2024/
2025

uMSINGA MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT 2024/2025 REVIEW

ADOPTION DATE: 27 MARCH 2024

THEMBELIHLE HLUBI

UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY | R33 MAIN RD. OPPOSITE HOME AFFAIRS|PRIVATE BAG X530 TUGELA FERRY 3010|0334938019
WWW.UMSINGA.GOV.ZA
mm@umsinga.gov.za

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE **14**
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **15**
A. THE MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY **15**
B. FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER **18**
C. UMSINGA LM - POLITICAL STRUCTURE **20**
D. UMSINGA LM - TOP ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE **23**
MUNICIPAL TOP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE **23**
***1.1* INTRODUCTION** **27**
1.2 BACKGROUND **28**
1.2.1 Municipal Spatial Overview 32
1.2.2 Municipal Economic Profile 36
1.2.3 Key Challenges facing the Municipality 36
1.2.4 Municipal Vision, Mission and Objectives 46
1.2.5 Key Performance Areas 48
1.3 IDP APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY **58**
1.3.1 The uMzinyathi Framework Plan 58
1.3.2 Community Participation 62
1.3.3 Linkages Between IDP, SDF And Land Use Scheme 75
SECTION B: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES & GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND IMPERATIVES **76**
1.1 THE LEGISLATIVE MANDATE FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT **76**
1.1.1 The Constitution (1996) 76
1.1.2 The White Paper on Local Government (1998) 76
1.1.3 The Municipal Systems Act (32 Of 2000)as amended 77
1.1.4 The Municipal Finance Management Act (56 Of 2003) 77
1.1.5 Planning and Economic Development Principles 78
1.2 GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC GUIDELINES **78**
1.2.1 National Development Plan 2030 78
1.2.2 National Plan Priorities 79
1.2.3 Draft National Spatial Development Framework 2019 81
1.2.4 The Cabinet Lekgotla 82
1.2.5 Disaster Management Act (Act No. 53 Of 2002) 83
1.2.6 KZN Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) 2035 84
1.2.7 Sustainable Development Goals 85

1.2.8 District Growth and Development Plan - uMzinyathi District Municipality 87
1.2.9 District Development Model (DDM) 87
1.2.10 uMsinga Municipal Strategic Priorities 91
1.2.11 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), ... 95
1.2.12 State of the Nation Address 2024 97
1.2.13 KwaZulu-Natal State of The Province Address 2024 (SOPA) 98
1.2.14 MEDIUM TERM STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (2019 – 2024) 99
1.2.15 Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) 100
1.2.16 Back to Basics aligned with Area Based Management 101
SECTION C : SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS 103
1.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS 103
1.1 SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 103
1.2 ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS 114
1.3 KEY FINDINGS ON SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS 134
C.2 KPA: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES 143
2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS 143
2.1.1 Topography and Slope Analysis 143
2.1.2 Geology 147
2.1.3 Soil 149
2.1.4 Climate Change 152
2.1.5 Drought 156
2.1.6 Hydrology / Natural Water Resources 158
2.1.7 Protected & Conservation Worthy Areas 164
2.1.8 Agricultural Potential 169
2.1.9 Air Quality 170
2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS FINDINGS 172
2.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS 174
2.3.1 Purpose of the adopted Disaster Management Plan 174
2.3.2. Requirements in terms of Disaster Management Legislation and Policy 174
2.3.3 uMsinga Integrated Institutional Capacity for Disaster Risk Management 175
2.5.4 Disaster Risk Assessment 178
2.4 DISASTER MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS 196
2.4.1 Key Challenges for Disaster Management and Fire Services 196
2.4.2 Disaster Risk Reduction Programmes 197
C.3 KPA: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT 198
3.1 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT 198
3.1.1 uMsinga Human Resource Strategy (see Annexure N) 198
3.2 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE 198

3.2.1 Permanent Employees/Staff 198
3.2.2. Contract Employees/Staff 198
3.2.3 Employees Living with Disability 199
3.2.4 EPWP Workers 199
3.2.5 Councillors 199
3.2.6 Functional Governance Structure 199
3.2.7 Public Participation 200
3.2.8 MRRT is Functional 203
3.2.9 Powers and Functions 206
3.3 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY 216
3.3.1 Employee Summary 216
3.3.2 Filling of Section 54/56 Employees Within Legislated Timeframes 218
3.4 VACANCY RATE FOR THE ORGANISATION 218
3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE PLANS AND POLICIES 219
3.5.1 Status and implementation of Human Resource Development 219
3.6 TRAINING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT 223
3.6.1 Objective 223
3.6.2 Activities 224
3.7 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) 224
3.7.1 ICT Framework and related ICT policies 224
3.7.2 Current Status Network Connectivity 224
3.7.3 Challenges Within ICT 224
3.7.4 Future Goals 225
3.7.5 Security Patch Updates 225
3.8 KEY CHALLENGES & SWOT ANALYSIS 227
3.8.1 MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT Analysis 227
3.8.2 Key Challenges 228
C.4 KPA: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION 229
4.1 BATHO PELE POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL, SERVICE DELIVERY CHARTER AND STANDARDS SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN 229
4.1.1 Summary of Batho Pele Principles 229
4.1.2 Objectives of The Service Delivery Charter 232
4.1.3 Service Delivery Improvement Plan 232
4.2 OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE (OSS) 232
4.2.1 Staff Capacity 233
4.2.2 Functionality of War Rooms 233
4.2.3 uMsinga's Implemented Programmes 234
4.2.4 Community Liaison Report 235

4.3 INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (IGR) 236
4.3.1 District Intergovernmental Structures 236
4.3.2 Provincial Intergovernmental Structures 238
4.3.3 National Intergovernmental Structures 238
4.4 THE STATUS OF THE FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES 238
4.4.1 Composition of Ward Committees 238
4.4.2 Functions of Ward Committee 239
4.5 WARD BASED PLANNING 240
4.6 STATUS OF AMAKHOSI PARTICIPATING IN COUNCIL MEETINGS 240
4.7 IDP STEERING COMMITTEEE AND PARTICIPATION OF HODS 242
4.7.1 Role of the IDP Steering Committee (ANNEXURE O) 242
4.8 COMMUNICATION PLAN/STRATEGY 243
4.9 MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES 244
4.9.1 BID Committees 244
4.9.2 Internal Auditors 246
4.9.3 Audit Committee 246
4.9.4 Performance Audit Committee 248
4.9.5 Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC) 248
4.9.6 Portfolio Committees 248
4.9.7 Risk Management 249
4.10 COUNCIL ADOPTED POLICIES 258
4.11 2024/2025 MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION MSINGA MUNICIPALITY: JULY 2024 -JUNE 2025 260
4.12 LAND USE MANAGEMENT 262
4.12.1 uMsinga Municipal's Spatial Planning By-Law 262
4.12.2 uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme 262
4.12.3 The Establishment of the uMsinga Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT)as per S35 SPLUMA 264
4.13 GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS 269
4.14 KEY CHALLENGES 269
4.14.1 Internal Challenges 269
4.14.2 External Challenges 271
C.5 KPA: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY 272
5.1 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE PROFILE 272
5.1.1 Potable Water Provision 274
5.1.2 Sanitation 282
5.2 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 287
5.2.1 Waste Disposal Site 287
5.2.2 Waste Department Progress 290

5.2.3 Greening Plan (3-Year Plan) (currently under review) 292
5.2.4 Recycling 300
5.2.4.3.1 Municipal Waste staff and general workers 301
5.3 TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE 302
5.3.1 Rural Roads Master Plan Status 302
5.3.2 Rural Roads Master Plan Outcomes 306
5.3.3 Road Network & Corridors 316
5.3.4 Key Challenges 320
5.3.5 Tourism projects 320
5.4 ENERGY 323
5.4.1 Pomeroy Electrification 323
5.4.2 Electrification Key Challenges 325
5.5 ACCESS TO COMMUNITY FACILITIES 327
5.5.1 Access to Education Facilities 327
Table 69: Existing Schools within uMsinga Municipality 328
5.5.2 Access to Health Services & Facilities 333
5.5.3 Access to Community Facilities 335
5.5.4 Access to Safety and Security 335
5.5.5 Access to Housing Projects 340
5.5.5.1 Housing Active Projects at Detailed Planning/Consultation Stage (2024/2025 Financial Year) 341
5.5.6 Welfare – Social Development 346
5.6 HUMAN SETTLEMENTS 353
5.6.1 Demarcation Process 353
5.6.2 Land Ownership 356
5.6.3 Municipal Human Settlement 359
5.6.4 Broad Land Uses 381
5.7 TELECOMMUNICATION 390
5.8 SERVICE DELIVERY & INFRASTRUCTURE SWOT ANALYSIS 394
C.6 KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED) AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS . 395
6.1 LED FUNCTIONALITY AND CAPACITY 395
6.1.1 LED Technical Support 395
6.2 POLICY / REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT 397
6.3 STRATEGIC ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND INTERVENTIONS 398
6.3.1 Main Objectives 398
6.3.2 Economic Sector Analysis 398
6.3.3 Economy Opportunities 400
6.3.4 Key LED Challenges 413

6.3.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SWOT Analysis 415
6.4 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT **415**
6.4.1 Poverty Alleviation 416
6.4.2 Poverty Alleviation Strategies 416
6.4.3 The Poverty Strategy Action Plan 418
6.4.4 Strategies 427
6.5 EASE OF DOING BUSINESS/RED TAPE REDUCTION **429**
6.5.1 uMsinga LED Red-Tape 431
6.5.2 Key Threats Under Ease of Doing Business 432
6.5.3 Interventions Identified Under Ease of Doing Business 433
6.5.4 Programmes/ Projects Undertaken by Traditional Councils 447
6.5.5 SPLUMA Requirements on LED intervention 448
6.6 *STRATEGIC PROGRAMMES* **453**
6.6.1 Implementation Framework 453
6.6.2 Implementation Plan 457
6.7 FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION **466**
6.7.1 Financial Plan 466
6.7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework 466
C.7 KPA: MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS **472**
7.1 FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS **472**
7.2 CAPACITY OF THE MUNICIPALITY TO EXECUTE CAPITAL PROJECTS **472**
7.3 RISK MANAGEMENT **476**
7.4 MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT **477**
7.4.1 Investment Register 477
7.4.2 Debtors Age 478
7.4.3 Capital Projects 478
7.4.4 Budgeted Cashflow Flow 479
7.4.5 Expenditure by Source 482
7.5 INDIGENT SUPPORT INCLUDING FREE BASIC SERVICES **485**
7.6 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT STRATEGY **485**
7.6.1 Strategies for Revenue Enhancement and Collection 486
7.6.2 Expenditure Management 487
7.6.3 Other Initiatives 487
7.6.4 Communication Strategy 488
7.6.5 Municipal Consumer Debt Position 491
7.6.6 Budget Revenue 2023/2024 491
7.6.7 Expenditure 2022/2023 491
7.6.8 Borrowing Costs 491

7.7 MUNICIPAL BUDGET SPREAD IN DEPARTMENTS 2024/25 492
7.8 EMPLOYEE RELATED COST (INCLUDING COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES) 492
7.9 EXPECTED OUTCOMES: HEALTHY FINANCIAL POSITION 492
7.9.1 Financial Position 493
7.9.2 Grant Dependency 494
7.9.3 Grant Expenditure 494
7.9.4 Budget Implementation 495
7.10 AG ACTION PLAN IN RESPONSE TO AG FINDINGS FOR 2022/2023 501
MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY & MANAGEMENT SWOT ANALYSIS 504
SECTION D: VISION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES 505
1.1 LONG TERM VISION 505
1.1.1 Vision 505
1.1.2 Mission 505
1.2 MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 506
1.2.1 Municipal Goals and Objectives Alignment with KZN PGDS 507
1.2.2.1 UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK - 2024/2025 508
SECTION E: STRATEGIC MAPPING AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 519
1.1 MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC OVERVIEW 519
1.2 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES 519
1.3 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT 519
1.4 DEVELOPMENT CORRIDORS 520
1.4.1 Regional Development Corridor 520
1.4.2 Secondary Development Corridor 520
1.4.3 Tertiary Development Corridors 521
1.4.4 Lower Order Corridors 521
1.4.5 Broad Land Uses 523
1.4.6 Public/Capital Infrastructure Investment 526
1.4.7 LED Implementation Plan 527
SECTION F: FINANCIAL PLAN 531
1.1 SECTOR DEPARTMENT INVOLVEMENT 531
1.1.1 KZN Department of Transport (DOT) 531
1.1.2 KZN Department of Agriculture, Land Reform And Rural Development (DALRRD) 535
1.1.3 Eskom Department 539
1.1.4 Department of Education (DOE) 540
1.1.5 Department of Human Settlement 563
1.1.6 Assupol Community Trust (ACT) 564
1.1.7 Umzinyathi District Municipality 564
1.1.8 Provincial Disaster Management Centre 566

1.1.9 Economic Development; Tourism And Environmental Affairs (EDTEA) 567
1.1.10 Department Of Home Affairs (DHA) 569
1.1.11 Department of Social Development (DSD) 571
1.2 MUNICIPAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 574
1.2.1 TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT 577
1.2.3 COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS 582
1.2.3 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT PROJECT 592
1.2.4 CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT 595
1.2.5 FINANCE DEPARTMENT 598
1.2.6 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE 599
1.2.7 DRAFT WARD BASED PLANS FOR THE YEAR 2024/2025 602
DRAFT WARD BASED PLANS FOR THE YEAR 2024/2025 602
SECTION G: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (DRAFT SDBIP) 605
1.1 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (DRAFT SDBIP) 605
SECTION H: ORGANISATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 617
1.1 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 617
1.1 INTRODUCTION 617
1.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND MEASURES AT VARIOUS LEVELS 617
1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM 617
1.4 DEVELOPMENT OF INDICATORS AND TARGETS (SMART PRINCIPLE) 618
1.5 THE PROCESS OF MANAGING ORGANIZATIONAL & INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE 618
1.5.1 ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (OPMS) 618
1.5.2 INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) 619
1.5.3 IN-YEAR PERFORMANCE REPORTING AND REVIEW 620
1.5.4 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORTING AND REVIEW 620
1.6 SUMMARY OF VARIOUS PERFORMANCE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS 622
1.6.1 Roles and Responsibilities 624
1.7 THE AUDITING OF PERFORMANCE MEASURES 625
1.7.1 Purpose of Internal Audit 625
1.7.2 Audit Committee 625
1.7.3 Role of uMsinga Internal Audit in terms of Performance Management 628
1.8 BACK TO BASICS (MFMA Circular 88) 629
SECTION I: STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS & ANNEXURES 631
ANNEXURE 1: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (APR) 2022-2023 633
ANNEXURE 2: AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022 634
ANNEXURE 3: ANNUAL REPORT OVERSIGHT 2022-2023 635
MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFOMANCE 635
OTHER COMPULSARY DISCLOSURES 637

MPAC OBSERVATIONS **637**

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Executive Committee (Exco) 22
Table 2: Municipal Ward Councillors 28
Table 3: Population Distribution between Urban and Rural Area 32
Table 4: Economic Status (Stats SA 2011) 36
TABLE 5: KEY CHALLENGES AND INTERVENTIONAL 37
Table 6: Alignment of Vision throughout all Government Spheres 46
TABLE 7: BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES 47
Table 8: uMsinga Strategic Goals and Objectives 48
Table 9: 2023/2024 IDP Action Plan 51
TABLE 10: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE ARRANGEMENT AS PER PROCESS PLAN (ANNEXURE A) 59
TABLE 11: COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS PLAN 62
Table 12: IDP and Budget Public Participation Meetings 64
Table 13: IDP ALIGNMENT STRUCTURES 67
Table 14: Catalytic Projects that forms part of Umzinyathi DDM 72
Table 15: Catalytic Long-Term Projects (2024-2030) 73
TABLE 16: NSDP PRINCIPLE 79
TABLE 17: NATIONAL PLAN PRIORITIES 80
TABLE 18: 14 NDP OUTCOMES 80
TABLE 19: KZN PGDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES 84
TABLE 20: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT 86
TABLE 21: ROLES OF THE DDM CORE TEAM MEMBERS 89
Table 22: Alignment of Strategic Priorities 91
Table 23: Implementation of SPLUMA Act at uMsinga Municipality: 96
Table 24; Alignment of uMsinga Initiatives with MTSF Priorities 99
Table 25: Back to Basic (C88) Programmes 102
Table 26: Population Distribution by District (Cs 2016 (Stats SA) 103
Table 27: Child Headed Household (Cs 2016 (Stats Sa) 106
Table 28: KZN Comparative population figures by Districts for Census 2011 and CSS 2016 110
Table 29: uMzinyathi District Municipality Comparative population and households' figures by Local Municipalities for Census 2011 and CSS 2016 110
Table 30: Population Estimate (uMsinga SDF, 2022) 113
Table 31: Level of Education (Cs 2016 (Stats SA)) 114
Table 32: Educational Facilities (*Source: Department of Education*) 115
Table 33: Population by Educational Level (Cs 2022 (Stats SA) 116
TABLE 34: DIFFICULTY IN HEARING (CS 2016 (STATS SA)) 118

Table 35: DIFFICULTY IN SEEING (CS 2016 (STATS SA)) 118
TABLE 36: DIFFICULTY IN SELF-CARE (CS 2016 (STATS SA)) 118
Table 37: Employment by Sex & Age (Cs 2016 (Stats Sa) 120
Table 38: Census 2011 Water Services Backlog 121
TABLE 39: MAIN SOURCE OF WATER (CS 2016 (Stats SA)) 122
Table 40: uMsinga Access to Water 123
Table 41: uMsinga Water Implementation by Umzinyathi District 124
Table 42: Sanitation Provision Cs 2016 130
Table 43: Refuse Removal Cs 2016 (Stats SA) 131
Table 44: Household Access To Electricity (Cs 2016 (Stats Sa)) 132
Table 45: Main Source Of Energy For Cooking Cs 2016 (Stats Sa) 132
Table 46: Environmental Important Terms and Description 164
Table 47: Bio-Physical Opportunities and Constraints 172
Table 48: Types of Hazards and Threats 180
Table 49: Municipal Programmes on Disaster Management and Fire Services 197
Table 50: Disaster Management Programmes/Projects by Stakeholders 197
Table 51: Municipal Portfolio Committees and their Chairperson 200
Table 52: Municipal Rapid Response Progress 201
Table 53: Municipal Policies 222
Table 54: Municipal Service Standards 230
Table 55: Municipal Campaign against GBV, Crime and Poverty 234
Table 56: Traditional Authority Leaders Meetings 242
Table 57: Organisational Risk Register 252
Table 58: SPLUMA Applications Received 267
Table 59: *uMsinga* Sanitation Provision (StatsSA 2022*)* 274
Table 60: uMzinyathi water and sanitation projects 277
Table 61: Sanitation projects 282
Table 62: Waste and Environmental Projects 290
Table 63: Tugela Ferry Green Town Entrance 292
Table 64: Estimated Implementation Costs for Top Rural Roads 313
Table 65: Estimated Implementation Costs for Pomeroy Urban streets 314
Table 66: Nodes & Corridors 316
Table 67: Municipal Movement Corridors 318
Table 68: new electricity projects 326
Table 69: Existing Schools within uMsinga Municipality 328
Table 70: Existing Community Facilities 335
Table 71: uMsinga Housing Projects 341
Table 72: Youth Development Projects 349

Table 73: Projects for People with Disabilities (PWD) 349
Table 74: Projects for Elderly 350
Table 75: Projects Targeting Women 350
Table 76: Land Use Management Challenges and Interventions 381
TABLE 77: PROPOSED LOCATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER 390
Table 78: Local Economic Development Projects 397
Table 79: Business License Compliance 414
Table 80 POVERTY ALLIVIATION PROGRAMS – Municipal response to the many root causes of poverty. 418
Table 81: MUNICIPAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION ACTION PLAN 422
Table 82: First Indicator for LED Red-Tape 429
Table 83: Action/Activity for Indicator 6 429
Table 84: 2nd Indicator for LED Red-Tape 430
Table 85: Action/Activity for Indicator 4 431
Table 86: Spatial Policy and Plans 432
TABLE 87: LOCAL KEY TOURISM ATTRACTION SITES 434
Table 88: Reports on pound operation this year 2023/24 447
Table 89: Pound management budget 2024/25 447
TABLE 90: LED RELATED MUNICIPAL PLANS AND BYLAWS 448
TABLE 91: uMSINGA MPT MEMBERS 449
TABLE 92: SPLUMA APPLICATION 451
TABLE 93: LED & TOURISM PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED: 2021/2022 454
TABLE 94: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR LED 457
Table 95: uMsinga LED Projects Status Quo 461
TABLE 96: LED / TOURISM INTERVENTIONS IN COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS: 2024/25 468
Table 97: Budget Allocations 2024/25 473
Table 98: Debtors Age 478
Table 99: Capital Budget For 2024/25 478
Table 100: Electrical Projects 2024/25 479
Table 101: Monthly targets for Flow 480
Table 102: Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework 481
Table 103: Capital Expenditure 2024/25 482
Table 104: Capital Expenditure 2023/24 -2025/26 483
Table 105: Funding Cash and Cash Equivalent 484
Table 106: Indigent Register Status 485
Table 107: AG Action Plan in response to AG Findings For 2022/23 502
TABLE 108: BATHO PELE PRINCIPLES 506
Table 109: Implementation Plan - uMsinga Local Municipality 530

Table 110: Municipal Commitments 574
TABLE 111: MUNICIPAL DRAFT SDBIP 2024/2025 605
Table 112: Status on Municipal Sector Plans 631
Table 113: List of Annexures 632

PREFACE

Municipal planning to be developmentally oriented

- Articulated in chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.
- An IDP underpins the developmental mandate of local government as The IDP process, prescribed content, review requirements etc. are clearly articulated in the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (sections 23 - 37). The law is clear that municipal planning must be developmentally oriented.
- CHAPTER 5 OF MSA no32 of 2000
- The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000 (MSA) as amended, places the IDP at the apex of municipal planning instruments by suggesting that an IDP, adopted by the Council of a Municipality, is the key strategic planning tool for the Municipality.
- A municipal integrated development plan (IDP) is a five-year strategic narrative (plan) of the guiding principles, strategic focus areas and development priorities of a municipality as a government institution and as a spatially demarcated area. The IDP assists a municipality to coordinate its work with the other spheres of government with the overall aim of improving the quality of life of local communities in South Africa. In order for it to serve its purpose well, an IDP must be aligned with the municipality's service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP). Sector-specific legislation may require additional municipal plans that should be incorporated with the IDP.

MSA s.26 of Municipal Systems Act no 32 of 2000 list these components of the IDP

1. Municipal council vision for the long term
2. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality
3. Identification of communities which do not have access to Basic municipal services;
4. Priorities and objectives for its elected term,
5. Including its local economic development strategy
6. The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements
7. A Spatial Development Framework which must include the provision of basic
8. Guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
9. The council's operational strategies;
10. Disaster management plans;
11. A financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next 3 years.
12. The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms 35 of section 41.

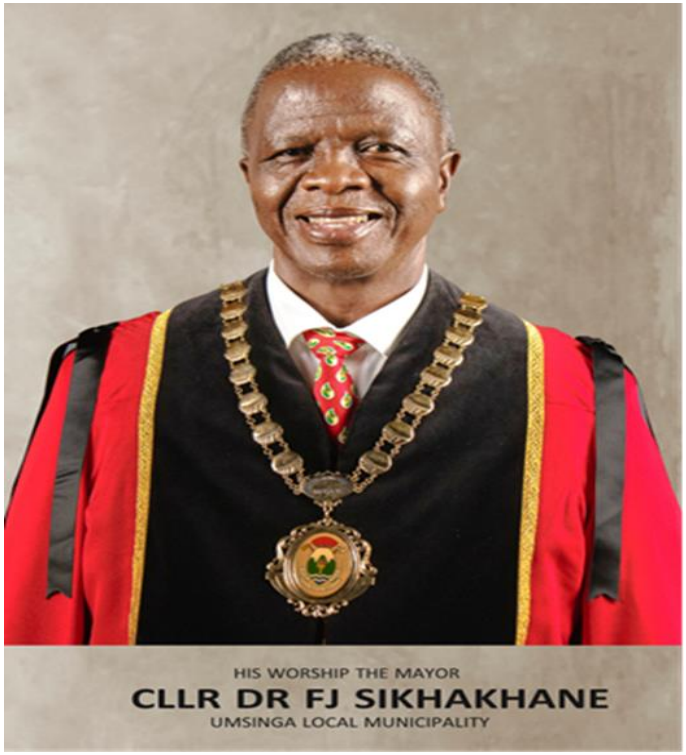


Figure 1 Municipal Mayor

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. THE MAYOR'S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2024-2025 financial year is upon us and marks the third review of our 5 year IDP as originally adopted by Council in 2021in compliance with section 25 of the Municipal Systems Act of 2000.

uMsinga Municipal community has grown over the past 11 years with 14% as reported by Stats SA. With a population of 206 001 people uMsinga has a rich cultural society, and is one of the four local Municipalities under the uMzinyathi district municipality in KwaZulu-Natal. All initiatives within this municipality are guided and aligned to the National, Provincial and District plans and strategies.
In 2017 uMsinga Municipal Council reviewed and adopted its Vision which is aligned to the NDP 2030. The National Development Plan seeks to reduce poverty by 2030 and according to the National Development Plan South Africa can realise the goals enshrined in the plan by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, and promoting leadership and partnership throughout society. Owing its origins to the National Development Plan goals, uMsinga Municipality's vision 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.

The Vision, which encapsulates all our commitment towards poverty eradication, is aligned to the District Growth and Development strategy, Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, the National Development Plan and the recently adopted District Development Model One Plan. The Municipality through its vision, seeks to create a

conducive and an enabling environment for economic growth, development, employment and job creation, enhancing the quality of life of the uMsinga residents, maintaining good corporate governance as well as sound financial management.

The Municipality is very proud of having the most intense public participation mechanisms and during 2023/24 the Municipality continued to ensure public participation through various structures and programmes. The Council undertook a number of processes to achieve this goal, including facilitating ward committee meetings in all 21 wards, enhancing public participation and consultation processes through izimbizo's held in every ward, media sessions; holding consultative meetings with a wide range of stakeholders; and rebuilding our Municipal website. True to adherence to the Batho-Pele principles enshrined in the Municipal mission through these structures, the Municipality gets a platform to report back to the community on projects during the course of implementation and also on challenges that may be hindering those projects.

There is no doubt that the need for housing within the Municipality is huge and continues to grow. Unfortunately, this increase in demand has not been met by concomitant increase in delivery. It pleases me to report that there are 08 active housing projects that are underway and there are other initiatives in the pipeline.

The Municipality has embarked on several infrastructure projects with an intention to accelerate growth. These projects are only possible through strategic partnerships with other spheres of government, the private sector, and the community of uMsinga. The Municipality remains indebted to the Department of Transport for the construction of the Kopi road(R33) which has enabled traffic flow and added to the aesthetic of the area. The Department understands that an investment into the infrastructure is paramount in attracting investors.

The Municipality has over the years embarked on several infrastructural projects, including access roads construction, and has successfully constructed a number of community facilities over the years.

Job creation is at the core of local government and in line with outcome 4 which talks to decent employment and inclusive economic growth, the Municipality has given job opportunities to about 114 women responsible for road maintenance, 138 caretakers , 110 street cleaners, 23 peace officers, 06 waste interns and 21 ward facilitators. uMsinga community is dominated by women and the majority of households are led by women, thus the labour-intensive projects such as Siyazenzela Road Maintenance are geared towards the employment of women in all 21 wards. The Municipality utilizes its EPWP grant towards this goal as well as its own equitable share funding.

A cause for concern in the year under review has been the water projects that are implemented by uMzinyathi District within uMsinga Municipal area, these have led to various protests and community unrest. The Municipality vehemently advocates for access to safe drinking water, continues to sit in the intergovernmental meetings (IGR) to represent the needs of the people of uMsinga with an intention to fastrack the provision of basic services and continues to ensure that communities are involved and kept abreast of all local government matters.

In line with the Municipal vision which seeks to ensure financial and social emancipation of the uMsinga community, the Municipality provided both financial and technical assistance to upcoming businessmen and farmers.

Agriculture is the Municipality's competitive advantage; thus, many initiatives are geared towards increasing the agricultural output. The following emerging cooperatives were assisted in the year under review:

- About 300 individuals received technical assistance in applying for the Operation Vula programme.

- 40 Co-ops were successfully trained in the business skills.
- 10 market stalls in Keates Drift were completed and handed over to informal traders
- One large irrigation engine was donated to the co-operative led by Ndlunkulu Mchunu which will assist in unlocking job opportunities in the agricultural industry.
- A Municipal site in ward nine- Somveli was donated to the UMzinyathi agency to be utilized as an industrial park which will further open up job opportunities
- 10 market stalls in Keates Drift are in progress and will be completed in 2023/2024

Such assistance lays an important foundation towards instilling self-sufficiency in the local business community. Lack of affordable irrigation methods poses a challenge for the emerging farmers, whom without water, cannot yield a successful produce. While water provision is not a primary function of the local Municipality, uMsinga has in the past assisted local farmers with irrigation engines as an LED initiative. Unfortunately, in the wake of the flood disasters in April 2022, these engines became victims of the ravenous floods that swept away one engine and left the three engines badly damaged. The Municipality while still reeling from the prior year disasters has welcomed the year 2024 in an unfavourable manner where many families were left destitute following the January 2024 floods. We continue to try to find mechanisms to avert such incidents in the future. The Municipality has observed that the farming community has been badly affected, and that the Mtateni produce has dwindled. The decrease of the Mtateni produce literally means more people are left destitute. In response to this, the Municipality is currently in the process to procure two engines to counter the effects of the floods on the farming community.

Presented below is the draft IDP which presents the Municipal initiatives toward the achievement of the vision

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Council of uMsinga as a whole, Deputy Mayor- Cllr TB Mbatha, the Speaker- Cllr SG Masimula, the Whip of the council, Cllr MW Sokhela and honourable Exco members, MPAC Chairperson Cllr P Dladla, all honourable Councillors who sat down over a period of 3 days and analysed the needs of the community, devised strategies and projects which are depicted in the document.

My sincere gratitude also goes to uMsinga Municipal Senior management, Sector Departments whom we have worked with tirelessly over the past year to produce the IDP review tabled below.

I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to Amakhosi ase-Ndlunkulu, the Business Community, ward committee members, CDWs, various forums, uMsinga residents and all stakeholders who have contributed in making our Municipality a better place to reside in.

Lastly, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to the community at large, NGOs, Religious leaders.

Ngyathokoza!

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
CLLR FJ SIKHAKHANE

SUBMITTING THE IDP REVIEW TO THE COUNCIL OF uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

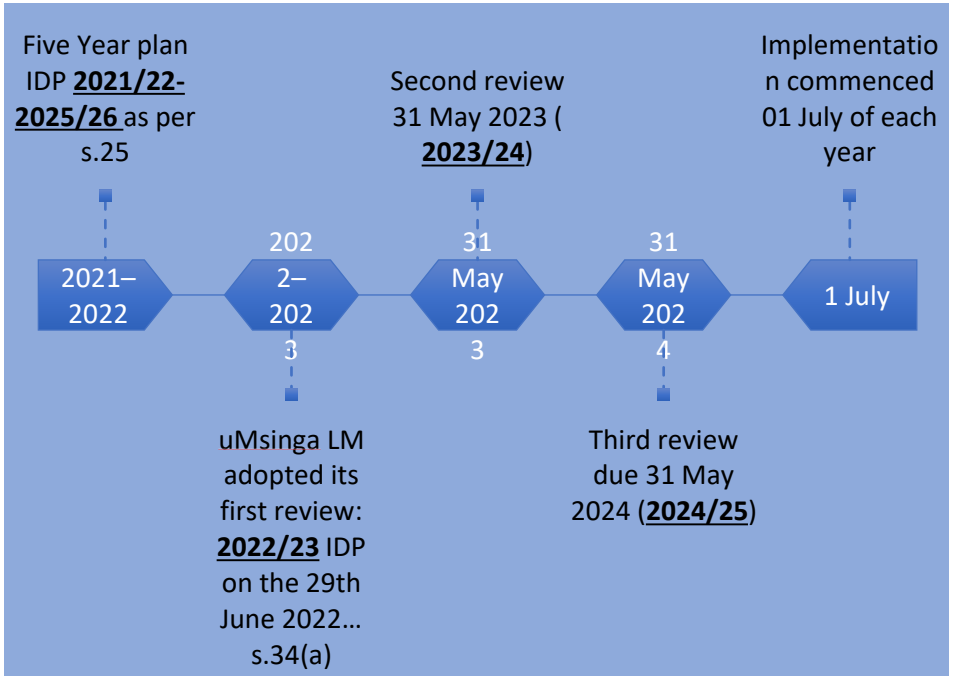
I have the honour of submitting the uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY's **DRAFT IDP REVIEW 2024/25** with all its legislated contents.

B. FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



Figure 2: The Municipal Manager: Mr S.L. Sokhela

The 2024-2025 Municipal IDP builds on the foundations of addressing the needs of our communities by delivering quality services over the next five years as depicted in the timeline.



This document's projects, programs, and initiatives will be carried out with effective performance management and dedicated leadership. All Municipal initiatives are all done in line with the Municipal vision which puts our people first by ensuring that they are socially and economically emancipated form poverty and other social ills.

In line with the Municipal vision to achieve corruption free governance, The Municipality has adopted a zero-tolerance stance to all forms of corruption, fraud and maladministration and has

established numerous measures to prevent fraud and corruption in the Municipality through oversight structures. These include the oversight structures such as the Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC), Risk Management & Fraud Committee, an Internal Audit, an Independent Audit and Performance Committee (AC). These committees sit quarterly with an intention to perform their oversight responsibilities on non-financial and financial management and the overall integrity of the Municipality.

The Municipality is rural in nature and has several developmental challenges. In the year under review the Municipality has had flooding which mainly affected structures located near the catchment areas of uThukela river. The Municipality is in engagements with Traditional authorities to prevent such disasters in the future. Other challenges faced by the Municipality include rampant illegal buildings that tarnish the image of the Municipality and undermine the spatial vision of the Municipality despite our efforts to ensure proper Spatial Planning. The Municipality has mitigated such problems by employing technical expertise to uphold the Planning legislations as well as to ensure enforcement. The Municipality established a new Traffic Unit housed in the Department of Community services.

Another successful initiative in LED has been in hosting empowerment workshops to advance local entrepreneurs. In the year under review the market day is still upcoming however in the previous financial years one has noticed a growing interest in the crafters to exhibit in such events. The Market Day (business indaba) was hosted by the Municipality at Tugela Ferry mall in ward 05 on the May 2023 with an intention to give uMsinga SMMEs an opportunity to exhibit and showcase their work, to network with the reputable businessmen who were attendees. It also presented an opportunity where they could learn from alike businesses and ultimately contribute meaningfully towards the development of the Local Economy.

The IDP has identified that one of the challenges faced by uMsinga youth entering tertiary education is the lack of tertiary financial assistance. Therefore, every financial year, each of the 21 wards sets aside an allocation dedicated to tertiary education registration. To this effect, the Municipality successfully managed to pay tertiary registration fees for 162 youth during 2022/23 financial year. Again this financial year 2023/24 and 2024/25 an amount of R630 000,00 is set aside for this initiative for each financial year respectively.

I would like to acknowledge the role of Provincial and National government who regularly engage on platforms to share information and best practices. These platforms include, but are not limited to SALGA Member Assembly, Munimec, etc. The Municipality also participates in the District IGR structures namely the various DDM clusters which are hosted at uMzinyathi District Municipality.

This Report is fuelled by Batho-Pele principles; openness, consultation, service standards, redress, courtesy, transparency, excellence, accessibility, and integrity hereby present the various key service delivery improvements achieved during the year under review as a result of good planning and execution.

uMsinga Municipality's draft IDP 2024/25 review is presented in line with Section 34 which mandates the Municipality to review its IDP as per the changing circumstances. The Draft IDP and budget provide the basis for the draft SDBIP which is attached in the document. The SDBIP Top Layer (organisational scorecard) and the Municipal Performance Plans are aligned to the IDP goals. Through various public participation processes, uMsinga Municipality has ensured that the voice of the community of uMsinga is heard and that citizens are kept abreast and culminated their concerns and suggestions into Municipal strategic operations.

In line with the SALGA mandate to cascade the performance management to lower levels, the municipality during the year under review, managed to comply by ensuring that all staff below section 54/56 sign performance agreements and performance evaluations were successfully conducted to middle management and this will continue to other levels in 2024/25.

The Municipality ensures accountability and improved governance; this has seen the Municipality maintaining an unqualified audit opinion in *2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022*, and 2022/2023 financial years. The improvement has been noted over the years. In ensuring that the AG concerns are addressed, the Municipality developed an action plan with aimed at closely monitoring all the findings that were highlighted by the Auditor General. The action plan has been closely monitored and reported on in Council meetings and all findings that were raised during 2022/23 audit, are profusely getting attended.

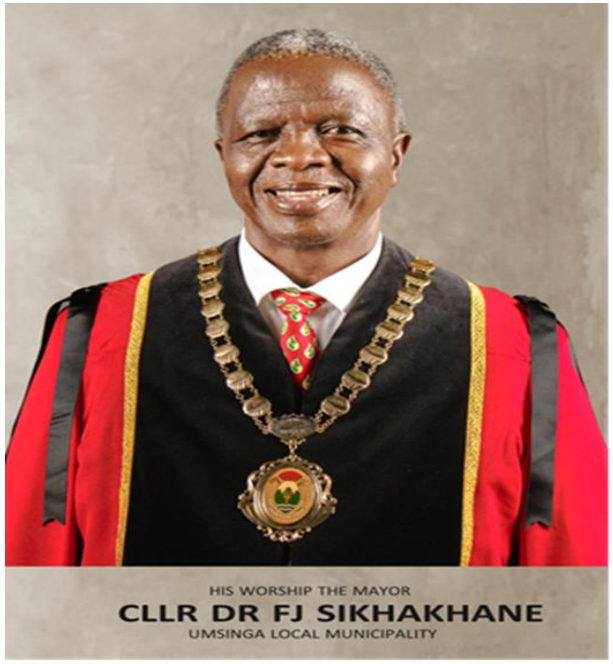
The Load shedding is proving to be a hugely expensive problem for South Africa's mobile operators, which are battling day in and day out to keep their networks running during extended periods without electricity. uMsinga Municipality is also experiencing these challenges and the need for reliable telecommunications is no longer an option, but a basic service. To this end, the Municipality has been in contact with all Network providers lobbying for the construction of additional cell mast towers within uMsinga jurisdiction to ensure improved and fast access to networks. These endeavours have not been successful however, there are promising news of new towers coming soon. We continue to engage different stakeholders and network access remains the Municipality's top priority.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Political leadership and the Council of uMsinga Municipality for the trust placed on me as the Accounting Officer of this Municipality, the management and staff of uMsinga Municipality remains the driving force behind the achievements and commitments to address the existing challenges.

Lastly, on behalf of the management and staff, we appreciate the communities' willingness to see the municipality improving its governance systems and accelerate quality services at a required speed for better lives for all.

SL. SOKHELA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

C. UMSINGA LM - POLITICAL STRUCTURE



THE HONOURABLE MAYOR DR FJ SIKHAKHANE

The Mayor represents the public and is the chief political principal of the Municipality. In terms of legislation the Mayor has the following functions:

- Identify the needs of the Municipality;
- Review and evaluate those need in order of priority;
- Recommend to the Municipal Council strategies, programmes, and services to address priority needs through the Integrated Development Plan and the Operating and Capital Budgets, taking into account any applicable national and provincial development plans; and
- Recommend or determine the best way, including partnership and other approaches, to deliver those.



DEPUTY MAYOR CLLR T.B. MBATHA

- The Deputy Mayor of a Municipality exercises the power and performs the duties of the Mayor if the Mayor is absent or not available or if the office of the Mayor is vacant.
- Performs the duties and exercises the powers delegated to the Deputy Mayor in terms of Section 59 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000);



SPEAKER OF THE COUNCIL: CLLR S.G. MASIMULA

- Presides at meetings of the Council;
- Must ensure that the Council meets at least quarterly;

- Must ensure compliance in Council and Council committees with the Code of Conduct set out in Schedule 1 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000); and must ensure that Council meetings are conducted in accordance with the rules and orders of the Council.



WHIP OF THE COUNCIL: CLLR MW SOKHELA



MPAC CHAIRPERSON: CLLR P DLADLA

Table 1: Executive Committee (Exco)

EXCO (EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE)
The Executive Committee members all belong to portfolio committees and have specific functions. The Mayor may delegate specific responsibilities to each member of the Executive Committee. Any powers and duties delegated to the Mayor by the Municipal Council must be exercised and performed by the Deputy Mayor together with the other members of the Executive Committee. The EXCO is made of 8 Councillors including the Mayor, deputy Mayor and The following Councillors served as portfolio holders in the financial year 2023/24
REPORTING : as legislated in the Municipal Structures Act no117 of 1998. The EXCO sits monthly and reports directly to Council .

COUNCILLOR AND PORTFOLIO	COUNCILLOR AND PORTFOLIO
CLLR FJ SIKHAKHANE (MAYOR) Executive Committee Chairperson Portfolio: chairperson of Finance committee	**CLLR BP NGCOBO** Portfolio: Chairperson Planning and Economic Development and EXCO member
CLLR LB NTULI Portfolio: Chairperson Technical Services **and EXCO member**	**CLLR: PAG NKALA** Portfolio: Chairperson Corporate Services and EXCO member
CLLR TB MBATHA (DEPUTY MAYOR) Portfolio: Chairperson Community Services **and EXCO member**	**CLLR SK RADEBE** Exco Member
CLLR N. XABA Exco Member	**CLLR TM NDLOVU** Exco Member
MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE (MPAC)	
CLLR DLADLA: Chairperson	MEMBERS: CLLR S.P LANGA, CLLR EM MDLULI, CLLR M KHOZA, CLLR B. MTHETHWA, CLLR GB. SKHAKHANE, CLLR M BUTHELEZI.

D. UMSINGA LM - TOP ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

The Municipal Manager is the Accounting Officer of the Municipality and also the head of the administration. His primary function is to serve as chief custodian of service delivery and the implementation of political priorities. He is assisted by the Senior Management Team (SMT), which comprises of the Directors (Head of Departments) of the five departments established in the new organogram.

There are also four DDs (Deputy Directors) who are managers reporting directly to the HODs as indicated in the chart below. The SMT is extended to other managers who report directly to the Municipal Manager that is the Internal Auditor, Legal Manager, SCM, IT and IDP Manager. The SMT meets bi monthly to discuss strategic interventions to improve service delivery and new initiatives based on feedback from political leadership, operational departments, and the local community.

MUNICIPAL TOP ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



MUNICIPAL MANAGER
MR S.L. SOKHELA
(APPOINTED DATE: 01/10/ 2022- 30/09/2027)

- Provides an independent appraisal of the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems of internal control, risk management and governance processes.
- Evaluates and contributes to the improvement of governance management processes.
- Manages financial services in order to ensure financial viability, compliance, and reporting.
- Provides and manages planning, economic development and environmental management services.
- Renders integrated community services to enhance community development in general and promotes a clean and safe environment.

- Maximises infrastructure development and delivers a service to all communities of UMsinga Municipality .



DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES
MS TFN NKALA
(APPOINTED DATE: 01 MARCH 2023- PERMANENT)

- Provides legal and administrative support services to the institution to facilitate proficient administrative practices and procedures.
- Renders human resource management and support services to the Municipality.
- Sustains the optimum utilisation of the Municipality 's human capital.
- Provides effective and efficient information and communication technology services.
- Provides comprehensive communication and intergovernmental relations services
- Coordinates and provides functional and administrative support to the political office-bearers.
- Provides office management services to the Mayor.



CHIEF FINANCE OFFICER
MR. N MVELASE
(APPOINTED DATE: 01 SEPTEMBER 2022 – 31 AUGUST 2027)

- Manages and controls the implementation of budget policies, systems and procedures and financial statement processes to ensure legislative compliance and sound financial management practices.
- Implements and maintains revenue and credit control policies and procedures to ensure sound revenue management practices and compliance.
- Ensures the recording, authorisation and proper execution of expenditure systems, procedures, and transactions.
- Manages supply chain management services to ensure proper systems, procedures and control for demand, acquisition, logistics, assets, and disposal management.



DIRECTOR PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
MRS B.T. HLUBI
(APPOINTED DATE: 06 MAY 2019 -30 APRIL 2024)

- Manages the rendering of spatial and land use planning, surveying, valuations and building control services.
- Plans, develops, and implements a coherent and Integrated Framework for Local Economic Development and Tourism and provides for the development of human settlements administration and support services to address the housing needs in the area.
- Ensures the implementation of environmental management plans, policies and procedures and ensures compliance in accordance with applicable legislation.



DIRECTOR TECHNICAL SERVICES
MR S. MNGUNI
(APPOINTED DATE: 01 APRIL 2019-31 MARCH 2024)

- Manages Civil Engineering Services including (road & storm water). Manages Electrical Services.
- Manages including waste collection, disposal facilities, waste minimisation, awareness and education, waste management, street sweeping, community projects, area cleaning and Waste to Energy.
- Manages project and building projects / program.



COMMUNITY SERVICES
MS. M.S. XULU
(APPOINTED DATE: 2023-PERMANENT)

- Manages the provisioning and maintenance of sport facilities
- Manages the rendering of protection services to ensure the safety of the community.
- Provides and manages the rendering of community development, library and information services.
- Renders management and line function administrative support services.

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 the 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 2024-25 is the 3rd 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 2022 STATSSA Census
- Alignment with the Municipality's sector plans.
- Alignment with the provincial priorities.
- Projects for the next financial year 2024/2025.
- Addressing MEC comments on the adopted 2023-2024 IDP
- Addressing AG Findings on the 2023-2024 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.

1. Qamu Traditional Authority ,
2. Mchunu Traditional Authority ,
3. Bomvu Traditional Authority ,
4. Mabaso Traditional Authority, and
5. Mthembu Traditional Authority

The Municipality comprises of an area of 2500 km^2 with a population of **206 001** as per StatsSA of 2022. 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.

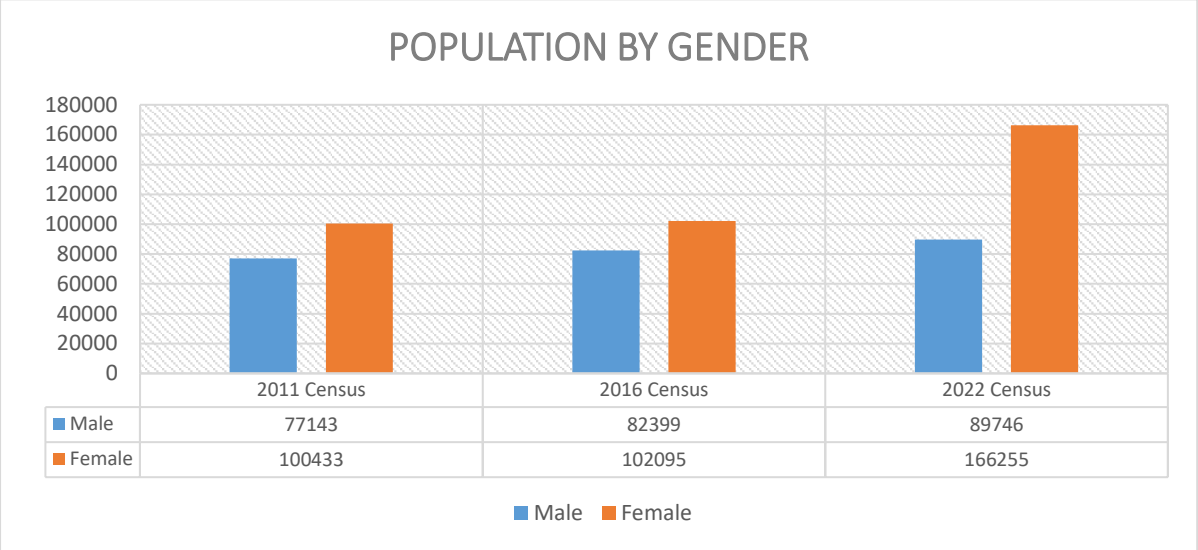
Table 2: Municipal Ward Councillors

NAME OF COUNCILOR	WARD
1. Cllr M Buthelezi	01
2. Deputy Mayor - Cllr TB Mbatha	**02**
3. Cllr EM Mdluli	03
4. Whip of the Council - Cllr MW Sokhela	**04**
5. Cllr VS Ndlovu	05
6. Cllr P Dladla	06
7. Cllr SP Langa	07
8. Cllr F Zuma	08
9. Cllr MS Khoza	09
10. Cllr B Dumakude	10
11. Cllr MJ Ndebele	11
12. Cllr LB Ntuli	12
13. Cllr DM Ndlovu	13
14. Cllr TNN Sokhela	14
15. Cllr MMS Myeza	15
16. The Speaker - Cllr SG Masimula	**16**
17. Cllr NM Ximba	17
18. Cllr FF Ndlovu	18
19. Cllr TL Kunene	19
20. Cllr TM Mabaso	20
21. Cllr ME Mkhize	21

uMsinga LM Demographics (Stats 2022)

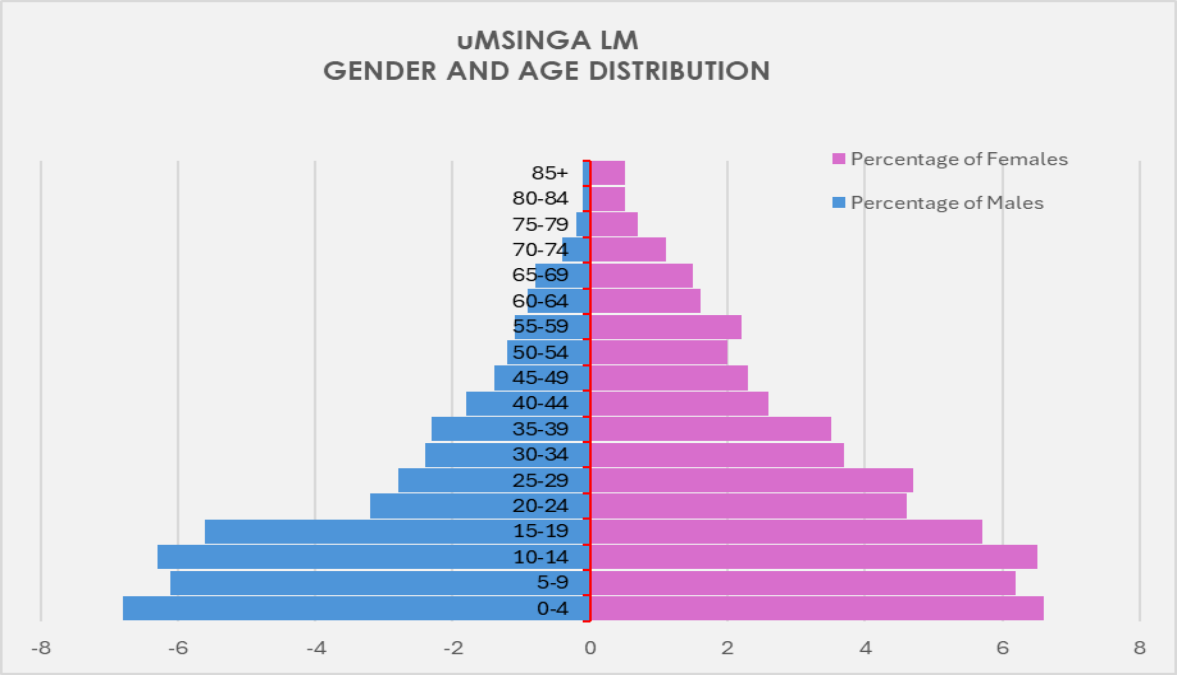
The bar graph below shows that uMsinga Municipality is dominated by female gender at a percentage of 56% and males at 44% of the total population. Accordingly, this indicate that in the past 11 years uMsinga Municipality had been dominated by more females than males. Therefore, this is evidence enough that the Municipality needs to provide more opportunities to empower women within the municipal demarcation and especially between the age of 0 to 34 (72% of total population).

Figure 3: uMsinga Population by Gender (Stats SA, 2022)



The bar graph below shows that uMsinga Municipality is dominated by female gender at a percentage of 56% and males at 44% of the total population. Accordingly, this indicate that in the past 11 years uMsinga Municipality had been dominated by more females than males. Therefore, this is evidence enough that the Municipality needs to provide more opportunities to empower women within the municipal demarcation and especially between the age of 0 to 34 (72% of total population).

Figure 4: Gender and Age Distribution



With reference to the bar graph above;

- The graph indicates that the trends emanating shows that there are more females and more elderly women in uMsinga. Therefore, the Municipality should conduct programmes that will empower women and capacitate them with skills. Some of these programmes include the following;
    - Cooperative support in agriculture & manufacturing;

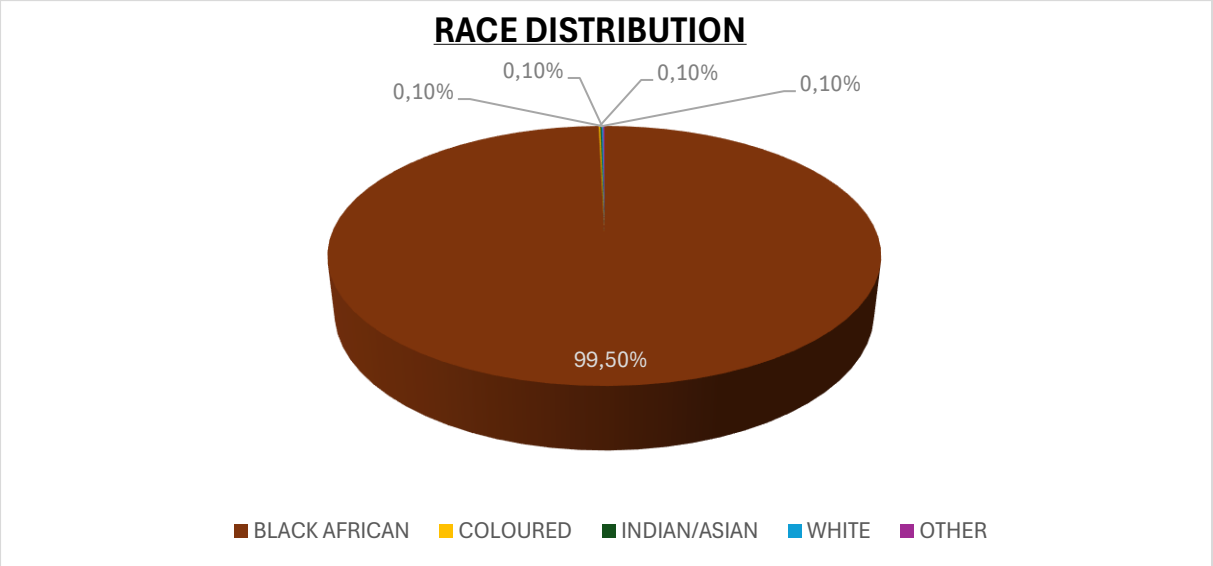
- Partnership with Assupol Community Trust (Early Childhood Development); and
- Road maintenance Schedule (950 women working on municipal road maintenance).

- The largest population within uMsinga is between the age of 0 – 14 which puts a need for pre-schooling; primary, secondary and high schooling educational facilities etc. Therefore, as a forward planning mechanism, the Municipality needs to plan for the provision of tertiary institutions especially since the youth (15 – 34) is the second dominating age group that can capitalise on this opportunity for studying purpose e.g. Tvet Colleges.
- At the age of 20-24, the population of males decreases due to numbers of reasons which may include death but mostly it is voluntary migration for labour purposes; studying purposes and/ or economic opportunities elsewhere.
- 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.

1.2.2 Population by Group/Race

The pie chart below depicts that the majority of the population in uMsinga Municipality is black African at 99.5%. Population growth in uMsinga Municipality exerts pressure on existing services and leads to the densification of settlements located around Tugela Ferry and Solomon Linda since located along major transport routes. The majority of these settlements have not been planned spatially. It is, therefore, critically important for the Municipality to devise strategies to effectively manage this phenomenon.

Figure 5: Population by Race (Stats SA, 2022)



The bar graph below shows that the majority of the population in uMsinga Municipality speak IsiZulu (96%).

Figure 6: Language most often Spoken (Stats SA, 2022)

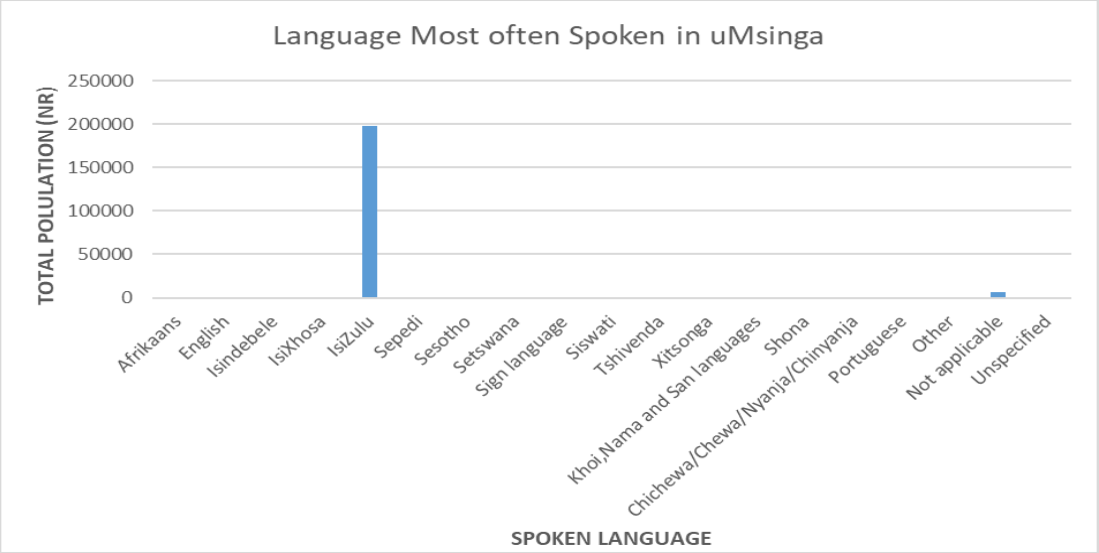
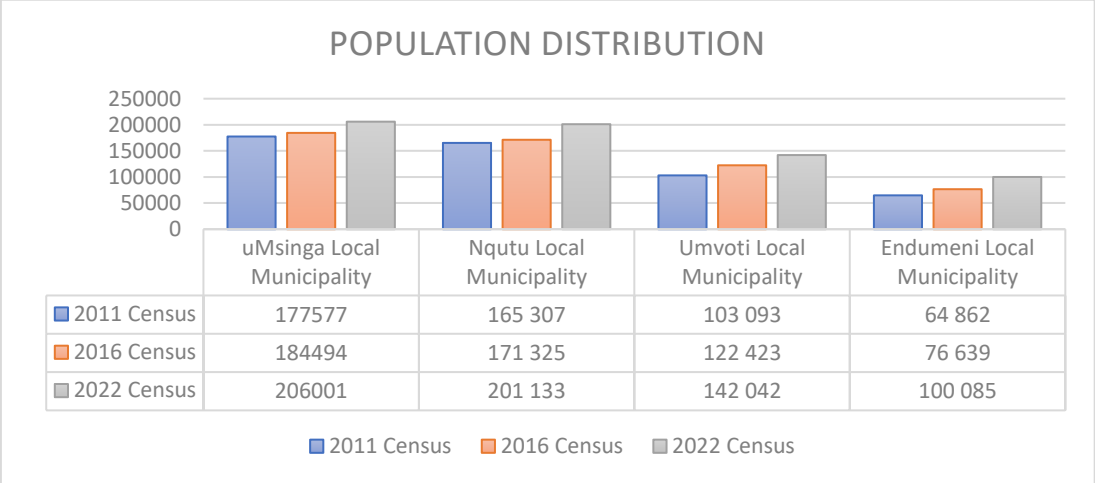


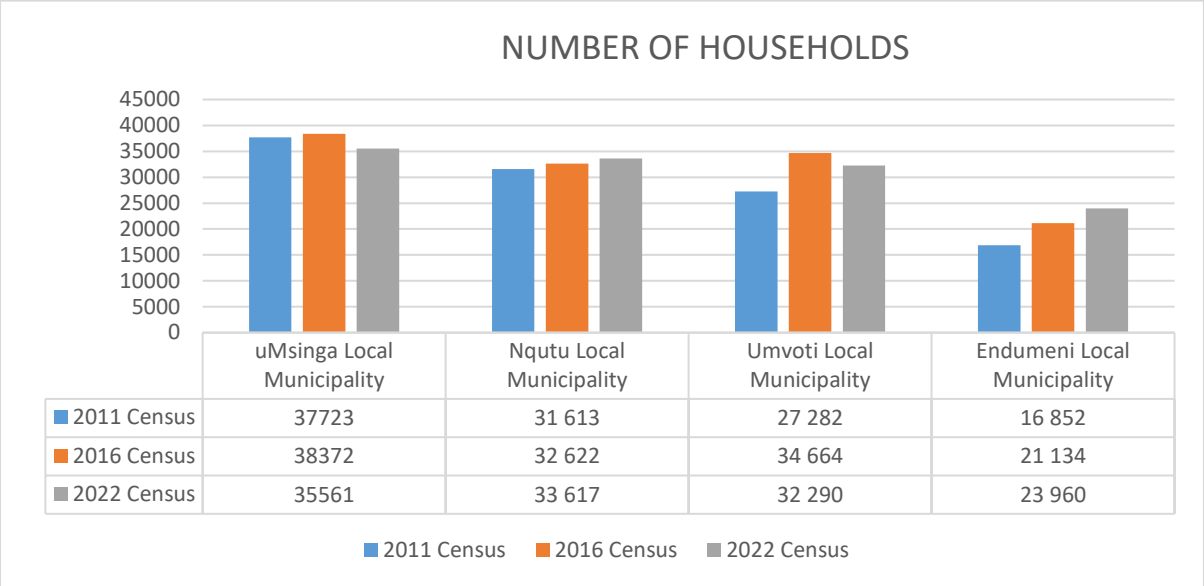
Figure 7: Population Distribution throughout the District Municipality



	uMsinga Local Municipality	Nqutu Local Municipality	Umvoti Local Municipality	Endumeni Local Municipality
2011 Census	177577	165 307	103 093	64 862
2016 Census	184494	171 325	122 423	76 639
2022 Census	206001	201 133	142 042	100 085

The latest Census results show that uMsinga Local Municipality had the highest households in the District Municipality for the past Eleven (11) years. Furthermore, the total number of households dropped with 2% (2 811) in 2022 census from 2016 Community Survey which is unliked when you not experiencing increasing migration, therefore, this may be the result of the new system used by Department of Statistics South Africa. Since this was the first-ever digital census in South Africa, conducted using the three collection modes; Face-to-face (CAPI), Telephonic (CATI) and Online (CAWI), knowing that uMsinga as a whole is limited in network connectivity and Information & Communication Technologies (ICT).

***Figure 8*: Number of Households (Stats SA, 2022)**



	uMsinga Local Municipality	Nqutu Local Municipality	Umvoti Local Municipality	Endumeni Local Municipality
2011 Census	37723	31 613	27 282	16 852
2016 Census	38372	32 622	34 664	21 134
2022 Census	35561	33 617	32 290	23 960

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.

Table 3: Population Distribution between Urban and Rural Area

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)

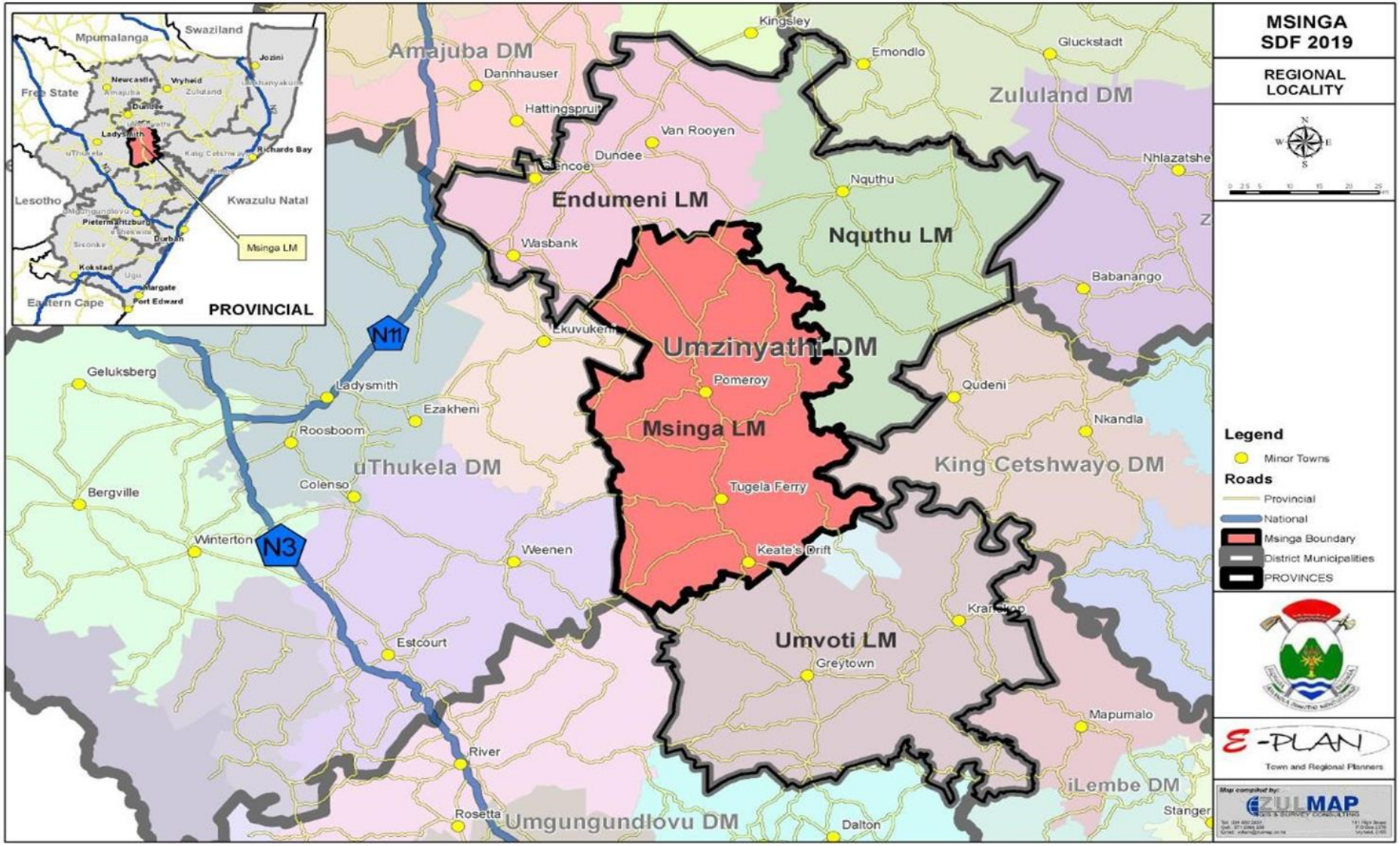
In terms of household location within the Municipality it is clear that approximately 95% of the households are located within traditional land while 1.1% is located within urban areas. This indicate that the Municipality may experience an increase migration rate due to movement of people over some distance 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 12 - 13 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 on all municipal departments, which culminated into strategic issues / challenges.

These key priority issues / challenges have been categorised into 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	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	Water and sanitation	▪ Water and sanitation backlogs. ▪ Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure. ▪ Improved and expeditious implementation of water schemes ▪ Lack of water harvesting programs ▪ Limited water tanker service. ▪ Poor alignment with district municipality priorities ▪ High number of impoverished communities ▪ Inability to subsidize free basic services in impoverished populations. ▪ Unreliable bulk services and reticulation consensus. ▪ Old water scheme that has to be improved ▪ Water scheme services are not reaching the target households	▪ To facilitate engagements with the Water services authority (UDM) ▪ To provide community gardens with irrigation water	▪ Partake in district cluster meetings / District engagements ▪ Community gardens irrigation (boreholes) **BOREHOLES PROJECTS:** ▪ Installation of library boreholes & tanks ▪ **UMZINYATHI DISTRICT PROJECTS:** ▪ Kwa-Pharafini water supply scheme phase 2A ▪ Kwa-Pharafini water supply scheme phase 2B ▪ Kwa-Pharafini water supply scheme phase Phase1 ▪ Kwa-Pharafini water supply scheme phase phase1 ▪ Upgrade of Mthembu west phase 2-Mashunka ▪ Msinga bulk water supply scheme ▪ Muden-keates drift water supply scheme Phase 2A ▪ Muden regional bulk water supply scheme ▪ Muden regional bulk water supply scheme phase 4B ▪ Muden regional bulk water supply scheme phase 3B ▪ Muden regional bulk water supply scheme phase 3C ▪ Muden regional bulk water supply scheme phase 4C ▪ Msinga sanitation including extension ▪ Douglas water supply scheme phase 3 ▪ Msinga Mumbe water supply ▪ Sampofu commissioning ▪ Ophathe water supply scheme ▪ Ophathe water supply scheme

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
				▪ Kwakopi water supply phase 3 ▪ Gunjane water supply scheme ▪ Nkubungweni water supply scheme ▪ Nkubungweni water supply scheme 3B
	Electricity	▪ Electricity backlogs ▪ Illegal connections (meter tempering , zero buyers, and ghost vendors) ▪ Non-cooperation from unlawfully connected communities. ▪ Culture of non –payment from illegal connections ▪ Poor terrain and limited access to some villages hinder project progress. ▪ Environmental and wayleave approvals on farms and privately held land are causing delays in projects.	▪ To construct the infrastructure to yield household connections. ▪ To energise household connections ▪ To engage ESKOM on backlogs &infills ▪ To educate the community on the dangers of illegal connection ▪ To establish communication with private land owners	▪ Forward a list of unserved areas to ESKOM ▪ Include electricity education in the Mayoral Izimbizo speech ▪ Meetings with private Land owners ▪ **INEF funded projects :** 1. Mbeje electrification (MV/&50h) 2. Isibindi electrification MV line 3. Giba phase2 electrification (MV & 61) 4. Ezimbubeni electrification (58h/ 5. Mngeni Phase2 electrification (MV&) **ESKOM funded:** 1.Mngeni ward 20 electrification (250) 2. 500 infills
	Roads	▪ The Municipal plant is old and often breaks down ▪ There is no effective controls for fuel and the rate of consumptions is high. ▪ Residential access routes in bad condition (unpaved or gravel road) ▪ Potholes on primary, secondary, and tertiary corridors. ▪ Inefficient road maintenance of R33 | UPGRADE DOT roads – incomplete roads BUILDING	▪ To maintain Municipal plant ▪ To Put systems to monitor the movements of plant and fuel consumptions such as cameras, trackers and fuel consumption detector. ▪ To dispose all plant that are more than five years and keep those are still in good conditions. ▪ To purchase three crucial plant that can help the Municipality to full fill its functions such as Grader, Excavator and TLB. ▪ To purchase a bakkie so that Operators and Mechanic team	1. Schedule of PPE maintenance 2. Road access projects 3. Road maintenance schedule (projects) 4. DOT meetings /strategic planning engagements 5. Hiring of new plant 6. Procure systems to monitor the movements of plant and fuel **access roads Projects** 7. Mbubu access road 8. MPS Mshibe access road 9. Simo Myeza access road 10. Nsukangihlale access road

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
		❑ Now and again - Exchanging of the projects (Ward Base Plans) ❑ Sub-standard materials that we used in our building facilities. ❑ Poor workmanship on our building facilities. ❑ Poor project management (Project management team). ❑ Poor budgeting (Unrealistic cost estimates). ❑ Lack of site inspections, due shortage of site vehicles (staff members). ❑ Inaccessibility of the sites.	will utilize it for their significant movements. ▪ To upgrade the workshop by changing old components and add the latest equipment to make it user friendly ▪ **To construct new access roads.** ▪ **To upgrade Pomeroy Internal Roads (Provide tarred Internal roads within the town)** ▪ **To maintain gravel roads as per road maintenance schedule plan** ▪ **To engage DOT on the R33 maintenance** ▪ To expand municipal road network ▪ To implement ward-based plan infrastructural projects ▪ To appoint contractors with qualified and trained personnel. ▪ SANS materials to be used in construction and maintenance. ▪ To provide trainings and workshops for these emerging service providers. ▪ Make use of market related rates. ▪ Provide more resources in terms of personnel and equipment. ▪ Identify sites that are accessible and relatively flat.	11. Ngubevu-swelazonke access road 12. gravel roads maintenance program (road maintenance schedule) **sportsfields projects :** 13. Gxushaneni sportsfield phase2 14. Ndanyana sportsfield 15. Sports fields maintenance
	Housing	▪ Limited budget results in delay of housing projects ▪ Delays at the pre-feasibility/detailed planning milestone.	▪ To provide housing through the implementation of the municipal Housing sector plan ▪ To monitor implementation of housing projects	▪ To facilitate the implementation of Department of human settlement housing projects ▪ Housing forum meetings ▪ Housing reports to council

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
		▪ Delays in receiving ITB consent/approval from Sector Departments.		
	Waste management	▪ inadequate waste collection vehicles ▪ Illegal dumpsites. ▪ Lack of enforcement and revenue collection. ▪ In remote areas and informal settlements, a limited number of homes receive refuse collection services. ▪ policies and suitable bylaws/plans due for a review ▪ Illegal dumping of rubble ▪ Vandalism of street bins ▪ Illegal dumping of diapers in wards ▪ Shortage of staff (No landfill supervisor) ▪ Inability to fully comply with the landfill site due to funding constraints. ▪ Recycling conflicts ▪	▪ To Provide access to solid waste disposal services ▪ To educate the community on the need to dispose waste safely in an environmentally sustainable manner ▪ To review the IWMP ▪ To increase the number of communities with access to waste removal services ▪ Installation of NO DUMPING signs in illegal dumping hot spots ▪ To task Municipal peace officers to control illegal dumping, vandalism and non-paying customers. ▪ To appoint of landfill supervisor in essential for landfill site compliance and recyclers management and control. ▪ Water monitoring required at landfill (licence due for review) ▪ Do more research on cost-effective landfill site compliance measures.	▪ Refuse removal ▪ Skip bins ▪ Public awareness campaigns ▪ School waste competitions ▪ IWMP adoption
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	Municipality services	▪ **insufficient Municipal services** ▪ Offices are limited due to lack of space. ▪ The infrastructure is old and unstable. ▪ Poor management of facilities ▪ **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT** ▪ Insufficient IT infrastructure. ▪ Insufficient record management	▪ To sign and submit 2024/25 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	▪ ITEC/Printers ▪ Steel shelves storage Purchase ▪ Off-site storage maintenance

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
	Human resource management	▪ Staff and Councilor training funding is limited, and ICT services are overstretched due to understaffing. ▪ PMS not fully cascaded to all levels	▪ To implement the adopted Employment Equity Plan ▪ Implementation of WSP ▪ to train operators, tractor drivers , & mechanics ▪ To Develop an Audit Action Plan ▪ To address AG Findings ▪ Implement & report on Risk Register ▪ To submit 2024/25 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption ▪ To adopt 2023/24 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR) ▪ Adopt Municipal SDBIP ▪ Adopt a Revised internal audit charter. ▪ Ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees ▪ To extend performance agreements to all levels of the municipality parkhomes for office purposes ▪ To procure	▪ WSP Report
FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	Financial planning	**FINANCIAL PLANNING** • Uncontrollable expenditures. • Limited grants • Lack of skills transfer. • Poor budgeting • Grant Dependency • Inability to collect 100% of billed revenue. • Poor implementation of internal control mechanisms • Poor handling of municipal assets.	▪ To implement revenue enhancing strategies ▪ ensure Budget management ▪ To ensure Maintenance and compliance Asset Register ▪ Approved Procurement Plan and implemented. ▪ To ensure Creditors payments ▪ To table budget related policies to Council ▪ To submit Draft budget 2024/25 • To submit final budget 2024/25 Adjustment Budget preparation • Payroll Management • To prepare and submit AFS.	▪ Debt impairment ▪ Depreciation & asset impairment ▪ Asset Impairment ▪ SCM Bid-Com Training ▪ SCM Bid-Com meetings ▪ Budget Steering committee meetings

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
			• To Manage, monitor and review existing financial systems to support accurate and credible reporting, budget monitoring and compliance. • Budget Management (reporting) • To refine procurement systems and processes to respond to the demand for services.	
	Finance management		▪ To implement WSP ▪ Apply sound financial management practises to keep a positive cash balance, coverage and liquidity ratio. ▪ To Monthly review the General Ledger	▪ Remuneration of Employee ▪ Remuneration of councillors
	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. ▪ Network challenges hindering communications ▪ Connection challenges during loadshedding ▪	▪ To develop & adopt Municipal IDP ▪ To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan ▪ To conduct council meetings ▪ To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees ▪ To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees ▪	▪ IDP forum meetings ▪ strategic sessions ▪ Amakhosi-izinduna meetings ▪ Traditional leadership support ▪ Municipal Planning Tribunal meetings ▪
	Public participation		▪ To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns ▪ (Participative, facilitative, and accountable governance	▪)

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
SOCIAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Economic development	▪ **COMMUNAL FARMING** ▪ Inefficient irrigation methods ▪ Irrigation system challenges ▪ Floods effects destroying irrigation engines. ▪ diversifying crops. ▪ Lack of capacity building & mentoring ▪ Failure of the responsible department to assist farmers ▪ **SOCIAL CHALLENGES** ▪ High unemployment ▪ Insufficient security of facilities. ▪ Poor sports field maintenance. ▪ No ablution facilities in towns. | communicate with district to provide water ▪ Poor supply of social development infrastructure and services. ▪ Transform SMMEs so that the community can participate in both the formal and informal economies of the area. ▪ Poverty alleviation program not sustainable ▪ Lack of disaster management equipment and emergency vehicles ▪ Social issues (teenage pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, GBV, crime, and substance abuse ▪ Lack of Mortuary ▪ Home affairs incapacity to produce card IDs ▪	▪ To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2024-25 ▪ 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. ▪ To implement the LED strategy focusing on poverty alleviation strategies ▪ To advocate for tertiary education in scarce skills ▪ To Forster partnerships with stakeholders and lobby for funding ▪ To create jobs through EPWP Programme. ▪ To provide a technical assistance to SMMEs ▪ To provide starter capital assistance to SMMEs ▪ To engage the district on social facilities backlog (ablution) ▪ To reduce poverty through Local Economic development initiative ▪ To effectively fight social ills by participating in the Department of social development /health programs ▪ To partner with stakeholders in implementing rehabilitation programs To engage departments of health & home affairs regarding construction of a new centre /mortuary	**LED Projects:** 1. LED Strategy review 2. Bursaries /Tertiary assistance 3. Capacity building programs 4. Engagements with sector departments (LED forum/IDP forum 5. Business plan development 6. EPWP programs implementation 7. LED Technical assistance 8. LED Capital assistance 9. Department of social development initiatives 10. Pomeroy market stalls 11. enforcement 12. business license equipment renewal 13. chicken and laying project 14. goat farming support 15. piggery support 16. SMMEs assistance 17. community tourism organization 18. Market day 19. Agricultural projects 20. GPS equipment 21. GIS software purchase & renewal 22. Tourism support **EPWP EXIT PROGRAMS :** 23. Bricklaying 21 people 24. Sewing 21 people **COMMUNITY PROJECTS :** 25. Salga games 26. Service of fire extinguishers 27. Pound management 28. Youth empowerment projects 29. Library promotional materials 30. Library equipment

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
				31. Library furniture 32. Pest control & cleaning 33. Fire equipment 34. Fire PPE 35. Disaster awareness campaigns 36. Relief services : 37. blankets & sheets 38. building material vouchers 39. Food vouchers & coffins
	Social Development		▪ To host uMsinga Matric Awards event ▪ To host uMsinga Marathon ▪ To host uMsinga Isicathamiya Event ▪ To procure new disaster management equipment ▪ To host uMsinga youth day celebration ▪	1. uMsinga Matric awards event 2. Disaster vehicle purchasing 3. Youth day event 4. Youth forum meetings 5. Ward youth tertiary assistance 6. Ward youth projects 7. Tournament sponsorship (Ilenge, Umshishi,Isisjozini,Umsinga Top, mayibuye indumiso) 8. Sports confederations 1. CSI community support initiatives (dominations) 2. Cultural & recreational events 3. In-schools project support 4. Back to school campaign 5. Stakeholder & NPO support 6. Reed dance (local,district & provincial) 7. Golden games (district level) 8. Indigenous games (district level) 9. Disability games (local & district) **Unfunded initiatives:** 1. Msinga marathon 2. Annual prayer 3. Isicathamiya
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	Land Use	▪ Absence of a land acquisition strategy	▪ **To develop a strategy to acquire land**	1. SPLUMA bylaws review 2. Informal trader bylaws review

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	CHALLENGES	STRATEGIES	PROJECTS (IMPLEMENTATION PLAN)
		▪ Inadequate bylaws & lack of implementation ▪ Unsecured premium property for parks and gardens (recreational facilities) ▪ Insufficient parking spaces in the central business district. ▪ Unplanned street vendor/trader arrangement. ▪ animals in the municipal roads ▪ Failure to comply with land use requirements and needs. ▪ Insufficient environmental protection programs ▪ Land invasion ▪ Encroachment ▪ Climate change effects on buildings ▪ Inability to legally dispose of land (Site transfer) ▪ Network challenges hindering communications ▪ Connection challenges during loadshedding ▪	▪ To Review SPLUMA bylaws ▪ To implement informal trader bylaws ▪ To enforce municipal bylaws through the enforcement committee ▪ To develop a Strategic Environmental Assessment document ▪ Engagement with the department on land transfer ▪ To ensure integration of land use and infrastructure investment planning. ▪ To engage Amakhosi & izinduna on land management challenges ▪ To ensure that communities are educated on the dangers of allowing animals to roam the streets ▪ To communicate with Amakhosi /izinduna on the effects on climate change and land allocation ▪ To curb land invasion by prosecuting land invaders ▪ To follow up on network applications	3. Urban Design framework plan 4. Strategic Environmental Assessment plan 5. Amakhosi meetings 6. Mayoral izimbizo speech 7. Disaster mitigation programs **Enforcement projects:** ▪ Traffic awareness campaigns 1. Branding of vehicles 2. Purchase of testing equipment 3. Vehicle equipment pits VTES 4. Traffic management system maintenance 5. Pound management 6. Urban Design Framework

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 2020-2021 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.

Table 6: Alignment of Vision throughout all Government Spheres

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

NATIONAL NDP VISION	KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE VISION	UMZINYATHI DISTRICT'S VISION	UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S VISION
		Supporting skills development to economic growth. Provision and management of water and sanitation and promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	

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.*

Observance of the ACTS: The Vision seeks to ensure the realization of the objects of local government as per chapter 7 of the Constitution which mandates the municipality to be developmental in nature and to prioritise service delivery. The SPLUMA principle of efficiency is complied with, the protection of the environment as per section 24 of the Constitution of the republic of SA 1996.

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 7: 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 8: 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 Draft SDBIP 2024/2025 was adopted on the **27 March 2024**. The SDBIP facilitates the tracking of progress in terms of expenditure in relation to the objectives set in the IDP. The Final SDBIP 2024/25 will be compiled thirty days after the final Budget 2024/2025 has been adopted by the Municipal council in accordance with the legislation.

Performance reports are submitted by S56/54 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 2024
- SECOND QUARTER: October – December 2024
- THIRD QUARTER : January – March 2025
- FOURTH QUARTER : April – June 2025

1.2.5.2 Action Plan 2023/2024

The uMsinga Local Municipality acknowledges the CoGTA - MEC's comments and recommendations made in respect of the 2023-2024 IDP review. The comments have proved fundamental in enriching the process of the compilation and content of this IDP. The Municipality has prepared an IDP Action Plan 2023/2024 hereto for ease of reference. uMsinga Senior Management Team (SMT) was held and went over the comments as forwarded by the COGTA MEC 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 for the development of a credible uMsinga IDP review for 2024-2025.

Table 9: 2023/2024 IDP Action Plan

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	NATURE OF QUERY	ACTION STEPS	RESPONSIBLE PERSONS	DEADLINE	STATUS UPDATE
MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (MTID)	▪ Report on the implementation of the Human Resources Strategy and also reflect the municipal Employment Equity Plan (EEP) targets. ▪ Employing people living with disabilities (currently 1.1%) and encouraged to continue with its efforts to attract and recruit more people living with disabilities.	▪ Clearly outline the implementation of the HR strategy and define EEP targets & depict progress achieved thus far. ▪ List actions done to ensure that an inclusive environment is afforded with the same career opportunities to the disabled candidates and non-disabled candidates.	**HOD : CORPORATE**	15 March 2024	**Achieved**
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)	▪ The budget is not tabulated according to the specifications of the projects and it does further not provide the totals or the projections for the following year. ▪ Detailed information with regards to the various polies are lacking. ▪ Implementation Plan has been developed; this Plan needs to align with the budget.	▪ LED projects be presented and aligned to the budget. ▪ Budget be presented in a tabular format with totals with projections. ▪ Updating and alignment to policies. ▪ LED Implementation plan be aligned to the Budget.	**HOD : PLANNING:**	15 March 2024	**Achieved**

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY	▪ the Municipality liaise with the District Municipality, which is the Water Service Authority (WSA), to access water and sanitation projects and list it over the 5-year planning horizon, using the Infrastructure Delivery Management System (IDMS) phases, as required by National Treasury, to improve alignment and implementation. ▪ The Municipality provides the status of ownership of the landfill site, this includes explicitly pointing out the Municipality's role in waste collection. ▪ Indicate the status of compliance is, based on the audit and reports conducted both by the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA) and the Municipality. This may include the external audits conducted on-site. ▪ The Municipality is advised to use tables and maps to summarise the status of waste management. ▪ The Municipality outlines how it is addressing the function of Animal Pounds.	▪ To liaise with the Technical Departments from the District to get water and sanitation projects. ▪ 5-year water& sanitation projects to be include with implementation phases ▪ Status and ownership of the Landfill site with how the Municipality is collecting waste. ▪ The Municipal role in waste collection be clearly depicted. ▪ To provide proof of compliance of the landfill site as per audits performed. ▪ Spatially represent the status of waste management with maps and tables. ▪ Include the role and function of the pound.	**HOD : TECHNICAL**	15 March 2024	**Achieved**

		▪ List pound challenges			
			HOD : PLANNING: Deputy Director		
IFINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT	▪ The Municipality has agreed to improve on the ratios and debtors' information. ▪ SWOT analysis is also identified as an area for improvement in the next IDP review.	▪ Updated information with improved ratios and debtors' information ▪ Narration to accompany all financial tables ▪ Update the SWOT analysis	**HOD : CFO**	15 March 2024	**Achieved**
GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	▪ Indicate if the strategic pronouncements from National and Provincial structures are discussed and progress monitored at the IGR structures.	▪ Include strategic pronouncement from National & Provincial structures.	**HOD : CORPORATE & MM**	15 March 2024	**Achieved**
CROSS-CUTTING	▪ A Capital Investment Framework (CIF) that identifies estimated budgets and resources required for implementation has been developed as part of the SDF, however, a Capital Expenditure Framework (CEF) with a 10-to-20-year life span needs to be developed for the SDF.	▪ To develop an updated CEF to include 10-20 years life span ▪ CEF be spatially referenced ▪ CEF be aligned to the SDF	**HOD : FINANCE, PLANNING, TECHNICAL & COMMUNITY**	15 May 2024	**In progress**

▪ The Municipality is requested to address the CIF and CEF in greater detail. Projects should be spatially represented using GIS, amongst other key matters. It is also critical to identify and enhance partnerships in the spirit of the District Development Model (DDM). The catalytic projects must also be unpacked. ▪ The Municipality is advised to develop an environmental sector tool such as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as it was budgeted for in the previous financial year, to beef up the environmental situation analysis ▪ The Municipality is encouraged to expand on the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiative to be implemented. ▪ The Municipality encouraged to increase the budget for disaster risk reduction programs informed by the challenges identified in the SWOT analysis. ▪ The Municipality to improve on the alignment of the information in the IDP, SDF, SDBIP, and the Disaster Management Sector Plan. (DMSP)	▪ Spatially represent projects with maps ▪ Unpacking catalytic projects in implementing the DDM. ▪ Develop SEA as previously budgeted. ▪ Narrate in detail the implementation of the DRR.	

		▪ Include a report on the implemented initiatives towards DRR ▪ Increased budget allocation on risk reduction programs.			
SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP)	▪ The Municipality must ensure that Municipal Goals remain consistent throughout the IDP. ▪ The Implementation Plan was not included in the IDP. ▪ In line with Appendix F please prepare an Implementation Progress Report for the Year 3 Review (2024/2025), as per Appendix G of the Provincial IDP Framework Guideline. These will be in line with the catalytic projects identified in the assessment.	▪ Alignment of the IDP, SDF, SDBIP and DMSP is crucial ▪ Include the Implementation plan in the IDP. ▪ Implementation Progress Report for the Year 3 Review (2024/2025) to be prepared. ▪ A report on the implementation of the DDM catalytic projects ▪ Include a report on how DDM is institutionalised at all varying levels of the Municipality	**HOD: CORPORATE**	15 May 2024	**In progress**
AMAKHOSI INVOLVEMENT IN IDP PROCESS	▪ There is a need to bring Izinduna into the process and still take the Plan to the Local House of Traditional Leadership and/or Traditional Council within the Municipal jurisdiction.	▪ The Municipality to liaise with the Traditional Leadership for the inclusion of Izinduna in the IDP process. ▪ Attach a schedule & minutes of Izinduna & Amakhosi meetings ▪ Extend Invitation to IDP structures to include	**HOD : PLANNING**	30 April 2024	**Achieved**

	Izinduna at participatory stages of the IDP.	

2	20%	In progress
8	80%	Achieved
0	0	Not achieved
10		**Total**

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 2024/2025 at the beginning of 2023/2024 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 2024/2025 financial year was adopted by Council on the 31 August 2023. 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 2024/2025 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 2024/2025 has been presented to full Council on the 27 of March 2024 whereas stipulated by MFMA both draft IDP & Budget are endorsed and adopted, respectively. The Final document shall be presented to full Council for adoption by the 31st May 2024.

TABLE 10: 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. Dladla)	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.FJ Sikhakhane).	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 and PMS 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 11: COMPLIANCE WITH PROCESS PLAN

FINAL MUNICIPAL PROCESS PLAN 2024/25	Original date	Achieved dates	Submitted to DCOGTA (2023 31 July): 100%
IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUMS	20 February 2024	20 February 2024	100% Compliance
STRATEGIC PLANNING	March 2024 TBC	12-13 March 2024 Municipal Chambers	100% Compliance
IDP ENGAGEMENTS	Commissions	5-6 March 2024	100% compliance
IDP & BUDGET STEERING COMMITTEE MEETINGS	14 November 2023	05 December 2023	100% Compliance
	23 January 2024	31 January 2024	100% Compliance
	12 March 2024	April 2024	Not due yet
	14 May 2024	May 2024	Not due yet
IDP PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (IZIMBIZO)	20 April 2024	05 May 2024 (road Show)	Not due yet
	05 May 2023		Not due yet
Draft IDP 2024/25 presented to EXCO	March 2023	20 March 2023	100% Compliance
Draft IDP 2024/25 presented to Full Council	29 March 2023	27 March 2023	100% Compliance
Final IDP 2024/25 to be presented by	31 May 2023	31 May 2024	Not due yet
Upload MSCOA IDP & Budget on provincial treasury portal	March 2023	March 2024	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 2024/25 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 2024/2025 IDP forums attendance by traditional Authorities (Amakhosi) and Izinduna was at 100 %. **Amakhosi participated** in the IDP 2024/25 process attending the;

- IDP forum on the 20th of February 2024.
- Strategic Planning 12-13th March 2024
- Mbomvu traditional court meeting – 27 March 2024
- Sit in the Council meeting: Inkosi Mchunu and Inkosi Majozi

1.3.2 Community Participation

Community participation at uMsinga is guided by various pieces of legislation namely Section 195 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa of 1996, Section 6 and 55 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act no. 32 of 2000, Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003,promotion of Access to Information principle in the Batho Pele White Paper of 1997and the Government Communicator`s Handbook.
In compliance with the legislation the uMsinga Municipality adopted a Communication strategy with these objectives:

- To building public confidence in the municipality, turning around negative public perceptions and mobilize communities to join hands .

- Educate and inform members of the community about the programmes and plans of the council.
- Re-assure the community about the commitment of the municipality to implement its obligation to serve.
- Assemble community behind municipal's agenda.
- Promote services offered by the municipality.
- Generate appropriate communication platforms for targeted audience. Strengthen the relationship with both local and mainstream media through media liaison activities such as media briefings, media tours and etc.
- the community radio station to enhance free flow of communication within the area.

As the Municipal systems in chapter 4 provides, the Municipality adopted a communication strategy consummate with its resources and tailor made to the nature of the citizens of uMsinga. The large number of the community is illiterate which meant community participation initiatives had to be in person, in a communicative manner, and in the language that the majority of the community understands. The communication function rests with the Municipal political leadership.

- Primary Messenger: The Mayor, the Speaker, Ward Councillors, Executive Committee
- Secondary Messenger: Municipal Manager; may respond to queries directly to the council, the media and in all platforms as the head of administration.
- Tertiary Messenger:
- Municipal Spokesperson / Head of Communication
- Ward Committees
- CDW's
- Business Sector
- Operation Sukuma Sakhe (ward war rooms)
- Municipal Forums

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 2024, the Draft IDP will be advertised on Isolezwe and in June 2024 a final IDP will be published again on the Isolezwe calling for public comments as well as informing the public of the IDP status 2024/25 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 2023/24 financial year in preparation for the IDP review 2024-2025 financial year.

Table 12: 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

Ward	Structure	Purpose	Venue	1st Round dates	2nd Round dates
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
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	

Ward	Structure	Purpose	Venue	1st Round dates	2nd Round dates
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 ***20 February 2024*** and the second upcoming IDP Forum is on the ***14 May 2024***, The Sector Departments were in attendance however the number of present Departments was not pleasing.

Only the following Sector Departments were present at the IDP RF, The Department of Agriculture, uMzinyathi District (IDP Office), EDTEA and Assupol,

Table 13: IDP ALIGNMENT STRUCTURES

HOST	TYPE OF MEETINGS	DATE OF A MEETING	ITEMS DISCUSSED
uMSINGA LM	IDP Representative Forum	20 February 2024	• Development of IDP 2024/2025 • Projects
UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	District Planners Forum	04 Dec 2023 25 March 2024	▪ 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
KZN COGTA	IDP Feedback and Alignment Session for Umzinyathi District Municipalities	02 Feb 2024 24 Nov. 2023	▪ 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 **20st of February 2024.** The Community Development workers (CDWs), Planning Portfolio committee form part of the forum, and they share their sentiment with the whole forum as representatives of the community and of ward war rooms.

IDP Best Practise and Alignment Session for uMzinyathi District Municipalities was held on the 02 Feb 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 2024/2025 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 14: **Catalytic Projects that forms part of Umzinyathi DDM**

NO.	DDM CATALYTIC PROJECT NAME	AFFECTED PROJECTS	AREAS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	PROJECT AMOUNT	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	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			0	TBC	TBC	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)	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

NO.	DDM CATALYTIC PROJECT NAME	AFFECTED PROJECTS	AREAS	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	FUNDER	PROJECT AMOUNT	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	STATUS
		▪ Multi-Purpose Community Hall ▪ Pomeroy Traffic Centre and Satellite Office for Disaster Management & Fire Station ▪ Pomeroy Taxi Rank										
3.	Tugela Ferry Bulk Sewer System	▪ Upgrade of Ithala Shopping Centre & Taxi Rank ▪ Existing government departments	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
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 15: **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							
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:

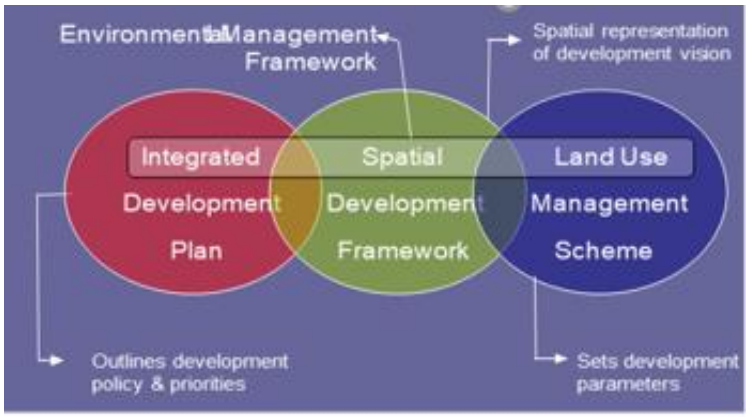
a) The Basic Land Use Management Guidelines
   a. This involves the preparation of a suite of land use management tools which goes to implement the spatial future of the uMsinga SDF. Included in this section are key elements to be managed and the key mechanisms for land use management;

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 9: 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)as amended

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 **DRAFT *uMsinga 2024/2025 IDP review*** was prepared and adopted by council on the **27 MARCH 2024** along with the **Draft Budget and Budget policies** as stipulated in the MFMA. Upon adoption it was then placed on the ocal newspapers in compliance with MSA s.21A

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 2024-2025 was adopted in September 2023 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 the MFMA stipulations the **Budget 2024/2025 and Budget policies,** which consist of the two outer years 2025/26,2026-27 was adopted by Council in the same meeting as the IDP 2024-25 which ensures that the Municipal IDP is fully funded.

The MFMA section 53 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.

Observance of the act: In compliance with MFMA, the **DRAFT SDBIP 2024/25** was adopted on the **28 February 2024** with performance indicators is included in the IDP. The SDBIP set a base for S54/56 Managers performance plans which were prepared upon the draft SDBIP appr

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).

Observance of the act:

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 and environment.

Alignment to the plan : The uMsinga vision stated above indicates that the Municipality is determined to ensure poverty eradication within its demarcation so as to fulfil the vision enshrined in the National Development Plan for 2030.

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

TABLE 16: 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



Figure : STRATEGIC POLICY ENVIRONMENT

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

TABLE 17: NATIONAL PLAN PRIORITIES

	NATIONAL PRIORITIES		uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPAL 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

Alignment to the plan: as reflected above, the national plan are aligned to the municipal priorities .

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

TABLE 18: 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

NO.	NATIONAL OUTCOME	NO.	uMSINGA GOALS
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".

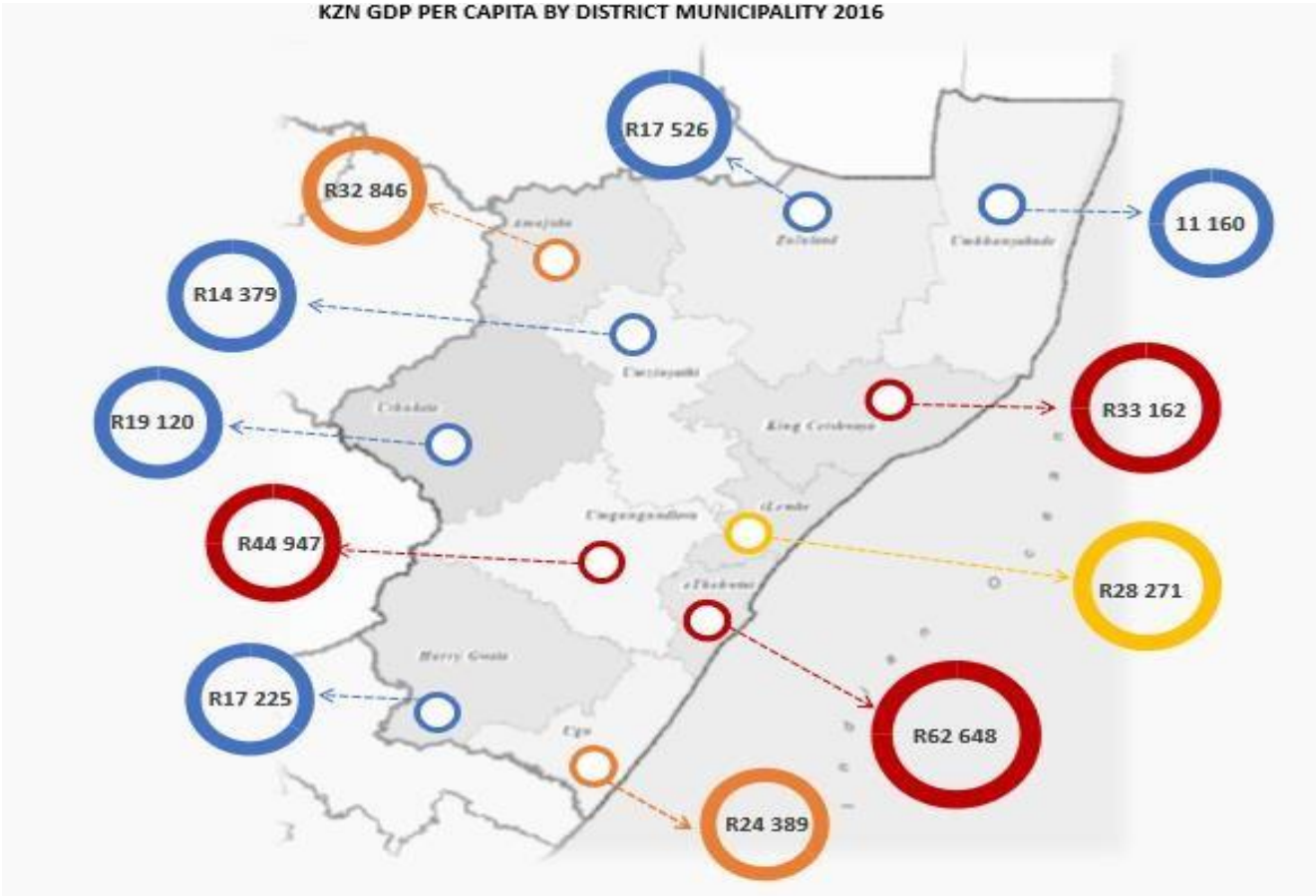
uMsinga Local Municipality is one of the small growing Municipality that aim to ensure that:

(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.

Figure 10: **KZN GDP PER CAPITA by District Municipality**



towards the KZN GVA

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 Disaster Management Plan and sector plan. uMsinga Municipality reviewed its Disaster Management plan & Sector plan on the **27th March 2024**. A budget provision is made for disaster mitigation

projects and relief supplies in the event that a disaster occurs . 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 19: 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	**2.1**	Improve early childhood development, primary and secondary education

2016 PGDS STRATEGIC GOALS and OBJECTIVES (Key – Bold Italic font indicates changes from PGDS 2011)		
STRATEGIC GOAL	**No**	**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2016**
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	**2.2**	Support skills development to economic growth
	2.3	Enhance youth and adult skills development and life-long learning
3 HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	**3.1**	**Eradicate** poverty and improve social welfare services
	3.2	Enhance health of communities and citizens
	3.3	**Safeguard and** enhance sustainable livelihoods and food security
	3.4	Promote sustainable human settlements
	3.5	Enhance safety and security
	3.6	Advance **social cohesion** and social capital
	3.7	**Promote youth, gender and disability advocacy and the advancement of women**
4 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	4.1	**Development of seaports and airports**
	4.2	Develop road and rail networks
	4.3	Develop ICT infrastructure
	4.4	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
	4.5	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
	4.6	Enhance KZN waste management capacity
5 ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	**5.1**	Enhance resilience of ecosystem services
	5.2	Expand the application of green technologies
	5.3	Adapt and respond climate change
6 GOVERNANCE AND POLICY	**6.1**	Strengthen policy, strategy coordination and IGR
	6.2	Build government capacity
	6.3	Eradicate fraud and corruption
	6.4	Promote participative, facilitative, and accountable governance
7 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.

Observance of the Model : The Municipality's IDP reflects alignment through a table that proliferates ; NKPA, C88,PGDS,DDM one plan and uMsinga priorities. Further, the strategic priorities are aligned with the Sustainable development goals (SDGs) to further depict the rationalization and institutionalization of the DDM at a local level.

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:

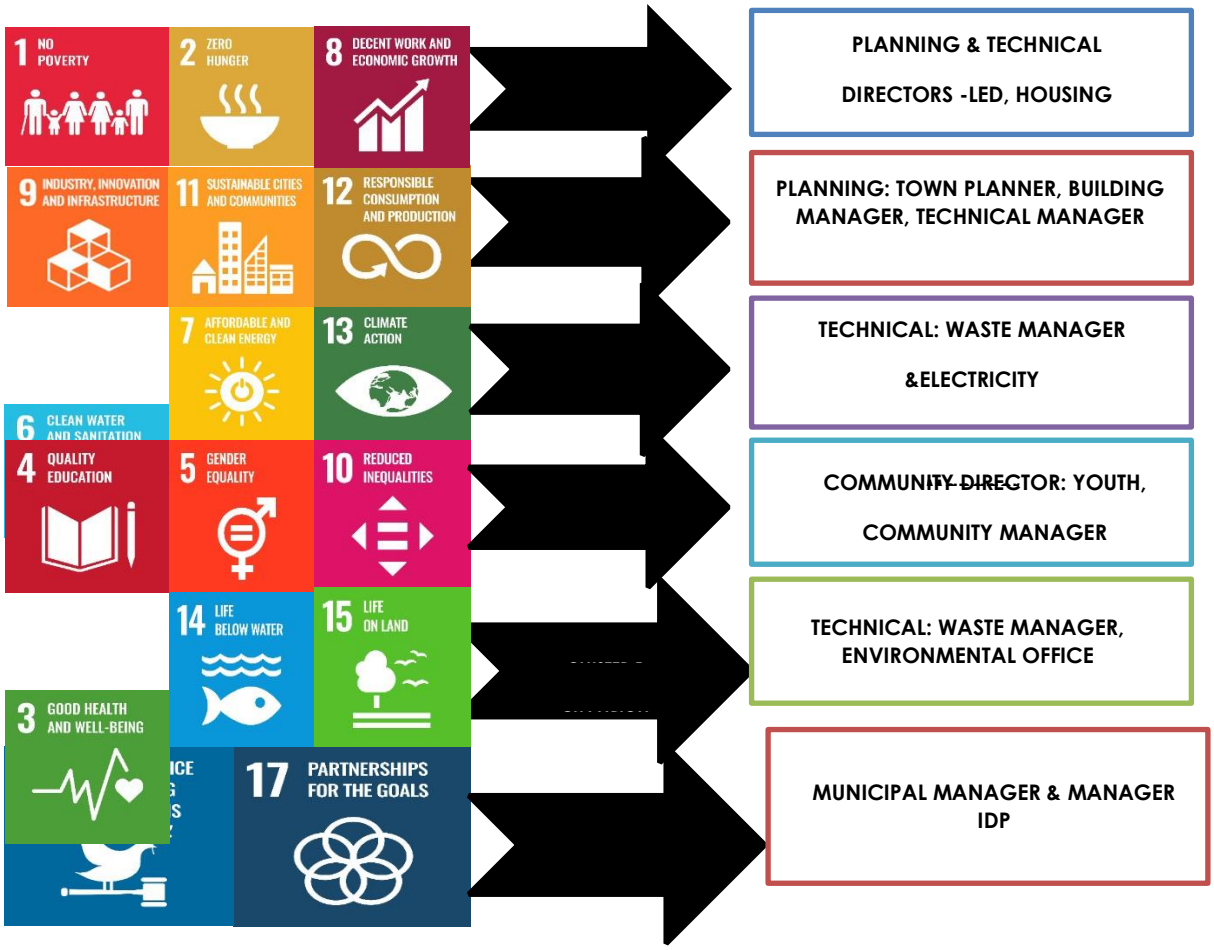


FIGURE 11: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALIGNMENT AT UMSINGA LM.

TABLE 20: 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.

1.2.9.3 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.

1.2.9.4 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 21: 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

ROLES OF THE CORE TEAM MEMBERS	DISTRICT PLANNER	LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPECIALIST	COGTA PLANNER	DCOG
4. Identify key stakeholders		Support	Support	Support
5. Set calendar dates for engagement sessions	Lead	Support	Support	Support
6. Communicate/participate with DDM Secretariat	Lead	Support	Support	Support
7. Communicate with the Technical Hub and receive instruction/endorsement to facilitate the preparation of the 1st Generation 1 Plan	Support	Lead	Support	Support
8. Populate Master Template and Project Lists	Lead	Support	Support	Support
9. Communicate with Technical and Political Hubs on challenges with participation from sector departments	Support	Lead	Support	Support
10. Prepare for Technical Planning workshop **11. Set date** **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

1.2.9.5 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

Observance of the Model: The Municipality's IDP reflects alignment through a table that proliferates ; NKPA, C88, PGDS, DDM one plan and uMsinga priorities. Further, the strategic priorities are aligned with the Sustainable development goals (SDGs) to further depict the rationalization and institutionalization of the DDM at a local level.

The Municipality has nominated Senior officials as champions for each DDM cluster who are tasked with the responsibility to partake, contribute, drive, report and monitor the activities across the municipal jurisdiction as they relate to the respective clusters.

The DDM clusters is chaired by Municipal Managers and sits on a quarterly basis. The clusters feed into each other to ensure a comprehensive implementation of the One Plan.

The municipality's approach was informed by the DDM management framework which identified Directors as members of respective clusters. This approach to DDM One Plan review process meant the Municipal Manager had to assign all Senior Managers to respective clusters and in turn were tasked to populate the master template and project list as local municipal inputs forwarded to the District planner assisted by the technical hub who were tasked with putting the comprehensive document together. Upon completion the One Plan was tabled to the District political hub for adoption.

- Senior Managers report back to the Senior management meetings (SMT) on the DDM catalytic projects implementation, challenges, bottlenecks and progress.
- The SDGs are aligned to uMsinga Municipal catalytic projects are included in the IDP and in turn appear on the scorecards of all senior managers for monitoring and evaluation purposes. The catalytic projects were identified as those projects that have the ability to unlock economic activity and thereby fulfil the objectives of the NDP which primarily aims at eradicate poverty.
- The catalytic projects on the DDM one plan are on an operational level assigned to managers who drive and implement such projects, and report on the implementation to the different structures such as IDP/Budget steering Committee, portfolio committees, council and the uMsinga Municipal SMT which sits bi-monthly.

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:

***Table 22:* Alignment of Strategic Priorities**

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

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
				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 planned integrated sustainable human settlements	• To implement ward-based plan infrastructural projects

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
	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 - Extent to which Debt is Serviced - 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 • Submit budget related policies to Council To submit Draft budget 2023/24 ubmit final budget 2023/24

NATIONAL KPA	B2B (C88)	PGDS	DDM ONE PLAN	UMSINGA STRATEGIES
	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 23: 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	The new MPT was appointed in August 2023 as per Resolution **55/2023 FC 30** it consist of 04 external members. The contract is for 5 years. Members are in compliance with the SPLUMA requirements .	Compliant

1.2.12 State of the Nation Address 2024

In his State of the Nation Address, President Cyril Ramaphosa said that the government will continue to do the following and uMsinga Local Municipality's noted these as national priorities and wish to align them with its priorities goals:

- We will see through the work underway with our partners to end load-shedding and revive the performance of our ports and rail network.
- The Government will continue to strengthen their law enforcement institutions, tackle gender-based violence and fight corruption to make South Africa a safe place for all.
- The Government will continue to strengthen local government, professionalise the public service and ensure that public officials are held accountable for their actions.
- The Government will continue to position our economy to grow and compete in a fast-changing world, to support small businesses, to give young people economic opportunities and to provide social protection to the vulnerable.
- The Government will continue the work to improve the country's fiscal position and hold firm to a sound macroeconomic trajectory.
- The Government will use the opportunities provided by the African Continental Free Trade Area to increase our trade and expand our industries.
- The Government will continue to build an inclusive economy, focusing on the empowerment of black and women South Africans, advancing workers' rights, intensifying land reform and pursuing a just energy transition that leaves no-one behind.

1.2.13 KwaZulu-Natal State of The Province Address 2024 (SOPA)

The KwaZulu-Natal SOPA 2023 was delivered to the province on 28 February 2024 in the Province's Capital city of Pietermaritzburg at the Oval Cricket Stadium, 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:



- Forging Peace and Stability
  Lasting peace achieved through working with political parties, Faith based organisation, Civil Society, Traditional Leaders and many peace-loving people in KZN. Leaders had to work with singleness of minds.
  - *uMsinga Municipality advocates for social cohesion and peace. The construction of a Peace Monument will commence in 2024/25. As a symbol of hope and unity for the people of Amaqamu Traditional Authority area.*
- Institution of Traditional Leadership – Support for Amakhosi
  The government of KZN respect and values the institution of traditional Leadership.
  - *uMsinga honours the traditional leadership. This is evident in the annual budget dedicated to refurbishing traditional courts and the quarterly meetings held with Amakhosi aseNdlunkulu.*
- A capable, ethical and developmental state -Consequence management of fraud and Corruption. Strengthening support for businesses by ensuring that enterprises that do business with government are paid on time. The government is implementing consequence management.
  - *uMsinga has committed itself through its service charter and standards to pay all creditors within 30 days.*
- Digital Transformation and ICT

Province moving toward full digitalization, harnessing opportunities that come with efficient and effectiveness in government whilst bringing opportunity for economic growth and jobs for citizen.

- Economic Transformation and Job Creation
  Drive Business retention and after care
  Accelerate business licence approvals for priority catalytic projects.
  - *Hence the Municipality is in the process of digitalization of the entire business license application to shorten the waiting periods.*

- **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 farming and food security activities to gaining 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 12: MTSF Priorities (2019-2024)



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 24; 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

MTSF	MTSF APPLICATION AT UMSINGA THROUGH STRUCTURES AND PROGRAMS
	• 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 • 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.

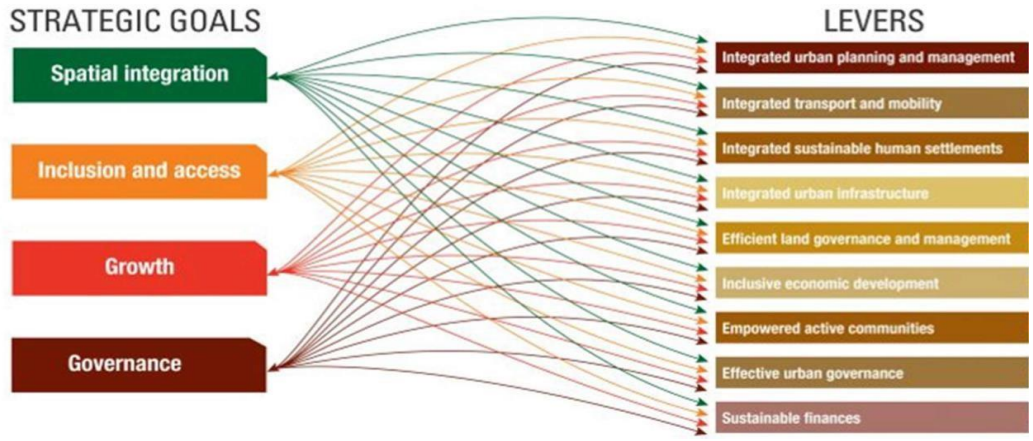
The overall objective of the IUDF is to transform urban spaces by:

- 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 13: 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:

Table 25: **Back to Basic (C88) Programmes**

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

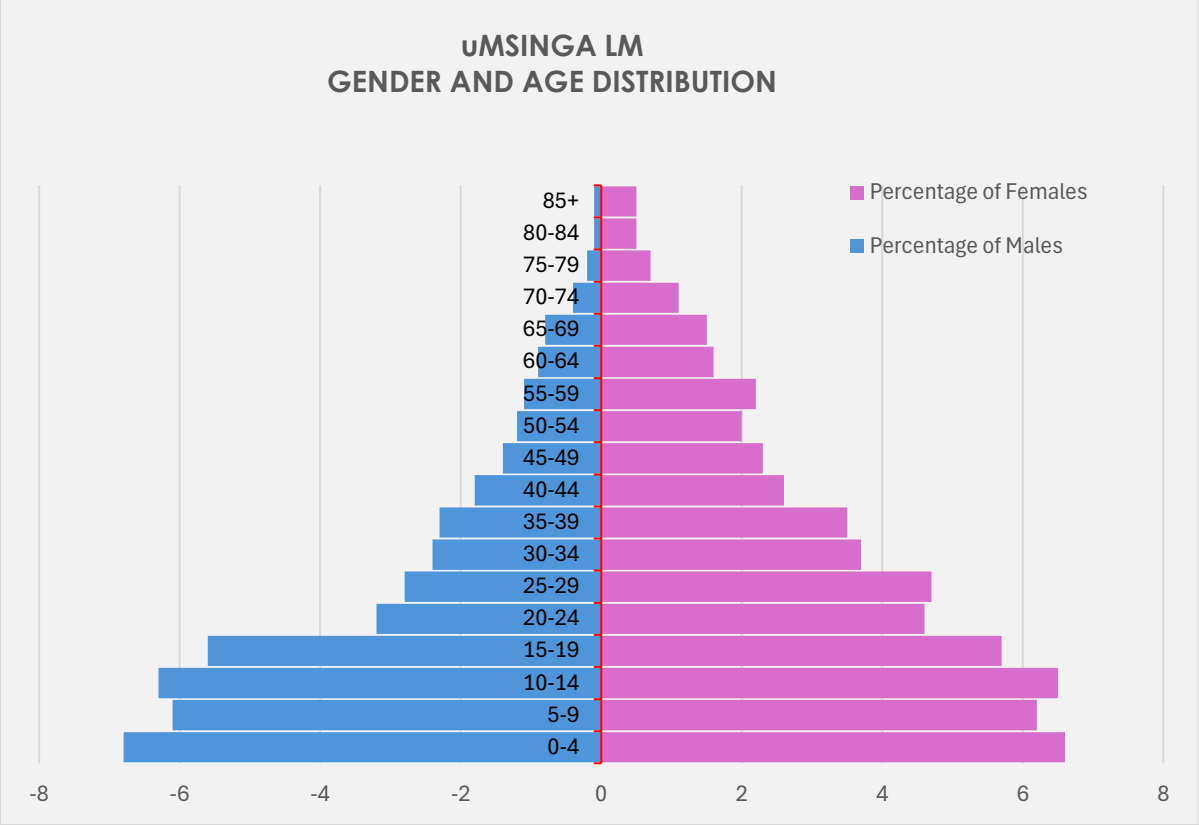
uMsinga Municipality has a total population of approximately 184 494 in 2016 (Community Survey) a significant increase of 3.7% from 177 577 in 2011 Census. While the population of the uMzinyathi District Municipality was recorded at 554 882 in 2016 CS. This suggests a significant increase in the population 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 26: 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 14: Population Distribution (CS 2022)



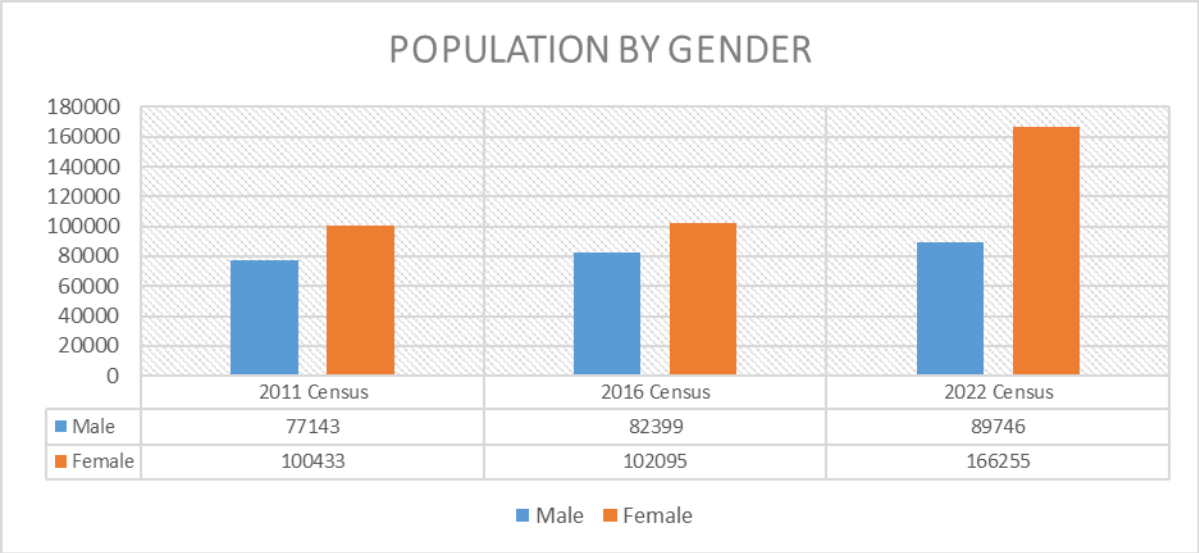
With reference to the bar graph above;

- The graph indicates that the trends emanating shows that there are more females and more elderly women in uMsinga. Therefore, the Municipality should conduct programmes that will empower women and capacitate them with skills. Some of these programmes include the following;
  - Cooperative support in agriculture & manufacturing;
  - Partnership with Assupol Community Trust (Early Childhood Development); and
  - Road maintance Schedule (950 women working on municipal road maintance).
- The largest population within uMsinga is between the age of 0 – 14 which puts a need for pre-schooling; primary, secondary and high schooling educational facilities etc. Therefore, as a forward planning mechanism, the Municipality needs to plan for the provision of tertiary institutions especially since the youth (15 – 34) is the second dominating age group that can capitalise on this opportunity for studying purpose e.g. Tvet Colleges.
- At the age of 20-24, the population of males decreases due to numbers of reasons which may include death but mostly it is voluntary migration for labour purposes; studying purposes and/ or economic opportunities elsewhere.
- 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.

1.1.1.2 Population by Gender

The bar graph below shows that uMsinga Municipality is dominated by female gender at a percentage of 56% and males at 44% of the total population. Accordingly, this indicate that in the past 11 years uMsinga Municipality had been dominated by more females than males. Therefore, this is evidence enough that the Municipality needs to provide more opportunities to empower women within the municipal demarcation and especially between the age of 0 to 34 (72% of total population).

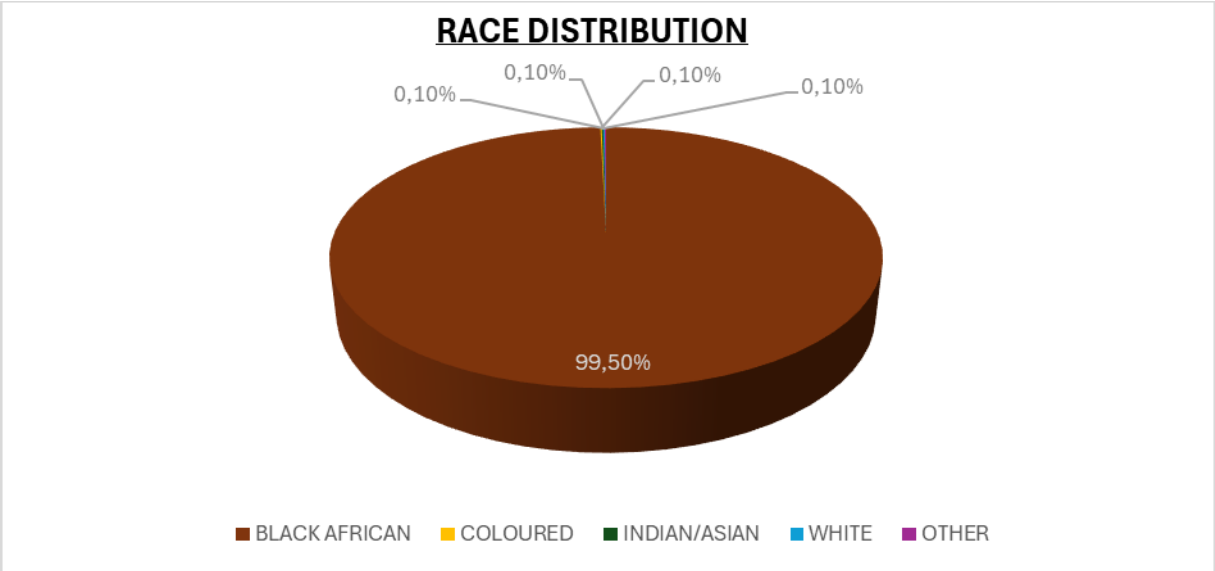
***Figure 15:* uMsinga Population by Gender (Stats SA, 2022)**



1.1.1.3 Population by Group/Race

The pie chart below depicts that the majority of the population in uMsinga Municipality is black at 99.5%. 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.

Figure 16: Population by Race (Stats SA, 2022)

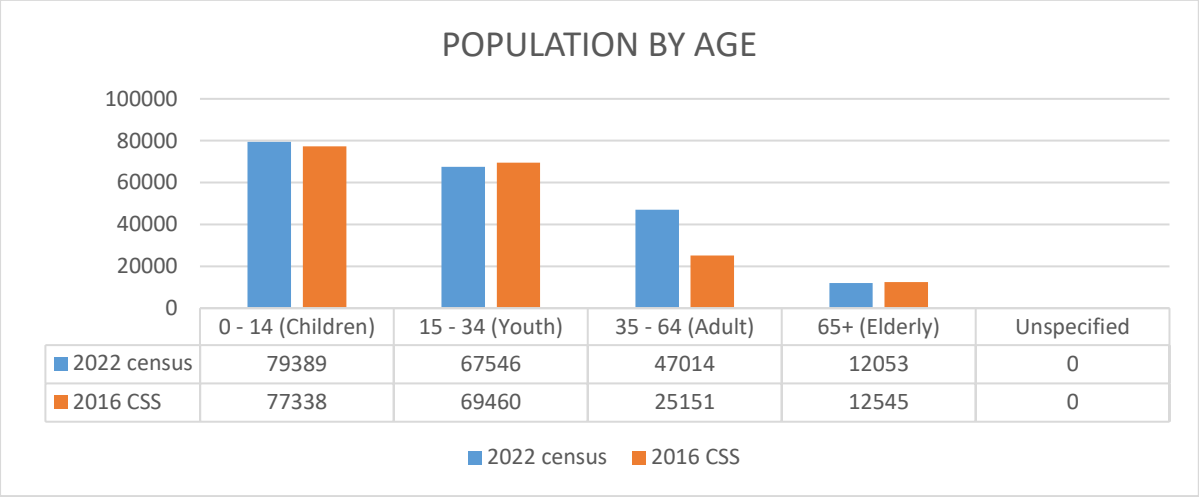


In reference to the bar graph below, it is clear that 39% of uMsinga total population is dominated by children from the age of 0 to 14 years. Therefore, the total population of the Municipality dominated by youth at 80%. The table above clearly indicates that 80% of the municipality's population falls 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.

The latest census 2022 shows that uMsinga Municipality is dominated by children with 0 -14 years at 39%; and youth with 15 – 34 years at 33% of the total population. Therefore, approximately 72% of uMsinga Municipality is between the age of 0 – 34.

Figure 17: uMsinga Population by Age (Stats SA, 2022)



The youth population have significant 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 educational facilities; social services; and employment opportunities. Taking into consideration that 90% of the brain is developed before age of five (5) years. Therefore, there is a need to invest in Early Childhood Development (ECD) as the powerful investment in human capital that the Municipality needs.

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.

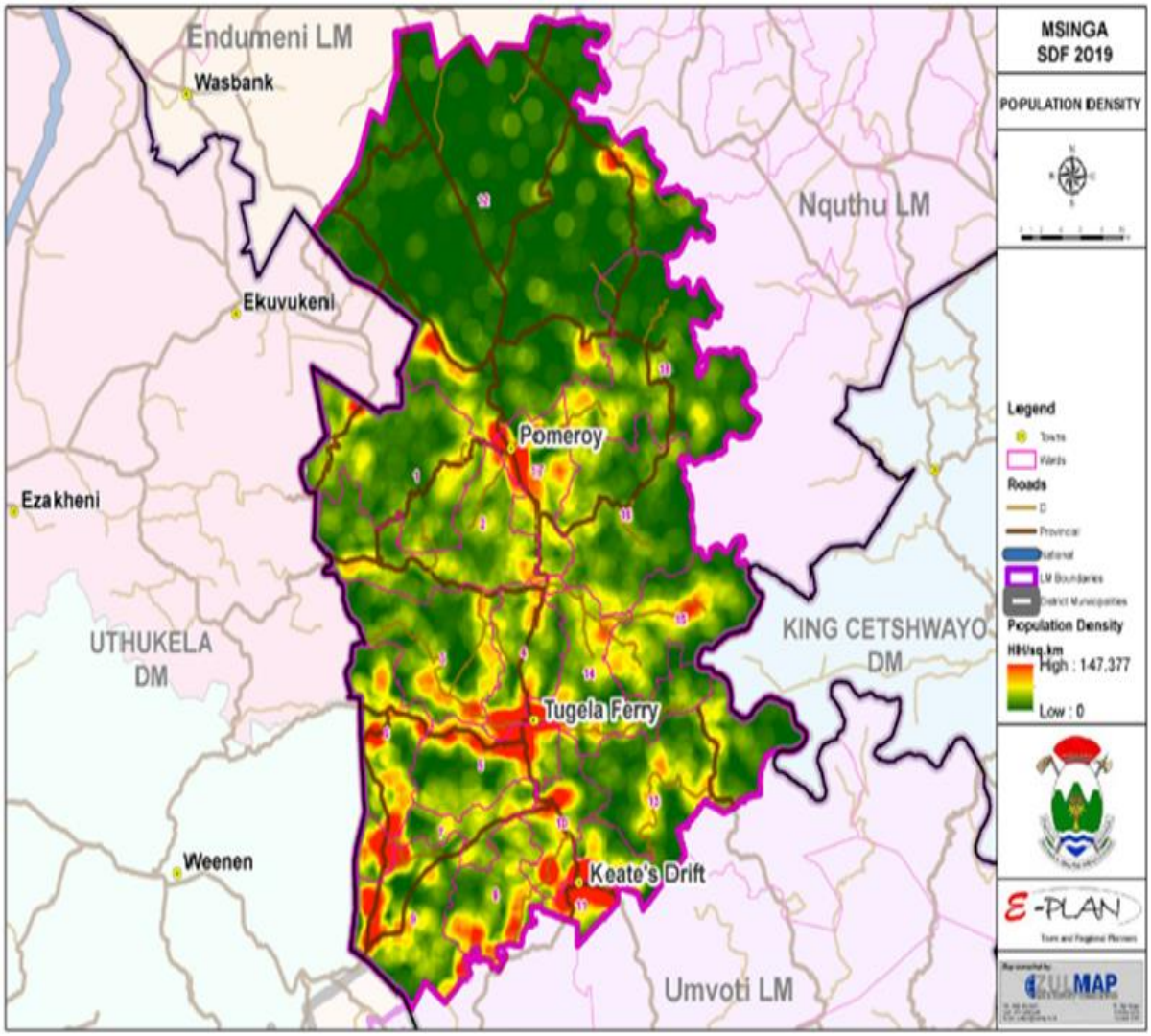
Figure 18: Population Density

	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).

The map below 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.

Map 3: Population Density



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**
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**

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

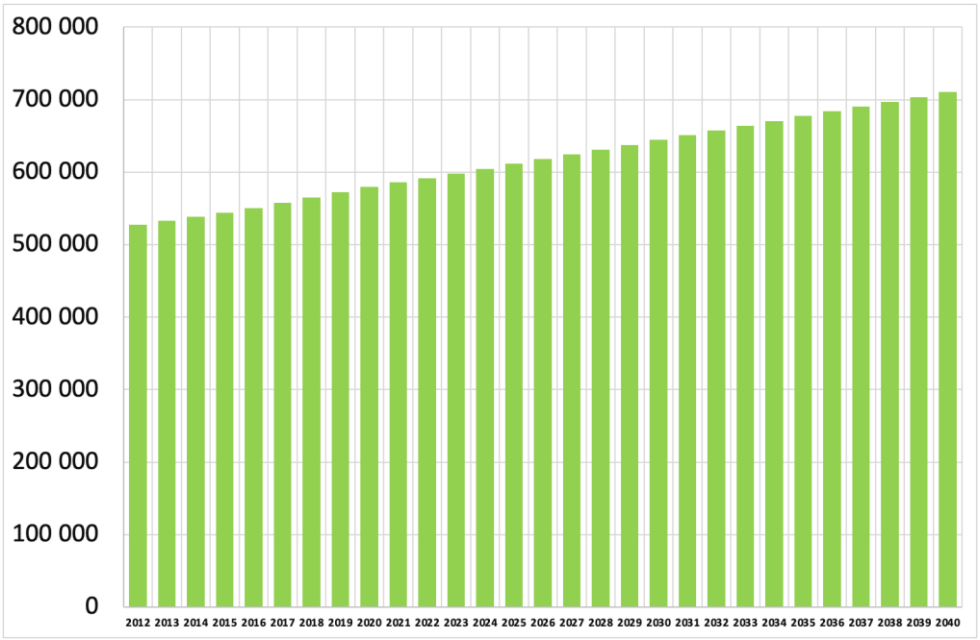
The population within the uMzinyathi District is unevenly spread with Msinga having the highest population numbers of 184 494, Nqutu with a population of 171 325, Umvoti with population of 122 423 and last Endumeni at population of 76 639.

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.

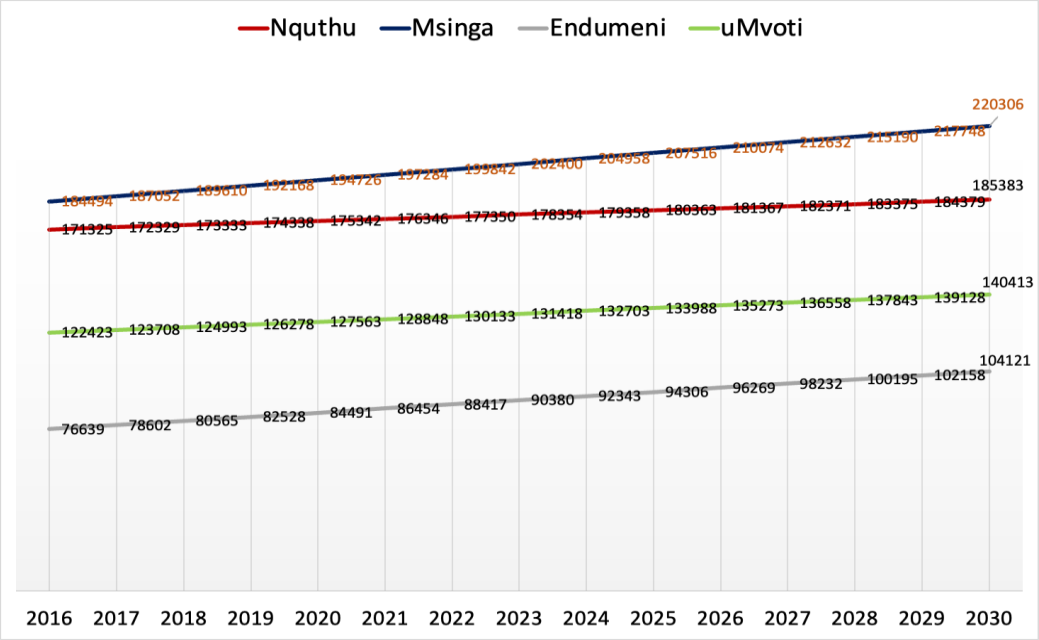
Figure 19: Population growth rate in uMzinyathi District



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 20: 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 21: 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 22: 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
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

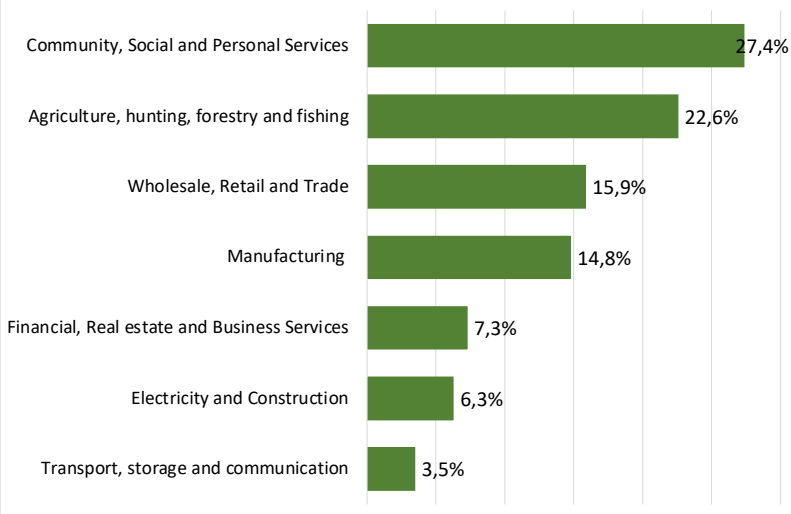
1.2.1 District Economic Drivers

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 23: 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 (Cs 2022 (Stats SA)

NO	HIGHEST EDUCATION LEVEL ATTENDED	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
1	**No Schooling**	27870	29
2	**Some Primary**	9264	9.7
3	**Completed Primary**	4009	4.2
4	**Some Secondary**	26883	28
5	**Grade 12/Std10**	24610	25.6
6	**Higher Education**	3068	3.2
7	**Other**	254	0.3

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.

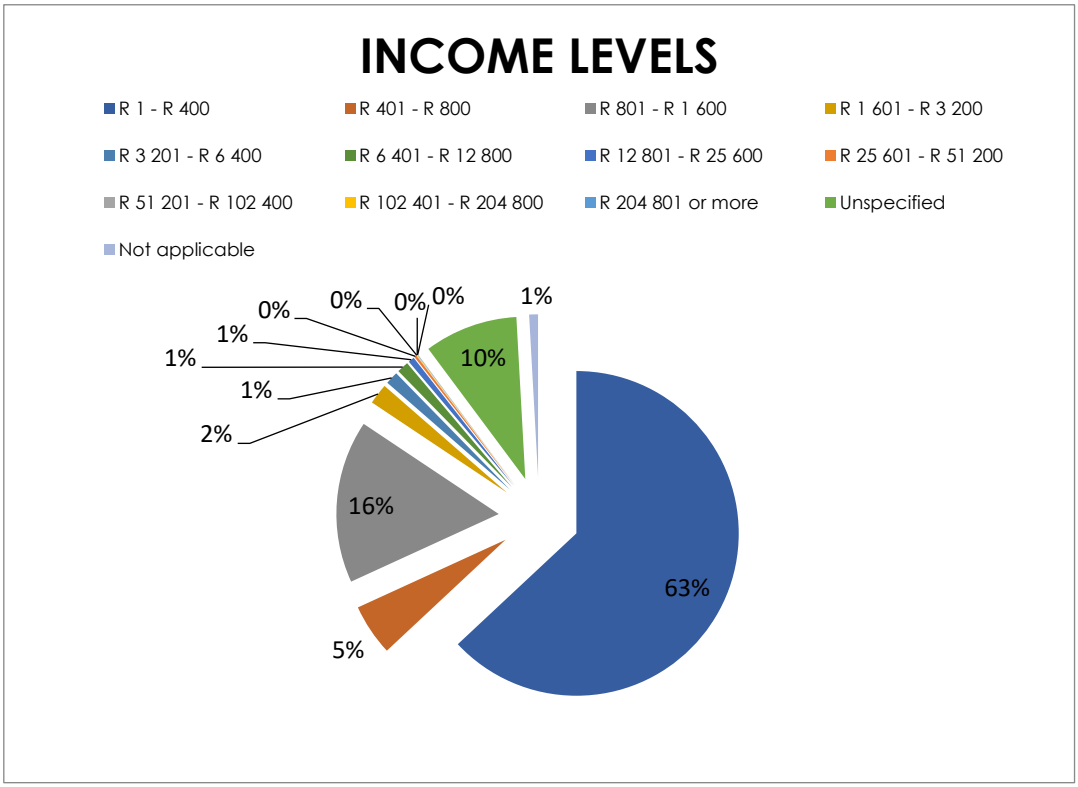
One of the major issues is that uMsinga Municipality current lack in infrastructure, and it difficult to attract investment to the Municipality. Some developers have, however, shown an interest in developing Pomeroy and to a lesser extent Tugela Ferry. One of the hindrances faced by developers is the 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 24: 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

PROJECTS FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES	BUDGET 2023-2024
Local Attire	45 000, 00
Local Transportation	42 000, 00
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

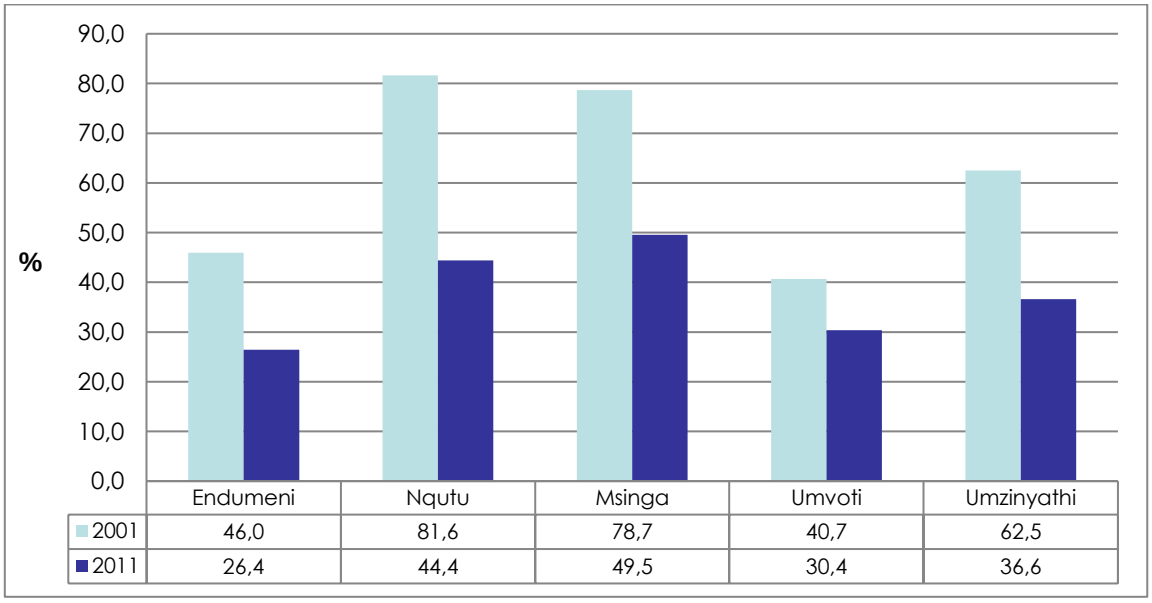
Total	**554882**	**184494**

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 25: **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.

Sources of water at uMsinga Municipality

1. Sampofu Wier - 3 Production Boreholes
2. Ngubukazi – 1 Production Borehole
3. Sampofu WTW – Uthukela River
4. Fabeni WTW – 1 Production Borehole
5. Keate's Drift Ethembeni WTW – Mooiriver

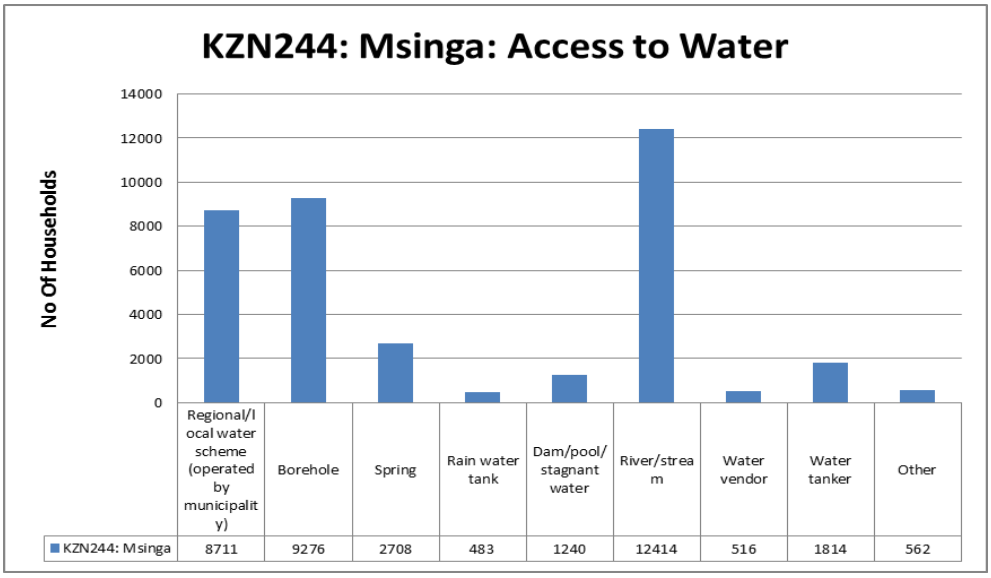
The table below in line with StatsSA 2011 indicates a water backlog of 66.04% in uMsinga's households. Therefore, in 2011 approximately 30% of uMsinga Households has access to water served households.

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 26: 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.

Table 40: uMsinga Access to Water

uMSINGA LM

Access to water 38% **(21% RDP level and 5% Dysfunctional)**

No access to water 62% **(51% No infrastructure at all)**

Ward	Access to water (Yard connections)	RDP Level	Dysfunctional infrastructure	Rudimentary service	No access to water (No Infrastructure)
1	10%	9%	0%	8%	73%
2	3%	16%	0%	7%	73%
3	8%	26%	0%	10%	56%
4	33%	19%	0%	15%	33%
5	29%	13%	0%	12%	46%
6	3%	45%	0%	7%	45%

uMSINGA LM CONT....

Ward	Access to water (Yard connections)	RDP Level	Dysfunctional infrastructure	Rudimentary service	No access to water (No Infrastructure)
9	12%	15%	0%	8%	68%
10	9%	24%	26%	10%	30%
11	15%	66%	0%	7%	12%
12	3%	9%	0%	11%	76%
13	4%	0%	0%	1%	96%
14	16%	9%	0%	7%	68%
15	2%	3%	0%	4%	91%

uMSINGA LM CONT….					
Ward	Access to water (Yard connections)	RDP Level	Dysfunctional infrastructure	Rudimentary service	No access to water (No Infrastructure)
16	2%	6%	43%	5%	45%
17	8%	51%	0%	17%	24%
18	7%	23%	0%	21%	49%
19	18%	9%	0%	14%	59%
20	2%	24%	0%	10%	64%
21	8%	8%	0%	8%	76%

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.

Table 41: uMsinga Water Implementation by Umzinyathi District

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality									
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**	**AREAS COVERED**	**BUDGET**	**2021/22**	**2022/23**	**2023/24**	**2024/25**	**2025/26**	**PROGRESS**
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2A	Construction of bulk gravity main, 11km in length. 0.35Mℓ Ground Mounted Tank.	Ward 3	**R32 979 676.86**	18 June 2023 – 16 June 2024					**34%**
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2B	Construction of approximately 50 km of reticulation pipelines, 08 Concrete	Ward 3	**R32 174 280.58**	14 June 2023 – 16 July					**32%**

2024/04/01 10

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	PROGRESS TO DATE
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	Construction of a 7.4 km rising main, 1No. 2.0 Mℓ Concrete Reservoir, 2 No. 137 kW Horizontal	Ward 3	**R43 911 075.25**	21 Jul 23 – 22 Apr 25					**4%**
Upgrade of Mthembu West Phase 2- Mashuka	Tunkery- Construction of1.2 ML reservoir, 315mm of 1.2km Upvc pipeline to Esijozini 200 mm and10,9 km Upvc pipeline to Mashunka command resrvoir	Ward 6	**R61 053 398.60**	25 July 2019 - March 2024					**62%**

2024/04/01 11

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/ 22	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25	2025/ 26	PROGRESS TO DATE
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	Construction of a7.4 km rising main, 1No. 2.0 Mℓ Concrete Reservoir, 2 No. 137 kW Horizontal	Ward 3	**R43 911 075.25**	21 Jul 23 – 22 Apr 25					**4%**

2024/04/01 12

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Msinga Bulk Water Supply Scheme	Construction of water reticulation and the reservoir and communal standpipes	Ward 4	**R15 437 506.00**	Complete					**100%**
Muden-Keats drift water supply scheme Phase 2A 2024/04/01	Construction of Booster Pump Station And 7km 250mm Dia Rising Main The contractor is terminated due to poor performance. Source of water that comes from Muden Canal. Slow Progress on Site	Ward 12	**R12 742 583.35**	Jan 2021-August 2024					**92%** 13

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme	Construction reticulation pipeline at Ndaya Area	Ward 12 (Ndaya Area)	**R23 742 760.62**	Complete					**100%**
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 4B	Construction of booster pump station, 3.6 KM of 160mm Dia klambon rising main and 1ML reservoir	Ward 14	**R4 250 400.00**	June 2019 – March 2024					**95%**

2024/04/01 14

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 3B	2 X 1ML concrete reservoirs	Ward 13	**R 7 015 000.00**	February 2019 – 30 August 2024					**82%**
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 3C	The Construction of a Booster Pump Station And Approximately 7.1KM Of 250mm Dia Rising Main	Ward 13	**R 38 567 511.06**	February 2019 – October 2024					**90%**

2024/04/01 15

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 4C	Construction of Ngome water reticulation, 8.8 KM bulk pipeline of 90mm dia Upvc & 21 KM reticulation pipeline and 80 Communal Standpipes	Ward 14	**R 5 865 000.00**	Complete					**100%**
Msinga Sanitation including extension	Construction of 3300 VIP Toilets from ward 1- 21 wards	All wards	**R 50 211 602,50**	08 June 2021- 30 December 2023. scope					**85%**

2024/04/01 16

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Douglass water supply scheme phase 3	Construction of Bulk Water Reservoir & Water Reticulation	Ward 1	**R42 000 000.00**	August 2018-May 2024					**98%**
Msinga Mumbe Water Supply	Construction of 18,3 km reticulation pipeline, 2 break pressure tanks,51 associated chambers and 35 stand pipe.	Ward 1	**R 28 617 347.91**	Complete					**100%**

2024/04/01 17

SUMMARY ON-GOING PROJECTS FROM MIG 2023/24

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Sampofu Commissioning	Commissioning of Bulk Pipeline, Pump station, Reservoirs and Reticulation	Ward 3,4,5,6,13,14	**R 30 451 450.40**	June 2021- 30 June 2024					**72%**
Ophathe Water Supply Scheme	Construction of 2 reservoir and pump station	Ward 9	**R6 110 507.78**	The project is on practical Completion					**99%**
Ophathe Water Supply Scheme	Construction of portable water supply and associated structure	Ward 9	**R10 037 063.12**	The project is on practical Completion					**99%**

2024/04/01 18

uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
KwaKopi Water Supply Scheme Phase 3	Construction of 4.3 km of Ductile Iron Rising Main, HDPE Reticulation pipeline, 2 reservoirs, equipping of the existing borehole, construction of pump station, construction of 35 standpipes.	Ward 11	**R 36 610 044.70**	15 January 2020-30 August 2023					**92%**
Gunjana Water Supply Scheme 2024/04/01	Construction of 17 km reticulation pipeline, 4 break pressure tanks,60 associated chambers and 30 stand pipe.	Ward 2	**R 17 987 596.75**	Feb 2021-August 2023					**100%** 19

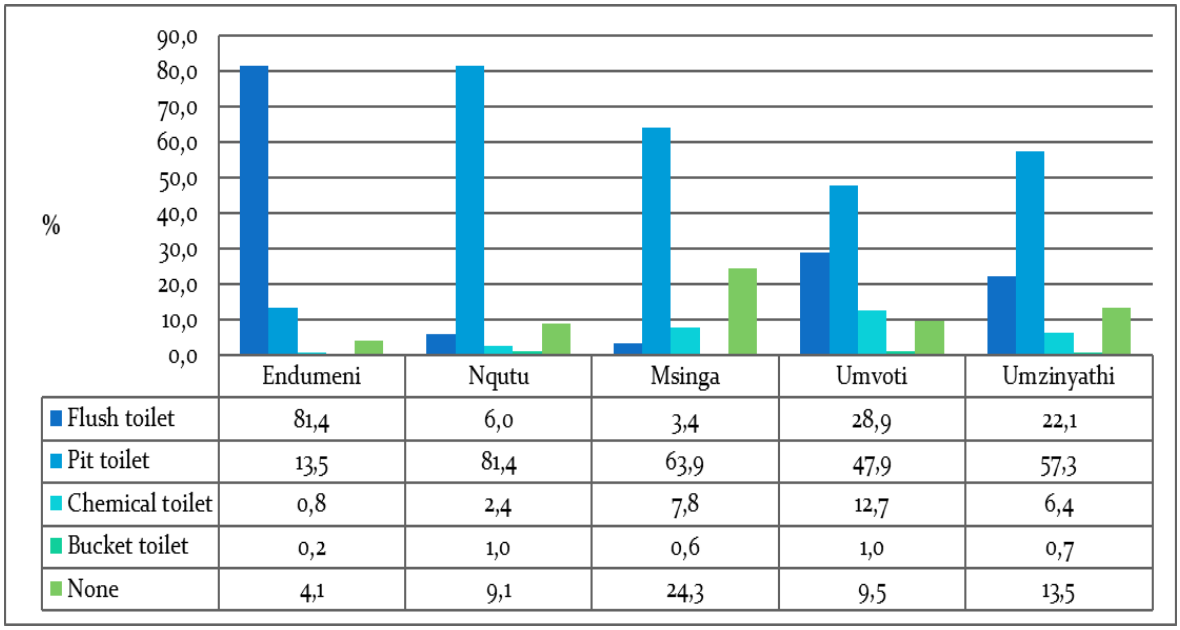
uMsinga Water implementation plan by uMzinyathi Municipality

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	PROGRESS TO DATE
Nkubungweni Water Supply Scheme	Equipment of boreholes, construction of bulk pipeline, Reservoir, Pump station, reticulation network and 55 communal standpipes	Ward 8	**R 22 745 243.72**	July 2021-July 2023					**100%**
Nkubungweni Water Supply Scheme Phase 3B 2024/04/01	5km of 50mm HDPE PN16 / 75mm - 110mm ˜ Cl16 uPVC/ 50mm - 100mm ˜ Cl25 .	Ward 8	**R21 893 438.44**	June 2023 – May 2024					**34%** 20

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 27: 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 42: 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**

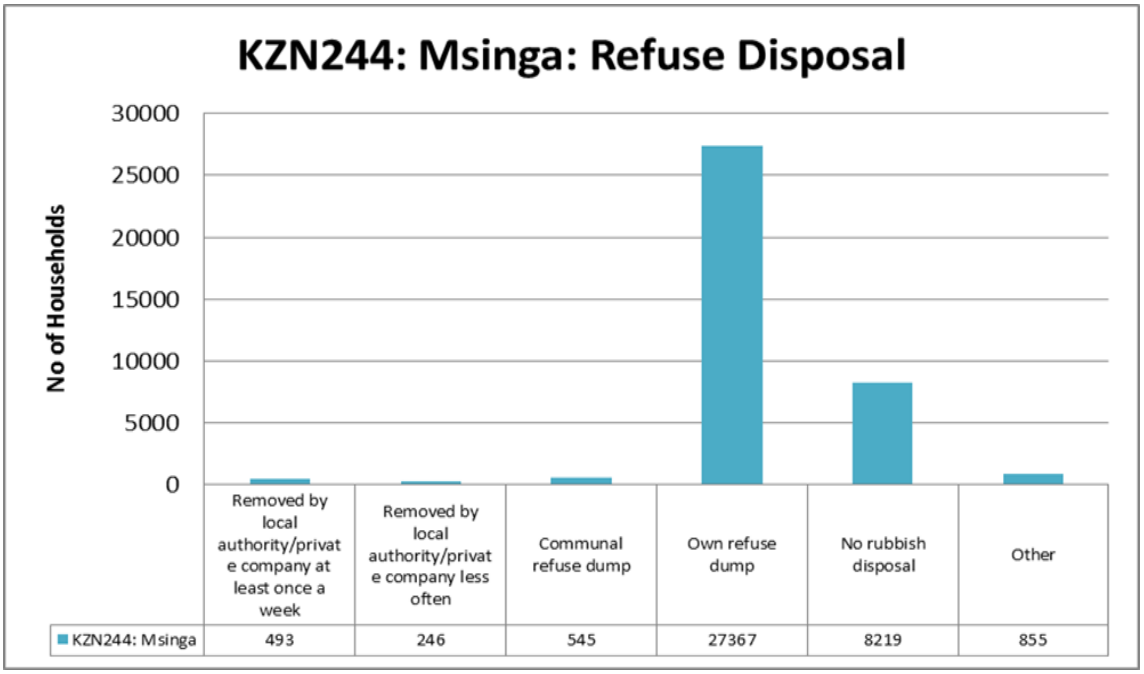
Source : Statistics SA, CSS 2016

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 28: 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 43: 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 44: 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 45: 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.

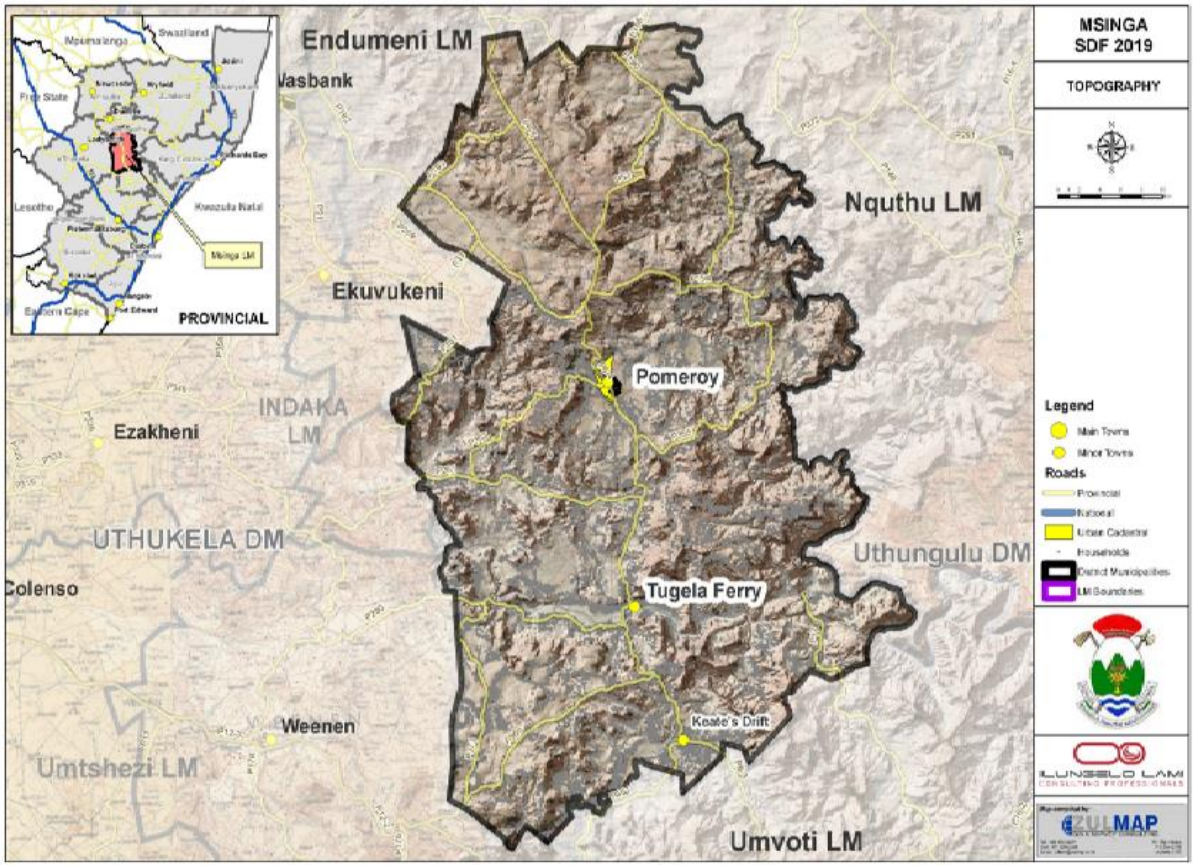
2.1.1 Topography and Slope Analysis

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



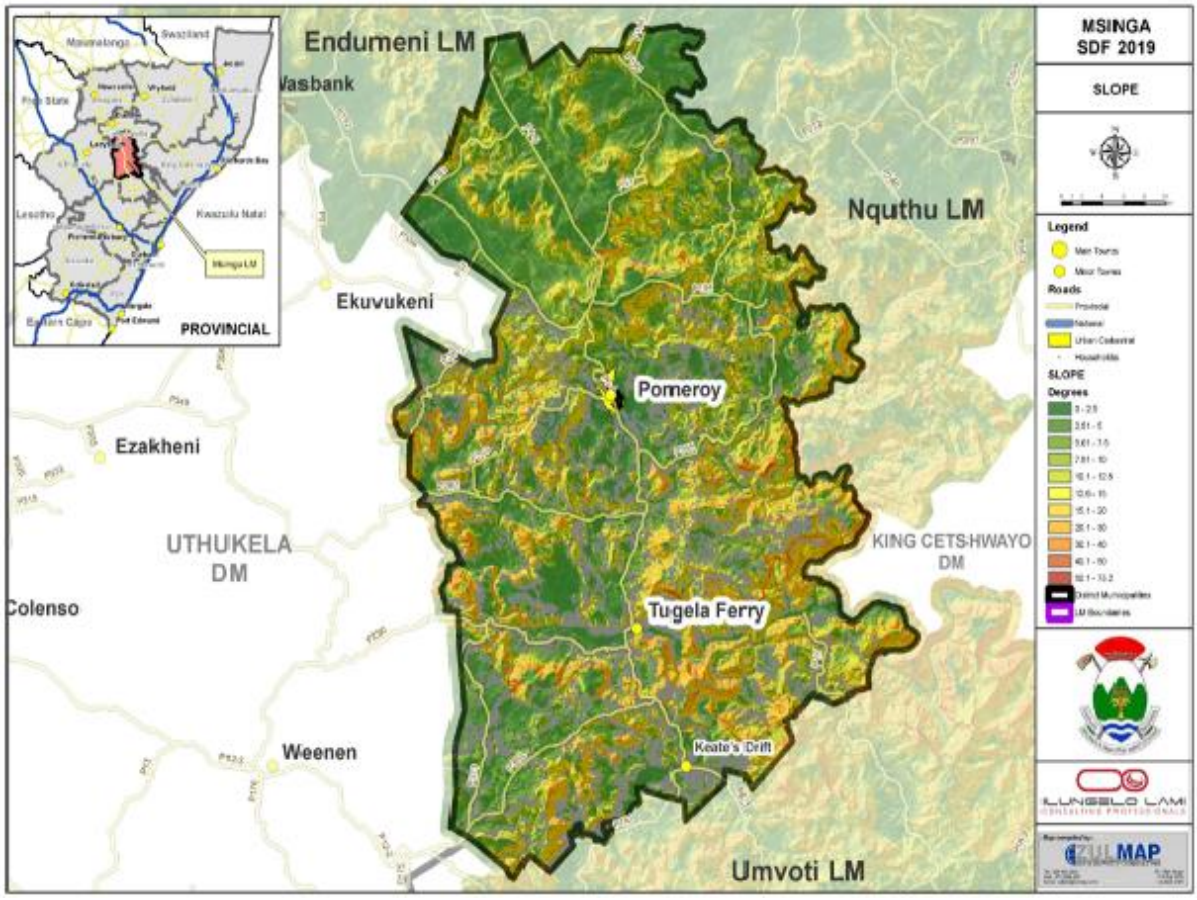
The Municipality area is mainly dominated by open high-hills or ridges; open low-hills or ridges; level-plains with some-relief and rolling hills and mountains. Hence, uMsinga Disaster Management Centre have noticed that there are areas developing in low-lying area (vulnerable to flooding) nearby Thukela 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 29: 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.

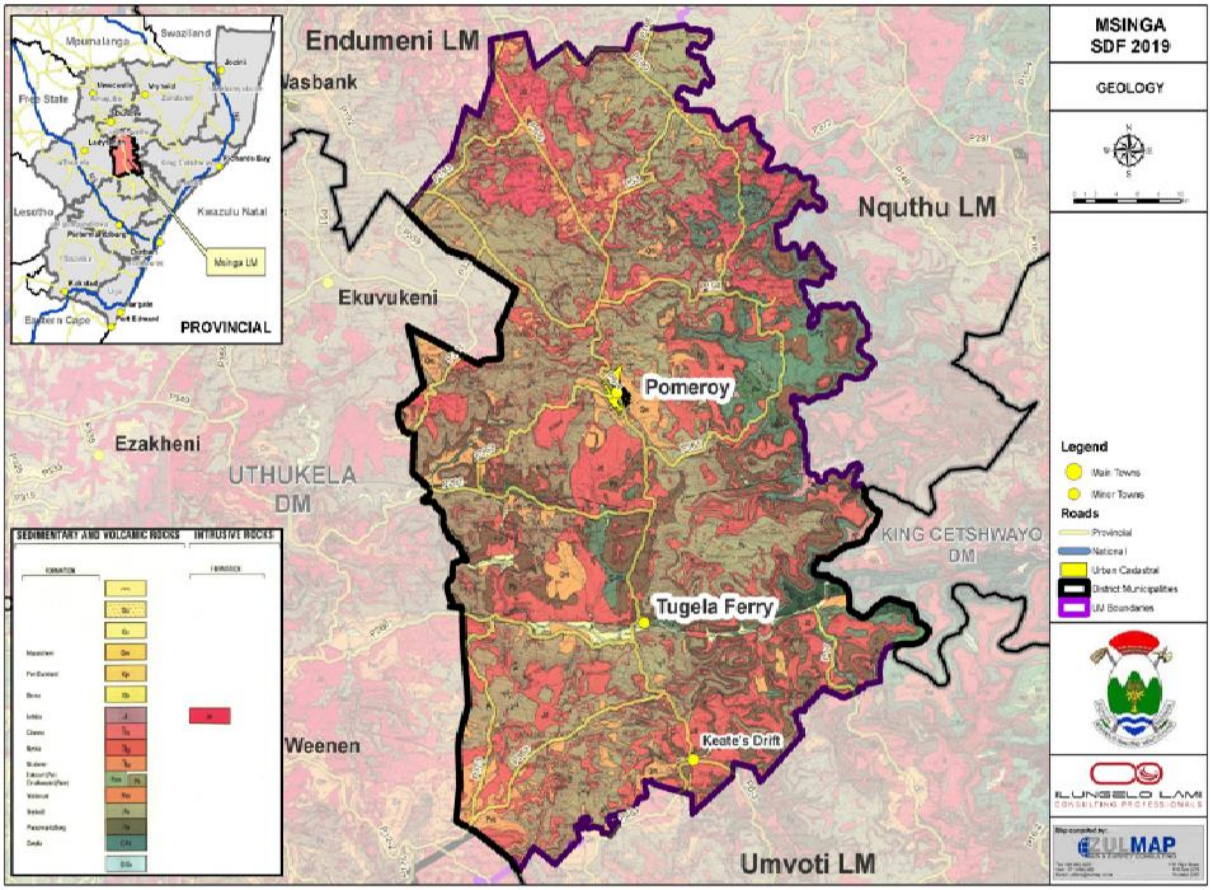
These facilities can only be created if we have the estimate number of livestock in a given area identified for a livestock holding facility. At least 3 holding facilities need to be created in an area to allow for rotation of the livestock so the vegetation can be given time to grow. These facilities 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.

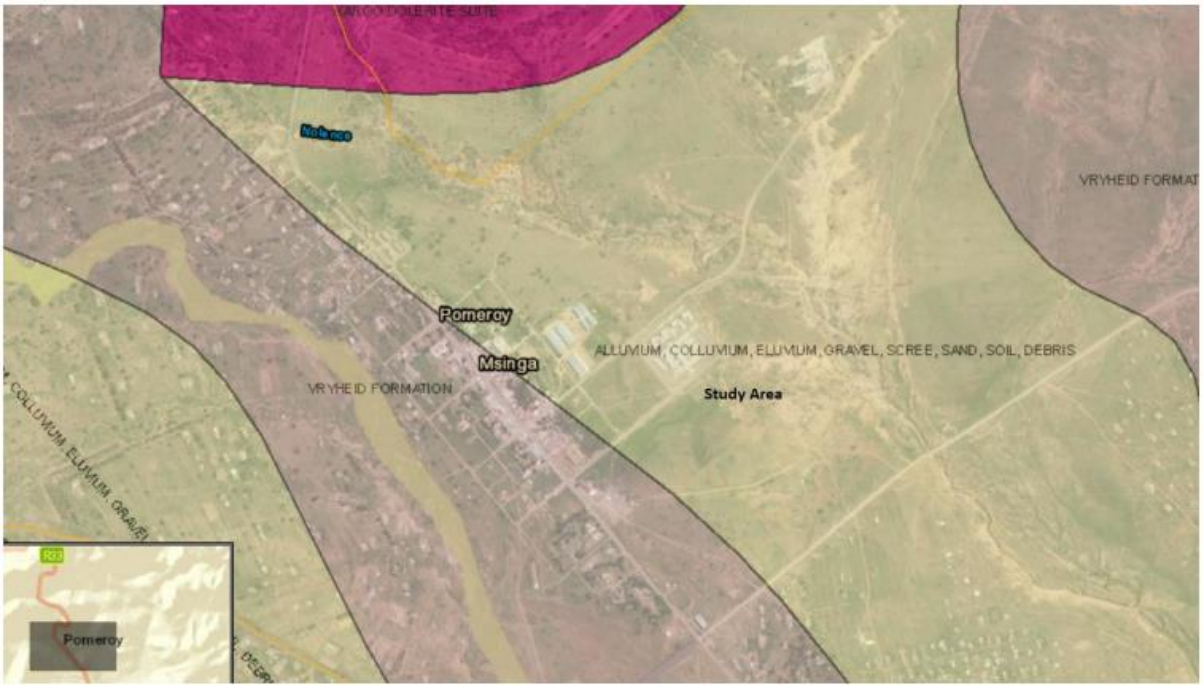


Figure 30: Pomeroy Geology

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:

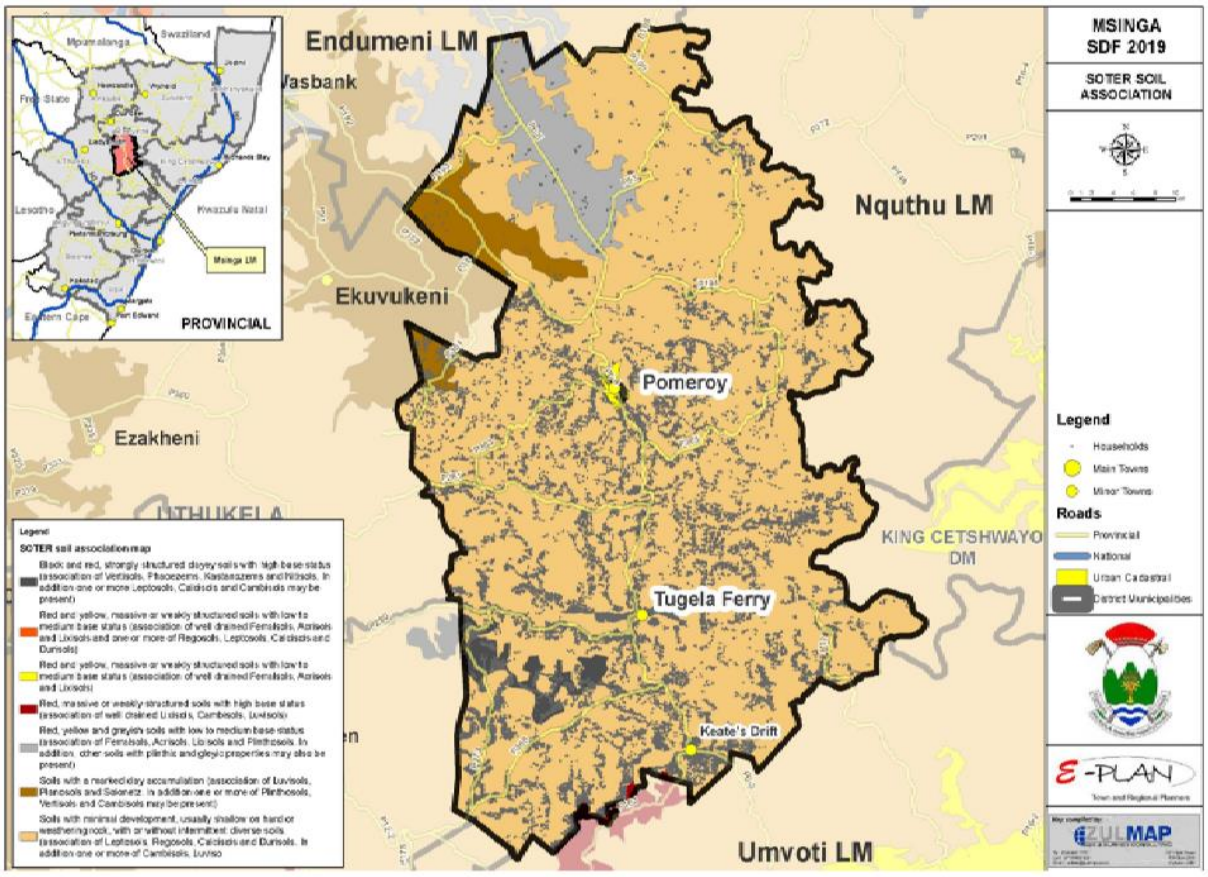
- Soils with minimal development, usually on hard weathering rock and with or without intermittent diverse soils. The presence of lime is rare in these soils.
- Soils range from red and yellow apedal through plinthic to duplex soil patterns; and
- Soils with marked clay accumulation.

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.

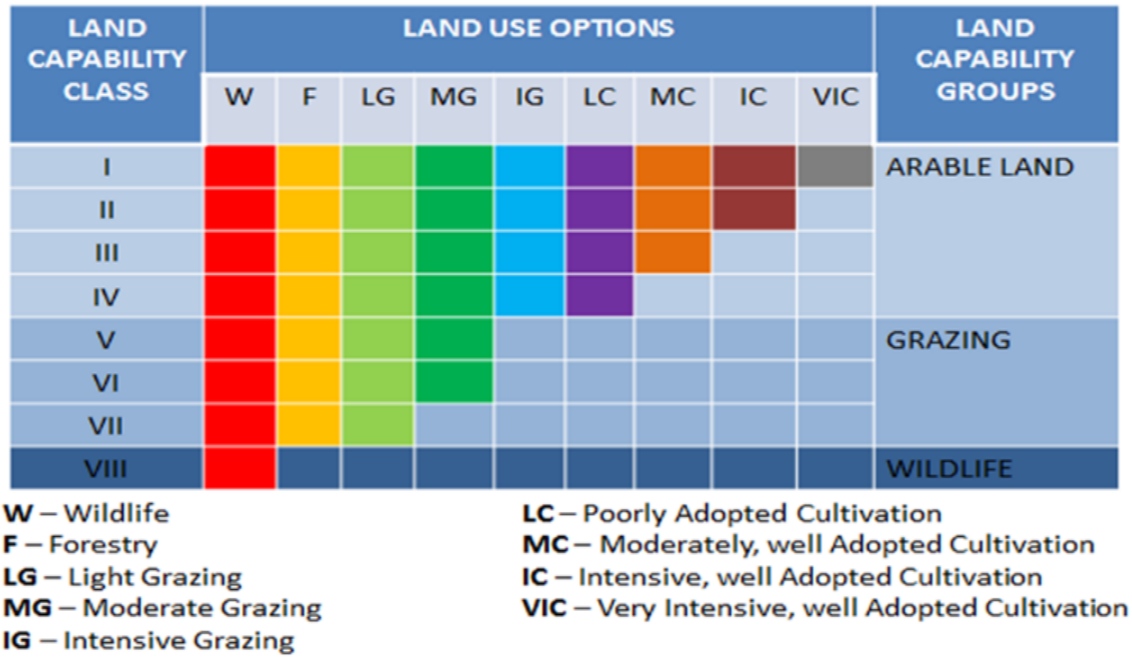


FIGURE 31: LAND USE OPTIONS (SOURCE: SMITH, 1998)

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.

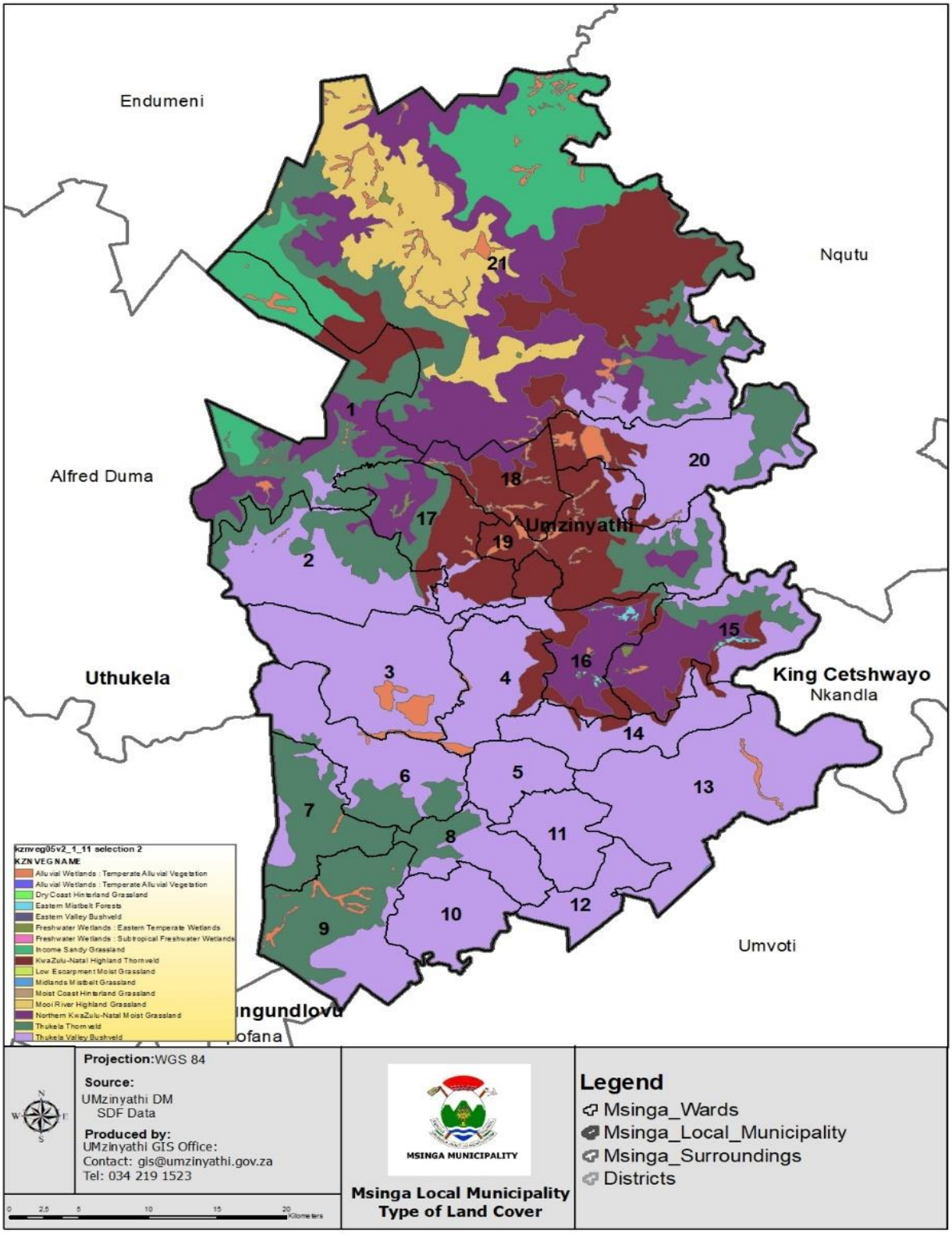
The general land capability in this Municipality indicates that this Municipality is dry with a low amount of vegetation, which is why the Municipal areas are dominated by subsistence type agricultural activities.

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.

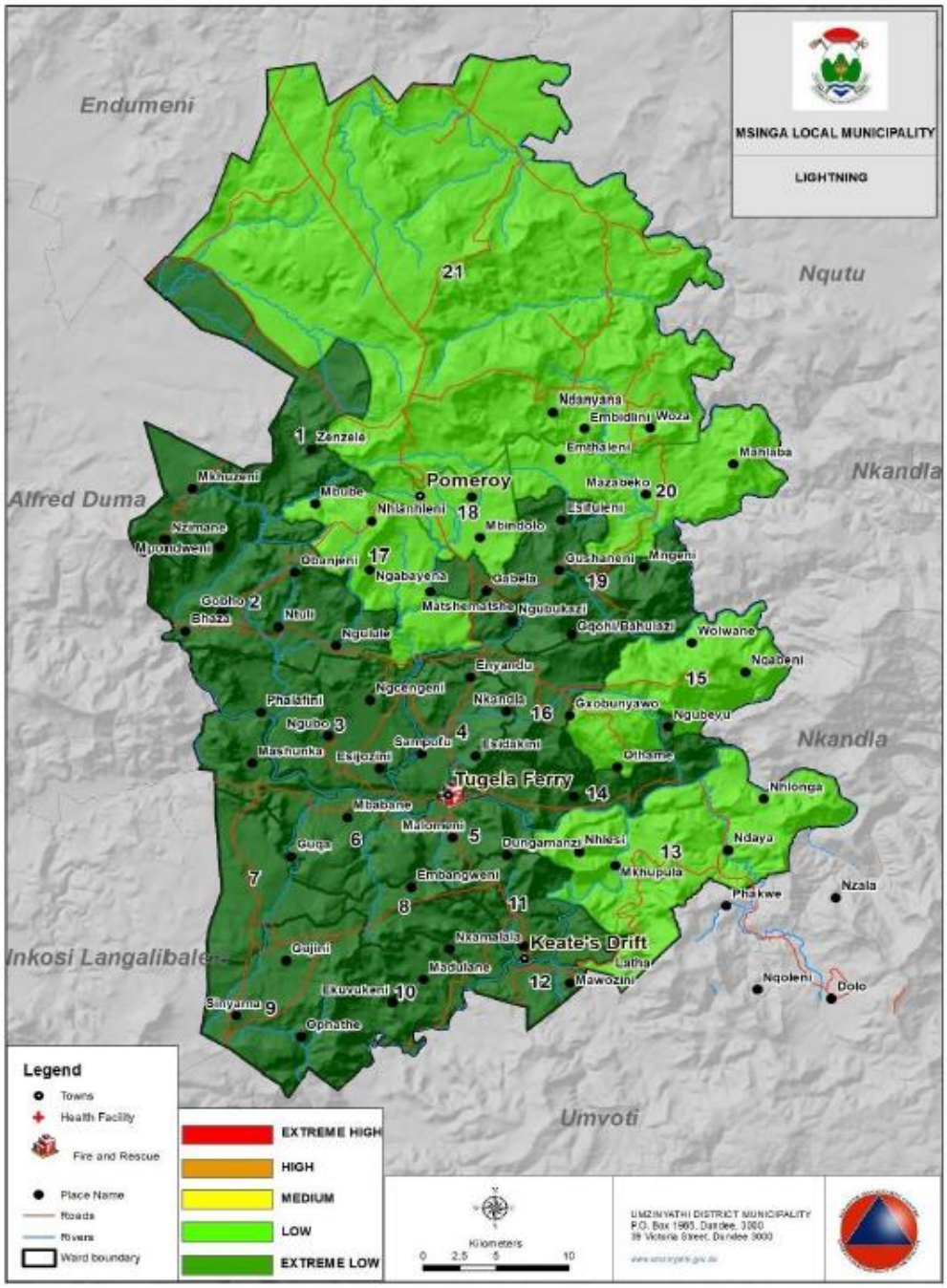
Furthermore, the Disaster Management Centre have assessed incidents such as flooding, Tombs along rivers and dongas, burning of waste, and identified some of the critical incidents that might cause serious danger to our vulnerable community.

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.

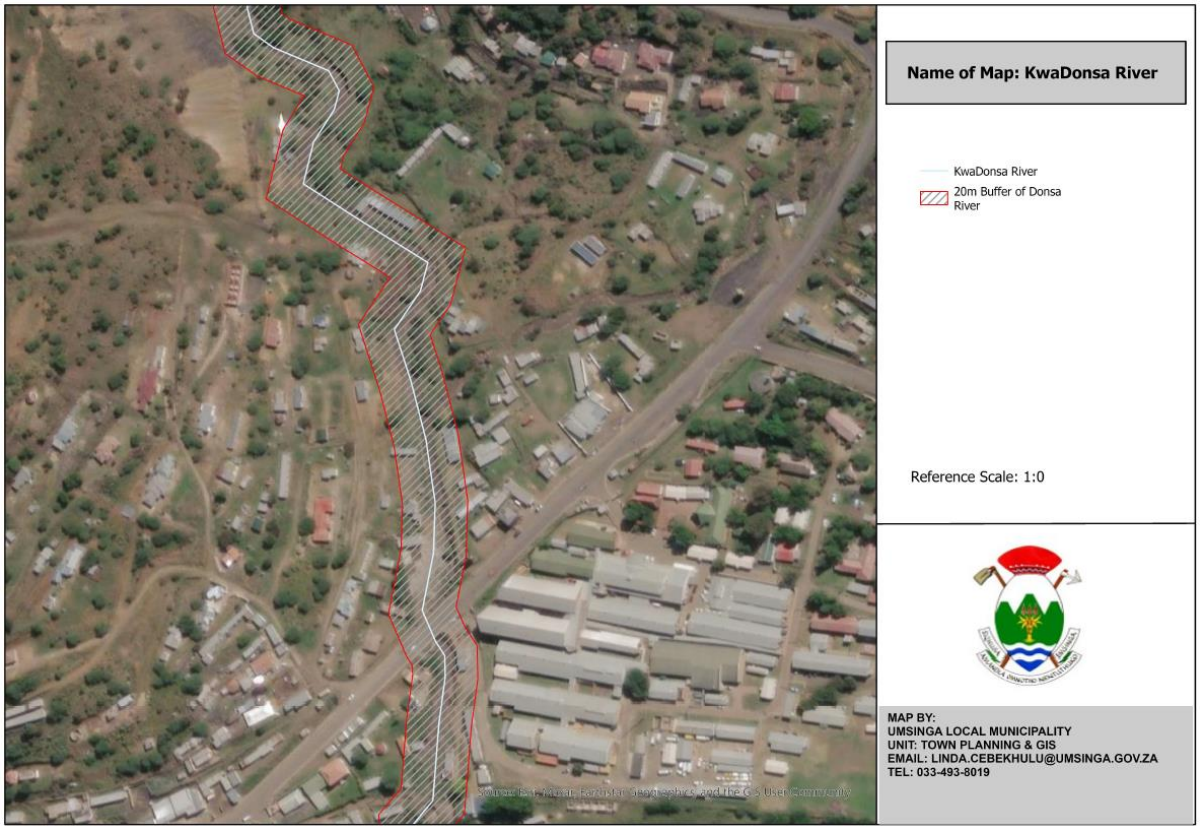
2.1.4.3 Flooding

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;

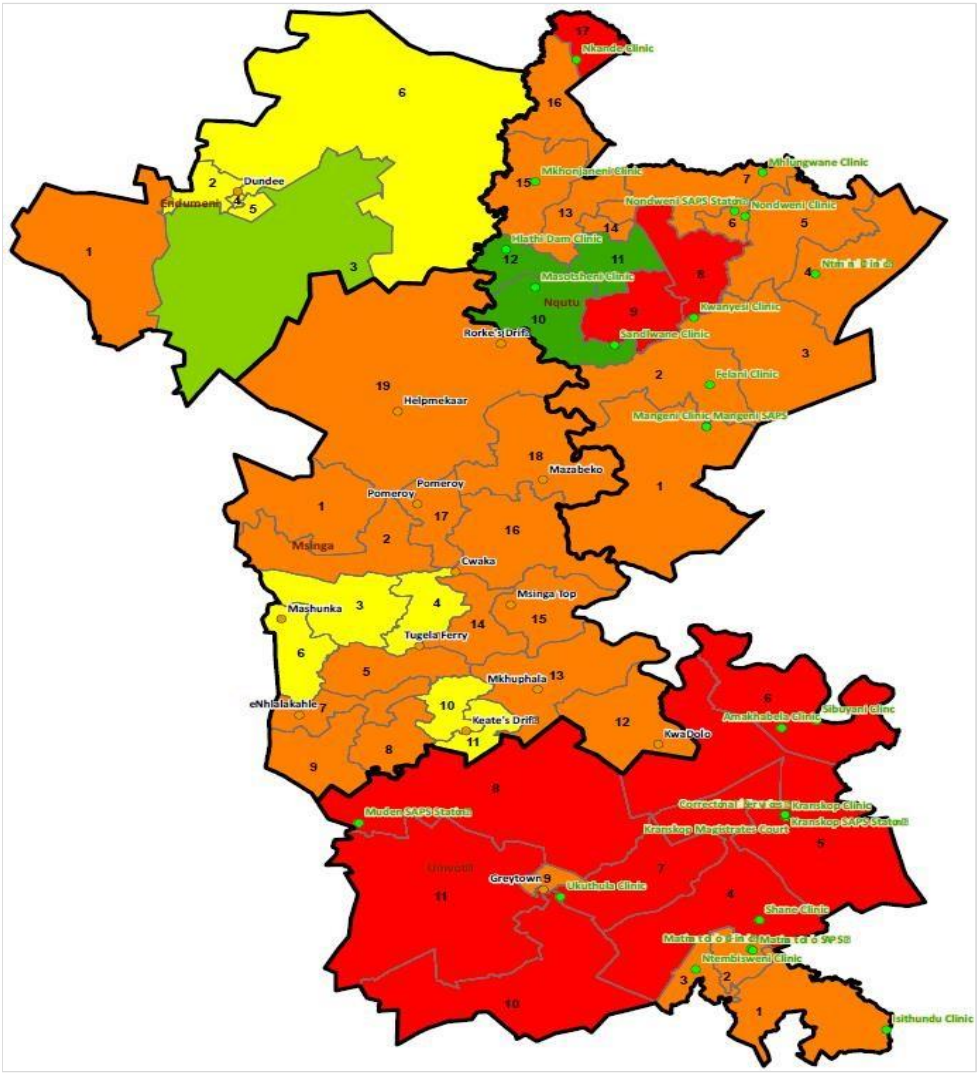
a) **Flooding on Lying Areas** – the Municipal Disaster Management Centre have noticed that there are areas along Tugela River, Sibumba river; KwaDonsa and Sampofu river. They are settlement on those areas that are vulnerable to flooding so as a Municipal we are advising the traditional council and those 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 32: TUGELA RIVER IN 2021

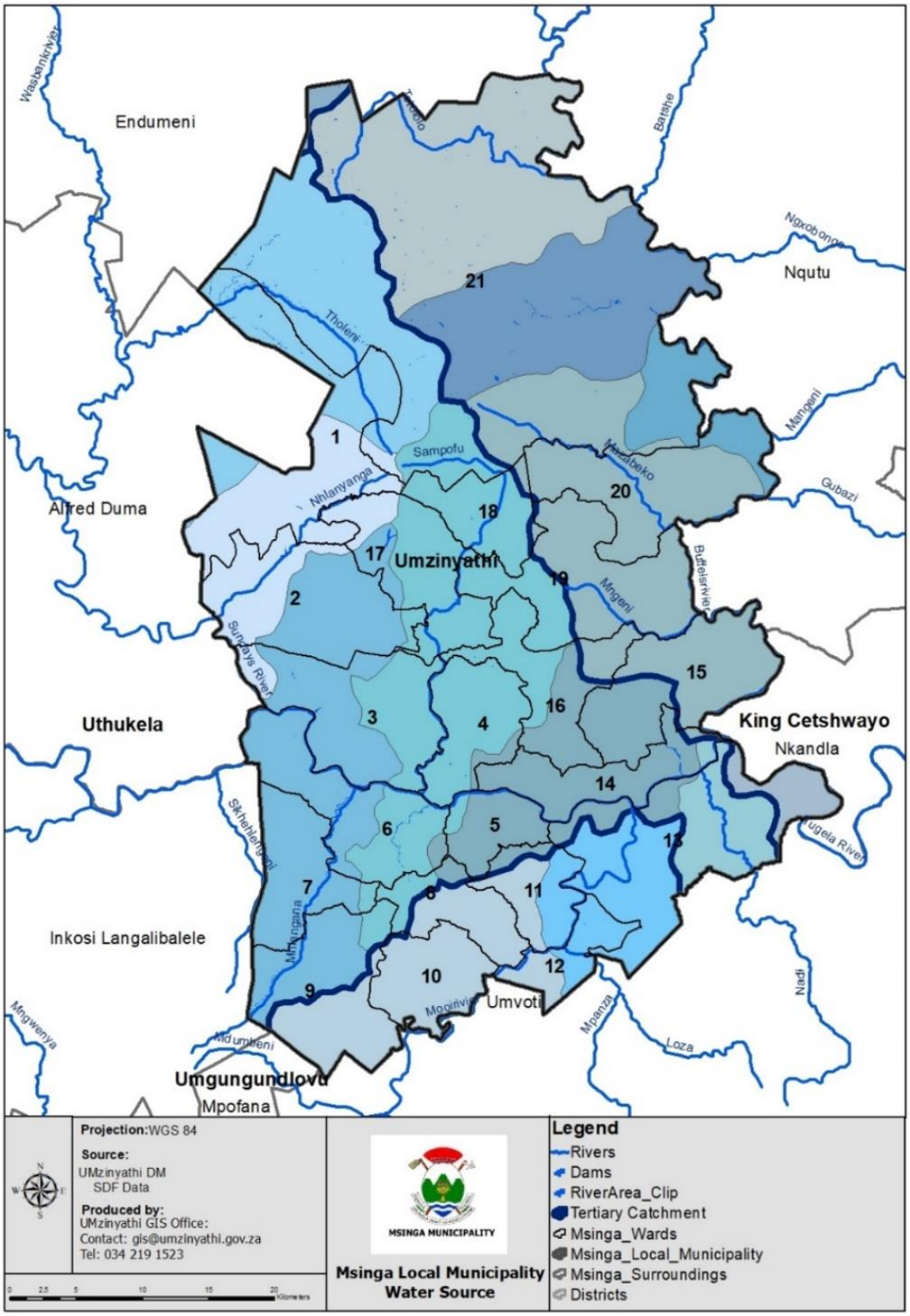
The majority of the streams and smaller rivers in this municipality form part of the Thukela, Mooi, Umvoti, Buffalo and Blood River catchments. All of the afore-mentioned rivers eventually flow into the Thukela River, as this Municipality forms a part of the Thukela catchment. It should be noted that 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;

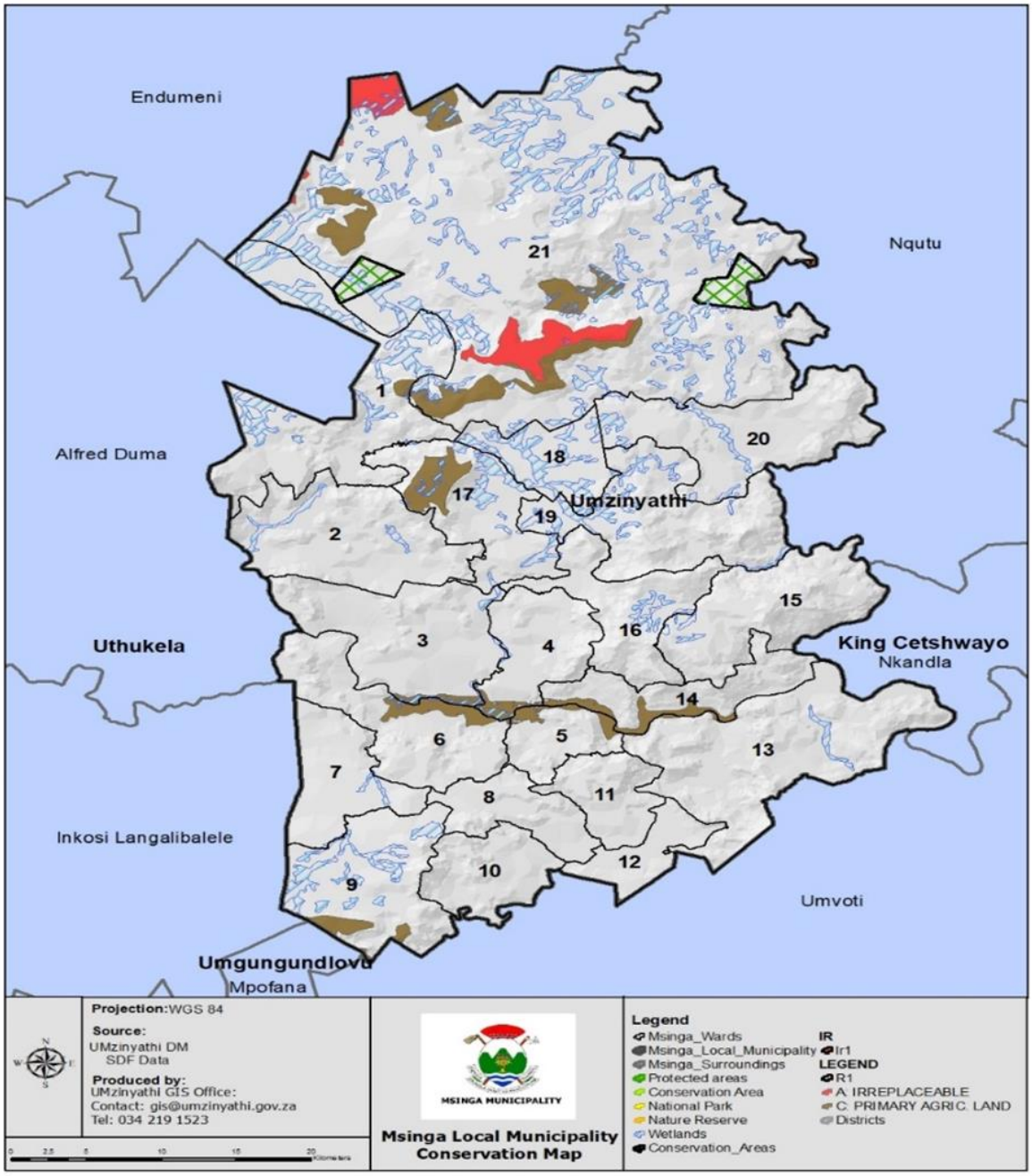
The entire river system in the uMzinyathi Municipal area is vulnerable. It implies that special attention will have to be paid to all development affecting the river system. For river ecosystems, the size of buffer zones depends on the size and characteristics of the river, but a general minimum requirement 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



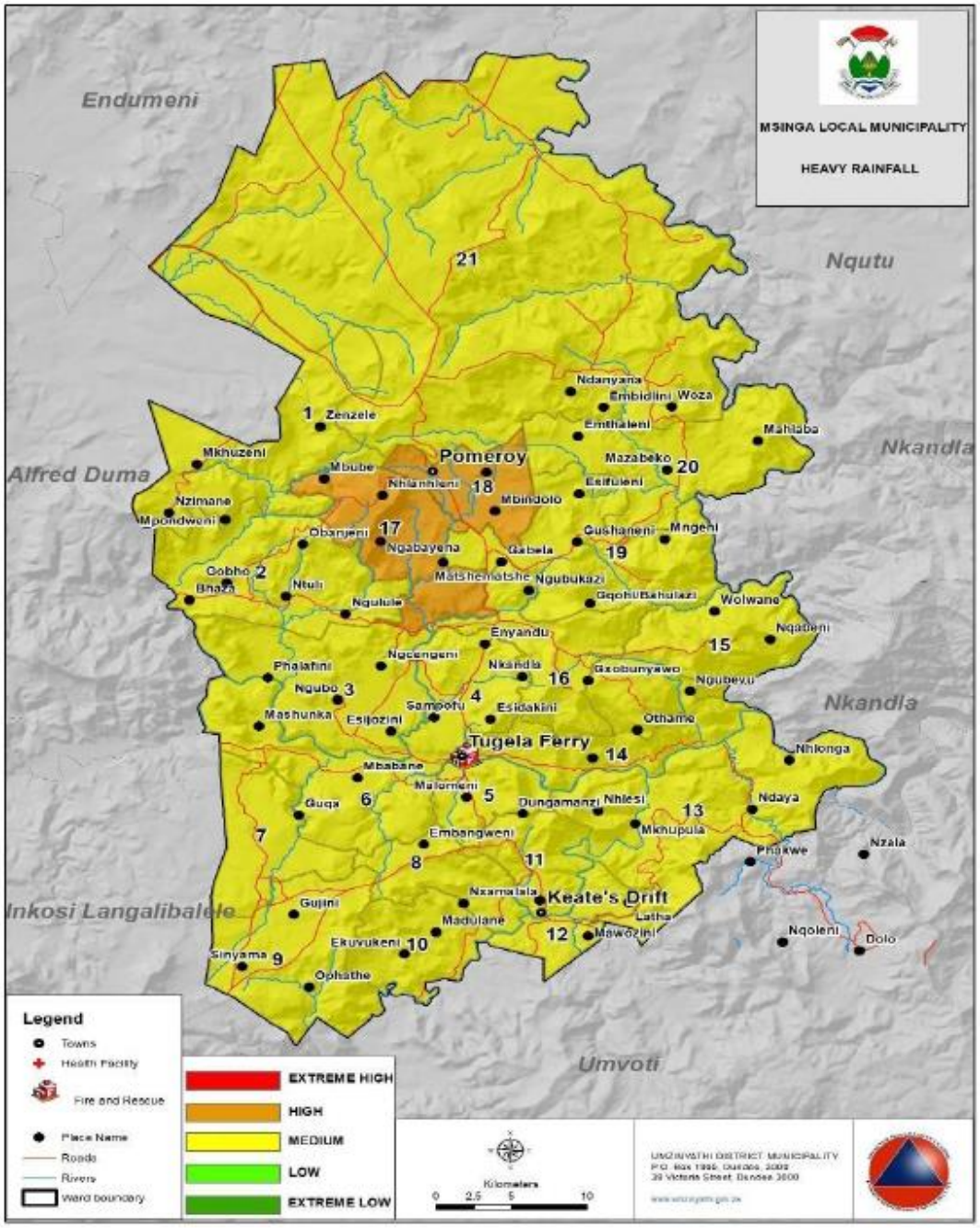
It is important that the stormwater, which likely flows down the drainage lines during high rainfall events, is adequately controlled to prevent further erosion of the drainage lines during the construction and operation phases of the proposed development. The river and wetland assessment study will 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 46: Environmental Important Terms and Description

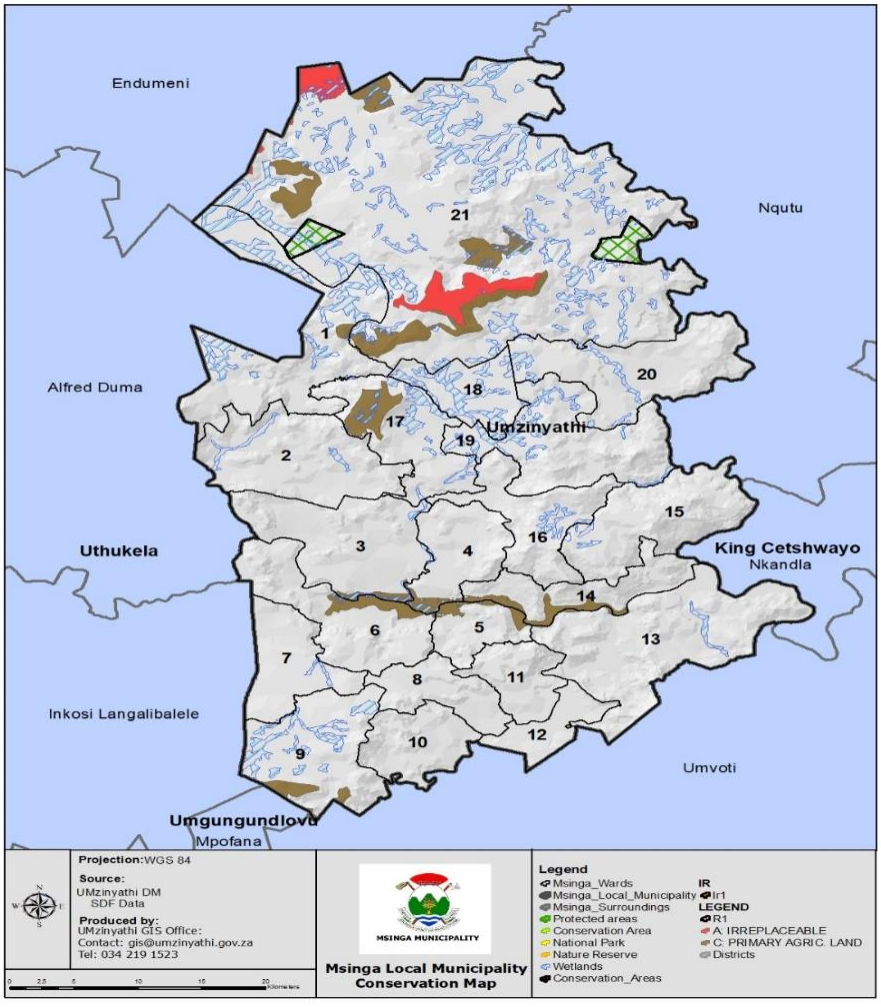
TERM	DESCRIPTION
Ecological Support Area (ESA): Species Specific	Areas required for the persistence of specific species. Although these areas are frequently modified, a change in current land use, to anything other than rehabilitated land, would most likely result in a loss of that feature from the area.
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.

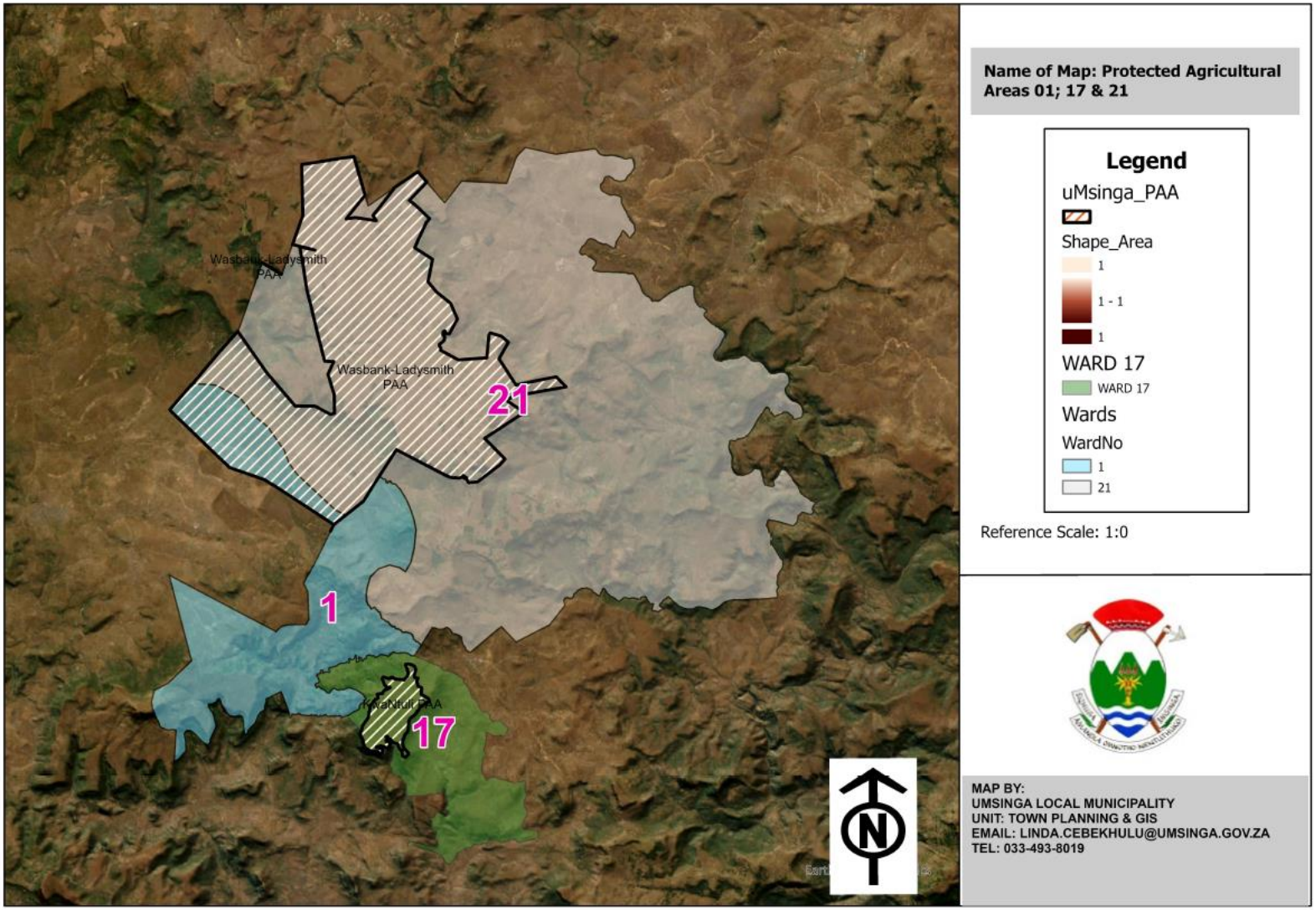
Map 16: Conservation Map



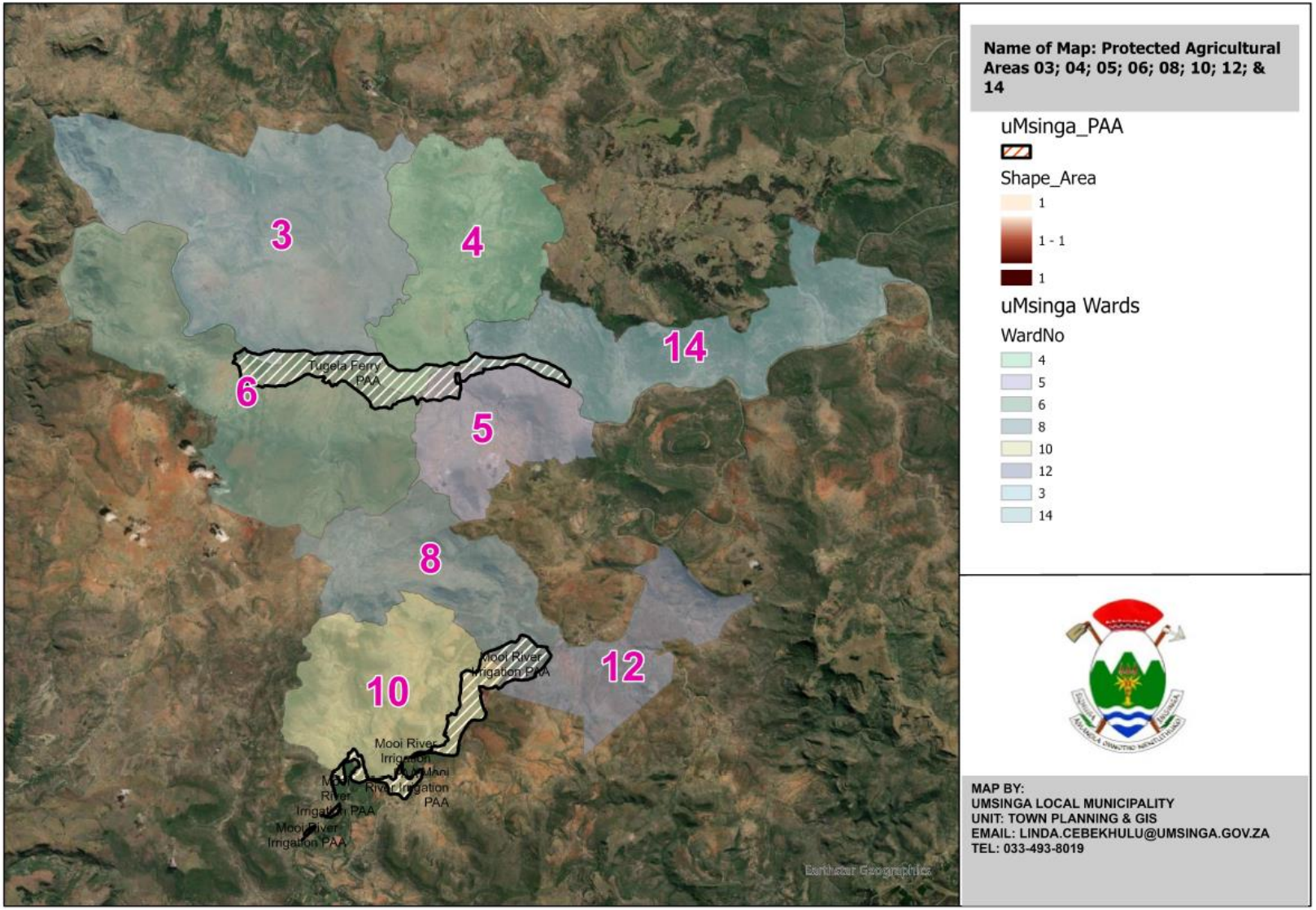
In line with the proposed Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill, 2018 uMsinga Municipality has portion of farm land identified as Protected Agricultural Areas (PAA). Most of these areas within uMsinga Municipality are found along the Tugela & Mooi River within the Municipality as per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

Map 17: uMsinga PAA (North)



Map 18: uMsinga PAA (South)



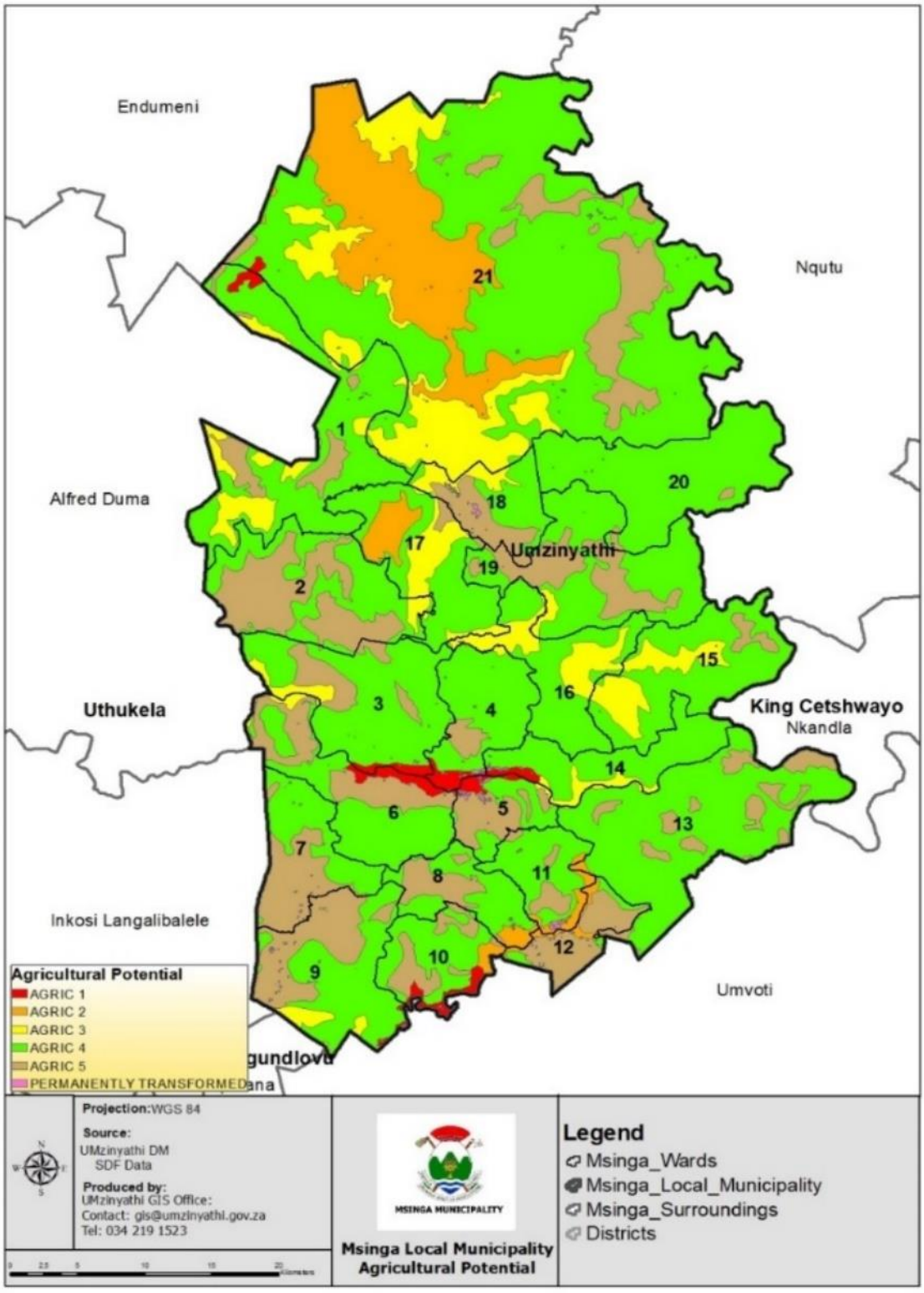
2.1.8 Agricultural Potential

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 47: 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**

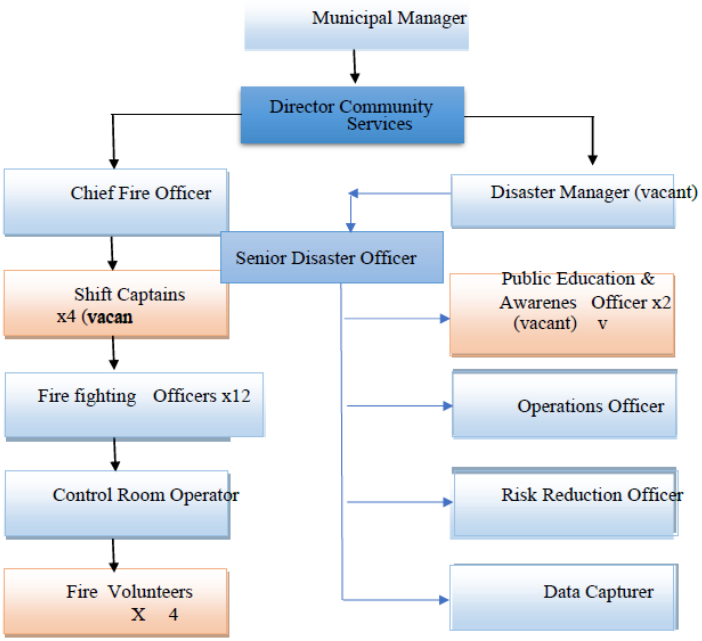
2.3.3.6 Disaster Management; Fire & Rescue Services

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 33: 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 48: Types of Hazards and Threats

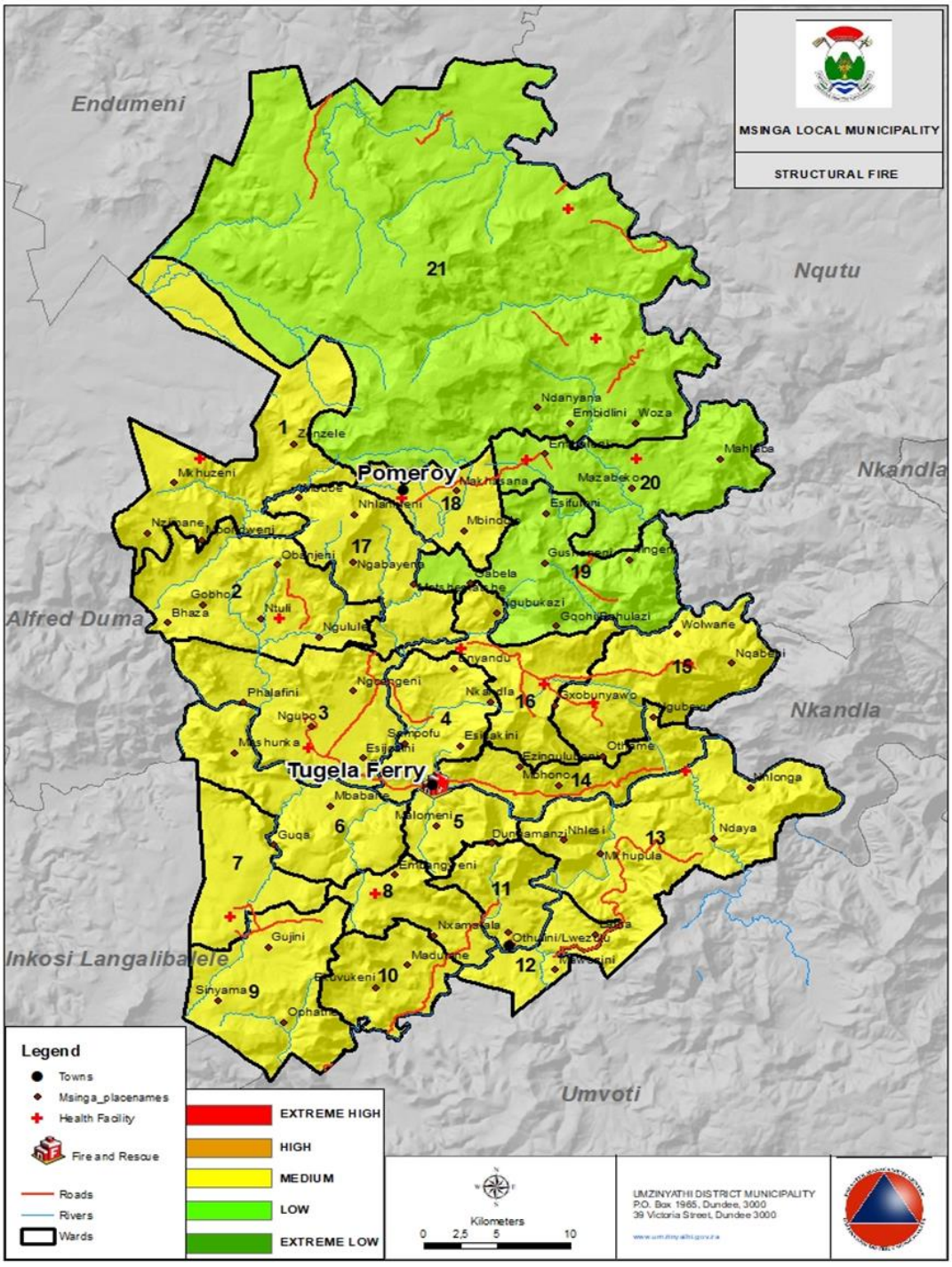
NO.	PREVALENT HAZARDS AND THREATS	WARDS																				
		01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
01	Road Accidents	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1
02	Rail Accidents	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
03	Drought	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
04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

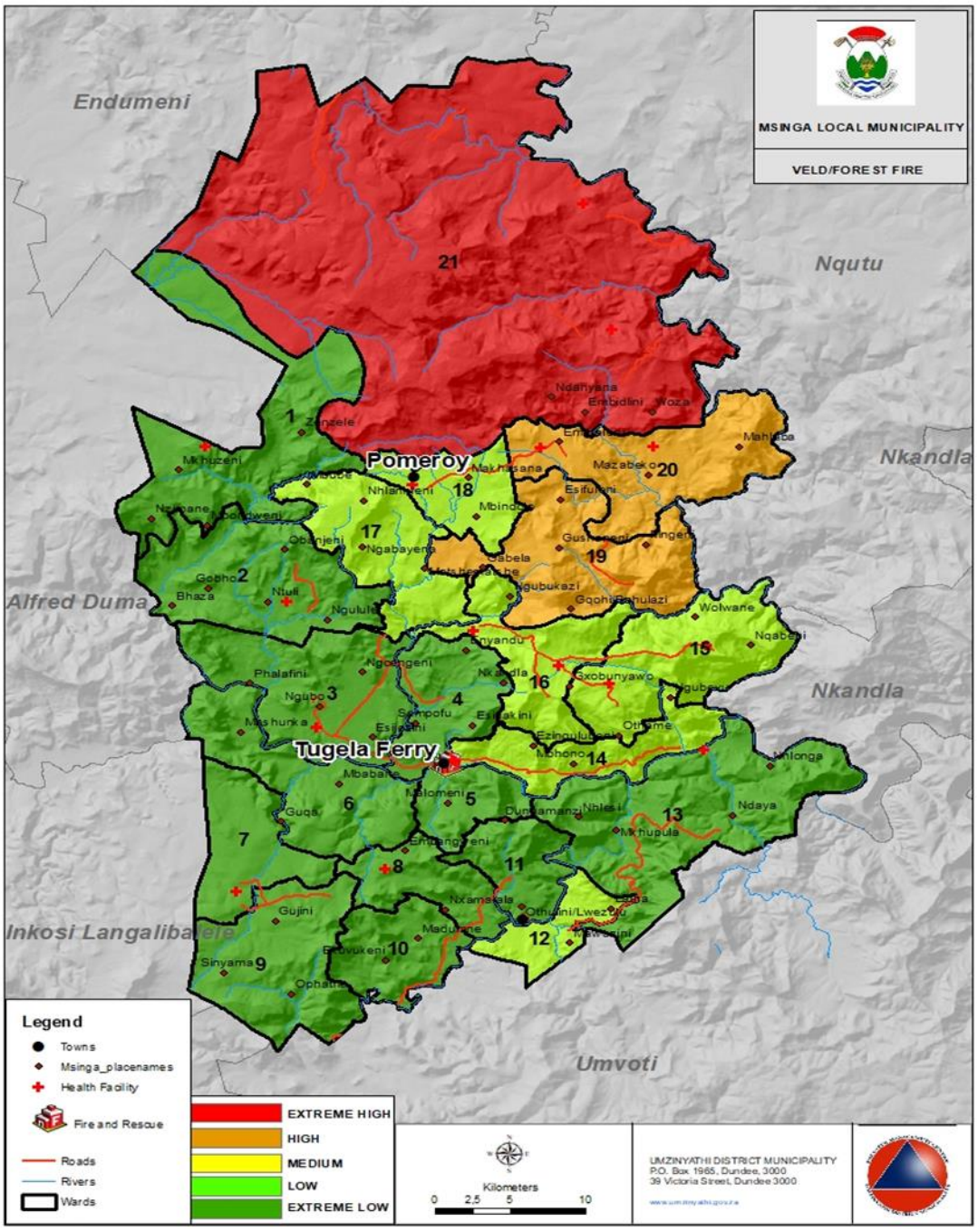
The overall rating of structural fires indicated that uMsinga Municipality is mainly dominated by medium risks as per the map below.



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.

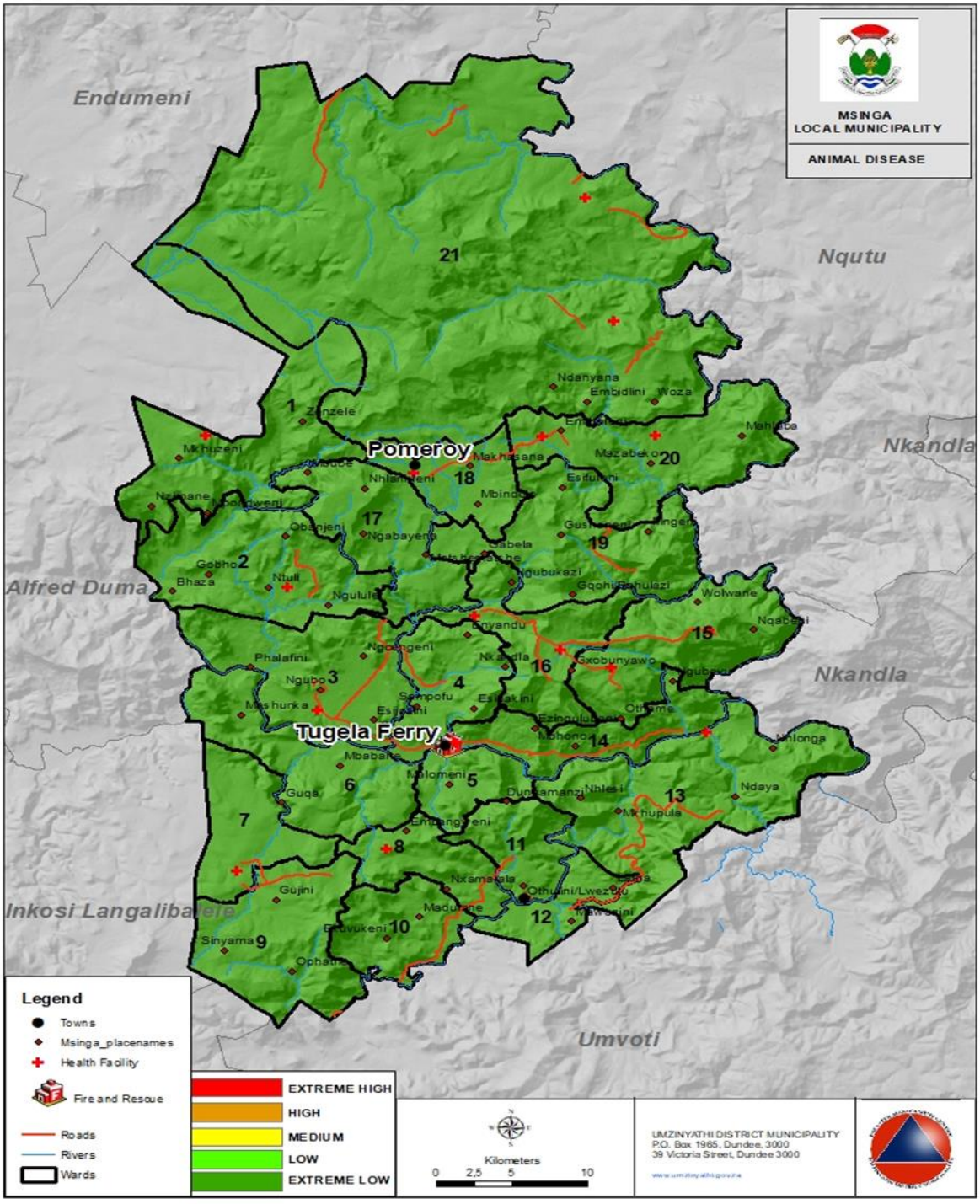
There is need for implementation of fire breaks during fire seasons to limit the risk factors especially along the farms that exist at the North side of the Municipality. Furthermore, the Municipality implementing awareness programmes on fire wise communities, firefighting and safety at homes will go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

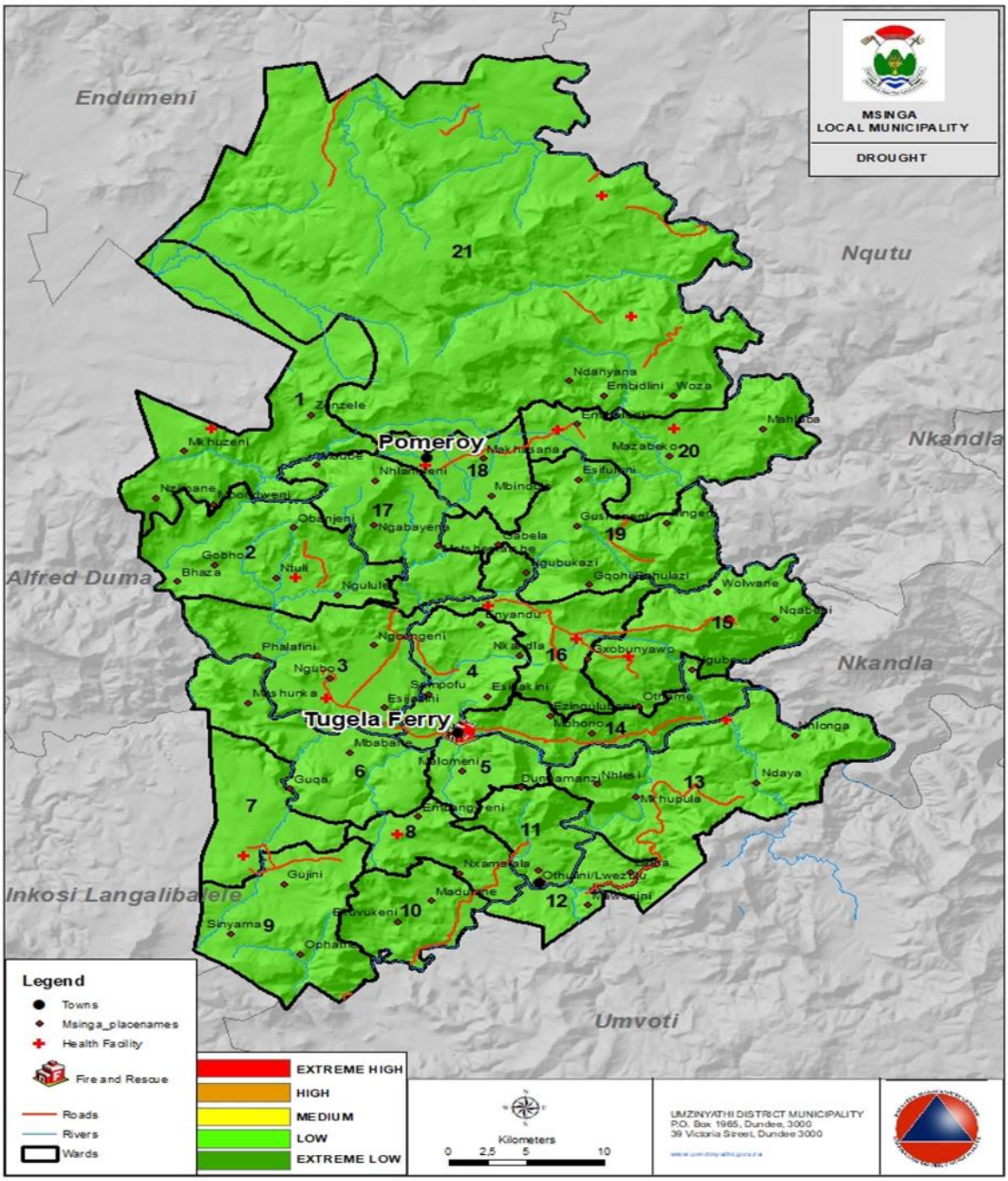


Map 22: Animal Diseases Hazard

2.5.4.3 Drought & Heat Hazard

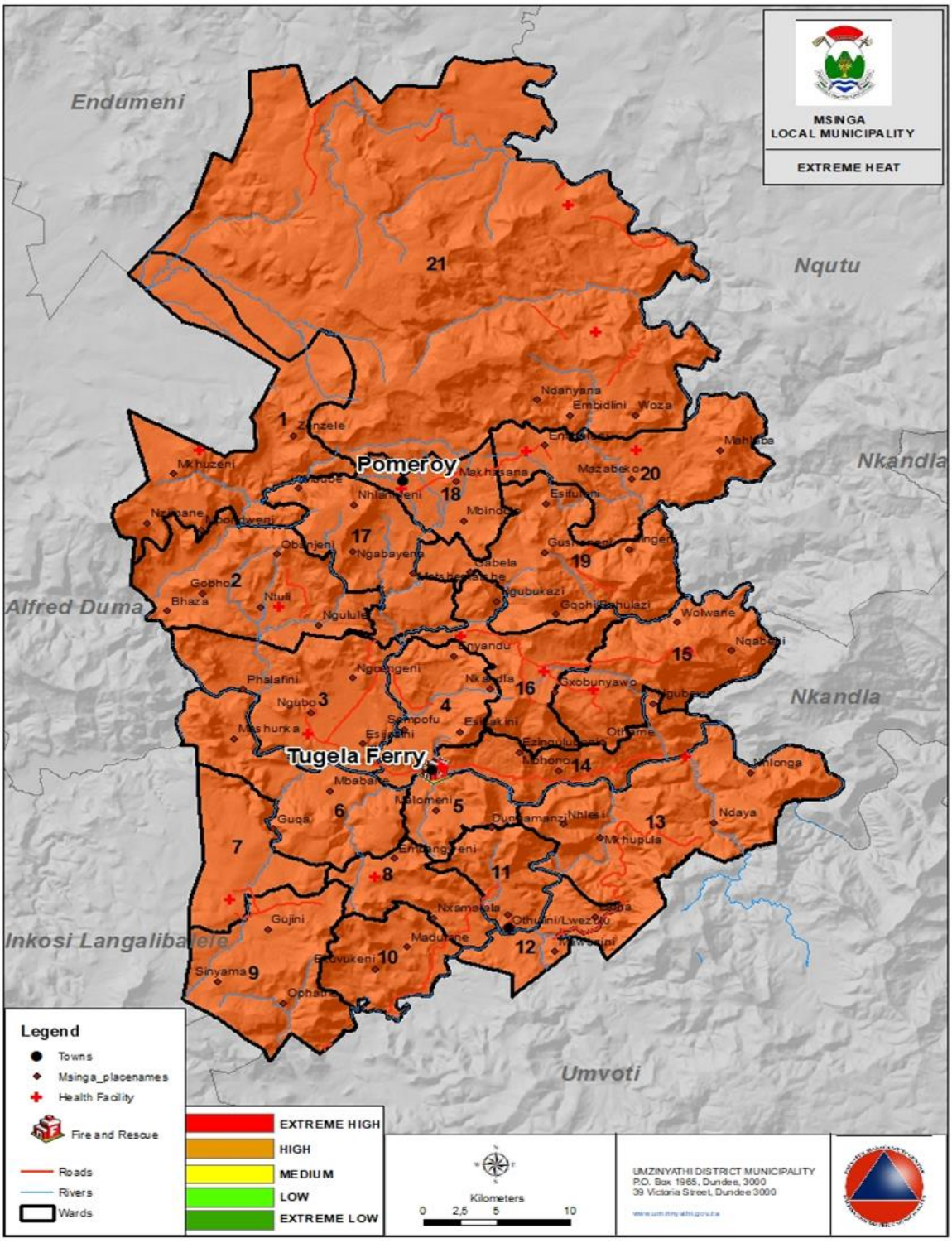
In terms of drought, the majority of uMsinga wards falls within the extremely low risk.

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

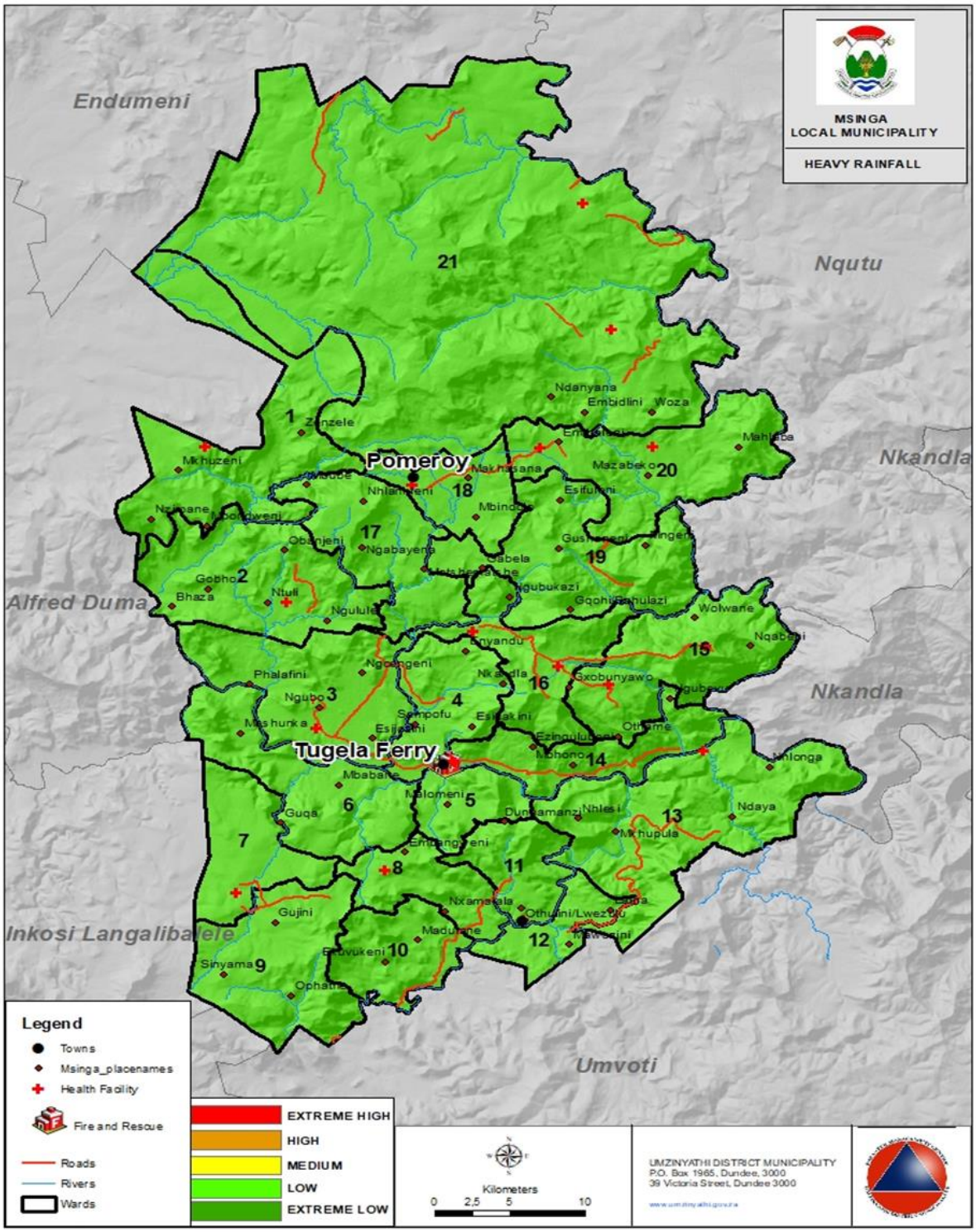


In term of heat the municipality experience high temperatures throughout the year.

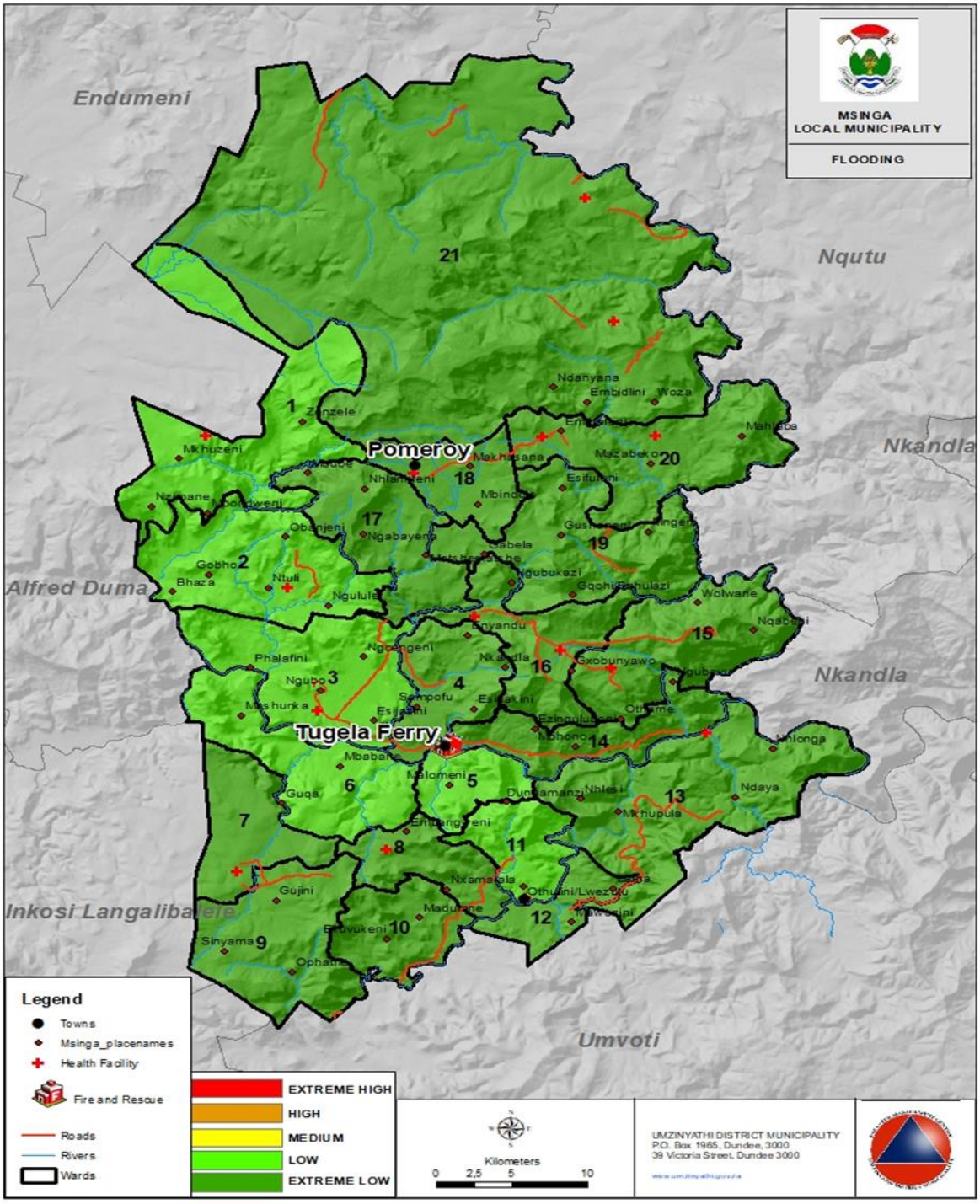
2.5.4.4 Heavy Rains & Flooding Areas Hazard

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

Map 25: Heavy Rainfall Hazard



Map 26: Flooding Hazard

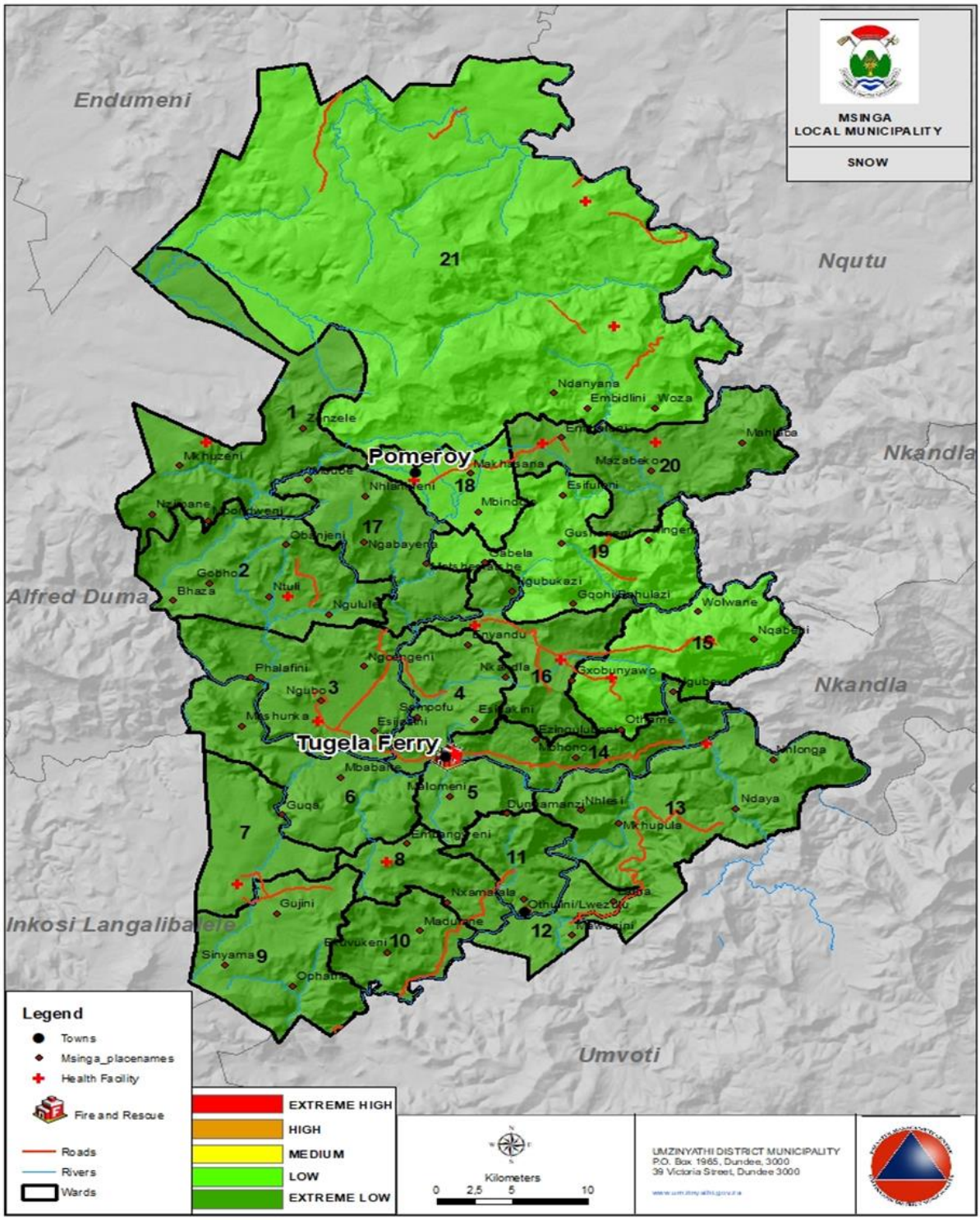


In accordance with the flooding map above, Ward 01; 03; 05; 06 and 11 have been experience low-risk due to heavy rainfall and unplanned sewer system or/and storm drainage system. it is mostly the topography and rural settlements in low lying areas. The Disaster Management Centre have noticed that there 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

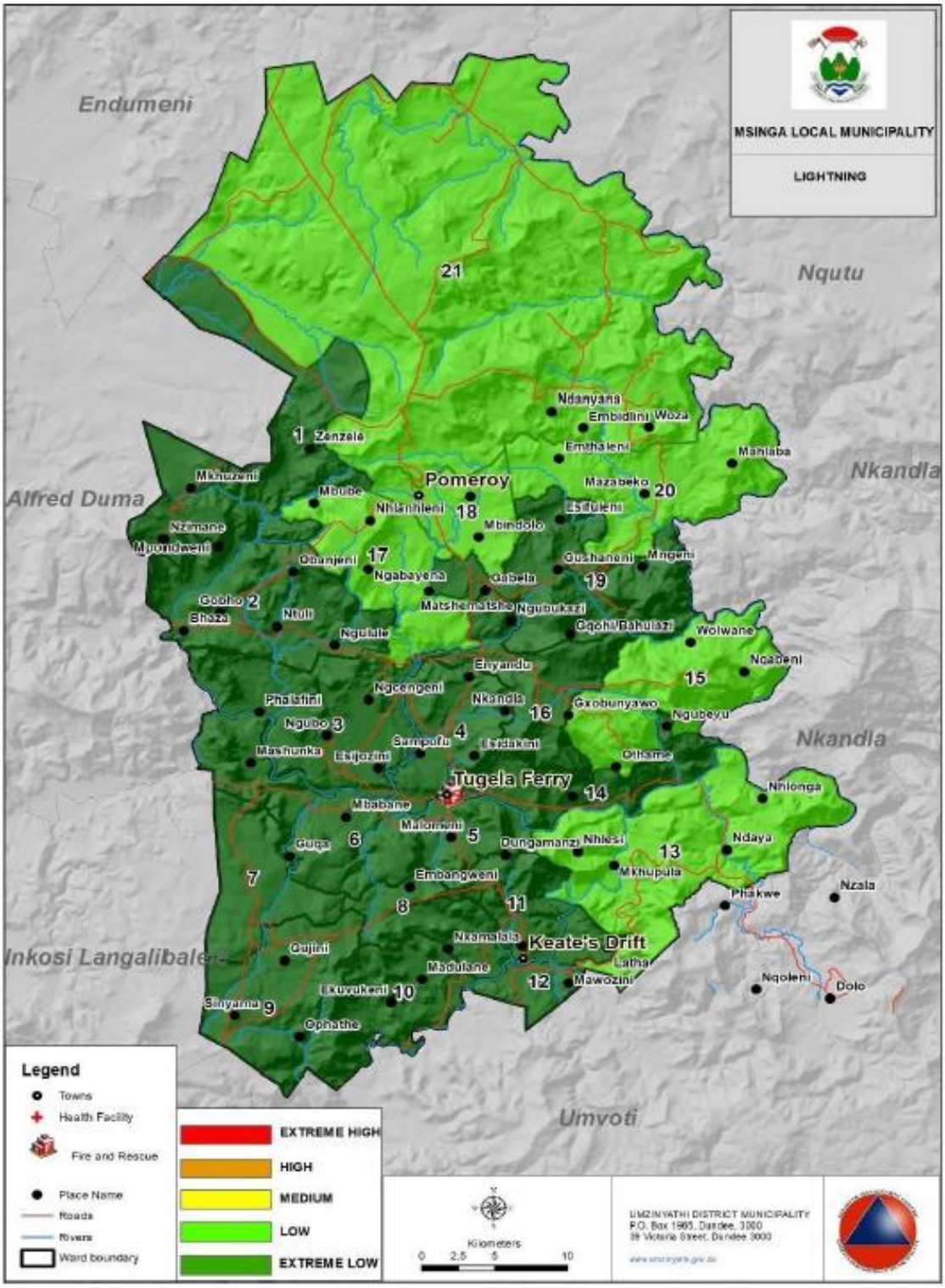
As per the map below, Ward 15; 19; 18 & 20 are located with low-risk factors of snowing area within uMsinga Municipality.

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.

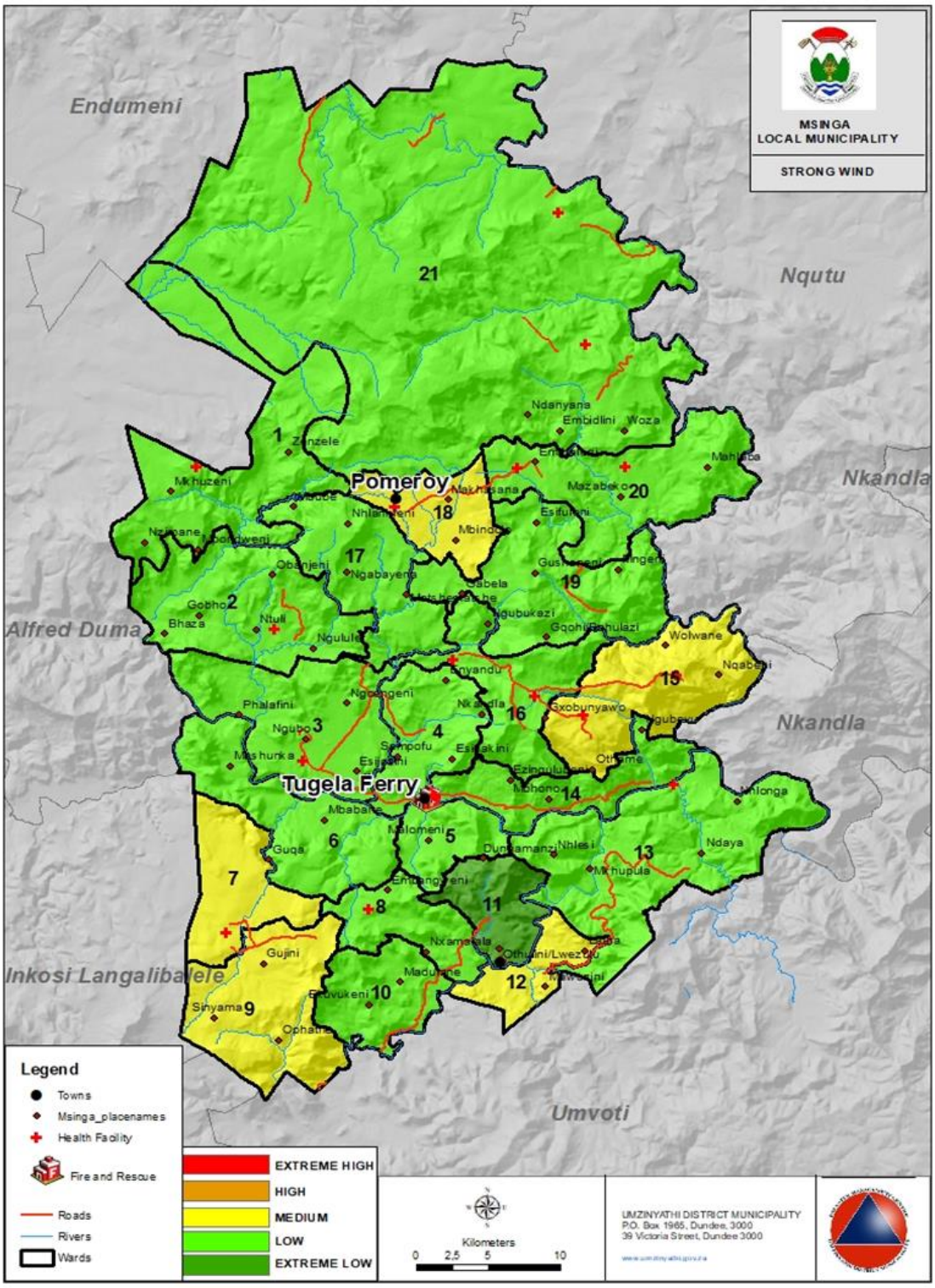


Map 28: uMsinga Lighting Hazard

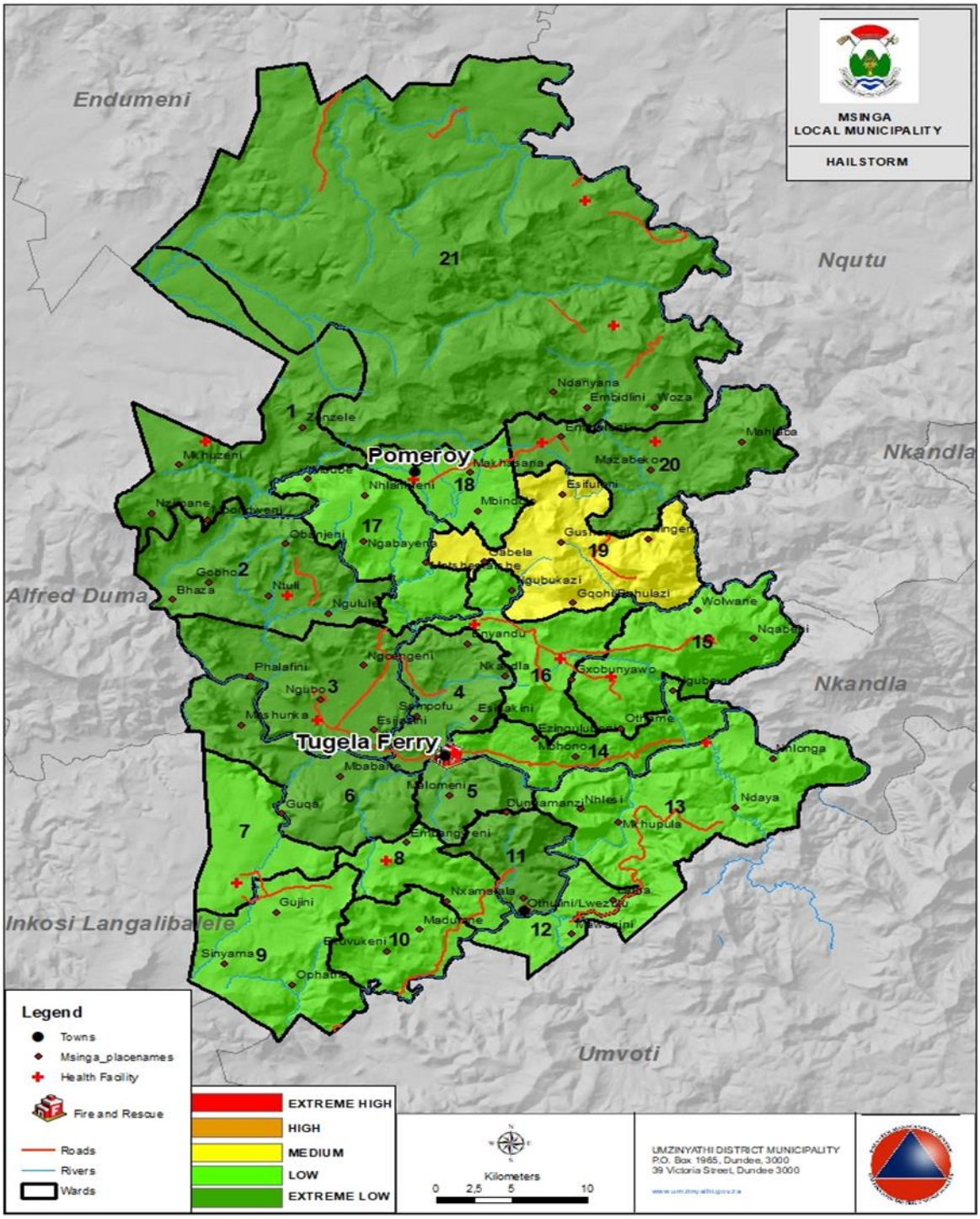
2.5.4.7 uMsinga Strong-Wind Hazard

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



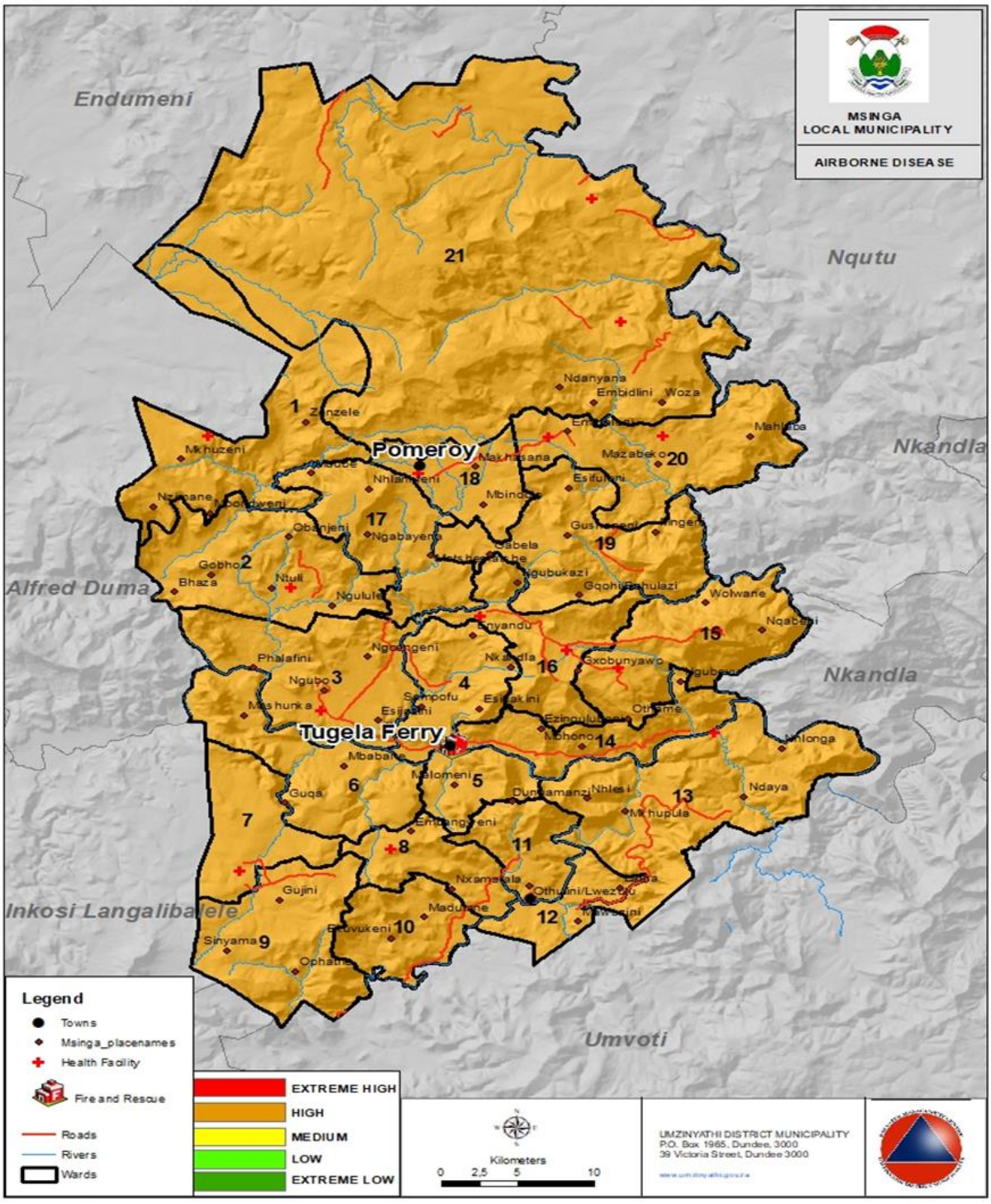
Map 30: Hailstorm Hazard



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.

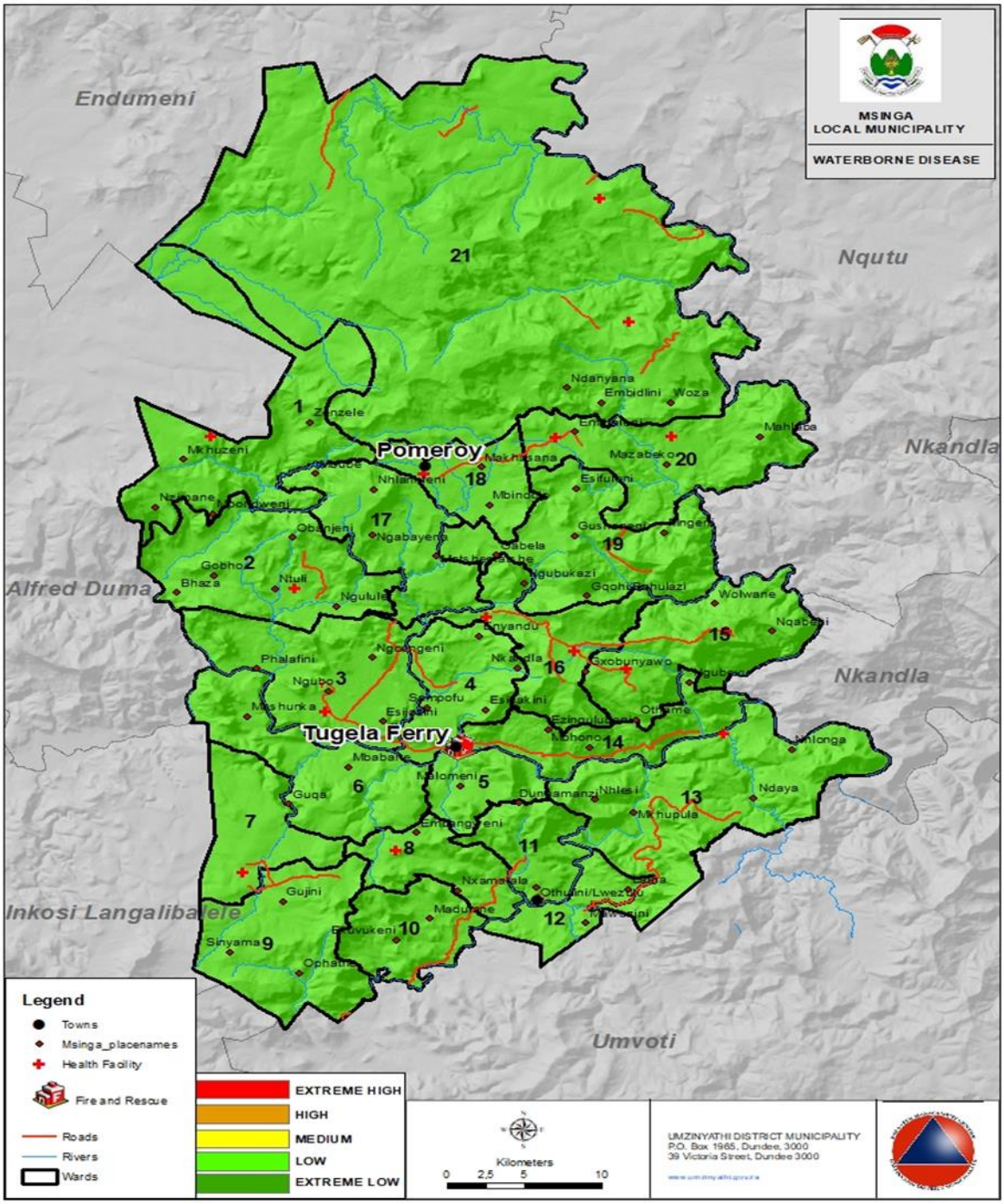


Map 31: Airborne Disease Hazard

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.

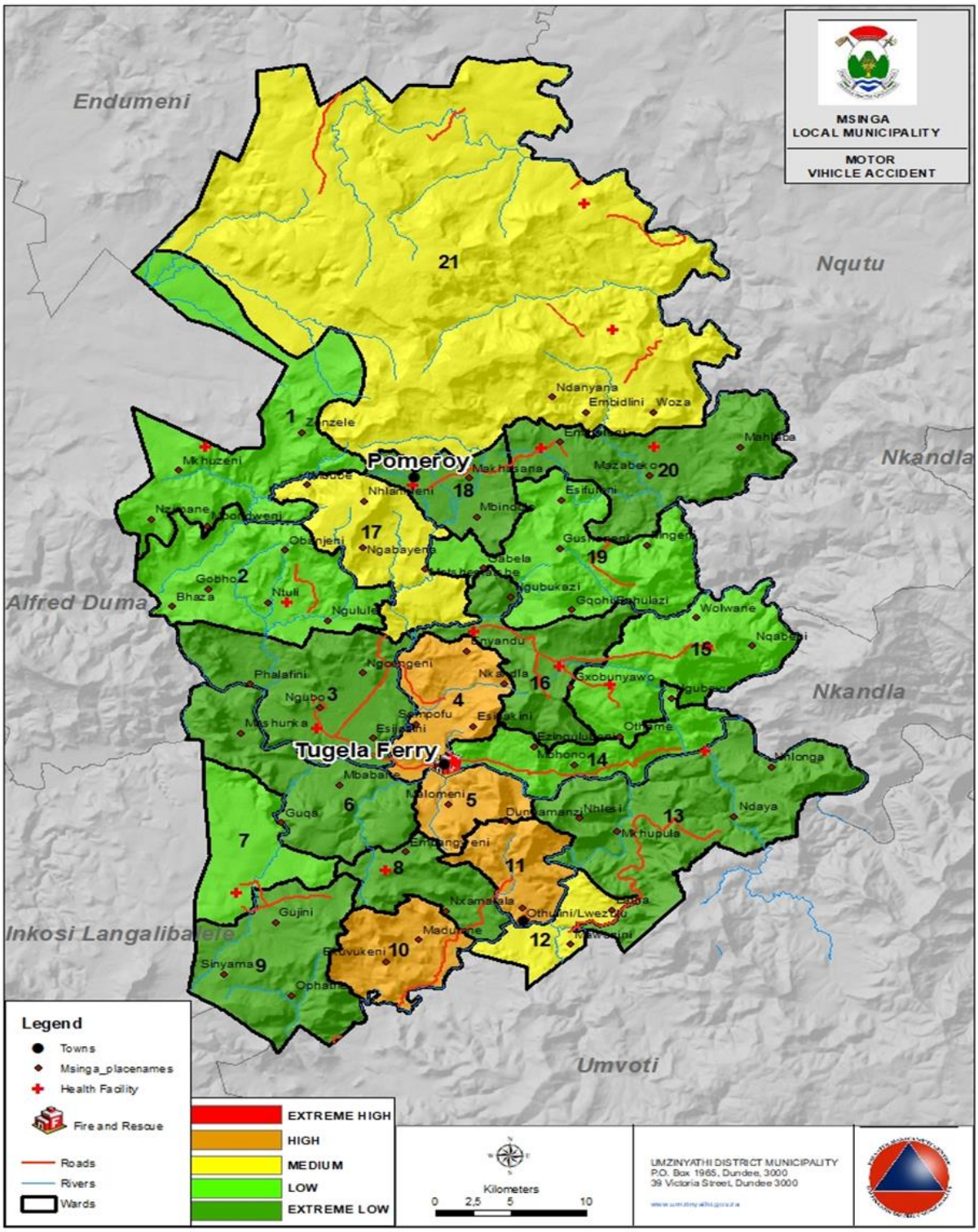


Map 32: Waterborne Diseases Hazard

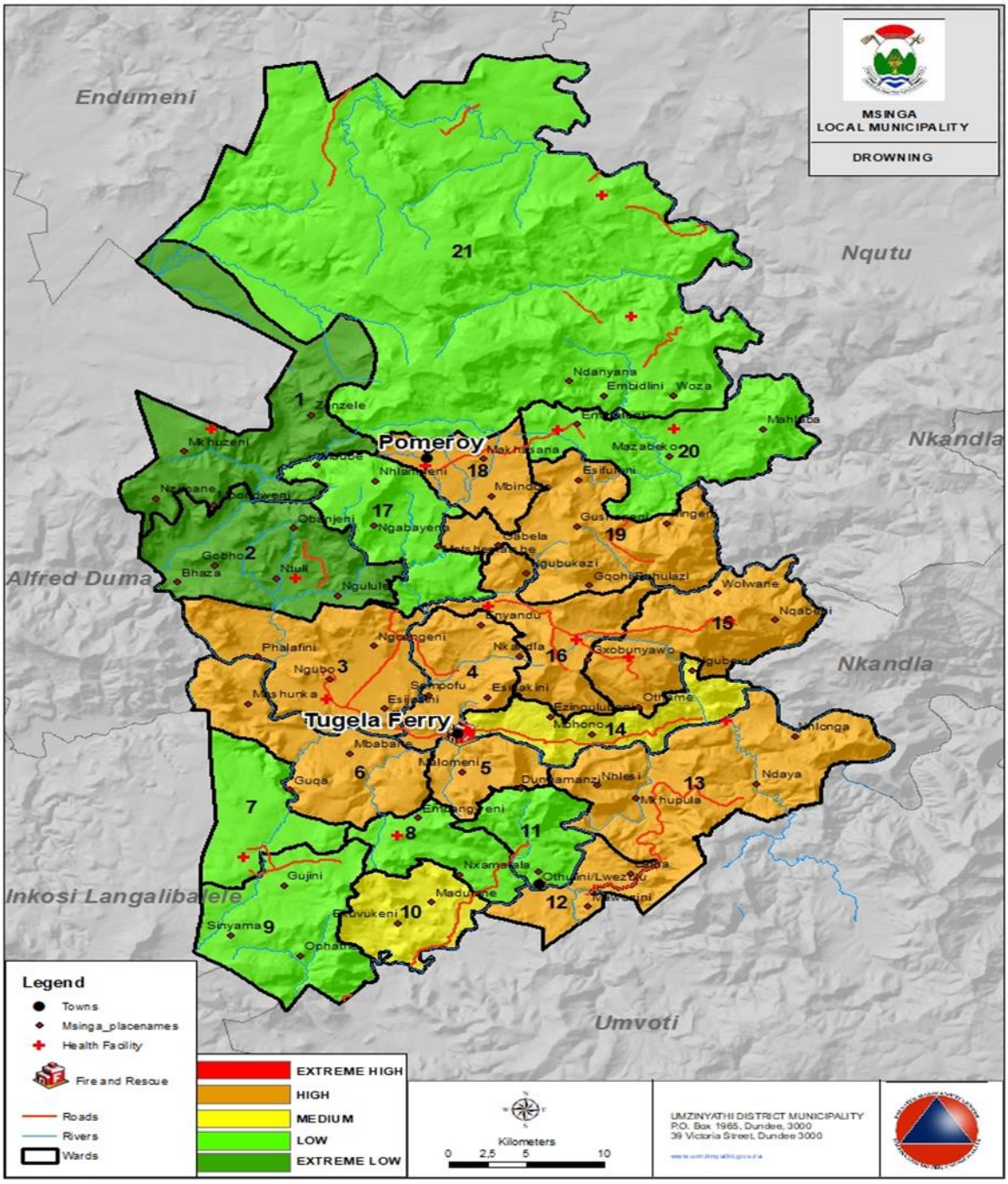
2.5.4.10 Motor Vehicle Accident & Topography

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 49: 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 50: 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 27th March 2024. 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 2024/2025 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:

Department	Head
1. Municipal Manager	Male
2. Finance Department	Male
3. Development Planning Department	Female
4. Department of Community Services	Female
5. Department of Corporate Services	Female
6. Department of Technical Services	Male

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)

As per s.42 of the Municipal Structures Act no117 of 1998, Only municipalities of the types mentioned in sections 8(a), (b). (c) and (d). 5 *9(a)* and *(b)* and 10(a) may establish an executive committee.

Composition of executive committees

S43 states that if the council of a municipality establishes an executive committee, it must elect a number of councillors necessary for effective and efficient government provided that no more than 20 per cent of the councillors or 10 councillors. An executive committee must be composed in such a way that parties and interests represented in the municipal council are represented in the executive committee in substantially the same proportion they are represented in the council.

As such, uMsinga Council elected 08 members which make up the council's executive committee.

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

Chairperson of the Executive Committee :

- 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 27 March 2024 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.
   - Gender representation was observed in conferring chairpersons' roles as depicted below .

Table 51: Municipal Portfolio Committees and Chairpersons

Portfolio Committees	Name of Chairperson	GENDER (F/M)
Finance	CLLR DR FJ SIKHAKHANE (Mayor)	Male
Technical Services	CLLR L NTULI	Male
Development Planning	CLLR BP NGCOBO	Female
Corporate Services	CLLR P NKALA	Female
Community Services	CLLR T MBATHA (Deputy Mayor)	Female

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 2024/25 Strategic Session on the 13-14th March 2024 had a full attendance of 50% Traditional Leadership/Amakhosi.

The Municipality has extended the invitation to **Izinduna** (headmen) who have been present in IDP forums , izimbizo and other engagements.

3.2.7 Public Participation

Chapter 4 in the MSA mandates Municipality to come up with mechanisms processes and procedures for community participation and to entrench a culture of participatory in the whole organisation. In compliance with legislation the municipality adopted a Draft Public

Participation strategy which together with the Municipal Communication strategy guides the municipal public participation initiatives.

Legislatively Community affairs are facilitated by the office of the Municipal Speaker: *Councillor SG Masimula* so is Rapid Response, furthermore rapid response strategy requires Speakers to report to the Council on community unrests issues as well as present strategies put in place to minimise &resolve community unrests, Speakers are to put in place community educational programmes on Legal protesting and handing over of petitions to the government By the Community.

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) A report on protest incidents within the Municipality in the quarter

Table 52: Municipal Rapid Response Progress

WARD	PROTEST	COMPLAINT	NATURE COMPLAINT	MUNICIPAL INTERVENTIONS	STATUS
20	✓		Water& Electricity	Ward Cllr to convene a community engagement meeting in order to resolve.	Ward Cllr advised the Community to follow Proper petition hand over procedure
16	✓		Students protested for shortage of lectures for engineering subject and other complaints	The speaker convened a meeting with the College &SRC on the same date so as to resolve matter	Mater was fully resolved on 24/02/28
15	✓		Buffalo River Bridge community employment issues	The Department of Transport convened a PLC meeting which was extended to the speaker furthermore	Matter resolved by the Speaker and Ward Cllr on 15/03/24.
				the speaker and ward Cllr Convened a community meeting reporting PLC Resolutions which settled the community down.	

18	✓	Pomeroy Dump Site	The Speaker and the Technical Services Department convened a meeting with complainants so as to listen to both sides of the story, furthermore the Technical Services Department convened another meeting with stakeholders identified as major stake holders in this matter. The speaker requested the complainants to open the dumpsite whilst the matter is on the process of being resolved.	*Resolved* The speaker convened a meeting on 18/03/24 Follow up meeting for major stakeholder:19/03/24 The situation and under monitoring by Waste unit, SAPS &Security Team.
17	✓	Network Issues	The Speaker Convened a community engagement meeting led by the Department of Development Planning who then presented to the community all steps done by the municipality to resolve this matter.	Resolved on 24/01/25
		COMMUNITY ISSUES RAISED BY TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP: i. cross border conflicts	Potential conflict involving at least three Traditional Authorities and people from the area of Nquthu, was reported by Ndlunkulu of Mbomvu Traditional Authority. These communities are reported to be fighting over control of mines in Johannesburg (Zamazama), the fight is spilling over to Traditional areas under uMzinyathi District.	*As advised by the chairperson of the Traditional house at uMsinga , Deputy Director Mr Ndlovu followed up on the matter. He attended a meting at the Mbomvu traditional court on the 27 March 2024. The Municiplaity will get a direction after this meeting and revert to leadership for recommendations.*

3.2.8 MRRT is Functional

3.2.8.1 Municipal Rapid Response Team composition

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

a) The public protests as depicted in the table above 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 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 2024.

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

3.2.8.2 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: 20th February 2024 14 May 2024 (upcoming) 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.		Mayoral izimbizos, radio slots , municipal website ,facebook page and whatsapp page
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	Meetings held in wards to address complaints
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.	Quarterly follow ups	No trainings however the rapid response team meets quarterly to discuss sensitive matters and to minimise protests.
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

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	yes

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	yes
Public places	uMsinga	Yes
Refuse removal, Landfill sites and solid waste disposal	uMsinga	Yes
Street trading	uMsinga	yes
Street lighting	uMsinga	yes
Traffic and parking	uMsinga	yes

3.2.9.1 Organisational Structure/Organogram

- **Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995**

- Protects everyone in the workplace

- Promotes fair labour practices.

- **Employment Equity Act 55 of 1995**

- Promotes equity in the workplace.

  - No person may unfairly discriminate, directly or indirectly, against an employee, in any employment policy or practice, on one more grounds including:

Race, gender, sex, pregnancy, marital status, family responsibility, ethnic or social origin, age, disability, religion, HIV status.

- **Basic Conditions of Employment Act 75 of 1997**

- Give effect to the right to fair labour practice, by establishing and providing for the regulation of basic conditions of employment.

- Basic conditions include: hours of work, leave, meal intervals, overtime, deductions concerning remunerations etc.

- **Municipal systems Act 32 of 2000.**

- Chapter 66 of this Act states:

a) A municipal manager, within a policy framework determined by the municipal council and subject to any applicable legislation, must

b) Develop a staff establishment for the municipality and submit to the municipal council for approval.

c) Provide a job description of each post on the staff establishment.

Attach to those posts the remuneration and other conditions of service

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

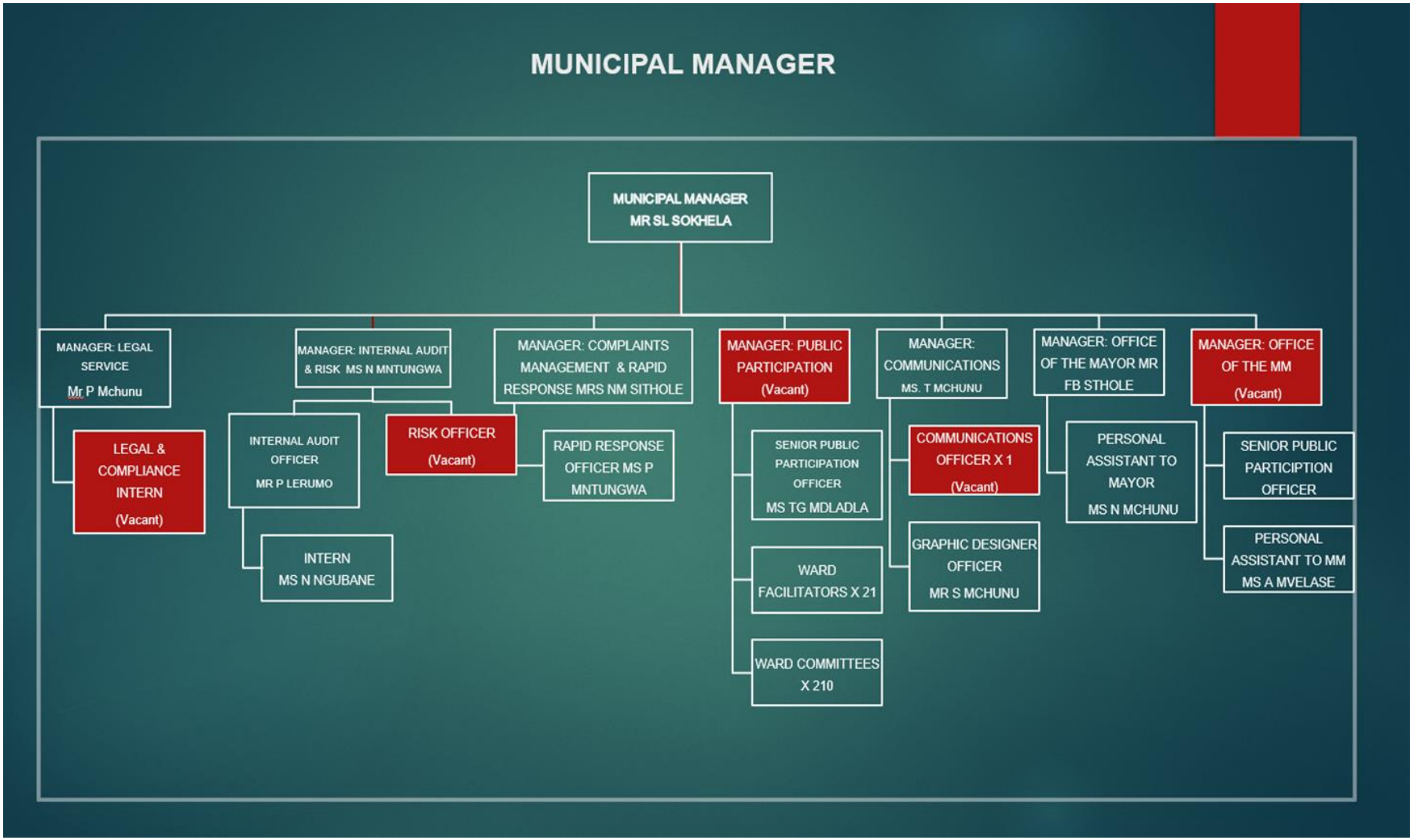


FIGURE 34: MUNICIPAL MANAGER DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

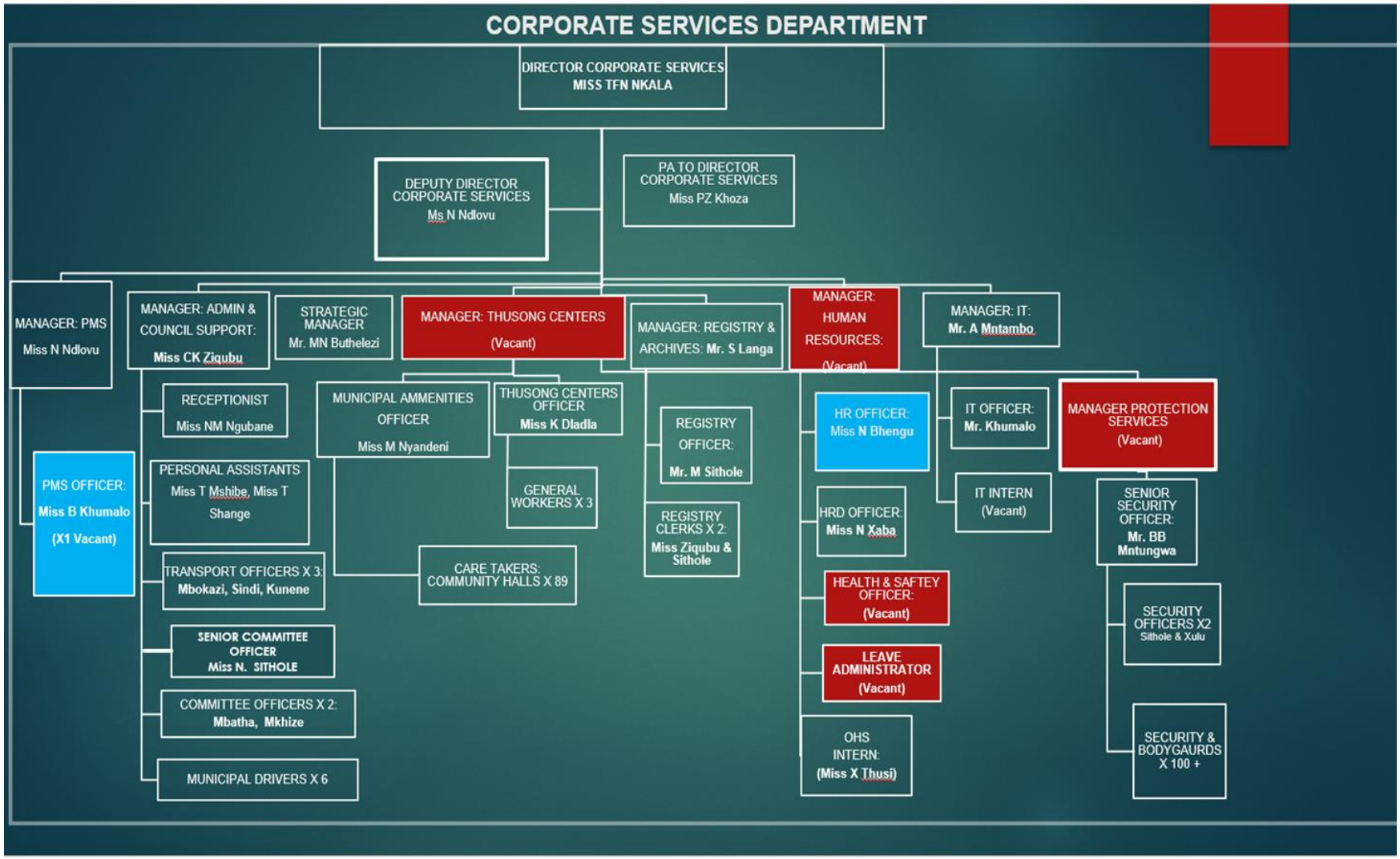


FIGURE 35: CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

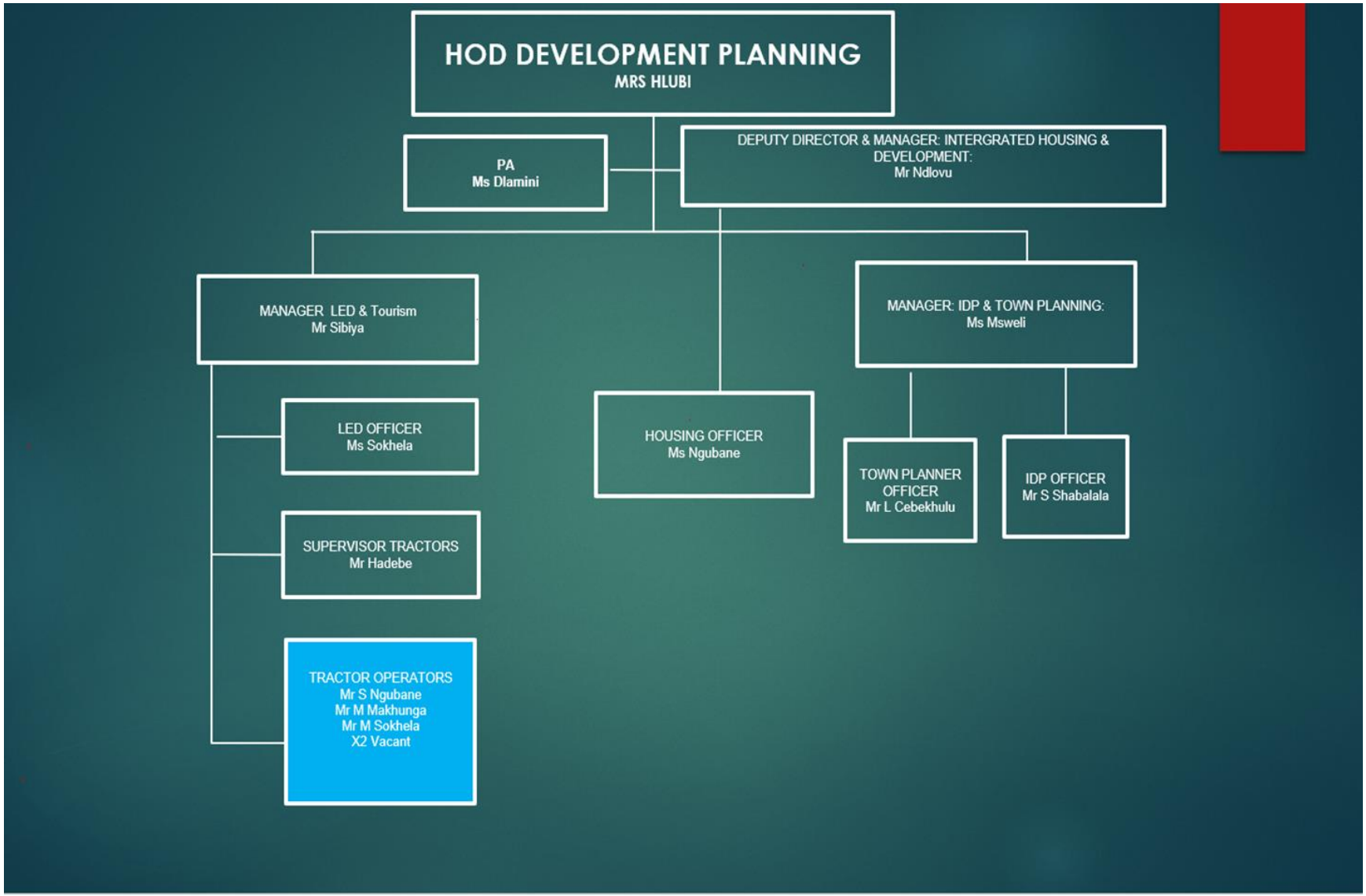


FIGURE 36: DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

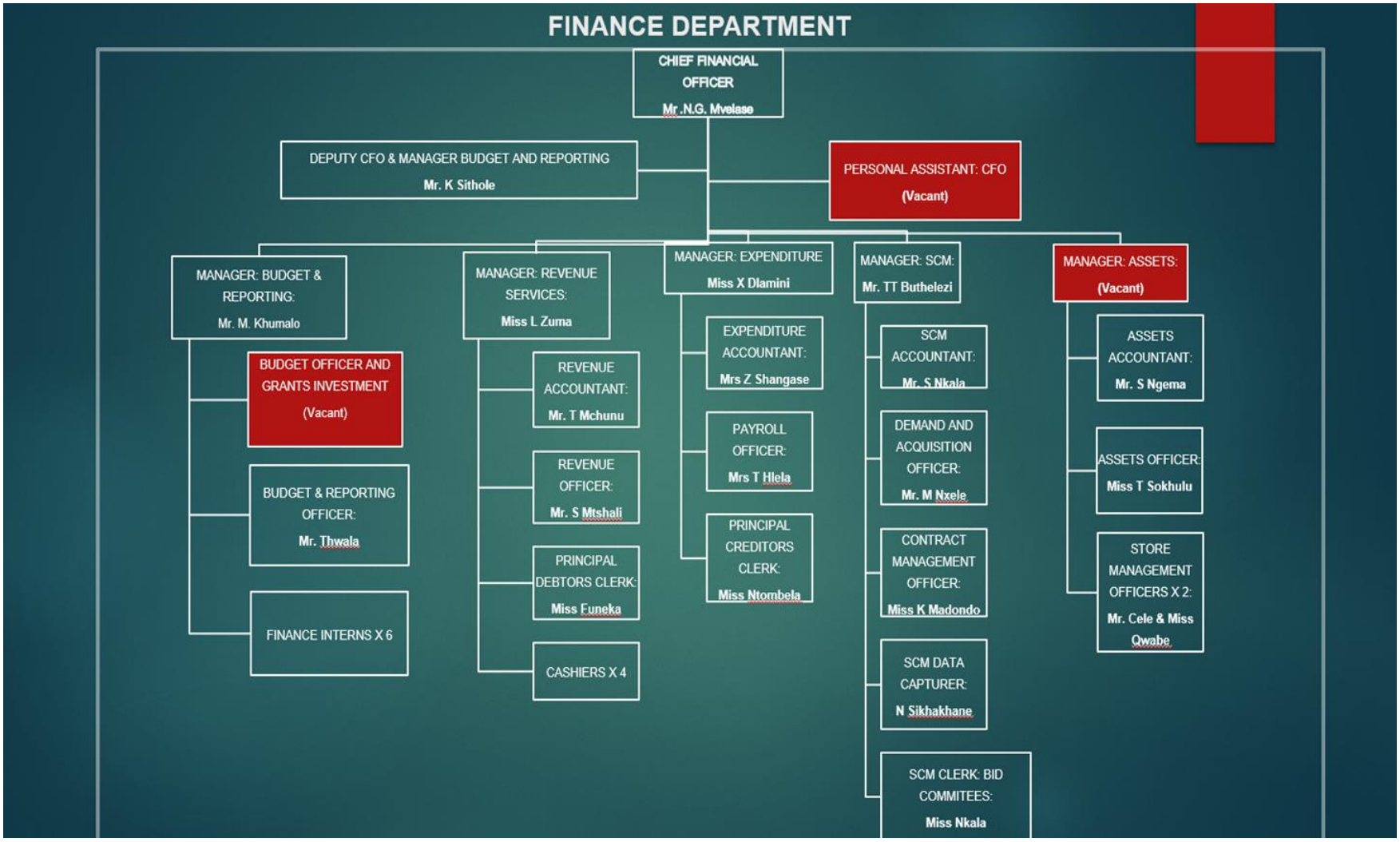


FIGURE 37: FINANCE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

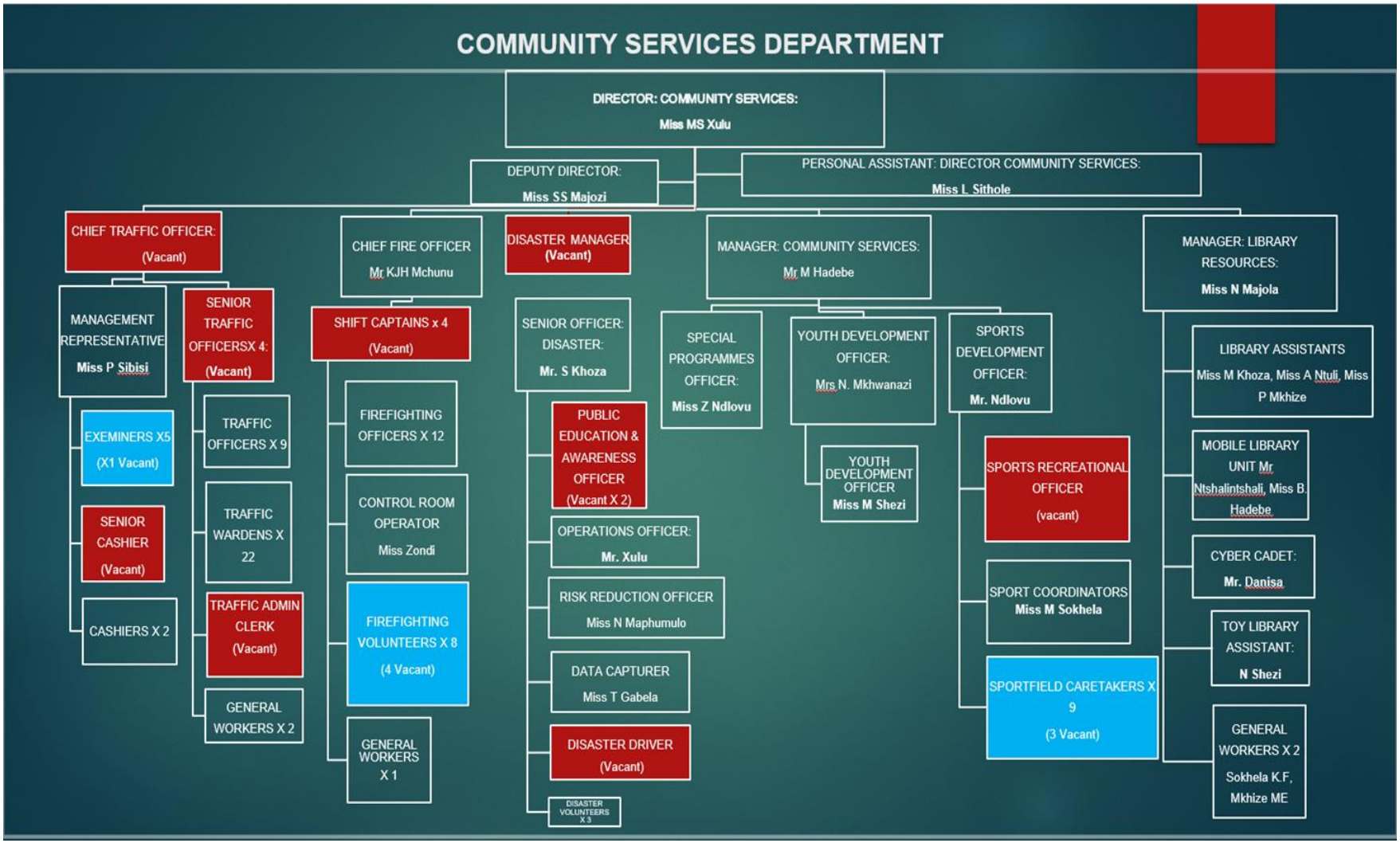


FIGURE 38: COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

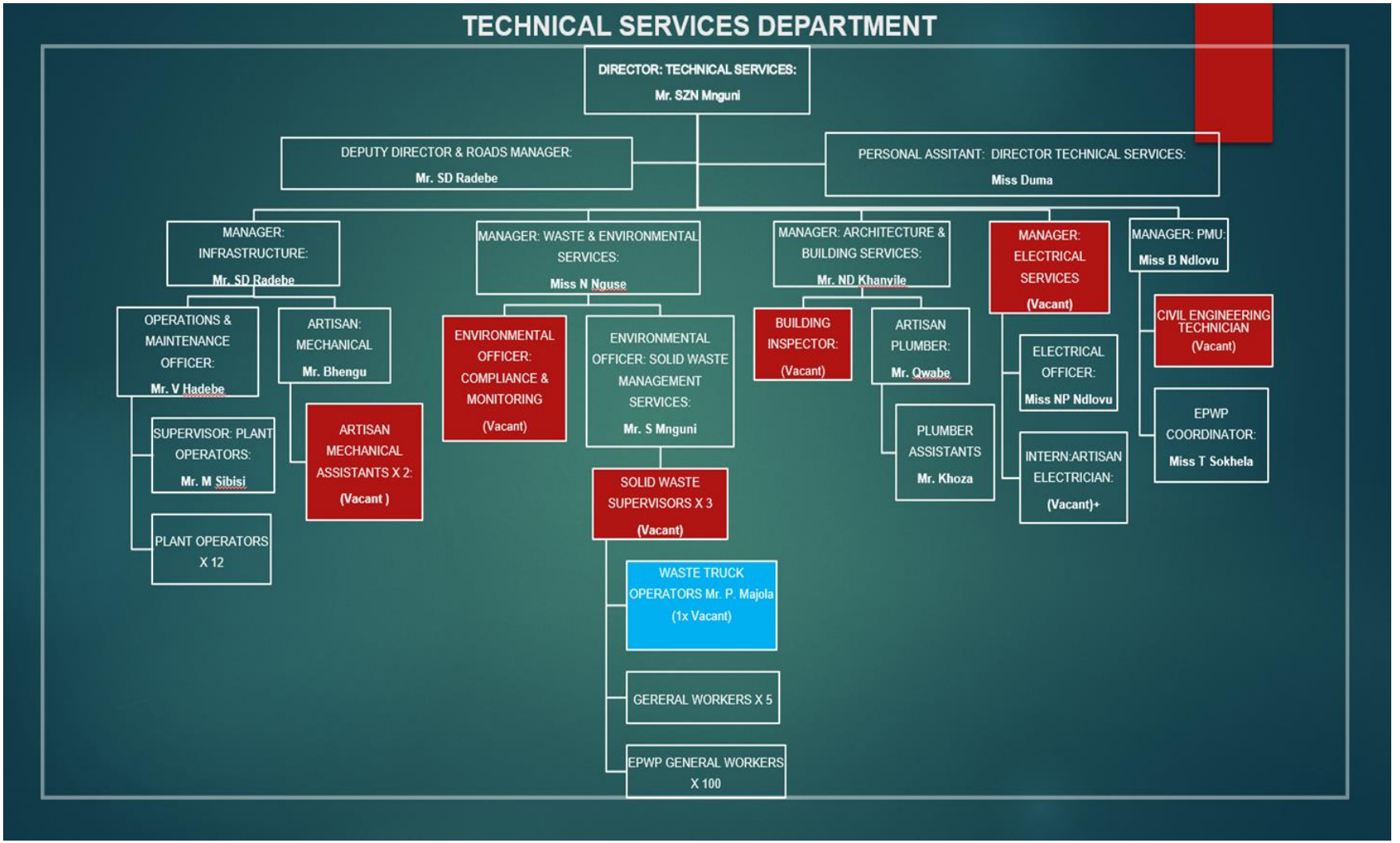


FIGURE 39: TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT ORGANOGRAM

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) 412 (EPWP program workers) as at the end of 2023/24 Mid - financial year.

EEP COMPLIANCE	STAFF COMPLEMENT	
Number of vacant posts (critical posts)	**0**	
Total employees to date	Councilors	**41**
	Ward Facilitators (volunteer programme)	**21**
	Securities	**119**
	Peace Officers	**23**
	Finance Interns	**06**
	In-Service Training	**00**
	Environmental Interns	**07**
	Ward Committees	**210**
	Street Cleaning	**110**
	Siyazenzela	**114**
	Alien Plant Removal	**0**
Permanent staff	**172**	
TOTAL		

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 Officer	Filled	Mr N Mvelase	M	N	Y
Technical Services	Filled	Mr SZN Mnguni	M	N	N
Development Planning	Filled	Mrs BT Hlubi	F	Y	N
Corporate Services	Filled Permanent	Ms TFN Nkala	F	N	N
Community Services	Filled Permanent	Miss MS 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 Corporate Service Director and Community Director are placed on a permanent posts since they were employed after the new regulations were released. The contracts for the other 3 HODs have not yet expired, the municipality has advertised permanent HOD posts for Planning and Technical as they about to lapse.

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 uMsinga Municipal Employment Equity Plan was reviewed and adopted by Council on the 27 March 2024 and the reviewed plan will be submitted Department of Employment and Labour.uMsinga Local Municipality is an equitable employer with targeted groups represented in various layers of the municipal structure. It is pleasing to observe that 50% of the senior managers are black females which reflects huge strides towards transformation in the Municipal workplace. 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.

An Employment Equity Committee has been established and is responsible for the following:
- Annual review of the Employment Equity Plan
- To enforce compliance and implementation of the Employment Equity Act.
- To make sure that employment equity report is submitted to Department of labour, as per the requirement of the employment equity act

3.5.1.2.1 Employment of People living with Disability

As per the requirement from the Department of Labour, employers are required to employ a total of 2% of people with disabilities. The municipality intends to employ people with disabilities, positions which are suitable for the people with disabilities have been identified and will be stated as such in the job advertisement. Currently there are 03 employees (which translates to 1.4%) living with disabilities in the employ of uMsinga Local Municipality. This is a notable step towards the achievement of the Municipal EEP targets. To this end, the Municipality has ringfenced 10 vacancies for People Living with disabilities, see C.3.3.1 for details.

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 may be 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 27th of March 2024 and to be submitted to LGSETA by April 2024 and it will be strongly implemented and the report on its implementation be 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 evaluate and recommend skills that are needed. The municipality prioritises where there is shortage of skills hence there is limited funding. A

detailed WSP report is attached. Ensuring that municipal employees remain upto date within their fields , the Municipality registers with professional bodies and pays professional fees on an annual basis..

Table 53 Human resource development

Human resource development	Draft budget 2024/25
Employee Bursaries	R1 500 000,00
Salga Annual Fees	R1 200 000,00
Library Professional Body Membership Fee	R1 000.00
Development Planning Services Professionals	R10 000,00

3.5.1.4 Recruitment and Selection Policy

The selection and recruitment policy are in place and approved by council on the 27 of March 2024. The Recruitment processes are conducted as per the provisions of this policy. The municipality fully adheres to the provisions of the 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 now show a symbol on each post advert in an attempt to attract and draw attention of the people with disabilities. To this end, the Municipality has ringfenced 10 vacancies for People Living with disabilities, see C.3.3.1 for details.

The Municipality is striving towards improved service delivery by championing sustainable development through accountable governance. The Municipality therefore needs to be able to attract and retain staff of the high calibre. uMsinga Municipality is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer and ensures that the Recruitment and Selection of staff is fair and objective. The recruitment and Selection is the first step in the process of filling a vacant post. Thus recruiting, selecting and retaining the right people is paramount to the success of the Municipality. To match the human resources to the strategic and operational needs of the Municipality through IDP and SDBIP and ensuring the full utilization and continued development of employees as per the WSDP. This then provides a sound framework for the attraction, development and retention of the suitable employees. This policy therefore ensures alignment of the Recruitment and Selection practices with all legal requirements as well as Introduce fair and objective principles and procedures. It also provides guidelines for the appointment of suitable candidates.

The Recruitment and Selection Policy and its implementation will be fundamentally aimed at matching the human resources to the strategic and operational needs of the Municipality and ensuring the full utilization and continued development of employees. The Recruitment and Selection is an area of decision making that requires thorough attention, accompanied by best practice guidelines to ensure that risks of corruption and unfair practices are minimized.

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 has been reviewed by council on the 27th March 2024.

The achievement of the Municipality's strategic objectives is largely dependent on its ability to attract and retain a high calibre of individuals who possess the winning skill set and work ethics. This is particularly important with regard to critical positions and ensuring adequate succession through successful change management models.

Staff retention is a process of ensuring that employees with valued skills or experience in a scarce or critical fields where recruitment is difficult are kept within the service of the Municipality by using various techniques.

- To attract and retain competent staff that can have an adverse effect on service delivery.
- To retain key staff members whose services are regarded as critical to achieve the vision and mission of the Municipality.
- To identify individual's potential for assuming a higher degree of responsibility.
- To help develop a skills base for succession planning.
- To create and sustain a pleasant working environment where employees are given the opportunity to thrive.
- Staff retention is a process of ensuring that employees with valued or needed skills or experience in a scarce/critical field where recruitment is difficult are kept within the service of the Municipality by using various techniques.

The Municipality recognizes that its most precious resource is its human resources thus a huge chunk of the budget is utilised towards the recruitment, training, and development of employees and, as such, every effort should be made to retain those employees whom the Municipality has invested in so as to ensure value for money. To this end, the Municipality offers its employees a competitive package, 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 guides in the development and implementation all retention strategies in place.

3.5.1.6 Compliance with the Occupational Health and Safety legislation

The Act, known as the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act 85, 1993) The purpose of the Act is to provide for the health and safety of people at work or in connection with the use of plant and machinery, to provide and maintain so far as reasonably practicable a working environment that is safe and without risk to health.

The health and safety function rest with the Human resource unit in the Corporate services. The Municipality in compliance with s7 has employed the services of a qualified health and safety officer: Miss Xoli Thusi who holds up the health and safety policy implementation at the Municipality. Section 7 of the Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Act requires and thereby ensures that the employer provides and maintains a safe work environment for employees that is free of OHS risks. The health and safety policy sets out and displays the employer's commitment to OHS and minimum standards.

Section 18 of the health and safety act of 1993 assigns these duties to the health and safety officer:

(a) in respect of the workplace or section of the workplace for which she has been designated, review the effectiveness of health and safety measures;
(b) identify potential hazards and potential major incidents at the work, place;
(c), in collaboration with her employer, examine the causes of incidents at the workplace;
(d) investigate. complaints by any employee relating to that employee's
(e) 45 health or safety at work; make representations to the employer or a health and safety committee at such intervals as may be agreed upon.

The Occupational Health and safety officer is a support employee to all other units within Council supporting them to comply with the requirements of health and safety legislation and to address proactively health and safety risks in the workplace. The Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993 and other related legislations compel the employer to provide a safe and healthy work environment. This speaks to preventative interventions that are designed to ensure that the Municipality complies with the Occupational Health and Safety Act. This includes the following programmes: medical surveillance, health and safety inspections, health and safety audits and training of contractors on health and safety.

Medical surveillance is a programme designed to survey employees exposed to workplace hazards that could affect their health and cause occupational disease. The main aim is to detect conditions that will affect the workplace health and safety of the employee and fellow workers. The programme is for legal compliance (as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act) and includes pre-placement medical examinations, periodic medical examinations, immunizations, biological monitoring, medical interventions, incapacity assessments, occupational disease review and investigations.

Safety of employees is the most important thing which is why safety measures and precautions are in place in the 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 encourages that its employees should continue using sanitizers as they promote good hygiene. Sanitizers are still available in the Municipal passage stands. Furthermore, the first aid kits are available at the Municipality to guard against minor injuries or illness to employees.

3.5.1.7 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 includes a fraud prevention plan, is 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 is 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 27th of March 2024. The municipal human resource policies are stated below:

Table 54: 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 2024/2025 is still in progress. However, the application 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.

To date :

- Officials – **57** have been trained (Higher certificate, degrees, and Honors)
- Councilors – **13** have been trained (Higher certificate and post-graduate program)

Training of staff continues into 2024/25 as depicted below a budget provision for training has been set aside.as stated above a motivation by supervisor is the prerequisite required as per the HR policies.

Human resource development	Draft budget 2024/25
Employee Bursaries	1 500 000,00

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 which 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.

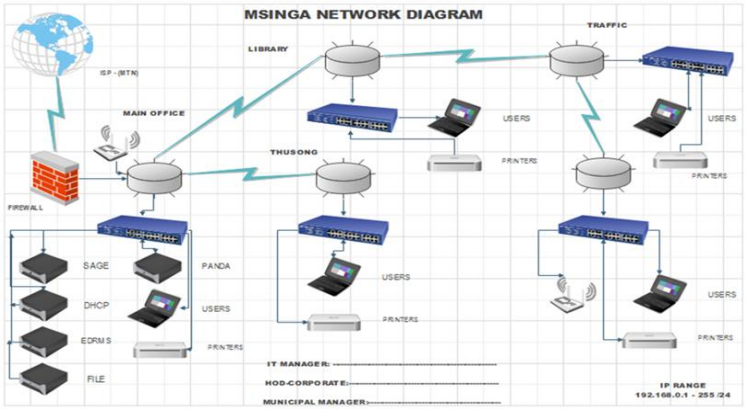
3.7.4 Future Goals

- 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 in IT and its functions within the local government sphere.
- Installation and provisioning 2nd Internet Breakout for redundancy (URGENT matter).
- Digital communication/ system (Complaints) 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).
- New financial system procurement

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

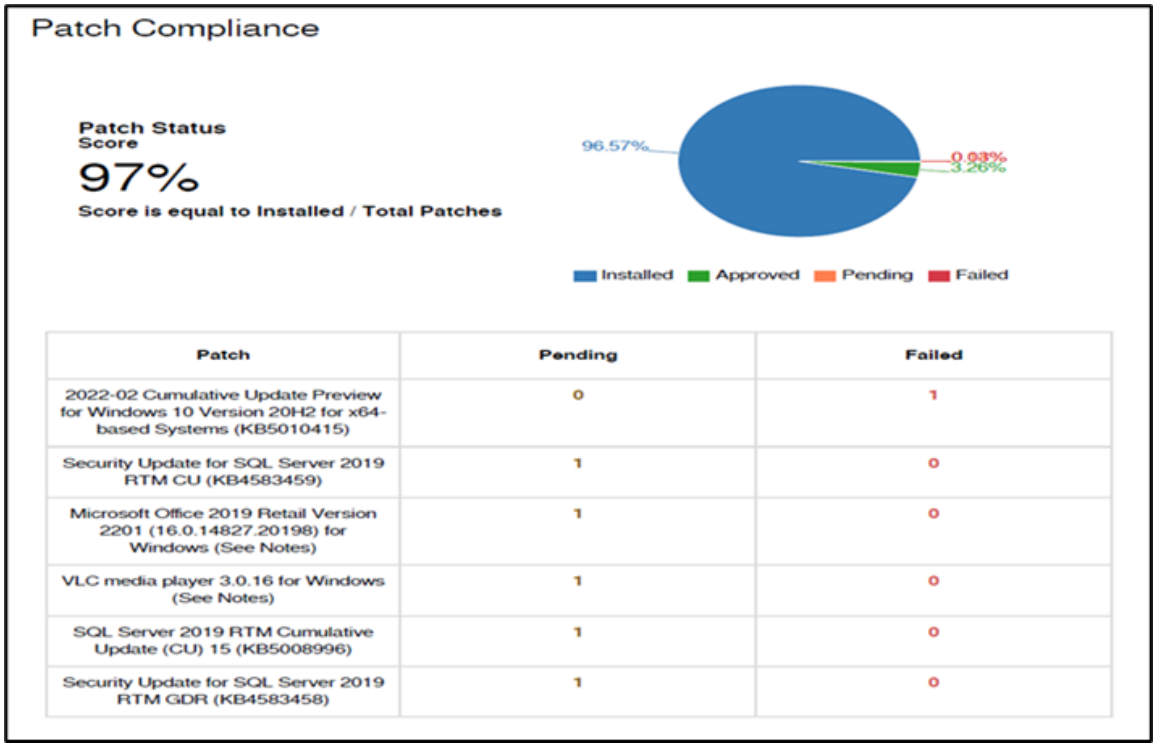
Add

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 MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT 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	• Inadequate IT infrastructure • Poor records management • Limited budget for staff and councillor training • ICT services overstretched whilst understaffed. • Inadequate 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 draft Service Delivery Improvement Plan 2024/2025 were adopted by council on the 27 March 2024

4.1.1 Summary of Batho Pele Principles

SERVICE STANDARDS:

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.
  - Project sod turning implementation and handover
  - Ward Committees
  - Consult irrespective of political affiliations of communities.

  ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality** : in compliance with the uMsinga Process plan specific mechanisms and processes for community participation and consultation has been adopted.
- **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:
  ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality** : Table : below by committing to the following
- **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality** :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 to.
  ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality**: equal access is ensured for all citizens thereby ensuring that during Mayoral izimbizo a provision for facilities for people with disabilities is made available.
- **Courtesy**: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
  ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality:** All citizens that visit the Municipality are treated with courtesy. The Municipal management oversees that the waiting time at Municipal reception is shortened by ensuring that people waiting are attended to. To this, a security guard enquires all waiting clients and escorts them to the right office to be assisted accordingly.

- I**nformation**: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services to which they are entitled.
  - ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality** :information is shared via Newsletters from the Communications unit– these are released quarterly
    And through The ward Councillors, ward committees and other structures in the community. Further , each ward has a ward facilitator who works with the ward councillor and is placed at the Municipality to coordinate all ward related programs.
- **Openness and transparency:** Citizens should be told how national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, and who is in charge.
  - ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality** :Citizens should be informed how departments are run, how much they cost and who is in charge. This is successfully through Municipal website and local 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.
  - ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality** :The community is given curtesy treatment and adequate information where service delivery has not been honoured. Feedback and reasons for variance are tabled at izimbizo, the municipal facebook page and other avenues in the event that a service has not been provided as promised be it in terms of completions dates, etc.
- **Value for money**: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.
  - ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality:** value for money is the principle that overarches all processes especially the procurement of services and goods. The Municipal SCM policy emphasises this element and is adhered to.
- **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.
  - ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality**:The aspect of innovation is measured in terms of the Municipal performance management and encouraged as it forms part of the CCR embedded in each Senior managers performance evaluations.
- **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.
  - ✓ **Applicability at uMsinga Municipality**:The Municipality holds strategic meetings where Senior Management and Middle Management engage on innovations to improve service delivery. To note is the Loxley meeting in January 2023 where resolutions were taken that have impacted the municipal functions positively.

4.1 COMMITMENT TO SERVICE SELIVERY :

During the Strategic Planning Session held on the 12-13 March at the Municipal Council Chambers , the Municipality identified the following services to be improved and will be implemented in the 2024/25 financial year: (top three priorities)

- Maintenance of community facilities
- Youth Development
- Property Plant and Equipment maintenance

Table 55: Municipal Service Standards

Services offered by uMsinga Municipality	Standard/s
1. Mayoral Izimbizo/ Councilor's report back meetings Quarterly	Quarterly
2. Regular sitting of ward committee	Monthly
3. Complaints received	Acknowledged within 48 hours
4. Proof of residence	Same time
5. Approval and advertisement of the annual performance agreements for senior managers (MM and Directors)	Within 28 days of the approval of the SDBIP (Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan)
6. Telephones	Within 3 ringtones
7. Enquiries	Acknowledge within 48 hours
8. Hold council meetings	once a quarter
9. Hold the employer and organized labour meetings	At least quartely
10. General valuation roll	Every four years
11. Issuing of statements of accounts	Monthly
12. Payments of service providers/suppliers	Monthly
13. Notification of the successful and unsuccessful bidder/s including appeals	14 days
14. Removal of waste	Twice a week
15. Clean of illegal dumping	Clean within a week after reporting
16. Street cleaning	Daily Removal
17. Daily Removal of dead / stray animals	Within 24 hours
18. Traffic response time to accidents	10- 15 minutes
19 Pound/Traffic/disaster/Fire / library/ Youth outreach programmes to communities	Quarterly
20 Hall bookings	Same day
21. Registration of vehicles/taxi permit (with all supporting documentation)	Within 30 minutes
22. Plans applications and approval	30 days

31 Finalization of SPLUMA processes (rezoning, subdivisions etc)	3-6 months
32 Business license application	10 days

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 Draft 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:

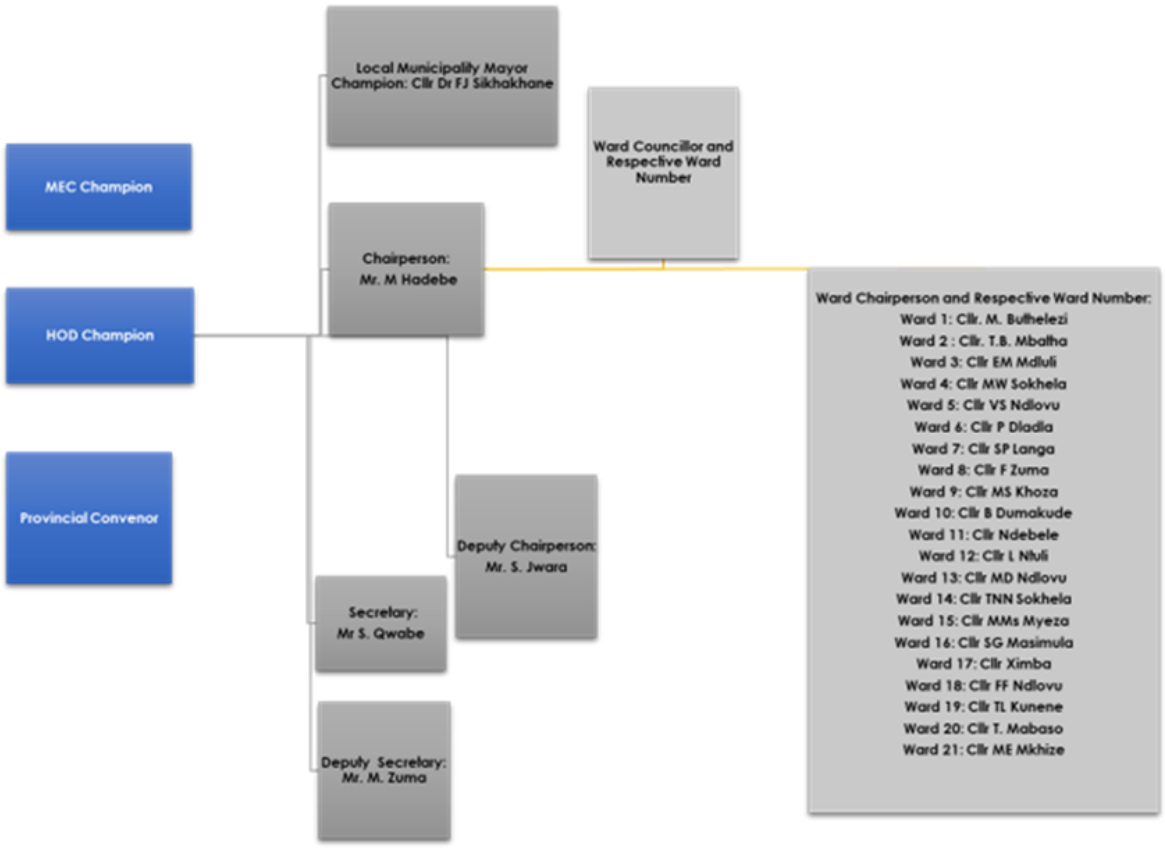
- HIV/Aids, TB,
- Disadvantaged groups: women, children, disable, aged.
- Poverty alleviation
- Drugs and other substance abuse and other social ills.

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. Mbusozayo Hadebe.

Stakeholders:

- 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 2023/2024 financial year.

Table 56: Municipal Campaign against GBV, Crime and Poverty

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 2024/25.

Table 57: Ward Committees Budget Support

uMsinga Budget	2023-2024	Draft budget 2024/25
Ward Committees	3,780,000.00	3 800 000,00

4.5 WARD BASED PLANNING

The ward-based planning was undertaken for the year 2024-2025 as per the attached Ward Based Plans 2024-2025 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**

Table 58: Ward Based Planning Projects Budget Allocation

WARD BASED PROJECTS	2022/23	2023/24	2024/2025	2025/2026
Ward capital infrastructural projects	200, 000.00	500, 000.00	500, 000.00	500, 000.00
ward agricultural projects	80, 000. 00	50, 000.00	50, 000.00	50, 000.00
Youth projects	30,000. 00	30,000. 00	30,000. 00	30,000. 00
Tertiary financial aid	30,000. 00	30 000,00	30,000. 00	30,000. 00
TOTAL	**360,000.00**	**610,000.00**	**610,000.00**	**610,000.00**

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 six traditional authorities (**see Maps 61-65**) it must be noted that out of 06 only 05 are allocated at uMsinga while the 6th is as per the DCOGTA advise sits at uMvoti Municipality. The 05 listed above only 04 of Amakhosi have taken an Oath and they sit in at the Council meeting. Following the passing of the Ngubane Inkosi there has not been any CoGTA recognized chief or representative of the Ngubane T.A. However ibamba bukhosi is present to attend the traditional authority matters.

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 are participating in the IDP 2024/25 process hence they attended the:

1. IDP forum on the 20st of February 2024.
2. Strategic Planning 12-13 March 2024
3. Amakhosi meeting – 27 March 2024
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. 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) have been added to the consultative session set to sit biannually. As such as budget provision has been made to ensure productive engagements. Programs aimed at upskilling the traditional court offices have been budgeted for as depicted below.

Traditional authority programs /projects	**2023/24**	**Draft 2024/25 budget**	**2025/26**
Majozi TA projects	50 000,00	R80 000,00 building materials	R80 000,00
Mthembu TA projects	50 000,00	R80 000,00 building materials	R80 000,00
Mabaso TA projects	50 000,00	R80 000,00 building materials	R80 000,00
Ngubane TA projects	50 000,00	R80 000,00 building materials	R80 000,00
Mchunu TA projects	50 000,00	R80 000,00 building materials	R80 000,00
Izinduna meetings refreshments	0	R50 000,00 building materials	R50 000,00

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 2023/24 financial year as per the following report and the attached **annexure V:**

Table 59: Traditional Authority Leaders Meetings

NO.	DATE	VENUE	AMAKHOSI ATTENDANCE %	MATTERS DISCUSED
1)	01 December 2023	uMsinga Municipality Council Chamber	▪ Majozi T.A ▪ Mabaso T.A ▪ Mthembu T.A ▪ **80%**	▪ 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. ▪ SPLUMA bylaws presented
2)	27 March 2024	Mbomvu tribal court	▪ Traditional council ▪ Izinduna ▪ Municipal employee (Mr Ndlovu) **100%**	▪ Traditional Leadership support. ▪ Follow up on the cross boarder fiction reported in RRT meeting

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 2024/25 in place and has managed to establish fully functional public participation structures.

- **Newsletter** – is used to communicate the projects, programmes, and development.
- **Local and National Newspaper** - This medium is used to communicate various messages that 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.
- **Website** - Through this tool various stakeholders such as business community, foreign investors, NGOs, and community at large will more access to information regarding the Municipality and its area.

IDP Structures are also used for public participation and the IDP Structures meet as per the Council Approved IDP Process Plan Schedule. 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

Bid specification Members	Position
1. Mr. S Langa Manager: Registry & Archives	Registry & Archives
2. Mr. KHJ Mchunu: Disaster Manager Chief Fire Officer	Disaster Manager Chief Fire Officer

3. Mr. S Ngema: Asset Accountant	Mr. S Ngema: Asset Accountant
4. Mr. M Thwala: Budget officer	Budget officer
5. Ms. N Majola: Library Manager	Library Manager
6. Ms. Philisiwe Sibisi: Traffic Manager Chief Traffic Officer	Traffic Manager Chief Traffic Officer
7. Ms. S Nkala Scriber: SCM Clerk: Bid Committees	SCM Clerk: Bid Committees
8. Mr. SD Nxele: Demand& acquisition officer	Demand& acquisition officer

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:

Bid Evaluation members	**Position**
1. Mr. S Nkala-	SCM Accountant
2. Mr. ND Khanyile	Building Manager
3. Ms. K Sithole	Deputy CFO
4. Ms. NH Ndlovu	Deputy Director Corporate services
5. Ms. BP Ndlovu	PMU Manager
6. Mr. Philani Gabela	Building inspector
7. Mr. Philani Mchunu	Legal & compliance Manager

9. Ms. S Nkala	Scriber: SCM Clerk: Bid Committees

C. Bid Adjudication members:

Bid Adjudication members	Position
a. Mr. S Mnguni	Director Technical services
b. Ms. M Xulu	Director Community Services
c. Ms. TFN Nkala	Director Corporate services
d. Mrs T Hlubi	Director Planning & Development
e. Mr. P Mchunu	Legal Manager
f. Mr TT Buthelezi	SCM Manager
g. Ms. S Nkala	Scriber: SCM Clerk: Bid Committees
h. Mr NG Mvelase	CFO

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:

Audit committee members	**Specialization**
1. Mr J. Mchunu	(CA) Audit Committee Chairperson
2. Mr Makhunga	Risk Management committee chairperson
3. Mrs Khanyile	Municipal Performance specialist
4. Ms Mthembu	Ac member
5. Ms. Shabalala	Ac member

a. **All HODs**:

Section 56/54 Managers	**Position**
Mr SL Sokhela	Accounting Officer (Municipal Manager
Mr. S Mnguni	Director Technical services
Ms. M Xulu	Director Community Services
Ms. TFN Nkala	Director Corporate services
Mrs T Hlubi	Director Planning & Development
Mr NG Mvelase	CFO

b. Deputy Directors:

Name	Position
1. Mr. Doda Radebe	Deputy Director Technical
2. Mr. Mbongeleni Ndlovu	Deputy Director Development Planning
3. Ms. Nontokozo Ndlovu	Deputy Director Corporate services
4. Ms. Sinqobile Majozi	Deputy Director Community Services

c. Supporting staff :

SMT support staff	Position
5. Ms NAN Msweli	IDP manager
6. Ms N. Mntungwa	IA Manager
7. Mr P. Mchunu	Legal & Compliance Manager

The Audit Committee sits once a quarter and anytime when a special meeting is needed. The meetings are mostly held on a Tuesday virtually on Zoom platform.

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 (performance specialist) , Ms Mthembu and Ms. Shabalala. Performance Audit Committee sits once a quarter.

4.9.5 Municipal Public Accounts (MPAC)

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, illegal and unconstitutional conduct within the Municipality.

MPAC seeks to bring about accountability in ensuring that the resources are utilised efficiently and ensure that policies and projects approved by the Council are actually delivered. MPAC is entrusted by Council to exercise oversight on all financial and non- financial matters so as to improve transparency in Municipal operations and enhance public trust.

4.9.6 Portfolio Committees

uMsinga council appointed several portfolio committees in compliance with the Municipal Systems Act of 1998 as emended in section 79.

Council Committees are comprised of the following:

COMMITTEES	CHAIRPERSON
1. MPAC	Cllr P. Dladla
2. Finance portfolio committee	Mayor Dr F.J.Sikhakhane

3. Administration portfolio Committee	Cllr P.G Nkala
4. Planning Portfolio Committee	Cllr B.P Ngcobo
5. Technical portfolio Committee	Cllr L.B Ntuli

The above committees meet quarterly and report to the Executive committee. 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 the 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 :

Name	Position
Mr. Makhunga	Chairperson and Audit committee member
Miss Nokuzotha Mntungwa	Internal Audit Manager
Mr. Pitso Lerumo	Internal Audit officer
Mr. Philani Mchunu	Legal and compliance Manager
Miss Sinqobile Majozi	Deputy Director Community services
Miss Nontokozo Ndlovu	Deputy Director Corporate services
Mr. Doda Radebe	Deputy Director Technical
Mr. Mbongeleni Ndlovu	Deputy Director Development Planning

The risk committee meets quarterly and monitors the implementation of the organisational risk register.

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 to 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 controls and procedures in place and assigns 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 :

	Risks	Status
1.	Financial system Failure	Risk is carefully monitored
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.	Possibility of non-compliance with legislations applicable to local government.	
6.	Uncontrolled urbanization (People building in areas zoned for something else)	
7.	Inability to respond to disaster related incidents	
8.	Inability to effectively implement mSCOA	
9.	Inability to avoid unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure	

The risks below have been minimized and therefore are not on the top risks on the Municipal risk register

10.	Underspending on municipal grants	100% spending achieved
11.	Inability to monitor performance system	PMs is well monitored. Clean audit finding for 2022/23 AG on PMS
12.	Inability to address findings raised by AG.	Action plan for 2022/23 has less items emanating from less findings
13.	Dysfunctional Municipal Oversight Structures (Council, Exco, MPAC, AC, Portfolio Committees, etc.)	All committees are 100 % functional and sitting in 2023/24

UMsinga Municipality has a functional risk management unit that manages the municipal risk enterprise. The unit reports to the risk management committee which is independent as it is chaired by an external chairperson. Policies that govern risk management and documentation have been developed and were adopted by council. Annually a risk

assessment is done and the identified risks are rated and given their action plans which are monitored for the next twelve months. A lot of progress has been noted over the past year, departments have grasped the whole risk management process. Departmental risk registers are in place and the risk champions update them monthly and report to the committee quarterly. As part of growing the whole risk management we intend to budget for or source a risk management system that will help us come the reporting stage. Currently we use excel to prepare and present our risk registers. On a quarterly base a risk report is tabled to the audit committee to allow them to play oversight role on risk management.

Fraud risks

The risk unit is also responsible for fraud risk that have been identified by the organisation. To help guide the process the municipality adopted the anti-fraud and anti-corruption strategy developed by Cogta and tailor made to suit uMsinga Municipality. Fraud risk assessment is done annually where fraud risks are identified and monitored. Parallel to that the public is encouraged to use the provincial pimpa hotline to report any alleged fraud they may have witnessed or are aware of. This drive or initiative is in line with the vision which aims at being a corruption free municipality.

Table 60: 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 (Monthly reporting)	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 Sage 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 values		**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 Asset pass out	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 accordingly	Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY) Ongoing (during the FY)	**50%**	**60%**	**4%**	**ALL HODs**

				Failure to update FAR timeously					forms are in use for the transfer of assets from one location to another.		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.	30 June 2024 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 and		**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 with the involvement of Tribal Authority.	- Improve relations with Tribal Authority. - Review implementation of the Land Use Management Act.	Ongoing (During the FY) 30 June 2024	**40%**	**100%**	**41%**	**DPS**

				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%**	**DComS**
Inability to effectively implement mSCOA	All departments	To ensure effective and efficient municipal financial management	Insufficient support from OS holdings 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 OS Holdings 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 2024 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 Government.		**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 reconcilliations - proper implementatio n of procurement plan - Tracking status of	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.	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	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 27 March 2024
2.	**BATHO PELE POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
3.	**FUNERAL AND BURIAL POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
4.	**ICT POLICIES**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
5.	**INDIGENT BURIAL POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
6.	**INDIGENT POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
7.	**MSINGA MUNICIPALITY TARIFFS POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
8.	**MSINGA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
9.	**OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
10.	**EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
11.	**PERFOMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
12.	**SEXUAL HARRASMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
13.	**SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
14.	**TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
15.	**DISCIPLINE**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
16.	**PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
17.	**MSINGA HUMAN RESOURCE STRATEGY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
18.	**LED STRATEGY**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
19.	**DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
20.	**DISASTER SECTOR PLAN**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
21.	**HOUSING SECTOR PLAN**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	on the 25 November 2020 **(5 year plan)**
22.	**WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	on the 27 March 2019 **(5 year plan)**
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 27 March 2024

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
25.	SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
26.	BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
27.	PAY DAY POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
28.	PAYROLL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
29.	PAYMENT OF OVERTIME	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
30.	BUDGET POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
31.	BUDJET ADJUSTMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
32.	SUPPLIERS PERFOMANCE MONITORING POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
33.	PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
34.	PROPERTY RATE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
35.	COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
36.	STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
37.	PRETTY CASH POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
38.	BLACKLISTING POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
39.	LAND AND ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
40.	LOST CONTROL POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
41.	INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
42.	CREDITORS MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
43.	CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
44.	INSURANCE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
45.	LEAVE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
46.	RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
47.	RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
48.	RISK COMPLIANCE AND FRAUD PREVENTION COMMITTEE CHARTER	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
49.	TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
50.	CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
51.	CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
52.	VIREMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
53.	MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
54.	GRANT MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
55.	COST CONTAINMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
56.	CONTRACT MANAGEMENT	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
57.	CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
58.	FRAUD PRVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
59.	INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
60.	SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
61.	INCAPACITY ILL HEALTH	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
62.	INCAPACITY POOR WORK PERFOMANCE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
63.	ATTENDANCE & PANCTUALITY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
64.	WRITE OFF POLICY	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024
65.	INTOXICATING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Adopted by the uMsinga Council	Last reviewed on the 27 March 2024

4.11 2024/2025 MAYORAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION MSINGA MUNICIPALITY: JULY 2024 -JUNE 2025

The Mayoral programme of action for uMsinga Municipality has been prepared for the 2023/24 financial year and currently is being implemented for the second half of the year. The programme ensures planning for successful public consultation and awareness programs which are conducted by the municipality. The program of action mark how or when the municipality has committed to undertake its planed programmes and events particularly those that involves public participation. The Municipality shall develop a new programme of action for 2024/25 which will form part of the Final IDP 2024/25. Attached is the 2023/24 mayoral programme of action for the second part of the 2023/24 financial year.

DATE	TRIBE	WARD	VENUE	ACTIVITY
19/01/24	Mthembu		Mzisho Hall	Back to School
02/02/24	Mabaso	04	Mphelankani	Matric Awards
08/02/24	Mqamu	21	Ngcongwane area	Public consultation & awareness campaign
15/02/24	Mchunu	11	Mfihlane Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
22/02/24	Mthembu	05	Nogawu Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign

29/02/24	Mqamu	01	Lewis Sport field	Public consultation & awareness campaign
07/03/24	Mchunu	10	Sethembe Sport field	Public consultation & awareness campaign
14/03/24	Mbomvu	13	Ezibomvini Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
21/03/24	Mqamu	17	Nkamba Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
26/03/24	Mchunu	07	Nhlalakahle Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
04/04/24	Mbomvu	16	Bahulazi Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
				Creative Art Exhibition
11/04/24	Mqamu	02	Gubuzela P School	Public consultation & awareness campaign
18/04/24	Mchunu	09	Gobamagagu Sport field	Public consultation & awareness campaign
23/04/24	Mbomvu	15	Pano Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign

DATE	**TRIBE**	**WARD**	**VENUE**	**ACTIVITY**
25/04/24	Mthembu	03	Sjozini Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
30/04/24	Mabaso	04	Sampofu Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
02/05/24	Mqamu	19	Chithokwakhe Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
07/05/24	Mthembu	06	Mbabane Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
09/05/24	Mchunu	12	Latha Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
				uMsinga Race/Marathon
14/05/24	Mqamu	18	Msitha Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
16/05/24	Mbomvu	14	Ezingulubeni Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign

21/05/24	Mchunu	08	Buhlalu Community Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
23/05/24	Mqamu	20	Mazabeko Hall	Public consultation & awareness campaign
				Career Exhibition & Youth Walk

4.12 LAND USE MANAGEMENT

4.12.1 uMsinga Municipal's Spatial Planning By-Law

Legislation mandates the Municipality to adopt the Single land use management scheme and bylaws as per SPLUMA act 16 of 2013 chapter 5 which guides the implementation of scheme amendments.

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. The Municipality is currently engaging Amakhosi on the recently review Municipal Single Land Use Schemes. Todate Amakhosi have not yet given their support however engagements are still in progress.

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)as per S35 SPLUMA

The MPT has 4 (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 is five years (5) from the date of appointment as per council resolution date mentioned below.

APPOINTMENT OF UMSINGA PLANNING TRIBUNAL (MPT) IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 (1) OF SPLUMA

- **RESOLUTION NUMBER: 55/2023 FC 30 AUGUST 2023**
- As per the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013, (Act 16 of 2013) (herein referred to as the Act), it is requirement for uMsinga Municipality to establish a Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT).
- The previously appointed MPT personnels for three years & three months term of office ended on the 30th of June 2023.
- The Municipality issued an advert on Isolezwe newspaper for nominations of person(s) to be appointed as members to the uMsinga Municipal Planning Tribunal on the 24th of May 2023 closing date was the 27 June 2023.
- The period of office is 5 years which ends 30 August 2028 as calculated from the date of appointment of such members.

The new appointed MPT members for the next five years consist of the members in the table below as well as their roles in terms of uMsinga Municipality SPLUMA Bylaws. The MPT is envisaged to sit once per quarter that is, four (4) times a year depending on the number of applications received.

NO.	SPECIFIC AS PER UMSINGA AMENDED SPLUMA BYLAWS	APPOINTED MEMBER	EXTERNAL | INTERNAL	
1.	A Registered Professional Planner	Ms. Zinhle Mnikathi Professional Town Planner **Reg. Nr: A/2817/2019**	External	Private Sector (New)
2.	A person registered in terms of section 13(1)(d) of the Geomatics Professions Act as a as a Land Surveyor	Mr. Peter H.R. Hoffmann Land Surveyor & Legal practioneer **Reg. Nr: PLS 0269**	External	Private Sector (returning)
3.	A person registered in a category in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000, (Act No 46 of 2000);	Mr. Ndumiso Khanyile Professional Architect **Reg. Nr: PrArchTech 24714563**	Internal	Municipal Official
4.	An attorney or advocate with experienced in property and/or planning law and registered with Legal Practice Council	Mr. Ndumiso Nzaca Attorney **Reg Nr: FFC03716/2023**	External	Private Sector (New)
5.	Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) registered in terms of Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998, as amended	Ms. Senamile Mnguni **Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (SAQA)**	External	Private Sector (returning)
6.	A registered Professional Planner appointed as a Municipal Planning Authorised Officer (MPAO)	Mr. Linda Cebekhulu Municipal Prof. Planner **Reg. Nr. A/3311/2023**	Internal	Municipal Official
7.	Municipal Planning Registry (MPR)	Ms. Nombuyiselo Msweli Town Planner **Position : Town Planning & IDP Manager**	Internal	Municipal Official
		Mr. Snethemba Shabalala Town Planner **Position: IDP Officer**		
8.	MPT additional members	Mr. Philani Mchunu Attorney **Position : Legal & Compliance Manager**	Internal	Municipal Official
9.		Mr. Siyabonga Mnguni Professional Engineer **Position : Director of Technical Services**		
10.		Mrs. Brightness Hlubi Town Planner **Position : Director of Development Planning**		
11.		Ms. Matelly Xulu Town Planner **Position :Director of Community Services**		

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 61: Monitoring of Applications

1ST QUARTER: MONITORING OF APPLICATIONS FOR ALL MUNCIPALITIES IN THE PROVINCE OF KZN			
uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	**STATUS OF INSTITUTIONS**		**COMMENT**
FUNCTIONALITY OF SPLUMA INSTITUTIONS	MPAO	Yes - Mr. Cebekhulu	
	MPT REGISTRAR	Yes - Mr. Shabalala	
	JMPT	Yes - MPT	The Municipality established its own uMsinga MPT.
	Registered Planner	Yes - Mr. Cebekhulu	
	Appeals Registrar	Yes - Ms. Msweli	
	Appeals Authority	Yes - EXCO	
	Enforcement Unit	Not yet functional	Within the Municipal plans but lacking funding.
uMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	**REGULATORY INSTRUMENTS**		**COMMENT**
Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Date of Adoption	29 June 2022	
	Review Date	2022	Next Review 2026-2027
LUMS	Date of Adoption	30 March 2022	
SPLUMA By-Laws 2022	Date of Adoption	Draft – 31 August 2022	Currently working towards obtaining a consent from the Traditional leaders.
MUNICIPAL DECISIONS	Is Decisions made by MPAO and MPT in line with SDF	Yes	
	Is Decisions made by MPAO and MPT in line with LUS	Yes	

	Is Decisions made by MPAO and MPT in line with Norms & Standards	Yes	

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). • By-laws and Policies in place.	• 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 ▪ Access to media platforms	▪ 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 to **improve** on the following: ▪ Water and sanitation backlogs. ▪ Ageing water and sanitation infrastructure. ▪ Improved and expeditious implementation of water schemes
	Electricity	The municipality to maintain the following: ▪ The increase in the number of households with electricity connections. The municipality should improve on: ▪ Implementation of the energy MASTER 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:

NATIONAL KPA	FOCUS AREA	ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION
		▪ Existence and review of the integrated waste management plan The municipality should 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 to 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 to 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 to 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 to 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 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 to ensure the implementation of SPLUMA with a view to cater for land use requirements and needs. ▪ The municipality should also facilitate the environmental protection programmes. ▪ The municipality be able 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.
- 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
- 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

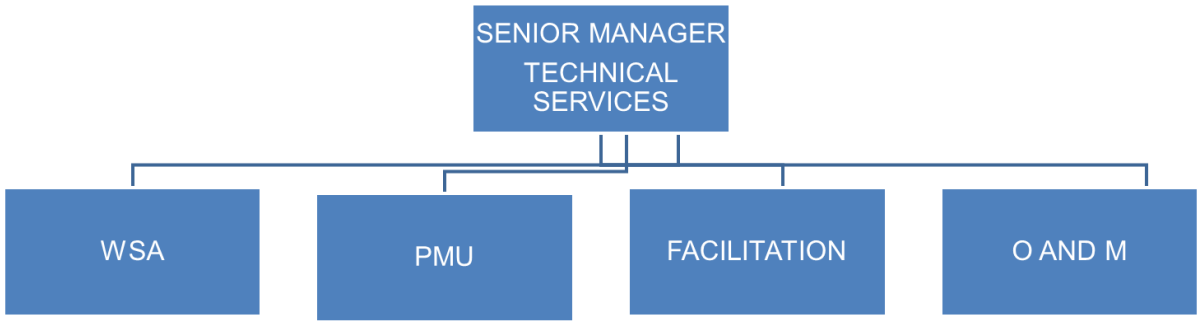
The first and foremost challenge facing uMsinga Local Municipality to deliver on developmental projects is lack of funding. The uMsinga Municipal Area has predominantly moderate slopes to rolling terrain. Due to the nature of the terrain the expectation of medium to hard underlying material including 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 40: UDM Technical Services Organogram ***2024-2025***



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.

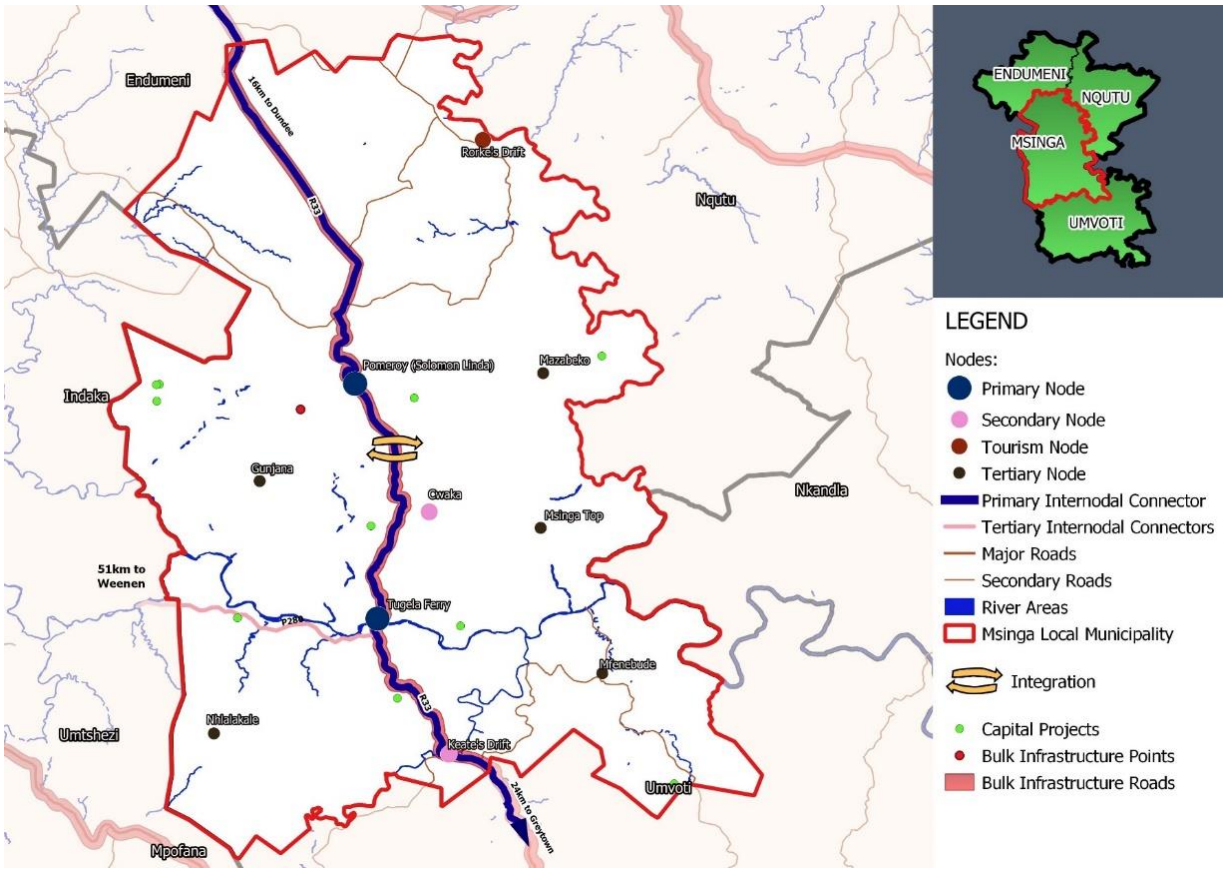
The map below indicates the Bulk Infrastructure Roads within uMsinga Municipality situated along/parallel to main road R33 from Keates drift to Pomeroy with a Bulk Infrastructure Point in Pomeroy. It also shows current capital projects within uMsinga situated at Mazebo; Pomeroy;

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 temporal measures are not maintained, and the backlog is still high, meaning the demand requires more services.

Map 35: uMsinga Capital Projects & Bulk Road



In terms of 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. As per StatsSA 2022, about 0,52% of households in the Municipality have access to flush toilets, 58% Chemical toilets and 29% 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.

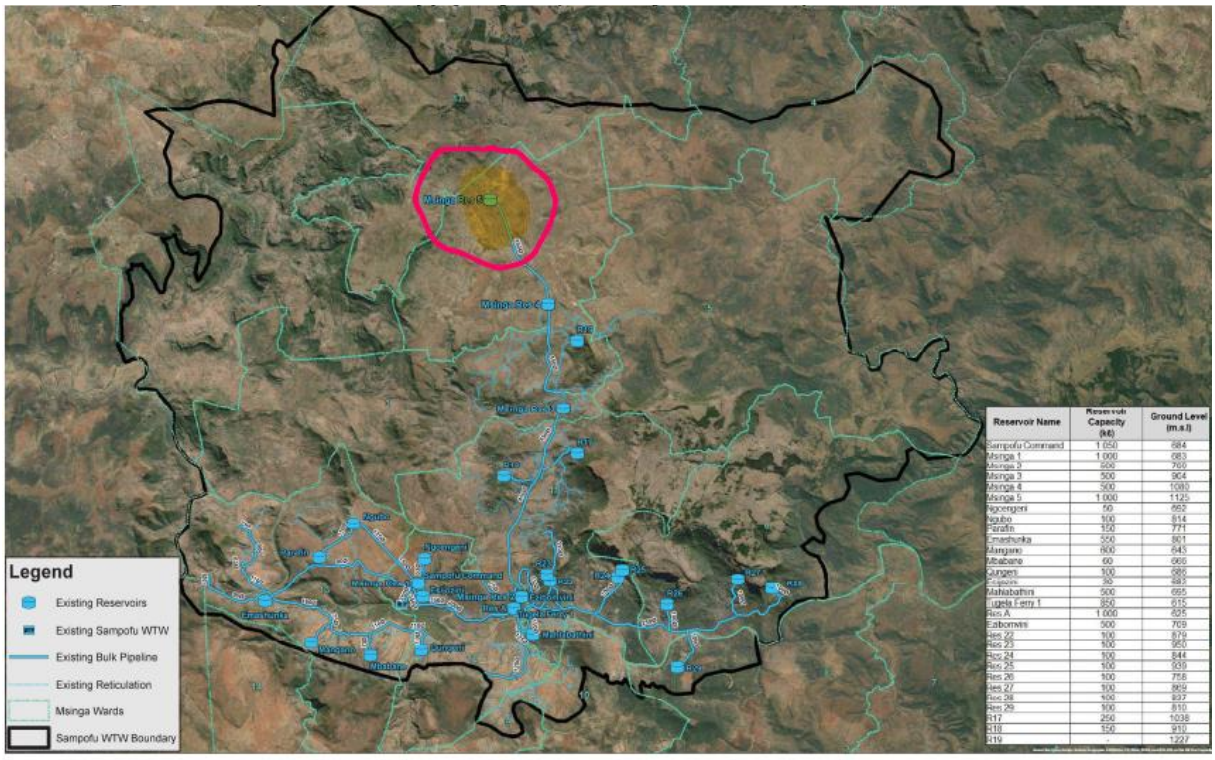
POPULATION BY TOILET FACILITIES		
SANITATION TYPE	**Percentage**	**uMSINGA MUNICIPALITY**
Pit toilet	29%	7744
Chemical toilet	58%	15549
None	11%	3007
Flush	0,52%	142
Total		**26442**

Table 62: *uMsinga* Sanitation Provision (StatsSA 2022)

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:

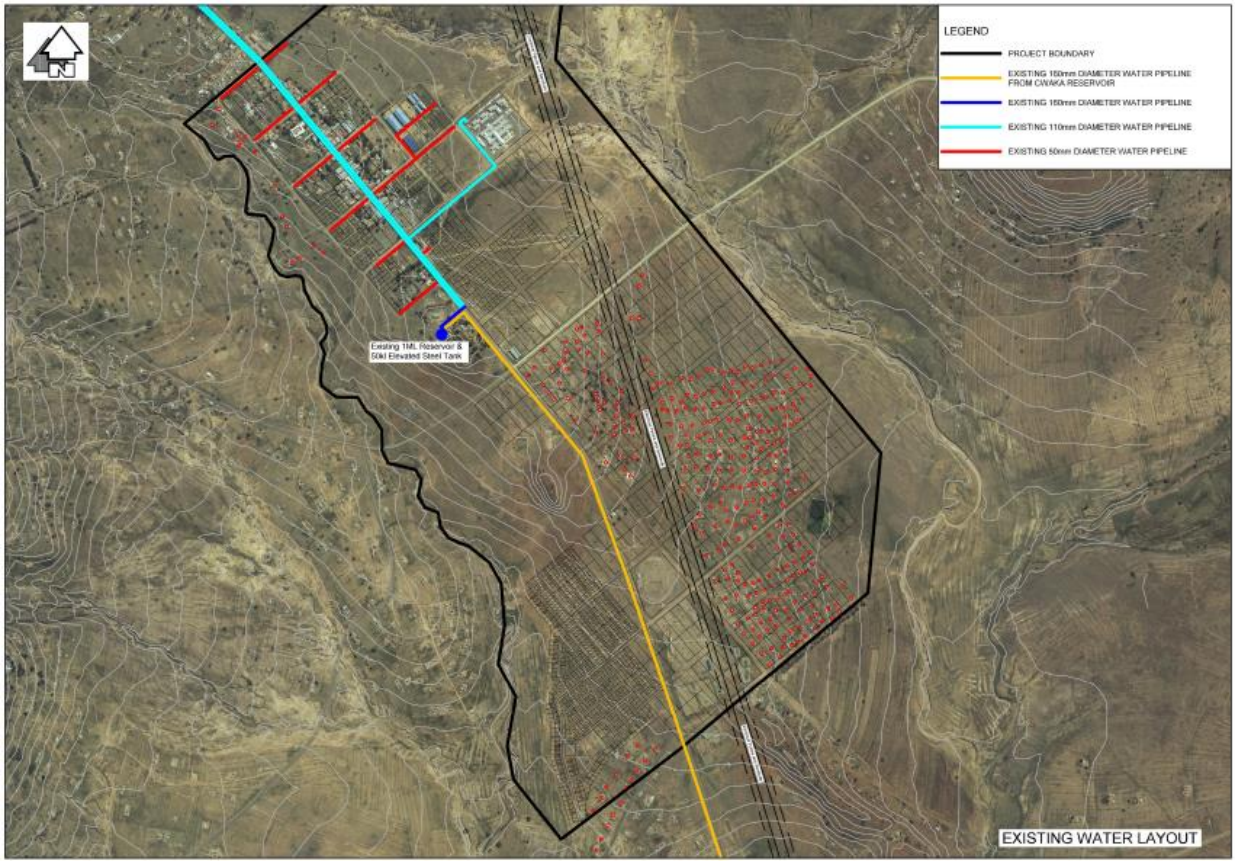
- A 250mm Ø steel pumping main, 7.4km long, pumps water from the Msinga 1, 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir at the Sampofu Command Reservoir Site to the Msinga 2, 500kℓ storage capacity reservoir located at **Ezibomvini**.
- A 10.7km long, 250mm Ø steel pumping main then pumps water from the Msinga 2,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

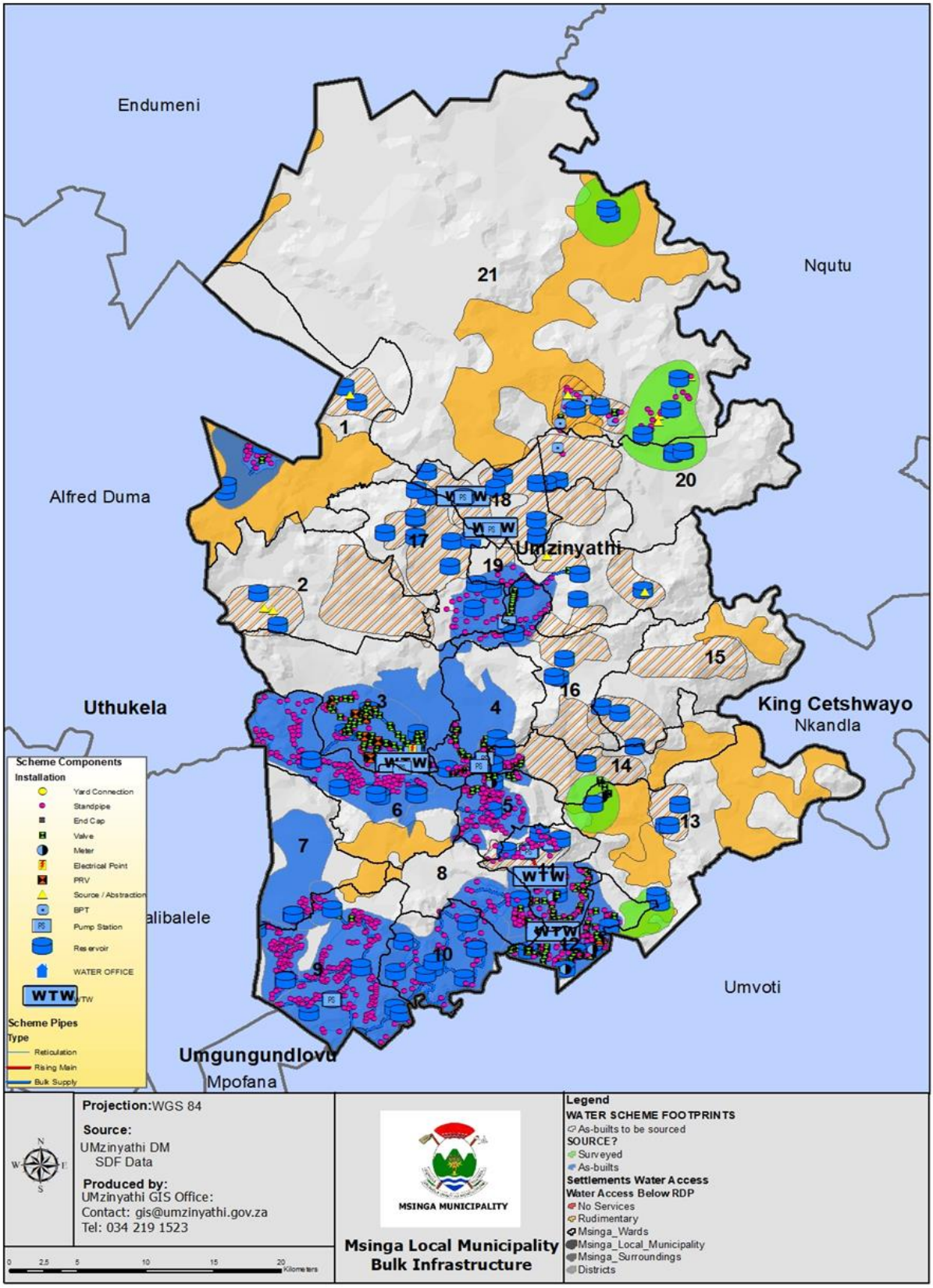
Noting that the system is not yet operational, the existing 1Mℓ storage capacity reservoir located in Pomeroy supply the CBD and the hospital due to their priority and the lack of alternative water sources. Many major businesses are using borehole extraction and on-site water storage in an attempt to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



UMZINYATHI

5.1.1.1 WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT REPORT-UMZINYATHI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Umzinyathi District Municipality as Water Service Authority presented this report for uMsinga the dates and project statuses have been provided. It can be noted on the report that Sampofu commissioning project with description Commissioning of Bulk Pipeline, Pump station, Reservoirs and Reticulation is at 72%. uMsinga hopes that the completion of this project wil relieve communities from water shortages since it aims to provide bulk water to several key areas including Solomon Linda town and Cwaka Precinct.

Table 63: uMzinyathi water and sanitation projects

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT DISCRIPTION	WARDS	BUDGET	START DATE	PROGRESS TO DATE
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2A	Construction of bulk gravity main, 11km in length. 0.35Mℓ Ground Mounted Tank.	Ward 3	R32 979 676.86	18 June 2023 – 16 June 2024	34%
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 2B	Construction of approximately 50 km of reticulation pipelines, 08 Concrete Break Pressure Tanks and 130	Ward 3	R32 174 280.58	14 June 2023 – 16 July 2024	32%
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	Construction of a7.4 km rising main, 1No. 2.0 Mℓ Concrete Reservoir, 2 No. 137 kW Horizontal	Ward 3	R43 911 075.25	21 Jul 23 – 22 Apr 25	4%
Upgrade of Mthembu West Phase 2-Mashuka	Tunkery - Construction of1.2 ML reservoir, 315mm of 1.2km Upvc pipeline to Esijozini 200 mm and10,9 km Upvc pipeline to Mashunka command resrvoir	Ward 6	R61 053 398.60	25 July 2019 - March 2024	62%
KwaPharafini Water Supply Scheme Phase 1	Construction of a7.4 km rising main, 1No. 2.0 Mℓ Concrete Reservoir, 2 No. 137 kW Horizontal	Ward 3	R43 911 075.25	21 Jul 23 – 22 Apr 25	4%
Msinga Bulk Water Supply Scheme	Construction of water reticulation and the reservoir and communal standpipes	Ward 4	R15 437 506.00	Complete	100%
Muden-Keats drift water supply scheme Phase 2A	Construction of Booster Pump Station And 7km 250mm Dia Rising Main The contractor is terminated due to poor performance. Source of water that comes from Muden Canal. Slow Progress on Site.	Ward 12	R12 742 583.35	Jan 2021- August 2024	92%
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 3B	2 X 1ML concrete reservoirs	Ward 13	R 7 015 000.00	February 2019 – 30 August 2024	82%

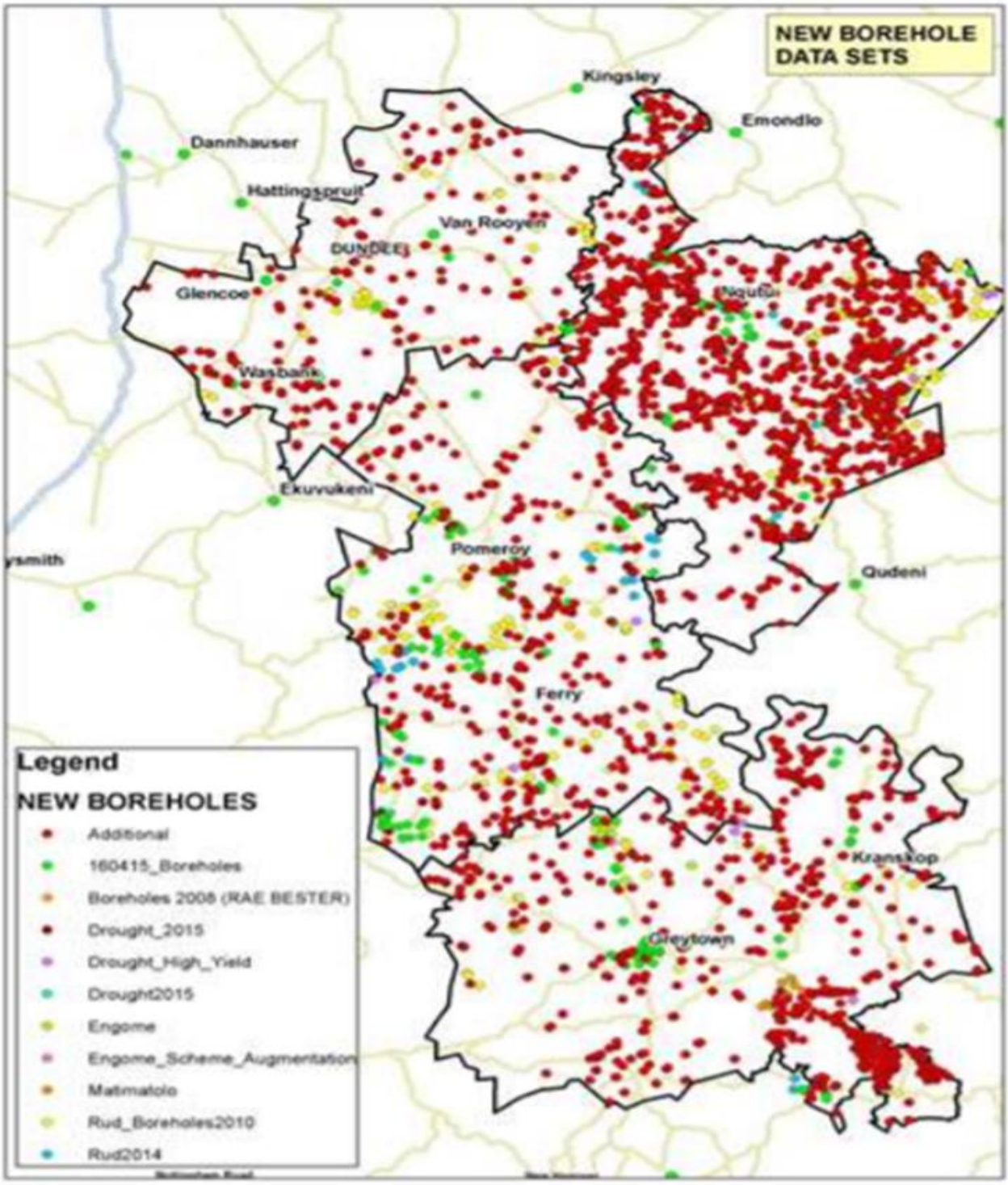
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 3C	The Construction of a Booster Pump Station and Approximately 7.1KM Of 250mm Dia Rising Main	Ward 13	R 38 567 511.06	February 2019 – October 2024	90%
Muden Regional Bulk Water Supply Scheme 4C	Construction of Ngome water reticulation, 8.8 KM bulk pipeline of 90mm dia Upvc & 21 KM reticulation pipeline and 80 Communal Standpipes	Ward 14	R 5 865 000.00	Complete	100%
Msinga Sanitation including extension	Construction of 3300 VIP Toilets from ward 1- 21 wards	All wards	R 50 211 602,50	08 June 2021-30 December 2023. scope extended.	85%
Douglass water supply scheme phase 3	Construction of Bulk Water Reservoir & Water Reticulation	Ward 1	R42 000 000.00	August 2018- May 2024	98%
Msinga Mumbe Water Supply	Construction of 18,3 km reticulation pipeline, 2 break pressure tanks,51 associated chambers and 35 stand pipe.	Ward 1	R 28 617 347.91	Complete	100%
Sampofu Commissioning	Commissioning of Bulk Pipeline, Pump station, Reservoirs and Reticulation	Ward 3,4,5,6,13,14	R 30 451 450.40	June 2021- 30 June 2024	72%
Ophathe Water Supply Scheme	Construction of 2 reservoir and pump station	Ward 9	R6 110 507.78	The project is on practical Completion	99%
Ophathe Water Supply Scheme	Construction of portable water supply and associated structure	Ward 9	R10 037 063.12	The project is on practical Completion	99%
KwaKopi Water Supply Scheme Phase 3	Construction of 4.3 km of Ductile Iron Rising Main, HDPE Reticulation pipeline, 2 reservoirs, equipping of the existing borehole, construction of pump station, construction of 35 standpipes.	Ward 11	R 36 610 044.70	15 January 2020- 30 August 2023	92%

Gunjana Water Supply Scheme	Construction of 17 km reticulation pipeline, 4 break pressure tanks,60 associated chambers and 30 stand pipe.	Ward 2	R 17 987 596.75	Feb 2021-August 2023	100%
Nkubungweni Water Supply Scheme	Equipment of boreholes, construction of bulk pipeline, Reservoir, Pump station, reticulation network and 55 communal standpipes	Ward 8	R 22 745 243.72	July 2021- July 2023	100%
Nkubungweni Water Supply Scheme Phase 3B	5km of 50mm HDPE PN16 / 75mm - 110mm ~ Cl16 uPVC/ 50mm - 100mm ~ Cl25.	Ward 8	R21 893 438.44	June 2023 – May 2024	34%

5.1.1.2 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.

UMsinga Municipality has also taken an initiative to provide community gardens with water through boreholes, tanks and pipes in order to fight poverty and encourage agriculture**.**



Source: Umzinyathi GIS 2020

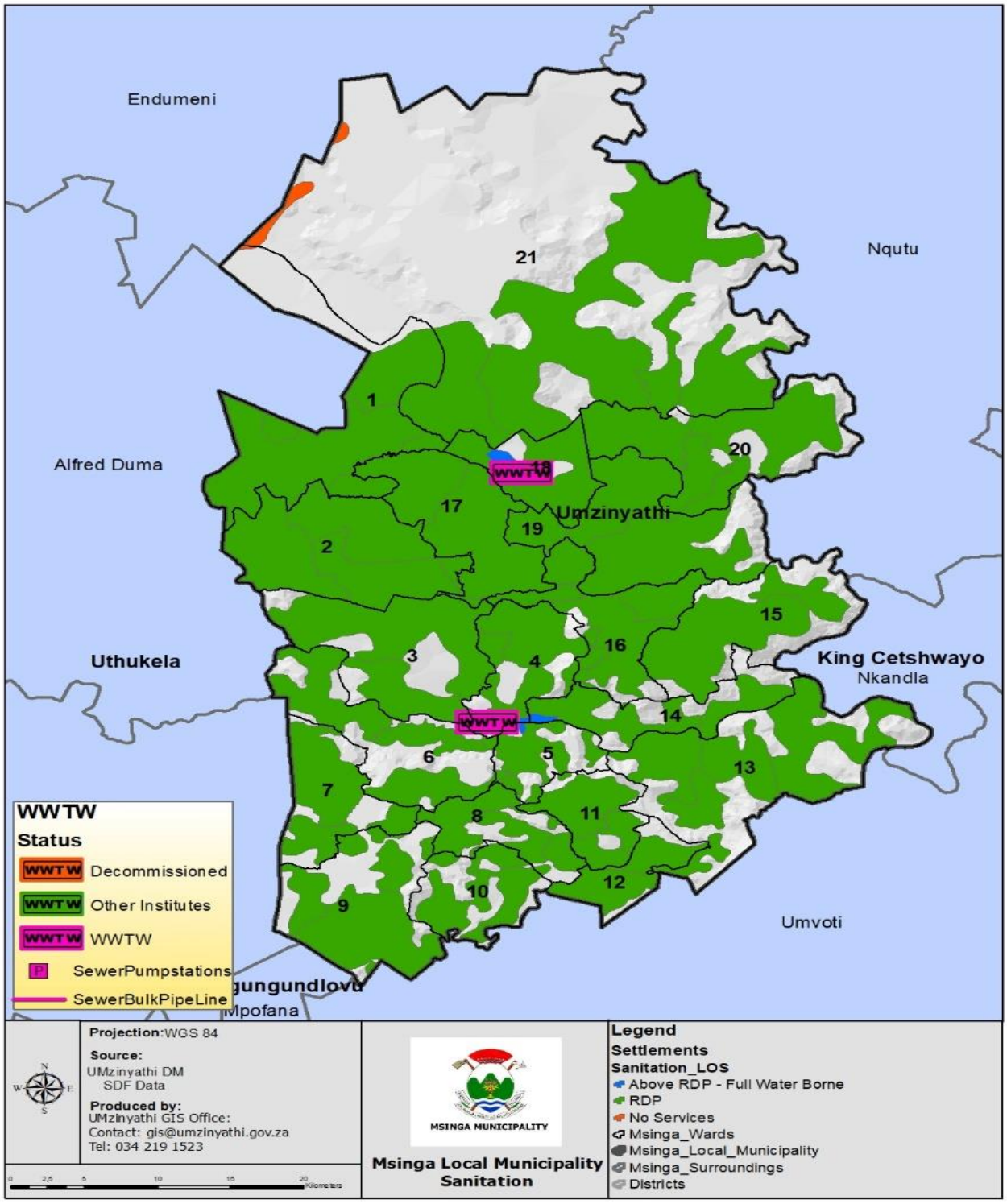
5.1.2 Sanitation

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.

Table 64: Sanitation projects

UMZINYATHI SANITATION PROJECTS 2024/2025					
PROJECT NAME	**PROJECT DISCRIPTION**	**WARDS**	**BUDGET**	**START DATE**	**PROGRESS TO DATE**
Msinga Sanitation including extension	Construction of 3300 VIP Toilets from ward 1- 21 wards	All wards	R 50 211 602,50	08 June 2021- 30 December 2023. scope extended.	85%

Map 39: uMsinga Existing Sanitation Infrastructure

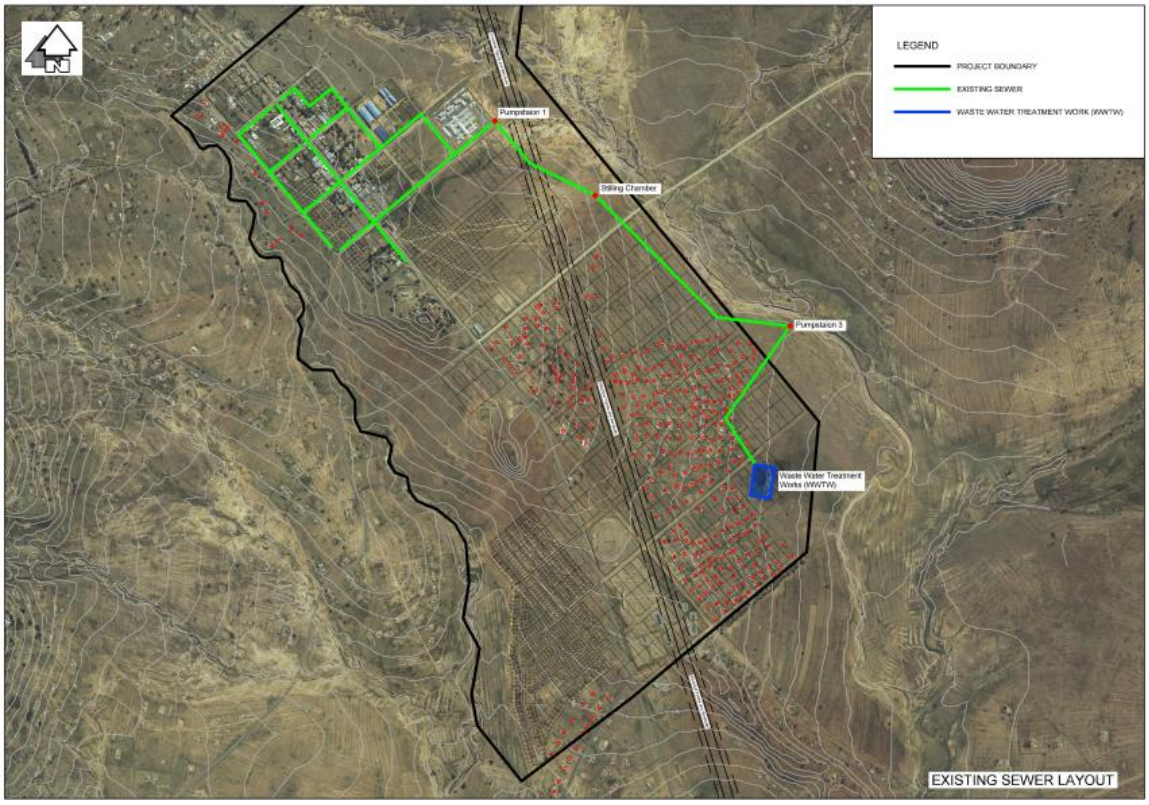


Opportunity for raw water and sewer services to be expanded/ established in this region exists. This is required to accommodate the development of the nearby nodes. Population and developmental growth should be considered when establishing new water treatment and sewer systems.

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 41: 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

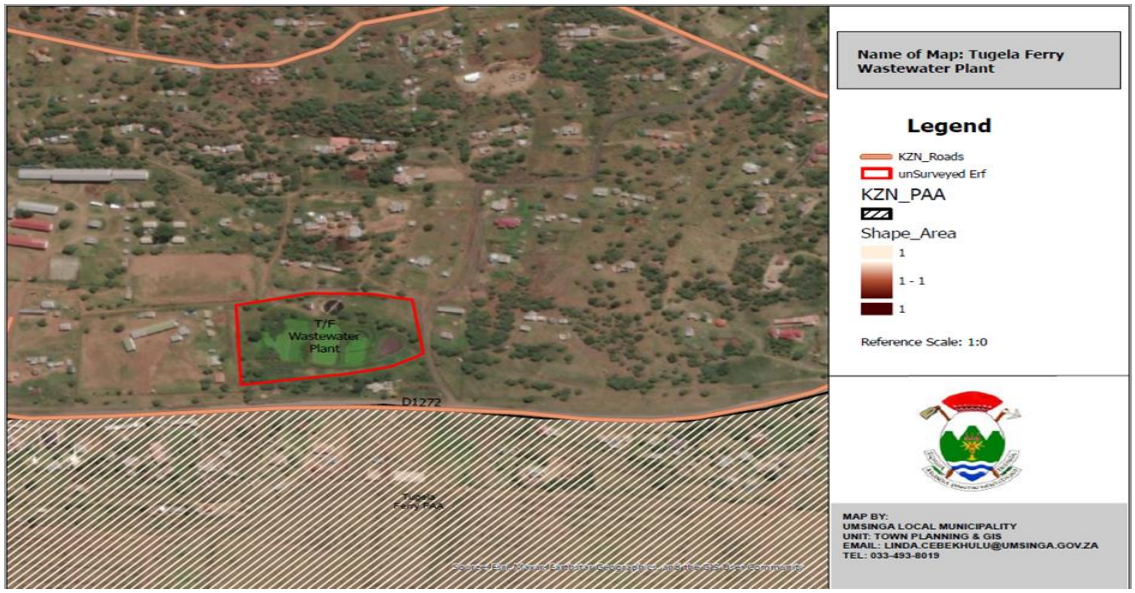


Figure 42: Tugela Ferry Sewer System Photos









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(*currently under review)*
- Greening Plan (GP); (*currently under review)*
- Environmental Management Framework (EMP) 2019; and
- Waste Management By-Laws, 2019. (*currently under review)*

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

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

The municipality provide waste management services for public and private institutions as well as the public community. According to the Municipality Waste Management By-Laws All business institutions with a minimum average of 20 people active in their premises, including workplace within the boundaries of the municipality, are required to have a waste minimisation plan approved by the municipality. Here are the main waste management responsibilities outlined in the by-laws:

- The municipality shall provide or ensure a service of the collection and removal of business and domestic waste from premises at the applicable tariff.
- The by-law provides that, the occupier of any premises or property must keep the premises free of any waste.
- The occupier of premises on which business or domestic waste generated is liable to the municipality for payment of the applicable tariff in respect to the collection, removal and disposal of waste from the premises and remains liable for payment of the tariff until registration of transfer of the premises in the name of a new owner has taken place.
- The owner of the vacant premises shall keep the premises properly and adequately secured at all times.

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 43: Review Waste Management License 2019 *(expiring in 2029)*



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/P468
Date issued:	/3 / /1 /2019
Duration of Licence:	Ten (10) years
Licence Holder:	uMsinga Local Municipality
Location of Activity:	Erf No 10 000, Pomeroy

Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, KwaZulu-Natal | DC24/WML/0001/2019/REV2019/01 | Page 1 of 25

Figure 44: SAWIC Registration Certificate

Registration certificate(under review)	Pomeroy Landfill Site


environmental affairs
Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION

This is to certify that

Pomeroy Landfill site

Disposal of waste to land (e.g. specially engineered landfill)

has been registered with the South African Waste Information System established in terms of chapter 6 of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008)

D03756-01

Date of Registration: 2013-11-27

SAWIC



Figure 45: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.

- Waste and environment unit organise immunisation of all waste workers once a year, between 16 to 20 October 2023. It budgeted for R 100 000.00

Most of this waste infrastructure e.g., street skip bins have been destroyed during water and electricity provision strikes experience in uMsinga Municipality. The municipality has reserved the budget below for waste programmes and projects.

Table 65: Waste and Environmental Projects

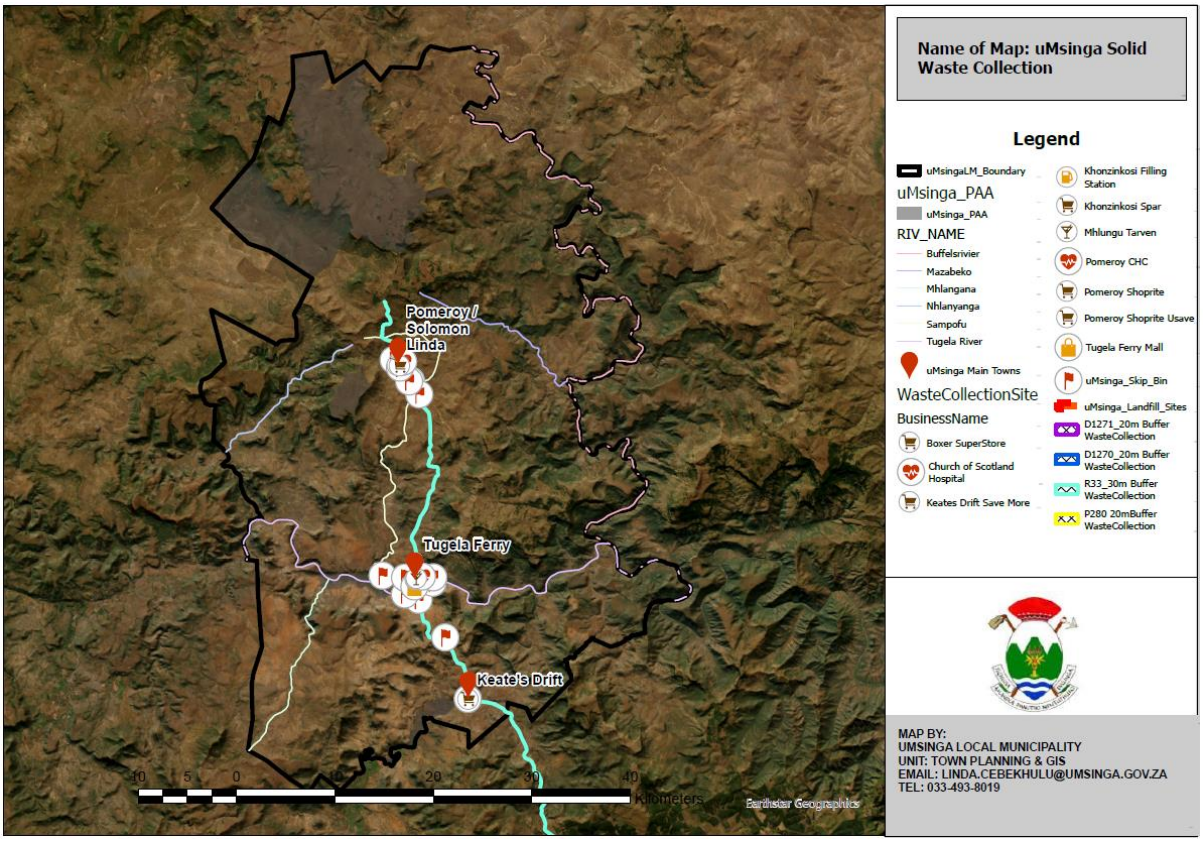
WASTE & ENVIRONMENT SECTION (EQS)

Project Name	Draft Budget 2024/25
School's Environmental Competition	R300 000,00
Clean-up and awareness	R50 000,00
Refuse Bags	R150 000,00
WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT TOTAL	***R650 000,00***

uMsinga local municipality has developed and adopted Tariffs Policy to be implemented by the Council in terms of Section 74 of the Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000, the policy cover, amongst other things, the levying of fees for municipal services provided by the municipality including waste collection. The municipality has signed service level agreements (SLAs) with business operators willing to receive and pay for waste collection. The municipality have signed Service Level Agreements with a total of 42 and has collected revenue around 2.9 million rands on the current financial year 2023/24. While bigger developments like Malls, wholesalers pay a huge, bigger amount of money the small businesses pay between R150.00 and R500.00 per month depending on signed no. of days as per SLA. Business that generates waste, may visit the municipality offices to request waste collection services. The municipality is dedicated to collect waste not only for revenue generation but also to protect the environment.

Moreover, there are some challenges that hinder the progress of the waste management unit minimum resources and high cost of operation. Due to scarce transport the waste unit even use tipper truck available from roads and stormwater to collect waste from further businesses and clinics in rural areas. The municipal waste collection service is becoming more expensive as more waste is generated by the growing number of businesses in our towns hence the municipality wish all business operators should pay the tariffs and the municipality also expand on recycling.

Map 42: uMsinga Solid Waste Collection



5.2.3 Greening Plan (3-Year Plan) (currently under review)

Table 66: Tugela Ferry Green Town Entrance





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.

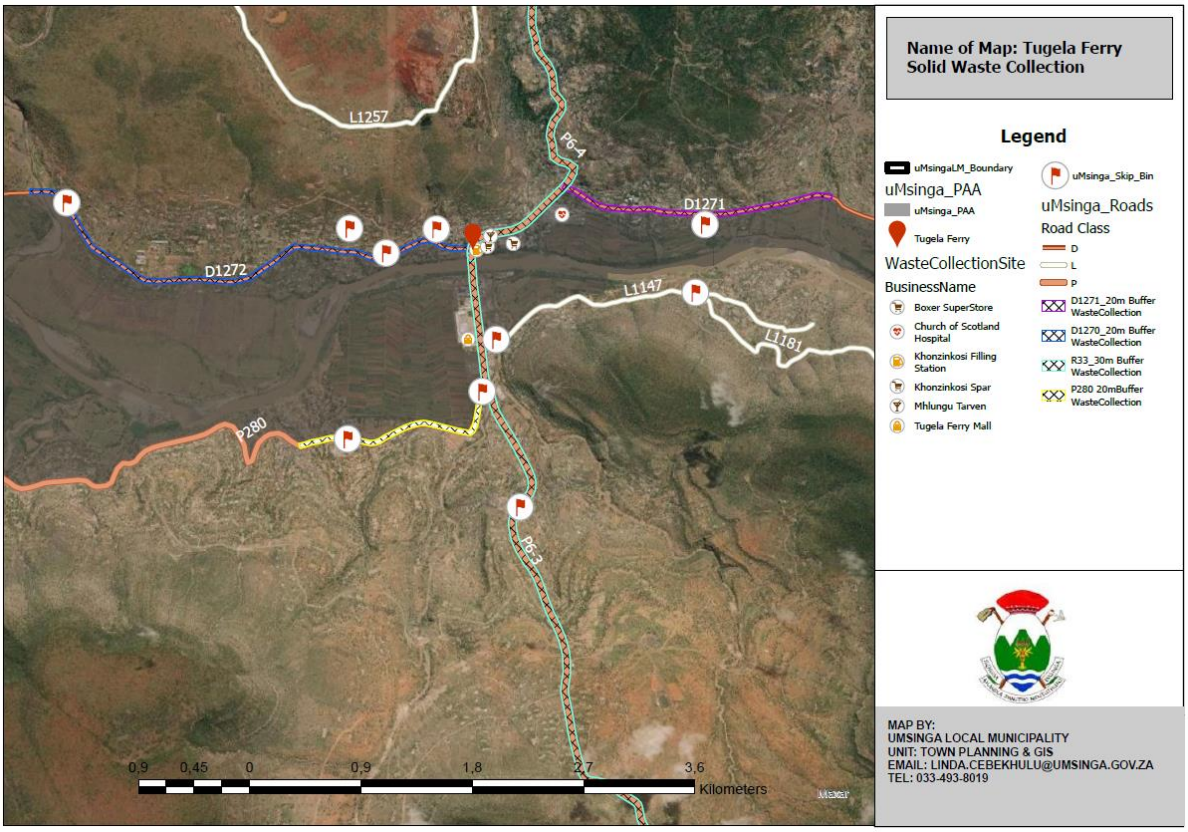
A number of homesteads in rural areas were observed to have their own waste pits. Domestic waste in the more urban areas was observed to contain a large number of recyclable materials. The challenge facing the uMsinga Local Municipality are limited financial capacity of the Municipalities and ability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

5.2.3.5 Business Waste in Town Centres

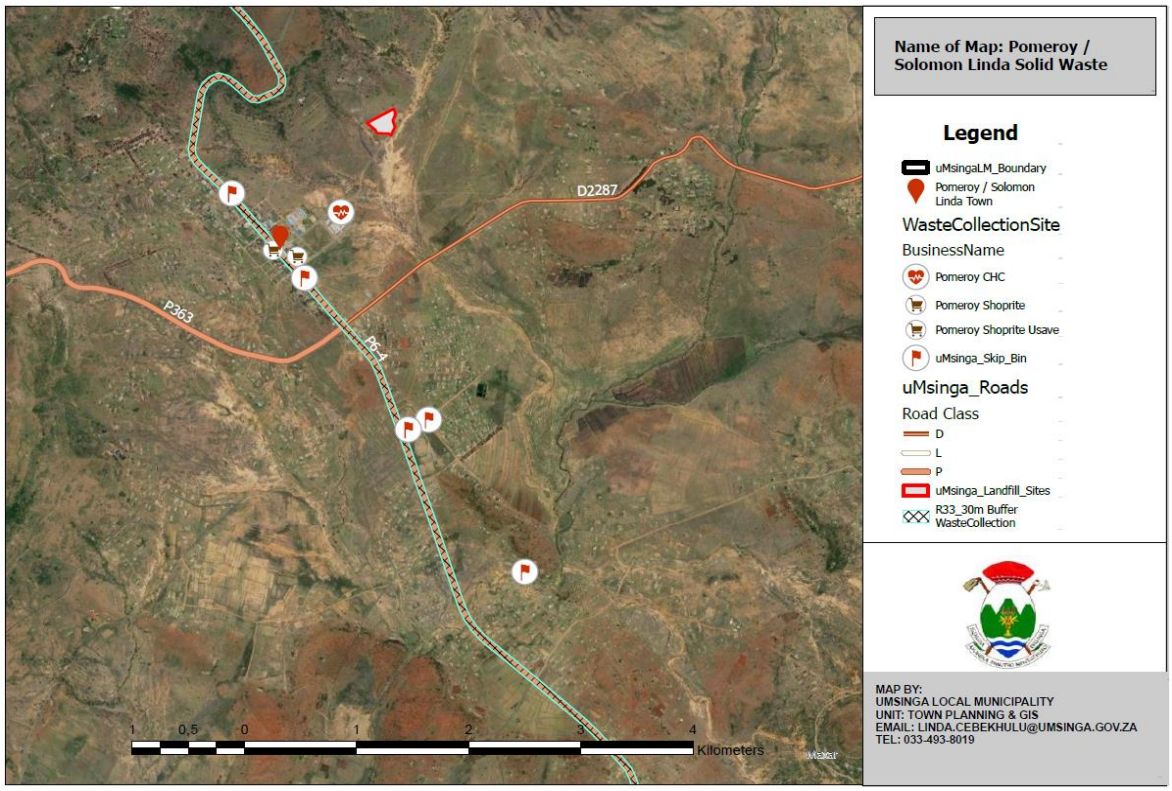
The town centres (Tugela Ferry, Keates Drift and Pomeroy) generate domestic waste which is collected and stored at a Pomeroy landfill site. In most of the town centres the shops consisted of a grocery shops, Hardware and petrol station. Most of the wastes include packaging and cartons from the retail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

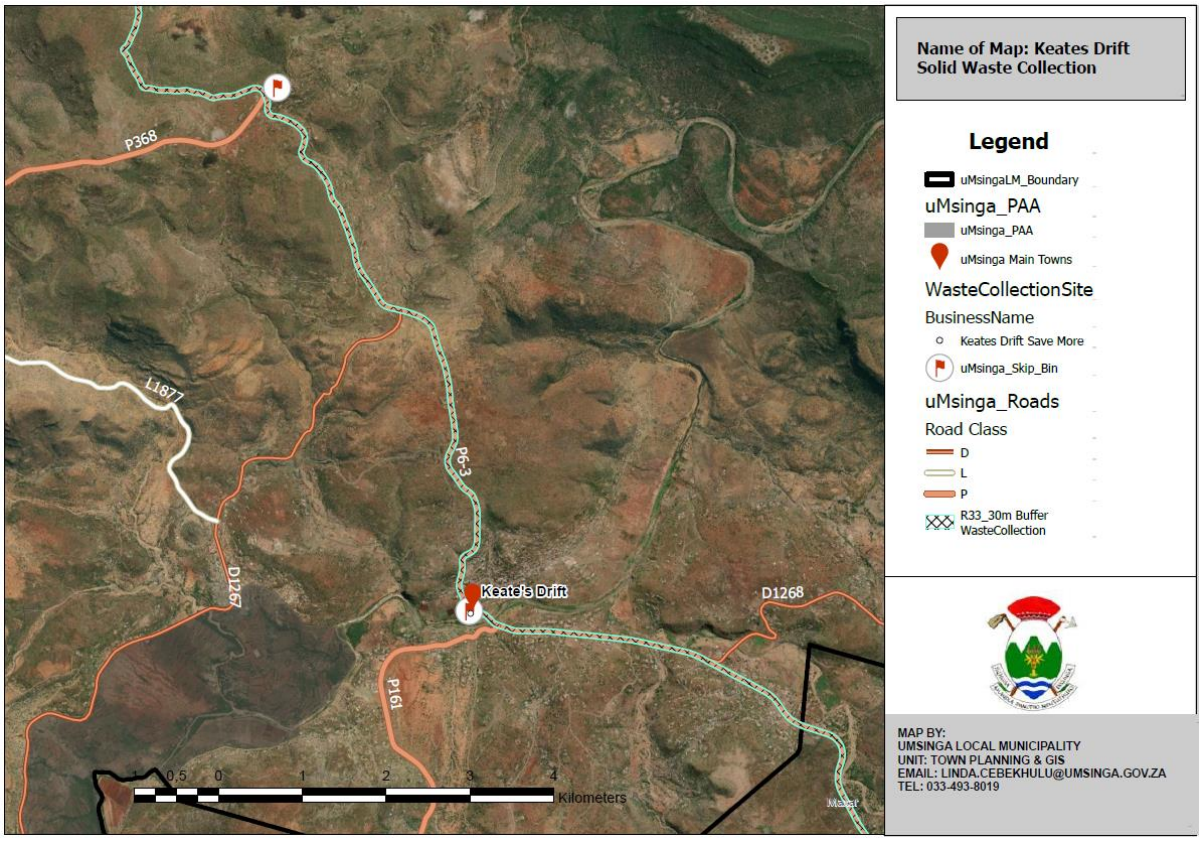
Map 43: Tugela Ferry Waste Collection



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:

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

As per ii) above Public awareness campaigns

23 May 2023 at Solomon Linda town

The Municipality waste & environment, revenue, Local Economic Development (LED) unit, Municipal leadership (including Mayor, CFO, MM and Senior managers and middle managers) conducted mass clean-up campaign. The awareness aimed at reminding the community especially the businesses community of their responsibility to pay for the services rendered to them. That they should comply with municipality policies applicable to their operations hence the emphasis was made that according to the Municipal waste management policy business operators have the responsibility to protect the environment through practising safe disposal of waste . The community was reminded of the Municipal tariffs liable to the businesses receiving waste collection services from the municipality. The needs to sign of service level agreement and clearing illegal dumping in three towns. The campaigns were conducted on all municipal town began at Solomon Linda on 23 May 2023, Keates Drift was on 30 May 2023 and final on 5 June 2023 at Tugela ferry.

Public awareness campaigns pictures

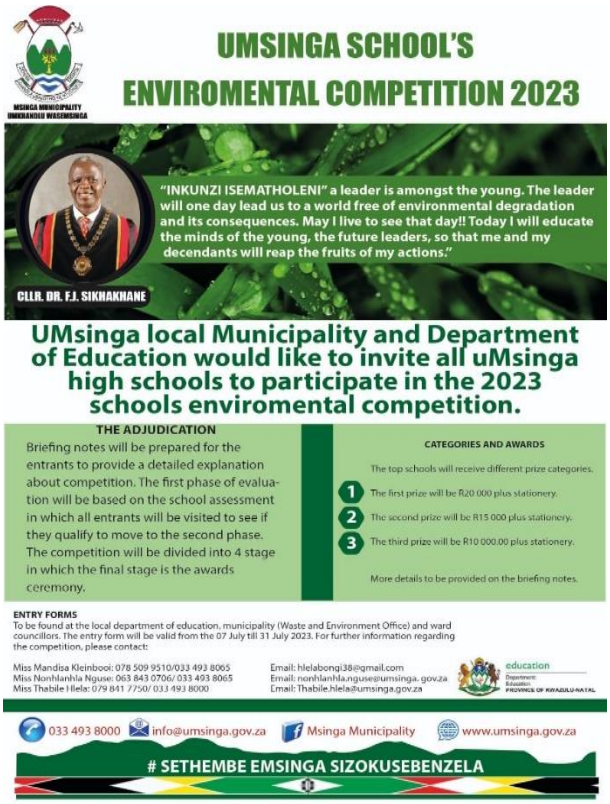












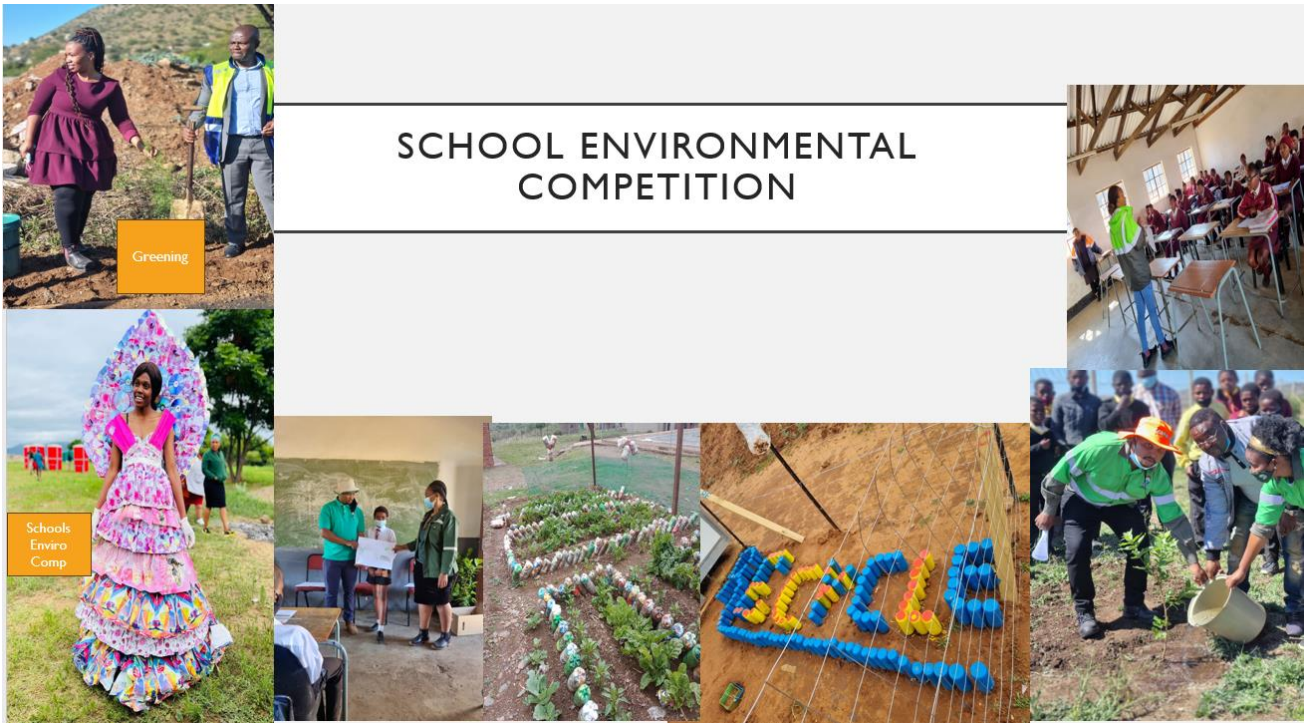
Clean-up awareness campaign

The Municipality seeks to inspire environmental protection and waste management culture to the society especially the youth so that it can be freed from environmental degradation in the future thereby promoting sustainable communities in line with the Municipal vision. As such, the Municipality has partnered with the Department of Education to create an awareness in schools through competitions where the best wins some awards which emphasizes the principle of environmental protection and spatial sustainability.

At the beginning of the 2023/24 uMsinga invited departments of education and informed them about their initiatives. The municipality develop application forms and handed over to the department of education to make them accessible to all schools and also encourage schools to apply.

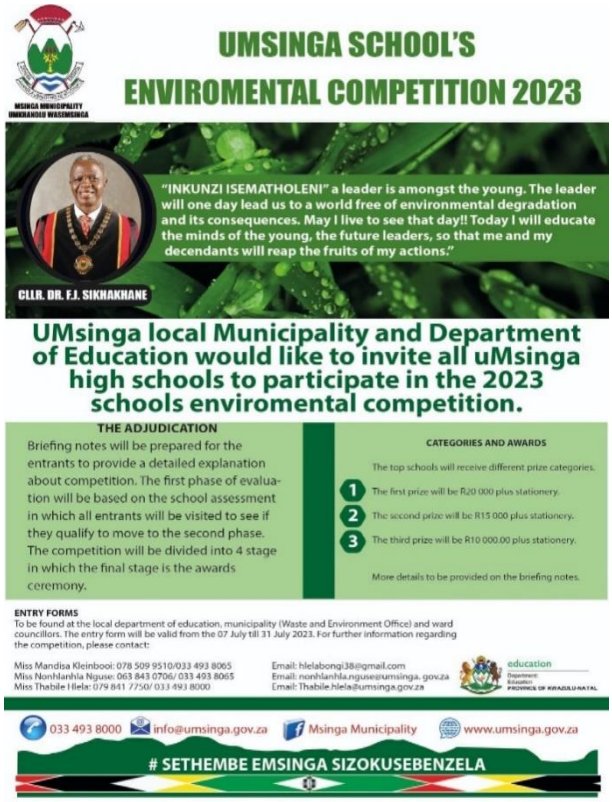
All the schools that applied received training on environmental management, waste management, greening and recycling. Then they were given task including planting of trees all was monitored by municipal environmental officials. Those deemed as the top ten schools were invited to the competition where debates and presentations from nominees were made. The best performed schools received prices.

The total proposed budget allocated to the project in 2024/25 is **R300 000.00.**





Clean-up awareness campaign



Schools competion



uMsinga & uMzinyathi Municipalities staff conducting waste awareness in Solomon Linda town (Pomeroy)

For the year 2024/25 the Municipality will continue rolling out its environmental protection programs as depicted below.

Table 67: Environmental Management Programmes

Project Name	Budget 2024/25
School's Environmental Competition	R300 000,00
Clean-up and awareness	R50 000,00
Refuse Bags	R150 000,00
Tools & Equipment (Waste)	R150 000,00
	R650 000,00

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, steel and aluminium material from communities, schools, businesses, liquor stores, and street around uMsinga 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.

5.2.4.3.1 Municipal Waste staff and general workers

municipality during 2023/24 benefited from the following Sector departmental programmes:

- **KZN Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs**: Offered **1000 Jobs** Programme for 3 months duration beginning from January 2024 to March 2024. The programme assisted the municipality to clear illegal dumping during the period, conduct awareness on outskirts, collection of waste responding to flood.
- **Department of Forest, Fisheries and Environment**: Greening and Cleaning Programme: Offered jobs to **397 Participants**. As part of National intervention towards Capacity building to improve response to climate change. Conducted public awareness on collection of waste responding to floods and to improve alertness to early warning signs

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.

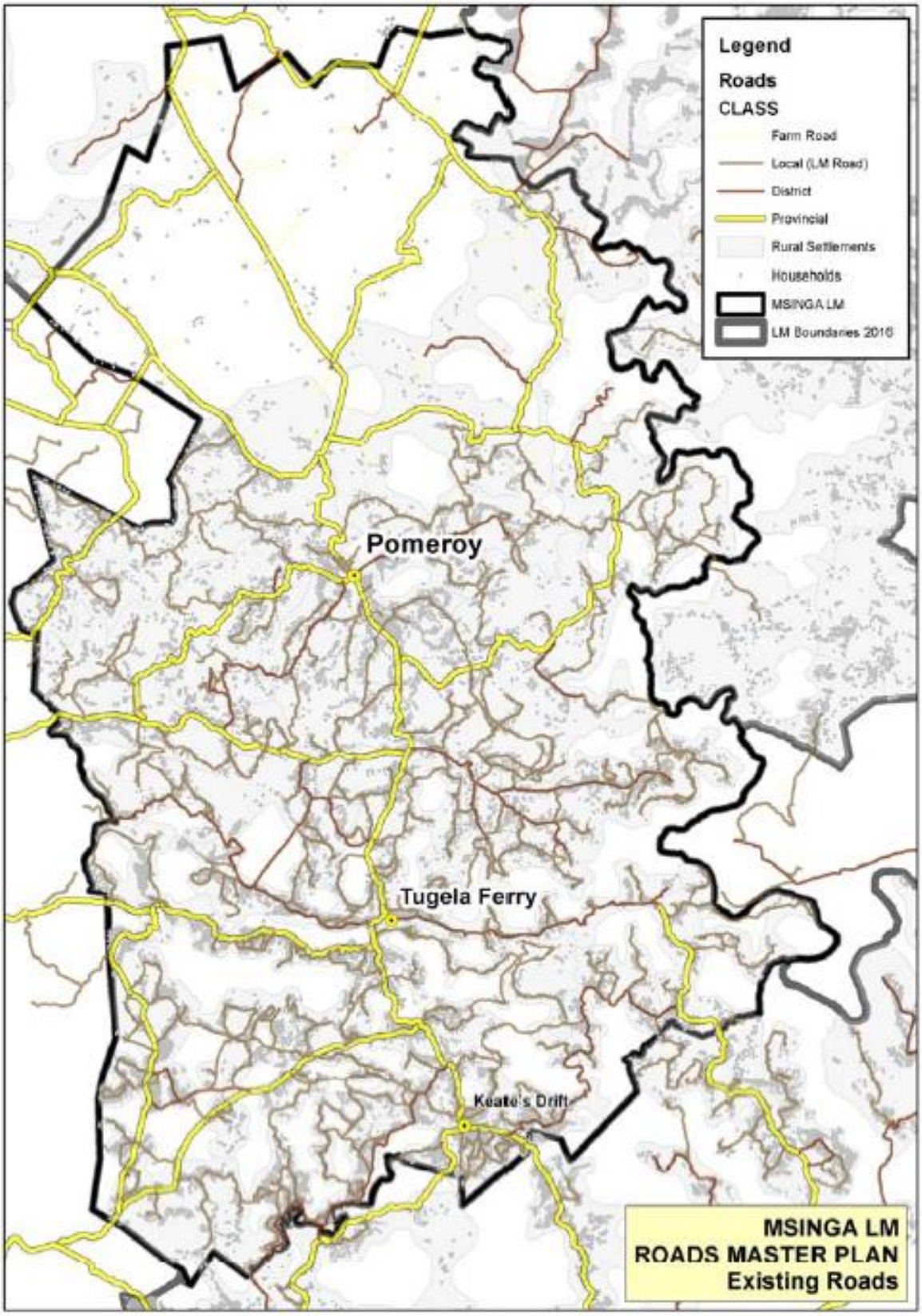
The main challenges are;

- 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.

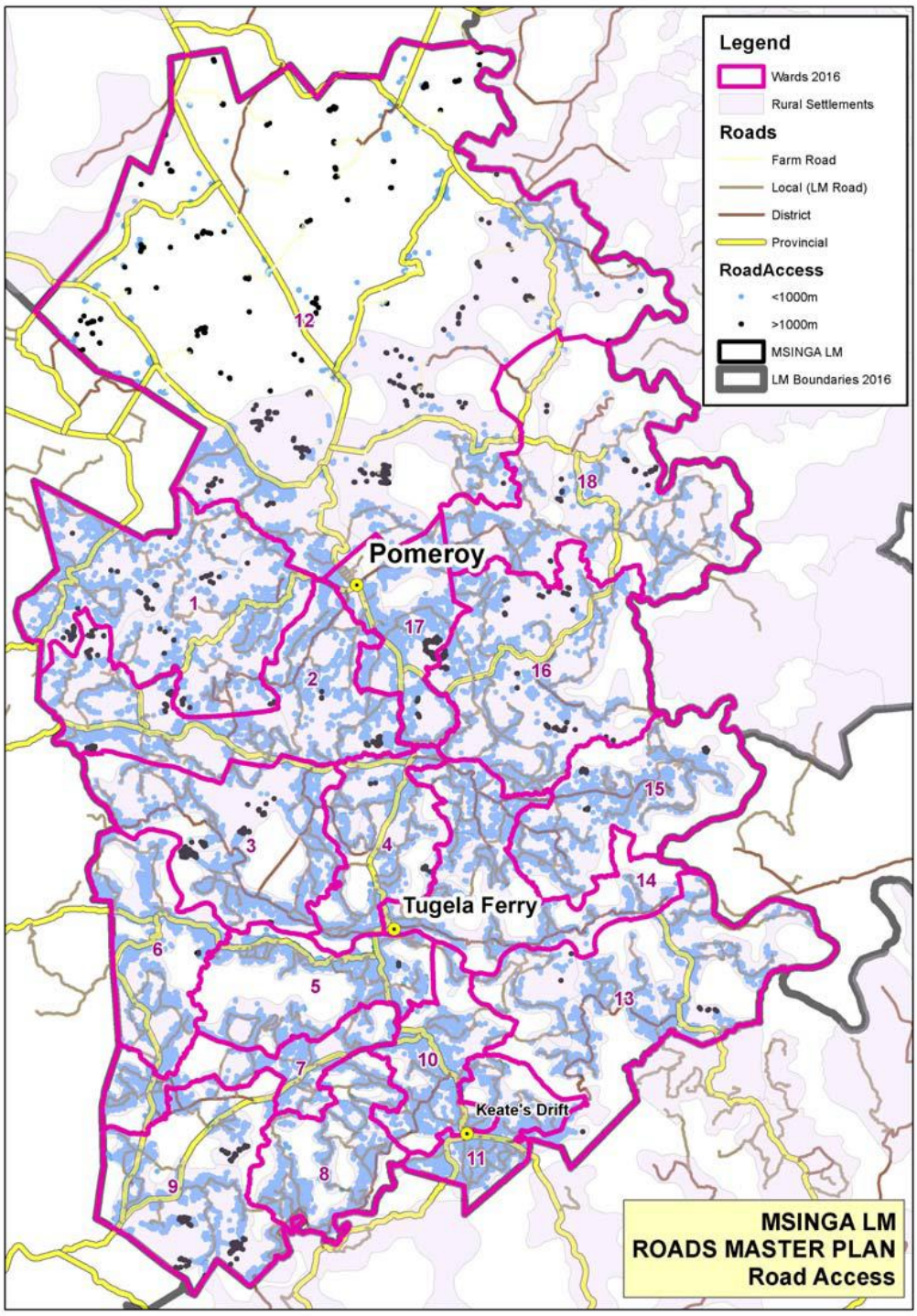
Map 46: Existing Roads Infrastructure



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.

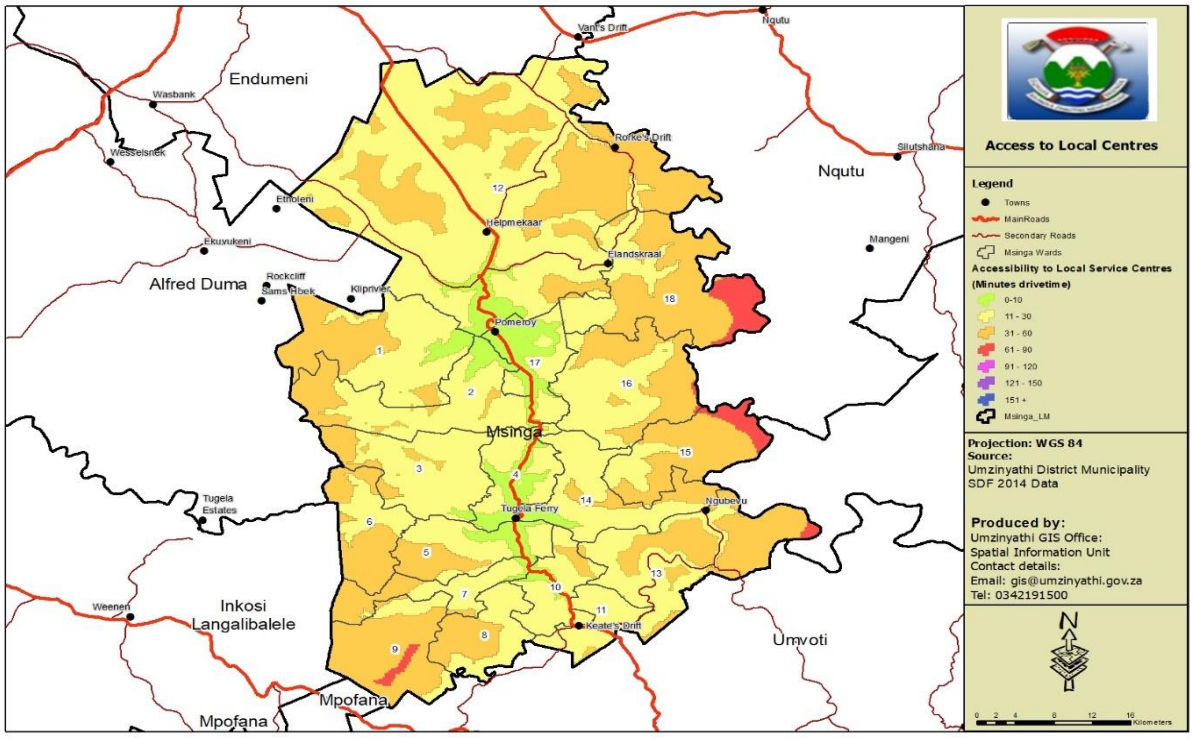
Figure 46: Demographic Details per Ward

WARD	Households	Distance to Nearest Road	
		<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



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)

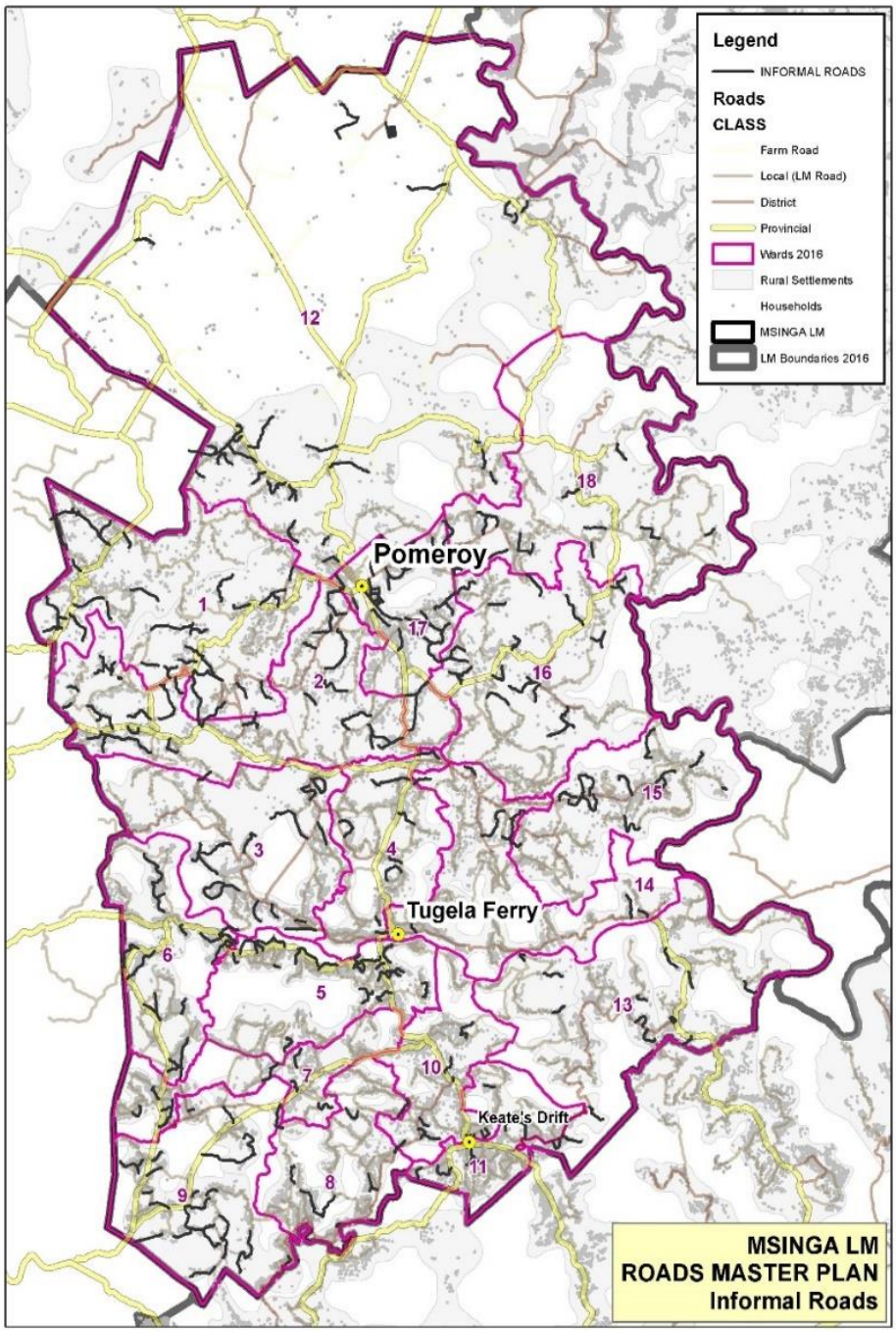
Although the KwaZulu Natal Department of Transport (DOT) has a data set of their own infrastructure assets, this data set does not contain specific details on informal access roads, tracks and footpaths that are currently being used by local residents for access to formal roads. The GIS was therefore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

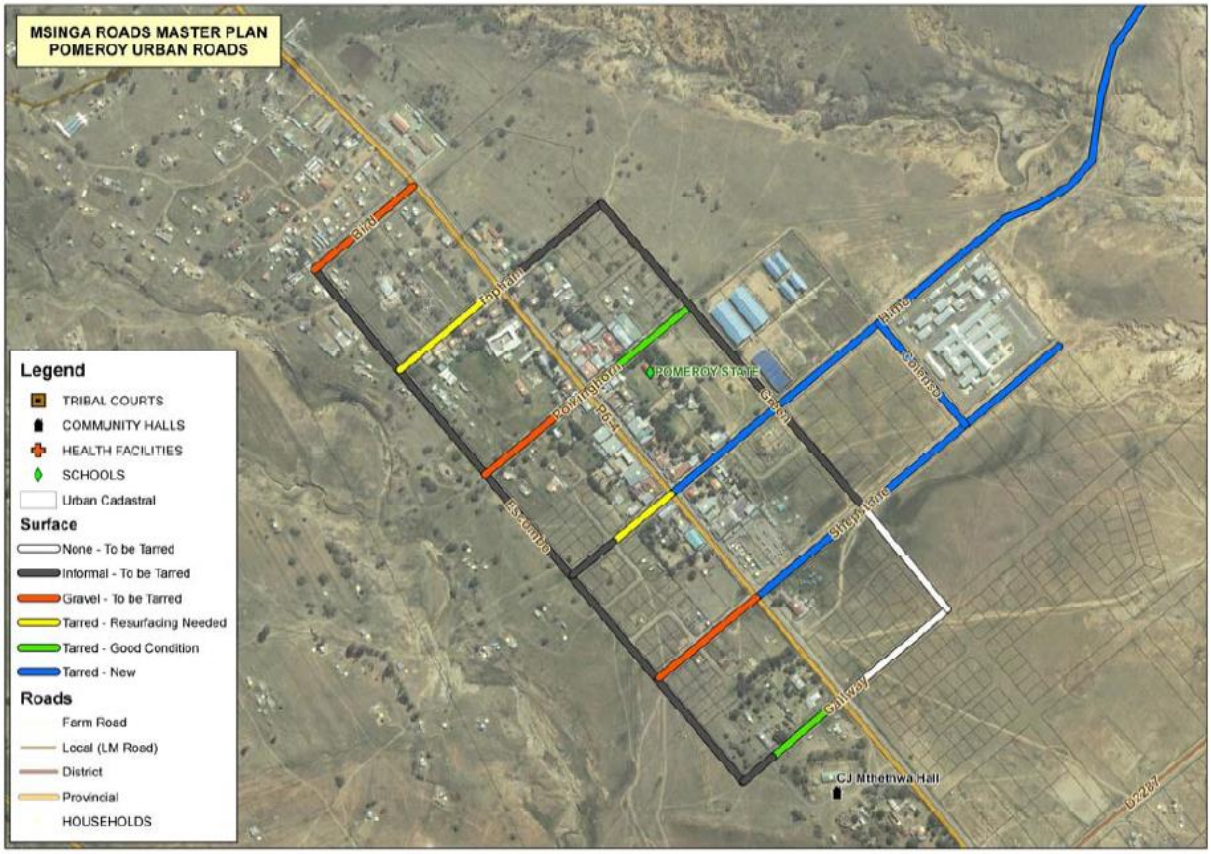
- What type of access route it is, e.g., informal track, footpath etc.
- What type of access will it provide to the surrounding communities, e.g., local pick-up route, connecting road, dead-end road to a remote community etc.
- Who will benefit from this new road, e.g., local community, nearby community 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 47: 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 48: Tugela Ferry Rural Roads Priorities

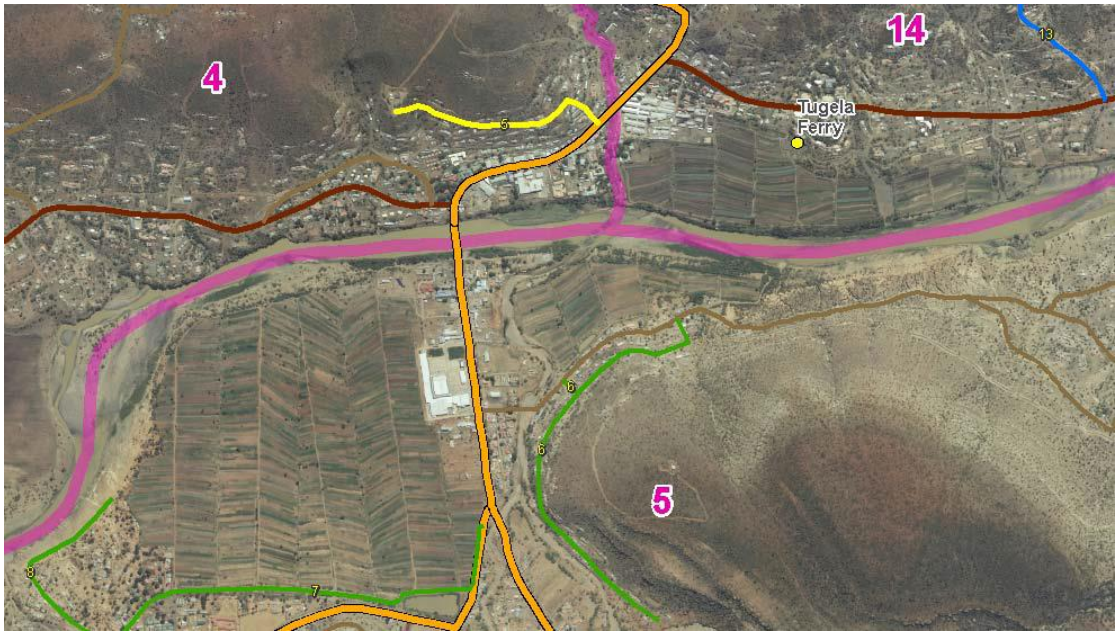
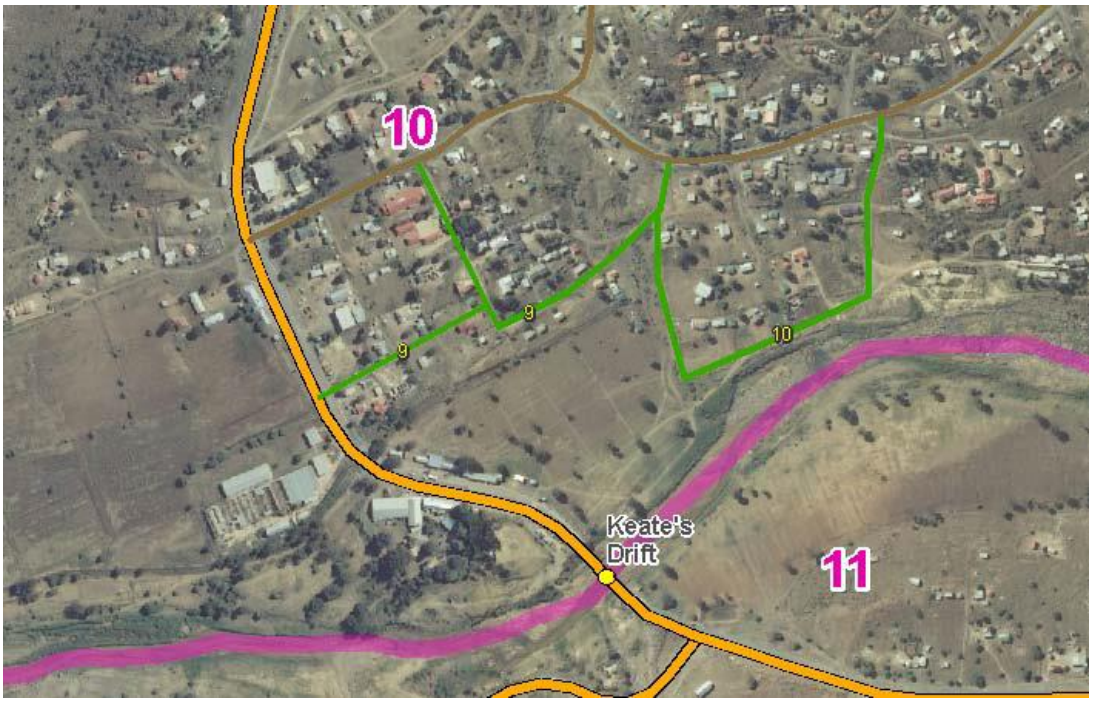


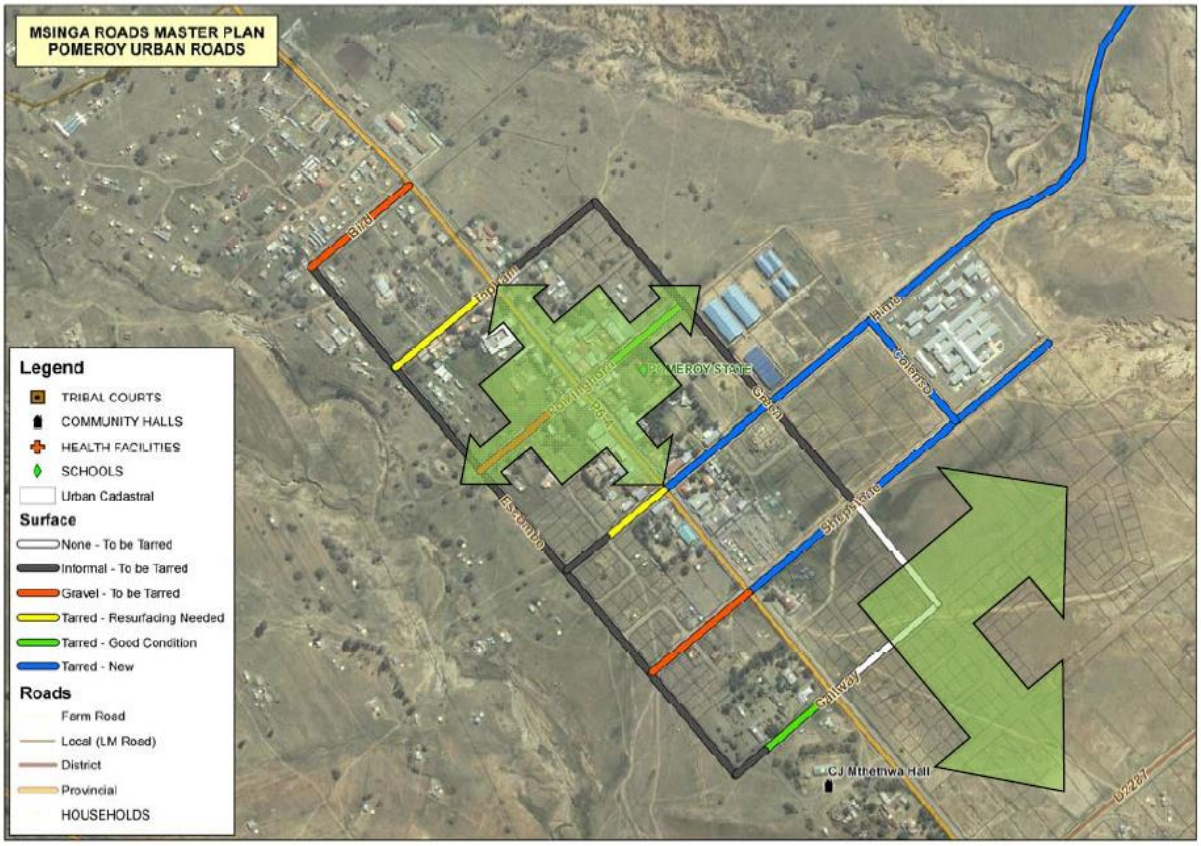
Figure 49: Keates Drift Rural Roads Priorities



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.

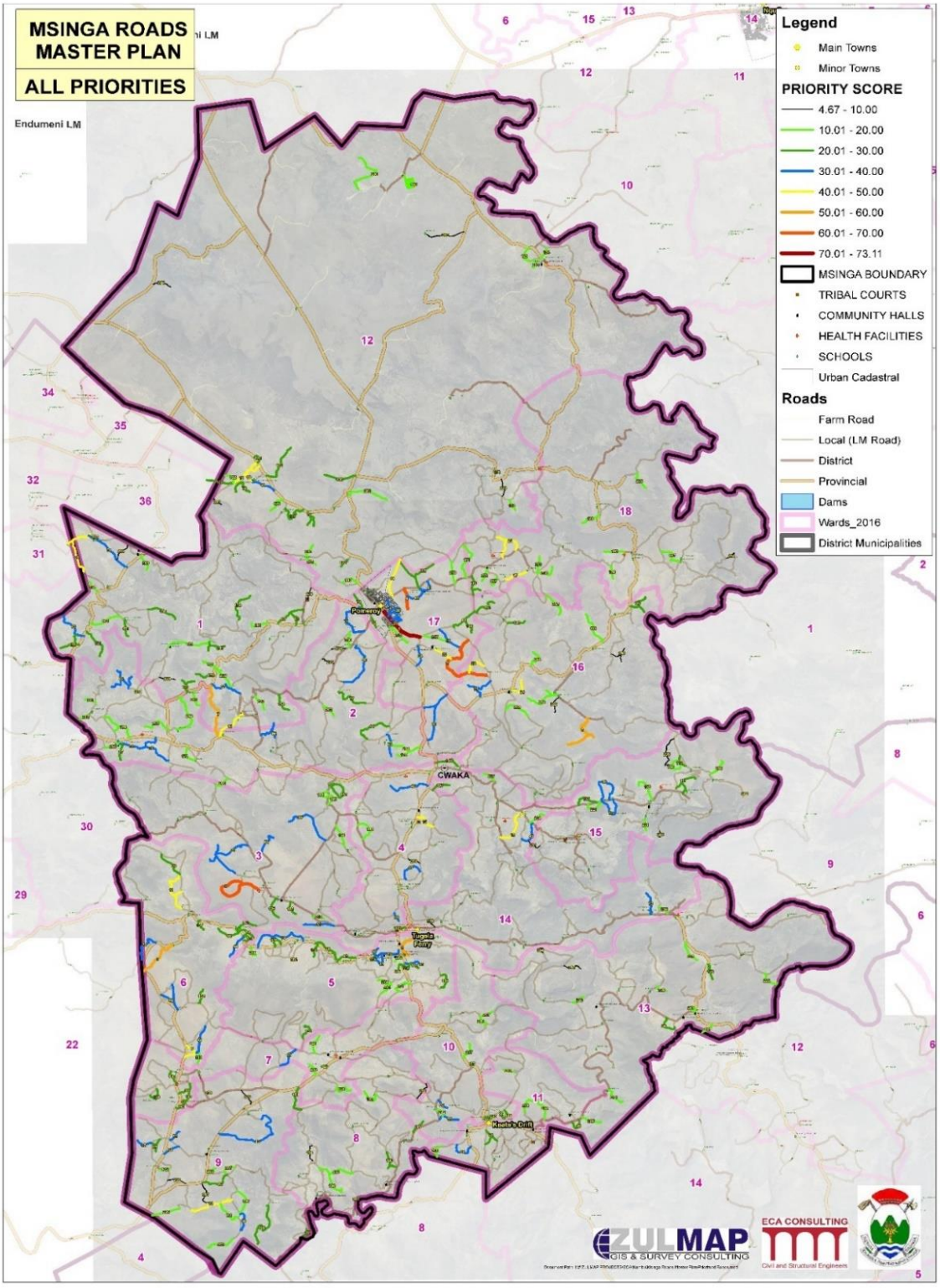
Figure 50: Pomeroy Prioritisation Methodology



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.

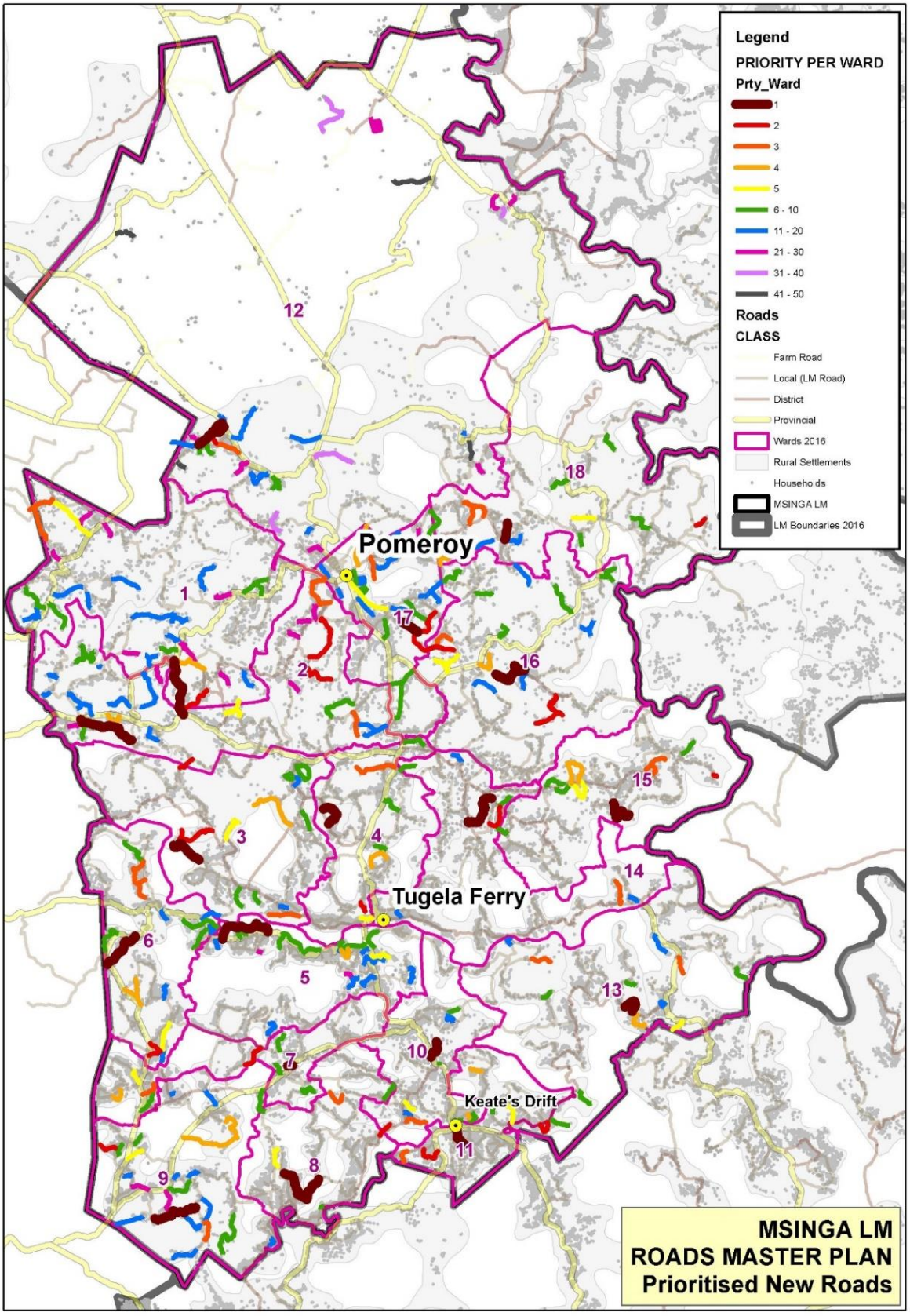
Map 50: All Priorities Road Per Scoring



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 68: 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 51: Pomeroy Town Urban Road Segment Priorities

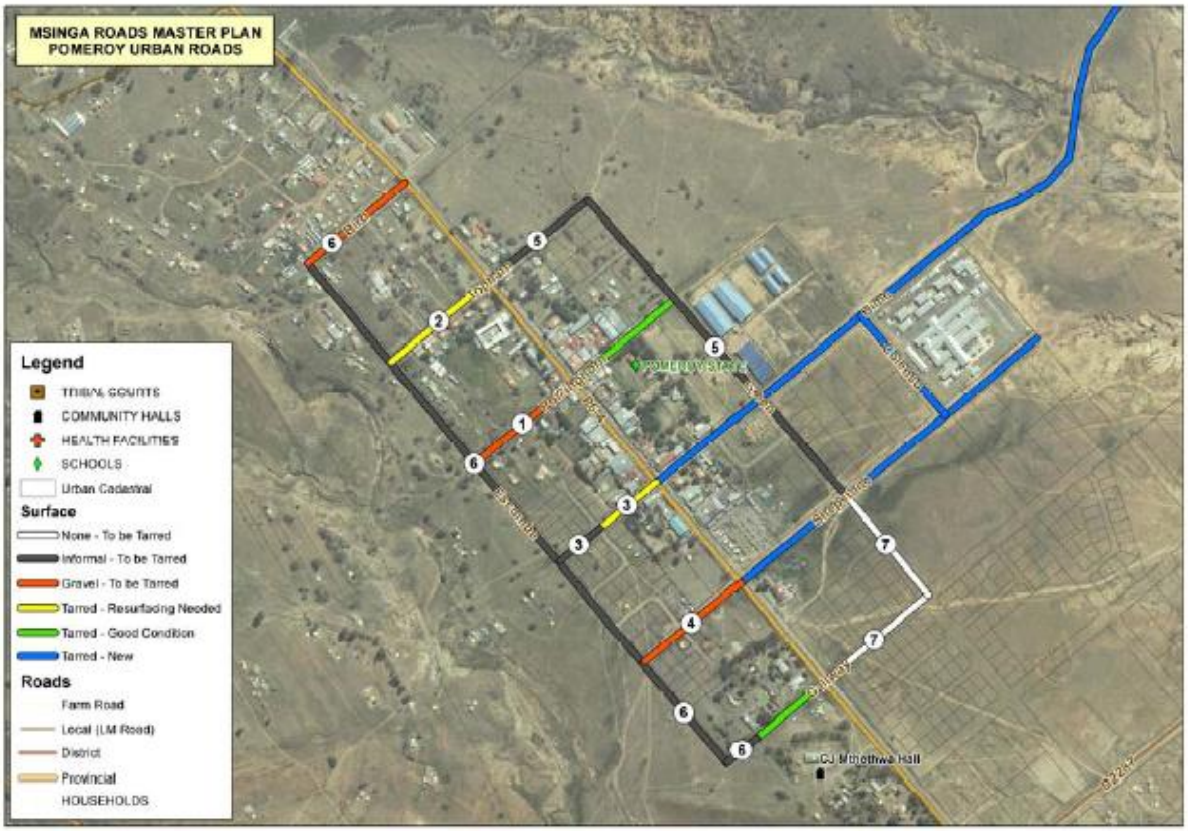
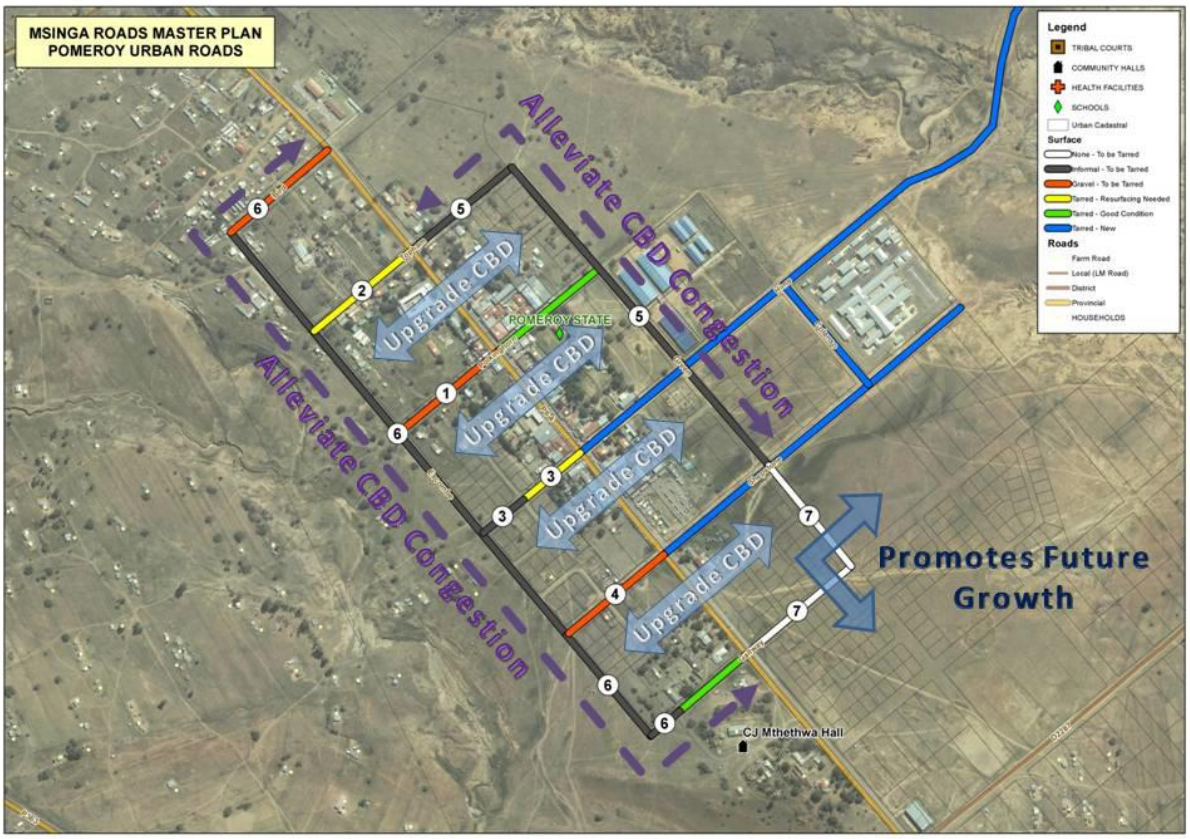


Figure 52: Pomeroy Town Urban Road Prioritisation Model Vision



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

Table 69: 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

Upgade of Solomon Linda (Pomeroy) Internal Roads

The municipality is currently upgrading putting black top on the Solomon Linda internal road, particularly Green Street and part of Tolpam are being upgraded which started in 2023/24 financial year. The budget and status as at March 2024 is presented in the table below. The projects below continue into 2024/2025.

Table 70: Transport and Road Infrastructure projects

Ward No.	Project Name	Budget	Status	Challenges
18	Pomeroy Internal Road #2	R 18 439 004.30	85% Complete	Access to Quarry
18	Pomeroy Taxi Rank	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q4	R482 825,00
18	Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Roads #2	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q4	R495 812,00
ALL	Roads and Stormwater Master Plan Review	R500 000,00		

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.

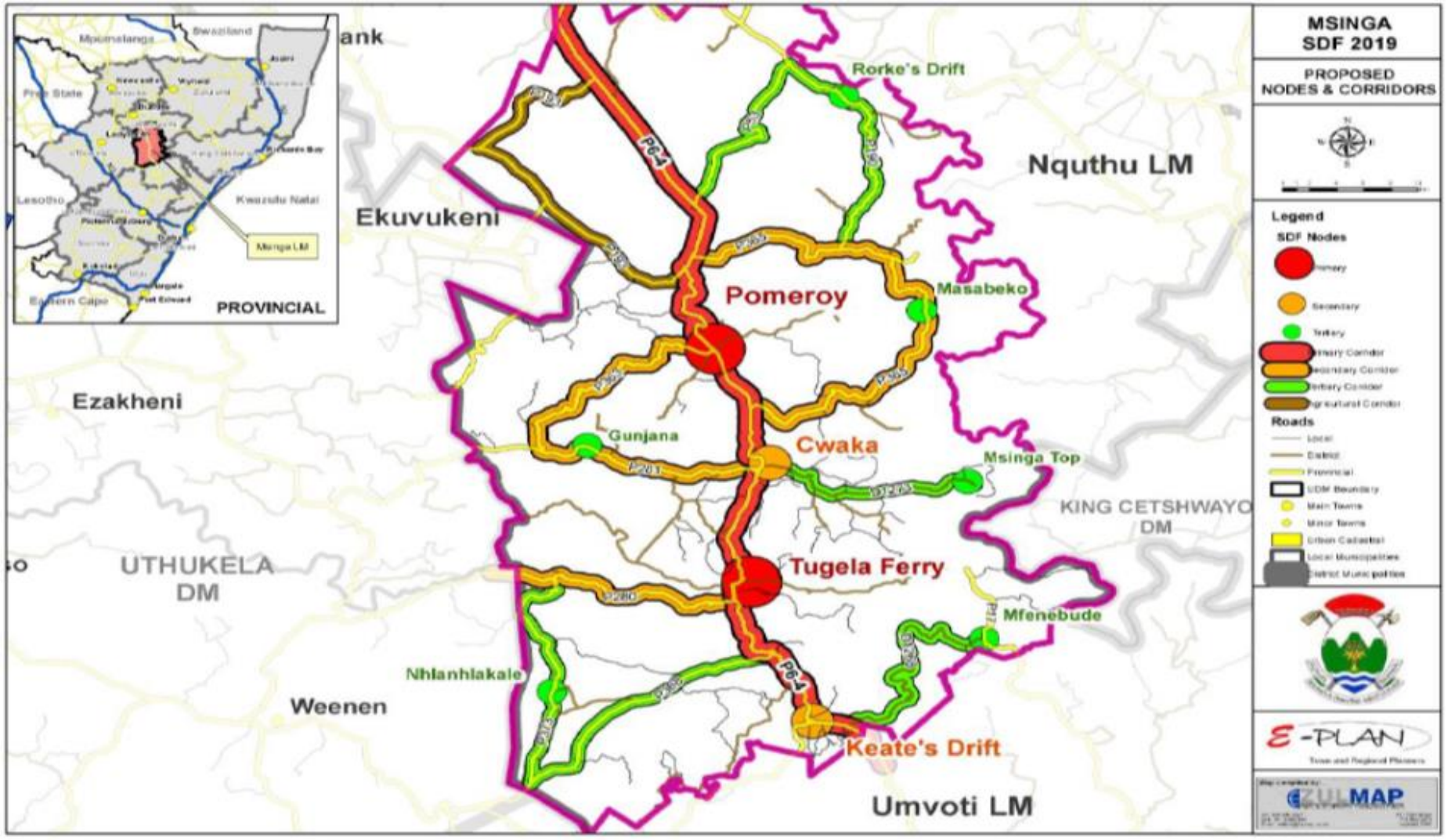
5.3.3 Road Network & Corridors

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 71: 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 72: 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 (2024/25) 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.

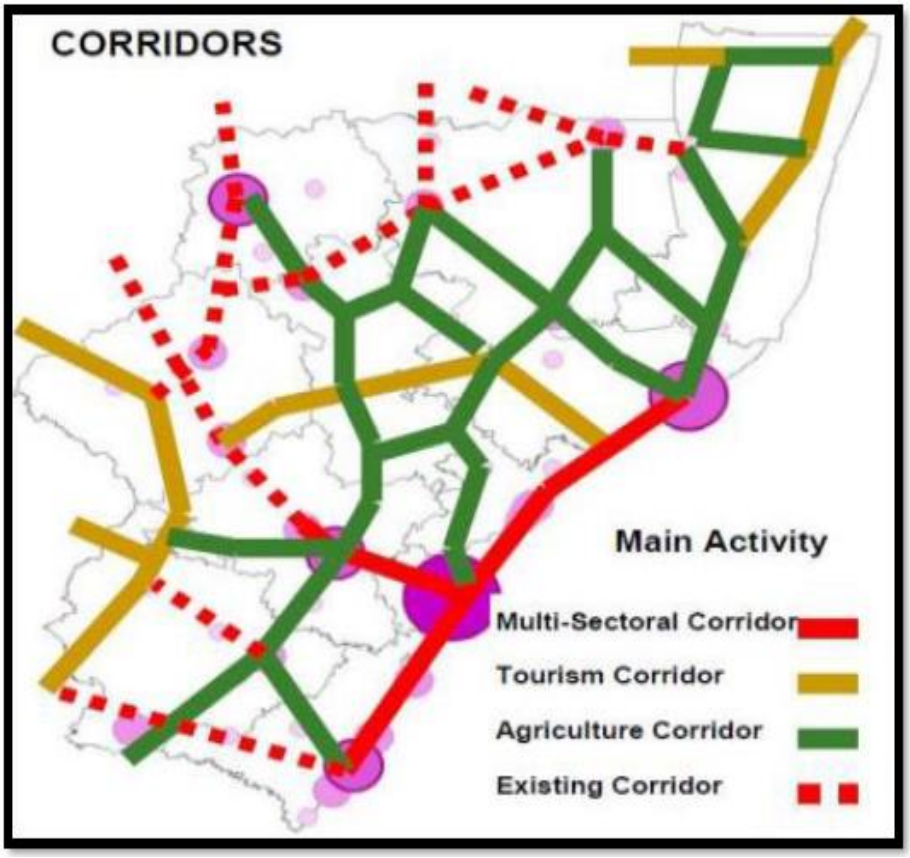
The following Interventions are proposed along the tourism routes. Focusing on marketing and developing of the 6 seminal National and International battlefield sites.

- 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 53: 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 have not been able to expoit the opportunities 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.

5.3.5 Tourism projects

The rationale is behind the Municipal Tourism projects is to unlock further tourism activities on the Tourism corridor as detailed above. 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 R33 also serves as a tourism corridor as part of the Battlefield Routes and can link to the R68 in Nqutu. And as such the Municipality is aiming at celebrating cultural /historical Toursm sites. In 2024 January Nquthi had a huge celebration of the impi yaseSandlwana (Sandlwana Anglo-boear war) and uMsinga exploited that opportunity by hosting a pre-event celbrtaion at Rorkes Drift which is historically one of the battle sites of the infamous Anglo-boer war. The Municipality has observed that this a gut wrenching story invokes both pride and pain to both the British and the Zulus like, thus presents a goldmine that when its well packaged may be very fruitful for the Municipal area. The event has a potential to garner international historians/archive enthusiast's attention.

Table 73: Potential Tourism Site

Tourism potential	Municipal response	2024/25
1.Link Battlefield and Zulu Cultural Tourism **22 - 23 January 1879 battle of Rorkes Drift**	145th anniversary of the battle of Rorke's Drift was celebrated to pay respect to the of fallen heroes. Build up to the Provincial event on the 27th January 2024 at Nquthu Municipality. Hosted by Amafa, Fugitives drift,uMsinga Municipality and other stakeholders	The Municipality will continue lobbying for funding towards the hosting of this event. An allocation of R30 000,00 has been made.



Table 74: Tourism Budget Support

Municipal Tourism projects	Draft 2024/25 budget

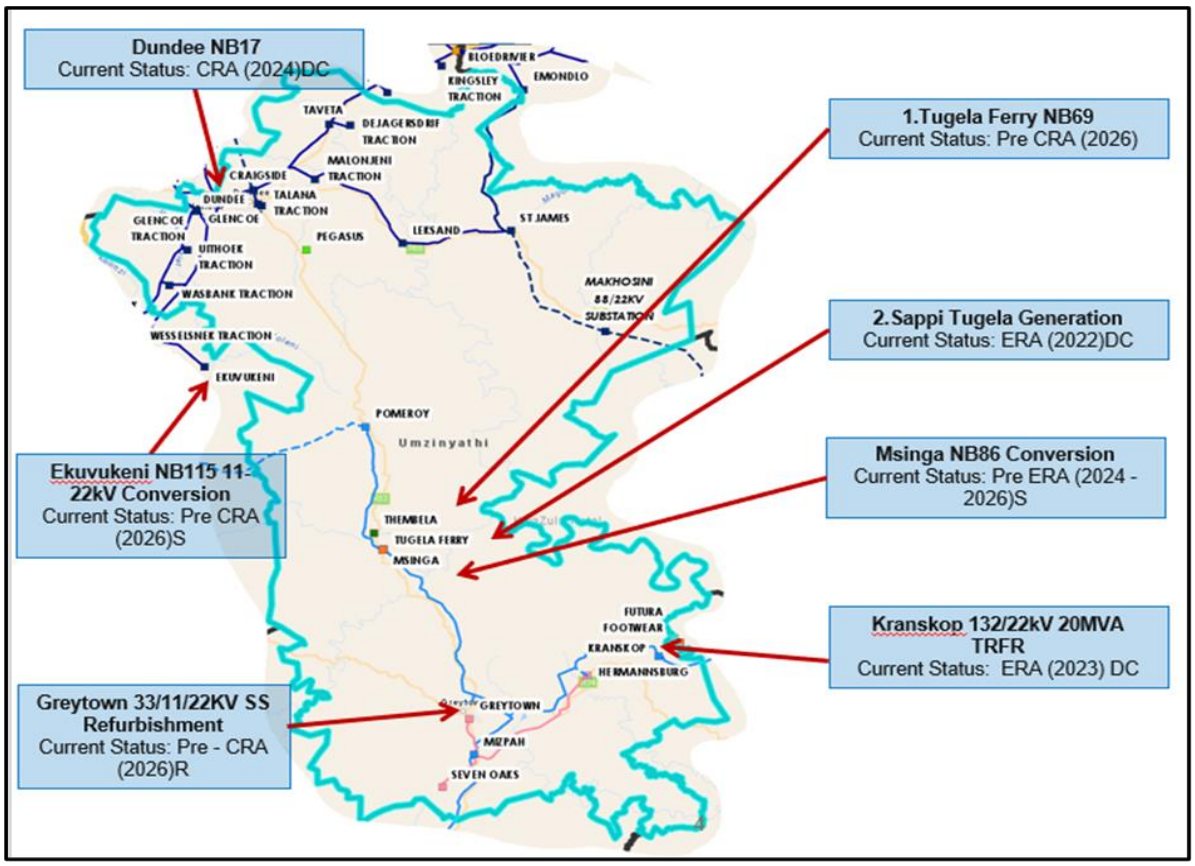
Rocke's Drift celebration	R30, 000.00
Tourism month event	R70 000.00

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 54: Grid and Non-Grid Electricity

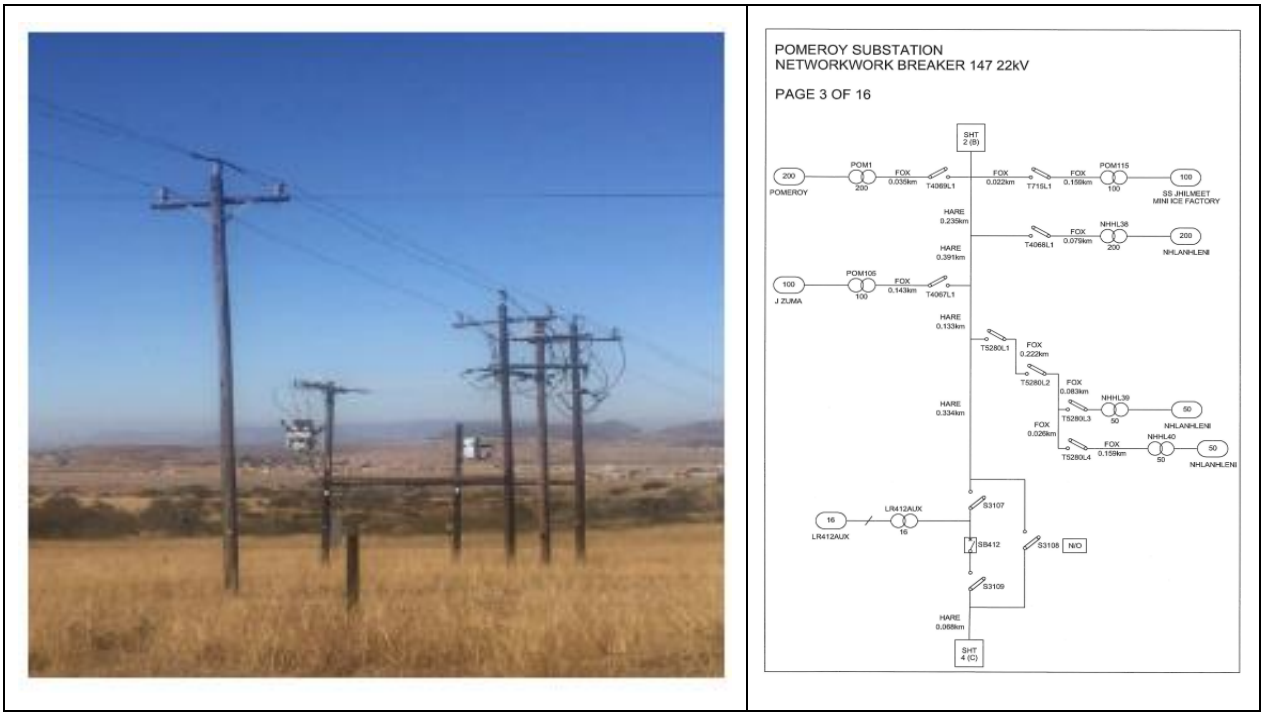


The map above indicates that the southern sections of the Municipality have better access to the electricity network, hence, the actual household connected are increasing yearly. The figure above indicates the availability of the ESKOM HV and MV network in uMsinga.

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.

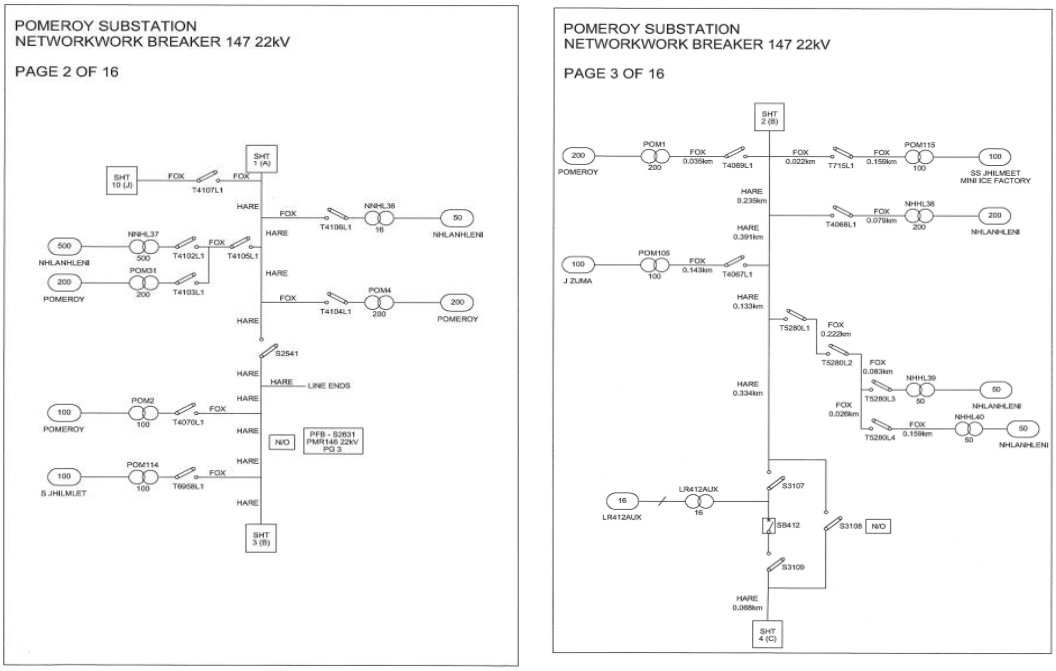
Figure 55: Network Breaker 147 - SB412



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 56: Pomeroy Network Breaker Diagram

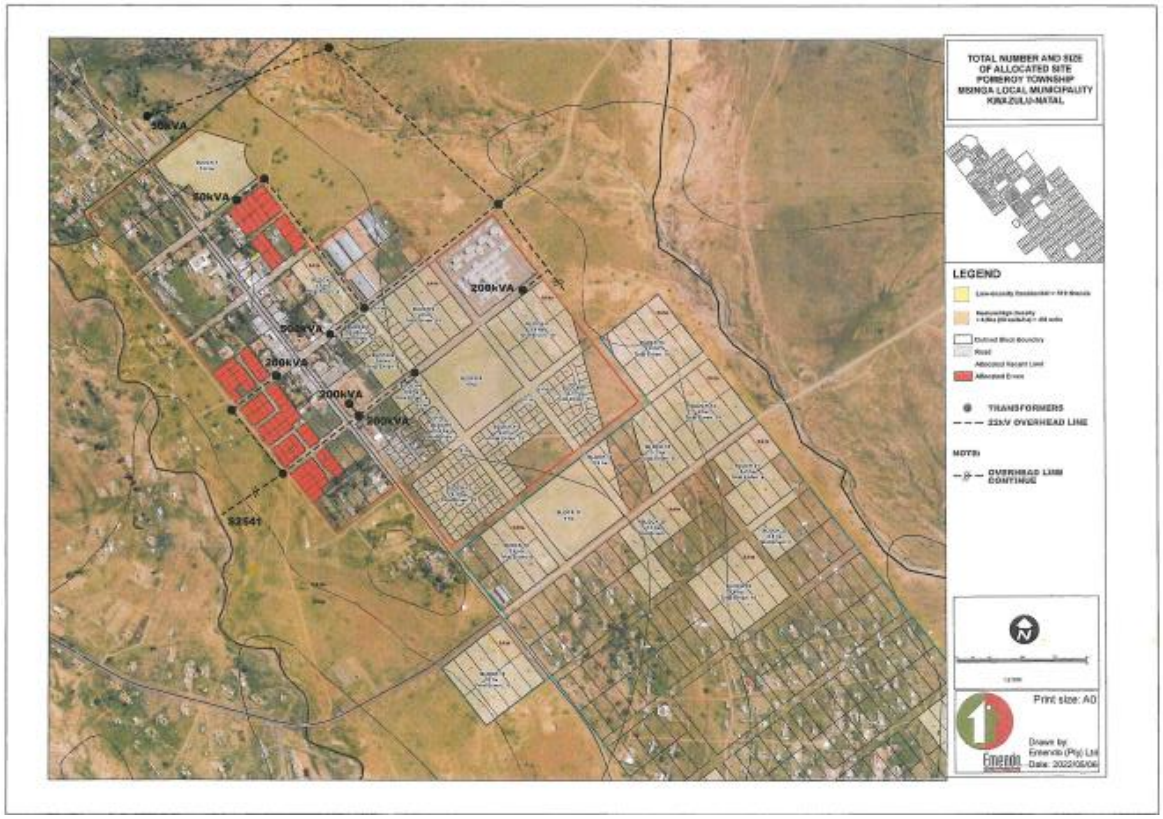


As per the map below, indicates the position of the existing Transformers and the 22 kV overhead Power Lines on the map for information purposes. The power lines indicated on this map only indicate the lines that are relevant to Pomeroy Town. All the customers within the town CBD are connected to the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

In response to the electricity backlog faced by the Municipality, the Municipality will implement the following projects.

Table 75: new electricity projects

Project Name	Ward No.	Quarter of Execution	Draft Budget 2024/25
Mbeje Electrification	17	Q1	R3 231 830,00
Isibindi Electrification	21	Q3	R1 732 470,00
Ezimbubeni Electrification	1,17	Q3	R1 608 200,00
Mngeni #2 Electrification	19	Q1	R7 748 600,00
Giba#2 Electrification	21	Q1	R4 307 900,00
			R18 629 000,00

IMPORTANT POINTS THAT ESKOM SHARED

- Eskom current and future focus is on infills, new developments/low costs houses and informal settlements.
- Over 70% of projects planned for the current financial year and the next three years are mainly infills (type 1, 2 and 3 & illegally connected customers) .
- Infills program undergo the normal electrification planning process like any other electrification project, and they must also form part of the municipal IDP plan.
- Eskom's plan is to saturate all infills within the ward before moving to the next ward.
- Eskom is also investing on infrastructure upgrade to accommodates future growth.
- Eskom encourages people to pay for electricity to avoid disconnections and transformer explosions.
- Councilors are also encouraged to bring information to Eskom for all customers who are illegally connected so their networks can be normalized inline with Eskom electrification planning process.
- Municipalities are also encouraged to register indigent customers on Free Basic Electricity (FBE

Table 76: Electricity Projects will be funded by Eskom

Eskom funded projects	2024/2025
1. Mngeni ward 20 electrification (250)	No information available yet
2. 500 infills	No information available yet

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: -

1. Water
2. Social facilities
3. Education facilities
4. Electricity connections
5. Health facilities
6. LED- employment opportunities
7. Access Roads
8. Safe sustainable Housing
9. Network access

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 Solomon Linda (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 77: Existing Schools within uMsinga Municipality

According to the Department of Education there is a total of **192 functional schools** at uMsinga Municipality the ward location and functioning status depicted in the table below.

3	9	10	14	15	16	17
192	192	192	192	192	6909	6909
(Double-click on school name to locate on Google Earth)					Functioning Status	
School Name	**Ward**	**Ward ID**	**STATUS 2024**	**Level**	**Lowest Grade**	**Highest Grade**
1. ALVA I	12	52404012	Functioning	I	R	9
2. AMOIBE I	12	52404012	Functioning	I	R	9
3. BARNHILL P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
4. BATHEMBU H	3	52404003	Functioning	S	8	12
5. BATSHAZWAYO H	3	52404003	Functioning	S	8	12
6. BUHLALU P	10	52404010	Functioning	P	R	7
7. BUNYEBETHU H	16	52404016	Functioning	S	8	12
8. CABANGOKUHLE H	5	52404005	Functioning	S	8	12
9. CELIMFUNDO P (TUGELA FERRY)	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
10. COSH P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
11. COLLESSIE P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
12. DAYISWAYO P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
13. DILIZELA H	12	52404012	Functioning	S	8	12
14. DLABESUTHE H	6	52404006	Functioning	S	8	12
15. DLENYANE C	3	52404003	Functioning	C	R	12
16. DOUGLAS P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
17. DUMAKUDE P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
18. EBUHLEBEMFUNDO P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
19. ELANDSBERG P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
20. EMACHUNWINI P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
21. EMHLANGANA P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7
22. EMKHAMO C	3	52404003	Functioning	C	R	12
23. EMKHUPHULA P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
24. EMSIZINI I	14	52404014	Functioning	I	R	9
25. EMTATENI P	5	52404005	Functioning	P	R	7
26. ENGCUBA JP	13	52404013	Functioning	P	1	4
27. ESETHU H	18	52404018	Functioning	S	8	12
28. ESIMANYAMA P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
29. ESWENI P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
30. EZIBOMVINI P	4	52404004	Functioning	P	R	7
31. FABENI P	10	52404010	Functioning	P	R	7
32. FUNDOKUHLE H	10	52404010	Functioning	S	8	12

33. GANGEYANA P	18	52404018	Functioning	P	R	7
34. GAYISANI P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
35. GEDE P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
36. GORDON MEMORIAL H	17	52404017	Functioning	S	8	12
37. GUBUZELA I	2	52404002	Functioning	I	R	9
38. HOLWANE P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
39. IGUGU P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
40. INDLOZANA H	2	52404002	Functioning	S	8	12
41. EMZWENI P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
42. IPHUPHUMA P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
43. JAJILE H	1	52404001	Functioning	S	8	12
44. JANGENI P	11	52404011	Functioning	P	R	7
45. KEATES DRIFT P	11	52404011	Functioning	P	R	7
46. KUKHANYAKWEZWE I	17	52404017	Functioning	P	R	7
47. KWANDUNGE H	13	52404013	Functioning	S	8	12
48. KWAZENZELE H	11	52404011	Functioning	S	8	12
49. LATHA I	11	52404011	Functioning	I	R	9
50. LEWIS C	1	52404001	Functioning	C	R	12
51. LOTTO P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
52. MABIZELA H	6	52404006	Functioning	S	8	12
53. MADUDULA H	2	52404002	Functioning	S	8	12
54. MAHLABA P	18	52404018	Functioning	P	R	7
55. MAHLAHLAMELA I	9	52404009	Functioning	I	R	9
56. MAKHANDANA P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
57. MAKHANKANA I	17	52404017	Functioning	I	R	9
58. MAMBENI P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
59. MANDLENI I	3	52404003	Functioning	I	R	9
60. MANDLETHU P	17	52404017	Functioning	P	R	7
61. MASHUNKA P	6	52404006	Functioning	P	R	7
62. MATHINTA P	6	52404006	Functioning	P	R	7
63. MAWELE H	15	52404015	Functioning	S	8	12
64. MAWENI H	1	52404001	Functioning	S	12	0
65. MBIZIMBELWE P	18	52404018	Functioning	P	R	7
66. MBONDWENI P	4	52404004	Functioning	P	R	7
67. MERTOUN I	10	52404010	Functioning	I	R	9
68. MFENEBUDE P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
69. MFUNZI P	13	52404013	Functioning	I	R	9
70. MHLABANGULE I	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
71. MHLAKOTHI H	5	52404005	Functioning	S	8	12
72. MHLANGEZULU S	8	52404008	Functioning	S	8	12
73. MHLUMBA P	9	52404009	Functioning	P	R	7

74. MKHUPULANGWENYA I	4	52404004	Functioning	I	R	9
75. MPIKAYIZEKANYE S	14	52404014	Functioning	S	8	12
76. MPOMPOLWANA P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
77. MQAMATHI H	9	52404009	Functioning	S	8	12
78. MQAMU P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
79. MSINGA H	4	52404004	Functioning	S	8	12
80. MSITHA P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
81. MUMBE P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
82. MZOMUSHA I (TUGELA FERRY)	5	52404005	Functioning	I	R	9
83. NDABANKULU I	4	52404004	Functioning	I	R	9
84. NGONGOLO P	6	52404006	Functioning	P	R	7
85. NGUBEVU P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
86. NINI P	17	52404017	Functioning	P	R	7
87. NKAMBA P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
88. NOCOMBOSHE I	15	52404015	Functioning	I	R	9
89. NOGAWU P	10	52404010	Functioning	P	R	7
90. NOGIDA H	8	52404008	Functioning	S	8	12
91. NOMAFU H	13	52404013	Functioning	S	8	12
92. NOMAHAYE P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7
93. NOMFOMELA P	10	52404010	Functioning	P	R	7
94. NTANYEZULU P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
95. NTILI P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
96. NTSHISHILI P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
97. NYANDU I	4	52404004	Functioning	P	R	7
98. NYONIYEZWE H	13	52404013	Functioning	S	8	12
99. NYONYANA P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
100. OBISINI I	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
101. OSCARSBERG P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
102. OVERTOUN P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
103. PHATHIZWE H	18	52404018	Functioning	S	8	12
104. PHENDUKA P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
105. POMEROY I (MSINGA)	17	52404017	Functioning	P	R	7
106. POMEROY P	17	52404017	Functioning	P	R	7
107. QINELANE P	18	52404018	Functioning	P	R	7
108. QINISO P	18	52404018	Functioning	P	R	7
109. SAKHISENI H	4	52404004	Functioning	S	8	12
110. SAMPOFU I	4	52404004	Functioning	I	R	9
111. SHIYANE S	12	52404012	Functioning	S	8	12
112. SIBUMBA P	5	52404005	Functioning	P	R	7
113. ST BERNARDS JOLWAYO P	6	52404006	Functioning	P	R	7
114. SWEBANE P	3	52404003	Functioning	P	R	7

115. THEMANE C	3	52404003	Functioning	C	R	12
116. ZIMISELENI S	14	52404014	Functioning	S	8	12
117. ULWAZI P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7
118. UMBONJE H	11	52404011	Functioning	S	8	12
119. USIZO H	14	52404014	Functioning	S	8	12
120. VELAPHI H	2	52404002	Functioning	S	8	12
121. ZOMBANE H	15	52404015	Functioning	S	8	12
122. ZONYAMA S	16	52404016	Functioning	S	8	12
123. ZWELINJANI S (LADYSMITH)	15	52404015	Functioning	S	8	12
124. IMPOPHOMA P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
125. SINQUMENI P	5	52404005	Functioning	P	R	7
126. NKONZA S	1	52404001	Functioning	S	8	12
127. OKHULANA P	9	52404009	Functioning	P	R	7
128. MTHALENI S	18	52404018	Functioning	S	8	12
129. NTOKOZWENI L P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
130. SIBONGINHLANHLA S	12	52404012	Functioning	S	8	12
131. KUSAKUSA P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
132. PANO C	15	52404015	Functioning	S	8	12
133. MBUSWENI P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
134. MSIMBITHI S	2	52404002	Functioning	S	8	12
135. NSIMBINI P	3	52404003	Functioning	P	R	4
136. PHOWANE P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	7
137. MABEDLANA P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
138. NGUBUKAZI P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
139. SIFULENI P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
140. MANQOBA S	1	52404001	Functioning	S	8	12
141. HOLLYWOOD P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
142. KHANYISANI P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
143. BHAMBATHA S	11	52404011	Functioning	S	8	12
144. BETHULO P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7
145. KWAVULAMEHLO P	9	52404009	Functioning	P	R	7
146. MMANGALISO P	5	52404005	Functioning	P	R	7
147. LANDULWAZI I	3	52404003	Functioning	I	1	9
148. MAHEDENI P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
149. DUMAPHANSI S	7	52404007	Functioning	S	8	12
150. MABASO S	4	52404004	Functioning	S	8	12
151. MAHLOKOHLOKO S	14	52404014	Functioning	SP	12	0
152. ZAMOKUHLE P	3	52404003	Functioning	P	R	7
153. UKUKHANYA KOMSINGA LSEN	4	52404004	Functioning	L	R	2
154. ELANGENI P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
155. EZIHLABENI P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7

156. FISOKUHLE P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
157. LANDELANI P	17	52404017	Functioning	P	R	7
158. MATHENDEKA P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	6
159. MSAWENKOSI P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
160. NKAYISHANA P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
161. NOMAQHULU P	15	52404015	Functioning	P	R	7
162. NTABAMHLOPHE P	16	52404016	Functioning	P	R	7
163. NTANYANA P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
164. NTUNJENI P	3	52404003	Functioning	P	R	7
165. OSUTHU P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	12	0
166. PHUMELA P	14	52404014	Functioning	P	R	7
167. PHUMELELA S	17	52404017	Functioning	S	8	12
168. KUBUYAKWEZWE P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
169. NTABENDE P	11	52404011	Functioning	P	R	7
170. MACINGWANE S	10	52404010	Functioning	S	8	12
171. BHEKABANTU S	4	52404004	Functioning	S	8	12
172. THUTHUKANI C	18	52404018	Functioning	S	8	12
173. KHULANI P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
174. ZIZI P	5	52404005	Functioning	P	R	7
175. JOJINGWENYA P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7
176. HOLISIZWE P	13	52404013	Functioning	P	R	7
177. SAKHISIZWE S	16	52404016	Functioning	S	8	12
178. NTOMBIYODUMO P	7	52404007	Functioning	P	R	7
179. MNJANI P	4	52404004	Functioning	P	R	7
180. MPUNGANE P	2	52404002	Functioning	P	R	7
181. MZAMOYETHU P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
182. BAMBANANI P	6	52404006	Functioning	P	R	7
183. DUMABEMSOLA P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
184. LBZ BUTHELEZI S	16	52404016	Functioning	S	8	12
185. NTENESHANA P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
186. SIYABONGA S	10	52404010	Functioning	S	8	12
187. LELELE P	18	52404018	Functioning	P	R	7
188. ZIMINGAYE P	8	52404008	Functioning	P	R	7
189. ITHUBALETHU P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
190. VEZULWAZI P	1	52404001	Functioning	P	R	7
191. BUYAFUTHI P	12	52404012	Functioning	P	R	5
192. SINOTHANDO S	8	52404008	Functioning	S	8	12
TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN UMSINGA MUNICIPALITY						192

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.

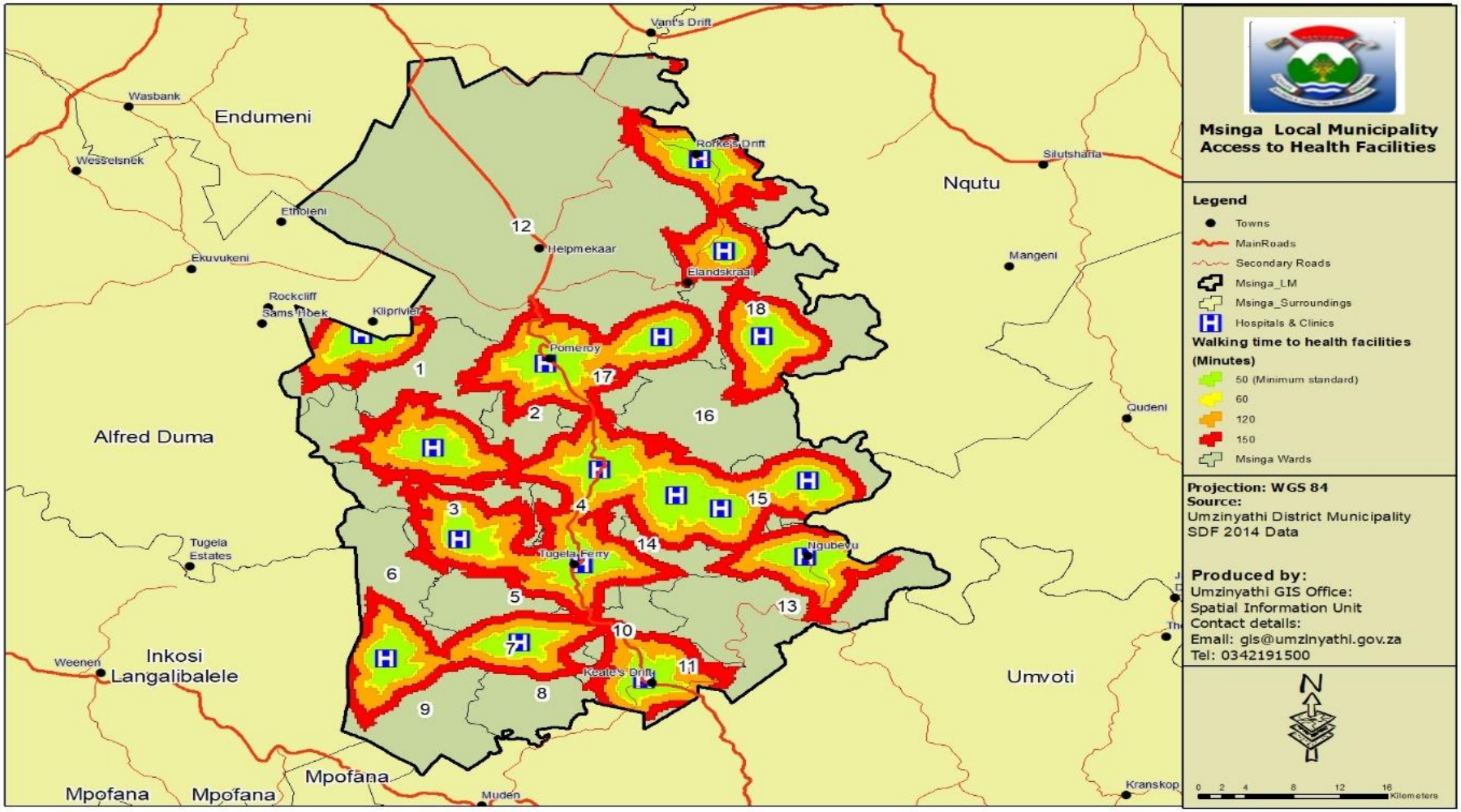
A Community health care centre (CHC) in Pomeroy has been completed and is operating as a secondary hospital to the Church of Scotland's in Tugela Ferry. This will help the people residing within Pomeroy area enormously. This helps in alleviating the workload of the Scotland hospital staff enabling to 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 facilities. 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, uMsinga Local Municipality does not have established or registered cemeteries within the area of its jurisdiction, however in terms of strategic planning provision the Municipality aught to provide spatially for a cemetery therefore uMsinga acknowledges the need, and reported the progress below in **section 6.5.3.6 uMsinga Municipality Cemeteries more additional info)** . The distributions of social services throughout the municipal jurisdiction is not balanced and is still a testament of the previous Apartheid dispensation where services are located in urban or semi urban areas only. Community facilities access is listed hereunder.

Table 78: Existing Community Facilities

COMMUNITY FACILITIES	NUMBER	STATUS
TRADITIONAL COURTS	Total of five (5) - One per Tribal Authority	Needs to be renovated to accommodate access to wheelchair users. To this effect each TA is allocated R80 000.00 which will go towards minor refurbishment of the courts.
COMMUNITY HALLS	Per ward for the entire Municipality	Underway is Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre phase 1 in ward 18 2023/24-
SPORTS FIELDS	Provide in all Traditional Council	3X largest sports complex at Pomeroy; Mzisho & Gxobanyawo have been completed. 2024/25 Sportfileds projects at 2. Debedeni ward 1 3. Nyoniyezwe ward 13 4. Mashunka ward 6 5. Msizini ward 14 (retention) 6. Mabaso ward 4 (retention)
MUNICIPAL OFFICES	Tugela Ferry – opposite home-affairs	Satellite offices currently underway in CJM hall in Solomon Linda (Pomeroy) town.
TRANSPORT FACILITIES – TAXI RANKS	▪ Two in Pomeroy (Shopping Centre and Temporal Rank) ▪ Two in Tugela Ferry (Mall & Temporal Rank) ▪ One in Keates Drift	▪ Pomeroy taxi rank 2023-24 is underway (retention stage) 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).

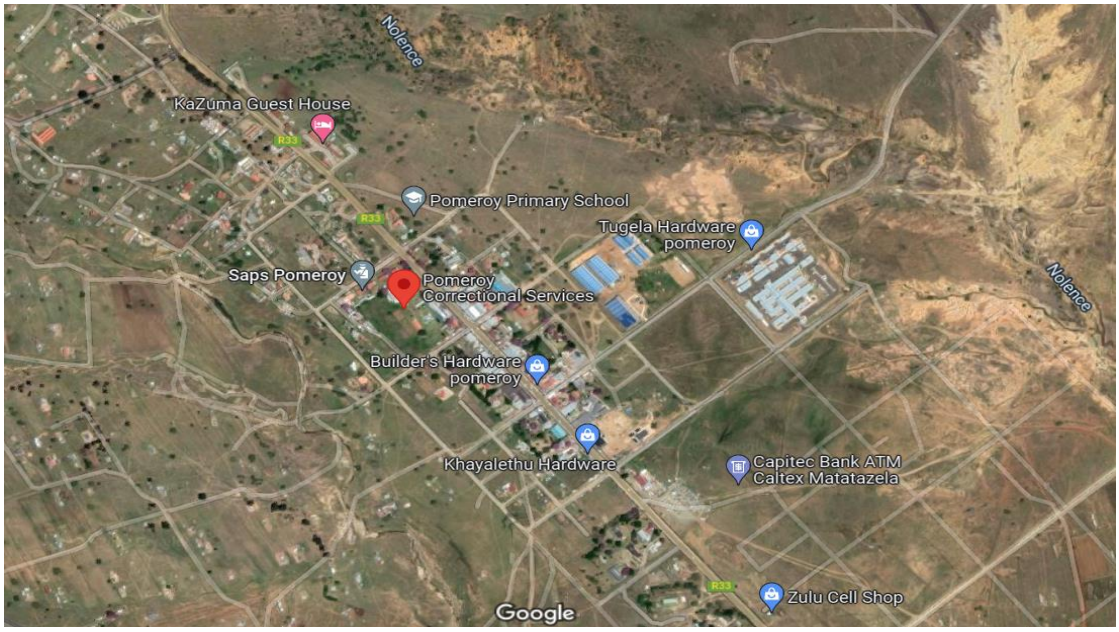
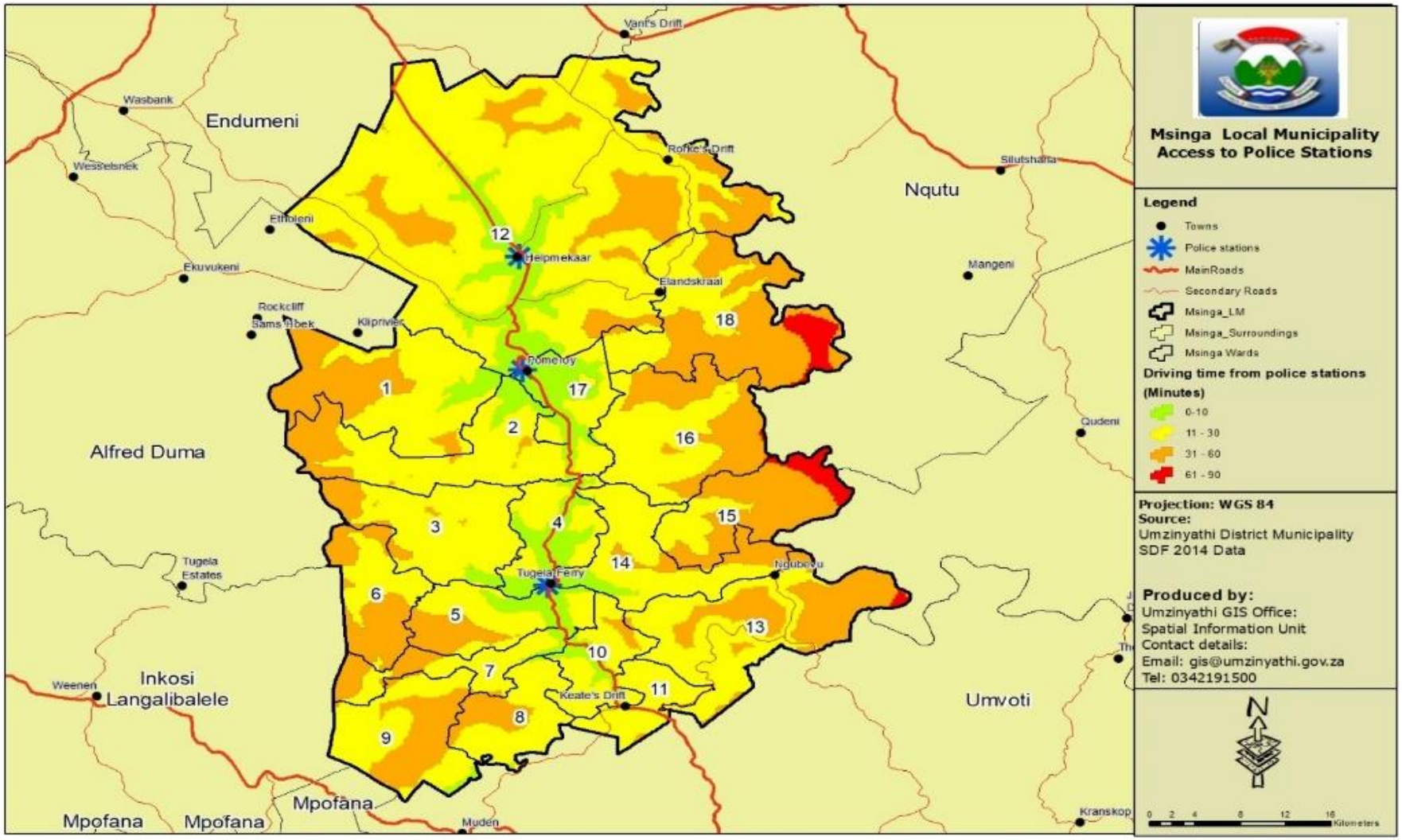


Figure 57: Pomeroy Correctional Service - Google Map

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 58: 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.

5.5.4.2.2 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 59: 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 60: 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 Housing Active Projects at Detailed Planning/Consultation Stage (2024/2025 Financial Year)

uMsinga Municipality has 8 RDP housing projects that are currently underway namely: Ezibomvini Housing Project, Pomeroy Housing Project, Msinga Top Housing Project, Douglas Housing Project, Nhlalakahle Housing Project, Mkhuphula Housing Project, Nteneshane Housing Project and Mbhono Housing Project. Progress is depicted below;

Table 79: uMsinga Housing Projects

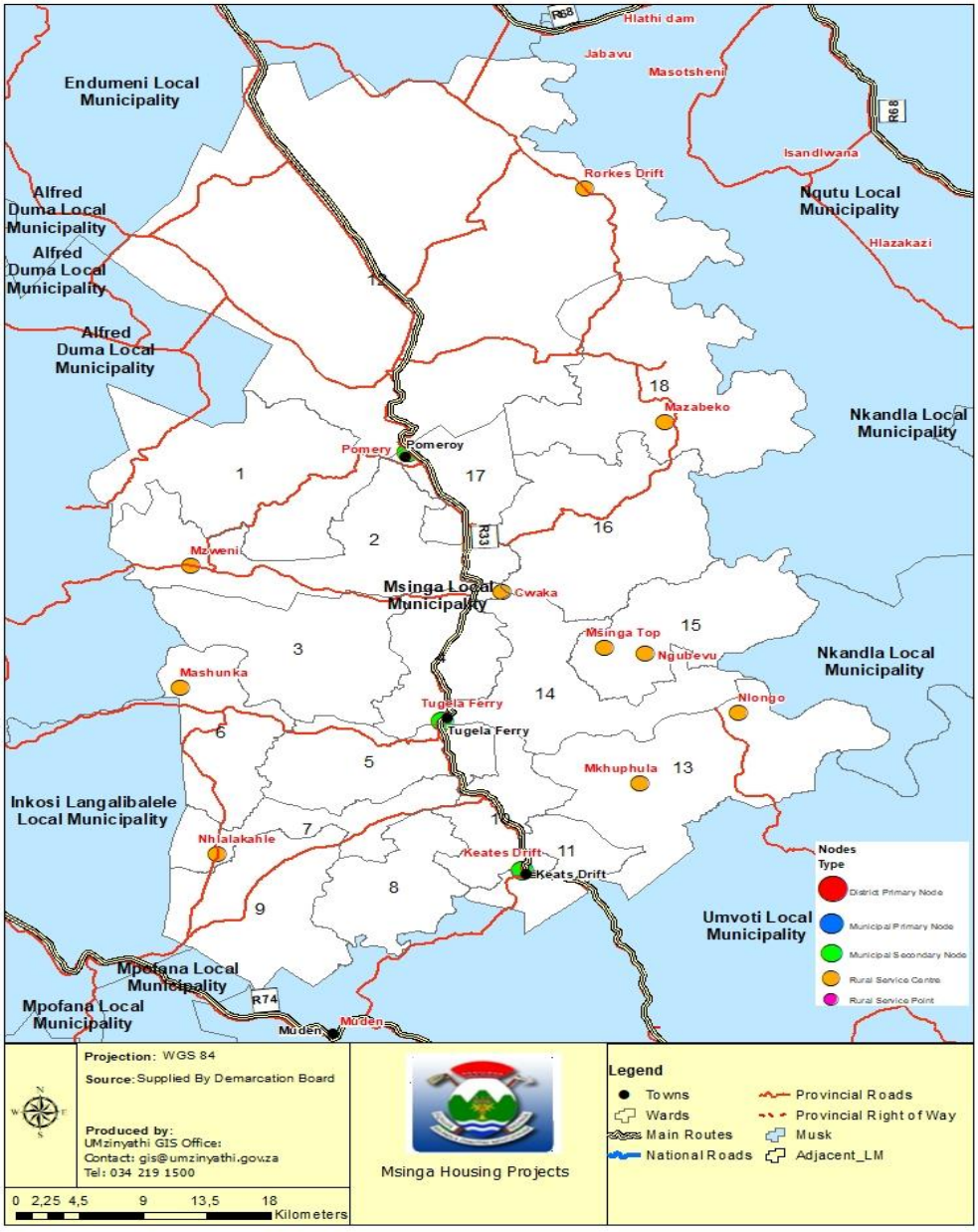
NO.	PROJECT NAME	WARD NO.	PROJECT TYPE	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	PROJECT YIELD	STATUS
A.	EZIBOMVINI HOUSING PROJECT	04	Rural	Stedone Developments	77 Remaining houses	As at the date of this report the contractor is doing the final costing for the project to finalize the contract with the department. The challenge in finalizing the contract is with those houses that were left incomplete.
B.	POMEROY HOUSING PROJECT	18	Urban Projects	Inkonjane Developments	580 units.	The project is ready for construction however, it had been stopped due to unavailability of bulk sanitation and water service which is the competency of uMzinyathi district municipality. There has been no indication from the district as to when they are planning to undertake sewer upgrade project in Pomeroy.
C.	MSINGA TOP HOUSING PROJECT	15	Rural	Mabune Consulting	1000 units	▪ A total of 600 units have been completed. ▪ The contractor has started with the construction of the remaining 400 units. They are busy with the cutting of platforms currently. ▪ LATEST PROGRESS Foundations - 25 Wallplates - 25 Roof - 21 Completions - 0 Water tanks - 0
D.	DOUGLAS HOUSING PROJECT	01	Rural	Dezzo Holdings construction	1000 units	The planning stage for this project is being finalized. Once finalized and closed, the project will proceed to stage 2.

E.	NHLALAKAHLE HOUSING PROJECT		Rural	Fezeka Construction	1000 units	The DRA from ITB has been received. The IA is busy finalizing the close out report for the project for planning stage.
F.	MKHUPHULA HOUSING PROJECT	13	Rural	Isundu	1000 units	The stage 1 application pack has been sent to Ingonyama Trust Board and the municipality is waiting for the DRA approval from Ingonyama Trust Board.
G.	NTENESHANE HOUSING PROJECT	10	Rural	Luyeza Consortium	1000 units	▪ SPLUMA application has been approved by the MPT. ▪ Currently finalizing the stage 1 application pack to be submitted to the ITB for DRA approval.
H.	MBHONO HOUSING PROJECT	14	Rural	Mfumbathi	1000 units	Municipality is processing the SPLUMA application which was received on the 13 November 2023
I.	Operation sukuma sakhe (OSS)	15	Disaster (Special project)	Miands	215 units	Under construction. Current status Slabs: 189 Wallplates: 180 Completions: 185
J.	Disaster programme	Affected Wards	Disaster (Special project)	Magubane and Plant Contractors	37 households.	23 approved beneficiaries on HSS. This programme was initiated by the Department of Human Settlements as the Emergency Response Programme after a number of households at uMsinga were affected by the heavy rains which destroyed their shelter/houses. An Implementing Agent by the name of Magubane and Plant Contractors was appointed to construct 37 households. The contractor started in January 2023 and was supposed to finish in November 2023. They had 23 approved beneficiaries on HSS. Contractor: Majimtana Trading and Entreprise Currently, this programme has been awarded to Majimtana Trading Enterprise to construct 51 units. The contract period started in May 2023 and will end in April 2024. The contractor is currently busy with the Pre-construction activities and have submitted the project enrolment pack to NHBRC for approval. 50% of the beneficiaries have not yet been identified due to the fact that some of the GPS coordinates provided to the IA has the incorrect locality, when the surveyors are on site,

						they pick-up the wrong site whereby there is vacant land, uMsinga Local Municipality has managed to locate some of the beneficiaries with the help of rondavels list.
K.	Disability programme	All 21 Wards	n/a (Special project)	n/a		The MEC for Human Settlements in KZN has initiated a program aimed at assisting people living with disability in KZN with houses. uMsinga Municipality was listed amongs those standing to benefit in the programme. The program will cover all forms of disability and the house to be built will have to be user friendly to each and every beneficiary. The department has appointed the Service Provider to do the profiling of the people living with disability in all wards at uMsinga. The profiling was done and report submitted to the department, however the number of disabled persons in uMsinga far exceeded the scope (number) he was given to work with. The department has since promised to appoint another Service Provider to complete the profiling.
L.	OSS programme (municipal application)	All Wards	n/a (Special project)	n/a	420 Applications	This is the request that was done by the municipality to the office of the MEC for poor households at uMsinga. The beneficiaries were identified through the War Room structures. Twenty households in all municipal wards were assessed by several war rooms (OSS) as they need emergency housing assistance. The list was compiled by 21 war rooms, 20 beneficiaries per ward. Progress to date His worship the Mayor DR FJ Sikhakhane submitted the list of 420 beneficiaries to the office of the MEC of Human settlements on the 01 September 2023. The MEC has instructed his officials from the Department of Human Settlements to do verification of these beneficiaries including taking coordinates and photos of the structures. A total of 10 wards has since been verified.
	OTHER HOUSING PROJECTS					**STATUS**

M.	▪ Mthembu Phase 2 Housing Project ▪ Mzweni Housing Project ▪ Mahlaba Housing Project ▪ Ngome Housing Project- subjected to be re-advertised	On **the waiting list** and as and when the department finds more funding, they will resume with stage 1 application pack compilation

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. In accordance with Census, uMsinga Local Municipality has a total population of **206 001** people in 2022 a significant increase of 10% from 184 494 in 2016 Community Survey plus an increase of 4% from 2011 Census to 2016. This shows a significant increase in population of uMsinga with 14% in the past Eleven (11) years from 2011.

Table 80 Number Of Social Workers / Community Development Practitioners and offices

NUMBER OF SOCIAL WORKERS / COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PRACTITIONERS	NUMBER OF WARDS	POPULATION SIZE
20 DSD & 3 NGOs	**21**	▪ **184 494 (CS 2016)** ▪ **206 001(2022 StatsSA)**
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.

Table 81: The Golden Games

Elderly project	2023/2024 budget	2024/25 draft budget
Golden Games Refreshments Officials	2,000.00	
Golden Games Fruits	2,000.00	R4 000,00
Golden Games District Attire	4,500.00	R27 000,00
Golden Games District Transport	8,000.00	R12 000,00
Golden Games District Refreshments	7,610.00	R6 000,00
Total		**49 000,00**

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.

Table 82: Youth Development Projects

Youth projects	Per ward	2023/24 budget	2024/25 draft budget	2025/26	2026/27
Youth Projects	30,000.00	R630 000.00	R630 000.00	R630 000.00	R630 000.00
Youth day celebration			R144 000,00	R144 000,00	R144 000,00
Tertiary Financial Aid	30,000.00	R630 000.00	R630 000.00	R630 000.00	R630 000.00
Reed dance district & provincial events			R408 000,00	R408 000,00	R408 000,00
Youth Forum & awareness			R25 000,00		

Matric awards	
Projects/Programmes	**Draft Budget 2024/25**
Refreshments	R100 000,00
Venue Hire	R20 000,00
Artists and Performers	R10 000,00
Décor	R45 000,00
Tokens and Awards	R175 000,00
Project total cost	**R350 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. The projects for the people with disabilities is inclusive of all wards participants.

Table 83: Projects for People with Disabilities (PWD)

Projects for people with disabilities (PWD)	Draft budget 2024/25
Local Refreshments	R56 000,00
Ablution Facilities Hire	R12 000,00
EMRS Hire	R8 500,00
Tent & Chairs Hire	R15 000,00

Local Attire	R20 000,00
Local Transportation	R42 000,00
Fruits	R5 000,00
Local Compensation of Technical Officials	R2 500,00
District Transport	R16 000,00
District Attire	R30 000,00
District Refreshments	R6 000,00
Project total cost	**R213 000,00**

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. The projects at aimed at the aged are listed below.

Table 84: Projects for Elderly

Golden games (for the elderly)	
Projects/Programmes	**Draft Budget 2024/25**
Fruits	R4 000,00
District Attire	R27 000,00
Transport	R12 000,00
District Refreshments	R6 000,00
Project total cost	**R49 000,00**

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 Siyazenzela 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 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.

The Municipality is currently phasing out the EPWP program by implementing an exit strategy which seeks to empower the people leaving the program with a skill and for 2024/25 it will be in bricklaying and ensuring they register businesses through the Municipal LED unit.

There is also a women forum ….(speak to Matelly)

Table 85: Projects Targeting Women

PMU SECTION (EQS)		
Programme prioritizing women	**description**	**2024/25 draft budget**

Siyazenzela Uniform & Equipment	People undertaking road maintenance	R500 000,00
EPWP Trainings	Exit strategy for EPWP workers aimed at training 2 per ward = 42 In Sewing and Bricklaying	R100 000,00
TOTAL		***R600 000,00***

The Municipality encourages empowerment of young women and teaches the young women cultural values and their human rights through programmes such as the reed dance which awards and celebrates the good behaviour. In the reed dance as its customarily done, all virgins are bestowed certificates and a white mark on the forehead to ascertain their social standing. The reed dance is a buildup event to the prestigious socially renowned event that is ultimately hosted by the Royal King of the Zulus.

Table 86: Reed dance

REED DANCE Local uMsinga Reed Dance Organising	**Draft Budget 2024/25**
Refreshments	R34 000,00
Tent & Green Carpet Hire	R6 000,00
▪ **District Event**	
Transportation	R90 000,00
▪ **Provincial Event**	
Refreshments	R98 000,00
Promotional Items	R60 000,00
Transportation	R120 000,00
Programme total cost	**R408 000,00**

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.

The Municipality undertakes a back to school program which targets the most vulnerable school going children. This includes children from child headed households, HIV infected children and other vulnerable children identified by non-profit organisations that have partnered with the Municipality on this programme. These beneficiaries are provided with a full set of school uniform to the value of R1500 each. A total of 100 children will benefit this year. The Municipality is still lobbying for more funds as this programme is making a noticeable difference in the lives of the destitute however the demand is still very high.

Table 87: Back to school supporting children.

Back to school campaign	
Projects/Programmes	**Draft Budget 2024/25**

Breakfast	R5 000,00
Refreshments (Lunch packs - quarter leg & juice)	R15 000,00
Fruits & soft drinks	R5 700,00
Uniform	R150 000,00
Project total cost	**R174 200,00**

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 Education for operationalization purposes.

The Municipality budgeted for educational programmes which intend to encourage schooling at an early age as reflected below are the library related programs undertaken at uMsinga.

Table 88: Library Programs (Education Support)

LIBRARY SERVICES (LIBRARY GRANT)		
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Draft Budget 2024/25**
Purchase of Books		R50 000,00
Outreach Programmes		R30 000,00
Inflatables		R20 000,00
Library Equipment	New	R50 000,00
Professional Body Membership Fee	On going	R1 000,00
Purchase of Furniture	On going	R30 000,00
Pest Control & Cleaning	On going	R50 000,00
Installation of Borehole, pumps and tanks	On going	R50 000,00
Projects total cost		**R281 000,00**

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.

MBD UPDATE 2024

Following the consideration of public meetings and formal investigations in the respective Sections 28, 29, and 30 of the Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act No. 27 of 1998 (MDA).

- In March and April 2023, the MDB published Section 26 notices for Batch 1 proposals in the relevant newspapers circulating in the affected areas to make known its intention to consider such and invited views and representations from members of the public. Proposals for Batch 2 were published in the month of May 2023.
- The MDB received an overwhelming response and or rather positive feedback from members of the public and stakeholders at the time is an indication of a resounding success of MDB's effort to realise public's involvement in the public consultation process.
- Between August and October 2023, the MDB conducted both formal investigations and public meetings on proposed municipal boundary re-determinations as listed in Circulars 2 and 3 of 2023.

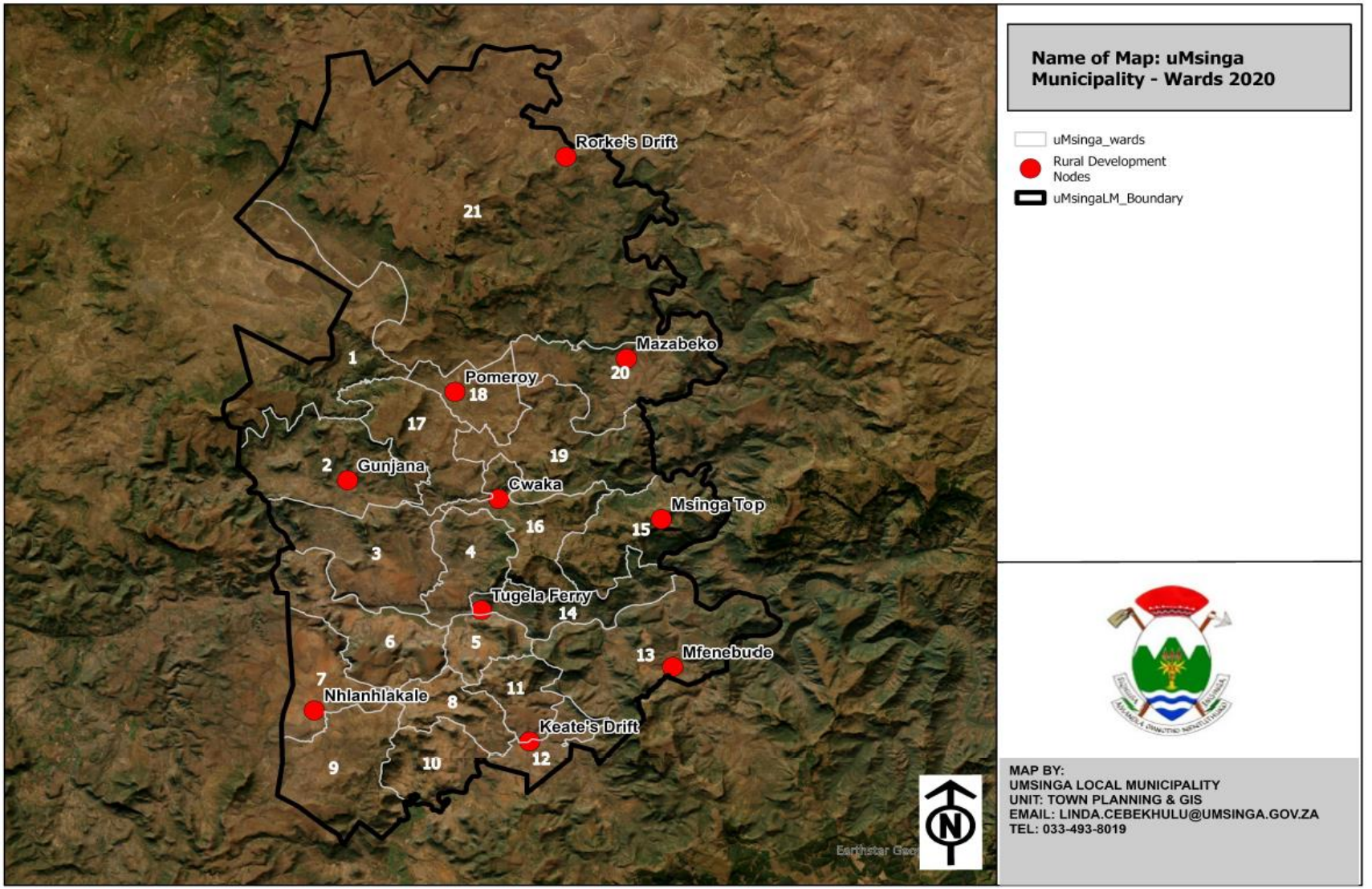
RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD FOLLOWING FORMAL INVESTIGATIONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

- On 13 December 2023, the MDB considered the outcomes from public meetings and formal investigations.
- The Board resolved to either proceed and re-determine municipal boundaries or not proceed with the proposed municipal boundary re-determination. Resolutions of the Board per province and per proposal are provided.
- All matters indicated as "not proceeding" to Section 21 publications are considered closed.
- All matters indicated as deferred are not closed and will remain with the MDB until such time the processes is completed and decisions are taken at a later stage as may be determined by the MDB.

- The number of proposals arranged per province per category of Board resolution. A total of sixty-three (**63**) proposals are proceeding to Section 21 and a total of hundred and thirty-two (**132**) proposals are closed, with a total of thirteen (**13**) proposals deferred.

To note none of the uMsinga proposals were proceeded with as per the MDB decision. The communication detailing such was tabled to council on the 31 January 2024.

Map 57: Demarcation 2019-2020



5.6.2 Land Ownership

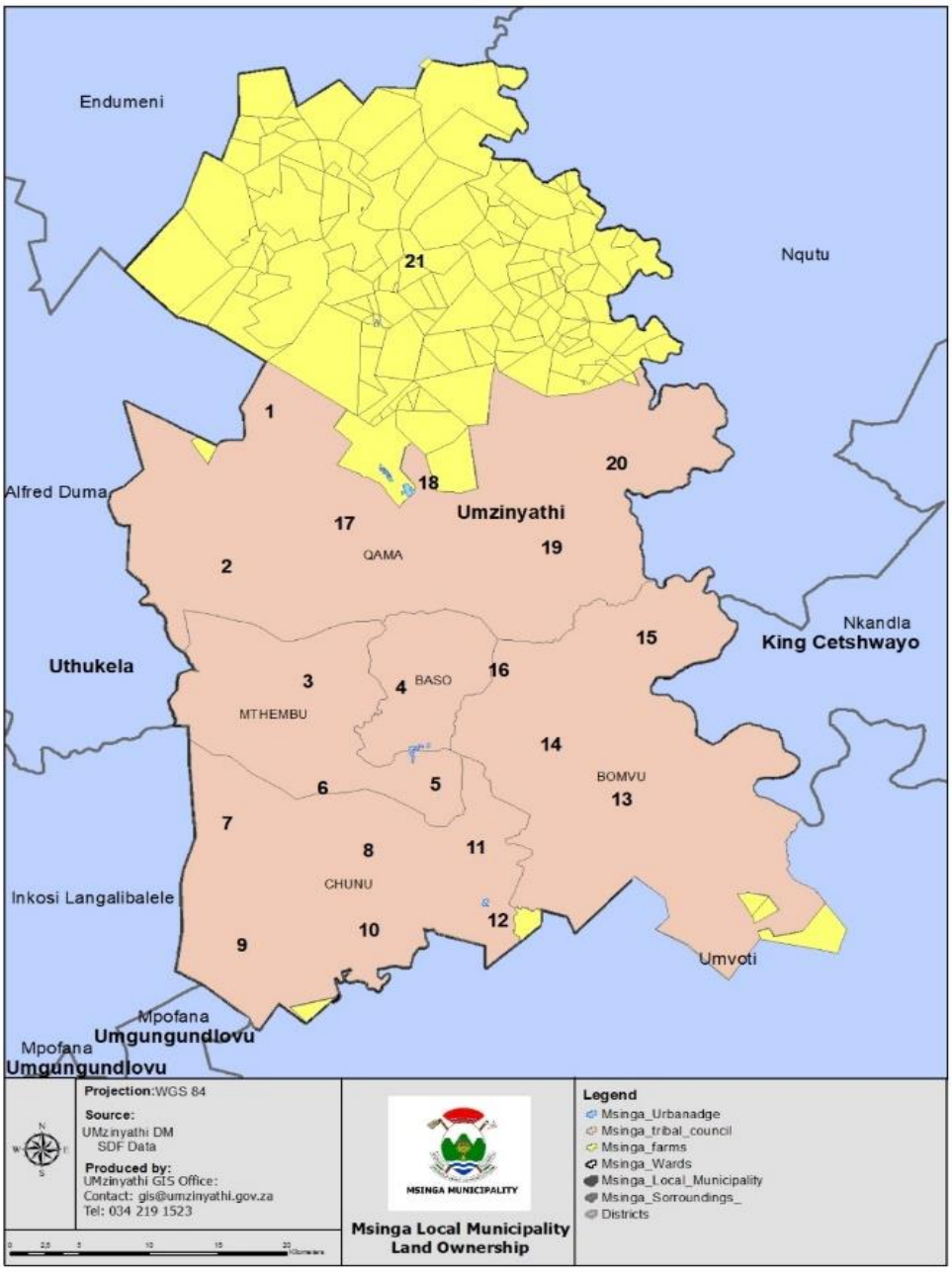
5.6.2.1 Overview of Land-Ownership

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

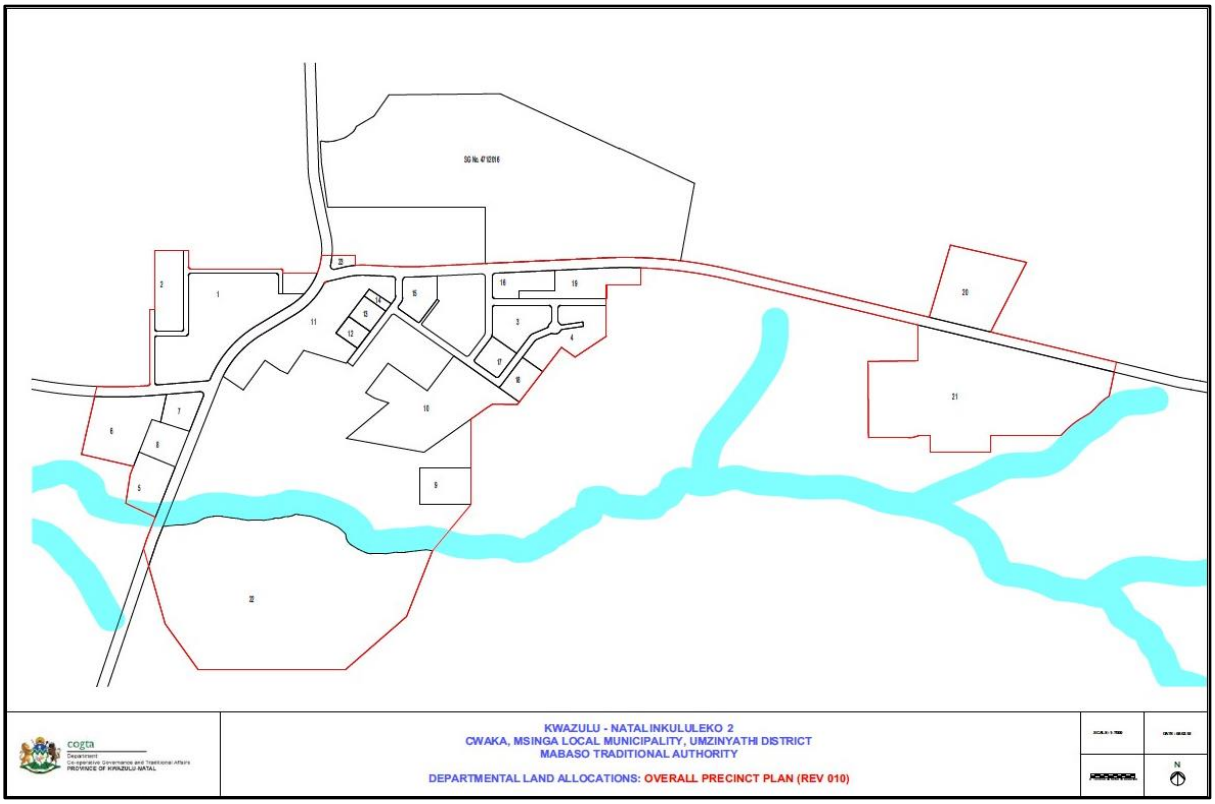


uMsinga Municipality has twenty-one (21) wards and approximately nineteen wards are held in the trust under Ingonyama Trust Board. A pocket of privately-owned land or/and state-owned land occurs in ward 01; 09; 12; 18; 20 and 21. This clear indicate that Municipality is divided into two larger separate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

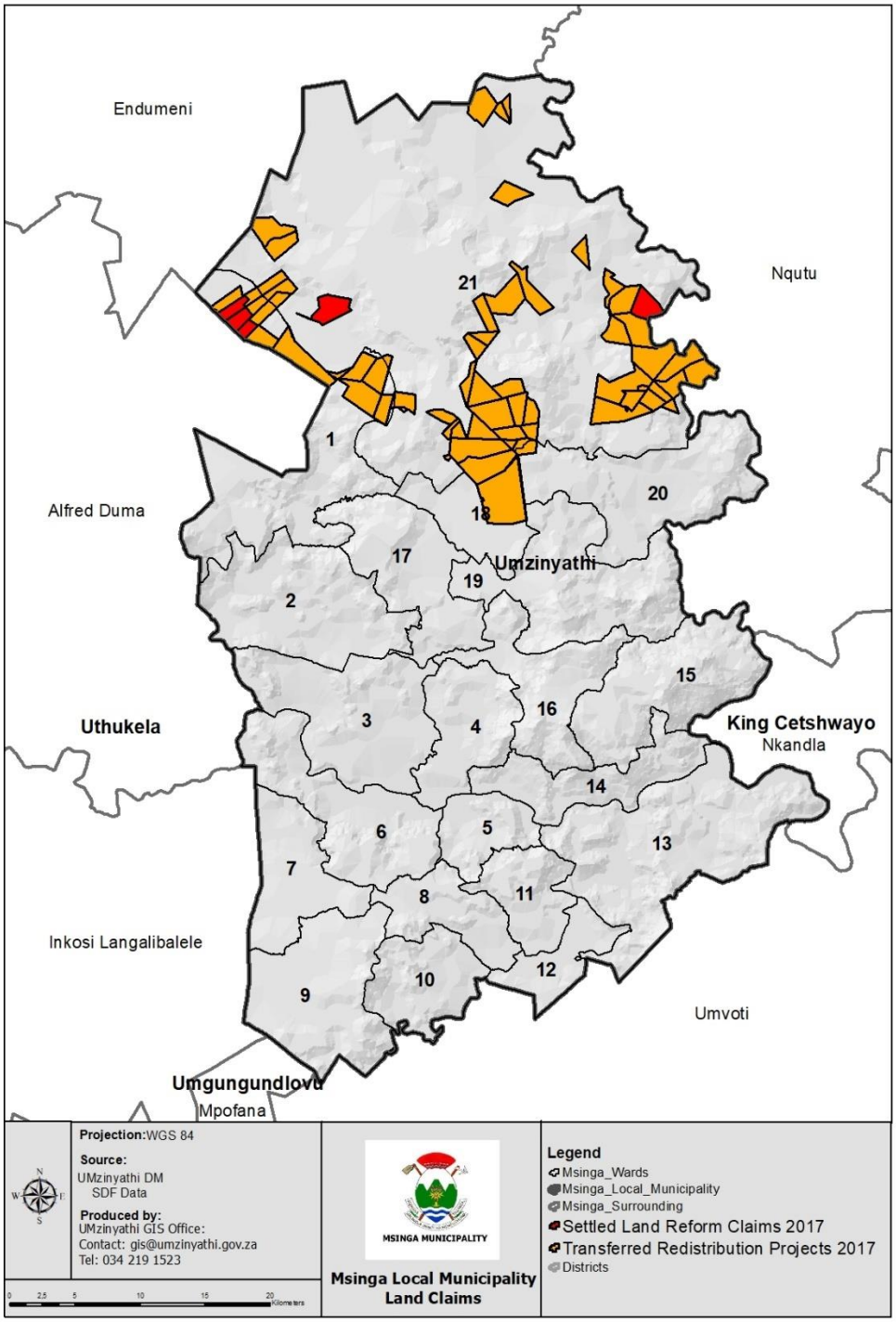
The Department of Public Works had a meeting with Ingonyama Trust to finalise the Lease Agreement. As it stands, the lease agreement provided by Ingonyama Trust is two (2) years, thereafter if there are development made by the Departments a twenty (20) year lease agreement will be signed.



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.

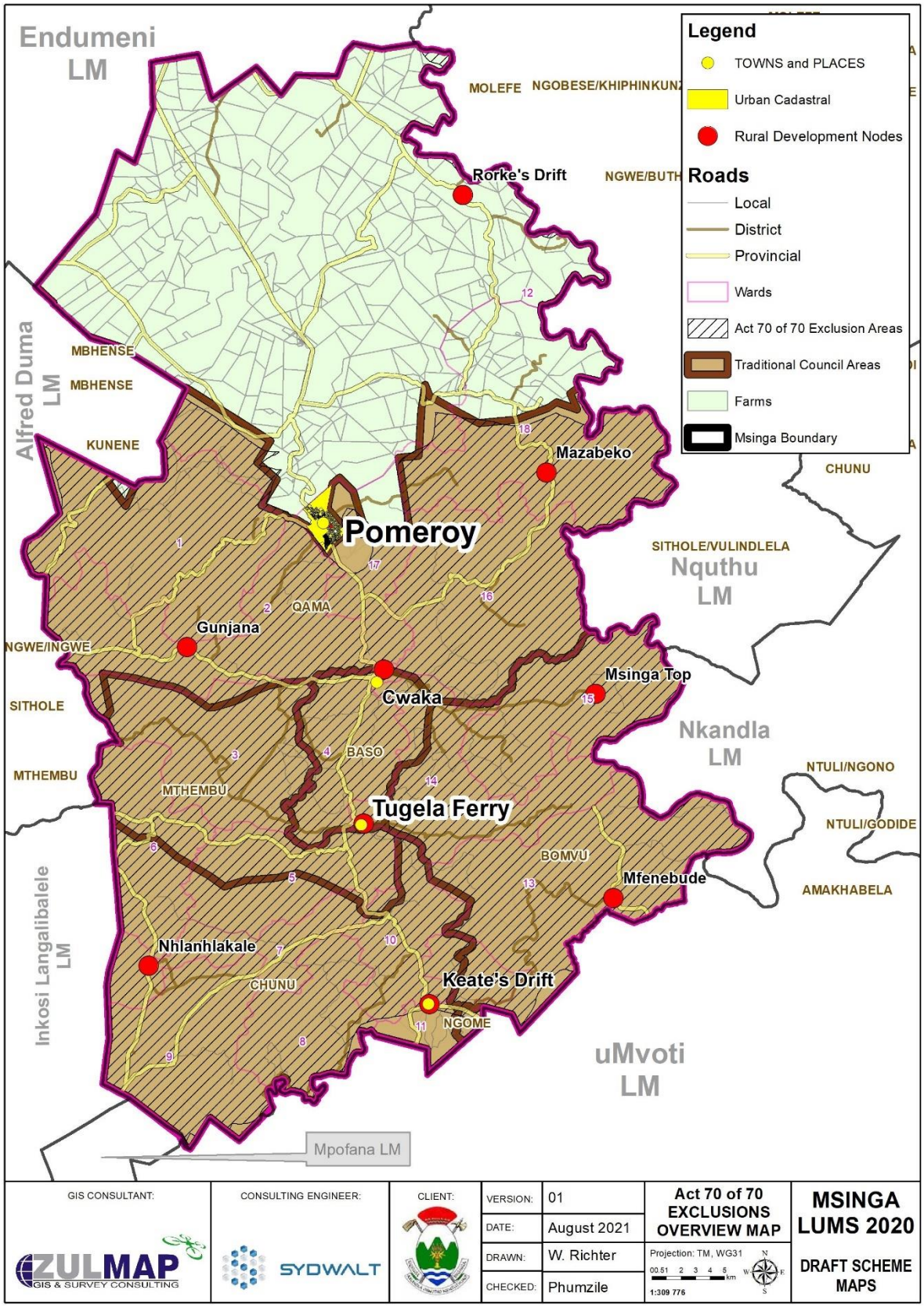
uMsinga in compliance with stipulations of SPLUMA adopted a Single Land Use Management Scheme in June 2022. The scheme in theory is in place however application has proven problematic. The responsibility of ensuring spatial justice which is one of the SPLUMA principles within rural areas cannot be solely 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.

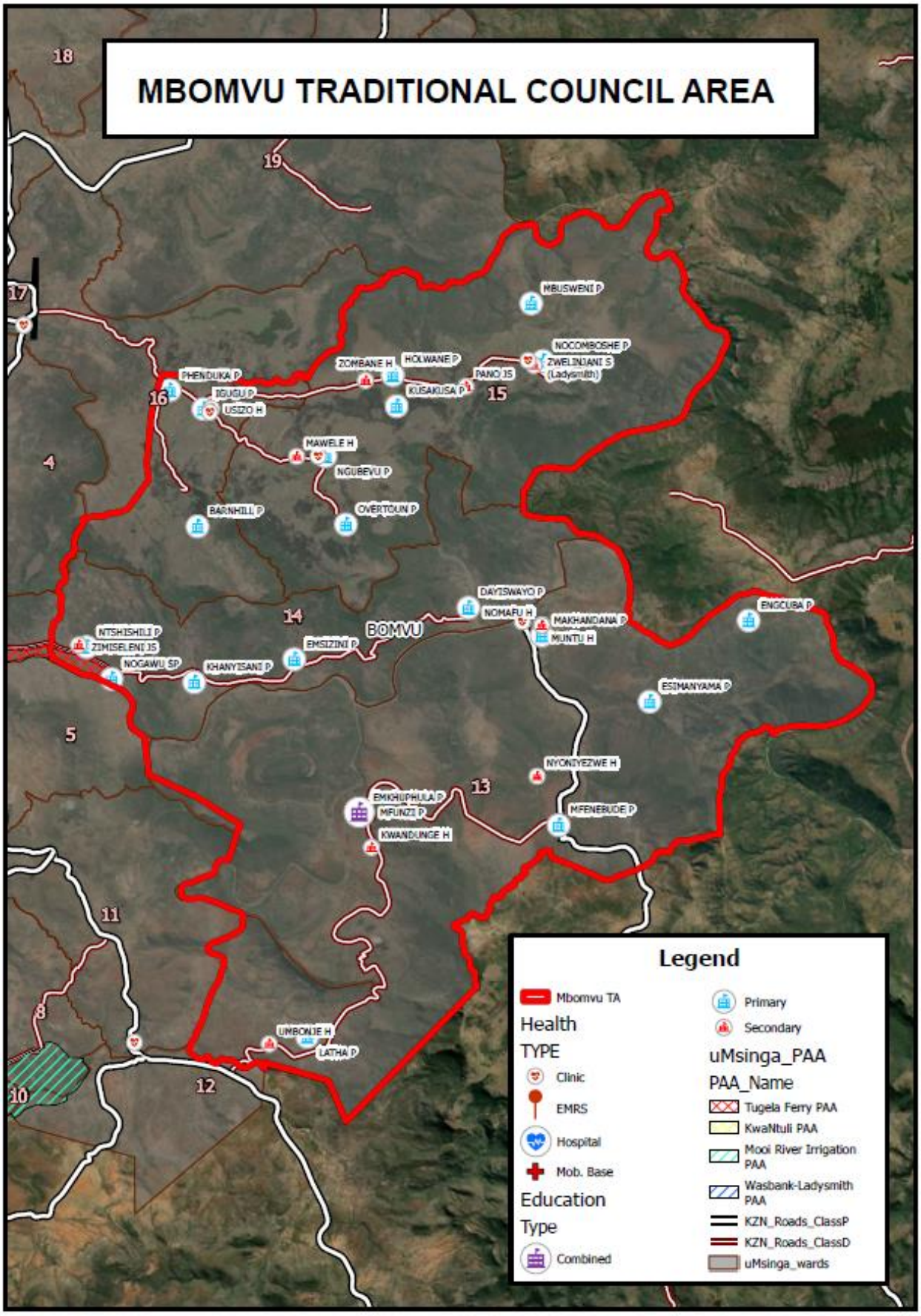
Maps 61-65 below presents spatially the five traditional areas namely:

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

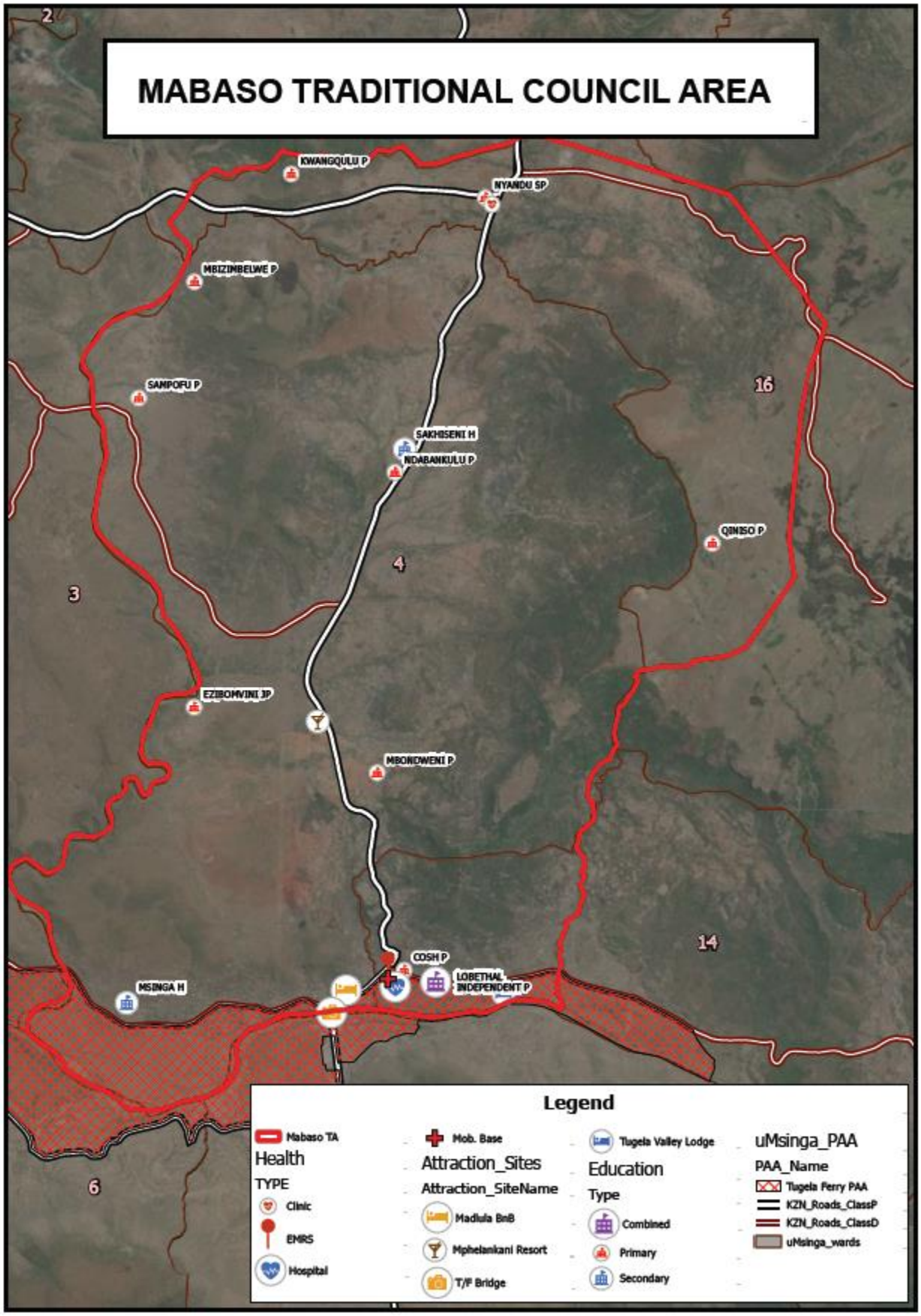
Regardless of the spatial dynamics facing the traditional areas, the maps below reflect the facilities found in the traditional areas.


Endumeni LM
MOLEFE
NGOBESE/KHIPHINKUNZ
NGWE/BUTH
Rorke's Drift
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
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
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
1:309 776
MSINGA LUMS 2020
DRAFT SCHEME MAPS

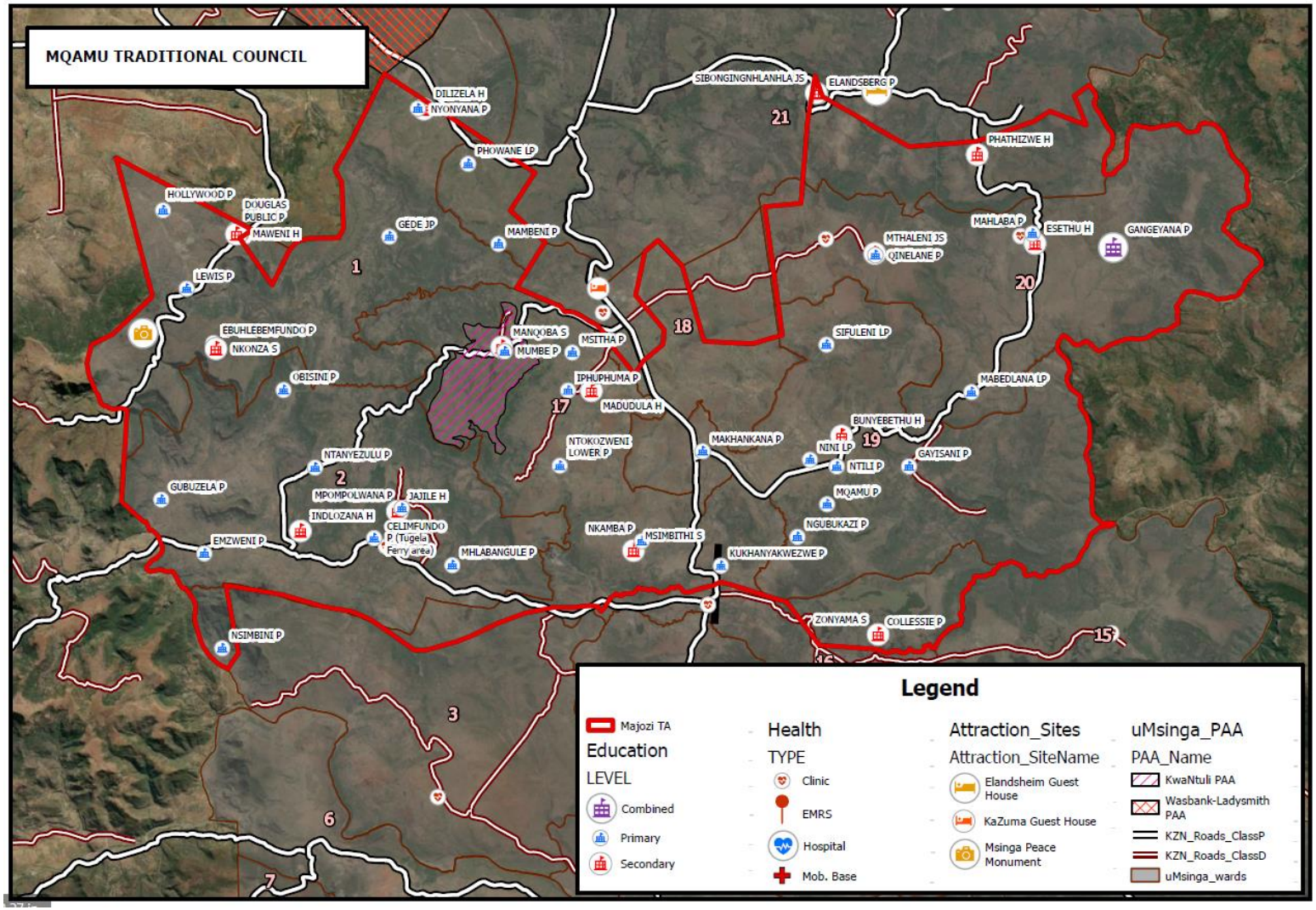
Map 61: AmaBomvu Traditional Council



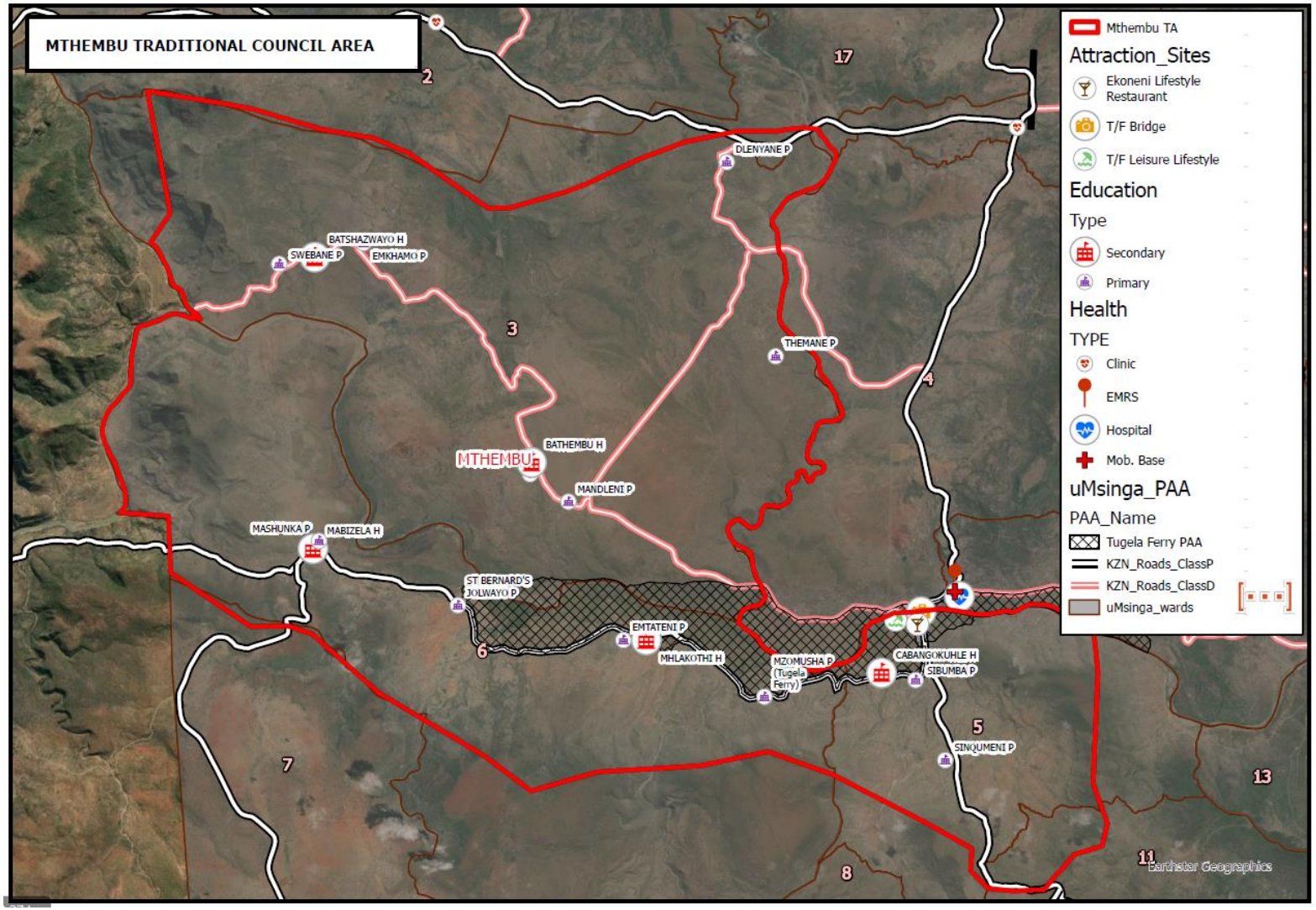
Map 62: Mabaso Traditional Council



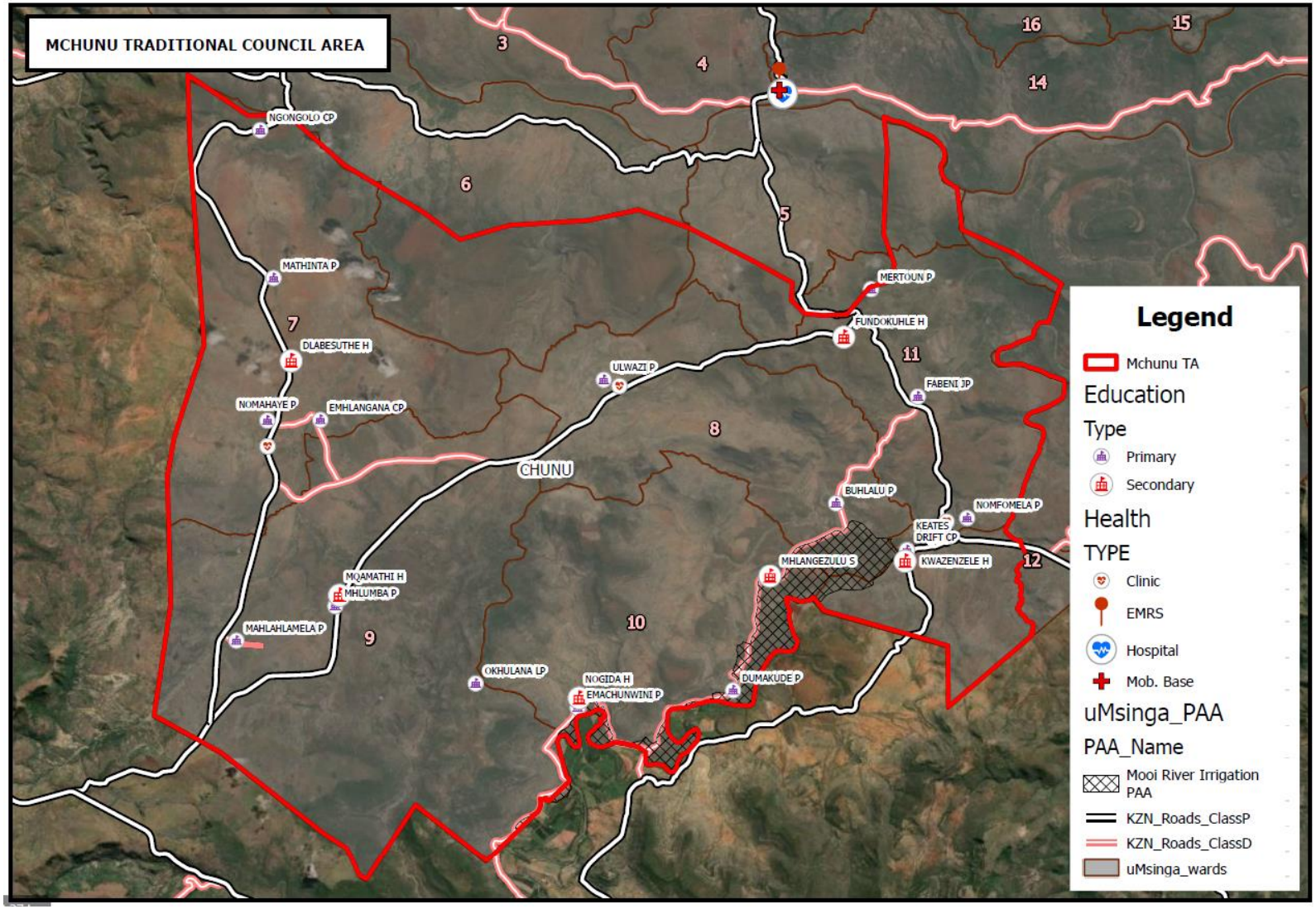
Map 63: Mqamu Traditional Council



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:

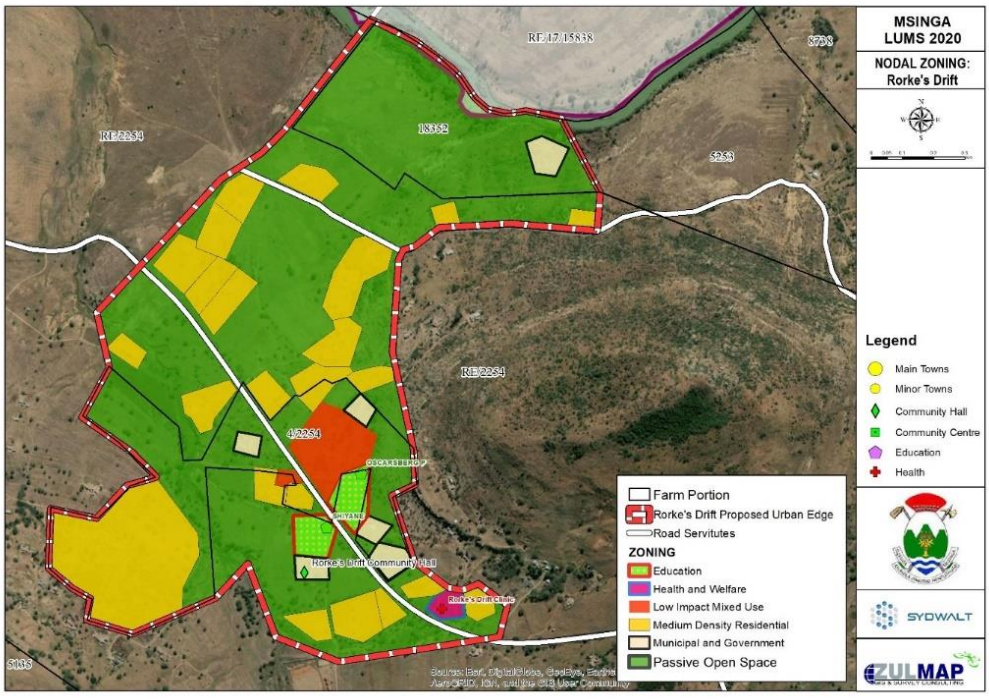
- Competition for land.
- Competing uses of land (productive agriculture vs. subsistence agriculture/residential).
- Access to affordable infrastructure.

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.

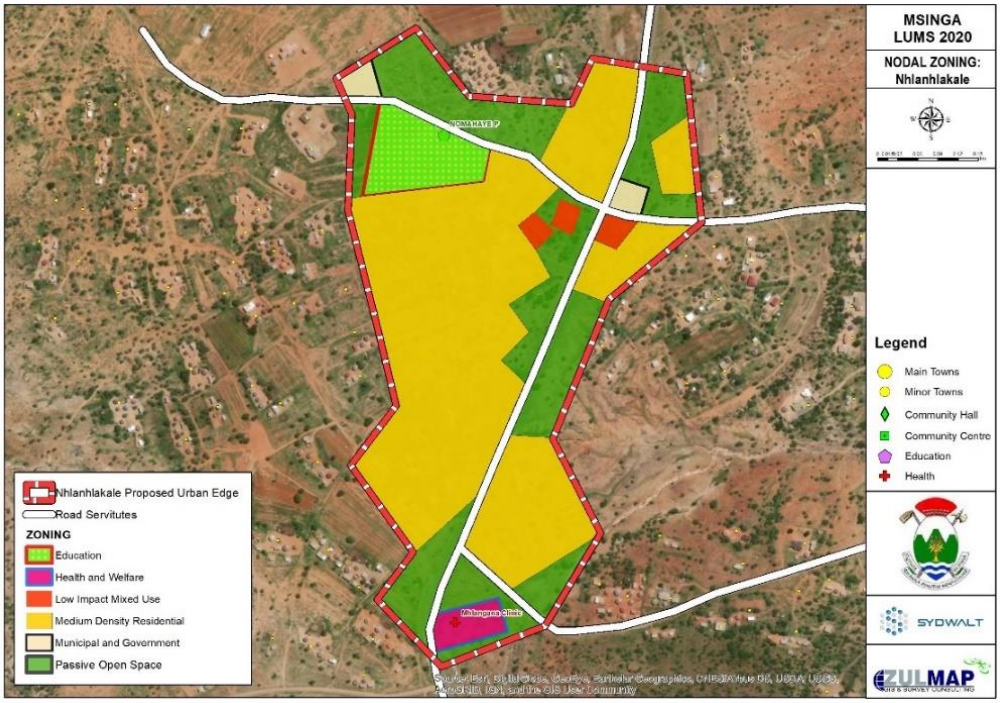
Map 66: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Rorkes Drift



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.

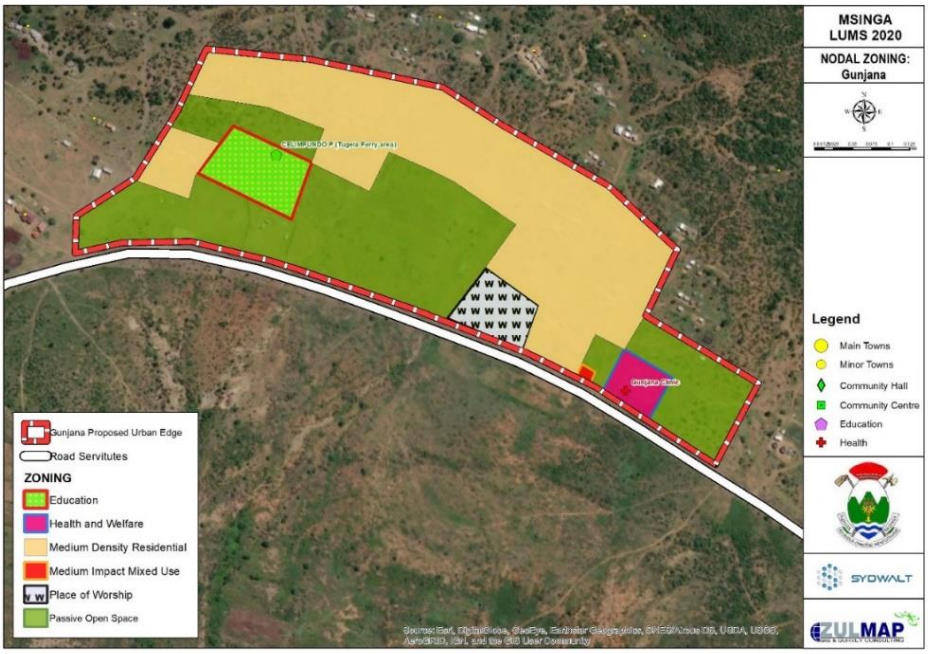
Map 67: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Nhlalakahle



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.

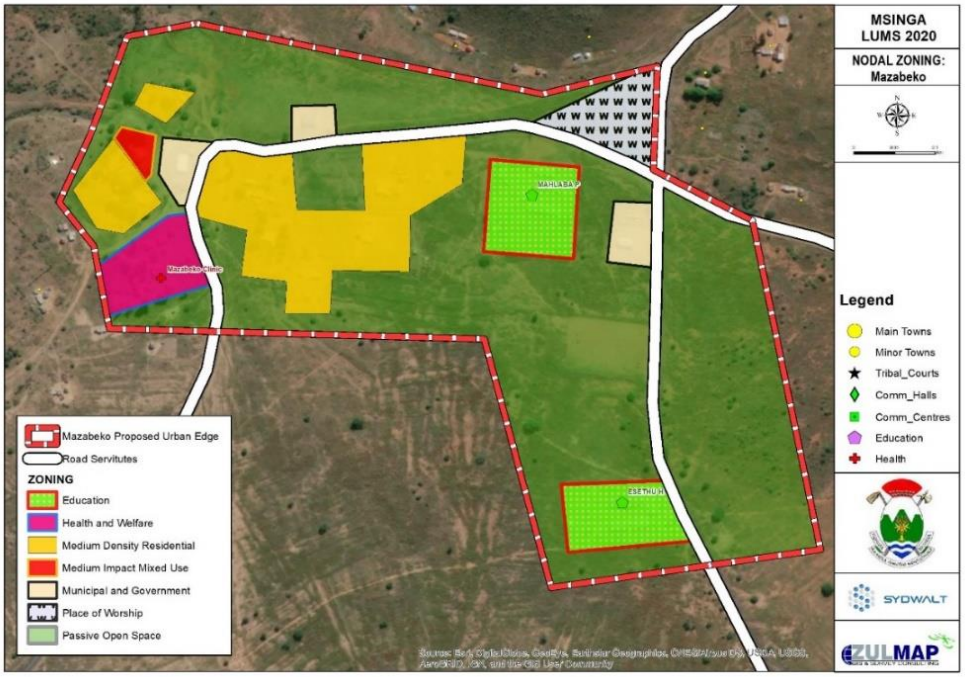
Map 68: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Gunjana



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.

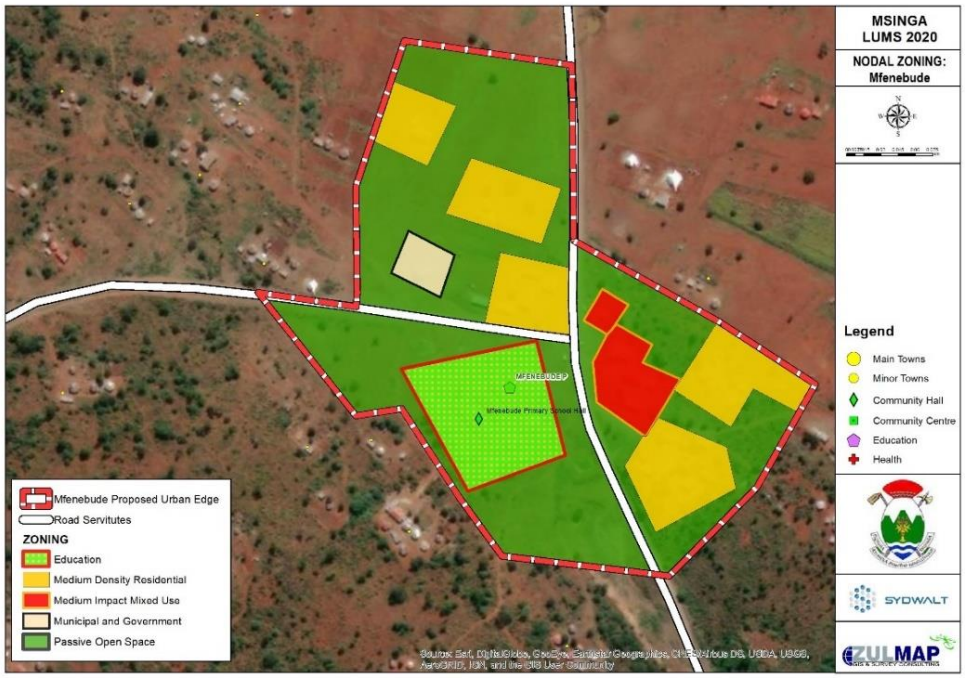
Map 69: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Mazabeko



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.

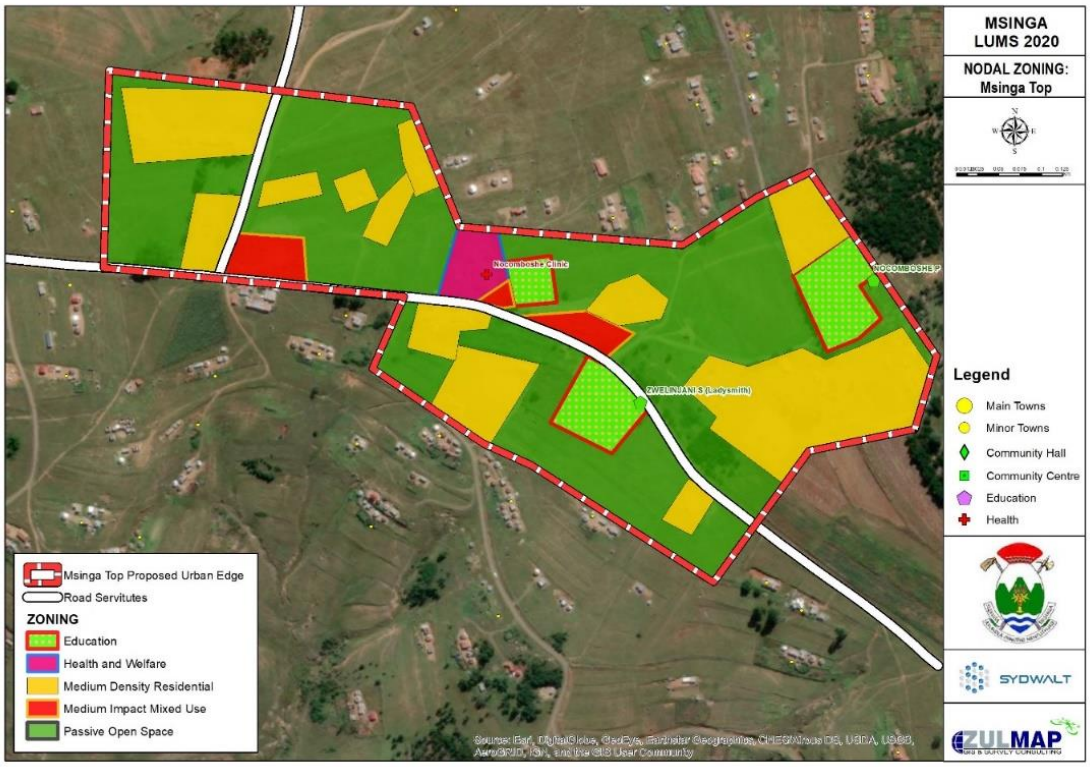
Map 70: Proposed urban edge and Zoning for Mfenebude



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

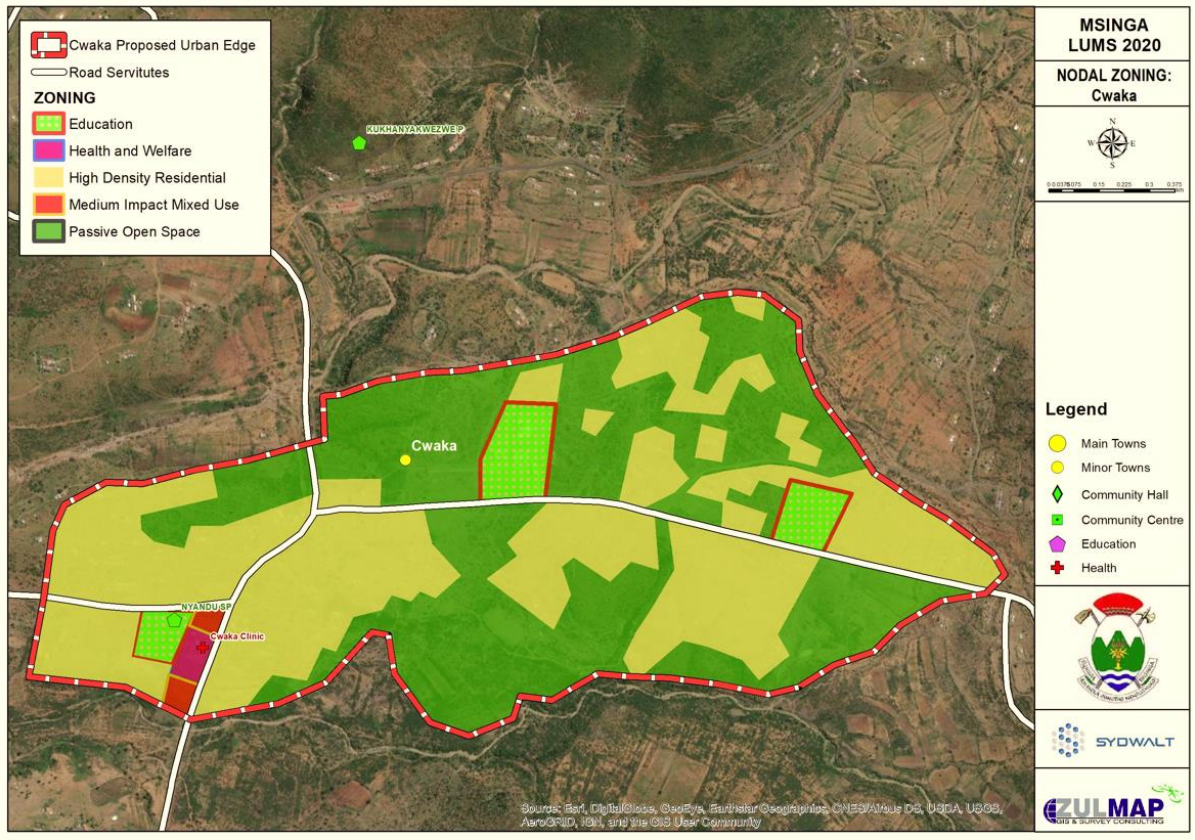
Cwaka and Keates Drift can be classified as Semi Urban Settlements. These centers currently perform functions such as service delivery and to a limited extent commercial activity. The influence of these service centers is quite critical for service delivery to the areas where they are located. Where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

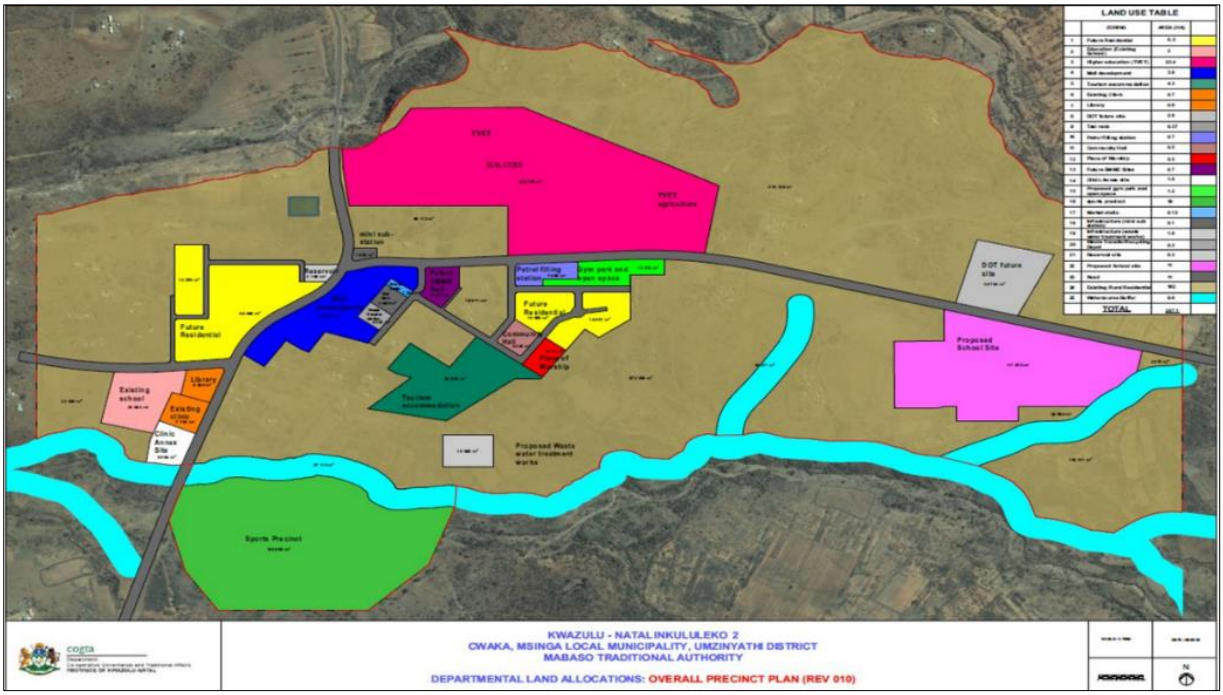


Map 1: Proposed Urban Edge and Zoning for Cwaka

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

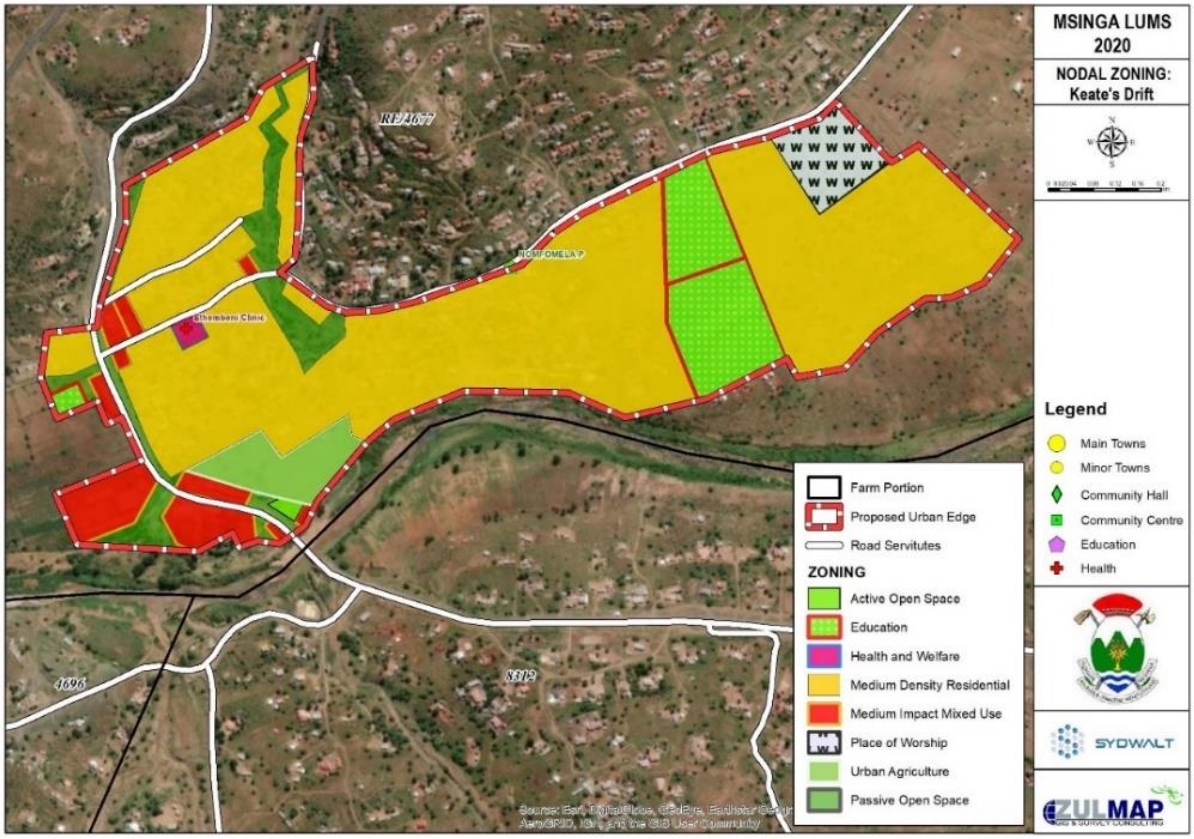


5.6.3.2.2 Keates Drift Secondary Node

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



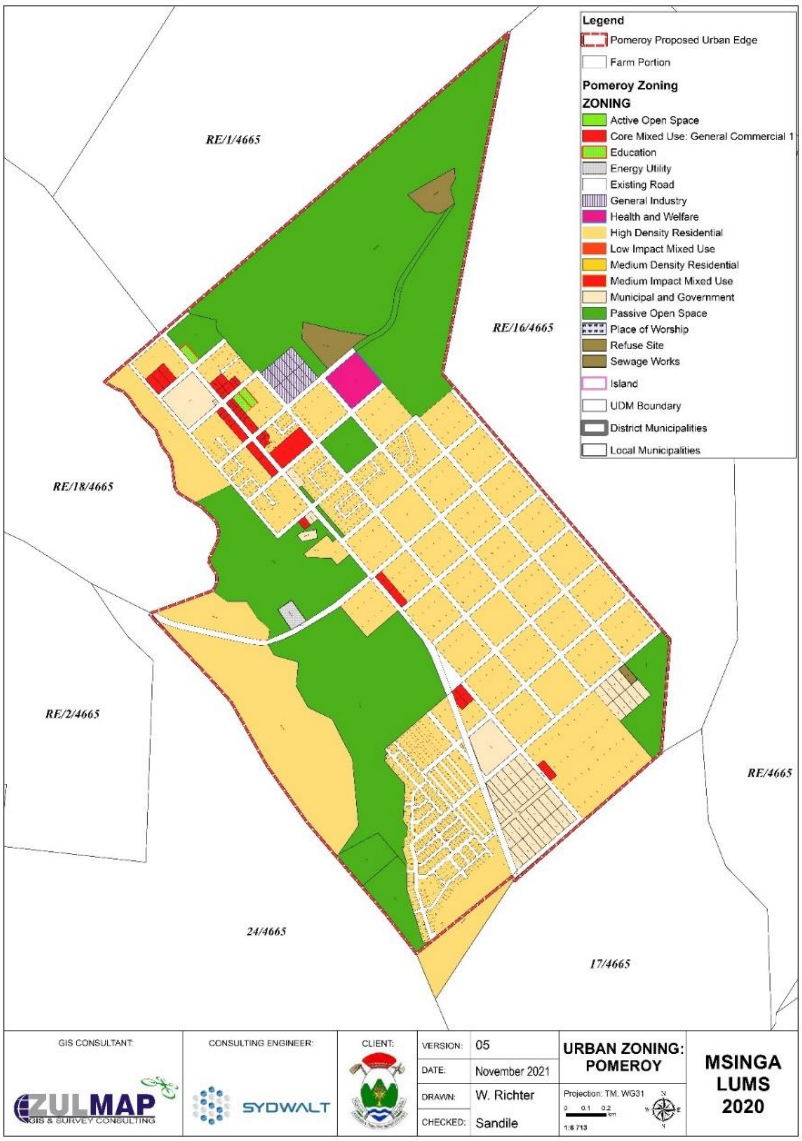
5.6.3.3 Urban Settlements

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

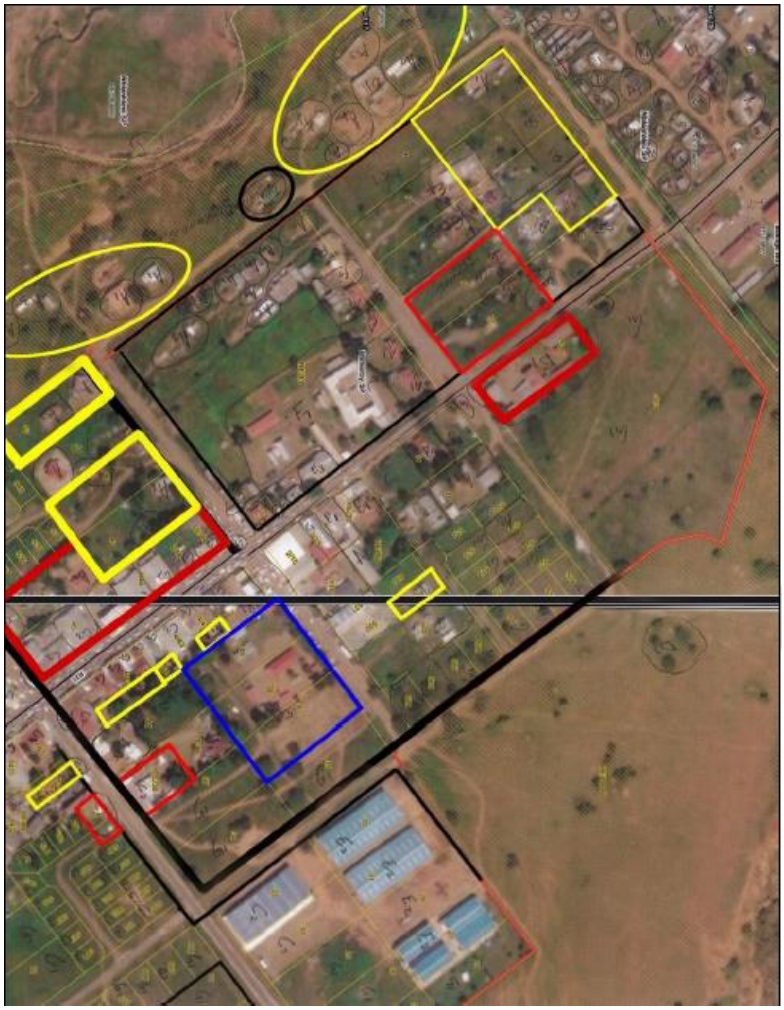


Currently, the Municipality in partnership with the department of Human Settlement is amending one of the general plans of the town to allow housing and improved economic activities. The undertaken land use survey within Pomeroy identified a number of land use activities which have been categorised as 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 61: 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 62: 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.

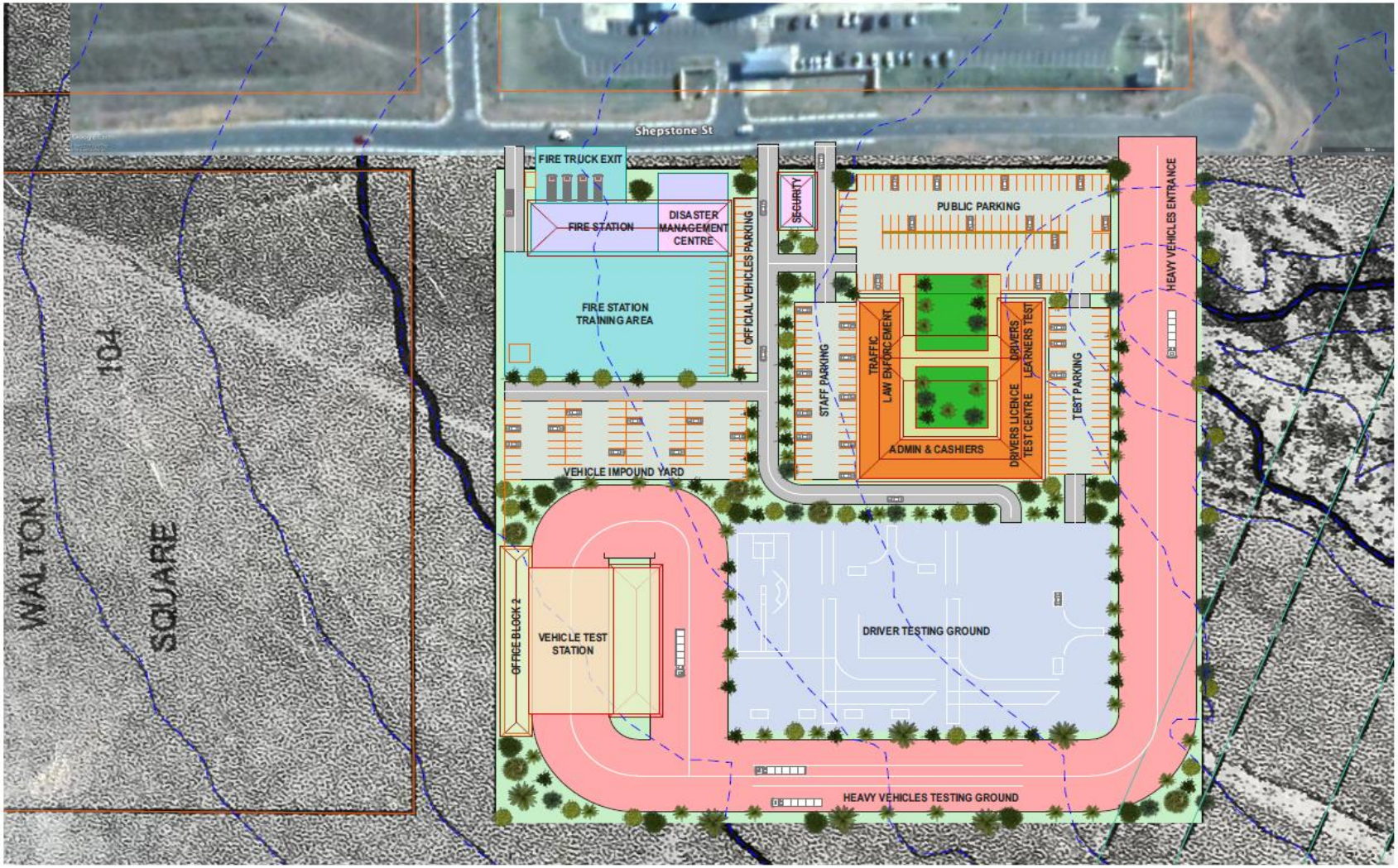


Figure 63: Propose Testing Station Layout Plan – Opposite the Clinic

5.6.3.3.2 Tugela Ferry Town

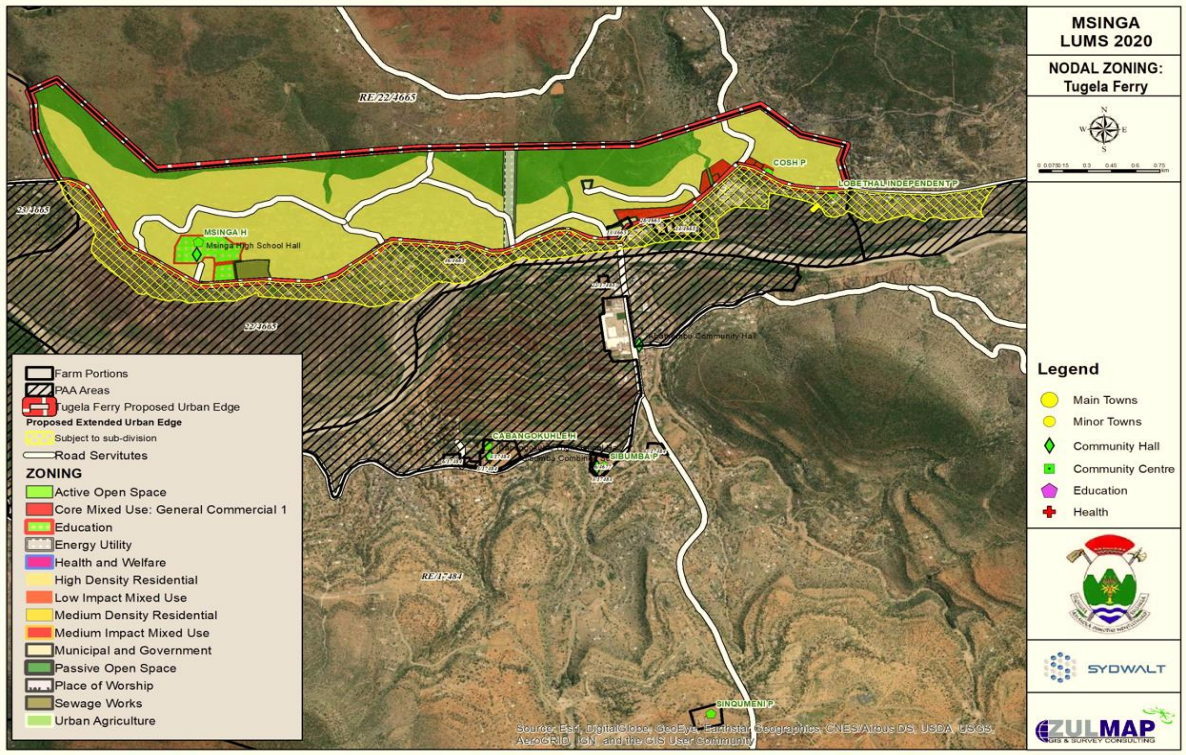
Tugela ferry is identified as a primary node and it offers both administrative and business activities for the entire municipality. This town is held under Ingonyama Trust and is divided in to two traditional Authorities; Mabaso Area and Mthembu Area separated by the Tugela River. According to the Tugela 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 64: 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 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 also serves to relieve the congestion in Tugela Ferry CBD. With the town's growth, an opportunity for the provision of medium density housing is presented.

Challenges experienced: in a rural town in an ITB area include illegal informal trading, road displays, animals in town, illegal structures, encroachment into the road reserve and land invasion. As a response the municipality is instituting a formal enforcement unit and committee which shall conduct regularly inspections and enforcement as per the Municipal bylaws.

Table 89: Land Use Management Challenges and Interventions

CHALLENGES	RESPONSE	DRAFT BUDGET 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Land invasion	▪ Enforcement team established ▪ Enforcement officer appointed	Inhouse	Inhouse	Inhouse
Encroachment	▪ Enforcement committee	R30 000	R30 000	R30 000
Illegal structures	▪ Regular inspections /raids	R270 000.00	R300 000.00	R300 000.00
Land invasion	▪ Meetings with izinduna ▪ Awareness campaigns	R50 000,00	R50 000,00	R50 000,00

Settling in unsafe areas (disastrous)	▪ Land invasion policy is in preparation. ▪ Court order (injunctions) has been received.			

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 65: 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 66: 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 67: 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 68: 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.

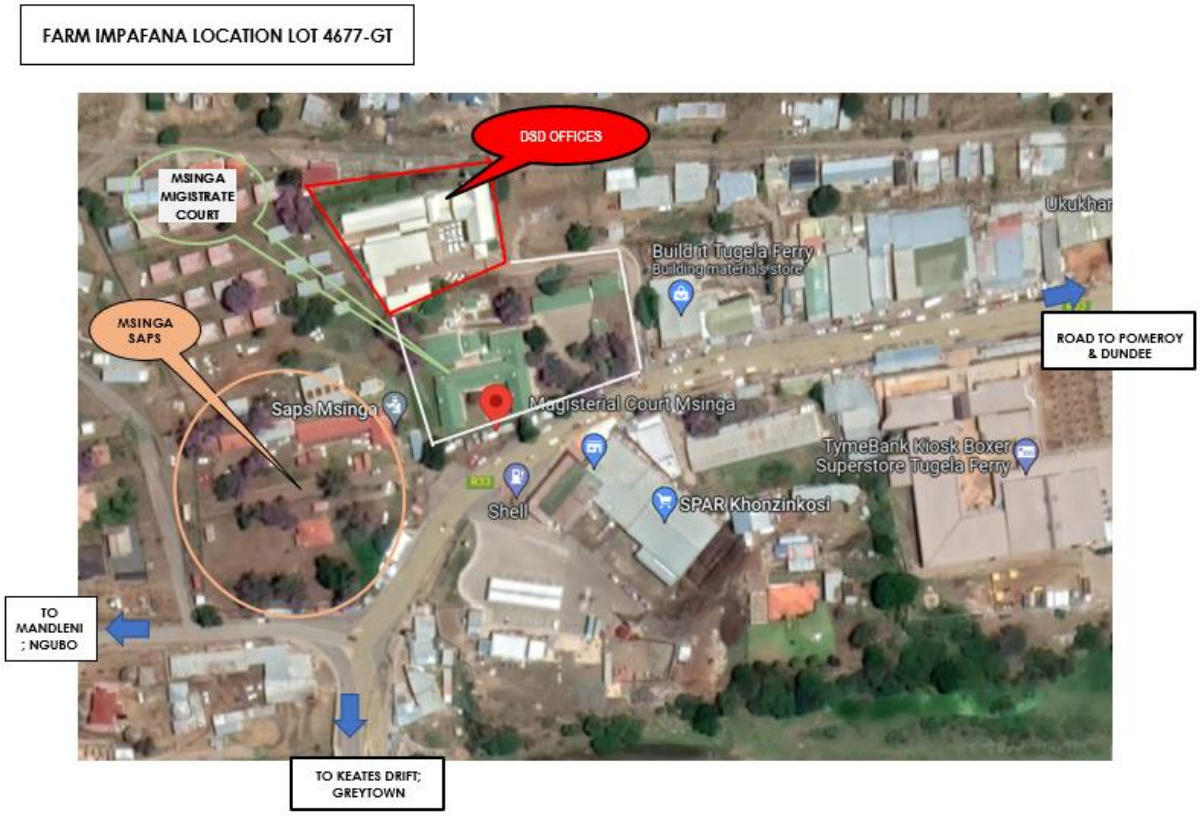


Figure 69: Msinga Magistrate Court- Google Map

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.

Municipal response: in response to the land use challenges the Municipality has formed an enforcement committee and unit to engage on land related matters with the traditional leaders Amakhosi and izinduna. Plans are in place to relocate all structures in dangerous flood plains.



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.

Municipal response: is detailed in a table below in the form of projects to be rolled out in the 2024/25 financial year.

Table 90: Agricultural Challenges and Interventions

AGRICULTURE CHALLENGE	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE	DRAFT BUDGET 2024/25
▪ High unemployment ▪ Insufficient farmers assistance ▪ Lack of capacity building ▪ Unsustainable Poverty alleviation programs ▪ Inefficient irrigation methods	LED Machinery for cowhide -To fast-track the manual process used by local women cowhides sellers	R70 000,00
	Ward agricultural allocation	R1050 000,00 (21 wards = R50 000,00 each)
	Chicken and Laying Projects	R100 000,00
	Goat Farming Support	R100 000,00
	Stock farming trainings	R100 000,00
	SMME's Assistance	R200 000,00

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 91: PROPOSED LOCATION FOR TELECOMMUNICATION TOWER

WARD NO	NAME OF THE PLACE	COORDINATES	MUNICIPAL FACILITY	MUNICIPAL PRIORITY 1ST MUNICIPAL PRIORITY 2ND MUNICIPAL PRIORITY 3RD	Progress update 2024-
01	Mbhubeni	28°32'50.27"S 30°19'24.89"E	Mbhubeni Community Hall	Located nearby Vezulwazi P. School	X
02	Mpondweni	28°34'53.97"S 30°17'53.08"E	Mpondweni Community Hall	Located neaby Obisini P. School	X
02	Mzweni	28°38'24.4"S 30°15'52.8"E	Harm-tree Ndlovu Community Hall	Located nearby Velaphi High School	X

WARD NO	NAME OF THE PLACE	COORDINATES	MUNICIPAL FACILITY	MUNICIPAL 1ST PRIORITY MUNICIPAL 2ND PRIORITY MUNICIPAL 3RD PRIORITY	Progress update 2024-
04	Sampofu (Tugela Ferry)	28°44'57.69"S 30°25'57.62"E	Mkhuphulangwenya Community Hall	Located nearby a Tarven	**In progress:** Skhaleni telecommunication tower approved .
08	Nxamalala	28°49'57.18"S 30°26'9.47"E	Nkobongweni Community Hall	Located neaby Khulani P. School	x
08	eMbangweni	28°49'20.52"S 30°24'21.91"E	Privated Owned – eMbangweni Community Hall	Located neaby a Shop	X
09	Okhulani	28°54'27.68"S 30°21'31.91"E	Ekuvukeni Community Halll	Located within the school called Okhulani P. School	x
09	eSinyameni	28°53'31.54"S 30°17'13.98"E	eSomveli Community Halll	New constructed hall nearby an old community hall	x
10	Nkonyane	28°53'40.88"S 30°26'15.20"E	eSimumumu Community Hall	Neaby by Agricultural Land	x
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)*	x
13	Nhlesi	28°46'04.9"S 30°29'31.7"E	Nhlesi Community Hall	Nearby Primary School	X
13	Kwandaya	28°47'48.35"S 30°37'57.35"E	Creche	Located nearby Mfenebude P. School & The Rank	X
15	Othame emawele;	28°41'45.4"S 30°32'59.5"E	MaweleH. School l	Located nearby Othame creche	X
15	Wolwane thobothini	28°39'16.5"S 30°37'42.7"E	Mafusini Community Hall	Located opposite the Mbusweni Primary School	**Inprogress** Gxobanyawo approved tower
16	Gxobanyawo	28°40'45.5"S 30°31'07.9"E	Gxobanyawo Cummunity Hall	Nearby Mazula Store	X
17	Nhlanhleni	28°34'12.39"S 30°23'7.82"E	eMumbe Community Hall	Located nearby Mumbe Primary School	X
18	Pomeroy	28°33'28.67"S 30°25'44.59"E	Pomeroy Community Hall	Located within the Pomerory Town	X
19	Mngeni	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	MngeniCommunity Hall	Located nearby a kaButhelezi Store	X
20	Ngcongcwe	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	Giba Community Hall	Located nearby KaButhelezi Store	X
21	Shiyane	28°36'59.7"S 30°33'03.7"E	Amoibe Community Hall	Located at Shiyane area	X

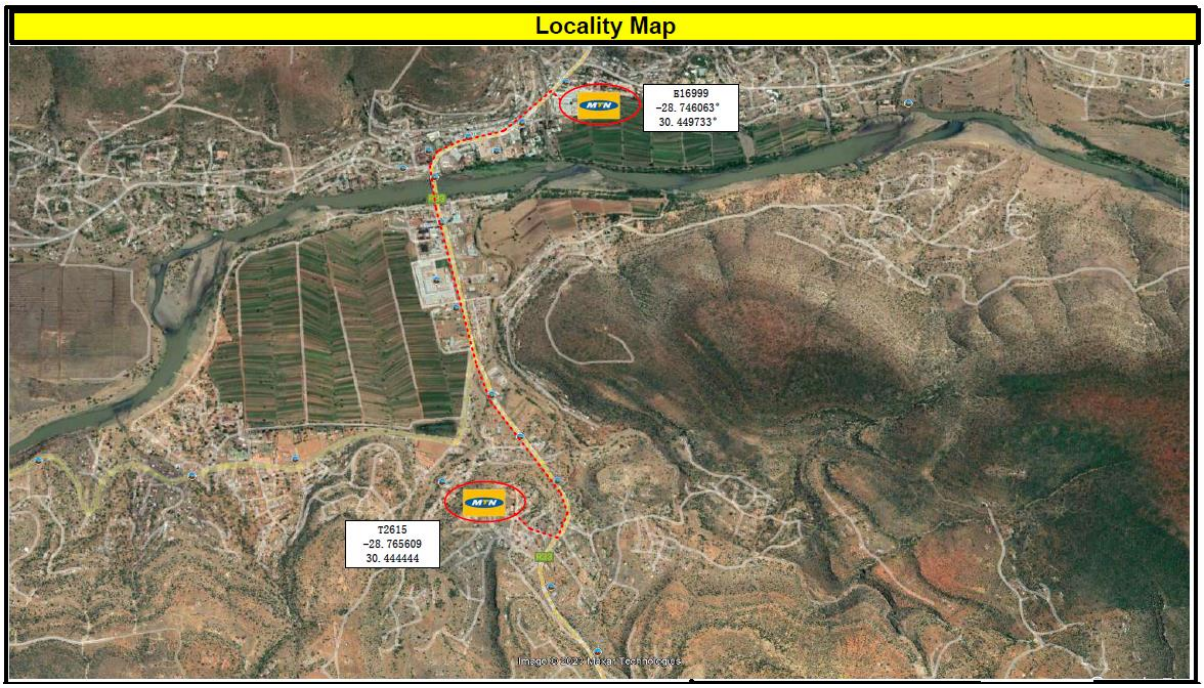
The limited access to communication services in the remote areas is a major concern, and is currently being noted as key challenge that needs to be improve to achieve efficiency in communication. This service will allow new ways to connect with clients or customers and benefits local business. Hence, 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.

FIBRE APPLICATION

As shown on the map below, the Municipality received an application for the installation of MTN aerial fiber optic cables and pole infrastructure within the uMsinga Municipality at Tugela Ferry, connecting an MTN tower in the Malomini Area to the Church of Scotland Hospital.

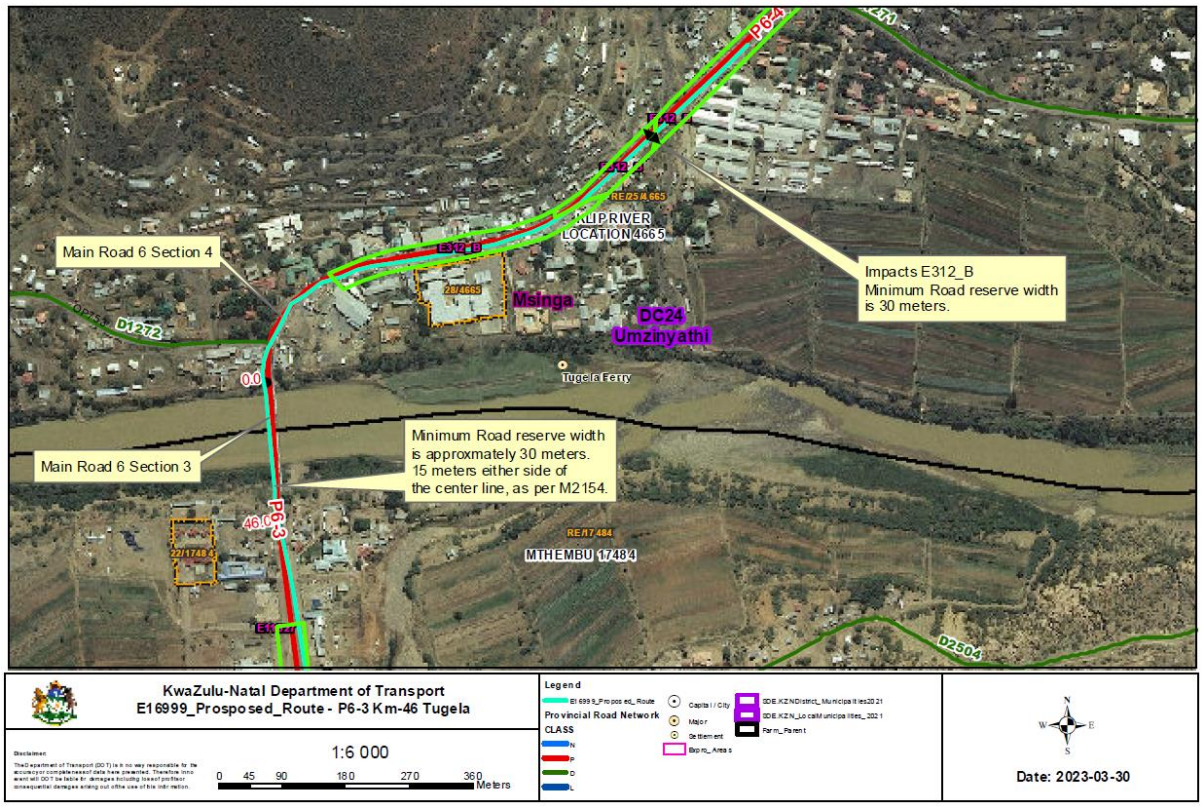


The details of the application are as follows:

- Applicant /Customer: **NHLS laboratory in the Church of Scotland Hospital**
- Service Provider: **MTN**
- Application Date: **26 October 2023**

When the Department of Health (NHLS laboratory in the Church of Scotland Hospital) observed that the municipal area had challenges with reliable and sustained network access, they requested MTN Fiber Optic Networks.

- The installation of fiber will provide customers with internet access during load shedding because fiber uses light traveling through an optical cable.
- The MTN tower in Tugela Ferry can back up power during load shedding.
- The service will deliver higher connection speeds for multiple users and facilitate easier data exchange, especially in remote areas.
- The MTN fiber will offer fast internet connections to Tugela Ferry Mall tenants, which will help them with their daily processing of sales and transactions. Employees may take advantage of rapid data connections and equal upload and download times with a fiber optic network.
- The concept includes future lines of contact for additional clients, such as municipal offices, who might share NHLS laboratory's interest in the same services.



PROPOSED MTN FIBRE ROUT BY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

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.

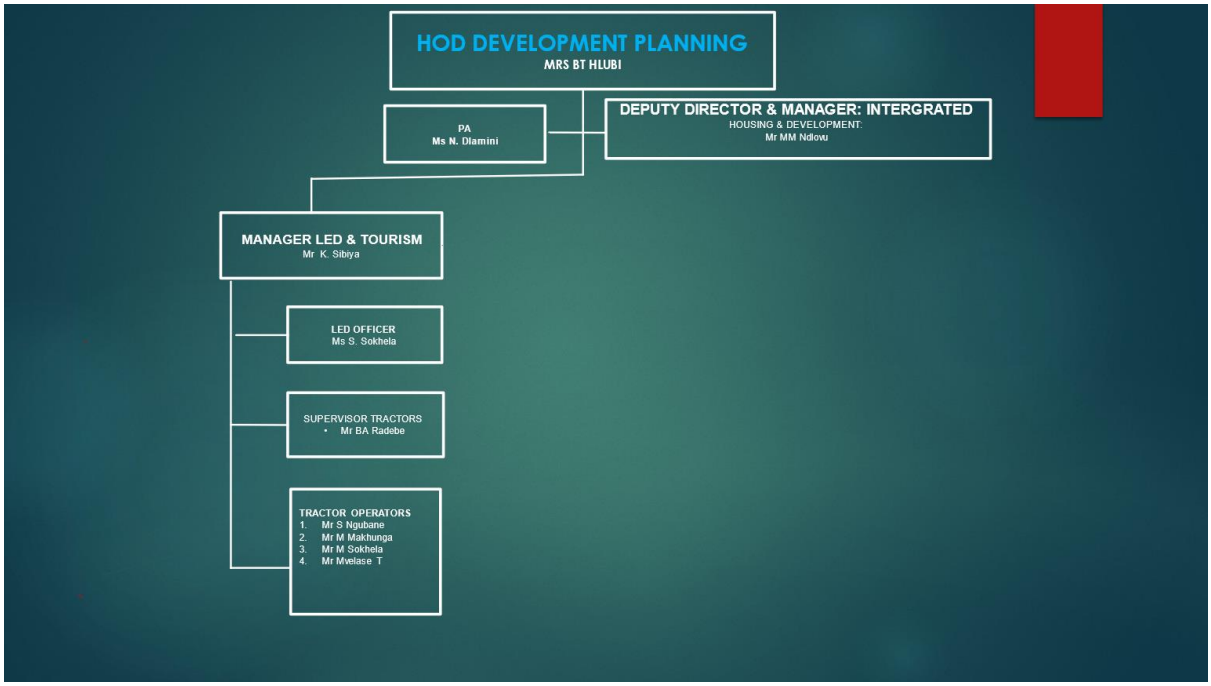
The unit offer the following services: -

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 70: uMSINGA LED ORGANOGRAM

The LED as a unit falls under the Development Planning Department as depicted below.



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 **27 March 2024.** 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 2024-2025 financial year the LED unit will ensure that the existing forums are functioning to allow new addition of other areas e.g., Pomeroy Informal Traders committee. Listed below are the LED projects to be undertaken in 2024/25.

Table 92: Local Economic Development Projects

LED PROJECTS	DRAFT BUDGET 2024-2025	2025/26	2026/27
LED Market-day	R200 000,00	R200 000,00	R200 000,00
Business license equipment renewal	R50 000,00	R50 000,00	R50 000,00
LED Machinery for cowhide	R70 000,00	R70 000,00	0
Chicken and Laying Projects	R100 000,00	R100 000,00	R100 000,00
Goat Farming Support	R100 000,00	0	0
Stock farming trainings	R100 000,00	R100 000,00	R100 000,00
SMME's Assistance	R200 000,00	R200 000,00	R200 000,00
Pomeroy Market Stalls construction	R2,000 000.00 (Edtea grant)	0	0

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 lobbying for funds towards the development of a fully-fledged uMsinga Tourism Plan. In 2020/21 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.

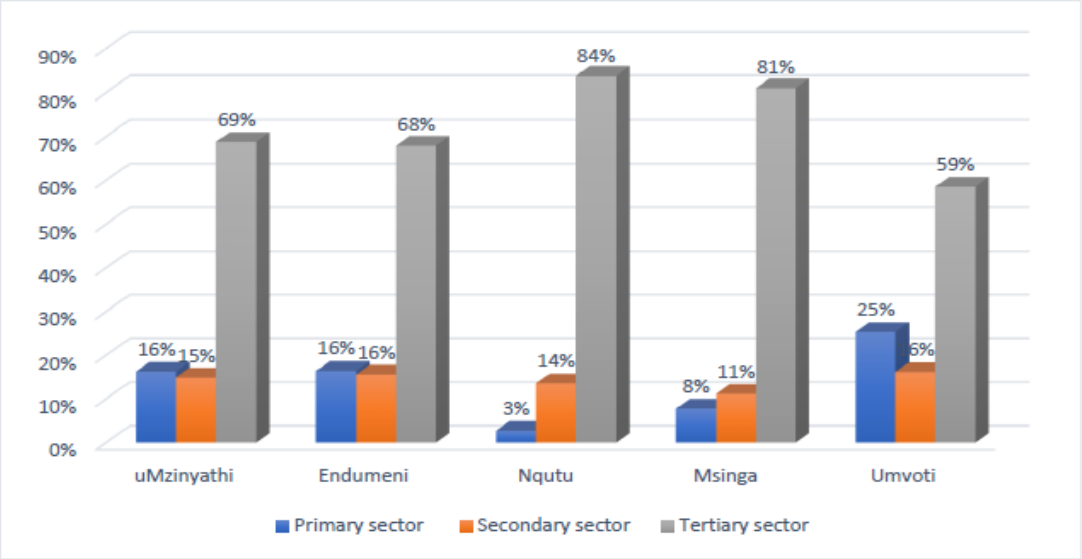
6.3.2.2 Provincial, Regional, And Local Economic Overview

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.

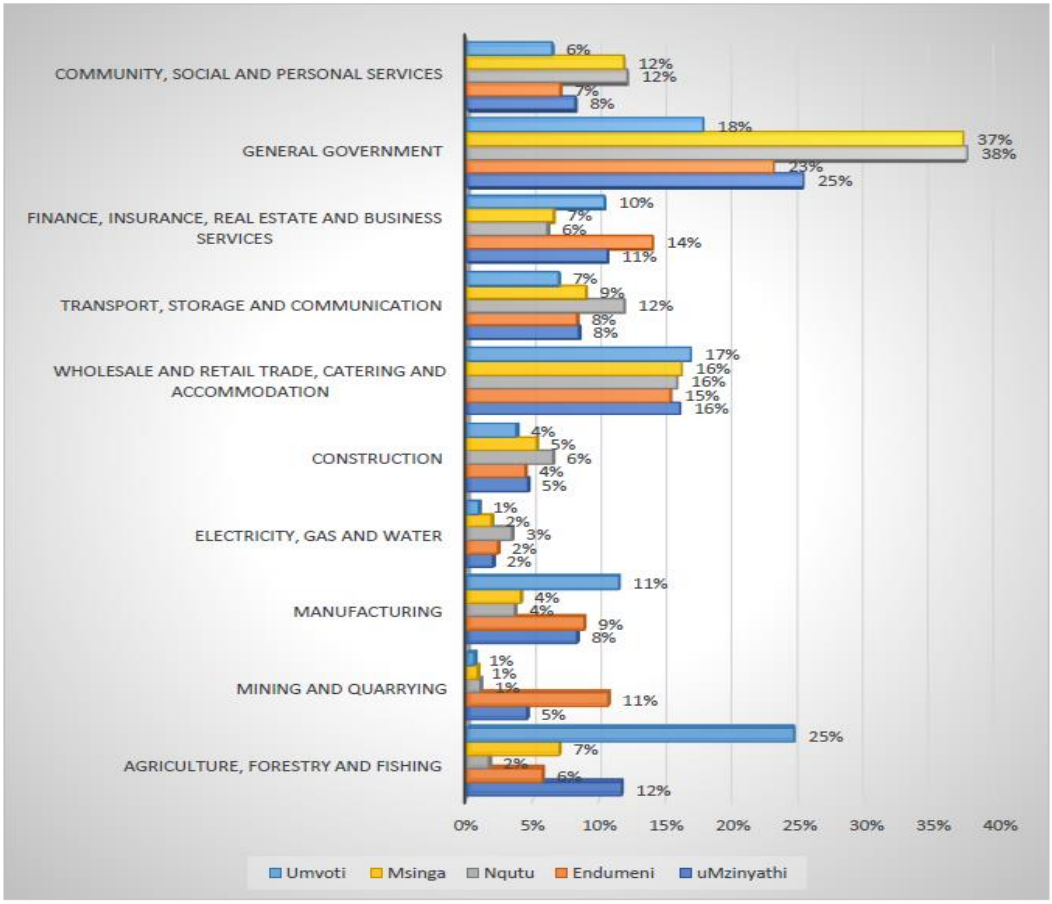
The figure below displays each sector contribution towards total economic output in each Local Municipality for 2016. The secondary sector consists of the key economic sectors Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water, and Construction.

Figure 71: Economic Sector Output, 2016



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

Figure 72: 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

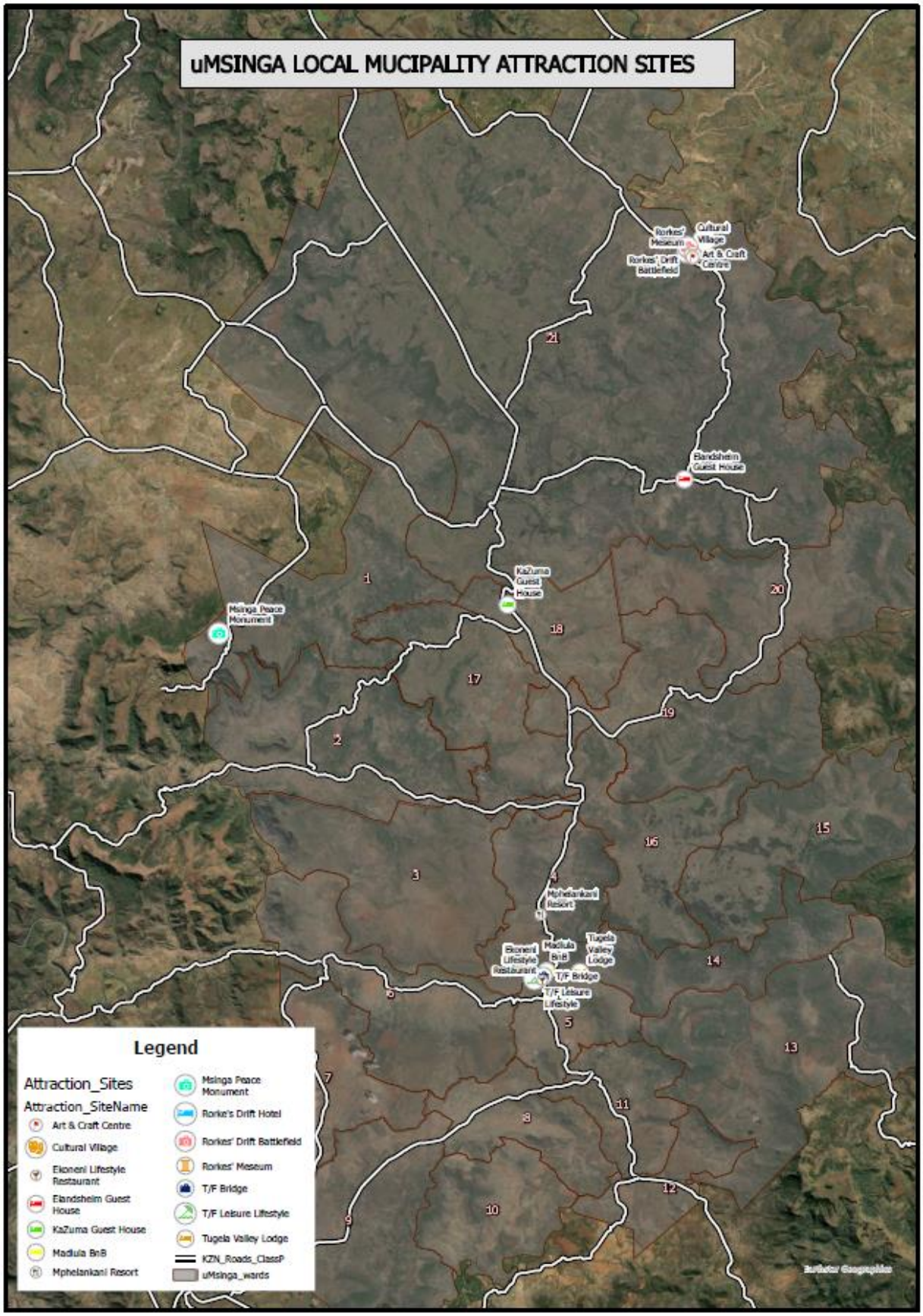
with the District Municipality can gain a potential competitive advantage in linking the Battlefields Heritage and Zulu Cultural tourism.

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

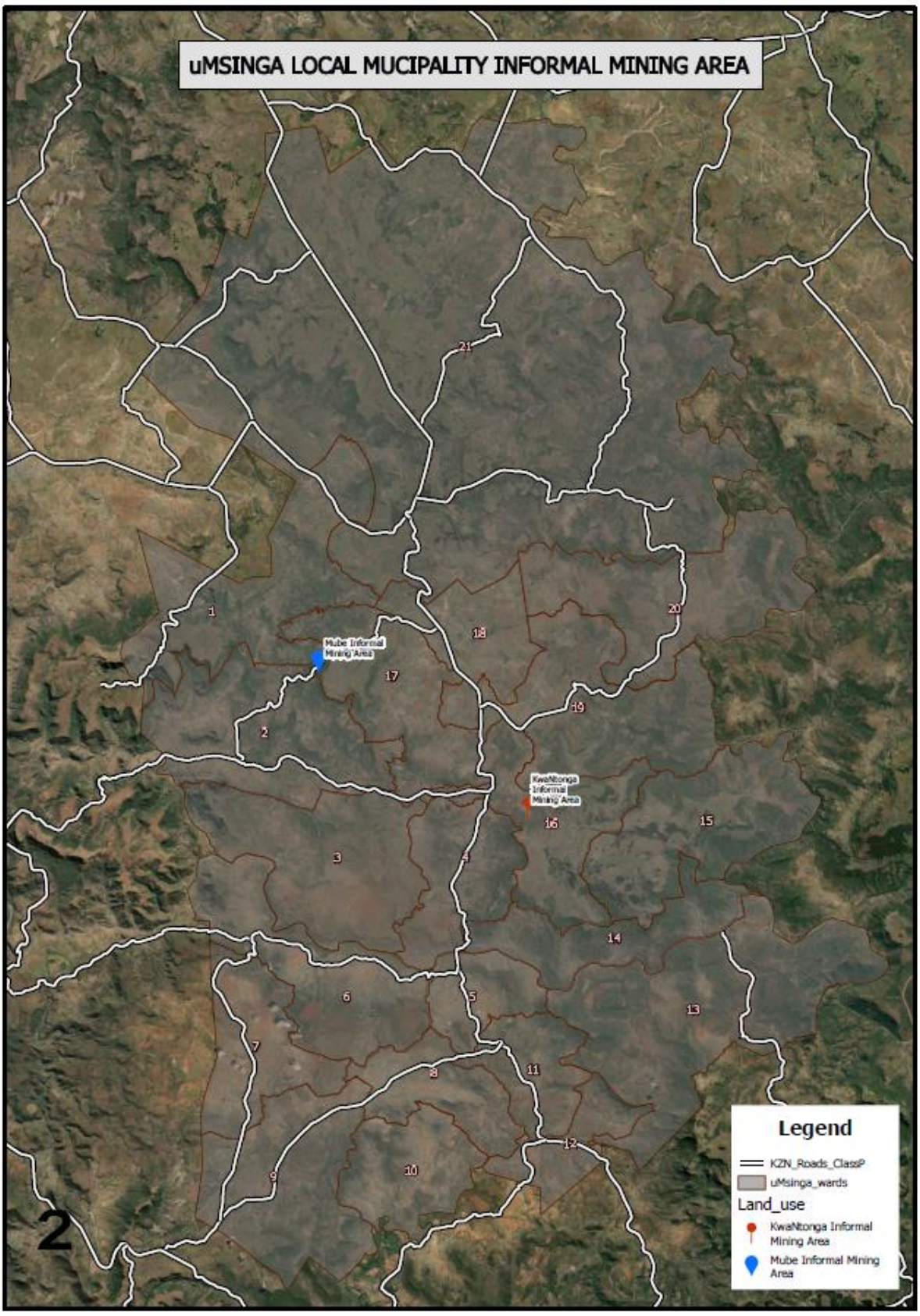
There are no known mining activities in the area. However, In the beginning of the Month of February 2023 the Municipality was alerted of the illegal mining activities occurring in the Majozi Traditional area as reflected in *Map 77*. The Municipality heard through an advert that went on social media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

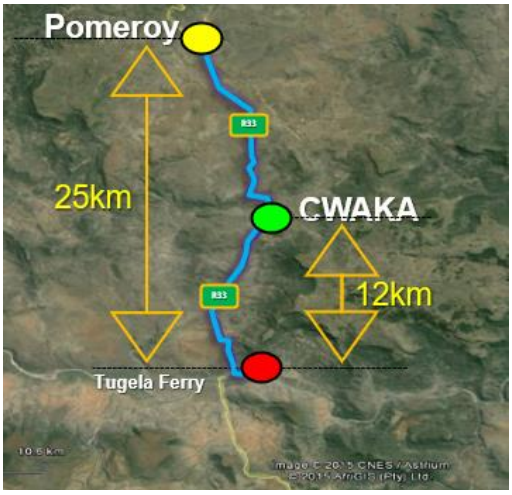


Figure 73: Cwaka Town Locality

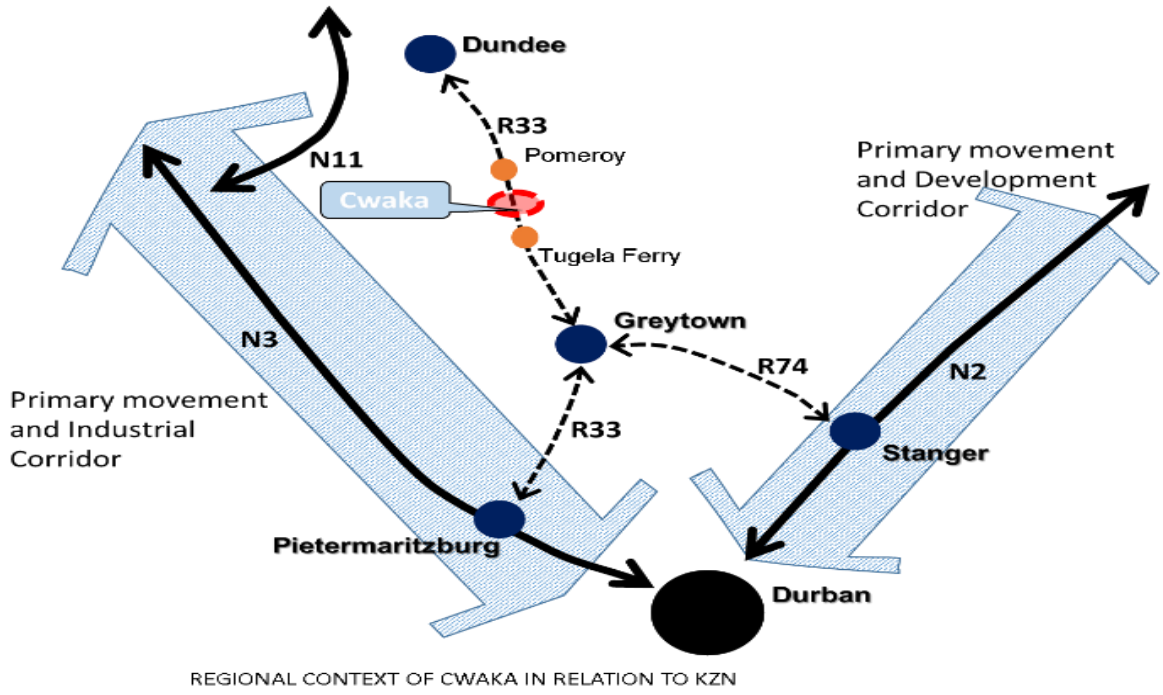


Figure 74: Cwaka Town Regional Context

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.

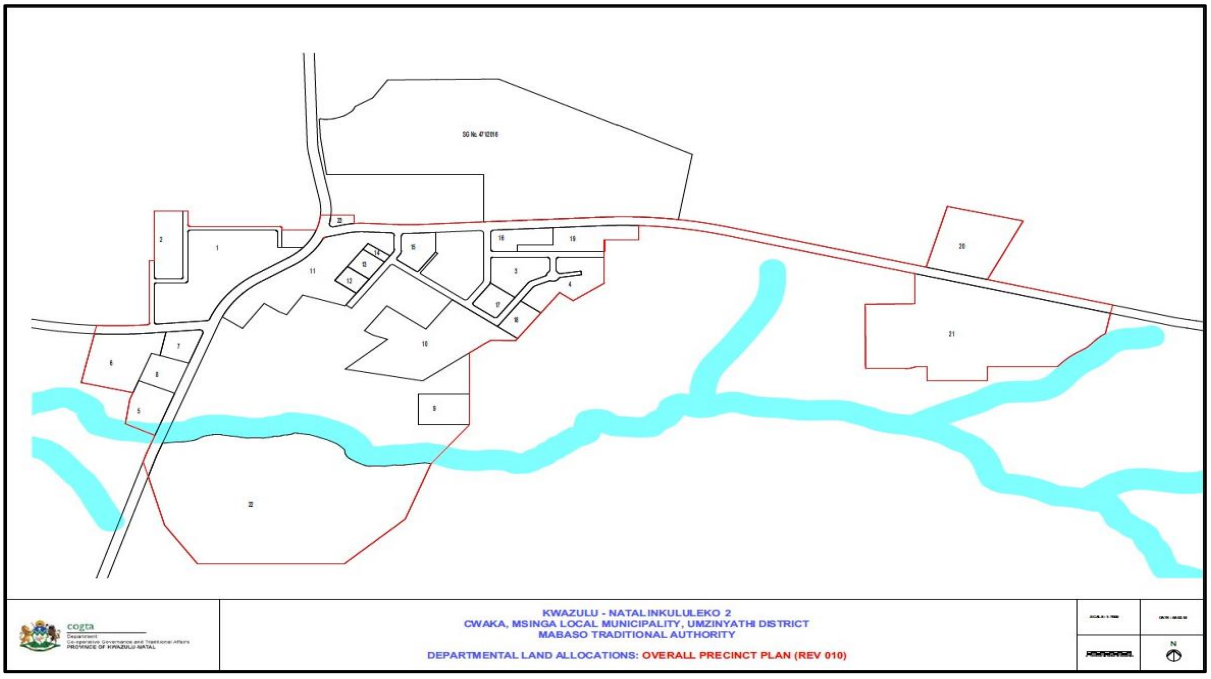
The Inkululeko Development Projects is an integrated multi-purpose and multi-sectoral project led by the Premier of the KZN Provincial Government, which will address the critical social malaise of rural communities. It aims to integrate development interdepartmentally. In this instance it aims to revitalise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

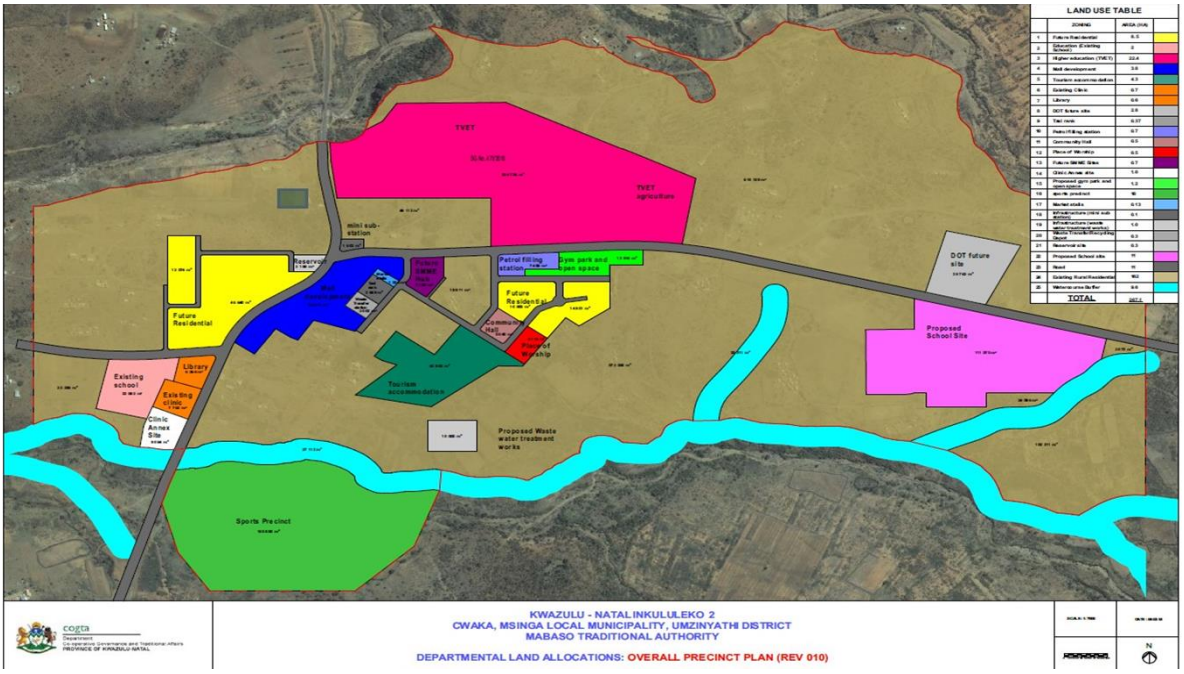
It further aims to deliver safe, secure, high quality service delivery. The focus will be on holistic multi-sectoral, multi-level, education to cover the full spectrum of scholastic, health, agriculture, mechanical curriculum. Other land use includes the following:

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)

Table 93: Business License Compliance

TOWNS	POMEROY	KEATES DRIFT	TUGELA FERRY	TOTAL	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE
Number of shops	71 Shops	19	86	176	▪ Enforcement ▪ Meetings with Izinduna ▪ Enforcement committee meetings ▪ Adoption of informal trader bylaws ▪ Awareness campaigns
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	

					▪ Amakhosi meetings

6.3.5 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 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.

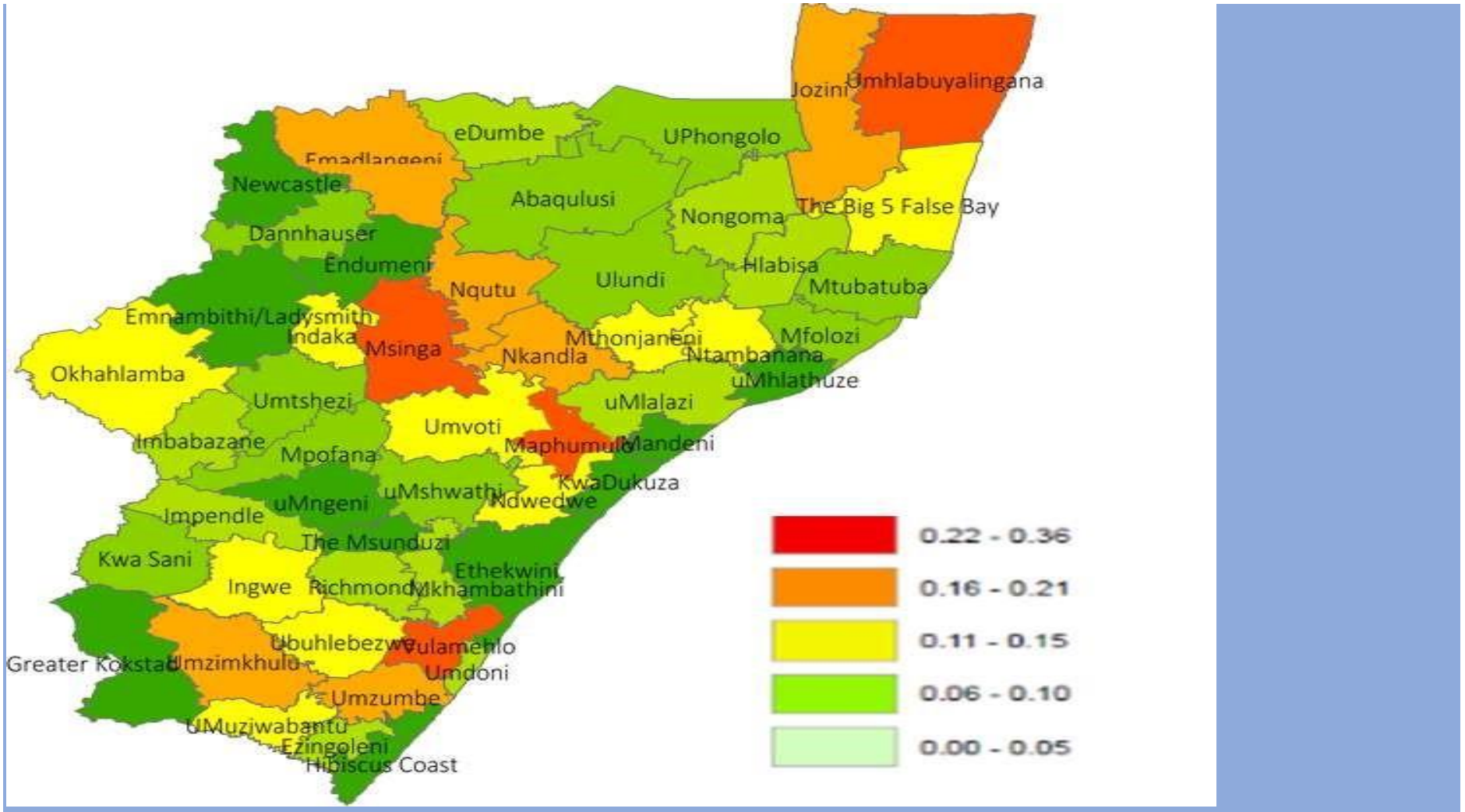
Poverty presents in many different forms, however for the sake of this document, uMsinga Municipality recognizes poverty based on one or more these characteristics:

- 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 KZN Poverty Eradication Master Plan binds us to 'end the suffering of those ill trapped by poverty and to forge a common bond of humanity, and a shared purpose' across race or religion, gender or geography, and class or cast. The PEMP is not a silver bullet or panacea, but a modest and practical measure to eradicate poverty in the province of KwaZulu-Natal by 2030, thereby contributing to the quality of life and sustainable livelihood of many in our country.

Observance of the policy directive: In compliance with the PEMP directives the uMsinga Municipality adopted an LED strategy which prioritizes poverty eradication. True to the Municipal Vision which mentions poverty as an ill that must be vanquished through LED initiatives. 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.



(Source: Statistics South Africa, 2014): Multiple Deprivation Index

According to the PEMP 2014, The poor are mostly found in the rural areas of the province. Ranking the districts according to the percentage of people living in poverty shows that UMkhanyakude, **UMzinyathi,** Zululand and Sisonke have the highest poverty levels whilst eThekwini and uMgungundlovu have the least percentage of people living in poverty. uMsinga as clearly depicted above, is the poorest in the district of uMzinyathi.

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 is a multi-faceted phenomenon and requires a complex mix of strategies to ensure its total eradication. The state of poverty occurs on a continuum, where the poorest of the poor face daily challenges for basic survival in the short term, and yet others, the working poor, survive from payday to payday. Living in this way does not allow individuals to fully participate in society, and material deprivation is accompanied by deprivation of human dignity and lack of access to opportunity. Over time, systemic poverty results in sustained inequality in social power relations and extreme vulnerability to even minute external events. Poverty in South Africa is both endemic and chronic as many people continue to live in absolute poverty for their entire lives- PEMP 2014.

6.4.3.1 POVERTY ERADICATION PROGRAMS

The poverty eradication programmes are indirectly or directly aimed at empowering the unemployed and poverty stricken thus the Municipality has an array of initiatives aimed at such as depicted in the poverty action plan of the Municipality. Below are the list of projects aimed at poverty alleviation and directly linked to the causes or cause that plagues the community.

Table 94 Poverty Alleviation Programs – Municipal response to the many root causes of poverty.

POVERTY CAUSE ADDRESSED	PROJECT NAME	MUNICIPAL RESPONSE	2022/23	2023/24	BUDGET 2024/2025
Poverty cause 1,3 &7: Lack of trading space in uMsinga towns	Market stalls	**Pomeroy Market Stalls construction** Provision of infrastructure for the informal traders	**Keates Drift Market** stalls construction • 100% completed • 10 beneficiaries • 100% black women • R1000 000,00 EDTEA grant	Tugela Ferry Market stalls construction • In progress • 20 stalls • 80% women • R2000 000,00 Edtea grant	R2,000 000,00 (Edtea grant) • 20 stalls • 80% women

Poverty cause 1,3 &7: SMMEs lack of capital & business knowledge	LED programs	**Provision of capital** Starter capital provision and provision of funds			R400 000,00 (various LED programs)
Poverty cause 1,3 &7: SMMEs lack of capital & business knowledge	LED coordination	**Technical assistance** in the LED unit to enable the community to access multi- sector initiatives			Inhouse (LED cordinantion)
Poverty cause 1,3 &7: Unemployment	Agriculture (WBP)	**Ward agricultural projects (21 wards)** Encouraging agriculture to fight poverty and unemployment	R1 050 000,00 • 21 wards seeds • Ploughing	R1 050 000,00 • 21 wards seeds • Ploughing ward2: 21,2,1,13,4,9	R1 050 000,00 • 21 wards seeds • Ploughing(TBC)
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Back to school campaign	**Breakfast**	R5000,00	R5000,00	R5000,00
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Back to school campaign	**Refreshments** (Lunch packs - quarter leg & juice)	R15 000,00	R15 000,00	R15 000,00
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through	Back to school campaign	**Fruits & soft drinks**	R5 700,00	R5 700,00	R5 700,00

disaster awareness campaigns.					
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Back to school campaign	**Uniforms** Purchased for 100 pupils	Purchased for 100 pupils	Purchased for 100 pupils	R150 000,00
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Disaster management services (relief)	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**	R50 000,00
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Disaster management services (relief)	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Blankets & Plastic Sheets	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Blankets & Plastic Sheets	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Blankets & Plastic Sheets	R50 000,00
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Disaster management services (relief)	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Food Voucher & Coffins	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Food Voucher & Coffins	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Food Voucher & Coffins	R500 000,00
Poverty 3 and 4: educate the community through disaster awareness campaigns.	Disaster management services (relief)	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Building Material	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Building Material	**Disaster Emergency Relief Services**: Building Material	R25 000,00

Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Sports Recreation Laundry** 100000450	R6 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Municipal Forum Meetings** Refreshments	R110 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Disability Parliament**	R30 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Sports Confederation Projects**	R50 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	CSI - **Community Support Initiatives** (Donations)	R0,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Cultural & Recreational Events** Support	R50 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**In-school projects Support**	R60 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Stakeholders & NPO Support**	R40 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Sportfields Care Takers PPE**	R30 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Tournament Sponsorship:**	R0,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Ilenge**	R20 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Mshishi**	R20 000,00

Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Mayibuye Indumiso**	R10 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Sijozini Tournament**	R10 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Msinga Top**	R10 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Compensation of Forum members**	R115 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Forums Transport**	R30 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Youth Awareness**	R25 000,00
Poverty cause 1	Community services programmes	**Forum Awareness**	R25 000,00
Poverty cause 1,2 & 5:advocate for gender equality	PMU section : EPWP	**Siyazenzela Uniform & Equipment**	R500 000,00
Poverty cause 1,2 & 5:advocate for gender equality	PMU section : EPWP	**Trainings**	R100 000,00

Table 95: **MUNICIPAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION ACTION PLAN**

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	▪ Advocate for the spirit of community ▪ Belonging.	▪ Dept. of Home Affairs ▪ SAPS	▪ MM unit ▪ Mayor unit ▪ Peace officers	▪ Community forums ▪ Business forums

	conquer. Limited resources encourage a division amongst the community members. Conflicts escalate to vandalism, theft and hooligans	▪ Establishment of community policing forums ▪ Enforcement of bylaws and schedule raids ▪ Mayor to encourage the spirit of ubuntu.			
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.	▪ Ensure safe drinking water ▪ Investing in clean wells and water systems can not only ensure the safety of uMsinga citizens but can	▪ UMZINYATHI DM ▪ DARD	▪ TECHNICAL	▪ Infrastructure funds (WBP) ▪ Community gardens boreholes

	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.	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			▪ 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	▪ It is so important that agriculture is not only thriving but is sustainable. ▪ Teaching sustainable techniques to farmers is one of the ways that	▪ DARD, ▪ DOE	▪ LED ▪ Youth	▪

	overheads making it harder to generate profit.	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.			

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 2024/25. These indicators will be implemented through Internal and external resources;

Table 96: 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 97: 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 (done)
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 In progress (done)
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 2024	LED Ward Councillor	Venue & refreshments (in progress)

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 2024	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 (inprogress)
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 (completed)
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 (completed)
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 (completed)

Table 98: 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 99: 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:

Table 100: Spatial Policy and Plans

NO.	POLICY/ ADOPTED SPATIAL PLANS	DATE ADOPTED	STATUS
1.	uMsinga LED Strategy	November 2020	Reviewed 27 March 2024
2.	Tourism Plan Feasibility Study	2021	Adopted
3.	uMsinga Single Land Use Scheme	March 2022	Adopted
4.	Draft Tourism Plan 2022	Not Yet	Draft in place
5.	Amended SPLUMA Bylaws, 2022	Not Yet	Adopted 2022
6.	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 101: 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.

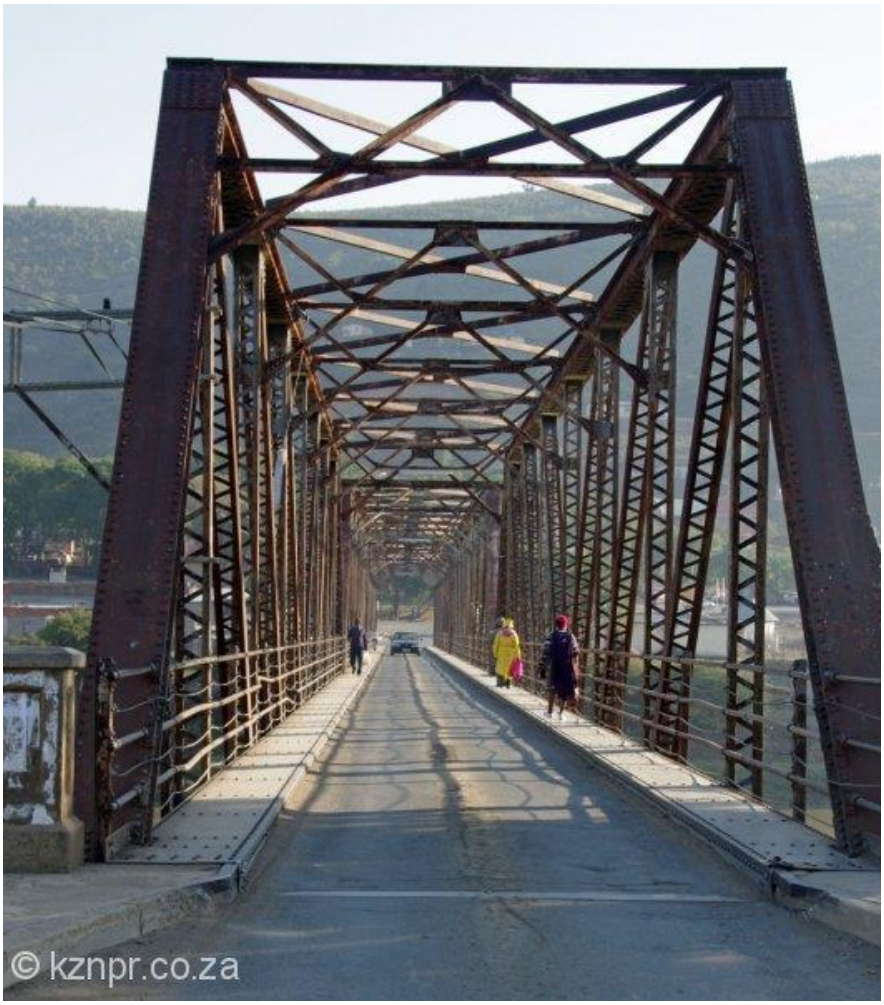


FIGURE 75: TUGELA FERRY (OLD) BRIDGE

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 76: 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 2024/25.

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 77: 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:

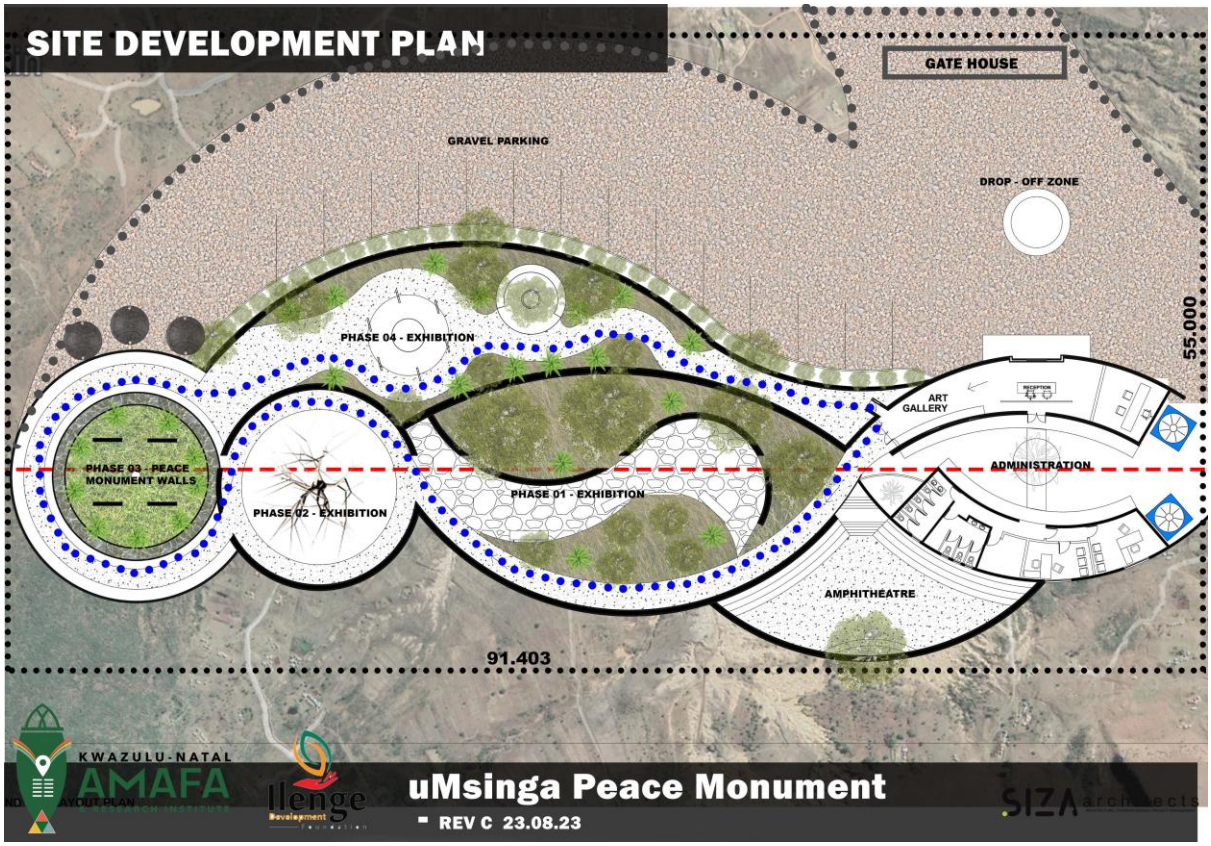


Figure 78: Proposed Site Plan

ARIEL VIEW



ARIEL VIEW 02




BEACON OF HOPE - LIGHT
GLASS VIEWING SCREEN
GREEN PATCH GRASS
NAMES INSCRIPTED ON BRICKS
WATER POND
URBAN SEATS
KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Ilenge
Development
uMsinga Peace Monument
REV C 05.09.23
SIZA architects


KWAZULU-NATAL
AMAFA
& RESEARCH INSTITUTE
Ilenge
Development
uMsinga Peace Monument
REV C 05.09.23
SIZA architects

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.

uMsinga Local Municipality does not have established or registered cemeteries within the area of its jurisdiction. Therefore, the Municipality does not have control over burial processes within the Municipality. uMsinga community has been burying their dead following traditional customs and practices. However, there are existing informal communal and church cemeteries which are not registered and not recognized by the municipality.

The existing informal cemeteries are:

NO.	NAME	LOCATION	STATUS
1.	**Machunwini Cemetery**	Machunwini Area, Ward	Church cemeteries, owned by ELCSA Ethembeni Parish Church. Land transfer to the Municipality is in progress and upon completion the Municipal will establish its own cemeteries as mandated by the circular 07 of 2019
2.	**Gordon Stars Cemetery**	Gordon, Ward 18	Communal cemeteries
3.	**Pomeroy Cemetery**	Solomon Linda, Ward 18	Communal cemeteries

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.**

PHASES	DELIVERABLES	TIME-FRAME	BUDGET	FINANCIAL YEAR	STATUS
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.

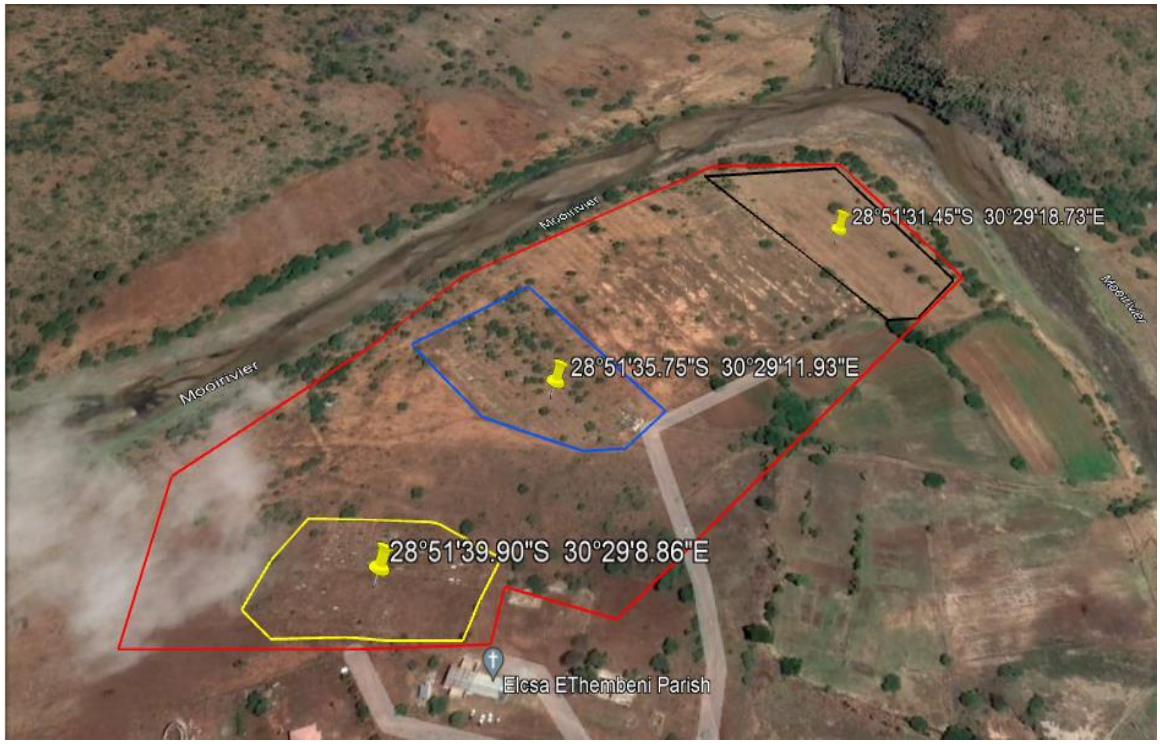
6.5.3.6.2.1 Objectives of the Project

- 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

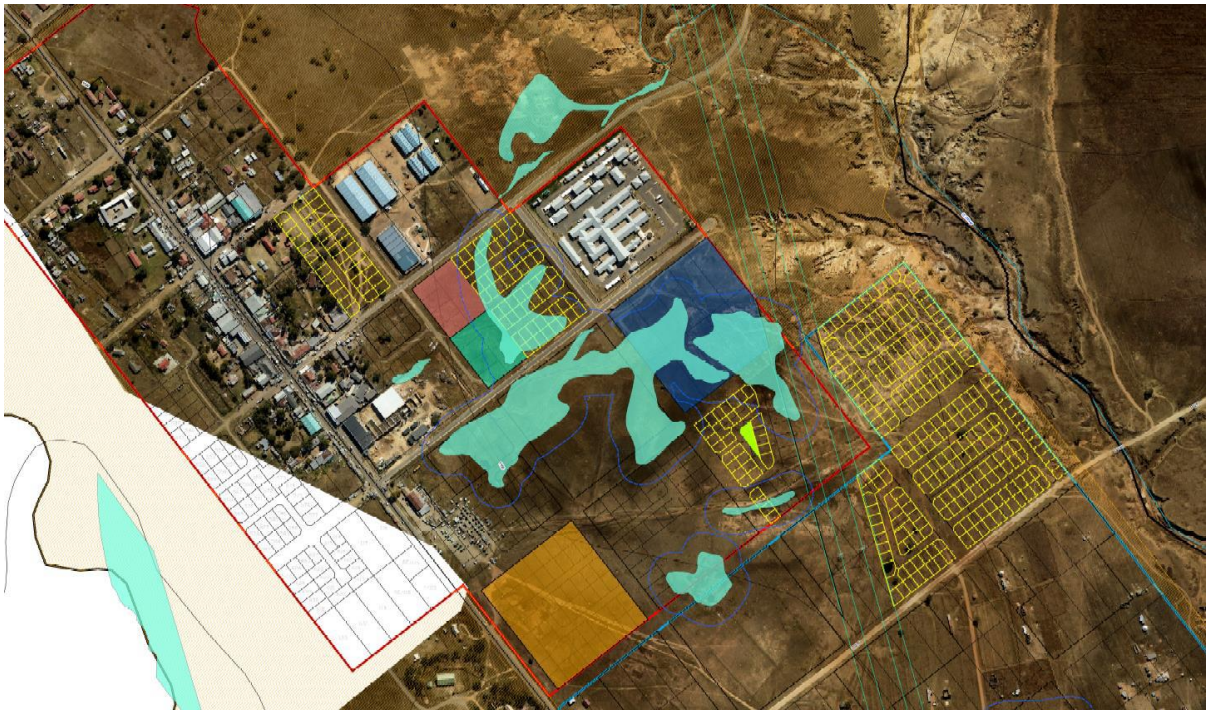
KwaZulu Natal Department of Human Settlements in partnership with uMsinga Municipality have appointed Emendo Project Managers and Planners (Pty) Ltd to undertake pre-planning and planning related activities for the Pomeroy SSP to yield 577 units within Ward 18 - uMsinga Local Municipality. The new Service 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

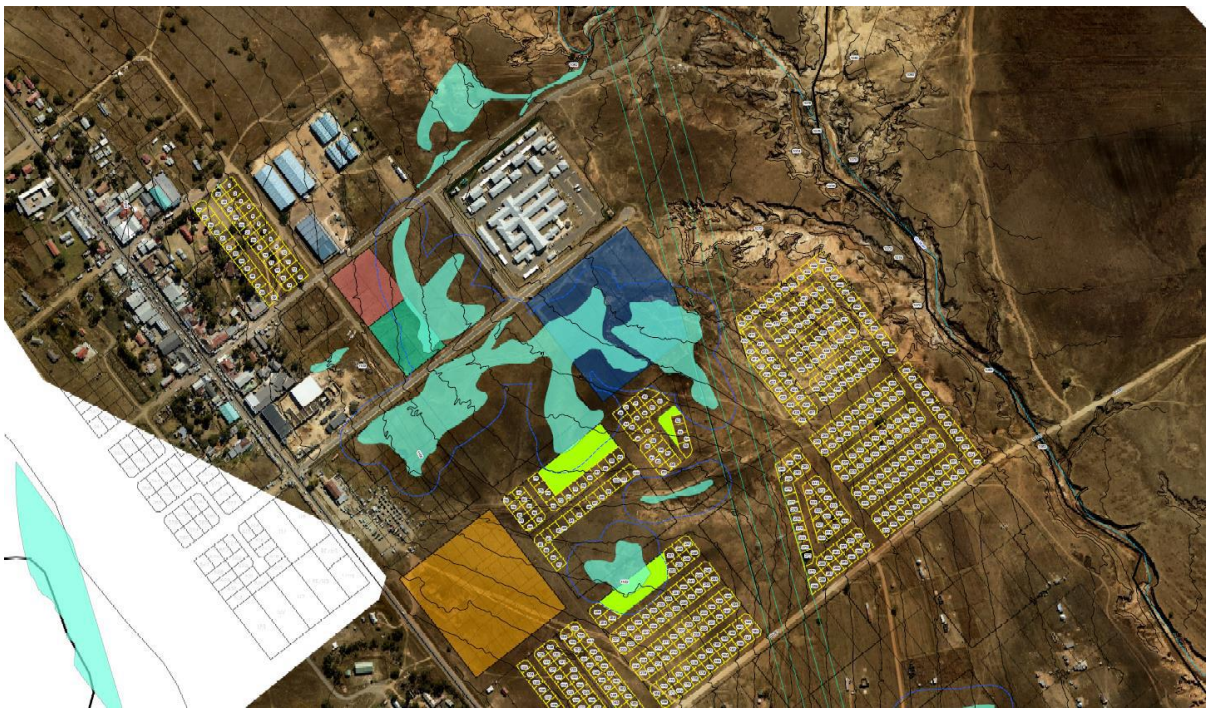
The Draft Wetland Habitat Functionality and Impact Assessment Report has identified a number of wetland areas which affect the proposed development site. The impact of the wetland is illustrated in the figure below:

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**.

6.5.3.8 Pound Management

The uMsinga has established the pound in terms of Schedule 5B of the Constitution states that the functional area of exclusive provincial legislative competence includes pounds as a "local government matter to the extent set out for provinces in section 155 (6) (a) and (7)." The KwaZulu-Natal Pound Act, 2006 (Act No. 3 of 2006) was promulgated in October 2006. The Municipality adopted Pound Bylaws and gazetted in 2019/2020

The Municipality enlisted the services of a service provider who manages the pound. The pound keeper reports on operations, the animals impounded, and submits an invoice monthly. Reports are tabled quarterly to the Portfolio Committee, Exco and Council.

The 2023/24 strategic resolutions gave rise to these developments in uMsinga pound management

- An enhanced focus on monitoring how the pound is implemented through quarterly reports submitted to the Council
- Conduct awareness campaigns through Mayoral Izimbizo. The Municipality is planning awareness campaigns on the pound operation.
- Monitor vaccines and feeds monitoring at the pound. As a result the Pound keeper reports monthly on feeds and vaccine availability.

- The establishment of a stakeholders WhatsApp between groups of farmers and the Pound master.
- Branding of all animals was facilitated inclusive of donkeys.

Table 102: Reports on pound operation this year 2023/24

Quarter 1&2 2023/24	Animal captured	location	Challenges
	29 goats	R33 main road	Rural set up of uMsinga where many households practice subsistence farming by keeping animals which supports their livelihoods
	08 goats	Solomon Linda (Pomeroy)	Unfenced areas near the roads
	01 goat	Msinga SAPS	
	14 cattles	Solomon Linda (Pomeroy)	
	01 donkey	Wasbank	

Community engagements :Community meeting was held 07 June 2023 at Mqamu tribal court where izinduna were informed of the pound operations and asked to inform the community. The Municipality is aware that more community awareness is required and intends to undertake a fully fledged community awareness with the Municipal enforcing authority (Traffic department).

The pound operations were stationed in the Development planning department but will move to Community services department in 2024/25.

Table 103: Pound management budget 2024/25

Pound management	Draft budget 2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Pound	R450 000,00	R450 000,00	R450 000,00

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 104: LED RELATED MUNICIPAL PLANS AND BYLAWS

NO.	POLICY/ ADOPTED SPATIAL PLANS	DATE ADOPTED	PROGRESS TO DATE
a)	uMsinga LED Strategy	November 2020, 27 March 2024	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	(Draft adopted) in community participatory stage
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)	March 2024	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.

RESOLUTION NUMBER: 55/2023 FC 30 AUGUST 2023

- As per the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013, (Act 16 of 2013) (herein referred to as the Act), it is requirement for uMsinga Municipality to establish a Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT).
- The previously appointed MPT personnels for three years & three months term of office ended on the 30th of June 2023.
- The Municipality issued an advert on Isolezwe newspaper for nominations of person(s) to be appointed as members to the uMsinga Municipal Planning Tribunal on the 24th of May 2023 closing date was the 27 June 2023.

- The period of office is 5 years which ends 30 August 2028 as calculated from the date of appointment of such members.

The new appointed MPT members for the next five years consist of the members in the table below as well as their roles in terms of uMsinga Municipality SPLUMA Bylaws. The MPT is envisaged to sit once per quarter that is, four (4) times a year depending on the number of applications received.

TABLE 105: uMSINGA MPT MEMBERS

NO.	SPECIFIC AS PER UMSINGA AMENDED SPLUMA BYLAWS	APPOINTED MEMBER	EXTERNAL | INTERNAL	
12.	A Registered Professional Planner	Ms. Zinhle Mnikathi Professional Town Planner **Reg. Nr: A/2817/2019**	External	Private Sector (New)
13.	A person registered in terms of section 13(1)(d) of the Geomatics Professions Act as a as a Land Surveyor	Mr. Peter H.R. Hoffmann Land Surveyor & Legal practioneer **Reg. Nr: PLS 0269**	External	Private Sector (returning)
14.	A person registered in a category in terms of section 18(1)(a) of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000, (Act No 46 of 2000);	Mr. Ndumiso Khanyile Professional Architect **Reg. Nr: PrArchTech 24714563**	Internal	Municipal Official
15.	An attorney or advocate with experienced in property and/or planning law and registered with Legal Practice Council	Mr. Ndumiso Nzaca Attorney **Reg Nr: FFC03716/2023**	External	Private Sector (New)
16.	Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs) registered in terms of Section 24H Registration Authority Regulations of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998, as amended	Ms. Senamile Mnguni **Registered Environmental Assessment Practitioner (SAQA)**	External	Private Sector (returning)
17.	A registered Professional Planner appointed as a Municipal Planning Authorised Officer (MPAO)	Mr. Linda Cebekhulu Municipal Prof. Planner **Reg. Nr. A/3311/2023**	Internal	Municipal Official
18.	Municipal Planning Registry (MPR)	Ms. Nombuyiselo Msweli Town Planner **Position :Town Planning & IDP Manager**	Internal	Municipal Official
		Mr. Snethemba Shabalala Town Planner **Position: IDP Officer**		

NO.	SPECIFIC AS PER UMSINGA AMENDED SPLUMA BYLAWS	APPOINTED MEMBER	EXTERNAL | INTERNAL	
19.	MPT additional members	Mr. Philani Mchunu Attorney **Position: Legal & Compliance Manager**	Internal	Municipal Official
20.		Mr. Siyabonga Mnguni Professional Engineer **Position: Director of Technical Services**		
21.		Mrs. Brightness Hlubi Town Planner **Position: Director of Development Planning**		
22.		Ms. Matelly Xulu Town Planner **Position: Director of Community Services**		

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 106: 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.	Gxobanyawo ward 15	Communication Tower	Approved by the **Authorised Officer (AO).**	2023/24
	6.	Mabaso ward 4	Communication Tower	Approved by the **Authorised Officer (AO).**	2023/24
	7.	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
	8.	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.	

TYPE OF APPLICATION	NO.	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION	PROPOSED LAND USE	STATUS	DECISION DATES
	9.	Nteneshane Rural Housing - Portion 09 of Farm Impafana Location No. 4677	1000 units in existing rural household in Nteneshane area.	Pending additional information.	Lapse
	10.	Farm Chunu No. 17483 – Keates Drift Node	Development of Keates Drift Petrol Station	Pending additional information.	Lapse
	11.	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	12.	Portion 5 of the Farm Goede Keus No. 1066	Agricultural purposes	Approved by the **Authorised Officer (AO).**	06 August 2021
Subdivision & Consolidation Application	13.	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
	14.	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	15.	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 utilize 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. In 2024/25, 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 107: LED & TOURISM PARTNERSHIPS ESTABLISHED: 2024/25

NO.	PARTNER	APPROACH	PROGRAMMES	2022/23	Status 2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
1.	National Department of Tourism (NDT)	MoU (Pending)	▪ Tourism Sector Plan, Msinga Tourism Centre, SMME Support	0	In progress		
2.	Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	Partnership Agreement (In progress)	▪ Msinga Industrial Hub	0	In progress	0	
3.	Department: Communications & Digital Technologies (DCDT)	Agreed to partnership with conditions not MoU	▪ SMME Training, Support ▪ Funding	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022	In engagements to host the next film and media event #2	Film & media event co-sponsorship	Film & media event co-sponsorship
4.	Post Bank	Through DCDT	▪ SMME Support ▪ Trainings	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022	In engagements to partner in film & media #2	In engagements to partner in film & media #2	
5.	ZA Domain Name Authority (ZADNA)	Through DCDT	▪ SMME Support	Achieved – 22-23 June 2022	In engagements to partner in film & media #2	In engagements to partner in film & media #2	
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	In engagements to partner in film & media #2	In engagements to partner in film & media #2	
7.	Umzinyathi Development agency	MoU	▪ Project packaging ▪ Lobbying for funding ▪ Technical assistance		MOU signed	1.Industrial park in ward 9 construction 2.site donation	Industrial park operationalization

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
	▪ 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 EXPANSIONOF 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	▪ TRAIN AND CAPACITATE THE LED UNIT OF THE MUNICIPALITY	COGTA, EDTEA, SETA, uMsinga LM
	▪ PARTNERSHIP ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	COGTA, EDTEA, DTI, uMsinga LM, uMzinyathi DM

STRATEGY	PROJECTS	SUPPORTING PARTNERS
MUNICIPALITY 'S INSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT	▪ 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 SECTOR WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY	▪ 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
	▪ 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 108: 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 109: uMsinga LED Projects Status Quo

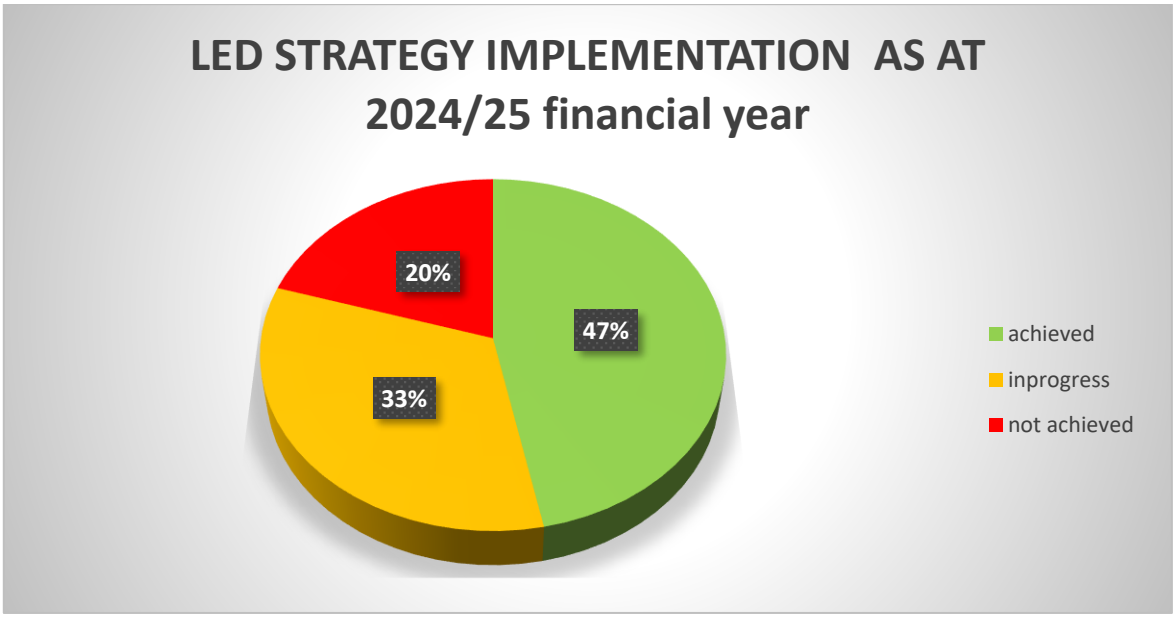
SECTOR	PROJECTS	IMPLEMENTED	IN PROGRESS	NOT IMPLEMENTED
AGRICULTURE	Project 1.1.1.1. Ensure full compliance and efficiency of Dept of Agricultureextension officers	√		
	Project 1.1.1.2. Rehabilitation and Expansion of Irrigation Schemes	√		
	Project 1.1.1.3. Capacitate the Block Committees at the Irrigation 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 79: 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 2024/25

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.) NO FUNDING SOURCED AS YET
2.	Feasibility Study: Msinga Tourism Centre (KwaKopi)	Sector Support & Promotion	Adopted. Funding to develop a fully fledged Tourism Plan is still being sourced..
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 110: LED / TOURISM INTERVENTIONS IN COLLABORATION WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS: 2024/25

NO.	PROGRAMME	TARGETED BENEFICIARIES / AUDIENCE	FREQUENCY	TIMEFRAME	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
1.	uMsinga Film & Media Indaba	Local Youth in Creative Industries	Annual	2022 Youth Month	R200 000,00	0	0
2.	uMsinga Tourism month event	Tourists/crafters	Once-Off;	2024/25 Tourism Month	0	25 000,00	R70 000
3.	Digitization of Local Business Database (Bulk SMS & Online Platforms)	Local SMMEs	Once-off; with cyclical updates	April 2025	0	R70 000,00	R50 000
4.							
5.	uMsinga Entrepreneurs' Day ("Market Day")	Local SMMEs	Annual event	annual	R100 000,00	R200 000,00	R200 000,00
			MAY				
6.	Graduates Employment Programme in Partnership with SETAs & SOEs	Unemployed Graduates & Training Workshops Participants	Ongoing	From April 2022	R100 000	0	0
7.	Stock farming workshops (goats/pigs)	Small farmers	Ongoing	2021-	0	0	0
8.	Town Removal of illegal Structures (Shacks) SP – to enforce	Tugela Ferry, Pomeroy, Keates Drift	Ongoing	2023-2025	0	300 000,00	300 000,00
9.	Peace Monument construction at ward 1	Ward 1	Ongoing	5 years	R100 000,00	0	450 000,00 (AMAFA)

6.7.2.2 *Municipal LED Implementation plan*

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Funder	STATUS
SMME ASSISTANCE FOR TARGETTED SECTORS	Chicken Farming Piggery Manufacturing /Textile Film/Television Crop farming	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.	R1 400 000.00	400 000,00	570 000,00	570 000,00	EQUITTABLE SHARE	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.	R2 150 000,00	0	0	***0***	EQUITTABLE SHARE	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	0	0	0	R10 000 000.00	TBC ***NO FUNDING SOURCED YET***	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 18 Ward 11/12	Lack of enough space to cover all informal traders Stalls to generate income.	R1000 000,00	R2000 000,00	R2000 000,00	0	EDTEA grant	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.**Tugela ferry** 2023/24 and 3.**Solomon Linda(Pomeroy)** 2024/25.

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Funder	STATUS
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.	0	0	0	2021-2026 (within 5-year Plan)	15000000.00 EDTEA/NAC/SECTOR DEPTS	-awaiting a funding approval
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.	R500 000,00	0	0	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 MI-sytem so It may be funded through MIG in 2025/26

LED UNIT PROJECTS	PROJECT DETAILS	KEY CHALLENGES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	Funder	STATUS
		Machunwini T.A. - In progress						
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	***R200 000,00***	***R200 000,00***	***R200 000,00***	***R200 000,00***	***EQUITTABLE SHARE***	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 2023/2024 financial year an MIG allocation of R41 990 000,00 was utilised as per approved SDBIP 2023/24. All projects are registered with MIS system. Claims and proofs of payments are submitted timeously, the system is also updated accordingly as required. All capital projects for 2022/23 were completed on time and only multiyear projects were rolled over to 2023/24.

In 2022/23 MIG was, **R40 293 300.00** and in 2023/2024 the Municipality received **R41 990 000.00**, in 2024/25 MIG Allocation for Capital Projects is **R43 516 000,00**.

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.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

YEAR	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Purchase of property,plant and equipment	45,430,205.00	59,047,095.00	51,705,375.00	55,907,223.00	56,718,031.00
Depreciation and amortisation	26,659,709.00	29,151,645.00	29,612,537.00	32,395,066.00	39,839,721.00
Funding For Repairs	*EQS Funded*	*EQS Funded*	*EQS Funded*	*EQS Funded*	*EQS Funded*
Repairs and Maintenance	18,023,090.00	19,325,008.00	31,191,389.00	44,927,006.00	36,933,724.00
Own Revenue	**23,617,055.00**	**16,249,281.00**	**13,385,044.00**	**21,683,861.00**	**23,222,404.00**

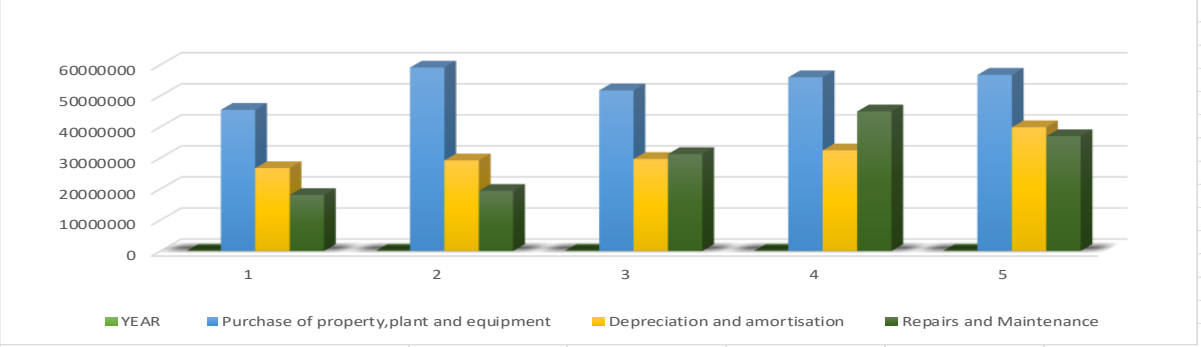


Table 111: Budget Allocations 2024/25

Description	Pre-Audited 2023/24		Budget Year 1 2024/25	Budget Year 2 2025/26	Budget Year 3 2025/27
Operational Transfers from					
National Government:					
National Government			-	-	-
Local Government Equitable Share	220,590,000.00		232,162,000.00	230,293,000.00	222,294,000.00
Integrated National Electrification Programme	20,000,000.00		18,629,000.00	17,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Epanded Public Works Programme	4,046,000.00		3,827,000.00	-	-
Finance Management	1,850,000.00		1,800,000.00	1,900,000.00	2,100,000.00
Provicial Government Operational					
Library Grant	1,289,000.00		2,524,000.00	2,744,000.00	2,755,000.00
Total Operational Transfers Transfers	**247,775,000.00**		**258,942,000.00**	**251,937,000.00**	**243,149,000.00**
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants					
Disaster Recovery Grant	18,029,000.00		6,015,000.00	6,015,000.00	-
Informal Trader Stalls Grant	3,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	41,244,000.00		43,516,000.00	45,531,000.00	49,280,000.00
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Gra	**62,273,000.00**		**51,531,000.00**	**51,546,000.00**	**49,280,000.00**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS RECEIVED	**310,048,000.00**		**310,473,000.00**	**303,483,000.00**	**292,429,000.00**

The table above indicates budget allocations for 2024/2024 financial year. It must be noted that the budget allocations for the year 2024/2025 have increased allocations in comparison to years 2023/2024 and allocations will also increase in the two future projected years. Grant allocations have increased from R310m to R310.4m. 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 80: 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 27 March 2024
2.	**ADVERTISING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
3.	**ASSET MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
4.	**BAD DEBTS WRITTEN OFF POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
5.	**BLACKLISTING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
6.	**BUDGET ADJUSTMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
7.	**BUDGET POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
8.	**BUDJET ADJUSTMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
9.	**BUSARIES**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
10.	**CAR ALLOWANCE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
11.	**CELL PHONE ALLOWANCE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
12.	**COMMUNITY HALL ADMINISTRATION POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
13.	**CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
14.	**CONTRACT MANAGEMENT**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
15.	**COST CONTAINMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
16.	**CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
17.	**CREDITORS MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
18.	**DISCIPLINE**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
19.	**DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY 2018**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
20.	**EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
21.	**EMPLOYEE WELLNESS POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
22.	**EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
23.	**EXPERIENTIAL TRANING**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
24.	**FLEET MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
25.	**FRAUD PREVENTION STRATEGY INCLUSIVE OF POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
26.	**GENERAL STIPULATIONS**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
27.	**GRANT MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
28.	**HIV/ AIDS POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
29.	**ICT POLICIES**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
30.	**INDIGENT SUPPORT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
31.	**INSURANCE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
32.	**INTERNAL AUDIT CHARTER**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
33.	**INVESTMENT AND CASH MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
34.	**LAND AND ASSET DISPOSAL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
35.	**LEAVE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
36.	**LOST CONTROL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
37.	**MSINGA HUMAN MANAGEMENT POLICIES**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
38.	**MSINGA SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
39.	**MUNICIPAL TELEPHONE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
40.	**OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
41.	**PAUPER BURIAL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
42.	**PAY DAY POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
43.	**PAYMENT OF OVERTIME**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
44.	**PAYROLL POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
45.	**PERFOMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FRAMEWORK**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
46.	**PRETTY CASH POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
47.	**PROBATIONARY PERIOD POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
48.	**PROBATIONARY PERIOD TRANING**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024

NO	NAME OF THE POLICY	ADOPTION STATUS	DATE OF REVIEW/ADOPTION
49.	**PROPERTY MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
50.	**PROPERTY RATE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
51.	**RISK COMPLIANCE AND FRAUD PREVENTION COMMITTEE CHARTER**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
52.	**RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
53.	**RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
54.	**SCARCE SKILLS AND RETENTION POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
55.	**SEXUAL HARRASMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
56.	**DRAFT BATHO PELE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
57.	**DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT PLAN**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
58.	**SKILL DEVELOPMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
59.	**SMOKING IN THE WORKPLACE**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
60.	**STAFF CODE OF CONDUCT**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
61.	**STORES MANAGEMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
62.	**SUPPLIERS PERFOMANCE MONITORING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
63.	**TARIFFS POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
64.	**TERMINATION OF SERVICE POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
65.	**TRAVEL AND SUBSISTENCE**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
66.	**VIREMENT POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
67.	**ADVERTISING POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
68.	**WASTE MANAGEMENT BY LAW**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024
69.	**WRITE OFF POLICY**	Adopted by the Msinga Council	Last adopted on the 27 March 2024

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 27 March 2024, 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 29 February 2024

Financial Institution	Type of Investment	Start Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance as at01 February 2024	Interest	Withdrawals	Balance as at 29 February 2024
Absa Bank	Fixed Deposit	20 07 2022	30 11 2023	5.80%	5,409,945.28	38,254.98		5,448,200.26
Nedbank	Call Account	13 12 2023	Call Account	6.95%	46,880.35	305.37		47,185.72
FNB	Call Account	27 01 2023	Call Account	6.50%	47,896.52	285.41		48,181.93
FNB	Fixed Deposit	28 03 2023	29 12 2023	8.79%	5,484,426.32	37,991.27		5,522,417.59
Nedbank	Call Deposit	19 07 2023	Call Account	8.20%	80,442.01	524.03		80,966.04
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	01 11 2023	01 02 2024	9.30%	15,700,834.17	114,766.65		15,815,600.82
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	01 11 2023	01 02 2024	9.30%	10,467,222.78	49,683.46	- 10,467,222.78	49,683.46
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	01 11 2023	01 02 2024	9.30%	10,467,222.78	-		10,467,222.78
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	11 12 2023		9.28%	10,127,054.79	124,513.71		10,251,568.50
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	11 12 2023		9.28%	10,127,054.79	124,513.71		10,251,568.50
Standard Bank	Fixed Deposit	11 12 2023		9.28%	10,127,054.79	124,513.71		10,251,568.50
Nedbank	Fixed Deposit	19 01 2024	19 07 2024	9.35%	21,044,797.40	155,818.00		21,200,615.40
					R 99,130,831.98	***771,170.30***	***-R 10,467,222.78***	***R 89,434,779.50***

The table above list the municipal investments, the institutions where these investments accounts are held and the cash movement as at the end of February 2024. The municipalities closing balance as at the **end of April 2024** amount to R60m.

7.4.2 Debtors Age

Table 112: 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 113: **Capital Budget For 2024/25***

ROADS SECTION (MIG)				
Mthunqwane-Sthubini Road	3,17	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R6,638,132.06
Debedebeni sport field	1	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R9,507,700.35
Pomeroy Multi Purpose Community Centre # 1	18	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R12,392,499.27
Cannan access road	16	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q1	R6,006,346.87
Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield	13	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q1	R4,502,024.79
Mude access road	11	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q3	R864,417.98
Mashunka Sportsfield	6	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q3	R1,087,078.68
				R40,998,200.00

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 2024/25 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 516 000,00**..

Table 114: Electrical Projects 2024/25

Capital Expenditure funded by INEP

ELECTRICAL SECTION (INEP)				
Mbeje Electrification	17	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R3,231,830.00
Isibindi Electrification	21	Electrical (INEP)	Q3	R1,732,470.00
Ezimbubeni Electrification	1,17	Electrical (INEP)	Q3	R1,608,200.00
Mngeni #2 Electrification	19	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R7,748,600.00
Giba#2 Electrification	21	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R4,307,900.00
				R18,629,000.00

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 115: Monthly targets for Flow

KZN244 Msinga - Table A7 Cashflow				
Description	Ref	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27
Revenue By Source				
Property rates	2	17,000	23,000	24,000
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	200	550	600
Rental of facilities and equipment		300	850	850
Interest earned - external investments		6,000	7,500	6,000
Fines, penalties and forfeits		100	104	108
Transfers and subsidies		257,707	251,289	242,490
Other revenue	2	539	561	583
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**281,846**	**283,854**	**274,631**
Expenditure By Type				
Employee related costs	2	98,000	101,920	105,997
Remuneration of councillors		17,000	17,680	18,387
Contracted services		56,217	58,466	60,804
Other expenditure	4, 5	67,000	69,680	72,467
Transfers and subsidies - capital		51,531	51,546	49,280
Total Expenditure		**238,217**	**247,746**	**257,656**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**43,629**	**36,108**	**16,976**

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 R43.6m.

Table 116: Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

Statement of Financial Performance 2024/2(	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Row Labels												
Revenue	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31	29,592,649.31
Exchange Revenue	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00	1,400,303.00
Interest, Dividend and Rent on Land	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Operational Revenue	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00
Rental from Fixed Assets	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00	55,367.00
Sales of Goods and Rendering of Services	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00	44,936.00
Service Charges	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Non-exchange Revenue	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31	28,192,346.31
Fines, Penalties and Forfeits	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
Property Rates by Usage	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98	2,286,262.98
Transfers and Subsidies	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00	25,872,750.00
Grand Total	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**	**29,592,649.31**
Row Labels												
Expenditure	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83	24,164,254.83
Contracted Services	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83	6,299,434.83
Depreciation and Amortisation	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67	3,338,788.67
Employee Related Cost	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00	7,878,750.00
Interest, Dividends and Rent on Land	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00	52,100.00
Inventory Consumed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Leases	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
Operational Cost	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33	5,095,181.33
Remuneration of Councillors	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
Grand Total	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**	**24,164,254.83**

The Municipality's operational revenue is projected to rise in the budget year from to R289.9m in 2024/25 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 117: Capital Expenditure 2024/25

Row Labels	Budget Amount	Budget Year1	Budget Year2
Assets	**54,314,996.00**	**21,111,294.73**	**13,486,602.67**
Non-current Assets	**54,314,996.00**	**21,111,294.73**	**13,486,602.67**
Community Assets	3,137,078.68	3,137,078.68	2,137,078.68
Computer Equipment	421,800.00	352,080.00	359,976.00
Furniture and Office Equipment	140,000.00	136,144.00	138,784.00
Machinery and Equipment	579,996.00	562,804.00	565,708.00
Other	4,070,000.00	4,070,000.00	4,070,000.00
Other Assets	40,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Outsourced	28,915,870.93	1,910,543.01	1,910,543.01
Roads Infrastructure	17,010,250.39	10,902,645.04	4,264,512.98
Transport Assets	-	-	-
(blank)	-	-	-
Grand Total	**54,314,996.00**	**21,111,294.73**	**13,486,602.67**

- The draft capital expenditure allocation for 2024/2025 financial year amount to R54.3m for the budget year and R58.1m and R50.9m for the two outer years.
- Infrastructure development is the biggest gainer in the medium term.

Table 118: 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 119: 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 register in 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 and 2024/25 the municipality has also set aside the budget amount of R800 000,00 for Indigent and Pauper Burial Support.

Table 120: Indigent Register Status

	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Number of indigents	15 579	14 4035	13086	13086
Budget for Pauper Burial Support	R 518 400	R705 600	R800 000	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 was 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 2024/25

The final budget has been approved and included within the IDP.

7.8 EMPLOYEE RELATED COST (INCLUDING COUNCILLOR ALLOWANCES)

KZN244 Msinga - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)				
Description	Ref	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27
Expenditure By Type				
Employee related costs	2	98,000	101,920	105,997
Remuneration of councillors		17,000	17,680	18,387
Debt impairment	3	10,000	8,000	8,320
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	50,000	52,000	54,080
Finance charges		700	728	757
Departments Commitments	8	15,000	15,600	16,224
Contracted services		56,217	58,466	60,804
Other expenditure	4, 5	67,000	69,680	72,467
Total Expenditure		**313,917**	**324,074**	**337,037**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(24,971)**	**(39,908)**	**(62,081)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital		51,531	51,546	49,280
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		**26,560**	**11,638**	**(12,801)**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**26,560**	**11,638**	**(12,801)**

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. The Budget report is prepared in terms of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (56/2003): Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations, Government Gazette 32141, 17 April 2009.

7.9.4.1 – ANNUAL BUDGET

Mayor's Report: by Dr FJ SIKHAKHANE

The South African economy presents the most trying times for both public and private sector. Private sector investment is falling hance decline in national tax revenues. Decreasing national tax revenues have a direct effect to local government distributable revenues. Limited resources courses bottle necks to the delivery rate of service delivery. With many local citizens lacking employment opportunities, residence's patience is deteriorating while dependency to government services is increasing. It is important that local government budget is viewed and utilized as a strategic tool to address the issues of local economy. To open access to market and attract local investment by improving road network infrastructure, increase investment to the education of young people and increase youth employment prospects. Agricultural economy has been a pillar for decades for all economies, at uMsinga it has been the most dynamic sector especially for unemployed woman. It is critical that we collectively safeguard the sustainability of this sector.

We need to encourage our people to effectively participate in the development of IDP and medium-term budget framework. we need to be more transparent about our challenges, and constantly avoid over promising. IDP and budget must talk to the needs of the communities we serve. Managing local government in todays' economic times is a real challenge. Let us position ourselves in a way that shows that we understand these challenges. This Draft Budget report gives us that opportunity to re-align our resources and expenditures to the best interest of our community without putting the sustainability of the municipality at risk.

Executive summary

The 2024/2025 Draft Budget can be defined as the most challenging. The municipal revenues have been always not sufficient to address the service delivery needs of our local community. While it is a core mandate for local government to service local community, it is also important that municipal revenues are well projected, and that the past performance in terms of the audited annual financial statements is considered in the projection of such revenues for the next financial. The table below shows revenue projection for 2024/2025 as per the Division of Revenue.

Description	Pre-Audited 2023/24		Budget Year 1 2024/25	Budget Year 2 2025/26	Budget Year 3 2025/27
Operational Transfers from					
National Government:					
National Government:			-	-	-
Local Government Equitable Share	220,590,000.00		232,162,000.00	230,293,000.00	222,294,000.00
Integrated National Electrification Programme	20,000,000.00		18,629,000.00	17,000,000.00	16,000,000.00
Epanded Public Works Programme	4,046,000.00		3,827,000.00	-	-
Finance Management	1,800,000.00		1,800,000.00	1,900,000.00	2,100,000.00
Provicial Government Operational					
Library Grant	1,289,000.00		1,289,000.00	2,096,000.00	2,096,001.00
Total Operational Transfers Transfers	**247,725,000.00**		**257,707,000.00**	**251,289,000.00**	**242,490,001.00**

- The Municipality has been allocated **R232.1m** this financial year. The equitable share has been increased with **R11.5m** in this financial year from the allocation of R220.5 in current year, however 2025/7 indicate a potential decrease in the equitable share allocation.
- The INEP allocation for the projected year amount to R18.6m, the allocation is R1.3m lower than this year's allocation of R20m.
- EPWP has been allocated R3.8m lower than the R4m allocation received for the current year.
- The allocation for FMG did not change from the current year. The municipality received R1.8m for this grant.

The Budget and Treasury Office anticipate no or minor change

Description	Pre-Audited 2023/24		Budget Year 1 2024/25	Budget Year 2 2025/26	Budget Year 3 2025/27
Capital expenditure of Transfers and Grants					
Disaster Recovery Grant	18,029,000.00		6,015,000.00	6,015,000.00	-
Informal Trader Stalls Grant	3,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	41,244,000.00		43,516,000.00	45,531,000.00	49,280,000.00
Total capital expenditure of Transfers and Gra	**62,273,000.00**		**51,531,000.00**	**51,546,000.00**	**49,280,000.00**
TOTAL TRANSFERS AND GRANTS RECEIVED	**309,998,000.00**		**309,238,000.00**	**302,835,000.00**	**291,770,001.00**

- The municipality received R6m for the next financial year, about R12m lower than the current financial year.
- For the infrastructure grant, the municipality has received R43.5m for the next financial year, which is **R2.2m more than the current year.**

Annual Budget Tables

KZN244 Msinga - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)

Description	Ref	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27
Revenue By Source				
Property rates	2	22,000	23,000	24,000
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	500	550	600
Rental of facilities and equipment		800	850	850
Interest earned - external investments		7,000	7,500	6,000
Fines, penalties and forfeits		400	416	433
Transfers and subsidies		257,707	251,289	242,490
Other revenue	2	539	561	583
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**288,946**	**284,166**	**274,956**

- Total projected revenue amounts R288.9m including our own revenue and operational transfers.

KZN244 Msinga - Table A4 Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure)				
Description	Ref	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27
Expenditure By Type				
Employee related costs	2	98,000	101,920	105,997
Remuneration of councillors		17,000	17,680	18,387
Debt impairment	3	10,000	8,000	8,320
Depreciation & asset impairment	2	50,000	52,000	54,080
Finance charges		700	728	757
Departments Commitments	8	15,000	15,600	16,224
Contracted services		56,217	58,466	60,804
Other expenditure	4, 5	67,000	69,680	72,467
Total Expenditure		**313,917**	**324,074**	**337,037**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**(24,971)**	**(39,908)**	**(62,081)**
Transfers and subsidies - capital		51,531	51,546	49,280
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions		**26,560**	**11,638**	**(12,801)**
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		**26,560**	**11,638**	**(12,801)**

- Employee related cost has been budgeted an amount of R98m, an increase of R4m above than the current financial year.
- Remuneration of Council of has been budgeted R17m, there is a R1m increase from the current financial year.
- Depreciation on assets has increased from 48m to 50m. It is important that the municipality embark on capital expenditure that will increase municipal revenue.
- The operational transfers are in budget deficit of R24.9 in the next financial year, the deficit is increasing in the medium term. This means the municipality needs to do one of the two adjustments. That is the municipality needs to increase revenue or decrease expenditure or a combination of both.

Part 2- SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

2.1 Overview of budget funding

KZN244 Msinga - Table A7 Cashflow

Description	Ref	2022/23 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand	1	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year 2025/26	Budget Year 2026/27
Revenue By Source				
Property rates	2	17,000	23,000	24,000
Service charges - refuse revenue	2	200	550	600
Rental of facilities and equipment		300	850	850
Interest earned - external investments		6,000	7,500	6,000
Fines, penalties and forfeits		100	104	108
Transfers and subsidies		257,707	251,289	242,490
Other revenue	2	539	561	583
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)		**281,846**	**283,854**	**274,631**
Expenditure By Type				
Employee related costs	2	98,000	101,920	105,997
Remuneration of councillors		17,000	17,680	18,387
Contracted services		56,217	58,466	60,804
Other expenditure	4, 5	67,000	69,680	72,467
Transfers and subsidies - capital		51,531	51,546	49,280
Total Expenditure		**238,217**	**247,746**	**257,656**
Surplus/(Deficit)		**43,629**	**36,108**	**16,976**

- It must be noted that the municipal budget is funded at the cashflow level. At the draft the municipality anticipates a cash balance of R43.6m.
- It must be noted that the funding position of the budget is decreasing over the years.

Capital Expenditure funded by MIG and INEP

ROADS SECTION (MIG)				
Mthunqwane-Sthubini Road	3,17	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R6,638,132.06
Debedebeni sport field	1	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R9,507,700.35
Pomeroy Multi Purpose Community Centre # 1	18	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R12,392,499.27
Cannan access road	16	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q1	R6,006,346.87
Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield	13	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q1	R4,502,024.79
Mude access road	11	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q3	R864,417.98
Mashunka Sportsfield	6	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q3	R1,087,078.68
				R40,998,200.00

Capital Expenditure funded by INEP

ELECTRICAL SECTION (INEP)				
Mbeje Electrification	17	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R3,231,830.00
Isibindi Electrification	21	Electrical (INEP)	Q3	R1,732,470.00
Ezimbubeni Electrification	1,17	Electrical (INEP)	Q3	R1,608,200.00
Mngeni #2 Electrification	19	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R7,748,600.00
Giba#2 Electrification	21	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R4,307,900.00
				R18,629,000.00

7.10 AG ACTION PLAN IN RESPONSE TO AG FINDINGS FOR 2022/2023

The Auditor-General Audit Reported for the past financial year 2022/23 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 27th March 2024.

Table 121: AG Action Plan in response to AG Findings For 2022/23

The Municipality received an unqualified audit report with matters. Below is the Action plan developed to ensure that the same findings are not recurring. the Action plan was adopted by Council in February 2024 and is monitored and reported on regulary.

Nature Of Audit Query	Audit Query	Audit Response	Due date
Financial statements	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 statements were subsequently corrected resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.	• The Chief Financial Officer will develop the AFS process plan and audit readiness and submit to the internal for verification • The AFS will be prepared on time and be given to the internal audit, audit committee, MPAC and other assurance providers to review and give comments • All the comments will be affected on the AFS before submitting to the AG	On going
Expenditure management and Procurement management	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 of the MFMA. The majority of the irregular expenditure was caused by non-compliance with supply chain management regulations. Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to R 6,76 million, as disclosed in note 40 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the	• Develop check SCM list • Correct budgeting • Develop the procurement plan and adhere with the timelines as per the procurement plan. No procurement will be entertained outside procurement plan • Council to authorize MPAC to investigate. • Investigation committee to table investigation report to MPAC MPAC to report to Council. • Council to write off/ recommend to recover. • Implement consequence management to all the employees	• 30 March 2024

	MFMA. The majority of the unauthorised expenditure was caused by overspending on non-cash items. Some of the invitation to tender for procurement of commodities designated for local content and production, did not stipulated the minimum threshold for local production and content as required by the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulation 8(2).	who were found to be negligent by the investigation in terms of S32 of the MFMA	
Internal control deficiencies	Leadership and management did not exercise adequate oversight of compliance with applicable legislation; this resulted in non-compliance with key legislation.	• Council and council committees has been trained on their oversight responsibilities. • Internal controls have been developed and discussed at the strategic session for the management and council to understand and be ready to implement	• On going

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** **eradicate poverty** by applying Batho Pele Principles.

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

TABLE 122: 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.

1.2.2.1 UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK - 2024/2025

UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 'S STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK - 2024/2025									
NO	OUTCOME	OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	PROJECTS	REGION	INDICATOR	KPI NO.	BASELINE	ANNUAL TARGET
KPA 1 : MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION & INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT =14 indicators									
1	outcome 1. improved Municipal capability	To ensure proper administration in line with legislation	To sign and submit 2024/25 Performance agreements for S54/56 Managers	**S54/56 Performance agreements**	Administration	Date 2024/25 Performance Agreements for S54/56 Managers signed and submitted to COGTA by 31/07/2024	223	31/07/2023	31/07/2024
2			To conduct Section 54/56 Performance Assessments	**S54/56 Perfomance assessments**	Administration	Number of Section 54/56 Manager's Perfomance assessments conducted by 31/03/2025	222	2	2
3			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 15/01/2025	222.3	15/01/2024	15/01/2025
4		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 2025	222.1	1	1
5			To develop AG Action Plan	**2023/24 AG Action Plan**	Administration	Number of AG Action developed to address 2023/24 AG Findings by 30/06/2025	49.1	1	1
6			To address AG Findings		Administration	Percentage of Auditor General findings addressed as per 2023/24 FY Audit Report by 30/06/2025	49	100%	100%

7	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 30/06/2025	50	4	4
8			To submit 2023/24 Mid-Year Performance Report (S72 Report) to Council for adoption	**Mid-year budget & performance report (S72)**	Administration	Date 2024/25 Mid-Year budget & performance report (S72 Report) tabled to Council for adoption by 31/01/2025	132	25-Jan-24	31-Jan-25
9			To Adopt 2023/24 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR)	**Annual report (AR)**	Administration	Date 2023/24 uMsinga Final Annual Report adopted by Council by 31/01/2025	135	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-25
10				**Annual Performance Report (APR)**	Administration	Date uMsinga final 2023.24 APR submitted to AG & CoGTA by 31/08/2024	137	31-Aug-23	31-Aug-24
11			To Adopt Municipal SDBIP	**SDBIP**	Administration	Number of 2025/2026 UMsinga SDBIP presented to Mayor for approval by 30/6/2025	138	2	**2**
12				**Quarterly reports (Q1-Q4)**	Administration	Number of UMsinga SDBIP Quarterly reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2025	139	4	**4**
13			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 30/06/2025	217	1	**1**
14			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	**MPAC Meetings**	Administration	Number of Msinga MPAC meetings facilitated by 30/06/2025	46	4	**4**
KPA2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY=30 indicators									
15	outcome 4.9 Improved facilities	Improve provision of social development services.	To implement ward based plan infrastructural projects	**Two room houses**	**TBC**	Number of Two room houses constructed and completed by 30/06/2025	175	18	TBC

16				**Community halls**	**TBC**	Number of Community halls constructed and completed by 30/06/2025	176	TBC	
17		To enhance sport facilities in our community	To construct and complete Debedebeni sportfield	**Debedebeni Sportfield**	**Ward 01**	Percentage constructed and completed of Debedebeni Sportsfield (the remaining 10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.8	90%	**10%**
18			To construct and complete 30% of the project scope of Mashunka Sportfield	**Mashunka Sportfield**	Ward 06	Percentage constructed and completed of Mashunka sportfield (30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.9	1 (Design Report)	**30%**
19			To construct and complete Nyoniyezwe Sportfield	**Nyoniyezwe Sportfield**	Ward 13	Percentage constructed and completed of Nyoniyezwe sportsfield (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.1	1 (Design Report)	**100%**
20	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 30% of the project scope of Mude Road (4.0km)	**Mude Access Road (4.0km)**	**Ward 11**	Percentage of Mude Road (4.0km) constructed and completed (30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	172.3	1 (Design Report)	**30%**
21			To construct and complete Cannan Road (6.8km)	**Cannan Access Road (6.8km)**	**Ward 16**	Percentage of Cannan Road (6.8km) constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	172.4	new	**100%**
22			To rehabilitate and complete Gcabashe Road (3.4km)	**Rehabilitation of Gcabashe Access Road (3.4km)**	**Ward 4**	Percentage of Gcabashe Access Road (3.4km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.14	70%	**100%**

23			To rehabilitate and complete Mashunka Access Road (3.2km)	**Rehabilitation of Mashunka Access Road (3.2km)**	**Ward 6**	Percentage of Mashunka Access Road (3.2km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.1	70%	**100%**
24			To rehabilitate and complete Ezisululwini Access Road (5.3km)	**Rehabilitation of Ezisululwini Access Road (5.3km)**	**Ward 7**	Percentage of Ezisululwini Access Road (5.3km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.2	70%	**100%**
25			To rehabilitate and complete Thibeni Access Road (5.0km)	**Rehabilitation of Thibeni Access Road (5.0km)**	**Ward 15**	Percentage of Thibeni Access Road (5.0km) rehabilitated and completed(30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.3	70%	**100%**
26			To rehabilitate and complete Mbubeni Access Road (6.2km)	**Rehabilitation of Mbubeni Access Road (6.2km)**	**Ward 1**	Percentage of Mbubeni Access Road (6.2km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.4	70%	**100%**
27			To rehabilitate and complete S Jubane Access Road (1.3km)	**Rehabilitation of S Jubane Access Road (1.3km)**	**Ward 12**	Percentage of S Jubane Access Road (1.3km) rehabilitated and completed(20% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.5	80%	**100%**
28			To maintain gravel roads as per road mantainance schedule plan (40 gravel access roads)	**Roads Maintenance**	Ward 1, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, & 17	Number of Gravel Roads mantained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30/06/2025 {Ward 1 (5 roads), Ward 6 (5 roads), Ward 7 (5 roads), Ward 8 (5 roads), Ward 12 (5 roads), Ward 13 (5 roads), Ward 14 (5 roads) and Ward 17 (5 roads)	171	36	**40**

29		To provide a better community centre	To construct and complete 90% of the project scope of Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre #1	**Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre #1**	**Ward 18**	Percentage of Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre constructed and completed (90% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	172	10%	**90%**
30	outcome 4.2 Electricity : 4.2.1 Improved access to electricity	Accelerate electrification	To energise 97 household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification.	**Mngelekazi Electrification (97 household connections)**	Ward 01	Number of household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	173.15	new	**97**
31			To energise 29 household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification.	**Ezibomvini #2 Electrification (29 household connections)**	Ward 04	Number of household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	176	new	**29**
32			To energise 18 household connections of Giba Electrification.	**Giba Electrification (18 household connections)**	Ward 21	Number of household connections of Giba Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	184	30%	**18**
33			To construct the infrastructure to yield 148 household connections of Mngeni #2 Electrification	**Mngeni #2 Electrification (148 household connections)**	Ward 19	Percentage of Mngeni #2 Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 148 household connections by 30/6/2025	178	new	**100%**
34			To energise 148 household connections of Mngeni #2 Electrification.		Ward 19	Number of household connections of Mngeni Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	179	new	**148**

35			To construct the infrastructure to yield 61 household connections of Giba #2 Electrification	**Giba #2 Electrification (61 household connections)**	Ward 21	Percentage of Giba #2 Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 61 household connections by 30/6/2025	186	new	**100%**
36			To energise 61 household connections of Giba #2 Electrification.		Ward 21	Number of household connections of Giba #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	187	new	**61**
37			To construct the infrastructure to yield 50 household connections of Mbeje Electrification	**Mbeje Electrification (50 household connections)**	Ward 17	Percentage of Mbeje Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 50 household connections by 30/6/2025	180	new	**100%**
38			To energise 50 household connections of Mbeje Electrification.		Ward 21	Number of household connections of Mbeje Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	182	new	**50**
39			To construct the infrastructure to yield 58 household connections of Ezimbubeni Electrification	**Ezimbubeni Electrification (58 household connections)**	Ward 01	Percentage of Ezimbubeni Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 58 household connections by 30/6/2025	177	new	**100%**
40			To construct the infrastructure to yield 100 household connections of Isibindi Electrification	**Isibindi Electrification (100 household connections)**	Ward 21	Percentage of Isibindi Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 100 household connections by 30/6/2025	185	new	**100%**

41	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 businesses within uMisnga with access to refuse removal by 30/06/2025	177	42	**42**
42					Umzinyathi, Msinga, Administration	Number of households with access to refuse removal through provision of Skip bins by 30/06/2025	178	460	**460**
43	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 Service Electricity by 30 June 2025	179	243	**210**
KPA3:LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT=06 indicators									
44	**outcome 4.7 Local economic development . 4.7.1 Growing local economies**	To empower the disadvantage communities	To Implement Ward Youth Projects as per Ward Based Plans in the IDP 2023/24	**uMsinga Ward Youth Projects**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Ward Youth Projects implemented as per the ward based plan by 30/06/2025	82	193	**60**
45			To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.	**Ward Leaners Tertiary Registration**	**all wards**	Number of Learners within uMsinga Municipality Assisted with Tertiary registration by 30/06/2025	83	162	**120**
46		To reduce poverty throu Local Economic development initiatives	To host a business market day	**Business Market day**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Business market da hosted by 30/06/2025	158	1	**2**
47			To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area	**SMME's capacity building**	**all wards**	Number of SMME's within Msinga area trained by 30/06/2025	157	20	**42**
48			To host uMsinga Matric Awards event	**uMsinga Matric Awards**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Matric Awards Hosted within uMsinga by 31/03/2025	81	1	**1**
49			To create jobs through EPWP Programme.	**EPWP programme**	**all wards**	Number of jobs created through construction of capital projects by 30/06/2025	270.1	64	**68**
KPA 4 : GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPARTION =07 indicators									

50	outcome 5.1 Functional DDM structures: A credible IDP aligned to the one plan (with sector departmental inputs and projects)		To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2024/25	**IDP 2024/25**	**Administration**	Date 2025/2026 IDP submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2025	143	**31-May-24**	**31-May-25**
51	**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 2025/26	**IDP,budget & PMS Process Plan**	**Administration**	Number of IDP,Budget & PMS Process Plans for the revision of the 2025/26 IDP tabled to Council for adoption by 30/09/2025	151	1	**1**
52			To conduct council meetings	**Council Meeting**	**Administration**	Number of Full Council meetings facilitated by 30/06/2025	42	4	**4**
53			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 30/06/2025	43	20	**20**
54			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	**EXCO Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Exco meetings facilitated by 30/06/2025	44	12	**12**
55			To host uMsinga youth day celebration	**uMsinga Youth Day celebration**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 18**	Number of uMsinga Youth Day celebration Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2025	84	1	**1**
56			To Host Reed Dance	**uMsinga Reed Dance**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 05**	Number of uMsinga Reed Dances hosted by 30 September 2024	63.6	new	**1**
57			To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns	**Campaigns**	**all wards**	Number of Msinga Public Awareness campaigns (youth; fire; traffic & Disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2025	63	25	**24**
KPA5: FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT=17 Indicators									

58	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 30/06/2025	92	96	**72**
59	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 30/06/2025	93	4	**4**
60			Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	**Procurement plan**	**administration**	Date 2025/26 Procurement Plan submitted to Council for adoption by 30/06/2025	94	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**
61	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 30/06/2025	95	4	**4**
62			To ensure Creditors payments	**Creditor payments**	**administration**	Turnaround time (in 30 days) for payment of creditors (from date of receipt of invoice) by 30/06/2025	99	30 days	**30 days**
63			to submit budget related policies to Council	**Budget related policies**	**Administration**	Date reviewed 2024/2025 Budget related policies submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2024	89	31-May-24	**31-May-25**
64			To submit Draft budget 2024/25	**Draft Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 draft budget submitted to Council for adoption by 31/03/2025	90	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-25**
65			To submit final budget 2025/26	**Final Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 final budget submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2025	91	31-May-24	**31-May-25**
66	outcome 3.2.3 Budget	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation	**Adjustment Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 Adjustment budget submitted to Council by 28/02/2024	118	22-Feb-24	**28-Feb-25**
67			Budget Management (reporting)	**S71**	**administration**	Number of Section 71 reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2025	120	12	**12**

68	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 30/06/2025	106	12	**12**
69			To prepare and submit AFS	**2023/24 Annual Financial Statements (AFS)**	**administration**	Date 2023/24 AFS submitted to Auditor General by 31/08/2024	25	**31-Aug-23**	**31-Aug-24**
70	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 30/06/2025	127	2	**4**
71			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 30/6/2025	122	1.5:1	1.5:1
72			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 30/06/2025	123	100%	100%
73			To implement WSP	**WSP Implementation**	**Administration**	Percentage of budget spent on the implemention of WSP by 30/6/2025	222.2	100%	100%
74			Monthly reviewed General Ledger	**GL reviews**	**administration**	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2025	128	12	12
KPA6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS= 01 indicator									
75	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 30/09/2024	80	1	**1**

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 (l)(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:**

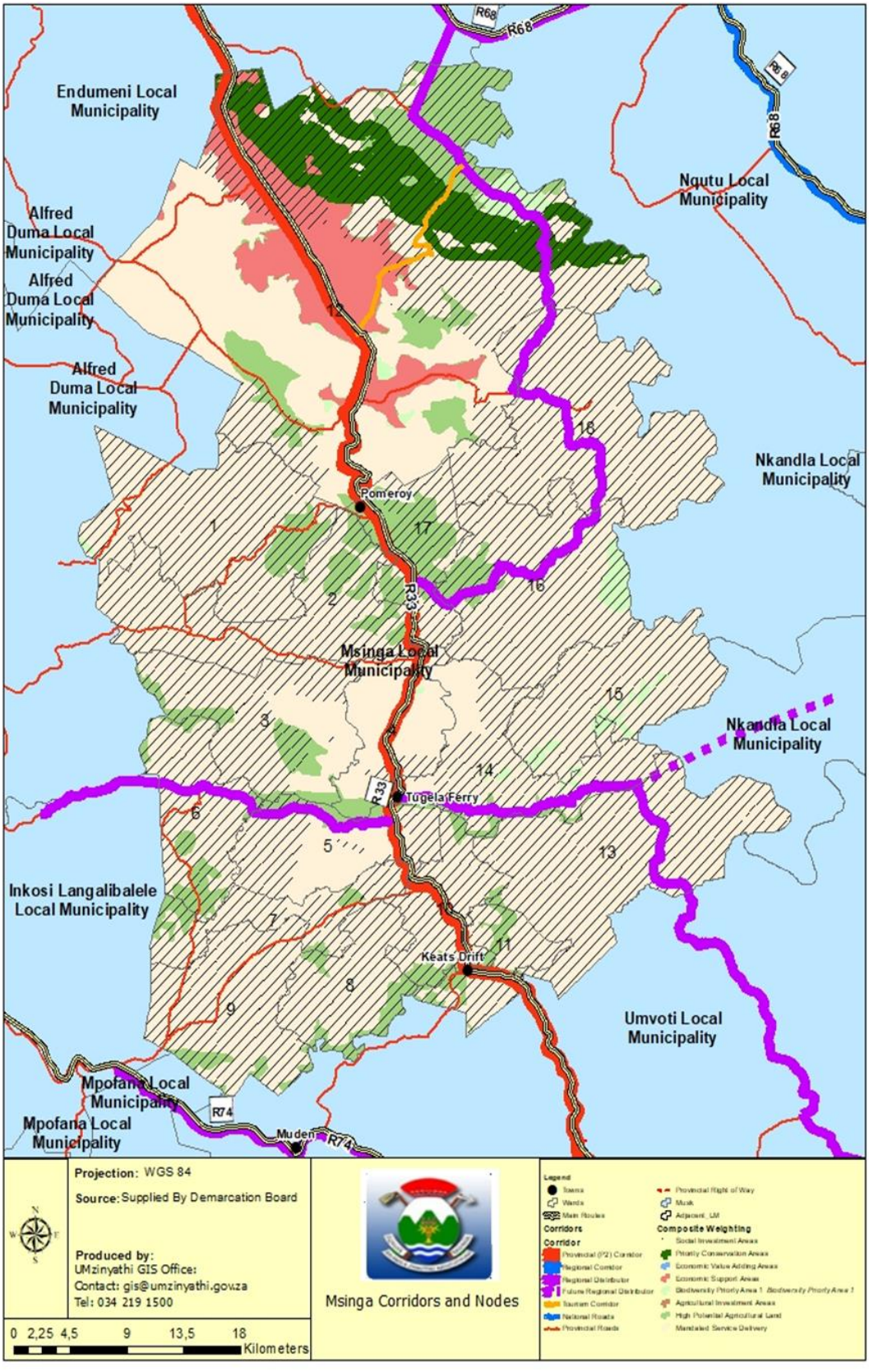
Establishing small-scale, appropriate, and sustainable processing/value adding businesses that are flexible require little capital investment and can be carried out in the home without the need for sophisticated or expensive equipment.

- **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

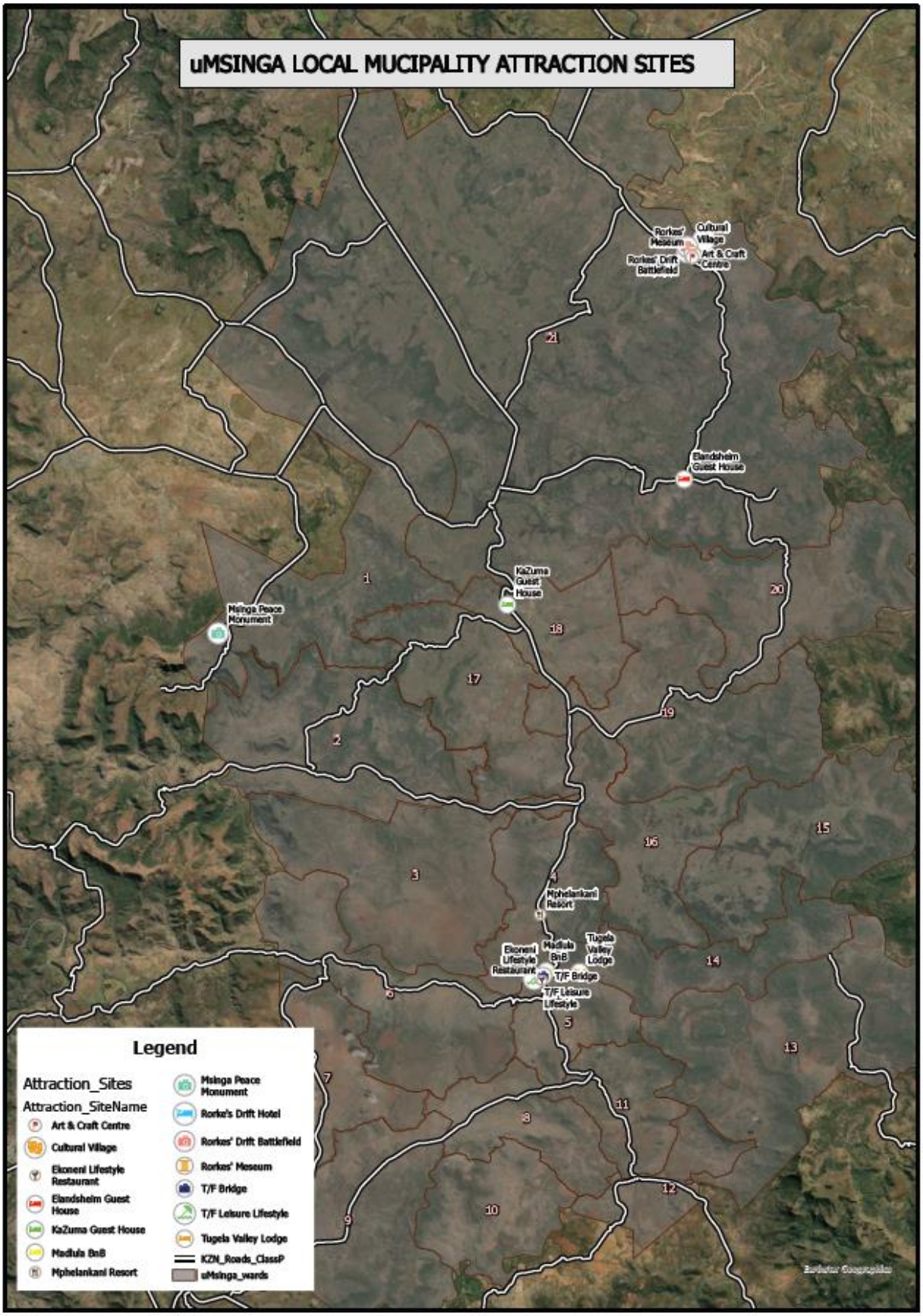
Successful implementation of this proposed Plan will require overall cooperation, both at the political and at the operating or administrative level. A thorough grasp of developmental local government concepts among all concerned members of portfolio committees will, in the main, enhance the understanding 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 123: Implementation Plan - uMsinga Local Municipality

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 81: 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

1.1.4.3.2 Refurbishment & Rehabilitation

1.1.4.3.3 New Schools

INPUT TOWARDS THE 2024/25 MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS' REVIEW 1. A list of infrastructural projects that have been budgeted for and approved the 2024/25 financial year and MTEF period are attached for your inclusion in the IDP's. The Department of Education has the following infrastructure programs: • New Schools • Upgrades and Additions to existing schools • Renovation and Rehabilitation to existing schools • Fencing • Electrification of Schools • Storm damage of schools • Water & Sanitation • Grade R blocks • Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD) • LSEN (School for learners living with disabilities) 2. A list of Schools (public school infrastructure) within Umzinyathi Municipal District is also attached. Shapefiles for the schools are also available upon request. 3. Invitation to the Municipality's IDP Representative Forums within the various Local Municipality and the District can be sent to: District Manager Name: Mr S Keswa Contact: 034 219 2701/02 Email: siphiwe.keswa@kzndoe.gov.za Personal Assistant: 4. For school infrastructure related mat

PROJECT NAME	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	Local Municipalities	IMPLEMENTING AGENT	PROJECTS STATUS	SUB PROGRAMME	BUDGET PROGRAMME NAME	TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	LAT.	LON.	TOTAL PROJECT COST	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
BAMBANANI PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	DESIGN	EARLY CHILDHOOD	UPGRADES AND	PRIM/SMALL	-28.73096	30.27968	R 1,644,440	R -	R 478,831	120,359

					DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	ADDITIONS							
BATHEMBU HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.72172	30.35801	R 2,250,000	R -	R 209,383	225,000
BATSHAZWAYO HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/MICRO	-28.68225	30.31099	R 2,900,000	R -	R 778,147	553,678
BATSHAZWAYO HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MICRO	-28.68225	30.31099	R 3,824,979	R 111,000	R -	0
BETHULO P.P. SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.81338	30.3563	R 6,949,964	R 694,996	R 418,141	229,411
BHAMBATHA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.8643	30.52795	R 3,386,770	R 101,000	R -	0
BHEKABANTU SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	NEW SCHOOL	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	SEC/LARGE	-28.6552	30.48287	R 45,000,000	R 910,000	R 1,717,767	1,773,935
BUNYEBETHU HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND	SEC/SMALL	-28.60048	30.49959	R 2,254,100	R 101,000	R -	0

						ADDITIONS							
CABANGOKUHLE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/LARGE	-28.7627	30.4341	R 3,907,925	R 101,000	R -	0
COSH PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/SMALL	-28.7435	30.4701	R 6,348,021	R 2,063,421	R 2,453,347	623,718
DAYISWAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	FINAL COMPLETION	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.7365	30.6031	R 1,957,529	R 405,127	R -	0
DILIZELA HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.4863	30.3522	R 3,230,226	R 101,000	R -	0
DILIZELA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/SMALL	-28.4863	30.3522	R 4,000,000	R 272,115	R -	0
DLABESUTHE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MEGA	-28.81628	30.3082	R 2,000,000	R -	R 172,420	173,783
DOUGLAS PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROG	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.52746	30.27943	R 1,600,000	R -	R 657,351	483,178

					RAMME	REFURBISHMENTS							
DUMAPHANSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/LARGE	-28.827	30.39432	R 4,025,000	R -	R 108,233	725,678
DUMAPHANSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/LARGE	-28.827	30.39432	R 238,095	R 1,032,660	R 523,380	0
EBUHLEBEBEMFUNDO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.56667	30.26997	R 6,785,623	R 678,562	R 496,472	214,689
EMACHUNWINI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.90427	30.39026	R 6,268,575	R 626,858	R 433,494	161,572
EMKHAMO COMBINED SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	CONSTRUCTION 76% - 99%	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	COMB/MEDIUM	-28.67972	30.32114	R 5,000,000	R 1,272,115	R -	0
EMKHAMO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/MEDIUM	-28.67972	30.32114	R 2,000,000	R -	R 206,443	179,900
EMKHUPHULA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND	UPGRADES AND	PRIM/SMALL	-28.79381	30.56926	R 2,639,559	R 134,000	R -	0

					SANITATION	ADDITIONS							
EMTATENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/SMALL	-28.75558	30.37752	R 6,634,388	R -	R 1,284,388	350,000
EMTATENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/SMALL	-28.75558	30.37752	R 6,510,000	R 2,720,000	R 1,270,702	938,878
EMZWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.63961	30.26596	R 2,000,000	R -	R 360,561	189,700
ESETHU HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.53334	30.59304	R 5,228,539	R 522,854	R 116,690	472,511
ESIMANYAMA PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MICRO	-28.77633	30.60606	R 3,070,147	R 593,417	R 498,067	0
ESWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MICRO	-28.33436	30.46622	R 2,000,000	R -	R 409,301	189,700
FABENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.88249	30.40893	R 3,436,311	R 146,000	R -	0

FISOKUHLE PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILD HOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.73961	30.63990	R 3,584,753	R 740,273	R 358,475	0
GANGEYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.53491	30.62279	R 2,900,000	R -	R 778,147	553,678
GANGEYANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 51% - 75%	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.53491	30.62279	R 3,836,084	R 3,079,141	R 216,169	0
GAYISANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.61073	30.54306	R 4,196,366	R 111,000	R -	0
GORDON MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.5503	30.45779	R 6,561,688	R 656,169	R 359,225	197,309
HOLISIZWE PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILD HOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.78462	30.60233	R 2,404,809	R 386,586	R 355,189	0
HOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.6721	30.5793	R 3,651,640	R 134,000	R -	0

INDLOZANA HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.6318	30.304	R 7,013,364	R 701,336	R 147,142	235,329
ITHUBALETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.5748	30.2478	R 2,900,000	R -	R 268,699	209,900
KEATES DRIFT PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/LARGE	-28.8 6423	30.4 8628	R 3,199,770	R 101,000	R -	0
KUBUYAKWEZWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.7834	30.5829	R 2,329,664	R 101,000	R -	0
KWAVULAMEHLO PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.8 5407	30.3 4658	R 3,779,817	R 377,982	R 149,341	337,453
KWAZENZELE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.8 6721	30.4 8532	R 3,303,517	R 146,000	R -	0
LANDELANI PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILD HOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.6 0555 4	30.4 4087 7	R 3,118,415	R 554,346	R 381,636	0
LANDELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.6 0555 4	30.4 4087 7	R 4,995,781	R -	R 306,951	479,478

LANDULWAZI PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/ MEDIUM	-28.736	30.3924	R 4,127,827	R 823,211	R 346,278	0
LANDULWAZI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	COMB/ MEDIUM	-28.736	30.3924	R 4,250,000	R -	R 628,571	748,178
LELELE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	Prim/Small	-30.48335	30.585919	R 5,400,000	R -	R -	400,000
LEWIS COMBINED SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/ LARGE	-28.54826	30.26031	R 2,811,067	R 101,000	R -	0
MABASO SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	FEASIBILITY	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/LARGE	-27.80745	31.17251	R 11,467,896	R -	R 185,259	425,894
MABEDLANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.58528	30.56625	R 2,900,000	R -	R 778,147	553,678
MACINGWANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	DESIGN	UPGRADES AND	UPGRADES AND	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.85467	30.50714	R 24,190,451	R -	R 162,823	628,373

					ADDITIONS	ADDITIONS							
MADUDULA HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/LARGE	-28.58306	30.41712	R 3,598,599	R 4,101,549	R 2,233,022	0
MAHEDENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.64248	30.52199	R 1,600,000	R -	R 402,584	483,178
MAHLABA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.52968	30.59152	R 10,000,000	R -	R 351,768	440,976
MAHLOKOHLOKO SECONDARY SCHOOL (COMPLETION)	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MICRO	-27.80745	31.17251	R 24,938,389	R 216,886	R -	0
MAKHANKANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/MEDIUM	-28.606	30.46183	R 3,348,413	R 111,000	R -	0
MANDLENI COMBINED PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/MEDIUM	-28.72964	30.36587	R 2,300,000	R -	R 308,891	196,567
MANDLETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.55104	30.46074	R 5,202,477	R -	R 400,043	486,815
MANQOBA PS	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	ON HOLD	UPGRADES AND	UPGRADES AND	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.56924	30.38343	R 77,572,784	R -	R -	2,467,599

					ADDITIONS	ADDITIONS							
MATHINTA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.79368	30.30326	R 2,300,000	R 230,000	R 110,000	175,027
MAWELE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	DESIGN	REPAIRS AND RENOVATIONS	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.69559	30.54716	R 20,353,580	R 950,000	R 3,809,320	1,233,503
MBONDWENI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.7229	30.44813	R 3,163,336	R 111,000	R -	0
MERTOUN COMBINED SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.7978	30.4762	R 5,993,000	R 993,000	R -	0
MHLABANGULEPRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/SMALL	-28.64368	30.36324	R 2,400,000	R 643,000	R 377,143	240,000
MHLAKOTHI HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.75403	30.3794	R 6,846,540	R 661,398	R 485,142	700,000
MHLANGEZULU SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.87047	30.44604	R 3,576,530	R 146,000	R -	0
MHLUMBA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND	UPGRADES AND	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.87696	30.3213	R 5,319,481	R 531,948	R 18,796	481,086

					SANITATION	ADDITIONS							
MKHUPULANGWENYA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	FEASIBILITY	REPLACEMENT SCHOOL	NEW /REPLACEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS	COMB/SMALL	-28.66794	30.78810 1	R 64,900,000	R -	R 8,039,767	2,908,203
MKHUPULANGWENYA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	COMB/SMALL	-28.7508	30.4175	R 5,985,142	R -	R 485,142	500,000
MPIKAYIZEKANYE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.7585	30.5224	R 3,082,214	R 111,000	R -	0
MPOMPOLWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.8536	30.86132	R 6,135,142	R -	R 485,142	650,000
MPOMPOLWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.62263	30.34476	R 4,178,932	R 417,893	R 62,784	376,006
MQAMU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.64901	30.31474	R 2,116,912	R 101,000	R -	0
MSAWENKOSI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.68275	30.60023 3	R 6,135,142	R -	R 485,142	650,000

MSINGA HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/SMALL	-28.75027	30.41613	R 8,787,244	R 2,565,289	R 282,698	773,360
MSINGA HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	FEASIBILITY	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-27.82641	31.63983	R 39,778,750	R -	R 370,258	1,209,971
MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PROJECT INITIATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.57036	30.4105	R 3,000,000	R -	R 330,410	300,000
MSITHA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/SMALL	-28.57036	30.4105	R 6,135,142	R -	R 485,142	650,000
MTHALENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.5455	30.51127	R 1,150,000	R -	R 177,774	94,900
MZAMOYETHU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.57881	30.36241	R 1,150,000	R -	R 180,714	115,000
MZOMUSHA I PRIMARY (TUGELA FERRY)	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILD HOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/LARGE	-28.76631	30.40923	R 4,217,615	R 1,889,971	R 316,377	0
MZOMUSHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	ON HOLD	STORM DAMAGE	RENOVATIONS, REHABI	COMB/LARGE	-28.76631	30.40923	R 1,600,000	R -	R 243,076	483,178

					PROGRAMME	LITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS							
MZOMUSHA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL (TUGELA FERRY)	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	COMB/ LARGE	-28.76631	30.40923	R 6,341,966	R 499,455	R -	0
NDABANKULU I PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/ LARGE	-28.6885	30.4517	R 2,841,145	R 527,076	R 476,067	0
NGUBEVU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.6943	30.55837	R 7,260,000	R -	R 1,034,252	781,006
NKAYISHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.817916	30.568281	R 18,013,995	R -	R 498,020	519,363
NKONZA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.56667	30.26997	R 4,000,000	R 206,886	R -	0
NOGIDA HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	KZNDOE	PROJECT INITIATION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/LARGE	-28.90115	30.391233	R 3,050,000	R -	R 440,000	305,000
NOMAHAYE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.82996	30.30137	R 1,900,000	R 190,000	R 340,804	170,508

						ADDITIONS							
NOMAQHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.66195	30.642717	R 1,600,000	R -	R 402,582	483,178
NOMAQHULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.66195	30.642717	R 2,456,101	R 134,000	R -	0
NTABAMHLOPHE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.56531 7	30.5812	R 2,900,000	R -	R 778,147	553,678
NTABENDE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PROJECT INITIATION	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.88163	30.50278	R 4,025,000	R -	R 644,938	725,678
NTANYANA PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.89093	30.37885	R 3,825,569	R 692,571	R 294,901	0
NTANYEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	DESIGN	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.60918	30.31008	R 2,192,167	R -	R 260,460	205,007

					GRADE R)								
NTANYEZULU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.60918	30.31008	R 2,015,120	R -	R 495,000	167,203
NTENESHANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.91281	30.41496	R 4,673,771	R 467,377	R 116,813	414,786
NTILI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.60965	30.51515	R 2,900,000	R -	R 778,147	553,678
NYONIYEZWE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.79909	30.62345	R 2,328,583	R 134,000	R -	0
OKHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/SMALL	-28.897333	30.361333	R 6,164,241	R -	R 485,142	679,099
OKHULANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.897333	30.361333	R 5,169,595	R 516,960	R 448,858	467,117
OVERTOURN PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.71372	30.56433	R 2,581,666	R 1,407,115	R -	0

PANO SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/SMALL	-28.67571	30.60316	R 2,976,750	R 111,000	R -	0
PHATHIZWE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.50268	30.57018	R 3,602,942	R 146,000	R -	0
PHOWANE LP SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MICRO	-28.5052	30.3704	R 1,900,000	R 190,000	R 231,155	155,764
PHUMELA PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILD HOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.72865	30.48855	R 4,321,750	R 1,031,170	R 432,175	0
PHUMELA PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.72865	30.48855	R 2,772,408	R 133,675	R -	0
POMEROY I SCHOOL (MSINGA)	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	COEGA	FEASIBILITY	FULL SERVICE SCHOOL	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/LARGE	-28.57256	30.44005	R 4,500,000	R -	R -	259,800
POMEROY STATE-AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.5521	30.4259	R 8,307,085	R 101,000	R -	0
QINELANI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.54003	30.52554	R 4,388,982	R 101,000	R -	0

SAMPOFU PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	COMB/MEDIUM	-28.68023	30.41658	R 1,150,000	R -	R 114,396	62,696
SHIYANE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.3608	30.5356	R 3,978,965	R 146,000	R -	0
SIBONGINHLANHLA SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	TENDER	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MICRO	-28.4825	30.50641	R 2,278,834	R 227,883	R 248,917	186,162
SIBUMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.7639	30.408	R 6,164,241	R -	R 485,142	679,099
ST.BERNARD'S JOLWAYO PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MEDIUM	-28.74678	30.33976	R 2,510,221	R 134,000	R -	0
SWEBANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	DESIGN	EARLY CHILD HOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.68351	30.30426	R 4,411,334	R -	R 307,670	408,075
SWEBANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.68351	30.30426	R 3,949,878	R 146,000	R -	0
THEMANE COMBINED SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBI	COMB/MEDIUM	-28.7016	30.41102	R 2,900,000	R -	R 778,145	553,678

						SHMENTS							
UKUKHANYA KOMSINGA LSEN SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	DESIGN	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	LSEN	-28.7244	30.4431	R 4,000,000	R -	R 882,817	723,178
ULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/LARGE	-28.8 2019	30.3 9788	R 2,400,000	R 134,000	R -	0
UMBONJE HIGH SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	FINAL COMPLETION	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/MEDIUM	-28.8577	30.5402	R 4,179,927	R 139,000	R -	0
VEZULWAZI PRIMARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	ONHOLD-LOW ENROLMENT	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.5474	30.3241	R 2,400,000	R -	R 377,141	195,578
ZIMINGAYE PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 26% - 50%	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/SMALL	-28.8 4512	30.4 2913 8	R 3,136,506	R 585,432	R 473,207	0
ZIMISELENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	IDT	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	STORM DAMAGE PROGRAMME	RENOVATIONS, REHABILITATION OR REFURBISHMENTS	SEC/SMALL	-28.7468	30.4808	R 2,109,597	R 1,407,115	R -	0
ZIMISELENI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND	UPGRADES AND	SEC/SMALL	-28.7468	30.4808	R 2,330,465	R 134,000	R -	0

					SANITATION	ADDITIONS							
ZIZ PRIMARY	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	DBSA	CONSTRUCTION 1% - 25%	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT (GRADE R)	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	PRIM/MICRO	-28.75225	30.4679	R 3,118,828	R 533,492	R 364,607	0
ZWELINJANI SECONDARY SCHOOL	UMZINYATHI	Msinga Local Municipality	PUBLIC WORKS	PRACTICAL COMPLETION (100%)	WATER AND SANITATION	UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS	SEC/SMALL	-28.6696	30.62415	R 5,193,556	R 102,000	R -	0

Project / Programme Name	Activity	Local Municipality	IDMS Project Status	Project End Date	MTEF Year 1 2024/25	MTEF Year 2 2025/26	MTEF Year 3 2026/27
Construction of P752 - Buffalo River Bridge (km22.5 to km22.5)	Construction of river bridge	UMSINGA	Stage 5 Works 1 to 25%	2026/02/28	R 12,500,000.00	R 938,072.00	R 0.00
Construction of D1271 (Road Approaches to Ngubevu River Bridge)	Construction of earthworks, layerworks & surfacing	UMSINGA	Stage 4 Design Documentation Report- Draft Preparation stage	2027/10/02	R 250,000.00	R 1,930,000.00	R 180,000.00
Construction of 3477 SAMPOFU RIVER BRIDGE on P281	Construction of river bridge	UMSINGA	Stage 4 Design Documentation Report- Draft Preparation stage	2029/01/30	R 300,000.00	R 5,450,000.00	R 5,380,655.38
Upgrade of P368 (km19,38 to km23,5)	Construction of earthworks, layerworks & surfacing	UMSINGA	Stage 4 Design Documentation Report- Draft Preparation stage	2026/10/17	R 1,000,000.00	R 28,600,000.00	R 10,075,000.00
Upgrade of D1269 (km0 to km7)	Construction of earthworks, layerworks & surfacing	UMSINGA	Stage 4 Design Documentation Report- Draft Preparation stage	2029/04/05	R 1,000,000.00	R 8,750,000.00	R 13,938,424.00

Project / Programme Name	Activity	Local Municipality	DC Code	IDMS Project Status	Project End Date	MTEF Year 1 2024/25	MTEF Year 2 2025/26	MTEF Year 3 2026/27
Reseal of P17 (km47 to km52)	Reseal	Msinga Local Municipality	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation- Draft Specification	2026/02/15	R 2,000,000.00	R 850,000.00	R 0.00
Rehabilitation of P6-4 (km10.00 to km24.00)	Rehabilitation	Msinga Local Municipality	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation - PSP Documentation	2031/03/22	R 500,000.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
Rehabilitation, Re-alignment and widening of P6-3 (km41 to km46,7)	Rehabilitation	Msinga Local Municipality	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation- Draft Specification	2027/03/16	R 60,490,957.82	R 59,490,818.96	R 1,800,000.00
Rehabilitation of P6-5 (km0.00 to km22.00)	Rehabilitation	Msinga Local Municipality	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2029/11/23	R 500,000.00	R 0.00	R 0.00

Project / Programme Name	Activity	Local Municipality	DC Code	IDMS Project Status	Project End Date	MTEF Year 1 2024/25	MTEF Year 2 2025/26	MTEF Year 3 2026/27

Multicell Concrete Slab Construction on L1180	New Infrastructure Other	Msinga	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2025/11/05	R 4,550,000.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
Construction of Concrete Slab on D1271	New Infrastructure Other	Msinga	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2025/11/05	R 4,762,350.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
Safety Maintenance (Blacktop Patching) for DC24	Blacktop Patching	Various	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation	2026/03/31	R 41,765,680.00	R 36,253,111.00	R 40,154,453.00
Zibambele for DC24	Zibambele Contractors	Various	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2026/03/31	R 45,636,000.00	R 41,635,778.00	R 41,274,101.00
Routine Maintenance (Blading) for DC24	Blading	Various	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation	2026/03/31	R 15,979,653.00	R 35,560,588.00	R 49,367,221.00
Preventative Maintenance for DC24	Betterment and Regravelling	Various	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation	2026/03/31	R 19,962,422.00	R 46,515,492.00	R 54,853,143.00
Routine Maintenance for DC24	Drain clearing & Verge Maintenance	Various	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation	2026/03/31	R 1,872,614.00	R 9,809,678.00	R 2,802,765.00
Safety Maintenance for DC24	Safety Maintenance	Various	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation	2026/03/31	R 1,119,895.00	R 7,018,030.00	R 1,254,705.00
Special Maintenance for DC24	Special Maintenance	Various	DC24	Stage 4 Design Documentation	2026/03/31	R 3,600,000.00	R 3,762,000.00	R 3,931,290.00
Vukayibambe Routine Road Maintenance (VRRM) for DC24	VRRM	Various	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2026/03/31	R 26,247,413.00	R 34,294,510.00	R 35,837,856.00
Fog spraying DC24	Blacktop Patching	Various	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2027/03/31	R 0.00	R 3,807,715.00	R 4,093,293.00

Crack Sealing DC24	Blacktop Patching	Various	DC24	Stage 1 Project Initiation	2027/03/31	R 0.00	R 15,230,859.00	R 16,182,787.00

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)

1.1.6 Assupol Community Trust (ACT)

1.1.7 Umzinyathi District Municipality

uMzinyathi Municipality as water service authority is responsible for the following activities:

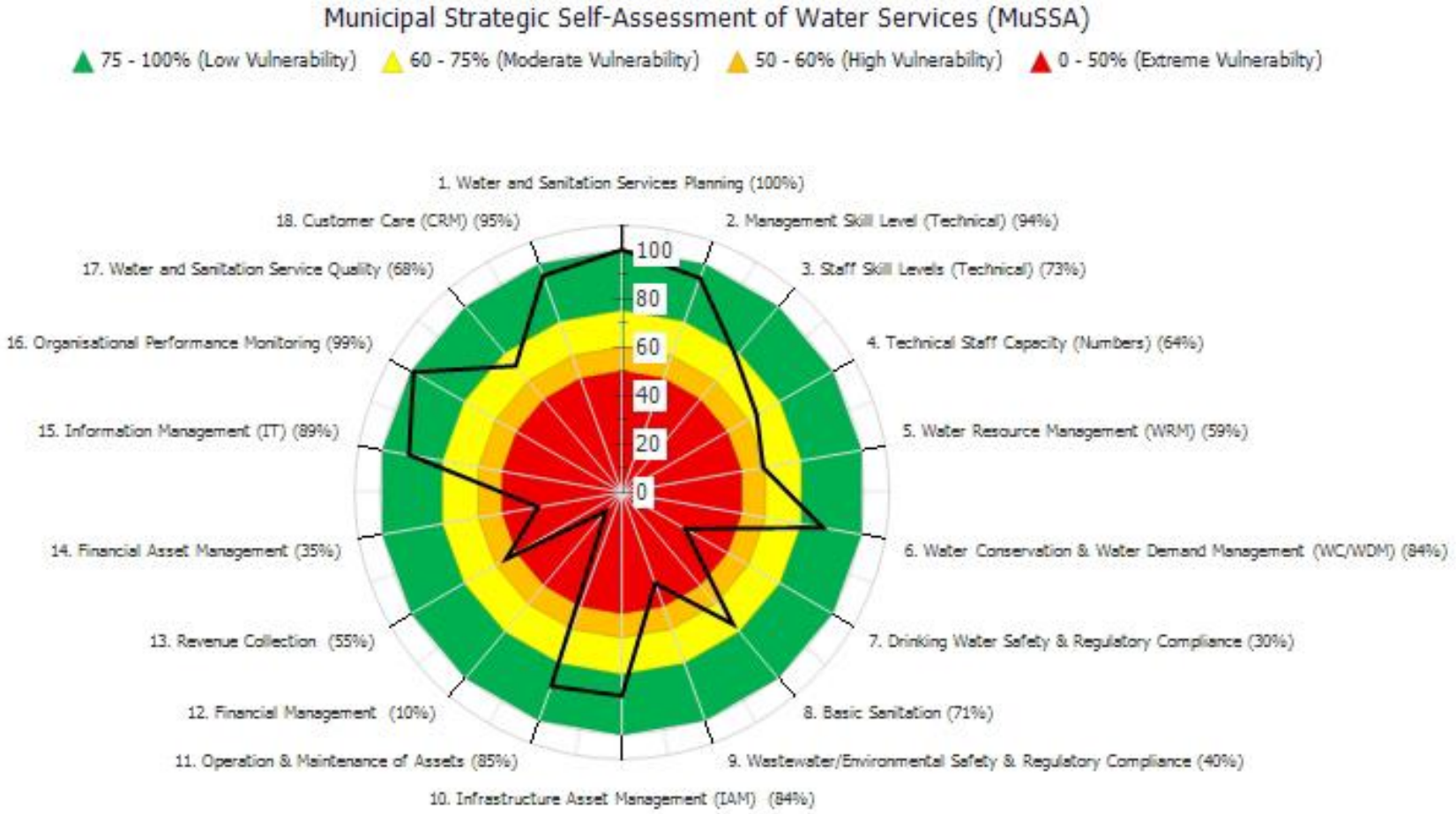
- Internal and external bulk water provision
- Internal and external of water system maintenance.
- Internal wastewater
- Internal Wastewater system maintenance

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

1.1.8 Provincial Disaster Management Centre

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**	206001 2022 StatsSA
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 2024/25 financial year. Below are the capital projects lists planned for 2024/25 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 124: Municipal Commitments

EXPENDITURE	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Employee related costs	98 000 000,00		
Remuneration of councillors	17 000 000,00		
Debt impairment	10 000 000,00		
Depreciation & asset impairment	15 000 000,00		
Asset Impairment	5 000 000,00		
Finance charges	700 000,00		
	145 700 000,00		
COMMITMENTS			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**		
BUSINESS CONNEXION PTY LTD	400 000,00		
Free Basic Services	600 000,00		
Employee Bursaries	1 500 000,00		
Salga Annual Fees	1 200 000,00		
Assets Insurance	2 200 000,00		
Workman Compensation	1 500 000,00		
External Audit Fees	500 000,00		
Ward capital projects	10 500 000,00		
ward operational projects	2 310 000,00		
indigent Burial Support per ward	800 000,00		

Financial system	6 000 000,00		
Evaluation roll	300 000,00		
Travelling agent	-		
ESKOM	2 500 000,00		
SMALL VEHICLE FLEET Fuel CHARGES	2 700 000,00		
PLANT FLEET Fuel CHARGES	3 800 000,00		
Small vehicle maintenance	3 500 000,00		
Mayoral Programme of action	7 000 000,00		
Plant Maintenance	4 500 000,00		
General road Maintenance	14 000 000,00		
ITEC/Printers	2 000 000,00		
KALMIA TRADING 1086cc	50 000,00		
VAT RECOVERY	3 500 000,00		
RELIEF WORKERS	550 000,00		
WASTE INTERNS	1 500 000,00		
DISASTER WORKERS	144 000,00		
WARD FACILITATORS	1 300 000,00		
EPWP CARETAKERS	500 000,00		
PEACE OFFICERS	1 400 000,00		
STREET CLEANING	2 200 000,00		
WARD COMMITTEES	3 800 000,00		
landfill site operations	3 000 000,00		
Umzinyathi District Municipality	200 000,00		
IT Services	3 600 000,00		
Internal Audit	2 200 000,00		
Telephone	2 000 000,00		

Legal fees	1 500 000,00		
Private Security services	4 500 000,00		
Financial Management Professional Fees	1 800 000,00		
Pound	450 000,00		
Accommodation Office Bearers	2 000 000,00		
Registry System	600 000,00		
Staff uniform/PPE	1 000 000,00		
Backup Generators(LIB&HO)	800 000,00		
Cleaning material	600 000,00		
Cleaning Equipment	400 000,00		
Stationary	1 200 000,00		
Building Maintenance	1 000 000,00		
Communication and advertising	3 200 000,00		
SCM Bid-Com Training	250 000,00		
Audit, Performance and Risk Committee	600 000,00		
Mini Strats for management	100 000,00		
Strategic Planning for councillors and Management	800 000,00		
catering for council meetings	300 000,00		
relief fund	1 000 000,00		
Matric excellence awards	500 000,00		
municipal vehicles (Technical, MM and Community)	2 400 000,00		
Salga games accommodation	400 000,00		
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	**-115 154 000,00**		

1.2.1 TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

Project Name	Ward No.	Department Sub-Unit	Quarter of Execution	Budget 2024/25
ROADS SECTION (RETENTION)				
Bethulo-Mpende Road	7,12	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q2	R328 236,00
Mabaso Sport field	4	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q2	R255 487,00
Msizini Sport field	14	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q1	R387 255,00
Pomeroy Taxi Rank	18	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q4	R482 825,00
Pomeroy Upgrade of Internal Roads #2	18	Roads and Stormwater (Retention)	Q4	R495 812,00
				R1 949 615,00
ROADS SECTION (MIG)				
Project Name	**Ward No.**	**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
Mthunqwane-Sthubini Road	3,17	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R6 638 132,06
Debedebeni sport field	1	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R9 507 700,35

Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre # 1	18	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R12 392 499,27
Cannan access road	16	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q1	R6 006 346,87
Nyoniyezwe Sportsfield	13	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q1	R4 502 024,79
Mude access road	11	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q3	R864 417,98
Mashunka Sportsfield	6	Roads and Stormwater (MIG)	Q3	R1 087 078,68
				R40 998 200,00

ROADS SECTION (EQS)			
Project Name	**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
Tools and Machineries (Maintenance section)	Roads and Stormwater (EQS)	Q1	R100 000,00
Roads and Stormwater Master Plan Review	Roads and Stormwater (EQS)	Q2	R500 000,00
			R600 000,00

DISASTER PROJECTS (DISASTER FUNDING)				
Project Name	**Ward No.**	**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
Rehabilitation of Gcabashe Access Road	4	Roads & Stormwater (Disaster Funding)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R3 886 219,43

Rehabilitation of Mashunka Access Road	6	Roads & Stormwater (Disaster Funding)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R3 794 823,84
Rehabilitation of Ezisululwini Access Road	7	Roads & Stormwater (Disaster Funding)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R2 955 831,64
Rehabilitation of Thibeni Access Road	15	Roads & Stormwater (Disaster Funding)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R3 321 327,40
Rehabilitation of Mbubeni Access Road	1	Roads & Stormwater (Disaster Funding)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R2 220 481,28
Rehabilitation of S Jubane Access Road	12	Roads & Stormwater (Disaster Funding)	Multi-Year (Q1)	R1 850 316,41
				R18 029 000,00
PMU SECTION (MIG)				
Project Name		**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
MIG 5% Top Slice		PMU - As per Business Plan (MIG)	Ongoing	**R2 157 800,00**
PMU SECTION (EQS)				
Siyazenzela Uniform & Equipment		PMU (EQS)	Q2	R500 000,00
EPWP Trainings		PMU (EQS)	Q2	R100 000,00
				R600 000,00
ELECTRICAL SECTION (INEP)				

Project Name	Ward No.	Department Sub-Unit	Quarter of Execution	Budget 2024/25
Mbeje Electrification	17	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R3 231 830,00
Isibindi Electrification	21	Electrical (INEP)	Q3	R1 732 470,00
Ezimbubeni Electrification	1,17	Electrical (INEP)	Q3	R1 608 200,00
Mngeni #2 Electrification	19	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R7 748 600,00
Giba#2 Electrification	21	Electrical (INEP)	Q1	R4 307 900,00
				R18 629 000,00
ELECTRICAL SECTION (EQS)				
Project Name		**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
Electrical Repairs & Maintenance		Electrical (EQS)	Q1	R550 000,00
Tools & Equipment (Electrical)		Electrical (EQS)	Q2	R22 000,00
				R572 000,00
BUILDING SECTION (EQS)				
Project Name		**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
Sewer system maintenance		Building section (EQS)	Ongoing	R150 000,00
Water system maintenance		Building section (EQS)	Ongoing	R100 000,00
Buildings maintenance		Building section (EQS)	Ongoing	R300 000,00
Bethel Workshop Maintenance		Building section (EQS)	Q1	R100 000,00

			R650 000,00
WASTE & ENVIRONMENT SECTION (EQS)			
Project Name	**Department Sub-Unit**	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**
School's Environmental Competition	Waste and Environment (EQS)	Q3	R300 000,00
Clean-up and awareness	Waste and Environment (EQS)	Q2	R50 000,00
Refuse Bags	Waste and Environment (EQS)	Q1	R150 000,00
Tools & Equipment (Waste)	Waste and Environment (EQS)	Q2	R150 000,00
			R650 000,00

1.2.3 COMMUNITY SERVICE DEPARTMENT PROJECTS

DIRECTOR COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/2026**	**2026/27**
Entertainment Senior Management Community		R12 000,00		
Purchase of Computers	On going	R50 000,00		
COMMUNITY SERVICES				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Sports Recreation Laundry 100000450	On going	R6 000,00		
Municipal Forum Meetings Refreshments	On going	R110 000,00		
Disability Parliament	On going	R30 000,00		
Sports Confederation Projects	On going	R50 000,00		
CSI - Community Support Initiatives (Donations)	New	R0,00		
Cultural & Recreational Events Support		R50 000,00		
In-school projects Support		R60 000,00		
Stakeholders & NPO Support		R40 000,00		

Sportfields Care Takers PPE	On going	R30 000,00		
Tournament Sponsorship:	On going	R0,00		
Ilenge		R20 000,00		
Mshishi		R20 000,00		
Mayibuye Indumiso		R10 000,00		
Sijozini Tournament		R10 000,00		
Msinga Top		R10 000,00		
Compensation of Forum members	On going	R115 000,00		
Forums Transport		R30 000,00		
Youth Awareness	On going	R25 000,00		
Forum Awareness	On going	R25 000,00		
ZULU DANCES		50 000, 00		
		R641 000,00		
DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICES				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**

Disaster Emergency Relief Services	On going			
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Blankets & Plastic Sheets	On going	R50 000,00		
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Food Voucher & Coffins	On going	R50 000,00		
Disaster Emergency Relief Services: Building Material	On going	R500 000,00		
Disaster Awareness	On going	R25 000,00		
		R625 000,00		
FIRE FIGHTING SERVICES				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Fire Equipment	On going	**R50 000,00**		
CJM OFFICES				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Installation of Borehole, pumps and tanks at CJM Offices	New	**R150 000,00**		

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Traffic Awareness	New	R20 000,00		
Branding of Vehicles	New	R30 000,00		
Vehicle Inspection Pit Cost (VTS)	On going	R300 000,00		
Purchase of Testing Equipment	On going	R40 000,00		
Traffic Management System Maintenance	New	R50 000,00		
	Total costs	R440 000,00		
LIBRARY SERVICES (LIBRARY GRANT)				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Purchase of Books		R50 000,00		
Outreach Programmes		R30 000,00		
Inflatables		R20 000,00		
Library Equipment	New	R50 000,00		
Professional Body Membership Fee	On going	R1 000,00		

Purchase of Furniture	On going	R30 000,00		
Pest Control & Cleaning	On going	R50 000,00		
Installation of Borehole, pumps and tanks	On going	R50 000,00		
Projects total cost		**R281 000,00**		
REED DANCE				
Projects/Programmes		**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
▪ **Local uMsinga Reed Dance Organising**			▪	▪
Refreshments		R34 000,00		
Tent & Green Carpet Hire		R6 000,00		
▪ **District Event**			▪	▪
Transportation		R90 000,00		
▪ **Provincial Event**			▪	▪
Refreshments		R98 000,00		
Promotional Items		R60 000,00		
Transportation		R120 000,00		
Programme total cost		**R408 000,00**		

YOUTH DAY CELEBRARION			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Refreshments	R56 000,00		
Ablution Facilities Hire	R9 000,00		
Artists and Performers	R10 000,00		
EMRS Hire	R9 000,00		
Tent & Chairs Hire	R15 000,00		
Transportation	R42 000,00		
Fruits	R3 000,00		
Project total cost	**R144 000,00**		
SALGA GAMES			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**		
SALGA Games Affiliation	R30 000,00		
District Transport	R12 000,00		

District Refreshments	R6 000,00		
District Fruits and Drinks	R5 000,00		
District Attire	R20 000,00		
Project total cost	**R73 000,00**		
GOLDEN GAMES			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Fruits	R4 000,00		
District Attire	R27 000,00		
Transport	R12 000,00		
District Refreshments	R6 000,00		
Project total cost	**R49 000,00**		
DISABILITY GAMES			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Local Refreshments	R56 000,00		

Ablution Facilities Hire	R12 000,00		
EMRS Hire	R8 500,00		
Tent & Chairs Hire	R15 000,00		
Local Attire	R20 000,00		
Local Transportation	R42 000,00		
Fruits	R5 000,00		
Local Compensation of Technical Officials	R2 500,00		
District Transport	R16 000,00		
District Attire	R30 000,00		
District Refreshments	R6 000,00		
Project total cost	**R213 000,00**		
BACK TO SCHOOL CAMPAIGN			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Breakfast	R5 000,00		
Refreshments (Lunch packs - quarter leg & juice)	R15 000,00		

Fruits & soft drinks	R5 700,00		
Uniform	R150 000,00		
Project total cost	**R174 200,00**		
INDIGENOUS GAMES			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Fruits	R5 000,00		
District Attire	R20 000,00		
District Transport	R12 000,00		
District Refreshments: Lunch	R6 000,00		
Project total cost	**R43 000,00**		
MATRIC AWARDS			
Projects/Programmes	**Budget 2024/25**		
Refreshments	R100 000,00		
Venue Hire	R20 000,00		

Artists and Performers	R10 000,00		
Décor	R45 000,00		
Tokens and Awards	R175 000,00		
Project total cost	**R350 000,00**		

1.2.3 DEVELOPMENT PLANNING DEPARTMENT PROJECT

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ALL UNITS			
PROJECT	**DRAFT BUDGET 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Pomeroy Market Stalls construction	R2,000 000.00 (Edtea grant)	0	
Enforcement committee refreshments	R30 000,00		
Enforcement service provider	R270 000,00		
IDP forum meetings catering	R50 000,00		
Strategic Sessions accommodation	R500, 000.00(commitment)		
strategic Session's meals	R140, 000.00(commitment)		
strategic sessions team building activities	R100, 000.00(commitment)		
Business license equipment renewal	R50 000,00		
Development Planning Services Admin Professionals	R10 000,00		
Municipal Planning Tribunal meetings (MPT)	R200 000,00		
Chicken and Laying Projects	R100 000,00		

Goat Farming Support	R100 000,00		
Stock farming trainings	R100 000,00		
SMME's Assistance	R200 000,00		
Community Tourism Organisation	R50 000,00		
Laptops Planning	R100 000,00		
LED Market-day	R200 000,00		
Agricultural Projects for 21 wards	R1 050 000,00(commitment)		
Advertising Municipal activities 020000340	R70 000,00		
LED Machinery for cowhide	R70 000,00		
Majozi TA building materials	R80 000,00		
Mthembu TA building materials	R80 000,00		
Mabaso TA building materials	R80 000,00		
Ngubane TA building materials	R80 000,00		
Mchunu TA building materials	R80 000,00		
urban Design Framework for TF, KD & SL	R400 000,00		
Handheld GPS equipment purchase	R10 000,00		

GIS Printer purchase	R20, 000.00		
GIS software renewal	R20, 000.00		
Izinduna meetings refreshments	R50 000,00		
Departmental S&T	R400 000,00		
Rocke's Drift celebration	R30, 000.00		
Tourism month event	R70 000.00		
TOTAL	**R3,000 000.00**		

1.2.4 CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) UNIT			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Disciplinary committee S&T	R20 000		
Laptop	R40 000		
Employee professional assistance	R300 000		
HR Management fees	R80 000		
REGISTRY/RECORDS MANAGEMENT			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
EDRMS System	R300 000		
Steel shelves storage Purchase	R150 000		
Registry Stationery	R80 000		
Laptop Purchase	R15000		
Chairs Purchase	R30 000		
Off-site storage maintenance	R50 000		

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Office furniture - Visitors chairs	R20 000		
FLEET MANAGEMENT			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Laptop	R15 000		
Car washing	R30 000		
THUSONG CENTRE			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Thusong week awareness	R50 000		
Micro wave and the Fridge, Kettle	R30 000		
water dispenser (2)	R10 000		

store Room (container)	R30 000		
Tiling of the verander for the centre	R150 000		
Directions for offices	R5 000		
04 camp chairs and the table	R10 000		
Suggestion box	R2 500		
Assembly point	R2 000		
Fire Alarm	R15 000		
Pomeroy Skill Centre Borehole Pump			
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)			
Project Name	**Budget 2024/2025**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
2 Laptops	R80 000		
Other projects for IT have been allocated budget under commitments.			
SECURITY MANAGEMENT			
Laptop	R10 000		

1.2.5 FINANCE DEPARTMENT

1.2.6 MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

MM`S OFFICE				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Mayoral Programme of action	On going	R5000 000		
Workshops and Trainings MM	On going	R30000		
INTERNAL AUDIT				
Workshops and Trainings IA	On going	R74 550		
Professional fees	On going	R31 950,00		
Risk Assessment workshop		R50 000,00		
Laptop		R40 000,00		
LEGAL & COMPLIANCE OFFICE				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**

Professional Fees		R10 000		
Workshops and Trainings Legal	On going	R30 000		
COMMUNICATION				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**	**2025/26**	**2026/27**
Communications: Advertising and news letters	On going	R150 000,00		
Communications: Advertising and news papers	On going	R300 000,00		
Washing of Banners	On going	R50 000,00		
Journalist compensation	On going	R50 000,00		
TV Shows Slots	On going	R500 000,00		
Calendars and diaries	Q2	R720 000,00		
Radio Slots	On going	R1 500 000,00		
Billboards	On going	R150 000,00		
Staff Nametags	On going	R20 000,00		
Office Furniture	Q1	R60 000,00		

RAPID RESPONSE				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**		
Community engagements	On going	R50 000,00		
Complaints Reduction, Customer Care & Batho Pele Programmes	On going	R50 000,00		
Office Chair	Q1	R3 000,00		
Rapid Response Meetings	On going	R12 000,00		
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION				
Projects/Programmes	**Quarter of Execution**	**Budget 2024/25**		
Public Participation Ward Committee Training	Q2	R106 500,00		
Mayoral events protective clothing	On going	R53 250,00		
Workshops and Trainings Public Participation	On going	R10 000,00		

1.2.7 DRAFT WARD BASED PLANS FOR THE YEAR 2024/2025

DRAFT WARD BASED PLANS FOR THE YEAR 2024/2025

WARD NO		BUDGET
WARD 01	▪	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 02	▪ To construct & complete two (2) **two room houses** for: 1. Sibisi family and 2. Mthalane family. ▪ Water instalation at kwa-Gobho community garden.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 03	▪ To construct & complete two **two room houses** for: 3. 2 families at Ward 3 area. ▪ Drilling 3 boreholes at community gardens.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 04	▪ To construct & complete **two room houses** for families at: 1. Two (2) at Sampofu 2. One (1) Bhubesini area. ▪ Installation of **water** for community gardens at 1. KwaGodla area, 2. Sampofu area	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 05	▪ To construct & complete two (2) **two room** houses for. 1. Dumakude Family at Nogawu Area. 2. Khanyile Family at Osuthu Area. ▪ To drill and equip **borehole for community gardens** at: 1. Machobeni area. ▪ To fence the Mbubu hall, Nogawu and Machobeni hall and Shlabeni chreche.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 06	▪ To construct & complete **two (2) room houses** for. 1. Buthelezi family and 2. Mtshali family.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 07	▪	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 08	▪ To construct & complete Magcetshaneni hall at Mbangweni area. 4. 2 families at Ward 3 area. ▪ To drilling boreholes at Swelamanzi community garden. ▪ Buying of chairs for Sphethwini, Buhlalu, Gudlintaba and Jojingwenya halls.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 09	▪ To construct & complete **one (1) Creche** at Mxheleni Area. ▪ To fence the following structures. 1. Mapheka hall 2. Gujini creche 3. Ekunengeleni creche	**R 500 000.00**

	▪ Fixing of community garden water pump.	
WARD 10	▪	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 11	▪ To **fence** community halls: 1. Dungamanzi hall 2. Ngqungqulwini Hall 3. Mvundlweni hall ▪ Renovation of Kopi hall and Mvundlweni hall.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 12	▪ To purchase: 1. 75 chairs for Mbonje hall; 2. 75 chairs for Kwalatha hall (Mbovu Tribal authority); 3. 75 Chairs for Mawozini hall; 4. 75 chairs for Savutshana hall (Zondi Tribal authority); 5. 200 chairs for Othulini Iwezulu big hall; 6. 75 chair for Ntabende hall; 7. 75 chairs for Siphongweni hall and ▪ 75 chairs for Ediphini hall (Mchunu Tribal authority).	**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	▪ To conduct drilling of boreholes: 1. Two at Othame 2. Two at Ezingulubeni	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 15	▪ To do boreholes request made to the ward committee 1. Mkhuphula 2. Bhudlu 3. Nembeni 4. Nhlonga 5. Ndanya	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 16	▪ To renovate Gxobanyawo **hall** ▪ To construct and complete toilet at: 1. Mpophoma hall. 2. Ngubukazi hall. 3. Lokoloko hall. 4. Collessie hall 5. Bahulazi hall. 6. Gabela Hall. ▪ Drill and equip borehole at Dumile garden.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 17	▪	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 18	▪ To drill boreholes at Mbindolo community garden. ▪ To construct & complete **two (2) room houses** for. 1. Sithole family and	**R 500 000.00**

	2. Ndaba family ▪ Fencing of Hlanganani hall.	
WARD 19	▪ Fencing community halls (Chithokwakhe hall, Makhanankane hall, Oqothweni hall) ▪ Building toilets for community halls (Chithokwakhe hall, Makhankane hall) ▪ buying chairs for community halls (Chithokwakhe hall, Makhankane hall 300 chair each) ▪ Renovating Makhankane hall ▪ 70 Lightning conductors	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 20	▪ To construct & complete eZibomvu Creche at Mthaleni area. ▪ To renovate Zimbidlini hall. ▪ To renovate Mazabeko hall. ▪ To drill and equip borehole for Danisa community garden at Mabedlana area.	**R 500 000.00**
WARD 21	▪ To construct **Woza Community Hall.** ▪ To install water – 2 **boreholes at community gardens**: 1. Amoibe 2. Mozane	**R 500 000.00**

SECTION G: ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (DRAFT SDBIP)

1.1 ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN (DRAFT SDBIP)

TABLE 125: MUNICIPAL DRAFT SDBIP 2024/2025

DRAFT SERVICE DELIVERY AND BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) - UMSINGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY - 2024/2025																		
NO	**PROGRAM DRIVER**	**OUTCOME**	**OBJECTIVE**	**STRATEGY**	**PROJECTS**	**REGION**	**INDICATOR**	**KPI NO.**	**BASELINE**	**ANNUAL TARGET**	**ACCUMULATIVE /NON-ACCUMULATIVE**	**UNIT OF MEASURE**	**Q1 -Target 30.9.2024**	**Q2 - Target 31.12.2024**	**Q3-Target 30.3.2025**	**Q4 - Target 30.6.2025**	**ANNUAL BUDGET**	**PORTFOLIO OF EVIDENCE**
B2B PILLAR 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 2024/25 Performance agreements for S54/56 Managers	**S54/56 Perfomance agreements**	Administration	Date 2024/25 Performance Agreements for S54/56 Managers signed and submitted to COGTA by 31/07/2024	223	31/07/2023	31/07/2024	Non-Accumulative	Date	31/07/2024	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 31/03/2025	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 15/01/2025	222.3	15/01/2024	15/01/2025	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	15/01/2025	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 2025	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	**2023/24 AG Action Plan**	Administration	Number of AG Action developed to address 2023/24 AG Findings by 30/06/2025	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 2023/24 FY Audit Report by 30/06/2025	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 30/06/2025	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 2024/25 Mid-Year budget & performance report (S72 Report) tabled to Council for adoption by 31/01/2025	132	25-Jan-24	31-Jan-25	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Jan-25	N/A	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
9	HOD (CORP)			To Adopt 2023/24 Annual Report (s46 APR & AR)	**Annual report (AR)**	Administration	Date 2023/24 uMsinga Final Annual Report adopted by Council by 31/01/2025	135	31-Jan-24	31-Jan-25	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Jan-25	N/A	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
10	HOD (CORP)				**Annual Performance Report (APR)**	Administration	Date uMsinga final 2023.24 APR submitted to AG & CoGTA by 31/08/2024	137	31-Aug-23	31-Aug-24	Non-accumulative	Date	31-Aug-24	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Proof of submission**
11	HOD (CORP)			To Adopt Municipal SDBIP	**SDBIP**	Administration	Number of 2025/2026 UMsinga SDBIP presented to Mayor for approval by 30/6/2025	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 30/06/2025	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 30/06/2025	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 30/06/2025	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=30 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**	**TBC**	Number of Two room houses constructed and completed by 30/06/2025	175	18	TBC	Non accumulative	**Number**	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBC	**TBC**	**completion certificates**
16	HOD (TS)				**Community halls**	**TBC**	Number of Community halls constructed and completed by 30/06/2025	176	TBC		non accumulative	**number**	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBC	**TBC**	**completion certificates**
17	HOD (TS)		To enhance sport facilities in our community	To construct and complete Debedebeni sportfield	**Debedebeni Sportfield**	**Ward 01**	Percentage constructed and completed of Debedebeni Sportsfield (the remaining 10% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.8	90%	**10%**	Non-Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R9,507,700.35**	**completion certificates**
18	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete 30% of the project scope of Mashunka Sportfield	**Mashunka Sportfield**	Ward 06	Percentage constructed and completed of Mashunka sportfield (30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.9	1 (Design Report)	**30%**	Non accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	**R1,087,078.68**	**Progress Reports**
19	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Nyoniyezwe Sportfield	**Nyoniyezwe Sportfield**	Ward 13	Percentage constructed and completed of Nyoniyezwe sportsfield (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.1	1 (Design Report)	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	10%	65%	100%	**R4,502,024.79**	**Completion certificate**

20	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 30% of the project scope of Mude Road (4.0km)	**Mude Access Road (4.0km)**	**Ward 11**	Percentage of Mude Road (4.0km) constructed and completed (30% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	172.3	1 (Design Report)	**30%**	Non-Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	**R864,417.98**	**progress reports**
21	HOD (TS)			To construct and complete Cannan Road (6.8km)	**Cannan Access Road (6.8km)**	**Ward 16**	Percentage of Cannan Road (6.8km) constructed and completed (100% of the project scope) by 30/06/2025	172.4	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	10%	40%	100%	N/A	**R6,006,346.87**	**Completion Certificate**
22	HOD (TS)			To rehabilitate and complete Gcabashe Road (3.4km)	**Rehabilitation of Gcabashe Access Road (3.4km)**	**Ward 4**	Percentage of Gcabashe Access Road (3.4km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	173.14	70%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R1,165,865.83**	**Completion Certificate**
23	HOD (TS)			To rehabilitate and complete Mashunka Access Road (3.2km)	**Rehabilitation of Mashunka Access Road (3.2km)**	**Ward 6**	Percentage of Mashunka Access Road (3.2km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.1	70%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R1,138,297.15**	**Progress reports**
24	HOD (TS)			To rehabilitate and complete Ezisululwini Access Road (5.3km)	**Rehabilitation of Ezisululwini Access Road (5.3km)**	**Ward 7**	Percentage of Ezisululwini Access Road (5.3km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.2	70%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R886,749.49**	**Progress reports**

25	HOD (TS)			To rehabilitate and complete Thibeni Access Road (5.0km)	**Rehabilitation of Thibeni Access Road (5.0km)**	**Ward 15**	Percentage of Thibeni Access Road (5.0km) rehabilitated and completed(30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.3	70%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R996,398.22**	**Progress reports**
26	HOD (TS)			To rehabilitate and complete Mbubeni Access Road (6.2km)	**Rehabilitation of Mbubeni Access Road (6.2km)**	**Ward 1**	Percentage of Mbubeni Access Road (6.2km) rehabilitated and completed (30% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.4	70%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R666,144.38**	**Progress reports**
27	HOD (TS)			To rehabilitate and complete S Jubane Access Road (1.3km)	**Rehabilitation of S Jubane Access Road (1.3km)**	**Ward 12**	Percentage of S Jubane Access Road (1.3km) rehabilitated and completed(20% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	174.5	80%	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R370,663.28**	**Progress reports**
28	HOD(TS)			To maintain gravel roads as per road mantainance schedule plan (40 gravel access roads)	**Roads Maintenance**	Ward 1, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, & 17	Number of Gravel Roads mantained as per road maintenance schedule plan by 30/06/2025 {Ward 1 (5 roads), Ward 6 (5 roads), Ward 7 (5 roads), Ward 8 (5 roads), Ward 12 (5 roads), Ward 13 (5 roads), Ward 14 (5 roads) and Ward 17 (5 roads)	171	36	**40**	Accumulative	Number	10	20	30	40	**R14,000,000.00**	**Quartely reports & schedule maintenance plan**

29	HOD (TS)		To provide a better community centre	To construct and complete 90% of the project scope of Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre #1	**Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre #1**	**Ward 18**	Percentage of Pomeroy Multi-Purpose Community Centre constructed and completed (90% of the remaining project scope) by 30/06/2025	172	10%	**90%**	Accumulative	Percentage	25%	50%	75%	100%	**R12,392,499.27**	**Completion Certificate**
30	HOD (TS)	outcome 4.2 Electricity : 4.2.1 Improved access to electricity	Accelerate electrification	To energise 97 household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification.	**Mngelekazi Electrification (97 household connections)**	Ward 01	Number of household connections of Mngelekazi Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	173.15	new	**97**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	97	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Completion certificate & PCS File**
31	HOD (TS)			To energise 29 household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification.	**Ezibomvini #2 Electrification (29 household connections)**	Ward 04	Number of household connections of Ezibomvini #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	176	new	**29**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	29	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Completion certificate & PCS File**
32	HOD (TS)			To energise 18 household connections of Giba Electrification.	**Giba Electrification (18 household connections)**	Ward 21	Number of household connections of Giba Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	184	30%	**18**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	18	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Completion certificate & PCS File**
33	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 148 household connections of Mngeni #2 Electrification	**Mngeni #2 Electrification (148 household connections)**	Ward 19	Percentage of Mngeni #2 Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 148 household connections by 30/6/2025	178	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	15%	65%	100%	N/A	**R7,748,600.00**	**Progress reports**
34	HOD(TS)			To energise 148 household connections of Mngeni #2 Electrification.		Ward 19	Number of household connections of Mngeni Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	179	new	**148**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	148		**Completion certificate & PCS File**

35	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 61 household connections of Giba #2 Electrification	**Giba #2 Electrification (61 household connections)**	Ward 21	Percentage of Giba #2 Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 61 household connections by 30/6/2025	186	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	15%	65%	100%	N/A	**R4,307,900.00**	**Progress reports**
36	HOD(TS)			To energise 61 household connections of Giba #2 Electrification.		Ward 21	Number of household connections of Giba #2 Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	187	new	**61**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	61		**Completion certificate & PCS File**
37	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 50 household connections of Mbeje Electrification	**Mbeje Electrification (50 household connections)**	Ward 17	Percentage of Mbeje Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 50 household connections by 30/6/2025	180	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	30%	70%	100%	**R3,231,830.00**	**Progress reports**
38	HOD(TS)			To energise 50 household connections of Mbeje Electrification.		Ward 21	Number of household connections of Mbeje Electrification energised by 30/06/2025	182	new	**50**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	50		**Completion certificate & PCS File**
39	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 58 household connections of Ezimbubeni Electrification	**Ezimbubeni Electrification (58 household connections)**	Ward 01	Percentage of Ezimbubeni Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 58 household connections by 30/6/2025	177	new	**100%**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	50%	100%	**R1,608,200.00**	**Progress reports**
40	HOD(TS)			To construct the infrastructure to yield 100 household connections of Isibindi Electrification	**Isibindi Electrification (100 household connections)**	Ward 21	Percentage of Isibindi Electrification infrastructure constructed to yield 100 household connections by 30/6/2025	185	new	**100%**	Accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	50%	100%	**R1,732,470.00**	**Progress reports**

41	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,	Number of businesses within uMisnga with access to refuse removal by 30/06/2025	177	42	**42**	Non-accumulative	Number	42	42	42	42	**R2,250,000.00**	**SLA & Waste collection Roaster**
42	HOD(TS)					Umzinyathi, Msinga,	Number of households with access to refuse removal through provision of Skip bins by 30/06/2025	178	460	**460**	Non-accumulative	Number	460	460	460	460		**List of beneficiaries per skip bin & collection schedule**
43	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,	Number of indigent households with access to Free Basic Service Electricity by 30 June 2025	179	243	**210**	Non-accumulative	Number	210	210	210	210	**R281,520**	**List of Beneficiaries**
B2B PILLAR 02: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY																		
KPA3:LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT=06 indicators																		
44	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	**uMsinga Ward Youth Projects**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Ward Youth Projects implemented as per the ward based plan by 30/06/2025	82	193	**60**	Accumulative	Number	N/A	20	40	60	**R630 000**	**Ward Vote Register**
45	HOD (CS)			To assist local students with Tertiary Education Registration.	**Ward Leaners Tertiary Registration**	**all wards**	Number of Learners within uMsinga Municipality Assisted with Tertiary registration by 30/06/2025	83	162	**120**	Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	100	120	**R630,000.00**	**Ward Vote Register**
46	HOD (P)		To reduce poverty throu Local Economic development initiatives	To host a business market day	**Business Market day**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Business market da hosted by 30/06/2025	158	1	**2**	Non-Accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	**R200 000.00**	**Report, pictures& Program**
47	HOD (P)			To capacitate SMMEs within uMsinga Area	**SMME's capacity building**	**all wards**	Number of SMME's within Msinga area trained by 30/06/2025	157	20	**42**	Non-Accumulative	Number	N/A	21	N/A	21	**R200 000.00**	**Attendance Register/ Dated Pictures/ Reports**
48	HOD(COMM)			To host uMsinga Matric Awards event	**uMsinga Matric Awards**	**all wards**	Number of uMsinga Matric Awards Hosted within uMsinga by 31/03/2025	81	1	**1**	Non-Accumulated	Number	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	**R350,000.00**	**Pictures and Programme**

49	HOD (TS) (P)			To create jobs through EPWP Programme.	**EPWP programme**	**all wards**	Number of jobs created through construction of capital projects by 30/06/2025	270.1	64	**68**	Accumulative	Number	17	34	51	68	**N/A**	**Quartely Reports**
B2B PILLAR 3 : GOOD GOVERNANCE & B2B PILLAR 1: PUTTING PEOPLE'S FIRST																		
KPA 4 : GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPARTION =07 indicators																		
50	HOD (P)	outcome 5.1 Functional DDM structures: A credible IDP aligned to the one plan (with sector departmental inputs and projects)	To increase awareness and develop a culture of community participation in the Local government affairs	To develop & adopt Municipal IDP 2024/25	**IDP 2024/25**	**Administration**	Date 2025/2026 IDP submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2025	143	**31-May-24**	**31-May-25**	Accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Mar-25	31-May-25	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
51	HOD (P) (F)	**Outcome 2**. Improved Municipal stakeholder engagement		To develop & adopt Municipal IDP /Budget & PMS Process Plan 2025/26	**IDP,budget & PMS Process Plan**	**Administration**	Number of IDP,Budget & PMS Process Plans for the revision of the 2025/26 IDP tabled to Council for adoption by 30/09/2025	151	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
52	HOD COP			To conduct council meetings	**Council Meeting**	**Administration**	Number of Full Council meetings facilitated by 30/06/2025	42	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Agenda & Attendance Register**
53	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 30/06/2025	43	20	**20**	Accumulative	Number	5	10	15	20	**N/A**	**Agenda, Attendance Register**
54	HOD (CORP)			To ensure effective secretariat services to council and standing committees	**EXCO Meetings**	**Administration**	Number of Msinga Exco meetings facilitated by 30/06/2025	44	12	**12**	accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**Agenda & Attendance Register**
55	HOD (COMM)			To host uMsinga youth day celebration	**uMsinga Youth Day celebration**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 19**	Number of uMsinga Youth Day celebration Hosted at Pomeroy by 30/06/2025	84	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	**R128,500**	**Pictures & Programme**

56	*HOD (COMM)*			To Host Reed Dance	**uMsinga Reed Dance**	**Umzinyathi, Msinga, Ward 05**	Number of uMsinga Reed Dances hosted by 30 September 2024	63.6	new	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R40 000-00**	**Pictures**
57	HOD (CS)			To Conduct Public Awareness Campaigns	**Campaigns**	**all wards**	Number of Msinga Public Awareness campaigns (youth; fire; traffic & Disaster awareness campaigns) conducted by 30/06/2025	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																		
58	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 30/06/2025	92	96	**72**	Accumulative	Number	18	36	54	72	**N/A**	**Reconciliation reports**
59	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 30/06/2025	93	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**updated FAR**
60	HOD (F)			Approved Procurement Plan and implemented	**Procurement plan**	**administration**	Date 2025/26 Procurement Plan submitted to Council for adoption by 30/06/2025	94	30-Jun-24	**30-Jun-25**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	30-Jun-25	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
61	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 30/06/2025	95	4	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
62	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 30/06/2025	99	30 days	**30 days**	Non-accumulative	Days	30 days	30 days	30 days	30 days	**N/A**	**Creditor payment report**

63	HOD (F)			to submit budget related policies to Council	**Budget related policies**	**Administration**	Date reviewed 2024/2025 Budget related policies submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2024	89	31-May-24	**31-May-25**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	31-May-25	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
64	HOD (F)			To submit Draft budget 2024/25	**Draft Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 draft budget submitted to Council for adoption by 31/03/2025	90	31-Mar-24	**31-Mar-25**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	31-Mar-25	N/A	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
65	HOD (F)			To submit final budget 2025/26	**Final Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 final budget submitted to Council for adoption by 31/05/2025	91	31-May-24	**31-May-25**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	N/A	31-May-25	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**
66	HOD (F)	outcome 3.2.3 Budget	Improved Budgeting, Reporting and Compliance	Adjustment Budget preparation	**Adjustment Budget**	**administration**	Date 2024/25 Adjustment budget submitted to Council by 28/02/2024	118	22-Feb-24	**28-Feb-25**	Non-accumulative	Date	N/A	N/A	28-Feb-25	N/A	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
67	HOD (F)			Budget Management (reporting)	**S71**	**administration**	Number of Section 71 reports tabled to Council by 30/06/2025	120	12	**12**	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**Council resolution**
68	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 30/06/2025	106	12	**12**	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**Salary payment proof**
69	HOD(F)			To prepare and submit AFS	**2023/24 Annual Financial Statements (AFS)**	**administration**	Date 2023/24 AFS submitted to Auditor General by 31/08/2024	25	**31-Aug-23**	**31-Aug-24**	Non-accumulative	Date	31-Aug-24	N/A	N/A	N/A	**N/A**	**Proof of submission**
70	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 30/06/2025	127	2	**4**	Accumulative	Number	1	2	3	4	**N/A**	**Council Resolution**

71	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 30/6/2025	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**
72	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 30/06/2025	123	100%	100%	Non-accumulative	Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	**N/A**	**Adverts and appointment letters**
73	HOD CORP			To implement WSP	**WSP Implementation**	**Administration**	Percentage of budget spent on the implemention of WSP by 30/6/2025	222.2	100%	100%	Non-accumulative	Percentage	N/A	N/A	N/A	100%	**R1,599,996.00**	**Expenditure report**
74	HOD (F)			Monthly reviewed General Ledger	**GL reviews**	**administration**	Number of Monthly reports on the review of General Ledger by 30/06/2025	128	12	12	Accumulative	Number	3	6	9	12	**N/A**	**GL reviews report**
KPA6: CROSS CUTTING INTERVENTIONS= 01 indicator																		
75	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 30/09/2024	80	1	**1**	Non-accumulative	Number	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	**R161 000-00**	**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)

Establishment of performance management system is legislated in section 38 of the Municipal Systems act no.32 of 2000 as amended. The act stipulates that a Municipality must— establish a performance management system that is— (i) commensurate with its resources; (ii) best suited to its circumstances; and (iii) in line with the priorities, objectives. indicators and targets contained in its integrated development plan; promote a culture of performance management among its political structures. political office bearers and councillors and in its administration; and administer its affairs in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable manner_ Chapter 6. In compliance with the stipulations of the legislation, uMsinga Municipality established a Performance Management system that is commensurate with its resources. The PMS is implemented and monitored through various documents namely;

1. PMS framework – reviewed annually
2. Organisational SDBIP- reviewed annually as per the IDP and budget
3. Departmental scorecards (bottom layer informs the top layer)
4. Managements scorecards
5. Performance plans & Performance agreements
6. Proof of evidence (POE files) to substantiate for achieved targets

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 uMsinga 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 in compliance with s.57 of the Municipal Systems Act are to be signed for the 2024/25 financial year. In respect of the 2024/25 financial year, this will be informed by the approved SDBIP 2024/25 by beginning of July 2024. 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 Mrs Shangase Umzinyathi 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 Municipal Audit committee is made of five external independent members who are renumerated as per the National treasury circular.

Name	Position	Appointment date	Termination date
1. Mr N Mchunu (NM)	Chairperson	01 July 2021	n/a
2. Mr V Makhunga (VM)	Member	01 July 2021	n/a
3. Ms S Khanyile (SK)	Member	01 July 2021	n/a

4. Ms ST Mthembu (STM)	Member	01 July 2021	n/a
5. Ms N Shabalala (NS)	Member	01 July 2021	n/a

Table: Municipal Audit committee members (Financial and non-financial)

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.

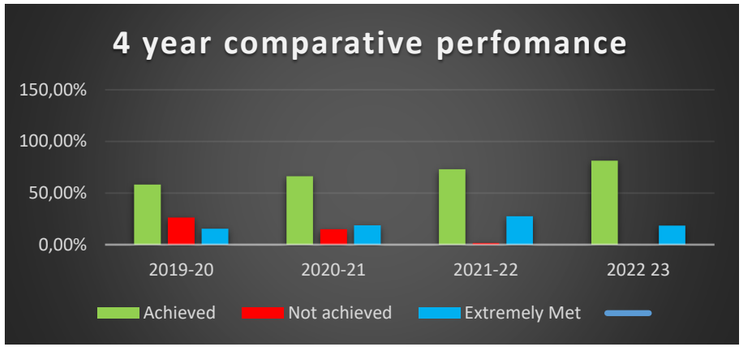
SECTION I: STATUS OF SECTOR PLANS & ANNEXURES

Table 126: 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 127: List of Annexures

ANNEXURE 1: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT (APR) 2022-2023



ANNEXURE 2: AUDIT REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

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, in compliance with Section 121 MFMA and section 46 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE PERFOMANCE

Legislation stipulates that where underperformance was noted, the Municipality has to develop measures to improve performance. There was no underperformance noted.

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 for 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 report is included in the annual report in terms of section 126(3)	Report of the 2022/23 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 in the annual report. The municipality had a total of 70 KPI `s on the Annual performance report of which 69 (98.57%) were achieved and only 1 (1.42%) was not achieved.
The auditor general report in terms of section 45 (b) of the Municipal Systems Act	The municipality has received an unqualified audit opinion with findings for five (5) consecutive years.

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 assessment was performed and 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 2022/23 performance where the municipality has achieved unqualified audit 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.