads Maintenance**	**ward 1, ward 2, ward 7, ward 8, ward 13, ward 14, ward 17 & ward 21**	Number of Gravel Roads maintained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30/06/2022 {Ward 1 (5 roads), Ward 2 (5 roads), Ward 7 (3 roads), Ward 8 (5 roads), Ward 13 (5 roads), Ward 14 (5 roads), Ward 17 (3 roads) and Ward 21 (6 roads)	171	40	45	number	37	37	39	Over achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime (especially over the weekends) as well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	**Quarterly reports & schedule maintenance plan**
31	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Accelerate electrification	To construct the infrastructure to yield 195 households' connections of Ogede-Obisini #2 Electrification	**Ogede-Obisini #2 Electrification {195 households' connections}**	**ward 1**	Percentage of Ogede-Obisini #2 Electrification infrastructure constructed (30% of the project scope) by 30/6/2022	182,3	N/A	N/A	Percentage	30%	30%	35%	Over achieved	An additional plant and labour resources were supplied including working overtime as well, and in addition to that, a close monitoring was provided by the department.	**Progress Report & Minutes**
32	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)	outcome 4.2.3 Improved reliability of electricity service	Accelerate electrification	To construct the infrastructure to yield 179 households' connections of Douglas # 3 (Ogede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) Electrification	**Douglas #3 (Ogede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) Electrification {179 connections}**	**ward 1 & 2**	Percentage of Douglas # 3 (Ogede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) Electrification infrastructure constructed [the remaining 65% of the scope] to yield 179 household connections by 30/6/2022	182,2	30%	35%	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Progress Report & Minutes**
33	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)			To energise 179 household connections of Douglas # 3 (Ogede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha).	**Douglas #3 (Ogede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) Electrification {179 connections}**	**ward 1 & 2**	Number of households connections of Douglas # 3 (Ogede-Obisini, Nyonyana-Ntathatha) Electrification energised by 30/6/2022	182,1	N/A	N/A	Number	179	179	179	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**

34	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Accelerate electrification	To construct the infrastructure to yield 12 household connections of Macanco (Phalafin Extension) Electrification	**Macanco (Phalafin Extension) Electrification {12 connections}**	**Ward 3**	Percentage of Macanco (Phalafin Extension) infrastructure constructed to yield 12 household connections by 30/6/2022	250,1	N/A	N/A	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Progress reports and minutes**
35	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Accelerate electrification	To energise 12 household connections of Macanco (Phalafin Extension) Electrification.	**Macanco (Phalafin Extension) Electrification {12 connections}**	**Ward 3**	Number of household connections of Macanco (Phalafin Extension) Electrification energised by 30/6/2022	251	N/A	N/A	Number	12	12	12	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
36	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Accelerate electrification	To compile a detailed design report of Ekuvukeni/ Ngiyane / #2 Electrification (pre-engineering)	**Ekuvukeni/ Ngiyane #2 Electrification (Pre-Engineering)**	**ward 9 & 10**	Number of detailed design reports compiled for Ekuvukeni /Ngiyane #2 Electrification (pre-engineering) by 30/06/2022	183	N/A	N/A	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Design Reports**
37	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Accelerate electrification	To install Ezingulubeni Ngcuba # 3 Voltage Regulators	**Ezingulubeni Ngcuba #3 Voltage Regulators**	**ward 13**	Number of Ezingulubeni Ngcuba #3 Voltage Regulators installed by 30/6/2022	250,2	N/A	N/A	number	3	3	3	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
38	HOD (Technical Services -Mr Mnguni)		Environmental management and protection	To improve urban greening through construction of Green Town Entrances	**Green Town Entrances**	**ward 4 & ward 5**	Percentage of Two (2) Green Town Entrances to be constructed and completed by 30/06/2022	21,1	N/A	N/A	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	Achieved	N/A	**Completion Certificate**
KPA3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT =11 INDICATORS																	
39	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)	outcome 4.7 Local economic development. 4.7.1 Growing local economies	To promote cultural and indigenous skills	To Host Iscathamiya Event	**Isicathamiya**	**ward 11**	Number of Iscathamiya Event hosted in Fabeni by 30 /06/2022	71	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Group Performance Register / Pictures**
40	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)			To host Msinga Maskandi Festival	**Maskandi festival**	**all wards**	Number of Maskandi festival hosted by 30 June 2022	72	18	18	Number	18	18	21	Over achieved	The Municipal Manager approved for the office to cover all 21 wards by **31/12/2021**	**Group Performance Register / Pictures**
41	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)		To promote sport development and improve sports participation	To host Msinga Athletics Day	**Msinga Athletics Day**	**ward 18**	Number of Msinga Athletics Day hosted in Pomeroy by 30/06/2022	70	1	0	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Pictures & Program**
42	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)			To host a Mayoral Cup	**Msinga Mayoral cup**	**ward 18**	Number of Msinga Mayoral Cup hosted in Pomeroy by 30/6/2022	78	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Quarterly & Technical Report / Pictures**
43	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)		To empower the disadvantage communities	To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2021/2022	**Youth projects**	**all wards**	Number of youth projects implemented as per the youth-based plan by 30 June 2022	82	65	100	Number	60	60	104	Over achieved	The office processes requests as and when they arrive. This year the office managed to	**Financial Report (Vote Transaction History)**

															successfully assist 104 youth projects within the set budget.	
44	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)			To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.	**Tertiary registration**	**all wards**	Number of Learners Assisted with Tertiary registration by 30/6/2022	83	65	284	Number	139	139	167	Over achieved	The office processes requests as and when they arrive.	**Financial Report (Vote Transaction History)**
45	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)			To host a Youth Day Celebration	**Youth day celebration**	**ward 18**	Number of Youth Day celebrations hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2022	84	1	0	Number	1	1	4	Over achieved	The Council approved for the municipality to celebrate youth month through hosting 3 events in June in addition to the one planned for September 2021. Funds were not disturbed as more sponsorships were received from other stakeholders	**Pictures & Program**
46	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)		To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiatives	To Host Umcimbi weBhayi	**Ibhayi event**	**ward 9 (all wards participate)**	Number of Ibhayi events hosted by 30 June 2022	59	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Group Performance Register / Pictures**
47	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)			To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area	**SMMEs training**	**all wards**	Number SMME's within Msinga area capacitated by 30/06/2022	157	30	38	Number	38	38	38	Achieved	N/A	**Attendance Register/ Dated Pictures/ Reports**
48	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)			To host Business Market Day/LED summit	**BUSINESS MARKET DAY / LED SUMMIT**	**ward 04**	Number of Business market day / LED Summit hosted at Tugela Ferry by 30/06/2022	158	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Report, dated pictures & Program**
49	HOD (TS) (P)			To create jobs through EPWP Programme.	**EPWP programme**	**all wards**	Number of jobs created through construction of capital projects by 30/06/2022	270,1	50	63	Number	60	60	63	Over Achieved	More job opportunities were created through MIG Capital Projects	**Quarterly Reports**
Back to Basics pillar no 5: Building institution & administrative capabilities																
Back to Basics pillar no4: Sound Financial Management																
Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance																
KPA4 -MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT =10 INDICATORS																
50	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome3.2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE. Outcome 3.2.3 Budget	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	To ensure Budget management	**Budget management**	**Administration**	Number of monthly reconciliation reports (assets, creditors, payroll, debtors/rates, deposits, bank, suspense) prepare by 30/06/2022	92	96	96	Number	96	96	96	Achieved	N/A	**Reconciliation reports**

51	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome 3.1.2 debtors' management ratios		To effectively manage and account to all Council assets	**Asset Management**	**Administration**	Number of assets verification conducted by 30/06/2022	93	4	4	Number	4	4	4	Achieved	N/A	**updated FAR**
52	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)			Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	**Procurement plan**	**Administration**	Number of submitted and adopted 2022/23 procurement plan by Council by 30/06/2022	94	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Council resolution**
53	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)			Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	**SCM reports**	**Administration**	Number of SCM reports produced on Implementation of procurement plan by 30/06/2022	95	4	4	Number	4	4	4	Achieved	N/A	**SCM reports**
54	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome 3.2 Good financial Performance. 3.2.1 Expenditure		To pay all creditors on time	**Creditor payments**	**Administration**	Turnaround time (in 30 days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/6/2022	99	30 days	30 days	Days	30 days	30 days	30 days	Achieved	N/A	**Creditor payment report**
55	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome 3.2.3 Budget	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation	**Adjustment Budget**	**Administration**	Number of Adjustment budget submitted and approved by Council by 28 February 2022	118	1	1	Number	1	1	2	Achieved	Budget was re-submitted to Council due to a funding received from EDTEA after the adjustment.	**Council resolution**
56	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)			To ensure Section 71 reports are submitted to Council	**S71**	**Administration**	Number of Section 71 reports submitted to Council by 30/06/2022	120	12	12	Number	12	12	12	Achieved	N/A	**s 71 reports**
57	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome 3.2 Good financial Performance. 3.2.1 Expenditure Management	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	To ensure salaries and allowances are paid to all council employees in time	**Payroll**	**Administration**	Number of salary payments reports produced by 30/06/2022	106	12	12	Number	12	12	12	Achieved	N/A	**Salary payment proof**
58	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome3.2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE. Outcome 3.2.3 Budget		Budget Management (reporting)	**S72**	**Administration**	Number of Sec 72 reports submitted to Council, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury by 30 /01/2022	121	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Council resolution, Proof of submission to Provincial & National**
59	HOD (Finance -Mr Nene)	outcome3.2 GOOD FINANCIAL PERFOMANCE. Outcome 3.2.3 Budge	Proper financial administration	Monthly reviewed General Ledger	**GL reviews**	**Administration**	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2022	128	12	12	Number	12	12	12	Achieved	N/A	**GL reviews report**
Back to Basics pillar no 3: Good Governance and sound administration																	
Back to Basics pillar no 5: Building institution & administrative capabilities																	
KPA5 -GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION =7 INDICATORS																	
60	HOD (Planning - Mrs Hlubi)	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 2022/23**	**Administration**	Number of IDP 2022/23 submitted to Msinga Council for adoption by 30 June 2022	143	2	2	Number	2	2	3	Over achieved	The IDP review 2022/23 draft (1) was submitted to council on 30.3.2022, (2) the final IDP 2022/23 was submitted to council for adoption on the 25.5.2022	**Draft IDP Council Resolution, and final IDP Council Resolution**

																& was resubmitted on 29.6.2022 due to the changes effected on the adopted budget where an additional funding had to be included. Changes in the budget necessitated a resubmission on the 29.6.2022 (3).	
61	HOD (P) (F)		Improve the public participation and communication processes.	To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan 2022/23	**IDP/budget/PMS Process Plan**	**Administration**	Number of IDP/Budget/PMS Process Plans for the revision of the 2022/2023 IDP submitted to Council adoption by 30/6/2022	151	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**DCOGTA submission proof letter / email & Council resolution**
62	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)	outcome 4.6 Fires, disasters, and emergency services. 4.6.1 Mitigated effects of the	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns	**Campaigns**	**all wards**	Number of Msinga Public Awareness campaigns (youth; fire & Disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2022	63	24	20	Number	24	24	28	Over achieved	Additional awareness's were conducted as per the requests received	**Attendance register/ Awareness forms**
63	HOD (Corporate Services -Mr Ntanzi)	outcome		To conduct council meetings	**Council Meeting**	**Administration**	Number of Full Council meetings conducted by 30 June 2022	42	4	11	Number	4	4	9	Over Achieved	The Council had many issues or items to consider after the starting of the new Council term of office	**Agenda, Attendance Register**
64	HOD (Corporate Services -Mr Ntanzi)	Outcome 2. Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement 2.2 Improved Council functionality	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To conduct sub-committee meetings	**Sub-Committee Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Municipal sub-committee meetings (Corporate, Technical, Community, Development Planning, Finance) conducted by 30/06/2022	43	20	27	Number	20	20	20	Achieved	N/A	**Agenda, Attendance Register**
65	HOD (Corporate Services -Mr Ntanzi)			To conduct EXCO meetings	**EXCO Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Exco meetings conducted by 30/06/2022	44	12	13	Number	12	10	10	Achieved	N/A	**Agenda, Attendance Register**
66	HOD (Corporate Services -Mr Ntanzi)			To conduct MPAC Meetings	**MPAC Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga MPAC meetings conducted by 30/06/2022	46	4	7	Number	4	3	5	Over achieved	The Committee had many reports to review and provide oversight as per the legislation.	**Agenda, Attendance Register**
	KPA 6-CROSS CUTTING ISSUES =1 INDICATOR																
67	HOD (Community Services -Ms Xulu)		To promote sports development in physically disabled peoples	To host a Disability Sports Day	**Disability Sport Day**	**ward 18**	Number of Disability Sports Day Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2022	80	1	1	Number	1	1	1	Achieved	N/A	**Pictures / Programme**

ANNEXURE 2: AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL TO KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE AND THE COUNCIL OF uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

1) I have audited the financial statements of the uMsinga Local Municipality set out on pages 1 to 69, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets, cash flow statement 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 uMsinga Local Municipality as at 30 June 2022, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the South African Standard of Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (SA Standards of GRAP) and the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act No. 56 of 2003) (MFMA) and the Division of Revenue Act of South Africa, 2021 (Act No. 9 of 2021) (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 10 to the financial statements, the municipality recognised a provision for impairment on receivables of R53,78 million (2020-21: R49,09 million) as the recoverability of these debts was considered doubtful.

Responsibilities of the accounting officer for the financial statements

8) The accounting officer is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the 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.

9) 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

10) 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.
11) A further description of my responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in the annexure to this auditor's report.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

Introduction and scope

12) In accordance with the Public Audit Act 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 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.

13) 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.

14) 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 service delivery KPA presented in the municipality's annual performance report for the year ended 30 June 2022.

15) 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.

16) I did not identify any material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for this KPA.

Other matter

17) I draw attention to the matter below.

Achievement of planned targets

The annual performance report on pages 85 to 126 sets out for information on the achievement of planned targets for the year.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LEGISLATION

Introduction and Scope

18) 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.
19) The material findings on compliance with specific matters in key legislation are as follows:

Financial Statements

20) The financial statements submitted for auditing were not fully prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA. Material misstatements of current assets and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statement were subsequently corrected resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.

Expenditure Management

21) Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure of R7,23 million disclosed in note 39 to the annual financial statements, as required by section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with supply chain management regulations.
22) Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure of R31,99 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 by overspending on certain budget votes.
23) The total unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure incurred exceeded the greater of R5 million or 4% of own revenue, in contravention of municipal budget and reporting regulation 72.

Strategic planning and performance management

24) No KPIs were set in respect of the provision of basic solid waste removal services, as required by section 43(2) of the Municipal Systems Act and municipal planning and performance management regulation 10(a).

OTHER INFORMATION

25) 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 those selected KPA presented in the annual performance report that have been specifically reported in this auditor's report.

26) 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.

27) 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.
28) 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

29) 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 compliance with legislation included in this report.
30) Leadership and management did not exercise adequate oversight of compliance with applicable legislation; this resulted in non-compliance with key legislation.

OTHER REPORTS

31) I draw attention to the following engagements conducted by various parties 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. These reports did not form part of my opinion on the financial statements or my findings on the reported performance information or compliance with legislation.
32) An independent forensic investigator was appointed by the municipality to conduct an investigation into payments that were allegedly made to suppliers without supporting documentation, covering the two-year period from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. The forensic report was presented to council, and the matter was referred to the South African Police Service (SAPS) for a criminal investigation. The SAPS has since referred the matter to the Hawks for further investigation. During the current financial year, the accused was arrested and released on bail. Further court proceedings were set to commence in June 2022. The court case was ongoing at the date of this report.

Pietermaritzburg
30 November 2022


AUDITOR-GENERAL
SOUTH AFRICA
Auditing to build public confidence

ANNEXURE 3: ANNUAL REPORT OVERSIGHT 2022-2023

uMsinga tabled the Annual Report 2022-2023 with its appendices i.e., Annual Financial Statements, and Auditor General report, as stipulated by section 46 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act and Municipal Finance Management Act.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFOMANCE

Legislation stipulates that where underperformance was noted, the Municipality has to develop measures to improve performance. To this effect, the Municipality rolled over the *Chithokwakhe Community Hall* in ward 19 and ensured that the project remained on the Municipal scorecard and is monitored on a quarterly basis. As at 31 May 2023, Chithokwakhe hall was deemed complete.

MPAC evaluated the Annual Report 2022-2023 and developed an Annual Reports Checklist

INFORMATION REQUIRED AS PER SECTION 121 (3) OF THE MFMA	COMMENTS
The annual financial statements of the municipality, and in addition, if section 122 applies, consolidated annual financial statements, as submitted to the Auditor General foe audit in terms of section (1)	The audited Annual Financial Statements of the municipality were included and signed by the Municipal Manager, Mr SL Sokhela
The Auditor General audit is included in the annual report in terms of section 126(3)	Report of the 2021/22 Auditor –General was included in the report
The annual performance report of the municipality prepared by the municipality in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act	The Annual Performance Report has been included within the annual report. The municipality had a total of 67 KPI `s within the Annual report of which 66 (98.51%) were achieved and only 1 (1.61%) was not achieved. The municipality has improved from the 2020/21 performance report.
The auditor general audit report in terms section 45 (b) of the Municipal Systems Act	The municipality has received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for three (3) consecutive year.
An assessment by the municipality on any arrears on municipal taxes and service charges	None
An assessment by the accounting officer of the municipality 's performance against the measurable performance objectives referred to in section 17(3)(b) for revenue collection from each revenue source and for each vote in the municipality`s approve budget for the relevant financial year.	The report was included on the Annual Report

Particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports in paragraphs (b) and (d)	The Municipality has developed the Action Plan to address audit findings and was included on the Annual Report. The plan is implemented and the progress report is tabled to Management committee and the Council.
Any explanations that may be necessary to clarify issues in connection with the Annual financial statement	None
Any information as determined by the municipality	None
Any recommendations of the municipality's audit committee	Recommendations of the Audit Committee were incorporated on the Annual Report.
Any other information as may be prescribed	None

OTHER COMPULSARY DISCLOSURES

INFORMATION REQUIRED AS PER SECTION 125 OF MFMA	COMMENTS
A list of all municipal entities under the sole or shared control of the municipality during the financial year.	The municipality does not have an entity
The total amount of contributions to organized local government for the financial year, and the amount of any contributions outstanding as at the end of the financial year	Included on AFS notes
The total amounts paid in audit fees, taxes, levies, duties and pension and medical aid contributions outstanding as at the end of the financial year	Included on AFS notes

MPAC OBSERVATIONS

a) The committee would like the council to take note that the audit outcome for the municipality remained unchanged from the prior year as an unqualified audit opinion with findings but the improvement was noted.
b) That Council should note that the municipality has improved on the 2021/22 performance where the municipality has achieved unqualified opinion.
c) The municipal ward committee system is functioning well and all participants are capacitated to ensure that they do possess the necessary skills and knowledge to serve the community. Supporting staff were appointed for the respective ward committees. Council should therefore ensure that ward committee policy as well as their client service policies and procedures are reviewed to ensure that they are in line with all the latest circulars and legislations.

MPAC RECOMMENDATIONS

a) The Accounting Officer should ensure that the comments by the relevant stakeholders are incorporated on the final document.
b) That the internal audit verifies the correctness of the reviewed Annual report.
c) That management should ensure that the action plan on main issues raised by the auditor general on 2021/22 Audit outcome is implemented and monitored at tabled to Council.
d) That the progress on quarterly performance targets be done by the Accounting Officer and corrective measures with respect to targets not met be included and monitored, otherwise targets should be revised timeously.
e) Implementation of zero tolerance to irregular expenditure and that the Accounting Officer should ensure that pending investigations on irregular expenditure be finalised as a matter of urgency, that disciplinary steps be instituted and monies be recovered as per guidelines Chapter 8 S-62 of the MFMA.
f) That the disciplinary board should be established to address the lack of consequence management and the Accounting Officer ensure that the board is functional.
g) The public participation effort of the Municipality is commendable, however, the quarterly feedback meetings to the community must be enforced.
h) Since no public comment on the draft Annual Report were received during the commentary phase, Council should continuously undertake road shows as part of their feedback meetings to the community where the draft report can be highlighted.
i) That the Oversight Report be made public by the Accounting Officer in accordance with Section 129 (3) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003.
j) The Report be adopted by Council taking into consideration the recommendations by MPAC.

CONCLUSION

The MPAC commends Council, the Municipal Manager, the Senior Managers and all staff of uMsinga Local Municipality on the effort made towards good governance and encourages the Municipality at large towards the achievement of a clean audit in the current financial year. Emphasis is also made on the work to be performed in the areas of supply chain management, compliance with relevant legislation, planning and reporting on financial and performance information.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COUNCIL

It is recommended that:

- The oversight report is noted
- That Council having fully considered the Annual Report for the 2021/2022 Financial Year, adopts the Oversight Report for the 2021/2022 Financial Year.
- The Oversight Report for 2021/2022 financial year be made public in accordance with Section 129(3) of the Municipal Finance Management (Act 56 of 2003).
- The Oversight Report be submitted to the Provincial Legislature in accordance with Section 132(2) of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003